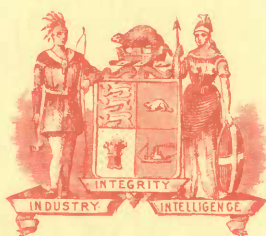


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PREFACE

This is the fifth volume of the series known as Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, a collection of 2,927 printed pages in book form giving a detailed record of the city's life since it started its career in 1792 with a population of six or eight Mississauga Indians, who camped on the bay front close by the site now occupied by the Union Station. The collection also comprises nearly 1,200 engravings.

The wide-spread interest in the early life of Toronto is attested by the reception accorded to the previous volumes of Landmarks. The first volume is no longer obtainable, and there are less than a hundred unsold copies of the succeeding three volumes.

This publication is the first attempt ever made to give in such extensive form a history of any Canadian city, and were it not that the type from which the volumes are printed was first used in the columns of the Toronto Evening Telegram, it would be absolutely impossible to give the volumes at the price at which they are now offered.

While diligent search has been made among countless manuscript in the libraries of the Dominion, and especially of Ontario, the larger part of the information found in the Landmarks comes from the lips of pioneers, many of whom have passed away, and many of whom were in the yellow leaf when twenty years ago I made my first notes for this collection.

It is sometimes asked why the chapters of the Landmarks are not chronologically more continuous. The reply to this query is simply that these Landmarks had to be written and published as the information came to hand, and as each chapter is a complete story in itself there was no necessity for chronological continuity.

Of course it would be better if the series had opened and had been continued as a year-in-and-year-out history of York and Toronto from the day that the harbor was first surveyed and the plot of the original town laid out. But to do so would have been simply impossible, for the matter in each chapter came to hand at various times, yes, at long intervals in the twenty-five years that have passed since the first Landmark appeared in the columns of The Evening Telegram.

This is shown by the publication of one chapter concerning the history of the city in 1805, Chapter CVI., Vol. V. The manuscript on which this chapter was based was not discovered by me till 1908, and there are scores of other similar finds written up under exactly the same conditions.

Should some future historian have the courage to write a continuous story of the city, to tell the story of the pioneer Town of York from 1792, and of Toronto from 1834, he will assuredly not lack for material. The series of Landmarks now reaches its fifth volume, but there remain many records of the city's early life that it would require at least as many volumes more to complete. In my collection of engravings of Toronto there are at least three hundred which have not yet been written up.

While I claim accuracy for the subject matter of the Landmarks, yet I freely admit that there may be many errors in compilation, and for that reason

I hope that at some not distant day these volumes may be revised and printed in better form than at present.

This volume is one of the most interesting of the series. The find of the early maps and plans of the city, of the Old Fort and of the city front, give a better idea of York and Toronto in its early days than any manuscript documents that have so far come to light.

The discovery of these drawings is in the main due to the excellent work of that prince of librarians and collectors, Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, the archivist of the Dominion. To his effort is due the magnificent collection in the Archives Department, Ottawa, while the find of many of the local plans and manuscripts is due to the untiring energy of Dr. James Bain of the Toronto Public Library. His knowledge of the early history of the city afforded by the voluminous collection of early records, which with dogged perseverance he has accumulated, has added much not only to the interest of this volume, but to the preceding volumes of the Landmarks.

This volume is commended not only to those who possess the preceding volumes, but to new readers, who, it is to be hoped, will be interested in the history of the city of their habitation and business, a city, which, in a very few years, will probably be, as far as population and resources are concerned, the leading city of not only the province of Ontario, but of the Dominion of Canada.

J. Ross Robertson

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO

VOLUME V.

CHAPTER I.

YACHTS OF A CENTURY.

Old Time Sailors—An Interesting Article on Some of the Yachts and Yachtsmen of Sixty Years Ago.

For over a century have there been yachts on Lake Ontario. It is only since 1850 or thereabouts, however, that the white wings have been very numerous upon the blue waters. The Duke of Rochefoucault de Liancourt, writing of the marine of Lake Ontario in 1795, mentions "a small yacht of eighty tons, mounting six guns." She was probably only a revenue cutter. No particulars are given about her, other than that she was attached to the fleet at Kingston.

In the Upper Canada Gazette of Sept. 14, 1799, the following announcement appears:—"The Toronto Yacht, Captain Baker, will, in the course of a few days, be ready to make her first trip. She is one of the handsomest vessels of her size that ever swam upon the Ontario, and if we are permitted to judge from her appearance, and to do her justice, we must say she bids fair to be one of the swiftest sailing vessels. She is admirably well calculated for the exception of passengers, and can with propriety boast of the most experienced officers and men. Her master-builder is a Mr. Denison, an American, on whom she reflects much credit."

What the Toronto Yacht was like or where she was built, we are not told. She is frequently mentioned in the Gazette. On Saturday, May 17, 1800, we are told of the arrival of "his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province, in the Toronto." She is mentioned in a similar connection several times afterwards. On October 11th,

1806, we learn that Governor Gore crossed from York to Niagara, in the Toronto Yacht presumably, in four hours, a smart passage for a sailing vessel even to-day. The Toronto Yacht went ashore on the Island sandbar early in the summer of 1812, and her frames remained protruding from the sand for many years. She was commanded successively by Capt. Baker, Capt. Earl and Capt. Fish.

On June 7, 1828, the Loyalist mentions another yacht. "His Majesty's schooner Cockburn, bearing the broad pennon of Commodore Barrie, entered this port on Monday last. The yacht Bullfrog was in company with the Cockburn." No description of the Bullfrog is given. In October, 1828, the arrival of Sir Peregrine Maitland in the Bullfrog is noted. She appears to have been a vessel used for the same purposes as the Toronto yacht.

"The Bullfrog yard boat, of about 60 tons, nearly new and completely rigged, and well furnished in every respect," is advertised for sale in 1834, among an extensive assortment of naval stores.

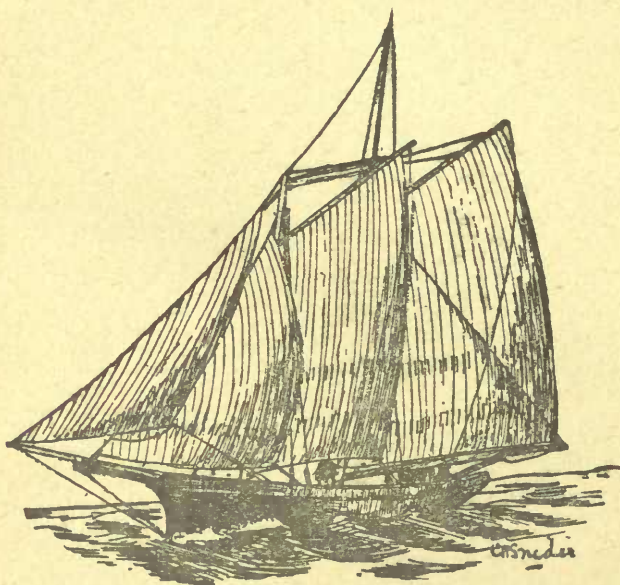
In the Toronto Courier, of May 28, 1836, the following advertisement appears: "The well known Government built cutter, Bullfrog, about 40 tons burthen, with all her running and standing rigging complete, and in good sailing order, will be sold very low for cash or approved endorsed notes for half the purchase money. For particulars apply to Burke & O'Neil, Toronto."

This cutter may or may not have been "the Bullfrog yard boat, of about 60 tons burthen," before referred to. In the public sale of naval stores at Kingston dockyard, June 27, 1836, "the Cockburn schooner, 70 tons, paid off in 1834, with her masts and spars; also the Bullfrog, tender of 60 tons, with her sails and rigging in store," are offered for sale.

Besides the Toronto and the Bullfrog there was at least one other yacht around Toronto, or rather York, in the early "thirties." This was the Dart, a small cutter-rigged craft, owned by the Hon. John Elmsley, R.N. The York Sapper and Miner, of October 25, 1832, has the following advertisement: "For sale, the fast sailing cutter Dart, 22 1-2 tons burden, with or without rigging, sails and other furniture. For particulars enquire of the Hon. John Elmsley."

The Dart was one of the smartest boats of her day, and was built at York by a Mr. Purkis.

Breeze—C. Heath.
 Belle—C. Gildersleeve, Kingston.
 Navie—Messrs. Etarick and Armstrong.
 Prima Donna—S. Munro, J. Hamilton.
 Glance—G. Oliver, Cobourg; G. Hawke, Toronto.
 Water Lily—Commodore Durie.
 Arrow—Mr. Wallace, of Cobourg.
 Wideawake—J. Elliott, Cobourg; B. Standley.
 Ripple—Messrs. Jones and Blake.
 Foam—Mr. Greene, Mr. Armstrong.
 Sea Gull—J. H. Maingay, Hamilton.
 Ranavata Monjaca—E. Blake.



Ripple

Mr. Wm. Armstrong, a well known local artist, who has been identified with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club from the beginning, furnishes the following list of yachts. It goes back as far as 1850, and extends as far as the time of the well known White Wings: Iroquois—Captain Strachan, Major Magrath.

Canada (1)—George Cruikshank, Ald. Sherwood.

Hochelaga—Captain Delateur.

Norah Creina—Major Magrath.

Cherokee—Dr. Hodder.

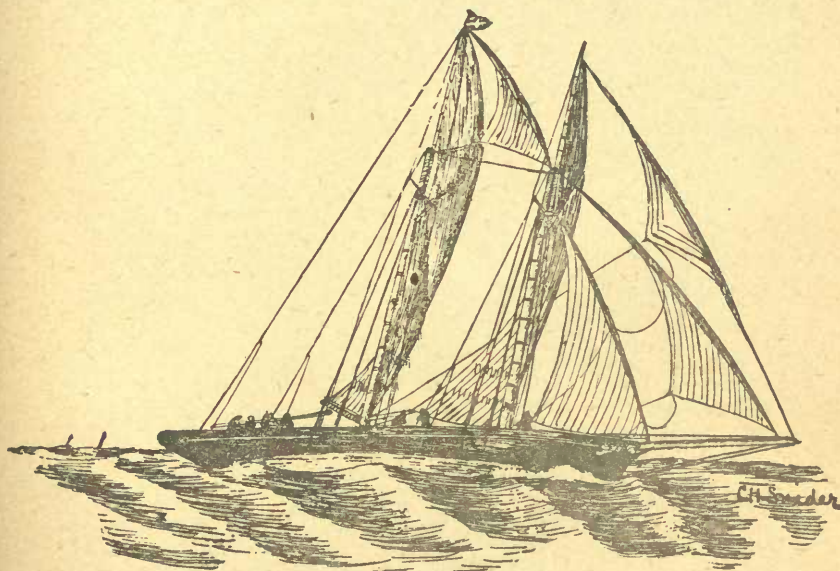
Emerald—Sir H. Dalrymple and officers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

Wave—J. T. Robertson.
 Kestrel—J. H. G. Hagarty.
 Fairy—T. Begley, J. T. Robertson.
 River—Messrs. Dickson, Hamilton, Elmsley et al.
 Geraldine—Dr. Hodder.
 Coral—J. Matthews.
 Sea Gull—Wyatt and Dodge.
 Breeze—Dr. Hodder.
 Saginaw—A. Cambie.
 Mackinaw 3A—W. Armstrong.
 Gorilla—Capt. Gifford, Cobourg; B. Standley.
 Foam—Anderson Brothers.
 Sphinx—Mr. Sampson, Mr. Morgan.
 Ida—George Eadie.
 Canada (2)—Mr. Carpenter.

Ina—T. McGaw, Col. Shaw.
 Annis—Col. Shaw.
 Alarm—Col. Grasett.
 Escape—Capt. Murray, F. A. Turner.
 Oriole (1)—J. Leys, G. Gooderham.
 Countess of Dufferin—Syndicate.
 Iris—Mr. Read.
 Mad Cap—Commodore A. R. Boswell.
 Cygnet—T. McGaw.
 Atalanta—Mr. Ayres, Brighton.
 White Wings—Aemilius Jarvis.

Of the yachts mentioned in the list many are scarcely now even a memory. The first Canada was of 25 tons burden, and, at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, was the largest yacht in the fleet of the Canadian

winner, was built at Cobourg in 1862, and rebuilt ten years later. She won the Prince of Wales' Cup in 1862, 1863, 1864 and in 1872. The schooner yacht Ripple was another famous cup winner. She was built in 1865 for Mr. E. Blake, and carried off the Prince of Wales' Cup twice in succession. She was broken up in 1870. The Prince of Wales' Cup was wrested from her in 1868 by the schooner Geraldine, a yacht owned by the late Dr. E. M. Hodder, at one time commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. She was of 28 tons burden, and was a familiar figure in Toronto harbour for fifteen years or more. Cherokee was another



Oriole (1)

Yacht Club, the present R. C. Y. C. The Sea Gull, Arrow and Rivet were of 17 tons or so. Commodore Durie's Water Lily and J. T. Robertson's Dart were two or three tons smaller. Prima Donna and Glance came under the second class of the club—ten tons and under. Prima Donna won fame for herself in the regatta of October 2, 1858, when she defeated Wave and the rest of the fleet, with 8 minutes and 24 seconds to spare. The Wideawake was a little four-tonner, built on the Genessee for Mr. J. Elliott, of Cobourg. She won the first Prince of Wales' Cup race, sailed in 1861. The Gorilla, a 28-ton sloop, another Prince of Wales Cup

yacht owned by Dr. Hodder. She was one of the Canadian Yacht Club's craft when the club was organized. She passed into the hands of Mr. C. H. Sampson in 1872. A third yacht owned by Dr. Hodder was the unfortunate sloop Breeze, that was lost off the mouth of the Humber River.

The sloop Mosquito of 12 tons burden, was among the crack yachts of Toronto in 1869, and won the Prince of Wales' Cup that year. The trophy was won by a 15-ton cutter named the Ida, owned by Mr. George Eadie, in 1870.

The little Mad Cap is a yacht that will dwell long in the memory of local

Corinthians. She was the property of Commodore A. R. Boswell, and won the Prince of Wales' Cup in 1880.

Of the Toronto yachts that found a cradle in the bottom of the lake, perhaps the best known is the old sloop Foam. She was owned by the Anderson brothers, in the seventies. In a squall off the mouth of the Niagara River she went down with all hands. Sphinx, another sloop, shared the same fate some years later.

rigged, but was somewhat smaller than the present Oriole. She was first owned by Mr. W. C. Campbell, who raced her with great success in the seasons of 1874 and 1875. In both years she won the Prince of Wales Cup race, over the Niagara course. Brunette won this trophy in 1876, but for the next three years in succession the trophy went to the Oriole. She was then owned by Mr. J. Leys, and others. She was purchased by Mr. George Gooder-



White Wings

The name of the yacht Oriole is a household word in Toronto, and Mr. G. Gooderham's magnificent racing and cruising schooner is a very familiar figure in the harbour. She is the second schooner to bear the name she honours. The first Oriole was built in Toronto in 1873, from the designs of Mr. Carey Smith. She was schooner

ham, and was broken up in 1886, after a very successful career. She was succeeded by the present grand schooner yacht of the same name. The first Oriole had few rivals as a racer, but when Mr. W. G. Gooderham's cutter Aileen was brought out her days were numbered.

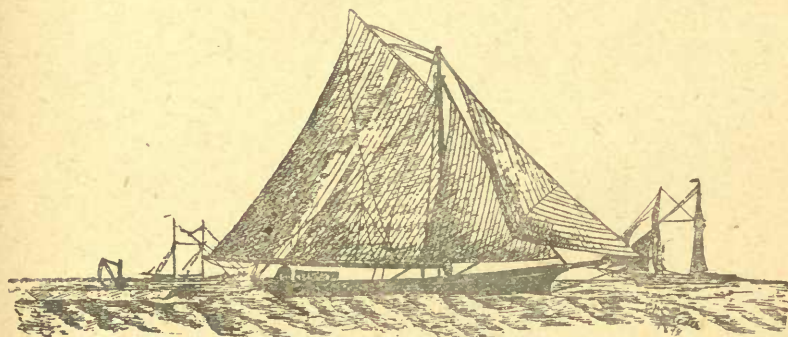
The following list of the club fleet in 1855 is furnished by Mr. Armstrong:

Albacore—Mr. Stow.
Prima Donna—S. Munro.
Osprey—Mr. Green.
Challenge—J. Arnold.
Lone Star—Mr. Pardy.
Rosa—J. Cameron.
Jenny Lind—S. Sherwood.
Ariel—Mr. Reid.
Odin—J. Price.
Fairy—Kivas Tully.
Undine—J. Ewart.
Coralie—J. Ethrick.
Storm Queen—Jones Bros.
Saginaw—A. Cambie.

Every yachtsman in Canada has heard of the famous White Wings, the Cuthbert sloop that has, since 1893, been doing duty as a stone-hooker. At the present time there is little about

Mr. Jarvis sold the White Wings to a Hamilton syndicate, composed of Messrs. Lester, Birley, Chambrook, Townsend, et al. She was raced with varying success up to 1891, when she was again sold. She over-run her anchor, in the autumn of 1892, when attempting to bring up in very shallow water near Wilson, N.Y. She was taken to Port Credit for repairs, and shortly afterwards was bought by Captain L. Nash, who took the topmast out of her, reduced the size of her big cabin trunk and sailed her in the stone trade, becoming the envy of all the stone-hooker captains on the lake.

It was impossible to capsize the White Wings, but this very nearly happened on one occasion. She was coming down the lake with everything set, when a heavy squall struck her when abreast of Humber Bay. She lay over



White Wings. Stonehooker.

her dingy black hull, with its battered rail and dumpy little cabin trunk, to indicate the famous racer. Yet a second glance at the easy sheer, long, sharp entrance and clean run, as well as the cut of the patched mainsail and staysail and jib, comprising the hooker's entire spread of canvas, will show that she has seen better days.

White Wings was built by Cuthbert in 1886 for a Mr. Cooley, of Trenton. She was 42.83 ft. on the water line, and of 45.74 feet racing length. She was raced at Belleville and Oswego, and showed good speed, but failed to take first place. Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, bought her in 1887, and sold her in the spring of 1889. It was under his ownership that she won the White Wings Cup, at Put In Bay regatta, a trophy that was subsequently presented to the Hamilton Yacht Club for perpetual competition.

on her beams' ends, and the frightened crew promptly scrambled into the dinghy and cast off. Ere they reached shore the White Wings righted. The crew pulled towards her, and, like a sportive colt, she payed off and ran away from them, faster than they could possibly row. After she had jibed two or three times, and the weary mariners were almost dead with rowing, they caught up to her and clambered aboard, exhausted but extremely thankful.

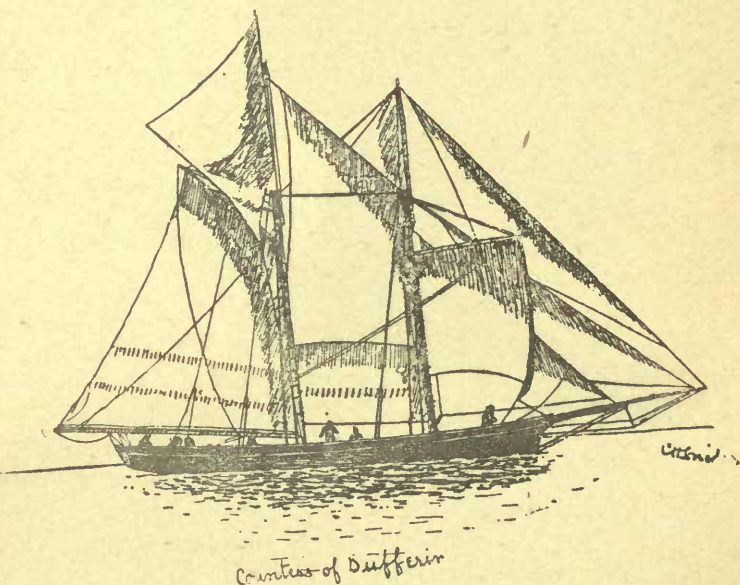
The first Canadian vessel, as well as the last schooner yacht, to challenge for the America's Cup, was the Countess of Dufferin. She was built at Cobourg by Alexander Cuthbert, a famous designer of yachts of the old centreboard type. She was owned by a syndicate composed of various lake yachtsmen. Colonel Gifford, Mr. Frederick Lucas, of Hamilton, and Major Torrance were among the members.

The Countess of Dufferin was launched at Cobourg in the spring of 1876. She was 101 feet on the waterline, 23 feet 7 inches beam, and drew 7 feet 3 inches, without her centreboard. She received her name in honour of the wife of the then Governor-General of Canada.

The big schooner (she was one of the largest yachts on the lakes) went down to New York by way of the St. Lawrence river and Halifax, arriving at New York after a twenty-day voyage from Quebec, during which her new canvass stretched and became so baggy that a fresh suit was ordered. She was intended to sail with a big

tario. She sailed several matches here, and was defeated by the first Oriole. In the spring of 1878 she was sold to Captain Frenderville, of the Chicago Yacht Club, and taken by him up to Lake Michigan. She later passed into the hands of Mr. W. Borden and Mr. Philpot, of Chicago, and, upon the decline of the Chicago Yacht Club, was scuttled and sunk outside of Chicago breakwater.

Canada furnished two challengers for the "Blue Ribbon of the Ocean," the America's Cup. The second challenger was the centreboard sloop Atalanta, designed and built by the famous Alexander Cuthbert, of Belleville. She was



square sail on the foremast, but the rule of the New York Yacht Club forbade this.

The vessel selected to defend the America Cup was the schooner Madeline. She defeated the Canadian in two successive races, on August 11, and August 12. The Countess of Dufferin proved the smarter by the wind, but her light sails were not handled with anything like the promptness of her rival. The original America sailed over the course with the competitors, and proved herself a better boat than the Canadian.

After her failure to capture the coveted trophy the Countess of Dufferin was brought back to Lake On-

78 feet over all, 63 feet l.w.l., 19 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet 5 inches draught. She cost \$2,100. Her ballast was made of iron ore and stone, packed under her ceiling as well as possible. The Atalanta went down to New York by way of the Erie Canal, and reached salt water after considerable difficulty, on October 31st, 1881. The races for the famous trophy were sailed in the second week of November. Atalanta was handicapped by her ballast of iron and stone, instead of lead casting, and by her lack of crew, the men promised by the Belleville Yacht Club failing to arrive. In the first race with Mischief Atalanta was beaten by 28 minutes. She lost 40 minutes

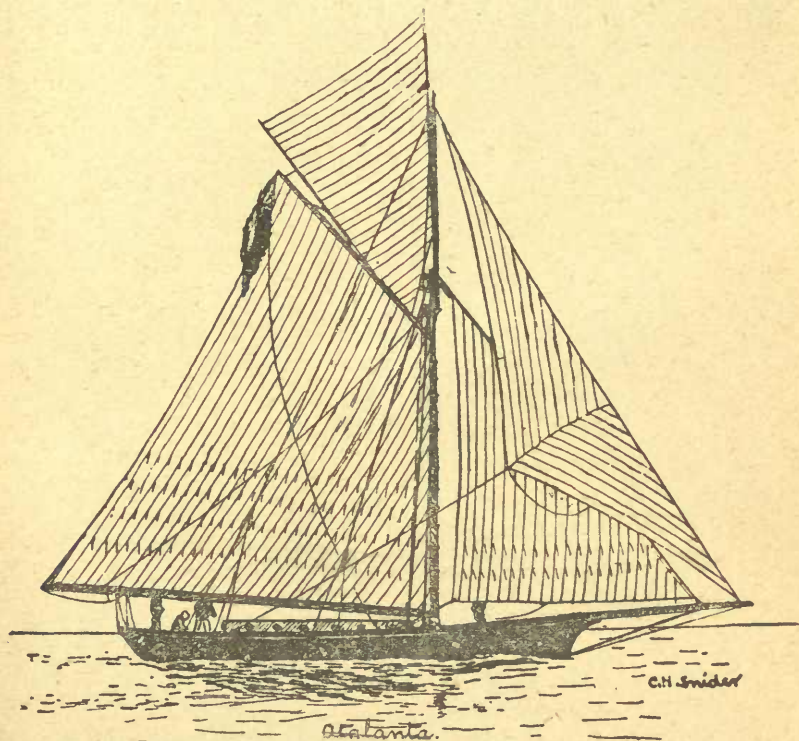
in reefing. In the second race she made a mistake as to the position of a buoy, and Mischief again won, settling the ownership of the cup for 1881.

Atalanta performed so well, handicapped as she was, that it was intended to sail for the America Cup next year, but the New York Yacht Club passed resolutions restricting America Cup matches to yachts built on salt water, and the lake yachtsmen's hopes were blighted.

The big sloop was brought back to

country and raced, at first by Messrs. Dickson and Hamilton, and later by Mr. Hutcheson and Mr. Henderson and Messrs. E. and S. Blake. The Rivet was bought in 1862 by Mr. Remy Elmsley, who owned and sailed her for eighteen years. He sold her in 1880. Mr. H. Blake, captain of the Toronto Yacht Club, became her owner. In 1890 the Rivet went out of commission and was taken up to Hamilton, where she is at present owned. She has not done much sailing of late.

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Lake Ontario, and played a prominent part in the races of the next ten years. She was found to be oversparred, and her mainmast was shortened by eight feet. She was especially fast in light winds. She was finally sold to some Chicago yachtsmen.

One of the best known yachts around Toronto, and one which still (1899) survives, is the iron cutter Rivet. She was of 17 tons measurement and 40 feet l. w. l., and was built in England in 1855, and was brought out to this

The Rivet was remarkable for her speed in heavy weather and the vast amount of head-reaching she would do, owing to the way she carried.

Rivet was sailed in the regatta of September 11, 1860, in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit to Toronto, by E. and S. Blake. The race was to Mimico, in a fresh breeze and heavy sea. Rivet and Arrow were the only ones to finish in their class, and the iron cutter's windjamming qualities brought her in a winner, with fifteen

minutes to spare. This resulted in the presentation of the Prince of Wales' challenge cup to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club in 1861.

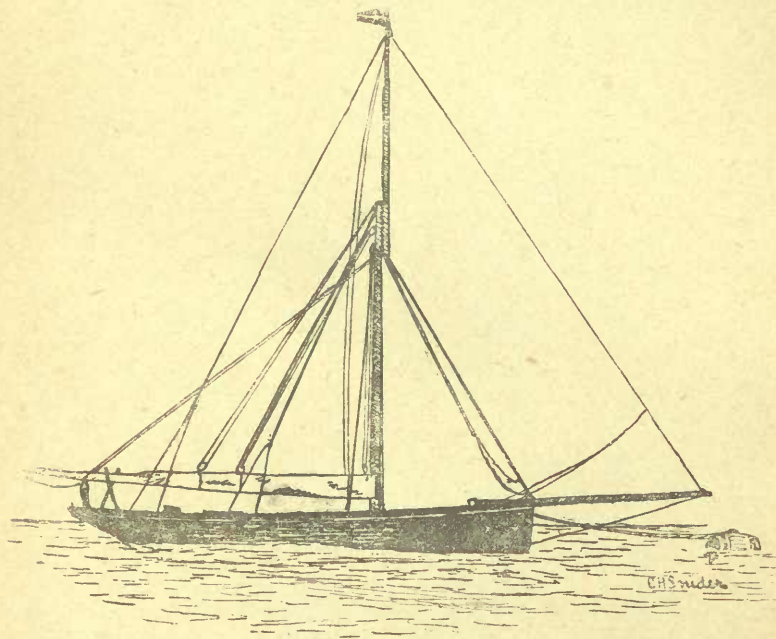
Another well-remembered yacht is the Alarm, a 40-ton vessel, built at Goderich in 1875 and bought by Lieut.-Col. Grasett, now Chief of Police, two years later. The Alarm was rigged as a schooner when owned by Mr. Hayes, of Seaforth, but when she was brought to Toronto she was changed to a yawl, and subsequently raced under a cutter rig. She was intended for a cruiser, and when she passed into the hands of Lieut.-Col. Grasett and Messrs. Fis-

CHAPTER II.

TWO OLD FLAGS.

An Old Time Political Incident—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and the Provincial Parliament—Marshall S. Bidwell.

It is a long cry from 1832 to this year of grace 1904, and few, if any, people are now alive who remember with any degree of distinctness the stirring political events which took place both in Canada and Great Britain in the former year. With these



Rivet

kin and Anderson, who also had an interest in her, she was lengthened and handsomely re-fitted throughout. She took part in a great many of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club races, and, when heeled to a certain angle and in smooth water, would develop remarkable speed. Otherwise she was comparatively slow. She created a great sensation once by leading the whole fleet in a cruising race to Niagara, when it was expected that she would be one of the last boats to finish. The Alarm was sold and broken up in the latter part of the eighties.

events, as well as with the still more troublous period—for Canada at least—of 1837-38, the history of the two flags is indissolubly connected.

In the Parliamentary session of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie, who was representative for the town of York (Toronto), was by a vote of the House expelled therefrom, in consequence of attacks made by him in his paper, the Colonial Advocate, on the Government of the day. These attacks were considered false and libellous and all but treasonable by a majority of the Assembly, and their author, who never

attempted to disclaim his responsibility, was expelled from the House, only to be re-elected thereto by a great majority.

The expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie from the House was, however, far from unanimous. Mr. Marshall S. Bidwell, member for Lennox and Addington, not only speaking most strongly against the proposal, but, with the courage of his opinions, voting against it also. Mr. Bidwell was in fact, for the time being the leader of the Opposition, and in some sense a popular hero.

Mr. Bidwell was a barrister by profession, residing at 38 Lot street (now Queen street), Toronto, and was held by many people in very high esteem.

The spirit of discontent which was voiced by Mackenzie in 1831-32 did not subside but grew year by year, until the general election of 1836, when Mackenzie was defeated at the polls by a substantial majority. Marshall S. Bidwell, at this time, though well known to be in accord in opinion with the advanced Reformers had to a great extent retired from political life, and was devoting himself to the duties of his profession. Another year passed by; King William IV. died; Queen Victoria came to the throne; and still the grievances under which Canadians groaned were not ameliorated, nor did there appear any probability of such a course of policy being adopted by the Government as would allay the prevailing discontent. Then came the appeal to arms by Mackenzie and his followers in December, 1837, and their total defeat at the skirmish (for it was no more) at Gallows Hill.

Montgomery's tavern on Yonge street, the headquarters of the rebel force, was, as is well known, burnt to the ground by orders of Sir Francis Bond-Head, while among the various things confiscated which had been in the possession of the rebels were the two flags. When Sir Francis Head was recalled after the Rebellion by the Imperial Government, he took these relics with him to England and they were not unearthed until 1897, when a relative of his found them and caused them to be displayed as objects of interest at a banquet given to colonial representatives in London, England.

Once more to return to Mr. Bidwell. The day after the engagement at Gallows Hill a packet of letters arrived at the Toronto post-office addressed to Marshall S. Bidwell, which, in accordance with orders from the

Executive Council, were sent unopened to Sir Francis Bond-Head, the Lieutenant-Governor. On receiving these letters Sir Francis sent for Mr. Bidwell and made the following proposition to him. Addressing Mr. Bidwell, he said: "You must be aware that you are regarded here with much suspicion as one disloyal to the Queen's Government, and that consequently your position in society must henceforth be anything but comfortable to your feelings; here are a number of letters addressed to you, as you perceive, with the seals unbroken; will you receive these letters unopened and voluntarily quit the country for ever, or stay and submit to have them examined, taking the chance of what they may reveal? To satisfy you that it is not by the Government alone that you are presumed to be disloyal, look at this flag." Sir Francis here produced the flag. Mr. Bidwell gave the Lieutenant-Governor a long explanation of his conduct, the purport of which was to prove the impossibility that he could have had anything to do with the rebellious proceedings which culminated at Gallows Hill. These remarks were heard with attention and courtesy, and on their conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor again gave Mr. Bidwell the alternative of leaving the country for ever or to submit the letters to a scrutiny. The former course was the one chosen, and Mr. Bidwell was then informed by the Lieutenant-Governor that he, Mr. Bidwell, must send in a letter announcing his determination to quit the country for ever, when his packet should be delivered to him intact. Mr. Bidwell then left Government House shortly afterwards sending the following letter to Sir Francis Head, on the receipt of which his packet was returned to him.

The letter read as follows:—

Toronto, December 8th, 1837.

Sir,—In consequence of the kind conversation of your Excellency this morning I have determined to leave this province forever.

I am aware that the circumstances to which your Excellency alluded are calculated to give rise to suspicions against me in relation to this insurrection, and while they would be likely to render my further residence in this province unpleasant, they make your Excellency's kindness the more worthy of my deep and lasting gratitude.

I am confident at the same time that the investigation which will now of course, be made, will fully remove

these suspicions from your Excellency's mind, and will prove that no such attempt was in contemplation.

I have, etc.,

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL.

His Excellency, Sir Francis Bond Head. Commenting on this incident the Patriot newspaper of April 16th, 1838, remarked:—"There is no law to prevent Mr. Bidwell from returning to this province, nor any obstacles but his own voluntary pledge." It may have, technically speaking, been a "voluntary pledge," but to most people it will look very much like "there being no compulsion, ladies and gentlemen, only you must."

It may be mentioned that in a let-

ter describing the affair at Gallows Hill says: "The rebels having been deprived of their flag, on which was inscribed in large letters, 'Bidwell and the glorious manority,' '1837 and a good beginning,' the militia advanced in pursuit of the rebels about four miles."

There is little or no doubt that Mr. Bidwell was right and the Lieutenant-Governor wrong, and the great danger of circumstantial evidence is once more exemplified, for the flag, it appears, had been at Montgomery's tavern since January 1st, 1832, on which day William Lyon Mackenzie was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly after being



ter dated February 15, 1838, from Mr. J. Joseph, Clerk, to the Executive Council, addressed to the treasurer of the Incorporated Law Society of Upper Canada, this account of the interview between Sir Francis Bond-Head and Mr. Bidwell is confirmed in every detail.

Regarding this flag, or these flags, Mr. Bidwell himself said of the one that it had been got up for an electioneering purpose and not in connection with the insurrection.

The Lieutenant-Governor evidently entertained a very different opinion to that of Mr. Bidwell, for he, Sir Francis Head, in his despatch to Lord Glen-

el expelled. The words "Bidwell and the glorious manority (minority)" referred to the part taken by Mr. Bidwell and the minority of the Assembly in opposing Mackenzie's expulsion. The following paragraph from the Toronto Guardian of January 4th, 1832, refers to this flag: "A procession was formed to escort Mr. Mackenzie to the town. He was placed on the second story (sic) of an immense sleigh, belonging to Mr. Montgomery, which was drawn by four horses, and carried between twenty and thirty men and two or three Scotch musicians. One of the most singular curiosities of the day was a little printing press placed on

one of the sleighs, and, warmed by a furnace, on which a couple of boys continued while moving through the streets, to strike off their New Year's address and throw it to the people. Over the press was hoisted a crimson flag with the motto, 'The Liberty of the Press.' The mottoes of the other flags were 'King William IV., and Reform,' 'Bidwell and the Glorious Minority, 1832, a good beginning.' Here the whole mystery is explained about the flag and about its being at Montgomery's. Some of the rebels during their two or three days' rendezvous there had changed the figure 2 into a 7."

There is not the least doubt that the statement of the *Guardian* is correct, and that so far as the flag was concerned, it in the first place had nothing to do with the rebels or their plans. None of the actors in this particular political drama are now alive, but a glance at this incident, scarcely hitherto known in connection with the history of the rebellion, will not be without interest.

CHAPTER III.

NORTH YORK MILITIA.

A Regimental Return for 1838—List of Officers, Where They Came From, and Who They Were.

So much interest is now being taken in the Canadian militia that a retrospect of the past, so that it may be compared with the present, will probably prove of considerable interest to many. By the courtesy of Mr. John Small, of this city, a "Field Return" of the 4th Regiment of North York militia assembled on parade at Richmond Hill, in the township of Vaughan, in the county of York, on June 4th, 1838, has been handed to *The Evening Telegram*. The numbers were as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Major.....	1
Captains.....	7
Lieutenants.....	9
Ensigns.....	8
Adjutant.....	1
Surgeon.....	1
Sergeants.....	20
Privates.....	653

701

Absent with leave.....	19
Absent without leave.....	5

725

There were ten companies comprising the battalion, the strongest of these being No. 4, with two officers, two sergeants and 105 privates. The weakest was No. 10, with two sergeants and but 44 men. The limits from which the corps was drawn was the whole of the township of Vaughan.

The names of the commissioned officers were:—

Col., C. C. Small, city of Toronto.
Lieut.-Col., John Arnold, Vaughan.
Major, John Miles, Vaughan.

Captains, D. Bridgford, F. Boyd, both of Vaughan; Robert Baldwin, city of Toronto; Benjamin Thorne, James Farr, A. Lawrence, all of Vaughan; E. Goldsmith, city of Toronto; Geo. Stegman, Charles E. Lawrence and Larratt Smith, also all of Vaughan.

Lieutenants, James Sinclair, Robert Burr, Larratt Smith, jr., D. Cameron, R. D. Bridgford, John Boyd, Miles Langstaff, Richard Hutchinson and Thomas Cook. All of these, with the exception of Larratt Smith, jr., city of Toronto, were returned as being of Vaughan.

Ensigns, John Arnold, John Dempsey, George Beardmore, Peter Vandebrough, Horace Wilcox, J. R. Gowan and John S. Bridgford. Of these John Dempsey and J. R. Gowan were from Toronto, the remainder were, like the great majority of the other officers, from Vaughan.

Adjutant-Captain, J. Bell, Toronto.
Surgeon, James McCuaig, York.

In the column set apart in this return for "Remarks," it is stated "Captain L. Smith, Lieut. Barwick, Ensigns Peek and Smellie have resigned, rather declined, accepting commissions."

It is hard to suppress amusement when one learns from the "return of arms and accoutrements" that the corps possessed thirty-one 'English muskets' and 500 rounds of ammunition only!

Another memorandum attached to this old document is that there were "within the limits of the Regiment" 24 Menonists and 19 Tunkers "exempted from militia duty." It is only fair to add that "militia duty" consisted in assembling at the headquarters of the corps once a year, namely on June 4th, George III. birthday. Later this date was changed to May 24th and so remained until the Sedentary Militia became a matter of history.

A few words can be said respecting some of the officers. The colonel, C. C. Small, was a son of Major Small, who was clerk of the first Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada, during the regime of Governor Simcoe. Colonel Small resided at Berkeley House on King street east, where he died March 17th, 1864.

Major John Arnold belonged to a well known family who settled in the County of York in the very earliest days.

Captain Francis Boyd, was father of the late Judge Boyd of this city.

Captain Robert Baldwin, was one of the well-known Toronto family, he resided on Bay street.

Captain Thorne, was a member of Thorne & Parsons, tanners, of Thornhill. Captain Lawrence afterwards became colonel in command of the regiment and Captain Goldsmith was a well-known official of the Bank of Upper Canada. Captain Stegman's family after his death came to reside in Toronto, where there still live many representatives.

Among the other officers, Lt. Roland Burr was a well-known dealer in and maker of mill stones. John Boyd, was the late judge who lived in Toronto for so many years and died here in 1897. John Dempsey was also a well-known Toronto man; he was subsequently a member of the firm of Dempsey & Blevins. Later he was clerk at Osgoode Hall. J. R. Gowan was father of Mr. Gowan, of the firm of Small, Gowan & Strathy.

Captain and adjutant John Bell was a well-known Toronto lawyer. His house was on the eastern side of Church street between Adelaide and Queen street east.

Of all the officers whose names have been given there is now (1903) only one survivor. He is Larratt Smith, who despite his advancing years is still hearty, hale and vigorous.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GOLDEN LION.

**An Old Familiar Place of Business —
Once the Resort of All Country Buyers—Amusing Reminiscences.**

An old and familiar landmark for over sixty years in Toronto disap-

peared from the south side of King street east in 1901.

This old familiar friend, this "well-known spot," was the "Golden Lion" dry-goods establishment, for so many years associated with the Walker family.

Years ago the younger generation of Toronto thought that "men might come and men might go," nevertheless the "Golden Lion" would still "go on forever."

Alas, the changes that arise in this world! The Golden Lion is a thing of the past. Toronto knows it no more.

The business afterwards known as the Golden Lion was founded by Robert Walker in conjunction with Thomas Hutchinson in 1836, in a small store situated on the site now occupied by the Nordheimer Music Company. This business firm was then known under the style of Walker & Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson was a brother-in-law of the senior member of the firm and the business was carried on by them under their joint names until 1853, when the partnership was dissolved.

In the latter part of the year 1848, or possibly even in 1849, Messrs. Walker & Hutchinson, who had then acquired a very substantial business, decided to adopt "The Golden Lion" as their trade-mark and placed over their front door a massive gilt figure of a lion carved out of wood, which figure remained in its position, "in storm and wind, in rain and hail," until 1886, when it was replaced by a stone lion, which, however, was not gilt.

The (old original) golden lion, when supplanted by the stone one, was removed from the front of the premises and placed over the principal door leading to the shipping department of the Walker firm situated on Colborne street. There too it remained until the building was dismantled, and then "vanity of vanities, all is vanity," it was taken down and was found to be in such a state of utter decay that it was wholly unfit even for firewood. Alas, for leonine greatness!

The partnership between Robert Walker and Thomas Hutchinson was dissolved in 1853, when the latter retired from the firm, and so incensed was he at some ill-treatment, or fancied ill-treatment, that he had received from his former colleague, that he opened a few doors below his late place of business, what was, for the Toronto of those days, an immense

premises, also for the sale of dry goods, calling it "The Pantechneth-ea."

Rivalry was very keen between the "Pantec," as the boys of Toronto delighted to call it, and "The Golden Lion," and, sad to say, for the proprietor of the former establishment at any rate if for nobody else, even-

to be no less a personage than his Majesty the King of Delhi, who had revolted against the British during the great Indian mutiny, and had, after fearful conflict, been captured by her Britannic Majesty's victorious troops.

This barefaced, deceptive advertisement was not allowed to pass un-



THE GOLDEN LION, KING STREET EAST.

tually "The Golden Lion" came out on top.

Almost as soon as the Pantechneth-ea started in business they secured the services of a gentleman of colour, who, arrayed in gorgeous raiment, marched up and down in front of the Pantechnetheca premises and was announced by an obsequious page boy

challenged by the firm, as it had then become, of Robert Walker & Son, for they almost immediately placed a gigantic transparency across King street, informing an interested and amused public that there was "no humbug at the old reliable sign of the Golden Lion." Besides this definite assertion, they hinted in divers ways

somewhat more than obscurely that anybody who went to a certain establishment, not a great many yards eastward from their own, would most surely be "taken in and done for."

The Pantechnetheca did not last long. Late in 1858 it vanished from King street east, and though the premises were there, the glory had departed.

For a great number of years the Golden Lion was the one store in Toronto where the country people outside of Toronto habitually went. Farmers, agricultural labourers, country residents generally, when they came to Toronto went to the Golden Lion as a matter of course; they had confidence in the place, and the firm never did anything to show that this confidence was misplaced. Gradually, with the growth of population and the increase of stores for the sale of dry goods, the Golden Lion ceased to become the "Mecca" of country shoppers as it had been during the "forties," "fifties," and early "sixties."

Since 1898, owing to deaths and other causes, the business was closed, and a little later the premises sold for other purposes than that of shop-keeping, and what had at one time been one of the principal attractions of Toronto, among its places of business, ceased to exist.

It will be interesting to note that the first clerk employed in 1846 by Messrs. Walker & Son was Mr. Thos. Thompson, who afterwards founded the Mammoth House, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, on King street east.

CHAPTER V.

THE OLD DON BRIDGE.

Changes That Have Been Effectuated in the Locality in the Last Fifty Years —A Great Crime Recalled.

The sketch of the old Don bridge, which was erected in 1851 on about the site of the present bridge, was the scene on the 1st of December, 1859, of a terrible tragedy. On that night Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, a well known member of Parliament, was crossing the bridge on his way home from Mr. Beachall's house east of the Don, when he was attacked by a crowd of ruffians who knocked him senseless and then threw his body into the river from the centre of the south side of the bridge. Mr.

Hogan's disappearance created a great deal of excitement, for his body was not discovered till 1861. The persons concerned were members of a gang known as the Brooks Bush Gang, and while every effort was made to fasten the crime on two or three of the gang, James Brown, one of the number, was found guilty of striking the blow and for his deed suffered death on March 10, 1862.

The locality at the present time is entirely changed. A new iron bridge stands in place of the wooden bridge of that date, and the neighbourhood is fairly well built up where at one time were fields and pasture land.

The house shown as No. 1 in the sketch was that of Benjamin Tomlin, who kept a tavern known as the "Lily of the Valley" on the south side of Gerrard street, probably east of the present Gerrard street bridge. The house was removed several years ago.

No. 2 is a small house and rear shed, now demolished, on the south side of King street east, situated west of a building now used as a carriage factory and numbered 645 King street east.

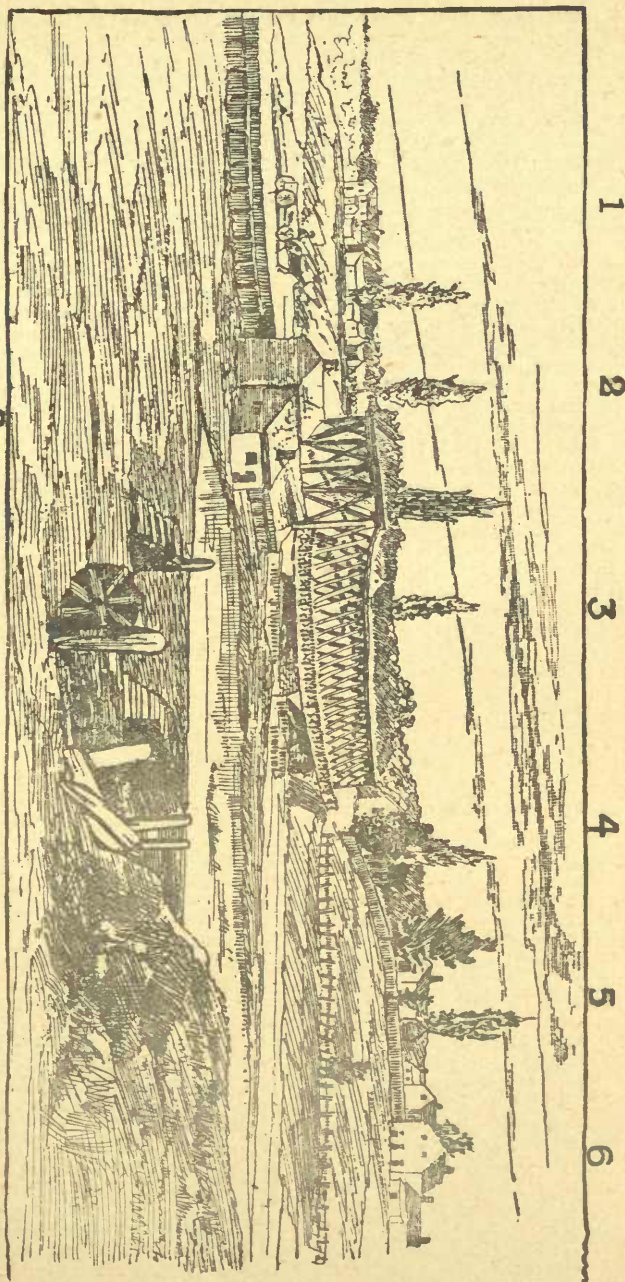
No. 3 is the Don Bridge which was built in 1851 by the late Emerson Coatsworth, the late City Commissioner. About 20 years later it was covered in, and on the north and south sides footpaths were made for passengers. In 1878 the bridge was swept away, and in October of the same year the present structure was erected, which was partially rebuilt and strengthened in 1893.

No. 4 was, and is still, the house of Mrs. Tobias Heinrich, No. 618 Queen street east. Mrs. Heinrich has resided there since the death of her husband. This is the first house on the north side of Queen street, east of the river.

No. 5 is the house of John Thomson, who lived in that neighbourhood in the early part of the century. He settled there about 1820.

No. 6 is the homestead of the Smith family from 1806 till 1892. It was situated on the south side of Queen street, immediately east of the Don. This homestead was only demolished entirely in 1902. A very good picture of it, as it was, is in Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. 1, p. 132.

There have been many bridges over the Don. The first bridge was known as Playter's Bridge. It was higher up



THE DON BRIDGE, 1861.

the river at the east end of Winchester street. Then there was the bridge known as Scadding's Bridge, which was there in the time of Governor Simcoe in 1794.

During the troubles of 1837 a number of those who took part in the Rebellion, under Col. Von Egmond, set fire to the bridge and partially destroyed it. The damage was soon repaired, however, and the bridge continued in use till 1850 when, in a spring freshet in the early part of April, it was swept away. While this bridge was being reconstructed after the flood a boat known as the Cigar Ferry Boat was used in conveying passengers and vehicles to and from the city. The late Richard Tinning was enterprising enough to operate this ferry, but his enterprise (as it destroyed a good deal of the trade in ferrying people across the Don) aroused the anger of the 'longshoremen' who had been doing this trade, and one night after the Cigar Boat crew had left their craft, the boat was sank in the east bank of the Don, near the Smith homestead. The craft was raised and was of service till the bridge was rebuilt.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL RESERVE.

An Old Plan of Part of the Original Town of York, Made by the Deputy Surveyor-General.

This plan of a section of the town of York was made by J. G. Chewitt, the Deputy Surveyor-General, on the 24th April of a year later than 1834 and probably prior to 1837. New street was not known as Nelson street until after 1834, so that the plan was certainly made after that date.

The easterly street shown running north and south is New, afterwards Nelson street, which ran north to Lot, or Queen, street. When opened north of Queen it was called Jarvis street.

The schoolhouse at the north-east corner of New (Nelson) and Newgate (Adelaide street) was the National School, of which Mr. Joseph Spragge and Mr. J. T. Wilson were masters. Mr. Spragge was the father of the late Vice-Chancellor Spragge, and Mr.

Wilson on leaving the school became an Anglican clergyman.

The square marked "School House" on lot 3 was the site of the old Blue School, but a record shows that this school when built was further east—about the centre of lot 7—and late in the thirties the building was removed to lot 11, on the south side of March street, east of the word "fence"—on the southeast corner of New and March streets.

Richmond street, prior to 1834, commenced at New (Nelson) street and ran west to Yonge street and ended there. The continuation of Richmond street to its west limit at Peter street was called Hospital street, probably because it led to the General Hospital, which was situated in the block bounded by Newgate (Adelaide), John and King streets.

Church street, the directory of 1834 says, "commences opposite the landing place and wharf on Front street and runs north." It crossed Richmond street and then across "a street intended to be a continuation of Lot street, but intercepted by land to the east (now Queen street) belonging to the Hon. G. W. Allan and S. P. Jarvis, Esq."

The directory of 1834 also says, "Lot street east commences also in Yonge street opposite here, but is intercepted by the grounds of Capt. McGill, S. P. Jarvis, Esq., and the Hon. G. W. Allan; past them it is open and extends to the Catholic church, intended to be a continuation to the Don bridge."

All this means that Church street ran to the north line of Richmond street, and that Lot street (Queen) did run east of Yonge street, but was not opened from the present Bond street to Church street. The first property east of Bond was the McGill property (Metropolitan square), further east from Church to Jarvis was the S. P. Jarvis property, and east to Caroline (Sherbourne) was the Allan property, and the next lot east was the Ridout property, extending to Seaton street. The Catholic church referred to was old St. Paul's, on what is now Power street.

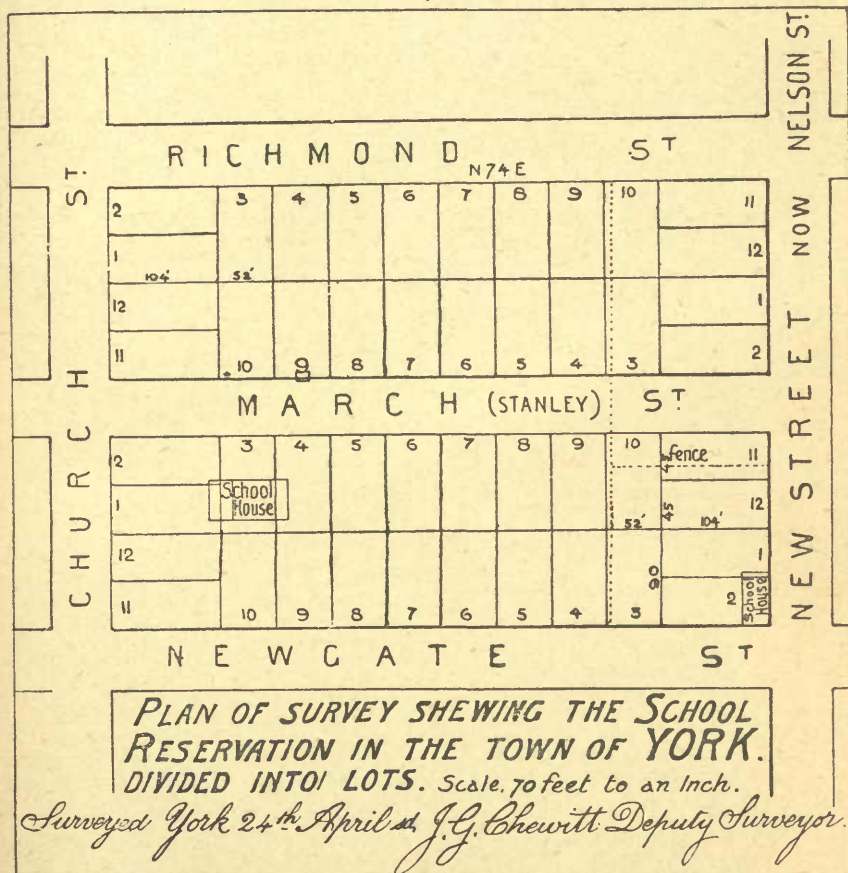
The Public Library of to-day stands on lot 11 at the north-east corner of Church and Newgate (Adelaide) street. In 1797 Hospital street is shown as running to New street, and the square bounded by Church, Hospital (Richmond), New and Newgate streets was

for Public school purposes. The old Blue School and the National School, therefore, stood on this square.

March street east (Stanley) (Lombard) in 1834 commenced "in Church street" and ran "east to New street" (Nelson) (Jarvis); March street west commenced in Church street and ran west "to Upper George street," now Victoria street.

north by the side of the gaol to Newgate (Adelaide) street." On the east side, at the present Court street, was the gaol, and at the Trust and Loan corner stood "the Episcopal Methodist church."

The original roadway which led to the market from the north was down Yonge street to Lot (Queen) street east, then down Lot street east to



ORIGINAL SCHOOL RESERVE.

Upper George street (Victoria) is not shown on this plan, but it was "a cross street running from Newgate (Adelaide) street, nearly opposite the gaol," which stood on the southeast corner of Toronto and what is now Court street, as far as Richmond street.

Toronto street, the directory says, "commences in King street and runs

Upper George street (Victoria), and Toronto street to King.

Toronto street in the plan of 1797 is not shown as at present, but running in a straight line north to Lot (Queen) street. The plan was, at a later date, changed, and Toronto street ended at Newgate (Adelaide) street in front of the present post-office.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMITIVE METHODS.

Tools Used by Red Man—Stone, Copper, Bone and Hide His Chief Materials—Ornaments and Trinkets.

Long before the saw, the adze, the auger or the chisel found their way to the shores of this vast continent, the carpenter flourished at his trade—built boxes, troughs, tables, benches and other articles of household furniture with a moderate degree of success. His joints were perhaps not quite so true nor his surfaces as smooth as the productions of his European contemporary, but then his tools were not so finished nor numerous—indeed he made most of them himself, an accomplishment that his rival on the other side of the world could not boast of. "Of what did his tools consist?" Well, that's a simple question to answer. Here are a few of them: Hatchets and hammers made of stone and copper and fitted to handles with leather thongs; scrapers to answer the purpose of planes made from stone and copper, copper knives and chisels, copper spikes, copper punches, flint drills and scrapers, stone gouges and deer's horn chisels. The copper used by the Indians was not mined but was the native metal found on the shores of Lake Superior, hammered into shape with stone tools. The arts of melting, smelting and tempering were unknown to the red man at that time so that his metal tools were not remarkable for their solidity and durability.

The Indian was a leisurely sort of artisan. His workshop was the open air and his hours of labour indefinite. He went to work when he felt like it, which was seldom, and left off whenever he wanted to; bear hunts, buffalo chases, or a tribal war being sufficient inducements to take him from his bench or table for many a day, leaving his squaw to do what she could in his absence. But the Indian's domestic needs were few, and time was not pressing, so that what could not be finished in one generation was left to the leisure of the next.

The dressing of leather was another art in which the North American aborigine was skilled, and considering the fact that his houses, clothes, harness, lassos and other necessities

were made from the hides of the animals he slew, the preparation of skins was of the first importance. The scrapers used in cleaning the hides were usually made from shank bones, while the leather was shaped with stone and copper knives.

Tradition does not say whether or not the aboriginal blacksmith constructed his forge under a spreading chestnut, nor does tradition inform us that he had a forge. In fact, we are told that he hammered his metal cold, with stone hammers. However, his metal instruments were few and as they were all made from native copper their construction was comparatively easy though their value was proportionately less.

Tomahawks, those barbarous side-arms which crashed through many a pioneer's skull, were invariably made from stone, dressed into spherical shapes somewhat after the style of a goose egg, and fitted to pliable wooden handles with leather thongs. Indian arrowheads are too common to require a description farther than to say that they were mostly of chipped flint with an occasional copper tip. The spearheads, too, were of flint and copper fastened to long wooden stalks.

It hardly seems conceivable, but yet it is a fact, that the red man was at one time so hard put that he made his digging tools of shoulder-blades and sea-shells.

Among other things which owe their existence to Indian handicraft are horn spoons, plain wooden spoons, horn combs, birch-bark sap-troughs and pails, wooden bowls, wooden sugar-moulds, bone awls and needles, shell cups and ingenious fish-hooks.

It fell to the lot of the squaw to mill the corn and this she did with a very simple contrivance which might almost be called a mortar and pestle only that the mortar was a good sized rock with a slightly hollowed surface. Into or upon this "mealing-stone" the squaw pound her maize and then patiently pounded it into flour or meal. The pastry of the Red Indian was not remarkable for its variety; cream-puffs, tarts, sponges and fancy cakes were unknown to his modest digestive organs. A little water, fat, and shreds of meat mixed with flour, was almost the limit of any Indian housewife's knowledge of baking. But in the matter of joints, roasts and steaks the Indian was an epicure. Broiled fresh venison and buffalo marrow are dishes that might make any white

man's mouth water, but the deer and the buffalo were more plentiful than modern cattle at that time.

The Indian's love for jewellery and other ornaments was a weakness by which many a white trader profited. But before the time of the trader the red man was forced to make his own trinkets. Beads, which were always in great demand, were made from stone, bone and shell, and though not particularly attractive, were nevertheless highly prized by their owners. Bear's claws and teeth were also considered ornaments of beauty.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Capture of Fort Niagara—Burning of Buffalo—The Man Who Fired the Town—A Distinguished Veteran.

The following hitherto unpublished statements relating to the war of 1812-14 are extracted from Statement of Services of the late Major-General Richard Say Armstrong, who, as lieutenant, acted as adjutant to the British artillery in Canada during the war of 1812 and 1813 with the United States:—

"19th December, 1813. Assault and Capture of Fort Niagara, State of New York.—The assaulting force was 180 men; the American garrison 429; 65 of the enemy killed; 14 officers, 12 sergeants and 318 rank and file taken prisoners, including wounded. About 20 made their escape over the walls of the fort. We captured 27 pieces of ordnance and 3,000 stand of arms. On 25th December, 1813, I was sent with two guns to destroy two of the enemy's vessels under Black Rock, and forced them to run ashore. On 27th December Lieut.-Col. Drummond moved up to the ferry opposite Black Rock, with a force of 1,353 men, under Major-General Riall. On the night of the 30th the troops crossed the Niagara River under cover of the fire of all the artillery under Captain Bridge, and as soon as their landing was effected we likewise crossed. Enemy's force was from 2,000 to 2,500 men. They fled from Black Rock to the town of Buffalo, about 2 1/2 miles distant. We followed in close pursuit. The enemy again fled, followed by all the inhabitants of Buffalo. I received orders

from General Riall to burn the town of Buffalo, in retaliation for the burning of Newark, which, with the aid of one gun detachment, I did, with the exception of one detached house, which we left standing, because there was a female in it badly wounded, who must have perished if she had been removed out into the snow, and who, I afterwards had the satisfaction of hearing, had recovered, although she had been shot through the body and tomahawked in the head by an Indian. The United States ships of war 'Chippewa,' 'Little Belt,' and 'Trippe,' were burned by the infantry. On our return to Black Rock I was ordered to burn it, which was done. We took 133 prisoners and 6 guns. Our killed, wounded and missing 113."

The foregoing is an account of some of the numerous affairs on the Niagara frontier in which the General was engaged, and most of which, though small affairs, were very perilous to those engaged, especially on the British side, who, from the vicinity of the State of New York, were greatly outnumbered, many officers being victims of the backwoods riflemen, who were especially employed to pick out the British officers, and who were in the habit of climbing trees for that purpose. The General's brother, Ensign Henry Armstrong, fell in this way, shot in the lungs, and surviving only five days. He belonged to the Canadian Fencible Regiment. The late General, who, it is believed, was the only British officer who went right through the war, being (excepting two slight skirmishes) present in every action, and consequently undergoing very great risk, was fortunate enough to receive only a slight wound in the leg, though he had several horses killed and wounded under him. The Americans during the war made five different invasions of Canada, every one of which was repulsed, with loss of several of their generals taken prisoners. The snow rendered operations very difficult and severe, the troops being frequently without shelter. The General had seen much service in other parts of the world, and had suffered both from yellow fever and Jamaica fever during over half a century (54 years) of active service. He winds up his statement of services as follows: "I may perhaps be permitted to mention that my father, the late Richard Hirst Armstrong, surgeon 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, after passing the greater part of his life in his Majesty's service, was drowned

at the shipwreck of the 'Harpooner,' transport, at Cape Race, Newfoundland, when on his voyage home with his regiment from Canada, on 10th November, 1816, together with my mother, two sisters and a brother. I was the eldest son; one sister, Mrs. Maude, having been saved from the wreck. His second son, Ensign Henry Armstrong, died on 16th November, 1813, of wounds received in action at Chrystler's Farm, Canada, on 11th November, 1813, shot through the lungs. He belonged to the Canadian Fencible Regiment. His third son, Horatio Armstrong, killed by accident in the streets of Quebec in 1818; knocked down by a sleigh; skull fractured. His youngest daughter died in Quebec, 1809, the only member of the family who as yet died a natural death. (Signed) R. T. Armstrong, Major-General from Royal Artillery."

This statement of services rendered to his country obtained for Major-General Armstrong the good service pension of £100 per annum. He died at Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

YONGE STREET STAGE LINE.

How the Early Settler Made his Way to Richmond Hill—Transportation to Lake Simcoe in the Early Days.

As long as Toronto or York County exists the name of Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War in 1791, will be perpetuated; for it is from him that Yonge street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and of the county as well, received its name. Yonge street is one of the oldest highways in the province. It was originally an Indian trail, leading to Lake Simcoe. In 1794 it was made a bush road by order of Governor Simcoe, the troops of his Excellency's corps laying the road. So rough was the track that when, in 1797, Balser Munshaw, one of the founders of the village of Richmond Hill, sought a wilderness home along this thoroughfare, it was found necessary to take his canvas-top waggon apart, and drag the wheels and axles and other equipment up the steep hills by means of strong ropes. Parts of the road were laid with stone shortly afterwards, but it was not until 1817 that the road was macadamized as far as Holland Landing. And now, fifty

years from that date, it is a serviceable, modern highway, with a baker's dozen of post-offices; and bicycles, electric cars, motor-cycles traversing it.

Yonge street was one of the old stage coach routes. The first stage line was started in 1828 by George Playter and his sons. The stages were ponderous affairs, of the old English mail-coach style, drawn by four horses. In 1832 the line was bought by William Weller. This gentleman was also the owner of lines of stages to Kingston and Dundas and Niagara. In his advertisements Mr. Weller guaranteed to take passengers through to Hamilton by daylight on the Lake Shore road. The journey to Kingston generally lasted twenty-eight hours. The headquarters for Weller's lines of stages was the "Coffin Block"—the wedge-shaped building that then stood on the site of the present building at the intersection of Church, Wellington and Front streets.

A busy scene was presented at the corner every day with the various stages arriving and departing, north, east and west. The line to the north passed into the hands of Charles Thompson, of Summerhill, about 1840. Mr. Thompson was owner of the island of St. Joseph, in the Georgian Bay. He was interested in the steamer Beaver, on Lake Simcoe, and was one of the owners of the steamer Morning, Captain Lawton, on the same lake. Great difficulty was experienced in fitting out this vessel. Her machinery had to be hauled up Yonge street from Toronto on rollers, made from sections of tree trunks. Weeks were spent in the trip from the city.

The Yonge street stages ran in connection with these steamers. An old advertisement of 1850 states: "A stage in connection with the steamer Morning on Lake Simcoe leaves the Simcoe stage office, Loddell's building, Church street, daily, Sunday excepted, at 7 o'clock a. m., and at 3 o'clock p. m. Another stage in connection with the steamer Beaver on Lake Simcoe leaves the Western Hotel daily at 7 o'clock a. m. Pine Grove, a stage leaves the stage office, Liddell's buildings, for Pine Grove daily at 3 o'clock p. m., Richmond Hill, Thornhill and York Mills. There are also stages for Richmond Hill, Thornhill and York Mills leaving the Market Square daily at 4 o'clock p. m."

From this it will be seen that there were more than one line of stages on Yonge street. The second line was started by a Mr. Shuttleworth in

1817 The vehicles were called omnibuses, in contrast to the stages of the Thompson line, and only ran as far as Richmond Hill, 16 miles north of Toronto. Mr. Shuttleworth was succeeded by Edward Shepherd, proprietor of the Half Way House, where the horses were changed on the route between Holland Landing and Toronto.

The fate of the stage line was sealed when, in 1853, the Northern railway was constructed. Up to that period all the passengers, baggage and mail between Toronto and Holland Landing had gone by stage. When the railway went through, the line to the Landing was discontinued. Mail was still carried as far as Richmond Hill by the bus line, which passed successively into the hands of John Palmer, a Richmond Hill hotel keeper named Raymond, William Cook, of the Yorkshire house, Thornhill, and John Thompson. This gentleman bought the line early in the seventies, and did not discontinue it until 1896, when the introduction of electric cars killed the business.

Mr John Langstaff, proprietor of the Hawthorn Mineral Springs, Thornhill, tells an interesting anecdote of the stage line during the American war, when the line was in the hands of William Cook. A young man named William Smith, whom Mr. Langstaff had cared for as he would for a son, caught the war fever and could not be prevented from enlisting in the army of the North. So one summer morning he bade his guardian good-bye, and the rattling, lumbering stage hurried him out of sight. A letter was received some time afterward, stating that he was in New York, in the 25th New York Regiment. Another letter was received, in which he stated that he was in active service near New Orleans, "and from that day to this," Mr. Langstaff says, with a sigh, "we have never heard the least rumour regarding him."

CHAPTER X.

PARLIAMENT HOUSES 1796-1812.

Plan of the Property Made About 1796, with the Exact Location of the Parliament Buildings Burnt in 1812.

This plan of part of the eastern end to the town of York (Toronto) is important, as it gives the exact location of the Government Houses which were erected by Governor Simcoe in 1794,

and rebuilt in 1816, after the war of 1812. The title shows that the "land occupied by John Small, Esq.," who was Clerk of the Executive Council from 1792 to 1831, was part of the reserve appropriated for the Government House at York by his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Simcoe.

The street on the west is the present Princess street, at right angles to which ran "Palace street," and "King street." "Ontario street" was as it is to-day. "Of the town," is the end of a sentence off a large map which read "East end of the town."

The "road to Quebec" was King street over the Don and east along the present Kingston road.

Palace street is shown, and this plan indicates that its east end was at the line running north and south, indicated by the word "line."

The ground south of Palace street to the bay and east to the site of the Government Houses was the "reserve," and composed in part the old fair green west of the old Toronto jail, erected in 1841, and torn down in 1887.

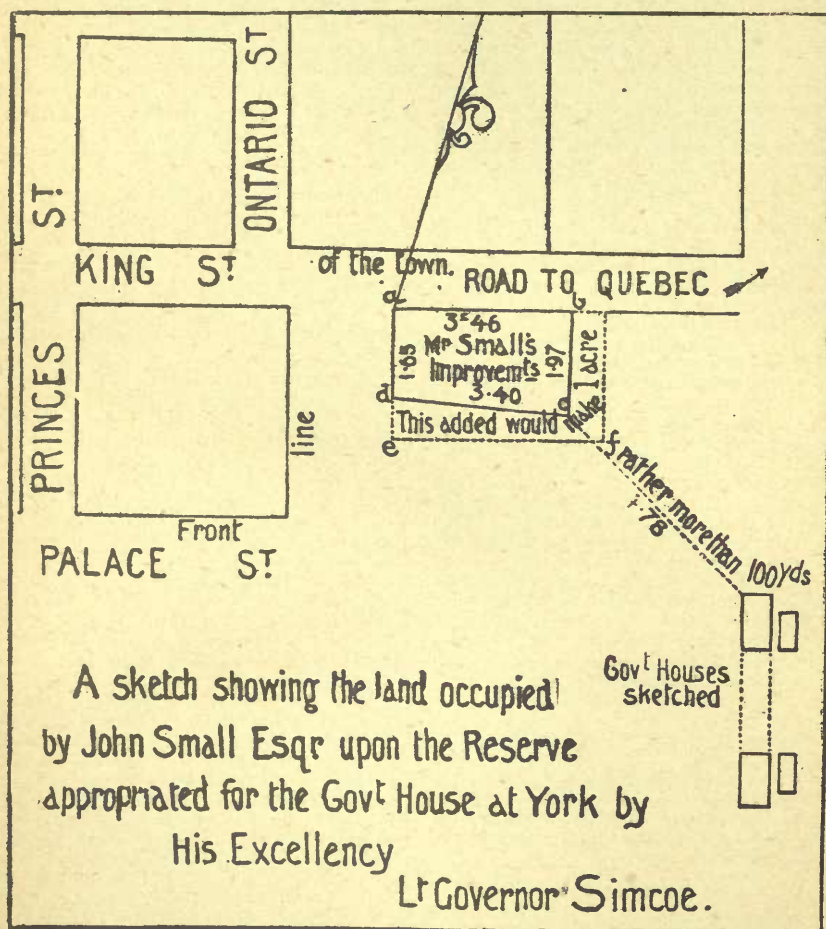
Mr. Small's lot was one acre. The Small Homestead is on the south-west corner of King and Berkeley streets. The original lot was 166x165, but the easterly 50 feet at the corner of Berkeley street has since been sold.

Berkeley street was not laid out in 1794, but as the south line of Mr. Small's improvements was 130 feet from King street, the distance "rather more than 100 yards," to the site of the north Government House, south of the figures "100" in the plan, shows where the house stood on the present Front street.

A careful comparison of this plan with the latest plans of the same section shows that Berkeley street when it was opened ran down the east side of the dotted line shown as running south from King street and ending at the letter F., and that the west face of the Government Houses stood on a line distant 175 feet east from this line. Following out the distance given of 4 chains and 78 links in a south-easterly direction from the point C to the point of junction with the 175 foot line shows that the north Government House stood on the south side of Front street, 110 feet east of Berkeley street, on the site where now stands the office of the Economical Gas Apparatus Con-

struction Co., at No. 271 Front street east. The most northerly building stood back about 40 feet from the present south line of Front street and the buildings extended south about 270 feet. This property is now all owned by the Consumers' Gas Co.

in Canada, especially in the Province of Ontario. The east wing of the hall was the first erected, and was occupied in 1832. The centre, or main building, was built in 1834, and in 1844-46 the western wing was added and the centre building was recon-



JOHN SMALL'S PROPERTY AND THE EXACT SITE OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS OF 1796-1812—MADE ABOUT 1796.

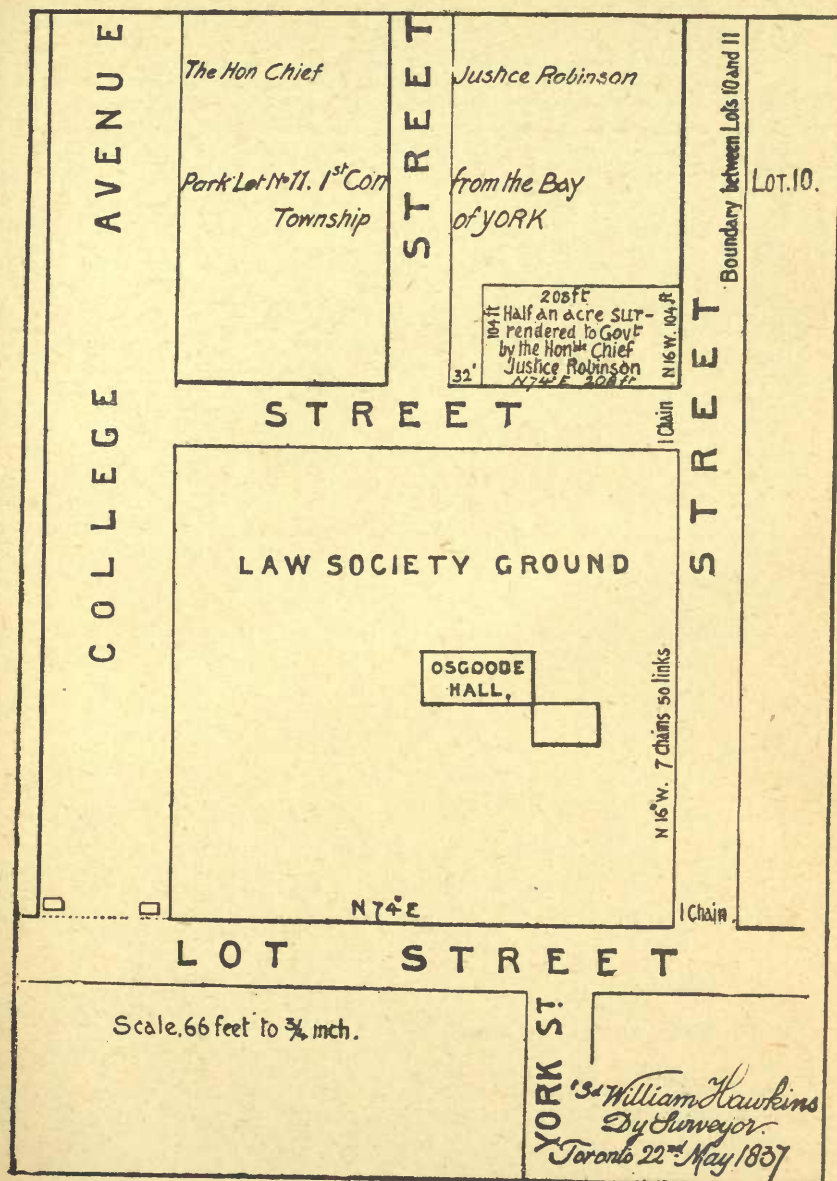
CHAPTER XI. THE OSGOODE HALL SITE.

A Plan of the Historic Spot Where the Supreme Courts of Ontario Held Their Sitzings.

Osgoode Hall is a household name

constructed. The plan shown was made in 1837 by William Hawkins, a well-known surveyor of the period. A history of the entire structure is contained in Vol. I. of 'Robertson's Landmarks,' pages 393-7.

The descent of the ownership from the Crown is as follows:—



THE SITE OF OSGOODE HALL.

1797—Grant from the Crown to Rev. T. Raddi h. all of Park lot No. 11.

1798—Sold by Raddish to Hon. J. Elm ley, Park lot No. 11.

1803—Willed by Elmsley to Mary Elm-ley, Park lot No. 11.

1822—Grant by M. Elm ley to Alexander Wood, south half lot No. 11.

1825—Sold by Wood to Hon. J. B. Robinson, south half lot No. 11.

1828—Lease and release, Robinson to Law Society, six acres, lot No. 11.

The plot surrendered by the Hon. J. B. Robinson to the Crown was a part of the parade ground to the east of the Armouries.

There is no record in the books of the Law Society showing that it owned any land north of Osgoode street, or that they ever leased it or any part of it. A statement that the site of the present hall was a gift to the Law Society by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson is erroneous, for the corporation paid one thousand pounds currency to that gentleman for the ground.

The land to the west side of the hall is shown as College avenue, there being no street intervening, and a plan of the city in 1842, made by James Cane, corresponds with the small plan that accompanies this landmark. The street, formerly known as Park Lane, was made in 1846. The name was changed to University street in 1861. In 1859-60 there was a University street north of Bloor street, in Yorkville, running west from Yonge street. It is now Yorkville avenue. The street to the east of the hall was Sayer street, named by the late Chief Justice Sir John B. Robinson, and this street was renamed in 1873, and called Chestnut street. Lot street was changed to Queen street in 1845.

CHAPTER XII.

BIRDS IN PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.

The Ornithological Department — A Rare Collection of Canadian and Foreign Birds.

Perhaps the citizens of this fair city do not realize that they have in their midst what will ere long be one of the most interesting and complete museums on this continent, containing exhibits pertaining to every de-

partment of natural science and historical development. A few years ago the Provincial Museum in the Normal School building at Toronto, though known to most students as a source of educational interest, was by no means an imposing affair, but now it has assumed proportions and qualities which render it a most valuable source of information, study and recreation. The whole second flat of the school is devoted to large varieties of exhibits, comprising birds from all the countries in the world. Egyptian mummies, countless skulls of famous savages, arrow-heads, spears, Navajo Indian weaving, South Sea Island implements of war and peace, Indian relics from North and South America, native handiwork from the wilds of Africa, stuffed animals, pickled snakes, and a million and one other things too numerous to name. All these articles of interest are neatly arranged in large glass cases or hung on the walls in such a way as to be conveniently seen, and labelled in order that their uses and origin may be easily understood. Mr. David Boyle, a man well read in the ways and development of the genus man, is the custodian of the innumerable relics, while Mr. John Maughan, jr., a naturalist of wide experience and exceptional ability, has charge of the ornithological department. Mr. Maughan has been commissioned by the Government to collect and mount a most complete assortment of Canadian and foreign birds, and as a result those visiting the Normal School are delighted with the magnificent display of feathered songsters, birds of paradise, water fowl, etc., which possess all the apparent attributes of life except motion. Mr. Maughan has been collecting this exhibit privately for fifteen years and has been in correspondence in all countries in the world. The Canadian collection being now the property of the Ontario Government, the foreign collection Mr. Maughan has placed on view as a loan collection to the public.

We will hold a short review of the foreign birds, beginning with the pheasants, a species not unknown to hunters. The first we happen upon are two extinct varieties, the black pheasant of Guatemala and the horned pheasant. The latter bird was collected by a German missionary in the interior of Guatemala, being one of two given him when he arrived in

the country. During a stay of six years in Guatemala the missionary, who evidently found ornithology to be as profitable as evangelization, succeeded in collecting only two more birds of the same variety. Three Japanese game birds are the next to attract our attention; they are the Amherst, Golden and Reeves pheasants. Then comes the Red Argus (getting its name from the Argus-eyed dots which cover its body), whose home is in the Himalayan mountains, and the Impeyan and Sommerings, which hail from far away Japan and China as well as the Himalayas. More familiar birds are the Black cock of Scotland, the Red grouse and Red legged partridge of Great Britain.

Leaving the game birds we meet with a few more English friends, viz., the rook, the hooded crow and the jackdaw from England.

Travelling to Australia we make the acquaintance of the lyre-bird, and a most beautiful specimen he is, with a remarkable upright tail resembling a fancy Aeolian harp. This bird is one of Australia's national emblems.

A pretty group of brilliant plumaged little birds, designated "Sun birds," represent the Islands of Sumatra and Java and distant India. Another collection of little feathered beauties are the Tanagers which rival the rainbow for varieties of colours. Passing a rare black cuckoo from India and blossom-headed and yellow-headed manikins, we stop to inspect the tits. These are of many colours while one little fellow claims attention for having been collected by the famous Steer Expedition in the Philippines in 1888. The moe-mots, so named because they swing their tails while at rest like the pendulum of a clock, are remarkable for a peculiar custom they have of trimming their two long tail feathers about an inch and a half from the end. We must not neglect to drop a bow of recognition to our country friends the "jays," among them being the great crested jay from Central America and the black-headed jay from India.

The Cotingas, near cousins to our previous acquaintances the Tanagers demand a glance. There are three varieties, one from Central America and two from India.

Resplendent with long metallic green tail-feathers are the Trojans or Quetzals. Though the bird itself is no larger

than an ordinary parrot, its tail is sometimes 40 inches long. Owing to this fact, the Trojan selects the top of the trunk of a tall dead tree for his nest. Like the woodpecker, he hunts for a soft spot in the wood, and pecks his way into the interior. But he is not satisfied with one hole—he must have a back door as well as a front door, the former for an entrance and the latter for an exit. This prevents damage to his long tail, which hangs away out of the front door when the male is keeping the eggs (which are very rare) warm. The females have no long tails.

A brilliant, pugnacious little bird is the cock of the rock, with his orange back and plumed head. When mating in the spring the female birds form a ring about eight feet across, excluding the males until the proper time for their entrance arrives. At the right moment the cocks are admitted to the select circle and proceed to go through a sort of a war dance, strutting up and down inside of the ring, very much as a cock sparrow sometimes does. The brave who keeps up this war dance the longest can take his choice of the whole circle of females for a wife.

Taking a peep at the magpies brought from the forests of Japan, America, India and South Africa, we stop a moment to admire the blue rollers from Italy and the Philippines.

Coming among the pigeons, we cannot help but admire the Victoria Crown pigeon of Australia, almost as big as a young turkey, of bluish slate colour with chocolate breast, and boasting a fan-like decoration on his head, somewhat similar to, but more profuse than that worn by the peacock. The noticeable features of the Nicobar pigeon, which is of a green shade mixed with black, is a golden green hackle on the neck, and the fact that the wings are longer than the tail (which is pure white) when the bird is in repose. Then we have the large New Zealand pigeon, now very rare, sent to Mr. Maughan with a number of other birds from the Emperor of Austria, the bronze-winged pigeon from Australia, the green pigeon from India, the red-breasted pigeon from the Philippines, and the passenger pigeon from North America.

Passing the Grackles, we come upon a big family of parrots and cockatoos of colours and species too numerous to enumerate. Perhaps the most

interesting member of this family is the Nestor, or sheep-killing parrot, of Australia, another gift to Mr. Maughan from the Emperor of Austria's collection. This long-beaked bird alights on the back of a live sheep and pecks a hole through the hide to the poor animal's kidneys, which is the sheep-killer's tit-bit. This bird first cultivated a taste for mutton by feeding on slaughter-house refuse.

Hurrying along we take hasty glances at the big billed Toucans, five varieties of barbets and four varieties of todies, presided over by the king todie, and then stop to admire the foreign ducks from Japan, China and England.

Two little sandpipers attract the eye for a minute; the spoon-bill from Japan and the broad-bill from Russia. A nest of the former (which is practically extinct) has never been found, but the bird is supposed to breed in Siberia.

Giving a cursory glance to the night herons and rails we cannot help but pause to admire the large variety of gaudy-plumaged Kingfishers, representing nearly every quarter of the globe. Continuing the round, we look upon the cassicus, from Colombo, South America; the horn-bill, from the Philippines, and the long-necked snake-darters, which swim with their bodies submerged and their necks stretched on the surface of the water like water-snakes.

A majestic bird, whose wings have deteriorated into mere flippers, is the giant penguin, 28 inches in height. He inhabits the south Pacific.

The birds of paradise, a number of specimens of which are now extinct, form a collection which is remarkable for beauty and variety, and which it is impossible to describe.

But we could go on enumerating the satin bower bird, the Pitta, the Dron-go shriek, the Dayal bird, the gros beak, the bell bird, the mina bird, the fly-catcher, and many other foreign birds, without being able to do any of them justice. They must be seen to be appreciated.

And now for the birds of Canada! Owing to the fact that Mr. Maughan has been able to procure the skins of the domestic birds first hand, they possess a remarkably fresh and lifelike appearance.

The first we stop to admire are the eagles, sturdy, fierce-looking birds of prey, which seem to be on the lookout

for some unsuspecting victim. The bald-headed eagle, with his ruffled white head is the most imposing fellow, though the golden is not far behind. There are several of the latter, both males and females. Near cousins of the eagle are the hawks—a large and interesting family. These birds, as a rule, are credited with being a scourge to farm yards and poultry-breeders, but for the most part they are very serviceable, ridding the air of vermin and the earth of reptiles. There are, however, some very ill-behaved hawks, that prey upon the farms and make themselves objectionable generally. Chief among this class is the peregrin or duck hawk, whose bill of fare consists chiefly of assorted ducks. Another scapegrace is Cooper's hawk, a fierce little bird, who also makes fowl his chief article of food. Of the beneficial hawks, we have the marsh or harrier hawk, the rough-legged buzzard and the black buzzard, birds which dine on mice, frogs, little snakes, etc. A few more of our evil-mannered friends are the pigeonhawk, the sparrowhawk, the big red-tailed hawk and the red-shouldered hawk. Another hawk of the frog-eating variety is Audobon's caracara. A rusty-legged and rusty-winged visitor from the south is Harris' hawk, a bird bearing a very close resemblance to his Canadian relatives. A very rare bird of the hawk variety is the swallow-tailed kite, a remarkable looking bird with a white body and long black wings and tail. Snakes, lizards and grasshoppers form his diet. There are also the American fishhawk, the sharp-shinned hawk and the goshawk, once much used by falconers.

The owls come next, ranging in size from the great horned owl, which preys upon chickens and rabbits, to the little screech owl. These birds confine their operations to the insect, reptile, animal and feathered world, most of them being nocturnal, having no love for the sunshine. A beautiful creature is the snowy owl, with feathers as white and soft as its name signifies. A rare specimen is the great grey owl, but the long-eared owl, which likes catching its food alive, and the short-eared or marsh owl belong to the commoner varieties.

The bane of trout ponds is the belted king-fisher, a rather small bird with a big head and beak.

Getting in among the insect de-

stroyers we come into contact with the red-shafted flicker, the yellow-breasted tyrant fly-catcher, the black and yellow-billed cuckoos, the king bird and the towhee bunting. A well-beloved little friend is the mourning dove, a modest little bird dressed in soft shade of brown and grey and there is a little fellow called the snow-bird.

Birds of bright yellow, orange and black plumage next engage our attention. They are of the family of Orioles, golden bullocks, and Baltimore. Another pretty little fly eater is the red-breasted nuthatch. There are two varieties of the wax-wing, those soft grey plumaged birds which prey upon cherry trees, rowan berries, etc. They are the cedar wax-wing and the Bohemian wax-wing. Passing the white-throated sparrow we stop to admire the scarlet tanager or warrior bird, scarlet in colour with black wings and tail.

The attractive little specimens attired in yellow and grey are known as the "magnolia warblers," while that lemon-coloured little fellow, a rare specimen, travels under the name of the "yellow palm warbler." Another rare bird is the Wilson warbler, with markings of yellow and black. There are also the "Canadian warbler," the "parula warbler," the "mourning warbler" (so called because the markings on its breast resembles a shroud), and the "Maryland warbler."

Still lingering among the little birds we notice the Blackburnian, the "indigo bunting," the colour its name indicates; the "long-billed marsh wren," and another very rare denizen of the air, the "fork-tailed fly-catcher," a close relative to a southern variety of fly-catcher called the "scissor-tail."

A striking member of the "jay" family is the "California jay," a beautiful blue creature as big as a pigeon, a marked contrast, in size, to the familiar little blue jay.

Saying good-bye to the jays, we pay a visit to the blackbirds or Grackles, those noisy inhabitants of large marshes. The "boat-tailed blackbird" is the first to come within our ken, and is remarkable because of his big scoop-shaped tail, while the "ani," or "Savannah blackbird," bases his individuality on his bill, which looks so top-heavy. A number of blackbirds which derive their names from their markings are the "yellow-headed blackbird," the "red-shouldered black-

bird," and "the bronze and rusty grackle."

"The first robin," which generally makes its appearance in Canada during the month of February, is often not a robin, but a "grosbeak," a bird which greatly resembles our cheerful friend on account of the similar colourings, and especially the "rose-breasted grosbeak." There is quite a large family of these winter visitors, and they make an interesting collection.

"Woodpeckers" come next. The varieties are numerous and the markings striking. The various members of the family are the "pileated or cock of the woods," the "Arctic three-toed," the "American three-toed," the "yellow-bellied sap-sucker," the "downy woodpecker," the "hairy woodpecker," and a most familiar friend, the "red-headed woodpecker." The biggest being the pileated woodpecker.

There are 25 varieties of the sparrow, too many to enumerate. The most noticeable are the "vesper sparrow" and the "fox sparrow."

After a hasty glance at the thrushes we find ourselves among the plover and sandpipers. The different species vary greatly in size. A few of these varieties are—The "greater and lesser yellow legs," the "piping plover," the "belted plover," the "solitary sandpiper," the "Dowitcher sandpiper," the "Wilson phalarope," the "red phalarope," the "pectoral sandpiper," the "knot sandpiper," the "golden plover," the "turnstone," the "killdeer" (not a carnivorous bird, but so named because its call resembles the cry of "killdeer!"); the "sanderling," and the "spotted sandpiper," with a family of young.

Passing along the cases we catch glances of the "Hudsonian curlew," the "Florida gullinule," a "coot" and a "marble godwit."

The "rails" comprise another group of game birds consisting of the "Virginia," the "king rail," and the "Sora rail." Of the "bitterns" we have the "least bittern," "Cory's least bittern," a very rare specimen, which makes its home in Canada and Florida, though never seen in the intervening States. Finishing with the big "American bittern," we pass on to the "herons," taking in the "black crowned," "night heron," "green heron," "little blue heron," "great blue heron." Of the "ibis" there are the

"white-faced," "scarlet," "white," and "glossy."

Beginning with the great "white crane," we make the acquaintance of a long-legged and long-necked variety. Besides the "little brown crane," and the big "sand-hill crane," there are two intermediate species of the latter variety which have not yet been classified. They were taken in Manitoba though American naturalists do not believe that the bird is ever seen in this country. Prof. W. Raine, of Toronto, though, having skins and eggs collected under affidavit. A big bird, nearly five feet high, is the "whooping crane."

Birds which stir up appetizing recollections are the partridge and grouse. Among the varieties are the white "willow ptarmigan," the "sharp-tailed grouse," the "prairie hen," the "ruffed grouse," and a number of southern varieties.

The collection of ducks and geese is an extensive one and an interesting study by itself. It takes in every known specimen, and shows some of Mr. Maughan's best workmanship. The gulls, too, offer much of interest, as well as many other water-birds too numerous to mention.

This enormous collection of Canadian and foreign birds were all mounted by Mr. Maughan personally, and it is acknowledged by authorities to be the acme of the taxidermist's art.

CHAPTER XIII.

THREE OLD PLANS OF YORK.

Water Front of Toronto and Township of Dublin as They were Over a Hundred Years Ago.

The plans of York, marked A, B and C, are three of the many that have been reproduced, but these plans are interesting because they show the front of the town shortly after the present Township of York was changed in name from that of the Township of Dublin.

There is no MS. giving the date at which the township was first called "Dublin," but there is no doubt that the date of change to "York" was in 1794, when Toronto was founded.

In a Gazetteer compiled by D. W. Smyth, the Surveyor-General of the

Province of Upper Canada, to illustrate the map of the colony by the desire of Governor Simcoe, and published in 1799, York Township was called "Dublin." In a second edition of the Gazetteer, issued in 1813, "Dublin" is referred to as "Dublin, now called the Township of York, which see." Under the heading which refers to the township the description in the Gazetteer, reads

"York Township is in the east riding of the County of York, and lies to the west of Scarborough, having the Humber River for its western limit. Its front is principally occupied by a long, sandy beach, which forms the harbour. The rest of the township is open to Lake Ontario, and that "Toronto Bay, now called York Harbour."

In 1788 Toronto Harbour was described by John Collins, of Quebec, Deputy Surveyor-General, in a report presented to Lord Dorchester, Governor-General, on the Military Posts and Harbours on Lake Ontario, Erie and Huron, as follows:—

"The harbour of Toronto is near two miles in length from the entrance on the west to the isthmus between it and a large morass on the eastward. The breadth of the entrance is about half a mile, but the navigable channel for vessels is only about 500 yards, having from three to three and a half fathoms of water. The north or main shore, the whole length of the harbour, is a clay bank from twelve to twenty feet high, rising gradually behind, apparently good land and fit for settlement. The water is rather shoal near the shore, having but one fathom depth at one hundred yards distance, two fathoms at two hundred yards; and when I sounded here, the waters of the lake were very high. There is good and safe anchorage everywhere within the harbour, being either a soft or sandy bottom. The south shore is composed of a great number of sand bills and ridges, interlaced with swamps and small creeks. It is of unequal breadths, being from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide across from the harbour to the lake, and runs in length to the east five or six miles. Through the middle of the isthmus before mentioned, or rather near the north shore, is a channel with two fathoms of water, and in the morass there are other channels from one to two fathoms deep. "From what has been said," Mr. Collins proceeds to observe, "it will appear that the har-

bour of Toronto is capacious, safe and well sheltered; but the entrance being from the westward is a great disadvantage to it, as the prevailing winds are from that quarter, and as this is a fair wind from hence down the lake, of course it is that which vessels in general would take their departure from; but they may frequently find it difficult to get out of the harbour. The shoalness of the north shore, as before remarked, is also disadvantageous as to erecting wharfs, quays, etc. "In regard to this place as a military post," Mr. Collins reports, "I do not see any very striking features to recommend it in that view; but the best situation to occupy for the purpose of protecting the settlement and harbour would, I conceive, be on the point and near the entrance thereof."

Under date of "Surveyor-General's Office (Quebec), 10th June, 1791," Mr. Collins, Deputy Surveyor-General, writes to Mr. Augustus Jones, an eminent Deputy Provincial Surveyor, that "his Excellency, Lord Dorchester, has been pleased to order one thousand acres of land to be laid out at Toronto for Mr. Rocheblave, and for Captain Lajoree and for Captain Bouchette, seven hundred acres each, at the same place which please to lay out accordingly," Mr. Collins says, "and report the same to this office with all convenient speed."

On Holland's great MS. map of the Province of Quebec, made in 1791, and preserved in the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, the indentation in front of the mouth of the modern Humber River is entitled "Toronto Bay"; the sheet of water between the peninsula and the mainland is not named; but the peninsula itself is marked "Presquise, Toronto," and an extensive rectangular tract, bounded on the south by "Toronto Bay," and the waters within the peninsula, is inscribed "Toronto." Joseph Bouchette made the first survey of Toronto harbour in 1793, by command of Governor Simcoe.

The territorial divisions of Upper Canada since Governor Simcoe's days have been materially changed. The first divisions were made by proclamation issued by Lord Dorchester Governor-General of Canada, under authority of an Imperial statute. The proclamation was dated the 24th of July, 1788, at which date the Constitutional Act had not been passed, and formed a part of the Province of

Quebec. The division thereby effected was into four districts named respectively, Lunenburg, Mecklenburgh, Nassau and Hesse. The only one of the four which especially concerns this article is the District of Nassau, which embraced a large tract of country, extending westward from the head of the Bay of Quinte to a line extending due north from the extreme projection of Long Point, on Lake Erie. It thus included, among other land, the whole of the present County of York. All these divisions were more or less nominal, with little regard to exact limits. As the population was small the necessity for minute and accurate boundary lines had not become pressing. When Governor Simcoe arrived in July, 1792, he made a second territorial division, dividing the province into nineteen counties, one of which was the County of York. The County of York as then defined, extended from the County of Durham westward to the River Thames, then called La Tranche. During the first session of the First Parliament of Upper Canada, which closed its sittings on the 15th of October, 1792, an act was passed (32 Geo. III, cap 8), whereby the names of the four districts set apart in 1788 were altered to the Eastern, Midland, Home and Western Districts—the Home District corresponding to the one heretofore called Nassau.

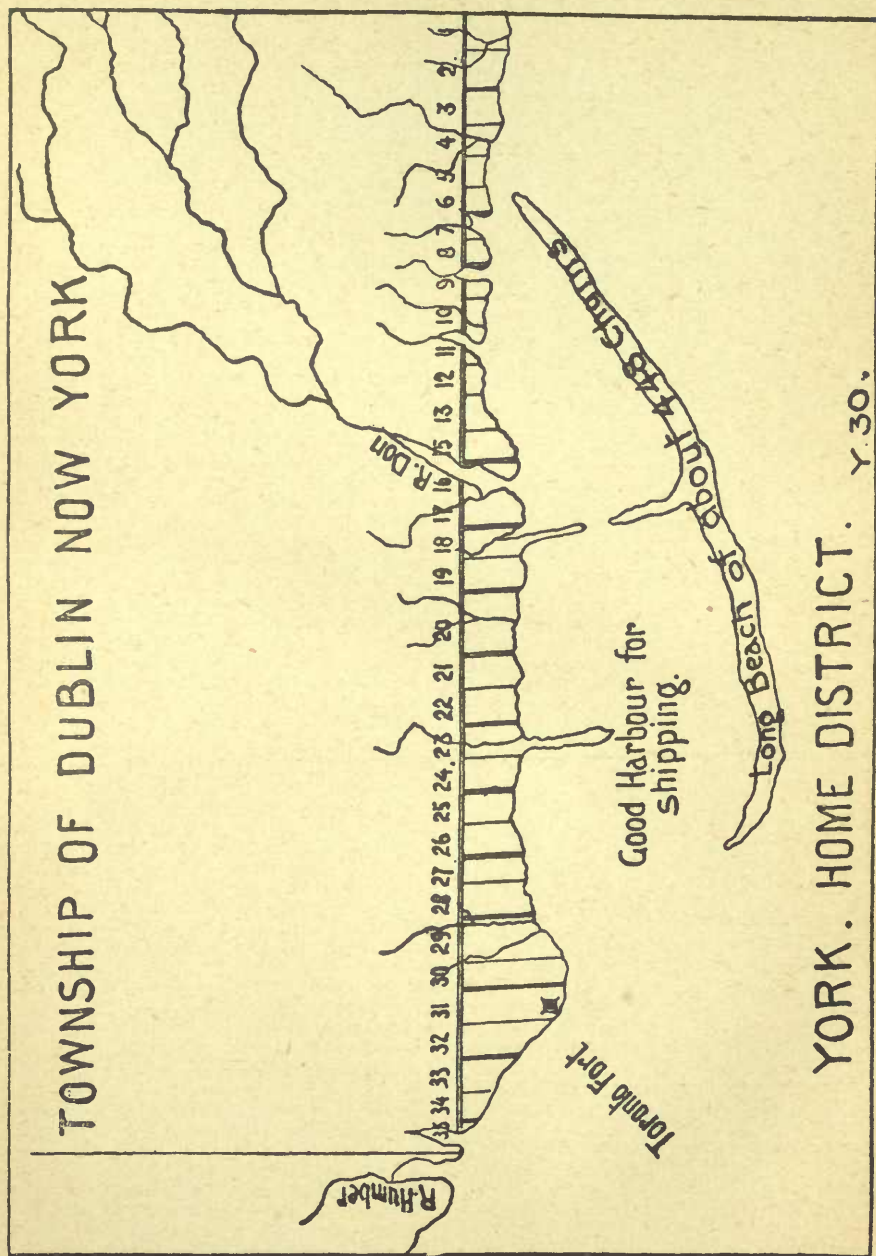
Plan A. shows the township lots from No. 1, 19,800 feet, or 3 3-4 miles east of the Don at the Scarboro' and York town line to No. 35 on the west, 5,280 feet, or 1 mile east of the entrance to the Humber River, being just about 200 feet east of the Queen street entrance to High Park.

The township lots are each 1,320 ft., or one quarter mile in width. These lots run from Queen (Lot) street, south to the water front. The Park lots are each 660 feet in width, and run through the full depth of the city.

Township lot No. 1 is known at the present date (1903), as that portion of the county lying between the York and Scarborough town line on the east of Oak avenue on the west, and the westerly half of it runs into the Balmy Beach district.

Township lot No. 2 lies between Oak avenue on the east and a point 200 feet east of Balsam avenue on the west, being the east city limit, and its whole front is occupied by Balmy Beach summer cottages.

Township lot No. 3 runs from the



PLAN "A"—AN EARLY PLAN OF YORK—1796.

easterly city limit to a point 1,320 feet west, and is owned and occupied by the House of Providence.

Township lot No. 4 extends from Waverley road on the west to a point 1,320 feet east, joining the west limit of lot 3, and is intersected by Lee avenue. The eastern portion of Kew Beach extends across its front, and this section is rapidly being built up with summer cottages.

Township lot No. 5 extends from Waverley road on the east to the east side of Woodbine avenue on the west, and is intersected by Kenilworth and Kippendavie avenues. Woodbine avenue is a concession line.

Township lots Nos. 6 and 7 embrace that portion of the city bounded on the east by the west side of Woodbine avenue and on the west by the west limit of Eastern avenue, where it joins Queen street, and are occupied by the Woodbine race course and hotel.

Township lot No. 8 runs from the west limit of Eastern avenue to a point 1,320 feet west.

Township lot No. 9 runs from a point 165 feet east of Knox avenue to a point 1,320 feet east.

Township lot No. 10 is composed of that section of the city bounded on the east by a line 165 feet east of Knox avenue, and on the west by the east side of Leslie street. Leslie street is a concession line.

Township lot No. 11 extends from the west side of Leslie street on the east to Caroline avenue on the west, and is almost wholly occupied by the Leslie nurseries.

Township lot No. 12 extends from the eastern limit of Caroline avenue on the east to Carlaw avenue on the west, and the north half is intersected by Heward, Pape and Radcliffe avenues.

Township lot No. 13 extends from the centre line of Carlaw avenue on the east to a point 117 feet east of McGee street on the west. It is intersected by Morse street and Logan and Booth avenues.

Township lot No. 14 extends from a point 117 feet east of McGee street on the east to Broadview avenue on the west, and is intersected by McGee, Strange, Saulters and Lewis streets, and the west part of the south half is occupied by the Gooderham byres and cattle yards.

Township lot No. 15 extends from

Broadview avenue (formerly Scadding street) on the east to a point about 100 feet west of the Don channel on Queen street, which is the end of another concession. This lot is taken up almost entirely by the old John Smith estate, and the old Ball Grounds occupy the easterly portion of it.

Township lot No. 16 extends from a point about 100 feet west of the Don channel on the east to the west side of Bright street (a small street west of Sumach street) on the west.

Township lot No. 17, being park lots 1 and 2, extends from the west limit of Bright street on the east to the west limit of Parliament street on the west, and the front of it is occupied by the Gooderham & Worts distilleries and the Consumers' Gas Company's works.

Township lot No. 18, being park lots 3 and 4, extends from the west limit of Parliament street on the east to the centre line of Sherbourne street on the west, and its front is occupied by the Rogers Coal Company's wharf, the old sugar refinery, and other wharves.

Township lot No. 19, being park lots 5 and 6, extends from the centre line of Sherbourne street on the east to the centre line of Mutual street produced on the west. The Polson Iron Works occupy a portion of the front of this lot, and the St. Lawrence Market stands immediately east of its west limit.

Township lot No. 20, being park lots 7 and 8, extends from the centre line of Mutual street on the east to the east limit of Yonge street on the west, Yonge street being a concession line. This lot now forms part of the best business section of the city. The King Edward Hotel stands just west of the centre line. The east corners of Yonge and King street are on the west limit, and its front is occupied by the Yonge street, Electric Light, and other wharves.

Township lot No. 21, being park lots 9 and 10, extends from the west limit of Yonge street on the east to the east side of Chestnut street produced on the west, and is composed of the most valuable section of the city. The City Hall faces it on the north, and some of the city's finest buildings, such as the Foresters' Temple, Canada Life, Queen's Hotel, Rossin House, etc., stand on this lot.

Township lot No. 22, being park lots 11 and 12, extends from the east line

of Chestnut street, produced on the east to a point 93 feet east of Duncan street, produced on the west. The Government House and Union Station stand on this lot, and at its south end are to be found the homes of the three principal boating clubs, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto Canoe Club and Argonaut Rowing Club.

Township lot No. 23, being park lots 13 and 14, extends from a point 90 feet east of Duncan street on the east to a point 110 feet west of Peter street on the west, and the south part of it is occupied by the Waterworks pumping station.

Township lot No. 24, being park lots 15 and 16, extends from a point 110 feet west of Peter street on the east to the east limit of Brant street on the west, and can best be recognized from the water front through the fact that it contains within its limits both the Grand Trunk and Northern elevators and Brock street wharf.

Township lot No. 25, being park lots 17 and 18, extends from the east limit of Brant street on the east to the east limit of Bathurst street on the west, Bathurst street being a concession line. The principal place of importance on this lot is the Bertram Shipbuilding and Engine Works, which are situated on the water front near the west limit of the lot.

Township lot No. 26, being park lots 19 and 20, extends from the west limit of Bathurst street on the east to the west line of Manning avenue, produced on the west. The south portion is noted as being the site of the Old Fort, and for the fact that the Queen's wharf and western entrance to the harbour are located there.

Township lot No. 27, being park lots 21 and 22, extends from the west limit of Manning on the east to a point 120 feet west of Strachan avenue on the west. The principal portion of this lot is occupied by Stanley Park and the Cattle Market.

Township lot No. 28, being park lots 23 and 24, extends from a point 120 feet west of Strachan avenue on the east to the east line of Dundas street produced on the west. This lot is almost wholly occupied by the Massey Harris Co., the Central Prison, and the greater portion of Stanley Barracks and Garrison Common. The east half of the Asylum for the Insane also stands on this lot.

Township lot No. 29, being park lots 25 and 26, extends from the east limit of Dundas street on the east to the centre line of Lisgar street on the west. The east half of the Exhibition grounds, the west half of Asylum and a small portion of Stanley Barracks occupy the greater part of lot 29.

Township lot No. 30, being park lots 27 and 28, extends from the centre line of Lisgar street on the east, to the east limit of Dufferin street on the west, Dufferin street being a concession line. The west half of the Exhibition grounds occupy the whole front of this lot.

Township lot No. 31, being park lots 29 and 30, extends from the west side of Dufferin street on the east, to a point 110 feet west of Cowan avenue on the west, and forms the east part of that fashionable residential locality known as South Parkdale.

Township lot No. 32, being park lots 31 and 32, extends from a point 110 feet west of Cowan avenue on the east to the east limit of Springhurst avenue on the west, and also forms a portion of South Parkdale.

Township lot No. 33 extends from the east limit of Springhurst avenue on the east to the east limit of Triller avenue on the west.

Township lot No. 34 extends from the east limit of Triller avenue on the east to the centre line of Sunnyside avenue produced on the west, at the site of the old Parkdale pumping station, now used for a public swimming bath.

Township lot No. 35 extends from the centre line of Sunnyside avenue produced, on the east, to the west line of Keeler street produced, on the west, and its front is occupied by the Sunnyside boat houses and club houses. The Roman Catholic Sacred Heart Orphanage and the McDonnell Rolling Mills occupy the north portions.

The parallel line on the north side of the township lots was "Lot," now Queen street.

The site of "Toronto Fort," known now as Fort Rouille, and used as the York Pioneers' Museum in the Exhibition Grounds, was at the south end of township lot No. 31, just to the east of the point where Dufferin street now enters the lake.

The Garrison Creek, east of the Old Fort, ran diagonally from the north of lot No. 26, entering the bay at the line between lots No. 25 and 26. The

present Old Fort lies at the south end of lots 26 and 27.

The creeks shown on lots 29 and 30, east of Dufferin street, are now occupied by Jefferson, Pacific and Atlantic avenues. A creek is shown as running south from the north end of lot 23. This was the creek which ran from a point in the fields north and west of Spadina avenue and Bloor street and came in a southeasterly direction across Beverley street and through Queen street a few yards west of the N. W. corner of John street, and thence through the Macdonald property on John street into the U. C. C. College grounds, crossing King street and finding its exit through the Government House and Parliament grounds to Front street and the bay shore. It was known as Russell's Creek.

This is the first plan of York, which shows a spit of sand running south from the south end of lot 23 into the bay, ending at the letter "b" in "Harbour."

The creeks shown at the north end of lot 20 are not shown on later maps, nor does there seem to be any record of there having been a creek on this lot, but on a plan of the city made in 1851 by Sandford Fleming, land surveyor, from actual surveys by J. Stoughton Dennis, a creek is shown as having its commencement south of Bloor street, between Yonge street and Church street, and running in a southeasterly direction, crossing Carlton street, just west of Church street, and Church street at Gould street; thence across Jarvis and George streets above Shuter street, and down through the property of the late Hon. George W. Allan (now Moss Park rink) across Queen street just west of Sherbourne street, emptying into the bay just west of the south end of Parliament street. This would take the creek down through lot 19 instead of 20.

At the south end of lot 18, near the Don, is shown the spit of sand running south to a point where a gap is indicated and across the gap a spit of sand running north from the Peninsula.

This was the east end of Toronto Bay. It is the first plan on which this gap is shown. It could not have been more than a few feet wide for in plan B the opposite points are much closer and the depth of water about three feet.

This plan A shows the River Humber,

originally known as "Toronto River," and also "St. John's River," but is not quite correct in placing it, as the River Humber does not empty into the lake immediately to the west of lot 35, as shown on the plan, but near the west limit of lot 40, a mile farther west.

The west entrance of the harbour was wider than that of to-day, but plan A was not carefully drawn, for the point ran further north and east, as shown in plan B.

This plan was drawn before the island point was called "Gibraltar Point," for the site of Simcoe's block-house and storehouses is not marked.

The "long beach of about 448 chains," or 29,568 feet, or five miles and 3,168 feet is shown as an island, but it was a peninsula, as shown by plan B, and joined the mainland at township lot No. 6, being directly at the foot of Woodbine avenue.

The "River Don" is given in the Gazetteer as "in the east riding of the county of York, discharges itself into York Harbour."

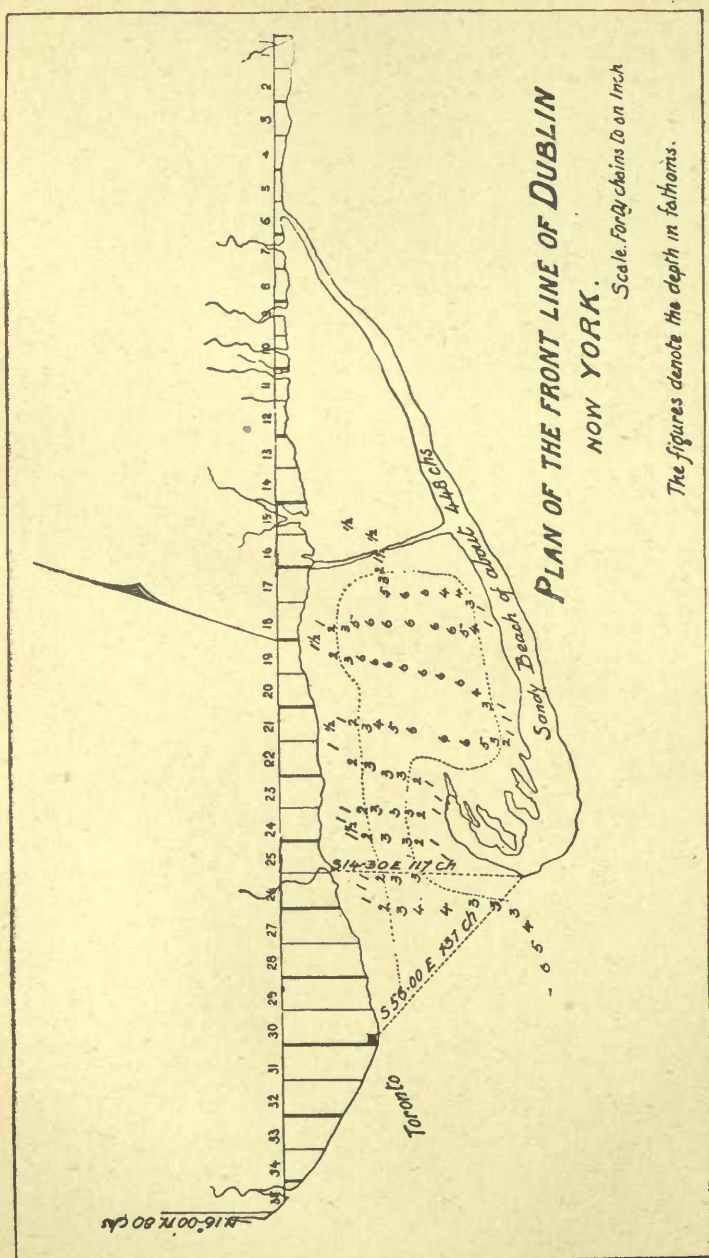
The second plan is a more satisfactory one, as it is drawn to a scale and is accurate.

Commencing at the west, the Garrison Creek is shown as in plan A, but the spit of sand running into the bay is not shown south of township lot No. 23. The "long" beach in plan A is called the "Sandy Beach," and properly joins the mainland at township lot No. 6.

The Don River is not marked in words, but is indicated at township lot 15. This plan B, as in plan A, apparently shows the Don mouth as east of the spit of sand running from the corner of lot 16, really emptying in Ashbridge's Bay. This spit or bar of sand must have been about level with the water, for all records show that the silt from the Don found its way, as it does to-day, into the bay. At the gap at the south end of this bar is shown on the west side nine feet and on the east three feet of water. Probably the depth of the gap was two or three feet.

The plan B does not indicate the west and north point, where the measurement of the 448 chains begins, although the east point was evidently at Township lot No. 6.

As however the length of the island to-day from Hanlan's to township lot No. 6 would be about seven miles the "448 chains" would count from the point where The Lakeside Home for



PLAN "B"—ANOTHER EARLY PLAN OF YORK—1796.

Little Children stands to-day, which is just about 448 chains from south limit of township lot No. 6.

Hanlan's Point was originally "Gibraltar Point," called so by Governor Simcoe from the similarity of its situation to Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

Smyth's Gazetteer of 1813 says that this point "is the western extremity of a sand bank, which forms the Harbour of York, and upon which blockhouses are erected for its defence."

There was from 1795-1818 one blockhouse at the point south of the figure "11" on the plan B, and about 500 feet south of this blockhouse were a couple of storehouses on the blockhouse bay shore, or rather the east shore of the Gibraltar Point.

The blockhouse itself stood on the site of the water-works crib, north of the prescut ferry dock at Hanlan's, and is now surrounded by water. The bar at this point is about two hundred feet west of where it was a hundred years ago. It had more of a turn at its north point into the bay, as shown in plan B.

Plan B, as well as plan A, was therefore made before the building of the blockhouse and the storehouses.

When plan B was drawn the west spit of sand was in the plan. There was no sandbar, as to-day, extending north from Gibraltar Point to the Queen's wharf entrance, and the depth of water from the Point to the Queen's wharf was near the north end of the Point 3, 6 18, 18 and 12 feet, lessening to 9 feet within a short distance of the bay shore.

The plan also shows the distance from the Old Fort Toronto to a point on the peninsula about opposite The Lakeside Home for Little Children, namely, "S. 56 degrees E. 131 ch.," which means that from the foot of Dufferin street to a point on the west Island shore opposite The Lakeside Home is a distance of 8,646 feet, or a trifle under one mile and two-thirds.

Another measurement is shown from the same point on the peninsula to the south end of township lot 26, namely, "S. 14 degrees, 30 E., 117 ch.," which means that in a straight line from the east limit of lot 26 the distance is 117 chains, which, at 66 feet to the chain, makes a shade over one mile and two-fifths.

As early as 1855 the depth of water from Gibraltar Point to the present Queen's wharf channel was from 2 to 3 feet, and U. C. College boys camping on the peninsula, frequently when bathing walked on the sandy bottom across to the south side of the Queen's wharf channel.

There has been for fifty years a gradual formation of a bar of sand 500 feet west of the present western stretch of sand, but from the Light-house Point to opposite about No. 600 on Hanlan's Point, it has never topped the water owing to the current, but this bar has not more than four or five feet of water over it. North of No. 664, Hanlan's Point, the bar rises over the water level and has created the western bar on which the Turner Baths are situated, forming the west side of a large lagoon. This bar now extends across the bay to the south crib work of the Queen's wharf channel.

The spit of sand which runs from the east of township lot 17 apparently cut off the flow of water from the Don to the Bay, but the Don flowed directly south turning to the west and emptying into the bay at the gap shown in the spit of sand. We know that some years later there was a small bridge for foot passengers over this gap. When people, however, drove over to the peninsula in early days they went down the roadway to township lot No. 6, and drove along the "sandy beach of 448 chains." They did not drive along the spit of sand that bounds the marsh on its western side at south of lots 16 and 17.

The depth of water in the bay is of interest, no part shows more than 6 fathoms, or 36 feet. In shore, probably to the present windmill line, the depth was from 6 to 9 feet. The western channel, that used by vessels from 1792 till 1834, when the King's, now known as the Queen's, wharf was built, shows 12 feet. The wharf was built under a commission appointed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, consisting of W. Chisholm, J. G. Chewett and Hugh Richardson, at a cost of \$10,000. It was afterwards extended 200 feet westerly by the Harbour Commissioners in 1853. Further extensions and repairs were made from time to time to the amount of \$20,376.37 to end of 1897. The western channel is now 14 feet. South of the vessel track the depth was 18 feet till nearly the east end of

that line, when it reached 36 feet. The figures, however, indicate the depth without further explanation.

But it is remarkable that east of Gibraltar Point, (Hanlan's), the water was 30 and 36 feet and that all of that part of the bay 500 feet out from the peninsula bay shore shows a depth of 36 feet north of the vessel line and continues to the east end of the bay. It must be remembered that the entire city front had just a sandy beach. There was no esplanade—no windmill line—a long, sandy shore, with the water gradually deepening from the shore outwards into the bay. In rear of the old City Hall, at the foot of West Market street, there were acres of marsh, and an old chronicle states that the spot was an ideal one for duck shooting.

The sand bar from Gibraltar Point to township lot No. 6 was a peninsula from beyond the memory of even the men of 1792 until 1854-5, when the shore-bound waters of the lake rushed across the sand bar east of Privat's Hotel, which stood on the site of the present eastern channel.

The Eastern Gap in Toronto Island was caused between the 1st and 10th of February, 1853. In a letter from Kivas Tully, dated February 10, 1853, he draws attention to the fact of its existence. On January 1st, 1854, the Harbour Master, Captain Hugh Richardson, alludes to this gap, saying: "It is about 140 feet wide and of scarcely twelve months' duration." In another letter from Kivas Tully, dated December 31st, 1856, the writer remarks, speaking of the gap: "In February, 1853, the breach first occurred." The first steam vessel which passed through the gap was the *Bowmanville* in the summer of 1855.

As to the exact date of the opening of the Eastern Gap the following letter, written in February, 1853, will be of interest as it is from the pen of Mr. Kivas Tully, the engineer who had charge of the harbour work at that period. He writes to the *Patriot*, a paper published in Toronto, on the subject, and says:

"I examined this channel on the 8th inst. It is about fifty yards wide and three feet in depth with a current of about two miles an hour running through it in a south-easterly direction, the wind blowing strong at the time from the S.S.W. The current was quite sufficient to keep

the channel clear of the sand which was washing into the entrance with the action of the waves which were pretty high at the time."

The writer of this Landmark (Mr. J. Ross Robertson) has a distinct recollection of the rush of water over the peninsula at the point now the eastern entrance. To the best of his recollection the water first washed over in the autumn of 1852, the cut being a few hundred yards east of Privat's Hotel (Vol. 2, p. 762, Landmarks of Toronto) and not more at that time than 20 feet in width.

The peninsula, or rather Island, has materially changed in a hundred years. The plan C shows the change. On the west side there are a couple of bars under water 500 feet from the shore, and at the east end the Island has extended south into the lake. The bay east of the Don has also been changed by the cuttings known as Shields' and Keating's cuts, and in fact the whole Island presents a much different appearance to-day from that of the sandy beach shown in plan B. Commencing at the west point the change is very marked, instead of a narrow sandy point almost utterly devoid of vegetation, there is now a large park, covering about ten acres of ground, planted with shade trees and covered with beautiful green sod. On the new land, which was reclaimed from the waters of the bay in the year 1894, and which extends to within 4,600 feet, or seven-eighths of a mile in a direct line from the foot of Spadina avenue, is large athletic ground, a fine summer hotel, large pavilions, and everything necessary to the equipment of a successful summer resort.

The sandbar to the west of Hanlan's Point, on which the Turner baths are situated, and which extends north to the south cribwork of the western gap, was not thought of at the time plan B was made, but is now a wide, and in most places, dry bar, on which during the summer months many families pitch their tents and enjoy the cool breezes of the lake.

During the last decade, however, the lake has made serious encroachments on the west bank of this sandbar, and since the summer of 1897 to the present summer (1903), by actual measurements, there has been over fifty feet of the west shore washed away by the heavy seas which are

rolled in at this point by every south-west storm.

The sand thus carried away along with other sand washed up by the waves is rapidly forming a new bar about 200 yards to the west of the present one, and it is expected, if the formation continues at as rapid a rate, that another ten years will see a new sandbar extending from the mainland to the extreme west end of the south pier of the western channel.

This bar has been forming for years past, but it was only two years ago that it first appeared above the water at a point on the west shore opposite house No. 628. Since that time it has rapidly increased, forming a new lagoon about 1,700 feet long. Opposite the Turner baths the depth of water over this bar is at the present time only about 30 inches, and the water this year is over a foot higher than it has been for years past.

As you pass along the Island the change becomes still more apparent. Where once was a waste of sand, with here and there clumps of willows and stunted poplars, is now a summer home for upwards of 2,000 people. The ground has been cultivated and top-dressed and everywhere are to be seen green lawns and pretty summer cottages. Opposite the point on the west shore where the lines of measurement meet, as shown in plan B, but some distance back from the shore, stands The Lakeside Home, and between it and the point there are sixty houses, not counting the large hotel and the restaurants.

The short points which are shown on plan B running out into Black House Bay from the north shore to the Island have grown to the northward and formed a number of small islands interlaced by small channels and lagoons, accessible for small boats and canoes.

West of The Lakeside Home are the pumping station, which supplies the Island with city water, the Public school, which is now open the year round, and the lighthouse. From this point to the east end of the Island there are 154 houses, 76 of which are on the Lake Front and 78 on the eleven streets which run north from the Lake Front.

At Centre Island during the last thirty years great improvements

have been made, and indeed it is here that the greatest change is seen. Thousands of tons of earth have been carried over from the city and over 100 acres of land have been reclaimed, sodded, planted with willows, elms and maples; pavilions have been erected, benches provided, and the result is one of the finest public parks to be found in America.

East from Island Park to the eastern channel there has been the least change. With the exception of the breakwater, built by the Government to protect the entrance to the harbour, nature has been allowed to take her course unassisted, and the result is not unpleasant. Ward's Island, while small, is one of the prettiest portions of the Island, and with a little cultivation, combined with its natural advantages, could be turned into a fine park.

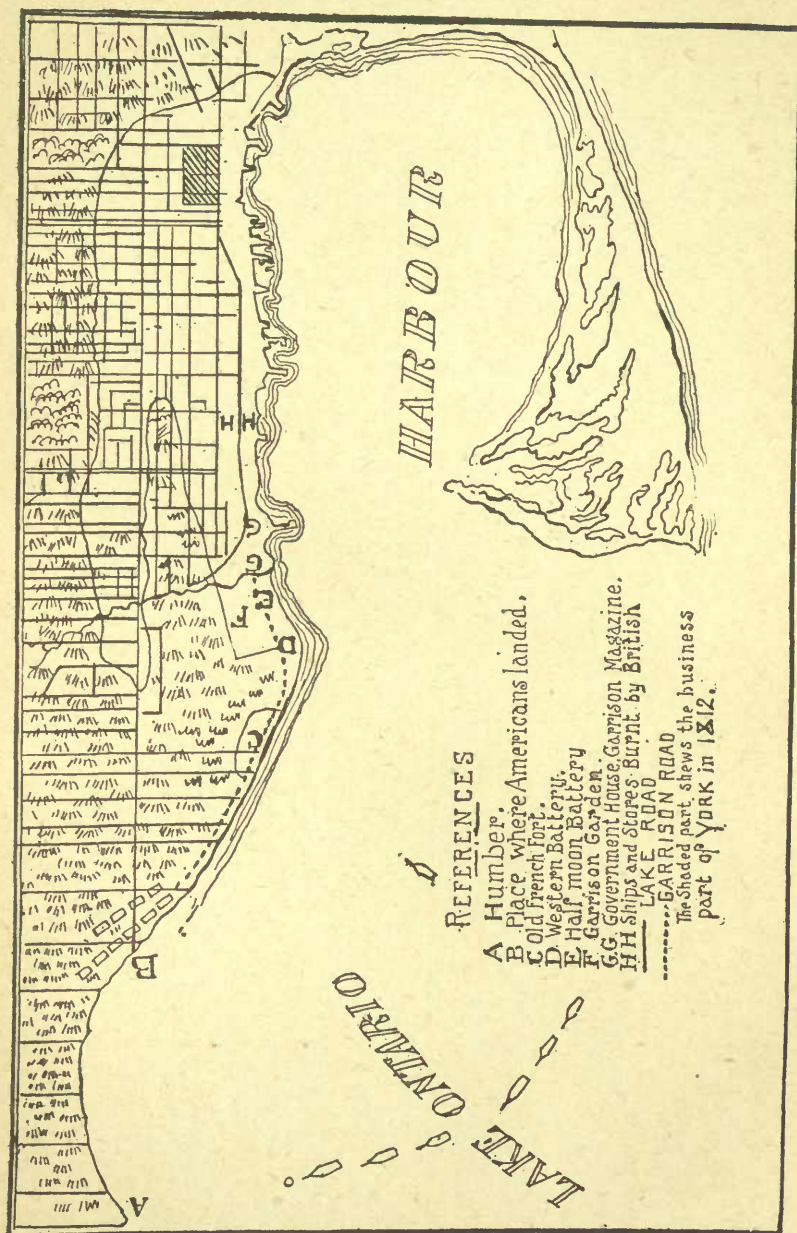
From the east side of the eastern channel to where the sandbar joins the mainland at township lot 6, there has been very little change. The sandbar still joins the mainland at township lot 6, and runs in an irregular line to the south-west, joining the eastern pier of the eastern channel about 3,000 feet west of Woodbine avenue. A cut known as Shield's cut, of about 250 feet in width, has been made through the bar connecting the waters of Ashbridge's Bay and the lake, and the current of water which flows through this cut from Toronto bay by way of Keatings cut has greatly improved Ashbridge's Bay.

Keating's Cut is a cut 4,000 feet in length, running from the north-east corner of Toronto bay through the marsh to the east into Ashbridge's Bay. The portion of the sandbar lying between Woodbine avenue and Shield's Cut contains 80 acres, and is known as Woodbine Park. The portion to the west of Shield's Cut, and running to the eastern channel, contains 180 acres and is known as Simcoe Park. The west 1,500 feet of Simcoe Park is now occupied by a number of fine summer cottages, and the remainder of both parks is used during the summer by campers.

Plan C shows the town of York and surroundings on April 27th, 1813. The reference explains the principal points marked by letters.

It is interesting to note where these various points are in the city of today. The point marked "A" denotes the mouth of the Humber River, which

YORK (TORONTO) IN THE WAR OF 1812.



is not greatly changed since the making of this map.

The point "B," where the Americans landed, is on the lake shore, opposite the south end of Sunnyside avenue, and is now occupied by the old Parkdale pumping station.

The point "C," noted as the old French fort, is the site of Fort Rouille, afterwards known as first Fort Toronto, at the foot of Dufferin street.

The point "D," the site of the Western Battery, is on the lake shore, about opposite Strachan avenue.

The point "E," the site of the Half-moon Battery, is just to the west of the Garrison Creek sewer.

The Garrison Gardens, marked "F," extended from the foot of Bathurst street west to a point opposite Strachan avenue.

The Government House, garrison and magazine, marked on the plan "GG," were at the west side of the south end of Bathurst street, and the ruins of the fort and garrison buildings may still be seen.

The point indicated by the letters "HH," as the place where the ships and stores were burned by the British, is about opposite the foot of John street, near the water-works pumping station.

The business part of York in 1812, as shown by the shading, was in the section bounded at present by Berkeley, George, Front and Duke streets.

The Parliament Buildings of the time of 1812 are not shown on this plan, but stood just to the east of the south portion of the business district. These buildings were destroyed by the Americans during the war of 1812, but were afterwards rebuilt by Sir Peregrine Maitland, 1818-20.

The Island had changed considerably during the two decades from 1792 to 1812, and was at the date of this map in many parts very similar in appearance to what it is to-day.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRESS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Used a Hundred Years Ago, Owned by Four Men Who in Their Day were "King's" Then "Queen's" Printers.

In one of the windows of the press room of The Evening Telegram building on Melinda street, Toronto, may

be seen a unique piece of mechanism, built of wood, iron and stone. It is neither attractive nor interesting in appearance. Indeed, the eye of an ordinary mechanic would take no stock in it. He would probably glance at it with as little concern as a farmer would at an old-time plough or threshing machine, which pioneer toilers looked upon as slick inventions, given to them by Providence as an aid to wealth. Yet the machine has the appearance of a tool ingeniously wrought by the hand of some long-ago artisan who flourished when the century was young and the market rather short in its stock of mechanical knowledge. Nevertheless, this three-fold combination of wood, iron and stone had been put together for the use of generations to come. Its wooden parts must have been dressed by the plane of a pioneer carpenter, for strength was evidently his first consideration, beauty his second. The iron that counted in the make-up of the whole, if not of modern finish, was, at least, well placed; while a squared slab of stone from the quarry ledge completes an equipment that is as alive to-day as when tooled by the mallet and chisel of the mason-worker that has long since ceased to labour. But this primitive piece of mechanism did good work in its day, and, by the same token, its best day was a lively one. It has done its duty in the reigns of four sovereigns (George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria)—and probably earned a good income for its owners—and was the mechanism through which they gave to the people of Upper Canada the official mandates penned by colonial secretaries, who carried out the directions of Downing street from the days when George the Third was king.

An ordinary six by four box would easily hold it when packed—and doubtless did. After it had left the little machine shop of the mechanic whose knowledge has made wealth for many, it travelled miles and miles, years before rails, ties, cars or locomotives were in evidence, and it settled finally in a spot which a century ago was mud and marsh, now a busy hive of men and commerce.

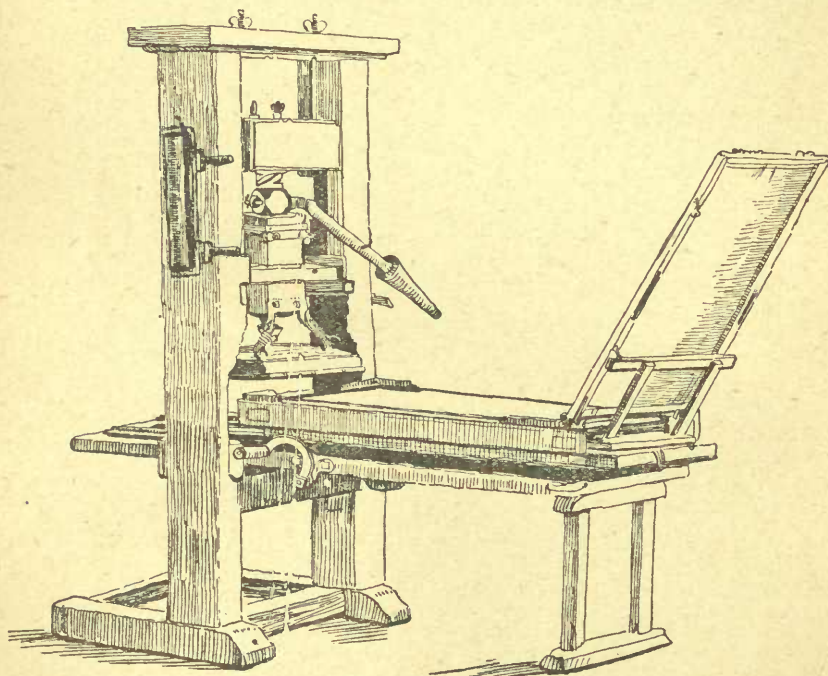
This piece of mechanism is a printing press—a pioneer machine—one that did service in the last years (1798) of the eighteenth century in old Niagara, and in the opening years of the nineteenth century (1801) in the little town of York.

The machine was used to print the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, the official paper of the Province of Upper Canada, which in later years was succeeded by the Ontario Gazette.

The age of this press is unknown, but as it is a two-pull machine, with a stone bed, Mr. Hoe, of the firm of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, the best authority on presses in the world, thinks it was built prior to 1780.

In the year 1456 Gutenberg printed

a sheet of paper over it, laying a piece of blanket on the paper to soften the impression of the platen and remove irregularities. This was the press which Gutenberg used, and the mechanical principle embodied in it is found in the old cheese and linen presses of the middle ages. The simple form of wooden press, worked with a screw by means of a movable bar or lever, continued in use for about one hundred and fifty years. In the early part of the seventeenth century there was a change. The forms of



THE HAND PRESS OF OLD NIAGARA.

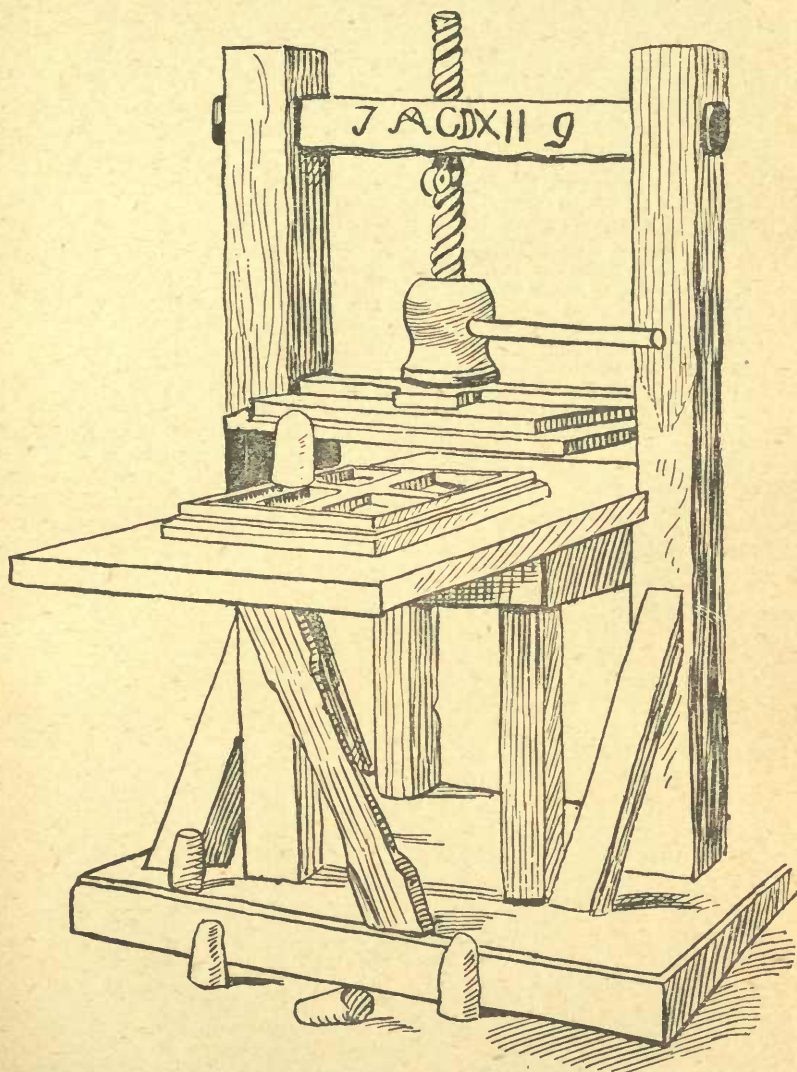
his first book from movable types. His printing press consisted of two upright timbers, with cross pieces of wood to stay them together at the top and bottom. There were also intermediate cross timbers, one of which supported the flat bed upon which the type was placed, and through another a wooden screw passed its lower point, resting on the centre of a wooden platen, which was thus screwed down upon the type. After inking the form of type with a ball of leather stuffed with wool, the printer spread

type were placed upon the same wood, and sometimes, as in the old press in The Telegram office, in stone beds encased in frames called "coffins," moved in and out laboriously by hand. After each impression the platen had to be screwed up with the bar, so that the paper, which had been printed upon it, might be removed and hung up to dry.

The first improvements were made in 1620 by William Jensen Blaew, a printer of Amsterdam. They consisted in passing the spindle of the screw

through a square block, which was guided in the wooden frame, and from this block the platen was suspended by wire or cords, the block or box

iron hand lever for turning the screw. Blaew's press was used on the continent and was introduced into England. It is substantially the same as that



PRINTING PRESS OF 1512.

preventing any twist in the platen, and ensuring a more equal motion to the screw. He also placed a device upon the press for rolling in and out the bed, and added a new form of

used by Benjamin Franklin, when a journeyman in London, early last century. The presses up to about 1793 were practically of the Blaew pattern, and that in The Telegram press

room answers fairly well to the description given of them.

In 1798 the Earl of Stanhope improved the hand-press. Instead of a wooden frame he contrived one with a frame made of one piece of cast-iron. Stanhope reserved the screw, but added a combination of levers to assist the pressman in gaining greater power when giving the impression. These machines were cumbersome. They were the first iron presses made. The new idea of the combination of levers to increase the power induced printers to place them on wooden presses, and, as the old presses could not stand the strain, they were soon wrecked and in pieces. The iron platen had been used, however, years before on wooden presses.

Some time about 1790 a mechanic, who had emigrated from Edinburgh, named Adam Ramage, made presses in Philadelphia, somewhat after the Blaew pattern, part wood and part iron, with iron beds and the lever combination, the screw not being used.

In 1816 George Clymer, of Philadelphia, devised an iron machine without the screw. In this press a long heavy cast-iron lever was placed over the platen, one end attached to one of the uprights of the cast-iron frame, and the other susceptible of being raised and lowered by a combination of smaller levers, worked by the pressman, after the manner of the ordinary hand-press. The impression was given and the platen raised and lowered by a spindle or pin attached to the centre of the large cross-lever at the top, this being properly balanced, to facilitate its being raised with greater ease. Clymer carried his invention to England, where it was known as the "Columbian" press. In England there were iron hand-presses made by Ruthevan, by Brown and by others, all of whom more or less improved upon the Stanhope. In 1822 Peter Smith, an American, connected with the firm of R. Hoe & Co., in New York, devised a machine which was in many respects superior to anything up to that time. The frame was of cast-iron, and, in place of the screw with levers, he substituted a toggle joint at once simple and effective.

In 1827 Samuel Rust, of New York, perfected an invention which was a great improvement on the Smith press. The frame, instead of being all of cast-iron, had the uprights at

the sides hollowed for the admission of wrought-iron bars, which were securely rivetted at the top and bottom of the casting. This gave not only additional strength, but greatly diminished the amount of metal used in the construction. The new invention was known as the "Washington" press, made by Hoe & Co., and in principle and construction has never been surpassed by any hand-printing machine. They are manufactured and sold at the present time, although the cylinder press has almost entirely superseded them.

The following is a description of the Washington press: The bed slides on a track, and is run in and out from under the platen by turning a crank which has belts attached to a pulley upon its shaft. The impression of the platen is given by means of a bent lever acting on a toggle joint, and the platen is lifted by springs on either side. Attached to the bed is a "tympan" frame, covered with cloth, and standing inclined, to receive the sheet to be printed. Another frame, called the "frisket," is attached to the tympan and covered with a sheet of paper, having the parts that would be printed upon cut away, so as to prevent the "chase" and "furniture" from blacking or soiling the sheet. The frisket is turned down over the sheet and tympan, and all are folded down when the impression is taken. Automatic inking rollers are attached to this machine, operated by a weight raised by the pull of the pressman, the descent of the weight drawing the roller over the type and returning it to the inking table while the pressman places another sheet upon the tympan. Improvements in the inking apparatus were afterwards made, in which the distribution of the ink on the rollers was effected by means of steam power, which also caused the inking rollers to move forward over the type at the will of the pressman. The bed and platen system of printing was, up to the middle of the last century, the favourite method of printing fine books and cuts.

When Benjamin Franklin worked in London it was on one of the Gutenberg presses which had been improved by Blaew.

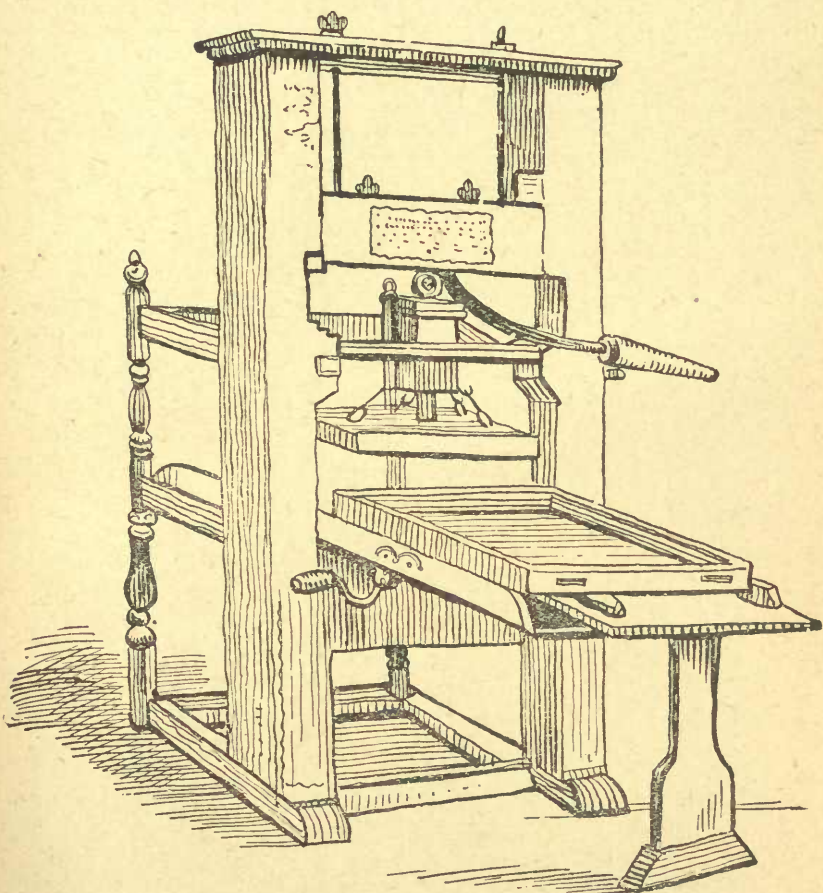
Benjamin Franklin worked in London as a journeyman in 1725-6. The identical press on which he worked was for many years at the printing office of Messrs. Heaton & Mitchell, Duke street, Liverpool. Later it passed

into the possession of Mr. John B. Murray, of New York.

From 1800-25 many improvements were made in the hand press of the preceding century.

The old press in The Telegram press room was in use in Niagara in 1798 and was brought to York (Toronto) by its first owners Waters & Symons,

press afterwards became the property of its second owner, Mr. John Bennett, King's Printer, and the Upper Canada Gazette of 1800-12 was printed on it. Mr. Bennett's office was in "the house of Mr. J. Cameron, King street," in York. This is supposed to have been near the corner of Caroline (Sherbourne) and King streets. The exact



PRESS OF 1720.

who were the King's (George III.) Printers, in December, 1799, and the Upper Canada Official Gazette or American Oracle for 1800 was printed at their office. The location of this establishment is not known, but it is believed to have been near the corner of Front and Frederick streets. The

site is unknown, but in 1812 Mr. Cameron's printing office was in the Andrew Mercer cottage on the southeast corner of Bay and Market (Wellington) streets, the present site of the Wyld, Darling Co.'s warehouse. The press was afterwards purchased by Mr. R. C. Horne, its third owner,

who succeeded Bennett as King's Printer about 1817, and was used by him until 1822, in the reign of George IV., for printing the Upper Canada Gazette. His office was on the west side of Caroline (Sherbourne) street, at the south-west corner of Britain street. It was a long, one-storey frame structure, with a frontage of about sixty feet. His residence was in Yorkville, on the east side of Yonge street, in from the roadway and close to the tollgate, which stood about opposite to the present St. Paul's Hall. The house was burned by the rebels in 1837.

The whereabouts of the press from 1822-27 are unknown. When Charles Fothergill was King's Printer his presses and type were destroyed by a number of misguided young residents of York. About 1826, when Robert Stanton was the King's Printer, he became the fourth owner and the press was located in his office.

This was a frame building which stood on King street west, on the site of the John Kay Co's present building. In 1830, (William IV.), the old frame building was used as a printing office and residence. Mr. Somerville, who worked with Stanton, lived upstairs, and Mr. James Watson, whose life was lost in the St. James' cathedral fire of 1849, lived in a small cottage in the rear, the entrance being "through an archway" at the west end of the office. The late Mrs. Nicholas Strange, a second-hand clothes dealer, Mrs. Honoria Flinn, provision dealer, the late Mr. Charles March, painter, and his brother, Mr. Peter March, a portrait painter of considerable repute, the late Mr. Charles Brown, livery stable keeper, and Mr. William Dever, all occupied the building. Mr. Stanton was there in 1837. Some years afterwards he was made Collector of Customs. This was in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign.

The fifth owner of the old press was Mr. William Stephens, an old Toronto printer, to whom it was sold in 1843. He had an office at King street west, the next door east of the Stanton building, and at 25 Bay street, west side, site of the Toronto Engraving Company, and used the press for printing small bills until 1850. For years it stood in the office and was scarcely ever used, but in 1859 it was sold to its sixth owner, the late Mr. Thomas Hill, of the Caxton Press, but was worked occasionally until about 1863. It remained in his possession until his

death, when it became the property of "The Evening Telegram."

This old press printed a sheet of two sizes, one 16x10, the other 10x8. Less than one hundred sheets per hour was its limit. The Hoe quadruple press in the east end of The Telegram press room prints of the 20x16 sheet about 400,000 per hour. A 16 page "Telegram" is equal to a little more than 32 sheets similar to those printed on the old press.

CHAPTER XV.

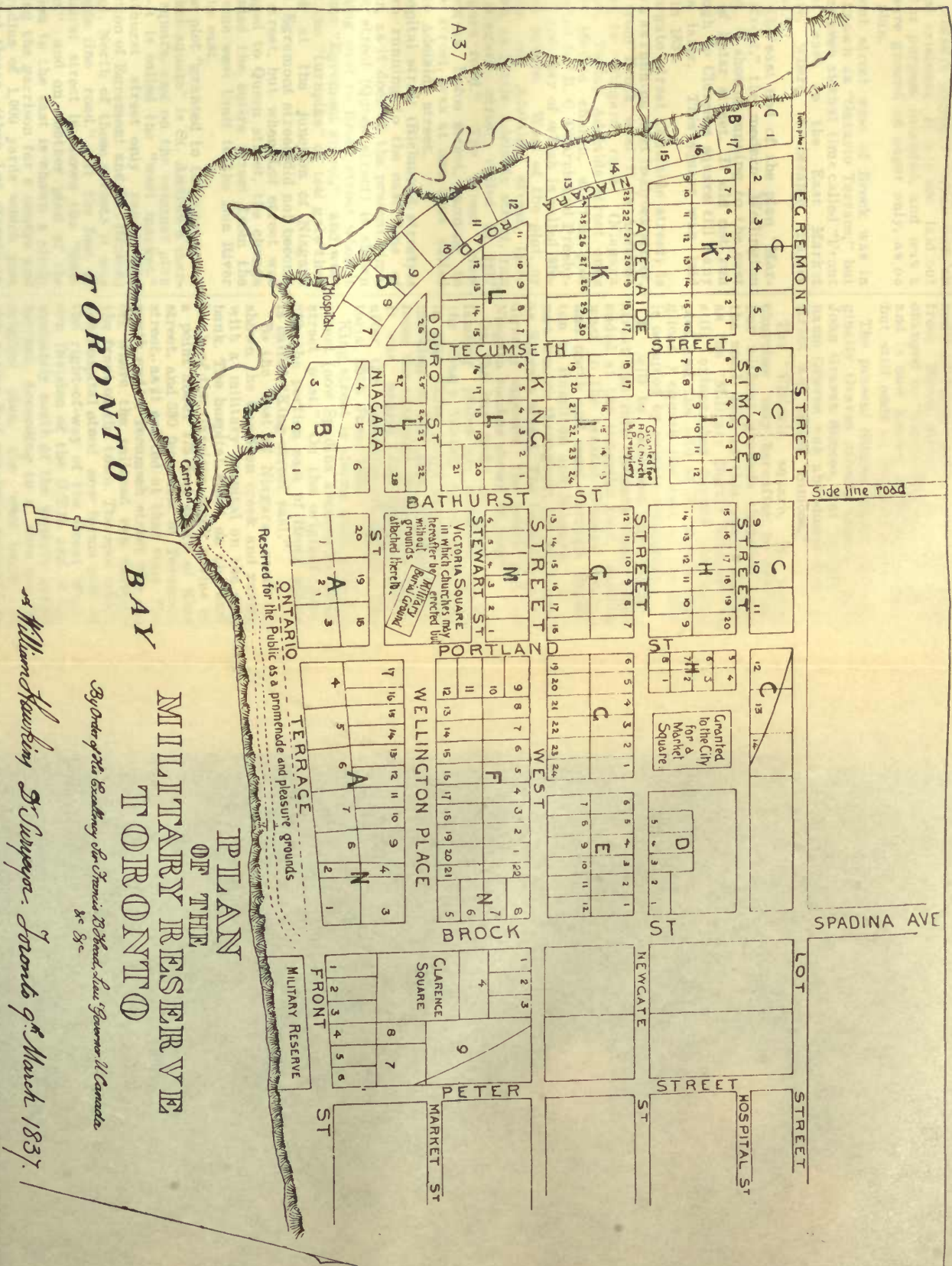
PLAN OF THE MILITARY RESERVE

An Old Plan of Sixty-six Years Ago, and a Note of Changes Made in Some of the Principal Streets.

This is a plan of the land originally held for a military reserve by the Government, but which was laid out for building purposes in 1837 by Wm. Hawkins, a deputy surveyor, by order of Sir Francis B. Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. At the time this plan was laid out the Government reserved for military purposes the square shown on the plan on the south side of Front street, between Brock street and Peter street, and marked military reserve, but the city was granted a license of occupation of this block about the year 1852. However, the whole of the lands shown on this plan form the original military reserve, and, the original plan, dated February 26th, 1837, is certified as "approved and ordered to be the plan on which all deeds, grants or locations are to be founded after the date hereof," and all deeds of the present day are described according to this plan, excepting where some portion of it has been amended by a later plan. The original plan spoken of means the original of which this plan is a copy.

While the military reserve is shown as ending at the line of Peter street prolonged to the bay shore, the land east as far as John street and south of Front street was occupied by the military, for a guardhouse was on the top bank at the south end of John street up to about 1855, and a military storehouse is shown in pictures of 1859, of that part of the water front on the shore south of John street.

"Ontario Terrace," which was "re-





[1857. 7. 44.]

served for the public as a promenade and pleasure ground," never had an actual existence. It was not laid out for the purpose intended, and was a pleasure ground on paper only, as of this plan.

Front street west of Brock was in 1837 known as "Ontario Terrace," but it was even at that time called "Front street" east to the East Market Square, where it became "Palace street."

At the east end of the plan "Market street," the modern Wellington street, is shown, running to the east line of Peter street. It did not run through to Clarence square till many years later. This square was laid out in 1837.

Newgate street (Adelaide street) is shown as running west to Brock street, and from Brock west it is Adelaide street to Niagara road (Niagara street). To-day Adelaide street ends at St. Mary's church, at the plot "granted for R. C. Church and Presbytery," the rear of which is called Mc-Donell square. West of the plot, or square, old Adelaide street, later known as Little Adelaide street, ran to Niagara street, called in 1837 "Niagara road." The street now known as Defoe street, running to Shaw street, was at one time called Little Adelaide street.

Hospital street (Richmond street) is shown running to the east line of Peter, as it does at the present time.

Lot street (Queen street) is shown running west to Brock street when it became "Egremont street," and west of it the "turnpike" or toll gate that stood at the junction of Niagara road. Egremont street did not become Lot street, but when Lot street was changed to Queen street, the change included the entire street from the extreme west limit to the Don River on the east.

The plot "granted to the city for a market square" is St. Andrew's market square, and on the original plan 218—it is called the "west market."

Bathurst street only ran to the junction of Egremont and Lot (Queen) street. North of these streets it was a "side line road." At the foot of Bathurst street is shown the "Garrison," and on another plan of the section to the east is shown a circle having the garrison for a centre and a radius of 1,000 yards which just reached Queen (then Lot street) on the north, and intersects Peter street at market (now Wellington) street.

Simcoe street ran as the first street south of "Egremont street," and west from Brock street. It was later changed to "Little Richmond street," and is now known as Farley avenue, but still ends at Niagara street.

The present Simcoe street was originally Graves street, named after John Graves Simcoe, but in 1843 the name Graves was abandoned and the street was called "Simcoe."

The "Victoria square, in which churches may hereafter be erected, but without grounds thereto," and the small plot in this square known as the "Military Burial Ground" is still extant, but beyond the burial plot and the site of St. John's (Anglican) church the rest of the plot is occupied by private residences.

It will be observed that Niagara street ran into Niagara road, which ended at the turnpike road, leading west to the present Dundas street, and north and west through Brockton to Hamilton and Niagara. It is now known throughout its full length as Niagara street. The turnpike stood directly opposite the north end of Niagara road as shown on plan.

On the bay front no wharves or landing places are marked, except the King's Wharf, which was built in 1834, three years previous to the marking of this plan, running south from the east side of the "Garrison." It was named the Queen's Wharf after the ascension of Queen Victoria, 20th June, 1837.

King street is shown west of Brock street (now Spadina avenue) as "King street west." On the original plan, 218, the portion east of Brock street is called "King street east."

To the west of Niagara road is shown the Garrison creek and ravine with a military hospital on the east bank. The hospital stood on the east bank of the Garrison creek ravine at a point about 475 feet south of King street, and 330 feet west of Tecumseh street, as it existed at that time. The south end of Tecumseh street was cut off where the railroad ran through the front of the town. The spot where the hospital stood now forms part of the right-of-way of the Great Western Division of the G.T.R. and is immediately south of the western cattle market. According to a note on the original plan, the west bank of the ravine had not been surveyed at that time.

Tecumseh street and Portland street

are shown in 1837 as they are to-day.

Douro street, running west from Victoria square, is now known as Wellington avenue, and runs through to Strachan avenue.

Stewart street still exists as in the plan, but is not now the northern boundary of Victoria square, as Wellington avenue runs through to the south of it and forms the present northerly boundary.

CHAPTER XVI.

YORK A CENTURY AGO.

A Plan of the Town of York West of Toronto Street and East of Peter Street, as in 1801.

This plan gives a "sketch of the part of the town of York west of Toronto street and east of Peter street," in April, 1801.

Toronto street (Victoria) is shown on the east, running north from Market (Wellington) street to Lot (Queen) street, with Peter street on the west, running north from Front street to Lot (Queen) street, the north limit of the town was Lot street.

The west boundary of the "New Town," as it was then called, was Peter street, and the east boundary "Toronto street."

The first Toronto street was intended to run east of Yonge from Lot (Queen) street to Market (Wellington) street, that is a prolongation of the present Victoria street.

Victoria street, however, was laid out from Lot (Queen) street to Newgate street (Adelaide) and was at one time called Upper George street.

Before Lot (Queen) street was extended east of the present Victoria street, and before Yonge street was prolonged to the bay, the road to the market from the south end of Yonge street at Lot (Queen) street was east to Upper George (Victoria) street, south to Newgate (Adelaide) street, and not further south to King, but a hundred feet east on Newgate (Adelaide) to the present Toronto street, and down King to the market.

The new Toronto street was intended to run north to Lot (Queen) street through the site of the present post office.

Peter street, on the west, was named after the President or Administrator of the Province of Upper

Canada—Mr. Peter Russell. His park lot was at Petersfield, on Queen street, and consisted in part of the ground now occupied by the present Catharine street, up to Queen street, including the residence of the late Chief Justice McLean, at the head of Catharine street, known before its demolition as "Petersfield." The residence was built in 1820-1, by the Hon. J. R. Dunn, Receiver-General of the Province 1820-41, and was occupied by him for many years.

This plan shows the first extension of the Town of York westward, with Peter street as its west boundary, while on the east was the thoroughfare then known as "Toronto street," now Victoria street.

The other streets were John street, Graves (Simcoe) street, both named after Gov. John Graves Simcoe, with York street and Bay street, all running north to Lot street.

The streets running east and west were Front street, with "Simcoe Square," the site of the old Parliament Buildings, between John and Simcoe, demolished in 1903, Market (Wellington) street, King street, with Russell Square, bounded by King, John, Graves (Simcoe) and Newgate (Adelaide) street—Old Upper Canada College grounds.

Yonge street was not open south of Lot (Queen) street, so that vehicles, as already stated, to reach the market, turned east at Yonge by Lot (Queen) street a few hundred feet and drove down Upper George (Victoria) street, which ran from Lot (Queen) street to Newgate (Adelaide) and then down the present Toronto street to King.

There was originally a cut-off, as shown in the plan, at the north-west corner of Front and Toronto streets, which originally was intended to run south to Market (Wellington) street.

The "survey was made by order of the Surveyor-General's office, bearing date April 23rd, 1801," by Mr. John Stegmann, a well-known official and surveyor.

John Stegmann was a retired officer in a Hessian regiment.

At the request of D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor-General, Stegmann made a report on the condition of Yonge street. It was an elaborate report. In an account of himself, written when he applied to the Surveyor-General for a position on the provincial staff, he said:—

"My name is John Stegmann, late lieutenant in the Hessian Regiment

Sketch of the part of the Town of York West of Toronto Street

Yonge St

Peter Street										John Street										Nevigate Street										Hospital Street										Lot Street									
19		18		17						16		15		14		13		12		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1									
A 19		18		17						16		15		14		13		12		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1									
14		13		12						13		12		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1															
12		11		14						Russell Square		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1																	
12		11		17								11		A 10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1																	
14		13		12						18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		11		10		9		8		7		6		5									
14		13		12						13		12		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		11		A 10		9		8		7		6		5									
12		11		14						Simcoe Place		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1																	
12		11		17								11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4		3		2		1																	
Market Street										Grave Street										York Street										Bay Street										Toronto Street									

This Survey made by order of the Surveyor General's Office bearing date April the 23rd 1801

John Hegnema

A 74

of Lossberg, commanded by Major-General de Loos, and served during the whole war in America till the reduction took place in the month of August, 1783, and by the favour and indulgence of his Excellency, Lord Dorchester, I obtained land in this new settlement and township of Osnabruck, and an appointment as surveyor in the province; I have a wife and small family to provide for."

There are descendants of Stegmann yet living in Vaughan, near Pine Grove. The name originally had a double "n," but the final "n" is now omitted.

In his report on Yonge street he is very explicit and frank. He writes "that the most ancient inhabitants of Yonge street have been the most neglectful in clearing the street."

Stegmann designed the first bridge across the Don, near Castle Frank, and made the drawings. There is a letter of his extant in which he writes to the Acting Surveyor-General, D. W. Smith, in connection with the timber used for the bridge,

CHAPTER XVII.

ALL ABOUT LEGAL LIGHTS.

Review of Legal Battles Over the Right to "Ancient Lights"—Early Cases Recalled by a Suit Now in Court.

"We have had these windows just where they are now for forty-five years, and the law will not permit their obstruction."

"But we are building on our own property."

"That does not give you the right to block our windows. They are ancient lights and our right to light exists for all time."

"Rights to ancient lights have been abolished," says the other. "You can't scare us. We are going to build."

"But we acquired the right before that act was passed, and we'll see if you will build or not?"

And straightway the owner of the "ancient lights" goes to court, gets an injunction, and there is an end of the building operations until the court decides the case.

Toronto, since it has emerged from Muddy York, has had many of these disputes, but only a few have ever reached the dignity of a law suit. These are here recalled by the

latest of these cases, one of interest to every owner of property in Toronto, and of most absorbing interest to the three parties involved, the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company, the Guardian Assurance Company and the railway magnates, Mackenzie & Mann.

But it is of interest first to review the earlier disputes. Case after case of "you must not build against my windows" have been decided miles out of court for, upon the merest investigation, the architect or lawyer, or owner himself, has found that the accursed windows were just where they are long enough before 1880 to give them structural immortality and cannot, on pain of heavy damages, be blocked by even a million dollar pile, though the aforesaid lights may be in "a disgrace to the town."

Such is the law. Windows which for 20 years before 1880 were unobstructed acquired this lease of life and light immortal. In 1880 that "iniquitous" law was abolished. And just how it was given its quietus it is interesting to recall.

Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron with "a bare bodkin" in the shape of a bill in the Legislature, of which he was then a shining "light," did the deed. And there is a little legal history reciting how that came about. Sir Matthew, then plain "Mat," had not long before emerged vanquished from a legal duel with the redoubtable Hon. Edward Blake.

Their clients in the forensic battle were the Canada Permanent, represented by the then leader of the Provincial bar, and Arthur B. Lee and John Leys, of Rice Lewis & Son, represented by Mr. Cameron and Alfred Hoskin, K. C. The struggle was brief. The Canada Permanent went to Hon. S. H. Blake, then the Vice-Chancellor, and said: "We have a basement that has been just where it now is for over 20 years, and Rice Lewis & Son are building an addition to their warehouse which will cut off our light. We want an injunction and damages."

"Prove that your window has been there 20 years," demanded Cameron.

The plans and deeds and affidavits satisfied the Vice-Chancellor on that, and this is the order he made:

"High Court of Justice, April 4, 1879.

"This court doth order that an injunction be awarded to perpetually restrain the defendants from erecting any wall or building on the eastern boundary of their premises where the same adjoins the wall of the plaintiffs to a greater height than thirty-three feet, at which height it now stands, and from altering their premises so as to darken, hinder or obstruct the free access of light to the plaintiffs' buildings as such access is now enjoyed by them. And it appearing that the wall so far erected substantially obstructs the free passage of light to the windows of the plaintiff, this court orders that the defendants forthwith pay to the plaintiffs \$500 damages and the costs."

"It's a blank injustice," said Cameron. "I shall have the law abolished." And he did at the next session of the Legislature.

So that since 1880 title to "ancient lights" cannot be acquired. But the law was not, of course, retroactive, and so all "ancient lights" then existing still exist, and of these you must "have a care," or a wall may cost you a pile of money in hopeless litigation.

And a strange feature of this law is that it still gives the right to "ancient lights" though the building is remodelled or removed and a new one erected, so long as the lights are where the old ones were.

"I remember," said a merchant yesterday, "a case in point. I was buying a piece of property on Yonge street. The building next to my lot was new, as I could easily see from the condition of the bricks. I assured myself there would be no trouble about ancient lights there. But my lawyer had investigated.

"I have just seen plans," he said, "which show that those windows in that new wall are just where windows were in the old and for over the statutory period of twenty years'."

There was loss to one and a gain to the other in the sale of the other property. For an angle of light must, says the law, be such as will "not substantially diminish" the light in the building which is entitled to that right. Some say this is 45 degrees. Others declare it is left to the judgment of the court.

There are buildings in Toronto with sloping mansard roofs which give sufficient light—acceptable at least to

the owner of the building, who could, if he were "Shylock" enough, demand all the court would give.

In England the ancient light law has never been abolished.

"You will see some curious results there of the absurd law," said Architect Frank Darling. "Some in parts of London where land is measured by the inch—where it has reached the highest value in the world. I remember seeing one building there that has had to sacrifice perhaps twenty rooms to give the adjoining building the legal amount of light. The rear of that building from basement to garret is like a giant stairway."

In Scotland there never was right to light acquired by lapse of time, but only by express or implied grant. These could not be obstructed there any more than here.

The most noted case of this kind—light by express or implied grant—in the Canadian court is that of *Carter v. Grasett*. The plaintiff, John Carter, still a resident of this city, and then in 1887 the organist of St. James' Cathedral, had bought a house and lot on the west side of Simcoe street, above Queen, from a Mr. Pim. The north wall of the house had three windows overlooking a vacant lot which Mr. Pim later sold to Dr. Temple. He in turn sold the lot to the late Rev. Dean Grasett, of St. James'. Then it passed to his son, Dr. Grasett, who proceeded to build all too close to Mr. Carter. Straightway Mr. Carter sought an injunction. For him the late D'Alton McCarthy and George Bell said to the court and to Dr. Grasett: "You cannot obstruct our light. The man who originally owned your lot sold to us our lot, and we have an implied if not an express grant of light over your lot." Through Christopher Robinson the doctor took occasion to differ, and to trial they went.

The late Chief Justice Galt and a jury decided in favour of Mr. Carter. Against this the doctor successfully appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. Then that decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal, two of the four judges deciding that Mr. Carter had an express grant of light and two holding it was an implied right—but a right to it he certainly had. But the case had been complicated by the question of the payment of a mortgage and the manner in which the jury had answered a

question asked them by the judge, and in justice to both parties the Court of Appeal granted a new trial. But a treaty of peace was signed on the morning of the second battle. The doctor bought Mr. Carter's house.

Perhaps the best example of a case of "ancient lights" is that of Scadding v. Rogers, which after a legal battle costing \$1,000 was decided in favour of Insurance Agent E. A. Scadding, or rather his wife, who was then the owner of 321 Church street. That decision meant that Mr. Scadding's brother-in-law, James H. Rogers, the hatter and furrier, now of Winnipeg, had to leave a "well hole" something like ten feet square at the base and nearly twice that at the top in erecting No. 323, to give light to a window in the north wall of Mr. Scadding's house. The houses join at the street front, and no one would suspect the existence of that well hole in the south wall of 323. But it had to be, according to the award of an arbitrator to whom the case was left. Both properties have since changed hands.

There were twelve windows involved in the two suits brought against Mackenzie & Mann, when they erected the four-storey addition to the rear of their Canadian Northern Railway building at King and Toronto streets. Eleven of these were "ancient lights," and one a case of "express or implied light," which the Guardian Assurance Co., as lessees of 59 King street, claimed went with their lease from the previous owners. The Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Co., as the owners of York Chambers, claimed the eleven "ancient lights," three on the ground floor, four on the first, and four on the second floors.

The right to these lights the owners of York Chambers declared went back to 1824, for part of this building is Toronto's second jail, erected on this site in that year. It was a little back from both streets. This description of the building appears in the first volume of Robertson's Landmarks:—

"It was a good, substantial, plain-looking, two-storeyed red brick building. At that time, on the north side of King street, stretching between Toronto and Church streets, was a vacant lot. At the west side of this field, with gable fronting south about thirty feet from Toronto street and a little distance back from King

street, enclosed on three sides by a picket fence fifteen feet high, stood the new prison, at what would now be nearly the corner of Toronto and Court street. The jail was never torn down but was remodelled, and now forms part of York Chambers, erected on its site."

The defence to this action was a "general denial" that neither the loan company or the insurance company had any right to the light they claimed. But the case, which was to have been one of the most interesting and important of its kind held in the courts for years, never reached the judge, never got beyond the filing of the claims. It was amicably settled.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OLD ST. MARKS, NIAGARA.

The Old Anglican Church of the First Capital of Upper Canada.

On the west bank of the river, within a few hundred yards of the spot where the Niagara steamers make their first call on arrival from Toronto, and closely bordering upon the far-famed Niagara Common, where stand the remains of the celebrated "Butler's Barracks," is the historic church of St. Mark, built in 1792. It would be hard to find a more lovely situation or a more picturesque locality than that in which is placed this "House of Prayer." By day and by night the murmur of the river is heard as it flows on towards the lake. This, mingling with the sighing of the wind through the branches of the many magnificent trees which adorn the undulating churchyard, and the luxuriant foliage, whether the season is in summer or winter, combined together make a most impressive scene. In the midst of this "God's Acre," is the old church, with its battlemented tower and ancient tablets affixed to the outer walls, while all around are scattered the graves of those who lived, moved and had their being in and near Niagara during the last century.

Of the tombs in the churchyard there are many which excite very great interest. Perhaps the saddest and most affecting story of all is told by the plot enclosing seven graves, in the midst of which is an obelisk surmounted by a cross, telling of the

death by the foundering of the yacht Foam, of Niagara, on July 11th, 1874, of seven young men. The obelisk bears this inscription:—
 "In affectionate remembrance of Robert C. Henderson, J. H. Murray, C. E. Anderson, Weir Anderson, Phillips Braddoa, C. V. W. Vernon, Vincent H. Taylor, who were lost on 11th July, 1874, by the foundering of the yacht Foam."

Close to this tomb is the plot wherein repose the bodies of William Jolliffe and John Midgley, aged 20 and 21 respectively, who died on July 17th, 1825. They belonged to the band of the 76th Regiment, and their tombstone records that they were "universally beloved and regretted by their comrades." Near the last named grave is that of the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., who for many years was the rector of St. John's church, Norway, near Toronto, and also for many years a professor in Toronto University. He died November 8th, 1875, "in the 75th year of his age and 51st of his ministry." Not many yards distant from Dr. Beaven's grave is a large altar tomb, which during the war of 1812 was used as a butcher's block by the Government contractors. The marks of the hatchet are still plainly to be seen upon this tomb, part of the inscription engraved thereon being all but effaced by them. The inscription engraved is as follows:

"To the memory of Charles Morrison, a native of Scotland, who resided many years at Michillimackinac, as a merchant and magistrate, and since the cession of that post, became a British subject by election; for loyalty to his sovereign and integrity in his dealings he was ever remarkable. He died here on his way to Montreal, on the 6th day of September, 1802, aged 65 years."

Close to the last named grave is another altar tomb defaced in the same way as is that of Charles Morrison; it commemorates the name of George Forsythe, who in his long residence as a merchant and magistrate in the town was beloved for his mild manners and great worth; died September 15th, 1806, aged 52 years."

Near by this again is the grave of "James A. Harvey, late of the Ordnance Department, who died November 20th, 1862, aged 72 years." On the south-east wall of the church is a tablet with this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Captain Copeland Radcliffe, of His Britannic Majesty's Navy,

who fell while gallantly leading his men to board one of the enemy's schooners at anchor off Fort Erie, on the night of the 12th August, 1814." There is an additional inscription which says the tablet was erected by Captain Dobbs, R.N.

Another interesting tomb in the old churchyard is that "In memory of John Ray, 50 years parish clerk of St. Mark's, who died at an advanced age October 6th, 1846."

A handsome obelisk marks the spot where reposes the body of the Rev. Thomas Green, who was rector of Niagara from January 26th, 1836, until he resigned from ill-health in 1856. Near Mr. Green's tomb is that of the Rev. Robert Addison, the first rector, who died at Niagara, 6th October, 1829, aged 74. The tablet in memory of Mr. Addison is on the north side of the outer wall of the eastern transept. Close to it are the tombs of several members of the Connolly and Rolph families.

Another tomb toward the eastern edge of the churchyard is that "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Easton, late trumpeter H. M. Royal Artillery Drivers, who departed this life February 24th, 1832, aged 56 years."

"Here lies within this silent grave,
 A Royal soldier, brisk and brave,
 Who suddenly was snatched away
 From off this sodden foot of clay."

There are many other quaint epitaphs to be found in the churchyard besides those already referred to. One is in memory of a child who died March 2nd, 1802, aged 4 years. It reads:

"My time is short; the longer my
 rest:
 God called me hence, because He
 thought it best,
 So weep not: Drie up your tears:
 Heare must i lie till Christ Apears."

Another over the grave of parents reads:

"Filial affection, stronger than the
 grave,
 From Time's obliterating hand to save,
 Erects this humble monument of stones
 Over a father's and mother's bones."

The two following speak for themselves. What a wonderful person the person referred to in the first one must have been!

"Here lies as much virtue as could
 live."

The question asked in the next was propounded long before St. Mark's church was built:

"Man's life? What is it? 'Tis a flower,
Looks fresh and dies within the hour."

The following are also found in the churchyard:

"Sacred to the memory of the two infant children of Rev. R. U. Turney, chaplain to H. B. Majesty's forces, and Jane, his wife."

"Dear, as thou didst in modest worth excel,
More dear than in a daughter's name, farewell.

Farewell, dear Maria: But the hour is high

When, if I'm worthy, we shall meet on high;

Then shall I say, triumphant from the tomb,

Come to thy mother's arms, dear Maria, come."

Here is another:

"He's gone! No more his infant smile,

The smile of innocence, shall dart
His power electric to expand

And warm a tender parent's heart:
His lips which I kissed are faded and cold,

His hands which I pressed are covered
with mould,

His form which I clasped is crumbled
away,

And soon by his side his weepers shall
lay."

The following, though not common in Canada, is often found in England:

"The fairest flower which nature shows
Sustains the sharpest doom;

His life was like a morning rose

That withers in its bloom:

Weep not, mother, for John is at rest,
His sins forgot and in Heaven blest."

This last one is found in many different versions:

"Ah, here they lie, as budding roses
Wasted before their bloom,
Whose innocence did sweets disclose
Beyond that flower's perfume."

In the parish records of St. Mark's church there are many which, like the tombstones spoken of already, afford somewhat more than mere fleeting interest. The first entry in the book is on August the 23rd, 1792, and records the marriage of

"Henry Warren to one Catharine Agler." Who either of these parties were cannot now be ascertained, no clue is given as to where they lived, and the names of no witnesses are appended to the record.

The very next entry is on August the 24th, and it chronicles the marriage of "Captain James Hamilton, and Louisa, his wife." To this entry is added in the hand-writing of the rector, Mr. Addison, the following somewhat curious note: "They had been married by some commanding officer, or other magistrate, and thought it more decent to have the office repeated."

Close to this entry is this note, also apparently in Mr. Addison's hand-writing: "It has been ascertained that St. Mark's church, Niagara, was built in 1792-3, burnt in 1812, during the war by Americans, and rebuilt in 1815."

In 1793, on January 24th, is recorded the marriage of the well known "Dr. Robert Richardson, to Magdalene Askin." On July the 28th, in the same year, "William Knott is recorded as having espoused Eliza Haggarty." William Knott was a soldier, or rather had been a soldier, in the Queen's Rangers.

A very curious entry appears under date February 5th, 1797, it reads thus: "Married Moses and Phoebe, negro slaves to Mr. Secretary Jarvis." Whether Moses and Phoebe possessed a surname, or where they lived before or after their marriage, the records do not tell us.

On December the 29th, 1797, is recorded the marriage of "Lieutenant James Givins to Angelica Andrews." It is to be presumed that Mr. Addison performed the ceremony, but the marriage register is entirely mute on that subject. Lieutenant Givins here referred to was the father of Judge Givins, of London, Ontario, and of the Rev. Saltern Givins, for so many years the rector at St. Paul's church, Toronto, and grandfather of the well known Robert Givins (now of Chicago, 1898). Lieutenant Givins was an officer in the Queen's Rangers, subsequently did good service in the Canadian Militia during the war of 1812, afterwards became Indian Commissioner, and died in Toronto several years later, being interred in St. James' churchyard.

On April the 2nd, 1802, occurs the marriage register of "Andrew Heron to Catharine McLeod." Andrew Heron left many descendants, and has many relatives still living in Toronto.

Another well known person is referred to on April 20th, 1810, namely Mahlon Burwell, who was married to Sarah Haun. Mr. Burwell was a great land owner on Lake Erie, and for many years took a very prominent part in public affairs.

Turning from the exterior of St. Mark's church to its interior. Entering from the western door anyone acquainted with the country churches of England would, upon first entering, be very readily excused, if for the moment, he thought himself in some Old Country parish church. In the vestibule are ancient tablets on the walls; on both sides of the church are tablets, both in marble and brass, while stained glass windows of exquisite design and rich colouring tend to add to the illusion that one is within a church founded many centuries since.

Close to the western door, the "north end of the church," as it has been elsewhere described, is the memorial tablet of the first rector; it bears this inscription:

"In memory of the Rev. Robert Addison, first missionary in this district of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He commenced his labours in 1792, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, he was enabled to continue for 37 years. Besides his stated services as a minister of St. Mark's, in the town, he visited and officiated in different parts of this and adjoining districts until other missionaries arrived."

"Remember them which have the rule over you."

Near by is a tablet in memory of the second rector, the Rev. Thomas Green, who died at Niagara, January 6th, 1864.

On the western wall of the interior of the church is the marble tablet in memory of John Butler, the famous commander of a famous corps, "Butler's Rangers." The inscription on Colonel Butler's tablet is as follows:

"Fear God. Honour the King. In Memory of Colonel Butler, His Majesty's Commissioner for Indian Affairs, born in New London, Connecticut, 1728. His life was spent honourably in the service of the Crown. In the war with France for the conquest of Canada, he was distinguished at the battle of Lake George, 8th September, 1755; at the siege of Fort Niagara and its capitulation, 25th July, 1759. In the war of 1776 he took up arms in de-

fence of the unity of the Empire, and raised and commanded the American Regiment of Butler's Rangers. A sincere Christian, as well as a brave soldier, he was one of the founders and the first patron of this parish. He died at Niagara, May, 1796, and is interred in the family burying ground, near this town. Erected 1880."

In the northern transept of the church, which is cruciform in shape, are tablets to the memory of members of the well-known Kingsmill family, to Lieutenant-Col. Elliott, of the "Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment," and other well-known people. The church also contains a brass tablet commemorating the centenary of the church, which bears this inscription:—

"To the glory of God. This tablet is erected by the congregation of St. Mark's church, in grateful commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of this parish, on the 9th July, 1792. The nave of the church was built about 1807, and burned during the war of 1812, the walls only remaining. It was restored 1820, and enlarged to the present dimensions in 1843. During the century the living has been held by the following incumbents:—The Rev. Robert Addison, 1792 to 1829; the Rev. Thomas Green, 1829 to 1857; the Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara, to the present time, assisted since 1888 by the Rev. J. C. Garrett as curate in charge."

In the southern transept is the tablet recording the death of R. Dickson, who died in Italy in November, 1846. The same tablet refers to the death of Mrs. Dickson, his widow.

The stained-glass windows in the north transept are magnificent specimens of art; they respectively represent Christ's resurrection and His presentation in the Temple. They are in memory of John Lees Alma and of Mrs. Fell.

On the south side of the church is another beautiful stained glass window to the memory of Archdeacon McMurray, who died May 19th, 1894, aged 83 years. The subject is: "Behold the Lamb of God."

In the porch of the western door is a stone bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of Captain M. McLelland, aged 42 years; Charles Wright and Wm. Cameron, in the 25th year of their age, of the First Regiment of Lincoln militia, who gloriously fell on the 27th day of May, 1813; also Adjutant Lloyd.

of the 8th (King's) Regiment of Infantry.

"As livid lightnings dart their vivid light,

So pour'd they fourth their fires in bloody fight;

They bravely fell and saved their country's cause,

They lov'd their Constitution, King and Laws."

The first entry of an interment in St. Mark's churchyard is dated August, 1792. The name is not given. The register simply states, "A soldier in the Fort on the other side of the River." On May 31st, 1793, was buried "Mrs. Catharine Butler, wife of Colonel Butler." On June 11th is the following painful entry—"A sergeant of the 5th Regiment, shot for desertion; he was attended for a good while before he suffered; he behaved well."

On September 9th, 1794, is recorded the burial of "A soldier surfeited by drinking cold water."

On December 15th the following is the quaint entry—"Mr. Birtlam, a stranger, dropt down dead."

On October 20th, 1795, was buried R. B. Tickel, with this grim epitaph—"Alas, he was starv'd."

On November 22nd of the same year is entered the interment of Colonel J. Smith, of the 5th Regiment.

On May 15th, 1796, is the following entry, "Colonel John Butler, of the Rangers." In brackets is this simple note by Mr. Addison, "My Patron." Subsequently Archdeacon McMurray added this further note, "Born New London, Connecticut; baptised 28th April, 1728; W. McMurray, Rector."

On October 28th, 1801, is the following curious entry—"Poor Old Trumper, Captain Pilkington's gardiner."

In the following year, on April 29th, occurs this entry, "Cut Nose Johnson, a Mohawk chief." On March the 8th, 1803, was buried Captain Daniel Servos, who has many descendants now living in and near Niagara. On August 10th, 1804, is the simple entry of burial "Indian Chief."

On September 26th, in the same year was buried Colonel Peter Ten Broeck, and on April 15th, 1807, is entered the burial of Captain Stephenson, formerly of the Queen's Rangers.

On September 26th, 1803, Mr. Addison records buried "Captain D. Cowan, Commander of the Camden, Lake Erie." On January 31st, 1810, is the following: "The Master Tailor of the 100th Regiment. Killed by lightning."

In the latter part of the year 1812 is chronicled the death of General

Brock and his A.D.C., Colonel McDonnell. The actual entry reads as follows:—

"October 16th, 1812, General Sir Isaac Brock, Colonel John McDonald." The name here is spelled incorrectly, but it is given as entered. "They fell together at Queenston and they were buried together at the north-east bastion," Fort George.

On December 3rd, in the same year, is recorded the death of "Donald Campbell, Fort Major."

A curious entry occurs here in the register (apparently in Mr. Addison's handwriting) reading thus:—

"The Mohawk Chief, 'Captain Norton,' was married to his wife Catharine, 'I think,' on 27th July, when she was baptized, and Jacob Johnson, another Mohawk Chief, was married to his wife Mary, on 21st August, this year." The year spoken of would be 1813.

On July 17th, 1813, is entered the death of "Colonel C. Bishop, who died of his wounds."

Colonel Bishop was not buried at Niagara, but at Lundy's Lane; very probably Mr. Addison read the burial service over his remains. Close to this last entry in the parish records is this one:

"On the day in which the engagement between Sir James Yeo and Commodore Chauncy took place on the lake, our dear friend Mrs. McNabb was buried in Mr. Servos' burying ground, 29th September, 1813."

There is a little confusion here in dates, as the famous naval engagement here referred to, took place on the 28th and not on the 29th September, 1813.

Among later entries is that under date 10th June, 1816, buried "George Lawe, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod." Later on occurs this one, "Buried, 1819, James Rogers, innkeeper." Mr. Addison adds, "And a bad profession for any but very sober men."

On December 23rd, 1822, occurs the burial of "Poor Old Hope."

In the century and more which has elapsed since the foundation of St. Mark's church, there have been but four rectors, first the Rev. Robert Addison from 1792 until 1829. He was succeeded by Mr. Creen who previously had been assistant minister since 1826, he subsequently became rector and resigned in 1856. He was followed by Archdeacon McMurray who resigned the rectory in 1892, and was succeeded by the present rector the Rev J. C. Garrett.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HOLLAND LANDING ANCHOR

Varying Accounts of the Strange Relic
of the War of 1812 That Never
Reached Its Destination.

Well in the north of York County, thirty miles above Toronto, and far from water navigable for much more than a rowboat, lies a huge anchor. The little driving park and picnic ground a mile or more from the old village of Holland Landing, on the Holland River, is the exact location of this stranded monster of the deep.

Monster it may well be called, for of Lake Ontario boats not one vessel is large enough to require an anchor of the size for all the increased tonnage of the twentieth century. The anchors of the thousand-ton schooner *Stuart H. Dunn*, of Toronto, the largest sailing vessel on the lower lakes, are scarce half the size. Sixteen feet long in its shank, ten feet across from tip to tip of its great flukes, is this patriarch of anchors, with a ring in the head of it thirty inches in diameter. The weight is in keeping with its enormous size. Amid the multitude of initials that have been cut into the anchor by curiosity hunters have been deciphered the figures 35-3-0 and the letters "Chatham Repd." The last are said to be the official stamp of the Chatham, England, navy yard, and the figures indicate the weight in hundredweights, quarters and pounds, amounting to very nearly two tons.

To understand anchor lore it is necessary to remember that the points which grip the bottom are flukes, taking their name from their resemblance, in a way, to the flukes in a fish's tail. The body, or trunk, or stem of the anchor is a shank. From the shank at the bottom branch out two arms with the flukes at the ends. The point of the juncture of the arms is the crown. The ring is in the opposite end of the shank. To it the chain or cable is fastened. Just below the ring the stock runs across the shank. The stock may be of iron or wood, but it is as long as the shank, and the purpose it serves is to make the anchor lie on the bottom in such a way that the flukes get a grip. This is accomplished by

having the stock set on the shank at right angles to the direction of the arms.

And now we're under weigh. The big anchor at Holland Landing is ancient for the following reasons—

The arms, instead of being curved, as has been the style for scores of years, are straight, forming an obtuse angle at the crown.

The ring is not set in like a clevis, in modern fashion, with a clevis bolt running through, but simply passes through a hole in the head of the shank, being welded after being shipped.

The anchor has been intended for a wooden stock.

Modern anchors have a round iron running through the shank, near the head, for a stock. The stocks of old anchors were made of heavy pieces of wood, banded together with iron bands and tapering towards the ends. There is no stock to the Holland Landing anchor. The original one has either rolled away or was never shipped. Where the anchor lies now a log is in the place the stock would occupy, but it is merely a log.

The Holland Landing anchor is of these dimensions:—

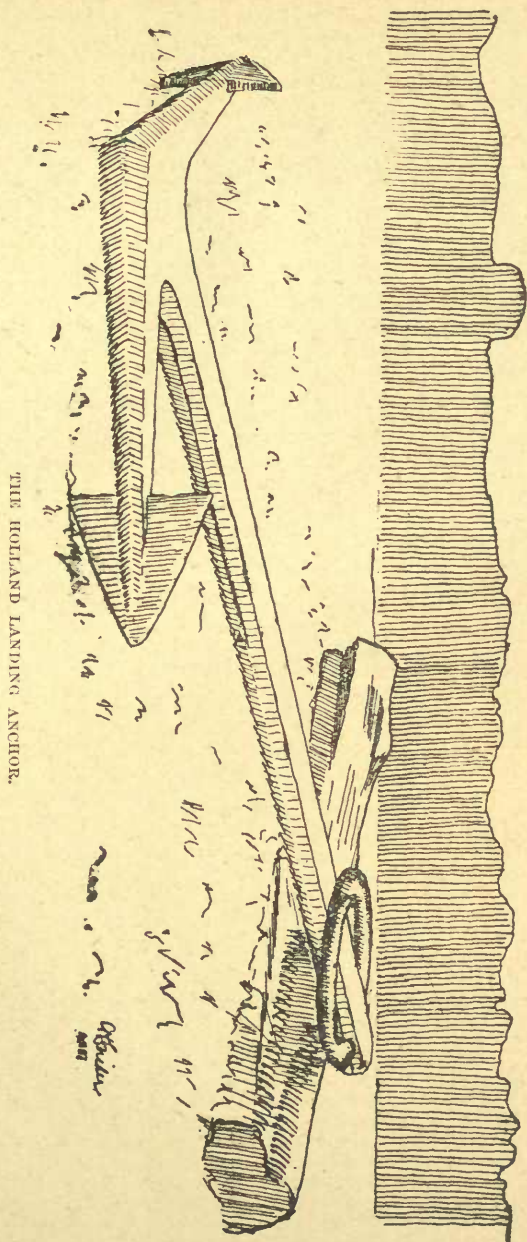
Shank, 16 feet long.

Arms, 10 feet from tip to tip of flukes.

Ring, 30 inches in diameter.

How and why came that monster anchor there all the way from Chatham, England? To answer the question with exactness is far from easy. The anchor dates from that glorious period in comparatively early Canadian history, the war of 1812, and the mists of forgetfulness are already thickening around the memory of many of the details of that historic time.

Speaking without special regard for detail, it may be said that the anchor was forged in England and shipped to Canada for a war vessel that was being built on the Upper Lakes, and that it was abandoned at Holland Landing on its way overland to Georgian Bay. Its history since that event is more definite, but the stories of its earlier career are somewhat divergent in detail. This is not remarkable. Eye-witnesses of the most commonplace event seldom corroborate one another in every particular; and at this date, nearly a century after the forging of the anchor, it is not surprising that ac-



THE HOLLAND LANDING ANCHOR.

counts of it should vary, especially as many of them are not relations at first hand.

Mr. John McKay, of 702 Ontario street, Toronto, says Joseph Hewett, of Newmarket, conveyed the anchor to Holland Landing in 1812. Mr. McKay is a monogenerian. He remembers seeing the anchor in 1834 on the farm of John Mackenzie, at Holland Landing, near the river. This was on the occasion of the election of Samuel Lount, who was afterwards hanged for his participation in the rebellion of 1837. The voting was at Holland Landing for the district, and lasted a week. Mr. McKay was told by Joseph Hewett himself of the journey overland of the anchor; how, after being shipped from Scotland to Montreal, and being brought by water to Toronto, loaded on a sleigh and dragged up Yonge street by three yoke of oxen. The anchor, Mr. McKay says, was destined for a war vessel being built at Nottawasaga Bay, but was left at a depot at Holland Landing on account of a turn in the war rendering it unnecessary.

Mr. McKay lived from 1820 to 1870 in West Gwillimbury and Bradford. About thirty years ago, presumably in 1873, he became possessor of the anchor. He made enquiries as to its ownership, but the Government could tell him nothing, and he was advised to make terms with the man on whose property the great mass of metal lay. This he did, securing the anchor for a trifle, and set about removing his purchase, intending to take it to Toronto. But the people of Holland Landing, valuing it as a relic, raised objections and bought it back, removing it to its resting place in the Holland Landing park. This is near the place where once stood the old Jesuit fort, of which Parkman speaks.

Rev. D. A. B. Stoddart, of Morden, Man., a former resident of the vicinity of the anchor, gives this account:—

"In the winter of 1814-5 a British man-o'-war was in course of construction at Penetang, and supplies were being brought from England. The anchor in question and other material were being taken up from Toronto in the month of March. The trip was to have been made across Lake Simcoe, but the ice not being safe the anchor was left near where it now lies. In spring peace was declared, which put

a stop to the construction of war-like vessels. Mr. Stoddart's authority was the late Mr. Isaac Rogers, of East Gwillimbury, who was one of the party who were bringing the supplies from Toronto."

Dr. Nathaniel Pearson, of 60 College street, whose grandparents were the first, or among the first, settlers north of Oak Ridges, says:

"I am quite certain that the anchor did not come in 1812, for my father was born in that year, and he told me it did not appear until 1818. The British Government undertook to build a seventy-two-gun frigate, or frigates, at Penetanguishene, for the upper lakes, and ordnance and other munitions of war were taken up Yonge street to what was known as the Lower Landing, about three miles from Holland Landing. The heavy guns could not be transported along the other route, and my father often saw the oxen toiling along, dragging the ordnance to its destination. It was during the construction of the frigate that the anchor came upon the scene. My father thought eighteen yoke of oxen were required to haul it, but he was only six years old at the time and might have been mistaken in recalling the number. At all events, many oxen were used, and he remembered quite clearly that tackle was utilized in descending steep hills.

"Holland Landing was a military post, and from there boats were loaded for the trip across Lake Simcoe to Orillia, and, via the Severn, to Coldwater and Penetanguishene. The anchor did not make the voyage, for the shipbuilding at Penetanguishene ceased, and the military post at the Lower Landing was abandoned, as were the anchor, many cannon balls, the barracks, and batteaux. The latter were very large, thirty feet long, and were used in conveying the guns to Penetanguishene. Five years ago, during a dry season, W. H. Thorn saw the partly submerged batteaux, and I am told that even to-day there are cannon in the bay at that point. Some of the cannon were taken to Toronto. At least, Joe Kirby, aged 90, who still lives at the Landing, tells me that the military authorities began to remove the batteries. Kirby carried the mails from the Landing, and, possibly, to Penetanguishene. He is one of those who say that the bay contains a number of those guns."

James W. Barry gives this version; This unwieldy mass, for such it is, was forged entirely by trip hammer in the Chatham, England, shipyard about the beginning of the last century, and was brought to Quebec by sailing vessel, the voyage then probably occupying eight or 10 weeks.

From the Ancient Capital it was conveyed, partly by land and raft, to what was then known as "Muddy York," but now the great city of Toronto, arriving on the day Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, commander of the Canadian forces, met his death at the Battle of Queenston Heights by a bullet fired from the rifle of an American sharpshooter. Lying where it had been landed for many months, the British naval authorities decided to send up the anchor to an important fort on the Georgian Bay, close to where the town of Penetanguishene now stands, to be used on board a 75-ton gunboat there being constructed. The journey was northward by Yonge street, then nothing more than a rough trail through the bush to the southern part of General Simcoe's lake (now Lake Simcoe) then northward to Georgian Bay via the Severn river.

The monster was lashed upon what would be known to-day, especially among juveniles, as a large catapult crutch, the flukes resting on either side, while the heavy ring was fastened on the butt. The whole, when completed, formed a big wedge, enabling it to pass easily through the thick underbrush, and was drawn by four and twenty yoke of oxen.

When any of the numerous steep hills were encountered the anchor was lowered down gradually by block and tackle. Traversing 30 miles of the trail in four days, the edge of the Holland River marsh, better known now as Soldier's Bay, was reached. Here was situated a Hudson Bay Company's trading post, and used also by the authorities for paying off and making presents to the Indians of that district. The building of a very large "batteau," to be used in ascending Lake Simcoe, was then commenced, but owing to the meagre whip-sawing timber, considerable time was wasted, and before the vessel was completed, portions of which may still be seen, but now high and dry, by the treaty of Ghent, the long, cruel and bloody war came to an end, and so the anchor was left

to the mercies of the soft, yielding, marshy soil for 60 long years, becoming almost completely obscured from view in that time.

After the discrepancies of date have been reconciled, the purpose for which the anchor was forged still remains a mystery. A "seventy-two gun frigate" might possibly utilize such an enormous anchor, but the difference between a craft of that size and a "seventy-five ton gun boat" is as great comparatively as the difference between a ferryboat and a big lake steamer. Judged by the tonnage of the war vessels in commission in the period, the seventy-five ton gunboat" seems more likely to be the vessel intended to be built at Penetanguishene or Nottawasaga; but on the other hand, no one in their senses would think of providing such an enormous anchor for a craft of seventy-five tons.

Port Credit people tell a story of the anchor being discovered, or rediscovered, in 1837, by one Abraham Block, a salt water sailor, who had just decided to seek his fortune in Ontario.

Block was attached to a surveying party, and missed the trail one day. "Shiver my timbers!" exclaimed he, slashing his way through the undergrowth, "if that old root don't look like an anchor-arm I'm a land lubber."

Before him, in the gloom of the woods, lay a curious object, moss grown, covered with lichens, yet wonderfully like an anchor withal.

"Wonder how she'll chop up?" said Block to himself, and down came his axe.

"Clink!" rang the metal and a spark flew.

Block was thunderstruck. The case had presented itself to him as a root or log looking like an anchor; not an anchor looking like a root or log. He scraped off the moss, and there sure enough, was revealed the rusted iron mass of a huge anchor.

Block found his way back to the camp and told the boys. They laughed at him, but his moss-covered discovery was too heavy to be spirited away, and it was there when he led them back to prove his story.

CHAPTER XX.

FIRST EXHIBITION OPENED

In Government House Gardens in this City—Its History and Development—The First "Industrial" in 1879.

Once more it is for Toronto "Exhibition time," a period hailed with delight by the younger generation, the great show, with its divers attractions, being for them a perfect carnival of enjoyment.

To the old folks, too, Exhibition time has many, many things to recommend it, for it, like Thanksgiving day across the border, is a time when the absent members of the family come back to visit their parents, friends and scenes of their youth.

The elder men (and women too) are

in fact in the same grounds as surrounds the present residence on King street west. Only the buildings have been changed since then, and in those which were then existing was extemporized a pavilion, where some of the roots, fruit and lighter exhibits were placed. The total number of entries was 1,150, while the value of the prizes awarded was but \$1,100.

This the first Exhibition, as all subsequent ones which took place, was inaugurated by and held under the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. This association changed its name some thirty years later to that of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

In the evening of October 21st a banquet was held in Government House, at which some two hundred people were present, Chief Justice



THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE, ERECTED 1858, FIRST PERMANENT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

fond of recounting their recollections of earlier Exhibitions, cheerfully admitted to be on a much smaller scale though than this of 1904, and the grandfather never fails to find an appreciative audience when he recounts his reminiscences of the first Provincial, held in 1846, fifty-eight years ago, "when he was a boy at school."

Of course, year by year, the number of those who were present at the first of these Exhibitions is diminishing, yet even in Toronto there are a good many people still living whose memories easily carry them back to 1846, when on October 21st and 22nd the first Provincial Exhibition was held in Toronto, in the grounds of the old Government House,

Robinson being the principal speaker, and "they all felt gay," for the debut of the Provincial Exhibition was a pronounced success.

The managers of the new undertaking had decided that the annual show should be held each year in a different town, or, rather, should not be held for two years successively in the same town. Accordingly Hamilton, a place in 1846 of barely 10,000 inhabitants, was selected for the Exhibition of 1847. It took place on October 6th and 7th, and was graced by the presence of the then Governor-General, Lord Elgin.

The amount awarded in prizes was \$2,400, there being 600 entries, a large increase in both, and every one, or nearly every one was happy.

In 1848 Cobourg was the place of meeting, the prize list being \$2,300, a slight decrease on the preceding year, a circumstance which did not daunt the managers in the least, for there was no diminution of consequence in the number of entries which were 1,500, while the quality of the exhibits, especially in live stock, was more than maintained.

In 1849, 1850 and 1851, the exhibition was held in Kingston, Niagara and Brockville respectively, the entries and prizes being:—

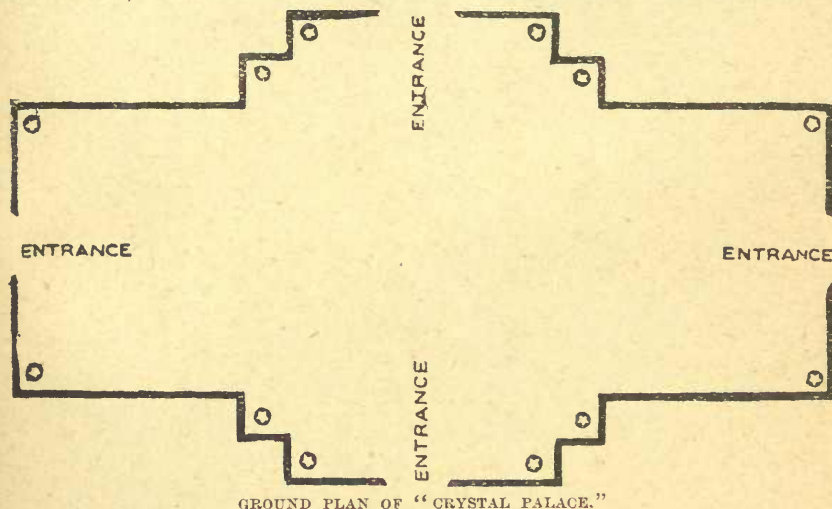
1849—1,429.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,800
1850—1,638.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400
1851—1,466.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,223.75

In 1852 the Exhibition was again held in Toronto, and was an unqualified success, the entries more than

1854	London	2,933	5,427.50
1855...	Cobourg	3,077	6,941.70
1856...	Kingston	3,791	6,799.50
1857...	Brantford	4,337	8,186.00

As will be seen, the "Fair," for so it was generally described, had not only made steady progress, but there was every prospect of a still more successful future.

After the Exhibition of 1857 in Brantford, it was decided by the Provincial Agricultural Association that the Exhibition should thereafter be held alternately in the following cities, namely, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton and London, they being regarded as well situated in the eastern, western and north-western portions of the province to suit the convenience in turn of all exhibitors.



GROUND PLAN OF "CRYSTAL PALACE."

doubling those of the preceding year, while the prizes offered were \$1,700 greater.

It took place on September 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, in "the fields which then existed north of Simcoe street, at that time above Queen, known as William street." The Presbyterian church near Simcoe street stands almost on the spot where the principal entrance to the fair grounds was. The amount of prizes in 1852 was \$4,913, the number of entries being 3,048.

From the years 1853 until 1857 the Exhibitions were held as follows—

Year.	Cities.	Entries.	Prizes.
1853...	Hamilton	2,820	\$5,293.25

In accordance with this idea Toronto was chosen for the Exhibition of 1858, and what was known as the Crystal Palace, erected for the housing of exhibits other than live stock or heavy agricultural implements.

The Crystal Palace was on the grounds (then a portion of the Garrison Common) to the immediate south of the Lunatic Asylum, the centre of the "Palace" being in exact line with the dome of the asylum. The corner stone of the building was laid July 15th, 1858, by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Minister of Agriculture.

The Exhibition was opened in the last week in September, 1858, by his

Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Walker Head, with very considerable pomp. It remained open for two weeks, this lengthened time being a great innovation on the established order of things.

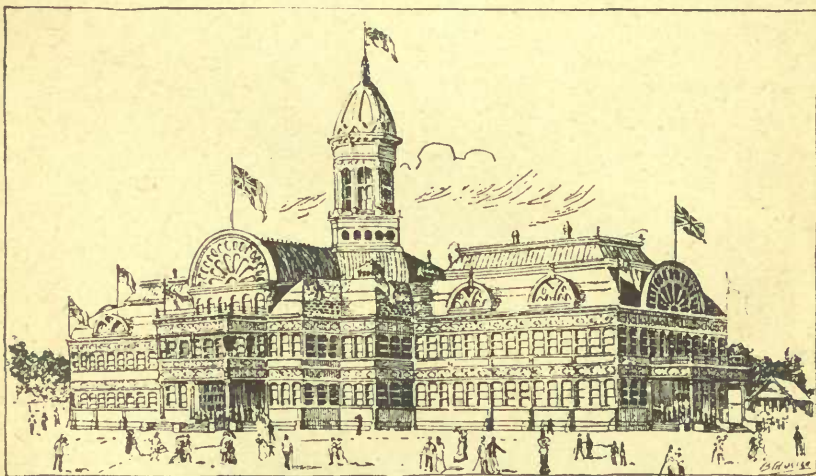
For the twenty years succeeding 1858 the exhibitions were held in the usual rotation, excepting in 1875, when the city of Ottawa was chosen as the place of meeting instead of Kingston. The following is a comparative statement for that period—

Year.	City.	Entries.	Prizes.
1859 ...	...Kingston	4,830	\$ 8,067.50
1860 ...	...Hamilton	7,532	12,900.00
1861 ...	...London	6,242	10,188.50
1862 ...	...Toronto	6,819	10,722.00
1863 ...	...Kingston	4,756	9,166.00

The Exhibition of 1860 is noted for the fact that it was honoured by a visit on September 17th from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, his present Majesty, King Edward VII., who was then making his celebrated Canadian tour. In 1862, when the Exhibition was again in Toronto, it was opened by H. E. Lord Monck, the then Governor-General.

An incident in the history of the function of 1866 was that the regular Imperial troops, then stationed in Toronto, were admitted as visitors "in squads or companies of not more than 100 men at a time."

Lord Lisgar, who succeeded Lord Monck as Governor-General, was present at the Exhibition of 1871 in



THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING OF 1879.

1864 ...	...Hamilton	6,392	10,304.25
1865 ...	...London	7,221	11,036.75
1866 ...	...Toronto	6,279	10,288.50
1867 ...	...Kingston	4,825	9,311.50
1868 ...	...Hamilton	6,620	11,120.00
1869 ...	...London	7,649	12,444.70
1870 ...	...Toronto	6,897	12,289.50
1871 ...	...Kingston	6,682	13,008.00
1872 ...	...Hamilton	7,714	13,142.00
1873 ...	...London	8,920	13,797.00
1874 ...	...Toronto	8,162	14,070.00
1875 ...	...Ottawa	7,318	14,651.00
1876 ...	...Hamilton	10,011	15,631.50
1877 ...	...London	10,618	14,387.00
1878 ...	...Toronto	11,255	13,980.00

These figures speak for themselves and do not call for any special comment.

Kingston, and was heartily received, making a very pleasant speech.

In 1878, which was, so far as this city is concerned, the last year of the Provincial Exhibition, Lord Dufferin was present and from the platform in the grounds delivered his valedictory address to the people of Canada, it containing this famous sentence, oft-times since quoted, "Love your country, believe in her, honour her, work for her, live for her, die for her."

"The reason why I cannot tell," quoting the old rhyme, but the fact remains that though the Exhibition of 1878 was held in Toronto, the people of this city were by no means satisfied. They thought that as the capital of the province they ought not to

His Excellency Sir E. M.

HARLES BAOT. GCB

GOV. GENL. OF BRITISH IN AFRICA

BY OBEYANT HUMBLE & OBEYANT SERV

James



James Kane & Co. Ltd.

JAMES KANE & CO. LTD.

1892

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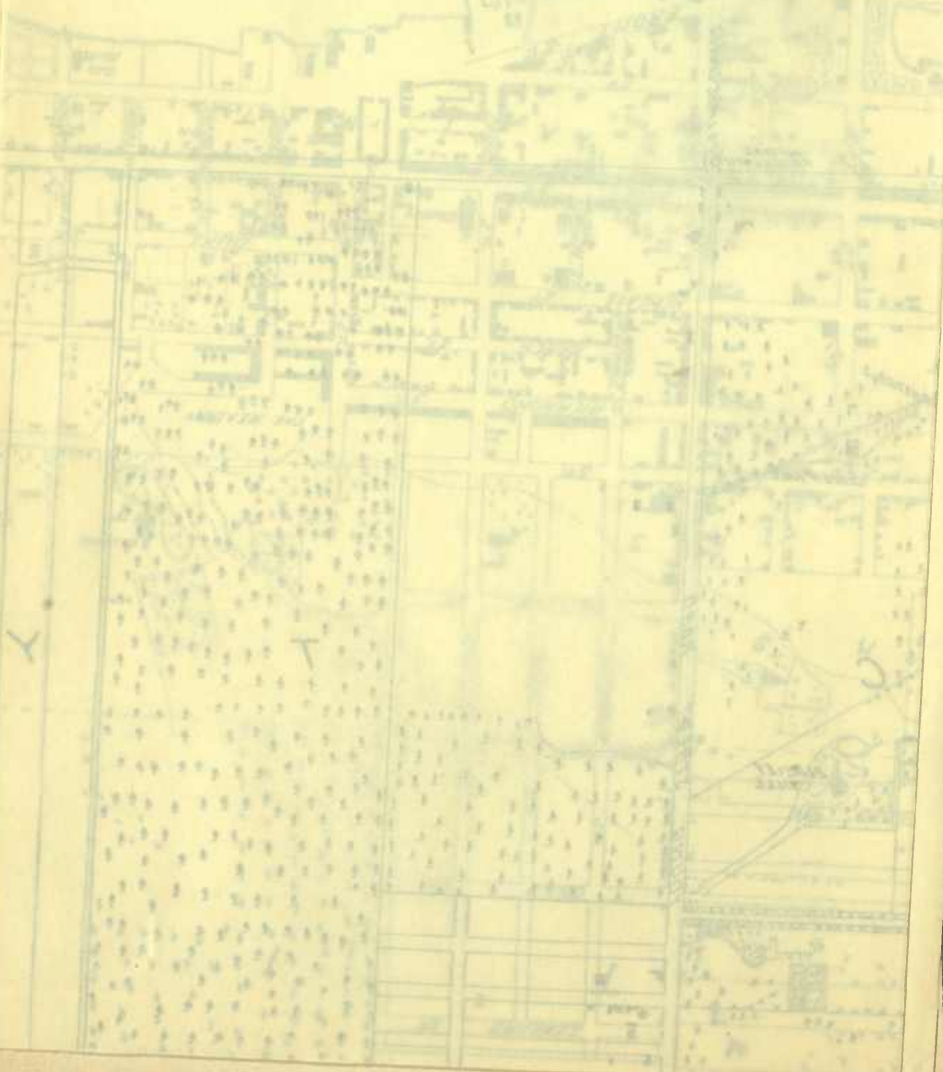
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be sidetracked for three years; they had built good, permanent buildings since 1874, adding to them year by year and they expressed their opinion most unequivocally that it the Agricultural and Arts Association could not see their way to come to Toronto oftener than once in four years and hold their exhibition, well, another association must be organized.

Accordingly the Industrial Exhibition, now known as the Canadian National Exhibition, was ushered into existence.

The first Industrial Exhibition was in succession to the Provincial Exhibition, held in Toronto in the present grounds, on September 1st, 1879, continuing open until September 19th. It was visited during that time by H.R.H., the Princess Louise, wife of the then Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyll, and proved a great success.

The city was en fete during this royal visit, a ball being given, attended by over 500 guests in the Pavilion in the Allan Gardens, at which the Princess and the Governor-General were present. H.R.H. danced quadrilles with Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, with Commodore A. R. Boswell, R.C.Y.C., and Senator Macpherson, then before leaving the ball indulged in a polka "played in fast time" with Captain Harbord, A.D.C. Afterwards dancing was resumed, there being nineteen dances on the programme, "the witching waltz" being the most prominent.

Besides these gaieties there was a military review on the Garrison Common in which the Q.O.R., the Victoria Rifles, of Montreal, the 10th Royals, 13th, 42nd and 46th Regiments took part. Needless to say thousands were present.

Such was the opening in 1879, the thirteenth year of Confederation, of our Industrial Exhibition. Its history since is known to all.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN IMPORTANT PLAN.

A Plan of Toronto Made in 1842—One of the Best of the Topography of the City Made.

One of the most interesting topographical plans of the city of To-

ronto is that made by James Cane, a civil engineer, residing in the city in 1842. Accompanying this plan is a view of the city taken from the centre of the bay, south from Yonge street pier, and midway between the Don on the east and the Garrison on the west. The map is given with this letter press, but the view will be published in a future landmark.

Commencing at the west end of the bay and following the shore line, the King's, called after 1837 the Queen's, Pier or Wharf, built in 1835, is shown with its eastern wing, for the west wing was not built until 1853.

The Commissariat Pier was the landing place for military stores, on the bay shore, until the construction of the Esplanade, which covers its site. It was at the south end of John street prolonged, and about one hundred feet to the west. The long black mark at the head of the pier was the military storehouse. The two smaller marks to the east of the storehouse were smaller buildings in which military material was stored. The black mark north of the embankment, or high ground, which in 1842-53 overlooked the shore, was a military guardhouse. It stood near the edge of the embankment on the south side of Front street, 100 feet from the south line of the street and almost in a direct line with the west side of John street. The Esplanade was begun in 1853.

East of the military pier was that belonging to the late William Rees, M.D., at the foot of Graves (Simcoe) street. It was the favourite pier for early morning swimmers, and frequently fifteen or twenty citizens with their sons might be seen diving and swimming off the pier-head before the sun was well up in the morning.

The old steamer "Sovereign," of the Royal Mail Line, built in 1844, was, after being dismantled, moored at the east side of this pier-head, and her bowsprit, which had not been removed, was a favourite elevation for divers and jumpers. Dr. Rees came to Canada in 1819. He was the first medical superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, from the time it was located in the old jail at the north-east corner of King and Toronto streets—now York Chambers. It was then removed to the old Parliament Buildings on Front street, and he held the position until 1844. His wharf or pier was on the "Broken Front," as Front street was called, for the con-

cession line ran from Queen street. The term "broken front" is used in connection with property to the south of Queen street because of the fact that there is not a full concession to the south of Queen street. When the concessions were first laid out, Queen street (then Lot street) was taken as the first line and the concessions proper ran north from it, being called the First Concession north of Queen street, the Second Concession north of Queen street, etc., and the land to the south, being of an indefinite depth, was called the Broken Front Concession. At the head of the wharf, and under the embankment, he built a small residence, colonial in style, in which he passed his bachelor life. He died about thirty years ago.

Tinning's Pier was next east, to the east of the east line of York street; it was built in 1836 by a Mr. Nicholson, and bought later by the late Richard Tinning, father of the late Alderman Richard Tinning, and the champion sculler, the late Thos. Tinning.

Yonge Street Pier, with its east wing, was a favourite landing. It was built in 1841 by a joint stock company, the water frontage being leased from Mr. Peter Freeland. A Mr. Urquhart was one of the early lessees, then W. M. Gorrie & Co., Upton & Co., Woolley, Hill & Thurston, then the Milloys, and finally the Richelieu Company. The wharf is owned by the Messrs. William and Robert Freeland, sons of the late Peter Freeland. The original wharf was built for the stock company by Richard Tinning, father of the late Alderman Tinning. This pier was subsequently extended to the old windmill line, an imaginary line drawn on the water from the site of the Gooderham windmill on the east side to the site of Fort Rouille, at the foot of Dufferin street, just west of the Exhibition Park, on the west. This line was until some years ago closer to the bay shore, but has been extended south.

The new windmill line commences at a point opposite the east side of Parliament street, distant 394 feet south of the old windmill line; from there it runs to the south-west to a point opposite the west side of Princess street, distant 644 feet south of the old windmill line; thence west parallel with the old line to a point

opposite the foot of York street; thence west to a point opposite the east side of Spadina avenue (formerly Brock street), where it joins the old windmill line.

The wharves that extend south to the new windmill line are:—The new city wharf known as Harbour Square, Polson's new shipyard, and the three boating clubs—the Argonaut Rowing Club, the Toronto Canoe Club, and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Browne's Wharf was owned by the late James Browne, not Brown, as in the plan. It was situated between Church and Scott streets—nearer Church. Scott street is shown on the plan but not marked. The wharf was also a landing place for Royal Mail steamers. The steamer Admiral was burnt at the end of this dock in June, 1853. This wharf is now entirely remodelled, the property of the Toronto Electric Light Company.

East of Browne's was a short wharf owned by D. K. Feehan, and adjoining it McDonald Wharf, leased in 1837 by Archibald McDonald, known to living pioneers of 1840-55 as Maitland's Wharf. From this wharf Privat's Horse Boat ran to the hotel on the then Peninsula, where the eastern channel now runs (Landmarks Vol. I. p. 762) Maitland's pier was the most easterly of all the piers in 1842.

Commencing again at the west end of the city, north of the embankment which overlooked the water front, we have the old Garrison or Fort, erected in 1794. Its western entrance shows the road to the New Fort, built in 1841, and now known as Stanley Barracks. The plan of the Fort has on its south side the location of the Half-moon Battery, from which for many years military salutes were fired. North of the Fort were some frame buildings, now demolished, which were used as a garrison hospital. It is now the site of a number of different factories on the south side of Niagara street, between Bathurst street and Tecumseh street.

The building shown east of the military hospital was the residence erected in 1841 by the late Hon. John H. Dunn, formerly the Receiver-General of the Province of Upper Canada, and father of Col. Dunn, who for gallantry in battle during the Crimean war was presented with an address on his return home by the people of Toronto. The house was at

a later date occupied by the late Sir D. L. Macpherson.

In 1842 there were no buildings east of Bathurst street, and west of Portland, and only five in the square between Portland and Brock streets.

The site shown south of the word "place" was the family residence of Mr. Frederick Widder, commissioner of the Canada Company, an old resident, who entertained lavishly. The front of the house is shown from Front street. This residence has been enlarged, and is now the Roman Catholic conventual establishment and ladies' school known as Loretto Abbey. The interior of the original building as it was thirty years ago is to a great extent unchanged.

On the north-east corner of Brock and Front streets stood Victoria Cottage, built by the British Government as an office for the Commissariat Department when Mr. Francis R. Foote was Assistant Commissary-General. Mr. Larratt Smith, now Dr. Larratt Smith, K.C., occupied the house in 1842. It was in 1857 the residence of the late John G. Bowes, Mayor of Toronto, and later a second storey was added. The late Mr. John Shedden and the late Mr. John Dowe, P. O. Inspector, also resided in this house.

At the north-east corner of Peter street stood the residence of the Hon. George Cruickshank, since demolished and re-built with dwellings. And at the north-west corner of Front and John streets the Greenland Fishery tavern. West of this corner of Front street was the Half-way House, a favourite resort of the soldiers when stationed at the Garrison, as it was half way to town, and formed a convenient stopping place after a walk to and from the town to the barracks. The name Cruickshank is also spelled "Crookshank," but the former is correct.

East of John street, on Front, was the House of Assembly, demolished early in 1903. In 1842 the buildings were detached, but in 1849 the east and west buildings were connected with the centre and main building. In 1846-47-48 the Chamber of the Legislative Council was used as a chapel for King's College.

The block on Front street, east of Graves (Simcoe) street, was the site of the residence or "palace" of the late Bishop Strachan, built in 1817 and demolished in 1903. The "Cottage" to the east of the "Palace" was the resi-

dence of the late Thomas Mercer Jones, designed for him by the late J. G. Howard, architect, the generous donor of High Park. In later years it became the residence of Captain James McGill Strachan, son of Bishop Strachan. In 1860 it was bought and occupied by the late Mr. John Skae, and in 1887 it was sold to Mr. David Walker, of the Walker House, and has now been divided up into building lots for the warehouses which have been erected thereon.

The plot east of York street, indicated by a mark not unlike an S, was occupied by the residence of the late Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who died in 1834. Dr. Gwynne, a prominent Toronto physician, who married a granddaughter of Judge Powell, in later years lived in the house. After his death it became a lodging house, and was demolished. It is now the site of the Dominion Livery Stables.

At the north-east corner of Bay and Front streets was the residence of the late Dr. W. W. Baldwin, father of the Hon. Robert Baldwin.

Front street continued east and terminated at the Market Square, the continuation of the street east being known as Palace street, although the name is not given on the plan.

The Gas Works, built in 1840-1, are shown at the foot of Princess street, and east of these buildings was the Y showing the old jail, built in 1840, which was never completed according to the original plan, the wing pointing to the north-west never having been built. The black mark at the north-west corner of Palace and Princess streets was the site of Russell Abbey, built in 1798, the residence of Peter Russell, the Administrator of Upper Canada in 1796-99. It was destroyed by fire in October, 1856.

On the south-east corner of Palace and Berkeley streets, and on the jail plot, is shown a site for a "New Court House," but the structure, though contemplated, was not erected.

The plot of ground between the gas works and the jail was the Fair green intended to be laid out as a park. It was used for public games, for circuses, and for drill purposes. When public hangings were in vogue the scaffold was erected on the west side of the jail, and on these occasions the green was packed with thousands of people eager in a desire to see a fel-

low being sent out of the world. This Fair green was the scene of the "circus" and fire in July, 1855.

The marsh and the River Don are shown south and east of the Windmill, and to the north the road "to Kingston" from King street, known as the Kingston road, shown.

Returning to the west end, "Victoria Square" is shown as a plot of ground between Bathurst and Portland streets, now occupied by St. John's Anglican church and parsonage, and private residences.

East and near Brock street, on the north side of Wellington place, may be seen the site of the Commissariat Office, a roughcast building, demolished years ago, and now occupied by Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Wellington place.

The block of land on the east side of Brock street, south of King, marked with a dozen trees, is Clarence square, though not so named on this plan. On the east side of this square and facing Peter street are two large red brick houses, erected by the late Hon. George Cruickshank. The south house is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Heward, and the north house has been divided into two, and now forms Nos. 50 and 52 Peter street. The north and south of this block of land, known as Clarence Square, is now the site of private residences facing the square. On an earlier plan (1837) opening up the Military Reserve the Square as it exists to-day was shown by name and marked as "Reserve for the Public."

South of the line of King street, between Peter and John, there were no buildings, but east of John, with its front on Market (Wellington) street is shown the site of Dorset House, built by Mr. George Ridout in 1820, close to the line of the present Dorset street, running from King to Market street, which is unmarked.

The remainder of this square, north of Market street, south of King street and east of Graves (Simcoe) street, are the Government House grounds, as at the present time. The original house, built in 1817, was the private residence of the late Chief Justice Elmsley, and was bought by the Government in the fifties. It was burnt in 1862, and rebuilt as at present a few years later.

On the east side of Graves street, now Simcoe street, at the north-east corner of Market (Wellington), is shown York House, in 1835-6, built and occupied by the late Judge Hager-

man, then by the late Hon. George Crawford, and finally as offices of the Ontario Government. It is now a boarding-house.

A number of houses are shown on Emily street, the short street which runs from King, east of St. Andrew's church, to Market street, and on the north side of Market street at the corner of York street, is the site of the cottage residence of the Hon. George Markland, built in 1806 by the Hon. Robert Hamilton of Niagara, and afterwards the residence of Chief Justice Draper, 1840-56, demolished about 1870 and replaced by a frame building, which was originally Betz's Hotel, on Front street, but removed to this site and now called the Wellington Hotel.

The building to the south-east corner of King and York streets was the British Coffee House, a private hotel kept by Mr. Keating, and built in 1833-5, demolished in 1855-6 to make room in 1857 for the Rossin House.

Proceeding east along the north and south sides of King street are shops and stores, and at the south-west corner of King and Berkeley streets the residence of the late John Small, Clerk of the Executive Council, built in 1800, and now the residence of his son, Mr. John Small, the Collector of Customs of the Port of Toronto.

In 1842 there were only about a hundred houses east of Berkeley street, on both sides of King street east and south to Windmill, built in 1833.

Retracing our steps to the west end, and north of King street, we find that the Garrison Common—a military reserve—extended from Niagara street to Brock street, with McDonnell square intervening at Bathurst street. The square was named after the late Hon. James McDonnell of Bathurst street.

At the south-east corner of Newgate (Adelaide) and Peter streets, stood the cholera sheds, used during the epidemics of 1832-49-5, and the emigrant sheds. These were convenient to the Toronto General Hospital, erected in 1817, which stood near the north-west corner of King and John—the site of the Arlington Hotel. In 1824, when the Parliament Buildings at the Don were burned, the Legislature met in the hospital.

East of John street is shown the Upper Canada College play-grounds and buildings, demolished in 1902-3. The buildings were erected in 1832. The College boarding house which was not demolished, is shown west on Newgate (Adelaide) street. It is now a factory. The main building and the masters' residence to the west and east of it are now lodging houses, and will be demolished when the Government sell the land.

There were few buildings on King between Graves (Simcoe) street and York street. The square mark at the north-west corner of King and York was the King's College Land Office and Clergy Reserve office, and on the north-east corner of King and York, the Shakespeare Hotel, a well-known hostelry. On the south-west corner of King and York, stood the Provincial Secretary's and Registrar's office from about 1832-36. This building stood until the original York Chambers was built, afterwards the Revere House, now the Iroquois Hotel.

The north side of King street shows the frame buildings that stood there in 1842, and at the north-west corner of King and Bay, the brick building of the Bank of Montreal, erected in 1841, afterwards the Metropolitan Hotel, demolished in 1870, and now the site of the Mail newspaper building, built in 1871-72.

The small square marking the north-east corner of King and Bay streets, is Knott's frame cottage, afterwards the site of the Cawthra residence, built in 1852, now occupied by the Molsons Bank and soon to be the site of the extension of the Canada Life Building.

On the east side of Toronto street, north of King, is shown the second jail, which stood about 100 feet north of King, built in 1824, a building that was modernized and enlarged and is now part Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 Toronto st., and known as York Chambers. The south front of the old jail was hidden for years by the Rice Lewis Company building, but when that firm removed to the corner of King and Victoria streets, and the old house was torn down the south front of the old jail could be seen. It is again hidden by the new buildings erected, but a good part of the south front can be seen from the rear window of John C. Walton's barber shop, No. 60 King street east. On the 12th

April, 1838, Lount and Matthews were confined in this jail. They were hanged in the jail yard, the site of the scaffold being No. 9 Court street, south side.

On the north-west corner of King on the west side of Church street, is marked the old Court House, built in 1824-5, north of the present Street Railway Office. The south front of this Court House was exposed when the buildings at the corner of King were demolished in 1901, to make room for the Street Railway buildings.

On the north-east corner of King and Church is the site of the second St. James' Cathedral, built in 1831, destroyed by fire in 1839, rebuilt and destroyed by fire in 1849, and rebuilt in 1851-3, and further east on the north side of King street, the row of buildings destroyed in the same fire, which crossed Nelson, formerly New (Jarvis) street, and burnt the row of buildings on the north side of King, until it reached the red brick building now standing as No. 172, at the north-west corner of King and George streets. George street south of King was in 1842 called "Lower George street."

Returning again to the west end, the original Simcoe street, now Farley avenue, is shown on the west side of Bathurst street, as well as the barracks where a detachment of soldiers were stationed. It was afterwards used by the artillery militia.

Graves street, called after Governor John Graves Simcoe, was changed to Simcoe street in 1842-3, the name originally given prior to 1842 to a street running west of Brock, the first south of Queen.

The original Simcoe was changed to Richmond street, and was intended to be a continuation of the Richmond street west of Peter street, although the line of Richmond street was broken between Peter and Brock by the McLean property.

But the plans of the city do not show the street as being opened, but in Anderson's Directory of 1868 it is called "Little Richmond street." In the directory of 1859 it is not shown as opened.

At the north-east corner of Newgate (Adelaide) street and Peter street is shown the residence of the late Frederick Perkins, of Perkins, Ince & Co., and further east at the north-east corner of John and Newgate (Adelaide) streets the residence

of the Hon. Alexander Macdonell, with a large garden extending north to Hospital (Richmond) street, and east to the present Duncan street, which was not opened at that time. Mr. Alex. Macdonell, late of Osgoode Hall, son of the Hon. John Macdonell, died in Toronto in December, 1903, aged 84 years.

Newgate (Adelaide) street is shown with its east end at New (Jarvis) street. The present Victoria street north of Newgate (Adelaide) street, Hospital (Richmond) street was called Upper George street.

Caroline (Sherbourne) street ran north from Front to Lot street. The meadow at the north side of Duchess street was an open field, while at the north end of New (Jarvis) street stood the residence of the late S. P. Jarvis, embracing the property marked I N and extending north to Bloor, then unnamed.

East of the Jarvis property was Mossfield, better known as Moss Park. This property—the Allan farm—ran from Lot (Queen) street to Bloor. Its west limit was George street, and the east limit the east line of Sherbourne street.

Sherbourne street, south of Queen street, was called Caroline street. North of Queen, when opened up, it was called Sherbourne street. The correct spelling of Sherbourne street is "Sherborne." It was so called from Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, England, from whence the Ridout family came.

Sherbourne street was made by the late Hon. William Allan and Mr. T. G. Ridout. Mr. Allan gave a 20-foot lane on the east side of his farm and Mr. Ridout gave a westerly strip of 30 feet off the west side of his farm, which ran along Lot street east to Seaton street and north to Bloor. The reason that Mr. Allan gave only a 20-foot strip was to save a fine row of trees which stood on the east side of his farm, and which now decorate the west side of Sherbourne street.

Richmond Square has disappeared, and is now the site of streets and dwelling houses. It was set aside in 1831 by the will of the late John Small, Clerk of the Executive Council, as a park; but was not dedicated to the city, being willed, along with other lands, to his son, James Edward Small, and it was afterwards built on, and now contains within its limits houses 219 to 251 on the east side of Berkeley to Richmond Square, and

houses 212 to 242 on the west side of the same street.

These houses and the premises attached to them take up the whole of the square along with that portion of Berkeley street which runs through it. The square was 5 chains, or 330 feet on each side and stood 782 feet north of Queen street and 165 feet west of Parliament street. The north limit of the square was 285 feet south of the present Wilton avenue. At the same time that the square was set aside, Berkeley street was laid out from Queen street north to the centre of the south side of the square, and dedicated as a public street to connect with that portion of Berkeley street which was already laid out and which ran from Queen street south past the Parliament Buildings to the bay.

Returning again to the west end, a large park called Wilton Park, is shown. It was owned by the Hon. George Cruickshank.

The houses marked on the west side of the lane north of the letter L was the Cruickshank farm house. This land was never utilized for park purposes.

Bellevue House was the residence of the late Col. G. T. Denison, grandfather of Col. G. T. Denison, Police Magistrate. It was erected in 1815 (Robertson's Landmarks Vol. I., p. 112) and was demolished in 1891.

The houses marked on the east side of Cruickshank lane, now called Bathurst street, was the residence of the late Hon. James McDonnell, a former member of the old Legislative Council of Upper Canada. It is now the Western Hospital.

Brock street in the plan runs from the Bay to Lot (Queen) street, and its extension north is Spadina avenue, as far as the north line of the plan, the modern Bloor street.

It will be noted that "Crescent Garden," the present Knox College site, is laid out as a park. This plot was intended for a breathing spot under a deed which on certain conditions gave the land to the city. The city, however, never took advantage of the offer, which lapsed, and the property passed again into private hands.

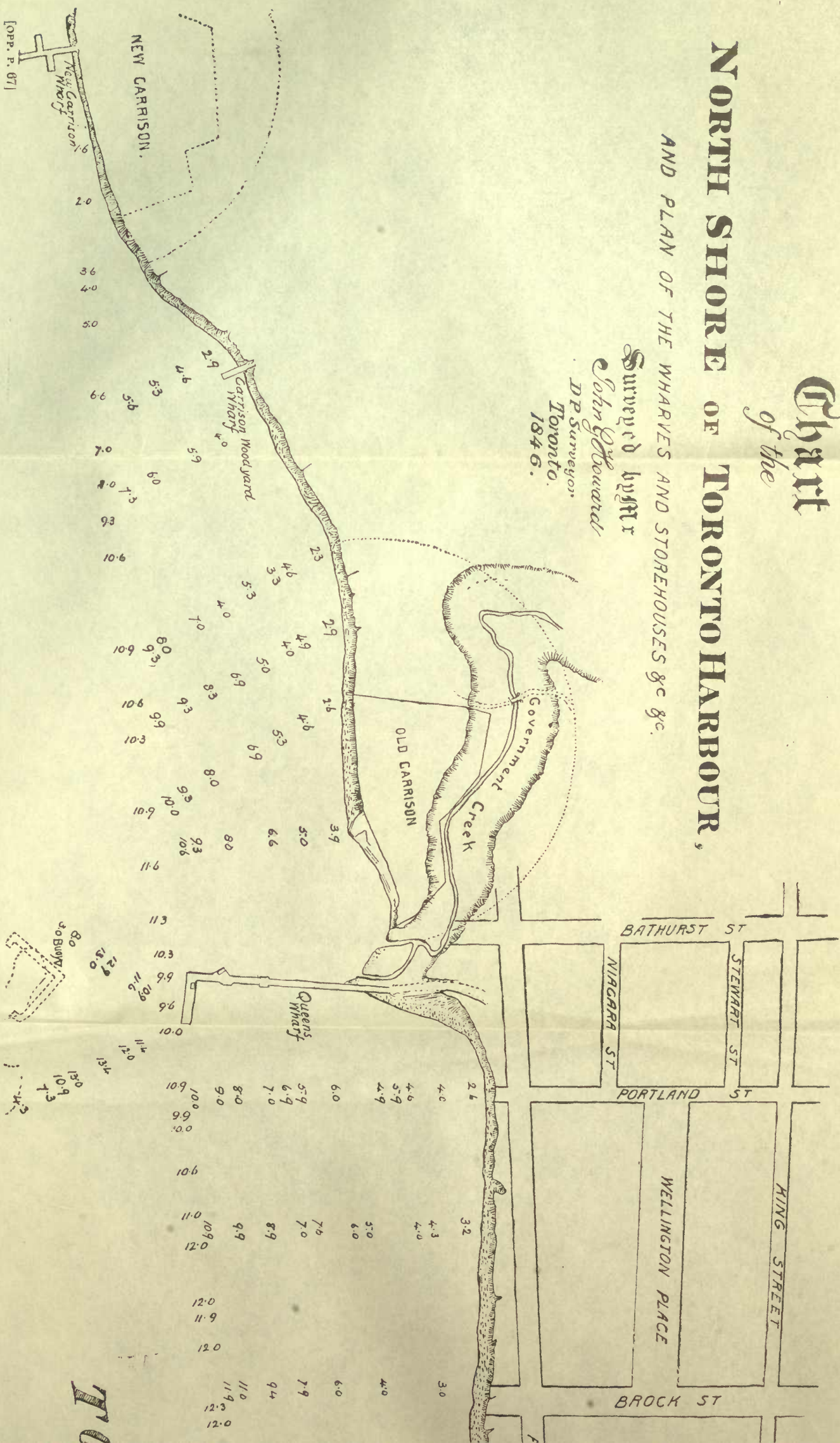
In 1842 there were very few houses north of College street, and south of Lot (Queen) street they were greatly scattered.

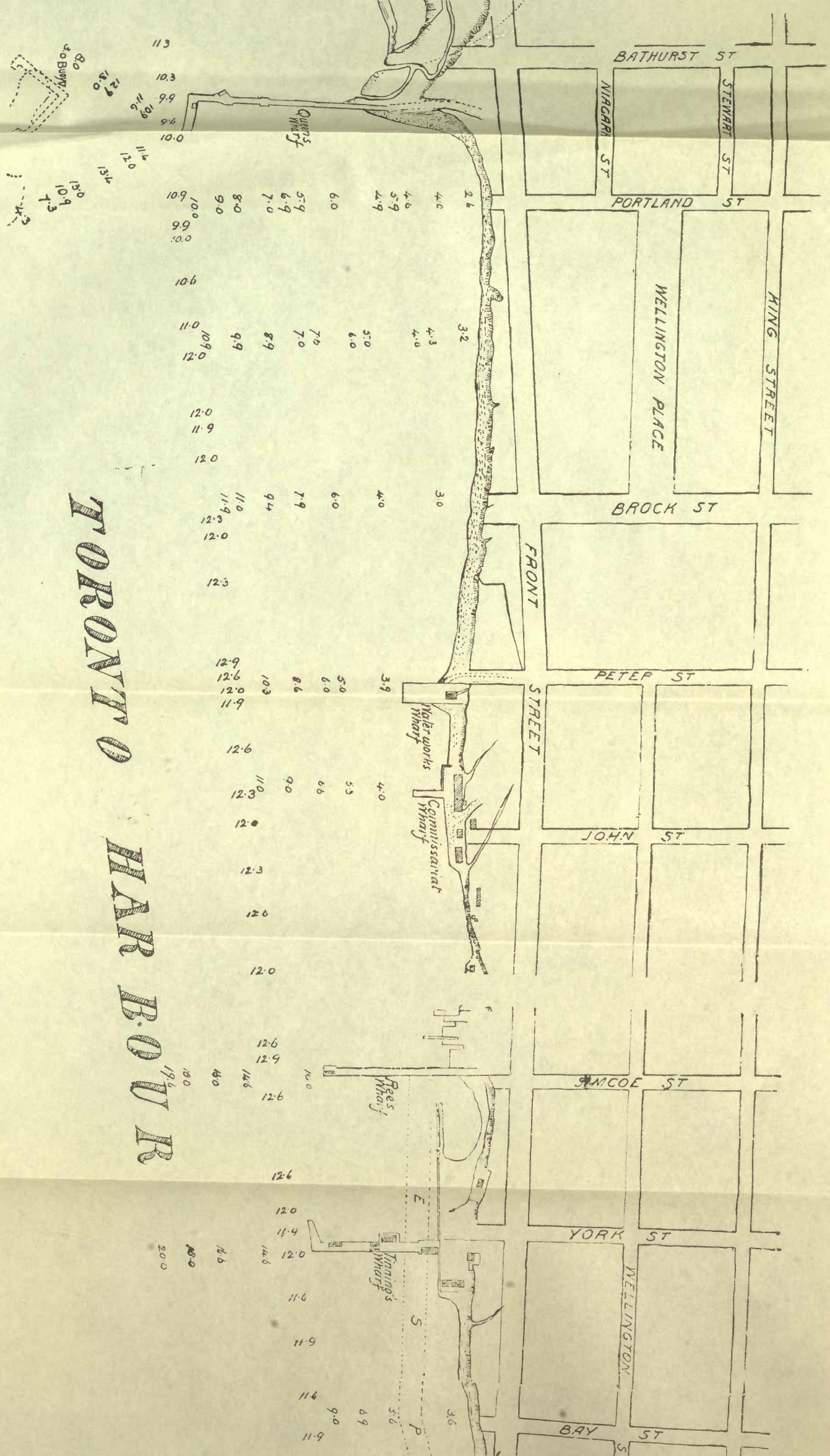
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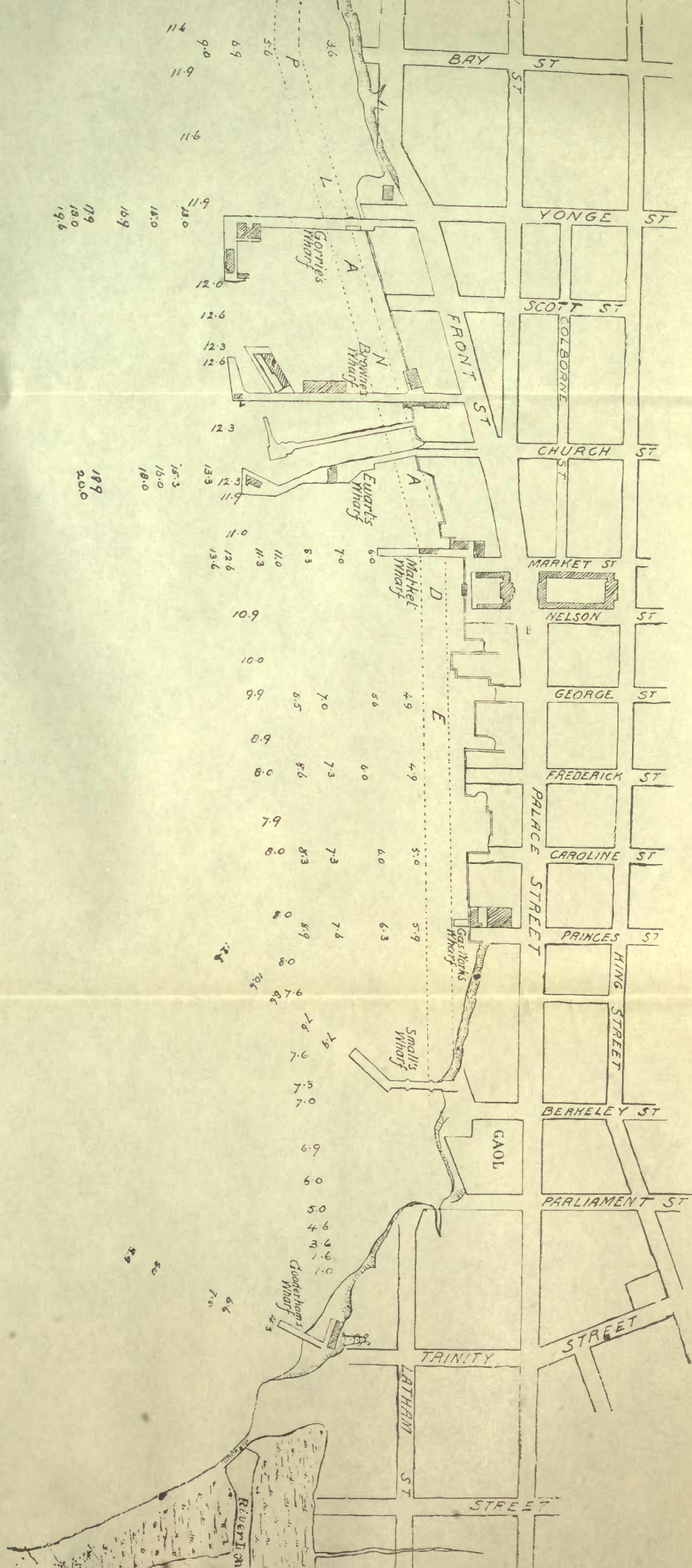
NORTH SHORE OF TORONTO HARBOUR,

AND PLAN OF THE WHARVES AND STOREHOUSES &c &c.

Surveyed by Mr
John McDonald
D.P. Surveyor,
Toronto.
1846.







rt

Toronto Harbour



Pursuing the central part of the plan, and proceeding east from Spadina avenue, is shown the St. Leger race course, the earliest known track in York or Toronto. It extended from Spadina avenue on the west to the present McCaul street on the east. Its south boundary would be about the present St. Patrick street, and its north boundary just south of College street.

At the north-east corner of the Race Course is shown the Toronto Cricket Grounds, now covered with private residences, and at the south-east corner, at the head of John street, is The Grange, with its park in front and a large garden in the rear. The stewards' race stand and the grand stand of the St. Leger Course are shown directly north of The Grange—about on the line of the present St. Patrick street.

East of the Cricket Grounds and a few hundred feet south of the present College street, is the racquet court and bowling green, known as Caer-Howell. This spot was the original site of the residence of the late Chief Justice Wm. D. Powell, built in 1800.

North of the Cricket Grounds, and what is now College street, is "The Ordinance Observatory," as it stands to-day. East of this is the site of the University, built in 1857, partially burned in 1890, rebuilt in 1892.

The plan does not show the site of the old King's College in the present Queen's Park. It stood on the east part of the site of the Parliament Buildings, and was erected in 1842-3. Elmsley Ville—or villa—was named after its occupant, Chief Justice Elmsley. This site is now occupied by the Central Presbyterian church on Grosvenor street.

North in this locality is "Clover Hill," the present St. Joseph street. To the north-west is "Barnstable," the residence of the late W. V. Bacon, a barrister and solicitor.

Head street, named after Sir F. B. Head, ran from Yonge street to College avenue. It is now Agnes street.

South of this street, and north of the letters K.S. is shown Holy Trinity church, with a roadway from Yonge street running diagonally but this road was straightened in later years.

Crookshank street, which should be spelt "Cruikshank," is now Wilton avenue.

Shuter, named after John Shuter

Smith. Mr. Smith was a member of the law firm of Smith (J. Shuter), Crooks (R. P.) and Smith (Larratt), formerly at 24 King street east. Messrs. J. S. Smith and R. P. Crooks are dead. Dr. Larratt Smith, K.C., resides in Toronto.

Gerrard street was in 1842 a short street, running from Yonge to the present Mutual street. The correct spelling is "Gerard." It was called after Sir Robert Gerard, the 13th Baronet and 14th Lord Gerard.

New (Jarvis) street, only ran from King street to Lot (Queen) street. The S. P. Jarvis residence is shown at the head of New street and Queen.

Duchess street, the street running parallel to and north of Duke, is not marked.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CITY IN 1846.

The North Shore of Toronto Harbour and Plan of the Wharves and Storehouses, Made by John G. Howard.

The chart or plan of Toronto shown in this chapter of the Landmarks is of more than ordinary interest, for it was the work of the late John G. Howard, the surveyor, and donor of High Park, and at one time City Engineer of Toronto.

Commencing at the east end of the harbour, the River Don and its branches south of Palace street are shown, with the site of Gooderham's wharf, and to the north of it the windmill built by Mr. Gooderham in 1833. The sounding shows about four feet. This wharf has been extended, and all the space occupied by the original wharf has been filled in.

The old jail stood to the north-west, a little to the south of the line of Palace street; while south-east of the jail was Small's wharf, built by the late Charles Small, father of Mr. John Small, Collector of Customs. There was quite a lot of shipping done at this wharf. Mr. John Small remembers seeing fifteen schooners there in one day, loading and unloading.

Capt. McClain, who now lives in Toronto, remembers this wharf very well. As a boy he served on board the "Lord Nelson," a well known schooner, which was owned by Capt. George Ross, and which hauled lum-

ber and other stuff to Small's wharf. Captain McClain in 1851 owned the schooner "Jane," which did considerable trading on the lake, and at one time he was half owner of the "Clarise," with the late Captain Taylor, which they used to load with flour for Oswego. A large quantity of the stone for St. James' Cathedral, supplied by Messrs. Forbes, Wilson & Medcalf, was landed at this wharf.

Latham street was named after the late Jacob Latham, builder, and Trinity street was so named as Trinity church stood at the corner of Trinity and King. Trinity church was called "Little Trinity" after the erection of Holy Trinity church at the west end of Trinity square, though it is not a square—west from 258 Yonge street. Mr. Latham was one of the contractors for the building of the Parliament Buildings, on Front and Wellington streets, and an incident of his work is that while so engaged he broke one of his legs, which incapacitated him some time.

The Gas Works were at the foot of Prince's street, not Princess, as in the modern spelling. Palace street is now continuation of the original Front st.

The Market wharf was on the property of the late Mr. W. H. Boulton, and stood directly south of the south end of West Market street. It was rented by the late Samuel McClain, a brother of Capt. William McClain, of 134 Jarvis street.

Ewart's Wharf was the property of John Ewart. It was rented to Mr. McDonell for years, then to the late Robert Maitland, 1845-58, then to George Laidlaw and to the Messrs. Sylvester. It is now the Conger Coal Company's wharf. The horse boat used to run from this wharf to Privat's Hotel on the Peninsula (now Island) in the fifties.

The wharf west of Ewart's was D. K. Feehan's wharf. He was later the agent of the Montreal Type Foundry on Colborne street, with Mr. William Halley as manager.

Browne's Wharf was the next to the west. It stood between Church street and Scott street. It was the property of the late James Browne, a prominent business man and wharfinger of Toronto.

Gorrie's Wharf, was Yonge street wharf, owned by the Freeland family.

built in 1841 by a stock company, and leased to different persons, 1841-1903

Tinning's Wharf was built by a Mr. Nicholson in the thirties, and his rights were purchased by the late Mr. Richard Tinning. It was at the foot of York street, a little to the east. It has now disappeared, the water lots on each side having been filled in.

The same is to be said of Rees Wharf, the property of the late Wm Rees, M.D., at the foot of Simcoe street.

The Esplanade was projected about this year as far west as Simcoe street and east to Gooderham's. It was not commenced till many years later.

The Commissariat Wharf was at the foot of John street just to the west of the street line prolonged. The buildings marked were military store-houses north of the wharf.

The Water-works Wharf was that belonging to the Furniss Company, which supplied Toronto with water. The company was called the "City of Toronto Gaslight & Water Company," and was owned by Albert Furniss, of Montreal and Toronto, and Hon. J. Masson, of Montreal. Charles Stotesbury was the agent and business manager. The works were subsequently sold to the corporation of Toronto.

The Queen's Wharf is shown at the west end of the harbour, with about 10 feet of water in the channel. It is now 14 feet.

The old Garrison Wharf is marked, and north of it the Garrison Creek, called the "Government Creek."

The depth of water in the bay is worth noting. At Gooderham's Wharf it was less than 5 feet, at Small's 7 ft. 9 in., at the Market Wharf 6 ft., at Ewart's Wharf 12 ft., and at Browne's and Gorrie's Wharves about 12 ft.

Out to the original Windmill line, that is a line from the Gooderham Mill at the east end drawn due west to the French Fort, the average depth of water was 12 ft. The original Windmill line was extended some years ago 644 feet further south, Polson's shipyard, Harbour Square, and the houses of the boat clubs being the south limit.

All the water lots north of this line have been filled in, so that a comparison with the depth of water at the present time cannot be made, but the average depth of water on the city front is about 14 feet.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE LAST LETTER OF MONTCALM

The Dying General Acknowledges that He is Obligated to Surrender—Important Document from Townshend.

During a visit to Ottawa in the summer of 1904 the publisher of these Landmarks, while searching for other documents in connection with Tor-

had obtained this letter of Montcalm's, and kindly consented to allow its first publication in the columns of The Evening Telegram, in which the Landmarks appear before they are issued in book form. This letter, therefore, is not, properly speaking, a Landmark of Toronto, but as it was first published in The Telegram it has been thought well to preserve the fac-simile and accompanying letter press which Dr. Doughty has

Monsieur

Oblige es se de vous en dire à vos amours.
J'ay l'honneur de vous en dire à votre Excellence.
Je vous prie pour en malade le Colonel de lui
lui Demander l'excuse du traité d'échange
qui a été convenu entre Sa Majesté très-
Chrétienne & sa Majesté Britannique. Je
suis très persuadé de la haute-
tisme & de la respectueuse considération-
avec la quelle J'ay l'honneur d'être

Monsieur

Je suis très humble & très
Obéissant Serviteur,
Montcalm.

A FAC-SIMILE OF MONTCALM'S LETTER.

onto history in the Archives Department, had an interesting conversation with the Dominion Archivist, Dr. Doughty, concerning a recent visit to England in search of manuscript and other documents affecting Canada. He informed Mr. Robertson that he

been good enough to furnish, within the covers of this volume.

The original of the letter, of which we publish a facsimile, is in the possession of Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, and was brought by him from England recently, by permission of

his friend, Colonel Townshend, C. B., D. S. O., of the Royal Fusiliers, the descendant of George, Marquis Townshend, Wolfe's second brigadier. The document has a peculiar interest to the student. First because until it was unearthed a year or two ago, and referred to by Colonel Townshend, no one suspected its existence. Secondly, because the signature is probably the last ever penned by the French general; and thirdly, because it has an important bearing upon our history. Although this letter is not mentioned by any of our Canadian writers, or even by Parkman, it would appear to have been known shortly after the event, for in the British Magazine of the year 1760, we find this reference: "Mons. Montcalm before he died, wrote a letter to General Townshend, desiring that the prisoners and wounded might be treated with that generous humanity which distinguishes the British nation." Notwithstanding the fact that de Ramesay had received instructions from the Marquis de Vaudreuil to capitulate within a certain time, he has been severely censured for giving up Quebec. But the situation is entirely changed when we bear in mind that the English general was in possession of the letter of the commander of the French forces, in which he acknowledged that he was obliged to surrender Quebec to British arms.

THE LETTER IN FRENCH.

Monsieur,—

Obligé de céder Québec à vos armes, J'ay l'honneur de demander à votre Excellence ses bontés pour nos malades et Blessés et de lui Demander l'exécution du traité d'échange qui a été convenu entre Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne et Sa Majesté Britannique. Je la prie d'être persuadé de la haute estime et de la respectueuse considération avec laquelle J'ay l'honneur d'être.

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble et
tres obéissant serviteur,
"Montcalm."

TRANSLATION.

Sir,—Being obliged to surrender Quebec to your arms, I have the honour to request your Excellency's kind-

ness towards our sick and wounded, and to demand of you the execution of the treaty of exchange which has been agreed upon between his Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty. I beg to assure you of the high esteem and respectful consideration with which I have the honour to be, sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

MONTCALM.

There is a further interest in the document because it raises a doubt as to whether the Marquis de Montcalm ever wrote the letter which has been ascribed to him by numerous writers (see interesting article on the subject by the Hon. Thomas Chapais, in *La Nouvelle France*), the original of which has never been produced. In Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" we have this version of a letter: "Monsieur,—The humanity of the English sets my mind at peace concerning the fate of the French prisoners and the Canadians. Feel towards them as they have made me feel. Do not let them perceive that they have changed masters. Be their protector as I have been their father." Parkman does not take any responsibility for this letter. He says in a note: "I am indebted to Abbe Bois for a copy of this note." The original is not found amongst the papers of the late Abbe Bois.

It has been suggested that perhaps Montcalm wrote a second letter in answer to a communication from the English general. Townshend evidently answered Montcalm's letter, but the reply to Townshend's letter was sent by de Ramesay, and it is improbable that a third letter was written. On the 14th September, the day of Montcalm's death, de Ramesay sent this communication to Townshend, which covers all the ground. The letter is illegible in a few places, but this portion remains:

DE RAMESAY'S LETTER.

Quebec, le 14 Fbre., 1759.

Monsieur,—

M. B. M. Bernier, Commre des guerres m'a remis la lettre que votre Excellence écrit à M. le Mis.... Laquelle je lui ai fait passer Il m'a aussi rendu compte des arrangemens qu'elle

avoit daigné prendre pour l'exécution du cartel entre les troupes de Sa Majesté très Chretienne et celles de Sa Majesté Britannique Je donnerai les ordres les plus formels pour qu'on observe de notre côté... Mr. Bernier m'a rendu compte. En mon particulier je serais toujours, de reconnoissance des—genereux que Votre Excellence voudra temoigner à nos blessés et nos prisonniers. Je la prie d'etre persuadé de l'estime et de la consideration respectueuse, avec laquelle j' ai l'honneur d'etre, Monsieur,

Votre très humble et très

Obéissant serviteur,

De Ramesay.

TRANSLATION.

Quebec, Feb. 14, 1759.

Sir,—M. B. M. Bernier, the commissary, has forwarded to me the letter which your Excellency wrote M. le Mis (the Marquis), which I have had handed to him. He has also acquainted me with the arrangements which it had made for carrying out of the truce between his most Christian Majesty and those of his Britannic Majesty. I will give the most explicit orders for its observation on our side—M. Bernier has given me an account. For myself I will always be (full) of recognition of the generous (kindness) which your Excellency will be pleased to show to our sick and wounded. I beg him to be convinced of the esteem and consideration with which I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

De RAMESAY.

Whether the second letter referred to by Parkman and others was ever written by Montcalm would appear doubtful in the face of this letter of de Ramesay, which is also in the possession of Colonel Townshend. It is a question which possibly research may solve. In the meantime students of history are indebted to the Dominion Archivist for giving them access to this precious souvenir of the days of Wolfe and Montcalm. When the new building in Ottawa is complete we trust that Mr. Doughty may be induced to loan his valuable collection of Canadian engravings and historical documents to the country, or that he

will form an exhibition, such as he held in Quebec two years ago, which was visited by a large number of students from Canada and the United States during the two months that it was open.

CHAPTER XXIV.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

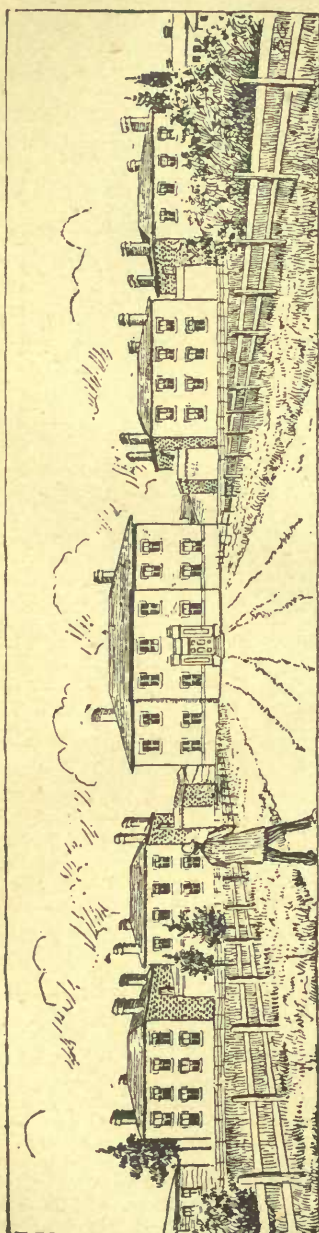
Plan of the Buildings on King Street at Time of Erection in 1830 and Alterations in 1877.

In 1827 the charter of Upper Canada College was granted by George IV., when Sir Peregrine Maitland was second Governor of Upper Canada. In 1829 Sir John Colborne succeeded Sir Peregrine Maitland, and he proceeded to establish the College. In 1829 tenders were called for the erection of the building on King street west, in York (Toronto), in the block bounded by Graves (Simcoe street), John, Adelaide and King streets. During the erection of these buildings the College classes were opened in the old blue school, the Home District School, which stood in the square directly north of St. James' Cathedral block. The land was known as "College square," and the south square as "Church square." It was bounded by Adelaide street, Stanley (now Lombard street), Church and New, afterwards Nelson, and now Jarvis street. In January, 1831, the new buildings on King street west being ready, the classes were removed, and the "old blue school" was dismantled, but afterwards, in 1836, was re-opened as the Home District School. The College remained in the King street west building till 1891. In 1876-77 the building was enlarged on its south side, and a new front built. In 1891 the College moved into the new buildings at present occupied in Deer Park.

Plan I. shows the residences of the masters to east and west of the College building, including the boarding-house near the west end of the College grounds.

Plan II. shows the plan of the College buildings from 1830-77, with the rooms of the different masters, and plan III. gives the building in its remodelled and altered form—1877-91.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE IN 1834.—PRESENTED TO THE COLLEGE AND KEY MADE BY J. ROSS ROBERTSON, OF TORONTO.



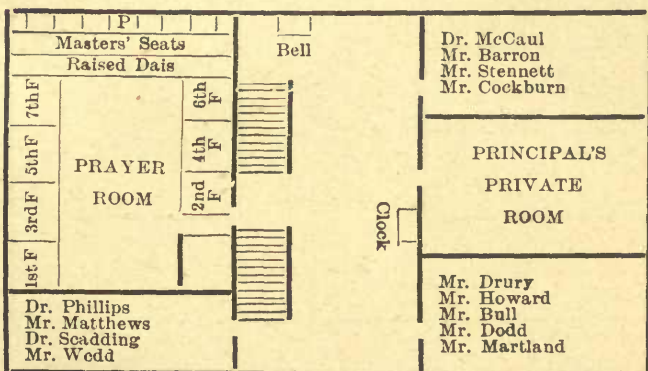
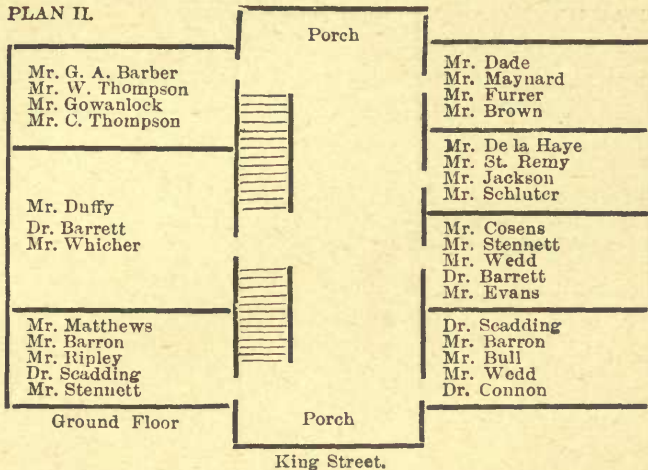
PLAN I.

The first sketch made of the buildings, King Street, Toronto, on completion in 1834, by J. G. Howard.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOARDING HOUSE Mr. Padfield Mr. Jno. Kent Mr. Cosens Mr. Stennett Dr. Barrett Mr. Marland Picture not shown.	ONE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY Dr. Phillips Mr. Mathews Mr. Barron Mr. Stennett Mr. Cockburn Mr. Dickson	TWO HOUSES OCCUPIED BY Mr. Boulton Mr. Barron Mr. Ripley Mr. Stennett Mr. Evans Mr. Checkley Mr. Patterson Mr. McLennan Mr. Brown Mr. Wedd	4 TWO HOUSES OCCUPIED BY Mr. Dade Mr. Scadding Dr. Barrett Mr. Sparling	THE COLLEGE BUILDING	5 TWO HOUSES OCCUPIED BY Mr. Mathews Mr. Maynard Mr. Brown Mr. Sweatman Mr. Sparling Mr. Thompson Mr. Brock	6 ONE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY Dr. Harris Dr. McCall Mr. De la Haye Divided and enlarged and occupied by Mr. St. Remy Mr. Thompson Mr. Furrer Mr. Wedd Mr. Sparling Mr. Jackson
Residences of the Masters, 1834-1891.		King Street.			Residences of the Masters, 1834-1891.	

PLAN OF COLLEGE BUILDING.

PLAN II.

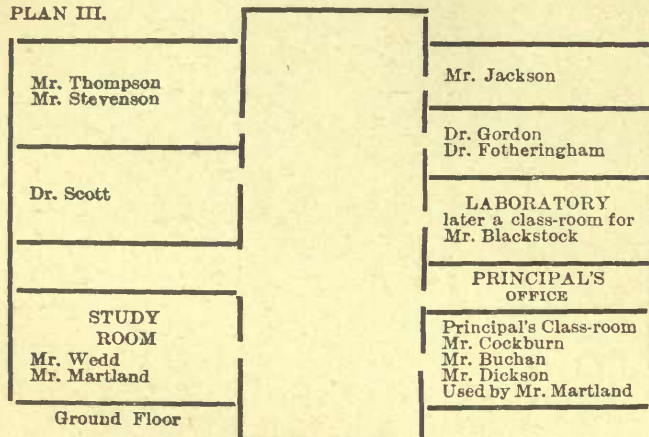


First Floor.

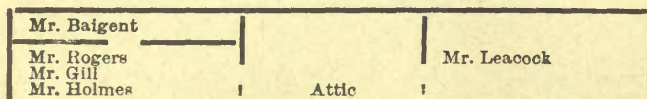
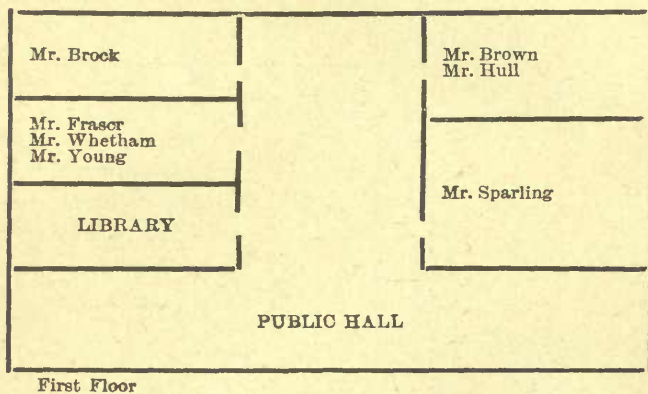
Floor Plans of the College Building, 1830-1877, showing rooms occupied by different masters. In 1877 the building was remodelled and the Public Hall and the two rooms below it added as shown in the next plan.

PLAN OF COLLEGE BUILDING.

PLAN III.



King Street.



Floor Plans of the College Building, 1877-1891,
showing rooms occupied by different masters.

CHAPTER XXV.

"THE CORNER" IN LITTLE YORK.

A Business Centre that has been One of the Best Known Sites in the City of Toronto for Nearly a Century.

This corner was practically the business centre of York from 1794 until 1834, and of Toronto from 1834 until the seventies, when the corner of Yonge and Queen became ambitious as a business centre.

The history of the corner is a most interesting one, so much so that some notes have been obtained as to the owners from the Crown down to the present time.

The lot known as "The Corner" is 112 feet on Yonge street and 81 ft. on King street, but the north side of the lot, that is the part next the World's lane, surveys only 80 ft.

The following are abstracts from the title of lot No. 1 on the north side of King street:—

Town lot No. 1 formerly extended from the north-east corner of King and Yonge streets along King street to old Toronto street, now Victoria, and north to Adelaide. It extends from the corner of King and Yonge streets from Webster's office a distance of 81 feet 6 inches along King street, including the offices occupied by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, R. Callum, and the Conger Coal Company. On Yonge street it includes all the buildings from Webster's office north to the lane between a restaurant and the World office. The frontage on Yonge street is 113 feet. The building south of the World lane was known since 1848 as the Green building, after the name of S. T. Green, its owner.

In 1801 the Crown granted a patent of the whole lot to one Charles Field, of Niagara, yeoman. Charles Field was one of the Field family who lived on the River road at Niagara. Robertson's History of Freemasonry in Canada states that Charles Field was a member of Lodge No. 2 of Friendship at Niagara in 1787. He had three brothers, Gilbert, who kept a tavern at Niagara, 1799-1804, where Lodge No. 2 met; D. Field and George Field, all of whom were Freemasons, but nothing more is known of the family. Charles Field's name is found in the

Upper Canada Gazette, published at Niagara, when he advertised for a lost slave. The advertisement read: "Indian Slave. All persons are forbidden harboring, employing, or concealing my Indian slave, called Sal, as I am determined to prosecute any offender, to the utmost extremity of the law; and persons who may suffer her to remain on their premises for the space of half an hour, without my written consent, will be taken as offending, and dealt with according to law.

(Signed.) "CHARLES FIELD."

"Niagara, August 28, 1802."

In 1802 Charles Field sold to one, Thomas Knight, of Montreal, yeoman, and the deed describes the land as being lot No. 1, on the north side of King street, west of the reserve, for public buildings, containing one acre. The consideration does not appear. There is no record that gives any particulars of Thos. Knight. The reserve for public buildings was from the east side of Toronto street, where the second jail, which included the second court house, was built. The south front of this structure may be seen at the rear of Walton's barber shop, No. 60 King street east.

The west gable of this jail was remodeled and is now part of the York Chambers, Nos. 7 and 9 east side of Toronto street. It was out of the main door of this jail on King street that in 1838 Lount and Matthews walked to the scaffold in the jail yard, was erected on the street line of the site of Nos. 9 and 11, Court street, a hundred feet east of the jail building.

The second Court House, independent of the jail, stood at the east of the square, facing Church street, and many years ago it was adapted for shops and offices. The gable on the south side of Court street is still to the fore. The "Stocks," or pillory, also stood near the jail on the King street front, west of Church.

In the year 1803 Thomas Knight sold to Sarah Bowkett, of Toronto, widow, the northerly half of lot No. 1. This does not include the property in the 112x80, but in 1808 Thos. Knight and Duncan Cameron, his attorney, sold 203 ft. on the north side of King street, by 104 feet to the centre of the lot, to Joshua Leach, of York, carpenter, for £25, which at

\$4 to the pound was \$100. This includes the 112x80 in this landmark and other lots. In 1815 the lands previously owned by Mrs. Bowkett came into the hands of John Dennis, of York, shipwright, for £100.

Duncan Cameron, of 1803, was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. His property was on Queen street west, and was known as Gore Vale. The southern portion of Mr. Cameron's property was sold by his daughter to Trinity College in 1850-51.

William Bowkett was a resident of York as early as 1800. Sarah Bowkett was his widow, and their son William inherited the property. When Yonge

1815. He was one of the jurors that acted in the trial of the Selkirk rioters at York in 1816. Leach was Grand Senior Deacon of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masons in Upper Canada in 1804. He was the owner of a frame house on Lot (Queen) street, east of Yonge, which was used as the first court house, 1810-18. This house was in the centre of the lot between Yonge, Victoria, Queen and Richmond streets. It faced south and was 150 feet south of the south line of Queen street.

In 1814 Joshua Leach and Mary, his wife, sold the lands conveyed to them by Knight to John Dennis, of York, ship carpenter, for £400, so that Mr.



The Dennis House
N. E. COR. YONGE AND KING STS.

THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS IN 1823.

street was extended from Lot (Queen) to Front street, in 1818, amongst those interested in the property south of lot A was "William Bowkett, mariner, son of William Bowkett." He subscribed the large sum of \$6 towards the opening. This was a good subscription for those days. William Bowkett was known in 1828 as Captain Bowkett. He had a schooner on Lake Ontario called the Canadian, in which Mr. Gamble had a half interest. Bowkett also owned the corner lot where the Lawlor building stands, north-west corner of King and Yonge street.

Joshua Leach, a builder by trade, was a resident of York as late as

Dennis now had the whole lot.

The first building on "the corner" was the residence of Mr. John Dennis, who for many years was superintendent of his Majesty's dockyard at Kingston. He was son of Henry Dennis, a United Empire Loyalist, and received from the Crown a grant of land on the Humber River at the village of Weston. His son, Joseph Dennis, was an officer of the Provincial Marine of Upper Canada in the war of 1812, and owned a small armed vessel which he himself commanded and sailed on the lake during the war. This vessel had been doing a coasting trade at different points on the lake, and when armed proved

a very suitable vessel. Unfortunately, the vessel was captured by the Americans, and Captain Dennis was taken prisoner to the United States and kept for a year in prison. At a later date Capt. Dennis commanded a well-known lake steamer, the Princess Charlotte.

The house occupied by Mr. Dennis, on this corner, was an early registry office, for Mr. Samuel Ridout established his office here in 1827, and maintained it here for over a year. The house was a long frame building, one storey in height, with small dormer windows, with a wooden pulling or fence in front, and a row of large willow trees on both the King and Yonge street sides. The house was painted white, and was in off the street. In the rear part of the building was a large fruit garden, noted for delicious plums. The garden was on the site of the northern part of the Janes building north, including the World office, and a few buildings to the north of it.

The cottage on King street, at the corner of Yonge, was built about 1820, and it was remodelled and another storey added in 1823. There is no picture extant of this cottage, but the one shown of the enlarged building is from a drawing in the possession of a member of the Dennis connection, and appears in Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. I, p. 329.

John Dennis, referred to above, died in 1832. He had three children—Joseph, Hannah and Rebecca. Joseph was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Stoughton; his second a Miss Deacon, of Kingston. Rebecca married the Rev. James Richardson, father of Dr. Richardson, of St. Joseph street, Toronto. Hannah married a Mr. Johnson. Descendants of the marriage survive, some of whom reside in Toronto.

Joseph Dennis had six children, viz.—J. Stoughton Dennis, who married Sarah M. Oliver, and left several children.

John married, and died leaving two sons and daughters.

Henry, who married Miss Skirving, leaving James B., Isabella, Rebecca, Annie and Kate.

Martha became Mrs. Gentle; her husband died; she then married a Mr. English; there were no children.

Another daughter married James W. Bridgeland, of the Crown Lands Department, Ontario.

A third daughter married the Rev. Hannibal Mulkens, of Kingston. They had a son, Stewart D., who now resides in the North-west Territories.

There was also another daughter, who married Edward S. English, of London, Ontario.

Of J. Stoughton Dennis' family there was J. Stoughton, his eldest, who is an official in the C. P. R. Hugh C. married a daughter of Judge George M. Clark, of Cobourg. Oliver G. is a son. Harriet, who married Harry J. Morrison, a younger son of Judge J. Curran Morrison. Mary E., who married Ernest Fulford. There was also a son named Angus.

John Dennis also owned the land on which The Telegram building stood, at the south-west corner of King and Bay streets. He bought it on the 19th November, 1813, and it subsequently came to the Roaf family through Rebecca Richardson, wife of the late Bishop Richardson, and a daughter of John Dennis. Mr. Thomas Walmsley relates, in 1894, that the late Col. Stoughton Dennis had told him some years before of his recollections of "a little one-storey frame or roughcast dwelling which stood on the site now occupied by The Telegram building."

Mr. Charles Lord Helliwell, who resided in Toronto in 1818, states that in 1830 the two-storey dwelling on the north-east corner of King and Yonge streets was occupied by a man named Bosworth, as a tavern. Mr. Helliwell recognizes, even after so many years, the engraving of the two-storey building in Robertson's Landmarks. He says he does not remember the original cottage which stood on the corner, but has a vivid recollection of the house with the fine willow trees on both fronts of the curb of the sidewalks. He also states that on the north-west, that is Lawlor's corner, Captain Bowkett had a small cottage.

He says that in the rear of Bosworth's tavern was a stable. In 1831 a man, driving a load of pork down Yonge street, was followed by a bear. It was in the evening and the man did not observe the bear. He arrived at the tavern, unhooked his horses, and went to bed in the tavern. In the night the inmates of the tavern were aroused, and found that the bear had gotten into the horses' stall and was creating quite a sensation.

Mr. Helliwell's family, when they came from Drummondville, drove to Toronto. They had been in the brewing business in Drummondville. His mother drove all the way seated in a large chair, which was placed inside of a huge kettle used in the brewing business, and so protected she rode all the way to Toronto.

Mr. Helliwell is 89 years of age. He came to this city in 1818. In 1820 his brothers came and started in the brewing business on the Don, and were the well-known firm of Helliwell Brothers. Mr. Helliwell lives with Mr. Bulling, 23 Spencer avenue.

In 1832 the memorial of the will of John Dennis was filed, disposing of the whole of lot No. 1.

In 1836 Joseph Dennis conveyed to

ed into east and west sections as at the present time.

The reader will note that Nos. 1 and 3 King street in 1834 was the residence of Mrs. Eliza Small, widow of the late John Small, clerk of the Executive Council in 1793, and later. He was the grandfather of Mr. John Small, the present Collector of Customs of the port of Toronto. The residence still stands. Nos. 355 and 357, near the south-west corner of King and Berkeley streets. No. 2 King street east was opposite the residence and was the office of Mr. Jas. E. Small attorney, etc., father of the Collector of the Port. This was the north-west corner of King and Berkeley streets. The next house west of Mr. Small's office was No. 4, the residence of John McAlpine Cameron, father of the late Sir M. C. Cameron. It is 284 King east, is a brick house, and is still standing.

Next east to Ridout's in 1834, was No. 136, the shop of Wm. Ware, china and glass merchant. He also occupied No. 140 King street, the north-west corner of King and Yonge (now the site of the Lawlor building.)

East of Ware's on King street was the straw bonnet house of William Spencer, then No. 132, the furnishing store of A Smith and No. 130, the shop of Alexander Rennie, baker and confectioner.

On the east side of Yonge in 1834 the flank of the corner was occupied by the Ridout Bros. The shop north of this was No. 16, that of Kerr, Spiers & Co., grocers. No. 18 was a boarding house of Wm. Turpin. This extract from "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto" covers the property written about in this landmark.

In 1838 Joseph Dennis leased to Joseph Tarratt, jr., of New York, merchant, 28 feet 2 inches on the north side of King street by 80 feet on the east side of Yonge street for 21 years at £20 per year, which lease was renewable.

In the same year he also leased to Joseph Tarratt, jr., 26 feet on the north side of King street by 80 feet deep, commencing 28 feet 2 inches east of Yonge street, and the rental for this portion of the lot was £48 10s. per annum. This lease was also for 21 years and renewable. A third lease was executed between the same parties for 26 feet on the north side of King street by 80 feet deep, commencing 54 feet 5 inches east of



THE RIDOUT BUILDING FROM A PICTURE
TAKEN IN 1872.

Thomas Bell, jr., for £112, 33 feet on the east side of Yonge street, by 80 feet north of the north side of King street, and running northerly.

Thomas Bell, jr., was an estate and land agent. He was a brother of John Bell, of the old firm of Bell & Crowther, barristers. A daughter of Thomas Bell married Thomas H. Lee, of Jarvis street, Toronto. Mrs. Lee died some years ago.

In 1834 the buildings on King street were occupied by Ridout Bros., the main door being in the centre of the King street front and a side door about fifty feet north on Yonge street. The shop was then No. 138 King street, the city not being divid-

Yonge street, at a yearly rental of £45 10s. This lease was also for 21 years and renewable.

Joseph Tarratt, jr., was an Englishman of Birmingham, residing in New York, a monied man and a silent partner in the firm of Ridout Bros., hardware merchants.

The firm of Ridout Bros. was originally composed of Mr. George Percival and Joseph David Ridout and Mr. Tarratt, of Birmingham, England, whose name was included in the company. The business was established in 1832 in the premises known for many years as Wakefield's Auction Mart, King street, opposite Toronto street, and now the site of the west part of the establishment of Messrs. John Catto & Son. In 1833 a red brick building was erected on the north-east corner of Yonge and King, and was occupied by that firm and its successors until it was rebuilt, in 1886, as an office building.

In 1867 Mr. Geo. Percival Ridout retired. He died in 1873, and Mr. J. D. Ridout formed a partnership with Messrs. Aikenhead and Crombie. J. D. Ridout, who was born in 1808, died in 1884.

In 1838 Joseph Tarratt leased to Joseph Heughen, of Toronto, hairdresser, 26 feet on the north side of King street by 60 feet deep, commencing 54 feet 5 inches from the south-west corner of King and Yonge streets. This lease was for 18 years from the 4th of March, 1837, and the yearly rental was £45.

Joseph Heughen was a Londoner; he came to Canada in 1832. His shop in 1834 was a hairdresser's, and was on the north side of King street, to the east of Ridout Bros.

In 1839 Thomas Bell and his wife conveyed back to Joseph Dennis the land previously taken by him from Dennis.

In 1843 Joseph Dennis, who was the devisee of John Dennis, and his wife leased to Joseph Tarratt, jr., of New York, merchant, for a yearly rental of £28 15s, 23 feet on the east side of Yonge street by 80 feet deep, commencing 113 feet north of the north side of King street and running southerly, lease to continue to 1st of September, 1859, and renewable forever.

In 1844 a memorial of an assignment and lease is registered from one Hugh Scobie to Alexander Rennie, of Toronto, gentleman, for the sum of

£810, granting, assigning and setting over to him 26 feet on the north side of King street by 60 feet deep, commencing 54 feet 5 inches east of the east side of Yonge street and running easterly. Alexander Rennie assigned this lease in 1850 to Alfred Braham, of Toronto, merchant, for the sum of £750.

Hugh Scobie was the editor and proprietor of the British Colonist newspaper. His office was at 18 King street east, a few doors east of the site assigned to Rennie. No. 18 in 1844 was No. 130 in 1834.

Alexander Rennie was a baker and confectioner at 130 King street east, four doors east of Ridout's, which was then number 138. The street numbering in 1834 commenced at Berkeley street.

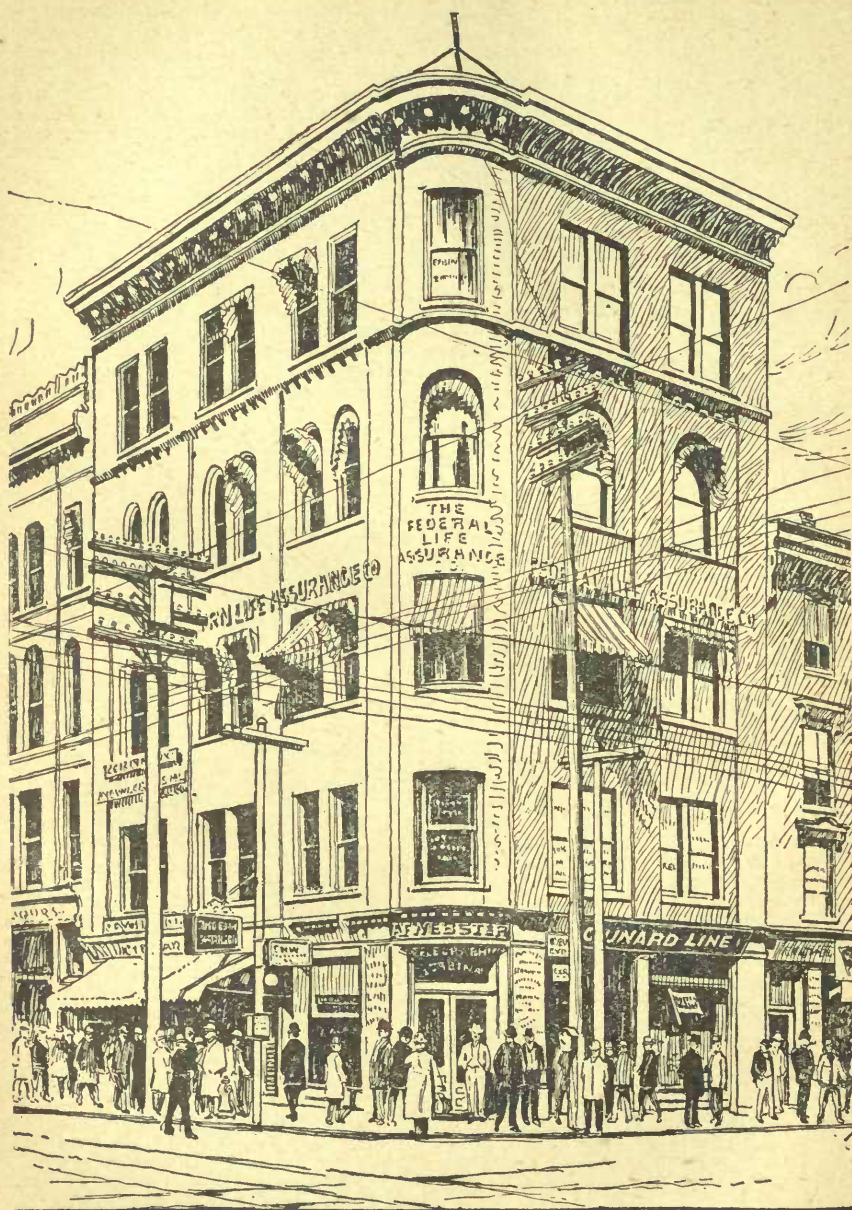
Alfred Braham came to this city about 1845-6. His first place of business was at 70 King street east, No. 8 Victoria row, the row of buildings on the south side of King street, between West Market square and Church street, opposite the Cathedral of St. James. He was a clothier, and retired from business about 1868. He resided at Clover Hill, now St. Joseph street, No. 26. He went to England in 1870, and resided in the City Road, east of Euston road, London, and died in that city some years ago.

In 1850, Joseph Tarratt, jr., leased to Samuel Tanner Green 23 feet on the east side of Yonge street, by 80 feet deep, commencing 113 feet north of the north side of King street, running southerly, until the first of September, 1859, the yearly rental being £28 15, which lease was renewable.

Samuel T. Green was a gunsmith at 46 Yonge street, in the building directly south of the World lane on Yonge street, now Nos. 81 and 81½ Yonge street. After Mr. Green retired from business, about 1869, he became a mail officer on board the Allan line of steamships.

In 1856 No. 1 King east was Ridout Bros. No. 3 and No. 5 McKay & Matheson, clothiers. On Yonge street No. 46 was Joseph Bros., wholesale tobaccoists; No. 46½, the Crown Land Office; No. 48, I. Anderson, tailor, and S. T. Green, gunmaker. The next building north across the lane was H. Piper & Bros., tin and copper manufacturers. It is now the World building.

In 1860 Alfred Braham assigned his



NORTH-EAST CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS AS IT IS TO-DAY.

lease in turn to Joseph Dennis for the sum of \$250.

The directories of 1837-46-51 do not contain a street key like that of 1834.

In 1856 the directory shows the name of Ridout Bros., at No. 1 King street east; Nos. 3 and 5, McKay & Matheson, clothiers; and No. 7, Mabley & Louis.

On Yonge street the rear of Ridout's flank was No. 46, Joseph Bros.; No. 46½, Crown Land Office; No. 48, Anderson, tailor, and S. T. Green, gunsmith. At one period Green occupied all the building, but it was afterwards sub-divided. No. 50 was the shop of H. Piper & Bro., on the north side of the World lane—the building now occupied by the World. And first door north of the World was the shop of William Cook, the confectioner. Mrs. Cook managed the shop. It was the popular bun and pie shop of Toronto at this period.

In 1854 Joseph Tarratt assigned his lease of 23 feet 2 inches on the north side of King street by 80 feet on the east side of Yonge street to George P. and Joseph D. Ridout.

In 1856 a lis pendens was registered against lot 1 in the suit of Alexander Hamilton vs. John S. Dennis and Jos. Dennis. This was discharged two years later.

Alexander Hamilton was a painter and decorator, with his place of business on Church street, near Court. He resided at Trinity Square, near Holy Trinity church.

In 1865 Joseph Dennis made a further lease to George P. Ridout and Joseph Ridout for 21 years from the 1st September, 1859.

In 1865 Joseph Dennis leased to S. T. Green, Toronto, gunsmith, for the yearly rental of £46 for the period of 21 years, the property occupied by Green.

In 1865 Joseph Dennis leased to Wm. S. Finch 26 feet 9 inches on the north side of King street by 60 feet deep, commencing 81 feet 2 inches easterly of the east side of Yonge street and running westerly, for a period of 21 years, from the 1st June, 1865, for the yearly rental of £80 5s.

Mr. Finch was a tailor and clothier, and occupied No. 8 King street east for years.

In 1866 John S. Dennis, Henry Dennis, John Dennis and Martha Gentle, wife of William Gentle, and the said William Gentle, disclaimed in favour

of Joseph Dennis, of the Township of York, all their interest in this lot. All these persons have been referred to before.

In 1868 John S. Dennis, Henry and John Dennis leased to W. S. Finch, merchant tailor, Toronto, 26 feet 7 inches on the north side of Yonge street and running westerly, for a period of 21 years, at a yearly rental of £79 15s.

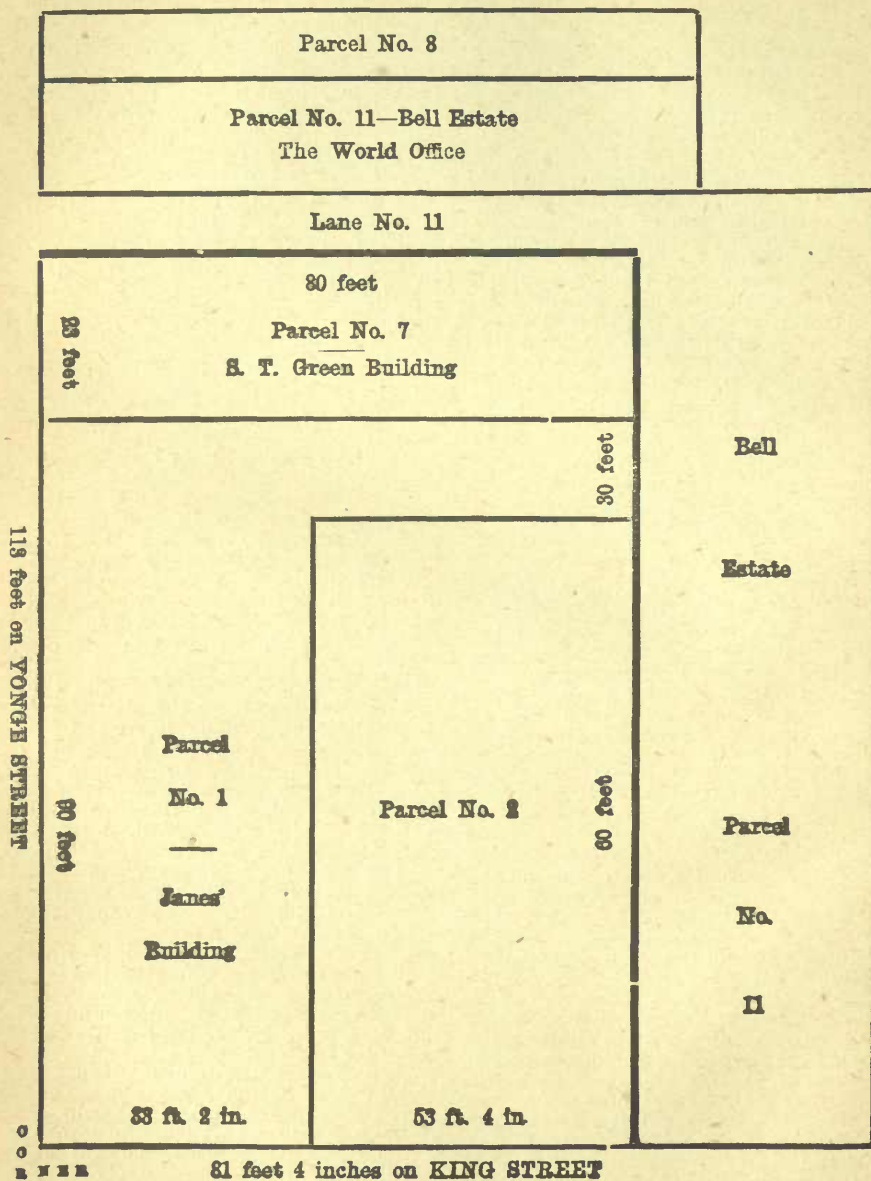
In 1868 Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. H. J. Boulton and Henry John Boulton, jr., trustees of Lieut.-Col. Forlong and Sophia, his wife, surrendered to John S. Dennis, Henry Dennis and John Dennis, for the nominal consideration of 5 shillings, the lease granted to Joseph Tarratt of 26 feet 7 inches on the north side of King street by 60 feet, commencing 28 feet 4 inches east of the east side of Yonge street and running easterly.

The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., M.P.P., was an eminent barrister, who studied law under the Hon. H. J. Boulton. In 1846 he was Solicitor-General for Upper Canada. In 1854 he represented Toronto in Parliament. He was a Conservative in politics. In 1859 he was Grand Master of the Orange body, and held that position up to the time of his death.

In 1868 No. 1 King street was the store of John Kay, on the south-east corner, the numbering having been again changed. No. 2, on the north-east corner, was Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie, successors to Ridout Bros. No. 4, Mrs. Mary Pollard, Berlin wool, and No. 6, W. S. Finch, clothier. On Yonge No. 73 was Ridout, Aikenhead and Crombie. No. 75 Thomas E. Bradford, flour merchant. No. 77 was vacant and No. 79 Ridout's iron yard, and No. 81 H. Piper & Co.

Henry John Boulton lived at Holland House, Wellington street west. It was afterwards the residence of the late Alexander Manning, and is now demolished. Mr. Boulton was at one time Solicitor-General and was the father of Henry John Boulton, jr., who died some twenty years ago. One of his daughters married Colonel Forlong, of Gore Vale (Bickford property, Queen street west), her father and brother being successively her trustees. The widow of H. J. Boulton, jr., still resides in Toronto.

In 1868 the north-east corner was occupied by Ridout, Aikenhead &



Crombie as No. 2 King street east; No. 4 was the shop of Mrs. Pollard, the Berlin wool dealer, and No. 6 the shop of W. S. Finch; while Nos. 8, 10 and 12, where the General Electric Company are, was the hardware store of Thomas Howarth & Company.

On the Yonge street flank, the side entrance to Ridout's was No. 73, while No. 75 was the store of Mr. Robert Bradford, flour merchant. No. 79 was Ridout's iron yard, since built up; No. 81, H. Piper & Company, house furnishings.

In 1870 S. T. Green assigned his lease to Noah Lucas Piper and Edward S. Piper, trading as N. L. Piper & Co., for the sum of \$1,000.

In 1875 Edward S. Piper assigned to Noah Lucas Piper his one undivided half interest in the lease taken by them from Green for the sum of \$4,850.

In 1876 Joseph D. Ridout, by himself and as residuary legatee of Geo. P. Ridout, assigned his lease in these lands to James Aikenhead and Alexander T. Crombie.

In 1879 Stewart D. Mulkins, of N. W. T., unmarried, who took half interest under the will of Joseph Dennis, granted for the sum of \$3,200 to Mary S. English, wife of Ed. S. English, of London, Ont., 80 feet 5 inches on the north side of King street by 113 feet on the east side of Yonge street.

In 1881 John S. Dennis, John Dennis and Henry Dennis executed a new lease to N. L. Piper for 21 years from the 1st of September, 1880, for the yearly rental of \$63,250, all of the Green property.

In 1881 James Aikenhead and Alexander T. Crombie got a lease from the trustees and executors of Joseph Dennis, of all the lands commencing at the south-west angle of lot No. 1, then east 28 feet 2 inches, then north 66 feet, then east 52 feet three inches to the Bell estate, then north 30 feet, then west 30 feet to Yonge street; then south on Yonge street 90 feet to the place of beginning, the lease being for 21 years, and the consideration \$12,000.

In 1881 No. 2 King east was Aikenhead & Crombie, Mr. Ridout having retired. No. 4 was occupied by F. Williams, showcard maker. A. & S. Nairn, coal dealers, and the old office of the World Printing Co., No. 6, was the Conger Company's store. On Yonge street, No. 73 was Aikenhead & Crombie, 75 and 77 McSpad-

den & Ritchie, general agents, and Ritchie & Co., plumbers. No. 79 was Aikenhead & Crombie, iron yard and No. 81 was a stove shop.

In 1882 William S. Finch assigned his lease to James R. Roaf for \$4,010. In the same year James R. Roaf surrendered to John S. Dennis and Henry Dennis his lease for the nominal consideration of \$1.00.

Then in the same year John S. Dennis, Henry Dennis and John Dennis gave to one, James Burdett, of Toronto, student-at-law, a lease for \$50 a year. James Burdett shortly afterwards surrendered his lease to the Dennis's.

In 1885 John S. Dennis and his wife granted to George M. Clark, of Cobourg, Esquire, for the sum of \$1,500 all their estate in this lot under the will of Joseph Dennis.

In 1886 Hiram L. Piper leased to Charles Stark, of Toronto, merchant, for \$1,400 a year for five years from the first of May, 1887, 23 feet on the east side of Yonge street, commencing 113 feet north of King and running southerly.

In 1885 Mary E. Fulford and Ernest, her husband, granted to Sarah M. Dennis, of Ottawa, widow, for \$2,000, all her interest in this lot.

In 1885 Hugh C. Dennis and his wife granted to Joseph Henderson, bank manager, Cobourg (now assistant general manager of the Bank of Toronto), for the sum of \$2,000, all their interest under the will of Joseph Dennis.

In 1886 Hugh C. Dennis and his wife quit-claimed George M. Clark, of Cobourg, for \$1,000, all their interest in this lot, Mr. Clark the same year getting a grant of Henderson's interest for \$1,872.

In December, 1886, John Dennis made a deed to Simeon H. Janes, which recites the death and will of one Martha Anne English, which conveyed one-sixth interest of Martha Anne English under the will of Jos. Dennis.

On the 30th December, 1886, George M. Clark paid \$4,715 respectively, for the interests of (1) Sarah M. Dennis, (2) Henry J. Dennis and wife, (3) Harriet J. Morrison and Angus Morrison and Sarah M. Dennis.

In 1887, for the like consideration, \$4,715, George M. Clark got the interest of O. G. Dennis, being 1-42nd part in lot No. 1.

In October, 1887, George M. Clark

and his wife granted to George A. Cox, of Peterboro', for \$1,715, the share of M. E. Fulford in this lot, also for the same amount the share of Henry S. Dennis, also for \$1,000 the share or interest of Harriet J. Morrison, and also for \$1,000 the share or interest of Oliver G. Dennis. George M. Clark and his wife in this year, 1887, also sold to George A. Cox, for \$10,000, the share and interest of Hugh C. Dennis.

In November, 1887, John Dennis and Henry Dennis conveyed part of the land at "the corner" to S. H. Janes for the sum of \$75,921.16, which lands are described as commencing on the north-east corner of Yonge and King streets, thence easterly 28 feet 2 in., thence northerly 60 feet, thence easterly 52 feet 3 in. more or less to Bell's land, thence northerly 30 feet, thence westerly 80 feet to Yonge street, thence southerly 90 feet to the place of beginning.

In 1892 S. H. Janes, for the sum of \$60,000, got an assignment of the lease held by James Aikenhead and Alexander T. Crombie.

In Nov., 1893, Charles Stark assigned his lease to A. Du Cros for \$700.

In 1901 Hiram L. Piper, Bernard Saunders, executors of N. L. Piper, assigned the Piper lease, to Maria A. Janes for \$3,500.

The property as it is to-day includes on King street 81 feet, the buildings being occupied by A. F. Webster, on the corner, which is known as No. 71 Yonge street, the Richelieu Office, No. 2; cigar store, No. 4; Conger Coal Co., No. 6, Northern Navigation Co., No. 8.

The 113 feet on Yonge includes A. F. Webster at the corner, No. 71½ shoe shine shop, No. 73 shoe store, No. 75 Janes building entrance, No. 77 Allan Line, No. 79 E. M. Mara, No. 81 Ed. Mack, and 81½ a restaurant.

For several years, from 1849 at any rate, until 1859 or 1860, Ridout's corner was the starting point for the Yorkville "Bus" which ran from there every hour to the Red Lion tavern, just north of Bloor street, returning at the half hour.

This is the story of "the corner," as it was known in the days of "Little York," from 1820-33, and Toronto 1834-1905. While the corner store was occupied by the Ridouts it was popularly known as "Ridout's Corner," and now it is well known as the Janes Building, after the name of the present proprietor.

CHAPTER XXVI.

IN THE DAYS OF YORKVILLE.

Incidents Recalled by the Reconstruction of the Central Methodist Church on Bloor Street.

Men raise a lot of dust in the activities of this busy world. It settles thickly on the events of yesterday, and the man of to-morrow will find it difficult to decipher through it the daily lives of a generation or two ago.

On the story of the old bell of the Central Methodist church there lies a heavy coating of dust, though it first swung in the steeple little more than half a century ago. In some places the thread of the tale is lost, and men patch the fragments together, some one way, some another. Joseph Hazleton, senior, who came to Yorkville in 1847, says that the bell was presented to the congregation by Joseph Bloor, whose house is almost directly opposite the church. It was he who donated the land on which it stands. Samuel Wickson, who was reeve of the village in 1875, and who held several municipal offices, says that the congregation bought the bell. Popular tradition says that the townsfolk subscribed for the bell.

And the bell says nothing.

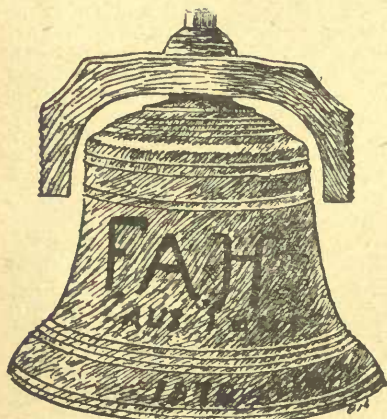
It stands on a little plot of ground north of the church, half buried in the snow, ponderous and silent. Many of those who heard its familiar voice three times a day have long lain in the graveyard. Now it is as lowly and as silent as they. But when the reconstruction of the church is complete, and the new tower ready, it will be raised again, as if in resurrection, and its tongue will throw its brazen tones upon the ears of generations as they come and go.

The church was built in 1854, Joseph Sheard being its architect. Twice it has been remodelled, but the old wall on Bloor street stood firm till the recent operation. The location of the corner stone was lost. Search was made for it when the demolition commenced, but it bore no inscription and was not found. Among the pile of bricks and mortar after the wall fell, however, the workmen came across some coins and an old paper. The man who seized this latter asks \$10 for the prize.

This much of the bell's history is certain, that for many years it was the old town bell. The Council of Yorkville paid about \$100 a year to the sexton to ring it morning, noon and night. At six in the morning and at six at night it told of the beginning and ending of toil.

In case of fire its sonorous alarm called the volunteer firemen to the engine house where St. Paul's Hall now stands. The hand engine was dragged to the blaze, and a dozen willing men on either end of the long lever put their whole body and soul into the work as the handles rose and fell. Water was supplied from wells at street corners.

Those were good old days in Yorkville, when "the great man helped the poor, and the poor man loved the great." They all worked together,



THE YORKVILLE BELL.

when they were needed; and played together, too. Men were content with 50 cents a day in the forties. With the Crimean war the price of a day's pay rose to \$1.50, but the plethora of riches caused many to work but three days and to spend three in the tavern. In those days orchards and market gardens bloomed and basked where now rigid rows of houses stand. From Yonge street to about where Bloor street is, on the north side of Bloor, was the potter's field, six acres in extent. When the Church of the Redeemer moved from where St. Paul's now stands, it first occupied a part of this ground, and was afterwards

moved to its present position at the corner of Avenue road. When the potter's field was to be built upon the remains were moved one winter to Mount Pleasant. Scollard street in the old times, was the fair green, where the annual county fair was held.

Every one knew every one else, of course, and holidays were grand festivals. The twenty-fourth of May brought the firing of anvils, and all sorts of old-fashioned homespun hilarity. When the first street car appeared some forty years ago, the place went wild. The car had a platform built upon it, and from this elevation a brass band dispensed triumphant strains.

Men were proud of their trades then. When the village was incorporated it took for its coat-of-arms the emblems of the trades of its first councillors. So on its flag were found a keg of beer, an anvil, a jack plane, a brick mould, and other tokens to the effect that prosperity comes from diligence.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NOTED ELECTIONS OF THE PAST.

The Famous Contest of 1836 — The Dunn-Buchanan Fight in 1841 and the Allan-Romaine Election.

Among the many general elections which have taken place in the Province of Upper Canada, now known as Ontario, there are three which stand out pre-eminently from among the rest, two, those of 1836 and 1841, in consequence of the great issues which were or had been at stake, and the third, in 1858, because it pronounced a verdict upon a new, and, what some considered a radical, departure in Canadian politics, namely, that of popular election to the Legislative Council.

The first of these noted elections was that of June, 1836, when the struggle in Upper Canada for representative Government was at its height, and when the relations between the governed and those who governed were strained to their utmost limits.

Sir Francis Bond Head was appointed by the Imperial Government in the latter end of the year 1835 to succeed Sir John Colborne as Lieutenant-Gov-

arnor of Upper Canada. He arrived in Toronto, the then seat of government, on Saturday, January 23rd, 1836, and was sworn into office on the following Monday, January 25th.

Speaking of Sir Francis Head, Dent in his history of the Canadian Rebellion remarks: "He, being installed in office, an era of reform was commonly supposed to have been begun. The Reform press sang paeans in his praise." Joseph Hume, the English Radical politician, who, in conjunction with John Arthur Roebuck, M. P., took an immense interest in and heartily espoused the cause of the Canadian Reformers, wrote to W. L. Mackenzie: "My anxiety is that you and all the Reformers should receive Sir Francis in the best possible manner, and do everything consistent with principle to meet his views and wishes."

The letter in due course appeared in all the Reform papers throughout Upper Canada, and the pleasure with which it inspired the Reformers was only equalled by the fear and distrust it caused the Tories and supporters of what was known as the Family Compact.

The fears of the latter, though, were groundless, for in little more than a month's time, the Executive Council, three of whom had been appointed by Sir Francis himself from the ranks of the Reform party, these being Robert Baldwin, Dr. Rolph and John Henry Dunn, sent a written remonstrance to the Lieutenant-Governor, both as to the manner in which he was exercising his patronage and for his refusal of the Royal assent to the Felon's Counsel bill, a measure, as the remonstrants pointed out, "demanded by justice and humanity, and passed for more than ten years, almost unanimously, by repeated and different Houses of Assembly."

The Lieutenant-Governor replied to this remonstrance in substance, if not in so many words, that he was the sole person responsible, that he had the greatest respect for the members of the Executive Council, that he did not desire them to retire from office, but that if they were desirous of doing so well, he was very sorry, but do so they must—and accordingly they did.

This very brief sketch of the strained relations which arose so quickly between Sir Francis and his

advisers, will be sufficient to explain the political situation of the time—it was autocracy as opposed to popular Government.

Events now went from bad to worse with great rapidity. On March 25th a public meeting was held in Toronto, which not only censured the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct, but resolved to present him with an address telling him their opinion in plain, but in very courteous terms. Sir Francis replied in a manner which those who had addressed him considered an insult.

In the House of Assembly the Reformers were carrying matters pretty much all their own way. A committee had been appointed to take into consideration the correspondence which had taken place between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council, and this committee presented its report on April 18th, 1836. It practically upheld the Executive Council, who had resigned, therefore by inference censured the Lieutenant-Governor. Yet worse was to come for the House of Assembly adopted the report by a majority of thirty-two to twenty-one.

It is needless to go into greater details here as to the further contests between Sir Francis Head and the Legislature, sufficient has been told to show that either the Lieutenant-Governor or the Legislature had to go.

The House of Assembly was prorogued on April 30th, and immediately an agitation for Responsible Government was waged most vigorously throughout the province. Hoping to stem the rising tempest Sir Francis Head dissolved the Legislature on May 28th, 1836, and immediately the whole province was in a turmoil.

The first election took place on June 20th and all the returns were in by the end of the first week in July. There is very little doubt that Sir Francis Head and his advisers so presented the issue to the electors that as one writer remarks "No inconsiderable part of the population were led to believe 'A' the maintenance of British connection depended upon the result of the contest." A writer strongly in favour of the Reformers of that period, says that, "The indiscreet language of Mackenzie and some other radicals had been such as to lend colour to misrepresentations of this

nature," that is that if the Reformers succeeded in their plans Canada would be separated from Great Britain and annexed to the United States. With such arguments in use it cannot be wondered at that in the elections which followed the Reformers were completely defeated, the new House containing a large majority of Tories, the term Conservative had not then been originated. William Lyon Mackenzie, who represented the second riding of York, roughly corresponding with what is now the constituency of West York, being among the fallen.

With a brief account of the election for the Second Riding of York this account of the Provincial General Election of 1836 may fitly be brought to a close. The two candidates were Mackenzie and Edward William Thomson, a large landowner in York township. The latter was a man of very moderate views, tending towards Toryism, but he was decidedly opposed to anything which would tend to weaken the ties which bound Canada to Great Britain.

However, the Tories accepted him and his opinions, the result being that Mackenzie was defeated by a majority of 100.

Every means but honest ones were, the Reformers asserted, used to secure the return of E. W. Thomson. Bribery, either direct or indirect, was charged, so was the use of undue influence, and also the Tories were charged with the manufacture and use of bogus qualifications, consequently fictitious voting was also alleged.

In the end a petition was lodged, but through some informality in procedure it was dismissed, and E. W. Thomson was confirmed in his seat and retained it during that Parliament. He was, though, defeated at the general election of 1841, and though several times subsequently he sought to re-enter the Assembly, was never successful. This was the only time in all his long and tempestuous political career that Mr. Mackenzie ever suffered defeat at the polls. He died in 1861, and his opponent of 1836, in 1865.

The House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada, elected in 1836, was dissolved in 1840, it having during its period of existence witnessed the Rebellion of 1837-38, the recall of Sir Francis Bond Head, the

period of office of Sir George Arthur his successor as Lieutenant-Governor, the short administration of the Earl of Durham as High Commissioner and Governor-General, and the advent of Mr. Poulett Thomson, subsequently Lord Sydenham, as Governor-General. Not only this, it had passed the bill brought in at the instigation of Lord Sydenham for the legislative union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to be known from that time forward as Canada West and Canada East.

The first Provincial General Election after the union took place in February, 1841, and was chiefly remarkable for the violence of the language used not only by some of the candidates, but by some portions of the press.

Take the first riding of York, for instance, where James Harvey Price defeated John Gamble, a Tory among Tories, the Toronto Examiner thus describing Mr. Gamble's supporters—

"The voters were the most rabble whiskey-drinking fellows that could be collected." Then, comparing the two candidates, proceeds—

"Who were the candidates? One was the former member, a rich man—the head of all the magistrates—the licenser of the tavern. The other a plain, private gentleman, known till the rebellion only as the honest lawyer, and the mild intelligent friend, yet the former is rejected and the latter chosen."

In the Third Riding of York, Mr. James E. Small, the successful candidate, spoke thus of his opponent, the Hon. J. S. Macaulay—"The objection he had to Mr. Macaulay was his connection with that faction which had so long been the curse of Upper Canada, and which in their selfish, tyrannical and unconstitutional career had prostrated the best interests of the country."

The contest, though of all others, which in 1841 excited the greatest interest was that in Toronto between J. H. Dunn and Isaac Buchanan, Reformers, and Henry Sherwood and J. Munro, Tories. The polling continued for six days, from March 15th to 20th, the results being as follows:

	1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th
Dunn.....	40	70	201	321	419	495
Buchanan	40	69	200	312	397	466
Sherwood	62	71	220	334	394	436
Munro.....	62	70	220	337	397	441

The Examiner gleefully commented on the victory gained by the Reformers in "this hitherto compact-ridden, corporation-ridden, Orange - ridden city."

Sad to relate, on Monday, March 22, whilst the Reformers were engaged in a procession to celebrate their victory, a riot took place, shots were fired, and a spectator named James Dunn mortally injured. Of course an investigation was held, but the crime was never brought home to any one.

The Legislative Assembly then elected, the first Parliament of the United Canadas met in Kingston on June 15th, 1841, and was the last Canadian Parliament which assembled in the Limestone City.

In 1856 a measure was passed in the Provincial Parliament that all members of the Legislative Council should, like the members of the House of Assembly, be elected by the people, and the famous contest of 1858 for the representation of the County of York in the Council was for many years after a well remembered event, not only in Toronto, but throughout the county.

The candidates were Charles Edward Romaine, for the Reform party, and George William Allan, for the Conservatives. Feeling ran very high on both sides, and practices were also resorted to by no means creditable to one side or the other; though, so far as Mr. Allan was concerned, no personal charges could be laid against him, as he was in England during the greater part of the contest.

One singular phase of this election was the fact that William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, was found supporting Mr. G. W. Allan, both on the platform and in the press. Mr. Allan himself had been one of the "Bank Guard," formed in 1837 in Toronto to protect the Bank of Upper Canada and other public buildings of the city from threatened attacks by the rebels. More than this, Colonel Allan, of Moss Park, father of the candidate, had been a prominent member of what was known as the "Family Compact," the misdoings and misgovernment of which Mackenzie in his earlier days had used as, in part, a justification for the Rebellion of 1837.

The requisition presented to Mr. Allan asking him to become a candidate for the vacant seat was one of

the most numerously signed ones which up to that time had ever appeared. It contained a vast number of names from the city and county, some of the former, it must be frankly confessed, being those of ardent supporters, though at the same time they were non electors.

No requisition had been presented to Mr. Romaine, nor was he, strictly speaking, a party candidate, though running under Reform colours and receiving at least a qualified support from the Globe.

What has previously been said about the means used to ensure Mr. Allan's election may be true enough, yet no stone was left unturned by his zealous supporters to try and obtain his return; while, on the other hand, Mr. Romaine's friends used every means they could devise to secure a victory.

Mr. Romaine, too, was free from the suspicion of personally sanctioning fraud.

The elections for the Legislative Assembly had taken place early in 1858, resulting in an absolute victory for the Conservatives, and a complete endorsement by the country of their policy. In July the election for the Legislative Council was announced, while the actual polling was three months later.

This famous contest of October 5th and 6th, 1858, took place amidst very great excitement both in town and country. The result was declared on the evening of the last-named day, being as follows—

G. W. Allan—	
Toronto.....	2,225
Yorkville.....	96
West York.....	287
East York.....	233
	<hr/>
	2,841
C. E. Romaine—	
Toronto.....	1,122
Yorkville.....	32
West York.....	152
East York.....	151
	<hr/>
	1,457

G. W. Allan's majority, 1,384.

Mr. Allan retained his seat until Confederation, when in the Senate then formed he was included, and remained a member until his death in July, 1901. Mr. Romaine died a little earlier, never again taking a very active part in politics.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ART IN HISTORIC CHAIRS.

The Coronation Chair of Britain and Historic Chairs of Canada Shown at the National Exhibition at Toronto, in 1904.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibit in the Art building of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, held between the 29th August and the 10th September, 1904, was the display made of eleven historic chairs, the property of J. Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Evening Telegram.

All the chairs were of interest to Canadian visitors. The Coronation Chair in particular, for as subjects of the British Empire, it has a personal interest for the people of the Dominion.

The chairs were all made for and owned by the exhibitor, and consist of:—

I.

THE CORONATION CHAIR.

II.

THE MASONIC CHAIR.

III.

THE CANADA COMPANY CHAIR.

IV.

THE PALESTINE CHAIR.

V.

THE U. C. COLLEGE CHAIR.

VI.

THE NELSON CHAIR.

VII.

THE BISHOP'S CHAIR.

VIII.

THE CITY HALL CHAIR.

IX.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAIR.

- X.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAIR.

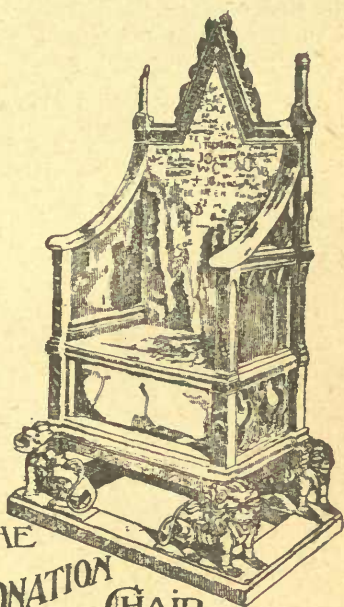
XI.

THE GUILD CHAIR.

The chairs shown are all reproductions of historic chairs connected with Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and with the City of Toronto.

Where there are originals, as in the case of the Coronation Chair, the reproduction is exact in every detail, and where no original exists the chairs are designed after chairs of the period, and are made out of the actual wood used in the erection of the buildings—all of which buildings have passed out of existence.

The chairs have all an interest, particularly to Canadians, as the wood



THE
CORONATION
CHAIR

is historic, each chair being in one way and another a link in the past of Canadian history.

It will interest the visitor to know something of the history surrounding these exhibits, and, therefore, the following notes have been prepared, giving further details of the persons in history who are identified with this attempt to perpetuate in permanent form old-time memories of the long, long ago in Britain and Canada.

The Coronation Chair shown is an exact reproduction of the chair made

by order of King Edward I., when in 1297 he brought the regalia of Scotland and the Stone of Scone to Westminster. In this chair all the sovereigns of England have been crowned since that date. It is defaced with initials cut by the boys of Westminster School, some hundreds of years ago, on the centre panel and on the seat of the chair.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE CORONATION CHAIR.

Its History—The Story of the Westminster School and of its Boys Who Defaced the Royal Seat.

The boys of this school were unique in some regards. The names of many eminent men are enrolled on the registers of this school, and it is a surprise when one looks at the Coronation Chair in the Abbey to know that the cuttings and the defacements on the back panels and seat of the chair should be the work of some men who after their school days were eminent in history.

The boys of this school have a privilege that is possessed by no other schoolboys in the world. That is, they have a right to be present at all coronations in the Abbey, the last occasion, of course, being when King Edward VII. was crowned, and when the writer of this article heard the voices of the boys as they had been heard for nearly 400 years in the sacred building.

These boys had also a privilege that was not given them by royal or by any other authority. It was a privilege that they monopolized for a great many years. In brief, it was the right that they claimed to cut, carve and otherwise deface the oaken chair in which the Kings of England have been crowned for so many centuries. It is the wonder of these days how the boys could have been permitted to make these defacements.

From the dates, names and initials cut on the chair, it looks very much as if the youngsters who were at school between 1700 and 1840 did most

of the work. Probably little of the work was done between 1800 and 1840, for there is only one cutting, that of "V. R." that would indicate so late a cutting in connection with the accession of the late Queen Victoria to the throne.

There is not very much written concerning these defacements. It is known that many of the boys had narrow escapes from discipline when the masters were in evidence. The boy who seems to have had the most serene time during the past century was one named "Abbott," who slept in the chair in 1800, and he hands down to history that fact by carefully cutting the announcement that he slept in the chair in that year.

The only boy whose name is traceable is that of Mayne. No one would think for a moment that an eminent divine and poet would do so barbarous an act as cut his name in the King's Chair, and yet we find that the Rev. Jasper Mayne, the poet and divine, and chaplain of Charles II., was the young man who used his jack-knife on this occasion. Other names are so far unknown.

During the past 100 years the chair has been protected by railings, and the attendants at the Abbey are most particular, and visitors are only allowed to pass outside this railing in examining the chair.

The initials cut in various parts of the panels and seats give no indication of the family name. Probably the only way that these names could be traced would be by a very careful examination of the register rolls of the school from probably 1560 or 1570 down to 1837.

In order that the reader may have a more accurate knowledge of these defacements by the bad boys of the period, engravings from photos have been made of the back panels and seat of the chair.

The history of the school is most interesting. It is known as the "Westminster School," or "St. Peter's College," and is situated in the Dean's yard at Westminster, and it was "A publique schoole for Grammar, Rhetoricke, Poetrie, and for the Latin and

Greek languages," founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, on an older foundation (this we learn from the appendix to a report of the Cathedral and Collegiate Church, issued in 1854), and attached to the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster. A school connected with the collegiate church was kept in the west cloister of the Abbey as early as the 14th century, and in some form or other was no doubt continued down to the dissolution of the Abbey.

The College consists of a Dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve almsmen, and forty scholars, with a master and an usher. This is the foundation, but the school consists of a larger number of masters and a larger number of boys. The forty are called Queen's scholars, and after an examination, which takes place on the first Tuesday after Rogation Sunday, four are elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, and four to Christ Church, Oxford, and "in former years of my mastership" (of Trinity), Bentley writes to the Dean of Westminster, "the Westminster scholars got the major part of our fellowships. Of later years they have not so succeeded." A parent wishing to to place a boy at this school will get every necessary information from the head-master; boys are not placed on the foundation under twelve or above thirteen years of age. The following were eminent masters of the school: Alexander Nowell, head-master, 1543; Nicholas Udall, author of "Roister Doister," was appointed master by Queen Mary about 1555, having been expelled from the same position at Eton in 1543; Camden, the antiquary, second master 1575, head-master 1593; Dr. Busby, for over half a century, 1640-1695; Vincent Bourne; Jordan (Cowley has a copy of verses on his death). Many eminent men were also educated at the school. Amongst the poets, Ben Johnson, Bishop Corbet, George Herbert, Giles Fletcher Jasper Mayne, William Cartwright, Cowley, Dryden, Nat Lee, Rowe, Prior, Churchill, Dyer, (author of "Grongar Hill"), Cowper, Southey. Cowley published a volume of poems whilst a scholar at West-

minster. There were other great men, such as Sir Harry Vane, the younger; Hakluyt, the collector of the voyages which bear his name; Sir Christopher Wren; Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax; George Steyney, Locke, South, Atterbury, Warren Hastings, Gibbon, the historian; Cumberland, Horne Tooke, before going to Eton; Lord Mansfield, Marquis of Rockingham, Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Raglan, Lord Combermere, Lord Keppel, Earl Russell, the elder Colman.

"Cumberland and I boarded together in the same house at Westminster"—Cowper.

At Westminster where little poets strive

To set a distitch upon six and five,
Where discipline helps opening buds
of sense,

And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,

I was a poet, too.

—Cowper, Table Talk.

He who cannot look forward with comfort must find what comfort he can in looking backward. Upon this principle I the other day sent my imagination upon a trip thirty years behind me. She was very obedient and very swift of foot, presently performed her journey, and at last set me down on the sixth form at Westminster. . . . Accordingly I

was a schoolboy in high favour with the master, received a silver groat for my exercise, and had the pleasure of seeing it sent from form to form for the admiration of all who were able to understand it.—Cowper.

This custom (of sending from form to form) was not practised at Westminster in the days of Dr. Vincent. But "sweet remuneration" was still dispensed in silver pence; and those pence produced still "goodlier guerdon" by an established rate of exchange at which the mistress of the boarding house received them, and returned current coin in the proportion of six to one. My first literary profits were thus obtained, and, like Cowper. I remember the pleasure with which I received them. But

there was this difference, that his rewards were probably for Latin verse, in which he excelled, and mine were always for English composition.—*Southey, Life of Cowper, vol. I, p. 17, note.*

The boys on the foundation were formerly separated from the town boys when in school by a bar or curtain. The school-room was a dormitory belonging to the Abbey, and retained certain traces of its former ornaments. New buildings have been erected, in which the boys are now taught in distinct and separate classes, and the old school-room is no longer used. The College Hall, originally the Abbot's refectory, was built by Abbot Litlington, in the reign of Edward III. The dormitory was built by the Earl of Burlington in 1722. The Dean and chapter hold a house and estate at Chiswick, to which the boys are to be removed in case of the plague; the house (or hospital as it was called) cost £500 when first built, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (*Lansdowne Ms., 4, art. 12*). It has long been let; and was for many years well known as the Chiswick Press of Charles Whittington. It was pulled down a few years ago and applied to other uses.

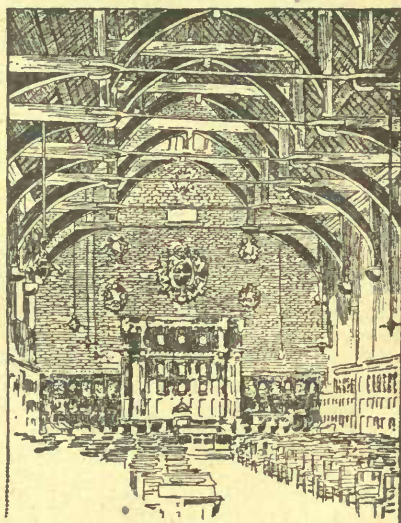
In conformity with the old custom, the Queen's scholars perform a play of Terence or Plautus every year at Christmas, with a Latin prologue and epilogue new on each occasion. A school oration on Dr. South was pirated in 1716 by the notorious Edmund Curll, and printed with false Latin. The boys accordingly invited him to Westminster to get a corrected copy, and first whipped him and then tossed him in a blanket. There is a curious poem on the subject, with three representations, of the blanket, the scourge, and Curll upon his knees.

The Westminster boys were long notorious for their rough behaviour in the Abbey, where visitors of all rank stood very much in awe of them.

July 9, 1754.—WILL you believe that I have not yet seen the tomb (of his mother in Westminster Abbey)? None of my acquaintance were in town, and I literally had not courage to venture alone among the Westminster boys at the Abbey; they are as formidable to

me as the ship carpenters at Portsmouth.—*Walpole to Bentley, Vol. II, P. 394.*

The privilege of Westminster boys to be present at Coronations in Westminster Abbey is recognized by the authorities who provide seats for them; and Dean Stanley observes in their presence a remarkable case of survival: "Even the assent of the people of England to the election of the Sovereign has found its voice in modern days, through the shouts of the Westminster scholars, from their re-



WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, FORMERLY THE ABBOT'S DORMITORY.

cognized seats in the Abbey. (*Stanley, Hist. Memorials of Westminster Abbey, p. 46.*)

In describing the cuttings, the terms right and left refer to the parts of the chair as the reader looks at the engraving. The "right" of the chair when sitting in it is exactly the "left" of the chair when looking at it.

The only means of ascertaining the identity of the boys who carved their names or initials on the chair is from the Westminster School Register, from 1764 to 1883, compiled and edited with biographical notes by G. F. Russell Barker, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-

law, and Alan H. Stenning, with appendices. London, Macmillan & Co., and New York, 1892.

The difficulty of finding the names of pupils is shown by the following statement regarding the name of Gibbon, the historian, the author states: "From a letter written by the headmaster, Dr. Vincent, in answer to an enquiry by Gibbon, the historian, it appears that Dr. Nicoll's book, containing Gibbon's admission (Jan. 1748), was in Dr. Vincent's possession in July, 1793. Not only has Dr. Nicoll's book disappeared, but the same fate has befallen the admissions from Sept. 27, 1788 to the end of 1805. The loss of these and the earlier admission books must not, we think, be attributed in every case to the mere carelessness of the headmasters. In former times the headmasters frequently looked upon these books as their private property and carried them off on leaving the school."

Where the birth date of pupils is blank, it is because there is no information of the date to be obtained from the school records.

The process of initial cutting seems to have commenced about 1714, for that is the earliest date nicked in the panels. The earliest date cut in the seat of the chair is 1800.

Just under the long converging line, which forms, as it were, the apex of a triangle, there are the figures and letters "IP," and under it the date figures, "1714," with "AA" under the four figures.

This is followed by "I + D" — T M — H — I E — I L — HPR. Co. — C (or) DAK — R P 17, but the rest of the date was not cut. Probably one of the Westminster masters hove in sight while the mischief was being done.

A name that is at once recognizable is that of "MAYNE." No less a personage than Jasper Mayne, an English poet and divine, born in Devonshire in 1604, and Chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. and Archdeacon of Chichester, and under it WM I H S.—Under it "WM I H S." Then to the left the name "B. KENNEDY" and to the right "D Bobe."

This "Kennedy" was either Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy, brother of Alexander Thomas Kennedy, born August, 1772, admitted January 21,

1784, K. S. (Cap. 1788) left 1791. Assistant Commissary-General of the forces on the continent, January 10, 1798. Deputy Commissary-General, Feb. 21, 1801. Commissary, November, 3, 1808; served in the Peninsular War, K.C.H., May 8th, 1812; died at Beyleres, France, May 8, 1843, or it was Alexander Thomas Kennedy, eldest son of Hugh Alexander Kennedy, of Westminster, M. D., born —, admitted January 21, 1874, Queen's College, Oxon., (matriculated May 23, 1797, aged 17), B. A. 1791.

The initials on the left under the name Kennedy are "TEW," while on the left under D. Bobe are the three letters "WAN," and under them the familiar name of "W O'BRIEN."

In the direct line of what may be termed the chair rail is the name "I TREVENENA," with the date "1773" under it.

John Trevenen was the son of John Trevenen, of Bodmin, Cornwall, born, admitted April 2, 1770, K.S. (aged 15), 1770, elected head of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1775.

Then in the left panel of the back are initials "IT" and "KINGCURSON," probably two separate names "King" and "Curzon." Below these names in the same panels are the initials "W. C." and "NITL LISTER — T Pelam G." The "NITL" may stand for "Nathaniel" — under the "W. C." is the date 1761, with a solitary "C" and "D" to the right and left of it, meaningless, while under the "B" is the name "R. Asheton." Under the name are the initials "T" and "W," with a small "H" and "ZA" directly below and over the name "ILISTER," no doubt a brother of the Lister whose name decorates the upper part of the left panel.

The name joined to "Curzon" was that of Isaac King, son of Isaac King, of Wycombe, Bucks, born —, admitted July 17, 1787, K. S. 1791; elected to Trin. Coll., Camb., 1795, removed to Trin. Hall, LL.B., 1801; minister of the chapel of St. Leonard's, Bucks., 1802; chaplain to the Prince Regent, perpetual curate of Lee, Bucks; vicar of West Wycombe, Bucks., from March 28, 1805; rector of Halton, Bucks, July 16, 1805-26, of Bradenham, Bucks, June 15, 1832, died, aged 55.

The names "Curzon" and "Asheton"

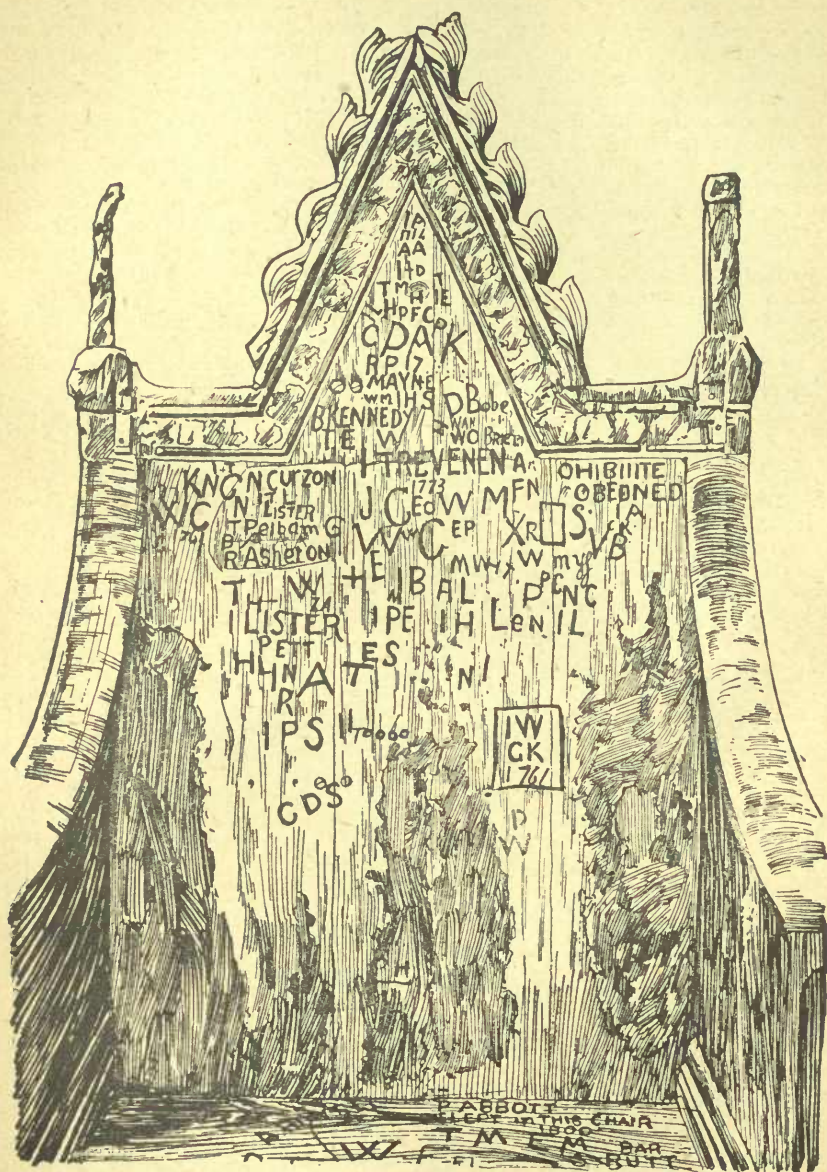


PHOTO ENLARGEMENT OF THE BACK OF THE CORONATION CHAIR SHOWING THE DEFAACEMENTS BY INITIAL CARVINGS.

(Assheton) undoubtedly were those of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, only son of Assheton, 1st Viscount Curzon (O. W.) by his first wife Esther, only child of William Hammer, of The Fens, Flintshire, born Jan. 31, 1757, admitted Sept. 12, 1768; Brasenose Coll., Oxon., matriculated May 17, 1774; M. P., Leominster, 1784-90; Clithorse, 1790-2; Leicestershire from 1792; married July 31, 1787, Sophia Charlotte, Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of Richard, Earl Howe; died Sept. 3, 1797.

The name Pelham was Thomas Pel-

ham, 2nd Earl of Chichester, eldest son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Chichester, by Anne, only daughter of Frederick Frankland; born April 23, 1756; admitted June 15, 1766; Clare Coll., Camb., M.A., 1775; M. P. Sussex 1780-1801; Carrick (I.) 1783; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1783-4, Secretary of State Home Department 1801-3; summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony as Baron Pelham, 1801; Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1803-4; succeeded his father as 2nd Earl, Jan. 8,

1805; Postmaster-General 1807; P. C., March 11, 1795; married July 16, 1801, Lady Mary Henrietta Julia Osborne, eldest daughter of Francis, 5th Duke of Leeds; died July 4, 1826.

The name Pett is that of Phineas Pett, son of John Pett, of Maidstone, Kent; born —; admitted Jan. 18, 1770, K.S. (aged 13), 1770 elected to Ct. Ch. Oxon, 1774; matriculated June 1, 1774; B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781, B.D. 1791, D.D. 1797, proctor 1785, censor 1783-91, Whitehall preacher 1788, vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, 1789; of Crapedy, Oxon, rector of Wentnor, Salop.,

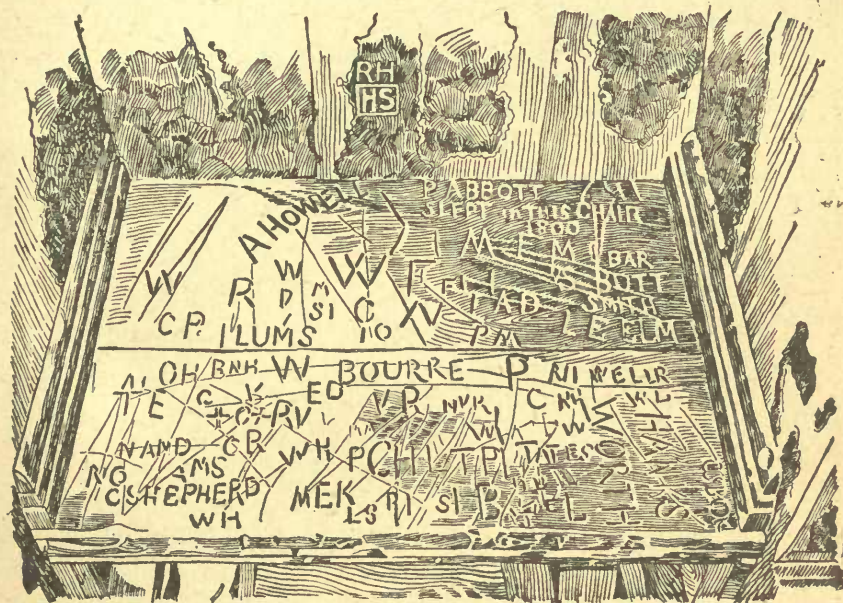


PHOTO ENLARGEMENT OF THE SEAT OF THE CORONATION CHAIR, SHOWING THE DEFAACEMENTS BY INITIAL CARVINGS.

ham, 2nd Earl of Chichester, eldest son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Chichester, by Anne, only daughter of Frederick Frankland; born April 23, 1756; admitted June 15, 1766; Clare Coll., Camb., M.A., 1775; M. P. Sussex 1780-1801; Carrick (I.) 1783; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1783-4, Secretary of State Home Department 1801-3; summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony as Baron Pelham, 1801; Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1803-4; succeeded his father as 2nd Earl, Jan. 8,

1794, of Chilbolton, Hants, from 1795; chancellor and archdeacon of the diocese of Oxon., 1797; Prebendary of Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1801; principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxon., 1801-15; rector of Newington, Oxon., from Jan. 26, 1802, canon of Ch. Ch., Dec. 30, 1815; died Feb. 4, 1830.

The remainder of the initials cut have no signification, "I P S," "I Iroobo"—"C D S"—and "D"—"W." Above the last two letters, with four lines surrounding them, are the initials "I W C K, 1761,"

while "R H"—"H S" are initials close to the foot of the centre panel.

The seat of the chair, which is made of two pieces of oak, has the odd inscription, the work of another Westminster school boy, who had more than forty winks in the chair, for he commemorated the event by cutting the words "P ABBOTT SLEPT IN THIS CHAIR 1800," so that a hundred and four years ago one boy, at least, made himself comfortable in the King's chair.

On the back half of the seat the cuttings are "A HOWELL" and "W R"—"C P"—"ILUMS" "SI"—"C N," under this "10," probably the boy's age. Then partially scored out are the letters "M F M OBAR"—"S BUTT," "SMITH," "I AD LEEUM."

This was probably John Francis Howell, son of the Rev. Joshua Howell, of Lanseath, Cornwall; born —, admitted Sept. 17, 1700, Ch. Ch., Oxon., (matriculated May 8, 1771, aged 16), B. A. 1775, M. A. 1777, canon of Exeter 1794, curate of Penryn, Cornwall; vicar of St. Glurias and of St. Goran, Cornwall, 1796; died 1824.

This was probably John Martin Butt, son of the Rev. George Butt (O. W.), vicar of Kidderminster, by Martha Sherwood, the daughter of a London silk merchant; born —, admitted Jan. 18, 1788; K. S. (aged 14) 1789; elected to Ch. Ch., Oxon., 1792, matriculated June 6, 1792; B. A. 1796, M. A. 1799, vicar of East Garston, Lancaster, 1802, author; died March 3, 1846.

On the front half of the seat is the name "W BOURRE," and under the "B" the letters "ED." The cutting looks as if the boy Bourre had Edward for his second Christian name, but forgot to insert it when making the letters "W" and "B." There are also the initials "VR," showing that a youthful despoiler, of some time after the 20th June, 1837, must have desired to commemorate the late Queen's ascension.

Another name shown is "R H WELLS" and "NAND" and "C SHEPHERD." The other initials are "W H"—"E S"—"M E K," etc., etc.

Across the right hand end of the front panel of the seat is the name "HANKS" and "NORTH."

The decorations, few of which can now be seen, were made by Master

Walter, one of the artists of the Painted Chamber in Westminster Palace, by order of Edward I., in the year 1300. The chair is 6 feet 7 inches in height, 2 feet deep, the seat 2 feet 6 inches wide. The reproduction shown is made of English oak 600 years old.

The stone shown under the seat is a reproduction of the famous "Stone of Destiny," the Stone of Scone. Tradition endeavours to identify it as the stone upon which Jacob rested his head at Bethel, and that it found its way to Ireland 700 B.C., and in 850 A.D. to Scotland.

But all these statements as to the origin of the stone and its travels are absolutely mythical. There is no doubt that Skene, the historian, in his monograph (1869), in which he discusses all the legends about the stone and its origin, is correct in his opinion that the stone is Scottish sandstone, and was originally quarried from the rocks near Scone, in Scotland. Geologists hold this view. It appears to have been used for the seat of the crowning of Scottish Kings, and all of them from 850 A.D. to John Balliol were crowned on this stone. When Edward I. over-ran Scotland he seized this precious relic and took it to England, where it was placed in Westminster Abbey (1297), the Scots subsequently making repeated efforts to reclaim it. Edward had "a magnificent oaken chair"—the one now being shown in the reproduction. It is this chair, says the guide to the Abbey, whose battered remains we see before us. Upon this chair and stone, which are covered with a cloth of gold, and moved into the Sacrament at coronation, the sovereigns of England have ever since been crowned. The only occasion upon which it has been taken out of the Abbey was when Oliver Cromwell was installed in it as Lord Protector in Westminster Hall.

WHAT THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAN- TERBURY SAID.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who has been for some days in Toronto, visited the National Exhibition on Monday, September 5th. He was much

interested in not only the Coronation Chair but in the other historic chairs shown in the Art Building by J. Ross Robertson, Toronto. He said that the reproduction of this Coronation Chair was so perfect that if he had not known that the original chair was in Westminster Abbey and was never removed from that edifice, he himself would have taken it for the original chair in which the kings of England have for centuries been crowned. He declared that it was "a perfect reproduction."

CHAPTER XXX.

THE CHAIR AND THE STONE.

What Writers Have Written Regarding the Origin of the Coronation Chair and the History of the Stone of Scone.

No sacred edifice in the world has been the subject of more writing than the Abbey Church at Westminster. Books in all sizes from the ordinary everyday pamphlet to the handsomely bound volume with its hundreds of pages have been placed before the public. The outside and inside of the building has been described in many of these volumes, and as the contents of this noted structure naturally command the greater amount of interest, so a larger number of writers have devoted their labours to telling the world all about the contents of one of the most famous edifices in the history of the British Empire.

The following extracts have been made from some of the volumes which have been written about the Abbey, and more particularly the Coronation Chair, and the Stone of Scone.

Extract from "Annals of Westminster Abbey," by E. T. Bradley. Pages 330-331. London, 1895.

In April, 1748, a distinguished Swedish professor and botanist, Pehr Kalm, visited England, and has recorded his impressions of: "Westminster Abbey Church, where the Kings of England are crowned and buried."

An old chair (stol) was shown in this church, which was very badly made, on which all the later English kings for a period of several centuries have sat when they were crowned. Many a poor old woman with only one room has a better and more handsomely made chair than this, but for the sake of its great age, because it had been brought from Scotland as long ago as the thirteenth century by King Edward I., and on account of the prophecy about the stone which lies in this chair:

'Nī fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum

'Invenit lapidem Regnare tenentur ibidem,

it is held in so high esteem. There is seldom anyone, who now sees it, who has not the curiosity to sit upon it. At the coronations this chair is overdrawn with costly cloths. Another chair stands beside it, which was made when King William IV. and Queen Mary were both crowned at one time.

Extract from "Annals of Westminster Abbey." By E. T. Bradley. Pages 67-69. London, 1895.

A loving son to the church as long as the clergy gave in to all his wishes, Edward delighted to honour his patron, the sainted Confessor. Before his shrine he offered (in 1297) the trophies of his Scotch victories, the crown and sceptre of the Scotch kings and the famous Coronation Stone from Scone. Legends trace the stone back to the Holy Land, where Jacob used it as his pillow, thence to Egypt and to Spain. From Spain traditional history tracks it to Ireland, where, upon the sacred hill of Tara, the "stone of destiny" groaned aloud when a royal chief was crowned seated upon it, but remained silent were the claimant a usurper. From Ireland to Scotland, where it was carried by Fergus in 330 B.C., was but a step after so many wanderings, but its authentic history first begins when (850 A.D.) King Kenneth placed it in the monastery at Scone, and upon it every successive king of Scotland was crowned. Edward carried it off in triumph to Westminster Abbey, where, since his day, every sovereign of our

country has been crowned seated upon the stone, and three hundred years after his theft the prophecy said to have been engraved on it by Kenneth was fulfilled in the person of James I., King of England and Scotland. The Latin distich is thus translated:

"If fates go right, where'er this stone is found,

The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned."

Edward first ordered a chair to be made in bronze by Master Adam to enclose the stone. He afterwards changed his mind, and a wooden one was constructed by Master Walter, of Durham, who received 100 shillings for the chair, and 13s. 4d. was paid "for carving, painting and gilding two small leopards in wood," which were delivered to Walter, "to be placed upon and on either side of the chair made by him." The chair was finished in 1301, when the painter received a further sum of £1 19s. 7d. for adding a step at the foot, and "for the wages of the carpenters and of the painters, and for colors and gold employed, also for the making of a covering to cover the said chair."

The court painter, who was probably the artist of Henry III.'s canopy and of the Painted Chamber in Westminster Palace, covered the oak with beautiful patterns and elaborate mouldings, while a figure at the back, few traces of which now remain, seems to have represented "a king seated, his feet resting on a lion." Glass mosaic was perhaps mingled with the gilded ornamentation. The whole composition must have been a beautiful work of art, requiring, as it does now, no cloth of gold and velvet to cover it at coronations. The present lions and step are modern.

In March, 1298, while the chair was being made, all the treasures in the Abbey had a narrow escape, for a terrible fire broke out in the palace close by, and "the flame thereof, being driven by the wind, fired the monastery buildings." (Stow.) Fortunately, though much damage was done to the monastic offices, the church escaped unhurt."

Extract from "Westminster Abbey," by W. J. Loftie. Pages 87-89. London, 1891.

The coronation takes place while the sovereign is seated in King Edward's Chair. The last time it was brought out from the chapel where it stands, being for the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service when the Queen sat in it during the ceremonial.

The history of the stone is briefly as follows:— A Greek brought from Egypt into Spain, in or about the time of Moses, the identical stone from Bethel on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head when he saw the heavenly ladder. In the eighth century B. C. King Simon Brech took it to Ireland. Four hundred years later it was transferred to Scotland by King Fergus, more than three centuries B. C. Such is the legendary history of the stone on which unquestionably a number of Scottish kings were crowned at Scone. In 1296 it was removed by Edward I. to Westminster, and mention is made of it in lists of things belonging to the Abbey as "*una petra magna super quam reges Scocie solebant coronari.*" In 1865 Dean Stanley asked Professor Ramsay, the geologist, to examine the stone, and he gives the result in his memorials. It is "of a dull reddish or purplish sandstone," of the kind masons call freestone; and he is inclined to attribute its origin to the neighbourhood of Dunstaffnage, whence it went, as it is known, to Scone. But the professor is mistaken when he says there is no sandstone of the same character in Egypt, for one of the most celebrated statues in the world, the so-called Vocal Memnon, is made of it.

On the chair, under the seat of which the stone is placed, every king and reigning queen is crowned. When Queen Mary was to be crowned with her husband, William III., in 1689, a second chair had to be made. We are not told in which the King sat.

Extract from "English Coronation Records," by L. G. Wickham Legg. Pages 77-78. Westminster, 1901.

Letter of Edward III. to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, ordering

delivery to the Scots of the "Stone of Destiny."

One of the provisions of the Treaty of Northampton (1328) contemplated the restoration of the coronation stone of the Kings of Scots to Scone; and the letter here printed orders the abbot and convent of Westminster to deliver up the stone in accordance with the treaty. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the order was never complied with.

The transcript was made from a late copy in the Rawlinson collection in the Bodleian library:—

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to our dearly beloved in God the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, greeting:

"Whereas lately is was granted by us and our council at our late Parliament held at Northampton, that the stone whereon the Kings of Scotland are wont to sit at the time of their coronation, and which is in your keeping, be sent to Scotland, and whereas we have commanded the sheriffs of our city of London to receive from you the said stone by indenture, and have it carried to the Queen of England, our very dear lady and mother,

"We command that at the time that the said sheriffs come to you for this cause you have delivered the said stone in the foresaid manner, and of this you are not to fail. Given under our privy seal at Bordesley, the first day of July, in the second year of our reign."

Extract from "Annals of Westminster Abbey," by E. T. Bradley. Page 270. London, 1895.

"With Cromwell himself, and with his family, the Abbey is intimately associated. Though not actually installed on the spot where all the sovereigns have been crowned, yet, lest the ceremony should want for any solemnity, the stone of Scone and coronation chair were carried to Westminster Hall, on the day (June 26th, 1657), when Oliver assumed the title of Lord Protector."

Extract from "The English Regalia." By Cyril Davenport. Pages 60-62. London, 1897.

ST. EDWARD'S CHAIR.

St. Edward's chair may be considered to be part of the regalia of England, and since it has been in this country its home has always been in Westminster Abbey. It was brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1296, after his defeat of John Baliol. All our kings since that time have been crowned upon it at Westminster, except Mary I., and when Cromwell was installed Lord Protector it was taken to Westminster Hall for him.

The seat holds "Jacob's stone," 22 inches long, 11 broad, and about six in depth, on which tradition says the patriarch Jacob slept in the plain of Luz. Holinshed in his *Historie of Scotland* gives a curious history of a Greek noble, Bathelus, son of Cecrops, the builder of Athens. Gathelus, being of a turbulent and wandering disposition, went from Greece into Egypt with several companions "anno mundi 2416." Here he made friends with Pharaoh, the king, and eventually married his daughter Scota, from whom it is said the name Scotia is derived.

On the death of Pharaoh, Gathelus, not agreeing with his successors, left Egypt, and settled at Compostella, where he was "intituled by the name of king," and "sat upon his marble stone in Brigantia." The two sons of Gathelus, however, not liking Spain, migrated to an island "lying north over agaynst Spayne," and landed at "Dundalke," the island being called "Hibernia," after one of them whose name was Hyberus.

The stone they are supposed to have brought with them, and it is described as being "in fashion like a seate or chayre, having a fatall destinie, as the Scottes say, following it, that wheresoever it shoulde be founde there shoulde the Scottish men raigne and have the supreme governance. Hereof it came to pass that first in Spaine, after in Irelande, and then in Scotlande, the kings which ruled over the Scottish men receyved the crowne sitting upon that stone, untill the time of Robert the First, King of Scotlande." It is said to have

been taken to Ireland about 700 B.C. by Simon Brech, King of Scots.

Thence it was taken to Scotland by King Fergus about 330 B.C., and in 850 A.D. it was placed in the Abbey of Scone by King Kenneth.

He found it at Dunstaffnage, a royal Scottish castle, the sandstone of which, bye-the-bye, has a very near resemblance to the stone itself; in fact, is is undoubtedly, geologically speaking, the same dull reddish sandstone. It must not be forgotten that the Mohammedans say Jacob's stone is now preserved at Jerusalem, and that consequently our story is the wrong one. King Kenneth had it enclosed in a wooden chair, of which particulars concerning it are to be found in his Wardrobe Accounts (fig. 60). It was originally gilden, painted and inlaid in places with glass mosaics, traces of which can still be seen on a careful examination, especially on the back of the chair. It was dedicated by Edward I. to St. Edward the Confessor in 1297, and the part of the Abbey in which it is kept is still known as St. Edward's Chapel.

Edward had an engraved plate inserted in the stone, and on it the legend:

"Ni fallat fatum Scoti hunc quo-
quarpue locatum
Invenient lapidem regnare tenetur
ibidem,"

which may be translated:

"Except old saws do fail, and wizard's
wits be blind,

The Scots in place must reign where
they this stone shall find."

The four lions upon which the chair rests, are gilded, and one of them had a new face put upon him for the coronation of George IV.

For the coronation ceremony itself the chair is carefully covered with cloth of gold. Its appearance, when prepared for the coronation, shows admirably in Sir George Hayter's beautiful picture of the coronation of Queen Victoria, in which the Queen is seen just after she has been crowned, holding in her right hand the royal sceptre with the cross, and in her left the sceptre with the dove, and wearing the "Colobium Sindonis," stole, dalmatic, and mantle. She also has a high footstool, and the Gothic pin-

nacles at the top of the chair were apparently restored for the occasion (fig. 61).

Sacred stones have been used in many countries and at many times as seats for the coronation ceremonies of kings; and although the stone which has been used in England since the time of Edward I. for this purpose came, as we have seen, from Scotland, we possess at Kingston an old piece of what was most likely a holy Druidical stone of our own altogether. This stone was used for the coronation of some of our Saxon kings certainly, and, probably enough, for more of them than is recorded. As early as the reign of Edred, in 946, in a charter mention is made of Kingston as a royal town, in which the coronation is usually performed, and the fact of the stone being there gives the place its name.

During the tenth and eleventh centuries seven of our kings are known to have been crowned at Kingston, and the Saxon monarchs had a palace there, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the spot where the stone now is. The stone itself resembles the stones of the Druids at Stonehenge, and it is extremely likely to have had some especially sacred character (fig. 62).

It is now resting on a septangular block of stone enclosed within an iron railing, with a pilaster of stone at each of the seven corners. The arrangement and design of the railing and pillars is excellent, and under each of the columns is a penny of one of the kings that were certainly crowned there.

Extract from "The Roll-call of Westminster," by E. T. Murray Smith.
Pages 35 to 37. London, 1902.

The first sovereigns ever crowned in the present Abbey church were Edward I. and his consort, Eleanor of Castile; the first English king to receive the regalia seated upon the ancient Stone of Scone was their unworthy son, Edward II.

The romantic legend which describes the wanderings of this historic stone, from the time when it was Jacob's pillow to its authentic appearance at the Abbey of Scone in Scot-

land, is too hackneyed by repetition, too much in people's mouths at the moment, to bear recapitulation here. There is little doubt that the Scots set great store by it, believing that their monarchy would come to an end as soon as the stone, upon which their kings had been enthroned for at least two centuries, probably since the time of Kenneth II., 840, was carried off, a belief which proved, however, to be fallacious. After the defeat of John Balliol at Dunbar (April, 1296), and the temporary subjection of Scotland, which followed his victory, Edward I. took the stone and the Scotch regalia from Scone, and early in the following year presented them as an offering to "the blessed St. Edward, through whose virtues he had acquired them." Many and vain were the efforts subsequently made by the unconquered Scots to redeem their treasured seat of Kings, twice with some fair hope of success, for on two occasions Edward III. seems to have agreed to send it back, and after the Treaty of Northampton an order signed by the royal hand and seal was sent to the abbot and convent of Westminster, commanding them to give it up (1328).

No notice was taken of this command, which was allowed to lapse into oblivion; but again, thirty-five years later, at a conference held between Edward and David II., a proposal was made, which was never carried out, that the stone should be sent back, and the English kings be crowned kings also of Scotland at Scone after the Westminster coronation.

Long afterwards, on the accession of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, when the stone had become an institution at Westminster, the Scots found consolation in the fulfilment of their ancient prophecy thus Englished:—

"If Fates go right where'er this Stone is found.

The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned."

In the meantime the stone has remained in the chapel of the English kings, and has only once been taken out of the Abbey since Edward I.

brought it from Scotland, when it was removed to Westminster Hall, and Oliver Cromwell installed Protector of this realm, enthroned upon "the seat of Majesty." The only time, up to the present year of our reigning King, Edward the Seventh's coronation, when in the memory of this generation, the stone was removed from St. Edward's chapel, was at the first jubilee (1887) of Queen Victoria, and she is the only sovereign, since the days of the Plantagenets, who has ever sat twice in the Coronation Chair.

The oak chair made to enclose the stone by order of Edward I. was completed about 1300, when Master Walter, the court painter, was paid for the step, after he had decorated the chair. Its ancient glories have long departed, and there is no trace now of the figure in a royal robe, and the border of oak leaves with robins and falcons which were mentioned by writers early in the eighteenth century; we know, however, that it was once resplendent with paintings on a gold-diapered ground, and decorated with glass jewels and gilded ornaments. Nothing remains now visible to the naked eye except the havoc wrought by the wanton fingers of many a tourist in past days, and the marks of the nails where the cloth of gold has been fastened on at coronations.

Formerly a small leopard guarded each side of the chair, for which lions were substituted in more modern times, when a new step was added; the face of one lion was restored at the coronation of George IV., and they were entirely re-gilded for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The other chair seems to have been originally made for the coronation of William and Mary, for the use of Mary, who was Queen regent, not Queen consort as were her married predecessors.

The sword and shield behind the chairs date from the time of Edward III., and were carried before him in France, they were probably used on his triumphal entry into Calais after the victory of Crecy, and the capture of that city.

Extract from "Crowns and Coronations." By Wm. Jones, F.S.A. Pages 94-102. London, 1898.

A very marvellous history is attached to the famous Coronation Chair in St. Edward's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, in which our sovereigns have been consecrated since the time of the first Edward. Holinshed gives us the history of one Gathelus, a Greek, who brought from Egypt into Spain the identical stone on which the patriarch Jacob slept and poured oil at Luz. He was "the sonne of Crecrops, who builded the city of Athens"; but having married Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, he resided some time in Egypt, from whence he was induced to remove into the west by the judgments pronounced on that country by Moses.

"In Spain, having peace with his neighbors, he builded a citie called Brigantia (Compostella), where he sat upon his marble stone, gave laws, and ministered justice unto his people, thereby to maintaine them in wealth and quietnesse." And "hereof it came to passe, that first in Spaine, after in Ireland, and then in Scotland, the Kings which ruled over the Scottishmen received the crowne sittinge upon that stone, untill the time of Robert the First, King of Scotland." In another part of his "Historie of Scotland," Holinshed mentions King Simon Brech as having transmitted this stone to Ireland about seven hundred years before the birth of Christ, and that "the first Fergus" brought it out of Ireland, B.C. 330.

The Mahometans, however, declare that Jacob's stone was conveyed to the Temple of Jerusalem, and is still preserved in the mosque there, and is called the "Stone of Uction."

Another story is told by some of the Irish historians, that the Liagh Fail, or Stone of Destiny, was brought into Ireland by a colony of Scythians, and had the property of giving forth sounds whenever any of the monarchs of the Scythian race seated themselves upon it.

Hector Boece (died 1536) notices a prophecy, which, translated from the Irish, runs thus:

"Unless the fixed decrees of fate give way,

The Scots shall govern and the sceptre sway

Where'er this stone they find, and its dread sound obey."

Of the coronation stone, and its removal from Scotland, Drayton thus makes mention in his "Polyolbion" (seventeenth song):

CROWNS AND CORONATIONS.

"Our Longshanks, Scotland's scourge,
who to the Orcads raught,
His sceptre; and with him from wild
Albania brought
The reliques of her crown (by him
first placed here),
The seat on which her kings inaugurated were."

The value attached to the stone brought by Edward I. from Scone was due in a great measure to the legend of "Scotia, the Fairy Princess." The following lines from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library show one form of the ancient fancy:

"En Egipte Moise a le poeple precha,
Scota la file fata ou bien l'escota,
Quare il dite en esprite, qui ceste
piere avera
De molt estraunge terre conquerour
serra."

Apart from legendary history, the interest of the Coronation Stone is sufficiently ancient to claim for it an especial regard.

It has been traced, on the best authorities, into Ireland; whence it had been brought into Scotland, and had become of great notoriety in Argyshire, some time before the reign of King Kenneth, A.D. 834. This monarch found it at Dunstaffnage, a royal castle, enclosed it in a wooden chair, and removed it to the Abbey of Scone, where for four hundred and fifty years "all Kingis of Scotland" (says Hector Boece) "war ay crownit quhil y tyme of Kyng Robert Bruse. In quhals tyme, besyde mony othir crueltis done by Kyng Edward Lang Schankis, the said chlar of Merbyll wes taikin be Inglismen, and brocht out of Scone to London, and put into Westmonistiar, quhaer it remains to aor dayis."

Edward left it as an offering of conquest at the shrine of the Confessor. In the Archaeological Journal (vol. XIII.) is an interesting article on Edward I.'s spoiliations in Scotland, A.D. 1296, by the late Joseph Hunter. From it we find that the King took the

Castle of Edinburgh at the beginning of June, and we also learn from an inventory that three coffers containing plate and jewelled vessels were sent to Westminster. At the beginning of August he visited the Abbey of Scone, where he found the "fatal stone" enclosed in a chair.

As to what became of the latter there are no documents to afford information. Of the former, however, mention is made in several inventories of "*una petra magna super quam reges Scocie solebant coronari.*" The King intended in the first instance to make the chair in bronze, and one Adam, the King's workman, had actually begun it; indeed, some parts were even finished, and tools bought for the cleaning up of the casting. However, the King changed his mind, and we have, accordingly, one hundred shillings paid for a chair in wood made after the same pattern as the one which was to be cast in copper; also 13s. 4d. for carving, painting, and gilding two small leopards in wood, which were delivered to Master Walter, the painter, to be placed upon and on either side of the chair made by him. The wardrobe account of the 29th Edward I. enables us to follow the progress of the work, for Master Walter is there paid £11 19s. 7d. for "making a step at the foot of the new chair in which the Scottish stone is placed near the altar, before the shrine of St. Edward, and for the wages of the carpenters and of the painters, and for colours and gold employed; also for the making of a covering to cover the said chair." The present step lions are modern work.

The step may have been a sort of platform, occupying that space at the extreme west of the Confessor's chapel which is now unpaved. The destination of the chair appears to have been very clear, from the following entry by a contemporary hand in the inventory of the last year of Edward's reign: "*Mittebatur per preceptum regis usque abbatium de Westmonasterio ad assedendum ibidem juxta feretrum St. Edwardi in quadam cathedra lignea deaurata quam Rex firei precepit (ut Reges Angliae et Scocie infra sederent die coronationis eorumdem) ad perpetuum rei memoriam.*" Walsingham, how-

ever says, "*Jubens inde fieri celebrantium cathedram sacerdotum.*" Most probably both accounts are true and in Walsingham's time it might have formed a seat for the priest who officiated at the altar of St. Edward.

The next thing we hear of the stone is contained in a royal writ of July 1, 1328, addressed to the abbot and monks of Westminster, saying that the Council had come to the determination to give up the stone, and enjoining them to deliver it to the Sheriff of London, to be carried to the Queen mother. This resolution was not, however, carried out.

* * * * *

"This 'stone from Scotland' is described by Brayley (Neale's 'Westminster Abbey') as bearing much resemblance to the dun stones, such as are brought from Dundee for various purposes, of an oblong form, but irregular, measuring twenty-six inches in length, sixteen inches and three-quarters in breadth, and ten inches and a half in thickness. With regard to its traditional Egyptian origin, 'it is remarkable,' observes Planche, 'that the substances composing it accord in the grains with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's (or more properly Diocletian's) Pillar at Alexandria, but the particles are much smaller.' These substances are stated in Neale to be chiefly quartz, with light and red coloured felspar, light and dark mica, with probably some green hornblende intermixed; some fragments of a reddish-grey clay slate, or schist, are likewise included in its composition, and on the upper side there is also a dark-brownish red-coloured flinty pebble.

From a "Geological Account of the Coronation Stone," by Professor Ramsay, printed by Dean Stanley in "Memorials of Westminster Abbey" (pp. 499, 500), it appears that "the stone is a dull reddish or purplish sandstone, strongly resembling that of the doorway of Dunstaffnage Castle, which was probably built of the stone of the neighbourhood. It is extremely improbable that it was derived from the rocks of the Hill of Tara, from whence it is said to have been transported to Scotland, neither could it have been taken from the rocks of Iona. That it belonged originally to

the rocks round Bethel is equally unlikely; while Egypt is not known to furnish any strata similar to the red sandstone of the Coronation Stone

* * * * *

Of the chair of Kenneth no remains have ever been heard of, nor does it appear from the historians that Edward brought it to London with the stone, though it is not improbable that he did so, and the mention in the wardrobe accounts of the new chair rather supports the belief that the writer was cognizant of an old one. In that case the distich might have been carved on the Scotch chair. It was not very likely to have been copied upon the English one. There is, however, a rectangular groove, or indent, measuring fourteen by nine inches, and from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in depth on the upper surface of the stone, into which perhaps a metal plate so inscribed might have been fixed with cement or melted lead, and at one corner of the groove is a small cross, slightly cut.

* * * * *

The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations, as well as the hand of time. Immediately under the flat seat the stone rests upon a kind of middle frame, supported at the corners by four crouching lions on a bottom frame or plinth. These lions are clumsily executed, and are supposed to have been first attached after the original step mentioned in the wardrobe account had been destroyed. A new face was made to one of them during the preparations for the coronation of George IV.

All around, on a level with the stone, ran a beautiful piece of tracery in quarterly divisions, each containing a small shield, originally emblazoned, but there are no vestiges of the arms sufficiently distinct to be recognized. Of these shields only four out of ten remain, two at the back, and two on the left side. All the rest have been broken away, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the stone is there fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which are five crockets; but these, as well as the moulding whereon they are mounted, are of in-

ferior workmanship to the rest of the chair, and of subsequent addition.

Along each side of the pediment is a smooth flat division, about three inches broad, which appears to have contained a number of small pieces of metal, probably with armorial bearings enamelled upon them.

The whole chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work, much of which may yet be distinguished on a close inspection. On the inside of the back are some faint traces of a male figure in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which, together with a foot and shoe (the latter somewhat pointed), are still visible; but they were much more so within memory. Below the elbow on the left side is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and worms, with red-breasts and falcons on the oaken sprays in alternate order; a different pattern of diapered work is shown on the right side, as well as within the tiers of panelled niches which adorn the outer side and back of the chair.

Within the spandrils connected with the upper tier of arches at the back, small sprigs were formerly depicted on a metallic ground, either gilt or silvered, and covered with plain or coloured glass, as may yet be seen in three or four places. The diapering within the panels, as far as can now be traced, was formed of running patterns of vine and oak branches. The entire height of the chair is six feet nine inches; breadth at the bottom, three feet two inches; width, two inches; breadth of the seat, two feet five inches; depth of the seat, one foot six inches; from the seat to the ground, two feet three and a half inches; height of the elbows, one foot two inches.

Queen Mary appears to have been the only exception of the monarchs who have occupied this chair at their coronation, since the time of Edward I. A chair is reported to have been blessed and sent her by the Pope for her consecration. At the coronation of our sovereigns this venerable chair of the "fatal stone" is covered in cloth of gold. It was arrayed at the installation of Charles II. and from this practice is shamefully disfigured with all sorts of nails, tacks, and

brass pins, which have been driven in to fasten the cloth of gold, or tissue, upon that and subsequent occasions. The use of the Scottish stone is first expressly mentioned at the coronation of Henry IV., October 13, 1399.

Since the time of Edward I. this stone has only been moved once from the Abbey, when Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector in Westminster Hall; then the "Chair of Scotland" was brought there for that special occasion. "It was," says Prestwick, in his account of Cromwell's installation, "set under a prince-like canopy of state."

Extract from "Story of Westminster Abbey." By Brooke-Hunt. Pages 67-69. London, 1902.

Edward I., throughout his life, held the Abbey in great reverence, and besides carrying on his father's work and completing the choir stalls, he caused several magnificent tombs to be set up there. Always a devoted son, he resolved that the tomb of Henry III. should lack nothing in beauty, so he sent to Purbeck for the marble, to Rome for the gold and glass mosaics, and to these he added the precious stones of jasper to be brought from France, while to a certain William Torrel he entrusted the work of carving in gilt bronze the fine effigy of the dead king, which, save that it has been robbed of its jewels, is still in perfect preservation, stately in its simplicity. To this tomb the body of Henry was removed. Only his heart, as he had himself desired, was carried to the Abbey of Fontevault, in France, there to be placed near to where his mother, his uncle, Richard Coeur de Lion, and others of his race lay buried.

In the same year the greatest blow of his life fell on Edward, for after 35 years of the happiest married life, Queen Eleanor, "the good, merciful lady, beloved of all the English," died of slow fever near Lincoln.

It being in the chapel of the Confessor that she who was dearer than all else was laid, he brought here, as if to lay it at her feet, his greatest trophy wrested from the Scots, the famous stone of Scone, on which so

many kings of Scotland had been crowned. This was put at his command into a chair by a certain Walter, of Durham, who was paid one hundred shillings for his work, with an extra sum of about £2 12s. for carving, painting and gilding two small leopards, for the wages of carpenters and painters, and for colours and gold employed.

Extract from "Memorials of Westminster Abbey." By Dean Stanley. Pages 49-57. London, 1882.

There was, however, another change effected in the coronations by Edward, which, unlike most of the incidents related in this chapter, has a direct bearing on the Abbey itself. Besides the ceremonies of unction and coronation, which properly belonged to the consecration of the kings, there was one more closely connected with the original practice of election, that of raising the sovereign aloft into an elevated seat.

In the Frankish tribes, as also in the Roman Empire, this was done by a band of warriors lifting the chosen chief on their shields, of which a trace lingered in the French coronations, in raising the king to the top of the screen between the choir and nave. But the more ordinary usage, amongst the Gothic and Celtic races, was to place him on a huge natural stone, which had been, or was henceforth, invested with a magical sanctity.

On such a stone, the "great stone" (Morasten), still visible on the grave of Odin near Upsala, were inaugurated the kings of Sweden till the time of Gustavus Vasa. Such a chair and stone, for the dukes of Carinthia, is still to be seen at Zollfeld. Seven stone seats for the Emperor and his electors mark the spot where the Lahn joins the Rhine at Lahnstein. On such a mound the King of Hungary appears, sword in hand, at Presburg or Pesth.

On such stones decrees were issued in the republican states of Torcello, Venice and Verona. On a stone like these, nearer home, was placed the Lord of the Isles. The stones on which the kings of Ireland were crowned were, even down to Elizabeth's time,

believed to be the inviolable pledges of Irish independence.

One such remains near Derry, marked with two cavities, in which the feet of the King of Ulster were placed. Another in Monaghan, called the M'Mahon stone, where the impression of the foot remained till 1809. On the King's stone, as we have seen, besides the names, were crowned seven of the Anglo-Saxon kings. And in Westminster itself, by a usage doubtless dating back from a very early period, the kings, before they passed from the Palace to the Abbey, were lifted to a marble seat, twelve feet long and three feet broad, placed at the upper end of Westminster Hall, and called, from this peculiar dignity, "The King's Bench."

Still there was yet wanting something of this mysterious natural charm in the Abbey itself, and this it was which Edward I. provided..

In the capital of the Scottish kingdom was a venerable fragment of rock, to which, at least as early as the fourteenth century, the following legend was attached: The stony pillar on which Jacob slept at Bethel was by his countrymen transported to Egypt. Thither came Gathelus, son of Cecrops, King of Athens, and married Scota, daughter of Pharoah. He and his Egyptian wife, alarmed at the fame of Moses, fled with the stone to Sicily or to Spain. From Brigantia, in Spain, it was carried off by Simon Brech, the favourite son of Milo, the Scot, to Ireland. It was thrown on the seashore as an anchor, or (for the legend varied at this point) an anchor which was cast out, in consequence of a rising storm, pulled up the stone from the bottom of the sea. On the sacred hill of Tara it became "Lia Fail," the "Stone of Destiny."

On it the Kings of Ireland were placed. If the chief was a true successor, the stone was silent; if a pretender, it groaned aloud as with thunder. At this point, where the legend begins to pass into history, the voice of national discord begins to make itself heard.

The Irish antiquarians maintain that the true stone long remained on the Hill of Tara. One of the green mounds within that venerable pre-

cinct is called the "Coronation Chair," and a rude pillar, now serving as a monument over the graves of the rebels of 1798, is by some thought to be the original "Lia Fail." But the stream of the Scottish tradition carries us on. In the vaults of Dunstaffnage Castle a hole is still shown, where it is said to have been laid. With the migration of the Scots eastward, the stone was moved by Kenneth II. (A.D. 840) and planted on a raised plot of ground at Scone, "because that the last battle with the Picts was there fought."

Whatever may have been the previous wanderings of the relic, at Scone it assumes an unquestionable historical position. It was there encased in a chair of wood, and stood by a cross on the east of the monastic cemetery, on or beside the "Mount of Belief," which still exists. In it, or upon it, the kings of Scotland were placed by the Earls of Fife. From it Scone became the "sedes principalis" of Scotland, and the kingdom of Scotland the kingdom of Scone; and hence for many generations Perth, and not Edinburgh, was regarded as the capital city of Scotland.

Wherever else it may have strayed there need be no question, at least, of its Scottish origin. Its geological formation is that of the sandstone of the western coasts of Scotland. It has the appearance—thus far agreeing with the traditions of Dunstaffnage—of having once formed part of a building.

But of all explanations concerning it, the most probable is that which identifies it with the stony pillow on which Columba rested, and on which his dying head was laid in his abbey at Iona; and if so it belongs to the minister of the first authentic western consecration of a Christian prince—that of the Scottish chief Aidan.

On this precious relic Edward fixed his hold. He had already hung up before the Confessor's shrine the golden coronet of the last Prince of Wales. It was a still further glory to deposit there the very seat of the kingdom of Scotland. On it he himself was crowned king of the Scots. From the Pope he procured a bull to raze to the ground the rebellious abbey of Scone,

which had once possessed it; and his design was only prevented, as Scotland itself was saved, by his sudden death at Brough-on-the-Sands. Westminster was to be an English Scone. It was his latest care for the abbey. In that last year of Edward's reign, the venerable chair, which still encloses it, was made for it by the orders of its captor; the fragment of the world-old Celtic races was embedded in the new Plantagenet oak. The King had originally intended the seat to have been of bronze, and the workman, Adam, had begun it. But it was ultimately constructed of wood, and decorated by Walter, the painter, who at the same time was employed on the Painted Chamber, and probably on the Chapter House.

The elation of the English King may be measured by the anguish of the Scots. Now that this foundation of their monarchy was gone, they laboured with redoubled energy to procure, what they had never had before, a full religious consecration of their kings. This was granted to Robert the Bruce, by the Pope, a short time before his death; and his son David to make up for the loss of the stone, was the first crowned and anointed King of Scotland. But they still cherished the hope of recovering it.

A solemn article in the Treaty of Northampton, which closed the long war between the two countries, required the restoration of the lost relics to Scotland. Accordingly Edward III., then residing at Bardesly, directed his writ, under the Privy Seal, to the abbot and convent of Westminster, commanding them to give the stone for this purpose to the sheriffs of London, who would receive the same from them by indenture, and cause it to be carried to the Queen mother. All the other articles of the treaty were fulfilled. Even the "Black Rood," the sacred cross of Holy Rood, which Edward I. had carried off with the other relics, were restored. But "the Stone of Scone," on which the kings of Scotland "used at Scone to be placed on their inauguration, the people of London would by no means whatever allow to depart from themselves."

More than thirty years after, David

II. being then old and without male issue, negotiations were begun with Edward III. that one of his sons should succeed to the Scottish crown, and that, in this event, the royal stone should be delivered out of England, and he should, after his English coronation, be crowned upon it at Scone. But these arrangements were never completed. In the Abbey, in spite of treaties and negotiations, it remained, and still remains.

The chair, doubtless standing where it now stands, but facing, as it naturally would, westward, was then visible down the whole church, like the marble chair of the metropolitical See at Canterbury in its original position. When the Abbot sat there, on high festivals, it was for him a seat grander than any episcopal throne. The Abbey thus acquired the one feature needed to make it equal to a cathedral—a sacred chair or cathedra.

In this chair Richard II. sits, in the contemporary portrait still preserved in the Abbey.

The "Regale Scotiæ" is expressly named in the coronation of Henry IV., and "King Edward's Chair" in the coronation of Mary. When Shakespeare figures the ambitious dreams of the Duchess of Gloucester, they fasten on this august throne:

Methinks I sate in seat of Majesty
In the Cathedral Church of Westminster,

And in that chair where kings and queens were crowned.

When James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, "the antique regal chair of enthronisation did confessedly receive, with the person of his Majesty, the full accomplishment also of that prophetic prediction of his coming to the crown, which antiquity hath recorded to have been inscribed thereon." Whether the prophecy was actually inscribed on the stone may be doubted, though this seems to be implied, and on the lower side is still visible a groove which may have contained it; but the fact that it was circulated and believed as early as the fourteenth century is certain:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur
ibidem.

It has continued, probably, the chief object of attraction to the innumerable visitors of the Abbey. "We were then," says Addison, "conveyed to the two coronation chairs, when my friend, having heard that the stone underneath the most ancient of them, which was brought from Scotland, was called Jacob's Pillow, sate himself down in the chair; and looking like the figure of an old Gothic King, asked our interpreter what authority they had to say that Jacob had ever been in Scotland. The fellow, instead of returning him an answer, told him that he hoped his honour would pay the forfeit. I could observe Sir Roger a little ruffled on being thus trepanned; but, our guide not insisting upon his demand, the knight soon recovered his good humour, and whispered in my ear that if Will Wimble were with us, and saw those two chairs, it would go hard, but he would get a tobacco stopper out of one or t'other of them."

That is indeed a picture which brings many ages together; the venerable mediæval throne, the old-fashioned Tory of the seventeenth century, filled with an unconscious reverence for the past; the hard-visaged eighteenth century, in the person of the guide, to whom stone and throne and ancient knight are alike indifferent; the philosophic poet, standing by, with an eye to see and an ear to catch the sentiment and the humour of the whole scene. In the next generation the harsh indifference had passed from the rude guide into the mouth of the most polished writer of the time. "Look ye there, gentlemen," said the attendant to Goldsmith, pointing to an old oak chair, "there's a curiosity for ye! In that chair the kings of England were crowned. You see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's Pillow!" "I could see no curiosity either in the oak chair or the stone. Could I, indeed, behold one of the old kings of England seated in this, or Jacob's head laid on the other, there might be something curious in the sight." But, in spite of Goldsmith's sneer, the popular interest has been unabated, and the very disfigurements of the chair, scratched over from top to bottom with the

names of inquisitive visitors, prove not only the reckless irreverence of the intruders, but also the universal attraction of the relic.

The first English king who sat on this august seat in the Abbey was the unworthy Edward II. He and Isabella, his wife, were crowned together by Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester, one of a commission of three, named, according to Fafranc's arrangement, by Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was absent and ill at Rome.

Extract from "The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle."
Volume LI. For the year
MDCCLXXXI. Page 452.

Mr. Urban,—The famous Stone enclosed in King Edward's Chair, in which the monarchs of England are seated at their coronation, seems to have continued undisturbed, through a succession of ages, in Westminster Abbey. In Mr. Widmore's valuable history of that Abbey, Lond. 1751, 4 to p. 80, is the following passage:—"A. D. 1296, K. Edward I. first brought from Scotland the regalia of that kingdom, and the Stone fabulously reported to have been Jacob's pillow; which he sent to this church, and where it is at this time under the coronation chair." Doubts, however, may arise, whether this be the identical Stone "brought from Scotland;" if due attention be paid to the description of it in the subsequent passages extracted from Sir David Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland from the accession of Malcolm III. to the accession of the House of Stuart:" in two 4to volumes; Edinburgh, 1776 and 1779:

1296. As an evidence of his absolute conquest, he gave orders that the famous Stone regarded as the national palladium should be conveyed to Westminster.

The Stone is thus described by W. Hemingford, T.L., p. 37. "Apud monasterium de Scone positus erat Lapis pergrandis in ecclesia Dei. juxta magnum altare, concavus quidem ad modum rotundæ cathedræ confectus, in quo futuri Reges loco quasi coronationis ponebantur ex more. Rege itaque novo in Lapide posito, missarum solemnia incepta peraguntur; et, præ-

terquam in elevatione, sacri Dominici corporis, semper lapidatus mansit." And again, T. I. p. 100: "In redeundo per Scone, praecepit telli et London's cariari, Lapidem illum, in quo, ut supra dictum est; Reges Scottorum solebant poni loco coronationis suae et hoc in signum regni conquestiet resignati." Walsingham mentions the use to which Edward put this stone: "Ad Westmonasterium transtulit illum, jubens inde fieri celebratium cathedram sacerdotum." I have transcribed this account of the fatal Stone that it may be compared with the appearance of the stone that now bears its name at Westminster." I. 242. One of the articles of the treaty of peace with Scotland appears to have been this:—"1328. The Stone on which the Kings of Scotland were won't to sit at the time of their coronation shall be restored to the Scots." A writ has been discovered under the privy seal, July 1, 1328, by Edward III., to the abbot and monks of Westminster, reciting "that his council had, in his Parliament held at Northampton, agreed that this Stone should be sent to Scotland; and requiring the abbot and monks, in whose custody it was, to deliver it to the sheriffs of London, who were to cause it to be carried to the Queen Mother." II. 127.

One of the heads also of the conference between Edward III. of England and David II. of Scotland was this:—"1363. The King, after having been crowned King of England, to come regularly to the kingdom of Scotland, and to be crowned king at Scone, in the royal chair, which is to be delivered up by the English." II. 255.

Having brought these evidences together relative to the famous Stone, some of your antiquarian correspondents will probably favour you with their thoughts upon the subject, which at present requires elucidation in the opinion of

ANTIQUARIUS.

Extract from "The Year Book of Daily Recreation and Information, Concerning Remarkable Men and Manners," etc., by William Hone, vol. 1434. December 6.

Mr. Hutton says: "On Monday, De-

cember 6, 1711, I made a tour through Westminster Abbey." He notices "The two ambassadors, whose remains were arrested for debt, lie in one of the chapels on the floor, in ragged and dirty coffins. They found a place in this temple of fame by cheating the world. Entering the eastern part of the Abbey, a person who, like Matthew, sat at the receipt of custom, demanded sixpence. Three or four strangers entering at that instant, he led us the same round, with the same set of words and tone of voice that serve for every day in the year. We came out together, but with different sensations. Their appetites seemed satisfied; mine, from a taste, was become keener. I repeated the moderate fee, and observed to our conductor I would take a second view without troubling him, and wished to be left to my own reflections. He willingly consented. I returned to the dead with that relish with which a man, recovering from sickness, returns to the living." For his remarks on the tombs, and especially the wax-work figures of deceased princes, there is not room in this place. After observing upon the effigy of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, who died at Rome in 1735, at the age of nineteen, he says: "Three or four feet on the Duke's right stands a plain wooden two-armed chair. None of the furniture in this room is less than four or five hundred years old, except the duke, and this chair. The latter was made for the coronation of Mary II., wife of King William, in 1688. Near this chair stands the King's, in which all the English sovereigns have been crowned since Edward the Confessor. There appeared no difference between them, but age. The antiquary, who values modern cash less than ancient timber, would give five hundred guineas for this venerable piece of lumber, which has supported the British crown, in its highest lustre, during seven hundred years; but, under Christie's hammer, at a common auction, it would not bring more than eighteen pence. Upon the frame of the royal chair, under the

seat, lies the famous coronation stone, brought from Scone, which a Scot, with a serious face, will tell us was Jacob's pillow, on which he lay all night in the open field at Bethel. When authors disagree about a piece of antiquity, it is no wonder it shoots into fable. Upon this sacred stone, however, all the kings of Scotland were crowned, for more than a thousand years. Its being hard and cold might very well suit the brawny posteriors of a northern monarch; but modern luxury, as if to avoid these two insupportable evils, has placed it a foot below the seat, to make way for the velvet cushion. This curious stone, which possesses the same bewitching powers as the chair on which it lies, is called by some writers the royal throne of Scotland. Patten calls it a marble chair. The form, if it would bear the name, is flattish, about two feet long, one broad, and six inches thick. But it is without form or comeliness; is jagged in every direction, as if broken; is of a darkish color, as every stone must be which has lain five hundred years in the smoke of London; is near one hundred weight; and is much like the stones we often see in a rocky field. As the English and the Welsh had cut one another's throats for thirteen hundred years, Edward I. wished to promote a union by incorporating them into one people, which he wisely effected. The last peaceable five hundred years has proved the utility of the measure. The animosity between England and Scotland, and their dreadful devastations, which had continued a much longer space, excited the same wish, but the means to accomplish it were not quite so prudent. Even the man without knowledge, and without reading, will discover this animosity, by seeing Severus', or Adrian's wall, or by only hearing the old song of Chevy Chase. All wise politicians, who mean to reduce a country, begin with sowing dissensions. A nation firmly united is not easily reduced; but we have long been told, when divided against itself it cannot stand. Edward, under

the idea of assisting one of the parties, carried his victorious arms twice through Scotland, and reduced it to the utmost distress. In one of these excursions he seized the whole regalia, of great value, and brought it with him to London. As Edward the Confessor's tomb was in high repute, and as it was the practice of that day to make costly offerings at his shrine, Edward offered at this altar the whole regalia of Scotland. Everything of value has been long since carried away, as would the stone, had it been silver. "Its base materials protect it."

The famous stone of Scone, though now removed to Westminster, and enclosed in a chair of wood, on which the kings of England and Scotland are still crowned, is well known to have been an ancient stone of record, and most solemn designation, long before it was first placed at Scone. Buchanan affirms that it formerly stood in Argyllshire, and that King Kenneth, in the ninth century, transferred it from thence to Scone, and inclosed it in a wooden chair. It was believed by some to have been that which Jacob used for a pillow, and to have travelled into Scotland from Ireland, and from Spain. But whatever may be thought of such a tradition, it is clear that before the time of Kenneth, that is, before the year 834, it had been placed simply and plainly as a stone of great import, and of great notoriety, in Argyllshire, and, on account of the reverence paid to it, was removed by Kenneth. A curious investigation of the history of the coronation stone may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vols. II. and III.

Copy Extract from the "National and Domestic History of England," Vol. I., p. 494.

During the siege of Berwick some of the Scottish earls, with a numerous following had attempted a diversion, in which they succeeded in capturing Dunbar, one of the most strongly fortified places of the day. As soon as Edward heard of this, he sent the Earl Warrenne with a large force to

recapture it. The Scottish leaders who had marched elsewhere in their raid, leaving only a garrison to defend Dunbar, hearing of the approach of Earl Warrenne, returned to its assistance. No sooner was the Earl Warrenne aware of the approach of the Scottish army, than he marched from his camp to attack them. To approach the high ground occupied by their opponents, they had to pass through a valley, in which they were crowded and embarrassed, so that the Scots, perceiving their confusion, and imagining that they were struck with fear, left their strong position, and rushed, with loud shouts, down the hill. When they reached the bottom they found the small English army, which had passed the valley, drawn up in compact order, and advancing against them. In the surprise and hurry of the moment the leaders found it impossible to restore order to their columns, broken and disordered in their descent from the hills, and the English, falling upon them with great fury, after a short struggle, put them to flight with great slaughter. Upwards of ten thousand Scots are said to have been slain in the battle and the flight, and some of the chief of the Scottish nobility were among the multitude of the prisoners. The English ridiculed the Scots for their pusillanimity on this important occasion, in a multitude of songs and epigrams. One man only was mentioned as a noble exception, Sir Patrick de Graham, who, disdaining to turn his back or ask quarter, was slain on the field. Next day Edward, as soon as he received intelligence of this great victory, marched to Dunbar with the rest of his army, and the castle was immediately surrendered. The Earls of Ross, Athol and Monteith, with the barons and knights who had entered the castle with them were added to the long list of prisoners who were sent over the border, and confined in various castles in England and Wales.

In June 14th, 1296, the king arrived at Edinburgh, making the Abbey of Holyrood his chief quarters. The strong castle, almost impregnable from its natural position, and inaccessible on all sides but one, was forth-

with invested, and for three weeks stones, fragments of rock, arrows and darts were hurled into it night and day from the war machines, and at length the place surrendered with all its stores, the inventory of which was carefully taken, and is still in existence.

Edward next advanced to Stirling, the castle of which, deserted now, was to witness a bloody encounter and ignominious loss to the English within fifteen months, and thence he proceeded northwards to Perth, where he halted for three days in order to observe the feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist, which was done with all the usual circumstances of ecclesiastical pomp and feudal solemnity. In the adjoining abbey of Scone was preserved the traditional "Stone of Destiny," enshrined within a chair on which from ancient times Scottish kings had sat at their coronations. The legend concerning it was that it formed the pillow on which Jacob's head reposed during the famous vision of angels, and that it was brought over by Scotia, from whom the old royal line was said to have sprung. In the popular opinion, as expressed in a rugged couplet, wherever this stone was placed, there the Scots would be supreme; and in long subsequent years the alleged prophecy was recalled when monarchs of the Stuart race occupied the chair which contained it, during their coronation at Westminster. Apart from these legends, nothing authentic is known of it prior to its removal from Scone by Edward on his return south, beyond the fact that it had long been esteemed as a relic of great sanctity; and this, with the venerable traditions attaching to it, may have induced the king of England, who shared in all superstitions of his age, to have it transplanted from its ancient resting place.

This famous stone is an oblong rectangular block of limestone, very much worn and frayed, and bearing upon it no inscription whatever. At each end a ring is attached, for lifting. In the Wardrobe account of A.D. 1300, there is an item of payment to "Walter the painter," for a "step to the foot of the new chair in which

the stone of Scotland was placed near the altar, before the shrine of St. Edward, in Westminster Abbey; and for gold and colours to paint it with; and making a case to cover the said chair, one pound, nine shillings, and seven pence." Previously to this, the sum of thirty-nine pounds, six shillings and three pence had been expended in the construction of the chair itself. It was at first intended to be of bronze, and the king's goldsmith had made some progress with the work, when it was resolved to have it made of wood. The position assigned to this chair in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, led to the name "St. Edward's Chair," being of anointing with oil, a ceremony by Queen Elizabeth it was decorated as follows: "Cloth of silver incarnate, for covering St. Edward's Chair, eighteen yards and a half. Fringe of red silk and silver, seven pounds and three ounces and a half. Bawdekyn crimson and green and other mean silk, for covering the steps, one hundred and forty-nine yards."

Extracts from "Chambers' Encyclopaedia—A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge." Vol III, p. 491.

Coronation. The practice of placing a crown on the head of a monarch at the commencement of his reign is very ancient, and there is probably scarcely any country in which it has not been followed in one form or another. Generally it has been accompanied by what was regarded as the still more solemn rite of anointing with oil, a ceremony which, from the times of the ancient Hebrews to our own has been peculiarly significant of consecration or devotion to the service of God. In England, before the Norman Conquest, the term was more usually "halloving," or consecration, than coronation, but it would seem that the ceremony as then performed at Kingston-on-Thames or Winchester was in all essentials the same as that which now takes place in Westminster Abbey, though now the ceremony is a mere pageant. Detailed accounts of many English coronations

from Richard I. downwards have been preserved.

There have been considerable variations from time to time in the oath. Originally the king pledged himself to three things, peace and reverence to God and the church, justice to the people, the upholding of good and abolition of poor laws. In Edward II.'s time it became more precise, and assumed the form of question and answer. The present form was settled after the Revolution of 1688. By it the sovereign in a series of responses to questions by the Archbishop of Canterbury, swears to govern the people of the United Kingdom according to the statutes in Parliament agreed upon; to cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed; and to preserve and maintain the Protestant religion established by law. This oath was held both by George III. and George IV. to prevent them from granting Catholic emancipation, and was also by many regarded as an obstacle to the disestablishment of the Irish Church (see Bishop Phillips, *The Coronation Oath*, 1828). The treaty of union between England and Scotland provides that the oath of the preservation of the government, worship and discipline of the Church of Scotland should be taken not at coronation, but at the accession of the sovereign. For the ceremonies connected with coronation see Champion, *Chapters on Coronation* (1838); Planche, *Coronations of Queens of England* (1838); Jones, *Crowns and Coronations* (1883); and Sarah Tytler's *Life of Queen Victoria* (1886).

The Scottish coronation stone, the *Lia Fail*, or "Stone of Destiny," was said by tradition to have been the stone which Jacob used for a pillow, and to have been brought to Ireland, and from Tara to Scotland, where it found a resting place at Scone, till in 1296 Edward I. carried it to Westminster. It now forms part of the coronation chair, occupying the space beneath the seat. Skene, in his monograph (1869), asserts it to have been originally quarried from the rocks near Scone.

Extract from "Notes and Queries, a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc." Eighth series, vol.

7th, January-June, 1895, p. 103.

Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey—Another instance (see 8th S. vii., 25) of the restoration to Dr. Buckland of a stolen relic is related by F. T. Buckland in a note to the memoir of his father, before the "Bampton Lectures on Geology and Mineralogy," 1858, vol. i., p. xlix.:

"During Dr. Buckland's holding office as Dean of Westminster he had a brown paper parcel sent him, most carefully folded up. This contained a portion of black oakwood, about the size of a common lucifer match. A letter accompanied the relic from an unknown person, stating that the writer, very many years ago, when quite a boy, had cut off the enclosed bit of wood from the coronation chair in the Abbey, and that in his old age, repenting of what he had done, he begged to restore it to the Dean and Chapter, in hope that it might be re-fitted into the place whence he had taken it. Dr. Buckland frequently told his story as a warning to eager and unscrupulous collectors of antiquarian objects."

Instances of restoration of a similar character are noticed in Mr. Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian Library." ED. MARSHALL.

Extract from "Notes and Queries: a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc." Fourth series; Vol. First; January-June, 1868; page 209.

The "Coronation Stone" (4th S. i. 101)—During the last quarter of a century many elaborate and learned articles have been published in reference to the Liah Fhail (so pronounced) or "stone of destiny," and much logic has been expended on both sides of the vexed question; but the mystery of the tradition attached to the stone has not received any illumination. The following may, perhaps, raise another question regarding it. That the stone is of great

antiquity in its present shape, is not questionable; that it was for a long time in Ireland—no matter where it came from—is historically correct. That it was taken from Ireland to Scotland, and subsequently found its present resting-place, is pretty certain. It is a peculiar stone, but as I am not a practical geologist, I cannot offer any observation as to its formation. My point is, however, this—some years ago, when exploring the ruins on the Rock of Cashel, I was struck with the peculiar colour, grain, etc., of the stone used in the finely-sculptured busts, heads, etc., in the well-known and celebrated "King Cormac's Chapel." Immediately afterwards I was in London, and on looking at the stone in the Abbey, I could not help observing to a friend, "Why this is a portion of the stone on Cashel Rock." Now that the Liah Fhail had a location at "Cashel of the Kings" for a long time is not disputed. Still I am not quite willing to abandon the long-cherished tradition that it came from the East; but if the geological formation of the stone could be traced to that of the Cashel lapis, I certainly would be much shaken in my notion of its having pillowed Jacob. There are no rocks at all about Tara that bear any resemblance to the strata of this stone; and it is a traditional fact, at all events, that it was from Cashel it was taken to Scotland, and not from Tara. I have a hope that these facts may elicit some further information on this interesting question.

S. REDMOND.

Liverpool.

Extract from "Notes and Queries; a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, etc."—Vol. Ninth—January-June, 1854, p. 328.

Possibly the following authorities may tend to throw light upon the question started by your correspondent:—

In Ant. Univ. Hist., vol. xvii., p. 287, 4th ed. London, 1747, it is said:

"St. Austin tells us that some of the Carthaginian divinities had the

name of Abaddires, and their priests that of Eucaddires. This class, in all probability, was derived from the stone which Jacob anointed with oil, after it had served him with a pillow the night he had his vision, for in the morning he called the place where he lay Bethel. Now, it is no wonder this should have been esteemed as sacred, since God Himself says He was the God of Bethel, the place where Jacob anointed the pillar. From Bethel came the baetylus of Damascus which we find called Abaddir by Priscian. This Abaddir is the Phœnician Aban-dir, that is, the spherical stone, exactly answering to the description of the baetylus given us by Damascius and others. The case seems to have been this: The Canaanites of the neighbourhood first worshipped the individual stone itself, upon which Jacob had poured oil; afterwards they consecrated others of that form, and worshipped them; which false worship was perpetuated even to the time of St. Austin.—See note (N) *Ant. Univ. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 310.

Now if such stones were an object of worship among the Phœnicians, nothing is more probable than that they should take such a stone along with them in their migrations to new settlements, and it may therefore well be that the Phœnicians, who first settled in Ireland, did bring such a stone with them, and hence possibly the tradition in question may have originated.

There is abundant evidence that the Phœnicians fled from Palestine in very early times (*Ant. Univ. Hist.*, vol. iii. p. 479), and probably some of the Jews also about the time when Samaria was taken; and there can be no doubt that some Phœnicians, if not some Jews, settled in these islands at a very remote period; and it is a very remarkable fact that the Welsh spoken in North Wales is said to be nearer the old Hebrew than any other existing language, and great length of time which has passed would lead any one to expect. (*Ant. Univ. Hist.*, vol. vi., p. 31, note).

It should seem that some at least

of the baetylus were round, and of such size that they might be carried about by their votaries either by hanging at the neck or in some other way. (*Ant. Univ. Hist.*, vol. xvii., p. 287). But probably they were originally in the shape of a pillow. In Gen. xxviii., 18, it is said that Jacob "took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it," from which it is plain that the stone was not a sphere, but oblong, and flat at the top and bottom, and probably not with square edges, as that would be most uncomfortable to lay the head upon. S. G. C.

Thirty years ago the coronation stone in Westminster Abbey stood under a very old chair, and was a bluish irregular block of stone, similar both in color and shape to stepping stones in the shallow rivers of the North of England. It is now a very nice hewn block, nicely fitted into the frame under the seat of a renovated chair. It does not look at all like the old stone of former days. Is the geological formation of the present block very difficult to ascertain? H. R., nee F.

Extract from "The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle," for the year MDCCXCIX. Vol LXIX., p. 861.

We now turn to the coronation chair, which, we read, was brought, with the famous stone within its seat, from Scotland, whose kings used to be crowned therein. Allowing for its great antiquity, we can find but little damage has been done to it; yet (setting aside my turn of thinking as an antiquary), I should be better satisfied to see more respect paid to it than is usually the case; and the more so, as it is the identical chair that our sovereigns have been crowned in ever since its being deposited in this chapel by Edward I.

Extract from "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster. Appendix to Chapter II., p. 492.

1. Letter from the late Joseph Rob-

ertson, of the Register House, Edinburgh, July 7, 1866.

1. Progress of the Legend of the Stone of Scone.—We have a few Scottish chronicles, written at various periods from the tenth to the middle or latter part of the thirteenth century; but in no one of these is there notice of the Stone of Scone. Their silence is remarkable, as although they are for the most part brief, they mention things of less mark. They show, at the same time, that at least as early as A.D. 906, Scone was a royal city, the meeting place of a national council or assembly.

We have proof of its being the acknowledged capital of the realm in royal charters of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. Thus, King Malcolm the Maiden (A.D. 1163-1164), in a charter to the Abbey of Scone, describes it as 'in principali sede regni nostri fundate.' So again, Robert Bruce (in A.D. 1325), in a charter to the Abbey of Scone, sets forth as the cause of his bounty to it 'pro eo quod Reges regni ibidem dignitates suas recipiunt et honores.'

It is sufficiently certain that, from the beginning of our historical record, about the year 1100, the Scottish kings were inaugurated at Scone by being placed in the Royal Chair of Stone—'in Regiam Sedem,' 'in Cathedra Regali,' 'in Sede Regali,' 'super Cathedram Regalem lapideam,' etc.

But these brief records of inauguration are silent as to the history of the stone, of which we seem first to hear in the pages of English chronicles.

So far as I see at this moment, the oldest writer who tells the legend of the Royal Stone is William of Rishanger, who appears to have lived until after A.D. 1327. Under A.D. 1292, he thus describes the coronation of King John Balliol at Scone—'Johannes de Balliolo, in festo Sancti Andreae sequenti, collectatus super lapidem Regalem, quem Jacob supposuerat capiti suo, dum iret de Bersabee et pergeret Aran, in ecclesia Canonisorum Regularium de Scone solemniter coronatur' (Will. Rishanger's *Chronica et Annales*, p. 135; London, 1865—Master of Rolls' Series). The passage is repeated, word for word, in Thomas Walsing-

ham's '*Historia Anglicana*' (Vol. i., edited London 1863—Master of Rolls' Series), and probably in other English Chronicles.

The next writer, in point of antiquity, who speaks of the history of the Stone of Scone, is John of Fordun, a canon of the Church of Aberdeen, who was alive in 1386. He tells two stories about it. One is that Milo, King of the Scots in Spain, gave it to his favourite son, Simon Brek, the first king of the Scots in Ireland; and that Simon Brek placed it in Tara, where it remained until it was brought to Scotland by Fergus, the son of Erch or Ferchard. He adds that, according to some Gathelus, the founder of the race of the Scots (so named from his wife Scota, daughter of King Pharaoh), brought the stone from Egypt to Spain. The other story is, that Simon Brek dragged it up from the bottom of the sea, along with the anchor of his ship, during a gale on the Irish coast. Both stories speak of the stone as of marble hewn into the form of a chair—'marmorean cathedram arte vetustissima diligenter sculptam opifice,' 'in formam cathedrae decusum ex marmore lapidem' (Fordun's *Scoticronicon*, lib. i. cap. xxviii., lib. ii. cap. xii., vol. i. p. 25, 26, 48—edited Edinburgh 1759).

Appended to Fordun is a metrical abbreviation of his work—commonly called the '*Chronicon Rythmicum*'—written by an unknown author. This chronicle tells us that the stone belonged to Pharaoh of Egypt, and that, after he was drowned in the Red Sea, it was carried by Gathelus to Spain, whence Simon Brek carried it to Ireland, whence Fergus, the son of Ero, carried it to Argyle in Scotland (Ibid. ii. 523, 524; T. Innes' *Critical Essay on Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*, in 307-311.)

Fordun and his followers believed that Fergus, the son of Erc, reigned in the fourth or fifth century before Christ.

The legend as given by John of Fordun and his abbreviator, appears in a condensed form in the '*Scalacronica*,' believed to have been written by Sir Thomas Gray, a knight of Northumberland who was alive in 1357. He says nothing of the stone

having belonged to Pharaoh of Egypt, but begins its story with Simon Brek, who brought it from Spain (where it had been the Coronation Stone of the Kings of Spain) to Ireland, whence Fergus, son of Erc, carried it to Scotland, placing it in the Abbey of Scone, whence King Edward I. carried it to Westminster, 'ou ore le sege du prestre a le haute auter' (*Scalacronica*, pp. 113, 114).

Andrew of Wyntoun, Prior of St. Serf's Inch in Loch Leven, wrote about the year 1424, a "Metrical Chronicle of Scotland," remarkable for the fidelity with which it follows the more ancient records from which it was compiled. His version of the legend of the Stone of Scone is, that a King of Spain, the father of Simon Brek, gave to his son the King's Stone of Spain—a gret Stane that fore this King's sete was made,—and bade him take it to Ireland:—

And wyn that land and occupy
And halde that Stane perpetually,
And make it his sege Stane
As thai of Sayne did of it ane.

Simon Brek fulfilled his father's wish; and his descendant in the fifty-fifth degree, Fergus, son of Erc—Brought this Stane wyth-in Scotland First when he come and won that land,

And fyrst it set in Ilkholmkil,
And Skeene thare-efter it was brought tyle

where it remained till carried away by King Edward I. (*Wyntoun's Chronicle*, book iii, chap. ix., vol. 1, pp. 57-59.)

The next writer who mentions the Stone of Scone is Blind Harry, author of a metrical legend of Sir William Wallace, written about 1490. He repeats more briefly the substance of Wyntoun's version, adding that kings were crowned on the Stone at Scone for eight hundred years and more before King Edward carried it to Westminster, and concluding with this prophetic couplet:—

Quhar that Stayne is, Scotti's suld master be:

God chers the tyme Margretis ayr till see.—(Wallace, book i. lib. cxx-cxxiii., pp. 4, 5—Dr. Jamieson's edit, Edinb. 1820.)

St. Margretis, the progenitress of the

Scottish Kings, was regarded as the heir of the English Kings before the Norman conquest.

John Mair (or Mayor), a once-famous schoolman, whose 'History of Scotland' was printed at Paris in 1521, says only: 'Cathedram marmoream, in qua Scotorum Reges apud Sconam coronatur, de Hibernia Fergusius secum attulit. Hunc quoque lapidem marmoreum, instar cathedrae compositum, Symonem Brek, cum de Hispania as Hiberniam profectus est, invenisse referunt. Omen regni futuri id ratus est' (*De Gestis Scotorum*, lib. i. cap. xi, p. 41—edit. Edinb. 1740).

Hector Boece, a weak and credulous writer, who published his 'History of Scotland' in 1527, begins his legend of the stone with Gathelus in Spain, whence it was carried to Ireland and from Ireland to Scotland, the Scottish Kings being crowned upon it until the days of King Robert Bruce (*Scotorum Hist.*, lib. i. xiv., pp. 2, 298, 299—edit. 1575).

I pass by Bellenden's prose translation, and Stewart's metrical translation, of Boece, and close my roll of chroniclers with our great Latinist, Buchanan, who died in 1582, within a few months of the publication of his 'History of Scotland.' Writing of Kenneth MacAlpine, who reigned about A.D. 850, he says: 'Ut ad Kennethum revertar, regno (uti scripsim) armis amplificato et legibus composito, in rebus usque ad superstitionem levibus auctoritatem Regum confirmare laborans, saxum marmoreum (quod ex Hispania in Hiberniam transtulsius Ferchardi filius, atque in Argathelia collocasse) ex Argathelia Sconam ad Taum annum translatum Kennethus, et in cathedram ligneum inclusum ibi posuit. Ea in sede Reges Scotorum et nomen et Regum insignia accipere solebant, usque ad Edwardum I. Anglum, etc.' (*G. Buchanani Rer. Scotie. Hist. lib. vi., cap. iii, p. 134—edit. Aberdeen, 1762; Opera i., 93—edit. 1715*).

I need scarcely say that the descent of the Scots from Scota and Gathelus is a pure fable, invented, it would seem, about A.D. 1296. The Milesian dynasty of Ireland is equally mythical. But Fergus, son of Erc (Fergus Mor Mac-Erca) really lived, and reign-

ed as the first King of the Scots in North Britain, or rather in that corner of it now called Argyll, then called Dalriada. But instead of reigning before Christ he reigned about five hundred years after Christ.

ii. Was the Stone of Scone the Pillow of St. Columba? It seems fatal to the claim of the Stone of Scone to have been brought to Scotland by Fergus Mac-Erc about A.D. 500—or to have been used as an inauguration stone in that age—that in the account of the inauguration of his successor, King Aidan (A.D. 574), the stone does not appear. The inauguration was celebrated by St. Columba in Iona or Icolmkill, and we have an account of it by his successor in the rule of that island monastery, Cumine the White, who ruled the Abbey from A.D. 657 to his death in A.D. 669 (See Cumine's Vit. Columbae, cap. v., in Pinkerton's Vit. Antiq. S. S. Scotiae, p. 30). We have another account of the inauguration, by another Abbot of Iona, Adamnan, who was Abbot from A.D. 679 to his death in A.D. 704. It is equally silent as to the Stone of Fate (See Adamnan's Vit. S. Columbae, iiii., cap. v., pp. 197-201—Dr. Reeve's edit., Dublin, 1857).

But both Cumine and Adamnan speak of a stone at Iona held in great reverence in their time—the Stone Pillow of St. Columba. Cumine, describing the saint's dying hours, says: 'Pro pulvillo habebat lapidem, qui usque hodie juxta sepulcrum ejus, quasi quidam titulus monumenti, perdurat (Cumine's Vit. Columb., cap. xxi; Pinkerton's Vit. Ant. S.S. Scot., p. 40). This, as I have said, was written between A.D. 657 and A.D. 669. Adamnan, who wrote between A.D. 679 and A.D. 704, repeats Cumine's words: 'Pro pulvillo (habebat) lapidem, qui hodieque quasi quidam juxta sepulcrum ejus titulus stat monumenti' (Adamnan's Vit. S. Columb., lib. iii., cap. xxiii., pp. 223, 234). The Irish became possessed of many relics of St. Columba, but his Stone Pillow (perhaps as memorable as any) does not appear among them (See Dr. Reeve's edit. of Adamnan's Vit. S. Columb., pp. 312, 334).

Now, the contemporary 'Chronicon Pictorum' records that, about the year 850 Kenneth MacAlpine, the first

King of the United Kingdom of Pictland and Scotland, transported the relics of St. Columba from Iona to a church which he built (upon the banks of the Tay, as we learn from another source—Hickes' Thesaur., ii., 117): 'Kinadius filius Alpini . . . vii anno regni, reliquias S. Columbae transportavit ad ecclesiam quam contruxit' (T. Innes' Crit. Ess. Anc. Inhab. Scot., ii., 783; Pinkerton's English Hist. Scot., i., 494). The precise spot on the banks of the Tay where Kenneth enshrined the relics of St. Columba is not determined by any contemporary authority, and our antiquaries have debated whether it was Dunkeld or Scone. The two places are only about a dozen miles apart, and it is probable enough that during the tenth century, when the Danes wanted the land, the relics may have been carried from church to church, like St. Cuthbert's. The preponderance of authority seems in favour of Scone as the site of King Kenneth's church—(i) because we know that the church of Dunkeld was built before his time, by King Constantine, son of Fergus, who died in A.D. 820 (T. Innes' Crit. Ess. Anc. Inhab. Scot., ii., 800); and it is expressly said that the church to which King Kenneth, son of Alpine, translated the relics of St. Columba, was built by him; (ii) because the only translation from Iona by King Kenneth, of which we hear, was to Scone, not Dunkeld (See above the passage quoted from Wyntoun; and H. Boece's Scot. Hist., lib. x., fol. 200).

It is immediately after King Kenneth MacAlpine's reign that we find Scone distinguished as a royal city, the place where a national council or assembly met (A.D. 906).

The first shape in which the legend of the Stone of Scone meets us is as the Pillow of Jacob (See the passage quoted above from Rishanger and Walsingham). We know, from Genesis xxviii., 12, that when Jacob slept upon his stone pillow he had a dream, in which he saw the angels of God descending and ascending from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. The primary notion of the Stone of Scone was then as a pillow, connected with a vision of angels passing from heaven to earth. Now St. Col-

umba's pillow of stone, so long preserved as a monument beside his grave, was also connected with visions of angels of heaven. Cumine and Adamnan tell us how they floated before his eyes in death; how their glory lighted up his church; how their splendour, as they wafted his soul to heaven from Iona, filled all the sky in distant Tyrone and Donegal (See Dr. Reeves' edit. of Adamnan's Vit. S. Columb., pp. 234-239.).

We, unfortunately, know scarcely anything of the early history of Scone. But all that appears shows that it was the sanctity of its relics which gave it pre-eminence. See, in the 'Foedera,' how (in A.D. 1306) when King Edward I. wished to obliterate every trace of Scottish sovereignty, he addressed himself to Pope Clement V., who commissioned the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Ely to make inquiry whether the Abbey of Scone, and the relics of the saints by which it was hallowed might not be removed to another place; how the English prelates reported in accordance with the King's wishes; and how the King lost no time in despatching a messenger to Rome, to urge the transference of the Abbey from the midst of a perverse people to some spot where it would be less dangerous to the King and the realm of England: 'Abbatiam de Scone in Scotia, in medio perversae positam nationis, per quam nobis et regno vestro nonnulla dispendia provenerunt . . . non sine causa rationabili, ad locum alium tutiorem transferri' (Foedera, i. 988, 1003, 1009). The King's death six months afterwards saved Scone for the time.

We have another token of the ecclesiastical sanctity which attached to Scone, in 'Langtoft's Chronicle,' under the year 1296. He is speaking of King Edward's conquest of Scotland—

Thair Kinges Scet of Scone
Es driven ovir doune
To London l-led
In toun herd I telle,
The Baghel and the Belle,
Ben fliched and fled.

—(T. Wright's Political Songs, p. 307—Comden Society, 1839.)

The 'baghel' (baculum, pastoral staff or crozier) and the bell (a

square bell of hammered iron dipped in molten bronze) were peculiarly venerated relics of Celtic saints, and, associated as they were at Scone with the Sacred Stone, lead me to the conjecture that all were relics of the great Apostle of Pictland—the great Apostle of Scotland until his star paled before that of St. Andrew.

Let me add, there appears some reason to suppose that there were two stones at Scone: (1) The Stone of Fate, now at Westminster; (2) a Stone Chair, in which it would seem the Stone of Fate was placed when Kings were to be inaugurated.

Nothing is more certain than that King Edward I. carried the Stone of Fate to Westminster in 1296. Yet, in 1306, we read that King Robert Bruce was placed in the Royal Seat at Scone—'In Sede positus Regali (J. de Fordun's Scotichron, lib. xii.).

So also, after Robert II. had been crowned and anointed at Scone (on March 26, 1371) we have record of his sitting next day in the Royal Seat on the Moothill of Scone—'Celebratis itaque coronacione et inunctione. . . in crastino Rege sedente in Sede Regia super montem de Scone vt est moris, conuenerunt et comperuerunt coramipso prelati, comites, et barones ac nobiles,' etc. (Act Parl. Scot. i 181.)

We learn elsewhere that the Moot-hill was on the north side of the monastery of Scone, outside the churchyard. King Robert III. is described as sitting in his full Parliament (on March 18, 1390-1): 'Apud Sconam Sancti Andree diocesis super montem ex parte boreali monasterii eiusdem extra cymyterium.'

This distinction between the Stone of Fate and the Stone Chair may explain away the difficulties which suggest themselves in the way of applying the descriptions of some of the Scottish chronicles which I have quoted, to the oblong block of stone row at Westminster.

Perhaps it is worth mentioning, that the last King ever crowned in Scotland—Charles II., in 1651—was crowned at Scone. The son of King James VII., as we call him (the English James II.) meditated coronation in Scotland, in 1715-16, and fixed Scone

as the scene. But the battle of Sheriffmuir drove him from Scotland before he could fulfil his wish.

Extract from "Old England: a Pictorial Museum of Regal, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, Municipal, and Popular Antiquities." Vol. 1. Chap. 1. Page 19.

The celebrated stone which now forms the seat of the coronation chair of the sovereigns of England is a flat stone, nearly square. It formerly stood in Argylishire, according to Bunchanan, who also says that King Kenneth, in the ninth century, transferred it to Scone, and enclosed it in a wooden chair. The monkish tradition was, that it was the identical stone which formed Jacob's pillow. The more credible legend of Scotland is that it was the ancient inauguration stone of the kings of Ireland. "This fatal stone was said to have been brought from Ireland by Fergus, the son of Eric, who led the Dalriads to the shores of Argylishire. Its virtues are preserved in the celebrated leonine verse:—

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quoconque locatum,

Invenit lapidem, regnare tententur ibidem.

Which may be rendered thus:—

Unless the Fates are faithless found,

And Prophet's voice be vain,

Where'er this monument be found

The Scottish race shall reign."

Sir Walter Scott, in his graceful style, gives us this version of his country's legend. The stone, as the youngest reader of English history knows, was removed to Westminster from Scone by Edward I.; and here it remains, as an old antiquarian has described it, "the ancientest respected monument in the world; for, although some others may be more ancient as to duration, yet thus superstitiously regarded are they not." (Fig. 45.) The antiquity of this stone is undoubted; however, it may be questioned whether it be the same stone on which the ancient kings of Ireland were inaugurated on the hill of Tara. This tradition is a little shaken by the fact that stone of the same quality is not uncommon in Scotland. The his-

tory of its removal from Scone by Edward I. admits of no doubt. A record exists of the expenses attending its removal; and this is the best evidence of the reverence which attached to this rude seat of the ancient kings of Scotland, who, standing on it in the sight of the assembled thousands, had sworn to reverence the laws and to do justice to the people.

Extract from "Notes and Queries: a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc." Fourth Series. Vol. 1. January-June, 1868. Page 101.

The Coronation Stone.—I am told that a short time ago some Continental savants were allowed to chip off a portion of the Coronation Stone in Westminster Abbey, with the view of determining its geological character. The result was such as entirely to upset our national tradition that it once formed the pillow of Jacob at Bethel, inasmuch as its geological formation does not exist in Palestine; but I shall be glad to know, as will many other of your readers, what its construction really is.

M. D.

(From a "Geological Account of the Coronation Stone" by Professor Ramsay, printed by Dean Stanley, in Memorials of Westminster Abbey, pp. 499, 500, it appears that the stone is a dull reddish or purplish sandstone, strongly resembling that of the doorway of Dunstaffnage Castle, which was probably built of the stone of the neighborhood. It is extremely improbable that it was derived from the rocks of the Hill of Tara, from whence it is said to have been transported to Scotland; neither could it have been taken from the rocks of Iona. That it belonged originally to the rocks round Bethel is equally unlikely; while Egypt is not known to furnish any strata similar to the red sandstone of the Coronation Stone.)

Extract from "Notes and Queries: a medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc." Seventh Series. Vol. 1. January-June, 1836. Page 75.

Coronation Stone (6th S. xii., 449; 7th S., 1, 9.) There has always been

a great and needless expenditure of time and research on this Stone of Tara, especially as to whether it was carried to Argyllshire and Perthshire, thence to Westminster. This is owing to European inquirers not knowing, or forgetting, that every ancient tribe used to carry away their Palladiums with them to their new home, which, of course, was a mere fiction of their priests and leaders. No people would part with their Pallas, Lingen, sacred fire, etc., but a new one was set up in the centre of the new home, and the tribe were told that it was the original or a part thereof. As when the Parsis, Pur-sis, or fire-worshippers, left their Persian home, they set up their sacred fire near Surat, and said it was lighted from the highland home of their fathers, so Arkites travelled about with their holy fire, their "Testimony" or Eduth, which they averred they got from the home of their first god—their Il, Illus, Al, Allah, or Olla, as Syrians usually call him. Meka lost its Al for, it is said, four hundred years, and the present "Black stone" is believed to be a fragment of it—always as holy, and often more revered than the original. India yields hundreds of such instances, as mentioned in "Rivers of Life," where every detail will be found regarding the Lia Fial, Fe-al, F'al, Falan, and St. Fillan's Palladium, and other Fa-las, and, if I may be excused a truthful pun, some other fallacies concerning these. There is no reasonable doubt that the Westminster stone is a fragment of the Lingam of "the Mut hill of Skone," but not necessarily of that which Dalrydian Skots brought over from Ireland to either Iona or Dunstaffnage, though the leaders would tell their tribe that such came from Tara, nay, said some, from Egypt and Palestine.

All such stones are symbols of the "God of Fate," the Father-creator and support of his creatures. He is the "Ommani padmi hun," or the Om, the gem, or germ of the Padmi the lotus, or receptive principle, the Hebrew Ruch, or Spirit, of Gen. I., 2, which lies on the waters, and represents the nymphaean or watery principle on which the Om broods.

J. G. R. Forlogg.

Extract from "The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle," Vol. LII. For the year MDCCLXXXII., p. 22.

Mr. Urban,—Your correspondent Antiquarius perplexes himself without cause about the stone on which the kings of Scotland used to sit at their coronation. The original historians whom he cites call it a stone like a round chair; which last expression detracts not at all from the present form in which we see it in Westminster Abbey, a roundish stone, under St. Edward's chair; though it has led the learned modern annalist to use the terms stone and chair controvertibly, without that precision which is so essential to an historian, and in which he so rarely fails.

Alexander was crowned king of Scotland "super cathedram regalem, scil. lapidem. Fordum, p. 758, ed. Hearne; where indeed the Harl. MS reads lapideam. Wm. Pakington's Chron. in Lel., Coll. I., 460, says: "King Edward offered to St. Edward at Westminster the chair, sceptre, and crown of gold of the Scottish King." Carte II., 264, calls it "the stone chair." Knighton (2481) "fecit carliari lapidem ad Londonias in quo Reges Scotiae solent esse positi in sua coronacione." Math. West, p. 409, "Rex obtulit beato regi Edwardo regalia regis Scotiae, tribunal videlicet sceptrumque aureum cum corona." Hollinshed, vol. III., p. 218, Hist. of Scotland, "King Edward took the chair of marble with him, and did place it at Westminster, where it remaineth yet unto this day." And in his Hist., vol. II., p. 301, he says: "He took from Scone the marble stone whereupon the kings of Scotland were accustomed to sit as a chair at the time of their coronation, which King Edward now caused to be transferred to Westminster, and there placed to serve for a chair for the priest to sit in at the altar." Stowe 207, and Fabian Pt. VII., p. 130.

It is remarkable that Grafton, p. 177, calls the regalia of Scotland the crown with the sceptre and the cloth of estate, which King Edward offered at Saint Edward's shrine. Hect. Boetius XIV., fol. 3096, calls it cathedram lapideam. Stowe says, as Grafton and

Fabian, that the found the regalia; but adds, he offered the chair.

But Buchanan's account of it will completely solve the difficulty, and perhaps justify the giving it the double name of stone and chair. He tells us, that King Kenneth, in the ninth century, transferred from Argyle to Scone the marble stone (*saxum marmoreum*) which had travelled hither from Ireland and Spain, and inclosed it in a wooden chair, "in cathedram ligneam inclusum ibi posuit," and VIII., 26 speaking of its removal by Edward, he calls it "*lapidem marmoreum rudem in quo fatum regni contineri vulgo persuasum erat.*" In the order for restoring it in the reign of Edward III. it is "*la pierre sur quele les rois d'Escesse seuletent seer au temps de sur couroument.*"

Harding is still more explicit. He says of Edward:

And as he came homeward by Skone away,

The regall thereof of Scotland then he brought, ..

And sent it forth to Westminster for aye,

To be there in a cheire clenely wrought.

For a masse priest to sitte in when he ought;

Which was there standyng besyde the shryne,

In a cheir of old time made full fyne.

Yet this rhyming chronicler seems hardly sufficiently clear whether Edward made a chair for the stone and the priest, or whether the stone was in its original chair. The applying it to the use of a priest was a degradation of it from its original use.

That this stone and chair continued in Saint Edward's Chapel from the time of Edward I. to Elizabeth is evident by Mr. Camden's account of them in his description of Westminster Abbey and its Monuments. "*Quad quidem solium adhuc in hac regia capella servatur cum saxo Jacobi, ut vocant, imposito.*" He adds the following inscription hung on a board by it, which being, with all such written memorials with which this Abbey abounded, long since gone,

and serving to ascertain the points in question, I have here transcribed:

Si quid habent veri vel Chronica, cana fidesve-

Clauditor hac cathedra nob lis ecce lapsis.

Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam patriarcha

Quem posuit cernens numina mira poli;

Quem tulit ex Scotis spolians quasi victor honoris,

Edwardus primus, Mars velut armipotens,

Scotorum domitor, noster validissimus Hector,

Anglorum decus & gloria militiae.

Robert of Gloucester only mentions the white marble stone, and that Edward, "Besyde the shryne of Seynt Edward at Westminster let hitte sette."

Drayton in *Polyolb.*, Song XVII., says:

The seat on which her kings inaugurated were,

On which Selden comments from Boetius as before. (*Weever Fun. Mon.*, 458, 9). Speed Chron., p. 558, calls it the marble chair.

Camden, Brit. in Scotl., calls it *saxum lignea cathedra inclusum*.

If these hasty observations do not satisfy your correspondent's doubts, I trust he will be candid enough to tell us so.

AN ENGLISH ANTIQUARY.

Extract from "Notes and Queries: A Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, etc." Vol. ninth, January-June, 1854, p. 123.

QUERIES.

CORONATION STONE.

A few years ago the following tradition was related to me by a friend, and I should be glad if any of your correspondents can inform me whether it is current in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, and whether there are any grounds for it. As it is connected with one of our most interesting national relics, the Coronation Stone, it may not prove beneath no-

tice; and I here give it in full, shielding myself with the Last Minstrel's excuse:

"I know not how the truth may be,

But I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

I must allow that its extreme vagueness, if not improbability, hardly warrants an inquiry; but having failed in obtaining any satisfactory proofs among my own friends, as a last resource I apply myself to the columns of your well-known and useful journal.

When Jacob awoke after his wonderful dream, as related in Genesis (chap. xxviii.), he said: "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not"; and he was afraid, and said: "How dreadful is this place. This is none other but the house of God; and this is the gate of heaven." He took the stone that he had put for his pillow and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it. And Jacob vowed a vow, saying: "If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God; and this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house; and of all that Thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth to Thee."

That stone (so runs the legend) is supposed to have been taken away from Bethel by the house of Joseph, when they destroyed the city and its inhabitants (Judges i.); and a tradition, that whosoever possessed that stone would be especially blessed and be king or chief, was current among the Jews; the stone itself being guarded by them with jealous care.

On the first destruction of Jerusalem, some of the royal family of Judah are supposed to have escaped, and to have gone in search of an asylum beyond the sea, taking this precious stone with them. Their resting place was Ireland, where they founded a kingdom. Many centuries afterwards, a brother of the king descended from these exiles, named Fergus, went, with his brother's permission, to found a kingdom in Scotland. He said, however, he would not go without the

sacred stone. This his brother refused him; but Fergus stole it, and established a kingdom in Scotland. His descendants became kings of all Scotland, and were crowned sitting on that stone which was taken away by Edward I., and is now in Westminster Abbey.

These are the outlines of this tradition. My object now is to ask whether any of your correspondents can inform me, first whether the Jews had, or have, any like superstition concerning Jacob's pillar; and whether the royal family of Judah possessed such a stone among their treasures? Secondly, whether any Jews are supposed to have settled in Ireland, at so early a period; and whether (that being the case) there are now, or were once, proofs of their having done so, either in the Irish language or in any of the ancient laws, customs, buildings, etc., of the country? Thirdly, whether the Scotch believe that stone to have come from Ireland; and whether that belief in the owner of it being king existed in Scotland? and, lastly, can any of your correspondents, learned in geology, inform me whether the like kind of stone is to be met with in any part of the British Isles? or whether as the legend runs, a similar kind of stone is found in the Arabian plains? The story has interested me greatly; and if I could gain any enlightenment on the subject, I should be much obliged for it.

AN INDIAN SUBSCRIBER.

(Several of our historians, as Matthew of Westminster, Hector Boethius, Robert of Gloucester, the poet Harding, etc., have noticed this singular legend; but we believe the Rabbinical writers—as suggested by our Indian correspondent—have never been consulted respecting it. Sandford, in his valuable History of the Coronation of James II.—fol. 1687, p. 39—has given some dates and names which will probably assist our correspondents in elucidating the origin of this far-famed relic. He says: "Jacob's Stone, or The Fatal Marble Stone, is an oblong square, about twenty-two inches long, thirteen inches broad, and eleven inches deep, of a bluish steel-like color, mixed with some veins of red; whereof history

relates that it is the stone whereon the patriarch Jacob is said to have lain his head in the plain of Luz. That it was brought to Brigantia in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain, in which place Gathal, King of Scots, sat on it as his throne. Thence it was brought into Ireland by Simon Breck, first King of Scots, about 700 years before Christ's time, and from thence into Scotland, by King Fergus, about 330 years before Christ. In the year 850 it was placed in the Abbey of Scone in the sheriffdom of Perth by King Kenneth, who caused it to be inclosed in a wooden chair (now called St. Edward's Chair), and this prophetic distich engraven on it:

'Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum

'Invenleunt lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.'

'If Fates go right, where'er this stone is found,

The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crown'd.'

Which is the more remarkable by being fulfilled in the person of James I. of England." Calmet, however, states that the Mahometans profess to have this relic in their custody. He says: "The Mahometans think that Jacob's stone was conveyed to the Temple of Jerusalem, and is still preserved in the mosque there, where the Temple formerly stood. They call it Al Sakra or the stone of unction. The Cadi Gemaleddin, son of Vallel, writes: that passing through Jerusalem, in his way to Egypt, he saw Christian priests carrying glass phials full of wine over the Sakra, near which the Musselmen had built their temple, which, for this reason, they call the Temple of the Stone. The wine which the Christian priests set upon the stone was no doubt designed for the celebration of mass there.")

Extract from "Notes and Queries, a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, General Readers, etc." Seventh series, volume first. January-June, 1886. Page 9.

THE CORONATION STONE.

(6th S., xli., 449.)

Keating's "History of Ireland" (arranged for students of Celtic, and a

literal translation), gives the story of the Stone of Fate and of Eochaidh, King of Erin, as follows:

The tribe of Danann, on leaving Greece, where they had learnt necromancy and other arts, went to Norway, where they settled professors in four cities to teach the Norwegians, and from there went to the north of Alban, taking with them from Norway "four precious jewels," namely, the Stone of Virtue (also called the Stone of Fate), Lia Fail, so called from the city of Falias, whence it was brought; the spear and the sword of Lugh, and the caldron of Dagda. These they took to Erin, where they settled, having conquered the Firbolgs at the battle of South Moytura. The Stone of Fate had for its particular virtue that in whatever country it should be, a man of the Scottish or Irish race, "of the seed of Milidh, of Spain," would be king.

In "The History of Alban," by Hector Boetius, is the rhyme:

Cinuidh Scuit, noble the tribe,
Unless the prophecy was a falsehood,
Where they find the Lia Fail,
They have a right to take sovereignty.

Fergus Mor, King of Alban, having conquered that country, sent to borrow Lia Fail to be crowned upon, being of the Scottish tribe. Muirtach Mac Earca, King of Erin, lent the stone, but it was never returned, and fell into the hands of Edward I., who sent it to England from the monastery of Scone, "so that the prophecy of that stone was verified in the king we have now, namely, the first King Charles, and in his father, King James, who both came from the Cinuidh Scuit, who took the title of King of the Saxons on the stone aforesaid."

Eochaidh, son of Erc, was the last king of the Firbolgs, and was defeated at Moytura by the Dananns, after he had reigned ten years. His wife, Taillte, daughter of Madhmor, King of Spain, married, after his death, Eochaidh Garbh, son of Donach Dall, a chief of the Tuatha De Danann.

It is a pity the reign of Eochaidh was disturbed, for Keating says:

"There was no destructive rain nor tempestuous weather during his time, nor a year without great produce and fruit. It is in his time that all the injustice and unlawfulness of Erin were suppressed, and sure and excellent laws were ordained in it."

It is satisfactory to learn that "injustice and unlawfulness" were indigenous to the soil of Erin, and are not, as we have been since told, a later importation of "the Saxon."

B. F. SCARLETT.

The amplest and best account is probably in Stanley's "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey" (London, 1868). A very long and interesting account will be found in Neale's "History of St. Peter's, Westminster" (1818). An historical and critical resume of the subject, especially as to the stone's antiquity, may be seen in Skene's "The Coronation Stone" (Edinburgh, 1869), which is reviewed in "Banner of Israel" (Guest, London, 1877), Nos. 6, 7. See also Planche's "Royal Records" (1838), and the "Gentleman's Magazine" (1779), p. 452. The most singular and original suggestions concerning this famous stone are found in Glover's "England, the Remnant of Judah." In a periodical by Hine, the "Glory Leader" (London, Guest, 1875-7), are collected sixty-nine extracts upon the coronation stone, from the above and other authors. A.B.G.

There is a long article by an Indian subscriber, accompanied by an editorial note, on the history of the coronation stone, in "N. and Q.," 1st S., ix., 123-4; at 2nd S., v., 316. Its geographical character is investigated, with an editorial reference to Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," pp. 499-500, at 4th S., i., 101, and at p. 209 of the same volume Mr. S. Redmond remarks:

"During the last quarter of a century many elaborate and learned articles have been published in reference to the *Lia Fhail* (so pronounced), or 'stone of destiny,' and much logic has been expended on both sides of the vexed question, but the mystery of the tradition attached to the stone has not received any illumination."

And he closes his note with "a hope that these facts (such, that is, as are stated in the note) may elicit some further information on this interesting question." So the subject remains, as far as "N. and Q." has taken part in the discussion respecting it.

ED. MARSHALL.

Probably Mr. Edward Malan will find all he requires about the *Lia Fail* and coronation chair in the "Dict. of Miracles," pp. 206-8.

E. COBHAM BREWER.

The *Lia Fail*, the celebrated coronation stone of the ancient Irish kings, is composed of granular limestone, and is at present about six feet above the ground, but its real height is said to be twelve feet. At its base it is four feet in circumference, and is not unlike in shape the Round Towers. At p. 124 of the late Sir W. R. Wilde's delightful "The Beauties of the Boyne," is an engraving of the supposed *Lia Fail*, and from the same book the following is quoted:

"Between the house of Cormac and the rath of the Forrath existed, it is supposed, the ruins of Tea-Mur, from which Temur, or Tara, takes its name, in memory of a Milesian queen called Tea. In the centre of the internal mound of the Forrath stands an upright stele or circular pillar-stone, which was formerly on the top of the Mound of Hostages, but was removed to this spot in the year 1798, and erected as a headstone to the grave of thirty-seven of the insurgents who were killed in a skirmish with the military in this neighbourhood. Dr. Petrie supposes this stone to be the celebrated *Lia Fail*, on which the early Irish kings were crowned, and which has been generally believed to have been carried to Scotland for the coronation of Fergus MacEark, and afterwards removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster Abbey. The *Lia Fail* was the stone so famed in history, which was said to have roared beneath the Irish kings at the time of their inauguration. For the various authorities bearing upon this point we must refer our readers to the 'History and

Antiquities of Tara Hill.' We fully acknowledge the force of the reasoning of Dr. Petrie on this subject, and admit the validity of his arguments with respect to the history of the Stone of Destiny, and we must believe that it is not that now in Westminster Abbey. But at the same time we are not by any means convinced that this round pillar stone now placed over the croppies' grave is the stone. Perhaps the flat sculptured stone, latterly called the Cross of St. Adamnan, may have been it. This opinion was likewise held by O'Donovan in his valuable and voluminous letters on Tara."

HERRY G. HOPE.

Freegrove Road, N.

Extract from "Old and New London, a Narrative of Its History, Its People and Its Places." Vol III., Ch. III., page 442.

Close by the screen separating this chapel from the sacarium of the Abbey are the coronation chairs, together with the shield and sword of state carried before Edward III. in France. The most ancient of the coronation chairs was brought with the regalia from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297, and offered at the shrine of St. Edward. An oblong rough stone, brought from Scone, in Scotland, is placed underneath the chair. In this chair all the reigning sovereigns of England have been crowned since Edward I. The old legend of the origin of the chair of King Edward cannot be better told than in the words of Addison, in the Spectator, though somewhat comically put together: "We were then conveyed to the two coronation chairs, where my old friend (Sir Roger de Coverley), after having heard that the stone underneath the most ancient of them, which was brought from Scotland, was called Jacob's Pillow, sat himself down in the chair, and, looking like the figure of an old Gothic king, asked our interpreter what authority they had to say that Jacob had ever been in Scotland. The fellow, instead of returning him an answer, told him that he hoped his honour would pay

the forfeit. I could observe Sir Roger a little ruffled at being thus trepanned; but our guide, not insisting upon his demand, the knight soon recovered his good humour, and whispered in my ear that if Will Wimble were with us, and saw these two chairs, it would go hard but he would get a tobacco stopper out of one or t'other of them."

Both chairs are of architectural design. The ancient one is supported upon four lions, but otherwise they are somewhat similar in appearance. The more modern of the two coronation chairs was made for the use of Mary II., when crowned along with her consort, William III. It may be added here that at the coronations of our kings and queens one or both, as circumstances may require, are richly covered with gold-beaten tissue, cushioned, and are placed in front of the altar.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INTERESTING MEMORIES.

Some Historical Chairs Connected with Canada.

The history of the chairs given in this chapter relate to historical chairs connected either with the history of Canada or the Landmarks of Toronto. Some of the chairs belong, of course, to English history. The Masonic chair is not Canadian, but it is Canadian in that Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Canada have been installed into office in that chair, and, therefore, the chair may be included in the historic chairs of Canada. The Palestine chair may also be said to be Canadian in that the Grand First Principal of the Royal Arch Masons of Canada has been installed in that chair.

Neither is the Nelson chair historical as relating to Canada. But on the fact that the chair was imported by a Canadian and was on exhibition at the Industrial Exhibition of 1904, it is worthy of a place among the historic chairs of Canada.

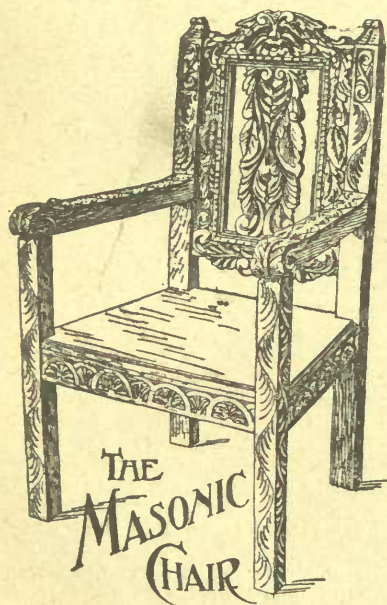
The chair of the English Guilds is a Masonic chair, and is worthy of spe-

cial mention in that it is made of English oak obtained from Masons Hall, Masons avenue, Basinghall St., London, Eng., built in 1668. From that date until 1865 the Worshipful Company of Masons met in this hall.

The Auldearn chair is historic in that the ancestors of the publisher and writer of many of the Landmarks reside in Canada. It is also historic in relation to the fact that it stands in St. Andrew's Church, corner King and Simcoe streets, Toronto, having been presented to the church by the owner, Mr. J. Ross Robertson.

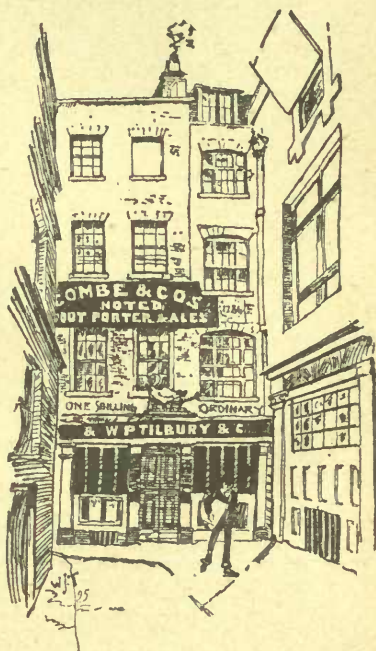
The other chairs are all connected with Canadian history.

THE MASONIC CHAIR.



On the 24th June, 1717, the festival of St. John the Baptist, the brethren of four of the old Masonic Lodges of England, met at the "Goose and Gridiron Ale House," in London Yard, on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and formed the original Grand Lodge of England. The meeting was in the first floor room of this celebrated Ale House, which had been destroyed by the great fire of 1666 and rebuilt in 1686. The hostelry

which occupied the site of the Goose and Gridiron of 1717, was burned in the great fire of London, 1666. It was called the "Mitre" public house, and was the first music house in London. The building was replaced in 1786 by the famous ale house. The sign of the Mitre was a swan and a harp, a common sign for early music houses, and was the arms of the company of musicians of London, namely a swan with his wings extended within a double tressure counter flory. The double

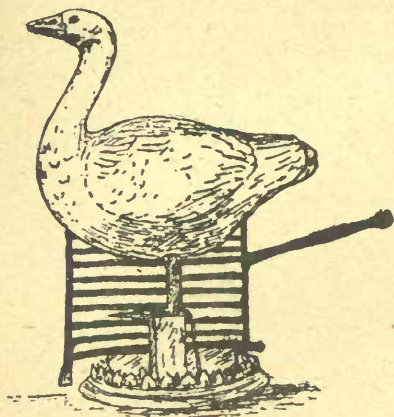


THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON ALE HOUSE—1786—1895, NO. 8, LONDON HOUSE YARD, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

tressure suggested a gridiron to the passerby. An old writer states that the old house was the headquarters of a musical society, whose arms were the lyre of Apollo, with a swan as the crest, and the new landlord, to ridicule the former destiny of the house, chose for his sign a goose striking the bars of a gridiron with its foot, thus making fun of the swan and harp, the common sign of early music houses. Hence the origin of this novel sign.

When the house was demolished in

1895, the sign was secured by the corporation of London, and is now in the museum at the Guildhall. Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada—and the historian of that Grand Lodge, knowing the history of the building



SIGN OF THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON.

and its Masonic connection, obtained from W. Bro. Arthur Greenwood, of Maltby street, Bermondsey, London, S. E., the contractor who demolished the building, two oak joists which supported the floor of the first floor room where the Masons met to form the first Grand Lodge, and had a chair made



FRONT ROOM—FIRST FLOOR—GOOSE AND GRIDIRON WHERE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND FORMED, 1717

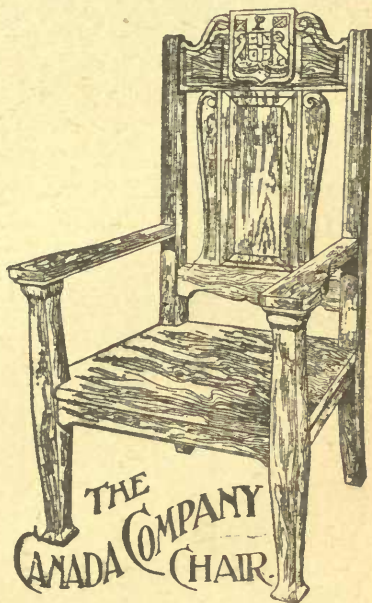
from them. The members of this, the original Grand Lodge of England gathered at their meeting in 1717 were men of small means. Probably a few hundred pounds would cover the untold wealth of the less than a dozen brethren assembled, but their work of organization has had great results, for

the Grand Lodge of England, the mother Grand Lodge of the world, gives away every year to its Schools for Girls and Boys, and in gifts to poor and indigent Masons, a sum that averages about \$365,000 yearly, or about \$1,000 a day, a magnificent testimony to the great work due by Masonry during the past two centuries.

In this chair all the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Canada are installed when that body meets in Toronto.

THE CANADA COMPANY CHAIR.

The second brick building in York (Toronto) was erected in 1807, when



Laurence Quetton St. George reared a brick building on the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets, Toronto. It was demolished in 1902 to make room for the Adams Bros. factory. This chair is made out of the pine wood, for there was no oak in the building, of the room which was occupied at a later period (about 1830) by the Commissioners of the Canada Company during their occupancy of the building.

The first brick buildings in York (Toronto) were the Parliament Build-

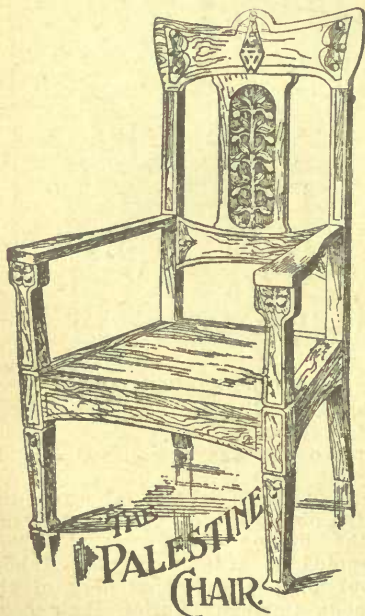
ings on Front street east (Palace), at the foot of Berkeley street, on the site of the Gas Company's buildings. This building on King street was the



ARMS OF THE CANADA CO.

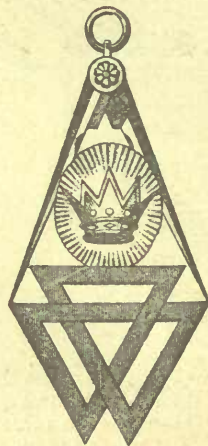
second brick, and Bishop Strachan's residence on Front street west, opposite the Union Station—known as the Palace—was the third.

THE PALESTINE CHAIR.



In the winter of 1901 Mr. Robertson visited Palestine, and as a memorial

of his visit obtained some excellent specimens of olive wood from the Mount of Olives, near the Garden of Gethsemane. This wood was brought to Canada, and the chair designed after the style of that used by the Grand First Principal, the chief officer of the Royal Arch Masons, whose jewel of office is a crown irradiated between the legs of a pair of compasses, resting upon a triple triangle. A carving of the jewel is shown in the centre of the chair rail, having branches of olives along the the centre panels.



JEWEL OF FIRST GRAND PRINCIPAL, GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF CANADA IN ONTARIO.

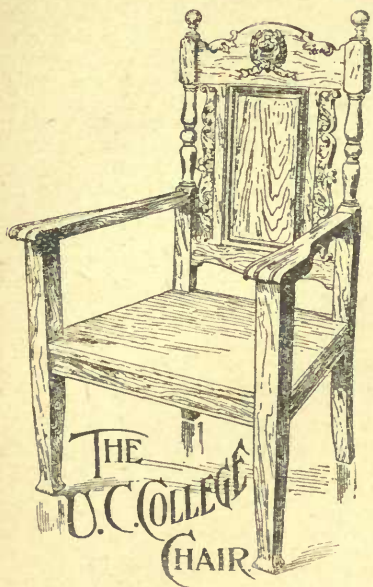
Mr. R. F. Gagen, the Secretary of the Ontario Society of Artists, states that he never saw so beautiful a piece of olive wood, as in this chair. The chair is of solid wood and not veneer.

The design of the chair is Masonic from the connection of Royal Arch Masonry with Eastern lore and Biblical history.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE CHAIR.

This chair was made in 1901 out of a small cross joist of oak from the room of the late Christopher Thompson, the writing master in old Upper Canada College Building, King street west, Toronto. His room from 1850-60 was at the north-west corner of the ground floor, and the oak was taken

from the floor of the room over the spot where Mr. Robertson sat as a pupil fifty-four years ago. The design



is of a chair of the period, and the arms of the College are shown in the chair rail above the centre panel.



THE COLLEGE ARMS AND MOTTO.

The Royal Charter of Upper Canada College was granted in March, 1827, by his Majesty George IV., at the suggestion of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, but nothing was done towards erecting it till the ad-

vent of Sir John Colborne as Lieutenant-Governor in 1829, when the College classes were opened and held in the "Old Blue School," at the southwest corner of New (Jarvis) street and Stanley (Lombard) street.

On January of 1831 the buildings on King street west, between John and Simcoe, were erected and the College opened. In 1877 the buildings were enlarged and improved, and in 1891 the College moved to the new buildings in Deer Park, north of Toronto.

The College never had a regularly devised coat of arms, and not even a motto, until 1833.

In that year, about two years after it was opened, the words "Palnam qui meruit ferat" were inscribed or stamped upon the prize books, indicative of the impartiality with which the institution dispensed its rewards and honours.

The two palm branches encircling the name of the College and fastened together by a riband bearing the College motto, first appeared on the sides of the College book about 1833.

The arms of the College from its erection in 1831 until 1870 were branches springing out of the motto "Palnam qui meruit ferat," but in 1870 Dr. Scadding suggested the placing of a crown, presumed to be that of George IV., in whose reign the College was founded. The crown was, therefore, placed between the palms. The crown of Queen Victoria, however, is given in all the College publications. It ought to be that of George IV., in whose reign the College was founded. The crown shown in this article is that of George IV., from the original drawing in the British Museum.

The crowns of George IV. were an elaborate piece of work, for there were two crowns, one the Crown of State and the other St. Edward's Crown.

The Crown of State is that used in the College coat of arms. Robert Huish, in "An Authentic History of the Coronation of His Majesty King George the Fourth," published in London in 1821, says:

THE CROWN OF STATE.

"The crown made expressly for his present Majesty presents an appear-

ance of one unvaried mass of diamonds. The curve of its branches, which meet at the top to support the ball, is not so sharp as the old one. It is more extended and graceful, and the whole is consequently much higher. The velvet with which it is ornamented is unlike the old one, which is purple. It is a beautiful crimson colour. The whole is surmounted by a pearl of immense value. This, however, may be called the Crown of State.

ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

"That with which his Majesty is crowned is called St. Edward's Crown, which derives its name from that which is said to have been worn by Edward the Confessor. It is a very rich imperial crown of gold, embellished with pearls and precious stones of divers kinds, viz., diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, and a mound of gold on the top of it encircled with a band or fillet of gold, embellished also with precious stones, and upon the mound a cross of gold, embellished likewise with precious stones, and three very large opal pearls, one at the top of the cross and two others pendant at the ends of the cross. The said crown is composed, as all the imperial crowns of England are, of four crosses and as many fleur-de-lis of gold, upon a rim or circlet of gold, all embellished with precious stones, from the top of which crosses arise four circular bars or arches, which meet at the top in the form of a cross. At the intersection whereof is a pedestal whereon is fixed the mound before mentioned. The cap within the said crown is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta and turned up with ermine. For a representation of these two crowns see Nos. 1 and 2 of the plate of the regalia."

It was early observed that they formed the motto appended to the arms of Lord Nelson, but this, of course, did not determine the writer from whom they were quoted. Having addressed an enquiry on this subject to the well-known London Notes and Queries, I was informed that the words in question occurred in a Latin poem by Dr. J. Jortin.

The poem itself was not given, but

I was told it might be found in a volume of Jortin's entitled "*Lusus Poetici*." A friend in London kindly undertook to search out this work of Jortin's in the British Museum, and I have received from him a fair transcript of the Latin poem containing the words referred to. (Vide "*Tracts, Philological, Critical and Miscellaneous*," by the late Rev. John Jortin, D.D., in two volumes. 8vo. London, 1790, vol. 1, p. 17.) It is an Ode to the Winds, and reads as follows:

AD VENTOS.

Ante A. D. MDCCXXVII.

Vatis Threicii nunc citharam velim
Vocisque illecebras blanda furen-
tibus

Dantis jura procellis
Mulcentis pelagi minas.

Venti, tam rapido turbine conciti,
Qua vos cunque vagus detulerit furor,
Classis vela Britannae
Transite innocui precor.

Ultiores scelerum classis habet deos,
Et pubem haud timidam pro patria
mori.

En ut lintea circum,
Virtus excubias agit.

Et nobis faciles parcite et hostibus.
Concurrant pariter cum ratibus rates;
Spectent Numina ponti, et
Palnam qui meruit ferat.

TO THE WINDS.

Would that I had the lyre of the Thracian bard (Orpheus) and the blandishments of his voice, giving gentle laws to the raging storms, soothing the threats of the deep.

O, ye winds, when stirred up by ever so furious a hurricane whithersoever its errant rage shall bear you, pass harmless, I pray, over the sails of the British fleet.

That fleet hath in its divinities, avengers of evil deeds, and young crews not afraid to die for their country. See how around the canvas-crowded masts Valour keeps ceaseless watch.

Lenient to us and to our foes spare both. In battle fair let our ships engage. Let the Powers that rule the deep look on, and whoever in their eye

hath deserved it, let him bear off the palm.

Judging from the memorandum (Ante A. D. MDCCXXVII.) prefixed to Jortin's Ode, it would seem that the reference is either to the fleet under Sir John Jennings, despatched to the Baltic in 1726, or to that under Sir John Jennings despatched to the coast of Spain in the same year, both intended to check sinister machinations against England on the part of Catharine, of Russia, and the Spanish Court, in favour of the Old Pretender. The true inwardness of the sentiment possibly is: If Stuart cause be pleasing to Heaven, let it win; if the Hanoverian, let the victory be given to it.

As to the metre of Jortin's stanzas, it is precisely that of the famous ode of Horace, addressed "Ad Rempublicam," and beginning O Navis (bk. 1, xiv.), whence probably has come the English expression "Ship of State," meaning the nation with its Ministry or Government.

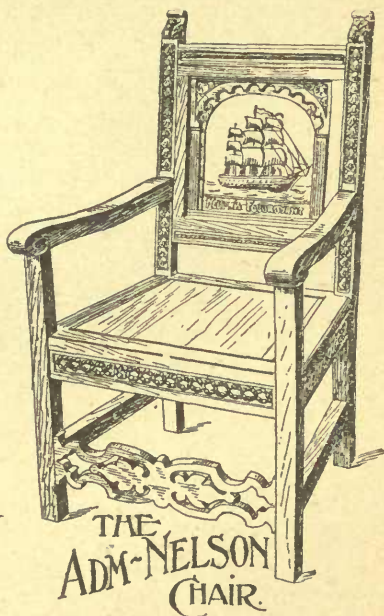
Pitt, "the pilot who weathered the storm," as he was popularly styled, would naturally admire this ode of Horace. Jortin's stanzas accordingly plainly inspired, as I think, by the same ode, in subject as well as metre, would also be to his taste, and when a motto was wanted for the shield of the naval hero, Nelson, he, with much felicity, selected for that purpose their closing words, "Palmarum qui meruit ferat."

The phrase thus acquired a world-wide celebrity. To find that it does not date back to the age of Augustus continues to be a matter of surprise with many. It must be remembered, however, that Jortin flourished in the era of Vincent Bourne, who in England, about the year 1745, wrote Latin verse held by the poet Cowper almost to rival that of Tibullus and Ovid.

In the elaborate armorial bearings granted to Nelson the palm appears repeatedly. In the chief of the shield a palm tree rises out of waves. The dexter supporter, a sailor, bears a palm branch in his left hand, and the sinister supporter, a lion rampant, has a palm branch in his right paw. The palm tree arising from waves re-

calls the famous anagram Honor est a Nilo, formed from the words Horatio Nelson.

ADMIRAL NELSON'S CHAIR.



"FOUDROYANT" IN NAVY LIST.

It is necessary to explain about the three Foudroyants that bore their part in the nineteen years under review, as considerable confusion exists in the minds of Englishmen concerning the ships that carried this name.

The first ship so named was built by the French, and captured by the British (1758); the second to bear the name was the "Foudroyant" with which this review concerns itself, and was built at Plymouth (1789-98); the third ship of the name was built by the French to replace the first which we had captured. All three carried 80 guns, and were about the same tonnage.

"Foudroyant" means "thunder-stricken," and the history of the British navy furnishes ample justification for the name. The first "Foudroyant" was wrecked in 1780, having done ample justice to her fiery name. She had a tonnage of 1,977.

The third "Foudroyant" was built after the turn of the century, and appears only in some slight engagements on the way of the French squadron, under Vice-Admiral Ganteaume, to the West Indies. She is of no consequence to our story. The following is a short history of the second "Foudroyant," our own gallant English built ship:

BUILDING OF THE FOUDROYANT.

The war with Napoleon, which led to such memorable historic events, crowning British courage with an immortal laurel wreath, was in full swing before his Majesty's ship "Foud-



THE FOUDROYANT IN HER GLORY.

royant," 80 guns, was launched to strengthen the wooden walls of England.

When the "Foudroyant" was laid down at Plymouth in 1789, she was the second two-decker (the "Caesar" being the first) carrying eighty guns built in England. Both these vessels were modelled upon the French "Foudroyant," and were considered a distinct advance upon anything yet tried for hardness, sailing quality and weight of metal.

A great deal of interest was taken in these new models, and it is known that Nelson was particularly interested in the "Foudroyant," which he had, when well on in her development, designed to be his flagship. We find in

1797 Nelson, in response to his request, receiving information from Lord St. Vincent that he had written to Lord Spencer, desiring that the "Foudroyant" might be fitted for Sir Horatio's flagship as soon as she was launched. But it was not found possible to complete the "Foudroyant" in time, and Nelson had to take the "Vanguard."

The "Foudroyant" owed her general design, as we know, to the French model of the same name. Our "Foudroyant" was indebted for her lines and internal arrangements to Sir John Henslow, Chief Surveyor to His Majesty's Navy at that time.

She was splendidly built, a triumph of sound English workmanship. Her walls were three feet thick, and in her construction 200 superb English oaks were used—a whole forest. No oak tree was ever used in the shipbuilding of that period that was less than a century old, the larger trees were commonly five hundred years old, so that the splendid timbers that are still with us to-day, salvaged from the "Foudroyant," date from the days of William and Mary, many of them, perhaps, from the time of Edward the First. Could there be finer examples of the endurance of things English? The "Foudroyant" was ready for launching in the spring of 1798.

This was "the ship of the century," as she came from the builder's hands—oak, English and African, hard pines from Carolina, and copper of such fineness that it contained a large percentage of silver. She was put into commission by Sir Thomas Byard in the June following, and was officered mainly from the "Bedford." Her crew numbered 600. She lay at Plymouth until the following October, when she was put to sea in the squadron of Sir John Borlase Warren, and from that October until the summer of 1892 she was borne on the books of the British navy—ninety-four years flying the flag of England.

In all that time, under George III., George IV., William IV. and Queen Victoria, no disgrace ever attended her. Her duty was done as Englishmen are proud to have it done. She never lowered the flag she adorned; she ever helped to lower that of the foe she despised. She was always

part of our national glory, and is so still in the sacred timbers that remain, redolent of our bounteous battle-story.

AS A FIGHTING SHIP.

On June 8, 1799, the "Foudroyant" took up her place in the pages of momentous history. Even if she had played no part save that of flagship of our greatest admiral, hers still would have been the part that gave her undying interest. But other events were to occur upon her famous decks that were, and are, a part of the world's chief story.

In the life of every important ship there are times when the scenes that pass upon her decks excite the pity of history rather than draw the applause of posterity. In a far greater degree than to her sister ships came this gift of fate to the "Foudroyant," intimately concerned as the "Foudroyant" was with the downfall of nations and the setting of Napoleon's star.

Nelson's direct connection with the "Foudroyant" ceased on the 26th of June, 1800, at Leghorn, when, having received leave to return to England, Nelson started on his overland journey. The great Admiral was extremely sorry to part with his fine vessel, a ship which he admired more than any he ever commanded. Every man aboard the "Foudroyant" adored their commander, and on his departure he received this touching tribute to his relations with the men he commanded:

"Foudroyant, 26th, June, 1800.

"My Lord.—It is with extreme grief that we find you are about to leave us. We have been along with you (though not in the same ship) in every engagement your Lordship has been in both by sea and land; and most heartily beg of your Lordship to permit us to go to England as your boat's crew in any ship or vessel, or in any way that may seem most pleasing to your Lordship. My Lord, pardon the rude style of seamen, who are but little acquainted with writing, and believe us to be, my Lord, your ever humble and obedient servants.

"Barge's Crew of the Foudroyant."

The fortunes of the "Foudroyant" after Nelson's departure from her decks began before our fighting hero

had taken final leave of her. After Nelson went to Palermo the "Foudroyant" returned to form part of the force operating before Valetta, and the gallant ship was still commanded by a gallant man, Sir Edward Berry, an officer and a gentleman in every way worthy to direct this famous heart of oak. Sir Edward was her commander on the occasion of her greatest fight—that with the "Guillaume Tell"—on the 31st of March, 1800.

James says that "had the 'Foudroyant,' single-handed, met the Guillaume Tell the combat would have been between two of the most powerful ships that ever so met; and, although the 'Foudroyant's' slight inferiority of force being chiefly in number of men, was not that of which a British captain would complain, still the chances were equal that the 'Guillaume Tell,' so gallantly manned and so ably commanded came off the conqueror." The "Foudroyant," whose damages were very severe, was refitted in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Lord Keith and General Sir Ralph Abercromby had command of the military and naval forces at Gibraltar, with a view to extinguishing the Napoleonic ambitions in the Delta of the Nile. On Jan. 31, 1801, the fleet and its convoys reached the harbor of Marmorice in Asia Minor and Lord Keith hoisted his flag on the "Foudroyant." Beyond protecting the landing the ships took no further part in the fighting that ensued, and the "Foudroyant" saw only the last sad chapter, when the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, mortally wounded in the fight of the 21st of March, at his own request was conveyed on board the "Foudroyant" to die. This ended the dramatic career of the "Foudroyant." After her departure from Alexandria she continued in the active list for eleven years. There is a certain measure of coincidence in her next appearance in naval history—in 1806, after being the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Graves' channel fleet, blockading Brest from 1803 to 1805. When at the end of January Admiral Cornwallis ordered two squadrons to put to sea to attack two squadrons of Frenchmen that had slipped out of Brest, Vice-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren hoisted his flag on the "Foudroyant." The odd cir-

cumstances connected with this duty of the "Foudroyant"—for very little fighting was done on the way to the West Indies—arises from the fact that the flag of the French commander of the expedition from Brest, Rear-Admiral Jean Bapt. Phillipart Wilaumez, was hoisted on a new French "Foudroyant"—the third of the name known to history.

Again the "Foudroyant" plays her part in the squadron sent to Lisbon in November, 1807. The "Foudroyant" belonged to the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Sir William Sydney Smith. For five years subsequent to 1807, the "Foudroyant" did duty on the coast of South America and other places, and in 1812 returned to the Channel. She was then ordered to Davenport as a guard ship, where she remained until 1892—for eighty turns of the wheel of time.

THE SALE OF THE NATION'S SHIP

We now come to a dark chapter in the history of our gallant "Foudroyant." In 1892 the officials of the Admiralty sanctioned a disgraceful act. They sold the old ship to German ship-breakers for £1,000. Hardly was the announcement of the sale made and the vessel on her way to the ship "shambles" of the Baltic, before England was swept with a storm of protest. The disgrace was keenly felt, and a chorus of disgust swelled in the newspapers. The feeling was voiced by Dr. A. Conan Doyle in a poem entitled "For Nelson's Sake," which was published in the "Daily Chronicle" of September 12th, 1892.

The indignation expressed began to be felt in the British pocket, and men gave practical form to their feelings. The Swinemunde ship-breaker would not release his prize for a paltry profit, and demanded £2,000. Additionally there would be the cost of towing the "Foudroyant" back from the Baltic. A private syndicate was formed for the purpose of retrieving the national honour. Ten men were sought, each to find £500, buy the "Foudroyant," and return her to some friendly spot upon the bosom of the Thames, or other river, there to remain in perpetuity, a floating monument to England's glory, a living tes-

timony that Englishmen cannot forget.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and others gladly gave their names. Matters promised to end successfully, when suddenly the leading members of the syndicate withdrew because, so it was reported, "their action was likely to embarrass the Government" who had sold the old ship. It seemed a reflection upon a responsible Minister. This merely delayed matters. Others now came to the "Foudroyant's" rescue. Lord Mayor Evans opened a subscription, and Mr. G. Wheatley Cobb busied himself in raising the sum of £6,000.

In the meantime the Swinemunde ship-breaker had not been idle. He had begun tearing the ship to pieces. One entire deck had been torn out before he consented to stay his hand. From the timbers so torn out of the "Foudroyant," most of which were afterwards put back, H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia had some furniture made. He was too close a student of history, too profound an admirer of great men and great deeds, to miss the chance of a relic so redolent of both.

On November 12th the "Foudroyant" had had returned to her almost all the timbers the Germans had torn from her heart, the necessary protections had been built. On November 14th the high and stately form, with its defiant figure-head, was once more turned to England, and over her once more flew the flag she had carried unsullied in many years. And so, like some exiled monarch, H. M. S. "Foudroyant" returned to England, never again to be parted from the English men and women who loved her for what she had been.

FATE OF THE "FOUDROYANT."

The old ship was brought into the Thames at a reputed cost of £6,000. Mr. Cobb thereupon fitted her out as she had been in her old fighting days, at an expense, so it is reported, of £20,000, and the "Foudroyant" was taken round to the coast ports to become the shrine of pilgrims.

Eventually in June, 1897, the "Foudroyant" reached Blackpool, and was anchored just beyond the pier. Here she met her fate in the waves of an

angry sea. It was hard to see the old ship driving on the shore, yet all who saw it preferred even this fate to that of the "Foudroyant" perishing in the hands of German ship-breakers.

A gale of unusual severity sprang up on the night of the 15th of June, 1897, at Blackpool. It stiffened after midnight into a veritable hurricane. Anxiety had been felt throughout the night for the "Foudroyant" and her crew of 27, and towards morning it became evident that her anchors would not hold her. At 4.30 a.m. on the 16th she began to drag, and as the fury of the gale increased, the cables parted, and she began driving shorewards. By 8 a.m. she had drifted to the north of the new pier. An hour later she was washing shoreward, the angry waves curling and leaping upon her decks. The foremast went by the board at 10.30. By 11 a.m. she was fast forward. The waves were sweeping the deck, and the crew, who were in considerable peril, had congregated at the stern. Twenty-five minutes later the gazing thousands upon shore witnessed the fall of the mainmast, that crashing over the side brought down all the rigging on the run. Then came the last scene, as the lifeboat, putting out, dashed away, whirled like a cockleshell in the raging water, to the rescue of the crew. By 2 p.m., in the teeth of the worst gale ever known on the coast, the lifeboat succeeded, and landed the worn-out crew on the beach amid a scene of intense excitement.

Thus ended the career of the fighting "Foudroyant" with an act of gallantry and daring entirely in keeping with the animating influence of her life. She surrendered at last to the elements that for a century had fought her in vain.

THE END OF THE TALE.

When the storm subsided the brilliant sun smiled upon a scene impressing in its story. The Blackpool beach looked as if a whole village had been wrecked upon it, so mightily towered the torn and twisted timbers and the battered hull of Nelson's ship.

What to do with her became a question resolved later by Mr. Cobb disposing of her to Michael Hayhurst

for £250. Mr. Hayhurst began to break her up, when an unfortunate dynamite blast caused the death of a passer-by, and Mr. Hayhurst relinquished his task. The wreck was then purchased by a Blackpool syndicate, who exploited the timbers and copper for awhile. Then a new phase was entered upon. A contract was entered into with the owners of the wreck by Messrs. Goodall, Lamb & Heighway, Limited, of Manchester, who secured a monopoly in all wood and metal salvaged from the "Foudroyant."

The timbers thus purchased were carefully removed to a closely guarded yard at Blackpool, where they are sawn and dressed. They are then worked up at the large factories of the firm at Manchester, into exquisite articles, as souvenirs and mementoes of our great admiral and his gallant ship "Foudroyant."

THE BISHOP'S CHAIR.

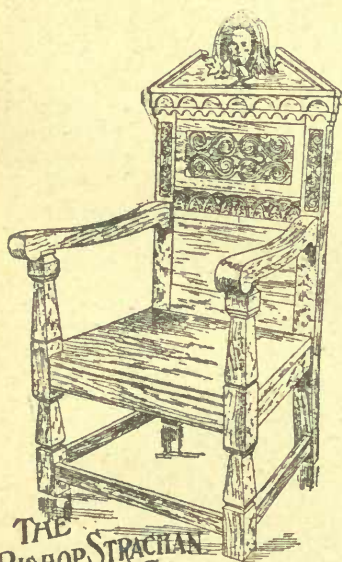
Bishop Strachan was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, on 12th April, 1778. His father was the overseer of granite quarries in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. The son entered the University of Aberdeen in 1794, and graduated. He was teacher of the parish school at Kettle, and in 1799 came to Upper Canada.

He was ordained in the Anglican ministry at Kingston in 1803, and was stationed at Cornwall, where he had a school, where many distinguished men of the province were educated. In 1811 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen. In 1812 he occupied the parish of York, now Toronto, and in 1820 he was made a Legislative Councillor by appointment of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who desired to have "a confidential person in the Council through whom to make communications."

In 1827 Upper Canada was divided into two archdeaconeries, Dr. Stewart being appointed to that of Kingston and Dr. Strachan to that of York. In 1839 Archdeacon Strachan was consecrated Bishop of Toronto, a diocese comprising the whole of Upper Canada. In 1846 he resigned the position of Archdeacon of York and Rector of Toronto, and in May, 1851, through his instrumentality was founded the

Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and he laid the foundation stone of Trinity College, which he had founded.

In 1857 the Diocese of Toronto was divided, and the Rev. Dr. Croyn was appointed Bishop of the new diocese, that of Huron. On November 1st, 1867, he died, and was buried in a vault in the Cathedral of St. James on November 4th. He resided in York (Toronto) from 1812 at the first rectory on the south-east corner of King and George streets, and in 1817 he removed to 120 Front street, and resided there from that date till the day of his death.



His residence was known as the Bishop's Palace. It was erected in 1818, and was the third brick house erected in York (Toronto), the first being the Parliament Buildings, and the second the St. George, or Canada Company, Building on the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets.

This chair is made out of an excellent piece of Canadian oak, which formed the step or threshold of the main doorway of the residence. The carving of the face of the Bishop is considered a fine piece of work. It was done by one of the artists of the Rogers Son's Company.

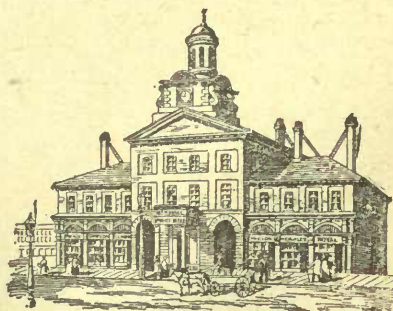
The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied this chair on Saturday, the 3rd September, on the occasion of his receiving the degree of LL.D. at Toronto University. As exhibits cannot be removed until the close of the National Exhibition, a special permit was given by Dr. Orr, the General Manager and Secretary of the Exhibition, so that the chair might be taken to the University. It was returned to the Exhibition on Saturday evening.

On September 7th, 1904, the chair was presented by Mr. J. Ross Robertson to the University of Trinity College, Queen street west, Toronto, which was founded by Bishop Strachan, as a seat for successive Bishops of Toronto, in Convocation Hall. No more fitting home than the University which he founded could be chosen for such a memento of the life and times of the brave pioneer "John, Toronto."

On the panel of the chair is a brass plate containing the following inscription:—

"This chair, made out of oak from the residence on Front street, Toronto, of the late Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Strachan, First Bishop of Toronto, was presented by J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, on the 7th of September, 1904, to the University of Trinity College, as a seat in the Convocation Hall for successive Bishops of Toronto."

THE CITY HALL CHAIR.

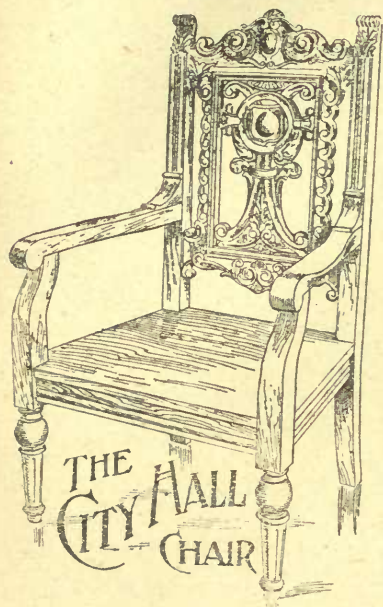


CITY HALL, TORONTO, 1844-1899.

The City Hall, Toronto, which was erected in 1844, and occupied until 1899, was demolished in 1901, stood on

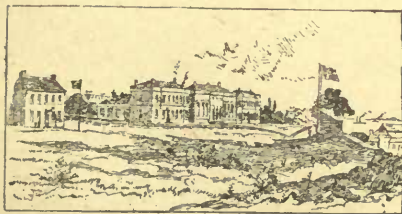
the site of the new St. Lawrence Market, on the south side of Front street. It preceded the present buildings on

1832-41. United Provinces of Canada 1841-59, and Legislature of Ontario



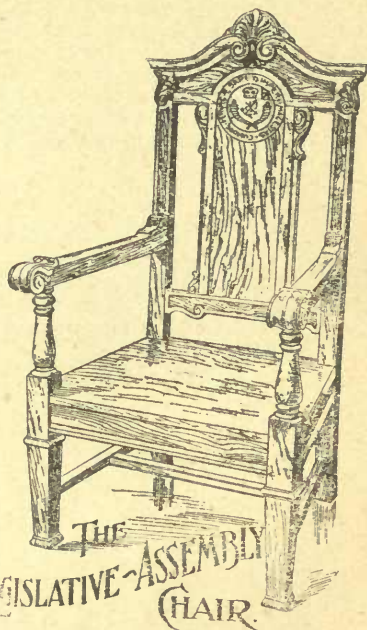
Queen, at the head of Bay street. This chair is made from pieces of oak taken from the lintels or head pieces of doors in different parts of the building. These were the only pieces of oak in the building.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAIR.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO, 1832-1892.

This chair is made from pieces of walnut from the balusters, newels and hand-rail of the principal staircase in the hall of the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada



1869-92, in the old Parliament Buildings, Front street west, Toronto.



SEAL OF PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

The arms of Upper Canada are shown in the centre of the chair rail.

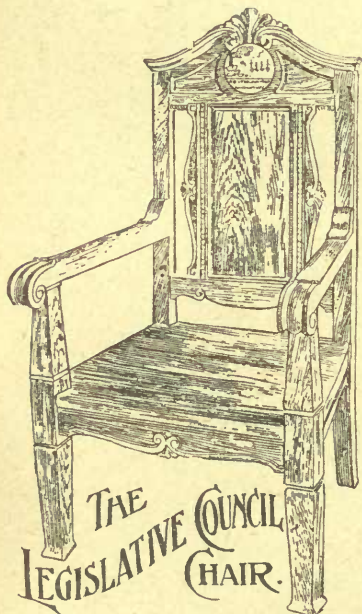
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAIR.

This chair is made from an oak joist, which supported the Speaker's dais in the Legislative Council Chamber of Upper Canada, on the west side of the centre building of the old Parliament Buildings, Front street, Toronto, now the site of the Grand Trunk freight sheds.

There was very little hardwood in the Parliament Buildings—a few oak joists and one or two door lintels.

The Legislative Council Chamber was used as a Library during the period that the buildings were occupied by the Ontario Legislature.

The old Parliament Buildings were erected in 1829-32, and were first used



in the latter year by the Legislature of Upper Canada, from 1841 by the Legislature of the United Provinces, and again in 1849-51 and 1855-59. From 1867-92 they were occupied by the Legislature of Ontario, until the opening in the latter year of the present buildings in the Queen's Park. The old buildings were demolished in 1902-3.

The arms of the Province of Lower



SEAL OF PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

Canada are shown in the centre of the chair rail.

THE CHAIR OF THE ENGLISH GUILDS.

The Worshipful Company of Masons of the City of London, England, has the peculiar distinction above all other



ARMS MASON'S COMPANY, 1472.

guilds, of being the one which is the connecting link in the chain of evi-

dence which proves that the modern social cult known as the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, is lineally descended from the old fraternity of Masons which flourished in the early days of Masonic architecture, known by the inappropriate title of Gothic.

Old documents show that in 1646 Elias Ashmole, the antiquarian, was made a Freemason at Warrington, near Liverpool, in a lodge that was not in any way connected with the building trade, and that in 1682, thirty-

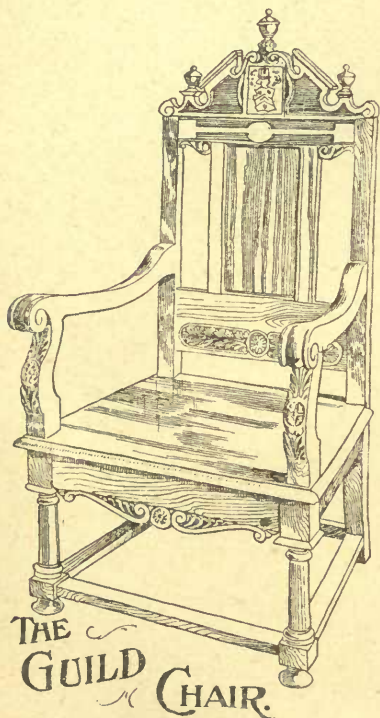
centuries ago. The records of the Worshipful Company of Masons are extant from 1620. The Mason's Hall was in the lane between Basinghall street and Coleman street, known as Hazlewood Abbey, now called Mason's avenue. Its erection dates from 1467, and it was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. In 1668-9 the Hall was rebuilt and occupied by the Company until 1865, when the Hall was sold, and meetings held in other premises. While alterations were being made on the Hall in Mason's avenue, Mr. Robertson obtained a fine piece of English oak that had been taken from part of the interior of the building, and had it fashioned into a chair, which is shown with a carving of the original arms of the Company granted by the Crown in 1472, in the reign of Edward IV. (1461-83).

The reproductions of the Coronation, the Masonic Chair and the Nelson Chair were all made in England. The remaining chairs were made in Toronto by the mechanics and wood carvers of Toronto in the factory of The Charles Rogers & Sons Company, Yonge street and Macdonell square.

THE AULDEARN CHAIR.

St. Andrew's Church, on the corner of King and Simcoe streets, has an interesting relic of the olden time, which stands on the south side of the communion table in the church. There are two chairs, alike in make, standing behind the communion table. One of these chairs is the pastor's chair, which has been used since the foundation of the present church in 1875.

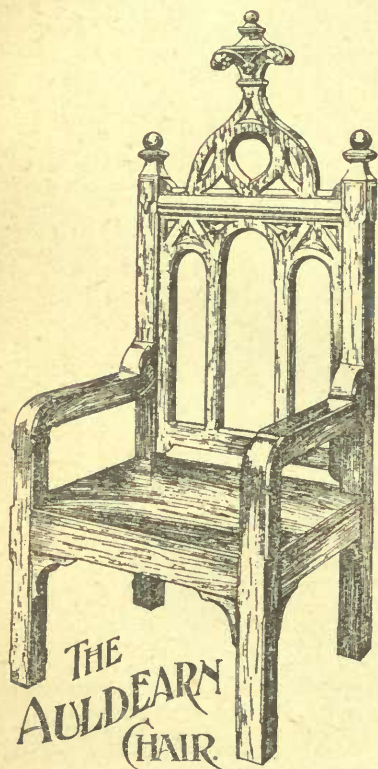
The other chair is precisely the same in design as the first named chair, but there is a difference, a very great difference, in the history of the chairs. The first named chair is made out of Canadian wood, with no greater antiquity than the fact that its birth-place was in Canada. The second chair is from wood that is nearly two centuries old, made from the wood of pews occupied by the Robertson and MacIntosh families in Auldearn Church, Nairn, Scotland, which during the process of restoration was secured by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, and presented to St. Andrew's Church as a token of regard



six years later, he attended a meeting of a lodge in the Mason's Hall, Basinghall street, London, at which the Master of the Masons Company, his Warden, and several members of the court were present.

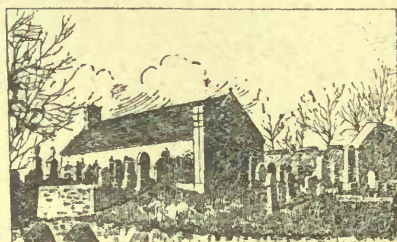
These facts show the connection between operative and speculative Masonry, demonstrating that the speculative lodges that meet to-day, in Britain, in Canada and in the United States, are the lineal descendants of the operative lodges or societies of

for the church in which the Robertson family had worshipped from 1832 down to the present time. The member of the family holding sittings in the church at present is Alexander J. Robertson, son of the late John Robertson, wholesale dry goods merchant, and brother of J. Ross Robertson, who attends St. James' square church. The story of the chair is as follows:



The ancestors of Mr. J. Ross Robertson lived at Rait (or Rhait), in the parish of Nairn, in Nairnshire, Scotland, from A. D. 1600, and their line of descent is direct from Duncan, chief of the Robertson Clan, who died in 1355; Duncan de Atholia, stalwart John and succeeding chiefs down to Struan Robertson of 1899. In 1678 James Robertson, of Auldearn, the great great grandfather of J. Ross Robertson and his brothers in Toronto, married and had a family. In 1735 Alexander, a son of James, mar-

ried Ann McIndean, of Auldearn. These were the great grandparents of Mr. J. Ross Robertson. John, a son of Alexander, married Ann McIntosh, and were the grandparents of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, for their son, John Robertson, was his father. They and their descendants worshipped from 1757 in the parish church at Auldearn down to the year 1865. This old



AULDEARN CHURCH, NEAR NAIRN, SCOTLAND.

church was restored in 1898, and during the process of restoration Mr. Robertson secured the timber which comprised the pews occupied by the Robertsons and MacIntoshes. This he made into a couple of small tables and an easy chair for his private residence. He also had made the large chair, which he presented to St. Andrew's Church, on the south-east corner of King and Simcoe streets. Mr. John Robertson, his father, was a member of the original St. Andrew's



VILLAGE OF AULDEARN, NEAR NAIRN, SCOTLAND.

Church, on the south-west corner of Church and Adelaide streets, Toronto, from 1833, and his son, Alexander J. Robertson, and his family still attend the church on King street.

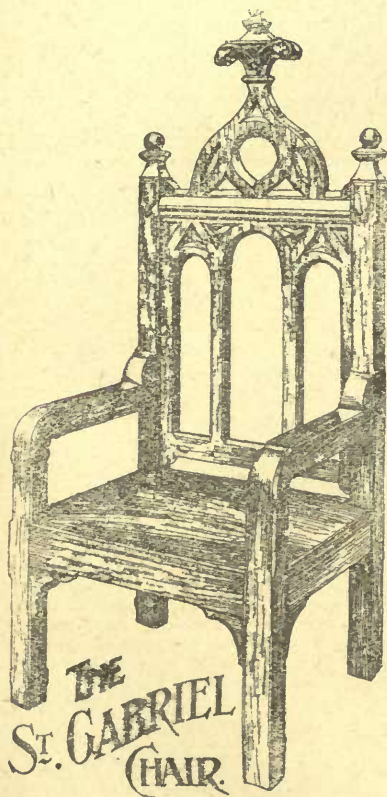
On the chair is the following inscription:—

"This chair is made from wood of pews occupied by the Robertson and MacIntosh families in parish church, Auldearn, Nairn, Scotland, 1757-1865."

Church was restored, and old pews replaced by new ones, 1898. Presented in 1899 to St. Andrew's Church, King street west, Toronto, by J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, great great grandson of James Robertson, Auldearn, 1678-1770, and great grandson of Alexander Robertson, of Rait, Nairn, 1709-1800."

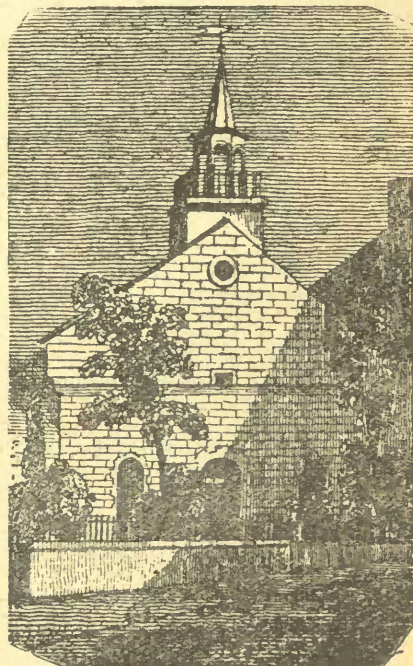
This is painted underneath the seat of the chair, as a record only. Mr. Robertson did not desire any inscription on the upper portion.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHAIR.



The original St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church at Montreal, P. Q., was situated at the north-east corner of St. Gabriel and St. James streets, as you turn down to the Champ de Mars. It adjoined the west end of the Court House. It was the first Protestant church in Montreal, and was erected

in 1792. The site is now being used for an extension of the Court House as the edifice was demolished in 1903. In 1897 the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., of Montreal, wrote a history of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Canada, which was published by Drysdale & Co., of St. James street, (now of St. Catherine street). From this work it appears that from 1763 to 1787 there is no record of public services held by Protestants in Montreal. From 1787 to 1790 the Protestants of



ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

the city all worshipped together, attending the services of Rev. David Charbrand Delisle, "rector of Montreal, and chaplain of the garrison." Mr. Bethune began a regular service according to the form of the Church of Scotland. On April 2nd, 1792, the lot on St. Gabriel street, then known by the name of St. Philippe street, was purchased from Madame Hertel for £100. This was the site of the first Protestant Church

in the old Province of Quebec, other than the private chapel known as the Cuthbert Chapel.

The Rev. John Young, the first pastor, opened the church on the 7th of October, 1792. It cost £851 0s. 9d. In size it was 60 feet x 48 feet and accommodated 650 persons. In 1809 a new roof was put on, also a steeple and bell, all of which cost £725 1s. 8d. In 1817 a gallery and chandeliers were added at a cost of £692 16s. 7d. On September 18th, 1886 the last service was held, and the building passed into the hands of the Quebec Government for the sum of \$17,790. On the 26th September, 1886, the first service was held in the new St. Gabriel's Church, St. Catherine street, near Phillips square, the dedication prayer being read by the present pastor, the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.

This chair is made out of the ash beams taken from the old church. It is designed as a chair for a Communion Table, and was presented in 1903 to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the south-east corner of Simcoe and King streets, Toronto, as a companion chair to the Auldearn Chair, which Mr. J. Ross Robertson presented some years ago to the same church. With this congregation the Robertson family has been connected since 1834. The chair stands at the east of the south side of the Communion Table, the Auldearn Chair standing on the west and south side.

CHAPTER XXXII. WYCHWOOD MISSION.

How the Work Began—The First Workers—Great Discouragements, but Final Success.

A most effective influence for good in the suburbs of Toronto is what was for many years known as the Wychwood Presbyterian Mission, at first situated on the corner of Vaughan Road and Altina avenue, now as a duly constituted church on the corner of St. Clair avenue and Vaughan Road, north of Davenport Hill, where it overlaps Bathurst street.

The Mission was projected late in 1889 by the Rev. W. A. J. Martin, at that time minister of St Paul's

Presbyterian church on Barton avenue, who, perceiving that there was a great influx of new residents in the district known as Wychwood, thought the time was opportune to establish a mission there. First of all, with the consent of the Toronto Presbytery, a Sunday School was established and the Mission opened by a service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wallace on April 27th, 1890. At this time prominent lay helpers connected with the movement were Mr. John Harvie (who was an employee of the old Northern Railway when its first train left Toronto for Aurora in 1853), Dr. Bryce and the late Alexander Jardine.

The work was liberally contributed to by the present Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. W. Mortimer Clark, K.C., who gave \$1,000 and by Mrs. Topp, mother of the latter, her donation being \$250. The total cost of the house and lot chosen, situated on the site named, was \$4,250, there being a mortgage of \$3,000. At first the work was under the superintendence of Bloor street church, Sunday services being commenced in May 11th, 1889. Mr. A. R. Horne was at this time in charge, and he continued there, with the assistance of pupils from Knox College, until 1892.

This period was a very trying one for the Mission, as the building "boom" had collapsed. Many of the congregation had suffered in consequence and left the locality. From 1892 until the summer of 1896, the work was in charge of Mr. C. R. Williamson, Mr. G. R. Fasken, Mr. Jno. Griffith and Mr. Robert Haddon.

The second crisis in the history of the Mission came when the Mission building was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 3rd of September, 1896. The net amount received from the insurance company was \$1,750, which was paid to the mortgagees of the property. After the loss of the building the services and Sabbath school were held in Wychwood Hall, which, although rather small, answered the purpose fairly well. An effort was made during the winter to collect sufficient funds to build a small church. The attempt, unfortunately, met with little encouragement; no one came forward to assist in re-building, the mortgagees foreclosed, and the property passed out of the hands of the Presbyterian church.

When this occurred the congrega-

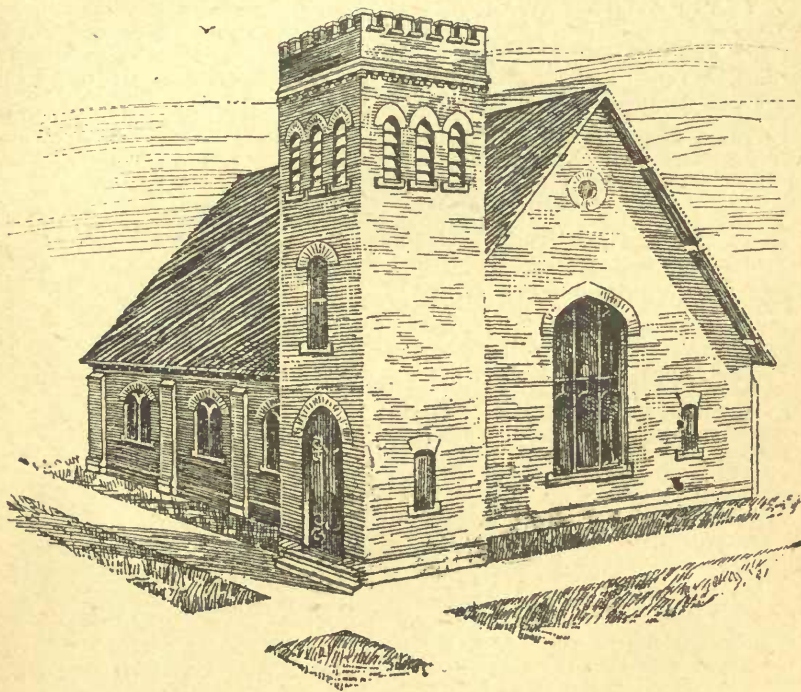
tion affiliated with St. Paul's church, but in doing so never lost their identity, and this state of affairs existed until October, 1901. During this period, to quote one of the reports of the new church, "the hope of some day being able to worship in their own house of God never left the people, because it was too deep down in their hearts to be eradicated."

On February 4th, 1902, a joint conference of representatives from

These requests were brought before the Presbytery on April 1st, 1902, and were duly granted, the first service taking place April 20th, 1902, in Wychwood Hall, Rev. Dr. Talling officiating. The first Session was formed March 3rd, 1903, it being constituted as follows:—

Interim Moderator, Rev. J. W. C. Bennett.

Elders, J. Dinwoody, John Wanless.



WYCHWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Wychwood and St. Paul's church was held, the object of which was that the Wychwood Mission should be recognized by the Presbyterian Church in Canada; that an interim Moderator and Session be appointed to exercise the necessary oversight; that permission be given to conduct a Sabbath school, hold a Sabbath evening service and weekly prayer meeting, and that a student be deputed to undertake the work in conjunction with that now carried on in Fairbank and Fisherville for one year as a tentative arrangement.

Managers, D. F. Baird, J. B. Marshall, Secretary; J. Dinwoody, Representative of Sessions.

Trustees, John Wanless, J. Dinwoody, F. W. Cole.

Such excellent progress was made that the new brick church as shown in the cut, was opened for public service on October 4th, 1903. The corner stone had early in the summer been laid by the Rev. Wylie O. Clark, whilst Rev. Dr. Parsons and the Revs. H. R. Horne and Robert Haddon officiated.

Mr. W. A. MacTaggart, B.A., was

the student in charge on January 1st, 1905.

The land on which the church is built was given by the Wanless family. The cost of the building itself was about \$4,000. Its erection was a landmark in the history of this northern suburb of Toronto.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FIFTY YEARS AT ST. LAWRENCE.

When the First Market Was Built— Its Earlier Tenants—Past and Present Trade Compared.

Fifty years ago one of the glories of Toronto, and one of its greatest attractions for country visitors, was the old St. Lawrence Hall and Market. The former, though still existing, is now rarely used, and to all but middle-aged residents of the city little more than a memory. St. Lawrence Hall, which is city property, was built in 1850-51, and with its market of the same name to the rear was in full operation in 1851, being opened in April of that year.

The story of the hall and the many and various scenes, meetings, etc., which took place there is fully described in Vol. III, Chap. 73, of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, and will not be again referred to here. The hall still exists, though the King street entrance has been closed, access now being gained to it by an entrance in the rear from Jarvis street.

The entrance to the old St. Lawrence Market was in the centre of the frontage on King street, and consisted of an archway with a line of shops on both sides of it to the east and west. In addition was a transverse piazza 100 feet deep, over which on the first floor were public rooms used for many different purposes. The old Arcade was 200 feet long by 20 feet wide, and had a range of stores on both sides of it running from north to south, these being occupied entirely by butchers. At the south end, facing Front street, were transepts to the east and west, these also being occupied by butchers or provision dealers. It has not been possible to obtain any accurate list of the first tradespeople who occu-

pied St. Lawrence Market, but the list which follows contains the names of the whole of those who were in the building in 1854-55. In that year, beginning from the front in the western wing facing King street, which, though forming a part of St. Lawrence Hall buildings, did not belong to the city, but was private property, were the following occupants:—

At Nos. 106-8, Lyman Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, and John Ritchie, Jr., a dry goods dealer. Then came the entrance to the St. Lawrence Market, over it being the hall and rooms already described.

The shops in the eastern wing, which were also private property, 118, 118½ and 120, were occupied by M. Shewan, a bookseller, Robert Sargant & Co., and Mabley & Son, both of the latter being dry goods men.

Entering the Arcade the occupants of the various butcher shops on the eastern side were these:

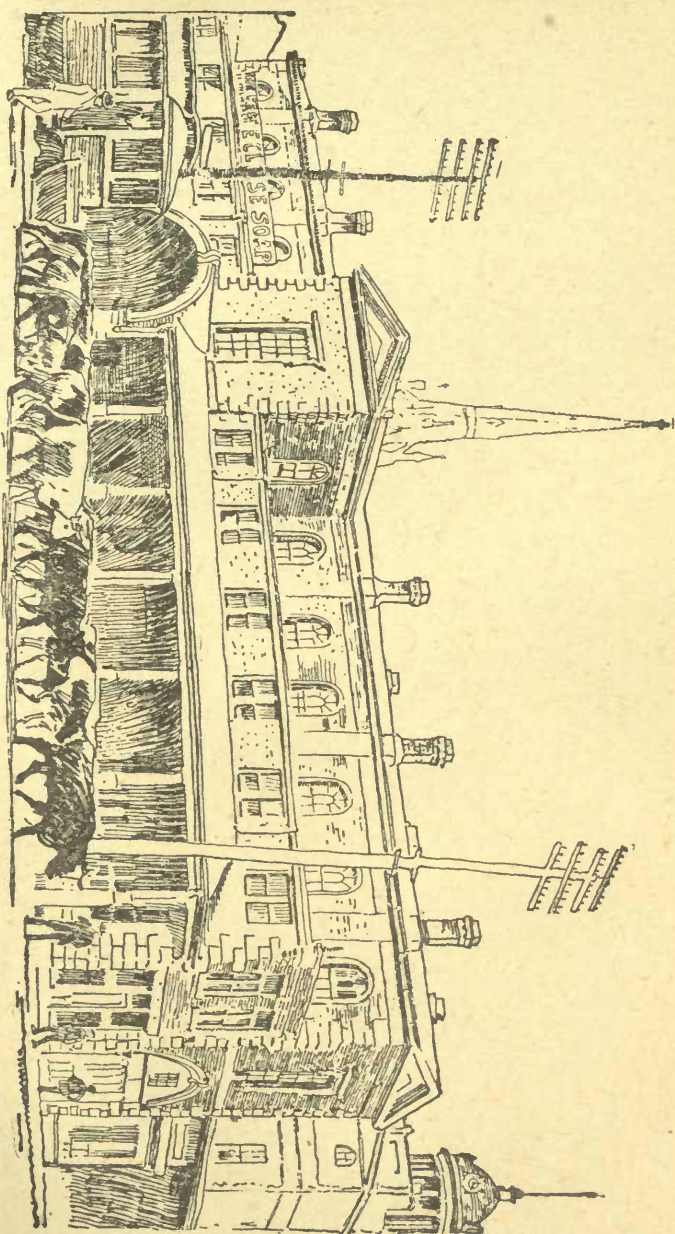
- 1.—Richard Murphy.
- 3.—P. Mullarey.
- 5.—Henry Blong.
- 7.—M. Hutchinson.
- 9.—P. Armstrong.
- 11.—Robt. Wood.
- 13.—J. & T. Trebilcock.
- 15.—C. Sparkham.
- 17.—J. Carson.
- 19.—H. Ellis.
- 21.—W. Lumbers.
- 23.—J. Bird.
- 25.—James West.
- 27.—Stephen Sands.
- 33.—J. P. Cherry.
- 37.—J. Thornber.
- 39.— ———

In the eastern transept:—

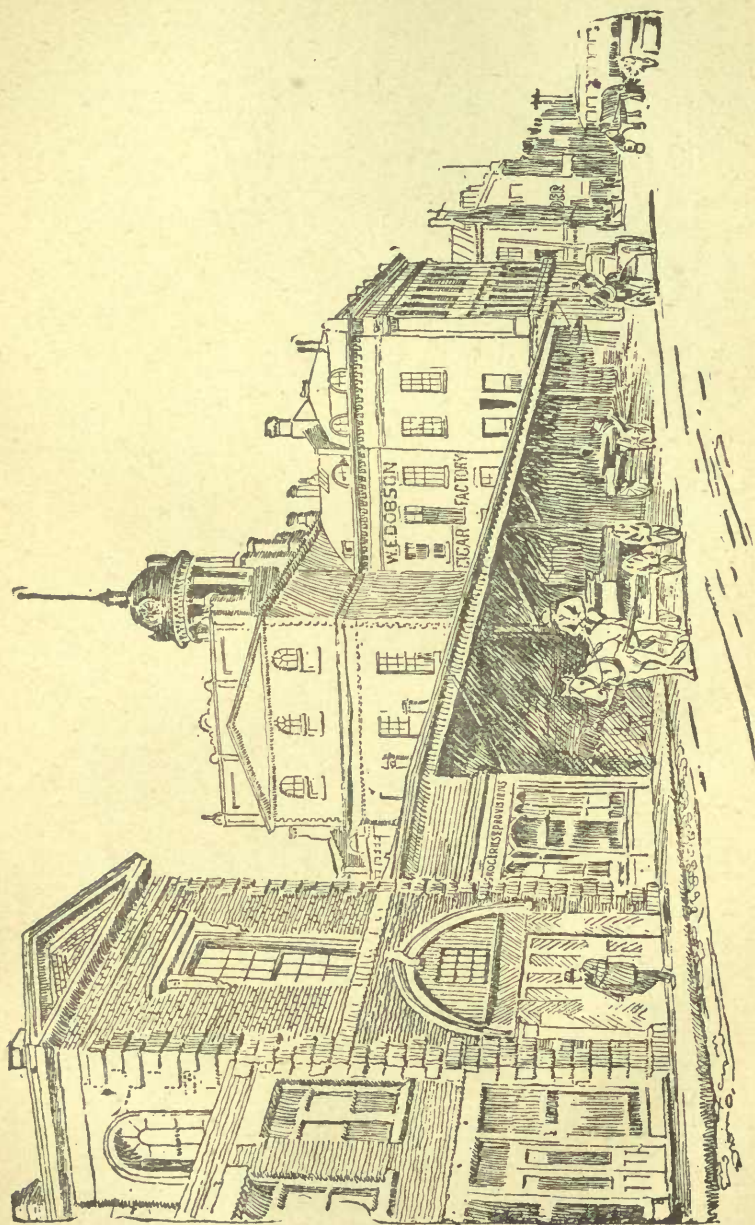
- 48.—H. B. Cuff.
- 52.— ———

On the western side the occupants of the shops in the entrances were:—Alfred Brown, produce; J. Donnelly, crockery. Then the remainder were butchers, being:—

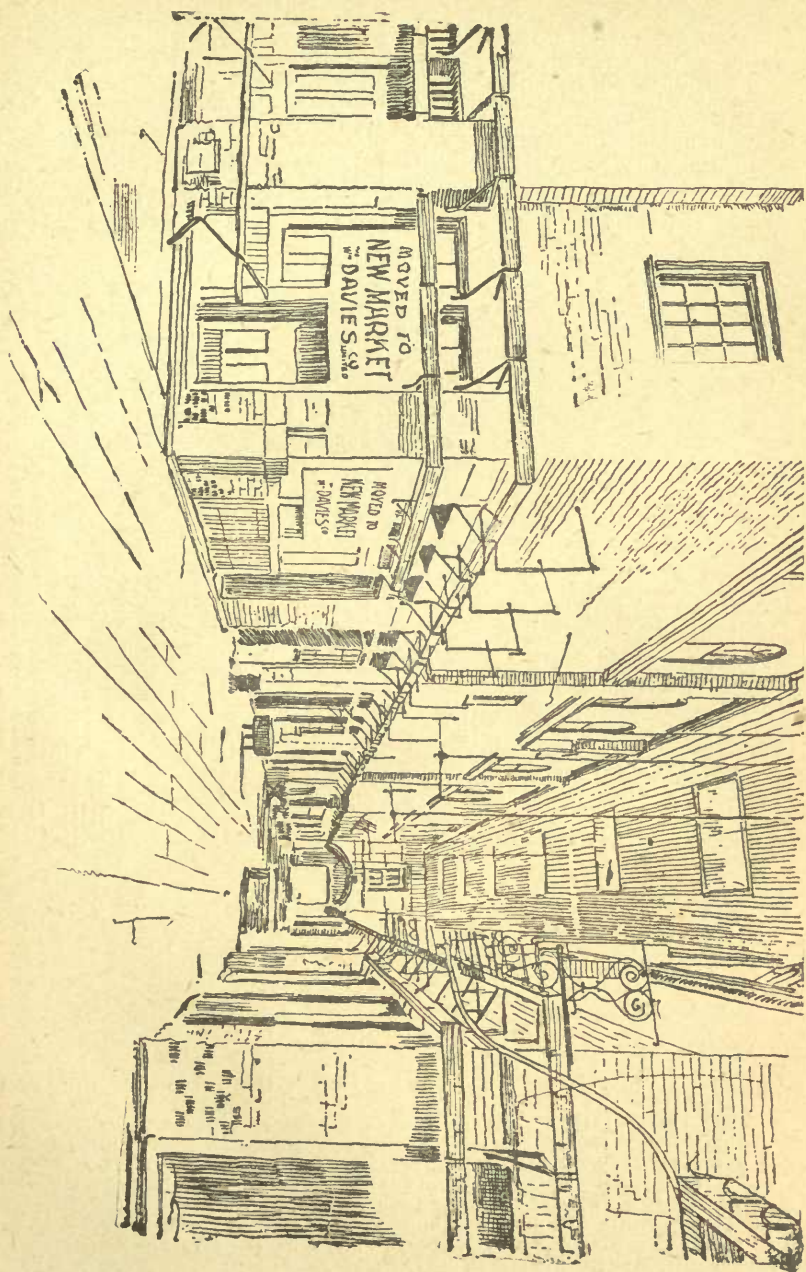
- 2.—Geo. Robinson.
- 4.—Wm. Grainger.
- 6.—John Wickson.
- 8.—Peter Huty.
- 10.—John Clark & Co.
- 12.—Thomas Dean.
- 14.—William Gray.
- 16.—Allen Murphy.
- 18.—J. Rundle.
- 20.—James Bird, jr.
- 22.—Jonathan Scott.
- 24.—J. Crooker.



OLD ST. LAWRENCE MARKET—FRONT STREET ENTRANCE



EAST MARKET (JARVIS STREET), SIDE OF OLD ST. LAWRENCE MARKET



THE OLD ST. LAWRENCE ARCADE—LOOKING NORTH FROM FRONT STREET

26.—Duffy & Monon.

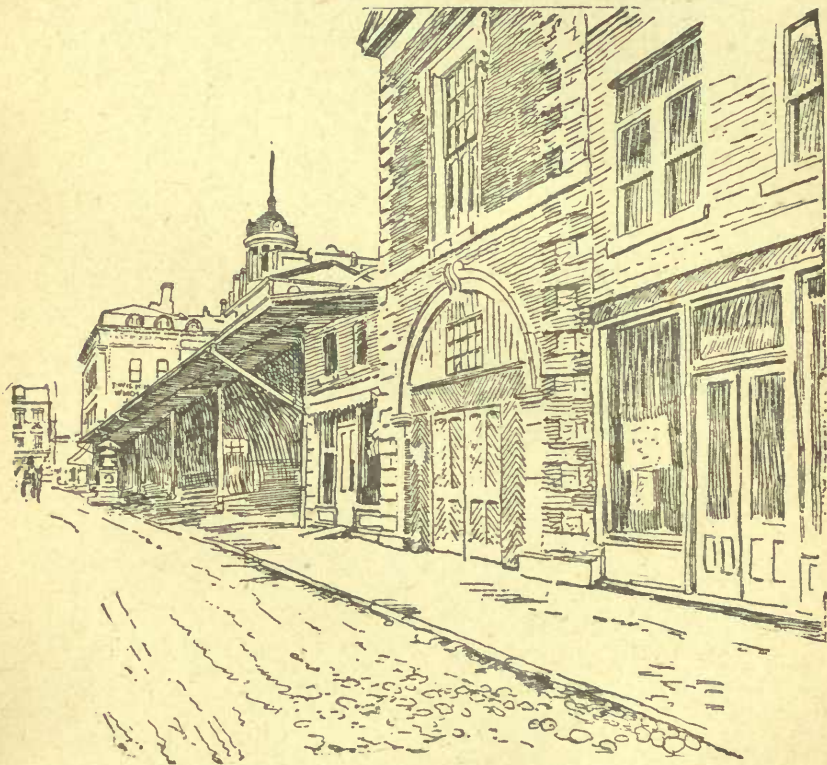
28.—R. Moore.

34.—J. Rundle, bacon dealer.

In the western lower annex were William Bright and J. Willmot, both of them also being butchers.

St. Lawrence Arcade at Christmas time was one of the sights of Toronto during the whole of the "fifties." The great bulk of the butchers of the city were concentrated there and they vied with one another

geously printed placards. Fifty years ago children who did not visit St. Lawrence Arcade at Christmas time would have thought themselves as not only being badly used, but also cruelly disappointed. There was the entrance to the arcade in the first place, with its shops filled with bright and glittering toys sold, as the vendors used to assure their youthful customers, at prices far below the cost of manufacture, and then



SOUTH-WESTERN VIEW—WEST MARKET STREET SIDE, OLD ST. LAWRENCE MARKET

as Christmas and Eastertide came round, especially the former season, in making their stalls as attractive as possible.

There was always an immense display of evergreens, wreaths being stretched from one end of the arcade to the other, while at every shop were "the season's greetings" conspicuously displayed, either in artistically designed scrolls or on ger-

beyond it there was the butchers' arcade with its rows upon rows of gaily decorated shops and the ever attractive bustle and good-humoured joking always so agreeable to the youthful mind. All that has now departed. The glories of the old St. Lawrence Market are but a memory.

There is positively no comparison between the St. Lawrence Market as it at present exists and its predecessor.

sor of even ten years since. The present market which was completed in 1904 at a total cost of nearly \$200,000 though it may be and probably is far more business like than its predecessor has by no means the same attractiveness.

The entrance to the northern market, that is the wholesale one, is from King street and is the original arcade which hed underneath St. Lawrence Hall to the market in the rear. The room itself, for it is really that and little else, leads into the wholesale market and is divided into three aisles with three rows of eight iron columns supporting the roof. The walls are of glazed brick, the whole place affording an excellent and cheerful shelter from the weather.

The wholesale market is built of brick walls with stone dressings; with a glass roof, supported by massive iron girders. It is 340 feet in length by 144 feet in width, and the centre of the roof is 82 feet 6 inches from the ground.

The southern market is 344 feet 6 inches long, and is of the same width and depth as is the former.

The northern market is so arranged that the farmers' teams can drive directly under cover, and there leave their sleighs or waggons in charge of any one whom they may have brought with them for that purpose, they themselves being at liberty to seek customers or transact business in other portions of the market. The only stipulation or restriction that is placed upon any farmer is that his team must be taken out and stabled away from the market.

Reliable records have been prepared of the number of farmers' waggons, etc., arriving in the market on market days. Unfortunately, records of the arrivals at the market in its palmy days are not available, but there has been a great falling off. From Jan. 21 to Jan. 31 was fair average market weather. This is the list:—

1905	Farm- ers	Hucks- ters	Whole- sale of Butchers	Loads of Hay
Saturday, Jan. 21. 26	6	15	40	
Tuesday, Jan. 24. 3	2	6	4	
Thursday, Jan. 26. 8	3	10	10	
Saturday, Jan. 28. 20	2	10	25	
Tuesday, Jan. 31. 4	2	10	40	

The week ending January 31st gives the following daily average:—

Farmers	5.82
Hucksters	1.50
Wholesale butchers	6.00
Loads of hay	13.17

This wholesale market has ten open entrances to the east and to the west. From north to south and midway from east to west runs a wide wooden walk of about 20 feet, while on the eastern and western sides are two entrance gates, through which people who want to come into the market can do so without having to thread their way between the various teams.

Leaving the wholesale market, and crossing Front street, one enters what is now the retail St. Lawrence or southern market. The entrance to it was formerly the old City Hall, and the frontage of the latter has not been so very greatly altered.

In the southern market are found meat, poultry, fruit, fish and vegetable salesmen, besides florists and some other businesses.

On January 1st, 1905, it contained the following occupants:—

Butchers	23
Fruiterers	16
Florists	8
Poultry dealers	6
Confectionery and fruit	4
Fish salesman	1

Besides those tradesmen above enumerated, there is a restaurant kept in the north-eastern portion of the southern market, where not only refreshments are served, but where cigars, tobacco, etc., can be readily obtained.

In the basement of the southern market are 16 storage rooms, which are let at a monthly rental of \$15.

In addition to this there are four large cold storage rooms, which are used by a large firm of fruit dealers during the fruit season.

In the old Council chamber there is now a printing office, in which no less than 25 men are employed.

The rentals in the south market differ very greatly, ranging from \$3 to \$35 a month. These may appear somewhat high; nevertheless there is very little room to spare, and whenever an eligible stand is vacated there are plenty of applicants for the position.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE FIRST IN TORONTO.

—
**The Purchase of the Site of the Present City of Toronto from the Indians
 —Was Bargain Day with Aborigines.**

The site on which Toronto stands was sold by the Mississauga Indians in 1787 just 118 years ago, to the Crown.

Real estate men were not in evidence in those days, or perhaps the Indians would have fared much better. Indeed, they could not have fared worse when they parted with about 250,000 acres that was involved in what is known as the "Toronto Purchase."

There were two palavers with the Government agents before the Crown secured the property of the red men. The first meeting was held at the Carrying Place in September, 1787, and at this meeting the purchase was formally discussed—as in document No. 13—while at the second meeting on the 1st August, 1805, the bargain was completed.

The entire 250,808 acres were sold for £1,700 sterling, or \$8,500 in cash and goods.

The Prince Edward district, now the county of Prince Edward, was settled after the American war by U. E. Loyalists, and by a few English, Irish and Scotch, who emigrated about 1785-90.

When one enters the country from the west, he leaves the village of Brighton behind and crosses a neck of land separating the western extremity of the Bay of Quinte from Lake Ontario. On this road and about ten miles from Brighton was in the olden days a settlement called the "Carrying Place," this being the spot at which the Indians and Indian traders were to carry their canoes and merchandise overland from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Ontario and vice versa. From the Carrying Place to Consecon the distance is about 5 miles.

Just one hundred and fourteen years ago, 23rd Sept., 1787 to wit, Deputy-Surveyor-General John Collins, from Quebec, acting on behalf of the Crown, with a couple of French-Canadians, one of whom acted as interpreter, met three Indian chiefs at the Carrying

place on the Bay of Quinte, and bargained for a large tract of land in, around and including a part of the county of York, and all the land now occupied by the city of Toronto.

The treaty was made by Deputy Surveyor-General Collins, acting for Sir John Johnson, Bart, the Superintendent-General of Indian affairs in British North America. The Indian chiefs present were Wabukanyne, Neace and Pakquan, of the Mississaugas Nation.

The spelling of the word "Mississauga" varies in the original documents, and this variation is adhered to in printing the indenture made with the Indians. The consideration or price of the tract is not given in document No. 13, but is in a later document.

The indenture or document which covered this sale is given on page 32, vol. i., of "Canada-Indian Treaties and Surrenders, from 1680-1890," issued at Ottawa in 1891. It reads:—

NO. 13.

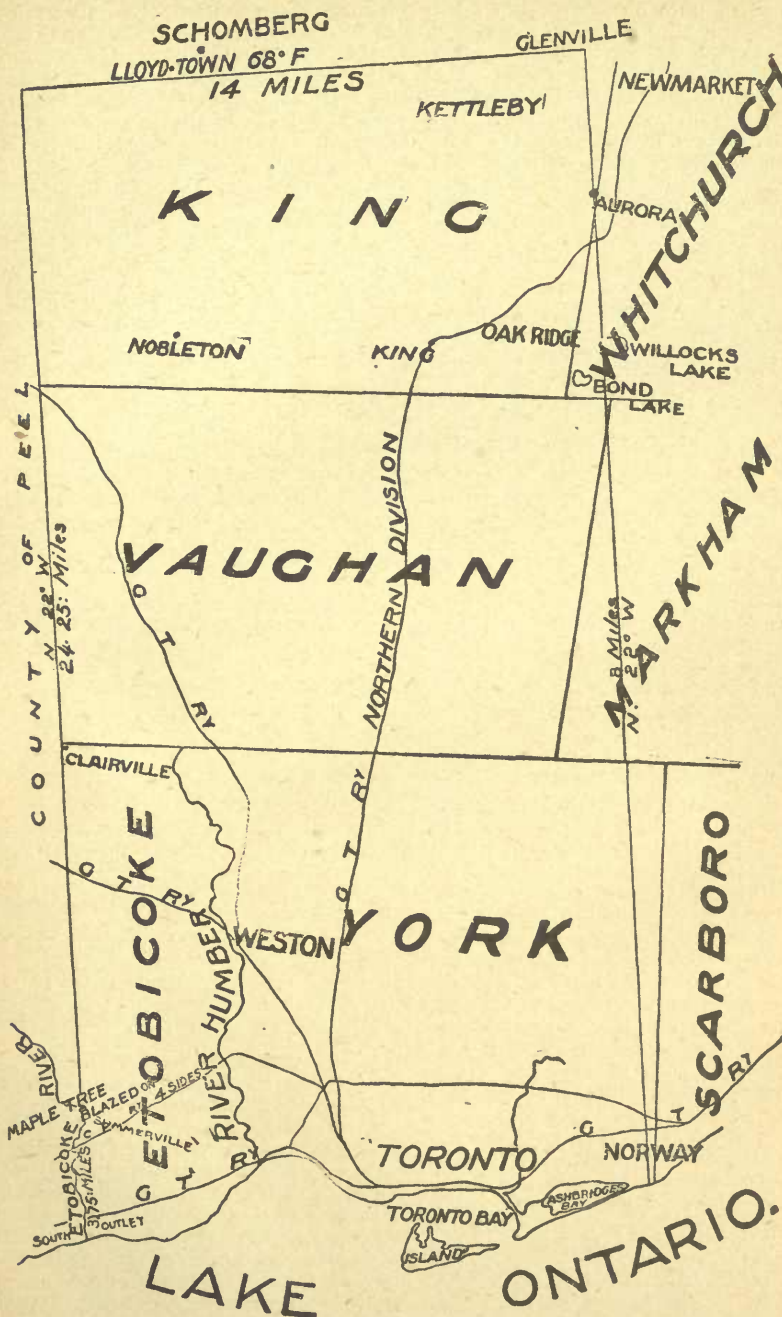
This indenture, made at the Carrying Place, head of the Bay of Quinte, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between

.....
 and the Honble. John Johnson, Bart., for and in behalf of our Sovereign Lord and King, witnesseth that the said above mentioned.....

.....
 principal chiefs and war chiefs as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of.....

.....
 to them in hand well and truly paid by the Honble. Sir John Johnson aforesaid, at or upon the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof, they the said

.....
 doth hereby acknowledge, and there of and therefrom, and from every part or parcel thereof doth acquit, release, exonerate and forever discharge our Sovereign Lord the King and his heirs and successors, and every of them by these presents hath granted, bargained, alienated, released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain and alienate, release



ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE "TORONTO PURCHASE" FROM THE INDIANS IN 1787-1805.

LOCATION OF PRESENT DAY PLACES HAVE BEEN INSERTED TO GIVE THE READER AN IDEA OF DISTANCES.

and confirm unto our Sovereign Lord the King and his heirs and successors all that tract or parcel of land laying and being together with the woods, ways, paths, waters, water-courses, advantages, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said tract or parcel of land situated as above mentioned belonging or in any way appertaining or which to and with the same now are or at any time heretofore have been held, used, occupied, accepted, reputed taken or known as part, parcel or member thereof, or any part thereof, and the issues and profits of all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said

in and to all and singular the said premises above mentioned and of, in and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold all and singular the said tract or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises above, in and by these presents released and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors for ever, and to and for no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever, and the said

for themselves, their heirs and successors doth covenant, grant, promise and agree to and with our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors that they, the said

now are the true, lawful and rightful owners of all and singular the said tract or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises above mentioned, and every part or parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also that the said

at the time of sealing and delivery of these presents, are lawfully and rightfully seized in their own right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in the fee simple of and in all and singular the said premises above mentioned, with the appurtenances, without any

manner of condition, limitation of use or uses or matter, cause or thing whatsoever to alter, change, charge or determine the same. And also that His Majesty, his heirs and successors shall and may at all times for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said tract or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises aforesaid, with the appurtenances and every part or parcel thereof, without trouble, hindrance or molestation, interruption or disturbance of them the said

their heirs or successors, or any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under them or any of them, and that freed, discharged and kept harmless and indemnified of, from and against all former and other gifts or grants whatsoever.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date above mentioned.

WABUKANYNE (totem) (L.S.)

NEACE (totem) (L.S.)

PAKQUAN (totem) (L.S.)

Witness present:

JOHN COLLINS.

LOUIS PROTLE.

NATHNL. LINES, Interpr.

A true copy.

P. SELBY, Asst. Sec'y., I. A.

The sale was not, however, completed for eighteen years. In August, 1805, another meeting was held at the River Credit, on Lake Ontario, thirteen miles west of Toronto, between the Government and the Indians. This meeting was more representative than the former one. In September, 1783, only three Indian chiefs were present. In August, 1805, eight were on hand.

On this occasion the Crowa was represented by William Claus, the Deputy Superintendent-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Indians. After the meeting at the Carrying Place two of the Indian chiefs, Wabukanyne and Neace died. The second meeting and treaty or indenture were necessary as the first did not ascertain or describe the tract of land agreed to be conveyed. The indenture reads:—

This indenture made at the River

Credit on Lake Ontario, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, between William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Indians and of their affairs, for and in behalf of our sovereign Lord and King of the one part, and the principal chiefs, warriors and people of the Mississague Nation of Indians for and in the name of the said nation of the other part.

Whereas, on the twenty-third of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, at the Carrying Place at the head of the Bay of Quite, it was agreed between the Honourable Sir John Johnson, Baronet, on the part of our said Lord the King, and Wabukanyne, Neace and Pakquan, principal chiefs and war chiefs of the said Mississague Nation, two of which said chiefs, that is to say Wabukanyne and Neace are now dead, that they the last mentioned principal chiefs would for divers good and valuable considerations received by them for and on account of their said nation from our said Lord and King, duly convey all their right and title to a certain tract or parcel of land hereinafter described to our said Lord the King, his heirs and successors forever.

And whereas in pursuance of that agreement a certain instrument hereunto annexed was made at the Carrying Place, bearing date the day and the year last aforesaid, signed and sealed by the said Wabukanyne, Neace and Pakquan, for the purpose of conveying the said tract or parcel of land to our said Lord the King, his heirs and successors as aforesaid, which instrument did not ascertain or describe the parcel or tract of land meant and intended to be conveyed thereby and was, and is in other respects defective and imperfect.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that for carrying into execution the said agreement made on the said twenty-third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in consideration thereof and for the more effectually securing and conveying to our said Lord the King, the said tract or parcel of land so agreed to be conveyed to him as aforesaid, and for

the consideration of ten shillings of good and lawful money in hand paid to them by the said William Claus, Esquire, for and on account of our said Lord the King, the receipt whereof by the said principal chiefs, warriors and people of the Mississague Nation as aforesaid is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, aliened, released and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, alien, release and confirm unto our sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors all that tract or parcel of land commencing on the east bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke; thence up the same, following the several windings and turnings of the said river to a maple tree blazed on four sides at a distance of three miles and three-quarters, in a straight line from the mouth of the said river; thence north twenty-two degrees west twenty-four miles and one quarter; then north sixty-eight degrees and fourteen miles; then south twenty-two degrees east twenty-eight miles, more or less to Lake Ontario; then westerly along the water's edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the south outlet of the river Etobicoke, being the place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and eight acres, together with all the woods and waters thereon, lying and being, and all the advantages, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said tract or parcel of land belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the issues and profits of all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said principal chiefs, warriors and people of the Mississague for themselves and for and in the name of their whole nation in and to all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances, save and except the fishery in the said River Etobicoke, which they, the said chiefs, warriors and people, expressly reserve for the sole use of themselves and the Mississague Nation. To have and to hold all and singular the said tract or parcel of land hereditaments and prem-

ises in and by these presents released and confirmed unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors forever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever. And also that His Majesty, his heirs and successors, as aforesaid, shall and may at all times forever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, without trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or disturbance of them the said principal chiefs, warriors and people of the Mississague Nation, or any of them, their heirs or successors, or any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under them or any of them.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our marks and seals the day and year above written, having first heard this instrument openly read and rehearsed in our own language and fully approved by ourselves and our nation.

WM. CLAUS. Depy. Supt. Gen. on behalf of the Crown.

CHECHALK (totem), (L.S.)

QUENEPENON (totem), (L.S.)

WABUKANYNE (totem), (L.S.)

OKEMAPENESSE (totem), (L.S.)

WABENOSE (totem), (L.S.)

KENEBONCENCE (totem), (L.S.)

OSENEGO (totem), (L.S.)

ACHETON (totem), (L.S.)

Present at the execution and delivery of this instrument, and witnesses thereto:

J. W. WILLIAMS, Capt. 49th Regt.

JNO. BLACKENBURY, Ens. 49th Regt.

P. SELBY, Asst. Sec'y. I. A.

J. B. ROUSSEAU.

The name is Indian, a tract of land extending from Etobicoke to Burlington Beach having been held by the Mississaugas until it was purchased by the Crown for £1,700, on the recommendation of Governor Gore, so that roads could be laid out from Toronto to Dundas and Niagara. The counties of Halton and Peel are included in this tract of Mississauga land. The meaning of Etobicoke is "the place where the alders grow." Augustus Jones the surveyor, spelled it Atobicoake, and gave the meaning

as "black alder creek." In some old documents it is spelled Ytobicoke and Toby Cook, but the correct spell of the Indian word is Wah-do-be-kaung.

If the reader will follow the map he will note the River Etobicoke shown west of the "South Outlet" of the River Humber. The "Etobicoke" River would more properly be called a creek in writing at the present time. It enters Lake Ontario at a point about 4.1-2 miles west of the outlet of the Humber, and about seven miles west of Toronto Island.

This line was the western boundary of the "Toronto" purchase, and was extended from the mouth of the River Etobicoke or creek for three miles and three-quarters to a maple tree, blazed upon four sides, which would be about the present village of Summerville.

The line was continued north from the maple tree, twenty-two degrees west, twenty-four and a quarter miles, which would be about four miles west of the village of Schomberg; then north sixty-eight degrees and fourteen miles, which would be about four miles north of Aurora; then south twenty-two degrees, east twenty-eight miles to Lake Ontario, at the eastern end of the present city, south of Norway.

The line then came west along the water edge of the Lake and then peninsula, now Toronto Island, to the eastern bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke.

There was in all 250,808 acres, of which the city of Toronto occupies at present 10,477 acres.

The 49th Regiment was stationed in Upper Canada from Sept. 1802 to the close of the war of 1812-13-14, when they returned to Britain.

The assistant secretary of Indian affairs was Prideaux Selby, who was also Receiver-General of the province of Upper Canada. He came to York accompanied by his daughter in December, 1807, where he exercised a great deal of influence. He was later a somewhat prominent member of St. James' Anglican church, and a friend of Bishop, then Archdeacon, Strachan.

Mr. Selby was in office during the war of 1812, and on the capture of the town by the United States troops in

April 1813, acting under the orders of General Sheaffe and the Executive Council he had three bags of gold and a large sum in army bills taken to the farm of the Attorney-General, John Beverley Robinson, on the Kingston road, and there buried. The enemy managed to obtain possession of the bills, but not of the gold. Mr. Selby's official career terminated a few years later.

J. B. Rousseaux was a well known Indian trader, who lived at the "Head

a copy of a plan in the office made by W. Chewett."

The report of Messrs. Rawson, Davidson and Hepburn, made in 1844, which is considered to contain the most accurate information obtainable regarding all matters dealt with in the report, gives two lists of Surrenders, one headed "Surrenders for Payments made at the time," and the other, "Surrenders for Annuities." In the first of these lists the Toronto Purchase is entered as follows:

Date.	Name of the Tribes.	Area in Acres.	Amount Paid.	Nature of the Payment.
1st August, 1805	Mississaguas.	Not stated, but limits defined.	10s.	And divers Goods and valuable considerations given on the 23rd September, 1787.

of the Lake" (Hamilton) and also at Toronto, on the River Humber, which was also called the "St. John River," after Rousseaux, frequently called St. Jean (John) Baptiste Rousseaux.

In order to ascertain further information as to the price of the land, I wrote to the Hon. James Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior in 1901, and he replied as follows:—

Department of Indian Affairs, Canada.

Ottawa, 19th January, 1901.

Dear Mr. Robertson,—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., asking for information relative to the deed known as the Toronto Purchase, I have to inform you that Treaty No. 13, as printed in the book of Surrenders, is an exact copy of the document in the Department. The original is not of record, but a certified copy thereof in which blanks appear as in the printed copy.

I have had a search made in the records of the Department for any information that might throw light on the subject of the surrender, with the following result:—

A list, prepared in 1823, of lands purchased from Indians has a blank space opposite the description of the Toronto Purchase in the column headed "Price agreed upon." In the column for remarks is this note:—"No other record of purchase unless

The report of Messrs. Pennefather, Talfourd and Worthington, published in 1856, gives the nominal consideration for the Toronto purchase to be 10 shillings, which was really \$9,500.

A search made of the records under the charge of Dr. Brymer, Dominion Archivist, has resulted in finding some additional information, which is contained in the copies of the documents inclosed herewith. While a good deal of the matters in these papers relate to the surrender of the lands from the River Etobicoke to the head of Lake Ontario, yet the negotiations in connection with the two surrenders are so closely related that it is thought well to send you the whole correspondence.

The correspondence, as well as the reference to surrenders in our old reports, would appear to make it clear that no payment was made for the lands beyond the nominal consideration of ten shillings, and the presents given when the provisional agreement was entered into in 1787, and the additional presents that were given in 1805 when the deed was confirmed. The list of goods attached gives a good list of the articles supplied to the Indians in payment for their lands.

The delay in answering your letter has been due to the desire to obtain before doing so all the information

possible on the subject of the deed referred to by you. Yours truly,
JAS. A. SMART.

J. Ross Robertson, Esq., The Evening Telegram, Toronto.

The correspondence concerning this purchase of Toronto and the lands shown in the map is most interesting. The meeting of 1787 was confirmed in 1805 as is shown by the following correspondence.

Fort George, 8th August, 1805.

Sir:—In obedience to the Commands of His Excellency, Lieut. General Hunter, I have had a Meeting with the Messissagues, and now transmit to you a Deed confirming the Toronto Purchase in 1787, and also a provisional agreement with them for the purchase of four concessions deep in the front of their lands lying between the Etobicoke and Burlington Bay, which I beg you will have the goodness to lay before his Excellency for his Approbation; and you will also be pleased to state, that altho' it was necessary in the Agreement for the purchase to put down a certain Sum as the Consideration, yet his Excellency will perceive by the Speech, that the Sum is entirely submitted to himself. Copies of the proceedings on the above occasions are also transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) W. CLAUS.

Lieut. Colonel Green, Secy., &c.

A true copy. Alex'r Grant, President, Administering the Government of Upper Canada.

The report of the meeting of the chiefs of the Mississagues with the Government officials is very quaint. It is the official report preserved in the archives at Ottawa:—

Proceedings of a meeting with the Mississagues at the River Credit, 31st July, 1805:—

Present.

William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent-General, etc.

Capt. J. Willmams, 49th Regt.

Ensign Brackenbury, 49th Regt.

P. Selby, Assis. Secy. Ind'n Dept.

J. B. Rosseau, interpreter, ditto.

The Deputy Superintendent-General informed the chiefs of the Mississ-

agues that the deed formerly executed by the principal chiefs of their nation for the sale of the lands known by the name of the Toronto purchase had not been so perfected as to ascertain the exact limits of the same; and that on their way to this place he had called some of their principal chiefs to the Etobicoke that they might show the line of the boundary, some of them having been present at the treaty held by Sir John Johnson, Baronet, in 1787, when the lands were sold, and they were desired now to say what they knew of the matter and what had been the generally received opinion of the Mississagues as to the boundary line, and that when they agreed as to the limits of that purchase a fresh deed should be made out and properly executed to prevent all future disputes or disagreements.

Quinepenon then said (after the usual compliments):—

Father, all the chiefs who sold the land you speak of are dead and gone. I now speak for all the chiefs of the Mississagues. We cannot absolutely tell what our old people did before us, except by what we see on the plan now produced and what we remember ourselves and have been told.

Father, our old chiefs told us that the line was on the east side of the Etobicoke following the courses of the river upwards from its mouth to the most easterly bend of the same two or three miles up in a straight line. That the river then runs from the westward, but a continuation of that straight line from the mouth of the river and intersecting that easterly bend was the boundary. It was then agreed, father, that all the lands on the west side of the river should remain to us and all on the east side to the King until the straight line from the mouth of the river cut that easterly bend and then that line was continued and left the river to the westward. And our old chiefs at the same time particularly reserved the fishery of the river to our nation.

Father, the answer made to our chiefs on that subject by Colonel Butler was "We do not want the water, we want the land." And now father, we are ready to execute a fresh deed as soon as it can be prepared, but we

request a copy of it in order to prevent all such matters for the future.

Father, we hope you will consider us on this occasion and give us something. We have heretofore been satisfied with what our father has given us, but we hope for something more than ordinary on the completion of this business. We have always told you the truth and we hope our general conduct has deserved your approbation.

The Deputy Superintendent-General then said that the deeds should be made out as soon as possible and a counterpart together with a plan of the same given to them. That he had made but two purchases since he came to this part of the country, in both of which he had given copies of the deeds and plans to the Indians. That with regard to any additional presents on this occasion, he had it not at present in his power, but he will report their request to the Governor and hopes from his representation of their conduct the General may be induced to comply with their request.

(Signed) P. SELBY,

Asst. Secy. I. A.

A true copy. Alexander Grant, President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.

At a meeting with the Mississagues at the River Credit, 1st August, 1805. Present the same as yesterday.

It having been communicated last evening to the chiefs that Government wished to purchase their tract of land on the Lake Ontario from the River Etobicoke to the head of the lake, and they having declined disposing of the whole tract, it was proposed to them to dispose of a part thereof, a plan of which was laid before them; they declined giving an answer then, but said they would speak of it in the morning.

Quinipeno spoke as follows on ten strings of white wampum.

Father, I hope you will open your ears and attend to what we have to say.

Father, we are glad that what was said yesterday has met your approbation, and we are thankful to find you approve of the young man we have put in the place of his father,

and we ask of you to acknowledge him to be a chief on this river according to the custom of the Indians, for he has more knowledge than we have, and we want you to authorize our appointment of him. His name is John or Okemapenesse.

The Deputy Superintendent General answered that he would take the first opportunity of acknowledging him in a proper manner and returned the wampum, which is to be brought by Okemapenesse when he shall be acknowledged having no wampum to return to the chiefs.

Quinipeno — Father, while Colonel Butler was our father we were told our father the King wanted some land for his people; it was some time before we sold it, but when we found it was much wanted by the King to settle his people on it, whom we were told would be of great use to us, we granted it accordingly.

Father, we have not found this so, as the inhabitants drive us away instead of helping us, and we want to know why we are served in that manner. Colonel Butler told us the farmers would help us, but instead of doing so when we encamp on the shore, they drive us off and shoot our dogs, and never give us any assistance, as was promised to our old chiefs.

Father the farmers call us dogs, and threaten to shoot us in the same manner when we go on their land. Our dogs, not knowing that they are doing wrong, run after sheep and pigs. Now, father, when Sir John Johnson came up to purchase the Toronto lands we gave them without hesitation, and were told we should always be taken care of, and we made no bargain for the land, but left it to himself. Now, father, you want another piece of land. We cannot say no, but we will explain ourselves before we say any more. Colonel Butler used to take off from our presents to pay for hogs it was said our dogs killed, but we knew nothing of it, nor what our dogs did. We were always allowed a full suit each, and we received it twice from you; but it is now cut off, and we want to know the reason of it.

Father, after the Toronto land was sold Colonel Butler died, and we did

not know what would become of us. But Governor Simcoe told us we should never be at a loss. 'Tis true we were sorry for the loss of Colonel Butler, but we soon got you, our present father, who has always treated us well and been our friend.

Father, after you had served us twice at the head of the lake, we were told another person, Mr. Givens, at York, would take care of us. We do not know the reason why our father at Niagara did not continue to do as usual, but since we were attached to York we have got very little. This happened when we had some transactions with Brant.

Now, father, we beg of you to take notice of what I have said. I speak for all the chiefs, and they wish to be under your protection as formerly. But it is hard for us to give away more land; the young men and women have found fault with so much having been sold before. It is true we are poor, and the women say we will be worse if we part with any more; but we will tell you what we mean to do.

Father, I forgot to tell you a blacksmith was promised us when we sold the Toronto land, who was to be at the Humber, but you have removed him to York, and he is of no use to us. When we go to York to get anything done by the smith, we are put off from day to day, and get nothing done. We know you pay him for doing our work, but he does us no good, although it was bargained for when the land was sold.

He then produced a sheet of bark with lines representing the tract they are willing to let their father have, viz.: From the Etobicoke to Captain Brant's land on the margin of the lake, reserving a mile on each side the Sixteen Mile Creek and half a mile on each side the Twelve Mile Creek, a tract sold by them to the Tuscaroras, near Brant's, and a sugar bush, which they gave to Mrs. Brant, together with two or three chains wide, the whole length of the beach, that they may not be subject to be driven off, and said they are willing to give two miles to the northward of the road and all to the southward of it, except the two or three chains on the beach.

Father, this is what we will do, and we ask no price, but leave it to the generosity of our father.

The Deputy Superintendent General answered that if these limitations and reservations were finally determined on by the chiefs he would give them no further trouble, as he was certain the Governor would not accept the lands on these terms.

After sitting some time the chief got up again and said they would retire and consider again before we parted.

(Signed) P. SELBY,
Asst. Secy. I. A.

A true copy.—Alexander Grant, President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.

Proceedings of a meeting with the Mississaugas at the River Credit on the 2nd August, 1805.

Present—As on the last two days.

Quinepeno spoke and returned thanks for the articles they received on their signing the new deed for the Toronto purchase.

He then spoke with a flat stone in his hand on which was represented the line within which they had on a re-consideration agreed to give their Father.

Father—We have considered again the subject of the land we spoke about yesterday; and although we and our women think it hard to part with it, yet as our Father wants it, he will of course do better with it than we can do ourselves. We therefore have altogether agreed to give all you ask, to do as our Father pleases with it, except this river, which we must persist in keeping in the manner we represented yesterday.

Should the Tuscaroras call on us to fulfill our agreement, our Father must settle with them for the ox we received, and we will now give you the belt the Tuscaroras gave us on that occasion. A small spot which we gave to Mrs. Brant for a sugar bush we particularly request you will confirm to her.

All the rest of the land we are willing to give our Father, depending on him for protection when we land along the beach of the lake. The line we gave to Mrs. Brant was between Captain Brant's land and Sucker Creek

in front and running back in a line with Captain Brant's land until it intersects the old road now used.

He then gave the Tuscorara a belt and said, we will refer that nation to our Father and when this belt is returned to the Tuscoraras we desire you to get from them the three bunches of wampum we gave them in return for their belt.

And it is our desire that what we said yesterday may not be mentioned in future.

We now rely on you, Father, to protect us when we want to encamp along the lake and not suffer us to be driven off as we now are the lands we formerly sold our Father, although we promise to encamp and fish where we pleased. We also reserve all our fisheries, both here, at the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creeks, together with our huts and cornfields and the flats or bottoms along these creeks.

The Deputy Superintendent General then told them he would make a faithful representation of all that had passed at this meeting to the general, and that a provisional agreement would be immediately drawn up for them to sign to be laid before his Excellency on his return, for his approbation.

The provisional agreement was soon after produced, read and signed, and the meeting broke up.

(Signed) P. SELBY,
Asst. Secy. I. A.

A true copy.—Alexander Grant, President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.

Fort George, 16th Nov., 1805.

Sir,—I have the honour to put under cover in duplicate the requisition for the goods for the payment of the lands agreed to be purchased from the Mississaugas, for your approval, that the same may be transmitted to the Secretary of Indian Affairs at Montreal.

I beg to bring to your Honour's mind the pitiful situation of these poor people (the Mississaugas), and hope that you will sir, so far consider them as to recommend a further sum than that stipulated for in the provisional agreement.

The plough, iron and harrow teeth may appear to you, sir, as unusual. It is so, but there is a young man

among them that has a turn for agriculture, and last summer was desirous to get several implements of husbandry from me, which is my reason for now requiring those two articles.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. CLAUS.

The Hon. Alexander Grant, President, etc., etc., etc.

A true copy.—Alexander Grant, administering the Government of Upper Canada.

The amount paid in cash for the land taken from the Indians was £1,700, or \$8,500, and this was in cash and goods. It is not possible to determine what amount of the purchase money was paid in cash.

York, Upper Canada,

30th November, 1805.

My Lord,—Lieutenant-General Hunter, convinced of the importance of a tract of land, between the township of Etobicoke and Burlington Bay, belonging to the Mississagua Indians, the possession of which having been found necessary, not only for the making of roads but, during part of the year, for having any communication between the seat of Government and the western parts of the province, gave orders to the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to purchase that tract consisting of about seventy thousand acres. In consequence of these orders a provisional agreement was entered into (copy whereof I have the honour to enclose marked A) in the life time of Lieutenant-General Hunter respecting the purchase of these lands from the Mississagua Indians, and his death alone prevented a final settlement of the same.

There can be no doubt, but the sum inserted in the provisional agreement, was so stated under the circumstances mentioned by the Deputy Superintendent General, in his letter to Colonel Green, secretary to General Hunter, dated 8th August, 1805, (marked B) as that statement is verified by the various proceedings at the River Credit (marked C No. 1, 2 and 3) the place where the provisional agreement, was entered into with the Indians. I consider it for

the good of the province, and therefore a part of my duty to complete the above mentioned purchase, but situated as I am I do not think myself at liberty to go beyond the sum mentioned in the provisional agreement, without instructions from your Lordship.

By referring other purchases heretofore made from the Indians, considering also the present value of land, and the great utility and even necessity of opening a communication to the western parts of the province, I take the liberty of recommending the sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds to be given to the Mississague Indians for the purchase. I do so with the greatest confidence, when I consider, that, exclusive of the lands to be reserved for the crown and clergy, in the tract to be purchased, there will arise, from the sixpence sterling per acre, payable to Government by the settlers who shall obtain grants of the same, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, besides, it appears to me that the Deputy Superintendent General has stipulated with the Indians for a sum inadequate to the value of the land, and should any further allowance, beyond what is stated in the provisional agreement, be granted them, it will have the appearance of coming from the bounty of the British Government. And should the tract be settled soon, of which there is the strongest probability, thus the British Government by a bounty of very moderate extent, will be enabled to confer a lasting benefit to this province.

As I wish to furnish your Lordship with every information, I have taken liberty to enclose a copy of a letter from the Deputy Superintendent General, dated 16th November, 1805 (marked D) the sentiments therein expressed, I firmly believe to have arisen from the best information and purest principles.

And I have thus stated without reserve what has occurred to me on the above subject, and respectfully wait your Lordship's directions.

I have the honour to be my Lord, with every sentiment of obedience and

respect, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

ALEX. GRANT,

President administering the Government of Upper Canada.

The letter of Gov. Gore referring to a purchase of land from the head of the Etobicoke to Burlington Bay, and for which 70,000 acres seventeen hundred pounds in goods or "articles" was given by the Crown.

The Right Honourable Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

NO. 2.

Downing Street, 10 May, 1806.

Lieut.-Governor Gore, or Officer Administering the Government of Upper Canada.

Sir,—The despatches from Mr. President Grant to No. 12 inclusive have been received and laid before the King.

The only subject therein mentioned to which it is necessary to advert is the provisional agreement entered into by Col. Claus with the Mississague Indians in consequence of directions from the late Lieut.-General Hunter for the purchase of a tract of land, consisting of about seventy thousand acres, situated between the township of Etobicoke and Burlington Bay, the possession of which had been found necessary for making roads, and, during part of the year, for having any communication between the seat of Government and the western parts of the province.

The amount of the articles to be given in payment for this land, as specified in the agreement, does not exceed one thousand pounds, but considering the present value of lands and the situation of the Indians from whom it is to be purchased, Mr. President Grant has recommended that the sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds should be given for this tract; and Mr. Allcock, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who is now in England, having been referred to, has reported strongly in favour of completing the purchase at the price last mentioned, as a measure likely to produce the best effect by giving the Indians a favourable opinion of the liberality and good faith with which Gov-

ernment is disposed to act towards them in proceedings of this nature.

I am, therefore, to authorize you to give the necessary directions that the purchase may be completed for one thousand seven hundred pounds, and that due care be taken to prevent any dissatisfaction to the parties interested in the distribution of the articles to be furnished in payment.

(Signed) WILLIAM WINDHAM.

The following correspondence and inventory shows what the Indians received in goods for the 250,000 acres known as "The Toronto Purchase." The value of these goods could not be more than a few hundred dollars, so that the balance must have been paid in cash.

York, Upper Canada,

17th May, 1806

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit your Lordship herewith, a requisition for the articles of goods required to pay for the lands purchased from the Messessagua Nation of Indians, agreeably to the provisional agreement entered into with those Indians in August, 1805, a copy of which I had the honour of transmitting in my letter to your Lordship (No. 8) of the 30th November, 1805.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with every sentiment of obedience and respect, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

ALEXANDER GRANT,

President.

Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereigh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Requisition for goods required from England, being for the payment of lands, provisionally, agreed to be purchased from the Mississauga nation of Indians, in Upper Canada, situated on the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke, adjoining the limits of the purchase, made of Toronto, in the year 1787, and which is more particularly described by a plan sent to the Superintendent-General's office.

Montreal, 28th March, 1806.

Ball, 28 and 30 to the lb.—Costs four.

Shot, Nos. 1 and 4—Costs two $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

1 point, pairs—Thirty-one.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, pairs—Thirty-six.

Blankets 2 points, pairs—Thirty-nine.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, pairs—Seventy.

3 points, pairs—Fifty-two.

Scarlet, pieces—One of about 17 yards.

Cloth, Green, pieces—One of about 17 yards.

Blue, pieces—One of about 17 yards.

Caddee Brown, pieces—Four of about 40 yards each.

Blue, pieces—Four of about 40 yards each.

Calico, pieces—Seventeen.

Embossed serge, pieces—Nine of about 33 yards each.

Hooks, fishing, gross—Seven.

Chiefs, number—Twenty.

Guns Common, number—Fifty.

Rifle, number—Sixteen.

Gunpowder, pounds—Three hundred.

Hoes, number—Two hundred.

Hats Laced, number—Fifteen.

Plain, number—Sixty.

Handkerchiefs, dozen—Four, black silk Barcelona.

Knives, butchers', gross — One, red handled.

Kettles, brass, nests—Three, of 90 lbs. each.

Linen, pieces—Ten.

Looking glasses, dozen—Six.

Molton Green, pieces—Four.

Purple, pieces—Five.

Ribbon, 10d. single, pieces—Fifty, of 18 yards each.

Steels, fine, gross—Four.

Strouds, pieces—Fifteen.

Scissors, dozen—Seven.

Tobacco, pounds—Four hundred.

Vermillion, pounds—Twenty-five.

JOHN JOHNSON, S. G. and I. G. I. A. Exd. JOHN CHEW, Secy. I. A. York.

Upper Canada, 17th May, 1806.

Approved.—Alexr. Grant, President.

Approved.—Alexr. Grant, President.

The letter of September, 1806, from Goernor Gore gives the reason for approving of the additional seven hundred pounds paid to the Indians, over and above the one thousand spoken of in an earlier part of the correspondence. It reads:—

York, Upper Canada,

28th September, 1806.

Sir,—I am honoured with the duplicates of your circular letters of the 6th and 18th April and 4th May as also your circular letters of the 20th May, 1st and 2nd June, and despatches No. 2 of the 10th May, and No. 3 of the 5th of June, 1806, with the respective enclosures.

In reply to that part of your letter No. 2 respecting the additional seven hundred pounds which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to allow to the sum agreed upon by Colonel Claus, for the purchase of a tract of

land from the Messessagua Indians, I have every reason to believe, that such liberality will have the most salutary effects on the minds of those people, towards the British Government. I have also to observe that the lands purchased from these Indians in place of containing seventy thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres as mentioned in Mr. President Grant's despatch of the 30th November, 1805, No. 8, is now found to be above eighty thousand.

I find that I shall experience embarrassment on the next meeting of the Legislature unless I receive a reply to Mr. President Grant's letter of the 14th of March last, No. 14, respecting the items of expenditure being withdrawn as charged against the taxes and duties imposed by provincial authority on that subject, I cannot help on the best consideration being of Mr. President Grant's opinion.

In answer to your circular of the 1st June, containing the regulations of the Paymasters-General of the Army, dated the 8th May, 1806, to prevent frauds being committed in the receipt of half pay or allowances, I have the honour to state to you, that I do not foresee any difficulties likely to present themselves of a nature to prevent these regulations being carried into effect so as to operate by the 24th June, 1807, I shall therefore pursue such measures as shall appear to me to be best calculated for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS GORE,

Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Honourable William Windham, etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXXV.

A FORGOTTEN BIOGRAPHY.

A Son and Grandson of the Celebrated English Commentator Resided in Upper and Lower Canada.

Sir William Blackstone, the celebrated English jurist and commentator, was born in London, England,

10th July, 1723. He was the son of a silk-mercator and issued his commentaries in 1765. He was several times elected to Parliament, became a judge, was knighted, and died on the 14th Feb., 1780. He had sons and daughters.

It was in 1797, aged 34 years, that Henry Blackstone, a son of this distinguished family, landed on our shores. In the end of November of the same year, he was appointed Comptroller of Customs at St. John, P.Q., in the place of William Lindsay, who was promoted to be collector of the same port. He was appointed sheriff of Three Rivers on November 1st, 1799, in place of Antoine Isidore Badeaux. He held that position until 1805. In that year Sir Robert S. Milnes, administrator of Canada, was notified by certain ratepayers of Three Rivers of gross irregularities alleged to have been committed by Sheriff Blackstone. Milnes submitted the question to his Council, who investigated it, and reported to him in 1805. The report concludes thus—

"That upon the whole matter before them, they, after a careful examination of the various documents and a mature consideration of the evidence produced on both sides, the committee are humbly of the opinion that the evidence in support of the charges against the sheriff of Three Rivers does not form a sufficient ground for removing him from his office, or render it advisable for the public service that another should be appointed in his room, but the committee deeply impressed with the necessity that the public confidence in an officer of so great trust as that of the sheriff of that district should be entire, humbly submit to your Excellency that the immediate payment of all public moneys in his hands should be made an indispensable condition before Mr. Blackstone be again permitted to exercise solely the duties and trusts of his office, and that he should only be allowed to exercise same on giving security at least to the extent of what was originally required."

It is presumed that Blackstone could not find the necessary security, since on the 27th of May, 1806, Charles Thomas was appointed sheriff of Three Rivers. On the 1st of May, 1811, Henry Blackstone was appointed coroner of the district of Quebec,

a position which he kept up to the time of his death. He was given an associate from 1814. John Fletcher was appointed on May 16th, 1814, and on June 25th, 1818, J. G. Thompson succeeded Fletcher.

In 1816 the traveller, John Lambert, visited Three Rivers, where he met Blackstone. "A son of the celebrated Judge Blackstone," says he, "occupied the position of sheriff a few years ago, but owing to some oversight in his duties he was deprived of his office. I was told that Blackstone had been very harshly treated in this affair. He still lives in Three Rivers, on a small pension. He studied at Oxford University and is a very talented man."

On the 2nd of July, 1816, he married at Three Rivers, Charlotte Heney, widow of Pierre Andre Godefroy de Tonnancour, but they became separated, body and property signing a notarial deed concerning a certain piece of land in town. It is not known what led up to the separation, but it is asserted that it was owing to exemplification of temper upon his part, for his wife was always considered a woman of fine and lovable character. Mrs. Blackstone died in June, 1844 at 74 years of age, leaving one son, Henry William Blackstone, who was a pupil at the Royal Grammar School at Quebec in 1824. He migrated to Upper Canada, and was entered as a student at Osgoode Hall in 1831, and was called to the Bar and entered on the roll of the Law Society of Upper Canada, in the Hilary Term, 1837.

The Rev. F. E. Farncomb, rector of Sharon, writing to J. Ross Robertson, says: — "I have been making enquiries concerning Mr. Blackstone. Our church records do not go back past the sixties. But the sexton of the church was present when he died, and he thinks it would be about 1845. He came to his death through injuries received in a squabble with some shanty-men. He was married to a Miss Anderson, but had no family. Rev. Mr. Ramsay, who has a son now living in Newmarket, was the clergyman at that time."

Scadding in "Toronto of Old," p. 485, written in 1873, states that "not very many years since was successfully practising at Newmarket a grandson of Sir William Blackstone,

whose conspicuous talents gave prominence of an eminence in his profession not unworthy of the name he bore. But his career was cut short by death."

Henry Blackstone died at Quebec, Feb. 2, 1825, aged 62 years, and was buried on the 5th. Some papers of the day eulogize him in the following terms:

"At ten o'clock Wednesday night, at his residence in Quebec, there died after a severe illness, borne with courage and resignation, Henry Blackstone, Esq., for many years past coroner for his Majesty for the District of Quebec. The ability and zeal of Mr. Blackstone in the discharge of his duties have never been surpassed and the city loses an accomplished gentleman."

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, president of the Royal Society of Canada, has a volume of *Moliere*, printed in 1778, in which is the *ex libri* of Henry Blackstone, who resided at Three Rivers in 1806.

Lemoine, in his "Picturesque Quebec," p. 495, gives his name in connection with judicial trials, where in March, 1814, and December, 1814, he issued warrants as coroner for the district of Quebec, for the arrest of men charged with murder.

There are no descendants of the Blackstone family in the Dominion of Canada, or, in fact, on this continent.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

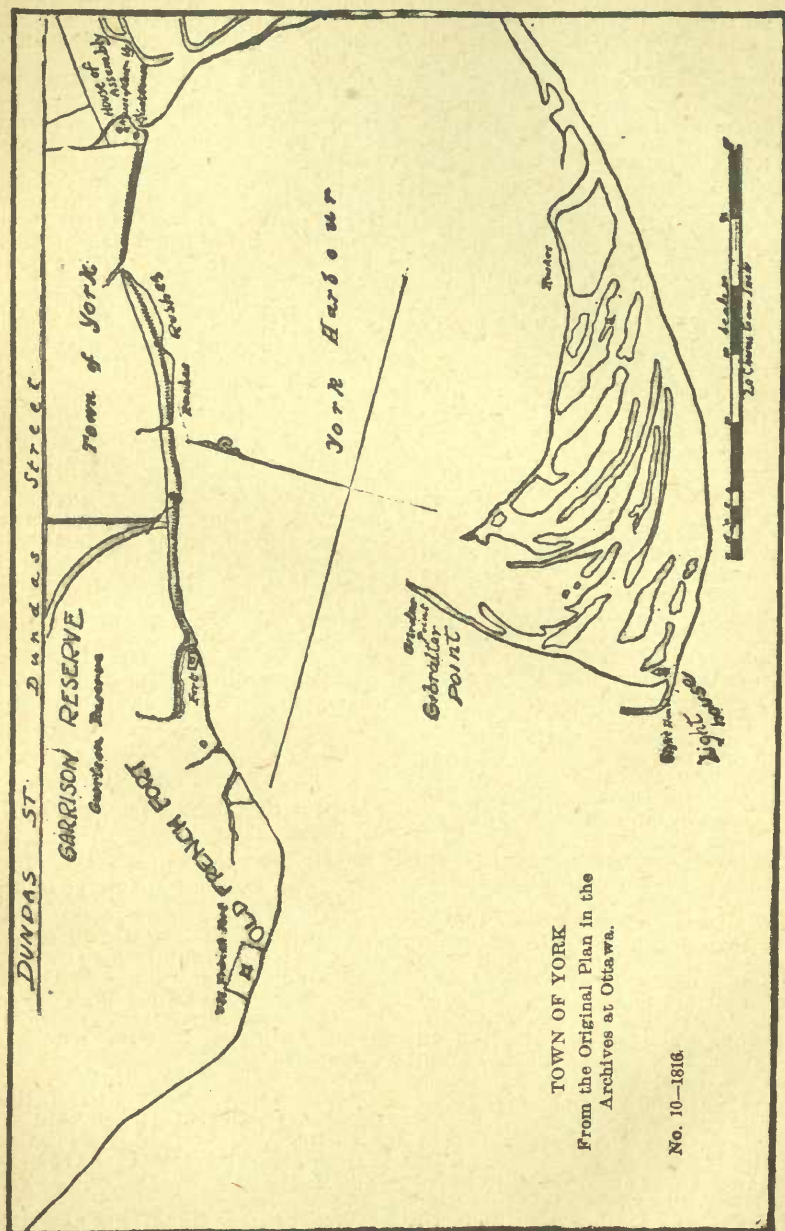
AN OLD PLAN OF LITTLE YORK.

A Small Place in 1816—Not Showing Much in Detail, but Interesting.

In the Archives Department at Ottawa there are lots of old plans and documents concerning Upper Canada, which would fill the heart of the history-maker to overflowing. Through the courtesy of Dr. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, we are enabled to present this plan.

The plan shows the House of Assembly on the west side of the River Don, on the site of the present Toronto Gas Works. This site is marked with a marble tablet on the north wall of the Gas Works on Front street east.

South of the House of Assembly, the site of the block house, destroyed by the Americans in 1813, is shown.



The "rushes" were directly south of the old City Hall, now the south part of the St. Lawrence Market.

Coming west is the Garrison Reserve, the large quantity of land north of the Old Fort as far as King street, which was laid out for Government purposes.

The site of the Old Fort of 1793 is shown located as at present and also of the old French Fort, of which in 1816 there were only a few mounds of earth remaining. It was situated at the south-west end of Exhibition Park.

Of the many plans of York, now Toronto, that were made between 1792-1832, there are very few to the fore.

The plan (No. 10, 1816) given at the head of this article, is one of the town of York in 1816. It is valuable because of its date and for the information that accompanies it in the letter-press.

It is worth noting that this map was made in 1816, after the war. That it speaks of the "New Fort now constructing," and that this New Fort consists of "a redoubt with blockhouses and barrack." These blockhouses are in evidence to-day. The east blockhouse is the older of the two blockhouses, for it was only partially destroyed, and the row of log huts near the east gate were left intact in 1813. The doors and windows of these huts were smashed, but after the war they were repaired, and the huts stood until about 1865-66.

The last paragraph of the letter-press is not quite clear. It speaks of the blockhouse on Gibraltar Point and of the sounding in Humber Bay and at the entrance of the River Humber.

The original description attached to the map is in the form of an answer to a question. Probably the officials at York were asked a series of questions by the Home authorities, and replies were given, as in this case.

The following evidently is the reply to the question, "What is the condition of the Fort at York in 1816?" The document is headed Q. 141, p. 107.

ANSWER.

"York is not only the point from which our principal communications with Lake Huron should be established, but must from its situation be always an entrepot for the Niagara frontier, unless we shall be fortunate

enough to gain possession of Fort Niagara at the commencement of a war, for as this last fort and Missisaga are equally well situated to command the entrance to the river their supplies can only be obtained from places in their rear by land or water as occasion serves, and it was from York the stores were principally forwarded in the late war when the Americans were blockading the Niagara. York should therefore be very strong. Chart No. 10 shows the position in which the new fort is now constructing. It is a redoubt with block houses and a barracks, but though well placed to guard the entrance of the harbour, it neither defends the anchorage or the probable place at which an enemy would land. The old French fort is in a situation more favourable for those purposes.

Besides the new fort there is a blockhouse on Gibraltar Point (at W.), likewise too far from the anchorage to prevent an enemy from lying there. To the chart of York, which has been copied from that of Mr. Beauchettes have been added the soundings in the road as well as those in Humber Bay and at the entrance of the river by Mr. Chillingworth."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SOME INTERESTING RELICS.

The Mace, the British Lion and Royal Standard Captured at York by the Americans in April, 1813.

There is in the care of the superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, three relics of York (Toronto) that will be read of with interest by not only Torontonians, but all Canadians familiar with pioneer history.

The first relic is the mace taken from the table of the Legislative Assembly at York on the 27th April, 1813.

The second is a wood carving of a British Lion confiscated at the same time.

The third a large Royal Standard, which floated from the top of the governor's residence in the Old Fort, and was secured by the American invaders.

The official list in the library at Annapolis states that:—

"On April 27th, 1813, a combined attack was made upon York (Toronto).

Canada, by the squadron on Lake Ontario, under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and a force of soldiers under Genl. Pike and Dearborn. Under cover of the fire of the vessels the troops were landed; the vessels then engaged the fort and batteries and the town capitulated. The brig Duke of Gloucester, 14 guns, was captured, and an unfinished 20-gun vessel and a large amount of naval and military stores burned, by which the supremacy on the lake was ensured to the Americans. Having accomplished the result intended, the town was evacuated May 1st."

The official catalogue also reads that the three relics were

"Captured at York (Toronto), Canada, April 27, 1813, when that place was taken by the squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and a force of troops under General Pike." And that

"Under date June 4, 1813, Commodore Chauncey wrote to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

"Sir,—I have the honor to present to you, by the hands of Lieut. Dudley, the British standard taken at York on the 27th of April last, accompanied by the mace* over which hang a human scalp. These articles were taken from the Parliament House by one of my officers and presented to me. The scalp I caused to be presented to General Dearborn, who, I believe, still has it in his possession."

"Note—The Duke of Gloucester was taken at the same time."

"*This and a wooden lion, which is said to have stood in front of the Speaker's chair, are also at the Academy."

The Duke of Gloucester was an armed vessel belonging to the Government, and was in port, on the stocks, undergoing some repairs, and her guns had furnished some six-pounder guns for the batteries used by the troops in the garrison. The vessel was destroyed by the Americans. The shipyard where it was undergoing repairs was on Front street, about the foot of Lorne street.

There was for many years a bitter newspaper discussion as to the scalp story. It is not to be doubted that a scalp was found in the old Parliament House, probably an Indian scalp of many years previous. But the story that it was found hanging on the mace is not credited.

It may have been picked up by the soldier who carried off the mace, and who in his eagerness to accuse the British of inhumanity, placed it on the head of the mace before that emblem was given to Commodore Chauncey.

Capt. Brownson, now rear admiral, superintendent of the academy, was good enough on the occasion of my visit to Annapolis, to give me some information as to the relics which are stored at this military post, and through his courtesy and that of Mr. Brown, the librarian of the academy, I was enabled to see two of the three relics, the loss of which is familiar to all readers of Canadian history.

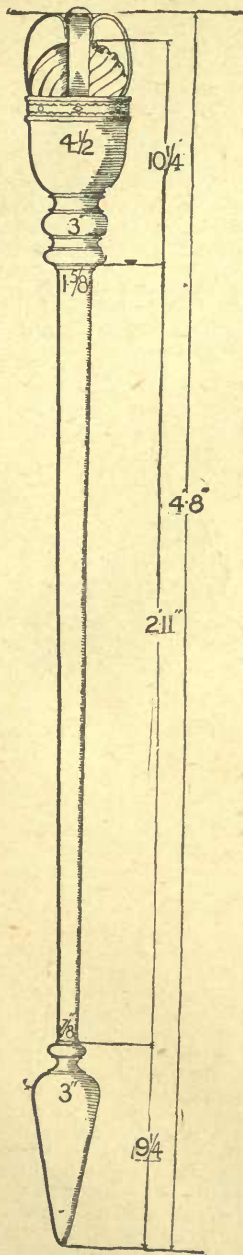
The mace was taken from the table of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, which met in the Parliament Buildings situated on the west side of the River Don and on the site of part of the Toronto Gas Works on Front street. In the pioneer days, that part of Front street east of East Market square to the Don River, was known as Palace street. The origin of the name is unknown.

The mace is preserved in the library of the Naval Academy, a convenient and substantial building, filled with some thousands of well-selected volumes, and under the care of Mr. Brown, the librarian. The mace is in about the same condition as it was when taken in 1813. The shaft is gilt and the gilt is fairly well preserved. The head, or crown, has been cleaned, and the relic is none the worse of its housing at Annapolis.

I suggested that it would be a gracious act of the American Government to present the mace to the Government of Ontario, for it has never been seen, and is not even known about by any one at Annapolis except the genial rear admiral and the courteous librarian.

The following are the measurements of the mace: From the crown to the head of the shaft is 10 1-4 inches. From the head of the shaft to its end, 2 feet 11 inches. From the lower end of the shaft to the turned and pointed end is 9 1-4 inches, so that the entire length is 4 feet 8 inches.

The width of the bulb under the crown is 4 1/2 inches. The small turned



THIS IS THE MACE.

bulb under the large bulb is 3 inches wide. The top of the shaft is 1 5-8 inches in diameter, and the lower end 7-8 of an inch in diameter, while the diameter of the turned and pointed end, not unlike a plummet, is 3 inches.

The word mace comes from the French word Masse, Provencal Massa, Spanish Maza, Italian Mazza. The Standard Dictionary gives as its meaning: First, a weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand, by extension any similar weapon. This is the primitive or first meaning of a mace.

The second meaning is that which applies to the mace referred to in this article. The Standard says, "a sceptre, a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war, defined above."

Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries as a symbol of authority or badge of office. The mace on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House. The mace referred to in the Standard is a "crowned" mace, that is, it is a ceremonial mace surmounted by a crown, symbolizing the royal power as delegated in part to a mayor or officer of a corporation.

A great mace is the largest mace in the possession of a corporation or community. It is usually surmounted by a crown, which is often lacking in the smaller maces. Many such maces remain from the middle ages, the sixteenth century, etc. They are often of silver gilt, with one end broad, forming a sort of crown, although not usually modelled like a royal crown.

It will be remembered that Cromwell spoke rather disrespectfully of the mace when he summarily wound up the proceedings of the Long Parliament. After her had ordered Lenthall, the Speaker, to leave the chair, and an officer had shown him the door, Cromwell, looking scornfully at the mace on the table, exclaimed, "What shall we do with this bauble?" and calling a soldier, said, "Here, take it away."

A mace was anciently a weapon used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club hung at the saddle bow and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of

authority, borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown and commonly of silver gilt. The Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and corporation, 1354.

It was with the mace usually carried before the Lord Mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, the Lord Mayor of London, is said to have knocked the rebel, Wat Tyler, off his horse, for rudely approaching Richard II., a courier afterwards dispatching him with his dagger.

The mace of the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada is similar in size to that used in the Parliament House at Ottawa, but was not of course, so elaborate an article. The mace is always on the table of the House when it is in session. The sergeant-at-arms has it in his care. Just before the sitting opens he goes to the case in which it is kept and enters the Speaker's private apartments, and when that official is ready to enter the House, the sergeant precedes him with the mace, and carrying it over his left shoulder, walks in front of the Speaker and as the Speaker takes his seat, places the mace crosswise at the vacant end of the clerk's table. When the House goes into Committee of the Whole the mace is placed in a space under the table and is replaced on the table when the committee rises.

On adjournment the Sergeant takes the mace from the table and precedes the Speaker as he returns to his private apartments.

In the days of the old Parliament of Canada, at Toronto in 1856-8, when Mr. D. W. Macdonell was Sergeant-at-Arms, the mace was not laid crosswise, but lengthways, on the table. The change was made at Ottawa on account of the space on the table being restricted. The table now accommodates not only a clerk, but an assistant, and articles used in the conducting of the business of the House.

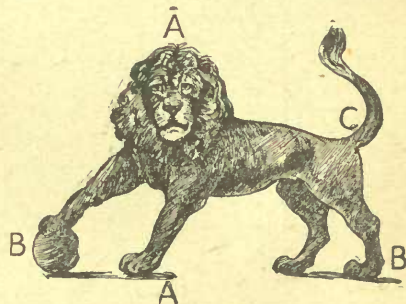
Another relic of the days of 1812-15 is the carving of the British Lion carried off by the Americans on the same day as the mace, from the Legislative Chamber.

The lion, which is said to have been taken from the Speaker's chair in the

Legislative Assembly Chamber at York, must have been part of the ornament that surmounted the canopy that covered the dais on which the Speaker sat.

The lion is carved in wood, being built up of a number of blocks fitted and glued together. The extreme length over all is 4 feet on the base line, with a body 3 feet in length, standing 3 feet 2 inches from the base line to the top of the head.

The lion shown is the lion rampant and is evidently copied from the right half of one of the quarters of the Royal Standard, as in the time of George III. It is believed to have been made by a man named Starkweather, who was a handy carpenter of York, and a member of the Masonic body as early as 1799. He made in 1800 the "complete canopy hangings, and trimmings to complete the



THE BRITISH LION.

same," for St. John's Royal Arch Lodge, No. 16, which met in McDougall's Tavern, then situated on the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets.

The lion, in its present situation at Annapolis, is at the head of the main staircase leading to the gallery in one of the armories or drill halls erected some years ago by the American Government. The lion is in rather a difficult position to photograph; in fact, it cannot be photographed, owing to the fact that there is an immense window at the end of the gallery, which admits so much light that, no matter in which position the camera might be placed, an accurate photo showing the detail of the lion could not be made. The window is so large that it cannot be shaded so as to reduce the glare. So the best that could be done was

to have a drawing made by Mr. S. G. Curry, of Toronto, who was with me at Annapolis at the time of my visit. He also kindly made the sketch of the mace.

The armory referred to is a model of architecture and construction—large, airy, bright, floor space to drill a thousand men, not a dark corner or dark room in the entire building, and of most substantial construction.

The Royal Standard, which was captured, I had not the pleasure of seeing, as it is packed in cases with other captured flags, awaiting the time when the American Government will erect a suitable building for the display of these relics.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE COLLECTION AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Account of Flags Captured by the United States Navy From British Ships in the War of 1812-15.

Annapolis, in Maryland, the capital of that State in the American Union, is an important place in that it is the seat of the United States Naval Academy, which was founded in 1845, removed during the Civil War, and re-established in 1865.

The town was founded in 1649, and was first called Providence, and in 1708 it received the charter as a city and received the name of Annapolis in honor of Queen Anne. It has a population of about 7,000.

In the Naval Institute hall is a collection of flags which were captured by the American army and navy in the war of 1812-15, in the Mexican war, and also in connection with engagements the Americans had in China and Korea.

In 1814 the American Congress ordered that the Secretary of the Navy shall collect all flags, standards and colors and have them delivered to the President so that they might be preserved in such place as he may deem proper.

In February, 1849, in compliance with the order of the President, a large collection of flags were delivered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The following is a list of the flags captured from the British, as well as

other trophies, including the mace, taken from the Legislative Chamber at York (Toronto) on the 27th April, 1813—the royal standard, which floated over Government House in the Old Fort, and the carving of the British lion, which is said to have stood in front of the Speaker's chair in the Legislative Chamber.

The numbers given to the medals are taken from Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States*; when starred it indicates that copy is in possession of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The character P denotes that the academy possesses a portrait of the officer to whose name it is appended.

The number given at the beginning of each paragraph is the number on the records and catalogue of the Naval Academy.

No. 1—Jack of The Cyane (see No. 6.)

No. 2—Ensign of The Levant (see No. 6.)

No. 3—Ensign of the Reindeer.

The Reindeer, an English brig, rating 18, but mounting 19 guns, Capt. Manners, was captured June 28, 1814, in latitude 48 degrees, 36 minutes north, longitude 11 degrees 15 minutes west, after an engagement of 19 minutes, by the sloop-of-war Wasp, 18, mounting 22 guns, Capt. Johnston Blakeley. The Reindeer lost of her crew of 118 men, 25 killed, among them Capt. Manners, and 42 wounded; she was cut to pieces in the line of her ports, and having been set on fire very shortly afterwards blew up. The number of the crew of the Wasp is unknown. She lost five killed and 21 wounded. A medal (38*) was awarded Capt. Blakeley by Congress for this action.

The Wasp was a new vessel, a little larger than the one captured by the English nearly two years before (see No. 54); on September 1, 1814, in latitude 47 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 11 degrees west, she engaged and compelled the English 18-gun brig Avon, Capt. Arbuthnot, to strike, but was prevented from taking possession of the prize, which sunk shortly after, by the approach of other vessels of the enemy. After taking several prizes, one of which was sent in, all traces of the Wasp are lost; she was last heard from October 9, 1814, in latitude 18 degrees, 35 minutes north, and longitude 30 degrees 10 minutes west.

Nos. 4 and 5—Ensign and Pennant of the *Guerriere*.

The *Guerriere*, an English frigate (captured from the French in 1806), rating 38, but mounting 49 guns, Capt. Dacres, was captured August 19, 1812, in latitude 41 degrees 42 minutes north, longitude 55 degrees 48 minutes west, after an engagement of 30 minutes by the frigate *Constitution*, 44, mounting 55 guns, Capt. Isaac Hull. The *Guerriere* lost 15 killed and 64 wounded; she was totally dismasted, and being so much cut to pieces as not to be worth taking into port, was set on fire and blown up.

The *Constitution* lost seven killed and seven wounded; she had shortly before made a memorable escape, off the New Jersey coast, from an English squadron of five vessels, after being chased nearly three days—July 17th to 20th; for this and for the capture of the *Guerriere*, Capt. Hull was awarded a medal (25s.) by Congress.

No. 6.—Ensign of the *Cyane*.

The small frigate *Cyane*, rating 24, but mounting 34 guns, Capt. Falcon, and the sloop of war *Levant*, 18, mounting 21 guns, Capt. Douglas, were captured February 20, 1815, off Madeira, after an engagement of 40 minutes, by the frigate *Constitution*, 44, mounting 55 guns, Capt. Charles Stewart. The *Cyane* and *Levant* lost 35 killed and 42 wounded; the *Constitution*, 3 killed and 12 wounded. The *Constitution* and her prizes ran into Porto Praya on March 9th and sailed March 11, being chased by an English squadron, which re-captured the *Levant* while at anchor in Porto Praya, where she had returned. The *Cyane* reached New York and was taken into the service and finally broken up at Philadelphia in 1836. Capt. Stewart—P—was awarded a medal (47s.) by Congress for this action.

No. 8.—Ensign of the *Highflyer*.

The *Highflyer*, an English schooner, 5 guns, Lieut. Hutchinson, was captured September 23, 1813, off New York, by the frigate *President*, 44, Commodore John Rodgers—P. The *Highflyer* was tender to the *St. Domingo*, 74, and was decoyed under the guns of the *President* by the ruse of Commodore Rodgers, who hoisted what happened to be the English private signal of the day. The prize was sent into Newport and sold.

No. 12.—Perry's Battle Flag.

The flag hoisted at the masthead of the flagship *Lawrence*, as a signal for action, by Commodore O. H. Perry—P—on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

The flag was originally blue and it bore in white letters, "Don't give up the Ship;" the last words of Capt. Jas. Lawrence, after whom the flagship was named, who had been mortally wounded in the action between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*.

When Perry shifted from the *Lawrence* to the *Niagara*, during the engagement, he carried this flag with him and hoisted it upon the latter vessel. (See No. 50.)

No. 14.—English Royal Standard.

Captured at York (Toronto), Canada, April 27th, 1813, when that place was taken by the squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and a force of troops under General Pike.

Under date June 4th, 1813, Commodore Chauncey wrote to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to present to you, by the hands of Lt. Dudley, the British Standard, taken at York on the 27th April last, accompanied by the mace * over which hung a human scalp. These articles were taken from the Parliament House by one of my officers and presented to me. The scalp I caused to be presented to Gen. Dearborn, who, I believe still has it in his possession."

*This and a wooden lion, which is said to have stood in front of the Speaker's chair, are also at the Academy.

The Duke of Gloucester was taken at the same time.

NOTE BY COMPILER OF THIS ARTICLE.—In another Landmark the question of the scalp has been written about. The paragraph read as follows:—

There was for many years a bitter newspaper discussion as to the scalp story. It is not to be doubted that a scalp was found in the old Parliament House, probably an Indian scalp of many years previous. But the story that it was found hanging on the mace is not credited. It may have been picked up by the soldier who carried off the mace, and who in his eagerness to accuse the British of inhumanity, placed it on the head of the mace before that

emblem was given to Commodore Chauncey.

(See No. 70.)

No. 15.—Ensign of the *Insurgente*. The *Insurgente* was a French frigate, 40 guns, Capt. Barreault, captured Feb. 9th, 1799, off Nevis, W.I., after an engagement of one hour, by the *Constellation*, 38 guns, Commodore Thos. Truxtun—P—309 men. The *Insurgente* lost 29 killed and 41 wounded; the *Constellation* lost 3 wounded. The guns of the *Insurgente* were, however, 12's, while the main deck battery of the *Constellation* was composed of 24's. On account of bad weather, the prize crew of 11 men under Lieut. John Rodgers—P—and Midn. D. Porter—P—were compelled to remain on board the *Insurgente* three nights with 173 of her crew before they could take her into St. Kitts, where the *Constellation* had gone. The *Insurgente* was taken into the service, and in July, 1800, sailed from Hampton Roads under command of Capt. P. Fletcher, with orders to cruise between 30 and 35 degrees north and 66 and 68 degrees west; since August of the same year nothing has been heard of her; lost with all on board.

On February 1, 1800, the *Constellation* engaged and defeated *La Vengeance*, a French frigate, 54 guns, Capt. Pitot, off Guadeloupe, W. I., but was unable on account of the loss of her mainmast, which went by the board, carrying Midn. Jarvis, to take possession of the prize, which escaped. For this action Commodore Truxtun was awarded a medal (21*) by Congress.

No. 17.—English Ensign.

Marked Avon; history unknown.

No. 24.—Ensign of the *Confiance*.

The frigate *Confiance*, 37 guns, flagship of the English squadron on Lake Champlain under Capt. Downie; the brig *Linnet*, 16, and the sloops *Chub* and *Finch*, 11 guns each, were captured September 11, 1814, off Plattsburgh by the American squadron under Commodore (Master Commandant) Thomas Macdonough, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes. There were in the English squadron, in addition to the above, 12 or 13 galleys, several of which were captured. The remainder escaped. The total force of the English was 96 guns and 1,000 men; their loss was 84 killed, 110 wounded, and 367 prisoners. Capt. Downie was killed

by the recoil of one of the guns* on board the *Confiance*, which was struck on the muzzle by a shot from the *Saratoga*.—This gun is now in the Gun Park at the Naval Academy.

The American Squadron was composed of the *Saratoga*, 26 guns, Commodore Macdonough; *Eagle* 20, Master Commandant, Robert Henley; *Ticonderoga* 17, Lieut. Stephen Cassin; *Preble* 7, Lieut. Chas. A. Budd, and 10 galleys mounting 16 guns, in all 86 guns and 850 men; their loss was 52 killed and 53 wounded.

For this action three medals were awarded by Congress, one (34*) to Commodore Macdonough—P.—another (35*) to Master Commandant Henley, and the third (36*) to Lieut. Cassin.

No. 25.—Ensign of the *Little Belt*, (See No. 50.)

No. 26.—Ensign of the *Java*.

The *Java*, an English frigate (formerly the *Renommee*, captured from the French, May 11, 1811) rating 38, but mounting 49 guns, Capt. Lambert, was captured Dec. 29, 1812, off south-east coast of Brazil by the *Constitution*, 44, mounting 54 guns, Capt. William Bainbridge, after an engagement of one hour and fifty-five minutes. The *Java* lost of her crew of 422 men, 60 killed and 101 wounded, among the latter, Capt. Lambert, mortally; and having been completely dismasted and otherwise injured, she was set on fire and blown up.

The *Constitution* carried 480 men and lost 9 killed and 25 wounded, among the latter, Capt. Bainbridge; her wheel was shot away early in the engagement and replaced after it by that of the *Java*. Congress awarded a medal (23*) to Captain Bainbridge, for this action.

No. 27.—Ensign of the *Penguin*.

The *Penguin*, an English sloop-of-war, rating 18, but mounting 19 guns, Capt. Dickinson, was captured March 24, 1815, off Tristan D'Aunha, by the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, 18, mounting 20 guns, Capt. James Biddle, after an engagement of twenty-two minutes. The *Penguin* carried 132 men, and lost 14 killed, among them Capt. Dickinson, and 28 wounded; she was so badly damaged that after the removal of her crew she was scuttled. The *Hornet* lost of her crew of 132 men, 1 killed and 10 wounded, among the latter Capt. Biddle.

For this action Capt. Biddle—P—

was awarded a medal (48*) by Congress.

No. 28.—Ensign of the Chub. (See No. 24.)

Nos. 30 and 31.—Pennant and Ensign of the Hunter. (See No. 50.)

No. 33.—Ensign of the Dominica.

The Dominica, an English schooner, 15 guns, Lieut. Barrette, was captured August 5, 1813, in latitude 23 degrees 4 minutes north, longitude 67 degrees west, by the privateer schooner Decatur, 7 guns, Capt. D. Diron, out of Charleston, S. C. This action, which lasted an hour, was remarkably hard fought; out of a crew of 88 men the Dominica lost 13 killed and 47 wounded, among them all the officers except one midshipman and the surgeon, and she was finally carried by boarding. The Decatur lost 4 killed and 16 wounded, of her crew of 103; the prize was taken into Charleston.

No. 36.—Ensign of The Boxer.

The Boxer, an English brig, 14 guns, Capt. Blythe, was captured September 4, 1813, off Portland, Me., after an engagement of forty minutes, by the brig Enterprise, 16 guns, Lieut. William Burrows. The Enterprise lost 1 killed and 13 wounded, among the latter Lieut. Burrows, who died shortly after; the loss of The Boxer was not accurately determined. Capt. Blythe was killed early in the action. The Boxer was taken into Portland and subsequently sold.

Two medals were awarded by Congress for this action, one (30*) to Lieut. Burrows, the other (29*) to Lieut. Edward Rutledge McCall, upon whom the command devolved when Lieut. Burrows was wounded.

Nos. 37 and 41.—Ensign and Pennant of the Queen Charlotte.

Captured on Lake Erie. (See No. 50).

No. 38.—Ensign of the Beresford.

History unknown; supposed to have been one of the galleys on Lake Champlain. (See No. 24).

No. 39.—Ensign of the Linnet.

Captured on Lake Champlain. (See No. 24).

Nos. 40 and 42.—Ensign and Pennant of the Chippeway.

Captured on Lake Erie. (See No. 50).

No. 45.—Ensign of the Landrail.

The English cutter Landrail, 4 guns, 33 men, Lieut. Lancaster, while on her way across the English channel with despatches, was captured

July 12, 1814, after a desperate resistance by the privateer schooner Syren, 7 guns, 80 men, Capt. J. D. Daniels, out of Baltimore. The crew were brought into New York, but the Landrail was re-captured on her way across and taken into Halifax, N.S.

Nos. 50 and 52.—Ensign and Pennant of the Detroit.

The Detroit was flagship of the English squadron on Lake Erie, captured September 10, 1813, by the American squadron under Commodore (Master Commandant) O. H. Perry. The English squadron under Capt. Barclay was composed of the Detroit, 19 guns; Queen Charlotte, 17; Lady Prevost, 13; Hunter, 10; Little Belt, 3, and Chippeway, 1, in all 63 guns and 500 men. They lost 41 killed and 94 wounded. The American force was composed of the Lawrence, 20 guns; Niagara, 20; Ariel, 4; Caledonian, 3; Somers, 2; Scorpion, 2; Trippe, Tigress, Ohio, and Porcupine, each 1, in all 54 guns and 490 men. Their loss was 27 killed and 96 wounded. The wind was light at first, and the Lawrence, which led, suffered so severely from the concentration of the enemy's fire that Perry abandoned her and hoisted his flag on the Niagara, which was comparatively uninjured. (See No. 12.) The wind then freshening, he was enabled to bring all his vessels into action, which soon ended after it had lasted three hours.

For this action two medals were awarded by Congress, one (31*) to Capt. Perry—P—the other (32*) to Master Commandant Jesse D. Elliot, the second in command. Perry was also promoted to captain, with rank from the date of action.

No. 53.—Ensign of the Macedonian.

The Macedonian, an English frigate, rating 38, but mounting 49 guns, Capt. Carden, was captured October 25, 1812, in lat. 29 degrees north, long. 29 degrees, 30 degrees west, after an engagement of one hour and a half by the frigate United States, 44, mounting 54 guns, Capt. Stephen Decatur. The United States lost 5 killed and 7 wounded; the Macedonian, 36 killed and 68 wounded; she was much cut up, receiving 100 shots in her hull and losing her mizzenmast and fore and main topmasts. She was carried into New York and taken into the service, being finally broken up at Norfolk in 1835. Her original figurehead is preserved at the Naval Academy.*

For this action a medal (27*) was awarded Capt. Decatur, P., by Congress.

No. 54.—Ensign of the Frolic.

The Frolic, an English brig, rating 18, but mounting 22 guns, Capt. Whinyates, was captured Oct. 18, 1812, in lat. 37 degrees north, long. 64 degrees west, after an engagement of 43 minutes, by the sloop-of-war Wasp, 18 guns, Master Commandant Jacob Jones. The Frolic lost from 70 to 80 killed and wounded; she suffered severely and was carried by boarding. The Wasp lost five killed and five wounded, and was very much cut up aloft. Both vessels were captured the same day by the Poictiers, 74 guns, and taken into Bermuda.

Congress awarded a medal (26*) to Capt. Jones, P., for this action.

*There is a tradition that the first shot from the United States knocked the ball from beneath the paw of a wooden lion, which stood on the Macedonian's quarter-deck, but see foot-note to No. 14.

No. 55.—Ensign of the Alert.

The Alert, the first man-of-war taken in the war of 1812, was a sloop-of-war rating 18 guns, but mounting 20, Capt. Laugharne, captured Aug. 13, 1812, in the North Atlantic, by the frigate Essex, 32, Capt. David Porter. P. The Alert lost 3 wounded, and after throwing her guns overboard she was sent into St. Johns as a cartel. Later she was taken into service and finally broken up at Norfolk, in 1829.

No. 57.—Jack of the Detroit.

Captured on Lake Erie. (See No. 50).

No. 58.—Jack (silk) of the Epervier. (See No. 64).

No. 63.—Ensign of The Peacock.

The Peacock, an English brig, rating 18, but mounting 20 guns, Capt. Peake, was captured Feb. 24, 1813, off Demerara, after an engagement of fifteen minutes, by the sloop-of-war Hornet, 18, mounting 20 guns, Master Commandant James Lawrence. The Peacock lost of her crew of 130 men, 5 killed, among them Capt. Peake, and 33 wounded; she was so badly cut up that she sank shortly after striking, carrying down 9 of her crew, and three of the Hornet's, who were engaged in removing the wound-

ed. The Hornet lost 1 killed and 4 wounded.

Congress awarded a medal (33*) to Capt. Lawrence for this action.

Nos. 64 and 67.—Ensign and Jack of the Epervier.

The Epervier, an English brig, 18 guns, Capt. Wales, was captured April 29th, 1814, off Cape Canaveral, after an engagement of forty-two minutes, by the sloop-of-war Peacock, 18, mounting 22 guns, Master Commandant Lewis Warrington. The Epervier lost 8 killed and 15 wounded; she was much cut up aloft and in the hull, and was with difficulty taken into Savannah. The Peacock had 2 wounded and the only damage she suffered was the loss of her foreyard, and which, by forcing her to keep off the wind, prolonged the action.

For his action Capt. Warrington was awarded a medal (37*) by Congress.

The Epervier was taken into the service, and after the conclusion of peace formed one of the squadron sent under Commodore Decatur to the Mediterranean. She was sent home by Decatur with the treaties concluded with the Barbary Powers (See No. 68) and passed Gibraltar July 14th, 1815, in command of Lieut. John T. Shubrick, since which time nothing has been heard of her.

No. 66.—Ensign of the Lady Prevost.

Captured on Lake Erie. (See No. 50.)

No. 70.—Ensign of the Duke of Gloucester.

On April 27th, 1813, a combined attack was made upon York, (Toronto), Canada, by the squadrons on Lake Ontario, under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and a force of soldiers under Gens. Pike and Dearborn. Under cover of the fire of the vessels the troops were landed; the vessels then engaged the fort and batteries and the town capitulated. The brig Duke of Gloucester, 14 guns, was captured, and an unfinished 20-gun vessel and a large amount of naval and military stores burned, by which the supremacy on the lake was ensured to the Americans. Having accomplished the result intended, the town was evacuated May 1st. (See No. 14.)

No. 71.—Ensign of the St. Lawrence.

The St. Lawrence, an English schooner (formerly the privateer Atlas, of Philadelphia, 15 guns, Lieut. Gordon,) was captured by boarding, Feb. 26, 1815, off Havana, after an engagement of 15 minutes, by the privateer schooner Chasseur, 14 guns.

Capt. T. Boyle, out of Baltimore. The Chasseur lost 5 killed and 8 wounded. The St. Lawrence lost 15 killed and 23 wounded; she was sent into Havana as a cartel.

No. 73—Pennant of the Lady Prevost. (See No. 50).

CHAPTER XXXIX. AN OLD HAND PRESS.

A Technical Description—Some Information about the Make of This Press.

A history of the old hand press is given in Chapter XIV., pp. 39-44, of

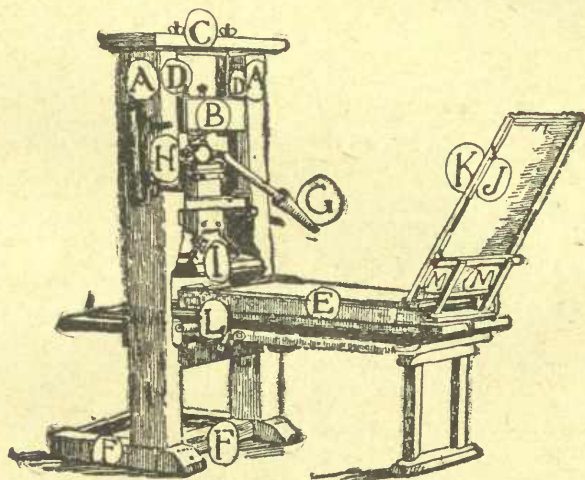
which run two iron rods held by nuts start screw (H), so that the platen (I) so as to keep the head piece of timber (B) in position just above the lever.

On the inner side (D-D) of each upright (A-A) were openings of wood above the head piece (B) for lessening or increasing the impression.

The bed (E), which is of stone, is 31 x 21, and sits in a oak box 33 x 22 and 5 inches deep, so as to hold the proper quantity of sawdust, in which the stone is packed, in order to give the bed a level bearing.

The main part of the press sits on a framework of wood (F), forming feet for the uprights.

Under the head piece (B) and connected with the lever (G) is a three-



THE OLD PRESS—1792-1905.

this volume. The following is a technical description of the press.

A two-pull press, the platen being half the size of the bed, the reason for this being that the mechanism of the early days would not give the pull necessary to print the entire form in one impression or pull, so that not being able to print a form at one pull the full size of the bed the platen was made one-half size, and therefore, required two pulls to print one sheet.

The frame of English oak, consists of two upright timbers (A-A), a head piece (B), and the top (C), through

would, when the lever of the press was pulled, come quickly down on the form.

A one or two start screw would have been more powerful, but would not have produced sufficient motion for the limited space between the timber uprights (A-A). The motion is, therefore, more gradual with a three-start screw.

In one-third of a turn the platen (I) descends three-quarters of an inch, thereby giving room for the tympan (J) and frisket (K) to pass under the platen.

The original platen (I) is $19\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but at a later date an inch was added to the front and back of the platen so as to take a slightly larger "form" of type.

The bed slides on a couple of wrought iron rails or runners, and is run in and out from under the platen by a crank (L), to which is attached a wooden spool, which carries two narrow leather belts, all under the bed, and which wind and unwind as the motion is created by the crank.

The impression of the platen is given by a bent lever (G) acting on the three start screw, and the platen is held in its place by wire and cord at its four corners, only two of which can be seen—a very primitive method.

(J) is the "tympan" frame covered with cloth—the back of it is shown—and, as will be noted in the engraving, stands inclined so as to receive on its front the sheet to be printed.

Another frame called the frisket (K), which is on the face of the tympan, which is attached to the tympan and covered with a sheet of paper with the parts cut away, a shade larger than the sheet to be printed, so as to keep the "form" and "furniture" from soiling this sheet. The frisket is fastened by two hinges (M-M) to the top of the tympan.

The tympan would take a sheet 18×27 , allowing space for the frisket, which kept the sheet in place and prevented it slipping off the tympan.

There were four or five different friskets for this press.

When this press was constructed the forms of type were inked by balls of chamolais filled with wool or hair. They were about the size of a small melon with a handle at the top, which the inker held as he daubed the ink over the type. In later years, from about 1820, the more modern roller which is seen hanging to the side of the press was used.

The capacity of the press was about 60 sheets an hour. To-day the same size sheet can be printed on job presses at the rate of 5,000 an hour.

To show what modern mechanism will do, a sheet 18×27 , produced at the rate of 60 per hour as on this old press, could be produced on a web perfecting press, like either of the

Hoe quadruple sextuples in the office of The Toronto Evening Telegram, at the rate of 288,000 per hour.

A quadruple sextuple will print 72,000 eight-page or four-sheet (18×27) papers per hour, that is $72,000 \times 4$ equals 288,000 sheets per hour same size as that printed upon the old press, or the two Hoe presses would print 576,000 per hour.

There are very few of these ancient hand presses in existence—one in London, England, and a couple in New York. This press is the only one of the kind made prior to 1792.

CHAPTER XL

PRINTED THE U. C. GAZETTE.

Hand Press Imported From Quebec—
Used at Niagara by the First King's
Printer, 1792.

The press which for so many years has stood in the Melinda street window of The Evening Telegram has been presented to the Ontario Government and now stands in the museum at the Normal School under a glass case—and therefore forms part of the important and valuable collection under that most excellent of guardians, Mr. David Boyle.

This press is the oldest in Canada and was built about 1780. This is the opinion of Mr. Robert Hoe, the well known press maker of New York, one of the best authorities in the world on early presses.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson expresses the opinion that this old press, now in the Museum of the Normal School, was certainly of 1780 origin, probably earlier. He had seen the printing press used by Benjamin Franklin when he worked as a journeyman in London in 1726-6, and it is very similar in construction to the one belonging to Louis Roy. It is unfortunate that there are no marks on the press to indicate the maker's name.

Its history has been somewhat difficult to obtain, but what is given is the story of the press, as handed down by printers of the late thirties to those of the later generations.

It was bought by Louis Roy, the King's Printer at Niagara, from

Samuel Neilson, the printer of the Quebec Gazette. It was, therefore, a second-hand machine. It was used to print the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, the official paper of the Provincial Government, 1793-4, and for general job work.

The press may or may not have been owned by Gideon Tiffany, who succeeded Roy in 1796-7. It is doubtful, for Tiffany had a printing office of his own. But when T. G. Simons became King's Printer he bought the press and used it at Niagara, 1797-8.

In September, 1798, Simons moved to York (Toronto), and under the firm of Waters & Simons, the press was used till 1801, when John Bennett became King's Printer. John Cameron succeeded in 1807 for a few months, followed by Cameron and Bennett, 1807-8, and John Cameron in 1809.

The King's Printing Office was at that time in a small cottage which was built by the late Andrew Mercer, and occupied by him, on the south-east corner of Bay and Wellington streets, Toronto. The office was certainly in that house during the war of 1812-15, for the late Andrew Mercer often spoke of the mischief that the Americans had done to the printing office.

It is claimed that from 1810-16, the press was in Cameron's office, and that during the war of 1812 it was damaged by the Americans, but after they left York the press was repaired and again made serviceable by Dr. R. C. Horne, the King's Printer, who bought it in 1817, and continued to use it till 1822, when Charles Fothergill became King's Printer. There is no trace of the press in Fothergill's time, and it is doubtful if he possessed it, for his type and presses were destroyed by a number of misguided youths of York in later years.

In 1826 Robert Stanton had it in his office at 164 King street west, Toronto, now (1905) No. 6-8. He was King's Printer from 1826-44, but the press while in his office was only used occasionally during the first year in printing the Gazette, and principally for job work.

The next owner of the press was an old Toronto printer named Ste-

phens, who had an office at 25 King street west in 1846-7, next door east of Stanton's. The street number in 1846-7 was No. 27.

When Stanton retired in 1844 he was succeeded by Richard Watson, but some of Stanton's plant was bought by Stephens, and part of the plant was this old press. Mr. Watson's office in 1846-7 was at the south-east corner of Bay and Melinda, where The Evening Telegram building now (1905) stands. Watson moved in 1848 to the north-east corner of Nelson (Jarvis) and King street, and lost his life in the great fire of 1849 while trying to save some valuable type.

From 1845-50 the press was used for printing small hand bills, but from 1850-57 it remained in Stephens' office, 45 Bay street (in 1905 No. 98), when it was sold in 1857 to the late Mr. Thomas Hill, who had a bookbindery on Yonge street, north of Edward street, west side, and who moved late in 1857 to the north-east corner of King and Jarvis streets, where he established a printing office. This was the site of Watson's office, destroyed by fire in 1849.

After Mr. Hill dissolved partnership with his son William Hill, he had the press set up in his private house on Galley place, which runs east from Parliament street, Toronto, intending to do odd jobs, but it was never used.

In 1901 the press was bought from Mrs. Foster, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hill, by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who in June 1905, presented it to the province of Ontario, and on behalf of the province it was accepted by Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., the Minister of Education.

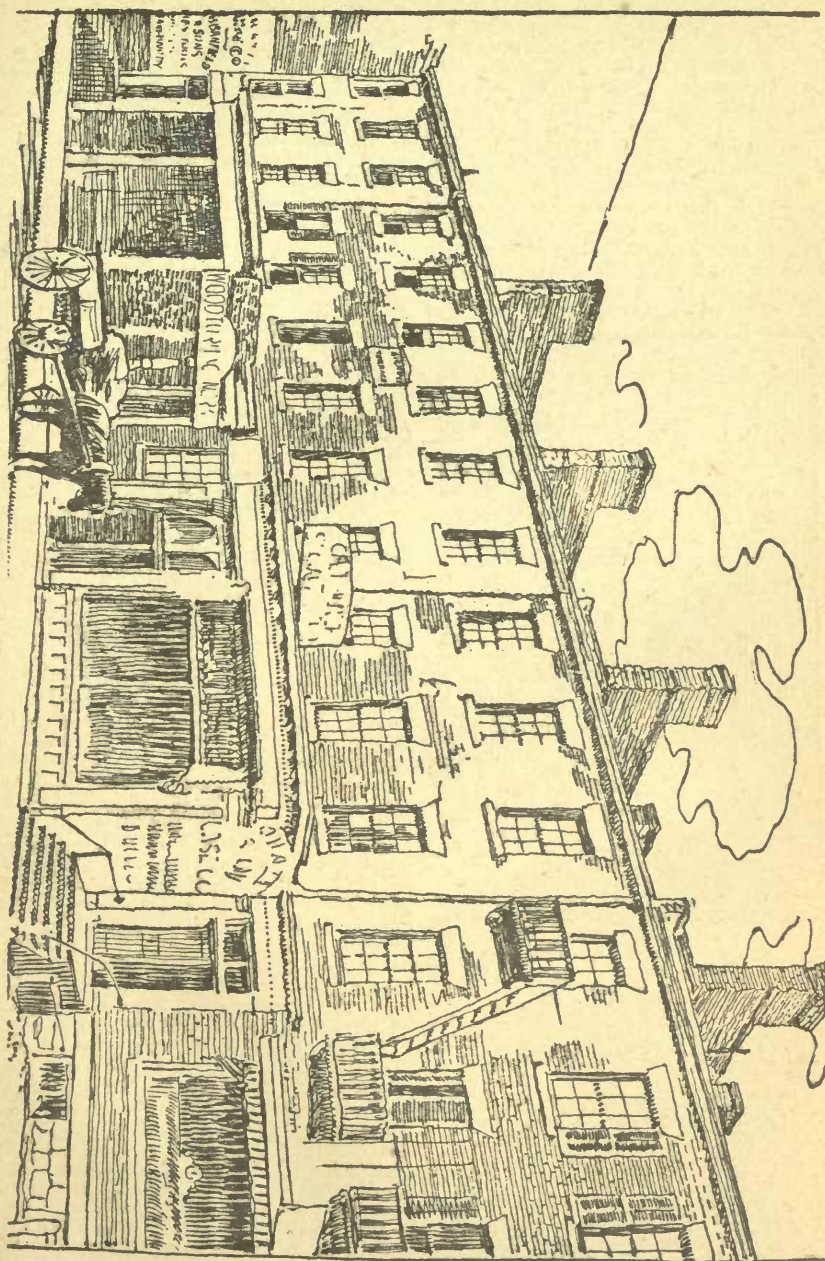
CHAPTER XLI.

MADE INTO FACTORIES

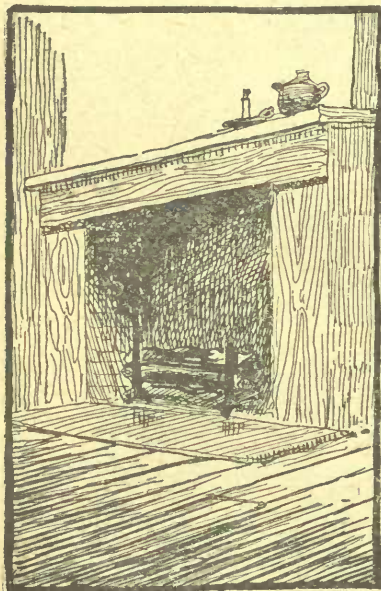
**Richey Block, Built in 1856, so Solid
Still That Once Fine Residences are
Now Full of Machinery.**

The old Richey Terrace, on the north side of Adelaide street, near York, comprising six solid brick houses, built in 1856, is now being dismantled, but at the same time perpetuated. The interiors of what

THE OLD NORTH TERRACE.



years ago were considered fine houses have been remodelled for factory purposes, but the proprietors of the various industries now humming to the tune of machinery therein, find that the walls, the ceilings and roof joists, the doors and the stairways, have stood the test of time to the extent that they seem little impaired and will bear the weight of machinery as buildings constructed nowadays for residences will not do. So that although the staircases have been torn out, the old fire-places in some cases have been walled up, still the original buildings will remain for years to come, reinforced at front



THE FIREPLACE.

and back with mill-built additions.

In the yards at the rear the flooring was composed of huge stone slabs. The ceiling joists, many of them, were hewn out of the solid wood with an axe.

These houses, six in number, were constructed by John Richey, and are shown in the directory of 1856 as "6 houses erecting (Richey's Terrace)."

The first house in the row was built by Mr. Richey about 1849-50. It was a three-storey red brick, and No. 61 in 1851. The building is now remodelled and occupied by

In 1868 the Rev. John Franck lived in this house, and in 1881 a Mrs. A. Barrett had a boarding-house.

Richey's Terrace proper was a row of six white brick buildings directly east and adjoining Mr. Richey's residence in 1856.

In 1868 the first house at the west end of the row, a white brick, No. 92, was the residence of Mrs. John Cameron, widow of John Cameron, cashier of the old Commercial, now the Merchants' Bank; 90, T. J. Pares, gentleman; No. 88, Capt. O'B. Stratford, Military staff; No. 86, Miss Susan Irwin; No. 84, Thos. Walls; No. 82, W. H. Cumming, M.D. No. 82 was the east end house of the Terrace.

The red brick house occupied by Mr. Franck was torn down, and is now 124, a new building, the warehouse of Douglas Bros. Then comes an archway that divided Richey's Terrace proper from 124; No. 122, Underwood & Co.; 120, Banfield & Sons; 118, Windsor & Wooley; 116, Van Kemper & Rishworth; 114, Canadian Show Case Co.; 112, shop. These numbers, 122-112, were the white brick houses of the original row.

The house at No. 116 is at present occupied by the Toronto Woodworking Company. The joists supporting the ceiling are heavy timbers placed at a frequency of one foot, of such solid merit that they support without any strengthening all the machinery on this floor. Mr. Van Kempen, the proprietor, says he found in the walls a network of thin lead pipe, the use of which he cannot understand, as the ends were all closed up, and they must have been put in before the advent of gas. In other of the houses it is supposed that these contained the wires for the call bells.

The McKay Paper Box Company has its factory at No. 112, the most easterly of the houses. Save that alterations have been made as to the entrance and the interior, this house is almost intact, but the company intends to erect a factory there. In No. 118, Windsor & Wooley have already constructed a factory front extending right to the street line. In No. 120, W. H. Banfield & Sons will build both back and front, two-storey additions to a lane.

Mr. Banfield was offered for the lumber in this house—that is, the roof beams, staircases, and two solid

oak beams in the cellar—the sum of \$650, which he refused.

In the year 1800 the land on which the houses stand belonged to the Crown, being given to Thomas Stewart by letters patent in that year. Since that time the property, and afterwards the land and houses, belonged to various persons. The following table shows to whom it reverted, either through purchase or other proceedings, with the prices paid:—

1803—Sold to Robert Franklin.	
1805—Sold to Angus McDonell ..	£ 200
1805—Sold to R. Franklin....	
1808—Sold to Wm. Weeks ..	126
1828—Sold to John Richey ..	
1845—Sold to King's College ..	1,000
1846—Sold to University of Toronto	
1853—Sold to John Richey and Adelaide, his wife, in the same year, back to the University	1,000
1857—Sold to Andrew Mercer (terrace built in 1854)....	4,107
1866—Sold to James French	5,407
1867—Sold to the University	
1889—Sold to Thomas Douglas..	\$75,000
1890—Sold to James French	60,000
1893—Executors of Jas. French, John F. Taylor and Thos. Hook passed the lot to the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co., on a mortgage, for	47,245
1902—Passed into the possession of the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation ...	

Since then the companies who now have it have bought the property at the rate of \$300 per foot.

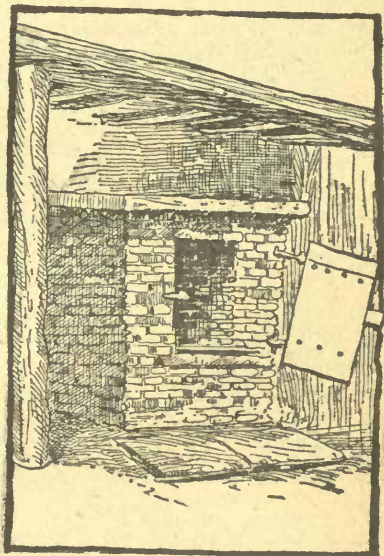
Angus McDonell represented the east riding of the County of York in 1801. He contested the seat with Mr. John Small. "There were," says the U. C. Gazette and Oracle, "112 unquestionable votes, and for John Small, Esq., 32; majority 80."

Mr. William Weekes was a resident of York. He contested the East Riding of York in 1804, against Mr. Angus McDonell, but the latter was returned, but in 1806 Mr. Weekes was elected. He was a barrister-at-law and represented York, Durham and Simcoe in the Legislature. He was killed in a duel at Niagara, fought with a Mr. Dickson of that place. The duel was fought on the American

side of the river, near the French Fort.

A lengthy investigation followed the duel on its fatal result becoming known to the authorities. The decision of the Court of Enquiry was that Mr. Dickson was adjudged to have acted honorably.

John Richey came to Canada about 1826-27. His name has been spelled "Ritchey," and "Ritchie," but "Richey" is correct. He was a prominent builder and erected the spire of the first St. Paul's church, Bloor street. He built in 1841 the row of



THE HOUSES OF BAY STREET.

brick buildings on the east side of Bay street, from The Telegram corner to Wellington street. The building at the north-east corner of Bay and Wellington is the only one that retains any part of the original front.

Andrew Mercer was the marriage license issuer on the south-east corner of Bay and Wellington streets, where the Wyld, Darling warehouse stood. The Mercer Reformatory was erected by his money, there being no legal will, the estate became Crown property.

James French was a wealthy resident of Toronto, who accumulated large means from a pork and beans business in the St. Lawrence market.

The picture shows five out of the original six, white brick houses of the terrace.

CHAPTER XLII. HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

Held in Victoria College, in Queen's Park—Rare Collections.

There have been many exhibitions in Canada devoted to the showing of old manuscripts, old furniture and old pictures, all relating to the history of this country; but it is doubtful if any exhibit can be said to have been in the same class as that which was held in Toronto in the mid-summer of 1899.

The patronage it received from the public was generous, and it might have been more so if the building selected for the exhibition had been more central, or nearer the line of the street railway. But Victoria College was the only place available. It was the only building that was far removed from the danger of fire from adjoining buildings, and it contained the only suite of rooms that could be made suitable for the purpose. An exhibit such as this one should have been in a fire-proof building in the centre of the city, and in a structure that could have been engaged for at least three months. In Britain such an exhibition would have been kept open for six months. But the best that could be done was done and the description of the articles shown will give the reader a fair idea of the excellent work done by the Women's Historical Association.

On Tuesday, June 13, 1899, in the spacious rooms of Victoria College, Queen's Park, under the auspices of the Ontario Women's Historical Societies, commenced the exhibition of historical relics, books, manuscripts, furniture, naval and military trophies, connected either directly or indirectly with the history of Canada since its conquest from the French in 1759.

The exhibition, without doubt, was the best collection of historical relics that has ever been held in Canada. It would be far harder to say what period of Canadian history was unrepresented which covered the range of time from the death of Wolfe to the end of the 19th century.

Describing the opening evening The Evening Telegram of June 14, wrote:

There are no less than ten rooms in Victoria College utilized by the exhibitors, and so numerous are the articles that have been sent that

even the walls of the corridors have been requisitioned and contain many rare and interesting objects. In room No. 1 is the ladies' department. Here are to be found strange and quaint costumes, tapestry dating from the time of the Stuarts, bonnets and shawls worn at the beginning of the last century, ruffs and furbelows of which the present generation have no knowledge excepting from books and old pictures.

Room No. 2 is devoted to the exhibition of antique furniture, and is, the committee tells us, "illustrative of Canadian pioneer life in the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries." The special exhibit, showing a living room of the eighteenth century, which is to be found in this department, is of very great interest.

In room No. 3 refreshments are served. Passing from it to the next apartment, in room No. 4 is found the military exhibit, under the superintendence of Captain Mowat, A. D. C., and the Canadian Military Institute. Here are found medals, relics, miniatures, paintings and portraits, swords, disused standards, etc., all in direct connection with the military history of Canada.

THE MILITARY TROPHIES.

The room just spoken of was in a greater state of completeness than that of any other portion of the exhibition, and it is possible to give some slight description, even in this article, of what it contains. Entering by the door, which is in the south-west corner of the room, on the left are found the regimental color of one of the Canadian regiments of incorporated militia of 1837-39, and side by side with it the Queen's color. Close to the flags just named is a portrait of Peter Schuyler, who led an invading party into Canada in 1690. Next to this exhibit is a pen and ink sketch of the original officers and some of the men of the 100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment. Near by is a portrait of Allan Macnab, of the Queen's Rangers, the date of the picture being 1792. Capt. Macnab was sergeant-at-arms in the first Provincial Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and was father of Allan Macnab, famous in Canadian political history, not only in connection with the rebellion of 1837, but with many other stirring events anterior and subsequent to that period. In this room are two splendid collec-

tions of military badges and medals, in direct connection with the Canadian militia, the former being on the western side, the latter upon the eastern.

These are sent by Captain H. F. Wyatt, of the Queen's Own Rifles, and it is said have not previously been publicly exhibited. The latter statement is probably correct, and antiquarians, archaeologists and lovers of history are specially indebted to Capt. Wyatt for sending them now. In the collection of badges are to be found those distinguishing the Royal Canadian Artillery, various regiments of cavalry, many of the line regiments, such as the 5th Fusiliers, the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 9th, the 20th, the 39th, the 45th, the 57th, the 62nd, the 66th, the 77th, and many more. Then of our own local regiments are found the badges of the Q. O. R., the 10th R. G., and the 48th Highlanders. In Captain Wyatt's assortment of medals is to be found a specimen of all, or nearly all, those issued by the Imperial Government to its soldiery since the beginning of the present century.

It is impossible in this merely preliminary notice to go more fully into details. The contents of the various rooms will, though, be noticed in these columns from day to day during the continuance of the exhibition.

In rooms Nos. 5 and 6 is found the educational exhibit, showing the development of the Public and High schools systems of Ontario. Among the exhibitors in this department are the universities and many colleges and Grammar schools. Room 7 contains the exhibit from Mr. James Bain, already referred to. Room 8 is devoted to china, silverware and other articles relating to fine art. The Indian exhibit is in room No. 9, and in the library arranged by Mr. C. C. James, is a wonderfully interesting collection of books, documents, MSS., maps, chiefly connected with the history of the Indians in Canada. A special exhibit in this department is that relating to the early Jesuits, containing missals, maps, books of devotion, etc. The exhibitor is the Rev. A. E. Jones, S. J., of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

The attention of visitors was divided, principally, between the military room and that in which is contained the assortment of views of Canadian historical places. These latter attracted great attention, and were the subject of much comment, many of them, even in connection with Toronto, being utterly unknown to the great bulk of those

who viewed them with appreciative interest.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL PRESENT.

Lord Minto, accompanied by Major Drummond and Captain Graham, A.D. C., arrived in Toronto on June 14, from Ottawa, and at 12 o'clock visited the exhibition, where he was received by Mr. Coyne, president of the Ontario Historical Society; Lady Edgar, representing the Women's Historical Society; the Hon. G. W. Ross, President Louden, Toronto University; Chancellor Burwash, Miss FitzGibbon, and the various heads of departments connected with the exhibition.

His Excellency made a tour of the exhibition, minutely examining many of the relics, military trophies, historical books, manuscripts and furniture found in the various rooms. He frequently expressed his pleasure at what he saw, and his gratification at being able to be present.

* * *

On the evening of June 14, 1899, the Canadian Historical Exhibition in Victoria College was formally opened to the public by the Hon. G. W. Ross, acting for the Lieutenant-Governor, who was unavoidably absent. On the platform, surrounding the chairman, Mr. J. H. Coyne, president of the Ontario Historical Society, were, in addition to the Minister of Education, the Rev. E. A. Welch, provost of Trinity University; Chancellor Burwash, Rev. Father Jones, Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., Dr. Ryerson and Lady Edgar.

The Hon. G. W. Ross in his remarks, before he declared the exhibition open, said that if there were any young Canadians who did not understand the history of their country, to send them to the exhibition, and they would go home and read Canadian history with more interest than they had ever shown before.

In the account given of the proceedings at the private view, the contents of the military room were briefly referred to. Now, as far as practicable, the chief exhibits contained therein will be referred to in detail.

In the military room relics of the war of 1812 are remarkably numerous. There is the sword of Major Allan; the colours presented by the ladies of York to the 3rd York militia, of which Major Allan was one of the officers; a cannon ball said to have been taken from the Chesapeake and fired from the Shannon during the famous naval duel, in which the captain of the former

vessel was killed while bravely fighting his ship, and Captain Broke, of the Shannon, so terribly wounded that for a time, although he eventually recovered, his life was despaired of. Then there is the sword of the hero of Canada, Sir Isaac Brock, besides his telescope and other relics. Yet again the battle of Chateauguay is recalled by the sash of Colonel de Salaberry, who played such a prominent part in that victory. In addition, there are the flags of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments of Lincoln Militia, loaned by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society; the seal of Colonel John Butler, commandant of the famous regiment of Rangers bearing his name, and who lies buried at Niagara. Then there is the portrait of Captain James Fitz-Gibbon, of the 49th regiment, lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia, the hero of Beaver Dams, his sword and belt, his military sash and his seal, the medal he gained at the battle of Copenhagen, so far back as the year 1801, and his sword as a Military Knight of Windsor, where he died in his eighty-fourth year, in 1863.

A ZEALOUS SOLDIER.

Still in connection with the war of 1812 is a portrait of Lieut.-Col. Stephen Jarvis, who served in the Queen's Rangers under General Simcoe, taking part in many of the battles of the American revolution. Colonel Jarvis, when the Americans finally achieved their independence, emigrated to Fredericton, N. B., where he held high rank in the local militia, removing shortly after the arrival of Simcoe in Canada, to the new capital of the Upper Province, York, now Toronto. Once more, when the troubles of 1812 broke out, Colonel Jarvis was serving in the field, was taken prisoner by the Americans, April 27th, 1813, and afterwards paroled. He died in Toronto, April 12th, 1840.

Other relics of the war of 1812 consist of a cannon ball found on the battlefield of Chrysler's Farm; the sword surrendered to the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh; another sword worn by an American officer at the battle of Queenston Heights, and surrendered by him to Major Merritt; the military coat and sash worn by Colonel Burwell at the battle of Lundy's Lane; a pretty water colour sketch of some of the American flags captured at Queenston and Detroit, and a sword supposed to have belonged to Major-General Brock.

Yet further mementoes of this re-

markable period is the sword of Lieut. James Secord, of Butler's Rangers; and the King's and regimental colours of the 4th Regiment Canadian militia, presented to them in 1812.

FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

At the end of the wall on the southern side is a remarkable collection of military pictures. One is a water colour portrait of General Sir Isaac Macdonell, G. C. B., who was a son of Colonel Hugh Macdonell, a noted U. E. Loyalist officer; then close by the picture just named is an oil painting of Colonel George Macdonell, C. B., formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the Gengarry Light Infantry, who commanded the British forces during the war of 1812 at the capture of Ogdensburg, and who was second in command at the still more glorious battle of Chateauguay.

Another portrait hard by recalls to mind the battle of Queenston Heights, the death of Brock, and that of his aide de camp, Colonel Macdonell. It is a portrait of the latter. In addition to these there are belonging to the same family, water colour portraits of Lieut.-General John Ignatius Macdonell, Colonel Chichester Macdonell, of the 82nd regiment, and of the Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, in fact the first prelate of either the Romish or Anglican communion who was ordained to the episcopal office and discharged his duties in this province. There are yet living some old Toronto residents who remember this famous prelate. Few men were ever more devoted to their sovereign or to the country of their adoption.

CANADIANS WHO WERE NOTED.

Besides these portraits of the Macdonell family, and near by them, are portraits of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Wells, of the 1st Royals, of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, who was associated with Col. Wolseley during the Red River expedition of 1870, of that famous old soldier, Lieut.-Colonel O'Hara, who wore the medal with eight clasps, given for the Peninsular War, together with three other decorations from the Portuguese and Spanish Governments, all of which are exhibited close by his portrait. Yet other portraits are those of Colonel Edward William Thomson, of Major-General Sir William Frederick Williams, that famous Canadian who won such distinction at Kars, and of Major Heath, of the Queen's Lancers, a cav-

alry corps raised in Canada during the rebellion period of 1837.

THE CASE OF MEDALS

loaned by Captain Wyatt, of the Q. O. R., is in itself an object lesson in history. The collection commences with the medal given for Waterloo in 1815, where, young colony as Canada was then, still one of her sons laid down his life for King and Motherland. The officer referred to was Capt. Macnab, of the well-known family settled on Yonge street, to the north of this city. His portrait, sword and medal for Waterloo presented to his heirs, are on exhibition in another part of the room. To continue the description of the medals contained in Capt. Wyatt's exhibit: They recall the first Afghan war, the story of the Khyber Pass, the battles of Meeamee, Scinde, and Hyderabad, the Gwalior campaign of the later "forties," the Kaffir war of 1851 and 1853, the Crimean war of 1854 and 1856, with its memories of Dunn, Wells, Maule, Anstruther, Sayer and others, all more or less directly or indirectly connected with Canada, who either fell in battle or were dangerously wounded while fighting bravely for their country's cause.

STILL LATER IN HISTORY.

These medals serve to take us to the Indian Mutiny, in which again Canada has a strong interest, General Inglis, the defender of Lucknow, being one of her sons and no less than three of the officers who served under him, viz., Lieutenants Cook, Clery and Browne, V.C., being given commissions as captains in the 109th Royal Canadian Regiment for their devotion to duty at this memorable crisis.

Later still we are reminded by these medals of the New Zealand war of 1863-64, of the Abyssinian campaign of 1867, of the Ashantee expedition of 1874, of the Zulu war of a few years later, of the various Soudan expeditions, of our own North-west trouble; in fact of all the wars, both great and small, in which Britain has been engaged during the present century.

From the exhibits in the military room and in the library alone at Victoria College, a copious volume of history might be written. The pictures contained in the last department referred to cover the entire period of Canadian history from the conquest of Quebec, in 1759, to Confederation in 1867. These will be more particularly referred to in the next article.

Before finally taking leave of the contents of the Military room in the

Historical Exhibition there are two collections therein contained which must be spoken of. These are the Brock collection, chiefly contributed by Miss Sarah Mickle and Miss FitzGibbon, and the collection sent by Dr. G. S. Ryerson, D.S.G. In the first-named is an original miniature of Major-General Brock, painted by F. Hudson, in 1806. This portrait was left by Mr. James Brock, a brother of the deceased general, to his wife. On her death it came into the possession of her grand-niece, Mrs. Heber Taylor, and has since become the property of Miss Mickle. An excellent copy of this miniature, by the well-known artist, Gerald S. Hayward, of New York, executed in 1896, is also exhibited, loaned by Miss FitzGibbon. Another portrait is a fac simile of an original painting in the possession of Miss Tupper, a relative of the latter being the author of the well-known "Life of Brock." The artist is Alyn Williams, president of the Miniature Painters' Society, London, England, in 1897. From the water mark in the paper upon which the original portrait was painted, it is supposed to be the same as that upon which General Brock wrote his last General Orders. This also is contributed by Miss FitzGibbon. The remainder of the Brock collection consists of an autograph letter from the general, a book-plate depicting the arms of his family, and another book-plate showing the coat of arms granted by royal license to Brock for the capture of Detroit. After the general's death the privilege of bearing these arms was, by royal favour, continued to his immediate relatives. The last item in this collection is a coloured coat of arms with supporters, which was designed for the monument of the deceased general, erected in the southern transept of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England.

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The Ryerson collection is also a notable one. There is a splendid assortment of swords and pistols, dating from more than two hundred years back, close to which is a cuirass and helmet belonging to the Cuirassiers de la Garde of the 1st Empire (French). Then there is a relic of Sedan and of the disastrous 2nd Empire, in a cuirass and helmet worn by the Grenadiers a cheval. There is an officer's shako, worn by a light infantry officer of the Canadian Militia in 1812, and a commission issued by Colonel Samuel Rye, lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, in 1798. This last document

takes us back to the Simcoe regime. One of the ideas of the famous soldier and statesman, General Simcoe, was that in each county there should be a lieutenant, who would hold an analogous position to that occupied until recent years by the Lords-Lieutenant of English counties, who until about twenty years since had the privilege of appointing to all the commissioned ranks of the militia regiments within their county. Another commission contributed by Dr. Ryerson bears the signature of Sir Isaac Brock, and was granted to Lieut. George Ryerson, of the 1st Norfolk Militia, in 1812. Besides these, Dr. Ryerson sends a sepia drawing of the battle of Batoche, executed by the late Frederick Curzon, of the Royal Grenadiers, whose gallantry at the well-remembered battle of Batoche gained him so much distinction.

Other reminiscences of the Northwest campaign consist of an embroidered saddle taken from a horse belonging to one of the Indians shot at Batoche, a Winchester rifle which was picked up on the same battlefield, and a sash taken from an Indian chief who met his death at Fish Creek. Besides these are found General Middleton's helmet and plumes and the "Red Cross" flag used by the ambulance corps of the Royal Grenadiers at the battles of Fish Creek and Batoche. There is also a fire-bag, once the property of Big Sun, a chief of the Cree tribe, and is said to have been made from the boot-leg of a North-west Mounted policeman, killed by Indians at Fort Pitt in 1885.

Another relic of the war of 1812, not previously noticed, is a butter bowl, once the property of the famous Laura Secord. This is loaned by Mr. C. B. Emmett, U. E. L. Its history is very interesting. In the war of 1812, when the American soldiers were in possession of the village of St. David's, on the Niagara frontier, a soldier of the invading corps attempted to carry off the bowl, filled, as it was at the time, with butter. To this proceeding Mrs. Secord very strongly objected, telling the soldier that he might have the butter—although, from what we know of that heroic woman, she probably did not tell him he was "welcome to it"—but that he should not have the basin in which it was contained. The soldier was equally determined to have, not only the butter, but the bowl, and in his anger struck at it with the sword he carried, making a

notch in the side; this disfigurement still being seen. History does not tell us whether the marauder got the butter; he certainly did not get the bowl.

An entirely different phase of Canadian history, in striking contrast to the military exhibits, is presented to the sightseer in the library at Victoria College, in the large number of drawings in water colour and engravings of various places of historical interest in Canada, loaned by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, and forming a part of his collection. Taking these various pictures, which include twenty-nine water colours, two lithographs, two engravings and a pen and ink sketch, the first to be noticed, in historical sequence, is that of an engraving of Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 1764. In it is shown the first church erected in the Maritime City, and the well-known thoroughfare, "The Parade." It bears the following inscription: "To the Right Hon. George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, etc., etc., most humbly inscribed by his Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short." The next in sequence is a view of Cataragui, now Kingston, copied from an original drawing by Ensign James Peachey, of H.M.'s 60th North American Regiment. Another picture by the same artist, and probably of the same date, is that of the village of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, taken from the road leading to Point du Lac. The next is a view of Quebec, taken from the rock on Point Levis, in 1784. Then, illustrating a memorable event of the year just named, is a picture of the encampment of the U. E. Loyalists at Johnstown, on the River St. Lawrence, Upper Canada, on June 6, 1784. Sixteen years in the history of Canada are passed over until 1800, and then there is a picture of Fort George, in Upper Canada, taken from old Fort Niagara, N. Y., and is a copy of the original picture by Ackerman. Niagara and Fort George, as they were in 1805, is another picture, which has been enlarged, from the original by Heriot.

The war of 1812 is brought to one's recollection by two pictures painted by Mr. E. Wylly Grier, representing the battle-ground of Queenston Heights (October 13th, 1813), as it was in 1897, and the battle-field of Lundy's Lane (July 25th, 1814), in the Township of Stamford, County of Lincoln, as it also

appeared in the year just mentioned.

There are two more pictures of this early period, one of which represents a south-west view of St. John's, P. Q., and depicts the old fort standing there, with its detached redoubt, and opposite to it the blockhouse. The other is that of Kingston in 1819, and shows Fort Henry, the dockyard, and that historical vessel, the "Princess Charlotte," which was pierced for one hundred and two guns. This sketch was taken from an original drawing (executed by Cadet, afterwards Admiral Bayfield), the property of Major-General Cameron, formerly Governor of the Royal Military College.

* * *

Remarkably interesting pictures are those giving four views of York. The first, in chronological order, shows the harbour in 1793. This is copied from the picture executed by Mrs. Simcoe, wife of the first Lieutenant-Governor. The next in date is Scadding's Bridge and the home of John Scadding, on the Don River, in 1800. The site occupied by this house is that whereon now stands the Toronto jail. The third view in order of date shows Palace, now Front street, in 1803, the view extending from the market to the Don River. This water colour was sketched from the original drawing executed by an officer in her Majesty's army then stationed in York. The last of the four views, taken in the same sequence, is the Old Fort and Garrison, from the well known picture by J. Passmore.

The foregoing description of the historical pictures contained in this collection brings us down, so far as Toronto is concerned, no later than 1803. In the next article an account will be given of the later pictures, illustrative of the growth of Canada and its cities.

* * *

Taking up the account of the pictures exhibited in the library of Victoria College, at the Historical Exhibition, given in yesterday's Evening Telegram, the first one to claim attention after those already described, is that of Front street, York (No. 16), on its north side, extending from Peter to John streets, in 1810. This is a copy of an original picture, the property of Mrs. Stephen Heward, for so many years a resident of this city. In this picture are shown the residence of Hon. George Cruickshank, occupied by that gentleman from 1800 until 1821, and after whom Cruickshank lane, now Bathurst street, was named. It also

shows a cottage building, another house, the residence of whom, in 1810, cannot now be ascertained. Then there is the dwelling house of John Beikie, who held many offices under the Provincial Government. He was a lieutenant-colonel of militia, was for many years sheriff of the Home district, and was Clerk of the Executive Council of Upper Canada at the time of his death. The building itself was erected in 1805, and was occupied by Mr. Beikie for the remainder of his life. He died somewhere about 1840. Another reminiscence of Old Toronto is recalled by this picture, for in it, close to the dwelling place of John Beikie is the Half-way House tavern, erected in the same year as Mr. Beikie's residence, and near it is the commissariat store house on the bay shore, as it was from 1800 until 1830.

* * *

The Half-way House was a noted hostelry fifty years ago. It was a famous rendezvous for the non-commissioned officers and men of her Majesty's forces, who at that period were stationed at the Old Fort, or a little later still, at what is now known as Stanley Barracks. The Half-way House was always the first tavern visited by the corporal and his escort of two men, who when soldiers were absent from last post sounding at the Old Fort, were sent to try to find and bring the absentees, not only to a sense of their duty morally, but corporally, to the barracks guard room, from which on the following morning they would emerge to confront their commanding officer. Many amusing stories used to be related in connection with the Half-way House, and the means adopted by soldiers who might be carousing there, to evade capture by the picket.

* * *

York, now Toronto, as it was in 1812 (No. 22), forms the subject of another most interesting picture. It is an east end view, and shows the old blockhouse which was destroyed during the war of 1812, and stood at the entrance to the Don River, now the site of Messrs. Gooderhams' distillery.

No. 14 is a picture representing Toronto from the Bay in 1820, showing the garrison to the west, with the Parliament buildings to the east. The key to this picture is labelled No. 15 in the collection, and is done in pen and ink. Another view of York, now Toronto (No. 29), dated 1820, is from an original oil-painting, the property of Mrs. Stephen Heward, and was executed by a

Mr. Irvine, a Scotch artist, who was residing in York at that period. It represents the peninsula (as it was then), now the Island, with the lighthouse, Toronto Bay and Front streets, from the Old Fort on the west to the Market place; and Palace street, as it was then, now known as Front street east, from the Market to the Parliament buildings; these were destroyed by fire in 1824, and stood near the foot of Berkeley street.

York, from Gibraltar Point, 1828 (No. 25), depicts the city as it appeared from the point mentioned at that date. It bears the following inscription: "Respectfully dedicated to his patron, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray." This picture was aqua-tinted by J. Gleadal. No. 24 in the catalogue of the Library pictures, represents a sleighing scene on Toronto Bay in the years 1841-42. It is an exact reproduction of a lithograph of the same size, representing a sleighing scene on the Bay, between Yonge street and the Old Fort, in the winter of 1841-42. At that time the 83rd regiment, to whom this picture is dedicated, were garrisoned at the Old Fort. Toronto in 1842 (No. 28), is a coloured view, and shows the south side of King street, from Toronto to York street. An engraving (No. 32) depicts the "City of Toronto, in the Province of Canada." This picture shows the southern side of King street, from Toronto to York street. It is "Most respectfully dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, her Majesty's Provincial Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc., etc., by his Lordship's most obedient and humble servant, the publisher, F. G. Capreol." It was drawn by John Gillespie, of Toronto, and engraved by Day & Haghe, lithographers to the Queen.

A pen and ink sketch of Toronto in 1842 (No. 34) is by James Cane, C. E., and is a view of the city front, taken in December, 1841, from a point on the bay, at that time covered with ice. It was originally accompanied by a plan of the city, and was issued under the patronage of the corporation. In January, 1842, the original drawing of the map, and also of the engraving, of which the picture now being spoken of is a copy, were publicly exhibited in the City Hall on Front street. The points given in the key are those which could be identified in the drawing,

which was less than one-half the size of this sketch.

Toronto, 1849 (No. 19), forms the subject of another sketch. It represents the bay front from the Old Windmill at the eastern end of the city, along Palace street as far as the Old Fort, and is from an original picture taken in July, 1849, by J. H. Grainger, who was a scene painter at the Royal Lyceum Theatre.

There are two pictures representing Toronto from different points of view, in the years 1851-52; the first (No. 20) represents the old Don bridge, at the junction of King and Queen streets, erected in 1851. The other picture of this date (No. 23) represents the city from the lighthouse on the Island, opposite the western end of the harbour.

A notable historical incident is called to mind by the picture of "Lady Elgin cutting the first sod of the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway" (No. 11). The exact spot was within one hundred feet of the south-west corner of Simcoe and Front streets, and took place in June, 1851.

The old Parliament Buildings on Front street west, as they were in 1866, form the subject of two pictures, Nos. 17 and 18 respectively. The first of these gives a rear view of the buildings from Wellington street; the second is the buildings themselves. The first Union Station in Toronto, as it was in 1859 (No. 27), is the subject of yet another picture, and recalls to mind a once well-known place in the city. The Ridout House and grounds, Nos. 12 and 13, are portrayed in two pictures. This residence was on the north side of Duke street, and was erected about the year 1804, remaining until 1858. It was exactly opposite Princess street, between Caroline, now Sherbourne, and Ontario streets, and the grounds extended northwards to Duchess street. The second of these two pictures gives a view of the Ridout House from the south side of Duchess street, between Ontario and Caroline streets.

There are yet two more pictures in this collection, which have not been noticed. They are Nos. 30 and 31. The first of these two is a picture of Detroit, a lithograph, taken from the Canadian side of the river. It is a most interesting reminiscence of the past, as the appearance of the city now and then is so widely different.

The second of these two pictures, also

a lithograph, represents Sword's Hotel, which stood on the north side of Front street, between York and Bay streets, on the same land which is now occupied by the Queen's Hotel. This concludes the descriptive account of the whole of the pictures contained in this interesting collection.

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In the previous descriptions given of the pictures in the library, a general rather than a detailed account has been given. It is now intended to give a full account of the contents of the various rooms, as far as practicable, describing each exhibit separately.

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Entering the great hall, picture No. 1 is a portrait of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1818 until 1828. Sir Peregrine was a most distinguished soldier, having gained renown not only in the Peninsula, but also at Waterloo, where he commanded a brigade of cavalry. His wife, Lady Sarah Maitland, was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, in whose house at Brussels was given the celebrated ball, on the eve of Waterloo, so splendidly described in verse by Byron.

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No. 2 in the catalogue is a portrait of Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada from 1839 until 1841. Lord Sydenham was formerly Mr. Poulett Thompson, and was raised to the peerage while he held the office of Governor-General of Canada. During his administration the union between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was effected, they becoming respectively Canada West and Canada East, and so remaining until Confederation.

* * *

The next picture, No. 3, is that of Sir John Colborne, afterwards Baron Seaton, he being raised to the peerage in 1839. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1829 until 1836, and under his auspices Upper Canada College was opened.

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Next to Sir John Colborne's picture is No. 4 in the catalogue, and is that of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith, twice administrator of the Government of Upper Canada, first from June, 1817, until 1818, and then from March until June in 1820.

* * *

No. 5 is a portrait of Lieut.-Col. Sir Gordon Drummond, K.B., who was also administrator of the Upper Can-

adian Government in the years 1813-14. Sir Gordon was the commander-in-chief at the memorable action fought in July, 1814, at Lundy's Lane, and the town of Drummondville, in this province, is named after him.

* * *

A portrait of Sir George Baker, U. E. L., No. 6, is loaned by Mrs. Morgan. It was taken seventy-five years ago, but shows very few signs of age. Sir George was the first surgeon in the Kingston penitentiary when it was opened; he was also assistant surgeon to the Royal Artillery stationed in Kingston.

* * *

No. 7 is a portrait of the celebrated Comte de Frontenac, the French statesman and Colonial Governor. This French nobleman was the representative of the King of France, in what is now the Province of Quebec, from 1672 to 1682, and then again from 1689 until his death in 1698.

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The subject of the next picture, No. 8, is the Hon. D'Arcy Boulton. He was the first of the well known family of that name who took up his residence in Canada, so far back as 1797. His history was a somewhat romantic one. He was once, whilst on a journey during the war with France, captured by the French, and kept prisoner at Verdun for more than four years. He became judge of the King's Bench in Upper Canada in 1818, and held that office until his death in 1831.

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The next picture, No. 9, is that of Mrs. Boulton, wife of the gentleman referred to in the last paragraph. She, with her husband, is interred in the most northern portion of St. James' cemetery, in this city.

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No. 10 consists of the portrait of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, who was a member of the celebrated Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, who dismissed that assemblage with the memorable remark, "Get you gone; give place to honest men."

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The next portrait, No. 11, is that of Miss Andras. It is very skilfully executed and is loaned by her relative, Mr. J. W. Gay Andras.

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No. 12, consists of a series of portraits in wax, from life, executed by Miss Katherine Andras in the beginning of the present century. These portraits are George III., George IV.,

Queen Charlotte, William IV., Princess Charlotte, Pitt, Lord Moira, Fox, Lord George Rawdon, and Lord Hawke.

No. 13 is a diploma given by the Royal Society of Artists, London, England, to Miss Katherine Andras, the executant of the portraits referred to in the preceding paragraph.

No. 14 is a portrait of the late Hon. R. A. Harrison, who was created a Q. C. in 1867, and elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871. Besides this, he was for some time an alderman in the City Council of Toronto. Mr. Harrison entered Parliament in 1867, as one of the members for Toronto, continuing to represent that constituency until 1872. Three years later, October 18th, 1875, Mr. Harrison was appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, under the title of Chief Justice of Ontario. Chief Justice Harrison married for his second wife, Miss Scobie, the only daughter of Hugh Scobie. The Chief Justice died in Toronto, aged forty-five, November 1st, 1878.

No. 15 is a portrait of Hugh Scobie, for many years editor of the "British Colonist," and is executed by the celebrated artist, G. T. Berthon. Hugh Scobie's place of business was on King street, Toronto, contiguous to the premises now occupied by W. A. Murray & Co. He died in Toronto in 1852, and is honourably remembered as being the first newspaper man who made a vigorous effort to raise the tone of the Canadian press.

The next in order on the catalogue, No. 16, is that of an old water-colour portrait, that of Sir Godfrey F. Thomas, Baronet. It is a quaint, but very interesting picture.

No. 17 brings to the recollection of many of the older visitors to the exhibition the days of their childhood, when silhouette pictures were in fashion. In this frame are two of these old-fashioned modes of portraiture. They represent Captain Wood, of the gallant 56th regiment, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wood. Both of these two last-named exhibits, as well as the one next in order, are lent by Mrs. S. G. Wood.

No. 18 is a portrait of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, ex-Premier of New Zealand. Sir George was born in 1812, entered the army 1829, became captain in 1835, and retired in 1839. He then entered the diplomatic service, and

filled office for many years as Governor of different colonies. He was immensely interested in colonial life and development, and had great numbers of friends in the Dominion. He died very recently.

No. 19 is a portrait of Dr. William Dunlop, otherwise known as "Tiger Dunlop," and was presented by the celebrated doctor during his lifetime to the late Captain Thomas Dick. Dr. Dunlop served in the 89th regiment on the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812. The following anecdote is told of him, and is amply corroborated by independent testimony: When Fort Erie was attacked, the attacking party were beaten back with much slaughter, great numbers of the men falling killed or wounded under the fire of the enemy. As daylight appeared, Dunlop ran through the firing to witness the scene. When, seeing that some of the wounded could not get to the rear beyond the range of the enemy's fire, he gallantly caught up a poor fellow and carried him to a place of safety, immediately returning to take up another, and so on until he had thus taken possession of ten or twelve of his patients. Dr. Dunlop died June 29th, 1848, in his fifty-eighth year.

The next portrait, No. 20, is that of Mrs. Isaac White, formerly a Miss Jane McIntosh. She, as a child, carried a message to her brothers, who were prisoners at York during the continuance of the war of 1812. It is said that General Dearborn, the United States commander-in-chief, highly commended her as a "brave little girl."

No. 21 calls to mind a man who was as greatly respected as he was well-known. It is a portrait of Captain Henry Temple, and is loaned by Mr. R. H. Temple. Captain Temple belonged to her Majesty's 15th regiment, and served for several years in Toronto, where he made many friends, and where he has many descendants.

No. 22 is a beautifully executed bronze bust of her Majesty the Queen. It is loaned by Mrs. Elmes Henderson.

No. 23 recalls to mind the days when the Provincial Parliament returned to Toronto from Kingston, immediately after the union of the two provinces. It is a portrait bust of Lord Metcalfe, the Governor-General of Canada from 1843 until 1845, and is the first bust ever made in the Province of Ontario. It

is sent to this exhibition by Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith.

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Passing from the Lower to the Upper hall at Victoria College, and considering the exhibits of the Canadian Historical Exhibition, the next to be noticed is the Rolph collection.

No. 24 includes eight different exhibits. The first of these is a portrait of Dr. Thomas Rolph, who was born in Thornbury, Gloucestershire, April 29th, 1768, where he was educated. His wife was a Miss Petty, and there were no less than seventeen children by the marriage. Dr. Rolph became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on April 21st, 1790, and practiced in Gloucestershire and in the county of Surrey until about the year 1807, or perhaps a little later, when he came to Canada and settled in the county of Norfolk, in the Long Point district. Dr. Rolph only lived a short time after coming to Canada. He died at Charlotteville on March 24th, 1814, leaving four sons and several daughters.

The second item in the collection is a portrait of Frances Petty, the wife of the gentleman just described.

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No. 3 is a portrait of the famous Hon. John Rolph, LL.D., M.D., M.R.C.S. Dr. John Rolph was born at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England, March 4th, 1793, and it is believed that he came to Canada about 1812. Before he reached New York, though, war had been declared by the United States against Great Britain, and the vessel in which he was a passenger became a prize. However, Dr. Rolph obtained a permit from President Madison to proceed to Canada. A singular incident happened on the way. When at Buffalo he was detained, and to pass the time away amused himself in solving a problem in Euclid. Some of those who observed him thought he was a spy, and it was some little time before he could show that he was not. However, he was eventually released, and shortly after the battle at Queenston, was allowed to come to Canada. Dr. Rolph served during the war as Paymaster to the forces in the London district, and after the war returned to England for the study of both law and medicine. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple about 1818, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, a year or two later. About 1821 he returned to Canada, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in the same year. He was the fourth

bencher in the province. He practiced as a barrister until 1832, when, dissatisfied with the decision of one of the judges, he resolved to give up law and practice medicine. He soon became as distinguished among his medical confreres and in the estimation of the public as he had been when engaged as a lawyer. Dr. Rolph came to York, now Toronto, in 1831, living in McCauley Town, in a house on the site now occupied by the new Town Hall. He married Oct. 30th, 1834, Grace, daughter of Mr. George Henry Haines, of Leicester, England. It is needless here to refer to Dr. Rolph's connection with the rebellion of 1837; his political opinions are well-known, and are now those of the vast majority of the people of Canada. In those days, though, it was not so, and from 1837 until 1843, Dr. Rolph lived in Rochester. In 1843 the doctor returned to Toronto and founded the Toronto School of Medicine. Dr. Rolph was a member of Parliament, and formed one of the Ministry of the Hon. Francis Hincks from 1851-54. He had a long and an honourable career, and died at Mitchell, October 19th, 1870, in his eighty-fourth year.

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The fourth item in the Rolph collection is a portrait of the wife of Dr. John Rolph, who has been referred to previously. No. 5 is another portrait of Dr. Rolph, taken in 1869. No. 6 is that of George Rolph, son of Dr. Thomas Rolph, who was born April 7th, 1794. He accompanied his father to Canada and here became a member of the Canadian Bar. He served throughout the war of 1812 in the 1st Regiment Norfolk Militia, and received the war medal with the Fort Detroit clasp. After peace was concluded Geo. Rolph returned to the study of law and became clerk of the Surrogate Court, which office he held for about 54 years. He died at Dundas, July 25th, 1875, aged 81 years.

In the Rolph collection, unnumbered, is a mahogany chest which belonged to the Hon. John Rolph, the date is 1851. There is also a case containing an interesting collection of relics belonging to the Rolph family.

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No. 25 is a collection of portraits of the celebrated jurists of the 17th century, at least so says the catalogue; but as this picture was painted at Paris in 1793, it is more probable the 18th century is meant.

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No. 26 is a portrait of Daniel Fow-

ler, R.C.A., of Amherst Island. It is loaned by Mrs. H. A. Reesor.

No. 27 consists of a portrait of Capt. Charles Rubidge, first lieutenant of H. M. ship "Etna." Captain Rubidge was an officer of the Royal Navy, and later in his career commanded first the "Hardy" and then the "Bloodhound" on the high seas during the war of 1812. In the last-named year, while in command of the "Bloodhound," it became his duty to take the King's Messenger from England to the United States, who bore with him the Order repealing the celebrated "Orders-in-Council." This picture is loaned by a relative of the gallant captain, Mr. Charles M. Rubidge.

No. 28 is a miniature portrait of Mrs. Wells, wife of Colonel Joseph Wells, of Wells' Hill, Davenport, who died in 1853, and mother of Colonel Fred. Wells, of the 1st Royal Regiment, who distinguished himself so greatly during the Crimean War. The picture is loaned by Mrs. DePencier, her grand-daughter.

No. 29, which represents Mr. H. C. Windeat Wethey, was painted by a member of the same family, and is loaned for exhibition by Miss Windeat.

No. 30 is a portrait of Miss Macdonell, dated 1810. This lady was a sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, A. D. C. to General Brock, who fell with his leader at Queenston, Oct. 13, 1812.

The next to claim attention is No. 31, and is a portrait of Mrs. John Small, taken about 1820. This lady was the wife of Major John Small, who came to Canada with Governor Simcoe in 1793, in the capacity of Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Crown. Major Small lived for many years in Toronto, residing at Berkeley House, on the south side of King street east. The residence is still standing, and is where the gallant Major's grandson now resides. The death of Major Small took place in York, now Toronto, in 1829.

The next portrait in the catalogue, No. 32, is that of Sir Francis Bond-Head, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada during the Rebellion.

No. 33 is an engraving, depicting Sir Charles Metcalfe, some time Governor-

General of Canada, who has in an earlier sketch already been referred to.

No. 34 recalls to mind a noted period in Canadian history; it is the portrait of the Earl of Durham, who superseded Sir Francis Bond-Head after the troublous period of 1837. The events of the few months that Lord Durham spent in Canada were of such supreme importance, and had such far-reaching consequences, that it is impossible here to do more than thus briefly refer to them.

No. 35, an oil portrait of a child, loaned by Miss Dade, of Georgetown, is a pretty and interesting picture. Miss Dade was a daughter of the Rev. Charles Dade, first mathematical master of Upper Canada College, 1829-35, who resided for many years and is buried in Georgetown.

No. 36 consists of a portrait of the Hon. William Cayley, and is loaned by his son, the Rev. Canon Cayley. Mr. Cayley was Inspector-General of Upper Canada from 1845 until 1848, and again from 1854 until 1858. He resided in and died at Toronto.

No. 37 is the portrait of William Jarvis, first Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada, in 1792. Mr. Jarvis came to York with Governor Simcoe in 1794, and resided in a house, specially built for his occupation, on the corner of Duke and Sherbourne streets. He was, strange to say, a slaveholder, and probably one of the very last to hold slaves in any of the King's possessions in North America. Mr. Jarvis was Grand Master of A. F. & A. M., in Upper Canada, being appointed to that office about the year 1792. Mr. Jarvis died in Toronto in the year 1813, and is interred in St. James' Cemetery.

A very notable figure in Canadian history is recalled by No. 38, the portrait of William Dummer Powell, the fourth Chief Justice of Upper Canada. Chief Justice Powell was born in Boston, then a British possession, in 1755. In 1764 he went to England and studied law, and in 1772 returned to Boston. In 1779 he was called to the bar, and came to Canada on the North American colonies obtaining their independence. Although the first Chief Justice, the subject of this sketch, was only a puisne judge until 1815; it was in that year he was appointed Chief Justice. The residence of the Powells in

Toronto was the well-known Caer-Howell, where the Chief Justice died in 1834, in his 79th year.

No. 39 is a portrait of Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, formerly of H. M.'s 82nd Regiment, and a member of the same family as Secretary Jarvis, already described. General Jarvis served with the 82nd Regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59, was at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and was also present at the defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore on December 6th, 1857. He was also present at many other engagements during this campaign, and on its conclusion for his services, he being then a captain, received the brevet rank of major, together with the medal and clasp. He commanded a battalion of the Canadian militia sent on the first Red River expedition in 1870 under Colonel, now Field Marshal Wolseley, for which services he received the order of C. M. G. He was on special service in South Africa from February, 1878, to May, 1880, and was appointed Commandant-General of colonial forces in May, 1878. He still lives, in retirement, in England.

No. 40 is a water colour sketch of a child, an adopted Indian, dated 1794. It is loaned by Mr. Aemilius Jarvis.

No. 41 is a small portrait of Mrs. Strachan, the mother of the first Bishop of Toronto. Mrs. Strachan died in Scotland in 1812.

No. 42 represents another member of the Strachan family. It is that of a brother of the well-known prelate, who was an Aberdeen bookseller and the author of a book relating his travels in Canada, the contents of which are as interesting as the volume is rare.

No. 43 are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Merry, and are loaned by Mrs. James M. Strachan, daughter-in-law of the well-known bishop.

No. 41 is a portrait of the ill-fated Princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of George IV., and at the time of her death heir to the throne of England.

The next picture, No. 45, is that of the late S. B. Harrison, loaned by Mrs. Harrison. Mr. Harrison, who filled the office of county judge for many years, was sometime Provincial Secretary,

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Public Works.

No. 46 is a portrait in oil of the Rev. John Rothwell, of Trinity College, Dublin. He came to the county of Oxford, in Upper Canada, in the year 1843, and while here did good and useful work. The picture is loaned by Mrs. Edward Leigh, of Dovercourt road.

A well-known medical practitioner in Toronto is recalled by No. 47, which is a portrait of James Bovell, M.D., a member of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, England, and who came to Toronto from the West Indies about 1848, taking up his residence in this city. Dr. Bovell was one of the founders of the Trinity Medical School, and until he left Toronto took an active part, not only in furthering the interests of that institution particularly, but generally in everything that related to the well-being of the city. When more than fifty years of age Dr. Bovell gave up the practice of medicine, and was ordained into the ministry of the church of England, going to the West Indies, where he laboured among the native population, and where his death occurred several years since.

No. 48 is a portrait of Julia Howard Griffith, the wife of Dr. Bovell. It was executed by Baxter in 1835, and is said to be one of his best. Mrs. Bovell survived her husband for several years, dying about nine years ago. Both of these pictures are loaned by Mrs. F. D. Barwick, the only surviving daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bovell.

No. 49 is a portrait of Hiram Capron, popularly known during his lifetime as "King Capron," and noted in Canadian history as being the man who founded the pretty town of Paris, Ontario.

No. 50 is a portrait of the wife of the gentleman mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Both pictures are by Robert Whale, and are loaned for exhibition by Miss Jane Capron.

No. 51 is a portrait of Mr. Laurent Quetton St. George, who built the first brick dwelling-house ever erected in the town of York, which stands to the present day on the north-east corner of Frederick and King streets, and was for a long time occupied by the Canada Company; previously to that it was the home of Mr. John Spread Baldwin,

who succeeded Mr. St. George in its occupancy. Mr. St. George was a native of France, had been a colonel in the army of Louis XVI., and fled from France during the Reign of Terror. He landed in England on April 23rd, 1794, St. George's day, and out of gratitude for the hospitality shown to him by the English, he added to his name that of St. George, the patron saint of what became the land of his adoption. Mr. St. George came to Canada in 1798, and resided here for many years. St. George street, in the west end of the city, is named after him.

* * *

A miniature of Captain Richard Russell, No. 52, is the next portrait to claim attention. Captain Russell was father of the Hon. Peter Russell, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

* * *

Another miniature beautifully executed, No. 53, is that of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the well-remembered Admiral Baldwin, of Russell Hill, Yorkville.

* * *

No. 54 is another miniature, of Mrs. Mills Jackson, the wife of an English gentleman who settled in this country in the early part of the present century. Mr. Jackson was the owner of considerable property on the shores of Lake Simcoe, and from him Jackson's Point takes its name.

* * *

The next portrait, No. 55, is that of John Solomon Cartwright, of Kingston, Ont., one of the well-known family of United Empire Loyalists. Mr. Cartwright was for some years a member of the Provincial Parliament for the constituencies of Lennox and Addington, and also a judge of the Midland District Court.

* * *

No. 56 was the portrait of a most remarkable woman, Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill, who was described, and with perfect accuracy, as the "oldest authoress in her Majesty's dominions." Mrs. Traill published her first work at sixteen; her last, and a most interesting volume it is, on plants and flowers, at the age of ninety-four. She died, in her ninety-eighth year, in August, 1899. This picture was executed by Miss Sydney Strickland Tully, and is loaned for exhibition by that talented artist.

* * *

Another interesting miniature, No. 57, is that of the Hon. William Dickson, of Niagara, who for several years

held high office under the Provincial Government. The picture is loaned by Miss Dickson.

* * *

No. 58 is a picture of the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, U. E. L., who was notable, not only as a statesman, but also as a soldier, and as a capable man of business. He commanded the body of troops known as "Merritt's Dragoons" during the War of 1812, and his soldiers during that trying period did splendid work in carrying despatches and as scouts. In addition to this service to his country, Mr. Merritt was the projector of, and the first director of, the Welland Canal, which has done so much for the development of this province. His portrait was executed by the famous artist and R. A., Wales, and is loaned by Miss Merritt, of St. Catharines.

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A miniature on ivory is numbered 59, but whom it represents is not stated. It is a beautiful piece of work, and is sent to the exhibition by Mr. Charles R. Dade.

* * *

No. 60 is a portrait of the celebrated Captain Cook, R. N., whose tent was the first Government House, so to speak, used in Canada. Under it Simcoe is said to have held his first reception in York. Cook's Bay, in Lake Simcoe, is named after the famous navigator. The Rev. William Brookman sends this picture.

* * *

A picture of the Rev. S. S. Wood, No. 61, is the next to be noticed. Mr. Wood was rector of Three Rivers, Quebec, for a great number of years, and this picture was executed in England when he was an undergraduate at Cambridge University. It is sent to the exhibition by his son, Mr. S. G. Wood.

* * *

No. 62 is a portrait of the well-known Canadian, Sir Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. Sir Sandford's history in connection with Canada is so well known that it is not necessary to do more here than draw attention to the fact that his portrait is on exhibition.

* * *

No. 63 commemorates another well-known figure in Canadian history. It is that of Sir H. Lefroy, for so many years connected with the Toronto Observatory.

The famous geologist, Sir William Logan, is represented in the picture next to that just named, and is No. 64 in the catalogue. Probably no man ever

did more for the advancement of science in Canada than did Sir William. These three last pictures are all loaned by the Canadian Institute.

* * *

No. 65 is a portrait of the late Hon. Billa Flint, of Belleville, taken when the afterwards famous politician was but 17 years of age, in the year 1822. Mr. Flint is well-remembered as a member of the Provincial Parliament, and as a man who took a very prominent part in public affairs. The picture is loaned by his descendant, Mr. J. J. B. Flint.

* * *

A very noticeable, as well as valuable exhibit, was that in the upper hall of Victoria College, sent by Lady Edgar (nee Ridout), and known as the Ridout collection. It carried one back in imagination for far more than a century, and was, from an historical, archaeological and antiquarian point of view, one of the most interesting among the many interesting collections in this splendid exhibition.

* * *

No. 1 is a portrait of the founder of the Ridout family in this colony, namely, Thomas Ridout, the first Surveyor-General of the Province of Upper Canada, and grandfather of Lady Edgar. This picture was painted by L. Stevens, March 17th, 1824, and represents Mr. Ridout at the age of 70 years. This gentleman occupied a very prominent place in the early days of York and of the province of which it was the capital. Not only was he Surveyor-General jointly with another well-known man, Mr. William Chewett, but he was also Sergeant-at-Arms to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, which latter office he resigned January 8th, 1811, and a member of the Legislative Council, to which position he was called on October 20th, 1825. Another office held by Mr. Ridout was that of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, he being appointed to that position May 13th, 1814, in place of Charles Wyatt, resigned. Mr. Ridout was father of Thomas Gibbs Ridout, for such a great number of years cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, and also of George Ridout, who at one time held office in the province under the Provincial Parliament. Mr. Ridout was born in Sherborne (not Sherbourne, be it remembered), Dorsetshire, England, on March 17, 1754. In 1774 he left England for America, going to Annapolis, Mary-

land, where an elder brother was already settled. He remained in the American colonies throughout the war, which eventually resulted in the colonists obtaining their independence, and appears, when peace was concluded, to have accepted the changed condition of affairs. In 1787, whilst on a journey through Ohio, he was taken prisoner by a tribe of Shawanese Indians and remained in captivity for four months. After his release he paid a visit to Montreal in 1788, and then determined to settle in Canada. Besides the appointments already mentioned as having been held by Mr. Ridout, he was for a short period in 1812 a member of the Provincial Parliament. He died in York, February 8th, 1829, and is buried in St. James' Cathedral graveyard, his tomb being some thirty yards to the north-east of the church.

* * *

The second item in this collection (No. 2) consists of six bank notes, for various small amounts, of old colonial currency. These notes are very similar to our "shinplasters," rather deeper and perhaps a shade shorter. They are framed and glazed, and form a most interesting exhibit.

* * *

No. 3 consists of two framed letters, one from General George Washington to Colonel Marshall, "of Kentucke," dated Mount Vernon, November 11th, 1787, in which Mr. Ridout is specially recommended to the colonel's good offices. The other letter, also marked No. 3, is from the celebrated Marquis de Lafayette, is dated Paris, May 12th, 1785, and is also a letter of introduction. The date of this letter is slightly obscure; it is not absolutely clear whether it is 1785 or 1788, but the balance of probabilities is in favour of the earlier date. Upon it there is a memorandum in Mr. Ridout's handwriting, that it had been taken from him by the Shawanese Indians, when he was made a prisoner, and returned to him after his release from captivity, in 1788. A second memorandum on the same letter is this, dated June 12th, 1811:

"I deliver this letter to my dear son, Thomas Gibbs Ridout, as a remembrance of me. It was taken from me by the Shawanese Indians, and returned to me when I was liberated, on paying them a ransom."

* * *

Nos. 4 and 5 in the catalogue are found later under different numbers;

but the next exhibit, No. 6, is in its proper place. It is a small gold watch, once the property of Thomas Ridout. It is a verge, a type very common in the beginning of the century.

No. 7 is one of the numerous commissions issued to Thomas Ridout. It is dated January 6th, 1807, and is that appointing him, with William Chewett, to be acting Surveyor-General. It is signed by the Hon. Francis Gore, then Lieutenant-Governor, and countersigned by William Jarvis, Provincial Secretary.

No. 8 is also a commission, appointing Thomas Ridout Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly, dated February 20th, 1807, signed by Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor; countersigned by D'Arcy Boulton and William Jarvis, Registrar.

No. 9 is a commission from the King, George III., and bears the signature of that monarch. It is dated June 13th, 1810, and appoints Thomas Ridout to be Surveyor-General of lands for Upper Canada. This commission bears the signature of the celebrated Viscount Sidmouth, of Spencer Perceval, who was so foully assassinated by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons, and of W. Broderick, whose descendants still hold seats in the Imperial House of Commons.

No. 10 is the commission summoning Thomas Ridout to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. It is dated October 20th, 1825.

No. 11 is another commission. It is dated May 13th, 1814, and it is the appointment of Thomas Ridout to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, in place of Charles Wyatt, who had resigned.

Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 19 form one exhibit, and are cards of invitation, the backs of playing cards being used. The first, No. 12, is from Le Baron de Montesqueue, and is dated Paris, April 12th, 1786. It is on the back of the six of spades.

No. 13 is an invitation from the gentlemen of Congress to a tea party at Delaney's house, August 5th, 1781.

No. 14 is an invitation by the Bachelors' Club, of Montreal, to a ball to be held December 30th, 1788.

No. 19 consists of visiting cards of Mrs. Ridout and the Misses Ridout,

the names of those ladies being written on the backs of playing cards. These are framed and glazed, so that the back and front of the cards can be easily seen.

No. 15 in the Ridout collection is an invitation to Government House, dated York, May 26th, 1798. There is little difference in it from those in use at the present date.

No. 16 is an invitation from the President of Upper Canada to Mr. Thomas Ridout, asking him to be present at a ball and supper to commemorate His Majesty's birthday, on June 4th, 1798.

No. 17 is an invitation from Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland, dated November 13th, 1821, to attend a ball at Government House.

No. 18 is also an invitation from the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Maitland to dinner on February 16th, the year, though, not being mentioned, at half-past five in the afternoon.

Another card unnumbered, is also from Sir Peregrine and Lady Maitland, inviting Mr. Ridout to a ball given at Government House on November 29th, 1821, in honour of the coronation of his Majesty King George IV.

Nos. 21, 22 and 24 are letters from General Henry Lee, the first recommending Mr. Thomas Ridout to the good offices of General Harmer, this letter being dated New York, October 24th, 1787; the second to Judge Armstrong, dated November 20th, 1787; and the third to General Wilkinson, dated October 24th, 1787.

No. 23 is a letter from John Fitzgerald to Thomas Marshall, of Alexandria, asking the latter to further, as far as might be in his power, the interests of Mr. Thomas Ridout. It is dated November 14th, 1787.

No. 26 consists of two letters, both from Bishop Strachan. The first is dated January 20th, 1807, and is addressed to Thomas Ridout. In it he gives the latter gentleman some very interesting particulars relating to his two sons, Thomas and George, who were then undergoing scholastic training with Dr. Strachan at Cornwall. It is curious to note the old-fashioned subscription used by the doctor. He

signs himself, "Your friend and servant, John Strachan."

The other letter is dated May 16th, 1849. It is addressed to Thomas Gibbs Ridout, is solely on a matter of business, and the writer subscribes himself, "Your faithful friend, John Toronto."

* * *

Other interesting articles in the Ridout collection are the following, not entered in the catalogue:

An invitation from the Earl of Dorchester, dated September 3rd, 1788, to Mr. Thomas Ridout, asking the latter to dinner.

* * *

Another most interesting item is an original letter from Mrs. Lyon, of Niagara, to her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Ridout, of York. This letter is dated October 16th, 1814, and relates principally to family affairs. Mrs. Lyons' husband was an officer in the old 100th Regiment, and his wife speaks of an alarm having been sounded the day previously, "from the alarm guns at Lundy's Lane," when her husband was obliged hurriedly to rejoin his regiment, though he was still suffering from the effects of a wound received during the war.

* * *

Dated Government House, York, December 11th, 1799, is a card bearing an invitation to a ball there to be held.

* * *

An opened magazine reveals a picture of the Ridout house, Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, where Thomas Ridout resided after coming to the American colonies, where he remained during the War of Independence, and from whence he left the United States, as they had in 1788 become, to take up his residence in Canada.

* * *

An interesting memento of Mr. Ridout's captivity among the Indians is found in a Shawanese-English dictionary, prepared by Mr. Ridout, and entered in a small octavo volume in his own handwriting.

* * *

Yet another memento of the same eventful period in Mr. Ridout's life is an inventory, compiled by himself, of the clothes and personal effects he was in possession of whilst he was detained a prisoner by the Shawanese.

* * *

The last item in the collection is a portrait of Thomas Gibbs Ridout, the father of Lady Edgar, wife of Sir

James Edgar, the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. T. G. Ridout, like his father, had in his earlier days a somewhat eventful career. He was engaged in the King's service during the war of 1812, while yet in his teens, and ably acquitted himself in all the duties he undertook. His education had been received at Cornwall under Dr. John Strachan, when that gentleman was also incumbent of the Anglican church in the then backwoods village, and was looked upon by the worthy dominie as one of his most promising pupils. After leaving school Mr. Ridout went to England, in those days a somewhat perilous undertaking. He remained at home for about two years and then returned to Canada. After the conclusion of the war of 1812 Mr. Ridout, who was, as has already been mentioned, in the King's service, was placed upon half-pay, and it became necessary for him to exert his talents in a different direction. For some little time he was in the employment of the Provincial Government, but in the year 1822 the Bank of Upper Canada was founded, and Mr. Ridout became the cashier, or what would now be termed the general manager. The first bank was on the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets, the second on the north-east corner of George and Duke streets, Thomas Ridout, father of Thomas Gibbs Ridout, and his relative Samuel Ridout, being two of the incorporators. Mr. T. G. Ridout continued as cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada until 1861, when he resigned, and died very shortly afterwards. He is buried in St. James' cemetery.

* * *

Another most interesting collection in the Upper hall is that sent by Miss Maude Givins. It is carefully catalogued, though the whole of the articles mentioned in the catalogue are not in the case, some of them being in the military and other rooms. The first item, No. 1, is a telescope, once the property of General Brock, and given by him to Colonel Givins, the contributor's grandfather, in 1812. Since 1812 this relic has not been out of the possession of the Givins family.

* * *

No. 2 is a field knife, fork and spoon in one, given by Governor Gore to Colonel Givins. The knife, fork and spoon all have to be used separately, the one handle doing for the three articles.

* * *

Exhibit No. 3 is that of five commissions in the Colonial service, given to Colonel Givins. The first is signed by Governor Peter Russell in 1798. The second is signed by Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, some time administrator of the province, and is dated 1812. Then come two dated 1820 and 1821 respectively, both signed by Sir Peregrine Maitland. The fifth is ten years later, and bears the signature of Sir John Colborne, 1831.

No. 4 comprises a series of letters from 1785 until 1812. The first is from an Indian chief, dated 1785, and relates to Indian affairs. The second is a very valuable document—it is a letter signed by Edward, Duke of Kent, father of her present Majesty, and is dated August, 1803. The next item in chronological order is the General Order issued to his troops by Brock after the capture of Detroit. A letter dated July, 1812, from Major Halton, a relative of the Givins family, after whom the street of that name in this city is called, is the next item. The last is a printed extract from a newspaper relating to the death of Brock.

No. 5 is also an exhibit of correspondence, dating from 1779 until 1813. The first item is a letter dated "Navy Hall, Niagara, 1779," the second from Lieutenant Mudge, R. A., A. D. C. to Sir John Colborne, dated 1820. Lieut. Mudge lived near the foot of Emily street, on its western side. He died in York June 10th, 1831, aged thirty-one years. He is interred in the old military burying ground on Portland street. Some accounts dated 1813, and a letter from Sir Roger Sheaffe, dated 1827, complete this exhibit.

No. 6 comprises a number of circulars, the most interesting of which is the original prospectus of Upper Canada College. The other four relate to the union of Upper and Lower Canada, to an appointment given to the Rev. Saltern Givins, and to Trinity University, and are dated 1822, 1856 and 1857, respectively.

Continuing the account of the Givins collection, No. 7 is entered in the catalogue as "Miscellaneous," the first of its items being a medical license given to George Givins in 1842, signed by Lord Sydenham. Dr. Givins was the first secretary ever appointed to the Medical Board of Upper Canada. The next is a private letter, dated

1848, from the Hon. Francis Gore, and is one of the very last the well-known Governor ever wrote. The following is a commission as surgeon-major in the Imperial service, given to George Givins, dated 1866, and signed by the Duke of Cambridge and Sir John Pakington. The direct descendant of the last named statesman is now known as Baron Hampton.

No. 8 in the same collection consists of books, prints, etc. Among them is to be found an original first number of the Quebec Gazette, the first Canadian newspaper ever published, and is dated June 21st, 1764. This is the only exhibit of its kind in the whole exhibition. Then there are three rare old prints, dating from the eighteenth century, and a book relating to French archives, dated 1791. A list of the members of the United Service Club in London, in 1823, completes this exhibit.

No. 9 is entitled "Curios." Among the various articles is a silver salver with the Givins crest, dated 1796; a door-knocker cast in gun metal, formerly on the front door of the old Givins homestead, dated 1798; a chair of the period just named, also from the Givins homestead. Then there is a bonnet worn by Mrs. Givins in 1800, which has caused not only astonishment, but amusement to many of the ladies who have seen it; and some fancy work executed by Lady Sarah Maitland. One little curiosity comprised in this collection is a portion of the ribbon of the Order of the Bath. It was worn by her Majesty in 1846, and was given to the late Miss Cecil Givins while visiting in England, by one of her Majesty's maids of honour.

No. 10 comprises a number of pictures and miniatures. The first is a picture of the Givins homestead, which stood in the north-west portion of the city, closely adjacent to and west of the junction of Dundas street and Ossington avenue. It was built in 1795 and was pulled down in 1891. The next item is a silhouette of Lieut.-Col. Givins, in the uniform of the Queen's Rangers; and there are also portraits of his son, Surgeon-Major George Givins, and another son, the Rev. Saltern Givins, and a grandson, Lieut. James Givins, of the 26th Cameronians. There is also a portrait of Lady Emily Lennox, a granddaughter of the Duke of Richmond, some time

Governor-General of Canada. The last item—and it brings the history of this collection to a close—is a miniature of Mrs. Hillier, a sister of Col. Givins, who was married to Major Hillier, Military Secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland. Mrs. Hillier died in 1894, at a very great age.

Taking leave of the Givins collection, among the photographs and engravings in the entrance and upper halls at Victoria College are many of great rarity and exceptional interest.

No. 66 in the catalogue consists of two pictures—the first dated 1780, representing the Massacre of Lystra; the second a French photograph by Julian, representing the Massacre of the Innocents, dated 1824, and loaned by Mrs. A. T. West.

No. 67 is a French engraving, "Canadienne au Tom beau de leur Enfant." There is no clue as to who sent this picture for exhibition.

No. 68 is a portrait of the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, R.N., and is loaned by the Rev. William Brookman, of this city.

No. 69, a photograph, represents Captain Peter Temple, one of the pioneers of Long Point Settlement. Captain Temple served throughout the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane. The portrait of which this is a photograph was said to be done by a runaway slave. It was loaned for exhibition by Mr. W. M. Waterbury.

Nos. 70 and 71 form one exhibit. The first is a copperplate of Old Quebec, and the second is an engraving. Both are loaned by Mr. David Boyle, secretary of the Ontario Historical Society.

No. 72 is a representation of the Old Merchant Venturer's Hall in Bristol, England. It was this old company of merchant venturers who fitted out the "Matthew," the sailing vessel in which John Cabot made his voyage in 1497, when first was discovered the continent of America. This old hall was burned down in 1701, and the building which now stands on its site was erected in the following year. This interesting old picture is loaned by Miss Sarah Mickle.

No. 73 recalls a forgotten incident

in the religious history of the province of Ontario. It is a photograph of the "Temple of the Children of Peace" in Sharon, Ont. This sect have long since become extinct. The meeting house represented in this picture was built by David Willson, and this picture is loaned by Mr. Alfred Willson, Assistant Commissioner of the Canada Company.

No. 74 is a photograph of the well-known William Lyon Mackenzie, of Rebellion fame, which was taken in Toronto, and is sent to the exhibition by Mr. John King.

No. 75 represents a land-mark in Canadian progress, it being a photograph of the first brick dwelling house ever built in the township of York. It was erected for Mr. Bartholomew Bull in the year 1830. Mr. T. H. Bull, a descendant of Bartholomew Bull, has loaned this picture.

No. 76 is a picture representing an historical incident. Philip Peterson Schuyler, in the year 1710, went to England with the chief of the Six Nations Indians, to conclude a treaty intended to secure the allegiance of the Six Nations with the British against the French. Schuyler contended that the latter nation should not be allowed foothold upon the American continent. Schuyler and his associates received a cordial reception at the English court.

No. 77 is a photograph of a stained glass window, brought to this country from Holland by the ancestors of the Schuyler family nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, that is, in 1656. Both of these two last exhibits are sent by Mrs. Murray Alexander.

No. 78 recalls to mind the cricket match played before His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, at the old cricket grounds of College street, some thirty years since. The contesting clubs were the "Toronto" against the "Durham and Northumberland." This picture is loaned by Mr. S. B. Jones.

No. 79 is also a photograph, being a group picture of twelve celebrated English cricketers.

No. 80 is a portrait of General Frederick Campbell, who commanded the Royal Artillery stationed in Canada in 1838, and the following year.

There is nothing in the catalogue to denote who is exhibiting these last two pictures.

No. 81 is the presentment of the well-known Peninsular veteran, General Sir Colin Campbell, who was Brigade-Major to the Duke of Wellington and Governor of Nova Scotia from 1834 to 1838.

No. 82 represents five views of the King's Royal Regiment, and the first encampment of Loyalists at Windsor town, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, sketched June 6th, 1784. It is loaned by Mr. Lawrence Haydon.

No. 83 in the catalogue is described as four photographs, though there is, unfortunately, nothing to denote what they are.

The next exhibit, No. 84, is a photograph of Oak Hill (Tordarroch) which was taken in 1865. This house was erected in 1794, and in it resided Major-General Shaw, an officer of the Queen's Rangers, who had served with great distinction throughout the Revolutionary War, and yet again in the war of 1812. In this house Prince Edward, the father of her Majesty, was entertained by General Shaw when the former visited the infant town of York. Oak Hill was torn down about 1871. This picture is lent by Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Shaw, a great grandson of the general.

No. 85 is a portrait of Father Casot, the last of the Quebec Jesuits. He died in March, 1800. This is one of the first engravings ever executed in Canada. It is loaned by Dr. Neilson, of Ottawa.

No. 86 is a photograph of Mr. Samuel Ridout, who was Provincial Surveyor and Registrar of York and Peel for a great number of years. His home was on Queen street east, the north side, east of Sherbourne street. This picture is loaned by Mr. Charles Unwin.

No. 87 consists of two pictures loaned by Mrs. Stephen Heward. They represent Front street, from John to Peter street, about 1812, and a view of York in 1820. Mr. Cruikshank's and Mr. John Beikie's houses are shown in them.

Two excellent copies of these pictures of Mrs. Heward's are also in the

library of Victoria College, numbered 16 and 29, respectively.

Among the collection of portraits at Victoria College, which have not already been mentioned, and although hanging on the walls are not to be found in the catalogue, is one of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, some time Lieutenant-Governor of New France, now the province of Quebec, then a French possession.

Another Lieutenant-Governor of the same province is represented by a portrait of Comte de Lotbiniere, who filled the same office as did De Vaudreuil.

A well-known Canadian, one in whom all Canadians have pride, is depicted in the portrait of Lord Mount Stephen. It is quite unnecessary here to give a biography of this conspicuous public man.

A very useful citizen and well-known newspaper man is commemorated by the picture of Thomas Dalton, the editor of one of the earlier Upper Canadian newspapers, viz., "The Patriot." This paper for a short period was issued both in Kingston and Toronto, but afterwards in the latter city only. It was Tory of the deepest dye in its political opinions, and its editor and manager in consequence often found himself in hot water with the inhabitants of York, now Toronto.

The well-known architect and donor to the city of High Park, Mr. J. G. Howard, is also shown in portraiture, and an excellent likeness is given of the deceased gentleman. As is well known, Mr. Howard was for many years geometrical drawing master at Upper Canada College, and the builder of many of the residences in Toronto between the years 1835 and 1855. His tomb is in High Park, and is familiar to almost every inhabitant of Toronto.

Next to the portrait just referred to is that of Mrs. Howard, wife of the celebrated architect. Like that of her husband it is a very good likeness, vividly recalling the features of the deceased lady.

Another portrait hanging in the upper hall close to those just mentioned, is that of Mr. James Morris, who was a noted figure in political life in the later "forties" and through-

out most of the "fifties." In 1851 he was appointed first Canadian Postmaster-General, being the first incumbent of that office, after the transfer of the department from Imperial control to that of Canada. In 1853 he was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, which office he held until the retirement of the Hincks-Morin Administration. In 1858 he was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council in the Brown-Dorion Administration. In 1862 he was appointed Receiver-General, which office he held until 1863, when he was compelled to resign from failing health.

Closely adjacent to the last named picture is that of Mrs. Morris, wife of the postmaster. Both pictures are excellently executed, and are said to be very good likenesses.

Another picture is that of Dr. Workman, for so many years connected with the provincial lunatic asylum, and whose death only took place very recently. The picture now spoken of was taken several years ago, but is an admirable likeness of that able medical practitioner as he then appeared.

O. K. Jacobi, the first president of the Royal Canadian Academy, is also called to remembrance by his portrait. It is a cleverly executed drawing and a speaking likeness, but it is hung in a very bad light.

Another member of the Jarvis family, viz., Colonel Stephen Jarvis, is represented by a portrait executed early in the present century. Colonel Jarvis was gentleman usher of the Black Rod to the first Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He died in Toronto April 12th, 1840, aged 84 years, and is interred in St. James churchyard.

Close to Colonel Jarvis' portrait is found that of his wife. Though there is no date to it, it was probably executed about the same time as was that of her husband. Mrs. Jarvis died aged 63, in 1819, and is also interred in St. James.

A notable member of a very well-known family is shown in a handsome oil painting exhibited in the Lower Hall, but like so many more that have been mentioned is not down in the catalogue. It is that of Henry John Boulton, who built the well-known Holland House on Wellington street in this

city. Mr. Boulton was at one time Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, and afterwards, in 1833, was appointed Chief Justice of Newfoundland. An amusing story is told relating to Mr. H. J. Boulton when he was a young legal practitioner. He was pleading a case before Chief Justice Powell, and having said something to which the Chief Justice took exception, he was peremptorily ordered by his Lordship to "Sit down." Before doing so Boulton found himself quite equal to the occasion, for he replied to his censor, "I will sit down, my Lord, but I shall instantly stand up again." This portrait of Chief Justice Boulton is loaned to the exhibition by his grand-daughter, Miss Constance Rudyerd Boulton.

This concludes the notice of the whole of the portraits (with very few exceptions) that are in the Upper and Lower Halls. Those that are found in the various ante-rooms will be described separately.

Another of the small collections contained in the Historical Exhibition is "The Talbot Collection." It is arranged under five numbers, No. 1 consisting of four exhibits, No. 2 of ten, No. 3 of seven, No. 4 of three, and the last, No. 5, of but one.

Colonel Thomas Talbot was born July 17th, 1771, his father being Richard Talbot, and his mother Baroness Talbot in her own right. Thomas Talbot was educated at the Grammar school in Manchester, and in 1782, when only eleven years of age, was gazetted to an ensigncy in the Imperial service. Five years later, in 1787, when he was but sixteen, he was A. D. C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Buckingham. No less illustrious a personage than Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, was his brother A. D. C., and these two young men then formed a friendship which was continued until "death did them part." In the year 1790 Thomas Talbot was posted to the 24th Regiment, stationed in Quebec, and although he had not then completed his nineteenth year, he had already reached the rank of lieutenant. When Governor Simcoe arrived at Quebec in May, 1792, Lieutenant Talbot became attached to his staff in the capacity of private secretary. While filling the duties of this office he incurred the highest praise from Governor Simcoe for his fidelity, and for the earnestness

with which he discharged his responsibilities.

On February 4th, 1793, an expedition was determined upon by Governor Simcoe, which had an important effect, not only upon the life and fortunes of Lieutenant Talbot, but upon the history of this province. This expedition set out from Niagara, and was for the purpose of exploring the trackless forests of western Canada. It occupied five weeks, and was extended as far as Detroit. It consisted of Governor Simcoe, several others of his officers, and Lieutenant Talbot. Their route was through the Mohawk village on the Grand river, where they were entertained by Joseph Brant, then on to the site now occupied by Woodstock, finally to Detroit. Lieut. Talbot was delighted with the journey, and from what he saw whilst engaged in it, determined to explore the country further to the south adjacent to Lake Erie, with a view of settling in Canada.

For a time young Talbot's aspirations could not be fulfilled, as he was ordered to rejoin his regiment, having obtained his captaincy, while late in 1793 he was gazetted to a majority in his regiment. In 1796, when Talbot was but twenty-five years of age, he became lieutenant-colonel, and was obliged to return to Europe to take command of the 5th Regiment of Foot, then on active service. After the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, 1802, Colonel Talbot retired from the service, and at once set about carrying out his intentions of settling in Canada. This work of settlement at Port Talbot commenced in 1809.

Colonel Talbot served in Canada throughout the War of 1812, being present at the battles of Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. The famous Mrs. Jameson, speaking of Colonel Talbot, says, her description being written in 1838:—

"This remarkable man is now about sixty-five years of age, perhaps more, but he does not look so much. Of the life he lived for the first sixteen years, and the difficulties and obstacles he encountered, he drew in his discourse with me, a strong, I might say, a terrible picture; observe that it was not the life of wild, wandering freedom, the life of an Indian hunter, which is said to be so fascinating, that no man who has ever followed it for any length of time ever voluntarily returns to civilized society. Colonel Talbot's life has been one of persever-

ing, heroic self-devotion to the completion of a magnificent plan, laid down in the first instance, and followed up with unflinching tenacity of purpose. For sixteen years he saw scarce a human being except the few boers and blacks employed in clearing and logging his land; he himself assumed the blanket, coat and axe, slept upon the bare earth, cooked three meals a day for twenty woodmen, cleaned his own boots, washed his own linen, milked his own cows, churned the butter, and made and baked the bread, and even more extraordinary, for many years he solemnized all the marriages in his district."

* * *

The territory under Colonel Talbot's management, bearing the name of the "Talbot Country," contained twenty-eight townships, and about 650,000 acres of land. In 1840, in round figures 100,000 acres of this was cleared, and the population of the settlement, including the towns, was about 50,000. In 1851 Colonel Talbot, then upwards of eighty years of age, determined to return to Europe, and took up his residence in London, England, but living in the great metropolis did not suit him, and after a year's residence there he returned to Canada, where he died February 6th, 1853. He was interred in the churchyard of Tyrconnel, Ont., the inscription on his coffin being:

THOMAS TALBOT,

Founder of the Talbot Settlement,
Died 6th February, 1853.

* * *

The exhibits not previously mentioned in these sketches are as follows, and many are of great interest:

Jacques Cartier's first interview with the Indians at Hochelaga, in 1535, is No. 88. [It is a lithograph from a cartoon by Andrew Morris, dated New York, 1850. Cartier states that when he arrived at Hochelaga, October 2nd, 1535, the whole population came to meet him. The next day he and his company were conducted to the village, where they met the Indian Chief, who, with his braves, paid them the greatest respect. Cartier distributed among them hatchets, beads, etc., to their great satisfaction. One of the courtesies shown to him was taking him to the mountain, which Cartier called Mount Royal; hence the more modern name of Montreal. Mr. J. Murphy, of the Ontario civil service, has loaned this picture.

* * *

A very interesting photograph forms the subject of No. 89. It is that of the first locomotive used in the construction of the first railway in Upper Canada; also a photograph of the first locomotive built in Upper Canada, and which drew the first train in this province. It was named "Toronto," and was built by Mr. Good in his engineering works on the north side of Queen street east, between Yonge and Victoria streets. It was conveyed from the place of its manufacture to the railway track on Front street by means of a portable track laid along Yonge street, and it took several days to get the engine from Queen to Front street. This exhibit is sent by Mr. John Harvie.

The next in order, No. 90, has already been described in No. 78, the same picture being entered twice in the catalogue.

No. 91 is a photograph of Chief Justice Sewell, whose name figures very conspicuously in the history of Canada. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1766, was educated at the Bristol grammar school, in England, and came to New Brunswick in 1785, where he entered on the study of law. Four years later, 1789, he went to Quebec, still continuing his studies in law, and was called to the bar in October of that year. In 1793 he was Solicitor-General in the Province of Lower Canada, and in 1795 Advocate and Attorney-General and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. Besides holding these offices, he represented in the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada the constituency of William Henry, being thrice re-elected. In 1808 he became Chief Justice of Lower Canada and President of the Executive Council. He resigned the last office in 1829, and that of Chief Justice in 1838. On January 9th, 1809, he was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, which office he held until his death. He died in Quebec, November 12th, 1839, in his seventy-fourth year.

A miniature, No. 92, represents the Hon. Chief Justice William Smith, who was born in 1728, and died in the Province of Quebec in 1793. The honourable gentleman was appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Canada in 1786, five years before the passing of the Quebec Act.

No. 93 is an error in the catalogue,

the picture it denotes being No. 94, which is a photograph of the Hon. William Smith, author of the first English history of Canada, who was the son of Chief Justice Smith, and who was born in June, 1770, in New York State, then an English colony. He was educated in England, in Kensington, and came to Canada with his father in 1786. He was Clerk of the Provincial Parliament, Master-in-Chancery, and was appointed in 1814 by Lord Bathurst, then Colonial Secretary, a member of the Executive Council. These last three pictures have been loaned to the Exhibition by Dr. Temple, a descendant of Chief Justice Smith.

The next exhibit is a photograph of Captain Hamilton, U. E. L., one of the earliest officers who navigated the vessels on Lake Ontario.

An engraving, No. 96, portrays the Rev. J. Roaf, the first minister of Zion Congregational church, in this city. Mr. Roaf was not always a Congregationalist, but was at one time connected with the Methodist body. He was a zealous minister, a most active and useful man, and at his death was very greatly regretted. His sons still live in this city, and are members of the legal profession. These two last exhibits are sent to the Historical Exhibition by Mrs. J. Adams.

No. 97 consists of three pictures of Old Toronto, all of which are well known, and are described elsewhere.

A picture of Woolwich, England, is No. 98. The Woolwich of to-day are in many respects essentially different, though many of the old buildings shown in this engraving are still standing and in much the same condition now as they were then. Both of these two last exhibits are sent by Mrs. Dawson.

Portraits of King George III. and of his wife, Queen Charlotte, are given in an engraving, No. 99, after a painting by Gainsborough, sent to the Exhibition by Mrs. Durie.

A sketch of Brock's monument, as it appeared in 1838, is given in No. 100. It is a pretty and a somewhat rare picture.

Nos. 101 and 106 represent the same

scene from different points. It is that of the "Ice Shove" on the St. Lawrence in 1836.

The Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara is No. 102. This is a water colour taken in 1836.

On the St. Lawrence, Point Levis in 1843, is No. 103. It is a pretty sketch, and, like the whole of the rest of the exhibits in this particular collection, is rare.

The lower town, Quebec, as it was in 1838, is recalled by No. 104. There is no very close resemblance between that portion of the "Ancient Capital" now and then.

No. 105 represents the Royal Barracks in London, Ontario, as they were in 1840. Recollections of the famous 23rd, Welsh Fusiliers, of the 60th Rifles, of the Rifle Brigade, and of other Imperial regiments, who were stationed in the "Forest City," are brought to mind by this picture.

Penetanguishene Bay in 1836, forms the subject of No. 107. The sketch is by Surgeon-General Dartnell, of Montreal, and was executed in 1837. All the exhibits from No. 100 to 107 are sent to the exhibition by Mrs. De Pencier, a daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, and a near relative of Surgeon-General Dartnell.

An illustration of Niagara Falls in 1855, forms No. 108. It is one of the many pictures in the exhibition representing the great cataract from different points of view.

No. 109 depicts Jacques Cartier's first interview with the Indians at Hochelaga in 1535. The subject of this picture has already been fully dealt with in the description of exhibit No. 88. Nos. 88 and 109 are identical.

A sad page in Canadian history is recalled by No. 110, which represents the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal in 1849, after the Provincial Parliament had passed the Rebellion Losses' Bill.

A photograph of Riel's Council is No. 111. There is no clue as to which particular Council is meant, but there is little doubt it is that of 1870.

Another sad episode in recent his-

tory is brought to our memory by No. 112. It is a photograph depicting the murder of Thomas Scott by the rebellious Indians in the North-west. Mr. J. F. Bell has loaned these pictures, Nos. 109 to 112, inclusive.

A portrait of Lady Helena Bruce, a daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, sometime Governor-General of Canada, is No. 113. It is after a picture by the celebrated painter, West, R. A., and is sent by Mrs. J. M. Strachan.

A photograph of the visit of her Majesty to her sick and wounded troops in the Crimea at Chatham, is No. 114. The picture is by no means a rare one, but is a very pleasing representation of an historic incident.

A collection of old Canadian currency, is No. 115, and concludes the catalogue of the whole of the exhibits in the Upper and Lower Halls. There is something very appropriate in this collection being sent by Mrs. B. E. Walker, wife of the General Manager, of the Bank of Commerce.

Dealing with the various exhibits contained in the Talbot collection, No. 1 consists of four water colour pictures, the first showing the Colonel himself, the second his sitting room at Port Talbot, the third a view of the city of St. Thomas from the west, and the fourth a view of Port Talbot from the north.

Exhibit No. 2 consists chiefly of letters. Chronologically arranged, they are as follows: From Lieutenant-Governor Gore, dated May 3rd, 1811. The next from Prideaux Selby, relating to a duel fought between John Macdonell and the well-known Dr. Baldwin. Then two letters, one each, from General Brock and Chief Justice Scott, both dated April 12th, 1812, relating to the war then impending between Great Britain and the United States. A letter from John Macdonell, Brock's A.D. C., addressed to Colonel Talbot, is most interesting. It is dated October 12th, 1812, and is probably almost the last, if not the very last, document Macdonell ever penned, as he fell mortally wounded the following day.

The next exhibit is a letter from John Eakins, solely on business matters, and one from Colonel Nichol, Q. M. G., discussing the operations of the War of 1812, conducted by himself

in conjunction with Barclay. A letter from Bishop Mountain, dated April 16th, 1825, and the Rev. A. McIntosh, dated August 11th in the same year, are the next two items. The first named of these clergymen was Bishop of Quebec, the second the first Anglican minister at St. Thomas.

An original order of Major-General Sheaffe, who succeeded Brock as president of Upper Canada, is shown with these documents already mentioned. The last is an undated letter from Dr. John Rolph, outlining a scheme for the establishment of a Medical College at St. Thomas. This project was never carried into effect.

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No. 3 consists of old letters, the first being from Colonel Nichol to H. Bostwick, dated 1812, denying the allegation that "No American can be a loyal subject." The next is dated March 8th, 1813, and is a copy of the speech of General Sheaffe at the opening of the Provincial Parliament on that date. A letter, dated Buffalo, October 28th, 1826, addressed to Henry Coyne, gives an account of the hardships of the Talbot settlers in 1816. There are four other items under heading No. 3, relating to the political movements which preceded the Rebellion of 1837. These latter were most objectionable to Colonel Talbot, whom it is almost unnecessary to say was a Tory among Tories.

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The next exhibit, No. 4, is composed wholly of MSS. The first of these is the translation of a grant of the manor of Mullaghida, in the County of Dublin, to Thomas Talbot, Esq., dated March, 1475, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Edward IV. This document is witnessed by Richard of Gloucester, the Earl of Clarence, Lord Hastings, and others. The next is Colonel Talbot's draft of the speech to be delivered by him at a political meeting to be held at St. Thomas on St. George's Day, 1832, beginning "Silence" and "Attention." It denounces Reformers, temperance societies, etc., etc., as disloyal. The last is a commission to Colonel Talbot, sent by General Brock, February 12th, 1812.

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The last of the Talbot exhibits, No. 5, consists of Colonel Talbot's account book, and shows his dealings with his carpenter, servants, etc., from 1804 until his death.

The whole of the Talbot pictures, documents, etc., that have been referred to in this description have, with one single exception, that of the letter dated October 28th, 1826, which was loaned by Mr. James H. Coyne, it being addressed to a relative of his, have been sent to the exhibition by Mr. T. Macbeth and Mrs. G. Macbeth, of London, Ont.

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Of a very different nature to the Talbot exhibits, but of the greatest possible public interest, both to the archaeologist, the antiquarian and the lover of history, is the splendid collection of books and MSS. sent to the Canadian Historical Exhibition by the Toronto Public Library, and by our townsmen, James Bain and Robert Jenkins. The description of what has been sent by the Toronto Public Library will be given first. It is admirably arranged and perfectly catalogued.

* * *

No. 1 is a book very little known, entitled, "Facts Relative to the Campaign of the 'Niagara' in 1814." It was published in Boston in 1815. This copy belonged to Major-General Ripley, U. S. A., and bears his autograph. It is almost needless to say that the United States are, in this book, represented as greatly oppressed people.

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The next exhibit, No. 2, is that of the poems of James Hogg. They are "religious, moral and sentimental," were published at St. John, N. B., in 1825, and the book is very rare. James Hogg, the author of these poems, claimed that he was a relative of the Ettrick Shepherd.

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"Barbarities of the Enemy" is the title of the next exhibit, No. 3. It was published in Worcestershire, Mass., in 1814, and as might be expected, has nothing very pleasant to say about the manner in which the English generals conducted the war.

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No. 4 is an all but unique volume, and the contents are absolutely unique. It is entitled "Samuel White," and is the history of the landing of the American troops at Long Point, county Norfolk, Ont., during the war of 1812. These troops were under the command of Colonels Fenton and Campbell, U. S. A., and White's account is the only one that has ever appeared, and the only information that we have from any source whatever on this particular incident of the war. The book was published at Baltimore in 1830, and there are probably not more than two copies to be found in Toronto.

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Observations on the fifth article of the treaty with America, and on the necessity of appointing and making an enquiry into the merits and losses of American Loyalists," is No. 5. This book was published in London in 1783.

Briefly, the subject as dealt with is this: After the War of Independence many people who had "laid low" during the continuance of hostilities, neither declaring for one side nor the other, determined to leave the United States (as the colonies had become), and migrate to Canada. It is not necessary here to question their motives; it may have been from pure loyalty; it may have been from a desire to better themselves; the fact though remains that some of them claimed to have suffered losses, and there was a grave doubt whether so far from suffering losses they had not gained by their removal. This book deals with that subject. It may as well be added that nearly all of the class of emigrants described eventually were added to the U. E. L. list.

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"Nerva" is No. 6, and is a collection of papers published in the Montreal Herald in 1814. This book, or collection of papers, is a very great rarity. It was written by Judge Gale, of Montreal, and in it he criticises most severely the line of conduct adopted by Sir George Prevost during the War of 1812. It may be added that the learned judge is by no means the only critic of Sir George. A most amusing incident is connected with this book. Very recently a reader in the reference library, Toronto, asked one of the assistant librarians to give it to him, as he was desirous of reading about "nerves."

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The next exhibit, No. 7, is a Roman Catholic book of devotion, of early Canadian imprint, dated Quebec, 1795. Translating the French title, the book is entitled, "Roman Hours, in large type, containing the offices of the Holy Virgin and of the dead, vespers, etc."

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Nos. 8 and 9 are practically one exhibit, the first being the liturgy of the diocese of Quebec, published by order of "My Lord Bishop of Quebec" (Saint Valier) in Paris, in the year 1703. No. 9 is a "Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec," translating the French strictly, it should be, "Catechism for the use of Dioceses in Quebec." It, like the preceding book, was published by the Bishop of Quebec in Paris in the year 1702.

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No. 10 is a book by D. McLeod, containing a review of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, and Scotch Highlanders, in

1783, and of the grievances which compelled the Canadas to have recourse to arms in defence of their rights and liberties, in the years 1837-38. The book also contains a brief sketch of the campaigns of 1812-14, with an account of the military proceedings in the towns and villages of Upper and Lower Canada, of the Imperial forces and the Canadian Militia during the troublous period of 1837-38. D. McLeod was a self-styled Major-General, and was the man who led the attack upon Sandwich and the towns in its neighbourhood, and was somewhat more than suspected of having had something to do with the destruction of Brock's monument at the close of the Rebellion. This book was published in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841, and is of very considerable rarity.

The next two exhibits, Nos. 11 and 12, are together. No. 11 is a book published in Paris, officially by Government, in 1765, and consists of a collection of the regulations, edicts, Acts of Parliament, etc., concerning the French colonies in America, with the "Black Code." This latter contains an index of what would be looked upon as political crime. The second item in this exhibit, No. 12, is a treatise published in Paris in 1688 by the Bishop of Quebec, Saint Valier, reporting to his metropolitan on the then state of the Church in the French Colony of New France.

No. 13 is a sermon by the Rev. John Secombe, preached at Halifax, N. S., July 3rd, 1770, the occasion being the ordination of the Rev. Bruin Romeas Comingoe, to the Dutch Calvinistic Presbyterian congregation at Lunenburg. This was the first sermon preached in the province of Nova Scotia on such an occasion. This book is a great rarity, it was printed by Anthony Henry in 1770, then the only printer in Nova Scotia. Books with his imprint are eagerly sought after by collectors.

No. 14 is a book as rare as it is valuable. It is the report by Increase Mather, a minister of the Old South church in Boston, (a son of Cotton Mather, author of "Magnalia Christi.") This book is entirely in Latin, is addressed to the professor of Hebrew in the Academy of Utrecht, and relates to the successful preaching of the gospel in the East Indies and in New England. It was first published in London in 1688.

No. 15 is a book published in Paris in 1650, and is a "relation" of what occurred in the mission of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, among the Hurons, a country of New France, in the years 1648-49. This "relation" was sent to Rev. Father Hierosme Lalemant, Superior of the Missions of the Society of Jesus in New France, by Father Paul Ragueneau, of the same society, to be forwarded to the Rev. Father Provincial of the Jesuits.

The book was printed by Sebastien Cramoisy, Printer in Ordinary to the King and Queen Regent, in St. Jacques street, at the "Sign of the Storks," Paris.

Resuming the account of the exhibits sent by the Toronto Public Libraries to the Historical Exhibition, No. 36, is a copy of Lindley Murray's "English Reader or Pieces of Prose and Verse," with a key by M. R. Bartlett, published in Toronto in 1838. Reminiscences of our childhood are recalled by the name of Lindley Murray. Who does not remember the agonies they passed through in its study?

The next in order, No. 37, is a collection of the early criminal trials of Upper Canada, of which the earliest is a short account of the life and the dying speech of Joseph Bevir. This book was published in Kingston in 1815.

Articles of Association of the Montreal Bank, and other pamphlets on the subject of banking and political economy, is the subject of No. 38. These collections of pamphlets were all published in Montreal prior to and in the year 1816.

The next exhibit, No. 39, is one of a number of pamphlets, leaflets, etc., collected by the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the first in the collection being the Toronto poll book, exhibiting a list of voters for Toronto in 1841. The famous Dunn and Buchanan election took place on this register.

No. 40 consists, among other things, of a copy of the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, dated November 24th, 1798. Bound with this paper are a great many others relating to various subjects touching the political and ecclesiastical history of the Province of Upper Canada.

A very rare book is the next number, 41. It is the "Antiphonarium."

this translated into English means a "Collection of psalms to be used antiphonally" by choirs or congregations during divine service. This book was published in Paris 1660, and was in use in the (Roman) Catholic cathedral of Quebec so far back as 1720.

Another ecclesiastical volume, published one year later than the book last described, is a martyrology of the Roman Catholic Church. The author is Augustino Lubin. This book is interesting from the fact that it was at one time in the library of the Jesuits' College in Quebec, 1743.

A dictionary of the ancient law of Canada, by Justin McCarthy, (the reader must not confound this author with the talented representative for an Irish constituency in the British House of Commons) published in Quebec in 1809, is interesting as throwing some light on the history of Canada prior to the conquest in 1759.

No. 44 is a copy of the treaty held with the Indians of the Six Nations, in Philadelphia, July, 1742. It was published in London, England, a year or two later.

A book by Francisco Creuxius, which is exceedingly scarce and valuable, is No. 45. It is a history of Canada or New France, and was published by the famous Craomisy Press in Paris, 1664. It contains the noted engaging of the martyrdom of the Huron missionaries, which has been so often reprinted, and also a map of the Huron district, with the Indian localities indicated, which has formed the groundwork for all subsequent research.

No. 46 is a history of the Buccaneers or Freebooters in America, by Nicholas Ten Hoorn, and was published in Amsterdam in 1700. The romantic days of Captain Kidd and other worthies of his description are recalled as one peruses the contents of this book.

A complete file of the Quebec Gazette for 1768, is No. 47. This was the fourth year of the publication of this paper, and the file is complete for the whole of the year named. The Quebec Gazette was the second paper published in British North America, the Nova Scotia Gazette having been the first.

A most pretentious exhibit is No. 48. It consists of a set of twenty-five

volumes of annual registers published in Paris under the name of the *Mercure Francois*, commenced in 1611 and finished in 1648. It contains many valuable and interesting letters from the Jesuit missionaries in Canada, and is rarely found in complete sets.

No. 49 is two volumes of a similar production called the *Mercure Jesuite*, published in opposition in Geneva in 1631.

No. 50 is a history of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, the second edition published in London in 1750, the author being Cadwalladder Colden. The so-called "Five Nations of Canada" are the Six Nations, who afterwards removed from New York State to the Grand River.

The Public Library collection teems with ecclesiastical literature, for No. 51 is a short story of the rise, reign and ruin of the "Antinomians, Familists and Libertines that infected the churches of New England." This book was published in London in 1644. This peculiar sect, who even at the time of the Reformation had caused great heartburning and trouble to the reformers, held that all that was necessary for man's eternal welfare was that he should believe in the vicarious sacrifice made upon the Cross. It was absolutely necessary, according to their teaching, that the moral law should be regarded in the least.

The following exhibit, No. 52, has a peculiar interest for the lovers of Canadian history and topography. The author is Captain Richard Whitbourne, and in the pages of his book he treats of the "Discourse and Discovery of the New-Found-Land." This narrative of the famous Devonshire navigator is one of the first which records the value and fisheries of Newfoundland, and was published in London in 1622.

A book which is an excellent continuation of the last-named, is exhibit No. 53. It is also by a captain, one Luke Foxe, was published in London in 1635, and its title is "North-West Foxe, or a Foxe from the North-West passage"—a narrative of one of the original discoverers in Hudson's Bay, whither he was sent for the purpose of discovering a passage to China.

A biographical work is No. 54. It is a life of Donys, Marquis of Vitre, sea captain. This is in MS., the date be-

ing 1757. The noble Marquis had been, whilst in command of his vessel, taken prisoner by one of the ships of "Perfidious Albion" on the Atlantic. It did not suit the officer commanding his Majesty's vessel to take his distinguished prisoner back to France and there exchange him, so he brought him to Quebec, where he witnessed Wolfe's attack, and the fall of that stronghold.

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No. 55 is two volumes of the *Christian Recorder*, dated 1820 and 1821. The *Christian Recorder* was the first religious periodical published in Upper Canada. Dr. John Strachan, then rector of York, afterwards the first Anglican Bishop of Toronto, was the moving spirit in conducting this journal.

* * *

No. 56 is "*Bibliothèque Canadienne*," a complete set in nine volumes of one of the earliest of the Canadian magazines, published in Montreal in 1825-29, and edited by Bibaud, the historian. It contains much very interesting, valuable and curious matter.

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The next exhibit is numbered 57 to 63, and consists of an excellent collection of maps. The first in the series, No. 57, is of Upper Canada, was compiled by James G. Chewett, who was joint Surveyor-General with Thomas Ridout, and shows the lands purchased by the crown for the Canada Company.

No. 58 is a map of the United States of America, by H. S. Tanner, published in 1836.

No. 59 is a map of located districts in the province of Upper Canada, by William Faden, published in London in 1813, based on the survey of the province made under the instructions of Governor Simcoe.

No. 60 is a map of the districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspe, prepared under the auspices of the Governor of Lower Canada, by Joseph Bouchette, published in London in 1831. Joseph Bouchette was the son of the historic Bouchette, who made the first survey of the harbour of Toronto.

No. 61 consists of a map of North America, prepared by Governor Pownall, of Massachusetts in 1777. Governor Pownall was one of the last British Governors of that State.

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No. 62 is entitled "New Map of the Province of Quebec," by Captain Carver and others, published in Paris, 1777.

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The last of these maps, No. 63, comprises not only a number of charts, etc., but also a "Survey of Lake Champlain," including Lake George, Crown Point and St. John, by William Brasher, the date of publication being 1762. With this "Survey" there is a "particular plan of Lake George." This plan was drawn from a survey made by Captain Jackson in 1756.

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The interest which is excited in the minds of all lovers of books by the collection of volumes, documents, etc., sent by the Public Library to the Historical Exhibition, increases day by day as the various books are examined. These books throw a light on Canadian history hitherto wholly unsuspected by many of those who have made that fascinating and engrossing pursuit, the study of history, one of their chief occupations, or possibly, their one relaxation, in active and laborious lives.

"The importance and advantage of Cape Breton," No. 16 in the catalogue, is a very rare and by no means uninteresting volume. The author was William Bollard, and the book was published in London by John and Paul Knapton, in 1746. The contents of this book are taken chiefly from Charlevoix's "*Nouvelle France*," and it has always been attributed to Bollard, who was "agent for the Council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay." Besides this, Mr. Bollard was a voluminous writer on many points of colonial policy and administration. In Sabin's "*Bibliotheca Americana*," no less than thirteen of his publications are enumerated, many of which refer to America.

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The next in order, No. 17, is a French work dated 1756, and relates to the war of conquest in North America, which ended in 1759 with the victory of Wolfe, and the death, both of the victorious and the vanquished generals. The subject dealt with is a report "On the present state of Pennsylvania also will be found in detail all that which has passed since the defeat of General Braddock."

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No. 18 is an Italian work by Francesco Bressani; its title is as follows: "Brief account of some of the missions of the priests of the Jesuit Fathers (literally priests of the Order of Jesus)." Bressani was a Jesuit father himself, and was sent from Rome to the missionary work carried on by the

Jesuits in North America. Whilst engaged in his labours in the State of New York, he was captured by the Iroquois tribe of Indians and underwent the most terrible cruelties. His fingers on one hand were cut off, and other barbarities were inflicted upon him. By some means Bressani made his escape from these savages, and reached Albany, N. Y., then a Dutch settlement. He was hospitably received by the settlers, and by them assisted to return to his native province in Italy. He, after his return, published in the small town of Macerata, this work.

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A volume, the author of which is Chief David Cusick, forms No. 19. It consists of "Sketches of Ancient History of the Six Nations," it is the second edition, and was published at Tuscarora Village, in this province, in 1828.

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The next number, 20, is a work of Alexander Cluny's, entitled the "American Traveller," and was published in London in 1769. It contains many MS. notes, the most of which are by the author himself, and in his own handwriting, some are by others, to whose identity we have no clue. Alexander Cluny was an official of the Hudson Bay Company, a forcible writer, and a remarkably intelligent man.

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Two volumes, wholly in the French language, are comprised in No. 21. Their author is Monsieur Denys, and their contents consist of a geographical and historical description of the coast of the survey of the American continent. These books were published by Louis Dillaine, in 1672, and are of extreme rarity. So rare and valuable are they that the catalogue issued by one of the most noted French dealers in books values them at seven hundred francs. They contain one map and two figures.

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No. 22 is the first copy of the provincial statutes of Lower Canada. They are in one volume, and naturally enough it is volume No. 1 of the series. This book was published in Quebec in 1795, and was the first collection of statutes published after the Quebec Act of 1791.

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Poikilographia, or various specimens of ornamental penmanship is the subject of exhibit No. 23. It is the production of one Samuel Coate, who for

many years was a professor of writing in Montreal. This book was published in London, England, in 1812, and though of no especial value, is very scarce.

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An all but forgotten Torontonion is recalled by the next exhibit, No. 24. It is entitled "Lays of the Maple Leaf or Songs of Canada," and was published by Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bac. in Toronto, about forty years ago, though there is no date to the book. Mr. Clarke was a remarkably well-known professor of music and singing, and the whole of these songs were set to music by him. The songs themselves were contributed by many different authors, the late Dr. McCaul, of Toronto University, and Samuel Thompson, formerly of the "Toronto Colonist," being among the writers.

"The Gazetteers of America," No. 25, is a bulky work in three volumes, published at Livorno in 1763. The author's name is not given. In the work are to be found several interesting views of Quebec.

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Following the last exhibit is No. 26, which is "Journal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 11th November, 1793, to 31st May, 1794." These Parliamentary papers were published in Quebec in 1794. This particular copy was formerly in the possession of Governor Simcoe, and is in the original paper covers and endorsed in Simcoe's handwriting, with the date on which he received it.

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A most interesting and valuable book is No. 27; it is by the far-famed Father R. P. Louis Hennepin. Its title is as follows: "New discovery of a very grand country, situated in America, between New Mexico and the Glacial Seas." This is a somewhat grandiloquent title, and, to use an everyday expression, "From New Mexico to the Glacial Sea," is a very large order. The book was published in Utrecht, Holland, in 1697, and has a very interesting history.

The history referred to is as follows: When Hennepin returned to Paris, after the discovery of the Mississippi, he published a volume of his travels and discoveries in the year 1683, the book being dedicated to Louis XV. Owing to the very cool reception with which Hennepin was received at the French court, he fled to Holland, and placed himself under the protection of the Prince of Orange, William

III. While at Utrecht, subject to the jurisdiction of the Dutch monarch, Hennepin published his second volume, which contained much in it that was not in the first, while on the other hand much was left out of it which had already been printed in the previous volume. Hennepin's enemies, and he had a good many, say that his account of the Mississippi is based upon letters which he received from La Salle, and from Joutell, both famous North American explorers. Others of his detractors further say that Hennepin's alleged discoveries were taken wholly from these letters and not from personal observation. After a residence of some little time in Holland, Hennepin went to England, where he published several more editions of this book. The particular volume which is now being described is a copy from the library of William III., and bears upon its side the Royal Arms.

"Journal of the progress of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through British North America and the United States, from July to November, 1860," is No. 28. Its author is Gardner De Engleheart. The title of the book sufficiently describes its contents; it is not necessary to say anything further respecting them.

An interesting reminiscence of the second French Republic is found in No. 29, which is by the Sieur De Champlain, describing, in two volumes, in the form of a journal, discoveries in New France. These books were published in Paris in 1830 under Governmental auspices, the direct originator of the scheme being the President, Louis Blanc.

A book by Nathaniel Atcheson is No. 30. The writer was a London merchant, and published his book in that city in 1811. It describes the origin and progress of the North-west Company of Canada.

Another French volume, by G. Franchere, is the next exhibit, No. 31. It is the account of a voyage to the North-west coast during the survey of America in 1810 and 1814. It was published in Montreal in 1820. The author was one of the company of fur traders organized by Astor, and after giving up that particular connection he joined himself to the North-west Company. It was from many of the statements contained in this book that the Americans made and eventually

substantiated their claim to the State of Oregon.

No. 32 is a small volume by the Rev. William Bell. It is entitled "Hints to Emigrants," in a series of letters from Upper Canada. This volume was published in Edinburgh in 1824; its author was father of the Rev. Andrew Bell, formerly Presbyterian minister in Toronto township, and of Robert Bell, sometime M. P. for an Ontario constituency.

A tour through Upper and Lower Canada, written by a citizen of the United States, and published at Litchfield, Mass., in 1799, is No. 33. This was the first printed account of travel in the two Canadas.

A volume, the contents of which are analogous to those of No. 32, forms the subject of No. 34. It is by A. J. Christie, and is called "The Emigrant's Assistant, or Remarks on the Agricultural Interests of the Canadas." It was issued in Montreal in 1821; its author was a very well known newspaper man, of Montreal.

"The Canadian Forget-me-Not," published in 1837, is No. 35. It is a collection of Canadian lyrics, was edited by John Simpson, of Niagara, and published in that town.

In the collection of books and documents sent to the Historical Exhibition by the Toronto Public Library, a very interesting exhibit is that labelled No. 64. It consists of a number of Canadian scrap books, no less than twelve of them, the first of which is entitled, "Election Broad-sides." In this collection are found the addresses of rival political candidates, squibs and lampoons and poetical effusions, either in derision or complimentary to one or other of the candidates. Political addresses are found from William Lyon Mackenzie, from Edward William Thomson, from John Henry Dunn, Francis Hincks, G. P. Ridout, John Henry Boulton, John Beverley Robinson, George Brown, and many, many more. These, to the student of history, political history especially, are most interesting. They take one back to the time before the introduction of the ballot, when open voting was in vogue, and they reveal to us a state of political life, whatever may have been its merits, has now gone, happily never to return.

The second item in No. 64 relates

to the rebellion of 1837-39, and to the Fenian raids, 1866-70. Among this collection is found scraps relating to the burning of the Caroline, to the troubles at Sandwich, to the battle of the Windmill, at Prescott, to the defeat of the insurgents at Toronto, and to many other matters.

The next among these interesting scrap books is that which contains the "Official Proclamations." These are of every kind, sort and description, and embrace a series of subjects varying from the opening of Parliament to voting upon by-laws for the raising of municipal loans.

"Miscellaneous Canadian Broad-sides" is the title of the next of these scrap books. They relate to many subjects which cannot be strictly classified as political, ecclesiastical or municipal.

Old newspaper cuttings, letters, etc., are in the scrap-book, entitled "Early Toronto." This is in two volumes, and the nature of the contents of these volumes is sufficiently indicated by the name which they bear.

"Libraries and Reading-Rooms," "Miscellaneous Typography," and "Canadian Autographs," form the next three items in this exhibit. The contents of each book relate to the subjects mentioned in their respective headings; all three are remarkably valuable as books of reference.

"Manitoba, North-west Territory and British Columbia," occupy the pages of the next book. If some of those who have expatiated in the public press on these territories would have consulted this scrap-book, they would probably have written somewhat more accurately than they have done.

An interesting collection of the autographs of the Governors-General and Administrators of Canada, together with the autographs of Lieutenant-Governors of Upper Canada, is found in the next volume. This collection of autographs is one of the best that exists, not only in Ontario, but also in the Dominion.

The last two items in this exhibit contain—first, a collection of miscellaneous Canadian bulletins, extras, etc.; and, secondly, data relating to the War of 1812.

No. 65 is an original set of maps made for the Commissioners at the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and brought to Canada by the Duke of Richmond when he was appointed Governor-General. These maps are exceedingly rare,

probably very few copies of this, the original set, being in existence.

A map to accompany a report on the water supply for the city of Hamilton, published in Toronto in 1856, is numbered 66 in the catalogue. This is a very large map, and is exceedingly scarce.

Another very rare and valuable document is No. 67; it is a plan of Quebec and the adjacent country, showing the encampment of the British and French armies during the defence by Montcalm against the siege by General Wolfe in 1759.

A recollection of the famous Militia Act of 1855, of the nine military districts into which Upper Canada was divided, and of the Sedentary Militia then organized, is called to mind by No. 68. This is a tracing of the 5th Military District of Upper Canada, then commanded by Colonel Edward William Thomson, and this plan is executed by his Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. J. Stoughton Dennis.

The next exhibit, No. 69, is a map, compiled by the late James Chewett, of the proposed canal through the districts of Niagara and Gore, which was to form a junction of Lakes Erie and Ontario by the Grand River. This proposed canal is what we now know as the Welland Canal.

A map of the cession of lands made by the Indians on the St. Clair River to the Imperial Government, is the next exhibit, No. 70. It is signed by all the original officers, together with the interpreters, and by the Indian chiefs themselves, who affixed to it their totems.

A royal proclamation fixing the boundaries of Canada and East Florida, after the treaty of Paris in 1763, is No. 71.

No. 72 is a MS. upon which is inscribed the oaths of allegiance to be taken in the township of Darlington from 1801 to 1812.

A very interesting exhibit is No. 73; it is the "Constitution of the Canadas," adopted in 1791; it was published in Hallowell, now Pictou, in Upper Canada, in 1833. It is bound in the original wooden boards.

An almost unknown book is No. 74.

It is Dickinson's Translation of the New Testament, and was published at Toronto in 1837, by William Lyon Mackenzie. This version of the New Testament Scriptures is written in the vernacular, so as to be, at least such seems to have been the author's intention, "more easily understood by the people." It is almost needless to say that the book was a complete failure, and to the vast majority of people has never been heard of.

No. 75 is sufficiently explained by its title, which is, "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War Between the United States and Great Britain." It was published at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1815.

A very interesting exhibit is the next. It is a collection from the Ancient French archives. Its contents relate to the records of Canada while under the Government of France. It was published in Quebec in 1791.

A sometime well-known figure in Lower Canadian political life is brought back to memory by the next exhibit, No. 77. It is a book, the author of which was Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. The learned doctor had been educated at the Jesuits' College in Quebec, and this book treats of the "Relations of the Jesuits on the Canadian Discoveries in Canada, 1611 to 1672." Dr. O'Callaghan was very seriously implicated in the political movements in Lower Canada which culminated in the rebellion of 1837. To avoid arrest, and what might have been the consequences if he had been arrested, Dr. O'Callaghan fled to the United States and there took up his abode, never returning to Canada. He was employed by the American Government subsequently, in making researches into the history of New York State, and this book was one of the results of his being so employed. It was published in Montreal in 1850.

No. 78 is the Book of Common Prayer, translated from the English into the Mohawk language. The translator was the celebrated chief, Joseph Brant, and the book was published in London in 1787.

An enquiry into the merits of the principal naval actions between Great Britain and the United States, is No. 79. This book was published in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1816, its author being William James. This is a copy of the first edition, and the forerun-

ner of what is now a standard work, "James' History."

An account of the Society for Encouragement of the British Troops in Germany and North America, is No. 80. It is a pamphlet published in London in 1760, and its contents are sufficiently indicated by its title.

No. 81 is a copy of the letter of the Bishop of Capsa, who was coadjutor Bishop of Quebec, to the president of the Committee on Education, etc. It is a very scarce pamphlet, and with others of a similar nature, was published at Pointe Aux Trembles in 1790.

No. 82 consists of a number of pamphlets by Captain John Lambley, the first of which contains sailing directions for the River St. Lawrence, published at Quebec in 1808, and the next, sailing directions for the North American Pilot, published in London in 1782.

The ill-fated Selkirk expedition is brought to mind by the exhibit numbered 83, 84 and 85, all practically forming one exhibit. The first of these relates and reports the trials of Charles de Reinhard and Archibald McLennan for murder, held at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Quebec, in May, 1813. This was published in Montreal in 1818.

No. 84 is by the Earl of Selkirk, and is an essay on the Fur Trade. It was published in Montreal in French, and has not since been translated, in 1819.

The next, No. 85, is supplementary to the two former; it is a report of the proceedings connected with the disputes which arose over the North-west Company, and the Earl of Selkirk's share therein, and which resulted in the proceedings held at the Assizes in York, Upper Canada, in 1818. This book was published in London a year later.

Nos. 86-92 form one exhibit. They all relate to the Earl of Selkirk's North-west Company. The first one, No. 86, is a series of communications from (a person styling himself) "Mercator," upon the contest between the Earl of Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company. It was published in Montreal in 1817. The next, No. 87, is a notice published in Montreal in 1817, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the conduct of its adversaries.

No. 88 is a statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's settlement, published in London in 1817.

No. 89 is an enlarged edition of the statement just mentioned under the heading No. 88. It was published in London in the same year.

No. 90 is the same thing, republished in New York in 1818.

No. 91 is a narrative of the occurrences in the Indian countries of North America since the connection of the Earl of Selkirk with the Hudson's Bay Company. It also was published in London in 1817.

The last number in this exhibit, No. 92, is a narrative of John Pritchard and others, respecting the aggressions of the North-west Company against the Earl of Selkirk's settlement. This was published in 1819, and is the last of the series.

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The best map that has ever been published of Montreal is No. 93. It is entitled "Map of District of Montreal," by Joseph Bouchette. The publisher's imprint is, London, 1831. This map is very great value, and of no little antiquarian interest.

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"Selection of books, maps, engravings and autographs," is the title under which Mr. James Bain, jr., and Mr. Robert Jenkins, at the late Canadian Historical Exhibition, designated their magnificent collection of literary rarities and curiosities. It must be noted that autographs or other MS. matter which are written or inserted in any of the books or pamphlets which are shown, although occasionally mentioned, are not separately catalogued.

No. 1 in this collection is entitled "Montcalm and Wolfe," by Francis Parkman, and was published in Boston in 1885. This book is the property of Mr. Robert Jenkins, and may safely be described, not only as the most valuable book, but as the greatest literary treasure relating to Canadian history, in the whole exhibition. It was originally in two volumes, and is a large paper copy, but it has been extended by over 750 portraits, landscapes, plans, maps and autographs to nine octavo volumes and one folio. Many of the additions made by Mr. Jenkins to the original two volumes are of the very greatest rarity, some of them all but unique. The extension of the original two volumes has occupied Mr. Jenkins for more than two years, and the value of this special copy, as it is now, is estimated at \$1,200.

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"Ponteach, or the Savages of America," is No. 2. This is a volume, the authorship of which is attributed to

Major Robert Rogers, and the book was published in London in 1766. Pontiac, as the Indian name is always written now, is, it should be understood, a corruption of the name with which this notice commences. Major Rogers hailed from Ticonderoga, and he was in his pursuits somewhat of the nature of a freebooter. With the cession of Quebec by the French and the conquest of Lower Canada by Great Britain, Major Rogers was sent to Forts Toronto (Rouille), Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, now always spoken of as Mackinac, to take possession for the Imperial Government. He was a man of very great energy and determination, and anything that he undertook to do was done with the most complete thoroughness. The late Mr. Armstrong, so well known as an iron founder in this city, and Lieut.-Col. Rogers, of Peterborough, are both connections of Major Robert Rogers.

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"Papers and letters on Agriculture," form No. 3 in this collection. These papers and letters were in the nature of recommendations for the study of Canadian farmers, principally in the province of Quebec. They were printed by Samuel Neilson, of 93 Mountain street, Quebec, and were published in the "Ancient Capital" in 1790. The particular copy exhibited was one presented by the publisher to John Brickwood, Esq., of London, England.

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"Traite de la Police," somewhat freely translated, "Police Characteristics," is a book written by Francis Joseph Cugnet, printed by William Brown, in Quebec, in 1775, and a truly excellent specimen of early Quebec typography. The book treats in a series of papers on the criminal laws as they existed in Quebec during the French regime, prior to the English conquest.

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The next exhibit, No. 5, is a report of the transactions of the Midland District Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, held at the town of Kingston, Tuesday, October 9th, 1827. Printed at the end of this report is a catalogue of books, all of a religious or semi-religious nature, which were intended to be distributed gratuitously throughout Kingston and the neighbourhood by the S. P. C. K. The late John Macaulay, and the Venerable Archdeacon George O'Kill Stuart, the latter of whom was the first rector of York,

were, the former especially, very active members of this society.

The "Journal of a Two Months' Tour" is a book relating the experiences of Charles Beatty, A.M., presumably a clergyman, the contents of which recount the writer's experiences when on a missionary tour among the frontier inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania. It was published in 1768, and contains a very large number of interesting sketches and reminiscences relating to the manners and customs of the frontier settlers of that date.

The late Bishop Strachan, during his long lifetime, published a great number of sermons, pamphlets and reports No. 7 consists of almost his first literary effort. It is a pamphlet entitled, "The Christian religion, recommended in a letter to his pupils." Dr. Strachan was, at the time of the publication of this letter, Anglican Minister of Cornwall in Upper Canada, and also headmaster of the well-known school where Chief Justice Robinson, the late Bishop Bethune, the late Judge McLean and many other afterwards well-known men, received their early education.

No. 8 is a book entitled "Hochelaga Depicta, or, the history and present state of the island and city of Montreal." This is a most instructive historical work, and from its pages much interesting light is thrown upon the history of what is now known as Montreal. The book was published in that city by William Greig, in 1839.

The next exhibit, No. 9, is now a very rare book. It is entitled, "The Emigrant," its author being Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada during the Rebellion. This book was published in London by John Murray, in 1816. The contents of it are most interesting. It is an exparte statement by Sir Francis, giving an account of the Rebellion in Upper Canada, and the causes which, in the writer's opinion, led to it. The period covered is from the time that Sir Francis was appointed to his office until he was recalled and superseded by the Earl of Durham. This particular copy which is exhibited is in the original boards, having upon its covers George Cruikshank's sketches. The volume in question was presented by Sir Francis to his sister, and bears his autograph inscription to that effect.

George Taylor, of Sheffield, Eng-

land, accomplished a voyage to North America in the years 1768-69, and in No. 10 is found a book written by Taylor, relating his experiences in North America. In its pages the author gives an account of his manner of trading with the Indians, also a history of their manners, diversions and customs, together with incidents of his journey by land from New York to Quebec, he having accomplished this long pilgrimage via Albany, Saratoga, Fort Edward, Lake Champlain and Montreal. The book itself is of little or no literary value, and was evidently written for home readers. It was published by S. Cresswell, of Nottingham, England, for the author, in the year 1771. Taylor had been a sailor, and, in all probability, when he wrote his experiences, it was for the benefit of his friends more than for general circulation.

An early account of Nova Scotia is given in No. 11, which is an account of a voyage from Port Royal to Acadia by Monsieur Diereville, which was published in Rouen by Jean Baptiste Besongne, in 1708. The contents are interesting, as it gives us one of the very earliest accounts of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The celebrated "Boston Tea Party" and the incidents connected therewith are recalled by No. 12, which is a "Short narrative of the horrid massacre of Boston." This massacre, as it is called, occurred on the evening of March 5th, 1770, the perpetrators thereof being the soldiers of His Majesty's 79th Regiment. Everybody has heard of the tea riots in Boston, when the populace would not allow a tea ship to discharge her cargo, but threw the packages of tea into the water. Thereupon arose tumultuous proceedings, and the 79th Regiment were called out to repress the rioters. How it came about that the mob were eventually fired upon does not now matter materially, the fact remains that they were fired upon and that many of the inhabitants of the city of Boston lost their lives. It is a very sad page in history, for there can be no doubt about it that, whether the Bostonians were right or wrong, they, at any rate, thought themselves justified in the course they adopted. This book, in addition to giving a history of what took place on March 5th, also contains observations on the state of things prior to that lamentable event. The book was printed, by order of the town of Boston, in

London, and subsequently reprinted by E. & C. Dilly and J. Almon.

The next exhibit, No. 13, is simply a list of subscribers, and the reasons why they should subscribe towards the relief of the sufferers by the great fire of Montreal, Canada, in 1765.

A remarkably interesting exhibit is No. 14. It is a "Correct Journal," an account of the proceedings of the New England land forces during the expedition by the American colonists against the French settlement of Cape Breton, up to the time of the surrender of Louisbourg. This account was sent by General Pepperell, who was commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, to his friend, Captain Henry Stafford, who resided at Exmouth, Devonshire, England. The book was published in Exon (Exeter) by A. and S. Brice in 1746. It is excellently written and of very great interest, and is almost the only contemporary account of the expedition against Louisbourg conducted by the Colonial troops. So highly was General Pepperell's conduct approved of by the Home Government that the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him for his services, he being one of the very few North American colonists who received that honour.

A noted criminal trial is brought to mind by No. 15. In the pamphlet under this number is related the trial of James McDermott and Grace Marks, which took place at Toronto on November 3rd and 4th, 1843, for the murder of Thomas Kinnear, a resident of Richmond Hill, and his housekeeper, Nancy Montgomery, on Sunday, July 31st, 1843. At the end of the book are portraits of the culprits, and it also contains the confessions they made after their trial. McDermott was subsequently hanged, Grace Marks was also sentenced to death, but eventually the sentence was commuted, and she went to Kingston penitentiary for life.

No. 16 is a curious pamphlet, which is a "Narrative of the gracious dealings of God in the conversion of W. Mooney Fitzgerald and John Clark, two malefactors, who were executed on Friday, December 18th, 1789, at St. John, N. B., for burglary of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Milton to the Right Honorable the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon." This narrative was pub-

lished in London in 1790, and would be of little interest if it was not for the fact of the conspicuous position of the lady to whom it was addressed. Lady Huntingdon was the founder of what is practically the Free Church of England, the liturgy of the Anglican body being used in all the services of the "Countess of Huntingdon's connection," though the clergy of that denomination do not acknowledge Episcopal jurisdiction.

No. 17, "The Acadian Preceptor," is simply interesting, as being a good specimen of the early Nova Scotian school-book. It was printed at the Royal Acadian School in Halifax, in 1823.

The Bain and Jenkins exhibits at the late exhibition present Canadian history in every phase. No. 18 in the collection is a "Guide" to Quebec, not the province but the city. The title of the work is "Quebec and Its Environs, being a picturesque guide." It was published in 1831 at Quebec, by Thomas Cary & Co.

No. 19 is a very interesting book, taking us back to the times of the 1837 rebellion, and more especially to the incident of the capture and destruction of the steamer Caroline off Navy Island and the Niagara River. The book referred to relates the trial of Alexander McLeod for the murder of Amos Durfee, and also as an accomplice in the burning of the steamer Caroline.

McLeod was a British subject, and Durfee an American citizen. The death of Durfee was an incident, and a lamentable one, of the capture of the Caroline. He was shot by McLeod in self-defence. The American Government, though, failed to take this view of the subject. They arrested McLeod and tried him for murder, alleging that the capture of the steamer was illegal, contrary to all maxims of international law, and that the death of Durfee was in consequence murder. McLeod was convicted but eventually was allowed to escape and make his way to Canada. This trial and the events consequent thereupon brought Great Britain and the United States to the very brink of hostilities.

The next exhibit, No. 20, is the "Sayings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville." Needless to say that the renowned Sam Slick was the well-known Judge Haliburton, of Halifax, N. S. His

quaint sayings and aphorisms have become proverbial, and his works have been read with even greater avidity in Great Britain than on this continent. The volume now referred to is the first edition, and has between its covers not a little matter which was not included in subsequent editions. It was printed and published at Halifax in 1836, by the Hon. Joseph Howe.

Written wholly in Dutch is No. 21. It is a description of the New World, with many illustrations of different places. It was published in 1664 in Oldenburg.

No. 22 is a French volume, and its contents relate solely to the present Province of Quebec. It bears as its title: "Extracts of Titles of the Ancient Land Concessions in Feif and Seignory, Etc." It was compiled by William Vondeurvelde and Louis Charland, published in 1803, in Quebec.

The following exhibit, No. 23, is also a French work. It is the first of a series of papers relating to the cession of Canada by the French to the English. The period dealt with is when the negotiations and treaties were being prepared in 1761. This book is from the Parisian press, printed in 1761.

Exhibit No. 24 is rendered the more interesting, apart from its contents, owing to the fact that it is the first attempt at a literary periodical published within the provinces which now make up the Dominion of Canada. It is volume III. of "The Nova Scotia Magazine and Comprehensive Review." The period covered by this book is the last six months of the year 1790. This magazine was printed and published in Halifax by John Howe, father of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, who was so bitterly opposed to Canadian confederation.

No. 25 is volume I. of the "Provincial or Halifax Monthly Magazine." This includes the last seven months of the year 1852, and is simply a modern form of the publication referred to in the last paragraph.

A series of lithographic views of the military operations in Canada under Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, during the Canadian rebellion, forms the subject of No. 26. These views were taken from sketches made by Lord Charles Beauclerk, a brother of the then Duke of St. Albans, who was a captain in the Royal Regiment,

and as a staff officer had served in Canada during the rebellion. Accompanying the sketches is a series of historical and descriptive notes, also made by Lord Charles. The views were published in London by A. Flint in 1841, and at this date are very difficult to procure.

A copy of the "Gazette of United States and Daily Advertiser," published in Philadelphia, September 5th, 1801, is No. 27. It is interesting as being one of the very few copies of early American newspapers that were exhibited.

No. 28 is the "Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser," published in London, Wednesday, August 13th, 1783. This paper contains General Washington's address on resigning the command of the army. This well-known document was dated Headquarters, Newburgh, June 18th, 1783.

A book, published in Boston in 1755, is No. 29. Its title is "Hubbard's Narrative of the Indian Wars of New England, from 1697 to 1677." This is a very rare book, and has been many times reprinted.

The various Indian wars in which the United States have been engaged are recalled to memory by No. 30. This volume is a reprint published in Boston in 1833, and relates to the opinion of New England with respect to the Indian wars. Its author was a merchant of Boston.

"Ens' History of the East Indies," bound in vellum and issued at Cologne in 1612, is exhibit No. 31.

No. 32 is a volume published at The Hague in 1652, Horn being the author, relating to the original inhabitants of America. Both exhibits, Nos. 31 and 32, are entirely in the Latin tongue.

An account of the customs and manners of the Micmakis and the Maricheets, savage nations, written by a French Abbot, is No. 33, and was issued in London in 1758. The two tribes of Indians referred to in this book belong respectively to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

A considerable amount of light is thrown on the history of the dealings of the North American colonists with the Indians by No. 34. This book contains an account of the conferences

held and the treaties made between Major-General Sir William Johnson, Bart., and the chief sachems and warriors of the Indian nations at Fort Johnson, in 1755-56. It was printed and published in London in the latter of these two years. Sir William Johnson was the occupant of Johnson Hall, and was the great friend, apologist for and defender of the Indian tribes in North America.

No. 35 is a pamphlet of which the author is the Earl of Selkirk, published in London in 1816, the subject being the British fur trade in North America. The contents of this book are all but synonymous with those of No. 84 in the Public Library collection.

Exhibit No. 36 consists of the minutes of the General Council of the Indian chiefs and principal men, which was held at Orillia, Upper Canada, in 1846. The book was published at Montreal in the same year.

"Maclurie's narrative or journal of voyages and travels through the North-west Continent of America, in the years 1789 and 1793," forms No. 37. This is what was known as a London chap-book, now we should know it as "popular literature." It was published in the great metropolis in 1802.

The following exhibit, No. 38, is a work by Joutel. It has the following quaint title, "Journal of the last voyage perform'd by Monsr. de la Sale to the Gulph of Mexico, London, 1714." Joutel was second in command to La Salle, as the name is always now spelt, and he took charge after his (La Salle's) assassination on the Mississippi. This book is exceedingly rare and its contents possess great historical interest.

No. 39 is a journal of the affair which took place in Canada upon July 8th, 1758, between the troops of the King (French) commanded by Monsieur the Marquis of Montcalm, and their English antagonists. The book was published in Rouen in 1758, and is very interesting as containing a French view of the early portion of the war for the conquest of Canada. To all students of history it will be known that "the affair of July 8th, 1758," here referred to, was the English defeat at Ticonderoga.

The companion exhibit to the last named is a mandement to his Vicars-

General from his Grace the Archbishop of Paris, who ordered that a Te Deum should be chanted in all of the churches of his diocese, as a token of thankfulness for the important victories gained by the French over the English in America. This mandement was printed in Paris, and published there in the same year already mentioned.

Resuming the account of the literary exhibits contained in the Bain-Jenkins collection, No. 40 is the "Memoirs of the First Bishop of Quebec." The author's name does not transpire, but the book was published at Cologne in 1761, and bound by the noted Zaehndorf. This "life" is of exceptional rarity, only two or three more copies, it is believed, being extant. No second edition was ever published. It is remarkable in its contents for its animadversions on the Jesuits.

Nos. 42, 43 and 41 form one exhibit, and by a clerical error have been transposed in the catalogue from their proper chronological sequence. The first named, No. 42, is a pamphlet published in London in 1754, on the "Conduct of the French with Regard to Nova Scotia." No. 43 is also a pamphlet, published, like the last, in London in 1755. The title is "French Policy Defeated," being an account of all the hostile proceedings of the French. The last in order, No. 41, is like both those mentioned, also a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks on the French Memorials Concerning the Limits of Acadia," published in 1756 in London.

The contents of all these pamphlets are on the same subject, namely, the limits of Nova Scotia. That is where French territory ended and British began.

A collection of letters from the Marquis of Montcalm to "Messieurs de Berryer and de la Mole," ranging over the years 1757-58-59, are of great interest, as they deal with many of the principal events taking place in the French army during the progress of the war of conquest. These letters were published in 1777 in London.

London Gazettes, dated August 15th and 18th, 1758, contain particulars of the fall of Louisbourg and form the subject of No. 45.

A very rare volume is No. 46. It is an account of the voyages made in Canada by the author, Louis Crespel.

The writer was a Recollet priest—the same order as that to which Hennepin belonged. He published his work at "Francfort Sur le Meyn" (Frankfort on the Main) in 1752.

The following volume in this collection is No. 47, and consists of an account of "New Voyages of Baron de la Hontan, in America and its coasts." The work is in two volumes, and was published at La Haye (The Hague) in 1709.

A very interesting historical event is brought to memory by No. 48. The work is by an unknown author, and is a memoir or defence issued on behalf of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and of Francois Bigot. It was published in Paris in 1763, and the contents of the book are a defence of Vaudreuil and Bigot for their actions in Canada. All readers of the history of Lower Canada during the time of its occupation by the French, will remember that Vaudreuil and Bigot were tried in Paris for their maladministration of colonial affairs in the "New World" belonging to France.

Nos. 49 and 50 are one exhibit. The last named is a broadside, giving a popular account of the loss of a portion of the fleet under Admiral Hovendon Walker, on October 11th, 1711. It is almost unnecessary here to say that the fleet here referred to was the British fleet, and the loss occurred in an attack made on the French possessions in Canada. No. 49 is a letter referring to the events mentioned in the last paragraph. This letter was published in London in 1712.

An ancient drill book is brought to light in No. 51. It is by General Wolfe, and is entitled "Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers"; issued in London in 1780.

The following exhibit, No. 52, is the memoirs of the life and gallant exploits of the famous old Highlander, Sergeant Donald McLeod, who was wounded at the siege of Quebec, but was able to return to England, accompanying the corpse of General Wolfe. Shortly after his return to England, in the year 1759, he was admitted as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and was in the year 1791, when in the one hundred and third year of his age, still an inmate of that institution, the same year in which these memoirs were published.

No. 53 is an accurate and authentic journal of the Siege of Quebec in 1759. It is by "A gentleman in an eminent station, on the spot." It was printed in London in 1760. Who this gentleman was is unknown, and the whole of the account is from an English standpoint.

"Account of the Raising of the Siege of Quebec," is No. 54. This account was published in Paris, February 7th, 1691, and is the French official account of Admiral Phipps' repulses when he bombarded the French stronghold.

Another of the famous Canadian criminal trials is recalled by the exhibit under No. 55. It is the account of the trial of David McLane for high treason, on July 7th, 1797, and this narrative was printed and published in Quebec in the latter days of the same year. McLane was an Americanized Canadian, who came over to the Lower Province and tried to organize among the inhabitants of that province a party, the design of which was to drive out the British from Canada, and to hand the latter colony over to the American Government. McLane's guilt was fully established, and it is satisfactory to record that he received the punishment he deserved for his conduct, being duly hanged according to law.

No. 56 is the plan of a code of laws for the Province of Quebec, duly reported by the Advocate-General. This plan was published in London in the year 1774.

The next exhibit, No. 57, has the following title, which is here given exactly as it appears on the book. It reads: "Cursory Observations made in Quebec, Province of Lower Canada, in the year 1811. By Jeremy Cockloft, the Elder, Esquire, M. A. P. C." These "Observations" were published in Bermuda. Though there is no date to the book, probably it is about the same date, namely, 1811. The contents of the book itself consist in remarks and observations pretty generally made in a satirical spirit, on the political and social customs of the French-Canadians.

A guide book to Quebec, published in that city in 1829, is numbered 58. In this volume are many steel engravings of places of interest in and about the ancient city.

A sermon preached in the Presbyterian church of Montreal on April 28th, 1793, by the Rev. John Young, one of the very earliest of the colonial Presbyterian clergy, is numbered 59. This was one of the very first Canadian theological works issued. The author published it wholly at his own expense in Paisley, Scotland, in 1794.

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A work by the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., and published in London in 1778, is No. 60. It is entitled "Cicero's Cato Major, or Discourse on Old Age." This book is simply a translation of one of Cicero's works.

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No. 61 consists of a series of letters on the principles of vegetation and tillage, signed Agricola, and printed and published in Halifax in 1822. Agricola was the nom de plume adopted by Mr. John Young, a Nova Scotian worthy, and father of Chief Justice Young.

"A Complete History of the Late American War with Great Britain," is No. 62. Its author was Mr. Smith, and he published his work at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1816. The work is written entirely from an American standpoint. The author had for several years been officiating as a Methodist minister in Upper Canada, at or near Stamford, when war broke out in 1812 between Great Britain and the United States. Smith was required to take the oath of allegiance. This he refused to do; so he was deported across the frontier.

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"A Project for the Formation of a Depot in Upper Canada, with a View to Receive the Whole Pauper Population of England," is the title of a pretentious pamphlet, No. 63, the author of which was James Buchanan, some time British Consul in New York, where he published this work in 1834. This particular copy was sent by the author to Lord Brougham, and since the decease of that famous jurist it has passed into the possession of Mr. Bain.

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Among the numerous exhibits in the Bain collection is "The Proceedings of the Toronto Tandem Club in 1839, '40, '41," the title of the book numbered 64. This celebrated club was formed by officers of the 32nd, 93rd, 85th, 73rd, and 34th regiments of the Imperial Infantry stationed in Toronto, some few

Canadian militia officers, and ex-officers of the British army. Its purpose was the encouragement of tandem and sleigh driving. After each week's drive the members met at lunch and the vice-chairman for the day had to recount the experiences of the preceding drive in verse. Some of these "verses" are of peculiar measure, very peculiar, and are in every possible variety of style. Among the members of the club were some gallant soldiers, men who did valiant service for their country, such as Inglis, of the 32nd Regiment; Markham, of the same corps, and Airey, of the 34th Regiment. Of well-known Toronto men there were Captain J. M. Strachan, Messrs. W. H. Boulton, Charles Magrath and Charles Heath, the last named of whom is the sole survivor of the club. But it is "Sixty years ago; sixty years ago!"

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No. 65 is a pamphlet containing "Observations on the Disturbances in Canada." The author is an English barrister of the name of Gore; he published his book in London in 1838, and it cannot be said that these "observations" were of any appreciable assistance in clearing up the existing difficulties.

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The next exhibit, No. 66, also relates to the period of the rebellion, but only so far as it affected Lower Canada. The author is unknown; in his book he describes himself as a "Resident Canadian." This narrative appeared first in London in 1838.

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More literature relative to the period of the rebellion appears under No. 67, which has as its title "History of the Battle of Toronto, exhibiting the only true account of what took place at the memorable siege of Toronto—Rochester, 1839."

This history, though it bears no author's name, has always been attributed to William Lyon Mackenzie himself. At any rate it was issued from his office. It is not at all surprising that this being "the only true account," it should differ in almost every detail from all the other accounts.

A companion to this history is the Caroline Almanac, 1840. This document does not bear any date or printer's name.

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A few plain directions for persons intending to proceed as settlers to her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada,

published by "An English Farmer," in London in 1820, is No. 68.

A "Guide to the Canadas," by William Gourlay, a Scotch farmer who came to Canada in the early part of the present century and after a successful sojourn here of a few years returned on a visit to Scotland, is No. 69. Mr. Gourlay evidently desired that others should benefit by his experience, so he wrote this guide and published it in Ayr in 1833.

Some of the charitable societies in London, England, hearing that there was a great deal of distress among the native Indians and English settlers in Canada sent, in 1828-29, a Mr. Thaddeus Osgood to this country to investigate their truth. No. 70 is entitled the "Canadian Visitor; Communicating Important Facts and Interesting Anecdotes Respecting the Indians and Destitute Settlers in Canada." This was Mr. Osgood's report, published in London 1829.

A rare, yet a still useful, book is No. 71. It is written by a military doctor, John Douglas, and issued in London in 1829. It is entitled "Medical Topography of Upper Canada." The book deals with the then sanitary state of the various districts, and is almost the only book of reference on that subject written by a medical man, or, indeed, by any other author, to be found.

No. 72 is a most interesting and instructive exhibit, as it shows plainly that "Confederation" was by no means a hasty measure or one that, by some minds at least, had not been well thought out. This volume contains "Proposals and Plans for a General Legislative Union of the British Provinces in North America. By Chief Justice Sewell, Attorney-General Robinson, Attorney-General Stewart and Archdeacon Strachan. London, 1824."

This copy was one sent by Sir R. Wilmot Horton, who was then Colonial Secretary, to the Right Honourable Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It was marked "Private and Confidential." Two very notable men are recalled by this exhibit, Sir R. W. Horton and Canning. The former, after ceasing political life, became Governor of Ceylon, and on his return to England took a very active part in the business of his county—Derbyshire. He was a voluminous writer, and for the period was remark-

ably well informed on colonial affairs. Stratford Canning was one of the most accomplished diplomatists of his day and achieved a world-wide reputation. Twice was he offered the post of Governor of Canada. The first time was in 1835, prior to the rebellion. The second was in 1841, after the union of the provinces. On both occasions was the offer declined.

No. 73, the next exhibit, is sufficiently described when it is stated that it consists solely of a petition to the Imperial Parliament respecting the Clergy Reserve Lands and King's College, agreed to at a public meeting held in York, December 10th, 1830.

Letters to Lord John Russell on Responsible Government, published in Halifax, 1839, is all that need be said respecting No. 74, excepting, that at that date Lord John was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the English Cabinet.

"Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada," by a Backwoodsman, published in London, 1832, is the subject of No. 75. This "Backwoodsman" was the well-known and eccentric Dr. Dunlop. This particular copy is on large paper, and was presented by the author.

Robert Gourlay, at one time a well-known Canadian public man, is recalled to mind by No. 76. This book is an "Appeal to the Common Sense, Mind and Manhood of the British Nation." The author was at the time of publishing this "appeal" in prison for debt in England—he had been previously expelled from Canada. Mr. Gourlay contended that he had not had fair examination when he was on trial. Accompanying the book, which came out in 1826, is a four-page autograph letter by Mr. Gourlay to the celebrated Joseph Hume, M.P.

A controversial pamphlet, printed and published in London in 1788, forms No. 77. It is entitled, "Claims of the American Loyalists, Reviewed and Maintained." The contents of this book are well indicated by the title it bears. It is a companion pamphlet to No. 5, described in the Public Library exhibit.

No. 78 is a copy of the "Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada." These were published in York, in 1802. The copy belonged to William Willcocks, that well-known public

man after whom the thoroughfare of the same name in this city is called. This was the first consolidation of the Upper Canadian statutes, and the copy exhibited is the only perfect one known to be in existence.

No. 79 is a pamphlet consisting of two letters to a noble lord, written and printed in 1761, in London, England. The subject matter of these two letters is the "Importance of Canada." The interest in this pamphlet arises from the fact that after the cession of Canada by the French there was a strong party in England who thought, or affected to think, that the war of conquest and its results had been "A game not worth the candle."

No. 80 consists of twenty-six numbers of the "Royal Gazette," of whom the publisher was James Rivington, of New York. These Gazettes extend from October 4th, 1780, to January 27th, 1781. The publication of this paper commenced in December, 1777, and continued until the evacuation of New York by the British, consequent upon the capitulation at Yorktown and the ensuing peace. This paper was published throughout the entire war, New York, it will be remembered, remaining in the hands of the British during the whole of that period. It was the official organ of the army, and its last copy was probably also the last copy of any publication issued under British auspices in what had been the North American Colonies, but which had become the United States of America.

The interest in the Bain and Jenkins exhibit does not grow less as the examination of the books and pamphlets is continued. No. 81 in their collection is a book published in Quebec in 1804, entitled "General Army Regulations and Orders." In this book are inscriptions and notes in his own handwriting, made by "James FitzGibbon, Captain Glengarry Light Infantry." The date to these notes is York, 7th July, 1815. Captain FitzGibbon, or, as he afterwards became, Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGibbon, had formerly been Sergeant-Major in the 49th Regiment, and was on board H. M. S. Monarch, at the Battle of Copenhagen, April 2nd, 1801, for which he received a medal and clasp. FitzGibbon came to Canada in 1802, and so meritorious was his conduct that he received a commission in his Majesty's forces, being recommended for this distinction by Colonel, afterwards Major-General Isaac Brock. Dur-

ing the War of 1812 FitzGibbon served with great distinction, and especially displayed his astuteness and capacity in the affair of Beaver Dam. He was A. A. G. of Militia for Upper Canada in 1826, A. G. in 1837, and took a prominent part in suppressing the Rebellion of the last-named year. Shortly after the close of the Rebellion, Colonel FitzGibbon became Clerk to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. In 1847, having resigned that appointment, he returned to England, where in 1851 he was appointed a Military Knight of Windsor. He died at Windsor, December 10th, 1863. Colonel FitzGibbon was grandfather to the lady who so indefatigably discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the management of the Canadian Historical Exhibition.

A brief narrative of the shipwreck of the transport Premier, near the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, on November 4th, 1843, is No. 82. This is a large book, and is freely illustrated with steel engravings. It was published in 1845 in London.

A paper published in New York once a week during the War of 1812-13-14, entitled "The War," is exhibit No. 83. It is Volume 1 of a series, and its contents relate to the years 1812-13. They purport to be a faithful record of what occurred during the war between the United States of America and its territories and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resuming the account of the Bain and Jenkins exhibit at the Canadian Historical Exhibition, No. 84 consists of a work entitled "Curiae Canadenses, or the Canadian Law Courts," and is a poem describing the several courts of the Province of Upper Canada. Its author is described as Plinius Secundus. The book was published in Toronto in 1843.

No. 85 is a letter to her Majesty, the British Queen, by T. Jefferson Sutherland, published in Albany in 1841. This self-styled "General" Sutherland, a United States subject in arms against Britain, had been captured by Colonel Prince, of the Canadian militia, during the rebellion of 1838. Sutherland always resented this, and tried to make his capture an international matter; hence his letter to her Majesty.

No. 86 recounts travels in Prince Edward Island in the years 1820-1821. Its author is Walter Johnstone, and the book was published in Edinburgh in 1823. There are many interesting manuscript additions to it by Alexander Young, of Harburn.

Dr. Charles Duncombe's report upon the subject of education, as made to the Parliament of Upper Canada, February 25th, 1836, is No. 87. This pamphlet was published in this city in the same year.

"The Mystery Reveal'd, or Truth Brought to Light," by a Patriot (No. 88), published in London in 1759, contains an elaborate vindication of the rights of Great Britain in the war of 1758 and 1760, between France and England, which had as its object the possession of Canada by one or other of these two powers.

A narrative of the rise and progress of emigration from Lanark and Renfrew, in Scotland, to the new settlements of Upper Canada, is No. 89. The author was Robert Lamont, and the book was printed in Glasgow in 1821.

Another history, of the many histories relating to the war with France for the conquest of Canada, is No. 90. It is Entick's General History, in six volumes, and was published in London in 1765. This work was one of the most extensive and most copiously written books on the subject.

"Little Description of the Great World," by Peter Heylyn, published in Oxford, 1636, is a very interesting and instructive volume. It is interesting to learn from it that the chief towns of New France are "Canada, San Guinai, seated on rivers so-called, and Hochelaga."

The Montreal Almanac, or Lower Canada Register, for 1829, is an interesting specimen of a somewhat early Canadian almanac. It forms No. 92 in the catalogue.

No. 93 consists of an account of a visit to the Falls of Niagara, in 1800, by John Maude. The book was published in London in 1826. It is among the very early literature of the subject.

No. 94 is another book of travels,

the author's name being Daniel Williams Harmon, its subject being an account of voyages and travels made in the interior of North America.

No. 95, by William Barham, is a description of Niagara, compiled from many different writers and authors, published in Gravesend in 1847.

No. 96 is a pamphlet published in London in 1831, by William Cattermole, and deals with the advantages offered by Canada to emigrants from England.

Although published as recently as 1835, in Ottawa, the next number, 97, which consists of a series of views of Ottawa scenery, it is nevertheless among the earlier, though not earliest, of the books pictorially describing that region.

A controversial pamphlet, published in London in 1755, is No. 98. Its title is "The Present State of North America," and the subject matter is a reply to the French claims for supremacy in that part of the North American continent.

A history of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, by J. C. Gilliland, is No. 99. Its contents relate wholly to the War of 1812. It is needless to say that the history as told here is written wholly from an American point of view. The book was published in Baltimore in 1817.

A period in the war of conquest, of which there is very little history to be found, is referred to in No. 100. This book contains an account of Lieut.-Col. Bradstreet's expedition to Fort Frontenac, and of its capture. Fort Frontenac, as the great majority of people are well aware, is the modern Kingston. This account is almost the only contemporary one of the capture of this fort.

The next exhibit, No. 101, is of a controversial nature. The pamphlet itself was published in Montreal in 1810, and its contents are "Considerations on this Question, Whether the British Government acted wisely in granting to Canada her present constitution." The constitution referred to is that granted to Upper and Lower Canada by the Quebec Act of 1791, as it is so called, which, as one of its results was, that General Simcoe came to Upper Canada as its first Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 102 is another political pamphlet, entitled "Justice and Policy of the Late Act of Parliament for Making More Effectual Provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec." This was published in London in 1774.

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A letter from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, then Governor of Ceylon, and residing at the capital of that island, Colombo, is No. 103. In this letter, Sir Robert Horton, who, as has already been stated, had been Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British Cabinet, deals with the subject of emigration to Canada. The letter is marked "Not published," and has several additional MS. notes by its author.

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No. 104 is entitled "The Life of Backwoodsmen, or Particulars of the Emigrant's Situation in Settling on the Wild Lands of Canada." This is an interesting volume, as it gives us some insight as to what life in Canada was some fifty years after the passing of the Quebec Act, and when the Upper Province had to a great extent been settled. This particular "Life" was published in London in 1843.

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A discourse on the character of King George III. is No. 105. The author of this discourse was Rev. John Strachan, then minister of Cornwall, afterwards rector of York, and subsequently Bishop of Toronto. It was addressed to the inhabitants of British America, and was published in Montreal in 1810. Dr. Strachan in this discourse dealt in a laudatory manner with the character of George III.

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A very early description of Prince Edward Island is No. 106. It describes the island as it was at the opening of the present century, this book being dated 1805.

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No. 107 comprises two volumes of travels. The title of these books is, "Travels in North America in the years 1780-81-82," by the Marquis de Chastellux. These "travels" were published in London in 1787. Appended to them are remarks made by John Graves Simcoe in 1787; these notes are the earliest known public remarks of Simcoe on Canada.

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Nos. 108 and 109 consist of letters on political affairs. The first is one dated Montreal, 1827, from Delta to Senex; the second, 109, is a year later in date,

and published in Quebec, and consists of a collection of letters ostensibly by a Nova Scotian, and by an anonymous writer, signing himself Scoevola, dealing with Canadian politics.

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The war of 1812, or at least a portion of it, is recalled by No. 110. This is a "Narrative of the Affair at Queenston in the War of 1812." The author of this "narrative" was Solomon Van Rensselaer. It was published in New York in 1836. This copy was sent by the author to Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, who had been second in command to Brock at the battle of Queenston, and under whom the partial reverse of October 13th, when Brock was slain, was subsequently retrieved. Colonel Sheaffe, as he was then, received a baronetcy, and the rank of major-general, together with the thanks of Parliament for his services to the King's cause.

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Another book of travels, interspersed with Canadian tales and anecdotes, is No. 111. The travels were made through Lower Canada, the period dealt with being in the early twenties. The author was Thomas Johnston, of Edinburgh, where he published his book in 1827.

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A book by James Strachan, a brother of Bishop Strachan, is No. 112. It contains an account of a visit paid by the author to the Province of Upper Canada in 1819. Mr. Strachan was a bookseller in Aberdeen, Scotland.

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No. 113 is a French pamphlet containing a history of the imprisonment of the Hon. D. B. Viger. It was published in Montreal in 1840. Monsieur Viger was a colleague and strong supporter of Papineau during the rebellion of 1837-38. His partisanship caused him to be arrested and imprisoned for a considerable period.

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The next three exhibits, numbered 114, are three sermons by the Rev. Thomas Prince. The first is on the taking of Cape Breton, the sermon being published in 1746; the second recounts the story of the battle of Culloden, with the preacher's opinion on the conduct of the English. This was published in 1747; the third is a Thanksgiving sermon of a year earlier. The Rev. Thomas Prince was a celebrated New England Congregational minister, and the founder of the Prince Society. This society was established for the purpose of printing and pub-

lishing scarce New England books, and in its day did excellent service in the cause of history.

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A "General Description of Nova Scotia," is No. 115. This book was printed at the Royal Acadian school in Halifax, 1825, and is interesting as being a fair specimen of the literature of that date.

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A letter by Bishop Strachan to the Rt. Hon., the Earl of Selkirk, respecting his settlement at the Red River, published in London in 1816, is No. 116. In this letter Dr. Strachan tells his Lordship most plainly that it is absolutely essential that the people comprising his settlement should live in peace and amity with their neighbours, and that those in authority at the settlement should not only, by precept, but by example, inculcate a high moral and religious tone.

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A very interesting exhibit is No. 117. It consists of a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl Russell, the correspondent being no less a person than Sir Charles Tupper, then known as Dr. Tupper. The letter is dated Halifax, 1862, and the subject matter thereof is a request that Earl Russell would cause the removal of Lord Mulgrave, afterwards Marquis of Normanby, from his office as Governor of Nova Scotia. Dr. Tupper had had differences of opinion with his Excellency, and had been unable to obtain his own way. Finding that he could not do as he wished with Lord Mulgrave, he adopted, to say the least of it, the somewhat singular proceeding of memorializing Lord Russell to remove Lord Mulgrave from his post.

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A descriptive poem, entitled "Canada," written in Quebec in 1805, and published in the same city the following year, is No. 118. The author of this poem is unknown, and only two copies of the work, of which No. 118 is one, are known to be in existence.

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A book, entitled "Canadian Christian Offering," which contains a varied selection of prose and verse, from No. 119. The editor was the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, and the book was published in Toronto in 1848. It contains an autograph inscription from Mr. MacGeorge, saying that it was presented by the author to Thomas Champion, then assistant secretary of the Canadian Church Society. Mr. Champion died in 1854, Mr. MacGeorge some fourteen

years later. The latter gentleman, during his sojourn in Canada, was a somewhat conspicuous character. He was editor for some considerable period of the well-known newspaper called the Streetsville Review, his nom de plume being "Solomon." He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and was for some years incumbent of the Anglican church in Streetsville. In politics he was a Tory among Tories, and looked upon Reform and Reformers in very much the same light as did the well-known Colonel Sibthorpe in England. In the early "sixties" Mr. MacGeorge returned to Scotland and settled in Oban, where he died about 1868.

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A collection of poems bearing the title, "A Year in Canada, and Other Poems," forms No. 120. The author was Miss Ann Cuthbert Knight, of Montreal. She published her book in Edinburgh in 1816.

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"Death of Tecumseh, and Poetical Fragments," is No. 121. This book is by G. A. Ayng, and was published in Dartmouth, Devonshire, in 1821, for private circulation.

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Sermons and prayers for the children of Sharon forms No. 122. This modest liturgy was composed and published by David Willson, the leader of the sect. It was printed in Newmarket, Ont., in 1846. The children of Sharon have been referred to in an earlier portion of these sketches.

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No. 123 is also a poem of which the subject matter is Tecumseh. This poem was published by an English officer, whose name is unknown, in London, in 1828.

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No. 124 is a volume which recalls one of the most famous naval actions of the century. The book bears the title, "England Victorious." It is a poem upon the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake by the Shannon, under Captain Broke. The author is Lieut. Fraser, who published his poetical account of the battle in London in 1814, within a year of when the action took place. It is not known for a certainty whether Lieut. Fraser was one of the English combatants, although it is generally supposed that such was the case.

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No. 125 is a French work in two volumes, the author being Father Lafitau. It was published in Paris in 1724 and its contents relate to the man-

ners of the savages of America. By "savages" is meant the North American Indians. This book is one of the standard authorities on the early history of the Indians, and has constantly been quoted by subsequent writers and referred to in books and pamphlets.

* * *

No. 126 is an historical account of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in the year 1764, under the command of Henry Bouquet. This book was published in London in 1766.

The Bouquet expedition was the second that was undertaken against these Indians. The first one had been commanded by Braddock, who had as one of his staff officers George Washington, and this service was the first that Washington saw. As is well known Braddock suffered a defeat, hence this second expedition. Bouquet was a Swiss, and this expedition of his succeeded in penetrating into the very centre of the Ohio country, when a complete victory over the Indians was achieved. Not only were they compelled to surrender, after severe loss, but they were also forced to surrender the whole of the prisoners that they had previously captured. This book is embellished with steel engravings, after West's celebrated picture.

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No. 127 is a botanical work entitled "Cornutus." It is written in Latin and published in Paris in 1635. Its contents relate wholly to the flora of the Canadas.

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An Indian tale, entitled the "Cacique of Ontario," is No. 128. It was printed in London and published there in 1789. Excepting as an old book on Indian history, a very great rarity, the volume is of no special literary value.

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A sermon by Dr. John Strachan is No. 129. This sermon was delivered from the pulpit of St. James' church, York, Upper Canada, on June 3rd, 1814, the day appointed by royal proclamation for a general thanksgiving after the peace. The sermon was published at Montreal in the same year it was delivered.

* * *

No. 130 is a sermon preached in St. James' church, York, on August 2nd, 1812, by Dr. John Strachan, before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada. This was the very beginning of the war of 1812. Dr. Strachan's sermon deals largely with the political

questions then agitating the public mind.

* * *

No. 131 consists of the first report of the Bible Society of Upper Canada, York, 1818. This pamphlet is interesting, as it gives us the exact date when the Bible Society commenced its work in Canada.

* * *

A quaint title is that of exhibit No. 132, which is as follows:—"No. 11, of Poor Richard, or the Yorkshire Almanac of 1831," by Patrick Swift. It was published in York, England, and is more interesting to Yorkshiresmen than to Canadians.

* * *

A very notable exhibit is No. 134. The author is D. W. Smith, and the contents consist of a short topographical description of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada. The book is interleaved and annotated by the author, and was published in London in 1799. Hon. D. W. Smith was the first Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and was also the first County Lieutenant, the first colonel of the York Militia, and the second Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

* * *

A collection of original papers, showing the manner in which the land granting department was conducted on the first settlement of Upper Canada, is No. 135. This collection of papers was arranged by the Hon. D. W. Smith referred to in the last paragraph.

* * *

No. 136 consists of three separate exhibits, the first of which is the Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada for 1801; the second is "Laws of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada for 1798-'99-1800." The third of these exhibits is a Journal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for 1798. This copy formerly belonged to the Hon. D. W. Smith, the second Speaker of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, in the year 1801.

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A broadside with maps is No. 137. This was issued about 1830 by the Canada Company for circulation in Great Britain, and is nothing more than an advertisement for that institution.

* * *

The York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada, for the years 1823-24-25-26, in four volumes, forms the subject of No. 138. These books were published at York by Charles Fother-

gill, and are of no little interest. They contain military lists, civil lists, they were, in fact, very much in the nature of an encyclopedia of the Canadian civil and military services. Mr. Fothergill himself was a man of great ability and no little erudition. His residence was in the eastern part of Toronto, not far from where Trinity church now stands.

Two sermons delivered on October 25th, 1759, in Boston, in the colony of Massachusetts, are numbered 139. The occasion of these sermons was that they were delivered on a day set apart for public thanksgiving for the success of his Majesty's arms, more particularly in the reduction and capture of Quebec. The preacher was the well-known minister, Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., and these sermons were published in London in 1760.

No. 140 is a copy of the first report from the select committee of the Provincial Assembly, appointed to inquire into the state of the trade and commerce of the Province of Upper Canada. This report was published in York in 1836, and this particular copy was sent by William Lyon Mackenzie to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Cabinet.

A sermon preached at the opening of the new Scotch church of St. Andrew's, in the city of Quebec, by Alexander Spark, D.D., is No. 141. This sermon was delivered in 1811, and published in Quebec in the same year. St. Andrew's church was the first Presbyterian church erected in the city of Quebec.

The last of the Bain and Jenkins collection is 142, and consists of a collection of letters, almanacs, etc., made by D. W. Smith, Surveyor-General of the province between the years 1796 and 1803.

The first in the collection is a letter descriptive of the different settlements in the Province of Upper Canada, published in London in 1795. This is the oldest book published, the contents of which relate to the Province of Upper Canada.

The next item is Tiffany's Upper Canadian Almanac for the year 1802. This was published in Niagara in the same year. Mr. Tiffany, who published this almanac, also edited a paper for some little time, known as the "Constellation."

The third item is four water colour

drawings; they consist of representations of a Canadian cart, a bear, a Newfoundland dog sleigh, and of a military review held at Quebec in 1787.

The last item in the collection is a number of miscellaneous newspaper cuttings. This brings the description of the one hundred and forty-two exhibits of books from the two libraries to a close.

Together with the books, pamphlets, etc., exhibited by Messrs. Bain and Jenkins at the Historical Exhibition, were a large number of maps and plans, numbered 143-181. These vary in date from the 18th to the 19th centuries, the earliest being 1700, and the oldest 1839.

Nos. 143 and 144 are maps of New Hampshire, the first dated 1750, the second 1761. No. 145 is a map of New France, published by De Lisle in 1703. This is the second oldest map in the collection. No. 146 is a map of the Middle British colonies, published by Louis Evans in 1755, while a new map of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, etc., published by Jeffreys ten years later, is No. 147, and No. 148 is a map of the eastern part of Canada, published in Paris in 1755.

The oldest map in the collection is No. 149. It is that of a part of North America, and it was published in Amsterdam in 1700 by one Nicholas Visscher. No. 150 is a map of North America and the West Indian Islands, as divided by the Peace after the war with France, February 10th, 1763. This is by Thomas Pownall. No. 151 is a chart of the River St. Lawrence, published in 1775 by Thomas Jeffreys. Nos. 152 to 157 are a series of American maps of different dates. The first in order is the continent and islands of America possessed by the European nations in 1765. The next is a new and exact map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain in North America, published by Herman Moll about 1720. The next is a map of the British Empire in North America, published by Henry Popple in 1775. There are many quaint views of towns, etc., on the margins of this map. The next in the series, No. 155, is a new map of the northern part of America claimed by France, also published by Herman Moll in 1720. With this map is a quaint view of the Indian Fort, Sasquesahanok. The last two in this North American series, 156 and 157, are another view of the King's Dominions in North

America, by Herman Moll, dated 1720, and of North America by John Senex in 1710.

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From 158 to 166 there is little to note. The first of these numbers consists of Mitchell's Travellers' Guide from the United States, published by S. Augustus Mitchell, in Philadelphia, in 1833. The second is entitled a "Pocket Mirror for North America," showing European settlements, with claims of English and French encroachments. This was published in 1755. No. 160 is entitled "Fredonia, or the United States in North America." This map was published by R. H. Laurie in 1830. The next six numbers, 161-166, are maps by James Wyld, Louis Evans, and others, all of Canada, varying in date from 1755 to 1839.

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Nos. 167-168 are plans of Louisbourg, the first made in 1779, the second as it was when taken on June 17th, 1745, by Sir William Pepperell and Admiral Warren.

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No. 169 is a plan of Shegnekto Bay by Jeffreys in 1755, and a plan of Port Royal or Annapolis, 1779.

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A French plan of the town and port of Boston is No. 171. The date of this is not given. No. 172 is a plan of the city of New York and its environs, published by Montressor in 1766. No. 173 is a plan of Port Toulouse, in Cape Breton, the date of which is 1779, and No. 174 is a plan of the Bay de Neriche, published in Paris in the same year. A plan of the Chibucto Harbour, with a plan of the town of Halifax, is No. 175. The publisher was John Rocque, and the year of issue was 1750. No. 176 is an accompanying chart to the last named plan, which is of the harbour of Halifax. The date is 1759.

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A plan of Quebec and adjacent country, showing the principal encampments and the works of the British and French armaments during the siege by General Wolfe in 1759, published by Melish about 1760, is No. 177. This is a very interesting plan, and not many people know that it is in existence. Four plans illustrating the engagements by General Burgoyne, the celebrated English general, published by Fayden in 1780, are No. 178. No. 179 is a French atlas in six volumes, 4to, containing maps and plans of the four quarters of the globe. It was published by Bellin in Paris in 1764.

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The last two maps in this collection are Nos. 180 and 181. The first of these, No. 180, is an original map of Upper Canada, divided into districts, prepared for the Surveyor-General about 1798. This is the earliest known map in existence, and is supposed to have been prepared by Surveyor-General Chewett himself. The last map in the collection, No. 181, is Mitchell's, of North America, published in London in 1755.

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Together with the maps and plans in the Bain and Jenkins collection are a series of engravings and views, numbered 182 to 241. The first three of these, Nos. 182-83-84, are, respectively, a sketch by Benjamin West, R.A., for his painting, "The Death of General Wolfe." This is an original drawing by West himself, and is a study for the celebrated picture, which has been engraved and distributed in all parts of the British Empire. The next is an engraving resulting from the preceding sketch, the engraver's name being Woollett. The last is a sketch entitled "The Vanity of Human Glory." It was designed for the monument of General Wolfe.

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The next two, Nos. 185 and 186, represent the death of Montcalm. This is a French print; and the death of General Wolfe, which is a German reprint of No. 182.

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Nos. 187 and 191 are different views of Montreal. The first is an eastern view of the city by Patten and Canot, published in 1763. The second is also an eastern view of the same city, by Dillon, in 1803. The third is a north-west view of the city, also by Dillon, in the same year. The fourth is a view of the city of Montreal, by Ackermann, in 1811, and the last is a south-west view of Notre Dame street, in the same city, in 1840.

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Nos. 192 to 202 include various views of Quebec. The first four are by Habermann, and are a quaint series of German views taken prior to the Conquest. No. 196 is a coloured view of Quebec, also by a German artist, taken in 1760, just after the capitulation. No. 197 is a view of the taking of Quebec, September 13th, 1759. This view was published by Laurie & Whittle a year later. No. 198 is another view of Quebec, by Harvey Smyth, published in 1760, while No. 199 is a view of the north-west part of the city, by Richard Short, as it appeared in 1761. Another view of the Ancient Capital is

No. 200. It was published by William Peachy, in 1786. A view of the Falls of Montmorency, and the attack made by General Wolfe, July 31st, 1759, together with a view of Cape Rouge, both of these by Hervey Smyth, conclude the list of Quebec views.

A series of Halifax engravings is included in the numbers 203 to 208. They are all by the same publisher, Short.

The next two prints both relate to the American Revolution. No. 209 is a quaint contemporary English print, showing the "Manner in which the American colonists declared themselves independent of the Kings of England." The second of these two, No. 210, is a similar print, entitled, "The Unfortunate Death of Major Andre."

The burning of the "Prudent," and the capture of the "Bien Faisant," in Louisbourg Harbour, 26th July, 1768, an engraving by Paton, published in 1771, is No. 211. A view of Louisbourg, by Ince, the date of which is 1758, is No. 212. While views of Gaspé Bay and Pierced Island, by Hervey Smyth, published in 1769, are respectively, Nos. 213 and 214. No. 215 is a view of Bethlehem, the great Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania. This is by Pownal, the date being unknown. No. 216 is an eastern prospect of the city of Philadelphia, in 1753. A view of the great Cohoes Falls, on the Mohawk River, by Pownal, is No. 217.

Two very valuable pencil drawings, representing a view of Kingston, Canada, from the Fort, in 1842, and the front entrance to Government House, Kingston, in the same year, are respectively Nos. 218 and 219. The artist is supposed to have been an officer of the army who was then stationed in Kingston. No. 220 is a pretty water colour sketch, by Lieutenant Frome, of the Chaudiere Falls, executed in 1837, while another water colour sketch, the only one of its kind known to be in existence, the date of which is 1812, is that of Penetanguishene Harbour, and is No. 221.

Various views of New York, Boston, of the Falls of Passaic and of Hudson River are comprised in the exhibits from 222 to 227.

Ackermann's oil coloured print of Queenston, is No. 228, while Laurie and Whittle's engraving of Niagara, published in 1794, is No. 229. This is a re-

print of the first known engraving of the Falls. Two views of Niagara, published respectively in 1760 and 1768, are Nos. 230 and 231.

Nos. 232 to 236 all relate to the famous naval encounter between the Chesapeake and the Shannon. The first of these portrays the commencement of the battle, the second the Chesapeake crippled and thrown into utter disorder by the two first broadsides fired from the Shannon. The third represents the Shannon's crew carrying by boarding the American frigate Chesapeake, after a cannonade of five minutes. The fourth is the Shannon leading her prize into Halifax Harbour, on June 6th, 1813. These four views were painted by Schetky and were "designed by Captain R. H. King, R. N." The last in this particular series, No. 236, is a curious print, painted and engraved by Elmes, also representing the capture of the Chesapeake by the Shannon.

Five views of Niagara Falls, by Ackermann, are comprised in No. 237. No. 238 consists of forty etchings from sketches made with the Camera Lucida, in North America in 1827-28, by Captain Basil Hall, published in London in 1829. No. 239 is a view of Quebec, taken from the Levis side, which shows the ice bridge of 1840. The artist was an officer of the garrison. Nos. 240 and 241 are respectively a view of the country on the boundary line between New Brunswick and the State of Maine, drawn by an officer who was on the survey, while a view of the old Block House, which formerly stood on the south-east corner of Sherbourne and Bloor streets, erected during the time of the rebellion in 1837, and pulled down about a quarter of a century later, is No. 241, and is the last exhibit of the collection. The author of this last sketch is unknown.

In addition to the books, maps, engravings, MSS., etc., sent for exhibition by Messrs. Bain and Jenkins, were twelve portraits. The first of these, No. 242, is that of His Majesty, King George III., who began to reign 1760, and died 1820, having had, with the exception of the present monarch, his granddaughter, Queen Victoria, the longest reign of any English sovereign.

A portrait of Major-General James Wolfe, is No. 243. It is quite unneces-

sary here to enter into any description, either of the portrait or of its subject.

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No. 244 is a portrait of Talon, after Hamel. Talon was a French statesman who filled the office of Intendant of New France from 1665 until 1668. He then returned to France, remaining there for two years, and came back in 1670 to his former post, which he filled until 1672, when he again returned to France, where he died a few years later.

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No. 245 is an alleged portrait of Henri Caea Maria de Buade Frontenac, sister of the celebrated Comte de Frontenac. The date of this picture is 1641.

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No. 246 is a portrait of Comte de Maurepas, the date of which is 1736. This French statesman was the Colonial Minister of France from 1723 until 1749.

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No. 247 is a picture of Major Robert Rogers, by Rapilly, dated 1760. A biographical sketch of Major Rogers has already been given in describing the books contained in this collection.

* * *

A portrait of Joseph Octave Plessis, who has been described as "the greatest man who ever occupied the Cathedral Episcopal seat at Quebec, since Francois de Laval Montmorency." Bishop Plessis was born March 3rd, 1762, was ordained to the priesthood in 1786, and appointed Bishop in 1800. He was duly consecrated on January 5th, 1801, and after a long and active career died at the General Hospital in Quebec, December 4th, 1825, in the 63rd year of his age—Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor of Lower Canada, with all his staff, following the corpse of the deceased prelate to the grave.

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A portrait of John Galt, the founder of the city of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, is No. 249. Mr. Galt in 1826 was appointed commissioner of the Canada Land Company, an association in which he took a very great deal of interest and did his utmost to advance. Mr. Galt was Scotch by birth, having been born in Ayrshire in 1779. After a stay of three years in Canada Mr. Galt returned to Scotland, where he died at Greenock, in April, 1839.

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No. 520 is a portrait of Louis J. Papineau, the well-known Canadian politician. Mr. Papineau was born in Montreal in 1789, and for many years took a very prominent part in Cana-

dian politics, and was connected very closely with the events of the rebellion of 1837. He died in Quebec some few years since.

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A portrait of Paul Kane, the well-known Canadian artist, is No. 251. Mr. Kane was born in Toronto, and was for some little time a pupil at Upper Canada College. He studied painting in Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice and elsewhere, returning to Toronto in 1845, after having been absent for nearly nine years. Mr. Kane travelled in pursuit of his profession very widely in the North-west, and his drawings of places in that then all but unknown territory are of very great interest and value. Mr. Kane's death occurred several years ago.

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A portrait of Lord Amherst is No. 252. Lord Amherst was commander-in-chief of the army in America at the conquest of Canada. He was born in England, January 29th, 1717. He obtained his first commission in 1731, and was A. D. C. to General Ligonier at Dettingen, Fontenoy and Rocoux. After a long and meritorious military career, he having served in the war against France 1759-60, he became Governor of Guernsey in 1771, and in 1776 was raised to the peerage as Baron Amherst of Holmsdale, in the county of Kent. Lord Amherst died in England, August 3rd, 1796.

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The last of these portraits is No. 252, and represents Seigneur Bienville, who was born in Montreal in 1680. He was the son of Jean Baptiste Le Moine, and was raised to the Seigniorship of Bienville about 1717. He was an able and distinguished administrator.

* * *

A very interesting collection of autographs and MSS. in autograph is the last of the many interesting, valuable and (in some cases) unique documents of which the Bain and Jenkins collection is composed. Dealing with the MSS., autographs, etc., No. 254 is a report of William Fairfax, Esq., who was the commissioner appointed by Robert Dinwiddie, the latter being Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Virginia (having been appointed thereto by his Majesty King George II.), of the celebrated conference held with the Six Nation Indians at Winchester, Frederick County, commencing September 10, 1753, and continuing many following days. These are the actual written minutes of the council, which have by some strange series of circumstances

passed out of the country where the conference was held.

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The next exhibit, No. 255, is a letter from Peter Livius, relating to a petition that he had addressed to Benjamin Wentworth, the Governor of New Hampshire. This petition was on behalf of the father-in-law of Livius, John Tufton Mason, who lived at Lacornia. The petition itself is dated Dec. 9, 1763. Attached to it is a contemporary copy of the same document. Peter Livius, referred to, was the first Chief Justice of Canada after the English conquest.

* * *

An autograph letter from William Hull, addressed to Brigadier-General Jackson, and dated Westpoint, February 16, 1784, is No. 256. Hull was very fond of writing letters. One that he wrote to General Brock at the commencement of the War of 1812 is very well remembered. In that particular document he invited Brock, not only to lay down his arms, but he also kindly invited the whole of the Canadians to transfer their allegiance from the King of England to the President of the United States of America. Everyone knows what was the result of this communication. Brock treated it with the contempt it deserved, and within a very brief period Hull and his entire garrison surrendered to the British, almost without striking a blow. For the capture of Detroit, Major-General Brock was created Sir Isaac Brock, but he died before he knew that this honour had been conferred upon him by his sovereign.

Hull, for his share in the capture of Detroit, was deprived of his command and sentenced to death, but eventually reprieved in consideration of the good service that he had rendered during the American War of Revolution.

* * *

A printed form of receipt, dated November 5, 1798, and signed by William Osgoode, for his salary as a member of the Executive Council for Lower Canada, forms No. 257. William Osgoode was the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

* * *

Three interesting autographs of early French-Canadians are comprised in Nos. 258, 259 and 260. The first of these is of Pierre Boucher, the first Governor of Three Rivers. This is dated September 3, 1665. The next is of G. G. Catalogne, Engineer-in-Chief of New France. In these days we should probably call him Commissioner of Roads.

The date is 1708. The last are two signatures of Louis Audet de Pierrecot and his wife, who bore the name of Madeline Chrestien.

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The next exhibit, No. 261, is an order signed by Sir John Colborne, when he was colonel commanding the 52nd Regiment. Sir John afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He was one of the founders of Upper Canada College, and was raised to the peerage for his services in Canada during the Rebellion, as Baron Seaton, in the year 1839.

* * *

Two Bills of Exchange, the first dated 24th August, 1764, the second dated 1766, both signed by General James Murray, are comprised in Nos. 262 and 263. General Murray was the first Governor of Canada after the capitulation of Quebec. Murray Bay takes its name from him.

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No. 262 is an autograph of Jean Bouchart Champigny, the Royal intendant of New France, from 1686 to 1702. The date of this letter is 1695. Champigny was intendant under Frontenac's second administration.

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No. 265 is a commission of Comte de la Galissonniere, from Louis XV., appointing him Governor of Quebec. This commission is countersigned by Barrin, the well-known Minister of Louis XV.

* * *

A memorandum showing the number of Indians present at the conference held with the Colonial authorities at Easton, Penn., on August 1st, 1757, signed by Christian Busse, is No. 266. Busse was a Moravian teacher, and an interpreter between the Indians and the whites.

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A draft, of which the date is Halifax, August 26th, 1808, and drawn by Sir George Prevost, is No. 267. Sir George Prevost was afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada during the war of 1812.

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No. 268 is an autograph letter of Jacob Orndt, addressed to Governor Denny, the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated July 10th, 1757. The writer of this letter was an American soldier, who was proffering a request to his superior officer.

* * *

Two well-known men come before us in No. 269. They are John Powell, the Deputy Paymaster General, and John Butler, the lieutenant-colonel who com-

manded the famous regiment of Rangers during the Revolutionary War. This particular autograph is an order for payment to John Butler of £1,000 Halifax currency, equal to \$4,000 of our money. The order is signed by Sir Guy Carleton, who afterwards became Lord Dorchester, and after whom so many different localities, both in Upper and Lower Canada, are called. John Powell was of the family who afterwards resided at Caer-Howell, in York.

* * *

No. 270 is a letter dated Fort Pitt, March 7th, 1767. Its author is John Irwin, the Indian trader, and it is addressed to his employers. It is not only a long letter but its contents are most interesting, and it is also interesting from the fact that Fort Pitt was what is now known as the city of Pittsburg, Penn.

* * *

No. 271 is a Newfoundland Bill of Exchange. It is dated Newfoundland, Ferryland, September 29th, 1738, and is very interesting as a memorial of the business habits of the men of the last century.

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A receipt signed by John Campbell, who commanded the garrison at Detroit and was taken prisoner when the Pontiac troubles occurred, is No. 272. This receipt is dated Detroit, August 24th, 1766.

* * *

A copy of grant by James Hamilton, Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, dated March 5th, 1750, is No. 273. There is on this document a very fine impression of the state seal used in Pennsylvania in 1802.

* * *

A letter from George Croghan to B. Gratz is No. 274. The first named of these two men was not only a friend of, but also confidential agent to, Sir William Johnson, of Johnson Hall, the great friend of the Indians in the many transactions that passed between them.

* * *

An autograph, said to date back as far as 1661, of Charles Lemoyne, who was one of the first settlers in Canada, forms No. 275. The well-known Sir James Le Moine, is a relative, if not a direct descendant, of the person named in this description.

* * *

La Verendyre, the discoverer of the Rocky Mountains, gives us his autograph in No. 276, the date of the document being 1735. La Verendyre was

a fur trader, and claimed to have been the first to explore or even to discover the "Rockies." It may as well be said, though, that this claim has been disputed.

* * *

No. 277 is an autograph letter from Alexander Henry, the celebrated trader and author, addressed to his brother, John Henry, of Albany. This epistle is dated from Montreal, March 12th, 1792. Alexander Henry was one of those who escaped from the terrible Mackinac (Michillimackinac) massacre under Pontiac.

* * *

No. 278 consists of five specimens of paper currency issued by the Province of Pennsylvania. The specimens of paper currency issued by the North American colonies, also by the Governments in British North America, of Upper and Lower Canada, and of the Maritime Provinces are in such great number that it would require a volume of many pages to even catalogue them. Those that are exhibited very much resemble the old shipplasters and greenbacks issued by the Dominion and the United States of America.

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An autograph of Le Chevalier de St. Ours is No. 279. This Chevalier was a French officer, and the date of his letter is 1740.

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A very valuable document is No. 280. It is an order on Lord Orford, who was then Paymaster-General in England, dated December 13th, 1748, and is signed by Pelham, Argyle and Grenville, all three, noted English statesmen. Lord Orford, Baron Orford, as he then was, in 1806, before the barony was created into an earldom, was a brother of the famous Horace Walpole. Pelham was an ancestor of the present Duke of Newcastle, Argyle, of the present Duke of the same name, and the last of the three who signed the order was the celebrated Sir Charles Grenville. Probably there is not to be found in the whole Dominion a document excepting this one, bearing the three signatures conjointly of these three celebrated men.

No. 281 is the MS. orderly book of the army under General Wolfe, before Louisbourg. This book commenced Halifax, May 12th, 1758, and its contents came to a final stop with the orders given in the "Camp before Louisbourg, July 30th, 1758."

* * *

A MS. in French of the eighteenth century is presented to us in No. 282. It is an abridged history of the Conquest of Canada. The author was one Jean Chalon. The history appears to be very much in the nature of a narrative written for the instruction of the author's children, "A Child's History of the Conquest," in fact, after the pattern of the Child's History of England.

• • •
A letter valuable from its age, but for no other reason, is No. 283. The writer was one Donald MacPherson, and the letter is addressed to his father. He dated it from Protobago, in Maryland, on June 2nd, 1717.

• • •
A "Journal of the most remarkable occurrences in Quebec, since Arnold appeared before the town, on November 14th, 1775," is No. 284. The contents of this manuscript diary relate to the attack by Montgomery on the Ancient Capital. The author is an unknown British officer.

• • •
Another MS., which is a review of the Duke de Liancourt's published account of his tour through Upper Canada in 1795, is No. 285. Appended to this review are notes by an Anglo-Canadian, and also some observations by the late General Simcoe. All readers of Liancourt's book will recollect that he animadverted rather severely on the state of things as he found them in Canada, and hinted, not altogether obscurely, that there was much to be desired as regards the manner in which the colonies had been settled and were being governed. Who this Anglo-Canadian was is unknown, but in his review he controverts the views expressed by the Duke, looking at the question of the government of Upper Canada wholly from a U. E. Loyalist point of view.

This review contains a coloured view of the Niagara Falls, also the book-plate of the Hon. D. W. Smith.

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The last item in the Bain collection is No. 286, and with it is brought to a close the entire description of books, maps, autographs, etc., contained in the collection. This exhibit consists of a MS. copy, which is apparently an official one, of the report made by Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, on the posts and business of the company. The report is dated Fort George, Columbia River, March 10th, 1825. The contents of the report are interest-

ing only to those conversant with Hudson Bay Company affairs.

The military collection in the late Historical Exhibition contained—among its 367 different exhibits—articles connected with every period of the military history of Canada, from 1760 until the present day. There are many exhibits in the military room not bearing directly on Canadian history, such as the medals and other decorations issued by the Imperial Government to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, relics from Waterloo, the Crimea, India, and other places where British soldiers have fought, bled, and died.

No. 1 in the collection was a case of medals loaned by Captain H. E. Wyatt, Q. O. R., Toronto. In this collection the following medals were found:—Alva, Waterloo, War of 1812, Burmah, the first Afghan War, the Gwalior Campaign, the Cape War of 1851-52, the Crimean Campaign, the Indian Mutiny, the New Zealand War, the Chinese Wars, the war in the Transvaal, the various Soudan Campaigns, the Abyssinian Campaign, the Ashanti Expedition, the North-west Expedition, and others. Some few of the medals, but very few, in Captain Wyatt's collection were not war medals, but for long service and good conduct, though they were very properly included within his exhibit. No better collection of war medals has ever been exhibited in Canada than the one sent to the Canadian Historical Exhibition which has just been spoken of.

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Nos. 2 and 3 in the military room were a sword, used by Major Allan, of the 3rd York Militia in the War of 1812, and a musket, bayonet, and cartouche box. Major Allan was second in command of that regiment, Colonel Chewett being the commanding officer. Major Allan was present at the attack upon York and its capitulation in the latter days of April, 1813. The second of these exhibits directly connects us with the times of the Rebellion, as it was used by the present Senator G. W. Allan, then a very young man, when he formed one of the "Bank Guard" raised for the purpose of protecting the Bank of Upper Canada against any attack from the insurgents. There are but two other survivors of this "Bank Guard," they are Sir Thomas Galt and Sir John Hagarty.

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A very interesting exhibit is Nos. 4 and 5, also sent by Senator Allan. They are the colours presented to the 3rd York Militia by Miss Powell, on

behalf of a committee of ladies of York, in January, 1813. Unfortunately the names of the ladies who formed the committee to present these colours have been irretrievably lost; the only thing that is known for a certainty is that Miss Powell, who was a daughter of the Chief Justice, was the ruling spirit among them.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 consist, respectively, of a small sword, which belonged to some Indian prince, and was taken by Sir David Baird at the siege of Seringapatam, and presented by him to Hon. William Allan, father of the exhibitor. The next is a regimental sash, worn during the Rebellion of 1837 by the still-living Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Donaldson; and No. 8 is a naval officer's sword, dated 1780.

The next three numbers in the exhibit may be passed over, as, with the exception of the last of them, No. 11, which will be noticed elsewhere, they have little or no connection with Canadian history.

No. 12 is a curious old bridle. It is inlaid with cowrie shells, and was used by the Marquis of Anglesea at the Battle of Waterloo. It was brought to this country in 1830 by the late Mr. Alexander Dixon, and was loaned to the exhibition by his son, Major F. E. Dixon, of this city, formerly of the Queen's Own Rifles.

No. 13 is a sword which was carried in the Rebellion of 1837 by Captain Aaron Playter, of the York Volunteers, and is owned by Dr. Playter; and No. 14 is two small cannon balls which were picked up in the ruins of Louisbourg fortress, and were loaned to the exhibition by R. E. Stupart.

No. 15 is a water-colour portrait of Captain John Smith, U. E. L. It was loaned to the exhibition by Mr. M. Brenton. It is the first portrait which is known to have been painted in York.

No. 16 is a Dolland telescope, loaned by Mr. William Armstrong, and was used by Lieutenant Spencer, mate of the Victory, Nelson's flagship, at the Battle of Trafalgar. Lieutenant Spencer was the only one of the two officers left alive, after the action, on the quarter-deck.

No. 17 in the catalogue was not in the exhibition. No. 18 is a very valuable book, describing the naval war of 1812-14, which has many most inter-

esting illustrations. The author was Ruisevelt, and the exhibitor of this curiosity was the Rev. William Brookman.

The well-known Fraser family of Fraserville, Glengarry, are recalled by No. 19, which is the sword of the late Hon. Alex. Fraser. It was exhibited by Mr. A. Fraser.

Nos. 20 to 23 were a series of water colour drawings of Niagara Fort. Though both pretty and interesting they were of no especial historical value. They were loaned by Mr. William Armstrong.

Nos. 24-27 consist of various exhibits of uniforms worn by officers and men of the Canadian militia, in the period embraced between 1775 and 1815. Dr. Neilson, of Ottawa, sent these articles to the exhibition.

No. 28 is a shot-horn, containing 16 shot of more than the usual size. It was found some years since when renovating a house on the Secord farm, near Port Dalhousie, and sent to the C. H. E. by Mr. William C. Muir.

No. 29 is another exhibit sent by the Rev. William Brookman, and consists of a cannon ball taken out of the Chesapeake after the famous naval encounter of 1814.

Nos. 30 and 31 are, respectively, the discharge of David Norton of the 1st Middlesex Regiment of Militia, from further service in that corps, dated November, 1816, and the bayonet carried by the same man at the battle of Lundy's Lane. These two exhibits are sent by Mr. G. D. Norton.

The next exhibit of importance in the military collection at the late Historical Exhibition is No. 33, as No. 32 may be passed over with the remark that it consists of a canteen case, over one hundred years old, brought to Canada in 1826 by Robert Begley, and loaned to the exhibition by Mr. J. D. Murphy. No. 33 is the watch of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock. There was attached to this watch nothing to show who exhibited it, nor was there anything in the catalogue denoting who sent it. The watch itself is of old-fashioned make, as may naturally be expected, and there seems to be no doubt whatever as to the authenticity of the relic.

No. 34 is a sword, the date of which is 1812, and No. 35 is a sash worn by Colonel de Salaberry at the battle of Chateauguay. This last exhibit was from Dr. Neilson, of Ottawa.

No. 36 consists of two Masonic medals, one in gold and one in silver, loaned by Mrs. E. Taylor, and No. 37 is a very interesting relic of the war of 1812. It is an iron pot which was used at Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake, to melt the lead from which were cast some of the bullets used by the soldiery during the war of 1812. There is no doubt about the use to which this pot was put, its history is well authenticated. It was bought by the father of Mrs. Goring, of St. David's, from the original owner, and was sent to the C. H. E. by Mrs. Goring, of Queenston.

Nos. 39 and 40 are articles of military clothing in fashion 1775-1812. No. 41 is a plan of the military and naval operations under General Wolfe before Quebec. This was a proof engraving published in London in 1841 for Alfred Hawkins, of Quebec. It was sent for exhibition by Mr. Joseph M. Murphy.

Nos. 42, 43 and 44 consist, respectively, of a pair of scissors belonging to the wife of Staff-Surgeon Smith, of a snuff box carried in the battle of Waterloo, and of a pair of old bellows. These were all loaned by Miss Sydney Smith.

No. 45 consisted of a silver medal with three clasps, for the Crimea. There were many similar exhibits at the exhibition.

No. 46 was a most interesting exhibit. It consisted of the colours of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Lincoln Militia, when they were embodied in 1812. These historical flags were loaned to the exhibition by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

No. 47 is a quaint and curious exhibit. It consists of a box of locks of hair, among them being included Brock's, his aide-de-camp, Macdonell's, D'Arcy Boulton's, Chief Justice Powell's and Chief Justice Robinson's. This curious collection was sent by Mr. Aemilius Jarvis.

Nos. 48 to 60 consist of swords, guns, a drum, the remains of an old

uniform, a large and varied collection of old buttons of the 89th and 103rd Regiments, the banner of the Patriotic and Benevolent Society of Grimsby, dated 1812, and a pistol said to have been taken from the schooner "Ann." The whole of the exhibit included within the numbers mentioned were exhibited by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

No. 61 is a portrait in oil of Archibald "Macnab of Macnab." This Macnab was the thirteenth and the last chief of the clan Macnab, and lived in Canada from 1821 until 1860. The following story has been told respecting him. He was visiting at an hotel in or near Toronto, and when he came to enter his name in the visitors' book, found that on that same day another visitor had entered himself under the title of "The Macnab." This very much offended the dignity of Archibald Macnab, so he straightway inscribed himself in the visitors' book as "The Other Macnab."

No. 62 is a double monotone portrait of Colonel the Hon. John Schuyler, of New York Council. Colonel Schuyler was the first commander of the first British military expedition sent against French domination in Canada. He was brother of Lieut.-General Peter Schuyler, grandfather of General Philip Schuyler, and father of Mrs. Philip Schuyler, the famous American lady loyalist. This very interesting portrait was sent for exhibition by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, a relative of the family.

Nos. 63 to 67 consist of a collection sent by Mr. T. R. Kennedy, of Levis, in the province of Quebec. The first is a medal given to the late Captain Henry Pingle for his services in the War of 1812. The second is a MS. relating to the reconstruction of Brock's monument, and the fourth and fifth are a military commission and some official military letters.

No. 68 consists of a sword supposed to be of Champlain's time, and a pair of brass horse pistols, once the property of Captain Richard Lippincott, and used by him during the American war of revolution, afterwards brought by him to Canada. Captain Lippincott was great-grandfather of Colonel George Taylor Denison, Toronto's present Police Magistrate. He is buried at Weston, on the banks of the Humber.

and Lippincott street in this city is named after him.

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Nos. 70 and 71 consist of an autograph note from Major-General Inglis of Lucknow, and a photograph of that highly distinguished soldier, both sent for exhibition by Miss Sara Mickle. General Inglis was born in Nova Scotia, and was a son of Charles Inglis, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the first Anglican Bishop in British North America. He was born in 1814, and received his first commission as ensign in the 32nd Regiment when he was nineteen years of age. His first service was in Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-38. He was stationed for some little time in Toronto, leaving there in 1840, when his regiment, the 32nd, was ordered to India. In the last named country he served with very great distinction during the Punjab War of 1849, where at the action of Sarbehoud he commanded his regiment. His most distinguished service, though, from which he achieved undying fame, was that of the defence of Lucknow during the Indian mutiny. Lucknow was besieged by the mutineers. When the siege began Sir Henry Lawrence was in command; he died, though, in four days, and from that time until relieved by General Havelock, Inglis held Lucknow against overwhelming numbers. In the 32nd Regiment, of which Inglis was the Lieut.-Colonel, were three young lieutenants, named respectively Henry Cook, James Clery and Henry George Browne. These three boys, for they were little more, none of them having four years' service, were gallant among gallant men, the last of the three, Browne, receiving the Victoria Cross for his conspicuous devotion to duty. When the 100th P.W.R.C.R. was raised in 1858, these three lieutenants were promoted to captaincies in the newly raised corps, and not only that, but granted a year's additional service in recognition of their services under Inglis. It may be added, that of the three officers named, Captain Cook, now General Cook, and Captain Browne, now Colonel Browne have, like their illustrious fellow-soldier, Inglis, both served in Canada, where they did good service for the Crown.

* * *

No. 72 is a miniature of Captain Loring, who was aide-de-camp to Sir Gordon Drummond, the officer who commanded the British troops at the battle of Lundy's Lane. This minia-

ture was exhibited by Mrs. W. A. O'Brien, of Shanty Bay.

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Nos. 73, 74 and 75 are military documents, the date of which is 1813, and their contents have little or no bearing whatever on the history of the country.

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No. 76 is a candlestick found at the bottom of Lake Erie, and formerly belonging to the 23rd Regiment Royal Welsh Fusiliers. This exhibit, which is loaned by Mrs. Thomas Shortiss, is connected with a very sad incident in the history of that gallant regiment, and of the marine of Canada. The story, as told by a lady residing near Dunnville, is as follows, the account being dated Port Maitland, May 9th, 1850:—

"This most melancholy accident on the lake has so occupied all our attention that I could not write before. You have probably seen full particulars of it in the papers, but as it occurred within two miles of us, I will mention it again.

"The Despatch, steamer, on her way to Buffalo, ran into the Commerce, propeller, bound for Port Stanley with a detachment of the 23rd Regiment on board. She sank in fifteen minutes, and forty men, women and children were lost.

"The assistant surgeon had left a wife and child in Kingston. He was lost. The other three officers were saved, but lost everything they had. One of them said he had just drawn three months' pay in advance. They were all taken on board the Minos, the Government steamer. We just now saw them leaving in the Earl Cathcart. The ensign, Sir Henry Chamberlain, and a few men are to remain here to attend to the melancholy duty of burying any of the poor fellows whose bodies may be washed on shore. They are bound for London. The regimental plate, wine, stores, etc., are all lost, and a very large sum of money. About seventy men are saved. The most of them were without clothes. They have been partly supplied from Dunnville and this neighbourhood, and we all sent them all the bedding and blankets we could spare. A poor little fellow, son of the commissary in Montreal, was going up with them for a pleasure trip, and he was lost. You may suppose it banished everything else from our minds."

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The next exhibit, No. 77, is a miniature painted on ivory, in a gold frame, of Captain Samuel Wood, formerly of H.M.'s 56th Regiment, with some of the hair of Captain Wood at the back of the portrait. This miniature was painted in 1800, and was sent for exhibition by Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. S. G. Wood, a relative of the captain.

* * *

Among the many portraits contained in the military collection at the late Historical Exhibition, none was more interesting than that numbered 78 in the catalogue, which was a portrait by the celebrated artist Verner, of the late Dr. William Durie, K.H. For many years Dr. Durie held a very prominent position, both in England and in this country. He was born in Dunfermline, in Fife, Scotland, October 4th, 1779, his family dating back, it is said, from the year 1200. Dr. Durie received his early education at Kinross, and entered upon the study of medicine in Edinburgh in October, 1793. While still an artied pupil, he was, in 1797, offered a commission in the Royal Artillery, and the surgeon under whom he was pursuing his studies consenting, young Durie accepted the appointment, and was duly gazetted "Assistant Surgeon to a Corps of Artificers and Drivers, to be attached to the Artillery, serving in our Kingdom of Ireland." This commission was dated November 20th, 1797, and signed on behalf of his Majesty by the Duke of Portland, the then Master of the Ordnance. Dr. Durie served for some time at home, then in the Mediterranean at the fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. He was in the first named place from 1808 until 1813, or perhaps somewhat later. Returning to England, he continued to do duty in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in 1826, having passed through the junior ranks of the army medical profession, he became "Assistant Inspector-General, Ordnance Medical Department." Dr. Durie held this rank when he retired from the Royal Artillery in 1836. On his retirement he received the order of Knight of Hanover.

Dr. Durie came to Canada in September, 1836. He remained in Toronto for some little period, and then went to Thornhill. He was a member of the Medical Board formed in Canada, September 25th, 1838, and in consequence of being a member of that Board, he became a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of

Upper Canada in 1839, and was present at their first meeting. Dr. Durie lived a quiet and useful life whilst at Thornhill. His practice was principally in consultation, he being held by his brother practitioners in deservedly high repute. As Dr. Durie's years advanced he grew tired of a country life, and returned to Toronto, somewhere in the early "sixties." There he died, June 14th, 1871, in his 93rd year. He was interred at Thornhill.

* * *

The next portrait is a companion to the one just spoken of. It is No. 79, and represents the wife of Dr. Durie, by the same artist who painted the picture of her husband. Mrs. Durie was a Miss Helena Lee, a daughter of Mr. Arthur Lee, of Coppa, in the south of Ireland, and a sister of Sir Francis S. S. Lee, who was an A. D. C. to King George III.

* * *

No. 80 is also a portrait. It is of another member of the same family, and is that of William S. Durie, the third son of Dr. and Mrs. Durie, just spoken of. William S. Durie was born in Gibraltar, and in November 1828 entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. He was appointed ensign in the 6th Warwickshire Regiment, on January 20th, 1832, lieutenant in the 94th Regiment, May 8th, 1835, and with this rank retired from the service. The parents of Lieutenant Durie, having, after their son's appointment to the service, migrate! to Canada, they were accompanied by their family, and the first that we hear of Lieutenant Durie in Canada is his name appearing in the Canadian Gazette as follows:—

"Lieutenant William S. Durie, late of her Majesty's 83rd. Regiment, to be adjutant, with the rank of captain in the militia (of Canada) from November 28th, 1838. (Signed) George Arthur."

Sir George Arthur was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He was the next Lieutenant-Governor in succession to Sir Francis Bond Head. He was also Commander-in-Chief of all the troops then stationed in Upper Canada. This appointment of Lieutenant Durie was dated April 10th, 1839. From 1840 until 1855, the Canadian militia were in a very unorganized condition, in fact, there was scarcely any militia at all beyond a few scattered rifle companies and squadrons of cavalry. In 1855 the Militia Act was passed, and with the passing of it sprang into existence our present active militia forces.

On April 27th, 1860, W. S. Durie was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Battalion, Volunteer Rifles of Canada. A very interesting communication, signed by Colonel Durie, and addressed to the adjutant-general of the forces for Upper Canada, referring to the origin of the title given to the 2nd Battalion, viz., that of "The Queen's Own Rifles," is dated March 3rd, 1863, and reads as follows:—

"I have now the honour to state that I have been requested to convey to his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, the warm acknowledgments and sincere thanks, I may safely say, of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man belonging to the Battalion under my command (in which I need scarcely say I cordially participate) for His Excellency's kindness in so effectually promoting our wishes in having obtained Her Majesty's gracious permission that the 2nd Battalion of Volunteer Militia Rifles shall be designated 'The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto,' and I may safely add that it will be the sincere and earnest desire of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man belonging to the Battalion to render themselves worthy in every respect of so high and honourable a distinction."

Colonel Durie remained in command of the Queen's Own Rifles for several years, and after retiring therefrom was appointed D. A. G. of Militia. He retired in 1881, and died at his residence, Spadina avenue, Toronto, on June 3rd, 1885.

These last three pictures, Nos. 78, 79, 80, were loaned for exhibition by Mr. A. P. Durie.

No. 81 is a portrait of Robert Charles Wilkins, the date of which is 1805. Mr. Wilkins filled a very prominent position in Canada in the early part of the present century, and was of U. E. L. descent. This picture was sent to the exhibition by Mr. Thomas Wragg, of the Belleville Historical Society.

No. 82 is an oil-painting of the well-known Sir Allan MacNab, loaned by Mrs. Racy. Sir Allan was a native-born Canadian, having been born at Niagara in 1798, and was of Scotch extraction. His father was an officer in the army, being first commissioned to her Majesty's 71st Regiment, Highland Light Infantry. He afterwards joined a regiment of dragoons, and served on the staff of General Simcoe during the American War of Independence. When General Simcoe came

to Upper Canada as its first Lieutenant-Governor, Captain MacNab accompanied him, and here he married the youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. Napier, who was commissioner of the port of Quebec. Their eldest son is the subject of this sketch. During the war of 1812 young MacNab was appointed as a midshipman on board the ship of Sir James Yeo, one of the armed cruisers serving during the war on Lake Ontario. A sailor's life was not congenial to him, and he soon left the navy and joined the Old 100th Regiment as a volunteer, and was in its ranks when that corps, under Colonel Murray, re-occupied Niagara. Allan MacNab was with the advance guard of the British force at the storming and taking of Fort Niagara, and for his gallantry on the occasion was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 49th Regiment of Foot. Ensign MacNab served throughout the remainder of the war of 1812, and continued in the army until about 1817, when, upon the reduction of the forces, which took place in the years immediately succeeding Waterloo, he was placed upon half-pay.

After leaving the army MacNab devoted his time to the study of law, being called to the bar in 1825, and practising in Hamilton, where for many years he did a very large business. He was the first barrister in Upper Canada who was appointed to the rank of Q.C. Sir Allan was first elected to the Provincial Parliament in 1829, for the county of Wentworth, subsequently for the city of Hamilton. He became Premier in the Provincial Cabinet in 1854, and during that period, as one of his biographers relates:

"The Clergy Reserves question was set at rest; the Reciprocity Act was passed; the Seigniorial Tenure difficulties were adjusted; the munificent appropriation made to the patriotic fund and the Militia Act was his last measure, the admirable results of which are generally admitted." Sir Allan received the Order of Knighthood in 1838, and when he retired from office as Premier in 1856, he was created a Baronet. Sir Allan retired from public life in Canada on October 24th, 1857, and his health being in a very much weakened state, went to England in the hope of recuperating his strength. In this latter hope his expectations were fulfilled, he completely recovering his bodily vigour. At the general election held in England in 1859 he was a candidate for Parliament for that well-known Sussex watering place, Brighton. Sir Allan

MacNab's opponent on this occasion was, it is singular to say, Admiral Peckell, a man who though not a Canadian, had many interests in Canada, and also had great numbers of near relatives and friends resident in that colony. Sir Allan, it should be added, was defeated in this contest.

Sir Allan MacNab returned to Canada in 1860, and in 1861 was returned as a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Sir Allan married twice, but he had no son by either marriage. His eldest daughter by his second marriage married Viscount Bury, the eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle. Not only was Sir Allan MacNab a keen politician, but he was also greatly interested in agriculture and also in horticulture, besides being a very prominent member of the A. F. and A. M. After a long and honourable career Sir Allan MacNab died in Hamilton in 1862, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. * * *

No. 83 is a collection of portraits, the date of which is 1650, of which names were not given. They were loaned to the exhibition by Miss Ridler, and were brought to this country by that lady's family. * * *

No. 84 consists of a portrait of Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson, G.C.B., sent to the Historical Exhibition by Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C. Sir Frederick Robinson was a son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, of New York, was a U. E. Loyalist, and a relative of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper Canada. He entered the army in 1777 as ensign in the Loyal American Regiment, and for a short period he served in the North American colonies. In the following year he was transferred to the 17th Leicestershire regiment, and in 1779 to the 60th North American Regiment. In this latter corps he served continuously throughout the American war of revolution. He attained the rank of captain in 1784, and served at the capture of the West India Islands under General Grey. Captain Robinson was promoted to his majority in September, 1794, and in 1800 received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served throughout a portion of the Peninsular Campaign, in the rank of Brigadier-General on the staff, and in 1813 was appointed Major-General, continuing in Spain from that time until May 24th, 1814. Colonel Robinson commanded a brigade at the famous battle of Vittoria, was present at the siege of St.

Sebastian, and also at the action on the Nive, receiving on the termination of the war the medal with two clasps.

After peace was concluded, General Robinson, as he had become, was sent to Canada as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Upper Province, now known as Ontario. On July 1st, 1815, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Gore, General Robinson was appointed Administrator of the Province, and this office he held until 1816, when Mr. Gore returned from England. Major-General Robinson became Lieutenant-General in 1825, was created a G. C. B. in 1838, and became General in 1841. He died at Brighton, Sussex, January 1st, 1852. * * *

Nos. 85 and 86 are portraits of Major and Mrs. Small, loaned by Mr. John Small, of Berkeley House, in this city. Both of these portraits have already been described in the general summary given in the commencement of this series of the portraits, etc., contained in the Exhibition.

In the military room at the Historical Exhibition was a very pretty miniature on ivory, representing Mrs. Jas. Boulton, U. E. Loyalist, who was a daughter of Dr. Thorn, who was a son of the staff under Brock during the War of 1812, was No. 87. This, with the two preceding portraits, was sent to the exhibition by Mr. John Small. * * *

A species of portraiture which is well-nigh gone out, but which was very common in the days of our grandparents and great-grandparents, is exemplified in No. 88. This exhibit is a collection of silhouette portraits of Colonel By, his wife, their two daughters, and their governess, the latter wearing a cap. Miss Read, of Ottawa, sent this quaint and interesting collection of pictures to the exhibition. Colonel By, who is here commemorated, was an officer of the Royal Engineers. He was born about the year 1780, and came to Canada in the year 1800, serving under Captain, afterwards General Nicoll, R. E. Shortly after he came to Canada he was entrusted with the building of the canal at the Cascades above Montreal, this undertaking proving most successful. After this work was successfully accomplished, Colonel By returned to Quebec, and superintended there the construction of the four martello towers outside of that city. In 1811 Colonel By returned to England, but fifteen years later, in 1826, came back to Canada for the express purpose of building the Rideau canal.

The reason for the construction of the Rideau canal was, says a well-informed writer, "a work which the Imperial Government was resolved to carry out so that in the event of another war with the Americans there might be another route besides the St. Lawrence for the conveyance of stores and troops to Kingston, as this enterprise in 1812 was a work of no little difficulty and danger." The whole construction of the Rideau canal is due to the ingenuity and skill of Colonel By, who, says his biographer, "overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, at last fairly accomplished what had been entrusted to him, and had the satisfaction of seeing one of the greatest works in the province fully carried out and set in operation." It was, says the same writer, "during the time that the Rideau was building that the first huts were raised by Colonel By on the present site of what is now Ottawa city." It is hardly necessary to say that what we now know as Ottawa was for more than thirty years after its inception designated Bytown. Colonel By returned to England in 1832, where he died a year or two later.

No. 88 is a portrait of the fourth Governor-General of Canada after the conquest from the French. The subject of this picture is Sir Frederick Haldimand, who held that high office from 1778 until 1783. Mr. Benjamin Sulte, so well known for his labours in connection with historical and antiquarian research, contributed the picture of this noted statesman to the Exhibition.

Sir Frederick Haldimand was a Lieutenant-General in the British army, and was by birth a Swiss. He first entered military service in the army of the King of Sardinia, which island was then a separate sovereignty. From there he transferred himself to the Prussian service, where he remained about three years. In 1754 he entered the British army, together with the famous Boquet, the latter of whom has been referred to in describing the exhibits contained in the Bain and Jenkins collection. Haldimand served in the war of 1755, between France and England, and on many different occasions during that campaign greatly distinguished himself. Haldimand's greatest military achievement, though, was his defence of Oswego, on Lake Ontario. Speaking of this exploit, Morgan says: "The British army, which was preparing to lay siege to Niagara in 1759, converted Oswego to a depot for provisions, as well as of munitions of war for the campaign, and was confided to

the command of Colonel Haldimand. The Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, being informed of this, sent an army of 4,000 men under the orders of Chevalier de la Come to attack that post, defended only by about 1,000 men. The fate of the whole army depended upon maintaining this position, otherwise the army besieging Niagara would not only have been in danger of being surprised by the Chevalier, who would have marched directly, but of finding itself placed between cross fires, by another force of equal strength, who, in concert with the first, would have met at the same time to combat the British. A furious attack was made upon Oswego by the French forces, but Haldimand succeeded in maintaining his position, and the Chevalier with his troops beat an ignominious retreat."

During the rest of the war Haldimand fully sustained his reputation, and in 1778 became Governor-General of Canada. This post he held for five years, and the principal event occurring during that period was the influx of U. E. Loyalists to Canada from what had been the North American colonies, but had then become the United States of America.

Nos. 90, 91 and 92 are three military relics, consisting respectively of a snuff box, once the property of Col. Wood, R.A.; of a silver corkscrew which belonged to Major-General Kersteman, R.A., in 1760, and of a portrait of Captain Urquhart. The first two of these exhibits were loaned by Mrs. S. G. Wood, the latter by Miss Annie McGregor.

The officers and staff of the 100th P. W. R. C. Regiment, as they were uniformed on the formation of that corps, in 1858, was No. 93. This picture, which was a pen and ink sketch, was also in the catalogue as No. 11. It was sent to the Exhibition by Mr. Thomas E. Champion, and is the only picture of the kind in existence.

A framed photograph of Colonel Edward William Thomson, also sent by the same exhibitor as No. 93, is No. 94. Edward William Thomson was born in Kingston in 1794, and came to York with his father, Archibald Thomson, about 1798. He joined the militia as a volunteer on the outbreak of hostilities in July, 1812, and was present with the 3rd York militia at the capture of Detroit, for which he received the medal and clasp. In December,

1812, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the same regiment. In the following January he was one of the two officers who received the colours of the regiment when they were presented to them by Miss Powell, daughter of the Chief Justice, the other officer being Ensign Charles Denison. Col. Thomson, as he became some fifteen years later, served continuously in the Canadian militia from 1812 until his death in 1865, and when the latter event took place he was colonel-commandant of the 5th military district of Upper Canada. Colonel Thomson, in addition to being present at Fort Detroit, was also at the battle of Queenston Heights, where he was wounded, though not seriously, and where he saw Brock fall.

A portrait in oil of General Wolfe is No. 95. This is after an engraving by Houston, and is said to be the envelope picture taken by a brother officer on the day of the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Beyond this it is not necessary to say anything further regarding this exhibit.

No. 96 is a portrait of Montcalm, Wolfe's famous antagonist. The history of this gallant soldier is so well known that it would be entirely superfluous here to say anything whatever regarding him.

No. 97 is a portrait of Americo Vesputius, who by some is regarded as the real discoverer of America. This is not the place for a controversy on the merits of that distinguished explorer; sufficient to say that this picture is from the original in the Pitti Gallery, at Florence, in Italy, and was brought to Canada in 1862. The artist was Falardian, a French-Canadian by birth, who was considered one of the cleverest copyists extant. Singularly enough Falardian commenced life in a very humble capacity, being coachman to Judge Stuart, of Quebec. It was not until he had attained what may be considered mature years, that he turned his attention to what was his natural vocation, that of painting.

A portrait of Sir George Prevost, loaned by Sir James D. Edgar, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, was No. 98. The subject of this portrait was commander-in-chief of the army in Canada during the war of 1812-14.

Sir George was born May 19th, 1767, and highly distinguished himself as the lieutenant-colonel commanding a bat-

talien of the 60th Regiment while it was serving in the West Indies. For his gallant conduct at St. Vincent, in those Islands, where he was severely wounded, he had the honour of being appointed Governor of Dominica, and in 1803 was created a baronet. In 1808 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Lieutenant-General commanding the troops in the Province of Nova Scotia, and subsequently, upon the resignation of Sir James Craig, he became Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in British North America. Many animadversions were passed upon Sir George's conduct while he filled the last-named post, and in 1814 he returned to England to defend himself against these charges. Even on his way home symptoms of the disorder which, very shortly after he reached England, brought about his death, manifested themselves, and after an illness of about eighteen months, or perhaps rather less, he died January 5th, 1816, and was buried at East Barnet, Herts.

No. 99 is a steel engraving representing John, Fourth Earl of Loudon. The Earl is habited in the uniform of the Highland regiment to which he belonged, the date being 1749. The Earl of Loudon in 1756 was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the British forces in North America. He was recalled from his command in December, 1757. This engraving, which is believed to be the oldest one of the kind, of a kilted Highlander, was contributed to the military collection by Mr. Charles J. Catto, of Toronto.

A portrait of Thomas G. Ridout is No. 100, but this was really not in the military collection, but in that sent by Lady Edgar, and already fully described in a former article.

Nos. 101 and 102 consist of a seal which once belonged to Colonel Butler, of Butler's Rangers, and a rapier of the time of George III. These two exhibits were sent by Dr. R. A. Stevenson and Miss Louise Beard, both of Toronto.

No. 103 is a duplicate of No. 41, and has already been described.

Nos. 104 to 108 form a portion of the exhibit sent by Miss Mary Agnes FitzGibbon. These particular exhibits, consisting as they do of a portrait of Col. FitzGibbon, his swords, medal, sash and

seal, were described when speaking of that officer in the article relating to No. 81 in the Bain and Jenkins collection.

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Nos. 109 to 114 comprise the second portion of Miss FitzGibbon's collection. The first five of these are letters to Colonel FitzGibbon, from Sir Augustus D'Este, from Colonel Brock, from the records of the 49th Regiment relative to FitzGibbon's exploit at Beaver Dams, from Lord Seaton, and from Sir John Harvey. The last is an American cartridge bag, which was found during the War of 1812 at Beaver Dams.

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Nos. 116 to 117 consist of a sword presented to Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlin, C. M. G., by the citizens of Ottawa in recognition of his services during the Fenian Raid, and an illuminated address presented to the same officer on the same occasion, and of his decoration as C. M. G. Colonel Chamberlin was one of the first four recipients of this order of chivalry.

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No. 118 is synonymous with No. 7 in this collection, it being entered twice in the catalogue; and No. 119 is a portrait of Lieut.-Colonel Donaldson, still living in Toronto, who served during the Rebellion of 1837. This portrait was sent to the Exhibition by his daughter, Miss Donaldson.

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No. 120 is a relic of Louisbourg, consisting of grapeshot, and it was loaned by the Rev. G. F. Davidson.

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In the military room at the late Historical Exhibition, the portrait numbered 121 was described in the catalogue as being that of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Jarvis, U.E.L. This was a mistake. It was that of Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, late of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment. The portrait of Lieut.-Col. Stephen Jarvis hung in the great hall, and was, with that of his wife, fully described, and the colonel's career sketched in the descriptive article relating to the portraits and other articles in the Great Hall.

Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis was the eldest son of the late Colonel S. P. Jarvis, who was formerly superintendent of Indian affairs in Upper Canada. The subject of this sketch was born at Queenston, Ont., August 23rd, 1820. He was educated first at Upper Canada College, which school he entered very shortly after its for-

mation in 1830, and subsequently at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England. He received his first commission as ensign in the Royal Canadian Rifles, June 14th, 1845, was shortly afterwards transferred into the 82nd Foot, and obtained his lieutenantancy in that regiment January, 1847. He obtained his captaincy in September, 1852; his majority in April, 1859; his lieutenant-colonelcy in June, 1870; became colonel five years later, and in July, 1881, retired from the service with the rank of Major-General. General Jarvis had not only a long, but an extremely honourable military career. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, in November, 1857. For his services during the Indian Mutiny he received the brevet rank of major and the medal with clasp given for that campaign. Returning to England after the insurrection in India was quelled, Major Jarvis, as he then was, became, in 1860, adjutant of the Staff College of Sandhurst, which post he filled until 1866, when he was ordered for service in Canada. On reaching this country, he was appointed A.A.G. of militia under General MacDougall, then commanding the forces in Canada. For three years he held this post, and then he received the appointment of D.A.G., in command of Military District No. 3 in Canada, the General Order appointing him to this position being dated January 19th, 1869.

On the breaking out of the Riel insurrection, in 1870, Colonel Jarvis, as he had become, was appointed to the command of the provisional battalion that was raised for the purpose of suppressing the troubles in the Red River. As is well known, the force of which Colonel Jarvis' battalion formed a part, was under the supreme command of Colonel (now Field Marshal) Viscount Wolseley. After the Red River disturbances came to an end, Colonel Jarvis was for some time commandant of the North-west Territories, his headquarters being at Fort Garry, the famed Hudson's Bay post, now the modern city of Winnipeg. For his services during the North-west troubles, Colonel Jarvis was, in 1870, created a C.M.G. He will receive, if he has not already done so, the medal, which, after an interval of twenty-eight years, is to be granted to the survivors of that expedition. Other Toronto men who served in the On-

tario battalion at the same time that Colonel Jarvis was in command were Captain Bruce Harman, Lieut. J. J. Bell, the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick C. Denison, Henry Thomson Clampton, now of Winnipeg, and others, most of whom have passed away to fill the ever increasing ranks of the great majority.

Colonel Jarvis did not end his military services with the Red River expedition. From February, 1878, until May in 1880 he was on special service in South Africa, for which he received the medal and clasp, and in May of the latter year just named was appointed Commandant-General of the colonial forces in the Cape of Good Hope.

General Jarvis has also turned his attention to literary matters, he being the author of a well-known work published in London in 1866, entitled "The Historical Record of the 82nd Regiment, or Prince of Wales' Volunteers." Colonel Jarvis married, in 1850, the eldest daughter of the late Captain John Wilson. R.N.

Nos. 122 to 127 are relics of the War of 1812, consisting of pistols, sword-blades, and a gun, together with a flag from one of her Majesty's ships of war of that period. These six exhibits were sent to the exhibition by various members of the Belleville Historical Society, and by Mrs. C. C. Cameron, of Toronto.

Nos. 128 and 129 consist, the former of part of the accoutrements of an officer in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and the latter of various commissions in the same regiment.

The Royal Canadian Rifles was a colonial corps raised by the Imperial Government for service in Canada about the year 1840. The Royal Canadian Rifles was in the first place composed of soldiers of the line who had served fifteen years. The regiment was formed for the purpose of frontier defence, the pay of the men was the same as that of the Foot Guards, and the men were allowed to employ themselves in agricultural labour and as artisans when not engaged on military duties.

The Royal Canadian Rifles was disbanded about 1872. In a descriptive account published some few years since of this regiment, the writer remarks: "This corps never saw a shot fired in anger, yet it had members who served in all quarters of the globe, and at one time more than four-fifths of them wore medals for war services.

"Like all colonial corps it was never

very popular among young men entering the army as officers, either in England or Canada, few Canadians seeking to obtain commissions in it, yet when it was disbanded there were many who regretted it."

Among the officers who served in the R. C. R. was Colonel Muter, a veteran of the Peninsula, who had been wounded at Talavera. Colonel Muter also served through the war of 1812 and was present at the attack on New Orleans. Captains John Clarke and Hillier Givins were also officers in this regiment. So also was Lieutenant Pechell, a brother of Mrs. Edward Leigh, of this city, and father of Mrs. Cameron, who sent these commissions to the exhibition.

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Nos. 130-136 are relics of the first North-west rebellion, of Dr. Durie, of the War of 1812, and of Fort Erie. They are all interesting as connecting the present day with scenes long since past in the military history of Canada, but excepting in this particular are of no great historical value.

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No. 137 is a photograph of Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars. General Williams was a son of Thomas Williams, barrack master at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the subject of this sketch was born in December, 1800. In 1825, having passed through a course of study at the Royal Military Academy, in Woolwich, England, he entered the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant, became first lieutenant in 1827, but did not obtain his captaincy until 1840. When the Crimean war broke out in 1854, Major Williams, having attained that rank, who had been serving as an instructor of artillery in the Turkish army, was selected by Lord Clarendon, who was then Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, as the best man to fill the post of her Majesty's commissioner at headquarters with the Turkish forces. In a biographical sketch, dated 1860, the following reference to General Williams, who held the command of Kars, a fortified town in Turkish territory, is given:

"With the assistance of Colonel Teesdale, Colonel Atwell Lake—known to the Russians as the English Todleben—and General Kmety, General Williams was enabled to render the petty fortification of Kars almost impregnable. On September 29th, 1855, after the town had been invested for four months by Mouravieff, General Wil-

Williams resolved to give his besiegers battle, and after a sanguinary conflict of eight hours' duration, defeated a much larger force than his own, on the heights which rise above Kars. This victory at once raised General Williams into note as "the hero of Kars." He was almost immediately afterwards gazetted a Knight Commander of the Bath, whilst the Sultan honoured him with the rank of Mushir, or full general, in the Turkish service."

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No. 138 is a sword which was surrendered by an American officer to Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was born in 1770, and fell in action during the war just named, October 5th, 1813. During this war Tecumseh, who was a strong friend of the British, held the rank of Brigadier-General. The story of his death is as follows:—"In the battle of Moraviantown, on the Thames, at which Proctor was the British general, the American general, Harrison, had for his A.D.C.'s General Cass and Commodore Perry. Colonel R. M. Johnson commanded on the left, and came into personal conflict, it is said, with Tecumseh. His horse being killed and himself wounded by three balls in his right thigh, and two in his left arm, the savage chief rushed upon him with his tomahawk; but, drawing a pistol from his holster, Johnson laid him dead at his feet." (Morgan.)

No. 139 is a regimental coat which was worn by Colonel Elliott during the war of 1812, and was exhibited by Mr. F. E. Elliott, of Amherstburg.

The next number in the catalogue, No. 140, is a duplicate of No. 68, and No. 141 is an interesting collection of military buttons of the periods 1812-15, which were dug up from the ramparts of Fort George, Niagara, and sent to the C. H. E. by Mr. F. B. Cumberland.

A small plan of Fort Detroit, and of the uniform of the Quebec militia in 1812, loaned by Mr. H. C. Morris, form Nos. 142 and 143, respectively.

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No. 144 is a portrait of Major Heath, of that long disbanded corps, the Queen's Lancers, of the Canadian militia. This corps was raised for service during the rebellion of 1837. The portrait is by Lyle, and it was exhibited by Mr. S. A. Heath.

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A sword, which was worn by an offi-

cer of the United States army at the battle of Queenston Heights, October 13th, 1812, and by him surrendered to Major Merritt, a well-known officer of the Canadian militia cavalry at that period, is No. 145, while the medal for the war of 1812, with the Fort Detroit clasp, awarded to the same gallant officer, is No. 146. Both these exhibits were sent by members of the Merritt family.

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Nos. 147 to 151 are relics of the late Colonel O'Hara. They consist of his sash and sword, his portrait at twenty-two years of age, and at a later period of his life, his four medals and decorations, and a field glass found on the battlefield at Vittoria by the gallant colonel. Colonel O'Hara was a well-known resident of Toronto for a great number of years, his house being on the lake shore, west of the city, and is now occupied by a Roman Catholic institution. Colonel O'Hara served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, where he was more than once wounded, and for which he received on the conclusion of hostilities, the medal with no less than eight clasps. For some time he held office in connection with the militia of Canada, but took no part in Canadian military matters after the passing of the Militia Act in 1855. He died in Toronto many years since.

No. 153 was a lock of Napoleon's hair, which was given to Colonel O'Hara by Major Poppleton, of the 53rd Regiment, who was stationed at the Island of St. Helena, at the time of Napoleon's death. All these relics were sent for exhibition by the Misses O'Hara.

A military coat worn by Col. Burwell at the battle of Lundy's Lane, is No. 152. Colonel Burwell was a well-known figure in Canadian public life in the early part of the present century, and after him Port Burwell takes its name. This exhibit came from Miss Burwell, of London, Ont.

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A very curious caricature of Napoleon, taken from a German print, the date of which was about 1813, was No. 154. Excepting to show the contempt and detestation in which Napoleon was held by the Germans, this caricature possesses no historical significance. It was loaned by Mr. Wm. Armstrong.

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The exhibits comprised in Nos. 155 to 172 in the Military room of the exhibi-

bition were all of little interest, excepting as relics of the war of 1812 and of the War of Independence. They consisted of swords, guns and pistols, with a quaint collection of "old military buttons" (No. 165), some dated 1774-80, and without shanks, from Quebec militia (Milice Canadienne and Montreal militia). The buttons were flattened and passed for coppers after the shanks were removed. One specimen is unique.

Miss Sadie Monroe sent an old sword numbered 173. This weapon was carried by Donald Campbell, of Layan Darrach, Argyshire, Scotland, at the battle of Culloden in 1746.

No. 174 was also a sword found near Albany, in the State of New York. It was one used by the Hessians in 1778 during the War of Independence, and was sent to Victoria College by Mrs. Murray Alexander.

A cannon ball found embedded in the rocks on the banks of the river Hudson was No. 175. This mute memorial of the past takes one back in American history to the time of Hendrick Hudson and to the period of his first voyage up the mighty stream which now bears his name. That was in 1610, and this cannon ball has, from its peculiar size and make, been pronounced by a competent authority to have been in all probability fired from the guns of one of Hudson's ships.

Nos. 176, 177 are pictures of Captain Cook's vessel, when laid up for repairs, and of the house he at one time resided in. These were both sent by Mrs. John Small. Captain Cook was the famous Australian explorer, and it is in that connection that most Canadians and nearly all English people regard him. But he had established a record for gallantry and devotion to his country before he set forth upon his explorations in the southern seas. He was present as an officer in the Royal Navy at the siege and capture of Quebec, and subsequently he surveyed the St. Lawrence from Quebec to the Atlantic. It is a thing not generally known, but a fact nevertheless, that Lake Simcoe in Ontario does not take its name from General Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, but from his father, Captain John Simcoe, R. N., who commanded the Pembroke, and who was killed at Quebec during the memorable siege in

1759. Admiral Kempenfeldt and Captain Cook were both contemporaries of Captain Simcoe and Kempenfeldt, and Cook's Bays keep, by their name, their memory green as the name of the lovely lake itself is commemorative of Simcoe.

The next number in the catalogue, No. 178, was a duplicate. No. 179 was a sword presented by William Pitt, the great Commoner, to General Count de Pusaye, and inscribed with motto and crest. As the name has just been written so did it appear in the catalogue, but it was incorrect, it ought to have been "Comte Joseph De Puisage." The Count was of French parentage, having been born in Montague about 1754. In 1772 he became a sub-lieutenant in the regiment commanded by Conte, and subsequently obtained a captaincy in a regiment of dragoons. In the year 1793 forces were raised in France to resist the tyranny and exactions of the Jacobins, and the Count was appointed second in command. These troops were defeated and De Puisage had to flee for his life. Later he returned to France and was concerned with the disastrous affair of Quiberon, for which he was greatly blamed. Up to this time (1793-94) De Puisage had been on the best of terms with the Comte D'Arton, and the exiled royal family of France, but after the affair at Quiberon he lost influence with them, and finally in disgust threw up his commission. He then, with a large number of other French loyalists, came to Canada, and a grant of land was bestowed upon them near Markham, in the county of York. De Puisage seems to have had considerable difficulty to keep on pleasant terms with any of his associates either in France, England or Canada. While a resident in York, now Toronto, he conceived himself to have been insulted by some of the influential inhabitants of the place, and he straightway determined to return to England, where he died December 13th, 1827. Very few people are aware that Toronto, or York rather, was in its early days so closely connected with the events of the French revolution.

The next two numbers, 180 and 181, were relics of the war of 1812 and of Colonel Talbot, sent by the Elgin Historical Society.

No. 182 was a framed coloured photograph of the late Lieut.-Col. Richard

Lippincott Denison, of Dovercourt, near Toronto. Colonel Denison was born in 1815, educated at Upper Canada College, and served during the rebellion of 1837-38, as captain, commanding the York Dragoons. Subsequently he became lieutenant-colonel in the militia. He died at Dovercourt, in 1878, in his 64th year.

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The next number, 183, is the colours of the 4th Wentworth Militia. These date from the rebellion times. The Wentworth Militia are now represented by the 77th Battalion, who had new colours presented to them to replace these old ones, carried since the formation of the battalion; loaned to them by Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, on June 18th, 1898.

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The next two exhibits can be passed over; but No. 186 brings back memories of an eventful period. It was a letter from Colonel Radcliffe, dated January 10th, 1838, giving an account of the capture of the schooner *Ann*, of Amherstburg, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. This letter also relates the names of the killed and wounded and of those who were taken prisoners, among the latter being General Theller, of the United States army.

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In the exhibits included from No. 187 to 203 there is little to notice and nothing whatever to connect us with any noticeable event in Canadian history which has not previously been spoken of. These sixteen different articles are all military relics—guns, pistols, swords, drawings, etc.—of 1812, 1837, 1866 and 1885.

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A Tower of London gun is No. 204. It is said to have been carried by one of the Indians who accompanied Brock in his expedition against Fort Detroit. It was loaned by Mr. P. B. Leighton, of Amherstburg.

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Nos. 205 to 207 simply consist of military manuscripts, and No. 208 is a very interesting and but little known document. It comprises a list of the officers and men who formed the troop of Canadian Light Dragoons commanded by Captain Thomas Coleman, and who did such good work as vedettes and despatch-bearers during the war of 1812.

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The next exhibit, No. 209, is a nominal list of the Provincial Dragoons,

quartered at St. David's, in the Niagara peninsula, and who were present at the capture of Fort Schlosser and Black Rock, on August 31st, 1813.

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The six exhibits numbered 210 to 215 comprise a letter from Sir George Prevost to Captain Coleman, dated January 21st, 1814; a discharge from military service, dated May 12th, 1815; a letter from the A. G. of Militia to Major Coleman, dated 1825; and a military order, recognizing the merits of Captain Coleman's troop of Light Dragoons, signed by James FitzGibbon, York, August, 1828. The last two numbers in this collection are a pair of horse pistols and three sword blades.

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U. E. Loyalist times are brought to mind by No. 216, also by No. 217. The first of these two exhibits is a return of the names of those refugees, including men, women and children, who formed Captain Robert Wilkins' company of Loyalists on board the ship *Apollo* on June 8th, 1783. No. 217 in the same exhibit is a balance sheet of the moneys advanced to Captain Robert Wilkins for enlisting men for his company of the American Legion, in New York city, in June, 1781. The amount was £300 10s. 6d. If this was New York currency, it would represent in round figures \$750 of our present money, but if in sterling, just double that amount.

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Passing over Nos. 218 and 219, No. 220 is a portrait of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Wells, late of the 1st, or Royal Regiment of Foot, Lieut.-Col. Wells was the eldest son of Colonel Joseph Wells, who was born in England in 1757, came to Canada about 1818, and lived at Davenport, north of this city, for thirty-five years, until his death in 1853. Colonel Frederick Wells was educated at Upper Canada College, was born about the year 1821, and entered the army as ensign, Oct. 12th, 1841. He became lieutenant August 2nd, 1844, captain November 6th, 1854, brevet-major November 2nd, 1855, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel and then colonel. Col. Wells served throughout the whole of the Crimean war, being present at the actions of Alma and Inkermann, also at the siege of Sebastopol. For his services during this campaign he received the English war medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, the Order of the Medjidie, and the cross of the French Legion of Honour. On his return to Toronto

after peace was concluded, Col. Wells was presented by the City Council with a sword of honour, and an entertainment was given at the old St. Lawrence Hall, to welcome him home to his native city. Colonel Wells died about 1878, in England. His only daughter, Mrs. De Pencier, sent this portrait of him to the Exhibition.

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No. 221 is a portrait of Allan Macnab, of the Queen's Rangers. This officer was wounded no less than thirteen times during the progress of the Revolutionary war. He came to Canada in 1792 with General Simcoe, and was for some time Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Full particulars respecting this gallant soldier have already appeared in a previous article in this series.

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The list of portraits and other objects of interest in the Military Room at the late Historical Exhibition is fast drawing to a close, though there are yet some few pictures of very great interest to be spoken of.

Perhaps the most interesting of all these is a miniature on ivory of Captain Alexander Macnab, formerly of the 2nd Battalion, 30th Regiment, who was the only Canadian present at Waterloo, and who there fell in action. Captain Macnab entered the service in 1800, and served throughout the Peninsular campaign. Later, after the escape of Napoleon from Elba, and when the latter had re-joined and rallied his army, concentrating it in Belgium for one great blow upon the liberties of Europe, Macnab was A.D.C. to General Picton, one of the "Iron Duke's" most trusted generals.

A monument was, in 1877, erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the memory of Captain Macnab, by his nephews, the Revs. Dr. Macnab and Canon A. Macnab. The catalogue of the C. H. E. says: "This was the first instance of a monument to a colonial being allowed within the walls of the Metropolitan Cathedral." This note in the catalogue has evidently been made under a misapprehension. Captain Macnab was an officer in the Imperial service who fell fighting for his country. The fact that he had been born in Canada did not affect the matter in the slightest degree, and no permission whatever was necessary to be obtained because the captain had been born in a British

colony, any more than if he had been born "within the sound of Bow Bells."

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Nos. 223, 224 and 225 are, respectively, a small sword of Captain Macnab, worn by him at Waterloo; the medal which he would have received had he survived that famous conflict; and a gold watch worn by him, which was on his person at the time of his death.

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No. 226 was a pair of bronze gilt eagles from a French standard, taken at Salamanca by Colonel Joseph Wells, who has already been spoken of in the description of exhibit No. 220.

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Nos. 227, 228 and 229 are, respectively, the Peninsular War medals of Colonel Joseph Wells, the Crimean medals of Colonel Frederick Wells, and the French Legion of Honour, which also belonged to the latter officer.

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The next number in the catalogue, No. 230, has already been described under No. 144, and Nos. 232 and 233 are also catalogued elsewhere.

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No. 231 is a silk flag, the Union Jack. It was flown from the summit of the first Brock's monument, at the indignation meeting held on Queensston Heights, on June 30th, 1840. This meeting was held in consequence of the destruction of the old monument, by gunpowder, in the preceding April. This flag was at the time the property of Mr. John F. R. Comer, of the Commissariat Department, he being stationed at Niagara. This interesting relic was loaned by Mr. G. W. H. Comer, of Kingston.

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A sword, which once belonged to Sir William Hamilton, who was a great-uncle of the late Mr. W. H. Burns, the well known barrister of Toronto, was No. 234. Sir William Hamilton commanded the marines, and led them up the Heights of Abraham at the siege of Quebec, on September 3th, 1759. This picture was loaned by Mrs. William Hamilton Burus.

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Nos. 235, 236 and 237 are all entered in another place in the catalogue, and have been already described. The same remark applies to Nos. 239 and 240.

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No. 238 is a portrait of Colonel James Humphrey Wood, R. A., who served in Canada from 1806 until 1811, and was then recalled to England, afterwards

he served throughout the Peninsular War, in 1813-14, and returned to Canada again in the latter year, serving here until 1816. This picture was sent to the Exhibition by Mrs. S. G. Wood.

No. 241 is a collection of medals given to Surgeon-Major Keefer of the Indian service, for the various campaigns through which he passed. Surgeon-Major Keefer, who sent these medals for exhibition, is a Canadian by birth, and now resides at Galt. The medals themselves are the Indian medal for the Loosha campaign of 1871-72, a clasp to the same medal for Jowaki, the Afghan medal of 1878-79, with the Ali Musjid clasp, and the British medal for the Egyptian campaign of 1882, with the Tel-el-Kebir clasp, the Khedive's bronze star, and the fourth-class of the Order of the Osmanieh.

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A very interesting exhibit is No. 242. It is a gold medal presented to Colonel John Macdonell, in recognition of his services at the capture of Detroit. Col. Macdonell was A. D. C. to General Brock, and fell with his chief at Queenston Heights.

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A trowel presented to Colonel Donald Macdonell, when he laid the corner stone of Brock's monument at Queenston Heights, was No. 243. This trowel tells its own story, yet, it may safely be said if it had not been for this exhibition few, if any, people would ever have known that such a relic was in existence.

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No. 244 consisted of the colours of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment of Foot. This flag bore the date 1796-1802.

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A water colour portrait of General Sir Isaac Macdonell, G. C. B., who was a son of Colonel Hugh Macdonell, a well known United Empire Loyalist, was No. 245. Colonel Macdonell settled in Glengarry, and there rendered good service to his Queen and country.

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Passing over for the time Nos. 246 to 254, which will be referred to in next article, and Nos. 255 to 281, which are military documents and communications, none of which are of any especial interest except to the families and friends of those named therein, we come to the articles sent from the Military Museum in Ottawa. The first of these, No. 282, is a medal presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to

Colonel Powell, the late Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia, to commemorate the inauguration of the Victoria bridge at Montreal, in August, 1860. It is scarcely necessary to say anything about the Prince of Wales, but a word or two respecting Colonel Powell, the recipient of this mark of royal courtesy, will not be out of place. This officer is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Waterford, Ontario, in 1823. Colonel Walker Powell was educated at his county grammar school and at Victoria College, Cobourg, and at the general election of 1857 was returned to Parliament for the County of Norfolk, in the interest of the Reform party. He sat in the Provincial House until 1861, and then retired from political life. In the next year he was appointed D.A.G. of Militia for Upper Canada, and held that office until Confederation, when he was appointed D.A.G. of the Canadian militia, holding that post until 1875, when he became Adjutant-General of Militia, and continued in that office for just twenty-one years, when he retired from the military service of the country, after an uninterrupted service therein of just forty-nine years, he having obtained his first commission in 1847. Colonel Powell greatly assisted in the formation of the Royal Military College at Kingston, being for many years president of its Board of Visitors. Since he retired from the militia Colonel Powell has continued to reside in Ottawa.

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The next four exhibits, Nos. 283-286, consist of military relics in connection with the Canadian militia and the war of 1812.

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No. 287 carries us back in Canadian history for more than a century; in fact, to 1798. This exhibit was a sword presented to the grandfather of Dr. Robinson, of Annapolis, N. S., by Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, brother of George III., and father of her present Majesty the Queen. Prince Edward was at the time commander-in-chief of the English forces stationed in British North America. Dr. Robinson was the exhibitor of this relic. It is one of the very few authenticated memorials of the Duke of Kent's residence in Canada.

* * *

From No. 288 to 303 there is very little to comment upon, as they consist of old-time uniforms and relics

from Louisbourg, the war of 1812, the rebellion of 1837, the Fénian raid, and still later the North-west campaign of 1885. The most noticeable is No. 293, which connects us not only with the French war, but also with the Governors-General of Canada. It was a sword found by his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne in the ruins of Louisbourg, supposed to have been the property of a French officer. Lord Lorne presented the sword to the Ottawa Museum.

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Continuing the account of the Historical Exhibition, the events of the Rebellion of 1837 are brought very vividly to mind by No. 304 in the military collection. This exhibit is the death warrant of Nils Sytheocty Von Schultz, who was tried and found guilty of wilful murder in connection with the affair of the Windmill near Prescott, Ontario, on November 13th, 1838. Schultz was a Pole by birth, and an American subject by naturalization, and was chiefly responsible for the raid made into British territory by foreign mercenaries on the date named.

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No. 305 is also connected with the same lamentable event in Canadian history. It consists of a letter and leaves found on the dead body of one of those who fell mortally wounded on that occasion. These two exhibits were sent to the Ottawa Museum by Mr. J. E. Sabine, of Galt, Ont., who was as a very young man present on the occasion.

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Another reminiscence of the Rebellion period is a nominal roll of the Quebec volunteers for 1838-39. It was presented to the Ottawa Military Museum by Colonel Wilby, who was Brigade Major of the volunteer forces in Quebec in 1838-39.

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No. 307 consisted of six views of the battlefields of Fish Creek and Batoche. These are interesting reminiscences of the North-west Rebellion.

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No. 308 is a copy, not the original document of the appointment of Walter Paterson, to be Captain-General-in-Chief of the Island of St. John. The commission is dated August 4th, 1769.

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Nos. 309 and 310 recall the latter days of the War of Independence. The first of these is the commission of William Jarvis, appointing him cornet in the 1st American Regiment of Queen's

Rangers. This last named corps was commanded by Simcoe, but really had no connection with the regiment of Queen's Rangers who came to Canada with him in 1791. The second of these two exhibits is the diary of Cornet Jarvis, covering the period from December 11th, 1780, to May 26th, 1781.

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A letter written from Niagara on Oct 15th, 1812, is No. 311. This is an official document, and in its contents there is a "state" of the Prince of Wales' American Regiment after the action of Charlestown on September 3rd, 1780. Appended to this letter is a list of all those who were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

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Two flags of Royal emigrants are numbered 312, while Nos. 313, 314 and 315 are, respectively, the Queen's and regimental colours of the 4th Regiment Canadian Militia, of 1812; the Queen's and regimental colours of the 5th Regiment, and the same standards of the Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada. This last exhibit is of the date 1838.

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The camp colours of "A" Company, 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, form No. 316. To prevent misconception it is as well to state that these so-called "colours" are merely flags to mark the position occupied by the various companies of each battalion when in camp. Every regiment has a number of them, and they are used on many different occasions, such as rifle practice and other duties where companies are detached.

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No. 317 consists of the royal coat-of-arms, saved from the steamer Sir Robert Peel, which was burned by American sympathizers with the rebels of 1837, on May 29th, 1838. This event took place in the upper part of the St. Lawrence, at a place called Wells' Island, and caused quite as much excitement as the burning and destruction of the steamer Caroline on the Niagara River had done a few months previously. This steamboat, the Sir Robert Peel, was seized by an armed band of men, between thirty and forty in number (under a braggart named William Johnson), who had blackened their faces and in other ways disfigured themselves for the purpose. After plundering the boat and ill-treating the passengers, among whom were several ladies, they took the vessel out into the river, set her on fire, and

burned her to the water's edge. There were about eighty passengers, who saved scarcely an article. Mr. Holditch, of Port Robertson, who was a passenger, lost \$6,000, and Captain Bullock, of H. M.'s ship Neptune, was also a heavy loser.

Nos. 318-332 form the collection sent to the Historical Exhibition by Surgeon-General George Sterling Ryerson, and were described in one of the earlier articles of this series.

A pretty water-colour of Sir Charles Metcalfe, loaned by Lady Gzowski, is No. 333. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe was born January 30th, 1785. His father belonged to one of the county families of Berkshire, was a member of the House of Commons, and one of the Directors of the Honourable East India Company. Young Metcalfe was sent to Eton, where, says one of his contemporaries, "He was noted for his great kindness of disposition and his remarkable aptitude at acquiring knowledge and mastering difficulties." He remained at Eton until he was fifteen, and in the first year of the present century set sail for India. As soon as young Metcalfe had obtained a knowledge of some of the native languages of India he was appointed assistant to the Resident of the Court of Sindeah, one of the Mah-ratta chiefs. There he remained for about a year, when he was recalled to Calcutta, and there appointed to a situation in the office of the Secretary to the Supreme Government of India. In the discharge of these duties he evinced such a talent for business that he was soon brought into prominent notice and received the most favourable consideration from those under whom he served. In consequence of these favourable reports the Marquis Wellesley, at that time Governor-General of India, promoted Metcalfe to his own office. For more than thirty years Sir Charles Metcalfe, he having succeeded to the baronetcy in 1882, remained in India, and in 1834 he was appointed Governor at Agra, but late in the same year, says his biographer, "He was unanimously called upon to assume the duties of Governor-General, vacant by the recall of Lord William Bentinck. It was during his tenure of this office that he passed the law above referred to, granting full freedom to the press of India, arranging the details and changes consequent on the new order of affairs, and relieved by Lord Auckland, in 1836, he again resumed the government of Agra, but

soon after, being unable to convince the Board of Directors in Leadenhall street of the propriety of his measure regarding the press, he resigned his office and prepared to return to England, having been created a civil knight Grand Cross of the Bath by William IV. in 1837. This ended his military career, in which, during a period of thirty-seven or thirty-eight years, he had exhibited talents of the highest order, and filled, with great credit to himself and great benefit to the company, the highest offices, and from which he retired beloved by all who knew him."

When Sir Charles Metcalfe returned to England, in 1837, he determined to pass the remainder of his life in retirement in Berkshire; but, being strongly pressed to accept the office, he, on July 11th, 1839, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council and Governor-General of Jamaica, where he arrived in the following September. As Governor-General of that island, he soon restored peace and confidence to the inhabitants, who had been distressed by and with internal conflicts, and when, in consequence of ill-health, he resigned his office in 1842, he was universally regretted. Once more to quote his biographer: "The scene of his departure from Jamaica was such as the inhabitants had never before witnessed. All places of business were shut; a general grief oppressed the crowds which flocked to bid him adieu; and, amid blessings and prayers, he took leave of the people whom he had restored from a state of almost hopeless anarchy to peace, happiness and prosperity."—Morgan.

In the year 1842 ill-health compelled Sir Charles Bagot to resign his office of Governor-General of Canada, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had recovered his health, was appointed to the vacant office. To write the history of Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration from 1842 until November 25th, 1845, would be to write the history of the country, and that it is impossible to do in the limits not alone of one, but of many newspaper articles.

Sir Charles Metcalfe had been raised to the peerage in 1844, under the title of Baron Metcalfe, an honour he had richly merited. After resigning office in Canada he returned to England, where he died at his country seat, near Basingstoke, September 5th, 1846.

No. 334 is an engraving of Sir Charles Bagot, the immediate predecessor of Lord Metcalfe as Governor-General of Canada. Sir Charles was a Staffordshire man, and was born September 23rd, 1781. His wife was a niece of the Duke of Wellington, being a daughter of the Earl of Mornington, and by the marriage there were three sons and five daughters. In 1841 the Earl of Derby, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, father of the Earl of Derby, some time Governor-General of the Dominion, requested Sir Charles Bagot to undertake the post of Governor-General of Canada. Sir Charles' term of office was not marked by any particular incident. As Governor-General he was popular with both parties, though political feeling at that time ran remarkably high, and when he resigned his office, in consequence of failing health, in 1842, he was universally regretted. On May 19th, 1843, several months after he had resigned his post of Governor-General, Sir Charles Bagot died. It is safe to say that no public man of that period could have filled the troublous office of Governor-General of Canada with greater tact than did Sir Charles Bagot.

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In the military collection Nos. 335 and 336, loaned by Mrs. Parker, of Ottawa, and Mr. Thomas Dudgeon, of Earnscliffe, Ont., the first of these two consists of a button from a uniform worn at the Plains of Abraham, thought to have been by Wolfe. No. 336 is a gun of Irish make, and in use in Ireland at the time of the union between the Irish and English Parliaments.

* * *

The famous butter bowl owned by Laura Secord is catalogued in the military collection as No. 337. As a matter of fact, this relic was not in the military room at all, but in one of those devoted to the display of furniture. The incident connected with this bowl which rendered it famous has already been described in the second article of this series.

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Nos. 338-347 are all entered erroneously in the catalogue, they being found elsewhere.

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A very interesting exhibit is contained in Nos. 348, 349 and 350. The first of these is a powder flask with a shaped horn, and is carved with the lion of Scotland, the emblem of the Jacobite party. This flask was picked up at Bannockburn, Prince

Charlie's headquarters, from which he fled after the battle of Falkirk in 1746.

The next of these three exhibits, No. 349, is a piece of Napoleon the Great's coffin-case, which was accidentally broken off from it at St. Helena when it was raised from the lonely tomb where it there reposed, to be transported to France, there to be re-interred with becoming pomp and solemnity.

The last of these three exhibits are a knife, fork and spoon, their handles inlaid with silver and gilt. These useful articles are said to have been part of Napoleon's camp furniture, and all three of them were sent to the Historical Exhibition by Mr. Allan Cassels.

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Nos. 351 and 352 are duplicates of other numbers in the catalogue, while No. 353 is a York newspaper, dated October, 1812, and in it is contained an account of the death of Brock.

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The next three numbers, from 354 to 356, also appear in other places in the catalogue. As a matter of fact, the exhibits they refer to are catalogued no less than three times over.

No. 357 is an ebony-framed mirror, which was formerly the property of Mrs. Wolfe, mother of Major-General Wolfe. There is little doubt about the authenticity of this relic. It was bought in 1779 by Thomas Strickland (a relative of Miss FitzGibbon, who loaned it to the Canadian Historical Exhibition) at the sale of Mrs. Wolfe's effects by her executor, after her death.

No. 358 is a secretary, also purchased by Mr. Strickland at the same time that he became possessed of the mirror.

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The list of articles exhibited in the military room in Victoria College, at the late exhibition, appropriately comes to an end with an autograph letter of Wolfe, which is No. 359, and was loaned to the exhibition by Mr. Lawrence Hayden.

* * *

The educational department at the late Historical Exhibition was one of the most interesting among the many interesting exhibits which Victoria College contained. Beginning with Trinity University, No. 2 in this collection was the silver trowel which was used at the laying of the foundation stone of Trinity University, in April, 1851, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and which has been used upon every occasion since when new additions have been made to the building. In addition to this, it was also used by her Excellency Lady

Minto when she laid the foundation of St. Hilda's College.

No. 4 in the educational exhibit consists of autographs of her Majesty the Queen; of John Keble, who was one of the leaders in the Tractarian, afterwards known as the Oxford movement, of 1834 (Keble was the colleague of J. H. Newman, afterwards the famous cardinal); of E. B. Pusey, the renowned Hebrew scholar and university preacher; of Hurrell Froude; of Cardinal Manning; of W. E. Gladstone, Roundell Palmer and others; all of whom have attained at least a national and some a world-wide reputation. Another autograph is that of Arabi Pasha, who gave the English Government every cause to be tolerably well acquainted with his existence, by the various Soudan campaigns.

No. 11 relates to Upper Canada College, and is a portrait of Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, who founded that school. The painting is by the late G. T. Berthon, and the statesman it represents has already been described in one of the early articles describing the exhibition.

No. 12 is a portrait of the Rev. Joseph H. Harris, D.D., the first principal of Upper Canada College. Dr. Harris was appointed to his office on the opening of the college in 1829. He was born in 1800, and educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1822. He came to Canada in 1829, and remained here until 1838, when he was appointed to a living in the lovely county of Devonshire, England. He filled that benefice for a great number of years, and died at Torquay in 1881. Among living pupils of Dr. Harris are the Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., the first pupil and the first head boy at Upper Canada College; Mr. S. M. Jarvis, of this city; Dr. Larratt Smith, Mr. William Wedd, Mr. St. George Scarlett, of Guelph, and some few others.

No. 13 is a portrait of the second principal of Upper Canada College, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Dr. McCaul was born in Dublin in the year 1807. He was educated at Trinity College, in that city, where he obtained the highest honours that could be conferred upon any student of that institution. In November, 1838, upon the resignation of Dr. Harris, Dr. McCaul

was appointed principal of Upper Canada College, and entered upon his duties in January, 1839. When King's College was opened, in 1842, by Sir Charles Bagot, Dr. McCaul became vice-president and professor of classics, and in 1849 was appointed president of the University of Toronto, under the new statute which had altered the constitution of King's College.

In 1853 Dr. McCaul was elected president of University College, of Toronto, and also appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto. Dr. McCaul was a voluminous writer, chiefly on Greek and Latin poetry. For some time also he was editor of a small Canadian magazine, published once a month, entitled "The Maple Leaf." He was also a versifier of no mean order, and a musician of somewhat more than ordinary capacity. Dr. McCaul held the presidency of University College until his death, which occurred some fifteen years since.

No. 14 is a portrait of Mr. F. W. Barron, M. A., who succeeded Dr. McCaul in the principal's chair of Upper Canada College in 1843, and remained in this office until 1856. This portrait was painted by Mr. G. T. Berthon. Mr. Barron was one of the most noted principals that Upper Canada College ever possessed. It is no disparagement, either to his predecessors or to those who have succeeded him, to say that no man who filled that onerous position has ever done so with greater benefit to the pupils who passed under his care, or with a greater measure of credit to himself. Mr. Barron may be described as an "all-round man." He was a good classic, a well-read mathematician, was a famous athlete, being well versed in cricket and in boating, and in addition to all these accomplishments was a skilled musician, he for several years being leader of the choir at St. George's Church, Toronto. After leaving Upper Canada College, in 1856, Mr. Barron for some years was principal of a private school. He died in 1887 and was interred in St. James' Cemetery.

The next portrait, No. 15, is that of the Reverend Walter Stennett, the fourth principal of Upper Canada College. Mr. Stennett was a native Canadian, born in Toronto, and received his early education at Upper Canada College, and afterwards at King's Col-

lege. In 1846 he was appointed third classical master of that institution, and in 1848, on the death of the Rev. (W. H. Ripley, became second classical master. When Mr. Barron resigned his office of principal in 1856 for some four months the affairs of the school were administered by the first classical master, Rev. Henry Scadding, D. D. Dr. Scadding, though, did not desire to fill the principal's chair, and Mr. Stennett was unanimously chosen by the Senate of the University to succeed Mr. Barron as principal. Mr. Stennett held the office until 1861, when he resigned. After that act Mr. Stennett for some time had a private school at Roche's Point on Lake Simcoe, and then became rector of the Anglican church at Cobourg, Ontario. There he died in 1889. This portrait was, like that of Mr. Barron, painted by the late George Berthon.

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The following portrait, No. 16, is that of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, who was for no less than twenty years the principal of Upper Canada College, this being a "record" term.

Mr. Cockburn was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in February, 1834, and was educated at the Edinburgh High School and at the University. Coming to Canada in 1858 he began his career in Toronto as head master of the Model Grammar School of Upper Canada. In 1861 Mr. Cockburn was chosen to succeed Mr. W. Stennett as principal of Upper Canada College, and he held that onerous post until the autumn of 1881.

In 1887 Mr. Cockburn was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as one of the members for Centre Toronto, and continued to represent that constituency until 1896. One noticeable historical incident is connected with Mr. Cockburn's Parliamentary career. That was that in the vote on the Jesuit Estate Act of 1889 he had the courage of his convictions that the measure was an ill-judged one, and with twelve other Conservatives voted against his leaders. This portrait was painted by A. Dickson Patterson and is a splendid likeness.

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No. 17 is a portrait of Upper Canada College's sixth principal, Mr. J. Milne Buchan. This gentleman, who became head of the teaching staff of Upper Canada College in 1881 on the resignation of Mr. Cockburn, was born in Lockport, in the State of New

York, in 1842, and was educated first at Hamilton, Ont., and afterwards at Toronto University. Mr. Buchan held office for just four years, he dying in 1885. The portrait to which this sketch refers was painted by Mr. G. A. Reid.

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Continuing the account of the educational exhibits at the late Historical Exhibition, No. 18 is a photograph of Samuel Arthur Marling, M.A., taken at the age of fourteen. Mr. Marling was the author of the prize poem read by himself on the re-erection of the flag staff in the Upper Canada College playground, on April 23rd, 1846. No. 19 is the prize poem itself, both of these exhibits being loaned by Mrs. F. M. Brown.

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No. 20 is a portrait in crayon of the Rev. Charles Dade, M.A., the first mathematical master, appointed in 1829, of the college. Mr. Dade continued to hold his post until 1837, when he was succeeded by the Rev. George Maynard, who filled the mathematical chair until 1856, when he retired. After leaving Upper Canada College, Mr. Dade devoted his attention wholly to clerical work, being incumbent of Oakville, Stewarton and Georgetown, respectively. Mr. Dade died at the latter place in May, 1872, and was buried there in the graveyard of the Anglican church, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory. This portrait was loaned to the Exhibition by Mr. C. R. Dade.

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No. 21 is a portrait of Dr. Thomas Phillips, who was the first vice-principal of Upper Canada College. It was painted by Berthon, and is considered an excellent likeness. Dr. Phillips subsequently became rector of Weston, Ont. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took an excellent degree. Dr. Phillips filled a very prominent place throughout his lifetime in the public life of Toronto and its immediate vicinity. Before coming to Canada he had resided in Whitchurch, Herefordshire, and previous to being appointed vice-principal of Upper Canada College he was head master of the old District Grammar school (the Blue school), being appointed to that office in 1825. Dr. Phillips died in Weston in 1849, in his 69th year, being the first rector of the first Anglican church erected in that district.

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The next, No. 22, is a portrait of the Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., who was the first pupil whose name was entered on the books of Upper Canada College when it was opened in 1829. He was also, as has been previously stated, the first head boy of that institution, and also, it is believed, the first of its alumni who entered either the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and also the first Upper Canada College boy who took holy orders in the Anglican church, and in due course received his degree of D.D. from his university. Dr. Scadding was born at Dunkeswell, in Devonshire, England, July 29th, 1813. He entered Upper Canada College, as has been stated, in 1829, and in 1834 matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as an undergraduate. In 1837 he obtained his degree of B.A., and that of M.A. three years later. Returning to Canada in 1838, he was ordained successively deacon and priest in the Anglican church, and until 1847 was one of the clergy attached to the cathedral church of St. James, Toronto. In the same year that Dr. Scadding entered into holy orders (1838) he was appointed third classical master at Upper Canada College; at a little later date he became second classical master, and about 1842 first classical master. Dr. Scadding continued uninterruptedly, from 1838 until 1863, as a master at the college, resigning in the latter year, when he turned his attention wholly to clerical and literary labours.

In the year 1847, by the beneficence of an English lady resident in Yorkshire, the Church of the Holy Trinity, of Toronto, was built and endowed, and Dr. Scadding, on the nomination of Bishop Strachan, was appointed the first rector. This post he held for nearly thirty years, when he retired, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. S. Darling. Dr. Scadding has lived, though, to see the church of which he was the first rector celebrate its jubilee, in October, 1897, and on that memorable occasion, for him, he was able to take part in the special services.

Throughout his long life Dr. Scadding has been a voluminous writer. For some years he was editor of the *Journal of the Canadian Institute*, published in Toronto, and until a few years ago, when failing eyesight compelled him in a great measure to desist from writing, he was a constant contributor to the columns of

the local press. Dr. Scadding will be chiefly remembered, though, by his historical work entitled "Toronto of Old, or Collections and Recollections illustrative of the early settlement of Canadian life in Ontario." In conjunction with the late Mr. Dent, Dr. Scadding wrote the memorial volume of Toronto, published in 1884, under the title "Toronto Past and Present." Many other historical and biographical works have emanated from Dr. Scadding's pen, all of which have been read with interest by the Canadian public. For many years Dr. Scadding was president of the Canadian Institute, being first elected to that office in 1870. The York Pioneers Historical Society owes its foundation chiefly to the efforts of Dr. Scadding. From 1878 until last year he was president of the society, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Thomson. In 1841 Dr. Scadding married Miss Baldwin, the eldest daughter of the late John Spread Baldwin. Mrs. Scadding died in 1843.

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No. 23 is a portrait of Mr. J. G. Howard, for many years geometrical drawing master of U. C. C. Mr. Howard, in addition to his duties at Upper Canada College, was a well-known architect, practicing in Toronto. He is still better remembered, though, by the fact that he was the donor of High Park for the use of the citizens of Toronto in perpetuity. Mr. Howard lived to an extreme old age, and when he died in 1890 was interred in the centre of the park which he had given to the city. His grave and the monument covering it is well-known by all Toronto residents.

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Two janitors of Upper Canada College form the subject of No. 26. They are the two Alderlices, father and son. The first of these, Samuel Alderdice, was the first college janitor, holding that office until October 9th, 1819, when he died, and was succeeded by his son, David, who filled the post until his death, December, 1837. A handsome monument is erected by the pupils and ex-pupils of Upper Canada College in St. James' cemetery to the memory of the elder of these two faithful college servants.

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The next two numbers in the educational collection may be passed over, and we come to No. 29, representing the residence on the Lake Shore, Parkdale, of the late Colonel O'Hara. This house was built in 1834, and when it

was erected there was unbroken forest for many miles northward of it, intersected only by Dundas street, with here and there a log house or a timberman's shanty. This house is now the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and the picture representing it was loaned to the exhibition by Mr. Robert O'Hara, of Chatham, Ont.

Passing over the numbers included from 30 to 48, nearly all of which are relics of the late Bishop Strachan, personal to himself, we come to No. 49, which is a silver epergne, presented by the City of Toronto to Dr. Strachan in recognition of the services rendered by that gentleman to the city during the successive visitations of cholera in the earlier "thirties."

Nos. 50 to 54 include, first, a photograph of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, as it was in 1839, when Dr. Strachan was rector. The next is a Prayer Book, dated 1770, and presented to Cornwall Church, of which Dr. Strachan became the incumbent in 1803. The next is the Cornwall Church Register, dating from 1805. The following exhibit is entitled "Poikilographia," this means a collection of various handwritings. The last of these six exhibits, all of which were loaned by the Rev. R. L. M. Houston, the rector of Trinity Memorial Church, Cornwall, is a picture of Bishop Strachan's church and school at Cornwall, 1803-1811.

In the educational exhibits, No. 55 (loaned by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, M.P.) is a picture of the old Blue School, 1816. This was the old District Grammar School, of which the first master was the Rev. John Strachan, Rector of York. Dr. Strachan preached his first sermon in York on August 2nd, 1812, and very soon after he came here a school was established upon the same model as the one which he had conducted so successfully in Cornwall. For a very short time the scholars assembled in a building on the north side of King street, a little to the east of Yonge street. This continued in use for a short time, until what was known as College Square was set apart and the old Blue School erected thereon. College Square was bounded on the north by Hospital, now Richmond, street; on the west by then, as now, Church street; on the south by Newgate, now Adelaide street; and on the east by New, afterwards Nelson, and now Jarvis street. The

school-house was on the south-west corner of this square, and the remaining portion of the six acres of which the square consisted was devoted to the use of the pupils as a playground. It would be possible to write a very copious volume describing the old Blue School, its masters, and some of its many pupils who have since attained distinction in different walks of life. Here it will be sufficient to quote from the Rev. Dr. Bethune, who had been a pupil of Dr. Strachan at Cornwall, and came to York in 1819 as an assistant teacher in that school. Dr. Bethune thus speaks of it: "On entering it for the first time with the reverend principal on a bright September morning, fresh schoolboy feelings were awakened up at the sight of forty or fifty happy young faces, from seventeen down to five years of age. There was a class of only two in Greek, who took up Horace and Livy in Latin, and there were three Latin forms below them, the most numerous and sprightly reading Cornelius Nepos. None were much advanced in mathematics, and, with the exception of the senior two, had not passed the fourth book of Euclid. Everything was taught on the same plan as at Cornwall, but at York the pupils were much less advanced and the head master rarely took any share in the actual work of instruction. I had had the opportunity of seeing both schools, and though the glory of the former was never approached by the latter, still there are reminiscences connected with the school at York more fresh and lively than could be awakened by the more celebrated one at Cornwall."

No. 56 is another picture of the same school, as it appeared when it was removed from its original position to the south-east corner of Jarvis and Stanley streets. At the time of the removal of the Blue School to that particular position the two streets named were respectively known as Nelson and March streets. The first of these, about 1852, became Jarvis street; the second, some few years earlier, had had its name changed from March to Stanley street. It is now known as Lombard street. The Grammar School occupied the Jarvis street site for many years, and was then removed to Dalhousie street. The old building remained standing for some years after its use as a school had been discontinued, but about 1875 it was pulled down and "its place knew it no more."

A very interesting exhibit was numbered 58. It was a picture representing the old King's College. In

Queen's Park. This building was the first home of what has now become Toronto University, and it was for about fifteen years used for educational purposes. When the present magnificent buildings of Toronto University were erected, the old King's College, which stood upon the site now occupied by the Parliament buildings, was used for various purposes, and subsequently became an asylum. It was pulled down in 1886 to make way for the new Parliament buildings.

Nos. 59, 60 and 61 are the Toronto High School on Jarvis street in 1871, and the Toronto Collegiate Institute on Jarvis street in 1881 and 1889. These last-named six exhibits were sent to the Historical Exhibition by Principal MacMurchy, of the Collegiate Institute.

The collection of pictures relating to the Macdonell family contained in the military room at the Historical Exhibition was the most notable among the many notable portraits exhibited within the walls of Victoria College. No. 245, which in the catalogue was described as a picture of General Sir Isaac Macdonell, should have been General Sir Alexander Macdonell, K.C.B. This officer was a son of Hugh Macdonell, lieutenant in the King's Royal Regiment of New York during the Revolutionary War. He was afterwards captain in the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment of Foot (1796-1802). He was the first Adjutant-General of Militia for Upper Canada, and for some time was a member of the Provincial Parliament, sitting for Glengarry in the first Parliament of Upper Canada. Subsequently he became Assistant Commissary-General at Gibraltar and H. M.'s Consul-General at Algiers. So much for Hugh Macdonell, father of the famous soldier whose picture is being spoken of. Sir Alexander Macdonell, son of the foregoing, entered the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade as second lieutenant, June 23rd, 1837; became lieutenant July 11th, 1841; captain, October 24th, 1845; brevet-major, December 12th, 1854; major, December 22nd, in the same year; brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 17th, 1855; lieutenant-colonel, June 1st, 1857; colonel, July 20th, 1858; major-general, March 6th, 1868; lieutenant-general, Oct. 1st, 1877; general, April 1st, 1882; Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade, Jan. 24th, 1886. Sir Alexander Macdonell served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, for which he received a medal. On the breaking out of the Crimean

War, Major Macdonell, as he was then, proceeded to the East as A. D. C. to Sir George Brown, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, the capture of Balaclava, the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. He commanded the second battalion of his regiment from May, 1855, until the fall of Sebastopol, this memorable period including the defence of the Quarries and the successive assaults on the Redan on June 18th and September 8th, 1855. For his services during the Crimean campaign, Alexander Macdonell was created C. B. and a Knight of the French Legion of Honour. Besides these distinctions, he received the English Crimean medal with three clasps, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, and the Order of the fifth class of the Medjidie.

The Crimea, though, did not exhaust this famous Canadian soldier's services to his country, as he was in India when the revolt broke out, and throughout the whole of the period of the Mutiny's continuance he commanded the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, the Rifle Brigade, being present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and at the operations subsequent to that event. For these services he received the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow. At a later period, in 1864, Colonel Macdonell served in the North-west frontier campaign in India for which he also received a medal. Colonel Macdonell in addition to all these services commanded the expedition against the Mahmud tribes in 1863-64, for which he received the medal and clasp.

The next picture in the catalogue, No. 247, is that of Colonel George Macdonell, C. B. This officer formerly commanded the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment. He served throughout the War of 1812, and was present at the taking of Ogdensburg, where he achieved great distinction; afterwards he was second in command at the battle of Chateauguay.

The next picture in the Macdonell collection is No. 248. It consists of a portrait of Lieutenant-General John Ignatius Macdonell, who was son of the officer described in the last paragraph. Lieutenant-General Macdonell entered the army as ensign, April 26th, 1844, became lieutenant 8th December, 1846, captain 29th December, 1854, major 21st November, 1865, lieutenant-colonel 27th November, 1867, colonel 27th November, 1872, major-

general 18th April, 1863, and lieutenant-general when he retired from the service a few years later. General Macdonell served throughout the Crimean War with the 71st Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, for which he received the Crimean medal with one clasp, and also the Turkish medal. Subsequently he served in the Indian Mutiny in Central India, with the force under Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn, for which he received the medal with clasp for Central India. At a later period General Macdonell served under Sir Neville Chamberlain in the North-west frontier campaign of 1863, for which he received the medal and clasp for Umbeyla.

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The next portrait in the collection is No. 249. It is a water colour representing the Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, who was not only the first Roman Catholic bishop in Upper Canada, but also the first clergyman of either the Anglican or Romish communion in Upper Canada who was raised to the Episcopate. It has always been a maxim with the Macdonell family that at least one member of it should be in the church and one in the army, and to this family maxim Bishop Macdonell always most heartily assented. Bishop Macdonell was born in 1762, in Scotland, and received his early education in Paris and Valladolid, and was ordained to the priesthood on the 16th of February, 1787. He was one of the famous Macdonell clan of Glengarry. About the year 1785, in consequence of many of the small crofts or farms in the Scottish Highlands being amalgamated, very great distress was caused to many of the tenants, who, owing to this amalgamation were evicted. Alexander Macdonell felt greatly for these men, and by his exertions work was found for many of them in the Glasgow cotton factories. The breaking out of the French war, though, led to the dismissal of all, or nearly all of them, owing to the manner in which trade was paralyzed through the hostilities with France. Again did Alexander Macdonell exert himself, and succeeded in obtaining permission from the King to form a regiment of soldiers from these operatives, which became known as the First Glengarry Fencibles. This was in 1795, and from that year until 1798 the Fencibles served in Guernsey, prepared to repel, if necessary, the threatened

French invasion. Subsequently they served throughout the lamentable Irish rebellion, and whilst in Ireland distinguished themselves as much by their devotion to duty as by their never-failing kindness and consideration for the misguided people amongst whom they were thrown and compelled to act. In 1801, this regiment being disbanded, great numbers of them emigrated to Canada on the advice of Alexander Macdonell, and settled in Glengarry and Stormont, where again, during the war of 1812, another regiment of Glengarry Fencibles was raised, which distinguished itself in no slight degree by its services during the war.

For the services rendered during the war of 1812 and to his country generally, Alexander Macdonell, the subject of this sketch, received the thanks of the Prince Regent, and a grant of £600 sterling. He was consecrated to the Episcopal office at Montreal, on January 18th, 1826, and by his sturdy loyalty and attachment to the Crown during the trying period of 1837-38, he once again rendered yeoman service to his country. Bishop Macdonell died in Edinburgh, whilst on a visit there, January 10th, 1840. His funeral was attended by men of all classes and creeds, and those who followed him to the grave felt that "a great man was fallen that day in Israel."

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It is not necessary to refer to the next portrait, No. 250, beyond stating that it is that of Colonel John Macdonell, A.D.C. to General Brock. This officer's services and death have previously been recounted.

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A portrait of Colonel Chichester Macdonell, 82nd Regiment, is No. 251. This officer was a son of Captain Alexander Macdonell, of the King's Royal Regiment, of New York, raised during the Revolutionary War. He entered his Majesty's service as a cadet in the K. R. R. N. Y. during the Revolutionary War of 1778-85, and was afterwards second lieutenant in Butler's Corps of Rangers. He continued in the service, and was in command of the 82nd Regiment at Corunna, for which, after his death, a gold medal was sent to his family, "as a token of the appreciation which his Majesty entertained for the memory of that officer." (Letter of the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, 14th May, 1812.) Colonel Macdonell died on active service in India.

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Another portrait in the Macdonell collection, though not included in the catalogue, is that of James Macdonell, who was the third son of Duncan Macdonell, of Glengarry, Scotland. This officer entered the army as ensign in 1793, became lieutenant in 1794, and captain on December 1st, 1795, in the 17th Light Dragoons. After serving some years in this regiment of cavalry, he, in 1804, obtained his majority in the 78th Regiment, and served with that corps in Naples and Sicily, including the descent on Calabria and the battle of Maida. Major Macdonell became lieutenant-colonel on September 7th, 1809, and then exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. He served with the latter corps throughout a great portion of the Peninsular War, being present at Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle and Nive. After Napoleon's escape from Elba, Colonel Macdonell served with his regiment in the memorable Waterloo campaign. At the celebrated battle of Waterloo, Colonel Macdonell notably distinguished himself, and was specially thanked by the Duke of Wellington for his gallantry in defending the farm house at Hougomont against the attacks of the French. Macdonell on this memorable occasion, with only the help of one man, by sheer physical force, succeeded in closing the gates of this post in the face of the enemy. In addition to the war medal for Waterloo, Colonel Macdonell received the foreign Order of Maria Theresa, and was created a knight of St. Vladimir.

(When the rebellion of 1837-8 broke out Colonel Macdonell came to Canada with his battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and for some time commanded the whole of the troops in Upper Canada, he serving here from 1838 until 1841. General Macdonell, as he had then become, saw no more active service after the Rebellion was quelled. He died in England, May 15th, 1857.

Nos. 252-53-54 in the Macdonell collection consist of, in the first place, an autograph letter from the Duke of York, brother of George III., dated May 16th, 1820, forwarding to the family of Colonel John Macdonell (who fell at Queenston Heights) the gold medal struck in honour of the British victory under Brock at Detroit. The next is also an autograph letter from the same Royal Duke, its date being May 14th, 1812, and with it was forwarded the gold medal for Corunna,

which was awarded to Colonel Chichester Macdonell (described under No. 251) for his services at that battle. The last of the exhibits is a commission in the Canadian Militia, signed by Major-General Isaac Brock, dated April 15th, 1812, appointing Donald Macdonell to the 2nd Glengarry Regiment.

To return once more to the portraits found in the educational department at the recent exhibition, No. 62 represented the Rev. George Okill Stuart, LL.D., who was first of all, in 1798, "missionary at York," and from 1807-1812, rector of St. James' Church, York. After leaving York, as it then was, in 1812, Dr. Stuart assumed the rectory of St. George's Church, Kingston, which benefice he held for more than fifty years. In addition to being rector of St. George's, he was also Archbishop of Kingston. This picture was painted by W. Sawyer, of Kingston, and was exhibited by the Churchwardens of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

Nos. 63 and 64 are, respectively, portraits of Dr. Strachan, first Bishop of Toronto, and of Dr. Phillips, the first Vice-Principal of Upper Canada College, previously master of the Home District Grammar School. Both of these well-known clergymen have been previously spoken of and their careers sketched.

In the educational exhibit of portraits, No. 65 was that of the late Marcus C. Crombie, who was head master of the grammar school from 1838 until he died. This last event took place December 23rd, 1853. Marcus Christophilus Crombie was of Irish birth, having been born at Dungiven, County Londonderry, in the year 1800. He received his early education at Foyle College, in the county of his birth, and when he attained his majority he came to Canada and established a private school at Montreal. There he continued for fifteen years, when he removed to Picton, on the Bay of Quinte, where he had received the appointment of head master of the Royal grammar school. His stay there was but a brief one, for in 1838 he came to Toronto, succeeding Mr. C. N. B. Cosens as the head master of the Home District grammar school. This last position Mr. Crombie continued to hold until he died. After Mr. Crombie's death his widow and

daughters removed to George street, where, in the most northern of two large red brick houses on the eastern side of the street near Duke street, they kept a school for children, which attained not a little celebrity.

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Following the last named portrait is No. 66, that of Mr. M. C. Howe, M.A., LL.D. This gentleman succeeded Mr. Crombie as head master of the grammar school, and remained in that position until 1863, when he resigned. A few years later, in 1866, Mr. Howe emigrated to Australia, and settled in Melbourne, where he again followed his profession as a teacher. While in Australia the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Melbourne, and not long after he took up his residence in that vast island continent he became principal of the Newington College, New South Wales. There he died in 1884. Before coming to Canada Mr. Howe's career had been this. Like his immediate predecessor in office, he was an Irishman, having been born on a farm in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1818. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. about 1840 and M.A. three years later. His first distinction was when he was appointed to the principal's chair at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. This office he held until he resigned it to come to Canada in 1851. Here he was first of all head master of the grammar school at Cayuga. Then he removed to Galt to fill a similar office, and in January, 1854, came to Toronto.

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A "MS. Book of Sermons," once belonging to Rev. Samuel Armour, from 1823 to 1825 rector of the school, was No. 67. Mr. Armour was of Scotch parentage, and was born in Scotland in 1785. He was educated at Glasgow University, and was subsequently ordained a minister of the Scottish National Church. For some six years or more he was minister of the parish church of Doune, in Perthshire, and then, about 1815, he came to Canada. There he seceded from the Presbyterian body, and took holy orders in the Church of England, being ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Quebec. After resigning his duties at the grammar school, Mr. Armour gave his mind wholly to his duties as a clergyman, and was in 1836 appointed Anglican rector of Cavan, in Durham

County, where he died in 1853. This relic was exhibited by Chief Justice Armour, a son of the some time head master.

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The next three exhibits, Nos. 68-70, need not be particularly referred to, but the four portraits which follow them in the catalogue, namely, Nos. 71 to 74, are of more than passing interest. They are of the portraits of the Chairman and members of the Board of Trustees of the Home District Grammar School, namely, Revs. Henry James Grasett, M. A., D. D., John Barclay, M. A., D. D., John Jennings, D. D., and the Venerable Arch-deacon Fuller. The first of these four, Henry James Grasett, was born in Gibraltar on June 18th, 1808, he being the son of Dr. Grasett, of H. M. 48th Regiment. He was educated privately until 1831, then he matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1834, M. A. in 1842, B. D. in 1853, and in 1869 took his degree as D. D. He came to Canada after his university career was over, and in the latter days of 1834 was ordained deacon in the Anglican church by the Bishop of Quebec and priest in the year following. For a short time he remained in the Lower Province, then came to Toronto, and in 1838 became assistant minister at St. James' church and in 1847 the rector, in succession to Dr. Strachan. Dr. Grasett was appointed Dean of Toronto Diocese in 1867, an office which since his death, in 1882, has not been filled up.

In 1842 Dr. Grasett was appointed Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and he held that office uninterruptedly until he died in 1882. This was a "record" that has not as yet been equalled in the history of any other educational establishment in the Dominion.

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No. 72 is the portrait of the Rev. John Barclay, M. A., for so many years minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto. Dr. Barclay was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1842, being appointed very shortly after his arrival in this country to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church in Toronto, which office he held until 1870, when he was succeeded by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. Dr. Barclay was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the H. D. G. S. in July, 1843, and continued to act as long as his services were required. For many years Dr. Barclay was chaplain to the St. An-

drew's Society, and also filled the office of Denomination of Clerk to the Temporalities Board; he was also a Trustee of Queen's College. Dr. Barclay was a man who commanded the respect not only of his own people but of all those who knew him. He died universally regretted on September 27th, 1887.

A portrait of another member of the Board of Trustees of the H. D. G. S. was No. 73. This picture represented the Rev. John Jennings, D. D. Dr. Jennings was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1814, and came to Canada in 1838 as a missionary appointed to his field of labour by the United Presbyterian church of Cupar. He had been educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh universities, where he had combined the studies both of law and of medicine. When he reached Toronto he had to find a congregation and a place of meeting, and strange to say the latter was in those days easier to obtain than the former. The first place where the U. P's. met for divine service was in what had been a carpenter's shop, on Adelaide street east. Here was inaugurated the first church of the United Presbyterian church, established in Toronto. So small was the congregation that although Toronto at that time had a population of more than 11,000 souls, Dr. Jennings ministered to a congregation of only 21 adherents, one-third only of whom were church members. Despite these anything but encouraging beginnings the congregation grew very rapidly, and they were soon compelled to find a larger place of worship. In accordance with this design the old Baptist church on the north side of Stanley street was purchased, and there for some little time the United Presbyterians met. This too soon proved inconvenient and too small, and the congregation removed to a place of worship on Richmond street west. This also had soon to be given up in consequence of the requirements of the congregation. A new church was then erected on Bay street, on the corner of Temperance street. For 36 years Dr. Jennings ministered to his congregation, only resigning his charge in 1874 when his health would no longer permit him to discharge his duty. For many years after first assuming his pastorate Dr. Jennings labored as a missionary in the surrounding country. While engaged in this capacity his knowledge of medicine proved to him all but invaluable.

In recognition of his services, not only to the Presbyterian church, but as an educationist, the University of New York conferred upon the pastor of the Bay street church the degree of D. D., Dr. Jennings being the first recipient of that honour. In addition to his ministerial duties Dr. Jennings in his long and useful life gave a great deal of attention to the educational system of the country. He was a member of the Senate of Toronto University, also of the Senate of Upper Canada College, and a member of the Board of Public Instruction and of the High school. Though a Presbyterian among Presbyterians, Dr. Jennings was able to maintain his own opinion without coming into antagonism with those differing from him. He was a man who made no enemies and gained many friends.

No. 74 in the catalogue is a portrait of the Right Rev. Thos. Brock Fuller. This clergyman was born in Kingston July 16th, 1810, his godfather being Colonel Brock, commanding the troops stationed at that fortress. Mr. Fuller was educated by Bishop Strachan and elsewhere, and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Quebec in 1833, and preached in the following year. He laboured for many years in different parts of the province of Ontario, and in 1840 was appointed to the rectory of Thorold. He remained at Thorold until 1861, and during the whole of that period drew no pay whatever from his congregation. In 1861 Mr. Fuller was appointed to the rectory of St. George's church, Toronto, and in 1869 was appointed Archdeacon of Niagara. Mr. Fuller always took a very great interest in the extension of the Episcopate, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the Diocese of Niagara was formed from Toronto and Huron. When it was constituted a separate diocese there was no question who should be the first bishop, Archdeacon Fuller being all but unanimously chosen. He was consecrated to the Episcopal office on May 1st, 1875, and continued to discharge its duties until his death, which occurred in Hamilton on December 17th, 1884.

Bishop Fuller was a man of large private means, and freely spent his substance in the support of that church of which he was so worthy a member.

Passing from the Home District Grammar School to Toronto University, in connection with which at the

late Historical Exhibition there were portraits exhibited; first, of all of the chancellors of King's College, then those of the University of Toronto, with the presidents of King's College, of the University of Toronto, of University College, and of the University of Toronto and University College combined. Together with these was a list of the vice-chancellors of the University of Toronto, and immediately following them a series of portraits of presidents of Victoria University. This series of exhibits are comprised between Nos. 90 and 128.

No. 90 is a portrait of Sir Peregrine Maitland. This picture, and the one following it, No. 91, which represents Sir John Colborne, has been previously described.

No. 92 is a portrait of Sir Francis Bond Head, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1835 until 1838, when he was recalled in consequence of the disastrous events of his administration in Canada. Sir Francis was the author of many works, the most notable being his "Narrative." This latter work refers to the events which preceded the rebellion of 1837, and to those which, in the opinion of the narrator, finally caused the outbreak. Of course, this book was written in self-defence, but despite that fact, impartial judges who have read it, and have also read and heard the other side of the case, consider that whatever faults Sir Francis Bond-Head may have had the lack of patriotism was not one of them, and that he had at any rate, ardently tried to serve his Queen and country. Another well-known work of Sir Francis was "The Emigrant." This book, which was easily written, and most interesting in its contents, gave an account of the author's first appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, of the manner in which he discharged his duties, and how he finally left the country. It is now, and has been for a great many years, out of print, and copies of it are eagerly looked for by book collectors.

No. 93 is a portrait of Sir George Arthur, who succeeded Sir Francis Bond-Head as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, March 3rd, 1838. Sir George was born June 21st, 1784, and entered the army at a very early age. Before coming to Canada Sir George Arthur had served his country as a representative of the Crown in Honduras, and likewise in Van Dieman's

Land. It fell to the lot of Sir George Arthur to assume office before the Rebellion of 1837 had been finally quelled, but the measures that he took were such that tranquillity was very soon restored throughout the length and breadth of the entire province. For rather less than two years Sir George held the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor, and he enjoyed the distinction of being the last to hold that office in Upper Canada before its union with the Lower Province.

The next Chancellor, the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, who afterwards became Lord Sydenham, is represented in exhibit No. 94. Lord Sydenham was born in the County of Surrey, England, in 1793, being the son of an influential London merchant, whose place of business was in Austin Friars, London (Augustine Friars). For the first twenty-five years of his life Mr. Thompson, as he was in those days, devoted himself entirely to mercantile pursuits. In the year 1826, though, he entered the British House of Commons as member for Dover, and in 1830 was returned, not only for that historic seaport, but also for the great Lancashire manufacturing town, Manchester. This was in the days immediately preceding the Reform Bill of 1832, and young Thompson was one of the most ardent supporters of the Reform party. He held various offices during the administration of Earl Grey, also holding office in Lord Melbourne's first Cabinet. In 1839 Mr. Thompson was appointed Governor-General of Canada, arriving in Quebec on October 16th of that year. In a little less than a year, in recognition of his great services to the country, Mr. Thompson was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Sydenham of Toronto, Sydenham street in this city being called after him. On September 5th, 1841, Lord Sydenham was at Kingston, and there he met with the fatal accident which caused his death. Whilst riding he was thrown from his horse, the result of which was that his right leg was broken and also dreadfully lacerated. It at first was thought that Lord Sydenham would recover, but dangerous symptoms set in, which could not be arrested, and he breathed his last on September 19th, 1841. He was interred in the Church of St. George, at Kingston, which city was indebted to him for having been selected on the union of the two provinces to be the capital of Canada.

Nos. 95 and 96, the two chancellors of King's College who succeeded Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot and Sir Charles Metcalfe, have been described in a previous article.

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Exhibit No. 97 is that of Lord Cathcart, Governor-General of Canada in 1845. Lord Cathcart was born at Waltham, a small town on the borders of Hertfordshire and Essex, in England, and celebrated as being the supposed burial place of Harold, "the last of the Saxons." He was born in 1783, and entered the army in 1799, as an ensign in the 40th Regiment. He very soon saw service, being engaged under Abercrombie, in his Dutch expedition. Later, Colonel Cathcart served in the Peninsular war under Wellington, where he was more than once wounded. Colonel Cathcart was again in arms when war broke out once more with France, acting as a cavalry staff officer under Wellington. At Waterloo Colonel Cathcart, or, properly speaking, Viscount Greenock, had no less than three horses killed under him. After a long and interesting career in England, subsequent to the peace, Lord Greenock, who had then become Earl Cathcart, was, in 1845, appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's troops in British North America.

"The Queen's Government in January, 1846, considering our then state of relations with the United States, pressed Lord Cathcart permanently to assume the civil as well as the military government of Canada.—(Morgan)." Lord Cathcart assumed the double responsibility and discharged his duties while he held the dual office, not only with credit to himself but to the entire satisfaction of those over whom he ruled and the Imperial authorities also. He left Canada in 1847, being succeeded by the Earl of Elgin. On his arrival in England Lord Cathcart was well received by the Ministry of the day and was soon appointed to high command in the army. He retired from active service in the army in 1854, on the breaking out of the Russian war, his age forbidding him to take any part in that campaign. He died at the lovely Sussex watering place, St. Leonards, July 16th, 1859, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

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Lord Cathcart, who has been referred to in the last paragraph, was succeeded in the office of Governor-General of Canada by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and a portrait of the latter among the chancellors of King's

College is No. 98. Lord Elgin was born in Scotland in 1811. He was educated at first privately, subsequently at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, having obtained a first class in classics, but not like his contemporary for the first year of residence, William Ewart Gladstone, a "double first," that is, in classics and mathematics also. In 1842 Lord Elgin was appointed by the English Government to be Governor of Jamaica, and held that office until he succeeded Lord Cathcart as Governor-General of Canada. While in Canada Lord Elgin saw the country develop wonderfully, and it is given to few men to mark such changes for the better between the beginning and the end of their terms of office. Lord Elgin came to Canada, or rather to Upper Canada, to find it without railways, with no telegraph system worthy of the name and with a very poor system of transport on the great lakes. He left it, knowing that before twelve months would elapse from the time of his departure it would be possible to go from London in the west to Montreal in the east inside of fifteen hours, a journey which, in 1847, would have occupied nearly three days. When Lord Elgin went back to England in the closing days of 1854, Canada had a well-established telegraphic system and a fleet of passenger and freight steamers plying from Hamilton to Montreal. Lord Elgin also saw the Normal and Model Schools of Upper Canada established on a sound basis, and he also saw the end of the bitter controversy excited by the Clergy Reserves question. Here is not the place to speak of Lord Elgin's subsequent career—he had a most notable one. It is of Canada only and his work here that can be referred to. Lord Elgin died whilst holding the high post of Governor-General of India, in December, 1863, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in Montreal in 1849. The present Earl of Elgin was, in 1893, also appointed Governor-General of India, being the first native-born Canadian who has ever held the post of Viceroy in any of her Majesty's dependencies.

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The change that was effected in the constitution of King's College in 1850 was marked at the Historical Exhibition by the chancellors of the University of Toronto being separately catalogued from those who had filled that office in King's College. The first portrait among the chancellors of Toronto University is No. 99, and por-

trays the Hon. William Hume Blake, B.A., T.C.D. William Hume Blake was the second son of the Rev. D. E. Blake, a clergyman of the Established Church of England and Ireland, holding a benefice in the county of Wicklow, Ireland. The subject of this sketch was born at Kiltegan rectory, March 10th, 1809, was educated first at home, then in due course matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1832 Sir John Colborne, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, made very great efforts to promote emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to this colony. It was not alone the Irish peasantry whom Sir John desired to settle here, but he sought and successfully obtained the consent of great numbers of well-to-do English, Irish and Scotch to leave the old country and settle in Upper Canada and here make a home. Among the latter class of emigrants were two brothers, Dominick Blake, afterwards rector of Thornhill, Ontario, and his brother, William Hume Blake. Among those who accompanied the Blakes were George Skeffington Connor, who afterwards became a judge of the Queen's Bench; Dr. Slade Robinson, who became so well known among the medical profession in Upper Canada, and who took such a prominent part in philanthropic and religious work; Arthur Palmer, who took holy orders and was for many years rector of Guelph and Archdeacon of Toronto; and Benjamin Cronyn, for so many years rector of St. Paul's church, London, and afterwards the first Bishop of Huron. Of this party the Blakes, on arriving at York, decided not to remain there, but to settle in the township of Adelaide. William Hume Blake at first took to farming, but he soon found out that it would be impossible for him to make anything out of this, so he determined to give up his pursuit of agriculture and to study law. In pursuance of this purpose he went to Toronto in 1835, and there became a student in the office of Mr. Simon Washburn, and was called to the bar in Easter term, 1838. He speedily acquired an excellent practice, and was soon looked upon, says D. B. Read, "As one of the best counsel of his day, in the Court of Chancery and in matters of equity. I can safely say that of all men I have ever known at the bar I have never known one so thorough as William Hume Blake, late Chancellor." Some few years later Mr. Blake entered upon political life, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, April 22, 1848.

Mr. Blake became later the first Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, as it was re-constituted in 1849. The date of his appointment was September 29th, in that year. It is not possible to give more than this very brief outline of the career of a remarkably distinguished man, who, in whatever he undertook, was thorough in the extreme. Chancellor Blake retired from his office as Chancellor owing to failing health, March 18th, 1862, but he subsequently accepted a position as one of the Judges of Appeal. He died in Toronto, November 17th, 1870, leaving a widow, two sons, the Hon. Edward and Samuel H. Blake, and two daughters, and was interred in St. James' Cemetery.

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The portrait following that of Mr. Blake, No. 100, is that of the Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, who succeeded the Hon. W. H. Blake in his office as Chancellor of the University of Toronto. Like his immediate predecessor, Mr. Morrison was of Irish birth, having been born in the South of Ireland, August 20th, 1816. He came to York with his parents when still in his boyhood, and received his early education at Upper Canada College. After leaving Upper Canada College he proceeded to study law, and, like Chancellor Blake, was an articled pupil of Mr. Samuel Washburn. Mr. Morrison was admitted to the bar in the Easter term, 1839, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. W. H. Blake, which was not dissolved until the latter was raised to the Bench. In the year 1843 Mr. Morrison was appointed Clerk of the Executive Council, and was elected to the Provincial Parliament in March, 1848, sitting in that Assembly until it was dissolved in 1851. In the year 1852 a general election took place in Upper Canada, and Mr. Morrison was again returned to the Provincial Parliament, sitting for Niagara, and in the Ministry of Sir Francis Hincks, formed June 22nd, 1853, he was given the position of Solicitor-General for Upper Canada. On May 24th, 1856, Mr. Morrison became Receiver-General in what is known in history as the Tache-Macdonald Administration, and retained this office until the general election of 1857, when he was defeated in seeking to represent the electorate of South Ontario. In 1859 Mr. Morrison was appointed Registrar of the city of Toronto, but resigned in 1860, and again tried to enter political life. He was appointed at this time Solicitor-General in the Macdonald-Cartier Gov-

ernment. Though he had not a seat in the House, nevertheless, he retained his office for two years without representing any constituency.

On March 19th, 1862, Mr. Morrison was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and on August 24th, in the following year, was transferred to the Queen's Bench. After a long and creditable career Judge Morrison died at his home, North Toronto, December 6th, 1885, in the seventieth year of his age.

The last of the chancellors of the University of Toronto, all of whose portraits were exhibited at the late Historical Exhibition, was the Hon. Edward Blake, whose picture is catalogued No. 101. Edward Blake was the eldest son of the Hon. William Hume Blake, whose biography has been given in an earlier portion of this article. He was born at Cairngorm, Ont., October 13th, 1833. He received his early education at Upper Canada College, where he had a brilliant career, being, when he left, not only the first boy in the seventh form, and head of the college, but carrying off the much-coveted Governor-General's prize. After leaving Upper Canada College, Edward Blake matriculated at Toronto University, where he graduated, B.A., in 1854, (obtaining at the same time the silver medal for classics), and M. A., 1858. During the period of his studies at Toronto University Mr. Blake had also been engaged in the study of law, and he was called to the bar in 1856. Mr. Blake became Q.C. in 1864, a Bench-er of the Law Society in 1871, and its treasurer in 1879. Legal preferment to high judicial office has often been within the grasp of Mr. Edward Blake, but alike from Conservative and Reform Administrations he has declined to receive any favours. Mr. Blake's political career in Canada can only here be sketched most briefly. In 1867, before the act forbidding dual representation was passed, Mr. Blake was elected, not only to the House of Commons, but to the Ontario Legislative Assembly also, and in 1869 became a leader of the Reform party in the latter House. In 1871, when John Sandfield Macdonald resigned the reins of office, Mr. Blake was sent for by the Lieutenant-Governor and requested to form a Ministry. This he succeeded in doing, and held office until the act was passed making it illegal for any one to sit in both the House of Commons and in the Local Legislature. Mr. Blake continued to sit in the Dominion House, and when Mr. Alex-

ander Mackenzie became Premier he accepted a post in his Cabinet, though without having any portfolio. This was in November, 1873. He only held office, though, for a little more than three months, as ill-health compelled him to resign in the following February. Fourteen months later, in May, 1875, Mr. Blake became Minister of Justice, and continued to hold that office until 1878, when, at the general election of that year, the Mackenzie Government was defeated. From 1878 until the results of the general election of 1887 were made known, Mr. Blake continued to lead the Reform party in the House of Commons. He then resigned the position, being followed therein by Mr., now Sir Wilfrid, Laurier. Mr. Blake retired from Canadian politics after the general election of 1890, and in 1892 he was elected by the constituency of South Longford, in Ireland, as Home Rule member for that county. This distinction he still enjoys. Mr. Blake has not severed his connection with Canada by any means. He is a constant visitor to this country, being naturally as much at home here as he is on the other side of the Atlantic. Many people, and this includes Mr. Blake's antagonists as well as his supporters, hope that at some future period he will return once more to Canadian public life.

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Of the Presidents of King's College, whose portraits are exhibited, two of them, Nos. 102 and 103, have been described previously. They are of Dr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., respectively.

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Nos. 104 and 105 are duplicates, and need not here be referred to.

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No. 106, under the heading of "Presidents of University College," is a portrait of Sir Daniel Wilson, who succeeded Dr. McCaul in 1880. Daniel Wilson was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1816, and was educated at the High school and also at the university in that city. In 1843 Mr. Wilson came to Canada, and was appointed professor of history and English literature in University College. Mr. Wilson was a devoted archaeologist, and it is noteworthy that he began his literary career with a book entitled "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time." In addition to this, he wrote, more than thirty years later, "Reminiscences of Old

Edinburga,' and also was the author of "The Archaeology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland." This book had a very large circulation, and was most favourably received, not only by the press, but by the general public. In 1863 Mr. Wilson published his greatest work. It bore the title "Pre-historic Men; Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and New Worlds." This book has passed through two editions, and is still looked upon as a standard work. Many other smaller volumes appeared from Mr. Wilson's pen, and he was also a contributor to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and many other journals of literary or scientific interest. From 1881 until his death, in the summer of 1892, Professor Wilson (Sir Daniel Wilson, as he became a few years before his death) discharged his duties at Toronto University with untiring zeal. Speaking of him in this connection, a well-known authority said, just before his death: "For thirty-five years President Wilson has been connected with the University and College of Toronto, and has given to that institution the fruitage of a rich, mature and industrious life. During the long period that he has daily gone in and out among us he has contributed in the instruction of nearly all classes of people in Toronto, and in many ways has added to the intellectual life and to the advancement of scientific thought of Canada, and, indeed, of the continent. There are not many, we fear, outside of academic circles, who recognize the genius, the learning and the pre-eminent abilities of Dr. Wilson, or who appreciate him as a man at his true worth."

Sir Daniel Wilson's laborious, conscientious and useful career terminated by death, August 6th, 1892. His mortal remains were followed to their last resting place in St. James' cemetery by a vast crowd, and by many of those who had been associated with him in his life's work.

No. 108 is a portrait of the present president of Toronto University, Mr. James Loudon, M.A., LL.D. Professor Loudon was born in Toronto in 1841. He was educated first at the Toronto Grammar school, under Principal Howe, and afterwards at Upper Canada College, during the regime of the Rev. Walter Stennett. He entered Toronto University in 1857, and took his degree in 1862, having at the same

examination obtained the gold medal in mathematics. In 1875 Professor Loudon succeeded the late Professor Cherriman in the mathematical chair at Toronto University, and after passing through various other offices, became, on the death of Sir Daniel Wilson, the third president of that great seat of learning. Professor Loudon has been president of the Canadian Institute, 1876-78, and is also a member of the Educational Council of Ontario. He has written for many of the scientific journals, and has also been the author of two text-books on algebra. Professor Loudon was the first Upper Canada College boy to attain such a notable position as that of president of a university.

No. 109 was a portrait of the late Henry Holmes Croft, D.C.L., F.L.S., who was the first vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto, and for many years professor of chemistry in that institution.

No. 110 is a portrait of Dr. McCaul, and No. 111 is that of Mr. John Langton, who was Auditor-General of Canada, and for some time president of the Quebec Historical Society, also holding office for two years as president of the Canadian Institute. He died in Toronto about four years since.

No. 112 is a portrait of the Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C. Mr. Crooks was the well-known barrister and Canadian politician. He was for some time a member of the Ontario Government, holding therein the post of Minister of Education, and for a long time a resident of Toronto. Mr. Crooks filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University from 1864 until 1873.

The next Vice-Chancellor whose portrait is given is Larratt William Smith, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1820. He came to Canada at a very early age, and was educated at Upper Canada College, where he was one of the very first pupils, and afterwards at King's College. He then commenced the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1843, taking his degree as B.C.L. in 1848, and as D.C.L. ten years later. Dr. Smith is one of the very few surviving pupils of Dr. James H. Harris, the first Principal of Upper Canada College, and also one of the oldest legal practitioners still engaged in the active duties of his profession, in Toronto. For some little time Dr. Smith was president of the Toronto branch

of the Imperial Federation League, and also of the Toronto Astronomical and Physical Society. In addition to his duties as a barrister, Dr. Smith has taken, and continues to take, a keen interest in all business matters.

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No. 114 is a picture of the late Hon. Thomas Moss, Q.C., sometime Chief Justice. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Moss, late of this city, and was born in Cobourg, Ont., August 20th, 1836. Mr. Moss removing to Toronto, as a matter of course his family accompanied him, and Thomas Moss was sent for his early education to the Public school. From there he was removed to Upper Canada College, where he took remarkably high honours, and had among his contemporaries General Charles Robinson, C. B., Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, and one or two others, who, like those named, have attained more or less celebrity in their different walks of life. After leaving Upper Canada College Thomas Moss matriculated at Toronto University, where he graduated in 1858, taking first-class honours in classics, mathematics and modern languages. Mr. Moss began the study of law in 1858, and entered the office of the Hon. Adam Crooks, who has just been referred to. He was called to the bar in 1861, and his first partnership was with Mr. Hector Cameron. In 1871 Mr. Moss became a bencher of the Law Society, in which capacity he took a prominent part in promoting and founding the law school which was opened February 3rd, 1873, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron delivering the inaugural address. In 1872 Mr. Moss was appointed Queen's Counsel, and in 1875 a member of the Law Reform Commission. Mr. Moss entered Parliament as member for West Toronto in 1873, and continued to sit for that constituency for just two years, until in October, 1875, he was appointed a justice in the Court of Appeal. In 1874 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and in 1877, on the death of Chief Justice Draper, was elevated to the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal. It was for but a brief period, though, that Chief Justice Moss was destined to hold this high appointment, for in 1880 he was stricken with illness, and from this illness he never entirely recovered. He went to France and other places, hoping that changes of air and climate might do him good, but all these hopes were destined to be disappointed, for the revered Chief Justice died on January 4th,

1881, at Nice. No better conclusion to this brief sketch of the life of one of the most single-minded and illustrious of Canadians can be given, than to quote a portion of the tribute paid by Mr. Justice Burton to his memory. He said:—"To know him was to love him; my heart is too full for me to venture to say more. I wish I had the command of language to do justice to his many virtues, and his great intellectual gifts, but I yield to none of his numerous friends in admiration of his character, and in tender and affectionate regard for his memory."

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The last of the portraits of the Vice-Chancellors is that of the Hon. William Mulock. It is No. 115. Mr. Mulock was appointed to the office as Vice-Chancellor after the death of Chief Justice Moss, and has continued in that capacity since. Mr. Mulock was born at Bond Head, Ont., in 1843, was educated at Newmarket grammar school and at Toronto University, where he graduated B. A., being also gold medallist in modern languages, in 1863. He is a member of the legal profession, having been called to the bar in 1868, and created a Q. C. in 1890. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Toronto University, and has signalized his term of office as Vice-Chancellor by founding the scholarship in mathematics, which is known by his name. Mr. Mulock entered political life in 1882 as representative for North York, and from that day until the present he has represented that constituency. To Mr. Mulock's courage and persistence Canada is chiefly indebted for ocean penny postage. Had it not been for the action which Mr. Mulock took in forcing this subject on the attention of the Imperial authorities the probability is that we should still be waiting for the boon. It is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. William Mulock still forms a prominent figure in the Laurier administration, and whatever measure of success that Ministry may have attained, some of it is owing to the policy adopted by Mr. Mulock regarding postal service.

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Passing from Toronto to Victoria University, No. 124, is a group of the founders of that institution. They are described as "Members of Committee and of Board appointed by Royal Charter." Their names were the Revs. Wm. Case, John Ryerson, William Ryerson, Thomas Whitehead, Joseph Stinson, D.D., John Beatty, James Richardson,

D.D., the Hon. Billa Flint, Senator; John McCarty, Charles Biggar, Esq.; John Counter, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Ebenezer Perry, Colonel Geo. B. Spencer.

Among these, with the exception of the Revs. Joseph Stinson, D.D., and James Richardson, D.D., with the Hons. Billa Flint, and Ebenezer Perry, there were none who took any very prominent part or played a conspicuous role in the political history of the country, nevertheless they were leading members of one of the chief bodies of Christians existing in Canada, were all active in the furtherance of religion and education, and their names ought not to be allowed to pass without at least this notice.

No. 125 is a portrait of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., who was the first president of Victoria University, and for many years superintendent of education for Upper Canada College. His statue stands in front of the Normal school, and its appearance is well known to all Toronto residents. This portrait at the exhibition was painted by the well-known Berthon, and is said to be the best likeness of Dr. Ryerson extant. Dr. Ryerson was born March 21st, 1803, and died in Toronto, February 19th, 1882, and was interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery on Wednesday, February 22nd. There his remains were laid "Amid the tolling of bells and the lamentations of many thousands of people."

The next picture is No. 126, and represents the Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., who was president of Victoria College from 1851 until 1887. Dr. Nelles was noted for the intense interest he took in education, and for his devoted service as a clergyman of the Methodist church. Dr. Nelles was born near Brantford, Ont., in October, 1823, and was educated at the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary, and was afterwards one of the two first students who matriculated at Victoria University, Cobourg. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., in 1846, and spent the next year as principal of Newburgh Academy. In 1850 Mr. Nelles succeeded the Rev. Alexander Macnab as president of Victoria University, and from that time until his death on October 17th, 1887, worked laboriously in season and out of season to further the interests of the college. In 1861 Mr. Nelles received the degree of D. D. from Queen's University, and in 1872 that of LL.D.

The portrait shown at the Histori-

cal Exhibition was by Forster, of Toronto, and is considered by competent judges to have been an excellent likeness.

No. 127 is a portrait of a once well known and zealous, yet now all but forgotten minister, the Rev. William Ormiston, D.D., LL.D., who held the professorship of metaphysics from 1848 until 1850.

No. 128 is a photographic group of former members of the Faculty of Victoria University. Many of these have previously been referred to in this series of articles, and it is only necessary here to give their names, which are as follows: Rev. M. Richie, D.D., principal, 1836; Rev. J. B. Hurlburt, M.A., LL.D., 1836, principal 1839; Rev. D. C. Van Norman, M.A., LL.D., 1836; William Kingston, M.A., 1842; James Spencer, M.A., 1842; John Beatty, M.D., 1845; John Wilson, A.B. (T.C.B.), LL.D., 1847; Rev. George C. Whitlock, M.A., LL.D., 1856; Rev. Wesley Wright, M.A., 1848; the Hon. John Rolfe, Q.C., M.D., LL.D., Dean of Medical Faculty, 1854; Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C., C.J., Dean of Law Faculty, 1854; Miss Boulter (Mrs. Hurlburt), Lady Principal.

Passing from the Educational Department in the Historical Exhibition to the room in which the Indian exhibits were placed, there are several items in this collection which are worthy of notice. Nos. 2 and 3 are both receipts, the last being dated Grand River, 1791, by Henry Hill to Captain Isaac Hill. There is nothing particularly remarkable in connection with this document, excepting that it was given in the year that Chief Isaac had his troubles with Brant, and left the Grand River for the Tyendinaga Reserve. The former was also given to Isaac Hill by Isaac Forsyth, the date being 1798.

A particularly interesting exhibit is No. 5. It is the Book of Common Prayer in the Mohawk language, and has in it the signature of Captain John Deserotyon, the date being 1771. No. 6 is a second edition of the same volume.

No. 7 is a silver medal presented to Captain Isaac Hill, who has already been referred to, by H.M. King George III. He was a celebrated Mohawk chief. Chief Hill, who has already

more than once been referred to, was an ancestor of the wife of Dr. Oronhyatekha, of this city.

A sad incident, not in Canadian, but in the history of the United States, is brought to mind by No. 14. It is a war club which once belonged to the Indian chief known to history as Sitting Bull, and this death-dealing instrument was used at the fearful Custer massacre. Miss Marjorie Sewell loaned this club to the Historical Exhibition.

A war-drum, used by the Indians during the North-west Rebellion of 1885, was No. 17, and was one of the various trophies captured by the Canadian Militia during that expedition. It was exhibited by Mr. Frank Yeigh.

A portrait of Joseph Brant whilst in the prime of life is No. 71, and No. 72 is a portrait of the same famous chief, taken in his declining years. It is unnecessary here to give any biography of this well-known chieftain, beyond this, that he was always conspicuous for his devoted loyalty to the English monarch and for his fidelity to all his promises. A conspicuous instance of Brant's influence is given by the fact that when Governor Simcoe came to Canada in 1791, the then Duke of Northumberland, to whom Brant was well-known, in sending a present to the chieftain, took occasion to ask of him his good offices on behalf of Simcoe.

No. 73 is a case containing relics of Brant. They consist of a war club, a scalping knife, a tomahawk, the silver-mounted pistols presented to him by George III., and an amulet or charm which he always wore. These three last named exhibits were all contributed by Mrs. Christopher Robinson.

No. 125 is another portrait of Joseph Brant. It was taken from the engraving after Romney's celebrated picture, now in the Earl of Warwick's collection.

No. 126 is an oil portrait of J. O. Brant-Sero. Brant-Sero is a direct descendant of Brant on his mother's side, she was the famous chief's great-granddaughter. This picture was painted at the house of Mr. Brant-Sero in Hamilton in 1897, by Miss Carrie Hillyard. These last two ex-

hibits which have been spoken of were loaned by Mr. J. O. Brant-Sero.

In the Educational Department of the late Canadian Historical Exhibition there was included a series of exhibits in the shape of MSS. and portraits which deserved far more attention than they received. These consisted, to quote the catalogue, "Of Manuscripts of the Early Jesuit Missionaries in North America." In addition to these MSS., though there was a series of portraits of those Jesuit Fathers whose life and labours from 1522 until 1791 are recounted in these papers.

It is only possible in a newspaper article, condensed as it must necessarily be, to glance at the lives of the actors, or the principal actors rather, in so many scenes of life's drama as are included in the "Relations" of the Jesuits in North America, the indulgence therefore of all those who have made this particular branch of North American history their study is respectfully requested.

The first portrait in the Jesuit collection is that of Father Isadore Breboeuf, one of those devoted French missionaries of the Cross, who laid down their lives as a testimony to their faith. The career of Father Breboeuf as a missionary extended over a period of nearly quarter of a century. In 1625-26 he spent the winter among the Algonquins, and from 1626 to 1629 he had lived in the Huron town of Toanche. In May, 1633, Samuel de Champlain returned from an expedition among the Indian tribes to resume command at Quebec, and with him were four Jesuit Fathers, namely, Breboeuf, Davost, Masse and Daniel. Of the first named of these four Parkman describes him thus:—"A tall, strong man, with features that seemed carved by nature for a soldier, but which the mental habits of years had stamped with the visible impress of the priesthood." Breboeuf had until this period been living among the Hurons, seeking to establish a mission which, though had not been accepted, though it may have been tolerated by that tribe.

In July, 1633, the annual visit of the Indians in their canoes, sailing down the River St. Lawrence, was paid to Quebec. The number of this fleet was one hundred and forty canoes, and in them were more than six hundred Indians. This fleet arrived at Quebec July 28th, 1633, and on the next day a deputation of chiefs and warriors waited upon Champlain at the citadel

to hear what request he had to make to them. After presents had been made and received Champlain introduced to the assembled Indians the three Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Brebeuf, Davost and Daniel, who had been assigned by the Superiors of the Order in France to the dangers of the Huron Mission. It will suffice here to say that in consequence of Champlain's eloquence, and also probably as a result of what the Hurons already knew, or had heard of Brebeuf in his former residence among them, that the second mission to the Hurons was accepted. But all was not well, even with this acceptance, for on the very eve of their departure it was notified to Champlain that unless he would consent to pardon an Indian, one of the Algonquins belonging to the Petite Nation, who had murdered a Frenchman, the Hurons would not undertake to protect the missionaries on their journey up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, should the savage Algonquins fall upon them. Champlain would not accede to this demand, and in consequence the missionaries did not depart. A year passed away, and again did the Hurons pay their annual visit to the trading stations on the St. Lawrence, the place selected this time being Three Rivers. Here it will be better to quote Parkman's account of the remarkable scene which took place on the occasion of this visit:—"Du Plessis Bochart, commander of the French fleet, called them (the Indians) to a council, harangued them, feasted them and made them presents; but they refused to take the Jesuits. In private, however, some of them were gained over, then again refused, then, at the eleventh hour, a second time consented. On the eve of embarkation they once more wavered. All was confusion, doubt and uncertainty, when Brebeuf bethought him of a vow to St. Joseph. The vow was made. At once, he says, the Indians became tractable, the Fathers embarked, and amidst salvos of cannon from the ships, set forth for the wild scene of their apostleship."

The journey to the Huron country was one of almost incredible hardships and it was thirty days from the time Brebeuf left Three Rivers before he and his companions reached their destination. The place where they landed was on the borders of Thunder Bay. Brebeuf was well acquainted with the neighbourhood, as has already been told. He had previously been near there, at the village or town of *Toanche*. But a few years had seen many

changes; the town spoken of had vanished, been destroyed by fire, and its inhabitants had migrated some few miles distant and there built a new town, known as *Ihonatiria*. Brebeuf determined to push his way towards this new settlement, and after hiding all his luggage in the dense undergrowth of the woods proceeded to effect his purpose. Once again must Parkman's narrative be quoted. It runs thus:

"Evening was near, when, after following, bewildered and anxious, a gloomy forest pass, he issued upon a wild clearing, and saw before him the bark roofs of *Ihonatiria*."

"A crowd ran out to meet him. 'Echom has come again, Echom has come again,' they cried, recognizing in the distance the stately figure, robed in black, that advanced from the border of the forest."

"There was a certain *Awandoay* in the village, noted as one of the richest and most hospitable of the Hurons, a distinction not easily won where hospitality was universal. His house was large, and amply stored with greens and corn; and though his prosperity had excited the jealousy of the villagers he had recovered their good-will by generosity. With him Brebeuf made his abode, anxiously waiting, week after week, the arrival of his companions. One by one they appeared. Daniel, weary and worn; Davost, half dead with famine and fatigue; and their French attendant, each with his tale of hardship and indignity. At length all were assembled under the roof of the hospitable Indian, and once more the Huron mission was begun."

From the time just referred to until the closing days of the year 1640 Brebeuf continued to labour among the Hurons. In November, 1640, Brebeuf, accompanied by a colleague named *Chaumont*, started on a mission to the *Neutral Nation*.

"This fierce people," says Francis Parkman, "occupied that part of Canada which lies immediately north of Lake Erie, while a wing of their territory extended across the Niagara into western New York. In their athletic proportions, the ferocity of their manners and the extravagance of their superstitions, no American tribe has ever exceeded them."

On November 2nd, 1640, Brebeuf and *Chaumont* left *Sainte Marie*, accompanied by a Huron guide, and after five days' march reached the first of the Neutral towns. They then visited

eighteen others, and wherever they went they were received with abuse. Brebeuf, of the two, was reviled the most, he being considered to be one of the worst extortioners. The Hurons would have been only too pleased could they have murdered the missionaries themselves. They were, though, too much impressed with their fear of France to do this, but they could and did incite the Neutrals to slay them. In furtherance of this object they sent two of their tribe to the Neutral chiefs and met them in council, at which the Jesuits were denounced as destroyers of the human race. These two emissaries sent by the Hurons made their hearers a present of nine French hatchets, the condition attached to this present being that the missionaries should be put to death. "It was now that Brebeuf, fully conscious of the danger, half-starved and half-frozen, driven with revilings from every door, struck and spit upon by pretended maniacs," relates Parkman, "beheld in a vision that great cross which, as we have seen, moved onward through the air, above the wintry forest that stretched towards the land of the Iroquois."

This mission among the Neutral nations lasted but a few months, for in the spring of the following year Brebeuf and his co-adjutor returned to their work among the Hurons, arriving safely at Sainte Marie. Moving from place to place, going from town to town for the following eight years, Brebeuf worked indefatigably, and, in pursuance of his calling, was, with one of his colleagues, Gabriel Lalemant, at St. Louis, when it was attacked by the Iroquois. The Hurons fought desperately, but all to no purpose; their foes broke in and captured all of the surviving defenders, among them the two Jesuit priests, whom they stripped, manacled, and conveyed them with the other prisoners to St. Ignace, where everyone was willing to, and assisted in pouring fresh indignities on these two helpless men. On the afternoon of the same day Brebeuf was bound to a stake, and tortures which it is impossible, indeed unnecessary to describe, were practiced upon him. Lalemant was also led out that Brebeuf might see the torture to which he also was put. Boiling water was poured upon the heads of both of them, and finally Brebeuf was scalped. Then seeing that he was nearly dead his breast was laid open, and his savage persecutors came in a crowd to witness his

sufferings and to drink his blood, thinking that by so doing they might, perchance, imbibe some of his courage. His heart was then torn out by one of the Iroquois chiefs and devoured by him.

Parkman writes as follows:—"Thus died Jean de Brebeuf, the founder of the Huron mission, its truest hero, and its greatest martyr. He came of a noble race, the same, it is said, from which sprang the English Earls of Arundel; but never had the male barons of his line confronted a fate so appalling with so prodigious a constancy. To the last he refused to flinch, and his death was the astonishment of his murderers."

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Gabriel de Lalemant, whose portrait in the Jesuit collection was No. 52, was a colleague of Brebeuf's, the latter though, being his superior. He was a nephew of Jerome Lalemant, Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, and had been associated with Brebeuf at the mission of St. Ignace. At the time of his murder he was a middle-aged man, weakly, of anything but robust frame unlike Brebeuf, who was a model of muscular strength and activity. Lalemant had been weak from the days of his childhood, and he was physically unable to display the courage and fortitude under sufferings that Brebeuf did. When the latter died Lalemant was taken back to the place from whence he came, and there at the hands of the Iroquois was tortured throughout the entire night. When morning came one of these, wearied with the long time that Lalemant survived, in a moment of temper struck him with an axe, thus ending his life.

The mortal remains of these two men were taken to Sainte Marie and there interred in the cemetery, though the skull of Brebeuf was preserved as a relic. His family sent from France a silver bust of their kinsman, in the base of which was a compartment to contain the skull. Both this bust and its relics are preserved, and are to be seen at the nunnery of the Hotel Dieu in Quebec.

* * *

The next portrait in the Jesuit collection is No. 69, representing Father Paul Le Jeune. This well known missionary left Rouen, in France, for the scene of his life's work in North America on April 13th, 1632. His experiences of the ocean were anything but pleasing, he being sea sick in the extreme, and in addition to

this the ship he was on board of all but foundered during a tremendous storm. In the sketch given of Father Le Jeune by the historian Parkman, the latter says: 'It was in the harbour of Tadousac that he first encountered the objects of his apostolic cares; for, as he sat in the cabin with the master, it was suddenly invaded by ten or twelve Indians, whom Le Jeune compared to a party of maskers at the carnival.' Of these savages, for they were no better, some had their cheeks painted black with the nose blue, while the rest of the countenance was red, while others were painted in different colours in diverse manners. Many of them wore rough bearskins, and in this attire Le Jeune relates they served to remind him of John the Baptist. Le Jeune's first experience of life in New France was a somewhat disheartening, not to say appalling, one. A number of captives had been made by the Indians of Tadousac from the Iroquois, and these prisoners their captors were, when Le Jeune arrived, preparing to burn alive. The priest and his companions, who were Father De Noue and a secular named Gilbert, tried to save the lives of the captive Iroquois, but their intercessions were unavailing to avert their fate. Leaving Tadousac Le Jeune proceeded to Quebec, where he arrived on July 5th, 1632. Le Jeune's mission was to the Algonquins, and his first effort was to acquire a knowledge of the language of that tribe. After much difficulty he succeeded in finding an Indian named Pierre, who had been converted and sent to France, where he had been baptised and instructed. Under the tuition of this man Le Jeune made great progress in acquiring the Algonquin tongue, and in the spring of 1633 Le Jeune felt that he was ready to pursue his work among the Algonquins, the tribe of Indians to whose conversion he was specially devoted. In the spring of 1633 Le Jeune began a school, the history of which is as follows:

An Indian made Le Jeune a present of two small children, greatly to the delight of the missionary, who at once set himself to teach them to pray in Latin. As the season grew milder the number of his pupils increased, for when parties of Indians encamped in the neighbourhood he would take his stand at the door, and, like Xavier at Goa, ring a bell. At this a score of children would gather around him; and

he, leading them into the refectory, which served as his schoolroom, taught them to repeat after him the Pater, Ave and Credo, expounded the mystery of the Trinity, showed them the sign of the cross and made them repeat an Indian prayer, the joint composition of Pierre and himself; then followed the catechism, the lesson closing with singing the Pater Noster, translated by the missionary into Algonquin rhymes; and when all was over he rewarded each of his pupils with a porringer of pears, to ensure their attendance at his next bell-ringing.

Le Jeune continued for many years to prosecute his work in Canada, and appears to have met with a certain measure of success. He was a man of extreme devotion and of great sagacity, and in a troublous time acquitted himself manfully in the most perilous of posts, that of Superior of the Jesuits in Quebec (circa, 1637.)

Another prominent Jesuit missionary was Father Paul Ragueneau; his portrait is No. 70 in the collection. Father Ragueneau enjoys the distinction of being the first of the Jesuit Fathers who in his "Relations" refers to the Falls of Niagara, the date being 1648. He says:—

Nearly south of this same Neutral Nation there is a great lake, about 200 leagues in circuit, named Erie, which is formed by the discharge of the fresh sea, and which precipitates itself by a cataract of frightful height into a third lake, named Ontario, which we call Lake St. Louis.

The Neutral Nation Ragueneau speaks of have already been referred to and their territory described in the sketch given of the life of Breboeuf. Ragueneau's work was among the Hurons, and nobly and zealously did he discharge his duties.

Father Isaac Jogues, whose portrait is No. 71, was born at Orleans in 1607, and was sent to the Huron mission in 1636 in company with Father Chatebain and Garnier. In the earlier part of his career in North America Father Jogues had been engaged in a missionary journey to the Tobacco Nation, and during the autumn of 1641 he had not been idle, for he, with Father Charles Raymbault, had sailed along the shores of Lake Huron to the north, passed through the strait by which Lake Superior discharges itself, proceeded as far as the Sault Ste Marie, and there preached to 2,000 Ojibwas and others of the Algonquins who had

assembled there. But the period of which we are speaking Jogues was returning to his mission from what had been a far more perilous journey than the one spoken of. The mission to the Hurons was in a state of very great poverty. Clothing was needed for the priests, furniture was wanted for the performance of divine service; there was not bread and wine for the celebration of Holy Communion, writing materials were wholly deficient; they were in fact without almost everything, and Jogues had gone down to Three Rivers and Quebec with the Huron traders to obtain the necessities for his mission. He had successfully accomplished this work, and was on his way back to the scene of his labours. With him were a few Huron converts, among them a noted Christian chief, one Eustache Ahatsistari. The rest of the party, which was large, consisted of some few Indians under instructions, but the most of them were heathen, and the canoes of all of them were filled to overflowing with the goods they were bringing from the two towns already mentioned. There were twelve canoes, and Jogues was in one of the foremost. The following vivid account of this episode in the life of Jogues is given by Buteux and confirmed by Parkman: — "The twelve canoes had reached the western end of the lake of St. Peter, where it is filled with innumerable islands. The forest was close on the right; they kept near the shore to avoid the current, and the shallow water before them was covered with a dense growth of tall bulrushes. Suddenly the silence was frightfully broken. The war-whoop rose from among the rushes, mingled with the reports of guns and whistling of bullets; and several Iroquois canoes, filled with warriors, pushed out from their concealment and bore down upon Jogues and his companions. The Hurons in the rear were seized with a shameful panic. They leaped ashore; left canoes, baggage and weapons and fled into the woods. The French and the Christian Hurons made fight for a time; but when they saw another fleet of canoes approaching from the opposite shores or islands, they lost heart, and those escaped who could. Goupil, a companion of Jogues, was seized amid triumphant yells, as were also several of the Huron converts. Jogues sprang into the bulrushes, and might have escaped; but when he saw Goupil and the neophytes in the clutches of the Iroquois, he had no heart to abandon

them, but came out from his hiding-place, and gave himself up to the astonished victors. A few of them had remained to guard the prisoners; the rest were chasing the fugitives."

Jogues was made a prisoner, but he managed to effect his escape some little time later, and after a great deal of difficulty he arrived at Manhattan, now New York, where he was received most kindly by the Dutch Director-General, Kieft. This official clothed the Father decently and provided him with a passage to England in a small ship which was then on the point of sailing. He finally reached France on December 26th, 1643, and arrived at the Jesuit College in Rennes on January 5th, 1644. This intrepid missionary only remained in France a very short time, for after about three months he once more returned to Canada. While here he was employed on a mission to the Mohawks, but in the latter end of 1646 it was a question whether this mission should, for the time, be abandoned. At first the decision was arrived at that for that winter at any rate Jogues should remain in Montreal, but very soon after all this was changed, and he was ordered to proceed once more to the Mohawk mission. On his journey thither they were warned by Indians whom they met of a change of feeling in the Mohawk towns towards the missionaries, and the Hurons who were accompanying Jogues, greatly alarmed, refused to go any further. Jogues pushed on, with but one companion, whose name was Lalonde. Proceeding through the forest they met one of the warriors of the Mohawks at the head of a large party of braves. These seized Jogues and Lalonde, stripped them and with savage delight led them to their town. The manner of his death was as follows. In the evening — it was October 18th — smarting with his wounds and bruises, Jogues was sitting in one of the lodges, when an Indian entered and asked him to a feast. To refuse would have been an offence. He arose and followed the savage, who led him to the lodge of the Bear chief. Jogues bent his head to enter, when another Indian, standing concealed within, at the side of the doorway, struck at him with a hatchet. An Iroquois, called by the French Le Berger, who seems to have followed in order to defend him, bravely held out his arm to ward off the blow; but the hatchet cut through it, and sank into the missionary's brain. He fell at the feet of his murderer, who at once fin-

ished the work by hacking off his head, Lalande was left in suspense all night, and in the morning was killed in a similar manner. The bodies of the two Frenchmen were then thrown into the Mohawk, and their heads displayed on the points of the palisade which enclosed the town. "Thus," says Parkman, "died Isaac Jogues, one of the purest examples of Roman Catholic virtue which this western continent has seen. The priests, his associates, praise his humility, and tell us that it reached the point of self-contempt—a crowning virtue in their eyes that he regarded himself as nothing, and lived solely to do the will of God as uttered by the lips of his superiors. They add that, when left to the guidance of his own judgment, his self-distrust made him very slow of decision, but that when acting under orders he knew neither hesitation nor fear."

No. 72 is a portrait of Father Gabriel Lalemant, whose life and death have already been described in the earlier portions of this article.

The subject of No. 73 is Father Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix. This noted ecclesiastic was a prolific writer and historian of the Jesuits. He is constantly quoted by Parkman and other writers as a man of authoritative learning. True, Parkman in one passage of his well known work accuses Charlevoix of "carelessness," but that referred not to the truth of what he was relating, but to some of its details.

Nos. 75 to 77 are different pictures of Father Francois Xavier du Plessis, who has already been spoken of and his career sketched in an earlier article.

The last portrait in the collection is No. 78, that of Father Ivan Joseph Casot. Father Casot was not one of the Jesuit Fathers who were prominent in the mission field, but he was a man who filled a useful part. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

In the Jesuit collection, the last two numbers, 80 and 81, consist of the following all but unique books: No. 80 is a copy of the original Cramoisy edition of the Jesuit Relations,

from 1635 until 1672. No. 81 is a book published at Macerata in 1653, and is the original edition in Italian of Father Bressani's Short Relation.

Both of these books were printed and published in Paris between the years 1637 and 1673.

This article on the Jesuit exhibits at the Historical Exhibition brings to a conclusion the series of articles, of which this is the last, relating to that event.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OFFICIALS OF THE CITY.

The Men Who Have Been at the Head of Civic Affairs for the Past Seventy-two Years.

Toronto has been a city since 1834. The officers of the corporation since then—civic officials and members of the Council—are here given, the officials coming first:—

City Clerk.

James Hervey Price, 1834.
Charles Daly, 1835 to 1865.
John Carr, 1865 to 1871.
Stephen Radcliff, 1871 to 1876.
Robert Roddy, 1876 to 1884.
John Blevins, 1885 to 1900.
William A. Littlejohn, 1900 to date.

City Treasurer.

Matthew Walton, 1834.
Andrew T. McCord, 1834 to 1874.
Samuel B. Harman, 1874 to 1888.
Richard T. Coady, 1888 to date.

City Solicitor.

Clarke Gamble, 1840 to 1863.
Hon. John B. Robinson, 1864 to 1873.
Hon. John B. Robinson and C. R. W. Biggar, 1874 to 1876.
Hon. John B. Robinson and Wm. G. McWilliams, 1876 to 1880.
Wm. G. McWilliams, 1880 to 1888.
C. R. W. Biggar, 1888 to 1893.
Thomas Caswell, 1894 to 1905.
W. H. Chisholm, 1905 to date.

Corporation Counsel.

William R. Meredith, K.C., 1894.
James S. Fullerton, K.C., 1894 to date.

City Engineer.

Thomas Young, 1840 to 1842.
John G. Howard, 1843 to 1852.

William Thomas, 1853.

John G. Howard, 1854.

William Kingsford, 1855.

Thomas H. Harrison, 1856.

Thomas Booth, 1857 and 1858.

Alfred Brunel, 1859 and 1860.

James H. Bennett, 1861 to 1871.

Charles W. Johnston, 1871 to 1875.

Frank Shanly, 1875 to 1880.

Redmond J. Brough, 1881 to 1883.

Charles Sproatt, 1883 to 1890.

William T. Jennings, 1890 to 1891.

Granville C. Cunningham, 1891 and 1892.

Edward H. Keating, 1892 to 1898.

Charles H. Rust, 1898 to date.

City Surveyor.

Villiers Sankey, 1888 to 1905.

Charles Unwin, 1905 to date.

Street Commissioner.

John Jones, 1888 to date.

Chairman Board of Valuers.

Samuel B. Harman, 1873.

Assessment Commissioner.

Samuel B. Harman, 1874 and 1875.

Samuel G. Ridout, 1876.

Nicholas Maughan, 1877 to 1897.

Robert J. Fleming, 1897 to 1905.

John C. Forman, 1904 to date.

City Commissioner.

John Carr, 1871 and 1872.

Emerson Coatsworth, sr., 1872 to 1903.

Property Commissioner.

Robert J. Fleming, 1903 to 1905.

R. C. Harris, 1905.

Superintendent of Parks.

John Chambers, 1884 to 1892.

Park Commissioner.

John Chambers, 1892 to date.

Medical Health Officer.

William Canniff, M.D., 1883 to 1891.

Norman Allen, M.D., 1891 to 1893.

Charles Sheard, M.D., 1893 to date.

Recorder.

George Duggan, 1860 to 1867.

Police Magistrate.

George Gurnett, 1851 to 1861.

George Boomer, 1862 to 1865.

Alexander McNabb, 1866-1877.

Col. George T. Denison, 1878 to date.

Chief Constable.

William Higgins, 1834.

George Kingsmill, 1835.

James Stitt, 1836.

George Kingsmill, 1837 to 1846.

George L. Allen, 1847 to 1852.

Samuel Sherwood, 1852 to 1858.

Capt. William S. Prince, 1859 to 1873.

Major Frank C. Draper, 1874 to 1886.

Lieut.-Col. Henry J. Grasett, 1886 to date.

Governor of the Jail.

Charles Barnhart, 1834 and 1835.

John Kidd, sr., 1836 to 1840.

John Kidd, jr., 1841 to 1851.

George L. Allen, 1852 to 1872.

John Green, 1872 to 1900.

G. R. VanZant, 1900 to date.

Chief Engineer Fire Brigade.

Thomas D. Harris, 1838 to 1841.

Robert Beard, 1842 to 1846.

James Armstrong, 1847.

Robert Beard, 1848 to 1850.

James Ashfield, 1851 to 1877.

Chief of Fire Brigade.

Richard Ardagh, 1877 to 1889.

Chief of Fire Department.

James Ashfield, 1877 to 1889.

Richard Ardagh, 1889 to 1895.

Thomas Graham, 1895 to 1899.

John Thompson, 1899 to date.

Engineer and Manager of Water-Works.

Redmond J. Brough, 1878 to 1883.

Charles Sproatt, 1883 to 1885.

Supt. and Manager of Water-Works.

William Hamilton, 1885 to 1892.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL 1834.

Mayor—W. L. Mackenzie.

St. Andrew's Ward.—Aldermen—J.

D. Morrison, Jno. Harper. Councillors

—Jno. Armstrong, Jno. Doel.

St. David.—Aldermen—W. L. Mac-

kenzie, Jas. Leslie. Councillors—

Franklin Jackes, Colin Drummond.

St. George.—Aldermen—Thos. Car-

frae, jr., Ed. Wright. Councillors—

Jno. Craig, Geo. Gurnett.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—George

Monro, *Geo. Duggan, sr., Wm. Caw-

thra. Councillors—Wm. Arthur, L.

Bostwick, **Jos. G. Beard.

*Unseated. **Vice Bostwick, de-

ceased.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. E.

Tims, M.D., George T. Denison, sr.

Councillors—Jos. Turton, Jas. Trotter.

1835.

Mayor—R. B. Sullivan.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—T. D. Morrison, Jno. Harper. Councillors—Jno. Doel, John Armstrong, *William Ketchum.

*Vice Armstrong, resigned.

St. David.—J. B. Sullivan, George Duggan, sr. Councillors—Geo. Henderson, Charles Stotesbury.

St. George.—Aldermen—Thos. Carfrae, jr., Ed. Wright, *Geo. Gurnett. Councillors—John Craig, Alex. Rennie.

*Vice Wright, unseated.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Jno. King, M.D., Geo. Monro. Councillors — J. G. Beard, Alex. Dixon.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—George T. Denison, sr., Rd. H. Thornhill. Councillors—Jas. Trotter, Geo. Nichol.

1836.

Mayor—T. D. Morrison.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—T. D. Morrison, Jno. Harper. Councillors—Jno. Doel, Wm. Ketchum.

St. David.—Aldermen—James E. Small, James King. Councillors—Jas. H. Price, Ed. McElderry.

St. George.—Aldermen—Geo. Gurnett, John King, M.D. Councillors—Jno. Craig, Geo. Walton.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — John Eastwood, Wm. Cawthra. Councillors — Jas. Beaty, Wm. Arthurs.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—G. T. Denison, jr., R. H. Thornhill. Councillors Thos. Cooper, Jas. Trotter.

1837.

Mayor—Geo. Gurnett.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Armstrong, Jno. Powell. Councillors — John Ritchey, Hugh Carfrae.

St. David.—Aldermen—Simon E. Washburn, Charles Stotesbury. Councillors—Geo. Henderson, Jas. Turner.

St. George.—Aldermen—Geo. Gurnett, Jno. King, M.D. Councillors — Jno. Craig, Geo. Walton.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—George Monro, Alex. Dixon. Councillors—Jos. G. Beard, Jas. Brown.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—George T. Denison, jr., R. H. Thornhill. Councillors—Jas. Trotter, Robt. Blevins.

1838.

Mayor—Jas. Powell.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—John Powell, John Armstrong. Councillors — John Ritchey, Hugh Carfrae.

St. David.—Aldermen—Chas. Stotesbury, *Jas. Newbigging, *Sam E. Tay-

lor, Geo. Duggan, jr. Councillors — Geo. Henderson, Alex. Hamilton.

*Both died in office.

St. George.—Aldermen—James G. Chewett, Geo. Gurnett. Councillors—Geo. Walton, Jno. Craig.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—George Monro, Alex. Dixon. Councillors — Jos. G. Beard, Jas. Brown.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—George T. Denison, W. H. Boulton. Councillors — Jas. Trotter, Robt. Blevins.

1839.

Mayor—John Powell.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Powell, Jno. Armstrong. Councillors — Thos. Young, Jno. Ritchey.

St. David.—Aldermen—Geo. Duggan, Chas. Stotesbury. Councillors—Alex. Hamilton, Geo. Henderson.

St. George.—Aldermen — Geo. Gurnett, Jas. G. Chewett. Councillors — Jno. Craig, Geo. Walton.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Dixon, Geo. Monro. Councillors—Robt. Beard, Joshua G. Beard.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Wm. H. Boulton, G. T. Denison, jr. Councillors—Wm. Mathers, Jas. Trotter.

1840.

Mayor—John Powell.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Armstrong, Jno. Powell. Councillors—Jno. Ritchey, Thos. Young.

St. David.—Aldermen — Charles Stotesbury, Geo. Duggan, jr. Councillors—*Geo. Henderson, Wm. Andrews, Alex. Hamilton.

*Resigned in May.

St. George.—Aldermen—Jno. King, M.D., Geo. Gurnett. Councillors—Geo. Walton, Jno. Craig.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Monro, Alex. Dixon. Councillors — Jos. G. Beard, Robt. Beard.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—George T. Denison, jr., W. H. Boulton. Councillors—Jas. Trotter, Wm. Mathers.

1841.

Mayor—George Monro.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Powell, W. B. Jarvis, *Jno. Armstrong. Councillors—R. Tinning, J. Ritchey.

*Vice Powell, resigned.

St. David.—Aldermen—Alex. Burnside, M.D., Chas. Stotesbury. Councillors—Alex. Hamilton, W. Andrews.

St. George.—Aldermen—Geo. Gur-

nett, Jno. King, M.D. Councillors — Jno. Craig, Geo. Walton.

St. Lawrence. — Aldermen — Alex. Dixon, George Monro. Councillors — Robt. Beard, J. G. Beard.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — W. H. Boulton, *Col. J. B. Macaulay, G. T. Denison, jr. Councillors — Wm. Mathers, **Robt. Blevins, Jas. Trotter.

*Vice W. H. Boulton, resigned.

**Vice Mathers, resigned.

1842.

Mayor — Henry Sherwood.

St. Andrew. — Aldermen — Jno. Armstrong, W. B. Jarvis, *Captain J. M. Strachan. Councillors — Jno. Ritchey, Rd. Tinning.

*Vice W. B. Jarvis, resigned.

St. David. — Aldermen — Hy. Sherwood, Alex. Burnside, M.D. Councillors — Wm. Andrews, Alex. Hamilton.

St. George. — Aldermen — Jno. King, Geo. Gurnett. Councillors — Geo. Walton, Jno. Craig.

St. Lawrence. — Aldermen — George Monro, Alex. Dixon. Councillors — Joshua G. Beard, Robt. Beard.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — George T. Denison, sr., Col. J. S. Macaulay, *W. H. Boulton. Councillors — Jas. Trotter, Robt. Blevins.

*Vice Col. Macaulay, resigned.

1843.

Mayor — Henry Sherwood.

St. Andrew. — Aldermen — Geo. Duggan, jr., Jno. Armstrong. Councillors — Richard Tinning, Jno. Ritchey.

St. David. — Aldermen — Alex. Burnside, M.D., Hy. Sherwood. Councillors — W. A. Campbell, Wm. Andrews.

St. George. — Aldermen — Geo. Gurnett, Jno. King, M.D., *Wm. Wakefield. Councillors — Jno. Craig, Geo. Walton.

*Vice Dr. King, resigned May 8th.

St. Lawrence. — Aldermen — Alex. Dixon, Geo. Monro. Councillors — R. Beard, Jos. G. Beard.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — George T. Denison, sr., G. T. Denison, jr. Councillors — Jonathan Dunn, J. Trotter.

1844.

Mayor — Henry Sherwood.

St. Andrew. — Aldermen — Jno. Armstrong, Geo. Duggan, jr. Councillors — John Ritchey, Richard Tinning.

St. David. — Aldermen — Hy. Sherwood, Alex. Burnside, M.D. Councillors — Sheldon Ward, W. A. Campbell.

St. George. — Aldermen — Wm. Wakefield, Geo. Gurnett. Councillors — Geo. Walton, Jno. Craig.

St. Lawrence. — Aldermen — George Monro, Alex. Dixon. Councillors — Jos. G. Beard, Robt. Beard.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — W. H. Boulton, G. T. Denison, jr. Councillors — Jas. Trotter, Jonathan Dunn.

1845.

Mayor — W. H. Boulton.

St. Andrew. — Aldermen — Geo. Duggan, jr., Jno. Armstrong. Councillors — Alex. Macdonald, Jno. Ritchey.

St. David. — Aldermen — Angus Bethune, Hy. Sherwood, Q.C. Councillors — Sam Mitchell, Sheldon Ward, *Geo. Platt.

*Vice Ward, died July 28th.

St. George. — Aldermen — Geo. Gurnett, Wm. Wakefield. Councillors — Jno. Craig, Geo. Walton.

St. Lawrence. — Aldermen — Robert Beard, Geo. Monro. Councillors — Sam Platt, Joshua G. Beard.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — George T. Denison, jr., Wm. H. Boulton. Councillors — Jonathan Dunn, Jas. Trotter.

1846.

Mayor — W. H. Boulton.

St. Andrew. — Aldermen — J. Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., Geo. Duggan, jr. Councillors — John Ritchey, Alex. Macdonald.

St. David. — Aldermen — Hy. Sherwood, Q.C., Angus Bethune. Councillors — Geo. Platt, Sam Mitchell.

St. George. — Aldermen — Wm. Wakefield, Geo. Gurnett. Councillors — Thos. J. Preston, John Craig.

St. Lawrence. — Aldermen — James Beaty, Robt. Beard. Councillors — J. G. Beard, Sam Platt.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — W. H. Boulton, G. T. Denison, jr. Councillors — Jas. Trotter, Jonathan Dunn.

1847.

Mayor — W. H. Boulton.

St. Andrew. — Aldermen — Geo. Duggan, jr., J. H. Cameron, Q.C. Councillors — Sam Shaw, John Ritchey.

St. David. — Aldermen — Jos. Workman, Hy. Sherwood. Councillors — Wm. Davis, Geo. Platt.

St. George. — Aldermen — Geo. Gurnett, Wm. Wakefield. Councillors — Jno. Craig, Thos. J. Preston.

St. James. — Aldermen — John Bell,

John Armstrong. Councillors—Thos. Storm, Alex. Hamilton.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—J. H. Hagarty, *Robt. Beard, Jas. Beaty. Councillors—Sam Platt, J. G. Beard.

*Vice Hagarty, resigned May 31st.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—George T. Denison, jr., W. H. Boulton. Councillors—John Carr, Jas. Trotter.

St. James' Ward formed from St. David's this year.

1848.

Mayor—G. Gurnett.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—G. P. Ridout, Geo. Duggan, jr. Councillors — Jno. Ritchey, Sam Shaw, *John Howcutt.

*Vice Shaw, resigned April 17.

St. David.—Aldermen—Rd. Dempsey, Jas. Workman. Councillors — Geo. Coulter, Wm. Davis.

St. George.—Aldermen—Wm. Wakefield, Geo. Gurnett. Councillors—E. F. Whittemore, John Craig.

St. James.—Aldermen—John Armstrong, *Hy. Sherwood, Q.C., John Bell. Councillors—Alex. Hamilton, **Ed. Bell, Thos. Storm, ***Robert James, jr.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — James Beaty, Robt. Beard. Councillors — John Smith, Sam Platt.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — W. A. Campbell, G. T. Denison, jr. Councillors—Robt. B. Denison, John Carr.

*Vice Armstrong, died August.

**Vice Hamilton, resigned May 8th.

***Vice Storm, resigned March 27th.

1849.

Mayor—G. Gurnett.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Geo. Duggan, jr., G. P. Ridout. Councillors — Thos. Armstrong, John Ritchey.

St. David.—Aldermen—J. Workman, *Geo. W. Allan, Rd. Dempsey. Councillors—Wm. Davis, Geo. Coulter.

St. George.—Aldermen—Geo. Gurnett, Wm. Wakefield, *Thos. Bell. Councillors — **Jas. Ashfield, E. F. Whittemore, ***Sam Thompson, John Craig.

St. James.—Aldermen—John Bell, H. Sherwood, Q.C. Councillors—Robt. James, jr., Edwin Bell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Robert Beard, *Jas. Beaty, Jos. G. Beard. Councillors—Sam Platt, Jno. Smith, **John T. Smith.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—G. T. Deni-

son, jr., W. A. Campbell. Councillors —John Carr, Robt. B. Denison.

*Vice Workman, resigned July 9th.

*Vice Wakefield, resigned July 9th.

**Vice Craig, resigned April 16th.

***Vice Whittemore, resigned April 16th.

*Vice Beard, resigned July 9th.

**Vice John Smith, resigned April 16.

1850.

Mayor—Geo. Gurnett.

In this year the elections were held under an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in 1849, which provided for the election of one alderman and two councillors in each ward.

St. Andrew.—Alderman—Geo. Duggan. Councillors—J. Ritchey, Thos. Armstrong.

St. David.—Alderman—Rd. Dempsey. Councillors—Wm. Davis, George Coulter.

St. George.—Alderman—Geo. Gurnett. Councillors—Jas. Ashfield, Sam Thompson.

St. James.—Alderman—J. G. Bowes. Councillors—Edwin Bell, Robt. James.

St. Lawrence. — Alderman — J. G. Beard. Councillors—Sam Platt, John T. Smith.

St. Patrick.—Alderman—William A. Campbell. Councillors — Jonathan Dunn, John Bugg.

The Act of the Provincial Parliament providing that only one alderman should be elected in each ward was repealed in this year, the elections of 1851 being on the old basis of two aldermen for each ward.

1851.

Mayor—John G. Bowes.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—J. H. Cameron, Q.C., G. P. Ridout. Councillors —John Ritchey, John Carr.

St. David.—Aldermen — Rd. Kneeshaw, Rd. Dempsey. Councillors — Adam Beatty, David C. Maclean.

St. George.—Aldermen — Geo. Gurnett, *Wm. Wakefield, Sam Thompson. Councillors—Jas. Ashfield, Edward Wright.

St. James.—Aldermen — John G. Bowes, E. F. Whittemore. Councillors—James Price, McL. P. Hayes.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Robert Beard, Jos. G. Beard. Councillors — John T. Smith, Sam Platt.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — John B.

Robinson, J. Sheard. Councillors — Jonathan Dunn, John Bugg.

*Vice Garnett, appointed ~~Po~~ Police Magistrate, February 10.

1852.

Mayor—John G. Bowes.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—J. H. Cameron, Q.C., Thos. Armstrong. Councillors—John Carr, Kivas Tully.

St. David.—Aldermen—Rd. Dempsey, Geo. Brooke. Councillors — Adam Beatty, Geo. Platt.

St. George.—Aldermen—Wm. Wakefield, *Capt. J. M. Strachan, Sam Thompson. Councillors—Jas. Ashfield, Ed. Wright.

St. James.—Aldermen — John G. Bowes, John Hutchison. Councillors — Chas. E. Romain, R. C. McMullen.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Robert Beard, J. G. Beard. Councillors—Jno. T. Smith, Jos. Lee.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Wm. H. Boulton, J. Sheard. Councillors — Jonathan Dunn, John Bugg.

*Vice Wakefield, resigned March 15.

1853.

Mayor—John G. Bowes.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Thomas Armstrong, *John Carr, Jos. Dixon, Sam Shaw. Councillors — Alex. Macdonald, Sam Rogers.

St. David.—Aldermen—*Jno. Bell, Jas. Beatty, *Geo. Brooke, Sam Platt. Councillors—Geo. Platt, Wm. Davis.

St. George.—Aldermen—S. Thompson, E. H. Rutherford. Councillors — Ashfield, *Ed. Wright, F. C. Capreol.

St. James.—Aldermen — John G. Bowes, *John Hutchison, Angus Morrison. Councillors — Chas. E. Romain, Sam T. Green.

St. John.—Aldermen — J. Lukin Robinson, Ogle R. Gowan. Councillors — *John Bugg, Wm. Hall, Robt. Dodds.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — McL. P. Hayes, Wm. Gooderham. Councillors — *John Smith, Thos. McConkey, Jos. Lee.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — *G. T. Denison, jr., John B. Robinson, Hon. W. Cayley. Councillors — Jonathan Dunn, John Baxter.

St. John's Ward appears this year for the first time, it being formed from St. Patrick's.

*All the aldermen thus distinguished resigned November 3rd, being suc-

ceeded by those gentlemen bracketed with them, Alderman Dixon excepted, whose return was set aside by judicial decision, Mr. Shaw succeeding him.

1854.

Mayor—J. G. Beard.

President—John B. Robinson.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Carr, Chas. March. Councillors — Wm. Graham, E. B. Gilbert.

St. David.—Aldermen — Sam Platt, Geo. W. Allan. Councillors — Adam Beatty, Jno. Carruthers.

St. George.—Aldermen — Jno. Dugan, E. H. Rutherford. Councillors—Sam Thompson, Ed. Wright.

St. James.—Aldermen — C. E. Romain, Angus Morrison. Councillors — Jno. T. Smith, Jas. Good.

St. John.—Aldermen—*Ogle R. Gowan, J. H. Cameron, Q.C., Jos. Sheard. Councillors — Jno. Bugg, Jos. Rowell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — J. G. Beard, Jos. Lee. Councillors—Thos. McConkey, Wm. Murphy.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jno. B. Robinson, Jonathan Dunn. Councillors—Thos. Mara, Thos. Earl.

John Beverley Robinson presided at the meetings of the Council during the illness of the Mayor from January 30th to April 3rd.

*Ogle R. Gowan was unseated by judicial decision February 24th, Hon. J. H. Cameron being elected in his place.

1855.

Mayor—George William Allan.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Carr, R. P. Crooks. Councillors—E. B. Gilbert, Hy. Prittie.

St. David.—Aldermen—G. W. Allan, Wm. Henderson. Councillors—Adam Beatty, John Carruthers, *Wm. Ramsay.

St. George.—Aldermen — Jno. Dugan, G. A. Philpotts. Councillors — Ed. Wright, Andrew Drummond.

St. James.—Aldermen—C. E. Romain, Jas. Good. Councillors — Jno. Wilson, A. M. Smith.

St. John.—Aldermen—J. H. Cameron, Q.C., Rd. Dempsey, *J. Sheard. Councillors — Jno. Bugg, Robert Moodie. **Jos. Rowell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — John Smith, Wm. Gooderham. Councillors — Wm. Murphy, Thos. McConkey.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jonathan

Dunn, A. Wilson, Q.C. Councillors — Thos. Mara, Thos. Earl.

*Elected vice Carruthers, resigned July 23.

*Elected, vice Dempsey, resigned February 26. **Elected vice Moodie, unseated by judicial decision, March 5th.

1856.

Mayor—John B. Robinson.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—J. Worthington, R. P. Crooks. Councillors — Hy. Prittie, Hy. Sproatt.

St. David.—Aldermen — Wm. Henderson, John G. Bowes. Councillors—A. Beatty, John Carruthers.

St. George.—Aldermen — Jno. Dugan, G. A. Philpotts. Councillors — Ed. Wright, Geo. Netting.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jno. Harrington, John Hutchison. Councillors — John Wilson, John Cameron.

St. John.—Aldermen — John Bugg, Rd. Dempsey. Councillors — J. Rowell, Robert Moodie.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Manning, Wm. Strachan. Councillors — Wm. Davis, Wm. Murphy.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — John B. Robinson, Jonathan Dunn. Councillors—Thos. Shortis, Thos. Earl.

1857.

Mayor—John Hutchison.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—J. Worthington, R. P. Crooks. Councillors — James Prittie, Henry Sproatt.

St. David.—Aldermen—J. O'Donoghue, John Ritchey, jr. Councillors — Wm. Ardagh, Wm. Ramsay.

St. George.—Aldermen—Alf. Brunel, G. A. Philpotts. Councillors — Ed. Wright, Geo. Netting.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jno. Harrington, Jno. Hutchison. Councillors — Thos. Craig, W. W. Fox.

St. John.—Aldermen—Rd. Dempsey, Jno. Bugg. Councillors — Robt. Moodie, Jas. E. Smith.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Oliver Mowat, Q.C., Alex. Manning. Councillors—W. Davis, *W. M. Gorrie, W. Murphy.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — John B. Robinson, Thos. Shortis. Councillors — Thos. Earl, Geo. Simpson.

*Vice W. Davis, unseated by judicial decision.

1858.

Mayor—W. H. Boulton, *D. B. Read, Q.C.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Wm. H. Boulton, John Carr. Councillors — Henry Sproatt, Abel Wilcock.

St. David.—Aldermen—Jer. Carty, John Ritchey, jr. Councillors—Wm. Ardagh, John Carruthers, *Wm. Ramsay.

St. George.—Aldermen—Alf. Brunel, Geo. Boomer. Councillors — Chris. Mitchell, Fred. Upton.

St. James. — Aldermen — Oliver Mowat, Alex. M. Smith. Councillors — W. M. Fox, Thos. Craig.

St. John.—Aldermen—John Bugg, Robt. Moodie. *Councillors—Robt. J. Griffith, James E. Smith.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Ewart, Wm. Strachan. Councillors—W. Lennox, W. M. Gorrie.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jonathan Dunn, W. B. Read, Q.C. Councillors—John Purdy, Henry Prittie.

*Mr. W. H. Boulton resigned Nov. 8th, Mr. Read being elected in his place.

*William Ramsay elected, vice Carruthers resigned.

1859.

This year for the first time the Mayor was elected by the people, and not as had been the case for twenty-five years, by the Council.

Mayor—Adam Wilson, Q.C.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—H. Sproatt, Thos. McCleary. Councillors — Abel Wilcox, Erastus Wiman.

St. David.—Aldermen—Jer. Carty, John O'Donoghue. Councillors—Wm. Ardagh, Jno. Reed.

St. George.—Aldermen—Alf. Brunel, *Sam Sherwood, Kivas Tully. Councillors—W. S. Finch, John E. Pell.

St. James.—Aldermen—*J. Sheard, *Wm. W. Fox, Alex. M. Smith, *M. C. Cameron. Councillors—Jno. Sterling, *Jno. W. Drummond, *Robert Mitchell.

St. John.—Aldermen—John Bugg, Jas. E. Smith. Councillors—Robert J. Griffith, John Boxall.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Ewart, Jas. Stock. Councillors—Thos. Berkinshaw, Arch. Taylor.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jonathan Dunn, McL. Lawlor, M.D. Councillors — Geo. Carroll, Wm. A. Lee.

*Aldermen Brunel, Sheard and Councillmen Drummond resigned April 11,

and were replaced by Messrs. Sherwood, Fox and Mitchell.

****Vice Alex. M. Smith, resigned February 28.**

1860.

Mayor—Adam Wilson, Q.C., John Carr.

Mr. Carr was appointed on February 23 to preside as president of the Council during the absence in Parliament of Mr. Adam Wilson, Q.C.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Henry Sproatt, Hy. Godson. Councillors — Pat. Conlin, Robt. Bell.

St. David.—Aldermen—Jer. Carty, Jas. J. Vance. Councillors — W. Ardagh, Jno. Carruthers.

St. George.—Aldermen—Sam. Sherwood, Jno. McMurrich. Councillors—Ed. L. Butters, Jno. E. Pell.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jno. Smith, W. W. Fox. Councillors—Charles E. Stotesbury, David Smith.

St. John.—Aldermen—Robt. Moodie, Jas. E. Smith. Councillors — Robert J. Griffith, Jas. Farrell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Ewart, *F. H. Medcalf, William Strachan. Councillors—Wm. Higgins, Archibald Taylor.

***Vice Ewart, resigned March 5.**

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jonathan Dunn, John Carr. Councillors—John Baxter, Robt. McKnight.

1861.

Mayor—John G. Bowes.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Hy. Godson, Hy. Sproatt. Councillors—Robert Bell, Pat. Conlin.

St. David.—Aldermen—Jno. Ritchey, jr., Thos. Snarr. Councillors — John Reed, J. Spottiswood.

St. George.—Aldermen — George Boomer, Alf. Brunel. Councillors — John E. Pell, Fred Upton, *Sam. Sherwood.

***Vice Upton, deceased March 11.**

St. James.—Aldermen — John Na-smith, John Sterling. Councillors — Wm. Edwards, Neil C. Love.

St. John.—Aldermen—Robt. Moodie, Jas. E. Smith. Councillors — John Boxall, Jas. Farrell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—William Strachan, Jas. Stock. Councillors — Wm. Higgins, Thos. Thompson.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Carr, Jonathan Dunn. Councillors — John Baxter, Robt. McKnight.

1862.

Mayor—John G. Bowes.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Hy. Godson, Hy. Sproatt. Councillors—Robert Bell, Pat. Conlin.

St. David.—Aldermen — Pat. Hynes, John Smith. Councillors—Jno. Reed, Jas. Spottiswood.

St. George.—Aldermen—Alf. Brunel, S. M. Jarvis. Councillors — Thomas Smith, Rd. Tinning, jr.

St. James.—Aldermen—John Na-smith, John Sterling. Councillors — W. Edwards, Nell C. Love.

St. John.—Aldermen—Robt. Moodie, Jas. E. Smith. Councillors — John Boxall, Jas. Farrell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Leslie, Wm. Strachan. Councillors—Wm. Higgins, Thos. Thompson.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Carr, Jonathan Dunn. Councillors — John Baxter, Nathaniel Dickey.

1863.

Mayor—John George Bowes.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Henry Sproatt, Jno. Wallis. Councillors — Robt. Bell, Jno. Spence.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat. Hynes, F. H. Medcalf. Councillors — James Kerr, Jas. Mitchell.

St. George.—Aldermen—S. M. Jarvis, Thos. Smith. Councillors—James Bennett, Rd. Tinning, jr.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neil C. Love, John Sterling. Councillors — Wm. Edwards, Robt. James, jr.

St. John.—Aldermen—Robt. Moodie, Jas. E. Smith. Councillors—John Boxall, Jas. Farrell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Ewart, Wm. Strachan. Councillors—John O'Connell, Thos. Thompson.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—John Carr, Jonathan Dunn. Councillors — John Baxter, Nathaniel Dickey.

1864.

Mayor—Francis H. Medcalf.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Hy. Godson, John Wallis. Councillors—Robt. Bell, John Spence.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat. Hynes, Jas. J. Vance. Councillors—William Anderson, Rd. Ardagh.

St. George.—Aldermen—S. M. Jarvis, Thos. Smith. Councillors—James Bennett, Rd. Tinning, jr.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neil C

Love, John Sterling. Councillors — Wm. Edwards, Robt. James, jr.

St. John.—Aldermen—Robt. Moodie, James E. Smith. Councillors—James Farrell, John Greenlees.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — George Ewart, Wm. Strachan. Councillors—John O'Connell, Thos. Thompson.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—John Baxter, *John Carr, Nathaniel Dickey. Councillors—Nathaniel Dickey, **Jno. Cameron, Jas. R. Dunn.

*Resigned April 11, Nathaniel Dickey elected.

**Vice Dickey resigned and elected alderman.

1865.

Mayor—F. H. Medcalf.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Hy. Godson, John Wallis, *R. P. Crooks. Councillors—Robt. Bell, Jno. Spence.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat. Hynes, Jas. J. Vance. Councillors—W. Adamson, J. Boustead.

St. George.—Aldermen — Thomas Smith, J. J. Vickers. Councillors — Rd. Tinning, jr., Jno. Clements.

St. John.—Aldermen — James E. Smith, Robt. Moodie, *Robert J. Griffith. Councillors — John Greenlees, John Boxall.

St. James.—Aldermen — J. Sheard, Robt. James, jr. Councillors—George T. Beard, Jas. Fraser.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—William Strachan, Thos. Thompson. Councillors—Jas. Burns, W. Hamilton, jr.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—John Canavard, Nathaniel Dickey. Councillors Jas. R. Dunn, G. T. Denison, jr.

*Vice Wallis, resigned May 18.

*Vice Moodie, died June.

1866.

Mayor—F. H. Medcalf.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Sam B. Harman, G. D'A. Boulton. Councillors — Robt. Bell, John Spence.

St. David.—Aldermen—W. Adamson, Pat. Hynes. Councillors — Jno. Carruthers, Sam. Parker.

St. George.—Aldermen — Thomas Smith, John J. Vickers. Councillors — Rr. Tinning, jr., Jno. Clements.

St. James.—Aldermen — J. Sheard, Wm. Edwards. Councillors — James R. Boustead, Jas. Fraser, *George T. Beard.

St. John.—Aldermen — James E.

Smith, John Greenlees. Councillors — Jno. Boxall, F. Riddell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Wm. Strachan, Thos. Thompson. Councillors—Jas. Burns, John O'Connell.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Nathaniel Dickey, John Baxter. Councillors — Geo. T. Denison, jr., Jas. R. Dunn.

*Vice Fraser, resigned.

1867.

By the Municipal Act of 1866 the election of Mayors, in cities, was again vested in the corporation, the office of councilman was abolished, and the number of aldermen was increased to three for each ward, to hold office for three years, one retiring annually by rotation. To bring the provisions of the act into operation it was provided that after the first election it should be determined by ballot, under the direction of the clerk, which of the members should retire in the first, second and third years, respectively, which ballot being taken, entitled the members to hold office, the first named for three years, the second for two, and the last for one year.

Mayor—Jas. E. Smith.

St. Andrews.—Aldermen — S. B. Harman, G. D. Boulton, Robert Bell.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat. Hynes, Francis H. Medcalf, Wm. Anderson. St. George.—Aldermen — J. J. Vickers, Thos. Smith, Jas. D. Edgar, *Jno. Clements.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Geo. T. Beard, Geo. Ewart.

St. John.—Aldermen — Jno. Boxall, F. Riddell, Jas. E. Smith.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Manning, Thos. Thompson, William Strachan.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Robert A. Harrison, Nathaniel Dickey, G. T. Denison, jr.

*Vice J. D. Edgar, unseated by judicial decision.

1868.

Mayor—James E. Smith.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Robert Bell, Samuel Bell, G. D'A. Boulton.

St. David.—Aldermen — Jno. Boyd, *Wm. Adamson, Pat. Hynes, F. H. Medcalf.

St. George.—Aldermen — James Clements, J. J. Vickers, Thos. Smith.

St. James.—Aldermen — A. Henderson, Jos. Sheard, Geo. T. Beard.

St. John.—Aldermen—Jas. E. Smith, John Boxall, Francis Riddell.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Wm. Strachan, Alex. Manning, Thomas Thompson.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — J. Baxter, Robt. A. Harrison, Natt. Dickey.

*Vice Boyd, unseated by judicial decision.

1869.

Mayor—Samuel B. Harman.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — G. D'A. Boulton, Robert Bell, Sam. B. Harman.

St. David.—Aldermen — Arthur Lepper, Wm. Adamson, Pat. Hynes.

St. George.—Aldermen — Thomas Smith, John Clements, J. J. Vickers.

St. James.—Aldermen — James B. Boustead, Alex. Henderson, Joseph Sheard.

St. John.—Aldermen — Francis Riddell, James E. Smith, Jno. Boxall.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—Francis H. Medcalf, *Wm. Hamilton, jr., Alex. Manning, Wm. Strachan.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Nathaniel Dickey, Jno. Baxter, R. A. Harrison, Q.C.

*Vice Medcalf, resigned Nov. 1.

1870.

Mayor—Sam B. Harman, *Geo. D'A. Boulton.

*Mr. Boulton was President of the Council during the absence of the Mayor, Mr. S. B. Harman, in England.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Sam. B. Harman, G. D'A. Boulton, Robt. Bell.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat. Hynes, Arthur Lepper, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen — John J. Vickers, Thos. Smith, John Clements.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Jas. B. Boustead, Alex. Henderson.

St. John.—Aldermen — F. H. Medcalf, Francis Riddell, Jas. E. Smith.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Manning, Wm. Hamilton, jr., William Strachan, *John Holland.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Carnahan, Natt. Dickey, John Baxter.

*Vice Strachan, unseated by judicial decision.

1871.

Mayor—Jos. Sheard.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Sam. B. Harman, Wm. Moulds, Jos. Howson.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat Hynes, Wm. Adamson, J. J. Vance, *Arch. A. Riddell.

St. George.—Aldermen — Thomas Dick, Lewis Moffatt, John Turner.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Jas. B. Boustead, Alex. Henderson.

St. John.—Aldermen — F. H. Medcalf, Francis Riddell, Warring Kennedy.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Manning, Wm. Hamilton, jr., John Hallam.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Baxter, Nathaniel Dickey, Jno. Canavan.

*Vice Vance, unseated by judicial decision April 24.

1872.

Mayor—Jos. Sheard.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Sam. B. Harman, John Carr, Henry Godson, Robert Bell.

St. David.—Aldermen—Pat. Hynes, Wm. Adamson, Emerson Coatsworth.

St. George.—Aldermen—Lewis Moffatt, Thomas Dick, John Turner.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Jas. B. Boustead, Wm. Hewitt Alex. Henderson.

St. John.—Aldermen—Francis Riddell, Wm. Thomson, John Bugg.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Manning, Wm. Hamilton, jr., Jno. Holland.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jno. Canavan, John Baxter, John Kerr.

Water-works Commissioners — Jno. Worthington, Hon. G. W. Allan, Robt. Bell, Sam. Platt, Jos. Sheard, the Mayor, ex-officio, John Boyd secretary.

In this year the city of Toronto was authorized to construct and manage a system of water-works through the agency of commissioners, four of whom were to be elected biennially, two from East and two from West Toronto, the Mayor being the fifth commissioner, ex-officio.

1873.

Mayor—Alex. Manning.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Carr, Robt. Bell, Wm. Thomas.

St. David.—Aldermen — Thomas Davies, J. J. Withrow, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen—Jno. Turner, John Clements, Wm. Thomson.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Alex. Henderson, John Morison.

St. John.—Aldermen — Thos. Downey, Jas. Spence, Fred. W. Coate.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Alex. Manning, Wm. Hamilton, jr., Pat. G. Close.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Mallon, John Ball, H. L. Hime.

Water-works Commissioners — Jno. Worthington, Hon. G. W. Allan, Robt. Bell, Samuel Platt, Alex. Manning, John Boyd secretary.

1874.

St. Thomas' Ward was formed in 1873 from St. David's Ward, by an act of the Provincial Parliament, which came into force March 29, 1873. The election of mayors in cities was again vested in the people.

Mayor—F. H. Medcalf.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Jas. R. Dunn, Wm. W. Farley, Dan. Hayes.

St. David.—Aldermen — Thomas Davies, John Blevins, Jas. Martin.

St. George.—Aldermen—Jno. Clements, W. W. Colwell, Rich. Tinning.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Alex. Henderson, Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen—Thos. Downey, Jas. Spence, Jos. Gearing.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Pat. G. Close, James Britton, Wm. Hamilton, jr.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—John Ball, John Baxter, John Mallon.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Adamson, John J. Withrow, S. S. Mutton.

Water-works Commissioners—Robt. Bell, Hon. G. W. Allan, John Greenlees, Sam. Platt, F. H. Medcalf, John Boyd secretary.

1875.

Mayor—Francis H. Medcalf. *President—John Baxter.

*Acted as President of Council during Mayor's absence in England.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Wm. W. Farley, Dan. Hayes, James R. Dunn, J. John Cornell.

*Vice J. R. Dunn, resigned Aug. 30.

St. David.—Aldermen — William Adamson, Jas. Martin, Jno. Blevins.

St. George.—Aldermen — Jno. Turner, W. W. Colwell, Richard Tinning.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Alex. Henderson, Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — Thos. Downey, Jos. Gearing, Jas. Spence.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Wm. Hamilton, jr., Pat. G. Close, James Britton.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Baxter, John Ball, Jas. Crocker.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — John J. Withrow, John Ritchie, S. S. Mutton.

Water-works Commissioners—Robt. Bell, Hon. G. W. Allan, John Greenlees, Sam. Platt, Francis H. Medcalf, John Boyd secretary.

1876.

Mayor—Angus Morrison.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Cornell, Wm. W. Farley, Wm. Burke, *Francis Riddell.

St. David.—Aldermen — Jno. Blevins, Thos. Davies, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen—Jno. Turner, Wm. W. Colwell, Rd. Tinning.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jos. Sheard, Jas. B. Boustead, Alex. Henderson.

St. John.—Aldermen—Jos. Gearing, Wm. Stanley, Thos. Downey.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—Jno. Taylor, Pat. G. Close, John Holland.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jacob P. Wagner, Jos. Wright, John Dill.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — James Crocker, Rd. L. Denison, Fred. W. Unitt.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — John J. Withrow, Morgan Baldwin, Joseph Davids.

Water-works Commissioners—Robt. Bell, George W. Allan, Sam. Platt, Jno. Greenlees, Angus Morrison.

St. Stephen's Ward was created the year previously from St. Patrick's.

*Vice Burke, unseated by judicial decision, February 14.

1877.

Mayor—Angus Morrison. *Pat. G. Close.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Jno. Cornell, Wm. Burke, Francis Riddell.

St. David.—Aldermen—Thos. Allen, John Blevins, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen — Patrick Hughes, Arthur R. Boswell, W. W. Colwell.

St. James.—Aldermen — James Beaty, jr., Q.C., Alex. McGregor, Jno. Smith.

St. John.—Aldermen—Harry Piper, R. Irving Walker, James McGee.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen—Jno. Talam, Pat. G. Close, John Small.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Joseph Wright, John Dill, John Ball.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen—Jas. Crocker, Fred. W. Unitt, John Canavan.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — John J. Withrow, John Ritchie, Morgan Baldwin.

Water-works Commissioners — R.

Bell, Geo. W. Allan, Jas. Greenlees, Sam. Platt, A. Morrison.

*Mr. Close acted as President in absence of Mayor.

1878.

Mayor—Angus Morrison.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Wm. W. Farley, Jno. Cornell, F. Riddell.

St. David.—Aldermen — Jno. Blevins, Wm. Adamson, Thos. Allan.

St. George.—Aldermen — Patrick Hughes, Jno. Turner, A. R. Boswell.

St. James.—Aldermen—Jno. Smith, Alex. McGregor, Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — George L. Tizard, Harry Piper, James McGee.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Pat. G. Close, Jno. Hallam, Jno. Small.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Dill, Jno. Ball, Jas. Skyes.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — James Crocker, R. L. Denison, Jno. Winchester.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — Jno. J. Withrow, Morgan Baldwin, John Ritchie.

1879.

Mayor—James Beaty, jr., Q.C.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — William Dixon, Sam. Wilson, Wm. W. Farley.

St. David.—Aldermen—Thos. Allen, Jno. Blevins, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen — Henry E. Clark, Arthur R. Boswell, Peter Ryan.

St. John.—Aldermen—Harry Piper, James Fleming, H. E. Hamilton.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — John Hamilton, Robt. B. Hamilton, Jno. Small.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Wm. B. McMurrich, Geo. M. Evans, John Baxter.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neil C. Love, John Smith, W. B. Scarth.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — James Crocker, John Winchester, Fred. C. Denison.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — Morgan Baldwin, Joseph Davids, Wm. Carlyle.

1880.

Mayor—Jas. Beaty, jr., Q.C.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — John E. Mitchell, Jas. H. Morris, W. W. Farley.

St. David.—Aldermen — Jno. Blevins, Jas. Lobb, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen — Peter Ryan, David Walker, H. W. Darling.

St. James.—Aldermen—N. L. Steiner, Neil C. Love, R. H. Oates.

St. John.—Aldermen—Jno. Irwin, Jas. Fleming, Harry L. Piper.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — W. B. McMurrich, Geo. M. Evans, John Baxter.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — John Hallam, John Taylor, Pat. G. Close.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — James Crocker, Fred. C. Denison, Jas. S. McMurray.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Sam. Trees, Morgan Baldwin.

1881.

Mayor—Wm. B. McMurrich.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — D. E. Clarke, Jno. E. Mitchell, Wm. W. Farley.

St. David.—Aldermen — Jno. Blevins, Wm. Adamson, J. Lobb.

St. George.—Aldermen—A. R. Boswell, Peter Ryan, David Walker.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neil C. Love, Neuman L. Steiner, James B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — Jno. Kent, John Irwin, James Fleming.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Thos. Davies, John Hallam, John Taylor.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Ball, Geo. M. Evans, John Baxter.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — John Crocker, Fred. C. Denison, Wm. Bell.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — Wm. Carlyle, Sam. Trees, John N. Lake.

1882.

Mayor—W. B. McMurrich.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Henry E. Clark, Wm. W. Farley, Dan. M. Defoe.

St. David.—Aldermen — G. Booth, Jno. Blevins, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen — John Maughan, A. R. Boswell, Peter Ryan.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neil C. Love, W. B. Scarth, Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — Jno. Irwin, Thos. Downey, John Kent.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Thomas Davies, John Taylor, John Hallam.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — George M. Evans, John Turner, John Low.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — William Bell, Geo. Evans, John Woods.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Hy. Sheppard, Sam. Trees.

1883.

Mayor—A. R. Boswell.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Henry E. Clarke, Wm. W. Farley, Wm. Hall.

St. David.—Aldermen — William

Adamson, George Booth, Jno. Blevins,
*Thomas Allen.

St. George.—Aldermen — David Walker, John Maughan, Peter Ryan.

St. James.—Aldermen — N. L. Steiner, Neil C. Love, Wallace Millchamp.

St. John.—Aldermen — Jno. Irwin, H. L. Piper, Thos. Downey.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Thomas Davies, James Pape, John Hallam, *G. Leslie, jr.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jno. Turner, Geo. M. Evans, John Baxter.

St. Paul.—Aldermen — Bernard Saunders, John T. Moore, Thos. A. Hastings.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen—Wm. Bell, Jas. Crocker, Geo. Evans, *Thomas Murray, **F. C. Denison.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Hy. Sheppard, Sam. Trees.

*Vice Booth, resigned.

*Vice Hallam, resigned.

*Vice Evans, resigned. **Vice Bell, resigned.

St. Paul's Ward, formerly village of Yorkville, annexed to city February 5.

1834.

Mayor—A. R. Boswell.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — William W. Farley, Jno. E. Mitchell, Dan. M. Defoe.

St. David.—Aldermen — Jno. Blevins, Thos. Allen, Wm. Adamson.

St. George. — Aldermen — John Maughan, Geo. Verral, David Walker.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neil C. Love, Newman L. Steiner, Wallace Millchamp.

St. John.—Aldermen — Jno. Irwin, Harry L. Piper, Thos. Hunter.

St. Mark.—Aldermen — *John McConnell, M.D., C. L. Denison, M. J. Woods.

St. Matthew.—Aldermen — *John Jones, J. A. Carroll, Thos. Elliott.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — John Harvie, James Brandon, Jno. Turner.

St. Paul.—Aldermen — Thomas A. Hastings, John J. Moore, John Shaw.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — James Crocker, *Fred. C. Denison, Ed. W. Burton, Sept. A. Denison.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — James Lobb, James Pape, Thos. Davies.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — George B. Smith, Wm. Carlyle, Henry Sheppard.

*On March 31st Messrs. John Mc-

Connell, C. L. Denison and M. J. Woods took their seats as the Reeve and two councillors having the largest number of votes elected by the late village of Brockton, which was annexed to the city as the Ward of St. Mark.

*On April 15th Messrs. John Jones, J. A. Carroll and T. W. Elliott took their seats as aldermen for the newly created Ward of St. Matthew.

*Col. Fred. C. Denison resigned on September 8th to take command of the "Canadian Contingent" for the relief of General Gordon in Egypt, and on October 15th Mr. Septimus Denison took his seat as alderman for St. Stephen's Ward.

1885.

Mayor—Alex. Manning.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen—Dan. M. Defoe, Wm. Hall, John E. Mitchell.

St. David.—Aldermen—Dan. Lamb, Thos. Allen, Wm. Adamson.

St. George.—Aldermen—David Walker, Geo. Verral, John Maughan.

St. James.—Aldermen—Neuman L. Steiner, James Gormley, John McMillan.

St. John.—Aldermen—Thos. Hunter, Harry L. Piper, John Irwin.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Thos. Taylor, Garrett F. Frankland, John James.

St. Mark.—Aldermen—M. J. Woods, John Woods, Wm. J. McKenzie.

St. Matthew — Aldermen — John Jones, Thos. W. Elliott, Wm. J. Smith.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen—Jas. Brandon, John Baxter, James Pepler.

St. Paul — Aldermen — Thos. A. Hastings, Bernard Saunders, John Shaw.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen—Edw. W. Barton, Sept. A. Denison, Folis Johnston, *James Crocker.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Edward Galley, William Sheppard.

*Vice Denison resigned, March 23rd.

1886.

Mayor—W. H. Howland.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — Dan. M. Defoe, William Carlyle, Wm. Hall.

St. David.—Aldermen—Dan. Lamb, Robt. J. Fleming, Thos. Allen.

St. George.—Aldermen — David Walker, John Maughan, Geo. Verral.

St. James.—Aldermen — Neuman L. Steiner, John McMillan, James B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — Thos. Hunter, Harry L. Piper, Jno. Irwin.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — John James, Garrett F. Frankland, John Turner.

St. Mark.—Aldermen—M. J. Woods, John Woods, Chas. L. Denison.

St. Matthew.—Aldermen — John Jones, Ernest A. Macdonald, Thos. W. Elliott.

St. Patrick. — Aldermen — James Pepler, John Baxter, John Law.

St. Paul.—Aldermen — Thomas A. Hastings, Bernard Saunders, John Shaw, *William Roaf.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen—Jas. Crocker, Ed. W. Barton, Follis Johnston.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Ed. Galley, P. H. Drayton.

*Vice Hastings, resigned May 7th.

1887.

Mayor—W. H. Howland.

St. Andrew—Aldermen—Daniel M. Defoe, Wm. Carlyle, E. King Dodds.

St. David — Aldermen — Robt. J. Fleming, Sam. R. Wickett, John C. Swait.

St. George — Aldermen — John Maughan, Geo. Verral, Geo. E. Gillespie.

St. James—Aldermen—Jas. B. Boustead, John McMillan, Wallace Millichamp.

St. John—Aldermen—Harry L. Piper, Thos. Hunter, John Irwin.

St. Lawrence—Aldermen—James L. Morrison, Chas. Rogers, Garrett F. Frankland.

St. Mark—Aldermen—M. J. Woods, John Ritchie, jr., Chas. L. Denison.

St. Matthew — Aldermen — John Jones, Ernest A. Macdonald, Joshua Ingham.

St. Patrick—Aldermen—John Harvie, Geo. St. Leger, John Baxter.

St. Paul—Aldermen—Wm. J. Hill, John Shaw, Wm. Roaf.

St. Stephen—Ed. W. Barton, Follis Johnston, Robt. H. Graham.

St. Thomas—Aldermen—Wm. Carlyle, Ed. Galley, Phil. H. Drayton.

1888.

Mayor—E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.

St. Andrew—Aldermen—E. King Dodds, Wm. Carlyle, Thos. Pells.

St. David — Aldermen — John C.

Swait, Wm. H. Gibbs, Robt. J. Fleming.

St. George — Aldermen — John Maughan, Geo. Verral, Geo. E. Gillespie.

St. James—Aldermen—Alf. McDougall, John McMillan, Jas. B. Boustead.

St. John—Aldermen—Harry L. Piper, John Irwin, Abel H. Gilbert.

St. Lawrence—Aldermen — Garrett H. Frankland, John Hallam, Jas. L. Morrison.

St. Mark—Aldermen— John Ritchie, Chas. L. Denison, Michael J. Woods.

St. Matthew — Aldermen — John Jones, Francis E. Galbraith, Peter Macdonald.

St. Patrick—Aldermen—Jno. Baxter, John Harvie, Geo. J. St. Leger.

St. Paul—Aldermen—Wm. J. Hill, John Shaw, Wm. Roaf.

St. Stephen—Aldermen—Follis Johnston, Wm. Bell, Edw. M. Barton.

St. Thomas—Wm. Carlyle, Edw. Hewitt, Phil H. Drayton.

1889.

Mayor—E. F. Clarke, M.P.P. President—*John McMillan.

*President during Mayor's absence in England.

of Parkdale, was annexed to the city this year, and the Mayor, Reeve and First Deputy Reeve were declared to be the aldermen for the year 1879, and took their seats April 1st.

*Vice Galbraith, resigned October 1.

St. Alban.—Aldermen — George S. Booth, James Gowanlock, Isaac Lennox.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — E. King Dodds, John E. Verral, Wm. Carlyle.

St. David.—Aldermen — Robert J. Fleming, Wm. H. Gibbs, Jno. C. Swait.

St. George.—Aldermen — George E. Gillespie, John Maughan, Geo. Verral.

St. James.—Aldermen — Alf. McDougall, John McMillan, James B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — Jos. Tait, Frank Moses, A. H. Gilbert.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Charles C. Small, Thos. Davies, Garrett F. Frankland.

St. Mark.—Aldermen — Charles L. Denison, M. J. Woods, Jno. Ritchie, jr.

St. Matthew.—Aldermen — Ernest A. Macdonald, Francis Galbraith, Peter Macdonald, *Geo. S. Macdonald.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jno. Baxter, Miles Vokes, Geo. J. St. Leger.

St. Paul.—Aldermen — John Shaw, Wm. Roaf, Wm. J. Hill.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen—Wm. Bell, James Crocker, Robt. H. Graham.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Ed. Hewlitt, Thos. McMullen.

St. Alban's Ward, formerly the town

1890.

Mayor—E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.

St. Alban.—Aldermen — George S. Booth, James Gowanlock, Isaac Lennox.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, E. King Dodds, John E. Verral.

St. David.—Aldermen — William H. Gibbs, John C. Swait, Thos. Allen.

St. George.—Aldermen — George Verral, Geo. E. Gillespie, J. Maughan.

St. James.—Aldermen — James B. Boustead, Alf. McDougall, E. A. Macdonald.

St. John. — Aldermen — Frank Moses, Rich. J. Score, John Irwin.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — John Hallam, Chas. C. Small, G. F. Frankland.

St. Mark.—Aldermen — Jno. Ritchie, Geo. G. S. Lindsey, Chas. L. Denison.

St. Matthew.—Aldermen — J. Knox Leslie, Geo. S. Macdonald, Peter Macdonald.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — Jno. Baxter, Miles Vokes, John Lucas, *James Brandon.

*Vice Baxter, resigned January 20.

St. Paul.—Aldermen — William J. Hill, Bernard Saunders, John Shaw.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen—Wm. Bell, Robt. H. Graham, John Bailey.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Ed. Hewlitt, Thos. McMullen.

1891.

Mayor—E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.

St. Alban.—Aldermen — Hugh McMath, Wm. P. Atkinson, James Gowanlock.

St. Andrew.—Aldermen — William Burns, Jas. E. Verral, Jas. Kerr.

St. David.—Aldermen — William A. Gibbs, Thos. Allen, Thos. Foster.

St. George.—Aldermen — George E. Gillespie, *John Flett, Geo. McMurrich, Geo. Verral.

St. James.—Aldermen — Alfred McDougall, Wm. M. Hall, James B. Boustead.

St. John.—Aldermen — George M.

Rose, Rich. J. Score, Robt. J. Stanley.

St. Lawrence.—Aldermen — Charles C. Small, John Hallam, James Pape.

St. Mark.—Aldermen — George G. S. Lindsey, *Wm. Crealock, J. Orlando Orr, M.D., John Maloney.

St. Matthew.—Aldermen — Peter Macdonald, John Knox Leslie, Wm. T. Stewart.

St. Patrick.—Aldermen — James Jolliffe, John Lucas, Fred. W. Phillips.

St. Paul.—Aldermen — Bernard Saunders, Wm. J. Hill, John Shaw.

St. Stephen.—Aldermen — William Bell, John Bailey, Robt. H. Graham.

St. Thomas.—Aldermen — Edward Hewitt, Wm. W. Park, Ernest Farquhar.

By an act of the Ontario Legislature passed in 1891 the Council was made to consist of the Mayor and twenty-four aldermen, being four from each of the six wards into which the city was authorized to be divided.

*Vice Gillespie, resigned April 11.

*Vice Lindsay, resigned September 28.

1892.

Mayor—R. J. Fleming.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Charles C. Small, Jno. Knox Leslie, Geo. S. Macdonald, Wm. T. Stewart.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Jno. Hallam, Daniel Lamb, Thos. Foster, David Carlyle.

Ward 3.—Aldermen—Bernard Saunders, Rich. J. Score, Geo. McMurrich, John Shaw.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Wm. Burns, Jas. Jolliffe, Geo. Verral.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — William Bell, Thos. Crawford, Robt. H. Graham, Jno. Bailey.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — James Gowanlock, Wm. P. Atkinson, J. Orlando Orr, M.D., John Maloney.

1893.

Mayor—R. J. Fleming.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — William T. Stewart, Charles C. Small, Thomas Davies, John Knox Leslie.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Dan. Lamb, Jno. Hallam, Garrett F. Frankland, E. Hewitt.

Ward 3.—Aldermen—Bernard Saunders, Geo. McMurrich, John Shaw, William J. Hill.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — William Carlyle, Wm. Burns, James Jolliffe, Geo. Verral.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Wm. Bell, Thos. Crawford, John Bailey, John E. Verral.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — J. Orlando Orr, M.D., Adam Lynd, M.D., Thos. Murray, John Maloney.

1894.

Mayor—Warring Kennedy.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — William T. Stewart, Thos. Allen, H. R. Frankland, Peter Macdonald.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — John Holland, Daniel Lamb, Edward Hewitt, Thos. Foster.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — John Shaw, Geo. McMurrich, J. Enoch Thompson, Oliver B. Sheppard.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. Burns, Wm. P. Hubbard, James Jolliffe, Jas. Crane.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Thos. Crawford, John Bailey, John Dunn, Andrew Bates.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Wm. P. Atkinson, John J. Graham, Thos. Murray, James Gowanlock.

1895.

Mayor—Warring Kennedy.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Thos. Allen, Edward Blong, J. Knox Leslie, Henry R. Frankland.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Dan. Lamb, John Hallam, Joseph Oliver, Thomas Davies.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — George McMurrich, John Shaw, Bernard Saunders, Oliver B. Sheppard.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. Burns, Wm. P. Hubbard, James Crane, Jas. Jolliffe.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Robert H. Graham, John Dunn, Wm. Bell, Andrew Bates.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Jas. Scott, Thos. Murray, *Jas. Gowanlock, Geo. G. Rowe, M.D., John J. Graham.

*Vice Murray, deceased, May 19th.

1896.

Mayor—R. J. Fleming.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Thos. Allen, John Knox Leslie, Chas. C. Small, Ernest A. Macdonald, *John Russell.

Ward 2.—Aldermen—F. S. Spence, John Hallam, Thos. Davies, Daniel Lamb.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — O. B. Sheppard, Bernard Saunders, George McMurrich, James B. Boustead.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. Burns,

Wm. P. Hubbard, James Crane, Jas. Jolliffe.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Wm. Bell, W. T. R. Preston, Robt. H. Graham, John Dunn.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Jas. Gowanlock, James Scott, John J. Graham, Geo. G. Rowe, M.D.

*Vice Macdonald, unseated April 18.

1897.

Mayor—R. J. Fleming *John Shaw.

*Vice Fleming, appointed Assessment Commissioner, August 5th.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — John Russell, Thos. Allen, John Knox Leslie, James Frame.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — John Hallam, Francis S. Spence, Daniel Lamb, Wm. L. Beall.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — Arthur F. Rutter, John Shaw, Oliver B. Sheppard, Bernard Saunders.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. P. Hubbard, Wm. Burns, James Crane, Wm. Carlyle.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Robert H. Graham, W. T. R. Preston, Francis H. Woods, John Dunn.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Jas. Gowanlock, James Scott, John J. Graham, Adam Lynd, M.D.

1898.

Mayor—John Shaw.

Ward 1.—Aldermen—Fred. H. Richardson, James Frame, Henry R. Frankland, John Knox Leslie.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Thos. Bryce, Daniel Lamb, Thos. Davies, Jno. Hallam.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — George McMurrich, Bernard Saunders, Oliver B. Sheppard, Richard J. Score.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. Burns, Wm. P. Hubbard, James Crane, Edward Hanlan.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Francis H. Woods, John Dunn, Robt. H. Graham, A. R. Denison.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — John M. Bowman, James Gowanlock, Adam Lynd, M.D., James J. Graham.

1899.

Mayor—John Shaw.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Jas. Frame, John Russell, H. R. Frankland, W. T. Stewart.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — John Hallam, Dan. Lamb, Francis S. Spence, Thos. Davies.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — O. B. Sheppard, Bernard Saunders, Richard J. Score, Neuman L. Steiner.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. Burns, James Crane, Edward Hanlan, Wm. P. Hubbard.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Arthur R. Denison, Francis H. Woods, J. Dunn, Robt. H. Graham.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — John J. Graham, James Gowanlock, John M. Bowman, Adam Lynd, M.D.

1900.

Mayor—E. A. Macdonald.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Jas. Frame, Wm. T. Stewart, John Knox Leslie, John Russell.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Francis S. Spence, Dan. Lamb, E. Strachan Cox, Thomas Foster.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — Jno. F. Loudon, O. B. Sheppard, Geo. McMurrich, Bernard Saunders.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Thos. Urquhart, Wm. P. Hubbard, James Crane, William Burns.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Wm. L. Bell, John Dunn, Arthur R. Denison, Francis H. Woods.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Alexander Asher, John J. Graham, John M. Bowman, John Joseph Ward.

1901.

Mayor—O. A. Howland, K.C.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Jas. Frame, John Russell, Wm. T. Stewart, Fred H. Richardson.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Jos. Oliver, Thos. Foster, E. Strachan Cox, Dan. Lamb.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — O. B. Sheppard, John F. Loudon, Henry Sheard, Geo. McMurrich.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Thos. Urquhart, Wm. Burns, W. P. Hubbard, Jas. Crane.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — Jas. R. L. Starr, Wm. S. Fraleigh, Wm. L. Bell, Francis H. Woods.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Jas. J. Graham, J. J. Ward, Wm. H. Hodgson, Adam Lynd, M.D.

1902.

Mayor—O. A. Howland, K.C.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Jas. Frame, Robt. Fleming, Fred. H. Richardson, Wm. T. Stewart.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — Francis S. Spence, Jos. Oliver, Thos. Foster, Dan. Lamb.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — O. B. Sheppard, Sam. G. Curry, Geo. McMurrich, John F. Loudon.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Thos. Urquhart, Wm. Burns, James Crane, Wm. P. Hubbard.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — W. L. Bell, John Dunn, Francis H. Woods, Alex. Stewart.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — J. J. Ward, J. P. Graham, Adam Lynd, M.D., Jas. Harvey Hall.

1903.

Mayor—Thos. Urquhart.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — Wm. T. Stewart, Dan. Chisholm, Robt. Fleming, Fred. H. Richardson.

Ward 2.—Aldermen — F. S. Spence, Jos. Oliver, John Noble, M.D., Thomas Foster.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — O. B. Sheppard, John F. Loudon, Jos. G. Ramsden, Sam. G. Curry.

Ward 4.—Aldermen — Wm. Burns, Wm. P. Hubbard, Wm. S. Harrison, M.D., Stephen W. Burns.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — J. R. L. Starr, John Dunn, Wm. L. Bell, Francis H. Woods.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — Jas. H. McGhie, J. J. Ward, John J. Graham, Adam Lynd, M.D.

1904.

Mayor—Thos. Urquhart.

Board of Control—F. S. Spence, John F. Loudon, Fred. H. Richardson, Wm. P. Hubbard, *John Shaw.

*Vice F. H. Richardson, resigned.
Ward 1.—Aldermen—Dan. Chisholm, Wm. T. Stewart, Robt. Fleming.

Ward 2.—Aldermen—Emerson Coatsworth, John Noble, M.D., Thos. Foster.

Ward 3.—Aldermen—Jas. G. Ramsden, Oliver B. Sheppard, Geo. R. Geary.

Ward 4.—Aldermen—James Crane, Stephen A. Jones, Wm. S. Harrison, M.D.

Ward 5.—Aldermen—Francis H. Woods, Wm. L. Bell, John Dunn

Ward 6.—Aldermen — John Jos. Ward, Jas. H. McGhie, John J. Graham.

By an Act of the Ontario Legislature, passed in 1903, the Council was to consist of the Mayor, four Controllers, to be elected by the whole city, and

three aldermen from each of the six wards of the city.

1905.

Mayor—Thos. Urquhart.

Controllers—F. S. Spence, Wm. P. Hubbard, John J. Ward, John Shaw.

Ward 1.—Aldermen — D. Chisholm, R. Fleming, W. T. Stewart.

Ward 2. — Aldermen — Emerson Coatsworth, John Noble, Thomas L. Church.

Ward 3.—Aldermen — O. B. Sheppard, G. R. Geary, Sam McBride.

Ward 4.—Aldermen—W. S. Harrison, R. C. Vaughan, S. A. Jones.

Ward 5.—Aldermen — J. B. Hay, John Dunn, A. J. Keeler.

Ward 6.—Aldermen — J. H. McGhie, J. J. Graham, Adam Lynd.

1906.

Mayor—Emerson Coatsworth.

Board of Control—W. P. Hubbard, S. Alfred Jones, J. J. Ward, Jno. Shaw.

Ward 1.—Aldermen—Daniel Chisholm, Robert Fleming, W. T. Stewart.

Ward 2.—Aldermen—Joseph Oliver, John Noble, T. L. Church.

Ward 3.—Aldermen—A. Reginald Geary, O. B. Sheppard, Sam McBride.

Ward 4.—Aldermen—Dr. W. S. Harrison, R. C. Vaughan, Geo. McMurrich.

Ward 5.—Aldermen—John Dunn, J. B. Hay, A. J. Keeler.

Ward 6.—Aldermen—J. H. McGhie, J. J. Graham, John H. Adams.

RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF YORK

The records of the town of York are very incomplete. In the records of 1798 made by Thos. Ridout, Clerk of the Peace, are contained the names of Thomas Barry and George Playter, as town assessors, and Samuel Heron as collector, but no records showing the town officials prior to 1798 have yet been found. The first complete records of the town of York, or rather "the city of York," for as early as 1799 York was dubbed "a city," are the minutes of the town meeting held in 1799, in accordance with an act of the Legislature. The minutes read:—

"Persons elected at the town meeting held at the city of York on the 4th day of March, 1799, pursuant to an act of Parliament of the province, entitled an act to provide for the nom-

ination and appointment of parish and town officers, within this province."

Clerk of town and township—Mr. Edward Hayward.

Assessors (including also the townships of Markham and Vaughan)—Mr. George Playter and Mr. Thos. Stoyles.

Collector—Mr. Archibald Cameron.

Overseers of the highways and roads, and fence-viewers — Benjamin Morley, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough; James Playter, from the Bay road to the Mills; Abraham Devans, circle of the Humber; Paul Wilcot, from Big Creek to No. 25, inclusive, on Yonge street, and half Big Creek Bridge; Daniel Dehart, from Big Creek to No. 1, inclusive, on Yonge street, and half Big Creek Bridge; Mr. McDougal and Mr. Clarke for the district of the city of York.

Pound keepers—Circle of the Don, Parshall Terry, jr.; circle of the Humber, Benjamin Davis; circle of Yonge street, No. 1 to 25, James Everson; circle of the city, etc., James Nash.

Townwardens—Mr. Arch. Thompson and Mr. Samuel Heron.

Other officers elected pursuant to the 12th clause of the said act:—

Pathmasters and fence-viewers, Yonge street, in Markham and Vaughan—Mr. Stilwell Wilson, lots 26 to 40, Yonge street; Mr. John H. Hudrux, 41 to 51, Yonge street; John Lyons, lots 26 to 35.

John Stulz, pathmaster and fence-viewer in the German settlement of Markham.

David Thomson, ditto, for Scarborough.

N.B.—Conformably to the resolutions of the inhabitants, no hogs to run at large above three months old, and lawful fences to be five feet and a half high. Nicholas Klingensbrumer, constable, presiding.

Furthermore, the information is given that the following are constables appointed by the justices:—

John Rock, Daniel Tiers and John Matchefosky, for the city, etc.

Levi Devans for the district of the Humber.

Thomas Hill, from No. 1 to 25, Yonge street.

Balser Munshaw, for Vaughan and first concession of Markham.

— Squantz, for the German settlement of Markham. By order of the magistrates. D. W. Smith.

Also, notice is given that "Such of the above officers as have not yet taken the oath are warned hereby to do so without loss of time. The constables are to take notice that although for their own ease they are selected from particular districts, they are liable to serve process generally in the country."

1800.

Assessors—John Ashbridge, Elisha Beman.

Collector—Jacob Herchmer.

Treasurer—William Allan.

The other officials were the same as in the previous year.

1801.

Town clerk—Eli Playter.

Assessor—James Playter, Simon McNabb.

Collector—John Cameron.

Overseers of highways—Elisha Beaman, Robert Lang, J. Ashbridge, Jno. Playter, Ben Davis, John Wilson, D. W. Kendrick, Wm. Jones, Wm. Cornell.

Pound keepers—Alex. Galloway, John Davis, James Everson, Andrew Thomson, and W. Jones.

Town wardens—Jacob Herchmer, Duncan Cameron.

1802.

Town clerk—Eli Playter.

Assessors—Duncan Cameron, Samuel Heron.

Collector—George Playter.

Pathmasters—John Ashbridge, John Playter, Jacob Delong, Lawrence Johnston, Thomas Hill, Joseph Ketchum, Andrew Thomson, Elisha Beaman.

Pound keepers—Robt. Henderson, Thomas Smith, John Dennis, James Everson and William Jones.

Town wardens—John Beickis, Joseph Willcocks.

1803.

Town clerk—Wm. Bond, with little change in other officials.

1804.

Town clerk—Eli Playter.

Assessors—Joseph Sheppard, Daniel Cozens.

Collector—Colin Drummond.

Pathmasters—Thos. Hamilton, Eliphalet Hall.

Pound keeper—John Fisk.

Town warden—Alexander Wood.

1805.

Town clerk—Eli Playter.

Pound keeper—Gideon Orton.

Town warden—Jos. Hunt.

The other officials have simply changed places. They were not new officials.

1806.

Town clerk—Eli Playter.

Assessors—John Detlor, D. Cozens.

Pound keeper—Isaac Columbes.

Churchwarden—Duncan Cameron.

Townwarden—Robt. Henderson.

1807.

Assessors—Thos. Stoyell and Thos. Humberston.

Collector—John Ashbridge.

Overseers of highways and fence viewers—Parker Mills, Parshall Terry.

Town warden—Wm. Allan.

Pound keeper—Lewis Bright.

Such records as exist from 1807 and 1833 are exceedingly incomplete, so it is not possible to give any detailed accounts of the town officials for that period.

In 1810 Benjamin Cozens was high constable, with a force of two under him.

Pathmaster—Darcy Boulton.

In 1811 among the list of constables for the town of York was the name of Jesse Ketchum, with William Knott as keeper of the jail.

Benjamin Cozens was still high constable, but was succeeded by Chas. Baynes, Jonathan Cawthra at the same time being appointed a constable.

In January, 1813, Stephen Jarvis was appointed collector for the town of York, and more than two years later on, July 22nd, 1815, Thomas Hamilton appears as his deputy, though it appears probable he had been appointed some time previously to that date.

On April 27th, 1816, Jonathan Cawthra was appointed town clerk of York, but he paid the fine rather than act, and Jordan Post was appointed in his place.

From 1816 to 1833 there are no records published from which can be learned the names of the town officials.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TORONTO 88 YEARS AGO.

A Plan of York, now Toronto, as it was in 1818—A Most Valuable Addition to Pioneer and Local History.

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

There are but few maps of Toronto, or rather York, prior to 1834. Some are for sections of the city, but only one or two give the town as it existed prior to the thirties.

The plan of 1818, to which this writing pertains, is one of rare value. The survey was made in May, 1818, and the plan was drawn in September, 1823, and it is styled "Plan of York, surveyed and drawn by Lieut. Philippotts, Royal Engineers," to a "scale of six inches to a mile," and counter-signed "Comm'd'g Royal Engr's. Office, Quebec, Sept. 24th, 1823, Sgd. George Philippotts, Lieut. Roy'l Engineers."

Lieut. George Philippotts was a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, which he joined in Quebec in 1821, serving in that rank until 1826, when he was promoted to a second captaincy. He appears to have obtained his captaincy a year later, and was appointed in charge of the Engineers at Fort George. His name does not appear after 1828.

The original of this plan is in the possession of the Archives Department at Ottawa, and the drawing is an exact reproduction of the original, reduced in size for the purpose of this publication. It is 24 1-2 inches wide and 21 1-2 inches deep.

The plan given in this Landmark is a reduction of about one-half of the original, but in making the copy great care has been exercised to reproduce the lettering somewhat larger than in the original, so that in reading the description the points described may be more readily followed.

The reader will note that the scale of the original plan is "six inches to a mile," but in the reduction it is as near as possible four inches to the mile.

The entire plan shows the town and the military reserve from the west boundary of the latter, which is the present Dufferin street to the east boundary of the town at the Don River, and north to a point 900 feet south of the present Bloor street, or

about the line of St. Mary street of to-day.

From Queen street to Bloor street is the first concession of the township of York, or one mile and a quarter in distance.

The original plan shows by measurement, an average of eight inches in distance from the Bay to St. Mary street, or 7.040 feet.

Looking at the plan from its eastern boundary, the River Don is shown, with three smaller rivulets, or creeks, that ran from the north-west into the west side of the Don River.

The road "To Kingston" is shown as it is to-day, a continuation of King street east. At that period Lot (Queen) street only ran as far east as Parliament street, which was the first street running south to north, west of the words "To Kingston."

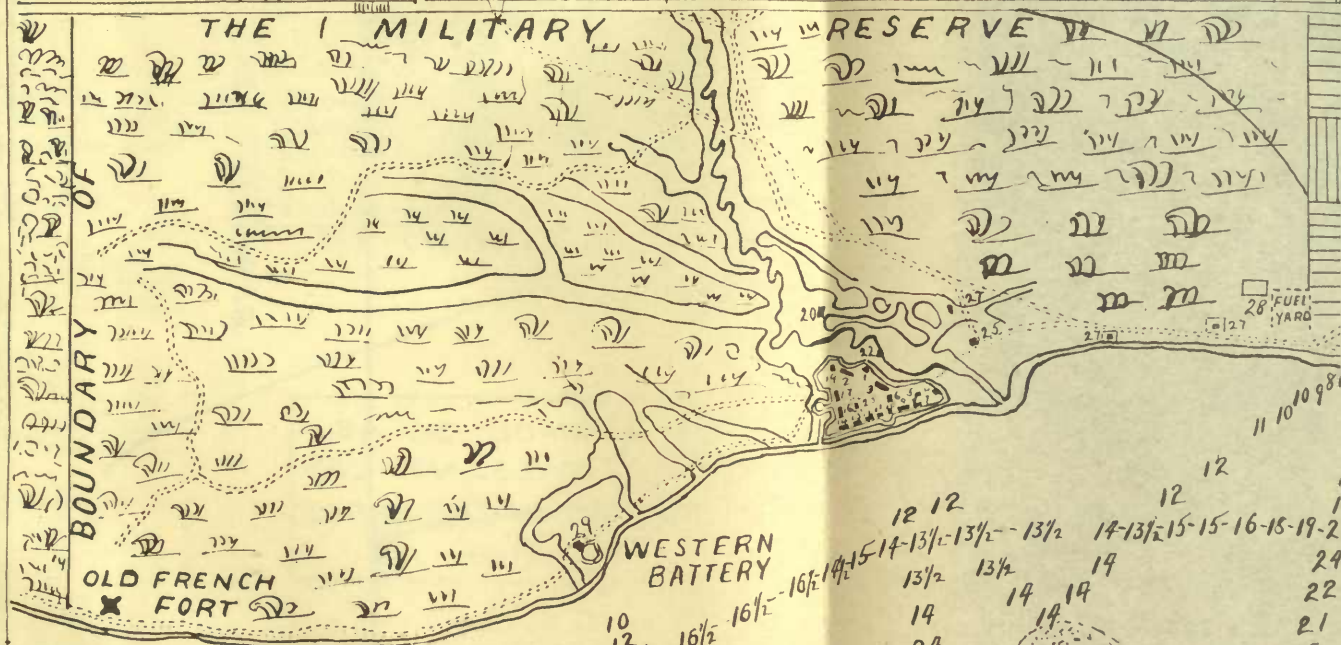
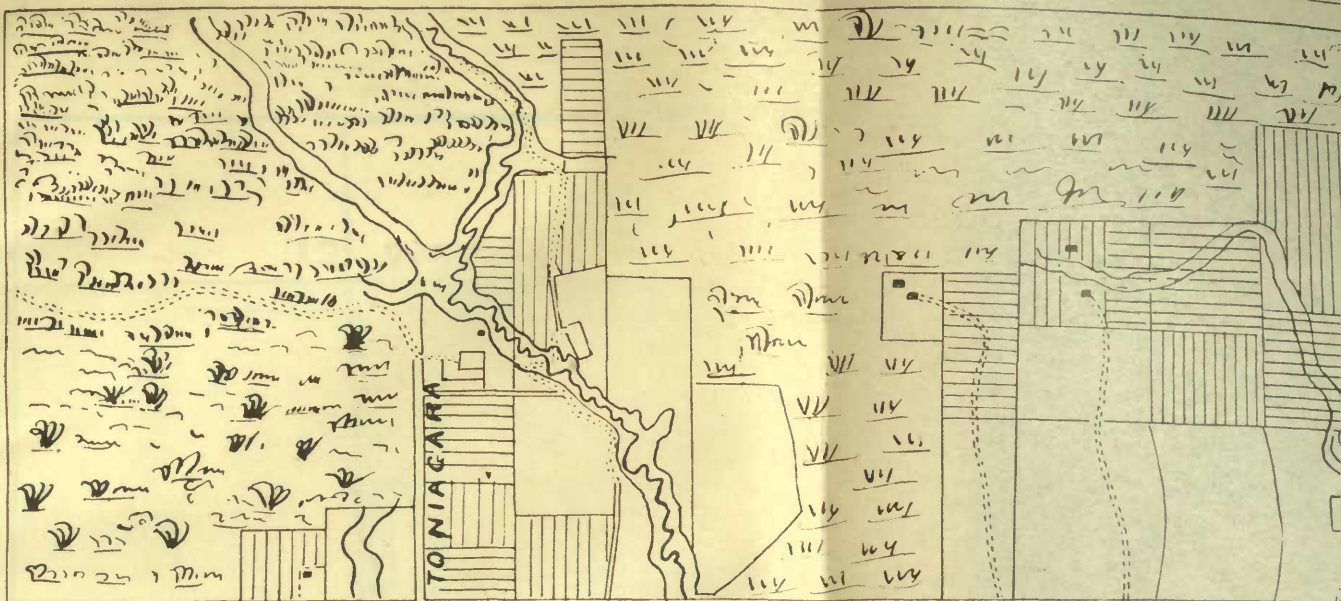
The block west of the Don, north of the water marks "5.5," was the town as originally laid out by Governor Simcoe.

The two black blocks close to the south-east corner and in vacant land close to the mouth of the first principal creek which runs into the bay, are the Legislative Buildings, burned down in April, 1813, by the Americans. There were eight blocks of land in the town as first laid out, comprising the land from George street to Berkeley street, and Palace street to Duke street. These eight blocks were added to by an extension of the town north to the line of Lot (Queen street), east to Parliament street and west to Jarvis street (East Market Square.)

The first street to the east in the lower block was Berkeley street, running from Palace (Front street east) north to King.

Then Ontario street ran to Duke street, and jogged to the east, and continued north to Lot (Queen) street. Then Princess street, which ran to Duke street.

Then Caroline street (Sherborne) ran to Duchess, and then jogged into a narrow lane, known as Allan's lane, which afterwards, when Mr. Ridout gave land on the east side of the Allan lane, became Sherborne street. Sherborne street always ran north from Lot (Queen) street, and the lower part to the Bay retained the name Caroline till it was all merged in Sherborne street. The spelling of Sherborne street has been changed



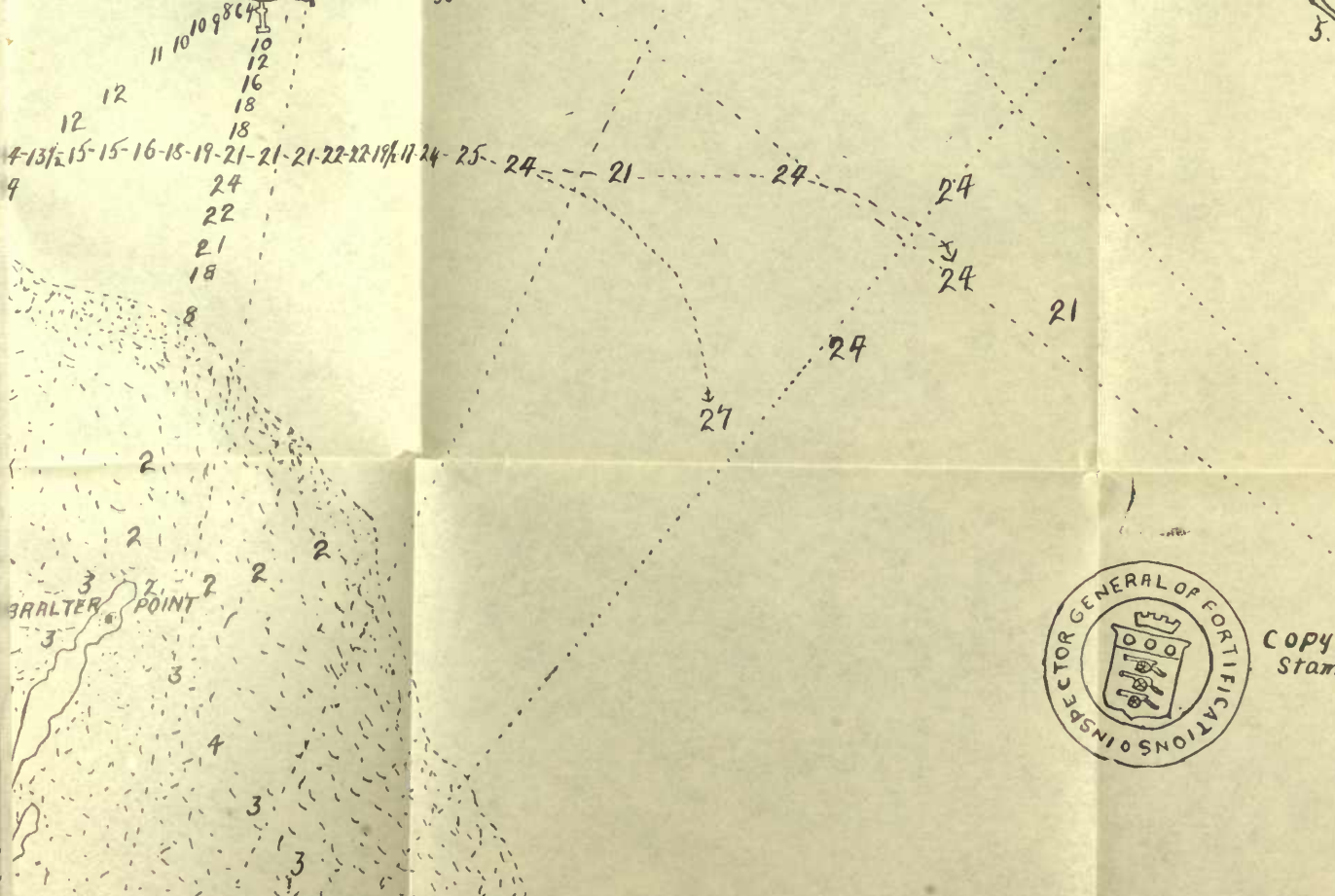
B. O.
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PLA
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Lieut. Ph
Scale

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36 Miles
YOUNG ST. HOLLAND LANDING



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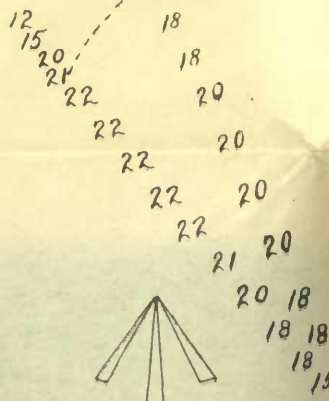
PLAN OF YORK

Surveyed and Drawn
by
Lieut. Phillpotts Royal Engineers

Scale of Six Inches to a Mile 24th MAY 1865

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Yards

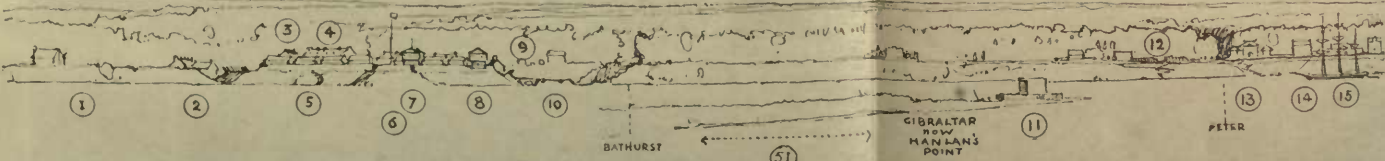




B. O.
Copy of Stamp



SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR
ROBERTSON'S LANDMARKS
OF
TORONTO





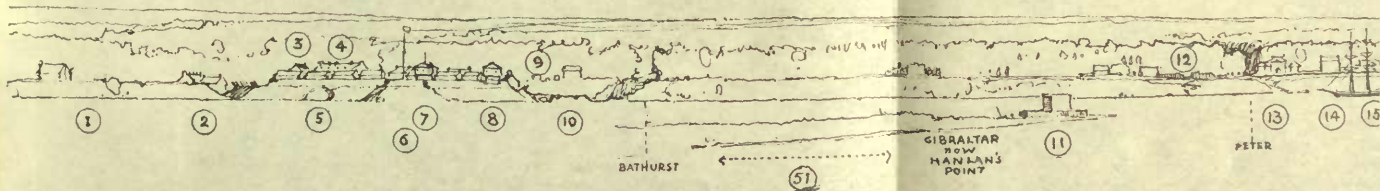


Copy of
Stamp

Commdg Royal Eng^g Office
Quebec Sept^r 24th 1823

Sgd.
G. Phillips
Lieut Royal Engineers

SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR
ROBERTSON'S LANDMARKS
OF
TORONTO

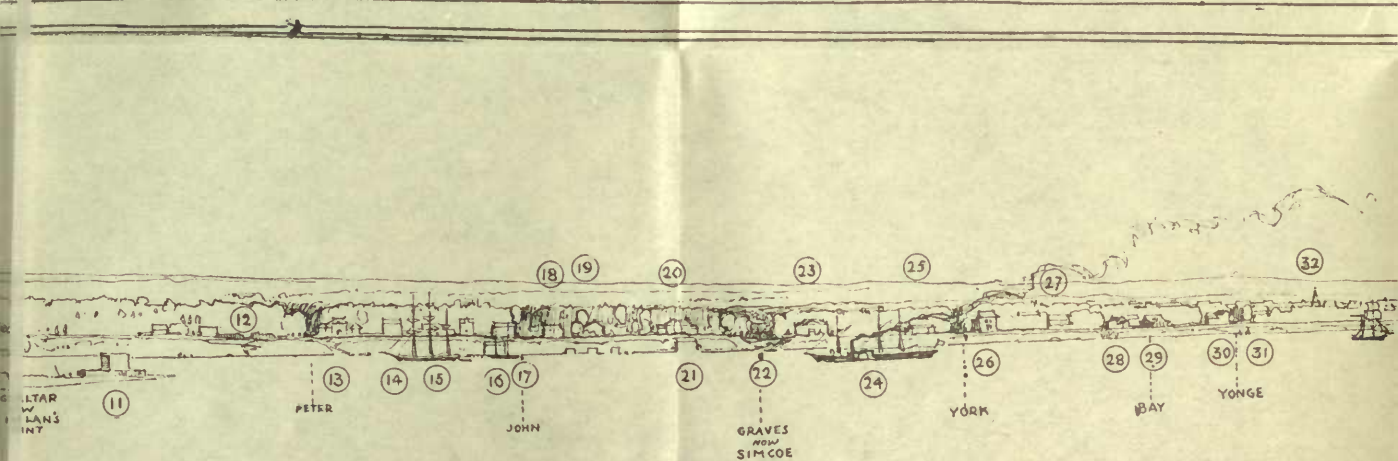
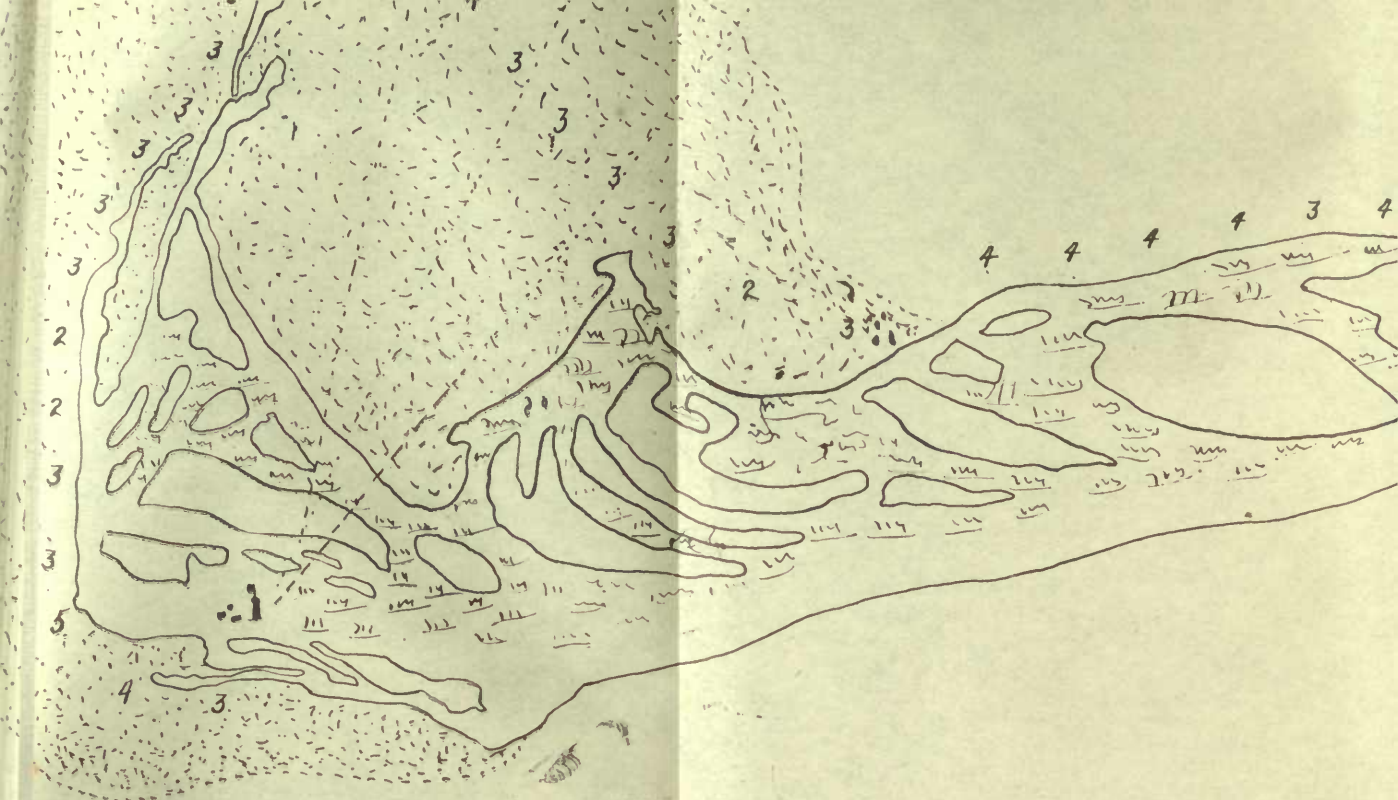


KEY TO THE PICTURE

Showing the Location of

This Picture was drawn by Mr. Irvine, an Artist who lived in York
Vol. III., page 94 of The Landmarks—

1. Mr. Duffy's House. 2. Military Hospital in Garrison Ravine. 3. Engineer's Office and Storehouses. 4. Mess House.
5. Battery. 7. Block House for 160 Men. 8. Block House for 124 Men. 9. Bridge over Garrison Creek. 10. Ravine.
12. Garrison Fuel Yard. 13. Residence of Hon. George Cruickshank. 14. John Beikie's House—built before 1815.
19. George Ridout's House, Dorset St. 20. Elmsley House, site of George Elmsley's House.
24. The Frontenac—first steamboat on Lake Ontario. 25. Hon. George Markland's House, Market St.
28. Andrew Mercer's Cottage, Bay and Market Sts. 29. Major Hillier's Cottage, North-east corner of Market St.
32. Spire of St. James' as reconstructed, 1818. 33. Farmers' Storehouse and Wharf at junction of Market Lane and Market Square. 36. Ship Hotel. 37. First Market. 38. Thomas Hillier's House.
40. Quetton St. George's Residence and Store, second red brick building erected in Town of York, South-east corner Frederick and King Sts. 42. D. & W. House—foot of Frederick St. 44. Attorney-General Hon. John Beverley Robinson's House.
- Legg's House, North-east corner Princess and Palace Sts. 47. Hon. C. C. Telfer's House.
- Parliament Buildings, 1818 to 1824, first red brick building erected on the site.



THE PICTURE OF YORK, TORONTO

Showing the Location of the Principal Buildings and Wharves.

Mr. W. H. R. Irvine, an Artist who lived in York in 1818. He was related to the Hon. George Cruickshank. The same picture is in Vol. III., page 94 of The Landmarks—but this key contains more information than the key in Vol. III.

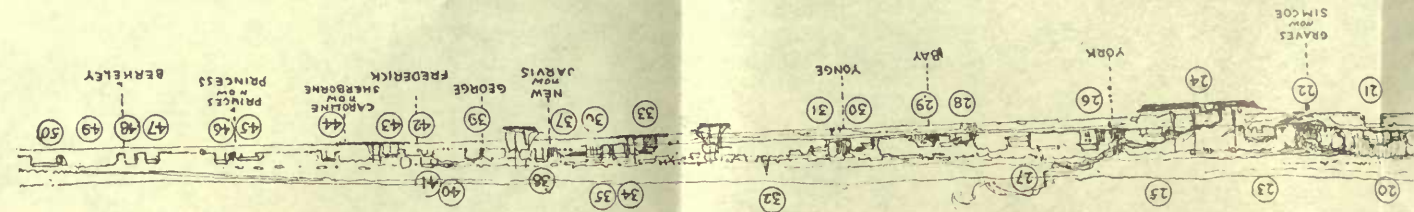
- 1. Office and Storehouses. 4. Mess House and Officers' Quarters. 5. Excavation made by blowing up of temporary bridge over Garrison Creek. 10. Ravine Battery mounting two 18 pdrs. on traversing platform and two 24 pdrs. cannonade.
- 11. George Markland's House, Market and York, North-west corner. 12. John Beikie's House—built before 1815. 13. Half-way House—built after 1815. 14. Military Storehouse and Wharf.
- 15. Elmsley House, site of Government House, King and Graves Sts. 16. Russel's Culvert Store. 17. Judge Powell's House—built before 1815. 18. Hillier's Cottage, North-east corner Front and Bay Sts. 19. Judge Macaulay's House, North-west corner Yonge St. 20. Masonic Hall and School-house, Market Lane.
- 21. First Market. 22. Thomas Robson's Store, North-east corner Market Square and Palace St.—now Front St. 23. First Bank of Upper Canada, North-east corner of Frederick and King Sts. 24. D. & W. W. Baldwin's Residence, North-west corner Frederick and Palace Sts. 25. Allan's House, North-east corner of Frederick and Palace Sts.
- 26. Hon. John Beverley Robinson's old land office. 27. Russel Abbey, North-east corner Princess and Palace Sts. 28. Hon. C. C. Small's House, South-west corner Berkeley and King Sts. 29. The Fair Green, North-east corner of Berkeley and King Sts. 30. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1824, first red brick building erected in York, rebuilt after capture of York. 31. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1824, first red brick building erected in York, rebuilt after capture of York.
- 32. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1824, first red brick building erected in York, rebuilt after capture of York. 33. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1824, first red brick building erected in York, rebuilt after capture of York. 34. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1824, first red brick building erected in York, rebuilt after capture of York.
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- 50. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1824, first red brick building erected in York, rebuilt after capture of York.

F YORK, TORONTO, 1818

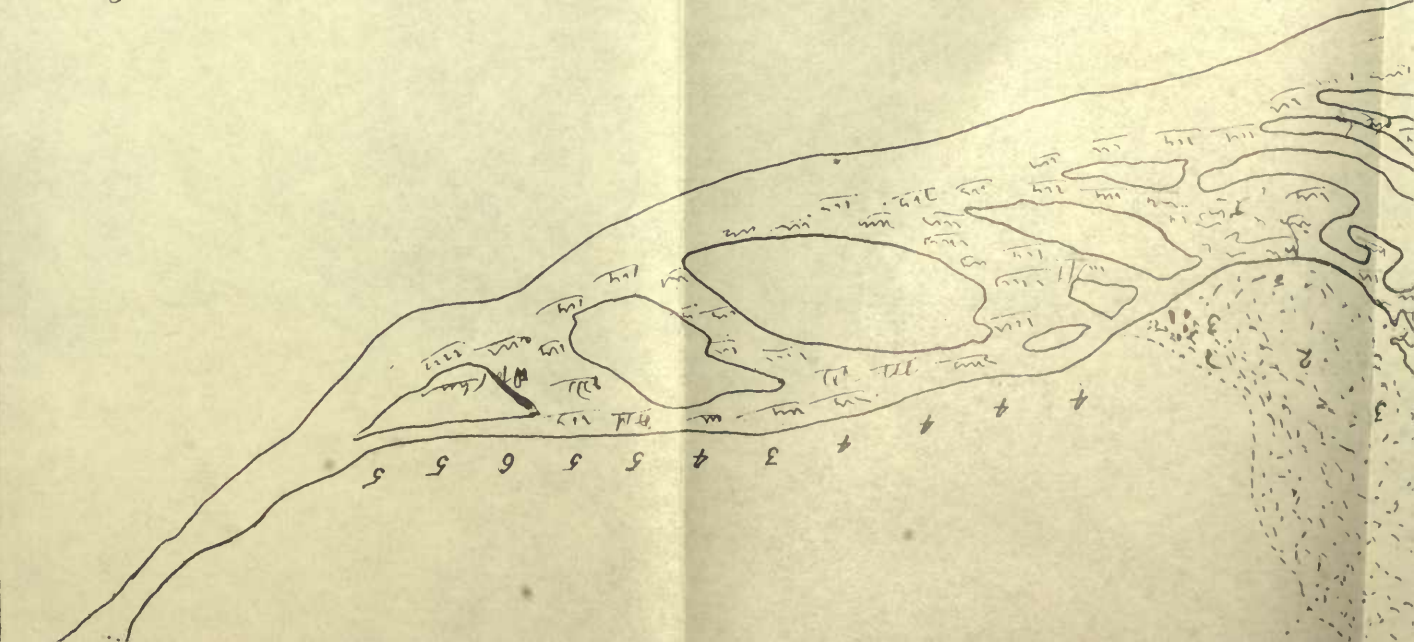
ipal Buildings and Wharves.

was related to the Hon. George Crickshank. The same picture is given in

tains more information than the key in Vol. III.



59d
George Crickshank
 Command Royal Eng. in Office
 Quebec Sept 24th 1823

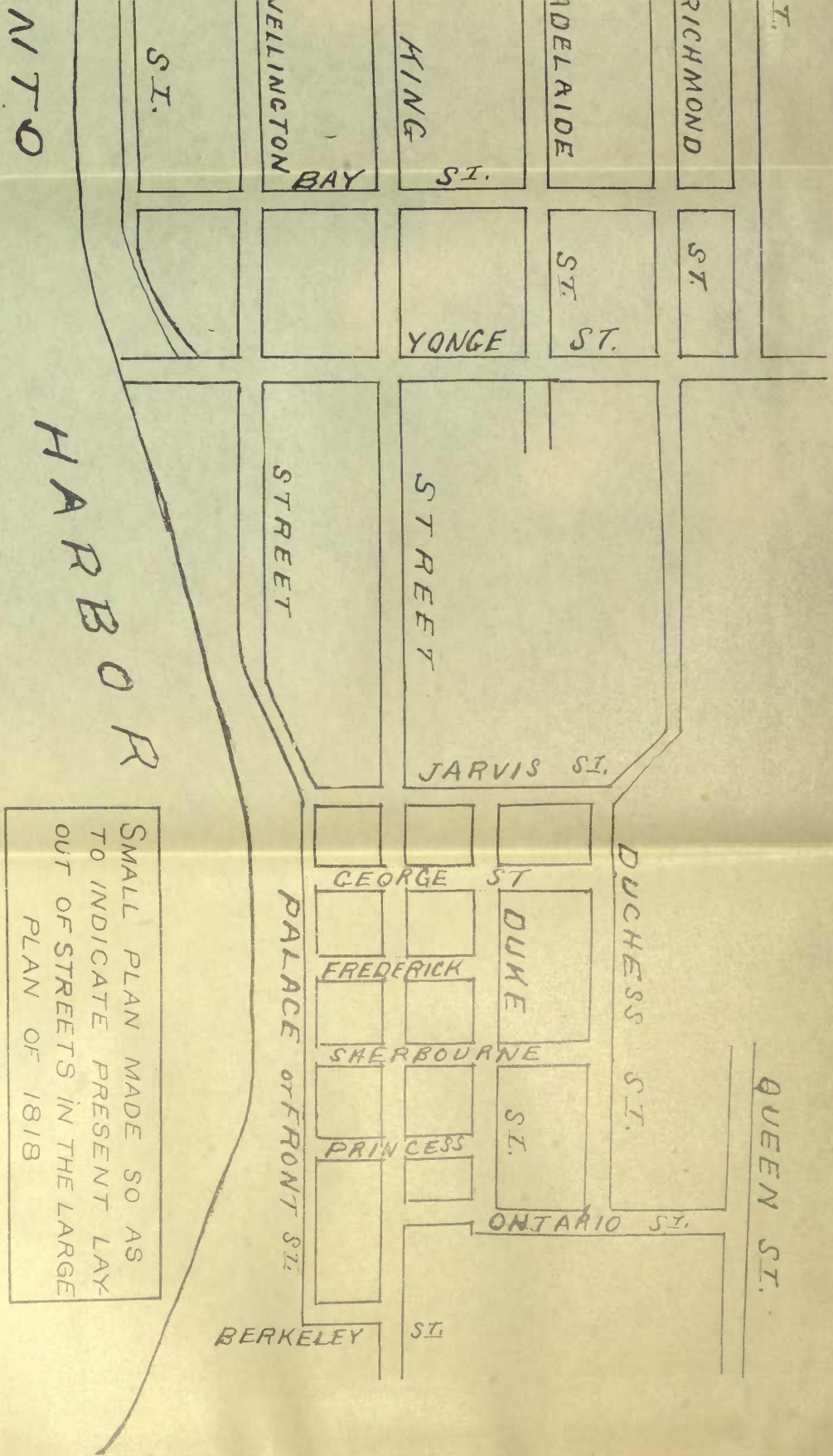


1. Excavation made by blowing up of temporary magazine during attack on York, April 27, 1813.
2. Circular
3. Quarters.
4. House—built after 1815.
5. Military Storehouse and Wharf.
6. Greenland Fishery Tavern.
7. Riley's House.
8. Bishop Strachan's Residence.
9. Russel Creek.
10. Judge Hagerman's House—before 1815.
11. Judge Powell's House—built before 1815.
12. Judge Boulton's, site of Holland House, 1831.
13. Franks Hotel, North-west corner
14. Masonic Hall and School-house, Market Lane.
15. George Montro's House.
16. First Bank of Upper Canada, third red brick building
17. Allan's Wharf and Second Custom
18. Russel Abbey, North-east corner Princess and Palace Sts.
19. Alexander
20. The Fair Green.
21. Lighthouse commenced 1808, finished 1818.

TORONTO

HARB





SMALL PLAN MADE SO AS
TO INDICATE PRESENT LAY
OUT OF STREETS IN THE LARGE
PLAN OF 1818

N.T.O



2
1
30

55
22
50
20

from "Sherborne" to "Sherbourne." The former spelling is correct. The street is named after the town of Sherborne, in Dorset, England, where the Ridout family came from.

The next street west was Frederick street, which ran to Duke street, as it does to-day. Following west, the next street running north from Palace street was George street, which ran in those days to Duchess street only. The west boundary of the first town was George street—that is, the west boundary of the Home District—but this plan of 1818 takes in as far west as New street, formerly Nelson, and now Jarvis street. This disposes of the streets running north and south in the original town of York prior to 1818.

The streets that ran east and west in this old town were Palace street (Front street east), King street, Duke and Duchess streets. The latter two at that time ended at Ontario, but now run through to Parliament street.

The small blocks in black show the houses in these blocks of the old town.

A large creek ran from the north-west across the north-east corner of the original town and emptied into the bay south of the Legislative Buildings, on Palace street, at the foot of Berkeley, and on the site of the present Gas Works. Where it crossed the line of the present Queen and Caroline (Sherborne) streets it was joined by Moss Park Creek, which ran from the north-west through the grounds of Moss Park. Part of the original ravine is now the Moss Park Skating Rink.

To the west of New (Jarvis) street, and west of a ravine shown as running south about the site of the present Francis street, is a cross, which indicates the site of St. James' church. To the west of this cross is a creek running from the north-west across the intersection of the present King and Church streets, and emptying into the bay to the south-west of the present St. Lawrence Market. There were no streets laid out between St. James' church and Yonge street. Church street, of course, was not in existence.

Yonge street, improperly spelt "Young," for it was named after Sir George Yonge, the Minister of War, 1791, in William Pitt's administration of that date, is shown running north

from the Bay shore, at the foot of Yonge street to "Holland Landing, 36 miles." At the north-west corner of Front and Yonge is shown a rounded corner, the site in later years of the Post-office, now of the Bank of Montreal.

The streets that ran south to north, west of Yonge, were Bay street, which ran to Lot (Queen street), York street, which also ran to Lot street, and Graves (Simcoe), which also ran to Lot (Queen) street. There was no street north of Graves street, William street was opened in later years. Graves street was named after Admiral Graves of the British navy and from whom Governor Simcoe took his second Christian name.

The next street west of Graves st. shown on the plan is Peter street, but between Graves and Peter running south from Lot (Queen) street, is shown a portion of the present John street.

Peter street was the eastern limit of the Military Reserve, and ran to Lot street. West of Peter there are no streets shown on the plan except a street running north from Sydenham, (Lot, afterwards Queen), and marked "To Niagara," being the present Dundas street.

Front street apparently ran from Peter street east to the "rounded corner" at Yonge, and its continuance is shown by a dotted line till it reaches "Palace street," the south boundary of the original town.

Market (Wellington street) ran east from Graves (Simcoe) street to about the south limit of the present Church street. King street ran from the south end of the present John to Berkeley street, from which point it is continued as the road "To Kingston."

Adelaide street ran from John street east to a short distance east of Yonge street, about Victoria, with a break between Graves (Simcoe) and York street.

Hospital street (Richmond) ran east from the south limit of John, which only ran to Hospital street east to the west limit of the Jarvis family town lot, then jogged south and joined Duchess street.

Lot (Queen street) was the north boundary of "the Military Reserve," and ran east to Yonge street. The western part of it from the present Spadina avenue was called Sydenham street.

In the space between York and Simcoe street is the site of Bishop Strachan's house, shown by a small black square.

The large creek shown west of this point between Graves and Peter streets is that which ran from the north-west part of the town, about College street and Spadina, flowing from this direction south-east through the ground just west of the north-west corner of Lot (Queen) and John street, then through the Macdonald property on the east side of John street and across Adelaide street, the old Upper Canada College grounds, the Government House grounds and west of the old Parliament building grounds, emptying into the Bay just west of Graves (Simcoe) street. The Government fuel yard was to the west of the foot of Peter street, on what is now Front street west.

The Military Reserve extended west of Peter street to Dufferin street (old French Fort) and north to Lot (Queen) or, as that part of it was then known, Sydenham street.

The fort is shown west of the Garrison Creek, and 1,980 feet to the west of the fort was the "Western Battery," and 3,500 feet further west the "old French Fort," the site of which was a few feet east of Dufferin street, on the lake shore. The Americans in 1813 landed 3,960 feet west of the French Fort. All these figures are from actual measurements.

The Garrison Creek is shown running south-east from a north-west-erly point north of where Dundas street turns to the west, at the north-west corner of Ossington avenue and Dundas street. The road "To Niagara" is shown. This, as before mentioned, was Dundas street.

There are three wharves shown on the Bay front, one at the east, at the foot of Frederick street, known as the Merchants' Wharf, owned by Hon. Wm. Allan, father of the late Hon. G. W. Allan—the site of the present City Wharf; another at the foot of what is now Church street. It was known as the Farmers' Wharf early in 1816, and in later years Maitland's Wharf, now Sylvester's Wharf. The horse boat to the Island ran from here in the fifties. The third wharf was at the foot of Peter street; it was the Ordnance Wharf, and was

there when construction of the Esplanade began in 1853.

The depth of water in the bay is marked in feet. It will be noted that the average depth at the location of the Queen's Wharf was about 13 feet.

Gibraltar Point, now Hanlan's, has a black mark showing the location of the blockhouse erected by Governor Simcoe.

The lighthouse is shown, with flag flying, and the keeper's residence. The lagoons on the peninsula, now the Island, are in marked contrast to the land as it is to-day. The western part of the peninsula, from the lighthouse north, was nothing more than an irregular sand-bar, with an extensive shoal on the south of the lighthouse, west of the western part of the peninsula, and extending east three-quarters of a mile.

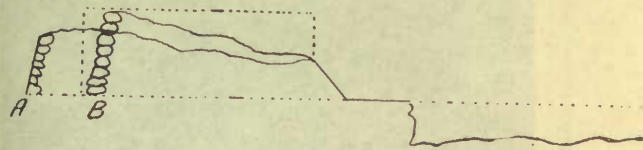
Blockhouse Bay was an extensive sheet of water, free of many of the lagoons that now form part of it.

The western part of the peninsula, now Hanlan's Point, was, from the lighthouse to the northern extremity of Gibraltar (or Hanlan's) Point, a distance of 6,160 feet, or 1-1-6 miles. From The Lakeside Home for Little Children, which is south-west of the lighthouse, to the northern extremity of Hanlan's Point the distance is 6,000 feet, so that is only a variation of 160 feet.

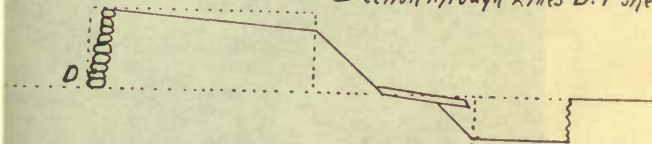
There is no key to this plan. Undoubtedly one was made, but it has probably been mislaid. The circular stamp in the centre of the plan is that of the "Inspector-General of Fortifications," and is the official mark for all plans issued by that department of the British army. The letters "B. O." marked to the west of the peninsula on the plan stand for British Ordnance, and the broad arrow above the lettering is placed on all Government stores. It was the cognizance (practically "Take notice") of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-General of the Ordnance from 1693 to 1702. It seems like a symbol of the Trinity, and Wharton says "It was used by the Kelts to signify holiness and royalty."

The small plan, which accompanies the plan of 1818, is of course but made as an aid to the reader in perusing the letter press which pertains to the large plan. The measurements given in the description are accurate, and were made personally by the writer and publisher of *The Landmarks*.

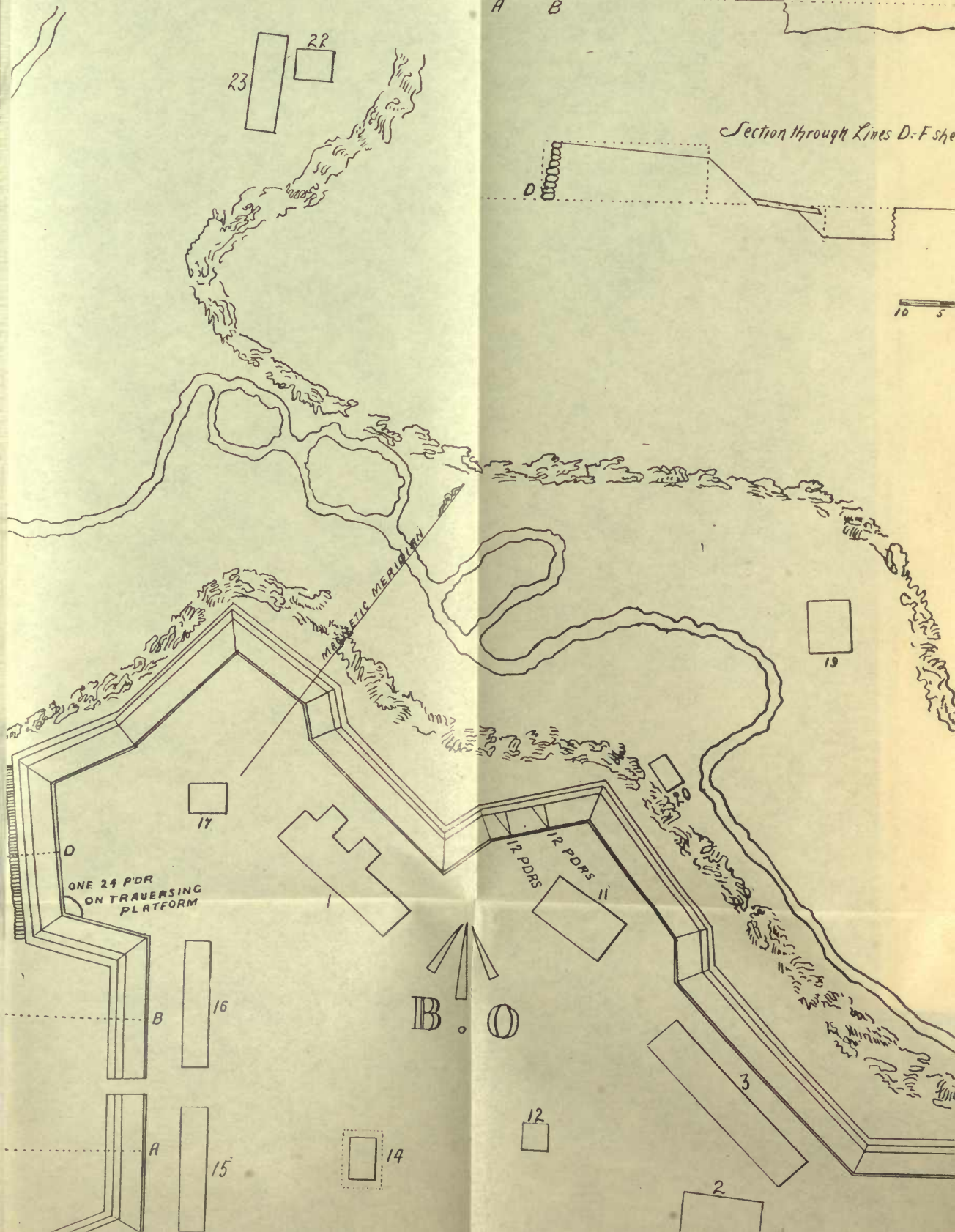
Section through Lines D-C,



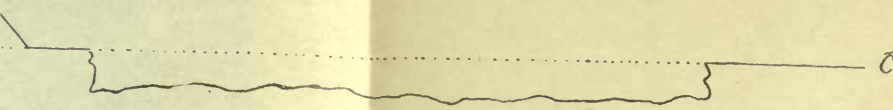
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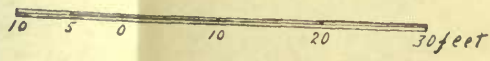
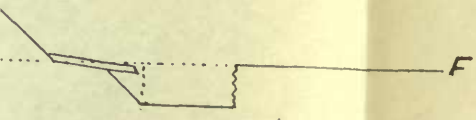
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Section through Lines D-C, B-C in present state of the Fort.



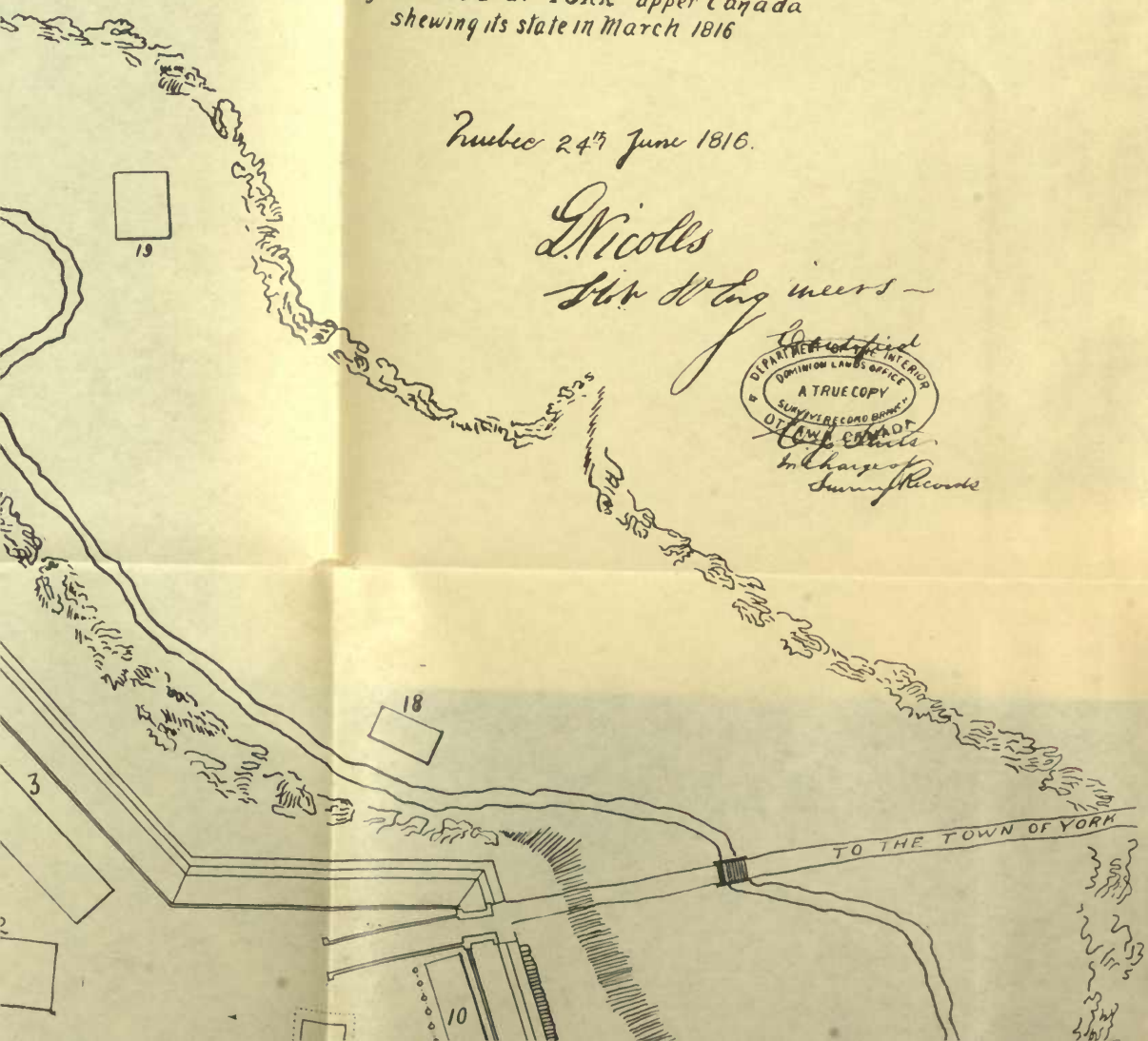
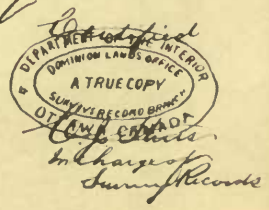
Section through Lines D-F shewing present state of Faces of the Western Front.



PLAN
of the FORT at YORK upper Canada
shewing its state in March 1816

Dated 24th June 1816.

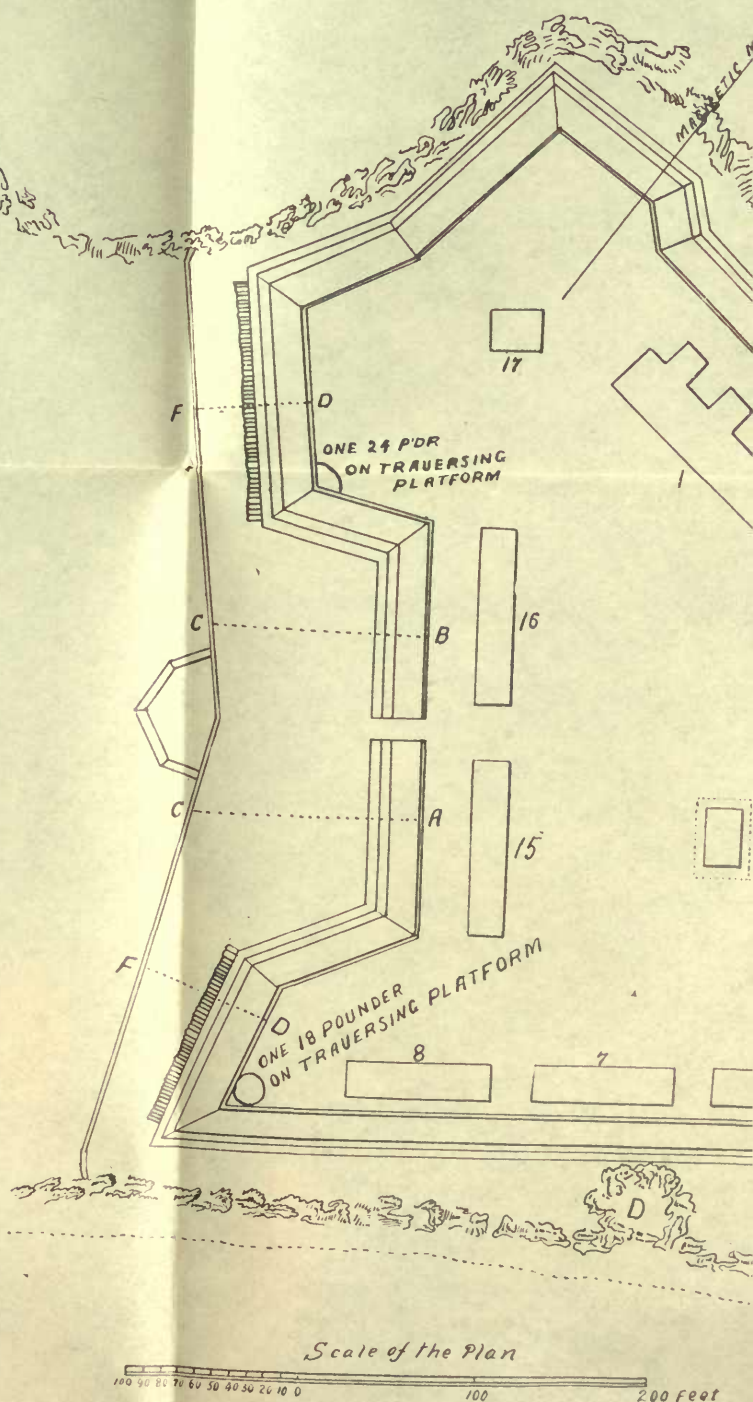
G. Nicolls
Sr Surveyor General



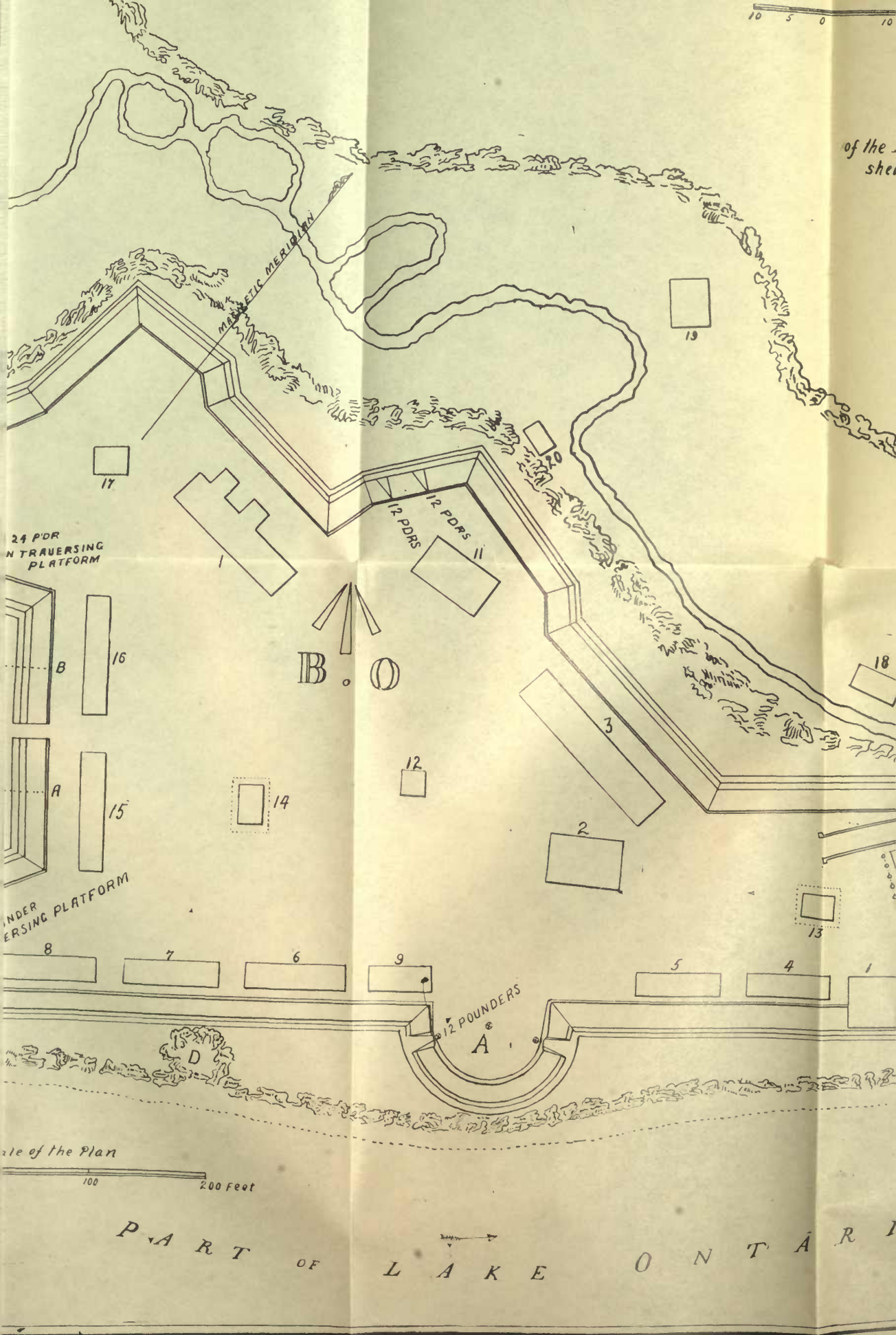
REFERENCES.

- A—Circular Battery.
- E—Ravine Battery, mounting two 18-pounders on traversing platform, and two 24-pounders, cannonades.
- C—Traverse.
- D—Excavation, made by the blowing up of the temporary magazine during the attack at York made by the Americans April 27, 1813.
- 1—No. 1. Blockhouse for 124 men.
- 2—No. 2 Blockhouse for 160 men.
- 3—Officers' Barracks for 4 captains and 16 subalterns.
- 4—Splinter proof Barracks for 70 men each.
- 5—Splinter proof Barracks for 70 men each.
- 6—Splinter proof Barracks for 80 men each.
- 7—Splinter proof Barracks for 80 men each.
- 8—Splinter proof Barracks for 80 men each.
- 9—Cook house, splinter proof
- 10—Officers' and men's guard house, orderly room and black hole.
- 11—Commandant's quarters
- 12—Barracks for 16 men.
- 13—Powder magazine (condemned).
- 14—Stone bomb proof magazine, to contain 800 barrels of powder.
- 15—Soldiers' barracks, of brick, for 100 men
- 16—Soldiers' barracks, of brick, for 100 men
- 17—Engineer's office and store.
- 18—Ordnance store.
- 19—Stables for horses of Royal Artillery.
- 20—Blacksmith's shop.
- 21—Mess house and officers' quarters.
- 22—Surgeons.
- 23—Hospital.

Note—Buildings Nos. 1 to 17 inside the Fort. Buildings 18 to 23 in the Ravine.



PART



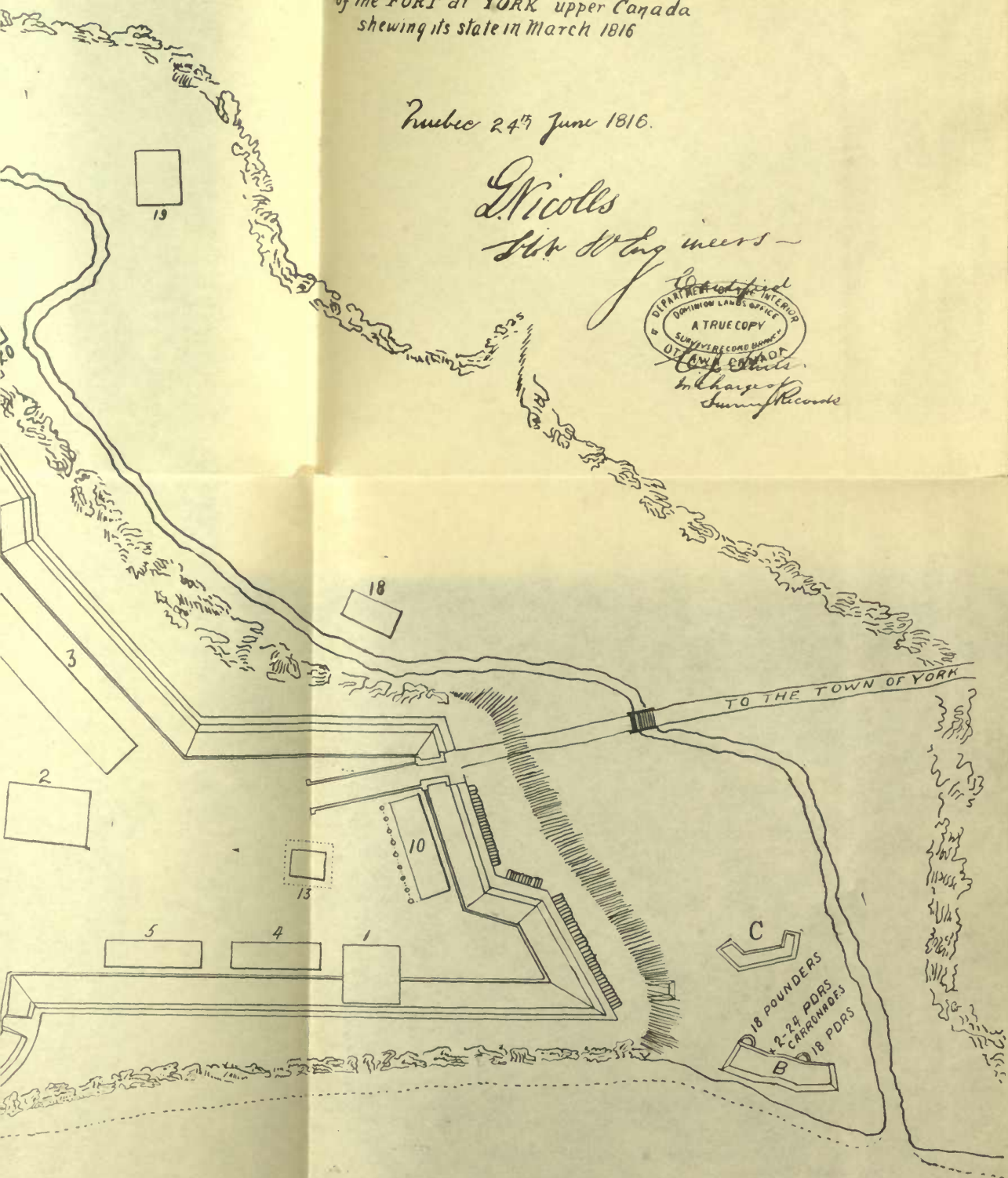
PLAN

of the FORT at YORK upper Canada
shewing its state in March 1816

Dated 24th June 1816.

L. Nicolls
Supt of Eng iners

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE
A TRUE COPY
SURVEY RECORD BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA
In Charge of
Survey Records



O N T A R I O

CHAPTER XLV.

THE OLD FORT OF YORK.

The First Known Plan of the Fort at the West Front of the City—Originally Built by Governor Simcoe.

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

The find of all the finds has been found, for to-day we have an accurate plan of the Fort of York, the fortification which was erected in primitive form by John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, and improved upon during the time of successive Governors by order of the British military authorities.

The plan is styled "Plan of the Fort at York, Upper Canada, showing its state in March, 1816," and is dated "Quebec, 24th June, 1816," and signed G. Nicolls, Lt. Col. R. Engineers, and certified as being a true copy, made for Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, by the Survey Record Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The plan is 24 inches by 29 inches, and is a perfect piece of drawing, showing every detail, to a scale of 60 feet to an inch, in connection with the fortification.

The plan also contains an elaborate key, which gives the exact position of each battery, barracks and houses in the Fort.

The Fort does not stand due north and south. To the ordinary sightseer the Fort looks as if it stood due north, but the magnetic meridian shows that the Fort, in relation to the water front, stands north-west.

The south face of the Fort, from its south corner next to the lake, to its east corner, is 1,028 feet in length.

The north face, from the east to the west corner, that is the face which is roughly parallel to the creek, is, measuring in a straight line, 1,027 feet, but to walk around the parapets it measures 143 feet more, or in all 1,170 feet.

The west face, taken in a direct line from the north corner, close to the magnetic line, to the south corner where there was one 18 pounder on a traversing platform, is 690 feet, but walking around the parapets it measures 896 feet.

The Fort is almost triangular in shape and contains within the walls

about 247,200 square feet, or approximately five and six-tenth acres.

The Fort is bounded on its north face by a ravine which ran from the lake in a westerly direction, crossing Queen street at Gore Vale-Bellwoods avenue, College to the west of Crawford street, and Bloor street west of the Christie street sandpits, and ending in the north-west part of the present city, near the south-east corner Canada Foundry site in the County of York.

The ravine in 1816 averaged 240 feet in width. Through it ran the original Garrison Creek, which rises in the land in the north-west part of the city, in the neighborhood of the Canada Foundry, and flows down through the ravine previously described. The creek was about 18 feet wide, but in later years its width was much reduced.

In the ravine, and close to the lake, was one battery (B) where two 18-pounder and two 24 pounder cannonades were mounted on traversing platforms. This is now occupied by Park, Blackwell's Pork Packing House.

Seventy feet north of this ravine battery was a traverse, or cover, to protect men from enfilade or oblique fire. It is usually made of brush wood, with a foot of earth between for protection. This is also covered by the Packing House.

North of the east or principal gate, and in the ravine (18) is an ordnance store, and further up the ravine (No. 19) were stables for horses. No. 18 is now a lumber yard, and No. 19 a railway yard.

Away to the north of the Fort, 360 ft. in the ravine, was No. 22, Surgeons' quarters, and No. 23, the hospital. This location was about the corner of Tecumseh and King streets.

The foregoing are all the buildings outside the Fort.

The key is all the description required for all that is within the walls of the fortification. Each building is marked and keyed.

Mounted on the north face were two 12-pounders, and on the lake face at A two 12-pounders.

In the south corner there was mounted one 18-pounder on a traversing or movable platform, and a 24-pounder on the west face, similarly mounted.

The barracks, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,

and 15 and 16, had quarters for 864 men, some of whom were housed in splinter-proof barracks and others in the two blockhouses.

A point of interest in the Fort is at D, which shows the excavation made by the blowing up of the temporary magazine during the attack at York made by the Americans on 27th April, 1813.

The Americans landed under command of General Pike. After fighting at the western battery, west of the Fort, Pike at the head of his men dashed forward and finally got into the Fort, and then the powder magazine at the edge of the water was blown up, and General Pike and a large number of Americans and some Canadian troops were killed and wounded.

Lossing says that the magazine was at "the edge of the water at the mouth of a ravine, near where the buildings of the Great Western Railway stand," the original Toronto station of that road, but this statement does not harmonize with the plan, which shows that the magazine was on the south face of the Fort and not near the G. W. R. buildings.

The "temporary magazine" at "D" was probably entered from the inside of the fort at a point north of the barracks, marked "No. 7."

The impression has always prevailed that the powder magazine blown up was on the site of No. 14, near the centre of the west part of the Fort enclosure where the magazine is in the plan, but there does not seem to be any evidence to substantiate this claim.

Lossing says that after the war the British "on the site of the garrison constructed a regular fortification," which would lead to the belief that many of the buildings shown by the key were of 1815-16 construction.

The Duke of Gloucester was the vessel of war in the harbor undergoing repairs. It was destroyed by the Americans.

The road "to the town of York," is shown at the east or main gate of the Fort.

The Garrison Creek was crossed by a bridge which was 125 feet east of the gate, and from the bridge to the east side of the ravine was 210 feet.

The black lines west of the gate and inside the Fort were the confining walls protecting the roadway, for

there was a slight ascent in the ground entering the Fort.

The only palisades shown in the plan are those on the east face, covering a distance of 300 feet. It is understood that those now in existence, or what is left of them, on the north side, were placed there many years after the war.

The diagrams in the upper portion of the plan represent sections of the wall on the western face of the Fort.

Regarding the location of the buildings in the Fort in 1816 and those in the Fort to-day, there is this to be said:—

At the present day the site of A battery remains with its embrasures.

The ravine battery at B is now covered by the Park-Blackwell packing house and railway switch. C, the traverse, has also met the same fate as B.

Of D, where the excavation caused by the blowing up of the temporary magazine in 1813, there is no trace.

The south face of the Fort below the parapet has, of course, been altered since 1816. Part of the ditch on this face is clearly defined.

In 1816 the distance from the parapet to the water was about 50 feet. To-day it is 400 feet, all of which is made land and occupied by the C. P. R. tracks.

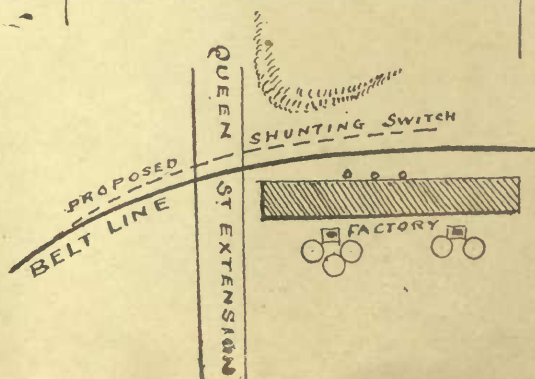
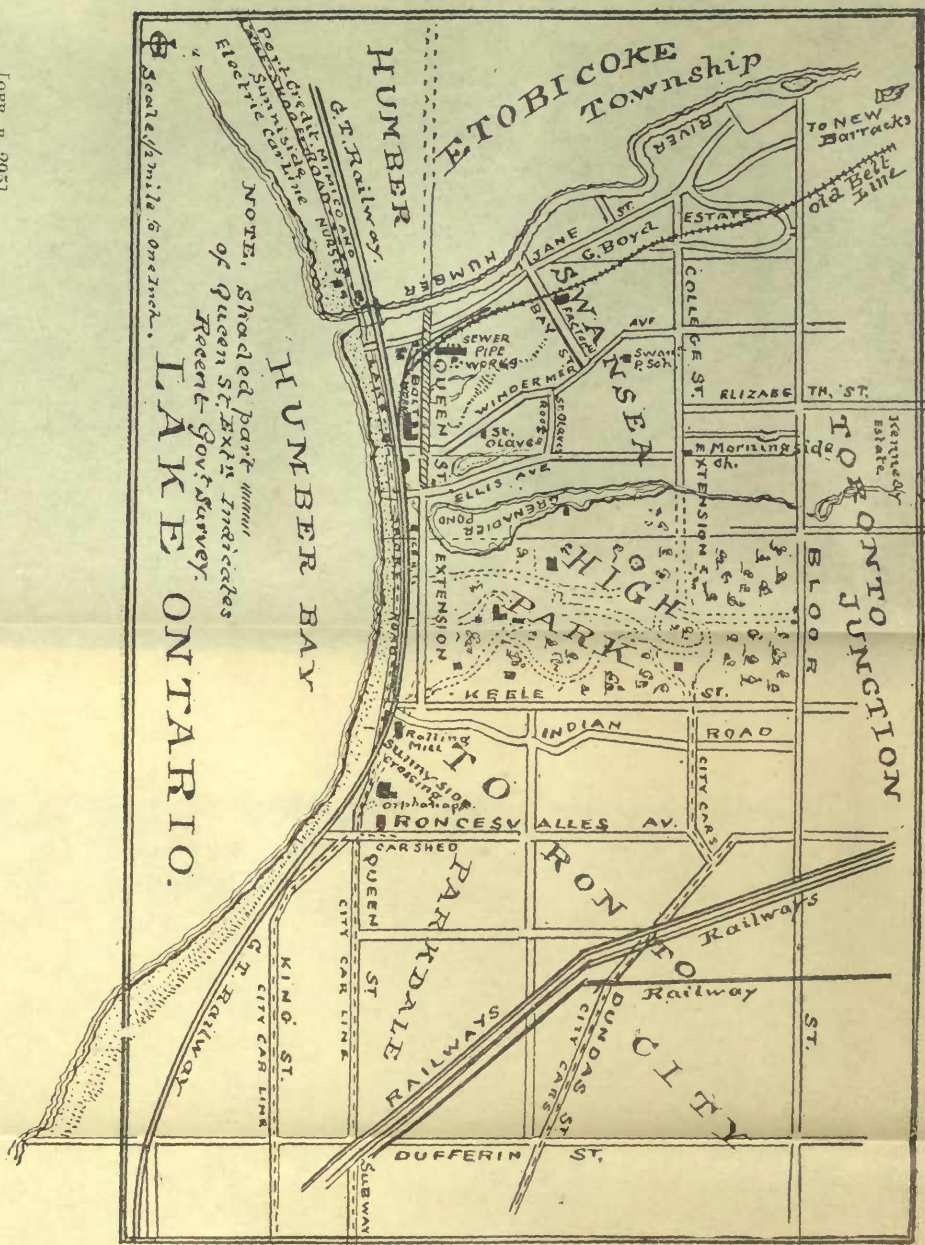
No. 1 blockhouse still stands and is now occupied as an armory for A Squadron of the Governor-General's Body Guards. It is in a bad state of repair, and requires immediate looking after. It is partially undermined by a runway for pigs of the packing house going up to the slaughter house.

No. 2 blockhouse still stands, is in excellent repair and occupied as a storeroom for part-worn saddlery and harness.

No. 3, officers' barracks, are also standing and occupied by the sergeants of the Ordnance Store Corps.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, splinter-proof barracks have disappeared. No. 9, cook-house, is also gone.

No. 10, officers' and men's guard-house, orderly room and black hole, have disappeared, and in its place a long building for storing gun carriages and timbers. There were originally six of these huts in Simcoe's time, but three were added after 1796. In the sixth hut, Queen's Rangers' Lodge of Freemasons, No.



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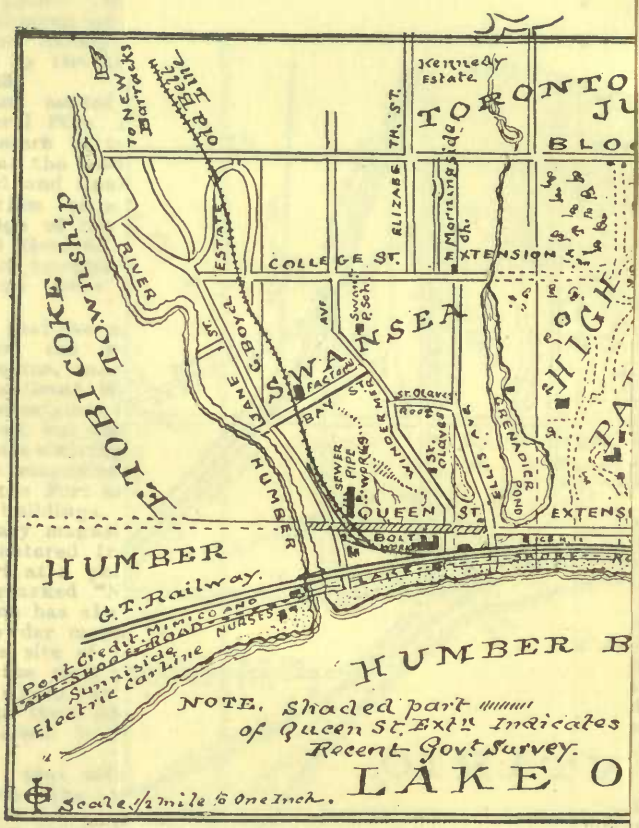
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3, on the roll of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, met in 1794. The hut in 1796 was used as a draughting room for the engineers of the Rangers.

No. 11—The Commandant's quarters. This was used as a canteen when the regular troops were here. It is now occupied as sergeants' quarters of the Ordnance Store Corps, and is in good repair.

No. 13—Powder magazine, condemned. There is a building on this site, but it is not a very substantial building. It was used by the regular troops up to 1869 as a prison, but now it is filled with ammunition.

No. 14—This is still on the site, is in good condition and used for storing explosives. Over the door of this magazine is a keystone with the inscription, "G. R., III," indicating that it was erected in the 34th year of the reign of George III. (1796). This magazine has been associated with that which was blown up in 1813, but by the only picture extant, in Lossing it does not look like the same building.

No. 15—Soldiers' barracks, of brick, for 100 men. This still stands and is used partly for a laboratory and manufactory of artillery ammunition and as quarters for one sergeant.

No. 16—Also barracks for 100 men, now occupied as quarters for sergeants of the Ordnance Store Corps.

No. 17—Engineer's office and store has disappeared, and on its site now stands a large frame building, two stories in height, known as soldiers' barracks, and said to have been built 1837-38. It is now used as a store for saddlery and harness, with repair workshops.

Nos. 18, 19, 20 have all disappeared and the sites occupied by the railway yards.

No. 21—Officers' quarters. It still stands in good repair, and is now occupied by men of the Ordnance Store Corps as quarters.

Nos. 22 and 23—Surgeons and Hospital, stands about 2,000 feet from the water front south of the Fort, or about the northwest corner of King and Niagara streets.

On the east side of the Fort, directly south of the east-end gate, when the yard of the packing house was being extended, the face of the parapet having been cut away, there was uncovered the remains of six

soldiers, who had evidently been buried in a trench in 1813.

When this excavation was being made Lt.-Col. Graveley discovered a bullet in one of the remains, some buttons, a piece of clay pipe and an American copper cent. The spot has now been faced up with a stone wall, and the bodies, therefore, remain undisturbed. The remains were evidently those of American soldiers killed at the fight.

The old flagstaff on the block-house A remains as an honorary relic of the past. It is without halliards, no one being bold enough to climb it and instal the halliards.

There are no guns mounted at the present time at the Fort, but the embrasures and platform on the south face of the Fort are in good condition, having been repaired a few years ago for the purpose of firing salutes, but never as yet utilised.

There are two guns of great interest at the western entrance. They are half sunk in the ground and are used as guard posts for the road. These guns are not, in the opinion of Artillery experts, of British manufacture, but French. They are said to be part of those used by the French at Fort Rouille.

In a plan of York, which shows the Fort as dated 16th March, 1816, a magazine is shown directly under the parapet at D.

In the same plan a "guard house" is shown at No. 9, where a "cook-house" is named in the plan of June 24th, 1816.

The March plan also shows east of the east entrance and on the "road to York," a G Gate probably a guard gate, and an "E Gate," probably an "east gate," and the space that these gates were in was apparently closed with a fence or pickets.

CHAPTER XLVI.

RAILWAYS AND QUEEN ST. WEST.

—

Road Opened to Avoid Dangerous Crossings on Lake Shore May Also Have Its Level Crossings.

The above plan clearly shows the position of Queen street extension as surveyed by the Government at the expense of the Swansea land owners,

with a view of opening out a safe roadway from the Humber river to west city limit. It is now proposed by the York Township Council to grant permission to the factories to run a shunting switch northward across the completed portion of the road near the Humber river in the belt line valley, thus defeating the primary object of the promoters, viz., to avoid the many railway crossings on the Lake Shore road, so hazardous to the residents and thousands of city people who frequent the pleasure resorts of the vicinity.

It is anticipated that this roadway will eventually be connected, as shown on plan, with Queen street at Sunnyside, running north of the railway tracks and the southern entrances of High Park. The importance of safe-guarding the new road is largely to the interest of the city people, and when it is completed will bear the same relative importance to the west portion of the city as Yonge street does to the northern part. By bridging the Humber river a magnificent driveway could then be extended for several miles through the beautiful farming county of Etobicoke, and would very much enhance the values of properties on the route.

CHAPTER XLVII.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Electoral Divisions of Toronto.

The accompanying plan shows the electoral divisions of Toronto for Dominion election purposes, as arranged by the Government in the re-adjustment of 1904.

The arrangement is the same at the present time.

The two newly annexed districts—Avondale and North Rosedale—are both attached to North Toronto.

The Avondale district is bounded on the west by a line 130 feet west of Poplar Plains road, on the north by a line 130 feet north of Clinton avenue, and on the east and south by the former city limits.

The North Rosedale district is bounded on the south-west by the Rosedale Ravine Drive, being the former city boundary; on the north by the C. P. R. track, and on the east

by the track of the old Belt Line railway.

The electoral districts for provincial purposes are not the same as the Dominion districts, there being only four provincial divisions, as against five for the Dominion House.

The division of West Toronto for provincial purposes takes in all the Dominion district and also that portion of South Toronto, as shown on the map, which lies west of Tecumseh street.

North Toronto is the same for provincial as for Dominion purposes.

South Toronto includes Centre Toronto and that portion of South Toronto, as shown on the map, which lies between Tecumseh street and Sherbourne street.

East Toronto is the same as for Dominion purposes, with the addition of that portion of South Toronto lying east of Sherbourne street.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ANOTHER GOOD FIND

What the Harbor, the Fort and the Town of York, Now Toronto, Were Like Ninety Years Ago.

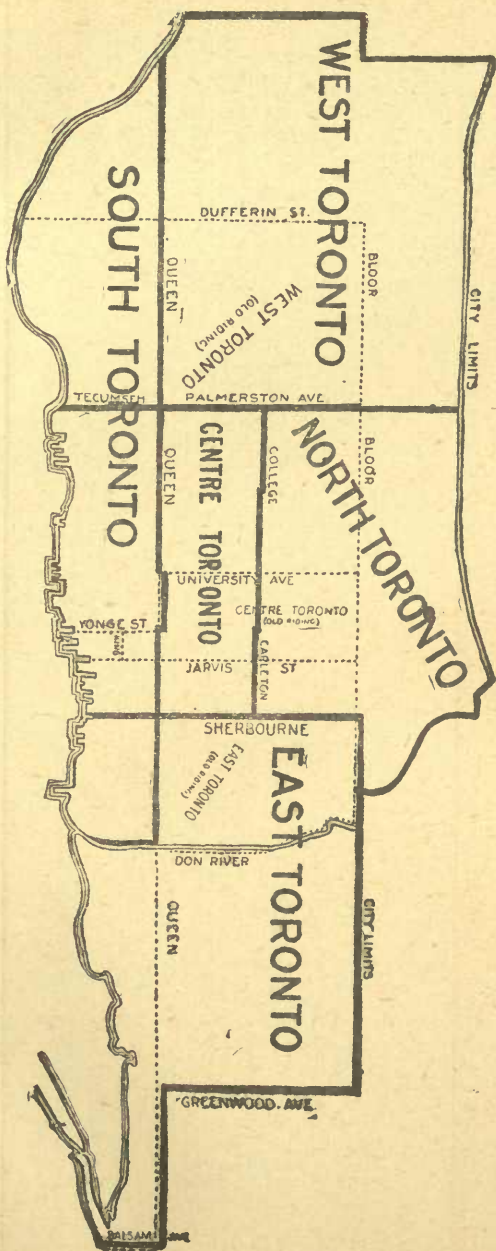
It is a matter of surprise that one has to wait nearly a hundred years for a view of the original plans of the Town of York, now the City of Toronto.

No attempt has been made by anyone to gather the few plans that are extant, into one volume, but now that every year is bringing its surprises in the shape of originals of plans and drawings of from eighty to a hundred years ago, historical readers will have the advantage of finding before the end of another year all plans of Toronto, its Fort and its suburbs, in coming volumes of Roberton's *Landmarks of Toronto*.

The plan which accompanies this landmark is a "plan of the Harbour, Fort and Town of York, the Capital of Upper Canada, March 16th, 1816."

It was completed at "Quebec, 24th June, 1816," and is signed "G. Nicolls, Lt.-Col. Rl. Engineers."

In the lower right corner of the plan is the lettering, "Royl. Engrs. Drawing Room, Quebec. Sgd. J. B. Duberger, Junr." Duberger was no



THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF TORONTO FOR DOMINION PURPOSES.

doubt the official that actually made the plan, which was approved by the signature of Lt.-Col. Nicolls.

It gives the town from the eastern banks of the River Don to a point west of where the Americans landed in 1813, or about 4,000 feet west of the old French fort at Dufferin street, the west boundary of the Military Reserve.

It also gives the peninsula from a point just east of the present Eastern Gap, to Gibraltar Point, and complete soundings of the depth of water and the bottom of all parts of the "Harbour," all of which are marked in the reproduction.

Coming to the eastern end of the town the site of the two Government buildings at the foot of Parliament street, and which were erected by Simcoe, and also the blockhouse, which stood south of these buildings, is shown.

The Legislative Buildings were a few hundred feet southeast of the southeast corner of Berkeley and Palace (Front street east) and on the site of the present Gas Works.

The block house was south of the Legislative Building, and was as near as possible on the site of the small building of to-day, occupied by the office of the Gooderham distillery.

The following reference on the map says "The Battery O had all guns and were made use of on the 27th of April, except the one at the marsh." Government Buildings and Blockhouse were burnt by Americans as were many others.

This shows the Government Buildings, the Blockhouse and other buildings were burnt by the Americans.

The plan of the "Town of York," as it is styled, differs somewhat from that of 1818. It shows that between 1816 and 1818 some changes were made, for all the streets running from the south to the north, such as Berkeley, Ontario, Princess, Frederick, are shown running to Queen street, whereas in the plan of 1818 none of these streets are shown as running so far north.

The idea seems to have been to lay the town out in fifteen blocks: Parliament street on the east, George on the west, Lot (Queen) street on the north, although Lot street did not run east of Yonge till some years later.

The streets are not named, so the reader will have to be guided by the streets of the present day, for

the names are the same, except in the case of Sherbourne street, the lower end of which was at that time known as Caroline street.

North of the Government Buildings are three blocks on the line of King street. We know this to be King street, for if the reader will prolong the line south of the "Church," he will find that the three blocks were just west of the Don River on the south side of King.

The first street west of the words "Government Buildings" is Berkeley, which is shown running north to King street.

The second street is Ontario, which is shown running north to a point 528 feet north of Lot (Queen) street. In 1818 it ran to Duchess street.

Princess street is left out of the plan for some reason not known.

The third street was Caroline (now Sherbourne street), which runs to Lot street.

The fourth street is Frederick street, which runs to Lot street, but in 1818 it is shown as ending at Duke street, as at the present time.

The fifth street is George street, which is shown as running to Lot (Queen) street.

The sixth street is New street, now Jarvis. It is the first street east of the "Church."

North of Queen street there are two blocks laid out, which probably indicate Sydenham street.

West of the "Church" (St. James') are two squares, one on the north and the other on the south side of King. The north square, which was on the north-east corner of the present King and Toronto streets, is supposed to have been a cottage occupied by the jailer, for on the opposite side of the road, where the north entrance to Leader lane is, was the first jail in York. (Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. I., p. 84.)

Toronto street is not laid out, but two blocks are shown on the north side of King to Yonge street, and north to Adelaide street.

Yonge street is shown running north beyond the north limits of the town, with blocks of land laid out on what is now the north-east corner of Queen and Yonge, north to probably Wilton avenue of to-day.

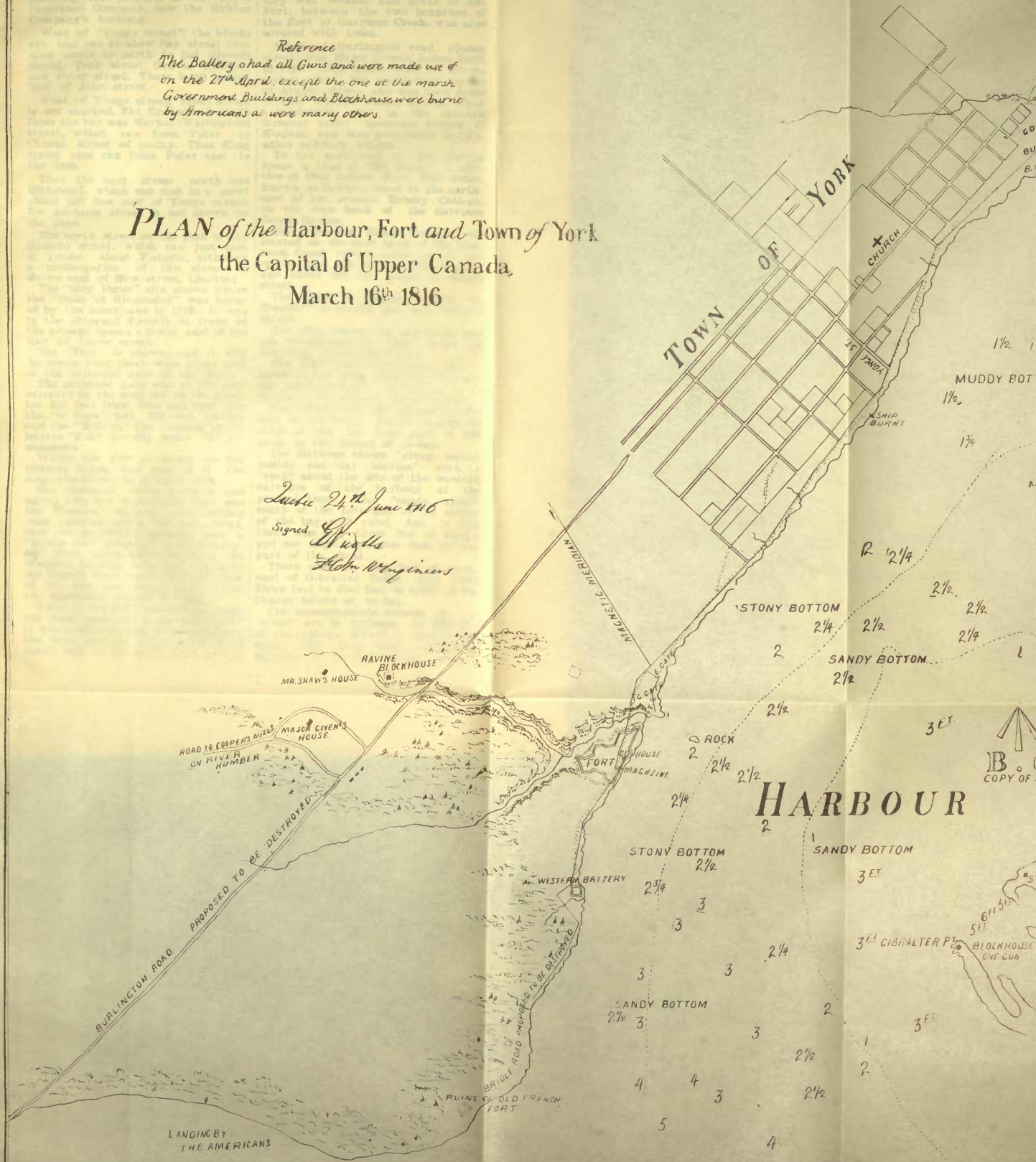
South of King two blocks are shown, on land that to-day would be the north-east corner of Yonge and Wellington, where the Bank of British

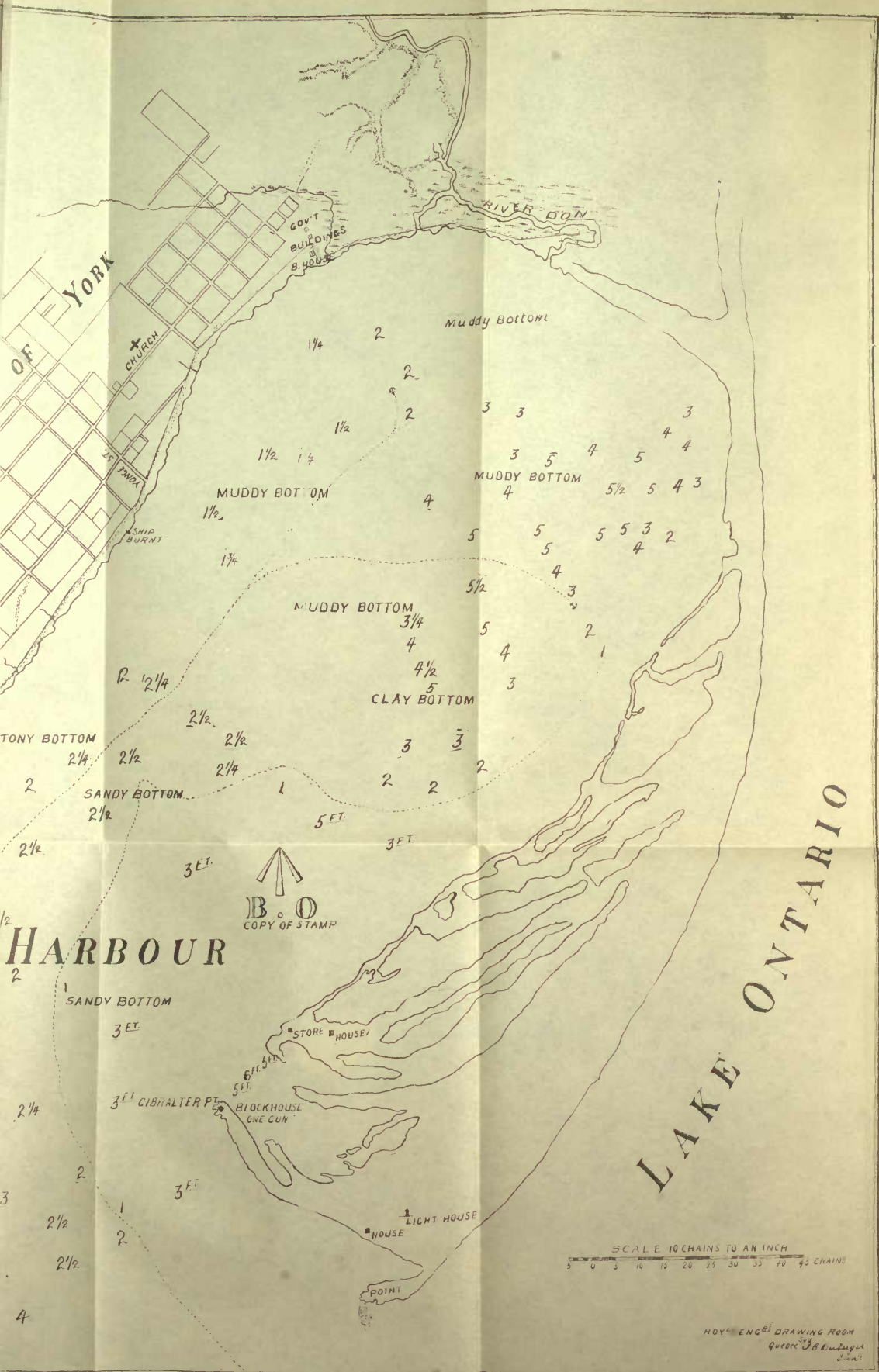
Reference

The Battery had all Guns and were made use of on the 27th April, except the one at the marsh. Government Buildings and Blockhouse, were burnt by Americans as were many others.

PLAN of the Harbour, Fort and Town of York
the Capital of Upper Canada,
March 16th 1816

Dated 24th June 1816
Signed, *J. W. Wills*
John W. Wills Engineers





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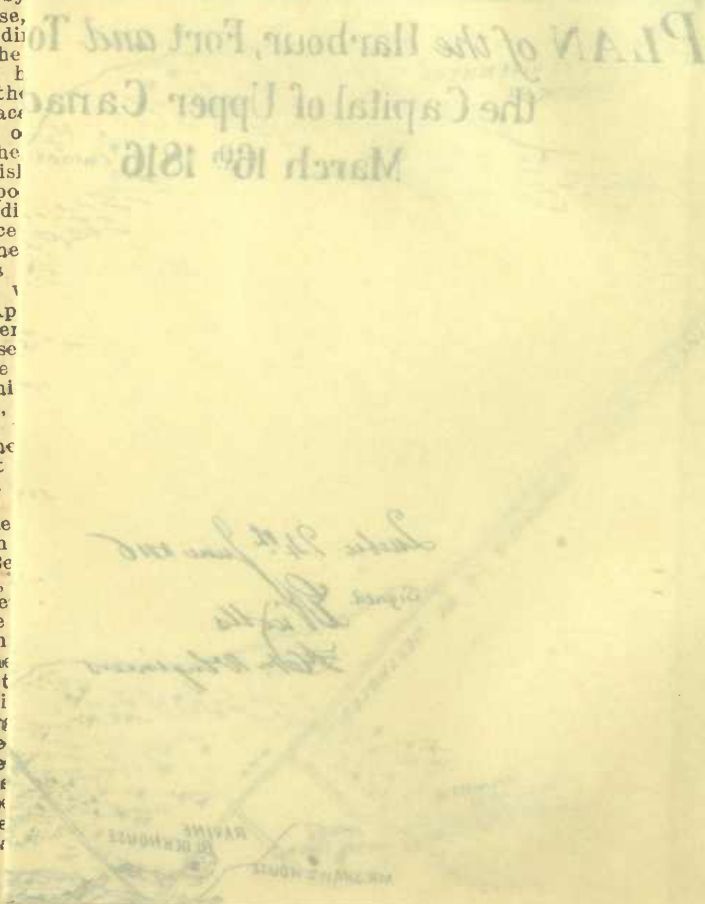
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North America stands, and opposite on the south-east corner of the same streets, on the site of the building formerly the property of the Royal Insurance Company, now the Rubber Company's building.

West of "Yonge street" the blocks are laid out to show Bay street running south to north to Lot (Queen) street, York street, Graves (Simcoe) and Peter street. There is no indication of John street.

West of Yonge street, Front street is not marked. The first street north from the bay was Market (Wellington) street, which ran from Peter to Church street of to-day. Then King street also ran from Peter east to the Don.

Then the next street north was Richmond, which ran east to a point about 500 feet east of Yonge street, for Adelaide street is not shown on the plan.

The north street on the plan is Lot (Queen) street, which ran just east of Yonge, about Victoria, although a prolongation of this street is shown east of New street, (Jarvis.)

The "ship burnt" site shows where the "Duke of Gloucester" was burned by the Americans in 1813. It was in the shipyard directly in front of the present Queen's Hotel, east of the foot of Lorne street.

The "Fort" is shown, and it will be noted that there were gates east of the principal gate of the Fort.

The principal gate was at the east rampart on the west side of the creek, but 528 feet from this and east was the "G Gate" and 495 feet further east the "E Gate." The meaning of the letters "F.S." directly under "G" are unknown.

Within the Fort is shown the Gd. (Guard) House, and west of it the magazine blown up in April, 1813.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two feet west of the Fort was the Western Battery and further west running along the lake front, now the Exhibition grounds, was a "Bridle road proposed to be destroyed." West again 3,630 feet from the Western Battery were the "ruins of old French Fort," and 4,000 feet west of this site, the actual point where the Americans landed in 1813.

North of the Fort was the "Burlington road, proposed to be destroyed." It was a continuation of Queen street, the west part of which from York street was in the early days, and as

late as 1842, known as Sydenham street.

The land west of the Western Battery was wooded, and north of the Fort, between the two branches of the Fort or Garrison Creek, was also covered with trees.

North of Burlington road (Queen street) was Major Givens' house, built in 1790. This house stood on Givens street, about the south-west corner of Argyle street, and was torn down in 1890. Colonel James Givens, when a lieutenant, was in the Queen's Rangers under Governor Simcoe at Niagara, and was prominent in Canadian military affairs.

To the north-east of the Givens house is that of "Mr. Shaw," a relative of Gen. Aeneas Shaw. This house, known as Oakhill, stood to the north-east of the present Trinity College, on the west bank of the Garrison Creek Ravine.

The "Ravine Block House" was located on the east bank of the Garrison Creek ravine, about on the line of the west side of Gore Vale avenue, and about 500 feet north of Queen street.

The "Road to Coopers' Mills on Humber" is shown and was Dundas street.

The plan shows the peninsula and the Blockhouse for "one gun" at Gibraltar (Hanlan's) Point.

The Lighthouse is shown and a house to the west. This was probably the keeper's home, although it is farther west than it really stood.

The "Store" and the "House" to the east of Gibraltar Point stands on what is now the west part of the park, on the Island of to-day.

The Harbour shows "stony, sandy, muddy and clay bottom" with a "rock" about the site of the western entrance of the harbour at the present time. The "sandy shoal" south of the fort and in the centre of the bay still exist, but in 1816 there was only three feet of water, and not more than five feet on any part of the shoal.

There was only five feet of water east of Gibraltar Point, and from three feet to five feet in front of the Centre Island of to-day.

The measurements outside of the "shoal" are in fathoms. At the site of the Queen's Wharf it was in 1816 about 13½ feet deep, while 5½ fathoms, or 33 feet, seems to have

been the greatest depth on the bay, with an average of 24 feet in the centre of the bay, and near the shores from 7 to 12 feet.

The scale of the map is 10 chains or 660 feet to the inch, and all measurements given are, therefore, accurate.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE FIRST PLAN OF YORK.

A Survey That Was Made 113 Years Ago, and a Plan That Had Been Missing for 111 Years.

This is the first plan of the Town of York, now Toronto, made in 1793 by Mr. A. Aitken, a deputy surveyor of the province, by direction of Governor Simcoe. This plan was in the Surveyor-General's office till 1796, but was taken to England by Gov. Simcoe as a souvenir of the founding of York.

No trace of the plan was found until 1905, when it was discovered by the writer of this landmark in the Record Office at London. Its existence was known, but Mr. Aitken who lived during the last years of his life at Kingston, said that he had never seen it after he had handed it to the Surveyor-General. The Crown Lands Departments at Quebec and at Toronto were searched, but without success, and the archives of the Old Parliament of Canada as well as those of the Dominion.

Then, by accident, while looking for other historical information, it was found. It appears that it was given to Governor Simcoe when he left Canada in 1796, and was by him about 1797, before he went to St. Domingo, sent to the Colonial Office, London, where it remained until 1842, when it was, along with other colonial maps, placed in the Record Office, where it has lain unasked for by anyone for sixty-three years, in fact the map had never been sought for either at the Colonial Office or the Record Office for a hundred and seven years.

The "Plan of York Harbour" is that "surveyed by order of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe by A. Aitken," who was a prominent deputy surveyor of the period. The scale is 20 chains, or 1,320 feet, to an inch.

The plan shows from a point 2,640 feet east of the present Woodbine

avenue, to a point 1,320 feet west of Bathurst street, and from the Bay on the south to what is now Bloor street on the north.

The township lots run from lot 4, the west limit of which is the present Waverley road, on the east to lot 26, or a point 85 feet west of Manning avenue, on the west.

The double line running from east to the west of the plan, south of the township lots, shows the location of the present Queen street, and forms the division between the "broken front concession" south of Queen street to the Bay, and the first concession, which extends from Queen street to Bloor street, a distance of one and one-quarter miles.

It was many years later that Queen was prolonged, for it was broken from Yonge street east as far as Caroline (Sherborne) street.

The double lines running north and south mark the limits of the concessions of York township.

The first double line is now Woodbine avenue. Then five lots west the second double line is the present Leslie street, and five lots further west is an imaginary double line, following the course of the River Don.

The western limit of the next concession is marked by a double line. This is now Yonge street, and the one at the extreme west end of the plan is Bathurst street.

South of the Queen street line, or in the broken front concession, were many creeks, nearly all of which west to the Don have disappeared. The only one in existence to-day is the creek to the west of the second double line and runs through the property of the Hastings estate, lying between Jones avenue and Leslie street.

The River Don is shown, and follows pretty nearly the same course as to-day, making allowances for that part north of the railway bridge south of Eastern avenue, which has been straightened.

"E" is the point from which the view of the town is taken.

The key of the plan furnishes no clue to the letter "F."

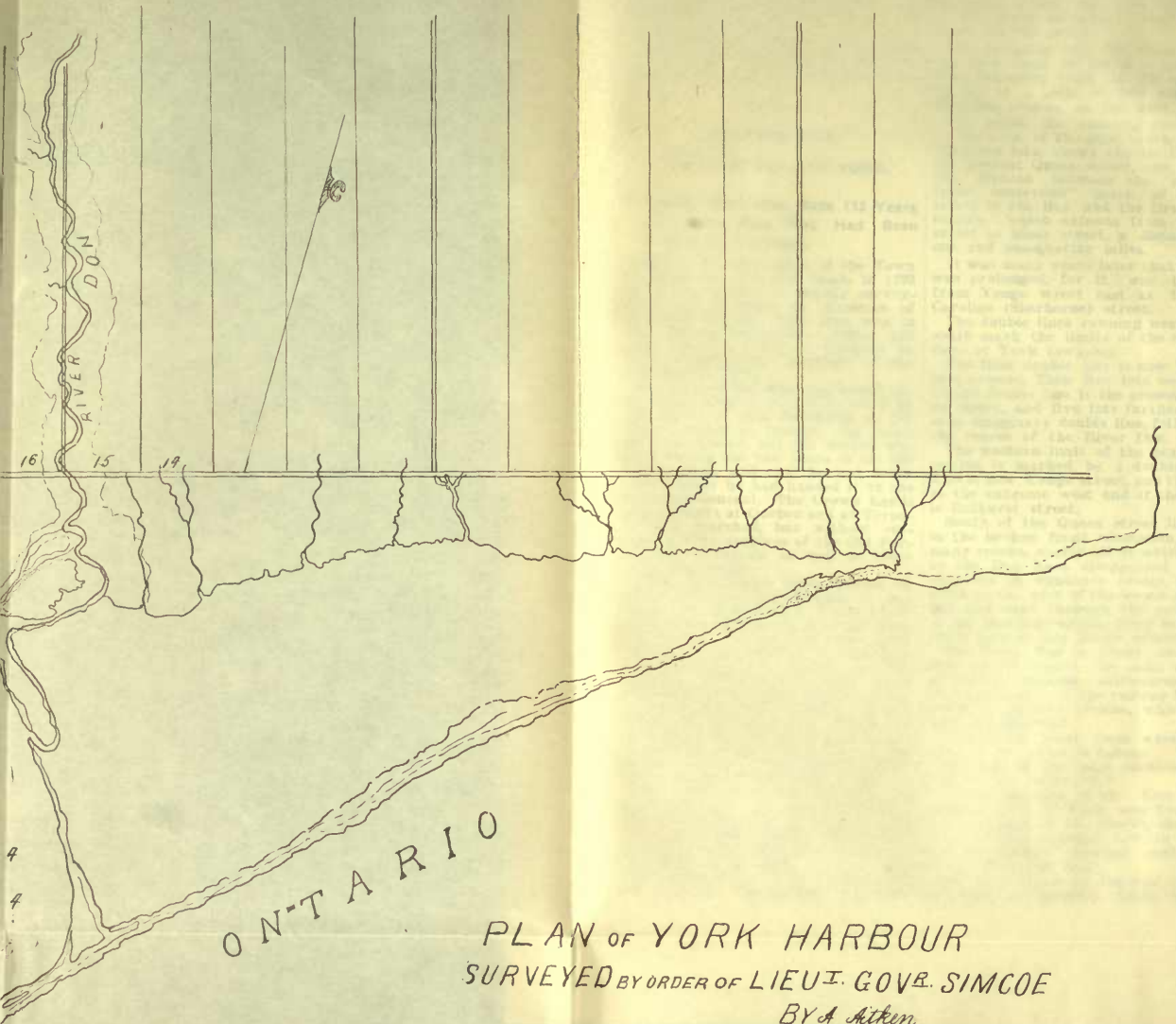
"D" is the site of the first and original town of York, now Toronto.

It consisted of ten blocks, showing three streets running east to west, and six streets running south to north from the Bay.

The first street to the east end of the block is Berkeley street, but it



SPECIALY PREPARED
FOR
ROBERTSON'S LANDMARKS
OF TORONTO



SCALE 10 20 40 60 80 100 CHAINS 20 IN 1 INCH

REFERENCES

- A-PROPOSED BLOCKHOUSE TO COMMAND THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOUR
- B- PROPOSED BATTERY
- C- PROPOSED BARRACKS; THE LINES SHOW DISPOSITION PROPOSED FOR THE QUEEN'S RANGERS
- D- CITY OF YORK
- E- POINT FROM WHENCE THE VIEW IS TAKEN

did not run so far north until many years later, when Mr. Small opened it up.

The second shown is Ontario, but it never ran as a street south of King, although to-day a narrow lane connects it with Front street east (Palace).

The third street shown is Princess and is to-day as in 1793, running to Duke street.

The fourth street west is Sherborne, then Caroline.

The fifth street west is Frederick street, and ran as it runs to-day, from Front to Duke street.

The sixth street is George, and was the western boundary of the Home District and of the first town of York.

Of the streets running east and west the one on the south limit is Palace, now Front street east. The next street north is King street, and the third street north is Duke, the north boundary of the old town.

The first creek shown at the east end of the town block ran in a north-west direction, crossed King street at the corner of Berkeley, and after flowing through what is now the grounds of the Metropolitan church, found its way up across Yonge street about Albert, and through the present St. John's Ward.

The second creek shown emptied into the Bay about the foot of Church street.

The third creek found its way to the Bay not far from the foot of York street.

The fourth creek is that which ran from the northwest, from a point near the present Knox College through the Macdonald property on John and Adelaide street, through the U. C. College, Government House and old Parliament Buildings grounds, joining the Bay a little west of the foot of Simcoe street.

The fifth creek entered the Bay 1-500 feet west of John street.

The sixth and most westerly creek is the well-known Garrison Creek at the Old Fort, which rose in the northwest part of the city about where the Canada Foundry now stands, ran southeast through the present sand-pit section west of Christie street, crossed Queen street at Bellwoods avenue and emptied into the Bay at the foot of Bathurst street.

The plan also includes the Island, or peninsula, as it was at that time.

Excepting for the opening of the eastern entrance to the harbour, the general outline of the Island and sandbars to the east, has changed very little.

The peninsula joined the mainland to the east of the foot of Woodbine avenue, and it was at this point that Mrs. Simcoe and the Governor entered when they rode on horseback around to Gibraltar Point.

At the present time the peninsula joins the mainland exactly opposite the foot of Woodbine avenue.

It will be noticed that the waterways or lagoons on the island materially differed at that time to the ones now in existence.

At the north point of the west end of the peninsula, known as Gibraltar Point, on the spit of land marked "A," Governor Simcoe selected a spot for a "proposed Block House to command the mouth of the Harbour," and at a point "B," on a spit of land to the north and west, a battery was "proposed." The point "A" is occupied at present, as near as can be approximated, by the small house covering the principal man-hole of the water-works conduit, just to the north-east of the Hanlan Point wharves.

On the mainland, at the mouth of the Garrison Creek, the letter "C" shows the site of the "proposed barrack," and the "lines show disposition proposed for the Queen's Rangers"

This verblage is defective. It means that the location of the barracks for the Queen's Rangers is shown at "C."

The figures scattered over the face of the Harbour denote the depth of water. Where the letters "ft" accompany the figures the measurements are in feet—otherwise in "fathoms."

The average depth of the entrance to the Harbour was about 15 feet. The deepsea spot in the Harbour was 30 feet. Along the front of the town site the water was very shallow, varying in depth from six to eight feet.

The lagoons on the peninsula, of which there were many, were as a rule very shallow, rarely more than three or four feet in depth, in many places much less than that. They were at certain seasons of the year the resort of myriads of wild fowl, who found their food in the neighborhood.

CHAPTER L.

AN OLD MANSE.

The First Residence of the Minister
of Knox Presbyterian Church in
Toronto.

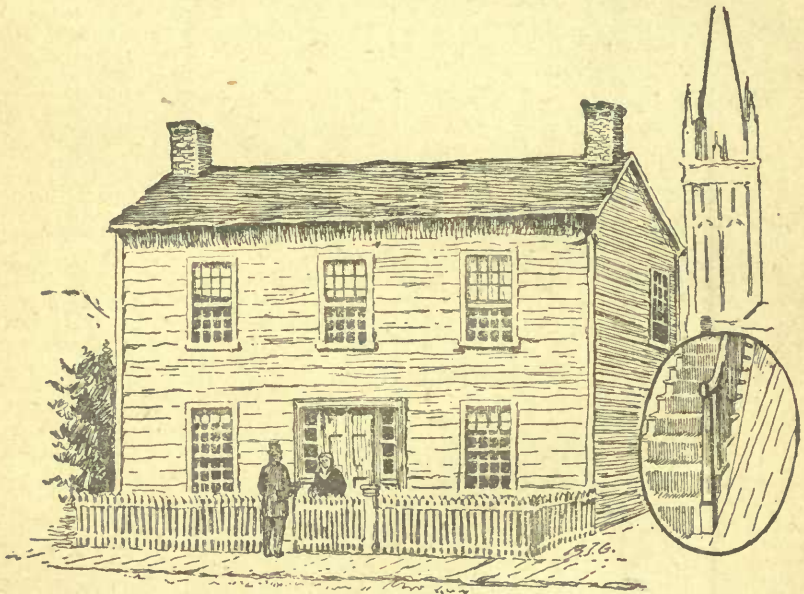
The land bounded by Yonge, Queen, Bay and Richmond street, was originally the property of the late Jesse Ketchum. He also owned the land in the block to the south. He deeded the section alluded to, except the Yonge street front, to the Presbyterian body known as Knox church.

In 1820 the Rev. Joseph Harris, of

and was on the east side of Bay street between Queen and Richmond streets.

The directory of 1834 shows the "Rev. Mr. Harris, of the Presbyterian church, Hospital street, in connection with the United Synod of Upper Canada." The directory of 1837 gives at the same residence "Rev. Mr. Harris, minister of the Scotch church, Bay street." But Mr. Harris retired in 1844, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Burns, who, however, did not reside in the Manse, but lived on Front street, near York. The late Rev. Arthur Wickson occupied the house in 1856, and it has had various tenants since that time.

The house is one of the old-time



THE OLD MANSE—KNOX CHURCH 1825—NO. 1.

Belfast, in Ireland, organized the first Presbyterian congregation in Toronto, and the records show that on the 25th Dec., 1820, Jesse Ketchum gave for this purpose, lots No. 3 and 4, lying between Hospital (Richmond) and Lot (Queen street.)

The first church building faces Richmond street (see Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. I., p. 571 and vol. II., p. 607.) It was built about 1821.

The Manse was built about 1825.

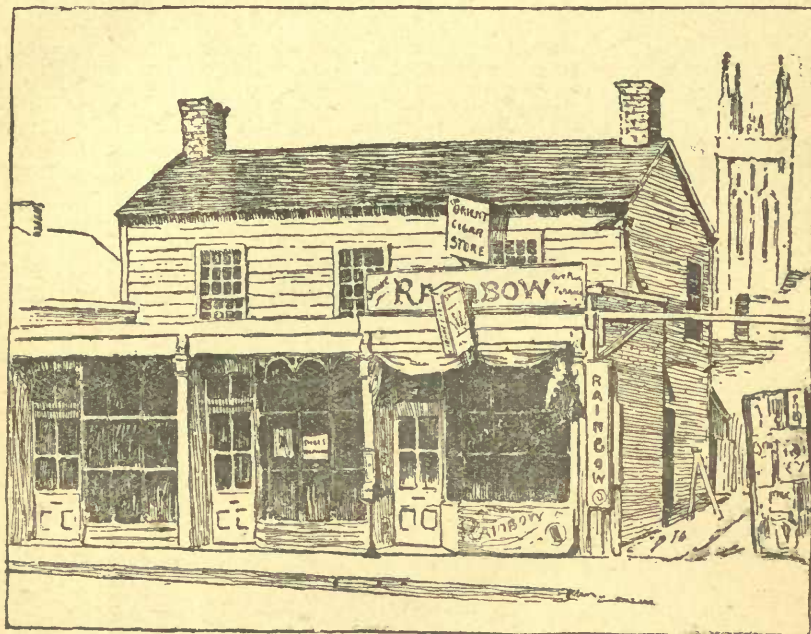
buildings, two stories in height, and had a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 25. There are two rooms to the right and left of the ground floor 12x22 feet in size, and the same upstairs. The upper room to the north is now divided into two rooms. Years after the building was erected a two-storey annex was added to the rear. This annex was used as a kitchen and outhouse with a living room upstairs. The old oven in

which bread was baked, is still in the lower back room off the addition. A drawing of the old staircase with walnut baluster is shown in the corner of No. 1 engraving.

The stair rail is of walnut. About twenty years ago the front, as shown in picture No. 2, was added, and the front parts of the building are now

this large and wealthy city of Toronto has sprung.

In different parts of the province the Government had property of a movable and immovable character. At Niagara it had Navy Hall, the residence of the first Governor, and it had at the same place twelve horses



THE OLD MANSE, 1906—ALTERED—NO. 2.

occupied by several tenants, but Mr. W. J. Robinson, a boot-maker, who has the centre shop, occupies the upper floors as a dwelling.

CHAPTER LI.

PUBLIC PROPERTY IN 1799.

The Condition of the Garrison at York (Toronto) — The First Parliament Buildings.

Old records of the City of Toronto, when it was the primitive and pioneer town of York, are continually cropping up, and their contents reveal from what small beginnings

imported as early as 1793. At York it had the Garrison at the Old Fort, and no less a property than a saw mill on the Humber. A score of other properties are enumerated in a report made by John McGill, the Commissary of Stores for Upper Canada, to the King's representative, Lieut.-General Peter Russell, the Lieutenant-Governor.

The official document is endorsed "Upper Canada—Mr. President Peter Russell's General Statement of Public Property in this Province, commencing with 1792 and ending in 1799."

Governor Simcoe left the province in July, 1796, and the Hon. Peter Russell succeeded to the charge of the province as President on 21st

July, 1796, and was succeeded by Lieut.-General Peter Hunter on 17th August, 1799, who, in turn, was succeeded on 11th September, 1805, by the Hon. Alexander Grant as "President of the Province."

At the foot of the endorsement are the words "Capt. McGill's, 12 Feb'y." The year is not given, but as the inventory is signed by "John McGill, Commissy. of Stores, &c., Upper Canada" at "York, 11th July, 1800," it was probably made out in the earlier part of that year.

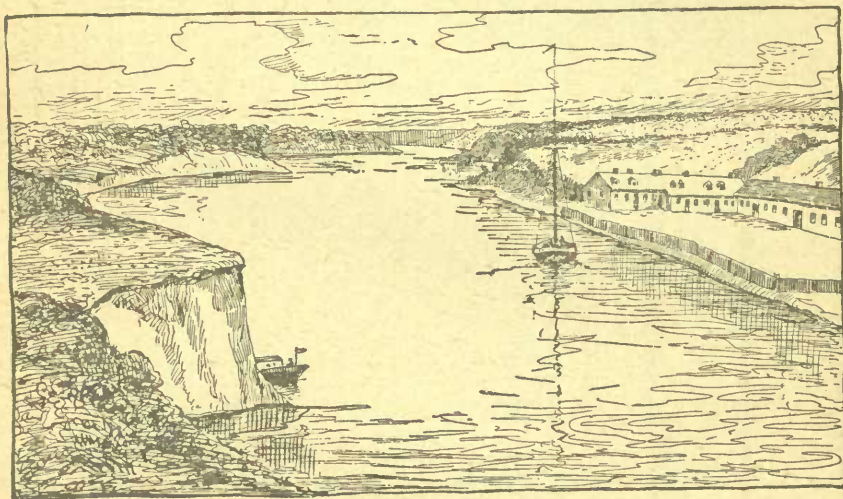
The statement is President Russell's on his handing over the property of the province to General

Hertson's History of Freemasonry, vol. 1, p. 493:—

"In 1792 underwent a thorough repair, with very considerable additions and alterations. This house was for some time the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor."

Note.—Navy Hall was originally a couple of buildings, one of which was built of log and covered with frame, and another building of frame.

The original building had been erected for the use of the naval officers who had command of the vessels belonging to the British Government, and which visited different points between Kingston and the



THE AMERICAN SIDE OF RIVER.

NAVY HALL, FROM A DRAWING BY MRS. SIMCOE, 1794.

THE MOUTH OF THE NIAGARA RIVER, SHOWING NAVY HALL, THE RESIDENCE OF GOV. SIMCOE.

Hunter. This explains why the document is endorsed as "President Russell's" and why it is addressed to General Hunter.

The first page of the report is headed "Upper Canada," and purports to be a general statement of public property in this province, commencing with the year 1792, and ending in 1799, expressive of the respective articles of which the same did consist, with explanations.

The verbiage of the official report is quoted. The notes are by the editor of *The Landmarks*.

The following picture was drawn in 1793 by Mrs. Simcoe, and is from Rob-

ertson's History of Freemasonry, vol. 1, p. 493. Stores were also kept here.

Prior to the arrival of Governor Simcoe, additions were made to the buildings, and a water color made by Mrs. Simcoe in 1793, in possession of the writer of this landmark, shows two buildings, one at right angles to the river, and the other parallel with the river. The first mentioned building was evidently added to about 1792. Standing at right angles to the river, this building has been widened at the rear, and this no doubt contained the larger rooms that were used upon official occasions.

It is a matter of doubt as to whe-

ther any of the buildings now in existence around the site of Navy Hall are those of 1792. There is not even evidence that the building was burnt by the Americans in 1813, although tradition favors that opinion.

"Another house was built as quarters for the staff of the province; both these houses are now, or were till lately, occupied by the military stationed at Fort George."

Note—The location of this house is in doubt. It may have been adjacent to Navy Hall, or it might be a part of the "very considerable additions and alterations" made about 1792-3.

"The house generally called Butler's Barracks. This house underwent a thorough repair, and two wings were added for the Legislature to meet in. This house has since been burnt."

Note—This house is supposed to have stood on the hill at Niagara, above the river. There is no picture or description of this building, which was burned between 1796-99.

The site of Butler's Barracks is supposed to be the peach orchard south of the brick house of Mr. Ellison. Dick Taylor, a fisherman and boatman of Niagara, and an authority on military buttons, says he has found more Butler's Rangers buttons at that spot than elsewhere, and the foundation of a house can yet be traced. In Heriot's map of 1806 there is a building on the hill which is supposed to have been built on the site of the house burnt in 1799, and in a picture of the battle in 1813 a building is shown somewhere near the spot.

"Huts sufficient for quartering the corps of Queen's Rangers were built in 1792. These huts are now fallen to decay."

Note—These huts at Queenston were near the river edge, and are shown in a water color made by Mrs. Simcoe in 1794.—P. 518, History F. M. (Vol. 1.)

"Twelve Canadian horses purchased in Lower Canada—These horses arrived at Niagara in the spring of 1793, but owing to the change of climate and food, added to a distemper then prevalent amongst horses in this country, the greater part of them died, and the remainder were ordered to be sold; the sums received on this head are credited to

the public, in the commissary of stores, half-yearly accounts."

Note—Horses were brought from Lower Canada and occasionally from the United States into the Niagara District. But these horses were from Lower Canada, and had been ordered by Governor Simcoe while on his way from Quebec.

"This mill was built in 1793. It being then contemplated to make York the seat of Government, a saw mill was erected on the River Humber for the purpose of obtaining the necessary supply of boards and other lumber required for public service, as could not be procured in a wilderness country, distant from any settlement more than fifty miles. This mill has cut the greater part of the boards used for the public service at York, and is let for the current year at one-fourth of the lumber she may cut."

Note—The saw mill on the Humber was originally the property of the Government and was leased by them, after the lumber was not required in large quantities for the public service.

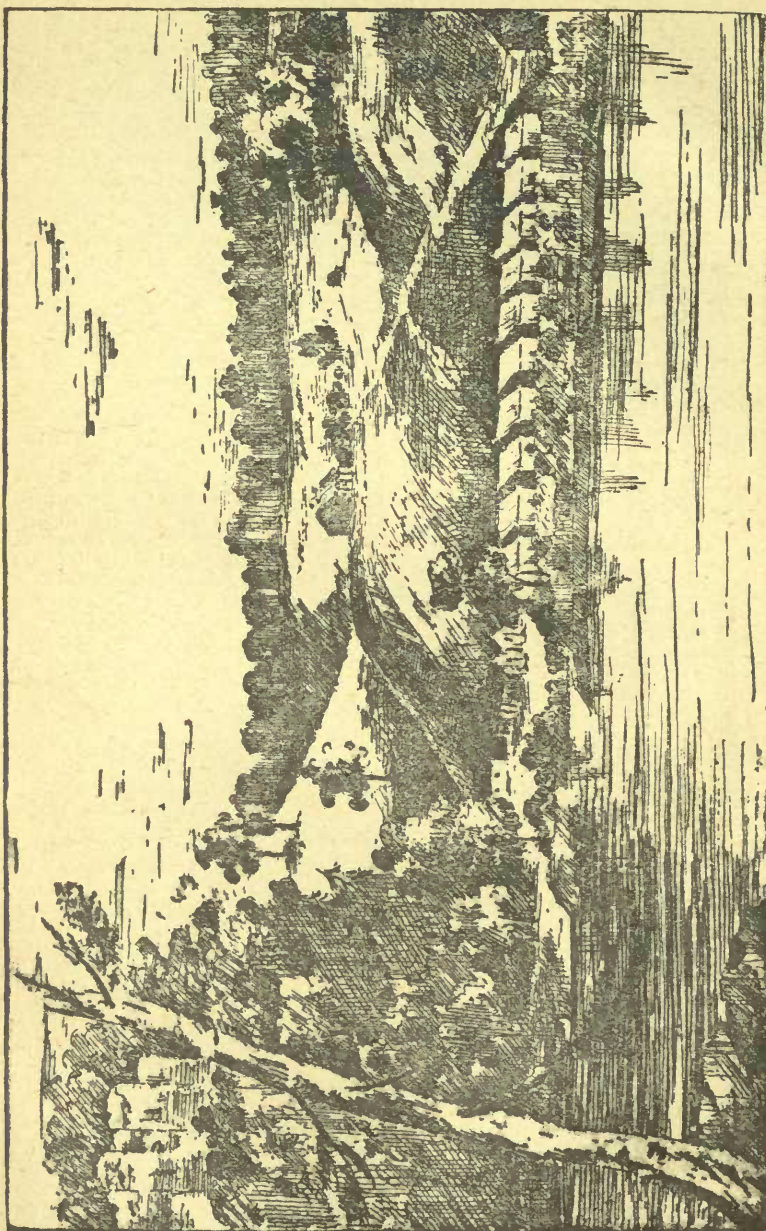
The lumber used in the erection of the first Parliament Buildings on the site of the Consumers' Gas Company's Works on Palace, now Front street east, was cut at this mill, and also that required for the garrison at York. The mill is supposed to have been located at the site of Fisher's mill, on the west bank of the Humber, some distance from its mouth. Some claim that it stood on the site of the ruins of Gamble's mill.

From an old MSS. of Mr. William Hawkins there are some notes made in connection with the King's Mill Reserve in 1834. The report begins on the 31st July, 1834, and ends on the 19th August, of the same year. It reads:—

31st July, 1834.—Left Toronto on Thursday, 31st July, 1834, pursuant to instructions from the Surveyor-General's office, dated 29th July, 1834, to survey the King's Mill Reserve, situate on the west side of the Humber River, and township of Etobicoke, Home District.

Walked down the banks of the Humber as far as Mr. Fisher's saw mill. Had a conversation with Mr. Fisher regarding his land in the reserve.

August 1st, 1834.—Engaged Wm. Giles and Wm. Clogher as chain-bearers, James Haines and George Haines as axemen. Commenced and



THE HUTS OF THE QUEEN'S RANGERS AT QUEENSTON.

chained across lots 10 and 11, north of the reserve. Assisted by Messrs. Fisher and Cooper, I traced the northern limit of the reserve to the Humber, having crossed the broken front fronting the river.

At the river I discovered a maple tree squared on four sides, which, in the opinion of those assisting me, is the termination of the reserve at that part of the river. Chained also along the west side of the reserve on the concession line, in all ten lots.

2nd August, 1834.—Traced between lots "1 and F," on south sides of the reserve to discover the variation of compass, difference at 50 ch. 56 lks., only five minutes. Surveyed across lots 1 and 2, bounded by Mr. Gamble's land on west. Traced the remainder of the line "1 and F" to the mouth of the Humber, distance 64 chs. 65 links.

3rd August.—Preparing a diagram and ruling out pay lists.

4th August.—Engaged John Wilford as axeman. Surveyed line between 2 and 3, from where it joins Mr. Gamble's land to the Humber, dis. 36-76. Traced the north side of the reserve, length 5 chains, 370 links. Note—My former trace of this line was only preparatory to this. The old blazen trees being mostly burnt or cut down I had to place pickets in the line. Discharged George Haines.

5th August, 1834.—Engaged Thos. Death and surveyed the remainder of side 2 and 3 to concession line, length 50, 63. Surveyed between Nos. 6 and 7, from concession line to the Humber, distance 81 chains, 40 links, and at the distance of 50.00 on this line I ran on a course N. 16 degrees W. until striking river, distance 4 chains, 56 links. Discharged James Haines.

6th August.—Commenced running parallel with concession line at the dis. of 50.00 on side line of Nos. 6 and 7, course S. 16 degrees E., ran across No. 6, distance 20 chains, and at 2360 on same line I ran on a course N. 16 degrees W. across lots 7 and 8 and 9, until coming to the northern boundary of the reserve.

7th August, 1834.—Surveyed side

line of 8 and 9 to river, distance 32-67. Surveyed side line of 7 and 8 to river, distance 20 chains, 60 links.

Commenced at 2480 on line of 2 and 3 from concession road running parallel to concession across lots 3, 4 and 5.

8th August, 1834.—Surveyed line in centre of No. 5, length 41 chains, 50 links; and between lots 4 and 5, length 45-56, and some subsidiary lines on the bank of the river. Discharged Thomas Death.

9th August, 1834.—Tracing the River Humber and running lines connected with it, mostly the marshy low ground.

Sunday, 10th August.—Protracting field notes preparatory to laying off Mr. Fisher's part of the reserve.

11th August.—Surveyed about one mile on the banks of the Humber. Laid off Mr. Fisher's part. Discharged William Giles, William Clogher.

Note—These men's time is closed up to the 10th inst. Discharged also John Milford.

12th August.—Copying field notes, preparing plans, etc., and returned to Toronto.

13th August.—Drawing plans and copying field notes.

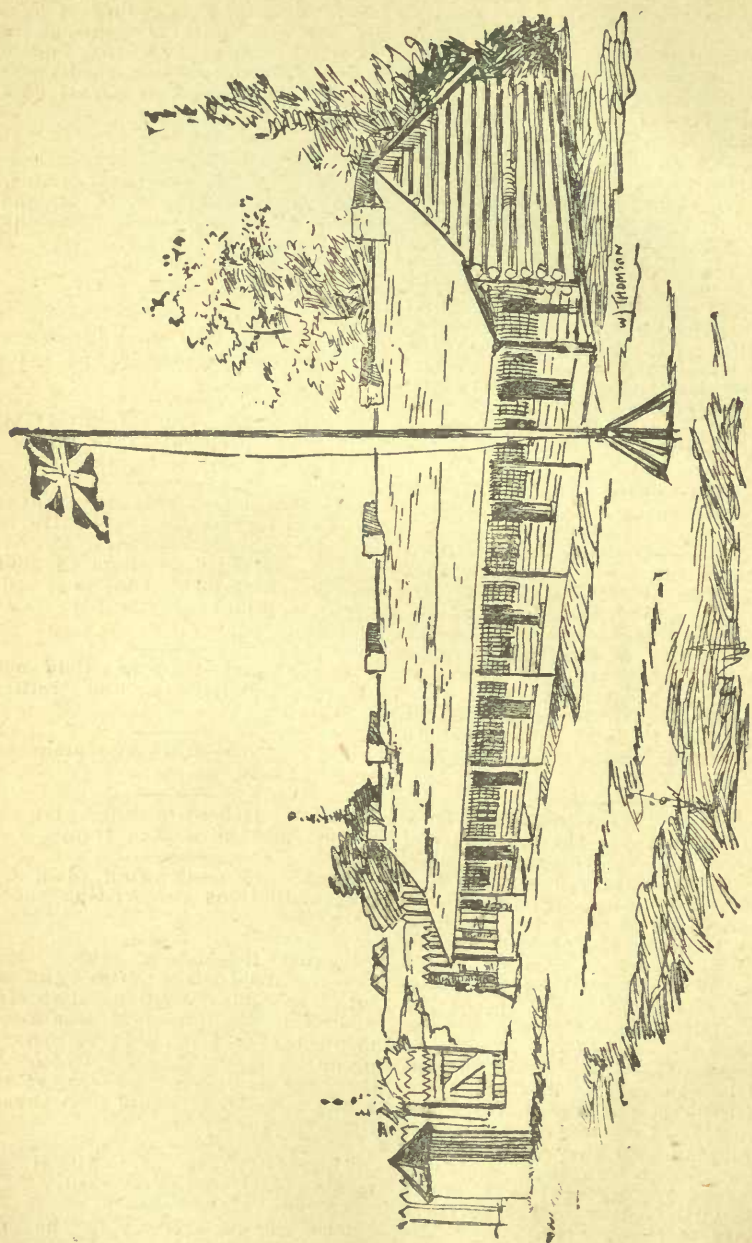
August 14th.—Drawing plan and calculating the broken fronts.

August 15th.—Drawing plan, making calculations and writing out pay lists.

August 16.—Making the calculations. Finished them. Gave the same into the Surveyor-General's office, and from inspection it was recommended that I would return and produce the road between Mr. Gamble's land and the reserve (lots 1 and 2) until it would pass through No. G in the reserve.

August 17th.—Went to the Humber to survey the required road.

18th August.—Surveying the road mentioned in last page. Employed two men but did not charge their



QUEEN'S RANGERS' LODGE ROOM AT THE FORT AT YORK (TORONTO), 1795.

time, the pay lists having been previously closed.

19th.—Returned to Toronto. Went to the Surveyor-General's office and laid down the road on plan.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, D.S.

Home District, to wit: Personally appeared before me, James G. Chewett, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said district, William Hawkins, Dy. Surveyor, who made oath that the foregoing Diary of a survey made of the King's Mill Reserve in the township of Etobicoke, and Home District, is just and true in all its particulars, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, D.S.

Sworn before me at Toronto, this 6th day of December, 1834.

J. G. CHEWETT, J.P.

GARRISON AT YORK.

1. "Round log huts were erected in 1793 and 1794 as quarters for the Corps of Queen's Rangers."

2. "A round log hut was built for the commissary of stores and provisions on the Army Staff in 1794."

Note.—These log huts were on the north side of the parade grounds. It is believed that they were destroyed in 1812.

The log huts, which were erected by Simcoe, and which remained in existence up to about 1860, were at the east end of the fort, on the left hand side of the main gateway. There were six of these in Simcoe's time, and three were added in later years, prior to 1816. In 1792-1800 the hut or house adjoining the gateway was a guard room; the second and third were mess rooms, the fourth and fifth were for the officers and non-commissions on duty, the sixth was assigned to the engineers, a few of whom were attached to the Rangers.

In the south one of these log houses the Queen's Rangers Lodge of Freemasons met in 1795. About 1860 three huts were added.

In 1816 these huts, nine in number, were used for an officers' and men's guard room, orderly room and black hole. So states an official report dated 24th June, 1816. The location of the round log hut (2) is unknown, but it was within the Fort enclosure.

"Timber and other materials were ordered to be provided in the year 1794 for building a 'Petty Augre'

at a time when a war between Great Britain and the United States was thought unavoidable. An accommodation having taken place, the 'Petty Augre' was not built; the wooden materials were left there."

Note.—The words "Petty Augre" probably refer to a wharf or dock, or perhaps to some method of defence. The words are given as in the original MSS. in the Toronto Public Library. "An accommodation" having taken place may mean that an "arrangements" had been made. The paragraph as from the original is not understandable. Fort Chippewa was a small fort, constructed of logs and surrounded by a picket fence. It was situated on the Welland River, and it is doubtful if the Simcoe Fort as in his time, was in existence for many years. There was a fortification here prior to the war of 1812, but it was destroyed by order of the Americans in May, 1813.

"A sailing gunboat called the Tanoga, built and paid for by warrant on the Receiver-General. This vessel having been suffered to go to decay and not being wanted, was sold by Mr. McGill with the President's permission and the concurrence of the Council; a bond given by the purchasers is now in the hands of the Solicitor-General for the recovery of the amount."

Note.—There is no trace of this vessel. The name "Tanoga" does not appear in any list of Government or other vessels on the lake. It may have been a small gunboat, smaller than the Onondago or Mississagua, both of which carried guns. At the end of 1799 a casual reference is made to a Government sloop, known as the Terrahoga, but no further reference is made to her in the MSS. of that period.

"A storehouse and four row gunboats, forty feet keel, with oars and sundry stores, most of them unserviceable. This storehouse and the boats were built by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe's order in 1794, and paid for by warrant on the Receiver-General; a non-commissioned officer from the 24th Regiment was likewise by his directions, appointed to have the charge of them, and upon the removal of that regiment, Lieut.-Col. Shank, at the President's request, directed the commander at Amherstburg, to appoint another from his regiment, but two succeeding corporals having deserted, and it being reported that the founda-

tions of the storehouse were tumbling into the river, the Magistrates of the Western District were permitted, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, to remove the storehouse to Sandwich, where it was burnt by accident or design in the winter of 1797. The gunboats remain at Chatham."

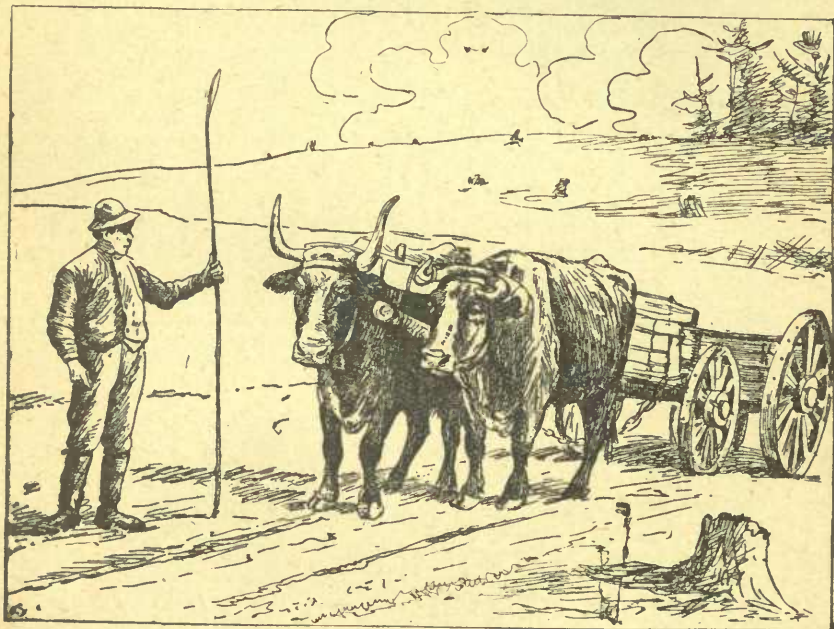
Note.—This storehouse and row gunboats were at Amherstburgh, and as is stated, the storehouse was burned after removal to Sandwich.

"Two row gunboats, with oars, rudders and mast, were built in 1794 for the purpose of transporting troops

the Point stood on the site of the present waterworks crib, north of the north ferry wharf, and about a hundred feet east of the crib which protects the east side of the Ferry Company's grounds.

"This scow was built at the same time with the two gunboats for the purpose of landing provisions and public stores, and for the transport of such materials as might be required for the public buildings to be erected at York. This scow is serviceable."

Note.—These scows were made so as



OXEN AT YORK IN 1795.

with facility to whatsoever place they might be required; they were to have been manned chiefly by militia, and to have carried a six-pounder in the bow. These two boats are placed under a shed of boards near to the guard and storehouses erected on Gibraltar Point."

Note.—These boats were built at Niagara and were of superior construction. They carried one small gun and would hold comfortably a dozen men. The storehouses at Gibraltar (Hanlan's Point) were about 1,000 feet south of the ferry dock at Hanlan's Point. The "blockhouse" at

to be towed by sailing vessels or by rowboats, or more often by a large sail, and in shallow water long poles were used.

"Three yoke were directed to be purchased in 1794 for the public services intended to be carried on at York. These oxen as they became unserviceable were ordered to be sold, and the amount credited in the commissary of stores' public account. Other serviceable oxen were purchased to replace those sold as the public service might require. One ox died in 1799. Two yoke of serviceable oxen now remain."

Note.—Oxen were in use in the hauling of brick and stone for the Parliament Buildings at York, but horses were imported for the service after 1796.

"Dundas street, opened from York to the Grand River."

Note.—Dundas street was a section of the great military highway projected by Governor Simcoe to traverse the whole province from east to west. In February and March of 1793 Governor Simcoe made a trip, partly on foot and partly in sleds, with a view to the making of this roadway. Dundas street was called after Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, who was a Minister and Secretary of State for the Home Office and for the War Department. Governor Simcoe was a personal friend of the Dundas family, and Viscount Melville of to-day resides at Cotterstock, in Northamptonshire, where Governor Simcoe was born.

"Yonge street opened from York to Lake Simcoe."

Note.—Opened from York to Lake Simcoe during the administration of Governor Simcoe, 1795-1796. A plan of 1816 shows this road as a "Road to Cooper's mills, on the River Humber." Cooper's Mills were on the site of the present Lambton Mills, on the north-east bank of the Humber.

Gibraltar Point—"Two blockhouses, storehouses and a guard house. These two houses are built of square logs, and are weather-boarded, and have loop holes in the second storey; they were erected for the purpose of containing the Government stores shipped in London in 1792, per the Scipio, etc., and are now employed for that service. This guard house was built for the accommodation of the guard necessarily required for the protection of the stores. It is upwards of thirty feet long, divided into two apartments on the first floor, with a fireplace in each. The materials are framed and weather-boarded, fitted in with brick, with a gallery the whole length of the house."

Note.—There is no picture of "two block houses" at Gibraltar Point. In the time of the late William Helliswell (1818), of Highland Creek, who was present when the blockhouse at Gibraltar Point was dismantled, there was only one blockhouse—so he states. The oil painting of Toronto, 1818-20, now in the City Hall, shows

but one blockhouse, and in Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. 2, p. 1103, there is an accurate drawing of the one of 1818, made by the late Mr. Helliswell. Even in that day the blockhouse had fallen into decay. A plan dated March 16, 1816, shows a blockhouse for "one gun" at the north end of Gibraltar Point, as previously described. This plan shows a "store" house and a "house" on a point that looks like Muggs' Landing of to-day, where a Mr. London has a cottage. The "store" on Muggs' Landing may have been the "store" and "house" referred to, but it is more than probable that this guard house would be nearer the blockhouse and, therefore, was the building south on a projecting point.

"Six boats were purchased in 1793, 1794 and 1795; they were made an item in the Commissary of Stores' public account. These boats are all lost or unserviceable."

In 1798 S. Hurst, of Newark, advertises in the Gazette:—

"Taken up, some time last fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the subscriber, a three-handed Schenectady boat," meaning a boat for three pair of oars.

Note.—Schenectady boats were large row boats, to which a sail could be attached, and so called because they were first built at Schenectady, N.Y., on the Mohawk River. In an advertisement of about 1800 a "three-handed Schenectady boat" is offered for sale in York.

"Large provision store-house at the Garrison of York for the troops."

Note.—The ordnance store house was in 1816 outside the Fort, in the ravine to the north of the east gate.

"Canal, locks and wharf at the garrison of York. These were originally intended to lessen the expense incurred in landing provisions and stores, as well as for the greater security of boats and batteaux."

Note.—The purpose of this canal was so that all stores for the consumption of the Fort could be brought up the Garrison creek, which ran on the east side of the Fort, so that the row boats and batteaux might have better protection. The wharf was the first wharf in Toronto, and is said to have been known as "the King's wharf." As for "locks" there is no trace in any MSS. other than this now under review, of "locks."

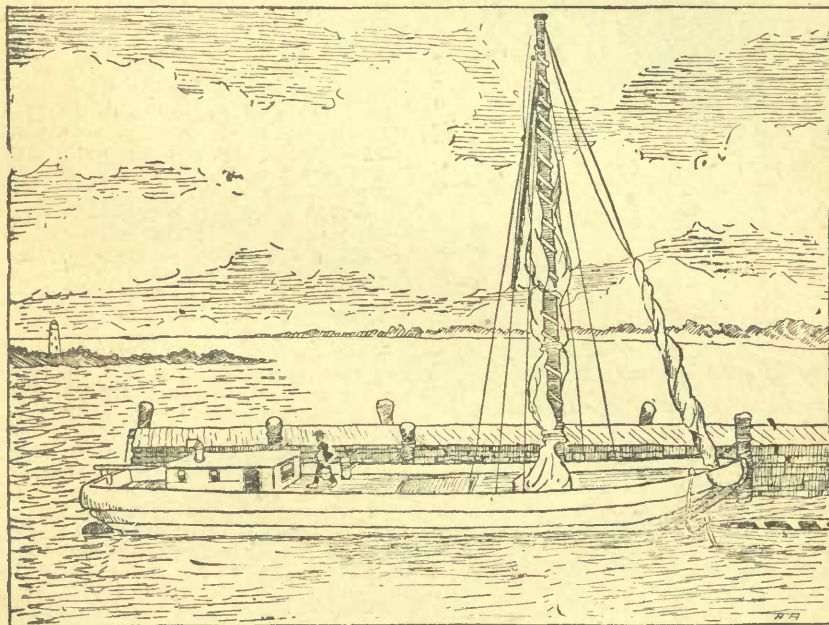
On the 25th June, 1796. Gov. Sim-

coe in a letter to Mr. John McGill, the Commissary of Stores, directed him to "purchase from time to time such quantities of rum as may be requisite to give to the men employed at work in the water on the wharf at York and for so doing this shall be your order and authority."

It will be remembered that in 1792-99 the Garrison Creek was a respectable stream, more than thirty feet in width, running for some miles from a point north and west from the Fort through a ravine and into the Bay.

"The bridge was erected at the

erected in 1794, at a time when a war between Great Britain and the United States was thought inevitable. Though the general idea entertained was that of its being chiefly built for the accommodation of travellers, this was but a secondary consideration, the principal one, provided the exigency of the King's service had continued it necessary to have carried the whole plan into effect, being to make it a depot for stores and provisions, as well as a rendezvous for the militia and such other troops as it might have been



SCHENECTADY BOAT.

Garrison of York, and a road opened from the town of York to the Humber for the better communicating with the Garrison."

Note.—A road ran from the west gate of the old Fort to a point north of the foot of Dufferin street, and then west to the Humber River. A plan of 1816 shows "road to Cooper's Mills on the River Humber."

"Head of Lake Ontario, a large two-storey frame house, with two wings and an out-house, intended for the line of communication between York and the Western District. This house and appendages were ordered to be

found expedient to have stationed on the line of communication between York and Detroit and Niagara. This house, together with the stores, provisions, and such boats as it might have been found requisite for the transport of troops, provisions or stores, was to have been placed under the particular charge of a select officer and party of troops. It is now occupied by Mr. Bates, at the rent of one dollar per annum."

Note.—This house was the King's Head Tavern, situated on Burlington Beach, "Head of Lake Ontario." Its exact location was near the Hamilton

water-works pumping station, and on the opposite side of the roadway in front of the present Fitch's Tavern.

"Town of York.—A log hut was erected for the artificers and men employed to work upon the public buildings. This hut was given with the concurrence of the executive Government in exchange for a much larger one lying to the northeast of the brick buildings. This hut was used last winter for the King's oxen."

Note.—This hut stood on the north side of Palace street (Front street east) directly east of Berkeley street and within a couple of hundred feet

first Parliament Buildings were erected on the site of the Toronto Gas Company's works, Front street east.

"Mills at Kingston and Cataract—One at Kingston for grinding corn and sawing plank, built by Government, and found by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, in the possession of Mr. Cartwright, who surrendered it to the Crown. It was then let on lease by the Receiver-General and the rent regularly credited to Government. The present lessee, Mr. Joseph Allan, at £66 per annum; his lease



"THE KING'S HEAD TAVERN," 1795.

of the site of the first Parliament Buildings in York.

"Inclosed for the benefit of the King's oxen when employed."

Note.—This plot was at the east end of the town, between the first Parliament Buildings and the Don River, running north from Scadding's Bridge on the Don, to about Queen street. It is shown in a plan of York made about 1794 by D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General. It is supposed that the lower or southern part of this park was enclosed. Plan is in Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. 1, page 289.

"Where the two brick buildings are erected at the town of York."

Note.—The ground on which the

will expire on the 10th of July this year, 1800, at which period he will be three years in arrear. The Solicitor-General has instituted an action against him and his security for the amount of his debt. The other one, No. 18, in Earnestown, is only a small saw mill, out of repair, let from year to year to Mr. Donald McDonell at £15 per annum—his year expires the 1st July."

Note.—Miss Agnes M. Machar, of Kingston, writes as follows regarding the Kingston Mills:—

"As to the saw and grist mill here, I think there is no doubt that this mill was on the site now known as

Kingston Mills, some five miles back from here, at the first lock of the Rideau canal, where a waterfall furnishes the only water in this vicinity, no other power being then available. This mill did once belong to Mr. Cartwright, though Sir Richard, whom I consulted, cannot give any information as to its history or who was the Joseph Allan in question. I find in 'Canniff's Settlement of Upper Canada' that among the military settlers here after the American Revolution, was a Captain Joseph Allan and that he had a son of the same name. Probably the man referred to was either the father or the son. There is still an old wooden mill building at Kingston Mills, but for the last two years it has not been working. Previous to that I believe it was doing some work.

"As for the mill at Ernestown, the site of that seems to have been at Mill Creek, now called Odessa. Canniff says that the mills in Ernestown townships were situated there, and Sir Richard Cartwright confirms this."

"One large still, part of the Scipio's cargo. This still is in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Clarke, of the Bay of Quinte, leased to him by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's orders for £20 per annum. He is considerably in arrear, and the Solicitor-General has consequently orders to institute an action against him."

Note.—There is no trace of the site of this still.

"Garrison of York. A powder magazine of square hemlock logs was built in 1795."

Note.—This magazine stood in front of the guardhouse at the east end of the Fort. It is marked "condemned" in the plan of 1816, and it is more than probable that it was Simcoe's erection.

"Three batteaux were sent to the Garrison of York in 1793. They have long been unserviceable. A new one was built in 1797 at York, which is since lost."

Note.—All the row boats and batteaux were built at Toronto. The first rowboats were built at Quebec and sent to York. A plan of this kind of boat has been found in the Simcoe MSS.

"The intervals between the huts were ordered to be stockaded, and gates put up with locks and bars,

likewise a large space afterwards stockaded in front of the huts on the parade."

Note. — The first stockades around the Fort were thus put up before 1796, but the stockades, of which some are yet extant, were not erected until about 1800, and were further improved in 1816, when the Fort was put into thorough order after the war.

"The Salt Springs at the Fifteen Mile Creek, on a lot of land granted to one Colver, were taken into the hands of the Government by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1792, and put under the care of Mr. Angus McDonell, with a salary as an extra Deputy Surveyor, and the Secretary of State applied to for pans and proper persons to work them. Six hundred acres of waste land were likewise attached to them for the supply of fuel, etc. But no pans or salters coming out, and Mr. McDonell's management not proving productive, it was judged proper to dismiss him, and on a petition from the Rev. Mr. Addison (who undertook to get pans and proper persons to work them), they were, with the concurrence of the Council, appropriated to the benefit of the clergyman of Newark for the time being. For particulars, reference must be had to the proceedings of Council on this subject."

Note.—These lands were near the city of St. Catharines.

Mr. A. Courtney Kingstone, solicitor, St. Catharines, says with regard to these springs:—

Ebenezer Colver, by a patent from the Crown on the 30th June, 1801, was granted lots nine and ten in the seventh concession of the township of Louth. By the will of Ebenezer Colver, of the 18th March, 1837, this property was conveyed to his son, Augustus P. M. Colver. This man Augustus Colver subsequently left the farm and became the market clerk in the town of St. Catharines. It appears that the salt springs in question were on lot number eight in the seventh concession, and just across the road from the Colver farm. This farm is what is known as the Boyle Farm, and some of the old residents remember the salt springs and know that they were worked. They say that there is no doubt that there are no salt works on the Colver Farm, and that the

springs referred to are on the adjoining farm across the road. This man, Collver, spelt his name, from the deeds in the registry office, "Collver." Parties, however, who knew him, state that he usually spelt his name "Colver." The farm in question is situate about two and a half miles from the city of St. Catharines, in the township of Louth.

The Collvers, of course, do not own the farm now, it having passed into other hands.

In order to obtain this information Mr. Kingstone interviewed a number of the old residents in St. Catharines, including W. A. Mittleberger, the city treasurer; Michael Power, who knows the locality; Albert Pay, who knows the property well; E. F. Dwyer, the manager of the Security Loan and Savings Co., and others.

"Town of York—A log hut was erected in the town of York in order that a blacksmith might reside therein. It has hitherto been given rent free, as an encouragement to have a person at hand to do such work as the public service might at any time require."

Note—The first blacksmith shop in York was one in the Old Fort, and was situated on the north side in the ravine, and not within the Fort grounds. It was there in 1816 and is so marked on the plan of that date. But this "log hut" was probably erected on the site of the town east of George street, and south of Duchess street. The first houses in the town of York were around the Bay front, south of George street and Caroline (Sherborne street.)

"Several have been made which are no longer serviceable."

Note—The ordinary sled with solid wood runners, after the French-Canadian style.

"Four—These carts were made and used for the purpose of hauling stones and other material for public service at York. Two of them have long since gone to pieces, and the two remaining ones stand in need of considerable repairs."

Note—These ox-carts were of heavy construction and were used in hauling stone from the bay shore and brick from the brick yards for the first Parliament Buildings.

"Two brick buildings at York, each 40 feet long, with two other frame buildings in the rear. The brick buildings were originally intended as

wings to a house to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the houses in the rear of them to be advanced in front for Guard Houses and some other services. They now serve for the sittings of Parliament, Courts of Justice, and occasionally for churches."

Note—This report throws light on the original intention regarding the brick buildings in which the Legislature met in York.

These buildings had two brick wings in front of two frame buildings, and these were connected by a gallery. The proposal to make the brick wings part of the house for the Lieutenant-Governor is for the first time noted in an official report.

The original proposal was never carried out, for the Legislature met in these wings, which were destroyed by the Americans in 1813. The Rev. Robert Addison of Niagara, and the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart of York, frequently preached in these buildings before the erection of St. James' church.

"Ten were ordered to be made at York for public service, chiefly all expended."

Note—These barrows were made in the garrison workshop.

"One made, which is unserviceable."

Note—This was surely the Government plow, for in the cleared lands north and east of Toronto there were plenty of plows, all of which had been imported from the United States.

"Two harrows made, one of them stolen in 1799 and the other unserviceable."

Note—The harrow was of home manufacture. The loss of one is the first case of theft reported in the town of York.

"Boat for transport of stone. This boat, after trial, was found not to answer the service for which she had been built. She was, therefore, sold for stones equal to her original cost."

Note—These boats or stone hookers brought stone from the lake shore west of York. The foundation of the Legislative Buildings was of Lake Ontario stone.

"Garrison of York—a large block house barrack occupied by the King's troops."

Note—There were two block houses in the Fort. No. 1 stood on the south side, on a line with the ramparts, and held 124 men. No. 2 stood near the east centre of the fort, and held 160 men. The official report of 1816

shows both these buildings. No. 2 is supposed to be the block house erected by Simcoe.

"This boat was built for the use of the garrison of York."

Note.—These light rowboats were used in going to and from the block house at Gibraltar Point. The boat-house in which they were stored stood on the bay shore, directly below the rampart of the fort.

"River Credit—A house was built at this place for the accommodation of travellers passing to and from the seat of government through the Mississagua tract of land. This house is in the occupation of Mr. Allan, merchant, under a lease of one dollar per annum and an obligation to have it properly kept for the accommodation of travellers."

The history of the house here referred to can fortunately be accurately described from 1793, the year in which it was built, until the time it was demolished in 1861 or 1862.

It was built in the first place by the Government of the province as a military storehouse and barracks for troops or Government officials passing to and from Newark or Niagara and York. In those days it was the habit for travellers wishing to reach York from Niagara, or vice versa, to use canoes or comparatively light open boats of shallow draught and to coast along shore round the head of the lake past where the Welland canal now opens, thence to Niagara. This house was specially designed and situated to accommodate these transient guests. It stood within thirty yards of the Credit River, and boats could come up to the eastern bank of the latter and receive supplies, deposit stores, embark or disembark passengers with the greatest ease. A few years later, and in the earlier days of the last century, when a road had been opened up along the lake shore from Niagara by, as it was then termed, the "Head of the Lake," now Burlington, to York, the need for this house was not so urgent, as troops either proceeding to York or Niagara went on directly to their destination, where permanent quarters had then been erected.

It was constructed of logs and clap-boarded. It was but one storey, and from the gable to the ground was about 25 feet in height; to the eaves it was just 15 feet. The chimneys, fire-

places and foundations were all built of stones drawn from the lake. In the woodwork none but iron and copper wrought nails were used. A well, the site of which is still marked, was sunk some 200 yards to the south of the building near the lake, and from this well the whole of the water required was drawn. Some years later a verandah was added to the house, but this formed no part of the original building.

There is no record as to who actually erected the building in the first place, though it is known that it was built by Government employes or under Government superintendence, so it is more than probable that some at any rate, of those who constructed it, were men belonging to Simcoe's own corps, the Queen's Rangers.

After the building ceased to be used as a Government storehouse it became a tavern and was rented by Wesley Watson, a British subject, who left New York during the war of 1812, his position at the time there being rendered unendurable. A daughter of Wesley Watson, Mary Jane, married Moses Polley, and they conjointly kept the tavern until the death by drowning of Moses Polley, which occurred on Aug. 10th, 1839. Subsequently on March 13th, 1841, Mrs. Polley married Robert J. Lynd, whose son, B. B. Lynd, still residing in Port Credit, was born in the old house. Robert Lynd died April 6th, 1872; his widow on March 4th, 1887.

The house was pulled down under the direction of the Lynd family as an absolute necessity in 1861, and was rebuilt on a farm about one and a half miles north of Port Credit in the county. Unfortunately it was burnt down eighteen months later, nothing whatever of it being left.

A cut is given of the house as it existed a century ago. The old tree in the foreground, which is a Balm of Gilead, was there then as it is now, and it is related that Mrs. Lynd in the days before she was married hatched a brood of goslings in the great hollow which still exists in its centre.

"York Garrison.—A store house of two stories for the Indian presents."

Note.—Every year the Governor either sent, or in person attended, to the giving of presents to the Indians. When the Governor was at Niagara he gave presents to the Tuscaroras, whose village was near Lewiston. This was before Fort Niagara was

given up under the Jay treaty.

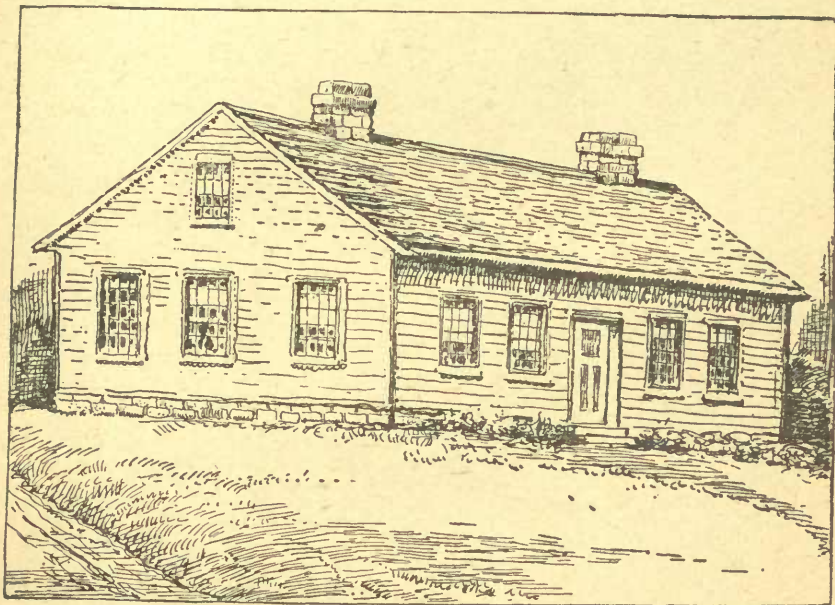
"The jail yard and gates are stockaded."

Note.—The jail at York was outside of the town proper, and stood on what is now King street at the southeast corner of the Leader Lane. (Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. 1. page 84). It was erected about 1798-9.

"This vessel was built for the service of the Civil Government of Upper Canada, and to be subject entirely to the orders of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of 1799

in the town of York was built as a guardhouse for the militia of York should the Indian war, with which we were threatened in the winter of 1798, have required their being embodied."

Note.—This blockhouse stood on the River Don, at the east end of the town of York. It was destroyed by the Americans in 1813. Its exact location was south of the first Parliament Buildings, and about where the offices of the Gooderham, Worts, Limited, are situated, in a small brick building.



THE HOUSE FOR TRAVELLERS AT PORT CREDIT, ERECTED IN 1793 BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

—York, 2nd July, 1800. Peter Russell administering the Government of Upper Canada."

Note.—The Toronto Yacht was built in Aug. 1799. She was built by a Mr. Denison, an American, and is said to have been "one of the handsomest vessels of her size that ever swam upon the Ontario." (Robertson's Landmarks Vol. II, p. 828). The Toronto Yacht, during a severe storm on the lake, was wrecked. The name of Denison given in the original documents was a misprint; it should have been Dennis.

"A block or defensible guardhouse

"Land cleared and enclosed near the Garrison of York. For the more easy mode of procuring the quantity of hay for the King's oxen, a field of from seven to eight acres was cleared, enclosed and laid down with grass."

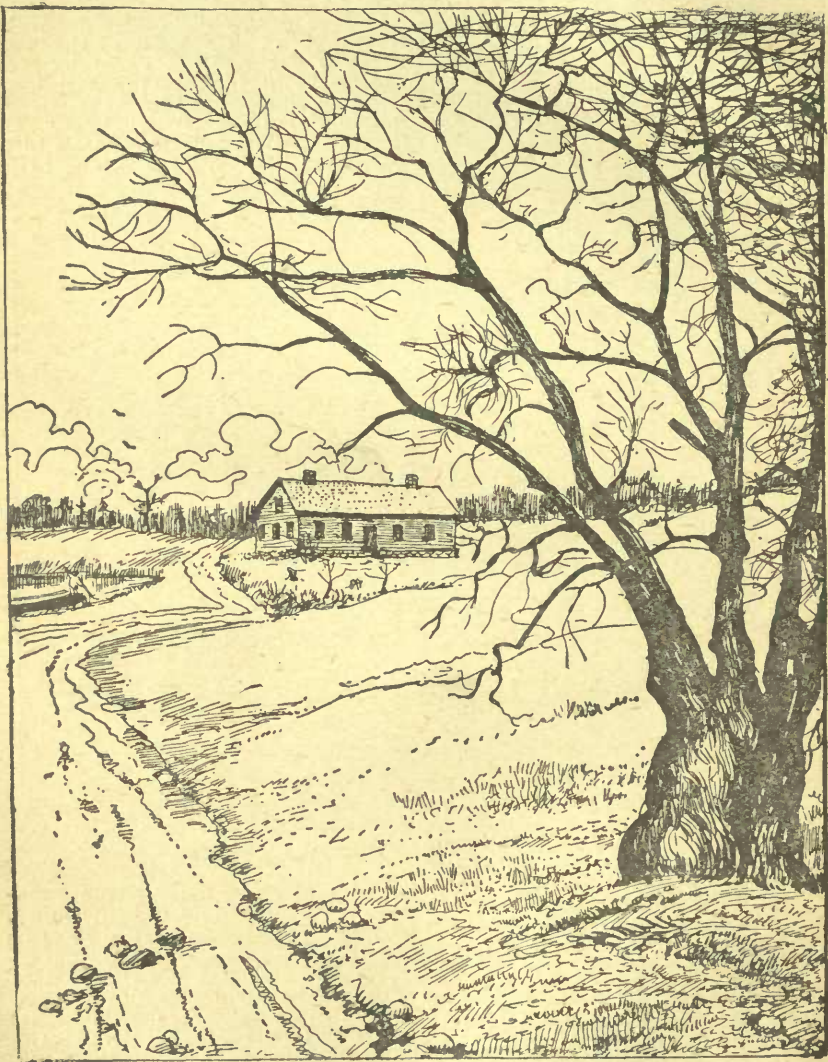
Note.—This field was on part of the Military Reserve which lay north and west of the Fort, better known in modern days as the Garrison Common.

"Twenty-three thousand were delivered for the public services carrying on at the Garrison in 1800, exclusive of which upwards of twenty thousand had at various times been

supplied for the building new bakeries and for the repair of Barrack chimnies and ovens."

Note.—There is no trace of the location of the brick field. Some have

"Thirty-seven barrels supplied for the public services carrying on at the Garrison of York in 1799, besides which constant supplies of this article had been from time to time furnished



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, RIVER CREDIT.

claimed that the bricks were made on the west side of Yonge street, north of the Davenport Road, where modern brick fields were in existence for many years.

for the building of ovens. A small remains of this article is still in the lime shed."

Note—Nor is there any trace of where the lime was made, and

which was used in the construction of Government works.

The whole of this report will be read with much interest by those who are glad to obtain knowledge of the pioneer days and stages of the present city then the struggling town of York with a population of less than 100 people, including the official classes.

CHAPTER LII. THE ROBINSON HOUSE.

The Site That Will be Occupied by the National Club—The Robinson House, Bay Street.

The Robinson House on the east side of Bay street, north of King street, was built in 1856.

some years used as the "Emergency" branch of the Toronto General Hospital, being finally closed in 1905, after a useful career extending over eight or nine years. Considerable additions were made to it when it was converted from a dwelling house into a hospital. The house was built in 1833 and occupied by W. L. Perrin, of the dry goods firm of W. L. Perrin & Co., Yonge street. In 1856 John Shaw, of the firm of Shaw, Turnbull & Co., occupied it. In 1868 W. H. Hamilton, barrister, had his residence there, and in 1881 Mr. S. Watson, bookkeeper.

When the Robinson House was built there was still a good-sized orchard in its rear. This orchard was situated about fifty feet to the east of the Robinson House and was perhaps half an acre in extent.



THE ROBINSON HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE OF BAY ST.—BUILT IN 1856.

It was a commodious three-storey brick structure, erected and occupied by the late John Montgomery, of rebellion fame, and was named after the late Hon. Peter Robinson, brother of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart. The lot on which it was built was a vacant one. It was a Temperance Hotel from its foundation, and after Mr. Montgomery's tenancy it was leased by the late Mr. James Matthews, who subsequently bought the house and land. After his death it was occupied by several tenants and then sold by the Matthews estate to the National Club for \$30,000. The property as sold is 60x184 feet.

The building on the south was for

CHAPTER LIII.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ISLAND.

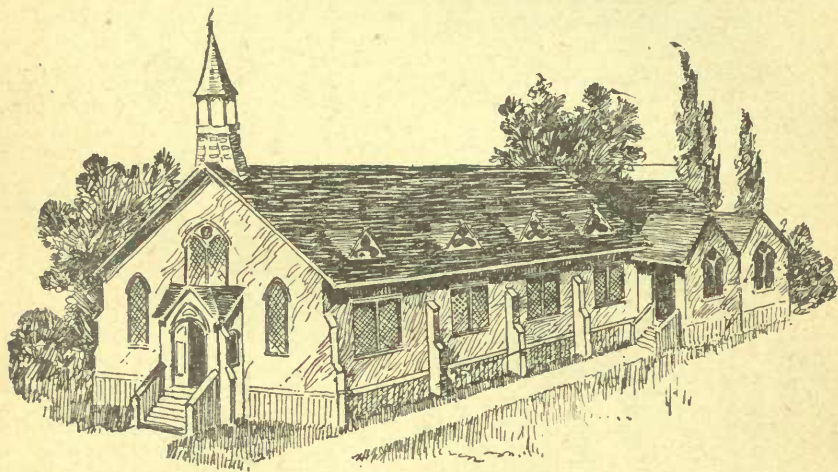
Second Anglican Place of Worship on Toronto Island—History of the Work.

During the summer of 1895, at a joint meeting of the Toronto Chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew held in Weston a discussion took place as to the advisability of holding a service for the benefit of the cottagers and campers living near Hanlan's Point. A committee was appointed with Rev. J. C. H. Mockridge, then Curate of St. Luke's church, To-

ronto, now rector of Church of Mes-
siah, Detroit, as chairman.

Shortly afterwards the first service was held, being attended by a fair sized congregation, but as proper arrangements for carrying on the work had not been made it had to be abandoned for that year. Next season a fresh start was made and the first service was held in a parlor of the Hotel Hanlan, being conducted by Rev. H. C., now Canon Dixon, rector of Trinity church, Toronto. Dating from that Sunday, every season from the first Sunday in June to the

These services were always in charge of a committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, who made all arrangements, financial and otherwise, making it a strong point that they should be conducted only by clergy, and in eleven years it has only been found necessary to have some fifteen services conducted by laymen. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rev. Provost Macklem, Ven. Arch'd. Langtry, Rev. C. H. Shortt, Rev. J. S. Broughall, Rev. C. A. Seager, Rev. R. M. Millman, Rev. Dr. Roper, Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rev. Prof. Jenks,



EMMANUEL CHURCH, ISLAND.

last in August, and occasionally later, service has been held every Sunday, often under circumstances trying to both clergy and congregation.

The hotel parlor could not long accommodate the congregation and it was found necessary to occupy the pavilion shelter in front of the hotel. These quarters in turn proving inadequate, a move was made to the roof garden over the former ferry shelter, where services were held year after year until its destruction by fire in the fall of 1903. Since then the Open Air Theatre has been placed at the disposal of the committee in charge. All of these buildings consisted of a roof for shelter, canvas sides being used to protect the congregation and in very stormy weather great difficulty was often experienced in doing this.

Rev. A. Silva-White, and many others of the city clergy were very zealous in the support they gave.

After ten years' work on the part of the committee a resident of Centre Island, Mr. John G. Greey, came forward with a most liberal offer which placed them in a position to consider the erection of a permanent and suitable church building. A committee was formed comprised of the following residents and members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew:—John G. Greey, E. K. M. Wedd, W. H. Smith, John Brown, Arthur Welsh, McElroy, R. Easson, A. Snowden, H. Darrell, H. W. Ellisson, Jas. A. Catto. This committee succeeded in securing sufficient additional financial assistance to proceed with the erection of Emmanuel church, which was formally opened on Sunday, 8th July, the morning service being con-

ducted by Rev. Canon Cody and the evening service by Ven. Archdeacon Sweeney.

There were 304 present at the opening service and 150 in the evening. The church has a total length of 66 feet from end to end, the chancel with adjoining vestry and class room being 18x20 feet, the nave 25x40 feet, and the porch 6x6 feet. The architect was Arthur R. Denison, who also designed the church of St. Andrew on the Island.

The musical portions of the services, which have always been of a bright, attractive character, have for many years been conducted by Mr. and Mrs. E. K. M. Wedd, who will continue in charge, assisted by an efficient choir.

The management of the services for the future will be handed over to a committee of residents to be elected by the members of the congregation.

The minister in charge is the Rev. H. B. Raymond of Wycliffe College. Who will take charge of the pastorate after the close of the present season, 1906, has yet to be determined.

CHAPTER LIV.

CHRIST CHURCH, MIMICO.

One of the Oldest Churches in County of York—Founded About 1825—Only Three Rectors in 80 Years.

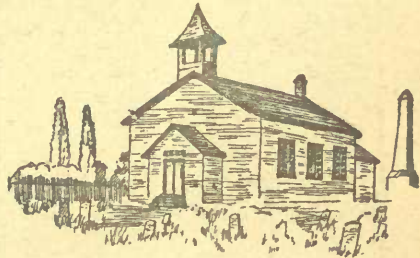
On the formation of the Province of Upper Canada in 1793 and its division into counties the greater portion of the southern part of Etobicoke Township, in the County of York was laid out in lots and given to old soldiers as a reward for service, in the beginning of the nineteenth century. By the year 1825 most of the grants were settled upon, either by the parties receiving them or by those to whom they were sold.

No doubt religious services were occasionally held in the township shortly after settlement began, but there is no record of when or where they were first held. From statements made by some of the old inhabitants, it is understood that services were held by different clergymen, as well as by laymen, chiefly the late J. W. Gamble, in a log school-

house, situated on the Hendry farm, near the lake, for several years before Christ Church was built.

The earliest records are those of baptisms, these beginning in 1827. Amongst the signatures to the register in 1827 is found the name of William Boulton, who was then living in Toronto; and in 1829 of John Strachan, who ten years afterwards became the first Bishop of Toronto Diocese; William I. Macaulay, late rector of Belleville; C. C. Dade, one of the masters of Upper Canada College; Thomas Phillips, also of U. C. college, who afterwards became the first rector of Christ Church, were other clergymen who officiated here periodically.

In the year 1833 a church was built, and called Christ Church, upon a lot given by the late J. W. Gamble for a church and burial-ground. Mr. Gamble also gave zealous help in building the church, and his remains,



CHRIST CHURCH, MIMICO, OLD BUILDING.

as well as those of many of his family, lie in the ground which he gave. An addition was made to the burial-ground in 1859 by a gift from the late Sir J. Lukin Robinson, Bart.

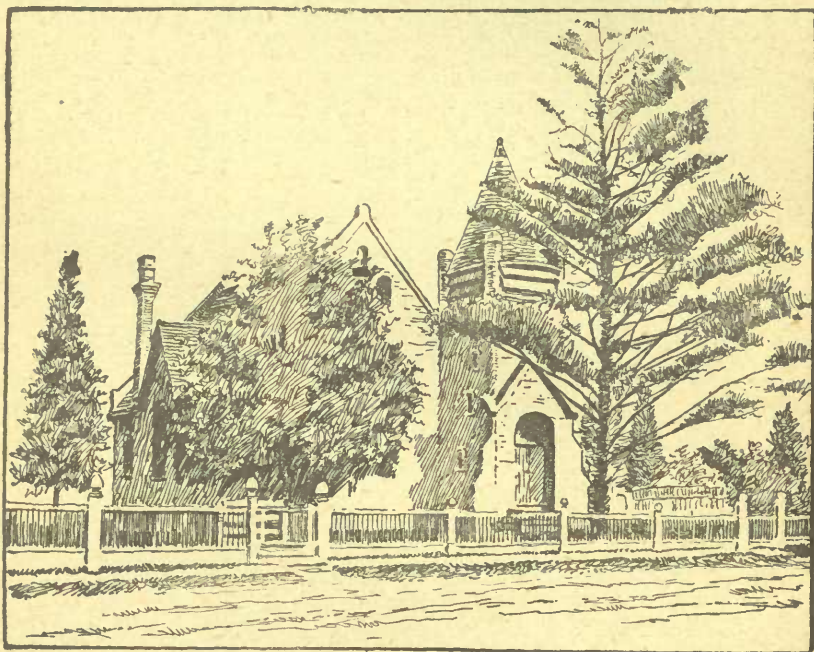
The first record of the church, which was built upon the lot which is also the site of the present church, is that of a vestry meeting held on January 1st, 1834, "for the purpose of appointing one churchwarden and nominating another." Mr. Thomas Fisher was appointed by the Rev. Thomas Phillips, and Mr. John Giles was nominated by the congregation, "to be elected at the next town meeting." A sexton, Geo. Dyer, was also appointed at the same time at a salary of £3—or \$12—a year, a salary which was provided for by a vestry tax of one shilling and three-pence each quarter upon each pewholder. Most of the pews were sold to different members of the congrega-

gation shortly after the erection of the church, some of which were held by the descendants of the first purchasers until the old church was removed for the erection of the present one. The old building was then removed some distance back in the grounds, is still in good repair, and is being used for Sunday school purposes.

On January 21st, 1836, letters patent by Government were issued creating the parsonage or rectory of Christ church, while at the same

to Weston, of which place he was incumbent, as well as rector of Christ Church. He was residing at Weston at the time of his death.

Then the Rev. H. C. Cooper, a well-known figure in the Synod for many years, was appointed rector and resided near St. George's church, which had just before Mr. Cooper's appointment been erected as a Chapel of Ease to Christ church. Here he lived and worked faithfully until his death in September, 1877. In October of the same year, the present rector, Rev.



CHRIST CHURCH, MIMICO.

time a grant of 205 acres was given towards an endowment.

In the previous March (1835) a Government patent had been issued for 700 acres, with trustees named, until a rectory was established and a rector appointed. This trust was conveyed by deed dated October 31, 1836, to Rev. Thos. Phillips, who had been appointed rector of Christ church.

Mr. Phillips was rector until his death in 1847. He at first resided on Dundas street, half a mile west of the Humber River, near Lambton Mills, but, believing the situation unhealthy, he removed with his family

F. Tremayne was appointed rector in succession to Mr. Cooper, and inducted by the Rev. Archdeacon Geo. Whitaker, Oct. 28th, 1877.

In 1878 a house was purchased in Mimico village by Christ church congregation as a rectory, and the rector, who had been obliged for want of other accommodation, to reside at Lambton, moved into it in 1879, he being the first rector to reside near the parish church or in a house belonging to it.

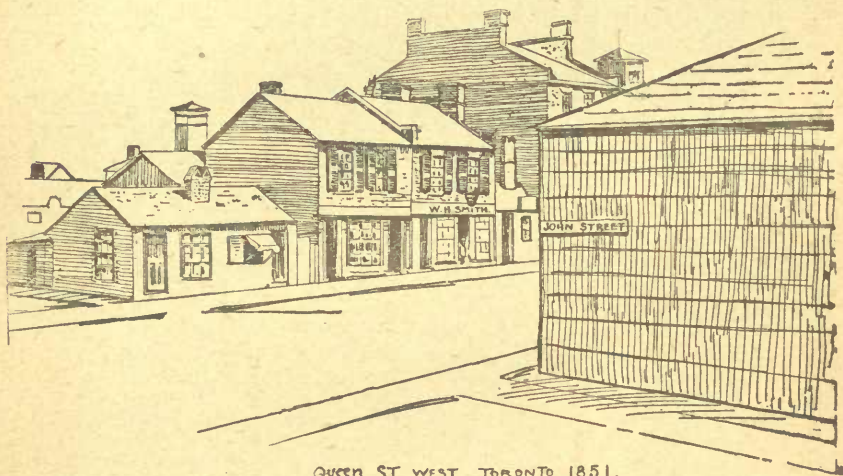
In October, 1889, the foundation stone of a new brick church was laid by the Bishop of Toronto, Dr.

Sweatman, and upon June 29 the church was opened for Divine service, the Rev. J. Pitt Lewis, rector of Grace church, Toronto, preaching in the morning, and the Rev. E. Loucks, rector, of Picton, Ontario, in the evening. The church cost about \$5,000, and was soon fully paid for and consecrated.

On the appointment of the present rector there was only one service each Sunday in each of the two churches then in the parish, St. George's and Christ Church. The congregations were, however, desirous of having both morning and evening services, so provision was made a few months later, in 1878, by the aid of

of Christ church parish, evening services were commenced at that place. In 1892 a mission hall was built by the rector, in which, with the help of students, services are now held every Sunday.

It will not be out of place to refer here to the names of those who were present at the first vestry held in old Christ church in January, 1834. Those recorded as present were "the Rev. Dr. Phillips, J. W. Gamble, Thos. Fisher, Colin Giles, Peter Van Every, H. Noble, James Murvy, Isaac Robinson, and others." For many years these families took an active interest in the church, and since their time such names appear as Giles, Gold-



QUEEN ST WEST TORONTO 1851.

students, to give two services each Sunday in each church. After a few years a curate was engaged, chiefly at the expense of the rector, the first being the Rev. H. H. Robinson, afterwards of Grand Rapids, Mich. Upon his resignation, the rector's son, the Rev. H. C. Tremayne, became curate. In 1892 it was deemed advisable to separate the northern and southern portions of the parish, and provision having been made for the support of a clergyman, in January, 1892, the bishop's mandate was received, constituting the congregation of St. George's church a separate parish, appointing as first rector the Rev. H. O. Tremayne.

In 1891, to accommodate the people at Humber Bay, the eastern portion

thorp. White and Eastwood, and more lately Bedingfield, Burgess, Telfer and others as being active in the work of the church.

CHAPTER LV. AN OLD CORNER.

Corner of Queen and John Street in 1851—Names of Old-time Residents There.

This sketch was made by Major-General Crease, who resided in Toronto in 1851.

The spot shown is the north-east and south-east corners of John and Queen streets, and the north side of

Queen street. The building on the south-west corner of Queen is the stable of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, father of the late Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C.

The buildings on the north-east corner of Queen were occupied by Richard Brown, a colored man, a well-known bootmaker; Mrs. Ellen Ryan, a widow; Wm. Siver, bootmaker; John Haskane, provision dealer; Thomas Wilson, hair dresser, and the high buildings at the east end by James Moffatt, grocer and dry goods dealer.

Some of these buildings have been replaced by new buildings. The present tenants are: No. 250, W. K. Hill, liquors; James Fawcett; 248, E. Crowe; 246½, Woo Sang, laundry; 246, Mrs. Holland, florist; 244, S. Singer,

From 1832-41 the buildings were occupied by the Legislature of Upper Canada.

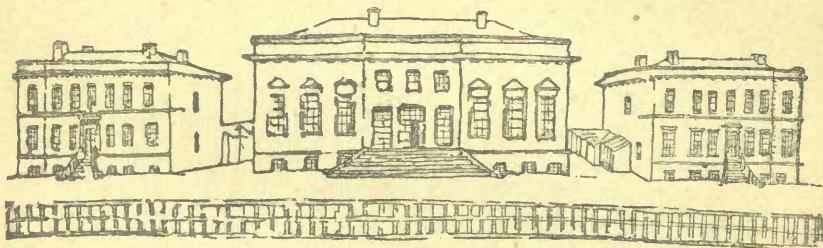
In 1830 the centre building was also used by the Court of Queen's Bench.

In 1846 the buildings were used by King's, now University College. A small wooden building was erected in this year at the west end of the west wing for medical school purposes.

In 1848-9 the buildings were occupied as a Provincial Asylum, pending the erection of the Asylum buildings on Queen street.

In 1849-51 and in 1856-59 the Parliament of Canada met and held its sessions in the building.

In 1861-67 the building was used as



OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSES.

jeweller; 242, Wm. Barber, grocer, and 240, the Volunteer Hotel, for the Moffatt store.

CHAPTER LVI.

OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSES

On Front Street West, Between Simcoe and John Streets—Now Demolished.

The Legislative Buildings on Front street, where the Grand Trunk freight sheds now stand, were erected in 1829-31, and were occupied in 1832.

There were originally three buildings, consisting of a centre, with two buildings to the east and west used as departmental offices. These latter buildings were each forty feet from the main building. In 1849 the buildings were joined so as to give inter-communication and afford additional office room.

a barracks for part of the British troops stationed in Toronto, and in 1867-92 the Legislature of Ontario met here, then it moved to the Queen's Park buildings. Some years ago the ground was sold to the Grand Trunk Railway.

CHAPTER LVII.

AN OLD WHARF.

Which was Managed by the Late Robert Maitland, Where the Island Horse Boat Ran from.

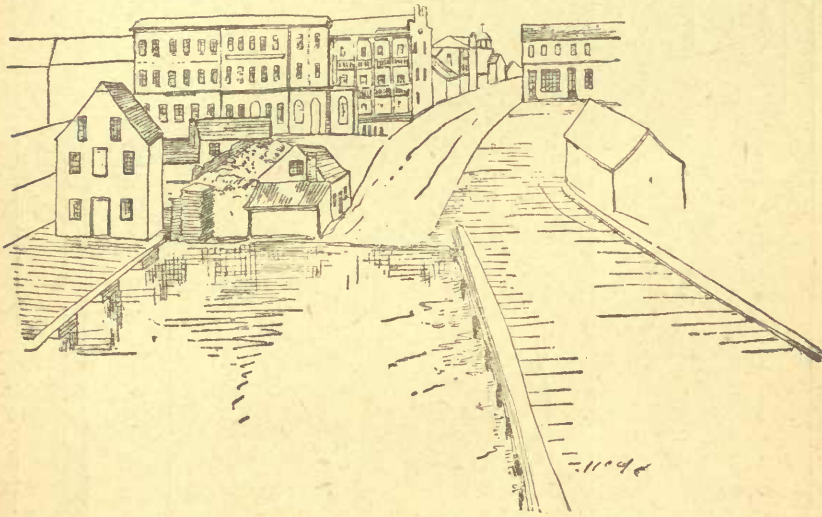
This is a reproduction of a pen and ink sketch made about 1850. It shows Maitland's wharf, managed by Robert Maitland, at the foot of Church street, and its storehouse to the right or east, and the storehouses of an adjacent wharf to the left or west. Above these storehouses and on the left or west side of Church street is the Coffin Block, which at that

period was occupied by various tenants. It stood at the junction of Front and Wellington streets, where the Gooderham & Worts office and building is situated. North of this block, on the north-west corner of Wellington and Church streets, where the Bank of Toronto now stands, is the building known as the Wellington Hotel, and north of this, on the east side of Church street, were a number of small wooden buildings, one of which was the Britannia Inn, of John Gaffney, and the Lord Gough Inn, kept by Alexander Johnson. On the opposite side of Church street, at the

reader of to-day modern additions have been added, giving adjoining streets and other present day sites.

The building known as Castle Frank was erected in 1793-4 by Governor Simcoe as a summer residence. It was situated on the long, narrow strip of ridge, just south of the north limit of St. James' cemetery and within a hundred and fifty feet of the burial plot and limits of the Boulton, Scott, Cayley and Hillyard Cameron families.

The "site of Castle Frank" marks the exact spot on which the building stood. The site has been rented by



MAITLAND'S WHARF—FOOT OF CHURCH STREET—1850.

north-east corner of Front, is shown the saloon of Stephen Stroud.

The horse boat ran in 1851 from Maitland's wharf to the peninsula.

CHAPTER LVIII.

CASTLE FRANK.

The Summer Residence of Governor John Graves Simcoe, Afterwards Destroyed by Fire.

The original of this plan, which accompanies this landmark was made as early as 1794, but in order that it might be better appreciated by the

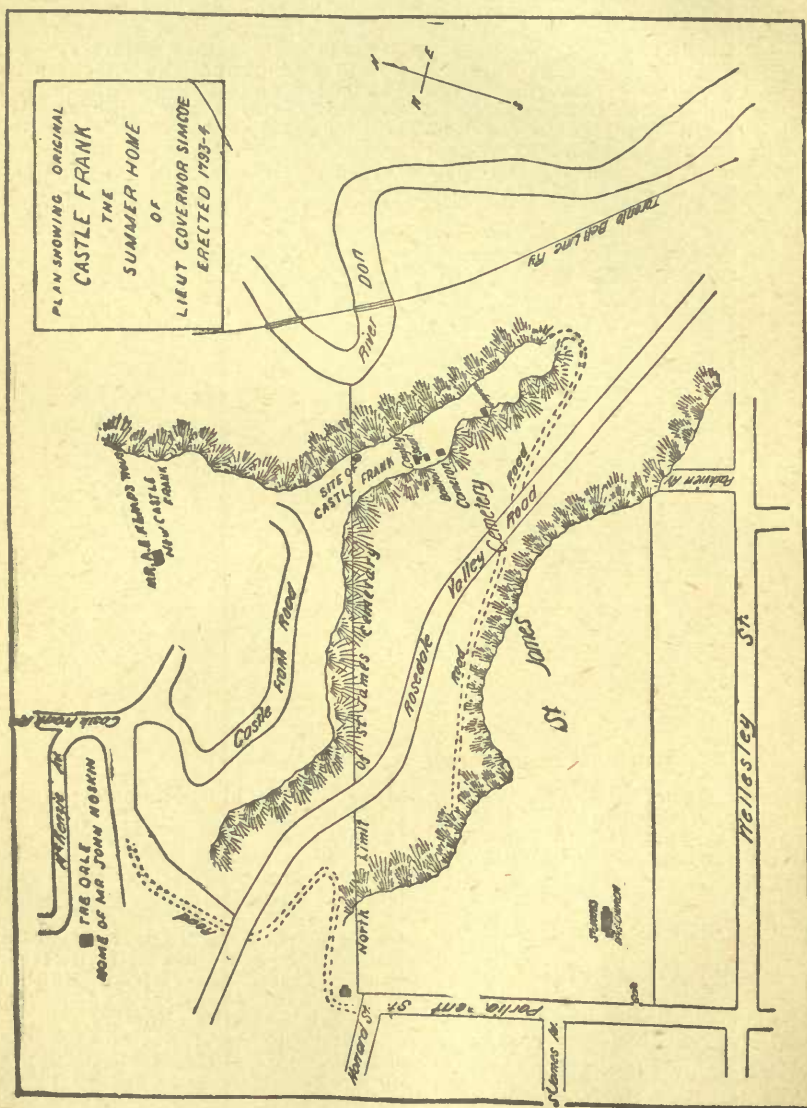
Mrs. John Hoskin, whose father, the late Mr. Walter McKenzie, clerk of the County Court, owned the property in later years.

To the north is Mr. A. E. Kemp's house, which he has appropriately named "New Castle Frank." To the west is "The Dale," the residence of Mr. John Hoskin, and Howard street, named after Allan McLean Howard, is shown at the west end of the north limit of the cemetery.

Parliament street lies to the west, and the house of Mr. Gray, the superintendent of the cemetery, Wellesley street, skirts the south side of the cemetery property. Through the centre runs the Rosedale Valley road, and the line of the Belt Line Rail-

way will be observed to the east, with the River Don zig zagging down from the north in its course to the bay.

A picture of Castle Frank may be seen in Vol. I. of Robertson's Landmarks, page 4.



CHAPTER LIX.

PART OF THE OLD FORT.

Two Sketches of the Old Military Buildings First Planned by Simcoe in 1793.

This is a sketch made in 1851 by Mr. J. R. Lumley, of the south side of the Old Fort 'n 1837, at the west end of the city, on Front street. There are also some buildings in the fort and a large clump of trees, which were away to the north of the Garrison Creek.

The storehouse at the shore was erected after the war, and was used



THE OLD FORT 1851—NO. 2.

as a boat-house and was finally dismantled in 1860.

The second sketch is also by Mr. Lumley. It gives the Old Fort from the Garrison Creek to the west limit of the fortification. The original blockhouse at the south-east corner is shown, as it stands to-day, and the upper parts of many of the fort buildings will be observed.



THE OLD FORT 1851—NO. 1.

CHAPTER LX.

PLAN OF YORK IN 1794.

A Chart of the Harbor with Surroundings—The Misfortunes of a British Lake War Vessel.

The approach by water and the entrance to York, now Toronto Harbor, was difficult in the days of Gov. Simcoe, and vesselmen, even good navigators, were loth to try and effect an entrance except in daylight.

The plan connected with this landmark shows that the "Anandaga," a schooner carrying 14 guns, had difficulty in making Toronto.

In 1794 this vessel called the Anandaga—another spelling for Onondago—was the ship of Commodore Joseph Bouchette, the officer in charge of the Government vessels on the lake. While trying to make York Harbor she was stranded at Point A, west of Gibraltar Point, and was given up for lost. But young Bouchette, son of the commodore, had a good deal of pluck and knowledge of navigation, and determined that he would make an effort to save the craft, and he did so and sailed her for Niagara, amid the cheers of the Queen's Rangers and officers at the Fort, and people who had assembled on the shore.

The wreck occurred in the summer of 1794, and on the 12th May 1794, Bouchette was promoted to the rank of second Lieutenant.

The note on the plan reads, "H.M. Anandaga, 14 guns, wrecked (at A), but raised by Lieut. Bouchette, and brought to (ah B) where she again grounded, but was afterwards brought to (at C).

At Point A there was probably four feet of water off the shore, at B, 12 feet, and at C about 15 feet.

Inside the harbor there is no depth of water greater than 41-2 fathoms, or 27 feet, while in front of the town and west of it the depth averaged 13, 12 and 10 and 8 feet. On the shoal north of Gibraltar Point it ran 5 feet.

The blocks showing the town were many more than were laid out by Aitken's survey, made in June, 1793.

The plan gives the marsh at the east end of the bay, with the Don

River, but the site of the Government Buildings is not given nor of the blockhouse at the Don. Probably the sites had not yet been selected.

The plan shows 23 blocks from Palace north to Duke street, and the west boundary, East Market square, the continuation of Jarvis street.

But the intention was clearly not to lay out blocks south of Palace street, which would reduce the number to 15, but this was not adhered to, for the original town had only eight blocks, George street on the west, Berkeley street on the east and Duke street on the north.

The word "Reserve" marks the land lying between the fort and the town, and the word "blockhouse" indicates the site of a blockhouse in the ravine east of the fort. The site of the garrison is shown and the woods to the north of it.

The plan was made more for the purpose of showing the harbor than to give any indication of the acreage of the proposed town. The survey of the harbor made in 1793 was put in report form in 1813, but not published till 1832.

CHAPTER LXI.

TORONTO IN 1851.

Plan of the City by J. O. Browne, F.S.A., Toronto—The City, the Wharves and Harbor.

The plan of Toronto in 1851 was made by Mr. J. O. Browne, a well-known draftsman and surveyor, the father of Messrs. J. & W. Browne, the surveyors of Toronto. The plan shows the city from the Don on the east to Dundas street on the west, and "Yorkville" or Bloor street on the north.

The windmill, the Don Bridge and river and the Necropolis are marked at east limit, and the new barracks (Stanley Barracks), the Asylum and Trinity College at the west. Only the principal streets are named, and are all familiar to the readers of to-day. Crookshanks Lane is now Bathurst street; it was named in the first place after the Hon. George Crookshank (Cruikshank),

— MAP OF THE —
 — CITY OF TORONTO —

IN THE COUNTY OF YORK UPPER CANADA.

— 1851. —

By J. D. BROWN, F.S.A. Toronto.

[opp. p. 328]



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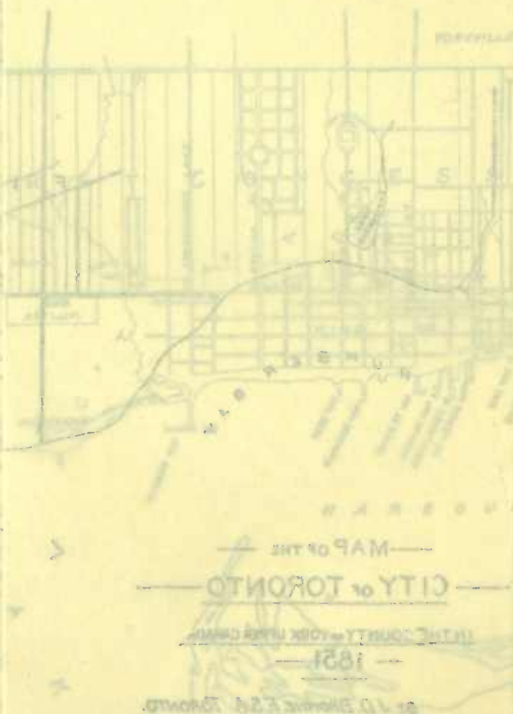
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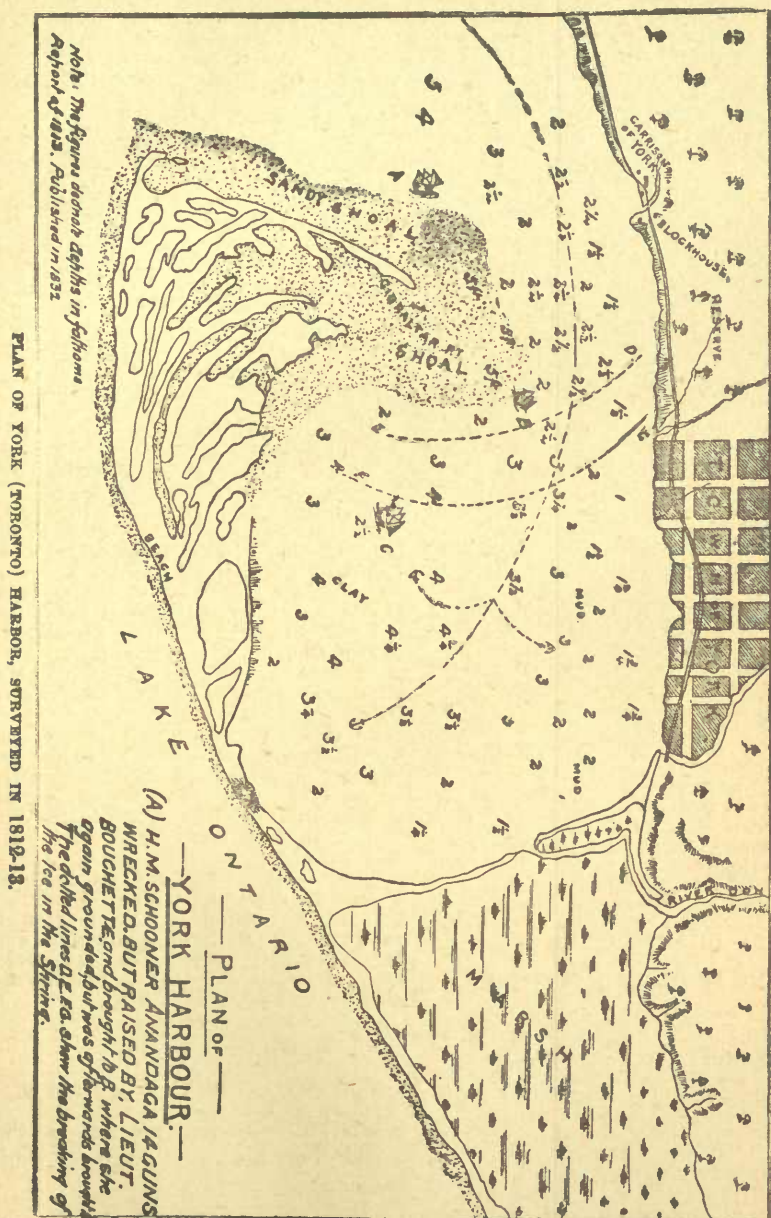
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[COPY 1328]



whose daughter, Mrs. Stephen Heward, resides on Peter street.

The quays are all marked on the plan. First, Gooderham wharf at the distillery, owned and managed by Gooderham & Works; second, Small's wharf at the foot of Berkeley street.

The Gas Company's wharf near the foot of Berkeley street, owned by the Consumers' Gas Company.

McLean's wharf at the foot of West Market street, owned by Samuel McLean, who resided at 6 Victoria street, in 1850-1.

Maitland's wharf at the foot of Church street, owned and managed by Robert Maitland, who resided at 23 Front street east.

Browne's wharf at the foot of Scott street, owned and managed by James Browne, who resided at 15 Bay street.

Yonge street wharf at the foot of Yonge street, leased by W. M. Gorie & Co., who resided on Front street, the second house west of Yonge street.

Tinning's wharf at the foot of York street, owned by the late Richard Tinning.

Rees' wharf at the foot of Simcoe street, owned by the late Dr. Rees, a well-known surgeon of Toronto.

The Queen's wharf, owned by the Toronto Harbor Trust.

The Peninsula Hotel was owned by Louis J. Privat, and was situated west of the present eastern entrance to the harbor, for in that year the island of to-day was a peninsula. L. J. Privat was master of the Peninsula Packet, a horse-boat that ran every hour from Maitland's wharf to the peninsula.

CHAPTER LXII.

A VERY OLD TOMBSTONE.

Found in a Queer Place—Unearthed by Workmen on Yonge Street.

On the 27th of September, 1906, some workmen who were removing a pavement on the east side of Yonge street, a short distance below King, in front of Douglas' tobacco store, found in the sidewalk what proved to be an old tombstone. The old pavement consisted of stone slabs of various sizes, which were taken up

in fragments. One of these was found on removal to be part of an old tombstone. The remaining pieces were found and the stone put together in almost complete form.

The inscription on the stone reads:—

Sacred
To the Memory of
William Campbell, Esq.,
Who Departed This Life
7th March, 1847,
Aged 65 Years.

"He being dead, yet speaketh."

The stone is not of marble, but of ordinary limestone. How it happened to get into the sidewalk is not known, for it originally belonged to the Potter's Field, the pioneer burying ground at the north-west corner of Yonge and Bloor, and ran for nearly a thousand feet west on the north side of Bloor.

William Campbell was a well-known Torontonian in the early days. He was in 1837 proprietor of the North American Hotel, which stood on Front street, where the John Macdonald Company's warehouse now stands, and he was proprietor of the Ontario House, afterwards the Wellington Hotel, that stood on the north-west corner of Church and Wellington, where the Bank of Toronto stands. Mr. Campbell was the father of Stedman Baldwin Campbell, who was a barrister in Toronto. The record of his death is given in the Toronto Examiner of March 10, 1847. It reads: "At Olive Grove, Yonge street, on the morning of Sunday, 7th inst., William Campbell, Esq., in the 65th year of his age."

Olive Grove was the residence on Yonge street, north of Bloor, of Charles Thompson. He married a daughter of William Campbell, and Mr. Campbell appears to have been residing with his daughter when he died.

CHAPTER LXIII.

TORONTO (YORK) BAY IN 1819.

A View Made from the Site of the Old Fort by Sir Peregrine Maitland.

This drawing of the harbor is said to have been made by Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., in

YORK (TORONTO) HARBOUR, FROM A DRAWING MADE BY SIR PIERRE DUMAS, K.C.B.—VIEW TAKEN FROM WEST OF QUEEN'S WHARF A.



1819. He succeeded the Hon. Samuel Smith, who was Administrator after Governor Gore left the province until 11th June, 1817, and Sir Peregrine came into office as Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th August, 1818. During his absence in Great Britain, the Hon. Mr. Smith was again Administrator from March 8th, 1820, and Sir Peregrine again assumed the reins of office on the 30th June, 1820, holding the position until the 5th November, 1828, when he was succeeded by Major-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Sir John on his return to England became Lord Seaton. Seaton street, Toronto, takes its name from him. He was raised to the peerage in recognition of his services in repressing the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38.

The original drawing has not been found but as Sir Peregrine was an adept at drawing, there is a strong probability that the sketch was made by him in 1819.

The point from which the sketch was taken was probably west of the Queen's Wharf, some distance, for the first lighthouse at the western and only entrance to the harbor at that date is shown. The artist probably stood on the south-west corner of the parapet which surrounded the Fort.

The cliff on the lake front west of the wharf was in 1819-20 about 30 feet in height, and the landscape indicates fairly well the locality.

The lighthouse on the peninsula is shown to the right, and probably the line of trees to the east and north of the lighthouse were those upon the western part of the peninsula.

There is no MSS. extant giving any details as to the exact spot from which the view was made. The perspective is not by any means perfect. The line of trees referred to could not be at the east end of the bay, for there was nothing there but maize, so that the assumption that the trees were on the peninsula is undoubtedly correct.

The two houses shown on the rising ground north of the oak trees near the high bank were east of the Fort, and the land shown running down to the bay was that which originally jutted out west of what is now the Queen's Wharf, as shown in a pencil sketch made by Mrs. Simcoe in 1793.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MIMICO METHODIST CHURCH.

One of the Pioneer Churches in County of York, Having a History to 1906 of More Than 70 Years.

The history of the Methodist Church in Mimico cannot easily be traced much earlier than 1835. From the tenth missionary report of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, it is learned that in 1835 for many miles and around Toronto there were only three Circuits connected with the Methodists in Canada. These were known as the City of Toronto, the Yonge Street and the Toronto Circuits, the last named very possibly called after the Township of Toronto, in which a considerable portion of it was situated. The section of country in which the Mimico of to-day is located was not yet known as a part, though it was within the Toronto Circuit.

In 1840 the 'Centre Road Branch' of the Toronto Circuit is named, while just to the west of this was the "River Credit Mission." In the Missionary subscription list from this mission in the report of 1840-1841 to be found the name of "Aduhweeghegocqua Jackson." This makes both interesting spelling and pronunciation. The "Cooksville Branch" of the Toronto Circuit is first named in the report of 1845-1846; and the original Cooksville Circuit was first formed by the action of the Wesleyan Conference of 1848. The "Mimico Branch" of the Cooksville Circuit first appears in the record of the Conference Year 1849-1850. Mimico in those days meant all territory adjacent to the creek or that name, and extending for a considerable number of miles back into the country from Lake Ontario, the Indians having given the name Mimico to the little river in very early days.

In 1852 the term 'Mimico Branch' disappeared, and that of 'Wesley Branch' took its place. About this time a church was built on Dundas street, near the village of Islington, this church being called "Wesley Church," and the whole countryside extending north some distance and south as far as the lake was for some

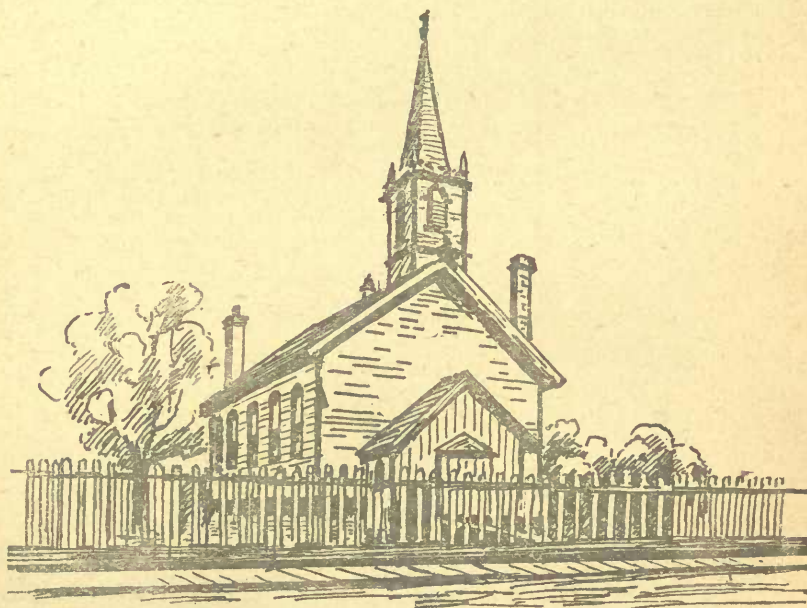
time known in all Conference records as the "Wesley Branch."

This church is still standing, surrounded by a spacious graveyard. It is now used as a public hall.

Not until the year 1860 does the name "Mimico" again definitely appear in the reports, and since then it has never been erased. It is an interesting coincidence of this particular time to note that in the Conference year 1859-1860 £, s. and d. give way to dollars and cents in the financial reports of the church.

The earliest Methodist services held in the village now known as Mimico

the Circuit of which he made this a part, was from 1858 to 1861. These were held in the old frame school house, about twenty-five feet square, and with very low ceiling, which stood on the west side of Concession B (now known as Church street), across the road from where the present Mimico public school now is. In this old school house as many as sixty frequently gathered on a Sunday evening. About this time the Episcopal Methodists also held services in the school house, but soon again withdrew, leaving the territory to the Wesleyans.



MIMICO METHODIST CHURCH.

were held in an old log house standing upon the property now occupied by Mr. Douglas Davidson, J.P. In this home lived a Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, and upon the earnest solicitation of the latter the Wesleyan ministers preached for some little time to the congregations that gathered there. A short interval elapsed between this and the establishing of regular Methodist services in the community. The first Wesleyan preacher to hold services in this locality that have since become a permanency, was the Rev. Noble F. English, whose pastorate on

In 1862 the land upon which the present church now stands was bought for \$20, and in 1864 the church was built, during the pastorate of the Rev. James Greener, 1861 to 1864. For years the church was considerably smaller than it is now, but during the second pastorate of the Rev. James Pearen, 1889 to 1891, was enlarged to its present size, and about the same time the parsonage, since occupied by the superintendent ministers in charge of the work in and connected with Mimico was built.

Herewith is given a list of the

Methodist ministers in this past rate since 1846, with the years of their respective appointments; and the name of the Circuit as it has changed from time to time.

TORONTO CIRCUIT.

1846-1847—Superintendent, George Poole; Colleague, James Hutchinson.
1847-1848—Superintendent, Peter err; Colleague, Wm. Steer.

COOKSVILLE CIRCUIT.

1848-1849 — Superintendent David Wright.
1849-1850 — Superintendent, David Wright.
1850-1851— Superintendent, James Hughes.
1851-1852—Superintendent Jonathan Scott.
1852-1853—Superintendent Jonathan Scott.
1853-1854—Superintendent Jonathan Scott.
1854-1857 — Superintendent, Benjamin Nankeville.
1857-1858—Superintendent, James Norris.

1858-1861—Superintendent Noble F. English.

1861-1862 — Superintendent, James Greener.

1862-1863—Superintendent, James Greener; Colleague, Geo. M. Brown.

1863-1864—Superintendent, James Greener; Colleague, George Rogers.

1864-1865—Superintendent, William Philip; Colleague, James Woodworth.

1865-1866—Superintendent, William Philip; Colleague, John Smiley, B.A.

1866-1867—Superintendent, William Philip; Colleague, George Mitchell.

1867-1868—Superintendent, Thomas S. Howard; Colleague, Alexander Harris.

1868-1869—Superintendent, Thomas S. Howard; Colleague Abel Edwards.

1869-1870—Superintendent, Samuel C. Philip, jr.; Colleague, James Montgomery.

1870-1871—Superintendent, Samuel C. Philip, jr.

1871-1872—Superintendent, Manly Benson.

1872-1873—Superintendent, David L. Brethour; Colleague, Edwin S. Washington, B.A.

1873-1874—Superintendent, Andrew Cunningham; Colleague, W. R. Morrison.

1874-1875—Superintendent, Andrew Cunningham; Colleague, Henry Thomas.

1875-1876—Superintendent Andrew Cunningham; Colleague, Alfred Brown.

1876-1877—Superintendent Thomas S. Keough, Colleague, C. W. Watch.

1877-1878—Superintendent, Thomas S. Keough, Colleague, Thomas Dunlop.

1878-1879— Superintendent Thomas S. Keough, Colleague, Richard Duke.

1879-1881—Superintendent Michael Fawcett, Colleague, Wm. Bacon.

DAVENPORT CIRCUIT.

1881-1883 — Superintendent, James Pearen, M. A.

1883-1886 — Superintendent, J. W. McCallum, Colleague, Joan Locke.

LAIBTON CIRCUIT.

1886-1889—Superintendent. Thomas Edwards.

1889-1891—James Pearen, M.A.

1891-1892 — Superintendent John Mahan.

MIMICO CIRCUIT.

1892-1895—Superintendent Geo. M. Brown.

1895-1897— Superintendent Charles E. Perry.

1897-1902—Superintendent John T. Caldwell, M.A. B.D.

1902-1904—Superintendent William Blair, B.A.

MIMICO AND LAMBTON CIRCUIT.

1904-1905—Superintendent, S. L. W. Harton, Colleague, J. F. Knight.

1905-1906—Superintendent, S. L. W. Harton, Colleagues, E. H. Toye and C. F. Logan.

1906-1907—Superintendent, S. L. W. Harton, Colleagues E. H. Toye and H. H. Cragg, B.A.

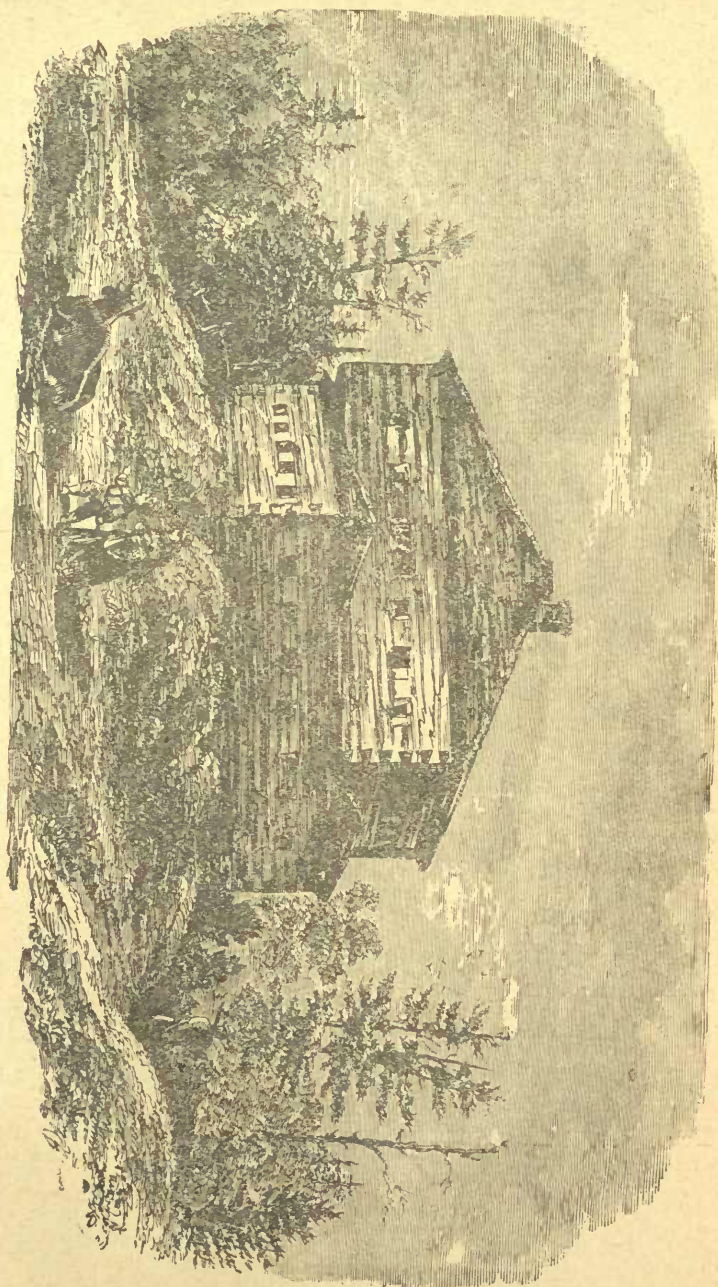
CHAPTER LXV.

AN OLD BLOCK HOUSE.

That Which Stood on Yonge street, opposite Belmont street—One of the Eight Used in Defence of York.

There were since 1793 eight block-houses connected with the defence of York (Toronto).

The first blockhouse was that which stood on the south-east part of the



THE BLOCK HOUSE AT YORKVILLE (YONGE STREET), TORONTO.

enclosure of the Fort erected by Governor Simcoe, at the west end of the present city.

The second was also in the Fort enclosure, but near the west centre of the parade ground.

The third was at Gibraltar Point, now Hanlan's, and carried one gun. It was demolished in 1818. An old record speaks of two blockhouses at the Point, but there is no trace of two.

The fourth blockhouse was in the ravine to the north-west of the Old Fort. This is shown in the plan of 1816. It was demolished probably 85 years ago.

The fifth was at the west side of the Don River, south of the site of the first Parliament Buildings. It was destroyed by the Americans in 1813.

The sixth was the blockhouse that stood on the east side, and at the head of Sherborne street. (See Robertson's Landmarks, Vol. IV., p. 293.)

The seventh was that which stood at the head of Spadina avenue, at College street. It was of the same build as that on Sherborne street.

The eighth was that of which a drawing is given in connection with this landmark. It stood on the east side of Yonge, directly opposite the present Belmont street, at the new entrance to the ravine drive.

It occupied an area of about a hundred square feet, and was built of logs. It was erected by the Provincial Government about 1838, at the time of the rebellion troubles, not at the time of the Mackenzie rising in December, 1837, but in the following year.

There is but little known of its occupancy. It was demolished about 1865, and was occupied as a residence by several people, who made it a very comfortable habitation. The drawing is an exact reproduction from a drawing made in October, 1863.

CHAPTER LXVI.

OF ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On Broadview Avenue—Growth of the Church Since 1886 — An Interesting Story.

The corner stone for the new St. John's Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Broadview and Spadina avenues, was laid to-day at three

o'clock p.m., by Mrs. J. E. Armstrong, wife of the principal of George street school. She, "in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost" reverently declaring the stone "well and truly laid." The officiating clergy before and after the actual ceremony itself were the Revs. Prof. Maclaren, Alfred Gandier, pastor of St. James's Presbyterian church, Toronto, the Moderator of the Presbytery; Rev. Wm. McKinley, pastor of South-side Presbyterian church, and the pastor of St. John's, the Rev. J. McP. Scott.

There was a very large attendance of the laity, many different denominations being present.

The history of St. John's church is remarkably interesting, showing as it does how in twenty years, from the day of very small things, the present large and prosperous congregation, with their prospective handsome church has been formed.

Rather more than twenty years ago, in the summer of 1886, the attention of the congregation of St. James' Presbyterian church, in Gerrard street, Toronto, was drawn to the religious needs of the district to the east of the Don, known as Don Mount, having Broadview avenue as its eastern boundary, with Queen and Gerrard streets on the north and south respectively.

After a good deal of discussion and several meetings of the members of St. James' congregation, it was decided to establish a mission in this district, which at first consisted of a Sunday school, opened in December, 1886 in a small cottage on Broadview avenue.

The Sunday school began to grow from the very beginning, though at first rather slowly. So hopeful, though, was the prospect, that in the spring of 1887 a Sunday evening service was begun in the same building by the present pastor of the church Mr. Scott, at that time a student at college.

In the autumn of the same year the land on which the present church stands on the north-east corner of Gerrard street and Bolton avenue was purchased and the building erected being formally opened for Divine service on January 1st, 1888.

On November 22, 1888, the work had so far advanced that the Toronto Presbytery considered themselves justified in organizing the congrega-

tion which then consisted of a membership of twenty-seven. This small body was placed under the oversight of an interim session of members from St. James Square congregation their names being Geo. Laidlaw, John Gowans and J. O. Anderson.

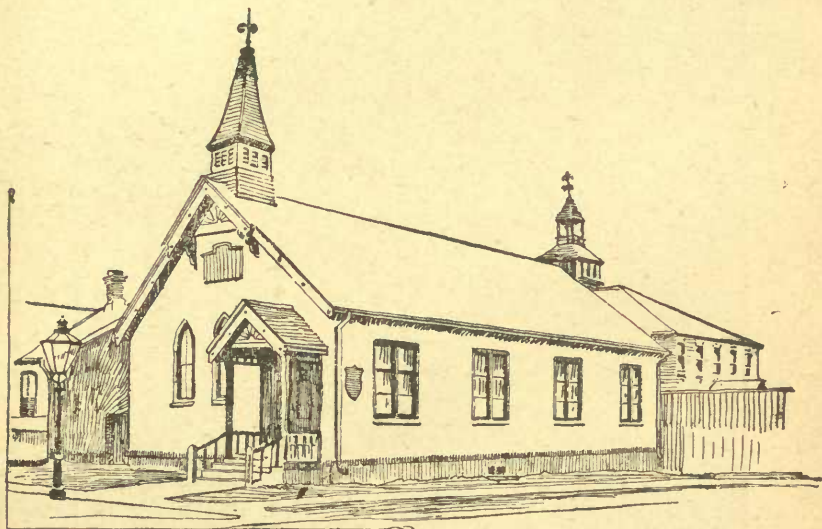
On the Sunday following the organization morning services were begun in the church, the minister being Mr. C. A. Webster, B.A., but the evening service and general oversight of the work was left in the charge of Mr. Scott.

On February 14th, 1889, a congregational meeting was held, when the following gentlemen were elected as

ist about this time, and he soon organized an efficient choir. For some little time after this many members of St. James' Square congregation still continued to give their work, St. John's not being wholly dependent upon the members of its own congregation until the summer of 1892.

The church erected in 1887 was a plain, one-storey, roughcast building, about 55 feet in length by 30 in breadth. In 1890 a transept of 50x24 feet was added, together with a class room and vestry, the seating capacity then being about 420.

In about ten years' time the congregation had grown so largely that



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PRESENT BUILDING, 1887-1907.

the first Board of Management, several of whom are still alive: John Gay, Samuel Green, C. E. Lee, Robert O'Brien, Geo. Stratton and James Traill. Ten months elapsed, then on December 17th, 1889, Mr. Scott was ordained to the ministry and inducted into the charge of the congregation, which then had a membership of sixty-four, while the Sunday school numbered 211 scholars and 33 teachers and officers.

On June 15th, 1890, John Gay and Samuel Green were ordained elders, consequently the duties of the interim session came to an end.

W. A. Traill was appointed organ-

ist about this time, and he soon organized an efficient choir. For some little time after this many members of St. James' Square congregation still continued to give their work, St. John's not being wholly dependent upon the members of its own congregation until the summer of 1892.

The church property, which had been originally vested in trustees drawn from St. James' congregation, was in 1894 transferred to the following members of St. John's:—Andrew Coulter, J. B. Graham, Charles Robinson, Peter Macdonald, and John A. Patterson.

Work progressed steadily in the new church, there never being any deficit in the yearly contributions for the pastor's salary or current expenses. In 1889 the contributions of the congregation for missionary and benevolent purposes amounted to

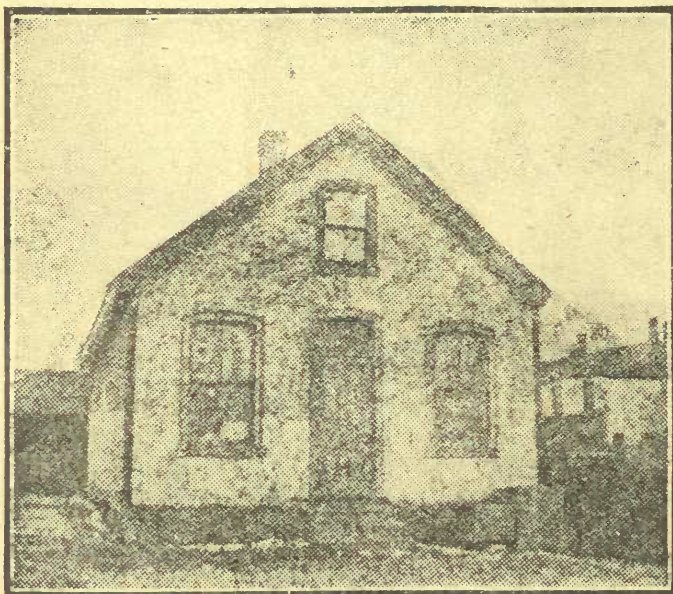
but \$228, but in 1895 they reached \$1,006, while the ordinary revenue had risen in the same period from \$491 to \$1,903, and the membership had increased from 27 to 292.

At the present time the congregation numbers rather more than 600, while the Sabbath school has more than 700 children of all ages on its books. The first sod for the present church was turned March 23rd in the present year; now, rather more than two months later, the corner stone is being laid with the prospect of having the building ready for oc-

A tower 80 feet high in the front of which will be a magnificent window of gothic design, will be at the west end of the church.

The Rev. James McP. Scott still continues in pastoral charge, he now being among the seniors of the Presbyterian clergy ministering in Toronto and its suburbs.

The architect of the new church is a member of the congregation, Andrew Sharp, and the building will cost about \$50,000, the funds for which have, to a very great extent, been already subscribed.



FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1886, ON BROADVIEW AVENUE.

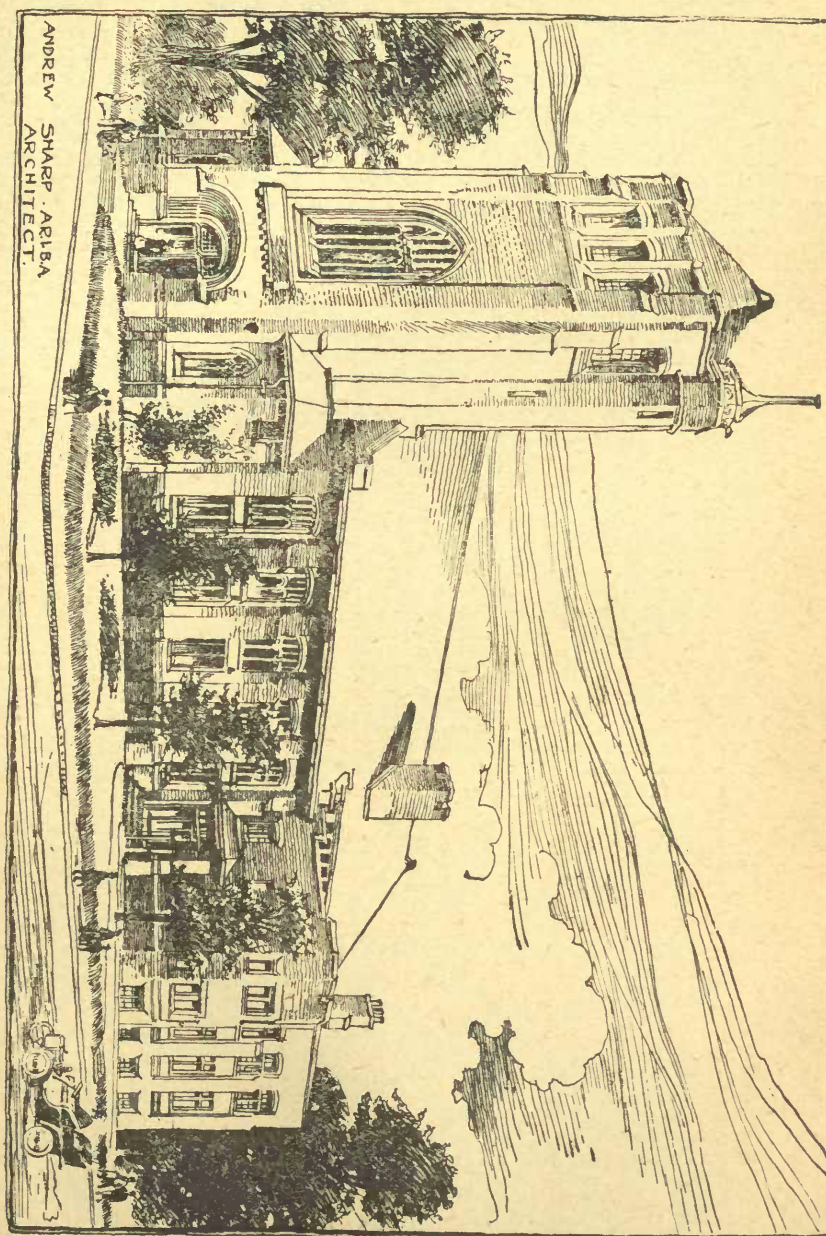
cupation by the end of the year.

The new building will be of red brick with stone dressings, will be 155 feet in length, 70 feet in width, with a seating capacity for one thousand. In the rear of the auditorium will be the Sunday school, which will be able to accommodate fully one thousand pupils. In addition to this there will be rooms in which entertainments, congregational meetings or other gatherings in connection with the church can be held. Contrary to the prevailing custom in new churches, St. John's will have a gallery nearly all the way round the interior.

On January 1st, 1906, the church numbered 580 members, while the number of scholars on the roll of the Sunday School was 701. The treasurer's statement showed ordinary receipts as \$3,808.68, with an expenditure of \$3,772.33.

The total sum raised by the church in 1906 for minister's salary, current expenses, home and foreign missions, etc., was \$7,339.78, against \$4,455.89 in 1900.

The church has always adhered strictly to the voluntary principle, bazaars and such means for raising funds being strictly abstained from.



ANDREW SHARP, ARCHT.
ARCHITECT.

ST. JOHN'S—THE NEW CHURCH ON BROADVIEW AVENUE.

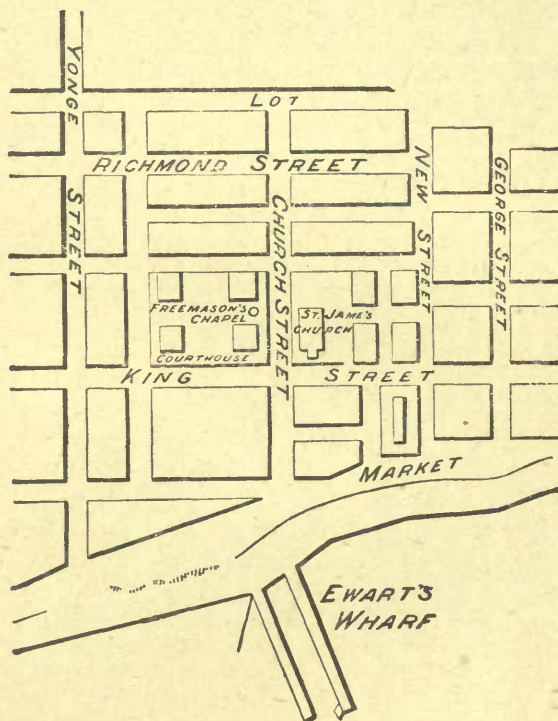
CHAPTER LXVII.

AN OLD PLAN.

Discovered in the City Hall — Site of
Old Wharf — Alteration in Street
Names.

The other day an old plan of an
important part of Toronto was found

American Insurance Company, and
the upper floor was occupied by
lodges. It will be noticed the court
houses are given—the jail, which
stood on the south-east corner of
Court and Toronto streets, and the
court house on Church street, facing
east, the north gable of which may
still be seen on Court street. It was
between these two blocks, directly
where the letter "h" is in "chapel"
that the scaffold was erected where



AN OLD PLAN.

at the City Hall. It is interesting
because it marks the location of a
well-known wharf of forty years
ago, that known as Ewart's, owned
by a member of the Ewart family.

The map also shows Freemasons' Chapel, on the north-west corner of
what is now Court and Church sts.
The building was occupied at the
time as head offices of the British

Lount and Matthews, of Rebellion
times, suffered death in 1838. Queen
street was then Lot, and Jarvis New
street. Still later than this, New
street south of Queen street was
known as Nelson street, then from
1852 as Jarvis street. The site of St.
James' Cathedral is shown, the build-
ing which then stood there on the
present site before the fire of 1849.

CHAPTER LXVIII.
YONGE STREET TOLL GATES.

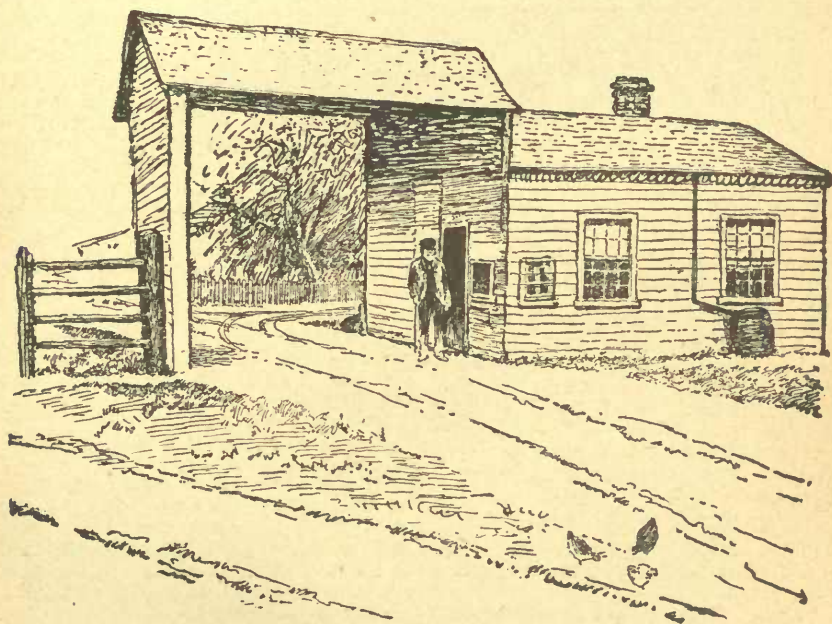
The Gates 1830-65—Bought by the County of York in 1865 — The Various Keepers.

The first toll gate on Yonge street was at the corner of Yonge and Bloor streets, which is the first concession road line north of the Toronto bay. The front of Toronto, south of Queen street, is known as the "broken front," and from Queen north to Bloor the

was no covered way, as shown in the picture.

No names can be obtained of the early toll gate keepers prior to 1840, but it is known that the gate stood at Bloor and Yonge as early as 1820. A Mr. Monkman was gate keeper from 1840-50. In 1850 the gate was moved north to the north-west corner of Davenport road and Yonge and two rooms were added to the three-roomed house, and a covered way, as shown, was erected.

From 1850 till 1865 Mr. William



YONGE STREET TOLL GATE, 1830-1865

distance is that of one concession, or one mile and a quarter.

The toll gate house was at the north-east corner of Bloor and Yonge. The gate house was small, but comfortable.

It contained three rooms. The gate stood in the centre of the road, and there were a couple of turnstiles made of wood through which foot passengers passed, and at this gate there

Heighton was gate-keeper. When Mr. Heighton took charge in 1850 the gate house stood at the west side of Yonge street, and had but three rooms. The house was in this year moved to the east side and two rooms and the covered way were added.

In 1865 the gate was moved north to the north-west corner of Cottingham and Yonge streets. The late Mr.

E. Y. Crown was gate keeper from the time of the death of Mr. Heighton, in 1864. Then, about 1870, the gate made another move to the top of Gallows Hill, nearly opposite the residence of the Jackes family, on the east side of Yonge street. Mr. Mowat, a resident of York County, was the gate-keeper.

The name of this roadway has been given half a dozen derivations — one that a gallows was erected, and a man hanged here in the early days of the century. Another story is that a man was hanged on a tree that crossed or bent over the roadway, but these stories are fairy tales. About seventy years ago a huge tree that stood on the west side of the road at this point fell across the roadway without breaking. It did not block the road completely, but at the east side of the road the upper part of the trunk was so high above the road track that waggons to get north or south had to pass under it. The farmers as they drove through said that it reminded them of the beam of a gallows, and hence the ill-omened name which has clung to this spot.

Yonge street was acquired by purchase on April 4th, 1865, by York County from the then Canadian Government. With it were also purchased the Kingston road, Dundas street, and the Lake Shore road. The price was \$72,500, and was fixed by arbitrators. The following is a copy of their award:—

AWARD OF ARBITRATORS.

In the matter of the purchase of the "York Roads" from the Dominion Government.

To all whom these presents shall come:—

We, John Langton, of the City of Quebec, Esquire; Peleg Howland, of the Township of York, in the County of York, Esquire; and Thomas Dennie Harris, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, send greeting;

Whereas, by agreement, entered into on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and made between the Corporation of the United Counties of York and Peel, of the first part, and the Honorable James Charles Chapais, Commissioner of the Depart-

ment of Public Works for the Province of Canada, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, of the second part;

The said parties of the first part did covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part,

That they would purchase of and from the said party of the second part, on behalf of her Majesty's Government of Canada, the public roads lying and being in the United Counties of York and Peel, commonly called the "York Roads," and known separately and called "the Kingston Road" the Yonge Street Road," "the Dundas Street Road," and "the Lake Shore Road," together with the right to use and maintain the same, and to collect tolls thereon, and that they would pay therefor as purchase money, in the manner in the said agreement provided, whatever amount might and should be named and fixed as the said price or purchase money, by all or any two of three arbitrators to be chosen, one by the said parties of the first part,, one by the said party of the second part, and the third by the two so chosen.

And whereas, we, the said John Langton, Peleg Howland and Thomas Dennie Harris, were thereupon chosen: that is to say, the said John Langton by the Hon. Jean Charles Chapais, on behalf of her Majesty's Government; the said Peleg Howland by the said corporation of the United Counties of York and Peel; and the said Thomas Dennie Harris by the said two arbitrators so chosen.

Now know ye, that we, the said arbitrators, having taken upon us the burden of the said arbitration, and having heard the evidence submitted to us respecting the value of the said roads, and having duly considered the matter so referred to us, do make our award, and find as follows:—That the proper sum or purchase money to be paid by the said Corporation of the United Counties of York and Peel to the said Honorable Jean Charles Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, for the said "York Roads," is the sum of seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars of lawful money of Canada.

(Signed) JOHN LANGTON,
PELEG HOWLAND,
THOS. D. HARRIS.

City of Toronto, Jan. 9th, 1865.

Considerable opposition was raised in the Council by a minority to this proposal, and about this time Peel separated from York. Municipal politics were warm. At the January session of 1865, Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Webb, moved that the clerk be and he is hereby instructed to have printed at the head of the by-law for the separation of the counties, to be distributed in the County of Peel, with large type, the following words: "The great cause why we should separate from the County of York is, that the County Council agreed to purchase the York Roads which are yielding a revenue of \$32,000 per annum, for the sum of \$72,500 at twenty years credit." Lost.

On February 9th, 1865, Brooks Wright Gossage, C.E., was appointed superintendent of York Roads at a salary of \$1,000. Mr. Gossage's firm, Dennis & Gossage, engineers, were retained by the county in the negotiations with the Government.

The six toll gates maintained by the Government were kept by the county. No. 1 was at Yorkville; No. 2 was at the head of the southern hill at York Mills; No. 3 was at Cooke's Corners, a mile and a quarter north of Thornhill; No. 4 was a mile and a quarter north of Elgin Mills; No. 5 was the Aurora gate, near the cemetery; and No. 6 was at Cady's Corners, a mile and a quarter north of the town line, between East Gwillimbury and Whitchurch.

When first taken over the gates were let annually by public auction to the highest bidder. Later they were leased for three years, and shortly before tolls were abolished some of the gates were taken off.

1865.

The first lessees were:

Gate.	Upset Price.	Sold for.
No. 1, Edward Crown..	\$5,500	\$7,600
No. 2, G. D. James	3,500	4,300
No. 3, Henry Richards.	1,200	1,345
No. 4, Robert McLean.	700	850
No. 5, Aaron Playter ..	400	680
No. 6, Thos. Sullivan..	300	500

1866.

The auction of 1866 resulted as follows:

- No. 1, upset price, \$6,000, not sold.
- No. 2, upset price, \$4,000, not sold.
- No. 3, upset price, \$1,500, not sold.

No. 4, upset price, \$300, sold for \$910, Alex. Brown.

No. 5, upset price, \$650, sold for \$675, A. Draper.

No. 6, \$490, sold for \$500, Thos. Sullivan.

1867.

Mr. Gossage resigned as superintendent in 1867, and Silas James was appointed in his stead. The lessees that year were:

	Upset Price.	Sold for.
No. 1, Edward Crown..	\$5,800	\$5,810
No. 2, Geo. Lee	3,500	3,510
No. 3, Henry Richards.	1,400	1,410
No. 4, Thos. Brown	300	810
No. 5,	600	unsold
No. 6, Thos. Sullivan ..	490	500

1868.

Following are the keepers and their terms, till toll-gates were abolished:

1868—

	Upset Price.	Sold for.
No. 1, Edw. Crown	\$5,800	unsold
No. 2, Geo. Lee	3,400	\$3,250
No. 3, Hy. Richards ...	1,400	1,300
No. 4, Alex. Brown	775	780
No. 5,	575	595
No. 6, Thos. Sullivan ..	450	455

1869-71.

No. 1, Edward Crown.

No. 2, George Lee.

No. 3, John Langstaff.

No. 4, Moses Windross.

No. 5, F. W. Jarvis.

No. 6, Thos. Sullivan.

1872-5.

No. 1, William Hargraves, June 1, 1872 to September 23, 1873, Edward Crown, September 24, 1873, to May 31, 1875.

No. 2, Elias Snider, June 1, 1872, to September 30, 1873, Geo. Lee, October 1, 1873, to May 31, 1875.

No. 3, Henry Richards, June 4, 1872, to June 3, 1875.

No. 4, Moses Windross, June 4, 1872, to February 28, 1873, Henry McKenzie, March 1, 1873, to June 3, 1875.

No. 5, Hiram Denham, June 4, 1872, to February 28, 1873, Henry McKenzie March 1, 1873, to June 3, 1875.

No. 6, Thos. Sullivan, June 4, 1872, to June 3, 1875.

1875-7.

No. 1, Edward Crown.

- No. 2, George Lee.
 No. 3, Henry Richards.
 No. 4, James Giancy.
 No. 5, Henry McKenzie.
 No. 6, Samuel Millard.
 1878-80.
- No. 1, Edward Crown.
 No. 2, Charles McBride.
 No. 3, Henry Richards.
 No. 4, James Glaney.
 No. 5, Henry McKenzie.
 No. 6, Andrew Dickson.
 1881-4.
- No. 1, Edward Crown, June to May 31.
 No. 2, Edward Crown, June 1 to August 20, 1882, Henry Horne, August 21, 1882 to January 1, 1883. Edward Crown, from January 2, 1883, to May 31, 1884.
- No. 3, Henry Richards.
 No. 4, Wallis Michael.
 No. 5, Henry B. McKenzie.
 No. 6, George B. Wilson, June 4 to June 30, 1882. John Dickson, July 1, 1882 to May 31, 1884.
 1884-7.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, Alex. Brown.
 No. 3, William Richards.
 No. 4, Hugh Gorman.
 No. 5, Henry McKenzie.
 No. 6, not leased to Sept. 15, 1884, Chris Irwin, Sept. 16, 1884 to May 31, 1887.
- 1887.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 3, William Richards.
 No. 5, Henry B. McKenzie.
 No. 6, Susan Bell.
- 1888.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 3, William Richards.
 No. 5, William Gunn.
 No. 6, Susan Bell.
- 1889.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat, June 1 to May 31, 1890; June 30, 1890.
 No. 3, William Richards, June 1 to May 31, 1890; June 30, 1890.
 No. 5, William Gunn, June 1 to May 31, 1890; June 30, 1890.
 No. 6, Susan Bell, June 1 to May 31, 1890; June 30, 1890.
- 1890.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, William Richards.
- No. 3, Henry B. McKenzie.
 No. 4, Susan Bell.
 1891.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, William Richards.
 No. 3, Henry B. McKenzie.
 No. 4, Susan Bell.
 1892.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, William Richards.
 No. 3, Henry B. McKenzie.
 No. 4, William H. Finney.
 1893.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, William Richards.
 No. 3, Henry B. McKenzie.
 No. 4, William H. Finney.
 1894.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, William Richards.
 No. 3, William Mandie.
 No. 4, John Kelly.
 1895.
- No. 1, Joseph Moat.
 No. 2, William Richards.
 No. 3, Fred Hind.
 No. 4, Mrs. Helen Harman.
 1896.
- No. 1, Mary Atkinson.
 No. 2, William Richards.
 No. 3, Fred Hinds.
 No. 4, Mrs. Helen Harman.
- The tolls were revised as follows on February 6th, 1875:—
- For every vehicle of any kind drawn by two horses or other beasts of draught with load 10c
 For every additional horse or beast of draught attached to such vehicle 4c
 For each vehicle of any kind drawn by two horses or other beast of draught without load 7c
 For each vehicle drawn by one horse or other beast of draught with load 7c
 For each vehicle drawn by one horse or other beast of draught without load 5c
 For every saddle horse or other beast with rider 4c
 For every horse not attached to any vehicle and without a rider, and for each ox, cow, or head of cattle 2c
 For each sheep, pig, or goat 1c
 In 1894 the toll gates were abolished.

CHAPTER LXIX.

MISSION UNION WORKERS.

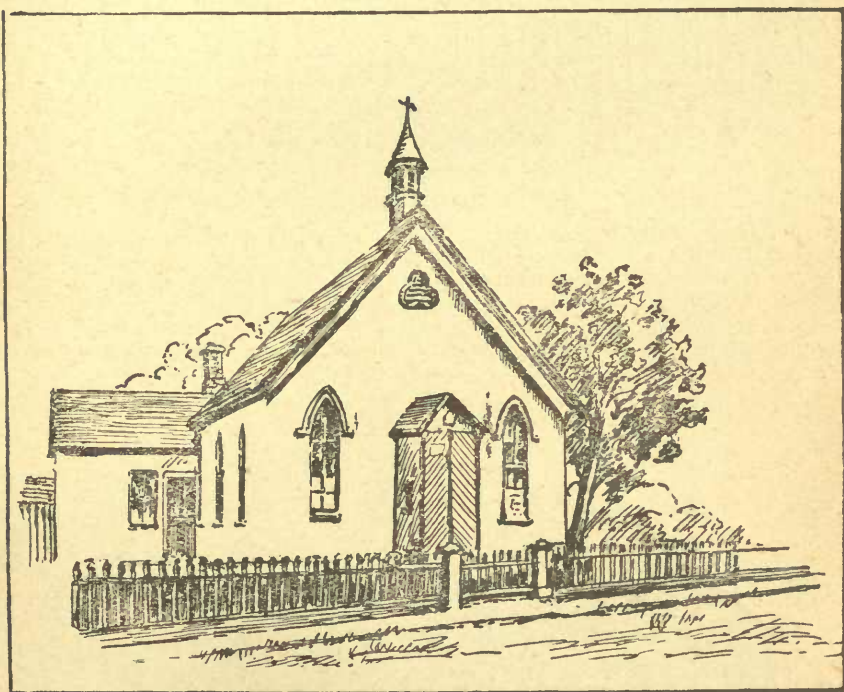
Undenominational in Their Management—Quiet But Effective Work Accomplished.

A most important part in the religious life of Toronto is what are known as the Missions, which are spread over the city in different places, doing a work somewhat similar in design to that of the Salvation

Army as they are not and do not pretend to be regularly organized churches, but simply centers where the temporal as well as the religious wants of the poor, the needy, and the outcast are sympathized with, the former, where possible, relieved and the latter ministered to.

Sunday and week day services are held, sometimes a clergyman of some Protestant denomination presiding, but far more frequently a layman who is interested in the work.

The Bible classes held on Sunday



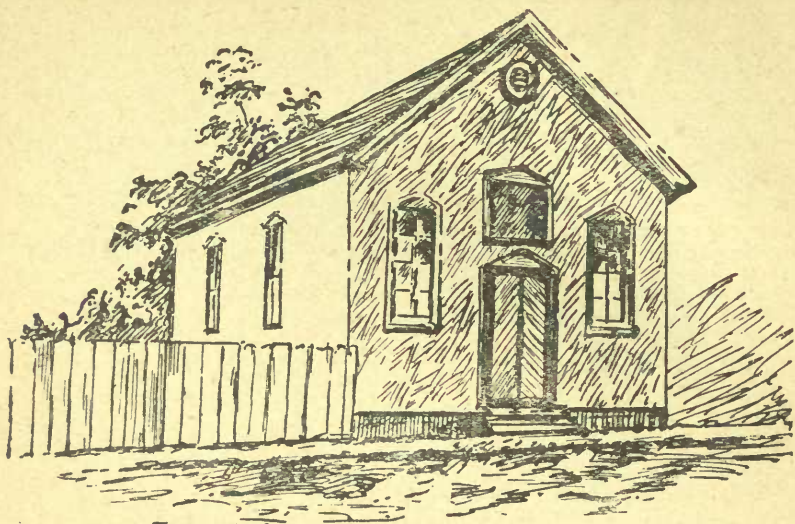
MISSION UNION, 109 CHESTNUT STREET.

Army though without the elaborate organization of that body.

The "Missions" are, generally speaking, wholly undenominational, the committee managing or controlling them being composed of Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists and members of all other Protestant denominations in the city. They have no regularly appointed paid ministers,

afternoons are generally largely attended and are wholly unconventional. Everyone is welcomed, and rarely or never are any questions asked as to what the religious opinions may be of any of those who may choose to come.

There is generally a short exhortation from whoever may be presiding, often it is a man who fills that place,

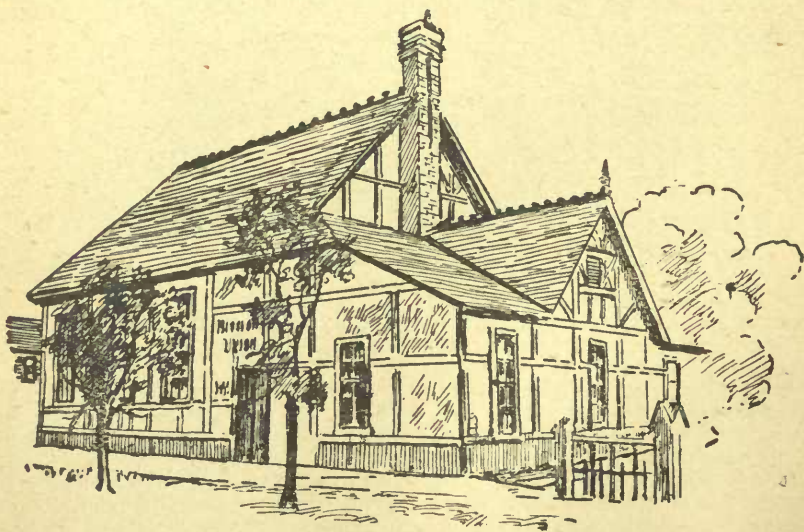


MISSION UNION, HERRICK STREET.

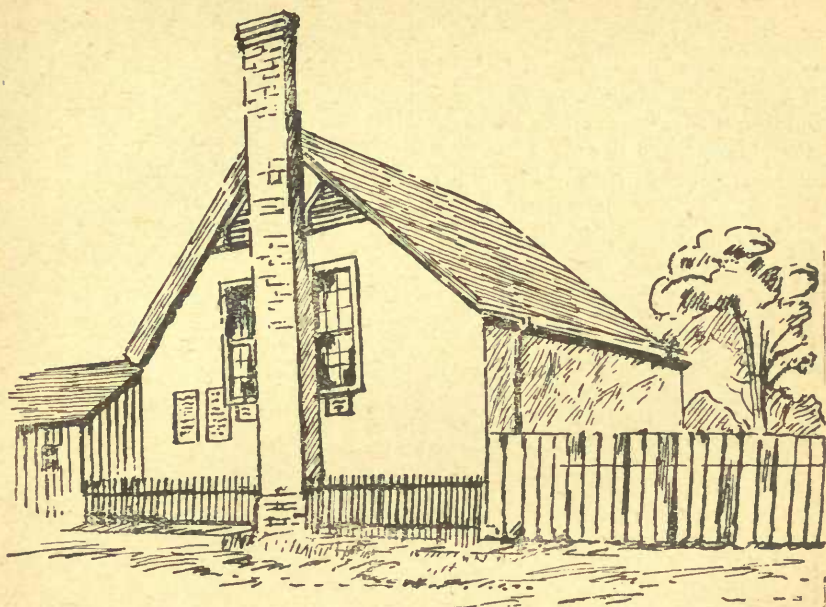
but not infrequently it is a lady. The singing is always hearty and most decidedly congregational as there are no choirs, though generally there is some who, where there is no harmonium, starts the tune. Where there

is a musical instrument, some lady, as a rule, makes it a point of conscience to make that her special study, coming in all weathers, to fulfil what is looked upon as a labor of love.

In connection with these more than



MISSION UNION, COLLEGE STREET.



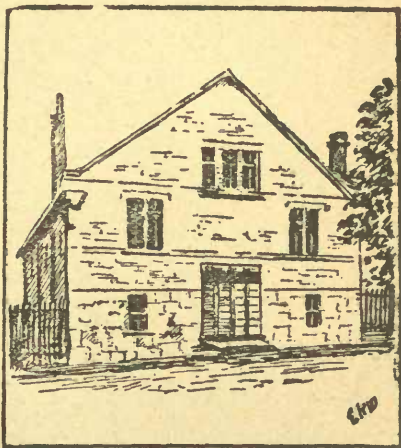
MISSION UNION, 203 SACKVILLE STREET.

the needs of the prisoners in the Central Prison, the Mercer Reformatory, and the Toronto Jail are looked after. Among one of the works of mercy undertaken by the Missions is helping where they can, discharged prisoners from Toronto jail, women especially, and providing at Christmas, a breakfast of fruit, cake and other simple luxuries for prisoners who may be in jail. Among prominent workers in the Mission cause was the late Mr. W. H. Howland, and the late Mrs. Bellamy, the latter of whom was an indefatigable prison worker and who rescued many young women from a life of degradation and misery.

While speaking of Missions it must not be understood that Mission Churches, of which there are several in the city, are referred to. These latter are distinctly denominational, being simply formed to gather together a congregation of Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, or of other denominations preparatory to building a regular church, with a properly useful missions there are clothing and fuel clubs, while in many cases

appointed minister and a clearly defined district.

Among past and present "Missions" have been that on College, Herrick,



CHRISTIAN WORKERS, BATHURST STREET.

Sackville and Chestnut streets, all belonging to the Mission Union, besides that of the Christian Workers on Bathurst street.

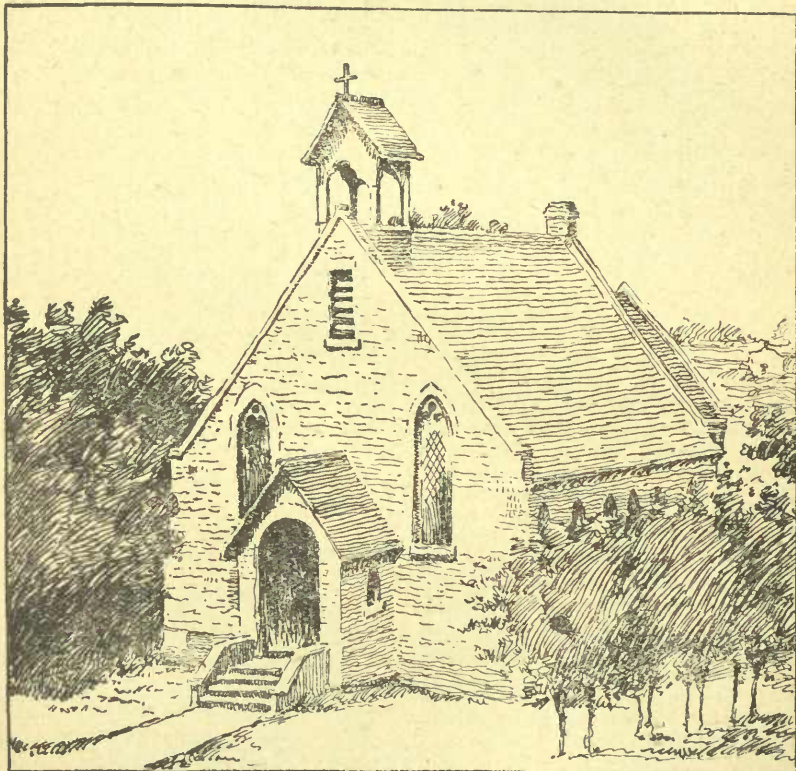
CHAPTER LXX.

ST. LEO'S CHURCH, MIMICO.

First Roman Catholic Church Erected on the Lake Shore Road Between the Humber and Credit.

The only Roman Catholic Church to the west of Toronto on the Lake Shore road between Humber Bay and Port Credit, in Mimico village, is a

York, now Toronto, was founded in 1793, and very soon after that date emigrants from the old land and from across the border began to settle along the northern shores of Lake Ontario, from the Humber River to Burlington at "the head of the lake." Some of these early settlers took up land in what is now known as Etobicoke Township, others in Toronto Township, which also borders on the lake shore, while more went further



ST. LEO'S CHURCH, MIMICO.

structure of unassuming appearance, though occupied by an earnest and devout congregation.

Many members of this congregation are descendants of old settlers and pioneers of the Township of Etobicoke, who in their day made great sacrifices of time and strength so that they might attend divine service each Sunday according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

north. Among these pioneers were several Roman Catholic families, generally speaking, of Irish birth or extraction, though some few were Scotch, while one or two here and there were English.

Very early in the last century, Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists had all commenced missions in the district which now forms Etobicoke and Toronto Townships, and by 1830

each one of these three denominations had built some kind of a church or mission room. With the Roman Catholics the case was different, the district was a very wide one, and they were in a most decided minority, though devotedly attached to their church, while the various families were widely separated from one another.

As this article chiefly refers to Etobicoke Township, it is only the difficulties that were experienced for many years by the Roman Catholic residents in attending divine service, according to the rites of their own church, which need be referred to. Though in passing it may be mentioned that a similar state of things existed also in Toronto Township.

For a great number of years the whole of the residents on the Lake Shore road between Etobicoke river and the Humber river had to come into Toronto to St. Mary's church to hear mass, for the baptism of their children or for the celebration of weddings. Their nearest church then was St. Mary's on Bathurst street, while prior to 1850 they had to go still further east, namely to St. Paul's on Power street. Sometime in the "fifties" a Roman Catholic church was built on the north side of Dundas street, near the Anglican church of St. George, but that was not of very great use to the Lake Shore road people. It was almost as much trouble to get there as it was to go to Toronto on the east or to Port Credit on the west, where a mission had at that time been established.

This state of things continued until 1900 and then a move was made towards erecting a permanent place of worship in the district. This move was successful and the church of St. Leo was built.

The church, picturesquely situated on the west side of Church street, Mimico, is a plain red brick building in severe Gothic design which yet presents a very pleasing appearance both in summer and winter. In the latter season the pines and cedars, with which the building is surrounded, do not wholly lose their color, rendering the church and its approaches cheerful when the whole of the country round is gloomy and uninviting.

In the summer the lawns on each side of the front entrance are always

well and trimly kept and are most pleasing in appearance, while the rich foliage of all the trees around, evergreens, beeches and maples, make St. Leo's and its grounds one of the most attractive places in Mimico village.

The church is built on land purchased from Joseph Orr at a cost of \$1,000, the whole plot, including that upon which the outbuildings stand and the lawns in front facing Church street, covering perhaps a little less than a quarter of an acre.

The cost of the building itself was \$1,884.02, the contractor being Caesar Coxhead, of Mimico, the whole work being carried out under his directions.

Less than eight months elapsed from the purchase of the land to the completion of St. Leo's itself. Work began on the foundations early in December, 1901, the corner stone being laid December 15th in that year and the building opened for divine service and consecrated by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, Dr. O'Connor, on Dominion Day, July 1st, 1902.

The building will comfortably seat about 150 people, containing a gallery on the east end in which is a small organ. This gallery and all the internal fittings of the church are in black ash, very well finished.

St. Leo's is not a separate parish with its own rector, but is, up till now (1907) a chapel of ease to the Mother Church of the Holy Family in Parkdale, the Rev. Father Coyle being the priest in charge.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MIMICO PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church with Settled Pastor Established in Etobicoke Township.

Early in the year 1839 a number of adherents of the Presbyterian church residing in Etobicoke township, some of them in Mimico village, some of them in other localities, after consulting with each other, decided that the time had come when a church should be organized in the district.

In connection with this project a public meeting was held on Thursday, May 2, 1839, in the Methodist church, Mimico village, at which the following

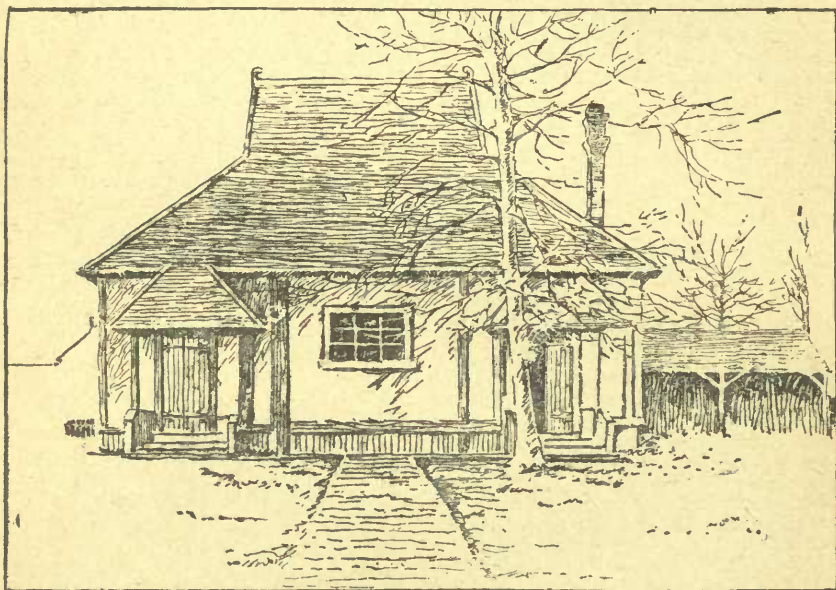
were present:—Messrs. D. J. McKinnon, G. Gray, D. Hendry, R. Macdonald, J. Douglas, Mrs. McKinnon and Mrs. Stell.

The result of this preliminary meeting was that on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, the Toronto Presbytery authorized the organization of the newly formed congregation as a Mission.

Two years elapsed though before the church had a permanent home, for it was not until August, 1890 that the present church was commenced nor was it (so many were the delays) com-

had again a settled pastor. Then, early in 1898, the Rev. J. Hamilton assumed the pastorate, holding it for about four years, when he, resigning, the Rev. W. Morrin was appointed, he being in charge in 1907.

The church itself is an exceedingly unpretentious frame roughcast building, standing on the corner of Church street and Mimico avenue, seating comfortably about 150 people. There is ample room for extension at any time, and also ground sufficient for the erection of a school room when it



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MIMICO AVE.

pleted until April, 1891, the dedication services taking place on Sunday, May 10, 1891.

During the early period of the church the services were conducted by students from Knox College, the first pastor being Mr. T. M. Logie, who was followed by Mr. E. A. Harrison, both of whom are since dead.

Rev. A. McMillan became the pastor of the church and was inducted to the charge on December 20, 1892, and remained there until he was called to the pastorate of St. Enoch's church, Toronto, in October, 1895.

Two years elapsed before the church

may be required. The total value of the church and land adjoining is about \$3,000.

CHAPTER LXXII.

OPENING OF NEW MUSEUM.

The First Building Erected in the Province for Purely Historical Purposes
—A Fine Gathering.

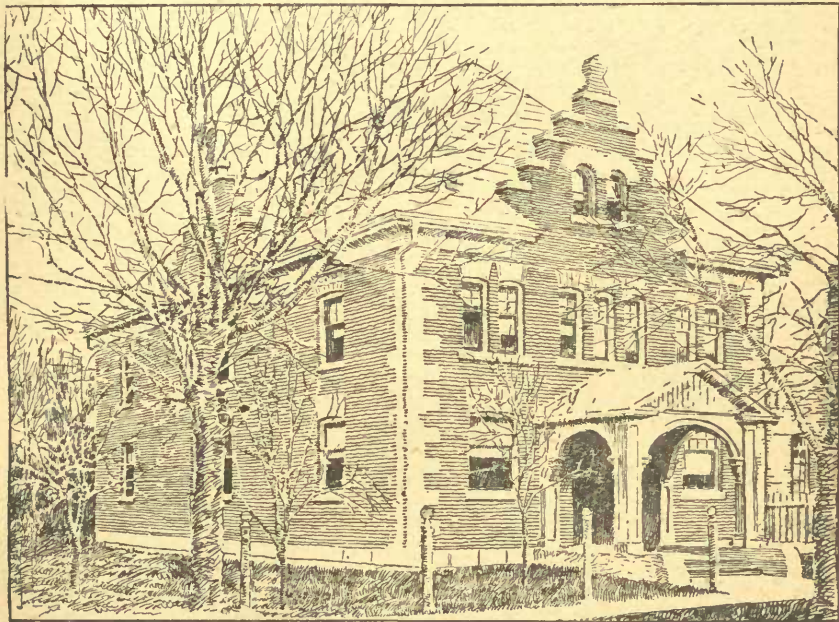
The opening of the Memorial Hall and Historical Museum which had been looked forward to for some time by the members of the society and

others, with great interest, took place on the afternoon and evening of June 3rd, 1907. The day, which in the morning promised to be fine, ended with a heavy downpour of rain, which, however, did not seem to act as a damper on the enthusiasm of those present.

This building which is the first erected in the Province for purely historical purposes, is a handsome structure of red brick with trimmings of buff brick, 30 by 60, with a fine portico with the name as above, a

is situated on Castlereagh street, next the High School. The Society was honoured with the presence of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the opening prayer was made by Rev. J. C. Garrett, the Vice-President of the Society, after which his Honor declared the building open. His Honor was entertained by Mr. Charles Hunter at his summer home.

For want of room in the building it was thought better that the speeches should be given in a large tent placed near it, but as the ground was damp,



MEMORIAL HALL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

gallery round the two sides and one end so that all the wall space is thus made available. The articles are arranged in cases and on the walls in groups, as Military, being flags, weapons, clothing; Early printing in Niagara, rare books and pamphlets; Women's Work, china, Indian weapons, pictures of early settlers, are all labelled so as to show the name of the donor and sometimes a short description of the articles.

The building fronts an historic plain with Butler's barracks in front and

it was decided that the rest of the programme except the afternoon tea, should be carried out in the hall. His Honor then gave an address congratulating the Society on its building and the contents, and referring to the early history of the country and the value to the young of such an object lesson as the contents of the room would be. He spoke of the changes he had seen since coming to the country in 1859, and of the greater interest taken in historical research and of the stronger feeling

of patriotism developed by the War of 1812, the Trent affair and the Boer War, all these binding together Canada and the mother country. The Hon. N. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, was expected to speak next, but instead, a telegram to the President of the Society, was read, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. A very kind and congratulatory letter was read from J. Ross Robertson, who has been a very good friend of the Society, expressing the impossibility of his attendance.

The next address was given by A. H. W. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, who also offered his congratulations and wishes for continued prosperity to the Society. A short speech was made by Mayor Hiscott, the former member of Lincoln, who said he was probably the oldest person present, born in the town and recalling the prosperity of the town seventy years ago.

Mr. Jessup, M.P.P., for Lincoln, also gave short address, followed by Dr. Bain, who spoke of the valuable and rare books and papers in the room, having discovered that the Niagara Historical Society possessed one of which the only other copy was in the Toronto Library, viz., the first novel printed in Upper Canada.

The Rev. A. McGregor, minister of St. Andrew's, also added his tribute of praise to the work done. Johnson Clench, the County Clerk from St. Catharines, the grandson of Ralph Clench, the first Judge of Upper Canada, told that his two grandfathers had fought on opposite sides at Queenston Heights.

The President then read a list of names of those who had sent their regrets and congratulations, saying that almost a hundred kind letters had been received either by the secretary or herself. The company then adjourned to the tent, where refreshments were served most gracefully and pleasingly by young ladies connected with the members of the Society. Many stayed in the building examining the contents in preference to partaking of the good things so bountifully provided. General Brock's cocked hat, the flag placed on Brock's Monument at the great meeting on Queenston Heights in 1840, when the sailor lad climbed the lightning conductor of the shattered shaft to place

on it the flag, which is now owned by G. H. Comer of Kingston, who has loaned it for the summer, attracted great attention.

In the evening, in spite of the pouring rain, the Town Hall was filled to the doors and beyond. An instrumental duet was given by Miss Louise Carnochan and Miss May Burns, followed by an address from the well-known historian of the war of 1812, Col. Cruickshank, . . R. S. C., on the Military History of Niagara. This was strongly patriotic, tracing the different invasions, when the men and women, nay even child, had helped in defending their country. Col. Cruickshank's address was listened to with great attention. A song by the members of the High School Glee Club, led by Miss Anderson, one of the teachers, followed, and then a paper entitled, "The Early Legislature of Niagara," was read by C. C. James, F. R. S. C., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, replete with much curious and interesting historic lore. The patriotic song "Canada," was then sung by Col. Galloway, which was heartily encored, and another patriotic song was given. The paper "The Evolution of our Historical Room," by Miss Carnochan, the President of the Society, gave the story of the inception, planning, providing funds for, and construction of the building, referring to the difficulties and also to the encouragements in the work. The help given in arrangement, by Mrs. Thompson of Toronto was referred to. Another song was sung by the Glee Club, "Canada, God and our Land." It was expected that the Hon. Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls, N.Y., would be present to give a rousing address such as he gave here two years ago, but the illness of a son prevented this, he sending a kind letter. The building contract was for \$4,000, but the furnishing, the extras, fencing, etc., will probably mount up to \$5,000. Of this sum \$4,500 has been raised, and a debt of \$300 remains.

The paper told of the help given by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, members, old Niagarrians at a distance, a Niagara boy, Hugh J. Chisholm, New York, having sent a cheque for \$500. A tablet at the door gives the names of the chief benefactors of the Society, both in building funds and in articles given to the collection. The President is quite

hopeful that additional funds will be given to free the building from debt. The evening closed with singing God Save the King, and thanks to the speakers and singers who had so successfully interested the audience.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

TORONTO'S PARKS.

Description of Their Locality, Area, Appearance, Boundaries and Other Features.

Toronto's present park space of approximately 1,700 acres, exists on paper only. The actual space is only arrived at after serious deductions. Of Island Park some three hundred acres are water or unclaimed marsh. Simcoe Park's 180 acres are in the same category. So are the fifty acres of Woodbine Park. So that 530 acres, or nearly one-third of the area is not much more than a possibility.

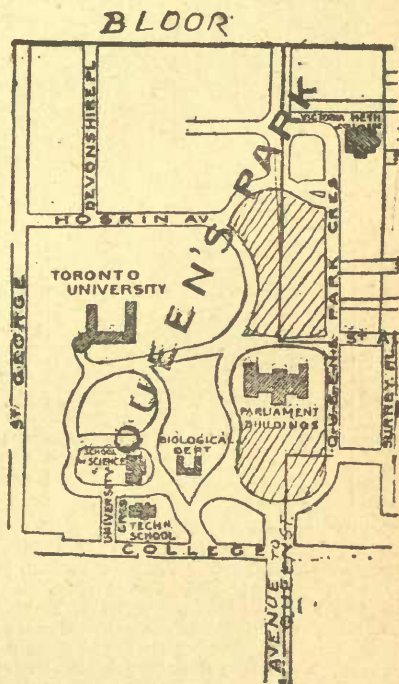
The list is as follows:

St. Lawrence Square	2
Reservoir Park	52
Queen's Park	35
High Park	375
Riverdale Park	162½
Exhibition Park	104
Bellwoods Park	15
Stanley Park	14
Ketchum Park	4
Memorial Park	2½
Allan Gardens	10½
Bellevue Square	1½
Clarence Square	2½
St. Andrew's Square	2½
St. Patrick's Square	½
Carlton Park	21-3
Leslie Grove	2
Dovercourt Park	7½
Island Park	401½
Simcoe Park	180
Woodbine Park	50
Garrison Commons	200
Alexander Park	7
Cottingham Square	4½
Ramsden Park	17½
Moss Park	1
Exhibition extension	40

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QUEEN'S PARK.

The accompanying map is a reproduction of the one usually given in official reports of Queen's Park. But between the Queen's Park of maps and the Queen's Park of reality is fixed the great gulf of facts. The Queen's Park of maps looks to be bounded roughly by St. George, Bloor and College streets, and Queen's Park Crescent. The Queen's Park of reality is merely the horseshoe shaped lawn in front of the Parliament



Buildings and the somewhat larger and more irregular area behind it. In this map the actual map is shaded by parallel oblique lines. The rest of the area over which the name Queen's Park is spread is devoted to private residences and University grounds and buildings. Queen's Park contains about thirty-five acres, including 14 acres in the avenue from College to Queen street. It is leased from the University, the city paying \$6,000 annually for two chairs in that institution.

ST. LAWRENCE SQUARE.



At the foot of Sumach street lies St. Lawrence Square, a small plot of a couple of acres. It is irregular in shape and has Eastern avenue for a northern boundary and Cherry street to the west of it.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.



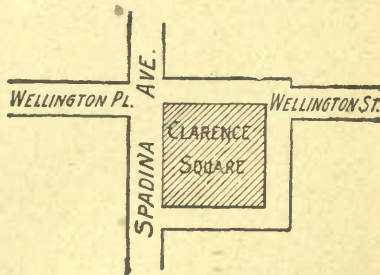
Compact and regular with beautiful surroundings are the Horticultural Gardens. They are 10½ acres in extent and completely fill the block bounded by Jarvis, Carlton, Gerrard and Sherbourne streets with the exception of a frontage on Jarvis street occupied by Old St. Andrew's church, the Collegiate Institute, some dwellings and Jarvis street Baptist church. Handsome residences surround the gardens on the streets forming the other boundaries. Until two years ago the Gardens contained the Horticultural Pavilion and extensive greenhouses. The pavilion was destroyed by fire. The grounds still contain some of the finest floral displays in the city. The change of name was made in compliment to Hon. G. W. Allan, who gave part of the grounds, the city purchasing the rest.

CARLTON PARK.

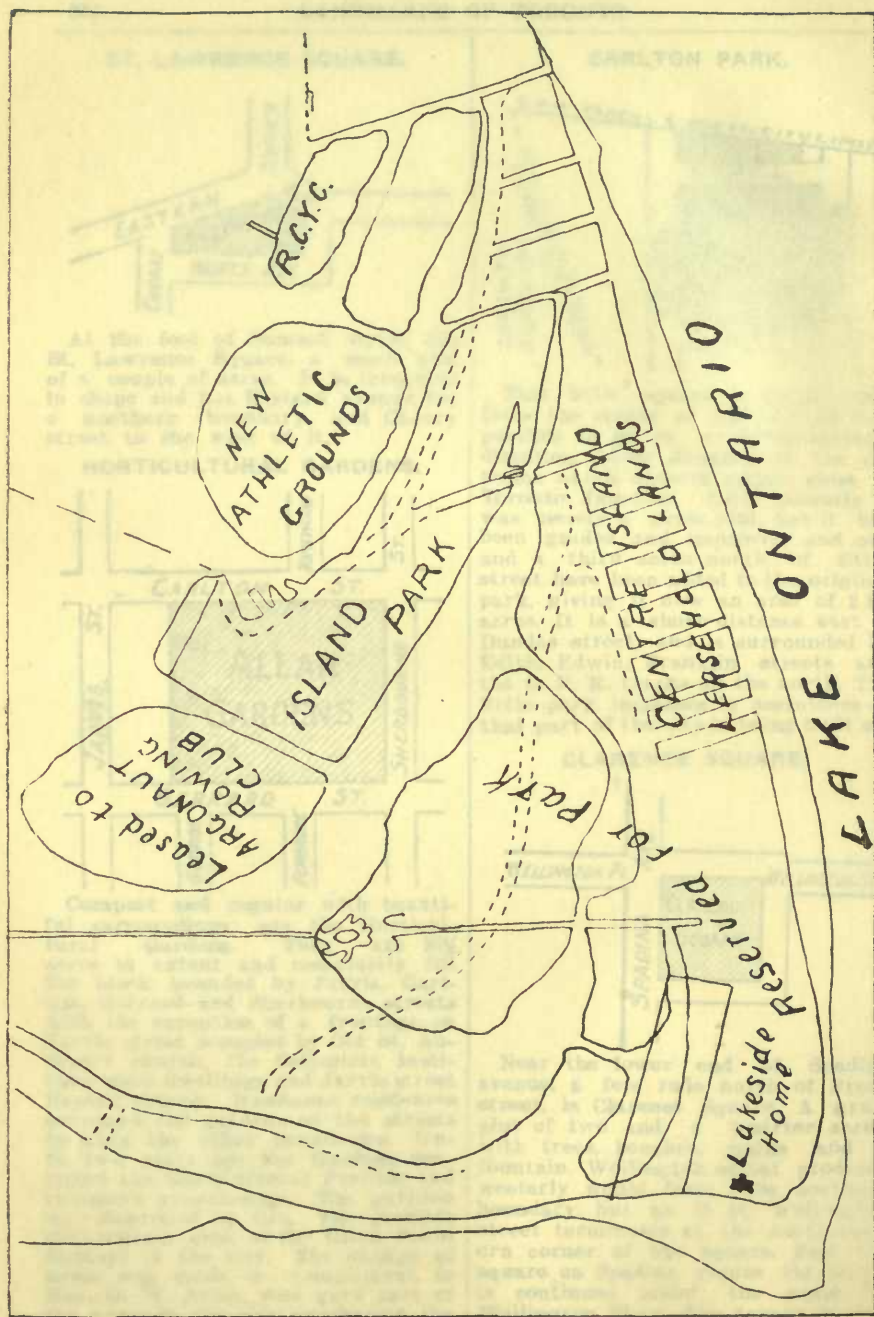


This little square is as far away from the centre of the city as it is possible to go in a north-westerly direction, being situated on the extreme north-western angle, close to Toronto Junction. Until recently it was merely a grass plot, but it has been graded and improved, and one and a third acres north of Ethel street have been added to the original park, giving it now an area of 21.3 acres. It is a short distance east of Dundas street, and is surrounded by Edith, Edwin, Franklin streets and the C. P. R. tracks on the north. The little park increases in usefulness as that part of the city is being built up.

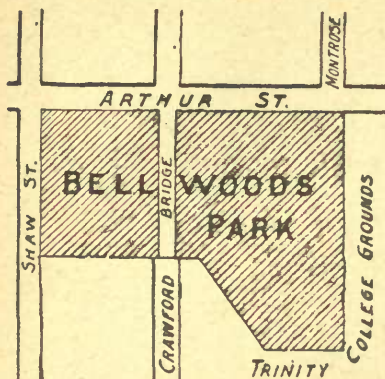
CLARENCE SQUARE.



Near the lower end of Spadina avenue, a few rods north of Front street, is Clarence Square. A grass plot of two and a quarter acres, with trees, benches, walks and a fountain. Wellington street produced westerly would form the northern boundary, but as it is, Wellington street terminates at the north-eastern corner of the square. Past the square on Spadina avenue the street is continued under the name of Wellington Place. The square is surrounded by dwellings.

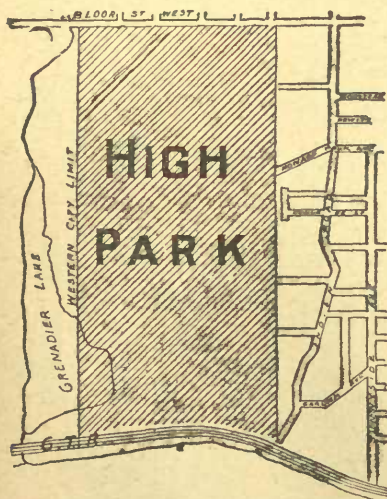


BELLWOODS PARK.



The natural ravines in the vicinity of Arthur street makes Bellwoods Park a unique spot. Not even High Park or Riverdale has so many ups and downs in proportion. Bellwoods Park is immediately south of Arthur street and east of Shaw in Ward Five. Crawford street crosses it by a wooden bridge. It is fifteen acres in extent and is a favorite spot for band concerts in summer evening and coasting in winter.

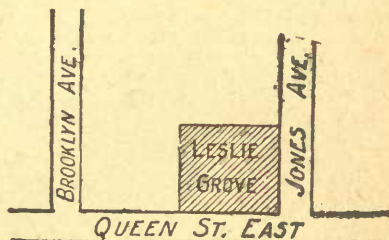
HIGH PARK.



The great and natural park of Toronto, the largest in point of available land, if not in number of acres, is High Park, partly purchased and

partly donated by the late J. G. Howard. It is on the extreme western city limits, lying between the G. T. R. tracks along the Lake Shore road on the south and Bloor street on the north, the line of Keele street produced on the east and the city limits on the west. It includes a part of Grenadier Pond, and has an area of 375 acres. While it has been improved considerably by roadways, sodding, pruning, etc., it still retains all the beauties of its natural state, and with an efficient car service would be more frequented. As it is, the means of access while numerous are not particularly convenient. Passengers on the Queen street cars have to cross the railway tracks and walk along Queen street to the entrance. College street passengers have to take a stub line along Howard Park avenue. Entrance can only be obtained by Bloor street and Fernmanagh avenue.

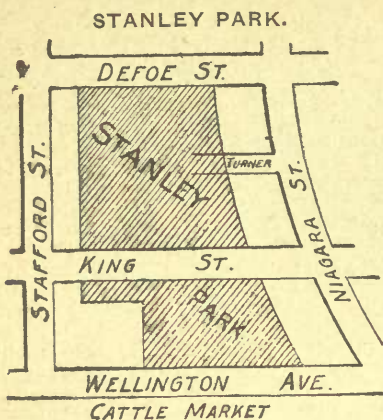
LESLIE GROVE.



On the north-east corner of Queen street and Jones avenue, half way between the Don and the Woodbine, is a small square known as Leslie Grove and also as Leslie Park. It is only two acres in extent.

ISLAND PARK.

A large proportion of the Island is set apart for park purposes, but barely a fifth of it is filled in and improved. Even this small piece is a magnificent park of eighty acres. The total area of Island Park is 401½ acres, including the 12½ recently secured from the Government in the vicinity of the lighthouse. The map speaks for itself, and part of the Island marked by parallel oblique lines is the Island Park property. The actual park in existence to-day is the block between Long Pond and the harbor, marked (improved portion.)

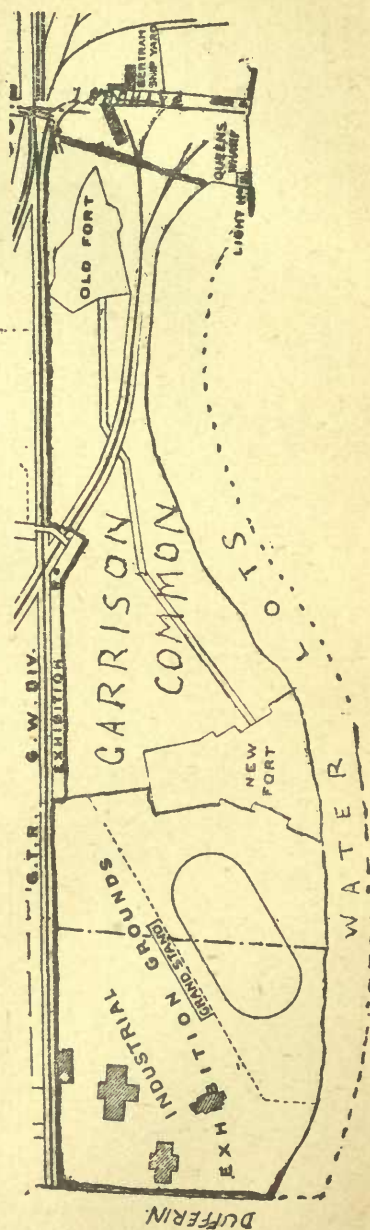


Irregular in shape, and cut in two by King street and threatened continually by encroachment from the cattle market. Stanley Park still affords a playground for the west end youth by day, and, unfortunately, a haunt for the west end roughs by night. The operations of the Gay Cats there are so recent as to be familiar to all. With proper police measures, however, the Stanley Park gang will disappear. As it is, the park has some fourteen acres which receive but little attention from the city authorities, except about election time, when some alderman will move it be flooded to provide a skating rink for his constituents. The north half is particularly well suited for this purpose as it is well below the street level.

The limits of the park are Wellington avenue on the south, DeFoe street on the north, Stafford street on the west, and Niagara street on the east.

EXHIBITION PARK AND GARRISON COMMON.

One great memorial to the administration of Mayor Urquhart will be the Garrison Common Park, just acquired from the Militia Department. With the Exhibition grounds, which have been leased from the Government for years, the newly acquired area makes up a stretch of nearly a mile and a quarter, being roughly all the land south of the railway tracks between Bathurst and Dufferin streets. Including the water lots, the city thus secures approximately 260 acres in the most historical locality in Toronto.

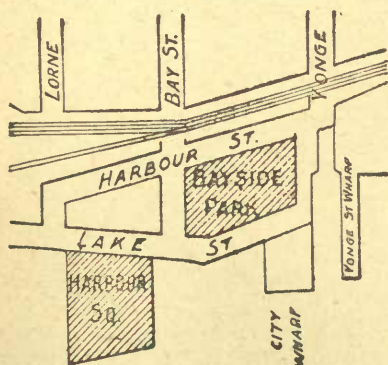


BELLEVUE SQUARE.



Hidden away in the great residential quarter, south of College street and east of Bathurst, is a tiny plot of eleven and one-quarter acres known as Denison square and Bellevue square. It is not much more than a big lawn, but it adds to the attractiveness of the neighborhood. It is immediately north of Bellevue place, with Bellevue avenue to the west of it, and Augusta to the east.

BAYSIDE PARK AND HARBOR SQUARE.



Neither Harbor square nor Bayside Park has been dedicated as part of our park system, but the former is used as a park, and both may soon be put on the roll. An unconfirmed rumor is to the effect that Ald. Ramaden, who wanted to call Bayside Park Minto Park, has changed his mind since the Alaska decision and has decided that Alverstone Park is just the thing.

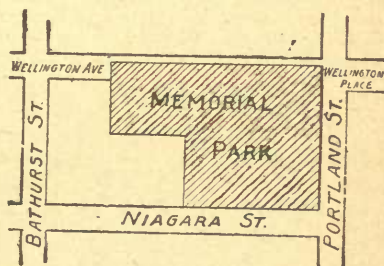
Bayside Park is city property,

bounded by Harbor, Lake, Bay and Yonge streets. Harbor Square is south of it, across Lake street, being a water lot filled in three years ago. It is situated south of Lake street and is just west of Bay. Each plot contains a little over two acres.

SIMCOE AND WOODBINE PARKS.

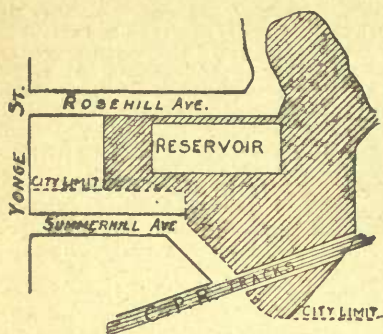
Simcoe and Woodbine parks are of the proposed variety. They exist on paper. In reality they are a waste of sand, water and reeds in Ashbridge's Bay, with a row of summer cottages built on the sandbar. They will become available when the marsh is filled in. Simcoe Park is laid out in the southerly 180 acres of the 1,385 which the city has obtained by Dominion patent and extends east to the jetties Coatsworth Cut. Woodbine Park is the most easterly section of the land extending from the cut to Kippendavie avenue.

MEMORIAL PARK.



Close to the clatter of boiler works and iron shipyards and railway trains lies an irregular area of two and one-half acres, known variously as the Military Burying Grounds, Victoria Square, St. John Square and Memorial Park, the latter being the official title and the former being the descriptive one, as the row of tombstones along the north half of the western limit attest. A monument has recently been erected in the centre commemorating the soldiers who fell in the War of 1812, and also those who have died in Toronto since it has been occupied by British troops. The place, once a cemetery, is now a public park. It is west of Portland street and north of Niagara, but does not extend through to Bathurst street.

RESERVOIR PARK.



One of the largest city parks is just on the limits, the grounds surrounding Rosehill Reservoir, just north of the city and east of Yonge street. Reservoir Park, while cared for by the water-works department, in one of the best groomed breathing places in the city. It is 52 acres in extent and has a fine greenhouse. It is just east of Yonge street, with Rosehill ave. as part of its northern boundary and the north city limits, north of Summerhill ave., on the South.

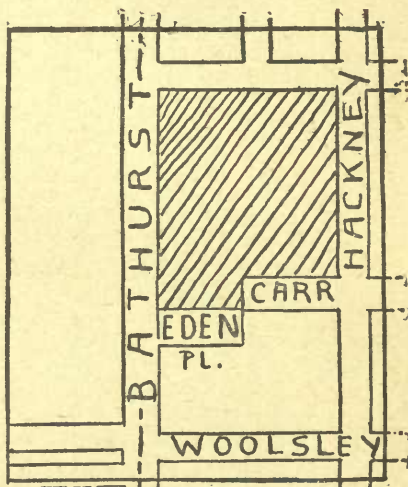
RIVERDALE PARK.



The great east end park, the second largest in the city, is Riverdale Park, on either side of the Don. While Island Park has the greatest area, High Park, with 375 acres, has the

most actual ground and Riverdale Park comes next with 162 acres. It is bounded roughly by Sumach street on the west, city limits on the north, Broadview avenue on the east, and Gerrard street on the south. Not all of the included area has been laid out for park purposes, but it is all park land. The area described includes the jail, Isolation Hospital and Smallpox Hospital. The Don river flows through the park from one end to the other. The park has a fine menagerie, which has grown steadily in size and importance through donations from private citizens.

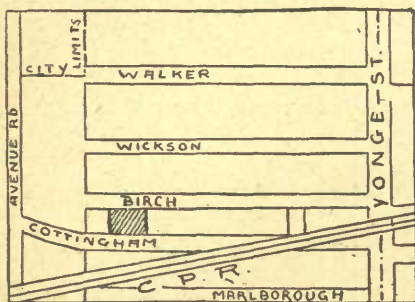
ALEXANDRA PARK.



In 1903 the city secured legislation empowering it to set aside a mill on the dollar for a period of five years, to purchase property for park purposes without the consent of the ratepayers. One of the first purchases under this legislation was made early in 1904 when the city secured what is now known as Alexandra Park. This fronts on Bathurst street and is bounded on the north by St. Patrick street, and on the east by Hackney street. The property was purchased from the Gzowsky estate for the sum of \$65 000. It has an area of 71-2 acres, is perfectly level and adorned with many old and beautiful shade trees. The park is situated in a section of the city where it will fill a long-felt want. The old Gzowski residence has been pulled down and

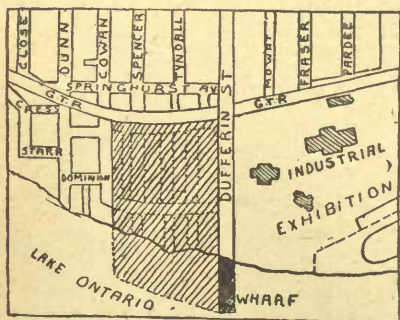
the northern portion of the grounds graded and sodded for tennis courts and bowling greens, and a skating rink in the winter. A rose garden to accommodate 1,500 is being made by the Park Commissioner. When the improvements are completed this will be one of the most beautiful parks in the city.

COTTINGHAM SQUARE.



Cottingham square is a short distance north of the Ontario and Quebec division of the C. P. R. On the south it is bounded by Cottingham street and on the north by Birch avenue. It is a short distance west of Yonge street, and contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The property was purchased from Mr. John Macdonald in 1904 for \$13,320. It has not yet been improved.

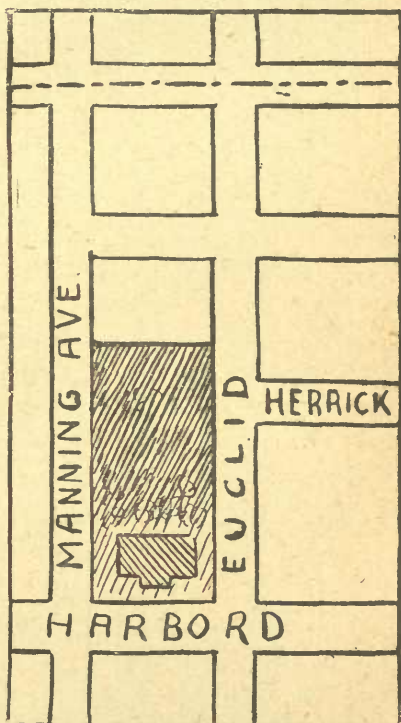
EXHIBITION EXTENSION.



The necessity of extending the Exhibition grounds has become greatly apparent of recent years. The proposal to purchase property west of the grounds, south of the railway tracks, was made several years ago. Not until last year, however, did the Board of Control definitely decide on the policy. This was adopted by

the Council, however, and the Assessment Commissioner has been busy securing options and purchasing properties, with the result that forty acres have passed into the possession of the city. This land is west of Dufferin street, south of the tracks, and extends to the line running south at the rear of the lots on Spencer avenue. The water lots from Dufferin street to Spencer avenue and a lot at the corner of Starr and Dunn avenues are also included. This is not only part of the scheme to enlarge Exhibition Park, but is also included in the project of a lake front boulevard, which will stretch from Bathurst street to the Humber.

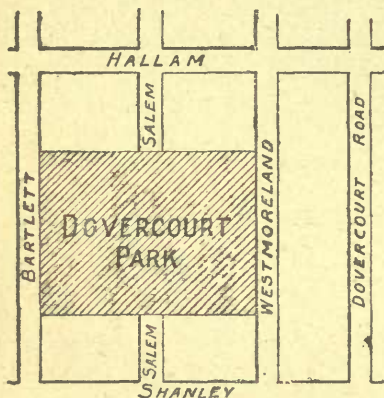
HARBORD ST. PLAYGROUNDS.



Another purchase made in 1903 was that of a number of vacant lots on the north side of Herrick street, between Euclid and Manning avenues, for playground purposes. With a view to extending the grounds, Herrick street was closed between Euclid and Manning avenues. While the Board

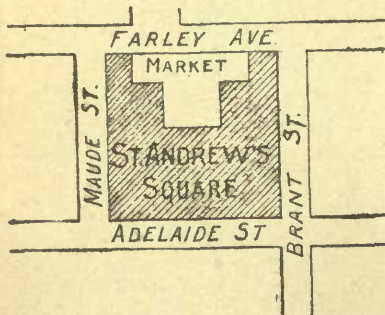
of Education has been allowed the use of the newly acquired property, the grounds are to be kept open for the benefit of the public, but the School Board have refused to allow the grounds to remain open.

DOVERCOURT PARK.



A square of 7 1-2 acres in extent, one block west of Dovercourt road, and not far from the north city limits, commemorates the former suburban village of Dovercourt, and is park and playground for a district which is now an important part of the city of Toronto. Dovercourt park is bounded by Westmoreland ave. on the east, Bartlett on the west; Hallam ave. is north of it, and Shanley south, while Salem avenue, if produced through it, would bisect it.

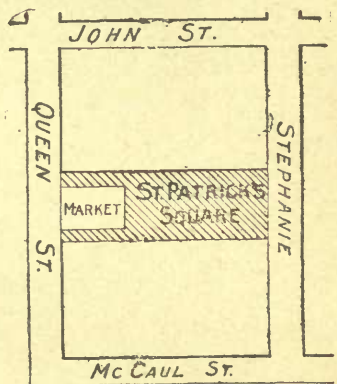
ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE.



Another park with a market in it is St. Andrew's square on Adelaide street west, two and a quarter acres,

bounded by Adelaide, Brant, Maud street and Farley avenue. The "market" is now one in name only. It is a large white brick building on the north portion of the lot, facing Farley avenue. It accommodates a police station, public library, branch military store-room and public hall, but its market history is of the past, the stalls having been vacant for years. The park itself is better cared for than is St. Patrick's square.

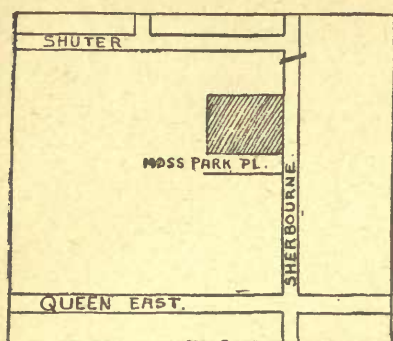
ST. PATRICK'S SQUARE.



Half an acre of neglected ground in the rear of dilapidated market buildings and surrounded by houses which have passed their first blush of youth, comprise St Patrick's square. It is on Queen street west between John and McCaul streets, the market fronting on Queen st. The building is occupied solely by butchers, and one of the conditions of the city holding the square is that it maintain the market. Hence its existence.

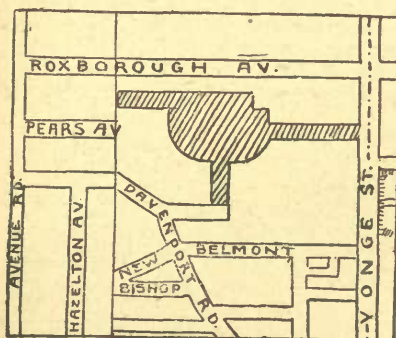
MOSS PARK.

In 1904 the Nasmith Company purchased the old Allan property on the corner of Sherbourne street and Moss Park place. Their intention was to erect a factory there, but the outcry made by the residents in the neighborhood was so loud that the City Council decided to prevent the building of the factory by making the street north of Queen a residential district, which the city had a right to do under legislation passed a short time previous. The city then entered into negotiations with the Nasmith



Company, with the result that it purchased the property from them for \$15,051. The old Allan house has been pulled down, but the park is not yet a park in the full sense of the word. It has an area of only one acre, but it is only two blocks from the Allan Gardens.

RAMSDEN PARK.



Ramsden Park is among the new acquisitions of the city. This peculiarly shaped park is in Tannery Hollow, just west of Yonge street, south of Roxborough street west, and north of Davenport place. No artistic touches have as yet been given to the park, but the work of grading, sodding and tree planting will be commenced this year, 1907.

This park was named after Mr. Ramsden, who was one of the representatives in the City Council of the Third Ward in 1903.

The whole of these descriptions have been compiled from authentic sources while every care has been taken to make them correct.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

A NOTED KING ST. CORNER.

A Pioneer Hardware Store of Toronto
—The "Sign of the Padlock," where Rice Lewis Co. Did Business.

The picture in this "Landmark" is that of the original hardware store of Rice Lewis & Co. It stood at the north-east corner of King and Toronto streets. It was built of red brick. Its main front was on King street. The iron yard was at the rear on Toronto street.



THE LATE RICE LEWIS.

The firm was originally that of H. S. Scott & Co., who came from Quebec, and who established it about 1844, but in 1846 Mr. Rice Lewis and Mr. John J. Evans, formerly of Montreal, became partners, and carried on business under the name of Rice Lewis & Co.

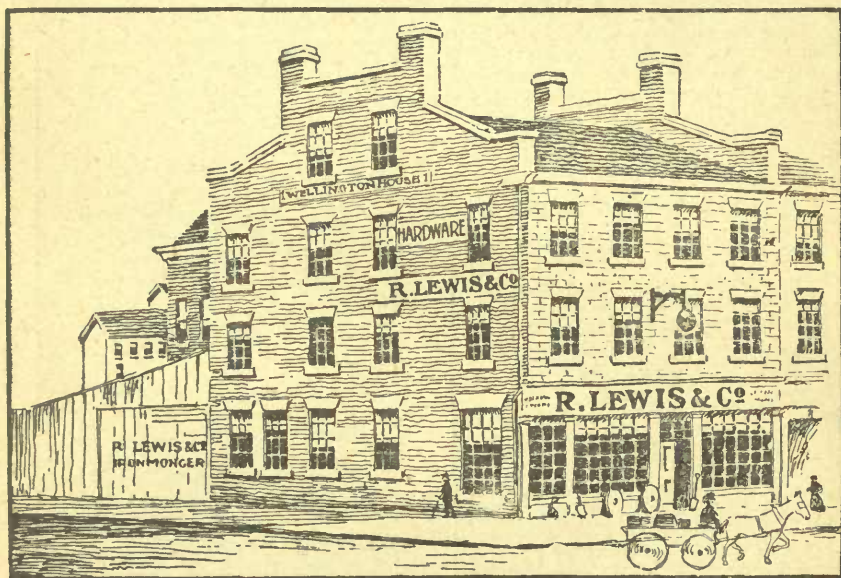
Mr. Lewis was born in 1802 in Nenagh, County of Tipperary, Ireland. In his early days he was engaged in the woollen business, but about 1845 he emigrated to Canada and determined to settle in Toronto. After looking at the business situation he

felt that the woollen business would not be as profitable as the hardware business. So, having some means, he determined to buy out Scott & Co. He returned to Ireland and brought out his wife and family, and in 1846 took possession of the business at the north-east corner of King and Toronto streets. His residence was in the floors above the shop, for in those days all the retail merchants in different lines of trade lived over their places of business.

The establishment was originally known as the "Wellington House," and

Charles Lewis, the eldest son of the proprietor, was taken into partnership, and the style of the firm became Rice Lewis & Son. About 1857 Mr. Charles Lewis retired and went to reside in New York. After that the late Mr. George W. Lewis was a partner along with Mr. A. B. Lee and Mr. John Leys. In 1860 the shop east of the corner store was bought and occupied as a cutlery and household goods branch, and was known as the "Birmingham House."

In 1888 the firm moved to their new building further west on King street,



NORTH-EAST CORNER OF KING AND TORONTO STREETS, 1848.

the name was for many years on the upper part of the gable facing Toronto street. The entire row of buildings from the Rice Lewis corner to the building at the north-west corner of King and Church were known from about 1840, the date of erection, as the "Wellington Buildings," and this name is shown to-day in the centre of the block, Nos. 60-66.

The sign over the main door of the Rice Lewis building on King street was a padlock. In later years a large padlock stood on the sidewalk alongside of the shop door. About 1853 Mr. Evans retired from the firm, and Mr.

on the north-east corner of Victoria, and it was then known as the Rice Lewis & Son, Limited.

The picture of the old corner is taken from the engraving printed on the corner of an old invoice of nearly 60 years ago. It reads:—

"Toronto, July 6, 1848. Sign of the Padlock, 41 King street, corner of Toronto street—(Rice Lewis, John J. Evans)." Then follows the name of "Mr. Dixon," the purchaser, and "Bo't of R. Lewis & Co., General Hardware Merchants, Importers of English and American Shelf and Heavy Goods, including Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Copper,

Sheet and Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Nails, Spades, Window Glass, Putty, etc., etc." The foregoing is in print, and then follows in handwriting, "One Brass Cock 7s 0d to 8 ft. Lead pipe, 21 lbs., at 5d—8s. 9d—15s. 9d. These charges are in shillings and pence, Halifax currency, for decimal currency was not used in the forties. The shilling was the "York" shilling, or 12½ cents. The brass cock at 7s., or 87½ cents, would cost to-day about 50 cents, and the lead pipe could now be obtained for about 5 cents, or 2½d. a pound.

CHAPTER LXXV.

THE LIGHTHOUSE ON THE ISLAND

The Story of the Life of the Light and Its Keepers for the Past One Hundred Years.

Hundred years of history in record of Island light. Memorable events of past century seen from ancient beacon Tower that guards Toronto Harbor. Mariners of countless voyages owe much to kindly glare of old stone lighthouse. Many storms have raged beneath this rugged pile, while more than once wreckage has been littered along the Island sands.

A LANDMARK!

Yes, just a landmark—but the landmark of all the landmarks, for it is the first and only example of stone and mortar, the first structure that remains intact of the skill of the pioneers who used the twenty-four inch gauge, the common gavel and the chisel—the stonemasons and their helpers—the stone-setters and mortar-mixers—Who worked when this city was Little York, one hundred years ago.

A landmark, well, whatever of regard we have for other landmarks not so bronzed with age, there is none that sail back into the memories of long ago so quickly as that of the lighthouse, which has some little of dignity about it as it stands at the south-west angle of Toronto Island within sight of the great fresh-water sea that is known the world over as "Lake Ontario."

A LIGHTKEEPER'S WORK.

All inland lighthouses are pretty much alike. There is not much of life around them if they are away from the centres of population, but if close to a large city, town or village, there is always a chance for the light-keeper to have pleasant hours with others of humankind.

True, the great gales that sweep the Atlantic seaboard are monsters in madness compared with the storms of our inland sea. The lightkeeper on the seacoasts housed in his granite home, or in his ocean-tossed light-ship, may well shudder as the worried waters roll mountains high and send ships to their port or to their doom.

But the duties of our inland lightkeepers are on more favored lines, for their labor is not for more than nine months in the year and oftener of that number four may fairly be reckoned as blessed with summer weather.

The duties of these men are not heavy, and save and except the duty of lighting the lantern at sundown and extinguishing it at sunrise, and that the lantern and all the property be kept in good order and condition, there is nothing much to vary the diary of the day's doings in the life of a keeper.

WHEN LAKE ONTARIO IS ANGRY.

But old Ontario can set the pace when the wind is in the right humor, and it's an odd summer that the mermaids, if there be any in these waters, don't raise their graceful hands and say to the sailormen: "Back to your homes to-day, for this is our day, and we want Ontario for ourselves." Yes, more than once in a season have steamers and other craft that were built to bid defiance to the elements, to laugh at disaster, to play with the wind and the water and the whirlwind had to retreat in their attempt to cross the lake or take the chances of wreck and all its terrors.

A POINT OF VANTAGE.

Stand with the writer on the gallery of the lighthouse lantern at the Point on an October or November day. Just listen to the moanings of the wind. For days it has been doing the cyclone act down in Texas, and having cleaned up everything in sight in the "Lone Star State," promptly sprints north at a fifty mile an hour gait, and says

"good morning" to Lake Ontario, just at its south-west angle.

Then the water begins to move about and the rollers come thundering down and across the lake, battering the sand shores at the Lighthouse Point, and simply scooping in a morning's work from fifty to a hundred—yes, a couple of hundred feet of shore, and sweeping it away as fast as the water will carry it.

A SOU'-WESTER AT WORK.

Then this sou'-wester looks for a change of route, for it is a tourist wind in a way, but not "personally conducted." It turns to the north-east, and then loops the loop and rakes the south and west shores of the lake which are better able to stand the racket than the sand covered front of Toronto Island.

Then there is an east gale, and wind from that direction is not healthy, for either man on sea or man on shore. On Lake Ontario it simply starts its journey in the east—perhaps it has played pranks on the north part of New York State opposite Kingston, and then, when the full power is on, it takes a running jump up the lake and chops off an acre of sand from Scarborough Beach, and deposits it at the eastern gap, where the piers catch it, and after this it works its way west and does the south shore of the island no great amount of good.

STORMS THAT SCARE.

It is the sou'-west and east storms that put a scare into the steamer or sailor men, especially the former, for when the wind is the south-west or east steamer men have to be careful, for crossing the lake means that their crafts are in the trough of the sea, and roll to the limit, just as if they were in a cradle created by the storm.

A north gale does no great damage, and even a strong gale from the south, does not worry the mariners.

But Toronto Bay suffers from an east gale, for the bay is narrow at its east end and wide at its west end. In a strong east gale the water piles up and starts to run west at a rapid rate and dashes against the west sandbar that has formed south of the western entrance, and so the bay is to a certain extent dangerous for small craft when the wind is in this direction. But on the other hand, with

a gale from the west the bay is never rough, for it has the protection of the western sandbar, which year after year appears to increase in width, the gain, of course, being on its western shore.

CRAFT ON TORONTO BAY.

But the Toronto Bay is a good bay for boating, for it is recorded that there are at least 200 yachts, 125 dinghies, 200 sailing skiffs, 400 rowing skiffs, 200 motor boats, 10 steam yachts, and, about 50 steamers, that from one end of the summer to the other are navigated in and out of the harbor.

A BOOKFUL OF STORY.

What a bookful of story, pleasant and otherwise, for mariners, could the old beacon at the Point relate if it had the gift of speech.

How it saw Lieut-Governor Gore, who was appointed 25th August, 1806 on the 17th Oct., 1811, embark in the "Toronto Yacht" and attempt to leave the harbor for Niagara, but for a sou'-wester that was doing past master's work, so that the Governor spent the night with the commandant of Toronto garrison.

How it saw the same Governor sail round the Point in 1811 in the "Lady Gore," on his way to Kingston on a four years' leave of absence in England—He returned in 1815.

How it saw in the summer of 1812 the famous "Toronto Yacht" that did such good service between Toronto and Niagara wrecked off the south shore of the then peninsula and near the Lighthouse through a mistake as to the position of the light.

How it saw Gen. Brock pass the Point on board the "General Simcoe," a transport, which also carried 12 guns, on his way from York to Niagara on June the 27th, 1812, for war had been declared on June 19th and the news came to Canada on the evening of June 25th.

How it saw the "Toronto Yacht" with General Brock on board sail from York for Niagara on the 7th July, 1812, after having received word that war had been declared.

How it saw the American fleet, under Commodore Chancy, on the morning of the 27th April, 1813 lie off the Humber Bay and coming west to

wards the Old Fort, bombard the fort and town of York.

How it saw the American fleet appear off the Lighthouse Point about 7 a.m. on the 27th July, 1813, and bombard the Town of York.

How it saw on the afternoon of July 31st the American fleet round the point for the second time and pay a visit to York.

How it saw the "Simcoe" transport return to York on the 14th October, 1813, filled with prisoners taken at Queenston Heights, and one of the number, Winfield Scott, afterwards the distinguished American general.

FIRST ONTARIO STEAMER.

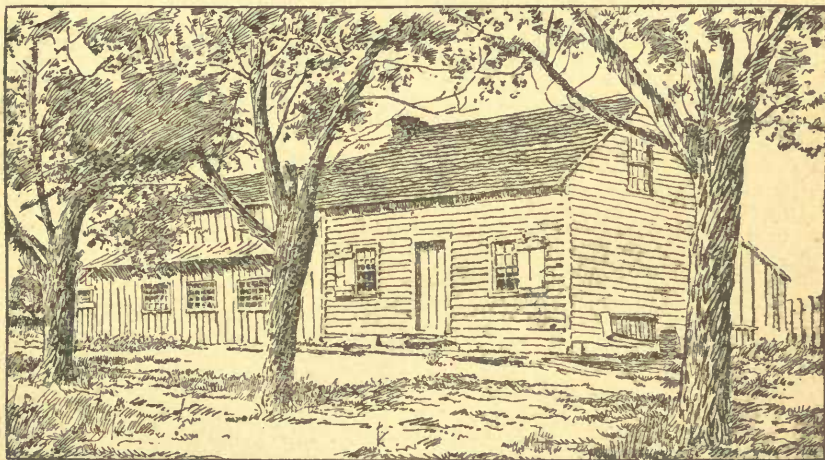
How it saw for the first time on Friday, 6th June, 1816, smoke pour-

special striped signal flag that was always hoisted by the lightkeeper whenever the "Richmond Packet" hove in sight.

How it saw on the 5th December, 1820, the "Lady Sarah Maitland" schooner pass into the harbor in safety, after a perilous voyage from Prescott to York.

How it saw the "Frontenac" steamer, with all flags flying, enter the harbor on 9th June, 1826, with the 70th Highland Regiment on board.

How it saw the steamer "Canada" plying between York and Niagara, with Hugh Richardson as master struggle with a great southeast storm in July, 1827, breaking her main shaft, and remaining listless in mid-lake, while on the way to York.



OLD BUILDINGS AT THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Durnan's Workshop.

The original house of the Lightkeeper, erected 1808.

ing from the funnel of the "Frontenac," the first steamer that plowed the waters of the lake, on her way to York harbor.

How it saw the "Richmond Packet," a sailing vessel, which had "excellent accommodation for ladies, gentlemen, and other passengers," salute the lighthouse as it passed on its first voyage from York to Niagara on July 24th, 1820.

How it appreciated on the same day the presentation of a set of colors to Captain Oates, and the receipt of a

How it saw on the night of the 29th September, 1827, the sky across the lake reddened by the flames that burned the pioneer "Frontenac," as she drifted from Niagara dock and river into the lake waters.

How it saw in June, 1828, the "Alcipo" steamer, built at Niagara, to succeed the "Frontenac" salute the lighthouse flag and enter York Harbor for the first time.

How the beacon was puzzled as it read the name "Alcipo" on the paddle-box as the steamer passed the Point.

"Surely," thought the beacon, "it is a ship painter's misinterpretation of the word 'Alcyone,' for there's no such word as 'Alciope' in any standard dictionary that I have ever seen." The beacon was right, for "Alcyone," and not "Alciope," was the daughter of the King of the Winds, Aeolus, who married Ceyx, who was drowned when going to consult the oracle of Apollo at Claros. Alcyone, when she found her husband's body washed on the sea shore, threw herself in the sea. To reward their mutual affection, the gods metamorphosed them into halcyons or king fishers, and decreed that the sea should remain calm while these birds laid their eggs in nests that floated on the sea, and to have the power of charming the winds and calming the waves during incubation, so that the owner of the "Alciope" thought that the name would charm the waters of Ontario even if his painter had "miss-layed" in the spelling.

How it saw the "William the Fourth," built at Gananoque in 1832, the only four funnel steamer on the lake, make, in 1833, her first trip from Prescott to York.

How it saw Sir Peregrine Maitland on board His Majesty's yacht "Bullfrog," while on his way from Kingston to Niagara in Oct., 1828, obey the commands of a south-wester, and seek safety in York Harbor.

How it saw the first "Chief Justice Robinson," built by Capt. Hugh Richardson for the Niagara route, enter Toronto Harbor in 1842.

How it saw the Magnet of the old Royal Mail Line—the only one built of iron—making her first trip in the spring of 1847 to Niagara.

How it saw the "Ocean Wave" leave Toronto on the 28th April, 1853, to be burned off Kingston, with many passengers early on the following day.

How it saw the "Citizen," a ferry steamer, sail on 6th May, 1853, through the Eastern Gap, the first steamer to go through, and then journey to the Humber and back to Toronto.

How it saw the "Peerless" make her first trip on 5th June, 1853, to Niagara and leave Toronto harbor on 10th May, 1861, on her last trip en route for service in southern waters, which

she never reached, for she was lost off Cape Hatteras.

How it saw the steamer "Queen City," formerly "Lady of the Lake," in flames at the Queen's Wharf about 10 o'clock p.m. on January 25th, 1855.

How it saw the great south-west gale of 18th April, 1855, which wrecked the schooner "Defiance" and many others of lake craft.

How it saw on July 16th, 1855, the "Canada," the sister ship of the "America," the two magnificent steamships of the Great Western Railway, both built at Niagara, enter Toronto harbor on its first journey between Hamilton, Toronto and Oswego.

A TORONTO SHIP FOR ENGLAND.

How it saw the three-masted sailing vessel, "City of Toronto," built at what is now the foot of Lorne street, opposite Knox College, now the Queen's Hotel, and sail around the Point for England in 1855.

How it saw the "Chief Justice," held by a foot of ice, cut out of Toronto Bay with saws, and plough its way through the ice in the winter of 1855, as the writer stood by.

How it saw the boiler of the propellor "Inkerman" blow up as the vessel was backing out from Upton & Brown's wharf on the afternoon of 29th May, 1857.

How it saw the "Peerless" on 13th Oct., 1859, take the veterans of the War of 1812 to Queenston Heights to the inauguration of the present Brock's Monument.

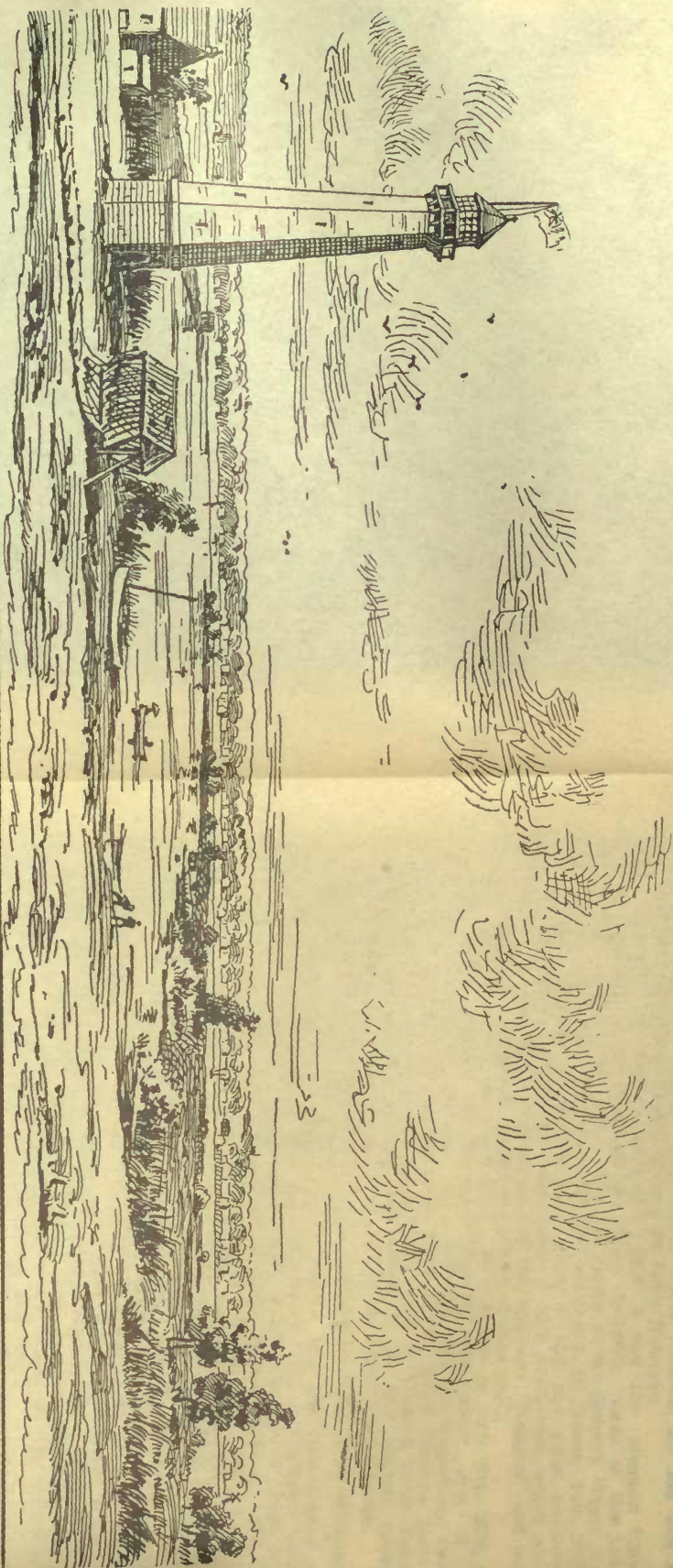
How it saw the steamer "Kingston" of the Royal Mail Line, on 7th Sept., 1860, with the Royal Standard at its masthead, round the point with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on board, and land him at the foot of John street.

How it saw in July, 1861, the present lighthouse on the Queen's wharf built and installed.

How it saw the terrific storm of 2nd Nov., 1861, when many schooners were lost, and the propellor "Bay State" went down with all on board.

How it saw just before daybreak on 21st Aug., 1863, the sky blackened over on the Niagara side of the lake as the steamer "Zimmerman" was destroyed by fire.

How it saw the "Chicora" come up the lake in 1866 after its service as the 'Letter B,' a Confederate block-



THE TOWN OF YORK FROM THE ISLAND.
Showing the Lighthouse, copied from the original picture by Mr. Irving, a Toronto artist, in 1818-20, a copy of which is in oil in the City Hall, Toronto.

[Opp. p. 367.]



THE Lighthouse, Lough Neagh, Ireland. From a drawing by Mr. J. J. Smith.

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ade runner in the United States Civil War, and how it heard "eight bells" struck, for it was high noon just when the steamer was due west of the Point.

How it saw the "Rothesay Castle," built in 1864 for a blockade runner in the U. S. Civil War, round the Point in the summer of 1866, and enter the harbor, and take the Niagara route as the "Southern Belle."

How it saw on the evening of 1st June, 1866, the steamer "City of Toronto" take the Queen's Own Rifles, 350 strong, under Lt. Col. Gilmour, for active service during the Fenian Invasion.

How it saw the "Monarch" steamer wrecked on the 17th August, 1875, just a mile east of the lighthouse, and the shore strewn with wreckage.

How it saw all steamers on 2nd Aug., 1870, enter the harbor with flags at half-mast in token of respect for Capt. Hugh Richardson, Harbour-master, who died that day in Toronto, in his 87th year.

How it saw the lightning in 1879 strike the weather vane on the lantern cage, travel down the stairway, clean all the whitewash off the inner walls, knock the steps so that the keeper couldn't get up to the lantern, and then disappear through the transom over the entrance door.

How it saw the reflection of the flames of the fire that consumed the second steamer, "City of Toronto," on a summer night in 1882 at Port Dalhousie.

How it saw the steamer "Luella," on 5th July, 1883, land at the Point, 56 sick children, the first that ever occupied The Lakeside Home for Little Children, the convalescent home of the Hospital for Sick Children.

How it saw the Cibola make her first trip to Niagara in 1888.

How on 13th Nov., 1866, it saw the waters of the lake at boiling point as the huge rollers came ashore and cut away yards of the south front of the Island, when the "Caspian" schooner was wrecked, and also vessels of Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope and Kingston.

How it saw the "Toronto" of the Richelieu line make her first trip to Prescott in the season of 1899.

How it saw the steamer "Kingston,"

of the Richelieu line, make her first trip for Prescott, 5th July, 1901.

How it saw the tug "Mary" towing the dredge Sir Wilfrid round the Point on the morning of the 9th Oct., 1902, on its way to Kingston, and heard of its sinking opposite Port Hope at nine o'clock on the evening of the same day.

How it saw the steam barge Resolute go down in a south-west gale west of and near the harbor during the night of 22nd Nov., 1906.

How it saw the "Cayuga" of the Niagara line, make her first trip on 8th June, 1907.

And many other events that would fill volumes.

DAYS OF GOVERNOR SIMCOE.

When John Graves Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, "set out" with his suite on the 3rd of May, 1793, "in boats from Niagara to Toronto round the head of the Lake Ontario by Burlington Bay," as stated in the Upper Canada Gazette of 9th May, 1793, he declared on arrival at Toronto that in the near future a lighthouse to guide mariners, would have to be established on the western end of the peninsula opposite York. In 1793 the present Toronto Island was a peninsula on which one could walk from Gibraltar or Hanlan's Point along the west and south shores to the point where the peninsula joined the mainland, just east of the Woodbine race track.

The suggestion of the Governor never materialized during his administration. Indeed eight years elapsed before the shaft from the Queenston quarries reared its head on the barren sands and carried the beacon that has welcomed and warned the thousands of sailormen who, in calm and storm, have watched the flashing of its rays as they darted from the lantern to the blue waters of the great lake.

LOCATION OF GIBRALTAR POINT.

And here let it be noted in the literary log book, that the name "Gibraltar Point," as applied to the present location of the lighthouse, is misapplied. It was never so named. Indeed, some of the old inhabitants of 1818-20, one, the late William Helli-

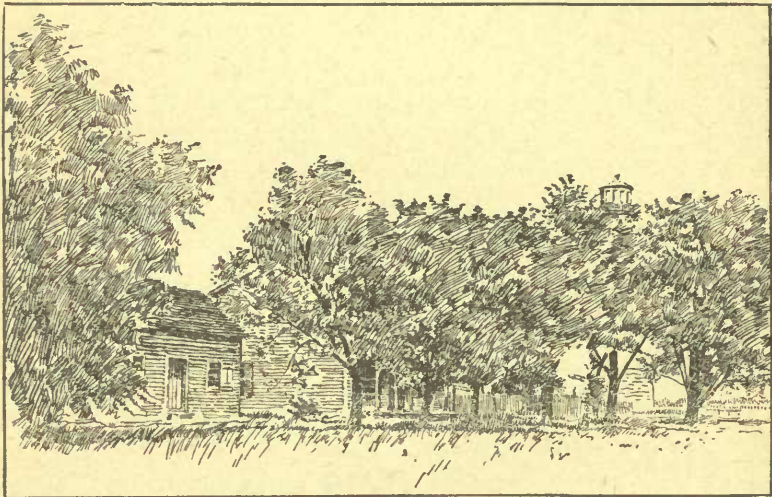
well of Highland Creek, says it was known as "Grindstone Point," but for what reason no one knows. That name was certainly inappropriate, for of stone there are no examples on that vast acreage of sand. The truth is, and this is the story at Wolford, the family home of Simcoe in Devon, that the Governor when he named the north spit of the west sand bank, Gibraltar Point, had in his mind the relative positions of Gibraltar, the fortress on the Mediterranean, and Cape Spartel and Ceuta, on the shores of Africa on the south shore of the straits that lead to that great inland sea.

and extended for the Toronto Ferry Company.

The lettering on this official plan has the words "Gibraltar Point" at the site of Hanlan's, and also that on the east and west shores at this point, the depth of water averaged three feet, and that in Blockhouse Bay here was only one spot, about 300 feet south of Durnan's boathouse and east a couple of hundred feet, where the greatest depth of water was six feet.

WHY "BLOCKHOUSE" BAY.

The term "Blockhouse Bay" originated from the fact that Governor Simcoe erected in 1794 at Gibraltar Point, a small blockhouse with two guns. This



The original home of the lightkeeper, 1808.

The present keeper's house.

The Lighthouse.

For many years this error in naming lighthouse point prevailed, and even in a Landmark, Vol. II., p. 680, published in 1896, the term "Gibraltar" for the lighthouse point is used.

WHERE GIBRALTAR POINT IS.

But the discovery by the writer in 1905, in the Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, England, of the original and official plan of the town and harbor made by "A. Aitken," a deputy-surveyor, "by order of Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe," shows that "Gibraltar Point" was the point that existed before the present Hanlan's Point was filled in

"battery" as it was called, occupied the site of the waterworks crib, which stands about a hundred feet from the Toronto Ferry Island docks. In 1793 the spit of sand ran out in this direction, but this part of the shore has all been dredged away to make the ground and cribwork of the Ferry Company. Fifteen years ago, when the water near to the crib was being dredged, the remains of the wooden foundation of the blockhouse were found, and also some small cannon balls that were for the supply of the two guns that were mounted at this blockhouse.

THE LIGHTHOUSE DECIDED ON.

But to return to the lighthouse and its history. It is said that prior to the end of the eighteenth century, between 1796-1800, steps were taken to erect a lighthouse at the southwest angle of the peninsula, but there is no record nor is there any mention of such proposal in the Simcoe papers or in the Upper Canada Gazette, the official organ of the Provincial Government.

The debates of the Legislature of 1803 were never published, for Hansard was not one of the novelties in connection with early Legislatures, but the Acts passed by our pioneer law makers have been published, and as a matter of record the one that authorized the building of this lighthouse is made a part of this Landmark.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID.

The Act was for Customs purposes and also for the purpose of establishing "a fund for the erection and repairing of lighthouses."

It reads:—

In the forty-third year of George the Third, A.D., 1803, Third Section, Chap. II.:

"An Act to Explain and Amend an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled 'An Act for Granting to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the Uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandise imported from Great Britain and other places, and to Provide more effectually for the Collection and Payment of Duties on Goods and Merchandise coming from the United States of America into this Province,' and also to establish a Fund, for the erection and repairing of Light Houses. (Passed March 5, 1803.)

"VII. And whereas it will be necessary and essential to the safety of vessels, boats, rafts and other craft passing from Lake Ontario into the River Niagara, and passing by the Island called Isle Forest, and likewise into the Port of York, that there should be a Light House erected near to each of the said last mentioned places. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to provide for the expense of erecting and repairing such Light Houses, it shall and may be lawful to and for the collector or his deputy at the port to which any vessel, boat, raft or other craft shall arrive next after having passed the said Lake into the said River or the said Island, or which shall come into the Port of York, and such collector or his deputy is hereby authorized and required to

demand and receive of and from the master, commander or owner of each and every such vessel, boat, raft or other craft the following rate, that is to say, for every vessel, boat, raft or other craft of the burthen of ten tons and upwards, the sum of three pence for every ton of which vessel, boat, raft or other craft is of burthen, and which burthen is hereby required to be computed by such collector or his deputy, and the monies by such tonnage rate accruing, when collected, the said collector is hereby required to pay into the hands of his Majesty's Receiver General of this province, at the same time he pays the other duties by him collected, and all which said sums of money so to be collected upon the said tonnage, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, is hereby authorized and empowered by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Province, to lay out and expend or cause to be laid out and expended, in the erection and keeping in repair, and other incidental charges attending three Light Houses, one to be erected and built upon the south westernmost point of a certain island called Isle Forest, situate about three leagues from the town of Kingston, in the Midland District; another upon Mississauga Point, at the entrance of the Niagara River, near to the town of Niagara, and the other upon Gibraltar Point."

THE TORONTO LIGHTHOUSE.

Material: Queenston and Kingston stone.

Building authorized by Legislature	1803
Work commenced	1806
Structure completed —	
Queenston stone	1808
Lantern first lighted 30th September	1808
Height original structure, including lantern	52 feet
Diameter at base	22 feet
Circumference at base	68 feet
Thickness of walls at base	6 feet
Thickness of wall at top in 1808	46 feet
Circumference stone ridge under lantern (1808)	46 feet
Floor area under lantern	8x8 feet
Ground floor area, interior	12x12 feet
Heightened in 1832, Kingstone stone	12 feet
Total height of stone work	64 feet
Height from stone work to vane	18 feet
Height from ground to vane on lantern	82 feet

Oil used each year	200 gals.
Light on clear night can be seen	30 miles
Light on average night can be seen	14 to 20 miles
Revolving light runs with out re-winding cable . .	14 hours

TERMS OF LIGHTKEEPERS.

Muller or Millar	8 years	1808-1815
Holloway	16 years	1816-1831
James Durnan	22 years	1832-1853
George Durnan	52 years	1853-1905
Patrick McSherry	2 years	1905-1907

In all 100 years 100 years

THREE ONTARIO LIGHTHOUSES.

There is no official data by which the exact time of the installation of the lighthouse at or near Kingston can be determined. It seems reasonable to suppose that when in 1803 an act of the Legislature was passed for the erection of three lighthouses, one at Kingston, a second at Niagara, and the third at "Gibraltar Point," opposite York, now Toronto, that these lighthouses were erected in due course.

In Appendix No. 19, Report on Lighthouses, Public Works of Canada, there is this extract: "The lighthouse on Gibraltar Point is on the S. W. side of the point, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. of Toronto. Erected in 1820. In 1868 \$55 was spent in repairs."

The Public Works report of 1867 states, concerning the light at Gibraltar Point, formerly Lighthouse Point, Toronto Island, that the light is on the south-west side of the Point, three miles south of Toronto, latitude north 43.37.0, longitude west 79.23.30. It had then twelve lamps, so this report states, and was established and first light lit in 1820.

There is a record also in this report of the light at Queen's Wharf, on the western pier, first lighted in 1838.

Notwithstanding this statement in the Government report, every plan of York and Toronto Harbor from 1813 till 1907 shows the site of the lighthouse, and in reference to each its location is so marked. In Robertson's collection is a copy of a picture of York, now Toronto, made in 1818 by Mr. Irving. The artist stood within 200 feet of the lighthouse, and the building is shown in this picture. This

picture was copied in oil, and presented to the corporation of Toronto by Mr. Robertson in 1907.

Certain it is that the lighthouse at Toronto was erected within five years of the passage of the act of the Legislature, for the late Mr. William Helliwell, of Highland Creek, who was present in 1818 at the dismantling of the blockhouse at what is now Hanlan's Point, had a conversation with a Mr. Thompson, who about 1806 brought over Niagara stone, of which the present lighthouse is in great part built.

A second proof is that in a military plan of 1813, in the Robertson collection of early maps and plans of the city, is shown the site of the lighthouse plainly marked, and if any other plan between 1808-12 is ever discovered, it will surely contain the same marking.

Regarding the lighthouse at Kingston, there is no official data prior to 1833 of the installation of a light on any point at or near Kingston.

It is known that there was a block house and a signal station on Snake Island, erected about the time of the war of 1812, and this station was used to signal the fort at Kingston.

The channels used in the approach to Kingston harbor were three, namely the Batteaux Channel, between Simcoe and Wolfe Island; the North Channel, and occasionally, what is called the South Channel.

Bouchette in 1832 describes the channels as follows:—

"The approach to Kingston Harbor is made by three different channels; the first called Batteaux Channel, is between Wolfe Island and Forest Island, and is generally used by small craft only, there being in several places hardly two fathoms and a half water; the next is the South Channel, formed by Forest Island and Snake Island; a small spot with extensive bank spreading from it; here also is the fair way the water shoals from three to two fathoms and a half. The third and best is the North Channel, between Snake Island and the mainland which, although it increases the distance a little, is by far the safest, having from five to ten fathoms in it."

The charts of old days always point out the North Channel as the important one, and even now vessels com-

ing for the first time to the harbor of Kingston nearly always take the North Channel.

The only valuable lighthouse site for any of these channels is that at Nine Mile Point, and as there is no evidence of an earlier light it would seem that the first lighthouse is the one existing there, on Simcoe, or Forest, Island. Simcoe Island seems to have gone under several names. First, Belle Isle, then Isle Au Foret, or La Forest. Various stories are told to account for the origin of the name Foret. One is that it was so called on account of the many trees which grew on it. Another that it was called La Forest after one of La Salle's lieutenants, a quite possible explanation, as Amherst Island was also called after another lieutenant, named Tanti, and Parkman (page 189), when writing in regard to La Salle's expedition to rescue Tanti, says: "On the tenth of August he embarked on the Illinois. With him went a lieutenant, La Forest, who held from him in fief an island, then called Belle Isle, opposite Fort Frontenac."

La Salle acquired this island in 1665, when Fort Frontenac and four square leagues of land were granted to him. This grant included all the islands opposite Kingston.

There is a good deal of confusion in regard to what is called Gage Island, but this was merely another name for Simcoe Island. Simcoe Island contains 2,164 acres of rich land.

Dr. Charles K. Clarke, now the superintendent of Toronto Asylum, and formerly of Kingston, a gentleman well up in pioneer history of that district, says that "the first trace I can find of any lighthouse at Kingston is to be found in the report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses, and in the acts of 1833."

An act passed on the 13th February, 1833, authorizes the building of a lighthouse at Nine Mile Point, and three commissioners, namely, J. McCauley, J. Marks and H. C. Thompson, were appointed to have this erected. An amount of £750 was appropriated by the House of Assembly, Upper Canada. They carried out their instructions, and much interesting information is to be found about lighthouses.

They report on the 22nd November, 1833, to his Excellency Sir John Colborne. They say, among other things, in this report: "The site of the lighthouse having been fixed by the Legislature, it was found that it belonged to the Hon. Charles W. Grant and others, who were about disposing of the whole of Gage or Isle Foret, to an individual resident of Kingston, namely, Mr. William Garratt. When the commissioners made known to him the nature of their duties, and their desire to obtain a grant for the erection of the lighthouse at the place designated by the Legislature, Mr. Garratt immediately and without any hesitation offered the commissioners five acres on the point, so laid off as to be made convenient for their purpose, and declined all compensation for it, an instance of liberality which the commissioners feel themselves bound particularly to notice."

The succeeding part of the report brings out something of the history of other lighthouses on Lake Ontario.

Speaking of the form of the lighthouses: "The lighthouse on Nine Mile Point is similar in respect to form and construction to the building at False Ducks and Point Peters. 11 lamps like the latter, but about 20 feet lower. Being not more than 20 miles from False Duck, its light will be distinctly visible even from that island, which is more than the accommodation and safety of the vessels require. A less elevation than 40 feet was not thought advisable, indeed the commissioners would have felt inclined to have raised the tower 50 feet above the surface of the lake had the amount of the appropriation justified them in doing so. Many persons are of the opinion that if the tower at Nine Mile Point had been raised 60 feet, the light at False Ducks might have been dispensed with."

Nine Mile lighthouse is six and three-quarter miles above Kingston.

All comparisons made by the commissioners indicate that there was no other lighthouse at Kingston, and an act passed on February 13th, 1833, inclines one to believe that the only other lighthouses of importance existing in Upper Canada were Gibraltar Point, False Ducks, Point Peters and Long Point in Lake Erie.

An act was passed then to raise £600 for the support of the same and subsequently, in the same year, an act was passed to provide a light at Burlington Bay.

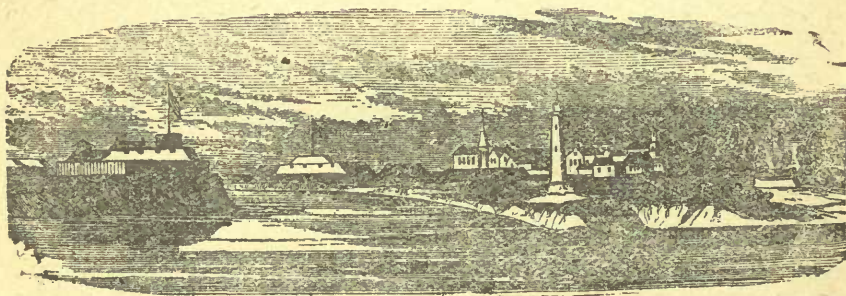
A lighthouse was established on Snake Island, near Kingston, in 1858. It was for many years on a bar 550 yards south-east of Snake Island. Within the last ten years a new lighthouse was erected still further south, and this light was merely an aid to the important lighthouse on Simcoe Island at Nine Mile Point, which as before stated was established in 1833.

In the Government Public Works general report for 1867, p. 82, appendix No. 10, Kingston light is described as at the south-east part of the town—a fixed light, which was first lighted in 1844.

in the city of Kingston, but have paid the corporation since 1844 for maintaining a light in the City Hall clock."

With regard to the light at Niagara, D. W. Smyth in his *Provincial Gazetteer* in 1813, says:—Mississauga Point, in the township of Niagara, lying on the west side of the entrance to the River Niagara, and opposite the American fort of Niagara, N.Y., and further, "Gibraltar Point is the western extremity of a sandbank, which forms the harbor of York, and upon which blockhouses are erected for its defence."

There have been some doubts expressed as to the date of erection of the lighthouse at Niagara. The Public Works Department at Ottawa do not show any record of any light at that port prior to 1889. It is the tradition



VIEW OF NIAGARA, 1807.

The light at Snake Island pier or bar, on the north side of the channel, 5 miles west of Kingston, is shown as being installed with three lamps and two reflectors. The first light installed in 1858.

The third light, at Gage or Simcoe Island, was at Point Yeo, formerly Nine Mile Point, on the north-west point of Simcoe Island, nine miles west of Kingston. First light in 1833.

The Outer Ducks, or False Ducks, installed at the east end of the island, one mile south of Timber Island, and three miles south of Point Travers. First fixed light, established in 1828.

Col. Wm. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, writes in 1907, however, regarding the lighthouse at Kingston: "We have no old lighthouse

that this light was the first installed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, and if the public accounts of the early days could be found, entries would show the expenditure of the province.

In Robertson's *History of Freemasonry*, Vol I., page 495, there is a drawing which is believed to have been made in 1805, and at page 508 of the same volume there is another drawing that was made some time between 1810-13. Lossing, in his *Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, has the latter picture, showing the lighthouse. In a footnote he writes:

"This view is from a drawing made in 1813, previous to the attack on Fort George, and published in the *Port Folio* in July, 1817." Lossing goes on to add: "On the extreme left is seen Fort Niagara and the village of New-

ark. To the right of the lighthouse, over which is a flag, is seen the battery which the Julia and Growler controlled." These two ships were American vessels of war. It is claimed that the picture which Lossing claims to have been made in 1813 was made somewhere between 1807 and 1810. The original cannot be found, but there seems to be no doubt that the lighthouse at Mississauga Point was there some years before the war.

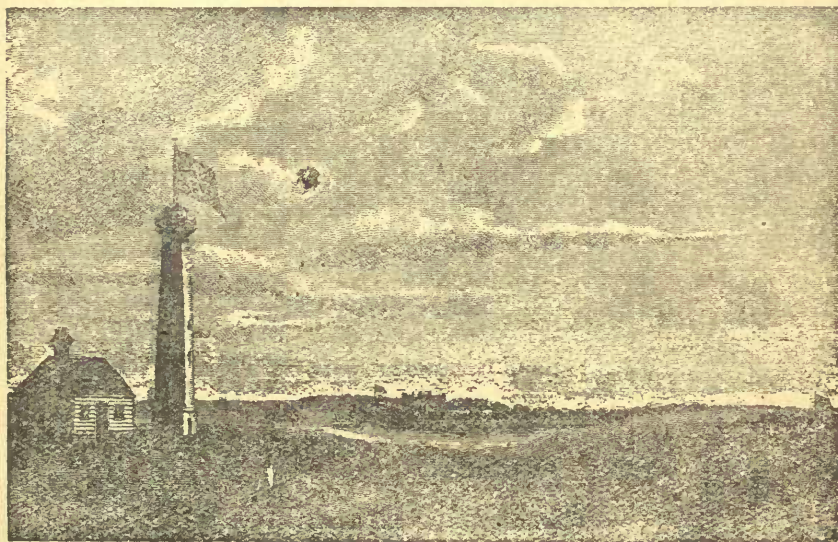
The lighthouse must have been built about 1803. In the records of Mrs. Elizabeth Quade, nee Henry, published in the Niagara Historical Pam-

phlet, No. 11, page 10, Miss Quade, of Ransomville, gives many interesting particulars of her grandfather and grandmother. The first given was written by her mother in August, 1889.

obtained his discharge and kept the lighthouse where he remained eleven years, from 1803 to 1814, the lighthouse being then taken down and the tower which now stands built on the same spot in Fort Mississauga enclosure.

In an article in the Star newspaper, published in Wilson, N. Y., 1888, a reporter interviewed Mrs. Quade, who was then 84, and learned some very interesting particulars. Those about the lighthouse are extracted.

Mrs. Quade said there were many exciting times during the war and that "the Americans had one day been fir-



THE LIGHTHOUSE AT NIAGARA, 1805-14.

She relates that her father, Dominic Henry, came to this country at the time of the Revolutionary war. He was with Cornwallis at the time of his surrender in 1781. He married in 1790 and returned to his regiment, the 4th battalion of Royal Artillery, and they were moved to several parts of Canada, and at last came to Fort George, where he ended his military services,

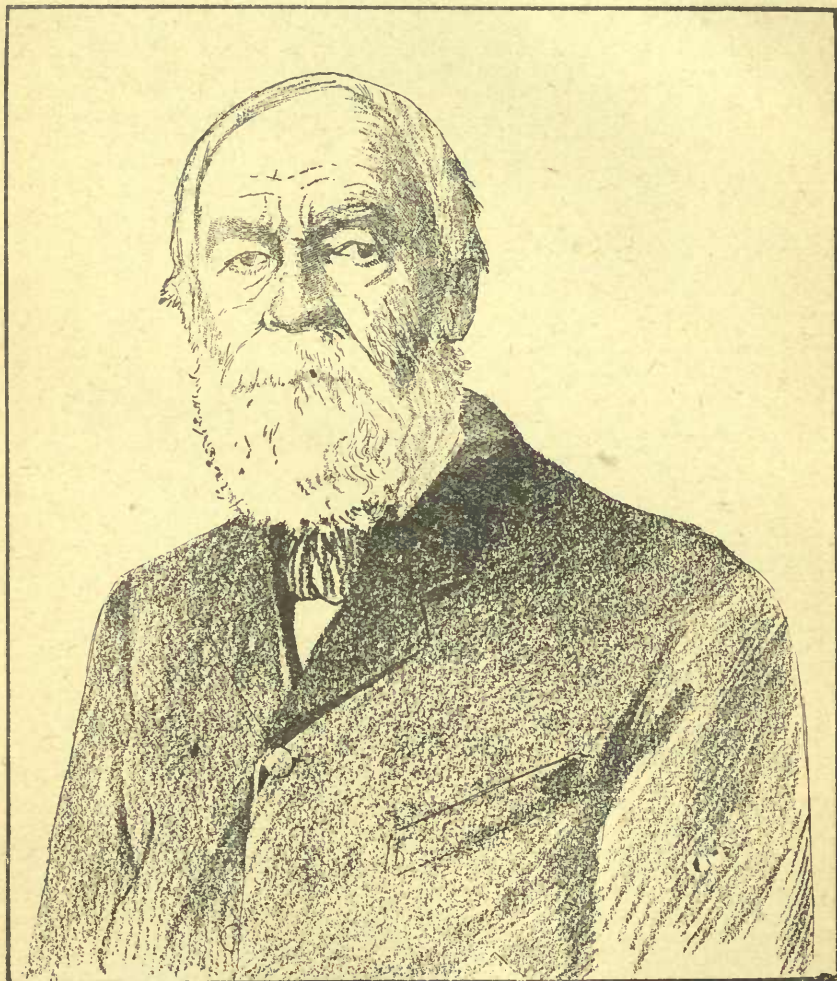
ing and she was playing house with several children near the lighthouse, when a man came along and picked up a cannon ball which had just been fired; he was passing along with it in his arms when another ball which had just been fired struck the one he had in his arms and he was instantly killed."

"At another time, she and several other children were playing in a wheelbarrow near the lighthouse when a cannon ball struck about two feet from them. They then ran behind the lighthouse and in another moment an-

other ball struck the wheelbarrow they had just left, smashing it to atoms."

And further: "When the town was burned the lighthouse was left, as it

tails of several battles favorable to the British. Being in civilian's clothes, Henry did not know for some time that he was talking to General Harrison, and begged him not to consider



GEORGE DURNAN.

benefited the Americans as well as the British. General Harrison, when stopping a short time at Fort George in 1813, called at the lighthouse, and engaged in conversation with her father, the keeper, who gave the de-

his conversation very seriously, he having spoken very freely, but was told that he could not be blamed for standing up for his country."

And still further: "I saw the first sods dug that were used in the build-

ing of that fort. The lighthouse stood on the ground where the old tower now stands. Our dwelling house also stood near the lighthouse, and there is the place where I was born and my childhood days were passed there, and after the war the lighthouse was torn down, and the tower built from the stone and brick from the ruins of the town and lighthouse."

The Niagara Historical Society have a sketch drawn on common writing paper, which is now framed, and shows the river, Youngstown, fort, lighthouse, batteries and town.

In a very rare book, the report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, formed during the war of 1812-14, there is a very interesting mention of Mrs. Henry. It appears that on the day of the taking of Fort George, Mrs. Henry, living near the lighthouse, served out refreshments to our soldiers, who were crossing, the enemy landing on the lake shore. For this noble deed the Loyal and Patriotic Society afterwards gave her the sum of £25, calling her "a brave woman and one not to be frightened." Mrs. Quade was born in 1804 in the house adjoining the lighthouse.

PRESENT POINT NOT GIBRALTAR

The last part of this extract from Smyth shows that the term "Gibraltar Point" was applied to the entire western sandbank, from where it turned north at the present Lakeside Home, to its north end, now Hanlan's Point, but that the term applied particularly to that part of the "sandbank" in which blockhouses are erected."

It was certainly never intended to use the term specifically to indicate the exact spot where the lighthouse was to be built. At the same time, there is no doubt that whoever drew the Act undoubtedly thought that the site of the present lighthouse was "Gibraltar Point." But whatever the Act states as regards the name does not alter the fact that the term as applied to the lighthouse Point is absolutely incorrect, and that it was never the intention of Governor Simcoe, who selected the name, to indicate more than the point or spit of sand now known as Hanlan's Point.

VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in order to ascertain whether any such vessel,

boat, raft, or other craft has passed the said Island or the said Mississauga Point, or Gibraltar Point, each and every owner, commander or master of each and every vessel, boat, raft, or other craft, who shall pass such Island or Points, or either of them, and arrive at the ports of Kingston, Niagara, or York, is hereby required to insert it in, or add it to the declaration by the said recited Act of this Province, and this Act required to be made, that he has so passed the said Island, or Mississauga Point, or Gibraltar Point, and in case such owner, commander or master shall refuse to pay the tonnage hereby intended to be imposed, the collector of the said district, or his deputy, is hereby empowered and required to summon such owner, commander or master before any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the district, where the same shall happen, and such magistrate is hereby empowered and authorized, in a summary way, to hear and determine the complaint to be thereof made by the said collector or his deputy, and if the said justice shall order payment to be made of the said tonnage, according to the rates by this Act imposed, and the said owner, commander or master shall not forthwith pay the same to the said collector or his deputy, together with the costs and expenses of the said proceeding before the said justice, such justice is hereby empowered and authorized to issue his warrant to levy such tonnage and costs, by sale of any part of the cargo contained in any such last mentioned vessel, boat, raft, or other craft, or any of the tackle or apparel thereof, or of any other of the goods and chattels of the party or parties complained against, restoring the surplus of such moneys arising from such sale if any such shall be, to such party or parties, after deducting the said tonnage and the said costs, and the charges and expenses of sale. Provided, nevertheless, That no such tonnage shall be payable for any vessel, boat, raft, or other craft which by stress or severity of weather, or other disastrous event, shall be compelled to return into the same harbour whence the last departed, without having perfected her intended voyage. And the said justice is hereby authorized to charge, demand, and take the following fees for hearing and determining the said complaint, and no more—For his summons, two shillings; for judgment, two shillings and sixpence; warrant to distrain, five shillings; for the person serving the summons, two shillings; mileage for every mile, fourpence; executing warrant of distress and return thereof, five shillings.

The official who drafted the Act evidently thought that the south east point was named "Gibraltar Point," for the Act calls upon every commander or master of vessels "who shall pass such Island or Point" to report that "he has so passed the said island (Forest) or Mississauga Point or Gibraltar Point."

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any proceedings shall, after the passing of this Act, be had for the condemnation of any goods, wares or merchandise, or for, or in respect of anything done or neglected to be done, contrary to the provisions of the said recited Act of this Province, or this Act, or of any Act or Acts of this Province now passed, or hereafter to be passed, respecting any duties imposed or to be imposed upon goods, wares and merchandise coming into this Province from the said United States, that as well in cases where the goods seized shall be adjudged to be restored, or if condemned, shall be insufficient to pay the costs and expenses of the proceedings had respecting the same, as in all other cases where the proceedings by or against the collectors or deputies shall be for or on account of anything done, or omitted to be done, by such collector or deputy, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and he is hereby empowered and authorized (if he shall see fit so to do), to discharge, satisfy and pay all such costs and expenses out of the monies which shall be then in the hands of his Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, and which shall have arisen out of any duties imposed, or to be imposed, on any goods, wares and merchandise coming from the said United States, and the said Receiver General is hereby required to pay and discharge all such warrant and warrants as shall for such purposes be issued by the said Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being.

X. And be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorized to establish the office of the collector of the District of Newcastle in any place within the harbor of Newcastle, which he may judge more convenient than the Town of Newcastle, until a gaol and courthouse be erected in the said town and no longer, Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to repeal or vary all or any of the provisions contained in the said recited Act of this Province, or any other Act of this Province, unless insofar as such provisions are and will be necessarily varied by the provisions in this Act contained, in order to give due force and effect to this Act, and no further, Provided nevertheless, that nothing in any part of this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to any ship or vessel, boat, raft, canoe or other craft or carriage, now belonging, or which may at any time hereafter belong to our Sovereign

Lord the King, his heirs or successors; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEN LIGHTHOUSE WAS BUILT.

Although the Act providing for the erection of a lighthouse was passed in 1803, it was some years later before the building was actually commenced.

Mr. John Thomson, who was a resident of Toronto, and living in 1873, stated that he worked on the building, and that it was erected in 1808. He told the late William Helliwell that some years before 1808 'The Mohawk,' a Government schooner, had brought over a load of stone from a quarry at Queenston for the purpose of the erection of the Toronto lighthouse, so that the building must have been commenced about 1806, for the Gazette of 16th March, 1808, states:—"It is with pleasure we inform the public that the dangers to vessels navigating Lake Ontario will in a great measure be avoided by the erection of a lighthouse on Gibraltar Point, which is to be immediately completed in compliance with an address of the House of Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor."

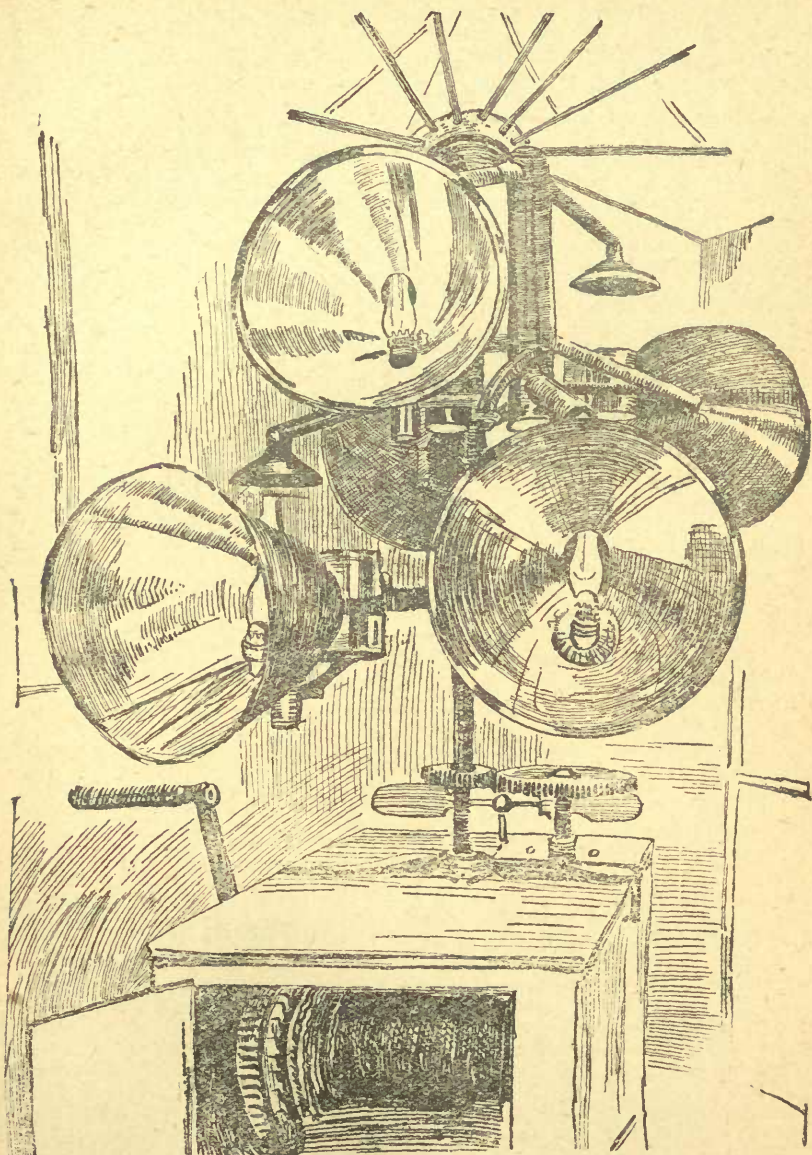
It will be noted that the lighthouse is to be "immediately completed," indicating that it had been commenced at some earlier period, earlier certainly than the winter of 1807-08.

There is no record in either the U. C. Gazette, or in any official document, manuscript or printed paper, as to the exact date of the first night on which the lamp was lit, but it is said to have been first lighted on the last day of September, 1808.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR OF 1812.

John Thomson, who worked as a stonemason, was a relative of the late Col. E. W. Thomson, of Toronto township, and was the man who, when the United States declared war, carried the news to Mackinaw.

General Brock, who was the administrator of the Government in the absence of Governor Gore, was at the town of York and wanted someone to undertake this mission for him, but none of his men or officers would volunteer to do it, for they regarded it as "civil" duty, and preferred to be on the "fighting line."



INTERIOR OF THE LANTERN CAGE, 1907.

This engraving shows the revolving lantern installed in 1878. The lamps used from 1808-1877 were stationary. The open door shows the cable drum, and over it to the left the handle for winding up the wire cable.

Thomson had been at York doing some mason work for the Government, and had just taken some orders from General Brock, when the courier arrived bringing the announcement that war was declared. A half-dozen officers were instantly summoned, and as they respectfully raised objections to the mission, Thomson who was standing by, said, "Well, General, I'll go." Brock turned to him, and said, "Thanks, Thomson," and then said to Col. John McDonell, his aide, "See that a guide is provided for Thomson, and two of the best horses in the stable saddled." In an hour Thomson and his guide were on their way west.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SITE.

The ground occupied by the lighthouse, and reserved by the Government for the use of the lightkeeper, was originally about ten acres of pure sand, and from 1808 until 1834, the only marks to define the property, were large stakes driven in the sand at the east and west boundaries, for on the north side of the lighthouse property was the water at the south end of Blockhouse Bay, and on the south side of the property was the large lagoon that in 1905-6 was filled up by the Corporation of Toronto for The Lakeside Home for Little Children.

BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE.

The lighthouse stands 1,188 feet from the west shore of the Island, 756 feet from the south, and 1,572 from the south-west corner or angle of the island.

The east boundary of the property was about a hundred feet east of the lighthouse, and the western boundary ran to the line of the present cement sidewalk that has been laid between Hanlan's Point and the Lakeside Home. But in 1905 an arrangement was made between the corporation of the city and the Dominion Government by which three-fourths of the stretch of sand, west of the lighthouse, and reserved for lighthouse use, was given over to the city for park purposes, the Government retaining about a couple of acres immediately west of the lighthouse.

THE LIGHTHOUSE ITSELF.

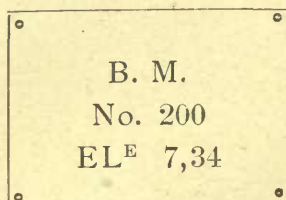
The lighthouse when first built was fifty-two feet in height. Its base stands within a frame of six timbers, hexagon in form, each of which are

distant ten feet from the structure, and surround it. The building itself is said to stand on a heavy crib of timber filled with large and small stones, the foundation being probably 8 feet deep. The outer frame of timber is also filled with stone, closely packed, so as to keep the base in its place. The building is hexagon in form, constructed on the plan of six squares, and the bed or base is, of course, of the same shape. The diameter of the building at the base is twenty-two feet, and the circumference at the base is sixty-eight feet.

The walls at the base are of blocks of stone put together with mortar. These walls, which are six feet thick, gradually decrease in size, till at the top they are reduced to four feet. At the height of fifty-two feet is a ridge of stone. This was the top stone work of the original lighthouse, 1808-32, and above it stood the lantern and gallery. The circumference of the ridge is forty-six feet. The stone used is Queenston limestone. The height from the stone work to the vane is eighteen feet, or total height eighty-two feet.

In 1832, as afterwards described, the Government added twelve feet, hexagonal in form, of Kingston stone, built in cement.

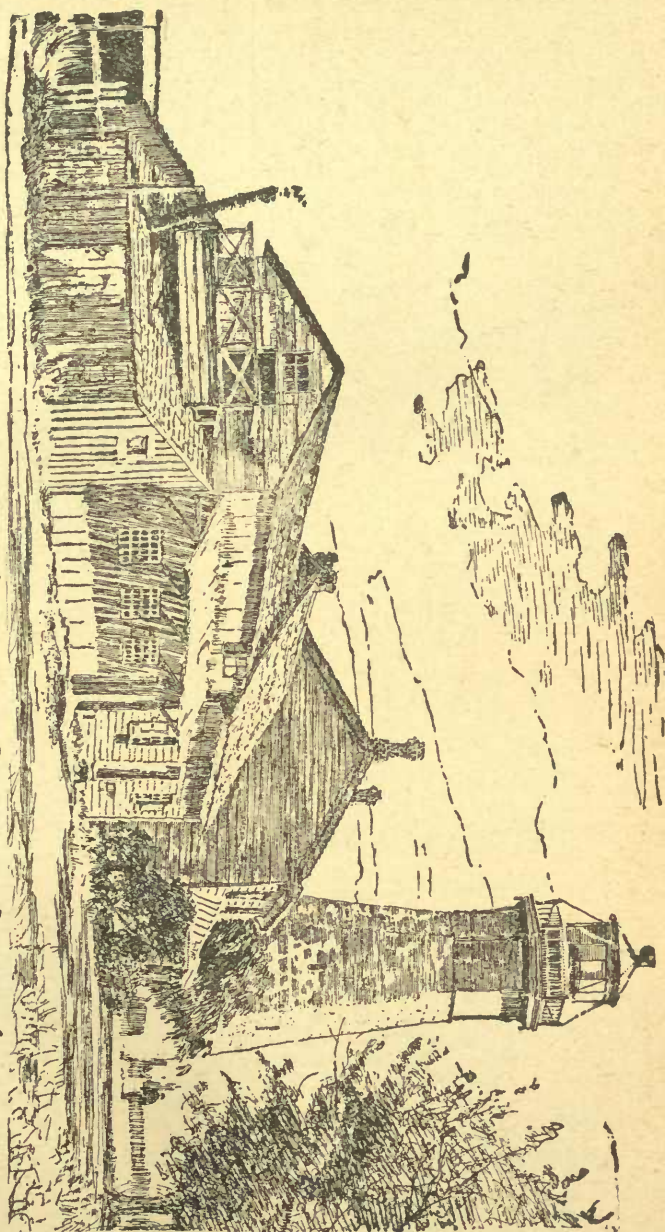
On the outer wall of the building near the door or entrance, is a bronze plate with the inscription.



It was placed there by the Department of Marine at Ottawa. "B.M." stands for bench mark, and 200 stands for the number of the particular bench mark, so as to distinguish it or locate it as from other bench marks. "Ele. 7.34" means the height of bench mark above low water. The figures correspond with the records of the lighthouse in the Marine Department.

MULLER, THE FIRST KEEPER.

The first keeper of the lighthouse was a man named Muller or Miller, a



THE LIGHTHOUSE, 1907.

No. 1 is the Lighthouse as it stands to-day.

No. 2 is the present keeper's dwelling. It was built as a one-storey cottage in 1838, and made a two-storey house in 1876. It was first occupied by James and then by George Durman, his son.

No. 3 is the one-storey house of plank, as a dwelling for the keeper, built 1808, occupied by Muller, Holloway, James Durman, 1808-38.

No. 4 is a work-shop built by George Durman many years ago. These buildings all face south. The door to the Lighthouse is on its east side.

German by birth, a quiet, inoffensive man, who attended to his duties faithfully.

OLDEST HOUSE IN TORONTO.

He occupied the house erected in 1808, which stands directly west of the present keeper's dwelling. It is a frame house of uncommon construction, for it is built of three-inch planks with a frame of plank timbers, and the outside is clapboarded. It is 18 x 26 in size, and had two rooms, 9 x 15 and 11 x 15, used as a kitchen and

The windows have solid shutters of wood, and were fastened on the inside by a wooden bolt, which worked in a slot between two wooden pins into the keeper, and which moved back when the window shutter was to be opened and forward when it was to be closed.

The framework is all fastened together by wooden trenails or pins.

The boards of the floor are of two-inch plank, sixteen inches wide. If put down to-day they would be of inch plank and three or four inches wide.



AN OLD SHUTTER.

living room, and an attic, 16 x 24. It is the oldest house in Toronto.

The nails used in the construction and the loor latches were hand-made by the military blacksmith at the Old Fort.

UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION.

This engraving is given to show the style of shutter with wooden bolt, which protected the window at night. The bolt worked between two wooden pins into the keeper, moved forward when shut and backward when open.

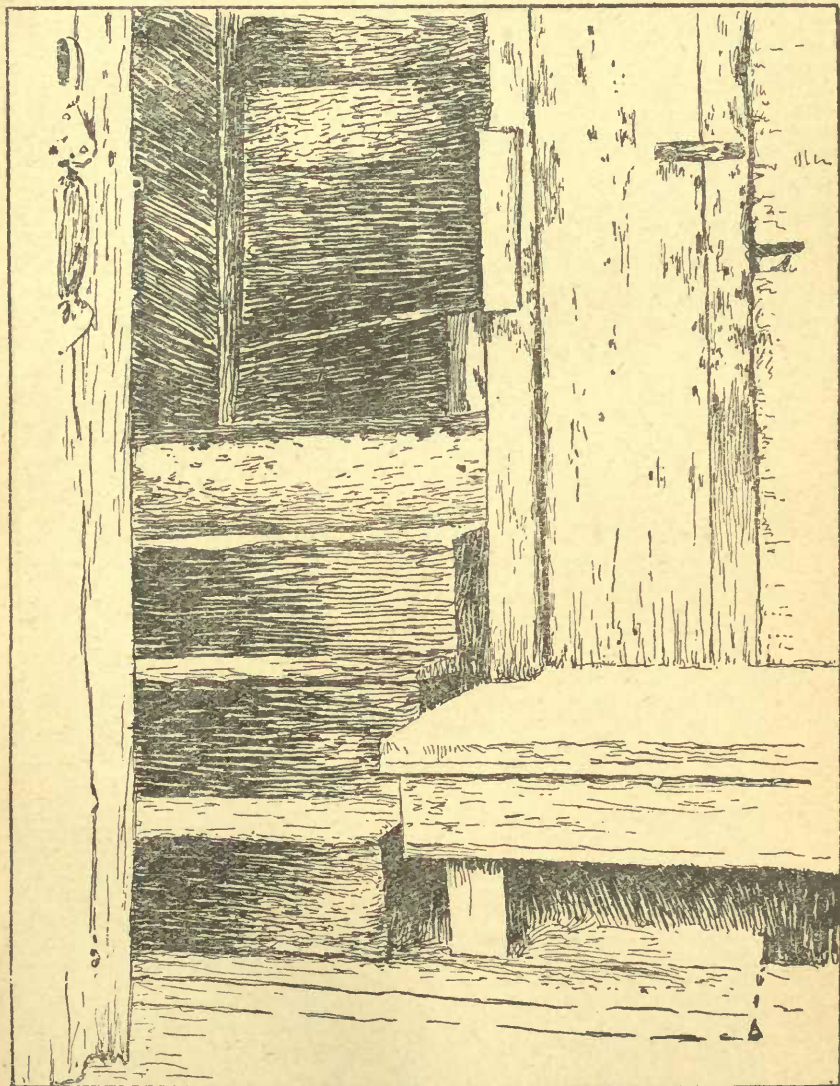
In the south-west corner of the west room, and to the left of the fireplace, is a staircase of wood leading to the loft or attic. The bolt of the door was of wood.

INTERESTING KITCHEN.

The kitchen has an old-time fireplace made of hand-made bricks, and what is rather peculiar, instead of the arch being made self-supporting with a keystone in the centre, it has a beam of 4 x 4 oak to carry the bricks in the upper part of the face.

Above the mantel is an opening covered with a board which works on hinges and lifts. Behind this board there is a receptacle where the meat

This space is also protected by a door. To the left of the large fire-place is a smaller one, and above it a space for smoking meat.



A PRIMITIVE STAIRWAY.

was smoked, and at the left side of the mantel there is also space for hanging meat after being smoked.

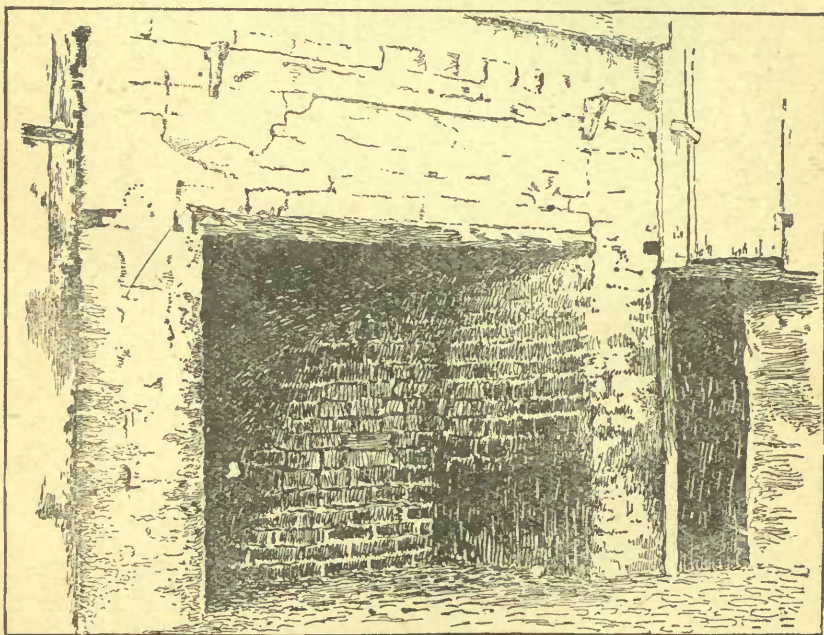
This fireplace is in the house which was erected in 1808. Above the fireplace was a space behind a board

which is shown with two hinges. The space was used for smoking meat. The cupboard to the left side of the fireplace looking at the picture, was where meat was hung after being smoked. The cupboard to the right was also used for smoking meat, as the small fireplace is directly under it.

Over the fireplace are brackets which supported the shelf on which Muller, the first light keeper, a German, stood his "steins," so says a well founded tradition.

yards west of the lighthouse. The signal was blown down in 1885. Spermin oil was also used in this lantern. This lantern is 18 inches in height, and had eight guards and four cross-bars on the guards. The glass was 12 x 6 inches. Its circumference was two and a half feet.

The second lamp is a ship's anchor light. It was made about fifty years ago. It is strong and heavy. It was used in 1878 during the time that the stationary light was being taken down



A PIONEER FIREPLACE.

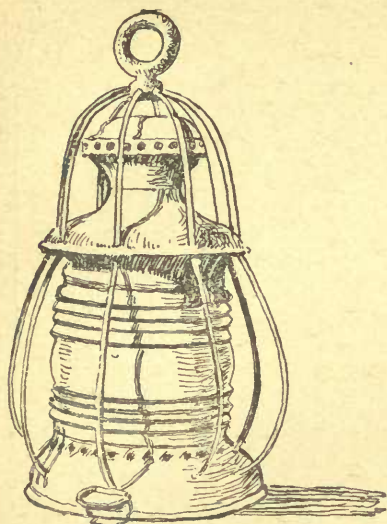
The fireplace in the old house next to the lightkeeper's dwelling, built in 1808 and occupied by the lightkeepers from 1808-75.

In the south-west corner of the bedroom and to the left of the fireplace is a staircase of wood leading to the loft or attic.

The other day Mrs. McSherry, the wife of the lightkeeper, found in the attic a couple of old lanterns. One of them is square and heavy in make, with its sides protected by heavy wire. It was used from 1808-75. It is known as a ship's anchor light, and was used by the late Mr. Durnan on the storm signal that was erected two hundred

and the revolving light installed. It did service as a beacon for about a week. This lantern was 14 inches high, circumference of rim two feet, and of globe 18 inches, and depth of globe 5 inches.

This house has been for forty years used for the storage of the oil used for the lamps. Muller, true to the customs of his Fatherland, always liked a glass of beer, and by way of improving his spend as lighthouse keeper, he always kept a spare keg on



AN OLD SIGNAL LIGHT.

hand for his friends. It is understood that the beer was obtained from a brewery near Lewiston, N. Y.

This is the old swing erected by the late Mr. Durnan forty-five years ago, and is still in active use. It stands in front of the present keeper's house.

AN ALLEGED MURDER.

In 1794-1818 there was a blockhouse erected by Governor Simcoe at Gibraltar Point, in which two guns were mounted, the battery being guarded by a detachment of soldiers, who came over every week from the fort at York. There were soldiers at this Blockhouse up to the year 1815 the close of the American war. The soldiers often rowed down Blockhouse Bay in small boats to visit the light-house keeper, and when they could not get a boat, they walked to the point. Muller always made them welcome. But one day a group of three who had been drinking in York, came over from the town and called on Muller to produce his beer keg. This he readily did, and when he saw that his military friends were having more than was good for them, he refused a further supply. The refusal ended in a fight and the fight ended in the death of Muller, for the soldiers finally beat him to death with

their belts and with a stick that was convenient.

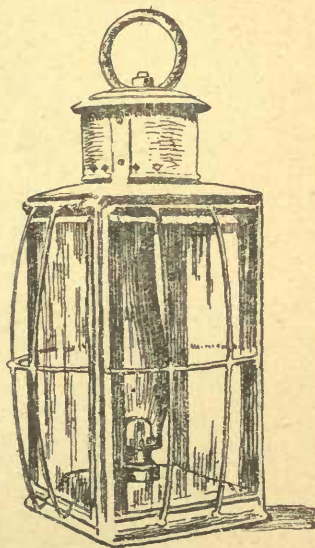
DID THE MURDER EVER OCCUR.

This is the story that has been handed down from generation to generation. There is no doubt that it has been garnished in the telling. It may be a fairy tale—and the writer is inclined to think it is made out of whole cloth—but Mr. George Durnan, the late light keeper, states that he heard the story from his father, and that he, the son, with his uncle Joe Durnan, found in 1893, bits of a coffin and part of the jaw bone of a man, four feet beneath the sand and about five hundred feet west of the present keeper's house.

It was always claimed that Muller was buried west of the lighthouse, near the lagoon at the south end of Blockhouse Bay, and in order to verify the story, Mr. Durnan made the search with the above result.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

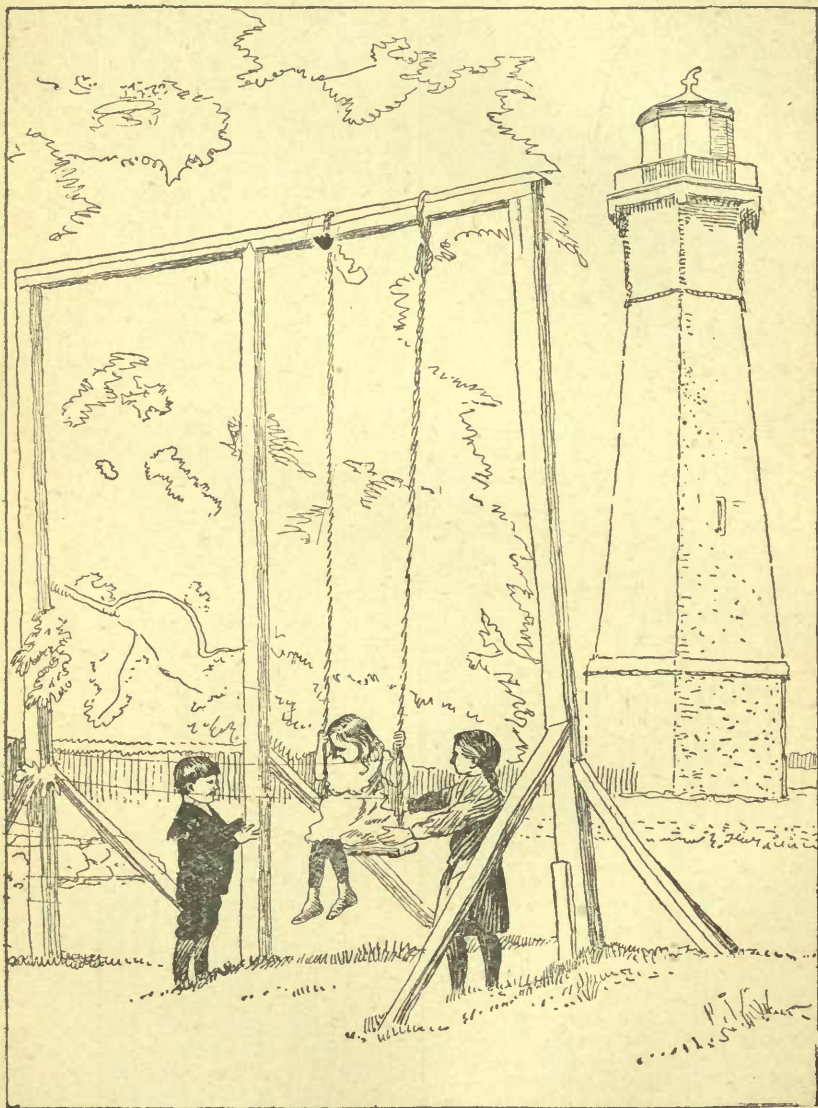
There is no record of a trial of soldiers for murder between 1808-17, nor is there any mention of such an happening in the Upper Canada Gazette published weekly in York, a paper which generally chronicled news



AN ANCHOR LIGHT.

of importance. Nor is there any reference to it in the Simcoe correspondence, civil or military, nor is

proof that the murder ever took place. The Montreal papers often published Upper Canada news, but in neither the



"AN OLD SWING.

there any document, manuscript or printed form which contains even a reference to it, so there is no absolute

Gazette nor Herald is there any reference to such an event.

In 1903 two young men, who said

they were nephews of Muller, called upon Mr. George Durnan, and made enquiries about their relative and this story of his sad end. Mr. Durnan told them what he gave to the writer, nothing more. Mr. Muller was keeper of the lighthouse from 1808 until 1815, a period of eight years.

HALLOWAY THE SECOND KEEPER

The second keeper of the lighthouse was a Mr. Halloway. He resided in the frame plank building that stands to-day just west of the two-storey frame house occupied lately by Mr. George Durnan, and now by the present keeper, Mr. McSherry. The plank or clapboard house is shown in the engraving as facing south, with a centre door in its front, and windows to the right and left. Mr. Halloway had a wife and two daughters and a nephew who lived with him. There is nothing known of the second keeper, but he was always very friendly with the officers, who used to make pilgrimages to the island in the duck and snipe season, and after a few hours' sport, a bit of bread and cheese and a glass of milk, for the keeper kept a dun brown cow, was most acceptable to the visitors.

Mrs. Halloway was a stout woman, pleasant looking, but her looks were somewhat discounted by the fact that she at one time in her life had smallpox, so that her face was marked. She was Mrs. Coates, a widow, when she married Halloway, and had one daughter, Mary Ann, aged sixteen, and a younger daughter, named Hannah, of five years of age. Mary Ann in later years married a Mr. George Ernest, a ship caulker, who lived near the Gooderham Mill at the east end of York. Ernest was drowned some years later.

Mrs. Halloway had a narrow escape from drowning, being rescued by James McGill Strachan, son of Bishop Strachan, and ever afterwards when she would meet him she made him thoroughly embarrassed by throwing her arms about him, and once, 'tis said, she kissed him.

HALLOWAY PASSES AWAY.

In the winter of 1831, Mr. Halloway, whose health was not good, had a hemorrhage and bleeding from his lungs. His son, who lived in York, was notified, and drove over to the

peninsula with a horse and sleigh, and took his father to the General Hospital at the north-west corner of King and John Streets, where he died. He was the lightkeeper from 1816-31, or for a period of sixteen years. His wife was allowed by Mr. Durnan, the succeeding keeper, to occupy the upper part of the keeper's house till she was able to build a small home on the peninsula about a mile east of the lighthouse. Mrs. Halloway, a year after her husband's death, married a carpenter named Lambert, an Englishman who had recently emigrated. Both widow and daughter were married on the same night.

The night that Mrs. Halloway married her second husband, the fishermen lighted a bonfire near her new house on the island and gave her the time honored chivaree.

JAMES DURNAN THIRD KEEPER.

In 1830, James Durnan, a native of Belfast, in Ireland, a weaver by trade, emigrated to Canada.

He brought with him Margaret Hunter, his wife, Ann his eldest child, and his second child George, the late keeper of the lighthouse; and a daughter named Matilda also came, but she died soon after her arrival in Toronto. Ann, the eldest daughter, married Mr. James Armstrong, of Toronto.

THE DURNANS ADVENT.

The second year after arriving in Toronto, Mr. Durnan obtained the position of lightkeeper, succeeding Mr. Halloway in 1832, and to his family were added his sons, James William, who married Miss Jane Simpson, who lived in a cottage at the gate which led to the lighthouse, and whose house was afterwards moved to Hanlan's Point. It was occupied for years by Mr. Gray and his wife, and afterwards by Mr. Heber, and then by Mr. Clegg as a summer hotel. It was demolished in 1906. When James William died his widow married Patrick Gray, who then built Heber's Hotel. Henry, who was drowned at the foot of York street about seven years ago, and Thomas, who lives in Toronto, and John who was drowned. Tamar, a daughter, married a Mr. Devlin and now resides in the United States. John married a Miss Emily Hanlan, a daughter of John Hanlan, and a sister of Ned Han-



CAPTAIN M'SHERRY THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

lan. By her he had two children—Emily, who married Mr. E. A. English, of Toronto, the well known real estate man; and Edward or "Eddie" Durnan, the oarsman. Her second husband is Mr. Lawrence Solman.

feet to the original stone work, or 64 feet of stone. Above the stone work is the lantern cage, with gallery surrounding it, and a weather vane. It is 18 feet from the highest part of the stone work to the vane, or eighty-two



THE LIGHTHOUSE, 1907.

The front faces east. The building to the left is The Lakeside Home for Little Children, near the Point, the summer home of the patients of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

HEIGHTENING THE SHAFT.

The lighthouse, as before stated, was originally 52 feet in height, but about 1832, the Government decided to increase its height, and added twelve

feet is the actual height of the lighthouse. This additional work was of Kingston stone. Mr. James Baxter, a builder and contractor, father of the late Alderman John Baxter, had the contract and did an excellent

piece of work. He was assisted in his work by James Durnan.

Mr. George Savage, the Collector of Customs of the port of Toronto had the supervision of the work while it was going on, he asked Mr. Baxter where he could get a good man to take charge of the light. "Why, sir," said Baxter, "little Jimmy Durnan might take the job; try him." And he did try, and successfully, and for twenty-two years he daily climbed the ninety steps of the stairway that leads from the ground floor to the floor of the cage.

INDIANS ON THE PENINSULA.

When Durnan's mother heard that her son was to be lightkeeper, for Baxter went over to town to tell her, she was very much frightened, and asked: "Are there Indians on the Island and do the people who live there wear clothes?"

Mr. George Durnan relates that in the summer time, from 1834-40, there was an occasional camp of Indians at the birch tree ridge, a little east of Blockhouse Bay. These children of the forest were fond of milk, and often came to the lightkeeper's door and asked for a pitcher full and were seldom refused, if there was milk to spare. On one occasion two of them—a man and a squaw—walked into the living room of the cabin to make their usual request, and just as they entered the room they saw that the family were at morning worship. Without a word they dropped upon their knees and bowed their heads until the service was finished, and then they got a quart of milk.

The keeper occupied for the first four years of his tenancy the plank built house used by Halloway, but about 1838 a one-storey frame cottage was erected east of the plank house, between it and the lighthouse, and into this the small family moved.

It was a few years later improved by the addition in 1875 of another storey, as it stands to-day, occupied by Capt. Patrick McSherry.

SIR F. B. HEAD AND DURNAN.

Mr. James Durnan used to relate an interesting talk he had with Sir Francis Bond Head, who frequently rode over to the peninsula by way of the

swing bridge that crossed the Don River from the mainland, about the foot of Cherry street to the strip of sand that ran along the east side of the harbor, and continuing formed part of the peninsula. An old man named Patrick Redmond was the caretaker of the bridge. It was in the summer of 1836, just after the arrival of the Governor in the Province. He was interested in the lighthouse, and calling on Durnan at his primitive cabin he asked about the lighthouse, its history and its keepers, and finally said: "Durnan, this is not a very comfortable home for you to live in; if you'll get up a petition to have it improved I'll sign it and see that you get what you want."

Mr. James Durnan died in 1853, and was lighthouse-keeper from 1832 until the time of his death, a period of twenty-two years.

GEO. DURNAN FOURTH KEEPER.

In 1853 his eldest son, Mr. George Durnan, the late keeper, was appointed. Mr. Durnan in 1848 married Miss Sarah Bates, and had a large family. James, a carpenter, and Charles of the Toronto post office, both of whom are dead; Margaret Jane, who is living on Berkeley street; Sarah, who married Mr. Gordon, of Eglinton; George, Samuel, Hannah and Martha, all dead; John, who lives on Berkeley street, Toronto, and Arthur, now in the employ of the Rice Lewis Company.

George Durnan's first wife died, and he married his second wife, Miss Catherine Lang, and by her he had three sons, Wesley L., Walter W., and Alfred Milton.

THE LIGHTHOUSE LAMP.

The light from 1808-32 was a stationary light and the cage was made of wood, but in 1878, the Government made a change and installed a revolving light, and then the cage was made of iron.

The floor area at the base or ground floor is 12 x 12, and it decreases in width till at the floor, just beneath the lantern, it is 8 x 8.

The entire lantern cage, including the floor and roof, is of iron.

When the light was stationary, the lamps were fed by winter pressed sperm oil, which was sent regularly from Montreal from 1808, until about

1833, when the oil at \$2.10 per gallon was supplied by William Ware, the grocer at the north-west corner of King and Yonge streets, afterwards occupied by K. M. Sutherland & Co., and now the Lawlor Building. After 1863 coal oil was used instead of sperm oil. Two hundred gallons of oil are used every season.

RUNS ON CLOCK PRINCIPLE.

The lamp machine is a very simple yet effective contrivance. It was made by one Canteloup, and manufactured in Montreal, and Mr. Carrol, a Toronto builder put an iron floor in the cage. The engraving shows its mechanism. It works on the clock principle and a heavy pendulum-like weight is the motive power. For purposes of description it may be divided into two parts, the upper and lower.

The upper portion consists of the lamps of which there are six. Each is set back in a powerful reflector so that although the wick is of the ordinary variety only about two inches in width, the light can be seen at a distance of thirty miles out on the lake on a clear night. On an average night it is estimated it can be seen from fourteen to twenty miles. The lights are so arranged that they sweep every direction at the same time. While three lights are covering the west side, the other three are doing the same for the east side. Every third flash is a united ray of the three lights. One revolution is made in one minute, 48 seconds.

WILL RUN FOR FOURTEEN HOURS

The lower part consists of the machinery which operates the lamps. In the iron case are three shafts. The driving shaft in the centre cogs with the drum shaft at the front and the governor shaft at the back. Around the drum is wound about seventy-five feet of steel cable, at the end of which is attached about 600 or 700 pounds weight.

Before being started this cable is wound up, and as the lamps revolve the cable gradually unwinds and the weight goes slowly down the barrel to the bottom of the lighthouse about seventy-five feet below. To fully unwind occupies about fourteen hours.

On the top of the case at the back is the governor or regulator, consisting of two "flanges," one at each end of a short bar. When these "flanges" are straight there is more resistance and less speed; when they are flat there is less resistance and more speed. A fan governor regulates the speed.

LIGHTHOUSE FIRE-PROOF.

The entire upper part of the lighthouse where the lamps are located is fireproof, being constructed of iron—iron floor, iron window frames, iron roof.

The lantern originally had glass all round its circumference, but at the suggestion of Mr. George Durnan, the Marine Department placed three flat sheets of iron on the side facing the city. The wicks used for the lamps are one and a half inches wide.

While the revolving light was being put up the stationary light was taken down and a large lantern was hung from the west side of the tower for the guidance of mariners.

SIGNALLING OF VESSELS.

The signalling system to notify the Harbormaster in York varied from 1808 until about 1845, when it was discontinued.

In the time of Muller 1808-15 and in Halloway's time, from 1816-31, a flag was flown from a twenty-foot pole that stood on the platform which surrounded the lantern cage, to indicate the arrival of the Government schooners from Niagara and from Kingston. The arrival from Niagara was signalled by a British Red Ensign and the arrival from Kingston by a Union Jack. The large oil painting in the present City Hall, which is made from a drawing of 1818, shows the red ensign upon the tower signalling a vessel from Niagara.

There were between 1808-25 a number of sailing vessels plying between Toronto and Niagara, "The Toronto Yacht," "The Toronto," and between Toronto and Kingston "The Lady Gore," and a score of others.

SIGNAL BY COLORED BALLS.

But in 1832 the signalling system was again changed. Mr. James Durnan was small in stature, but understood his business. He decided that with a series of colored balls about four

feet in diameter he could make a more intelligent signalling.

These balls were of light canvas, stretched on a frame of cane, which being thin, was readily bent to the form of a b.l.l. These balls were displayed from the gallery around the lanterns, a red ball for a steamer from Kingston and eastern points, blue for a Niagara steamer and white for a schooner or other sailing craft.

These colors could easily be distinguished with glasses by the harbor-master at the Government pier, now the Queen's Wharf.

FLAGS AS SIGNALS.

About 1840 Mr. Durnan, with the approval of Capt. Hugh Richardson, the harbor-master, made another change. The balls were inconvenient to handle, so he decided upon signalling with flags.

He erected a fifty-foot flag pole about forty feet north-west of the lighthouse and used red flags, two for a steamer and one for a schooner.

He always hoisted these flags when the coming vessel got in line with three large Balm of Gilead trees that up to 1849 stood at the west of the Island property, near the present cement sidewalk. The trees were blown down in 1850, but their stumps were there in 1880.

Mr. George Durnan resigned his position as lightkeeper in 1905, after a continuous service of fifty-two years. The Government never had a more faithful servant. In his half century of labor the light never failed in its duty.

He was succeeded by Mr. Patrick J. McSherry, who now holds the position. He is an old marine man, capable and attentive, and understands all about his work.

His charming wife is very much interested in the history of the old lighthouse, and her husband, the lightkeeper has the lighthouse in perfect order, his dwelling is, by the hand of his helpmate, as neat and tidy as the best house in the city, for Mrs. McSherry is a model housekeeper.

Mr. Durnan, talking about the proposal to shut off the light, said: "I'm sure that mariners will object. It's all very well to say we have the eastern gap light and the Queen's Wharf light.



CAPT. M'SHERRY.

Well, these lights are necessary, but they will not make up for the loss of the old light. Captains of vessels, steamers and sailing vessels want to know when they are off the west end of the island, and neither the east gap or Queen's Wharf lights will give them this position.

"Many a time have schooners been aground off the Lighthouse Point, and many years ago one of the large steamers was ashore just south of The Lakeside Home.

"Just ask any mariner how he would get along in a storm or gale from the east, and how he could get round the point to Humber Bay without a landmark at night to guide him.

"You know there's a lot of shoal water west of the western shore of the island, and there would be grave danger if the light that would warn sailors of their danger is to be removed."

The people of Toronto were surprised to learn that an order had been issued by the Department of Marine at Ottawa to discontinue the light at the Toronto Island lighthouse on July 1st.

The order was in the form of the following letter sent to Capt. McSherry, the lightkeeper, which read:

"I have to advise you that it is the intention of the department to discontinue the light at Gibraltar Point, on or about the 1st of July, although it may be later when the change is carried out, and I have therefore to inform you that your services will not be required by the department after the 1st of September, 1907."

The department held that the keeping up of the light was an unnecessary expense, claiming that mariners had sufficient guide to the port by the lights at the Queen's Wharf, or western entrance, and the lights at the pier at the eastern gap, the eastern entrance to the harbor.

The press of Toronto at once protested. The steamer and other vessel men prepared petitions, which were signed by all the marine men in Toronto. These petitions pointed out that the continuance of the light was an absolute necessity, and that in easterly gales it would be impossible to make the harbor unless the light at the west end of the Island was continued. These petitions had their effect, and on June 27th the lightkeeper received the following letter from the Department:—

Ottawa, 26th June, 1907.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 13th instant, intimating that it was the intention of the Department to discontinue the light under your charge at Gibraltar Point, I have to inform you that it has now been decided not to take this action, and you will, therefore, see that it is kept in operation. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) C. STANTON.

For Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. P. J. McSherry, Lightkeeper, Gibraltar Point, Toronto, Ont.

And now you have the story of the old landmark—the Lighthouse at the Point.

The foregoing Landmark was written in June, 1907, when Mr. George Durnan and his wife were both alive, and it was fortunate that the work of writing up the history, was completed at that time for on the 11th day of August Mrs. Durnan died at her home, 71½ Bleecker street, Toronto, and on the 5th day of September, three weeks after, her husband also passed away.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

U.C. COLLEGE COAT OF ARMS.

An Interesting Picture and History for the Pupils of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

The following description of the College Arms was written by J. Ross Robertson, Christmas, 1906, when he presented Upper Canada College with the original drawing of the correct arms of the college. Mr. Robertson's description reads:—

The College Arms, so called, first appeared upon the sides of the prize books in 1833. The design was composed of two palm branches, encircling the college name and fastened together by a ribbon bearing the college motto in a scroll which joins the palm branches. This form continued until 1860, when the Rev. Dr. Scadding not only suggested, but determined, that as the school had practically been founded through the efforts of Sir John Colborne, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, in 1829, and that the Governor in his opening speech in that year spoke of the college as the "Royal Grammar School," therefore the King's crown should have its place in the design between the palm branches.

The crown, which appeared up to 1905 on the college prize books, honor certificates and other documents, while a royal crown, was not the crown of George IV., in whose reign the college was founded by the Legislature. The crown in the above sketch is from the official history of the volume in the British Museum, giving the coronation of George the Fourth. The drawing was made under my direction from the original, by an experienced official of the museum.

The college, with its great record, is worthy of the crown, but as the institution is not of royal foundation it is not entitled, strictly speaking, to use the crown, for there is no evidence either in Great Britain or Canada that will substantiate its claim to rank as of royal foundation. Indeed, a high authority in England says no school founded by government is entitled to consider itself a royal foundation. Every college of royal foundation possesses a charter to that effect—no such

document was ever issued to Upper Canada College. But the want of a crown is a minor matter. The glory of the college is in the great work it has accomplished in the education of the boys of not only Upper Canada, but of other parts, who have passed through its halls and who look back with pride on the pleasant and instruc-

and carved over half a century ago.

Toronto, Christmas, 1906.

The Honor Board of the College, which occupied a position on the north wall of the old "Prayer Room," in the King street building, had on the centre of its top rail a gilded crown of no particular pattern. This crown was carved out of wood.

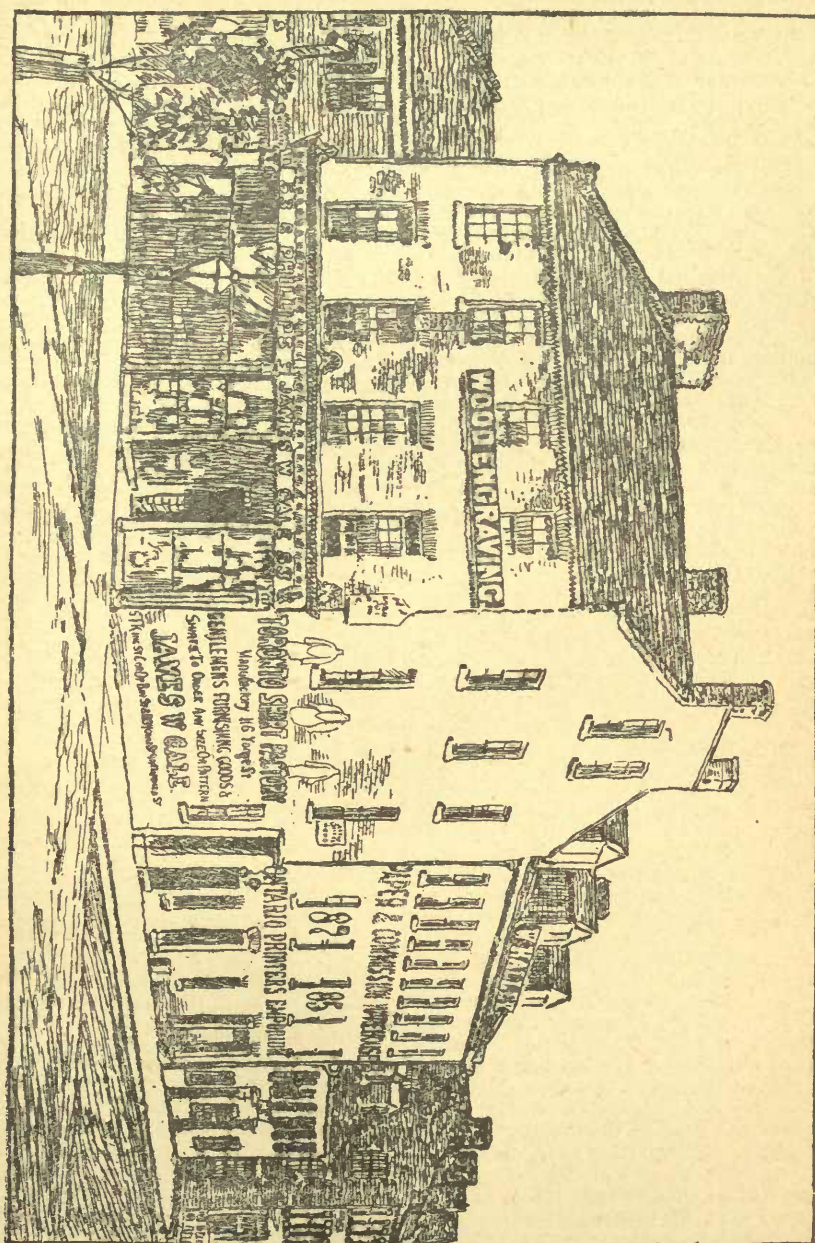


UPPER CANADA COLLEGE COAT OF ARMS.

tive years they spent within the walls of their Alma Mater.

The sketch, with the appended note, is presented to the trustees of the college by an old pupil, who owes in large part whatever little success he has had in life to the instruction, to say nothing of the canings, he received at the dear old school, whose benches he cu-

and was at the top of the board from 1832-89. It was not replaced when the boards were removed to the new building in Deer Park, as the re-arrangement of the boards would not permit of the crown ornament. The crown has, however, been preserved, and is a most interesting relic of the old school.



SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF KING AND BAY STREETS, 1868-1876.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

S.-E. CORNER BAY AND KING STS.

The Corner That First Belonged to Jordan Post, the Watchmaker—Afterwards Leased to Jacques & Hay.

One of the old-time and well-known corners of Toronto, or rather of York, was the south-east corner of King and Bay streets. Jordan Post, one of the early (1802) watchmakers of York, owned all the land from the corner on King east to Jordan, and on Bay, south to Melinda. He opened up Jordan and Melinda streets, naming them after his own Christian name and that of his wife, "Melinda."

The first house on the corner was his shop (p. 673-45, Vol. 1, Landmarks), erected in 1820, and in 1840 this land passed into the hands of the late Hon. John Ross, and a large three-storey red brick warehouse was built and occupied by Jacques & Hay, cabinetmakers. About 1867 Jacques & Hay moved to a new warehouse on the south-west corner of King and Jordan streets, and the old corner was remodelled and occupied by the late James W. Gale as a gent's furnishing store and R. Phillips, carver and gilder. The rear portion of the warehouse on Bay street was used as a type warehouse and printer's emporium by William Halley.

The first floor room at the corner of King and Bay was used for dancing purposes and known for years as Halley's Hall.

In 1876 the corner buildings, that is the building occupied by the two shops on King street, and the rear on Bay street, down to the north limit of the roughcast buildings now standing, was torn down and two shops were erected on King street, and were occupied by J. M. Treble as a gent's furnishing store, and J. F. Muir, hatter. Later these buildings were tenanted by the present tenant, the Nasmith Co. Two shops were also erected at the south end of the rear of the Jacques & Hay building, and were occupied by different tenants, and are at present the shops of J. G. Ramsay & Co., 89, and J. B. Paine, 91 Bay street.

The two two-storey houses south of the Jacques & Hay building on the east side of Bay street, were built by

the late Mr. Goodall, an old resident, and were occupied by him for some years. In 1856 No. 34, the south or corner of Melinda, was the home of Mr. Sanders, and the next house north by Dr. C. E. Schuch, homeopathic physician. In 1868 the late John M. Maloney, merchant tailor, had the corner, and the house next and north was the private residence of William Halley.

In 1868 C. F. Damoreau, a wood engraver, occupied the second floor on the corner of King street, and in later years in the new building erected the Toronto Engraving Co. had their workroom on the first floor, facing King street. In 1881 D. W. Ferguson, carpenter, had the shop at the corner of Melinda and Bay, and J. M. Maloney & Son the first house north.

These buildings are now occupied by George Bunker, bicycle repairer, 87 Bay street; C. B. Wickware, 85 Bay street, and Canadian Cutlery Company, corner of Melinda street.

These buildings from the south-east corner on King street to the north-east corner of Melinda street, along the east side of Bay street, have been bought by the Manufacturers' Life Co., and it is proposed to build on the site a large office building.

The building south of the two small buildings on Bay and Melinda streets and across the latter street was the hotel of the late Mat Evans, and is now the site of the office of The Evening Telegram.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

HISTORY OF PORT CREDIT.

From Its First Settlement Until the Present Time—Its Prominent Buildings and Residents.

Toronto's history now dates back to 1793, when Governor Simcoe founded the town, giving it the name of York and establishing there a military garrison.

Even in its very earliest days, Toronto, or York, rather, had its suburbs, or what are now practically suburbs, such as Weston to the north-west, Scarboro due east, with Mimico, or Etobicoke, rather, and Port Credit all

but due west. It is the history of this latter "suburb" which will be told in this and the following articles.

For many years after the foundation of the Province, excepting as a place of call for the early lake steamers, little was heard of Port Credit, though in another portion of the Landmarks of Toronto, reference is made to it in a quotation from a newspaper of 1793-94, which reads as follows:

"River Credit—A house was built at this place for the accommodation of travellers passing to and from the Mississaugua tract of land. This house is in the occupation of Mr. Allan, Merchant, under a lease of one dollar per annum and an obligation to have it properly kept for the accommodation of travellers."

The history of the house here referred to can be accurately given from 1793, when it was built, until it was demolished in 1861 or 1862.

It was built in the first place by the Government of the province as a military storehouse and barracks for troops or Government officials passing to and from Newark or Niagara and York. In those days it was the habit for travellers wishing to reach York from Niagara, or vice versa, to use canoes or comparatively light open boats of shallow draught and to coast along the shore around the head of the lake past where the Welland canal now opens, thence to Niagara. This "Government House," as it was called, stood within thirty yards of the Credit River, and boats could come up to the eastern bank of the latter, receive supplies, deposit stores, and embark or disembark passengers. A few years later, in the earlier days of the last century, when a road had been opened up along the lake shore from Niagara by, as it was then termed, "the Head of the Lake," now Burlington, to York, the need for this house was not so urgent as troops either proceeding to York or Niagara went directly to their destination, where permanent quarters had by then been erected.

"Government House" was constructed of logs and clap-boarded. It was but one-storey, and from the gable to the ground was about 25 feet in height, to the eaves it was just 15 feet. The chimneys, fire-places and foundations were all built of stones drawn from the lake. In the woodwork none but

iron and copper wrought nails were used. A well, the site of which is still marked, was sunk some 200 yards to the south of the building, near the lake, and from this well the whole of the water required was drawn. Some years later a verandah was added to the house, but this formed no part of the original building.

There is no record as to who actually erected the building in the first place, though it is known that it was built by Government employes or under Government superintendence, so that it is more than probable that some at any rate of those who constructed it were men belonging to Simcoe's own corps, the Queen's Rangers.

After the building ceased to be used as a Government storehouse it became a tavern, and was rented by Wesley Watson, a British subject, who left New York during the war of 1812, his position at the time there being rendered unendurable. A daughter of Wesley Watson, Mary Jane, married Moses Polley, and they conjointly kept the tavern until the death by drowning of Moses Polley, which occurred on Aug. 10th, 1839. Subsequently, on March 13th, 1841, Mrs. Polley married Robert J. Lynd. Robert Lynd died April 6th, 1872; his widow on March 4th, 1887.

The house was pulled down under the direction of the Lynd family in 1861, and was rebuilt on a farm about one and a half miles north of Port Credit in the country. Unfortunately it was burnt down eighteen months later, nothing whatever of it being left.

As can be learned from the schedules published in explanation of the accompanying plans, the first patents for land were granted by the Crown in 1835, but no village was founded for, at least, another fourteen years.

Where the village now is, in 1840 was a portion of the Indian Reserve, but in 1849 that portion of the present village to the east of the river is spoken of officially as the "Town of Port Credit."

The whole of the lands surrounding Port Credit formed originally the Indian reserve, what is known as the Indian village being situated on the west side of the river, north of what is described in the "Plan of the Extension" as Park street.

The plans published with this tell their own story, as by them the settlement and gradual extension of the place can be clearly traced from Geo. Goldthorpe's patent for land on Bay

street in 1835 until the last of these granted in 1906.

Government House stood on lot 17, the land immediately north-west of Toronto and Elizabeth streets. The building is marked on the plan.

WATER LOTS.

- 1—Alfred R. Roche, 23,000 square links. Date of patent June 30, 1858.
- 2 and 3—Vacant.
- 4—Alfred R. Roche, 23,000 square links. Date of patent, June 30, 1858.
- 5—James W. Taylor, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 6, 1844.
- 6 to 10—(Not scheduled.)

FRONT STREET—NORTH-EAST SIDE.

- 1—Jas. Charles, all, 26,700 square links. Date of Patent, Dec. 14, 1842.
- 2—Vacant.
- 3—Thomas Hickey, 1-3 acre. Date of patent, March 18, 1846.

NORTH-WEST SIDE.

- 1—Vacant.
- 2—Alfred Robt. Roche, 22,500 square links. Date of patent, July 26, 1854.

LAKE—SOUTH-EAST SIDE.

- 1 and 2—Vacant.
- 3—Thomas Giles, Jr., 18,450 square links. Date of patent, Jan. 12, 1855.
- 4, 5, 6—John R. Nash, 9 1-10 acres. Date of patent, Sept. 20, 1848.
- 7, 8—William N. Crosby, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 19, 1889.
- 9—Caleb Giles, $\frac{1}{4}$ W. R. Date of patent, May 20, 1853.
- 9—William Robt. Crosby, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov 5, 1885.
- 10—Benjamin F. Ross Goldthorpe, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Jan. 24, 1889.

NORTH-WEST SIDE.

- 1 and 2—Vacant.
- 3—Margaret McLean, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, March 11, 1847.
- 4, 5 and 6—Vacant.
- 7—Charles R. Ellis, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 21st, 1853.
- 8—James Craven.
- 9—James Craven, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, May 20th, 1853.
- 10—Vacant. (After these water lots each street appears clearly on the plan.)

BAY STREET—SOUTH-EAST SIDE.

- 1—Vacant.
 - 2—George Walton, all, 23,675 square links. Date of patent, June 27, 1836.
 - 3—John King, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 27, 1836.
 - 4—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 28, 1847.
 - 5—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 28, 1847.
 - 6—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 28, 1847.
 - 7—Vacant.
 - 8—John Thompson, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Feb. 3, 1860.
 - 9—Vacant.
 - 10—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 28, 1847.
 - 10—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 20, 1848.
 - 11—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 28, 1847.
 - 11—John R. Nash, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 20, 1848.
- N.B.—Patents to J. R. Nash for lots 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 on the south-east side of Bay street, dated May 28, 1847, surrendered to the Crown.

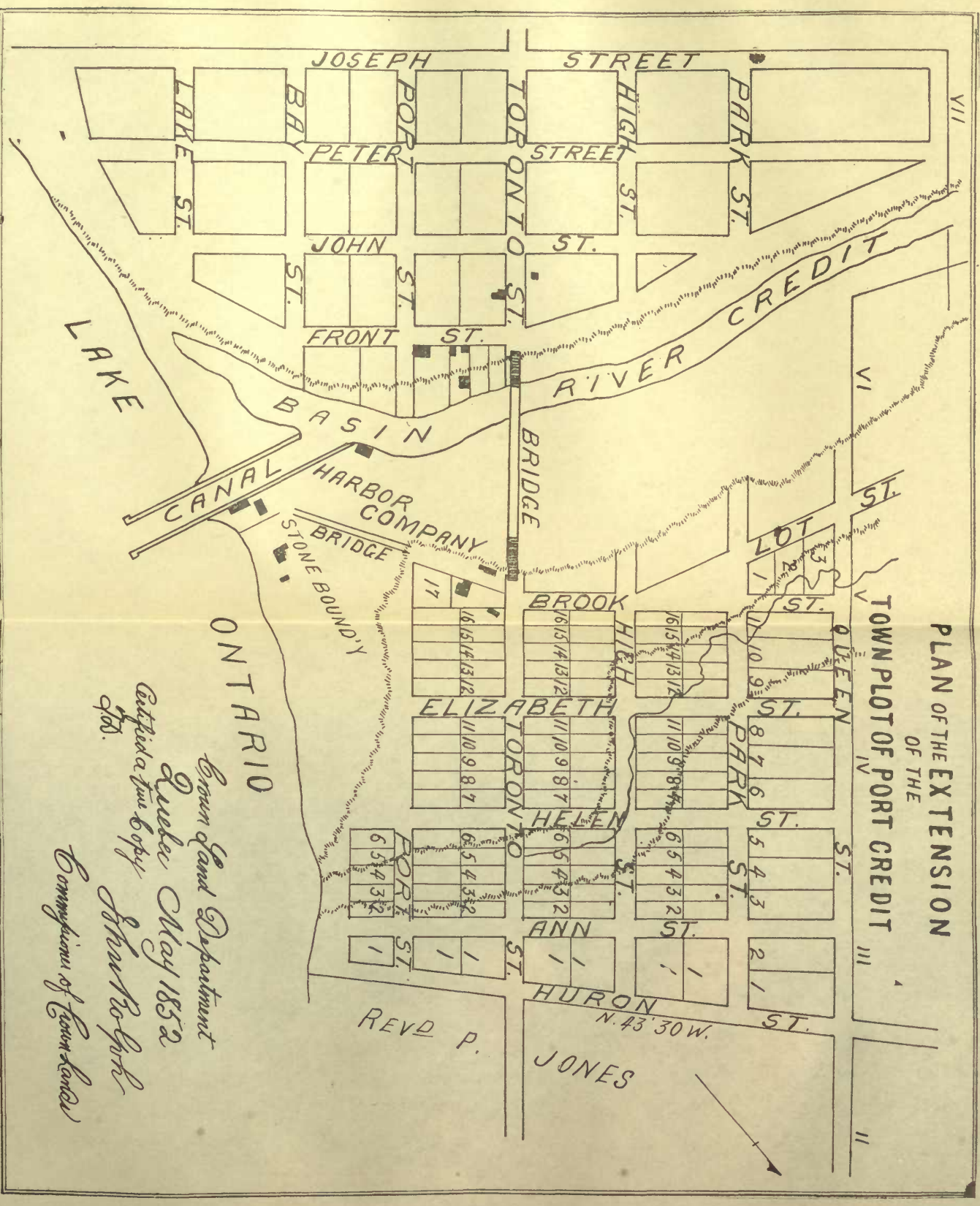
NORTH-WEST SIDE.

- 1 and 2—Vacant.
- 3—Geo. Goldthorpe, Sr., all, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 19, 1835.
- 4—Ed. P. O'Leary, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 29, 1885.
- 5—Vacant.
- 6, 7, 8—Archibald McLean, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 26, 1854.

WIN PLOT OF PORT CREDIT
OF THE
PLAN OF THE EXTENSION

PLAN OF THE EXTENSION OF THE

TOWN PLOT OF PORT CREDIT



Survey and Department
Quebec May 1852
Certified true & copy
John H. B. Galt

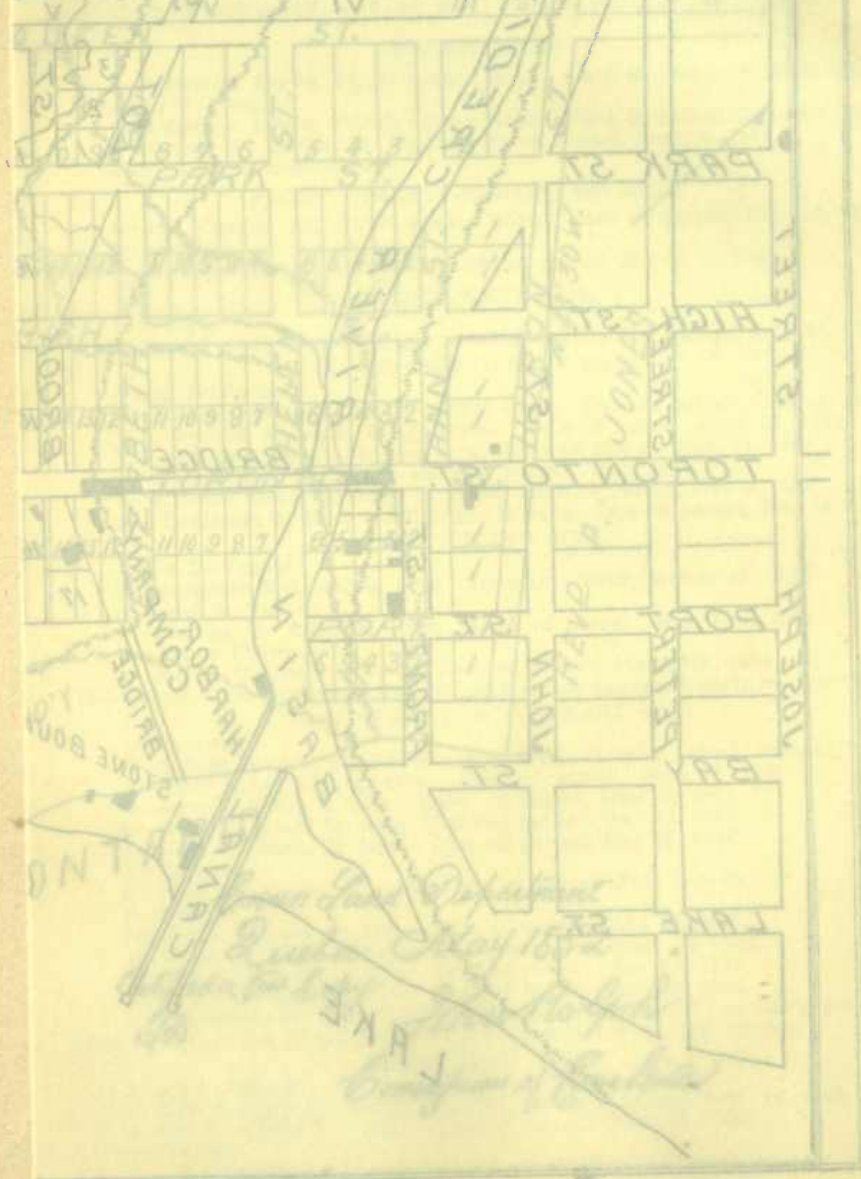
Comptroller of Town Lands

REV'D P.

JONES

N. 43° 30' W.

PLAN OF THE EXTENSION
OF THE
PORT CREDIT



9—Vacant.

10, 11—John Cameron, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Dec. 7, 1847.

12—George Garnett, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 25, 1836.

PORT STREET—SOUTH-EAST SIDE.

1, 2, 3, 4—Vacant.

5—Jas. Robinson Shaw, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre W.R. Date of patent, Nov. 18, 1885.

6, 7, 8—Vacant.

9 and 10—Fred J. Hamilton, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre W.R. Date of patent, Dec. 5, 1889.

11—David Harrison, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre W.R. Date of patent, June 26, 1894.

12—Anthony B. Hawke, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre W.R. Date of patent, June 25, 1836.

NORTH-WEST SIDE.

1 and 2—John Jones, all, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Dec. 10, 1835.

3 and 4—Vacant.

5.—R. C. Episcopal Corporation, Diocese of Toronto.

6.—R. C. Episcopal Corporation, Diocese of Toronto.

7—John Powell, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 25th, 1836.

8—R. C. Episcopal Corporation Diocese of Toronto.

9—Vacant.

10—Wm. F. Romain, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 19, 1844.

11—Jas. W. Taylor, all, 25,000 square links. Date of patent, Dec. 23, 1839.

12—Thomas Smith, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 19, 1838.

TORONTO STREET—SOUTH-EAST SIDE.

1 and 2—John Jones, all, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Dec. 10, 1835.

3—Fred C. Capreol, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 26, 1855.

4—Fred C. Capreol, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 26, 1855.

5—George Monro, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 25, 1836.

6—Vacant.

7—Alexander Dixon, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 25, 1836.

8—James McLean, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 19, 1839.

9—Caleb Giles, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 20, 1853.

10—Joseph Sawyer et al, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 12, 1845.

11—Thomas Trotter, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1853.

12—Daniel Marigold Sharp, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Oct. 29, 1872.

NORTH-WEST SIDE.

1, 2, 3—Rev. Peter Jones, all. Date of patent, Oct. 23, 1835.

4—Jas R. Shaw, all, 25,000 square links. Date of patent, Dec. 23, 1839.

5—Nicholas Sullivan, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

6—Nicholas Sullivan, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 1, 1883.

7—Charles R. Ellis, all, N.S., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 21, 1853.

8—Vacant.

9—James Caven, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 20, 1853.

10—Vacant.

11—F. C. Capreol. Date of patent, Nov. 2, 1854.

12—James Caldwell, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, March 1, 1848.

HIGH STREET—SOUTH-EAST SIDE.

1—Vacant.

2—Rev. Peter Jones, all. Date of patent, Oct. 23, 1835.

3—Vacant.

4—Nicholas Sullivan, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 1, 1883.

5—Nicholas Sullivan, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 1, 1883.

6—Alfred Robert Roche, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 26, 1854.

7—Nicholas Sullivan, all, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 1, 1883.

8, 9, 10—Vacant.

11—James Caldwell, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1853.

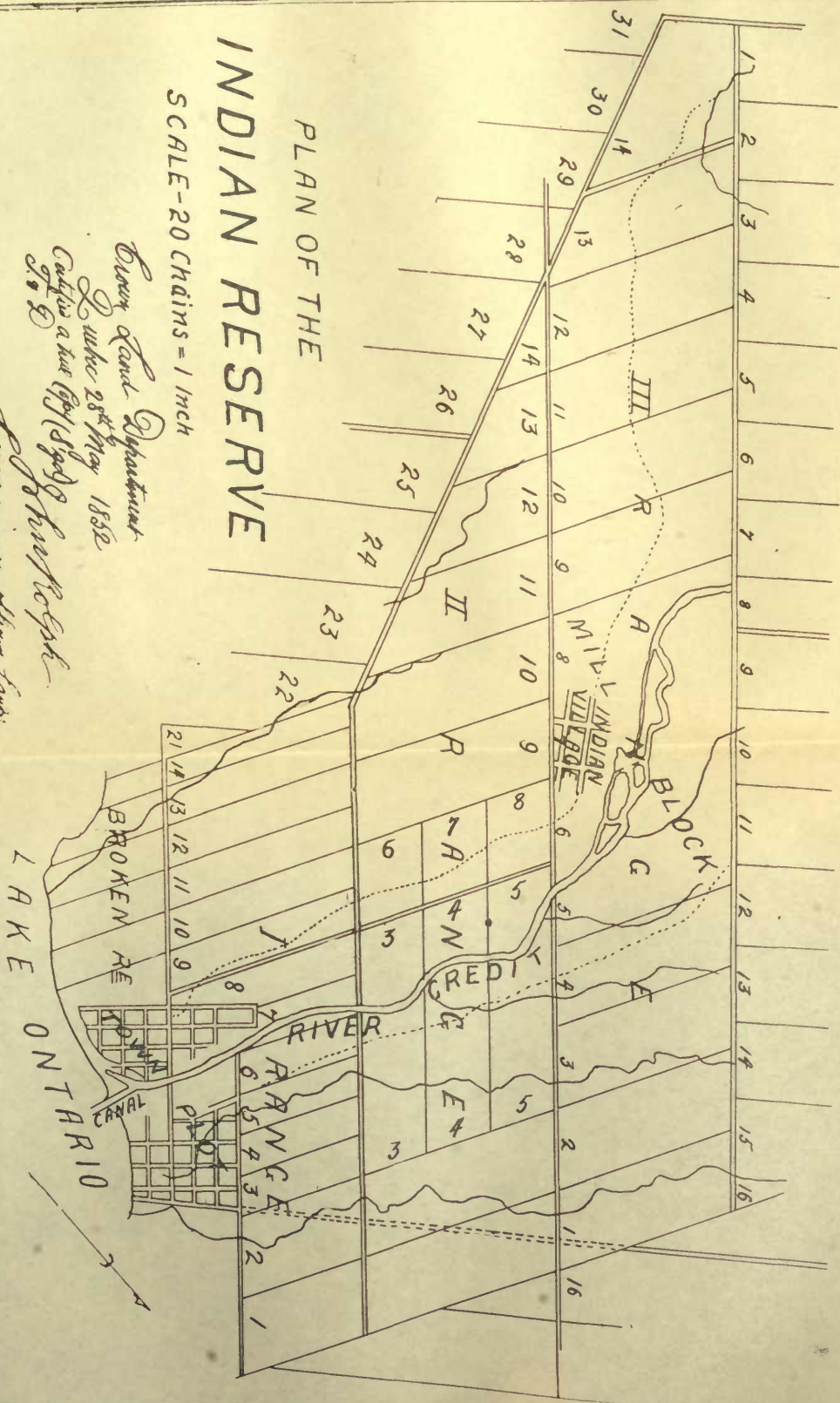
12—Vacant.

PLAN OF THE INDIAN RESERVE

SCALE-20 CHAINS = 1 inch

Surveyed and Delimited
under 28th May 1852
Custody a true copy of the
original

Thomas James Griffiths Esq



- John Foley, 10 S.E. Park St., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Aug. 12, 1852.
 Caleb Giles, 9 S.E. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 20, 1853.
- Chas. R. Ellis, 7 N.W. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, May 21, 1853.
- James Caven, 8 and 9 N.W. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, May 20, 1853.
- Thomas Donoghue, 15 N.W. High St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1853.
- Jas. Colwill, 11 S.E. High St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1853.
- Thos. Trotter, 11 S.E. Toronto St., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1853.
- James Cotton, lots 1 and 2 inclusive, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on Credit River and on N.E. Front St. Date of patent, July 12, 1854.
- Fred C. Capreol, 4 N.E. Front St., W.R. Date of patent, Nov. 2, 1854.
- James Cotton, 15 and 20, east of River. Date of patent, Nov. 11, 1854.
- Thomas Montgomery, 4 and 6 N.W. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 2, 1854.
- Thomas Trotter, 11 S.E. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1853.
- Thomas Giles, the younger, 3 and 5 E. Lake St., W.R., 18,450 square links. Date of patent, Jan. 12, 1855.
- F. C. Capreol, 3 and 4 S.E. Toronto St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, April 26, 1855.
- Patrick Long, 9 E.E. Park St., E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, June 1, 1855.
- Charles Blackhall, 9 N.W. Park St., E.R. 8 roods. Date of patent, Jan. 23, 1856.
- John Ford, 4 S.E. Park St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Jan. 23, 1856.
- Robert Cotton, 1 N.W. Toronto St., E.R.; 1 and 15 S.E. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, April 1, 1856.
- Wm. Noble Rutledge, N.W. part of Park lot; N.W. of Park and N.E. of Peter St.; Park lot N.W. of Park and S. W. Peter Sts. Date of patent, April 10, 1856.
- Dennis Enright, 8 S.W. Park St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 10, 1856.
- Thomas Montgomery, 13, 14, 15 N.W. Toronto St., E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ acre; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 S.E. High St., $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Date of patent, June 10, 1856.
- Wm. W. Colwell, 9 and 10, S.W. High St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Aug. 26, 1856.
- Thos. Donoghue, 15 South Park St., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Oct. 10, 1856.
- Wm. N. Rutledge, 10 and 11 N. of Park, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Date of patent, March 4, 1857.
- Joseph Walsh, 2 N of Park, 9-10 acre. Date of patent, March 4, 1857.
- Timothy Conner, 3 N. of Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, March 7, 1857.
- John Long, 6 N. of Park, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 8, 1857.
- Martin Bogart, 7, 8, 9 N.W. of Port, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 8, 1857.
- Charles Hare, 6 S. of Park, E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 15, 1857.
- Joseph Walsh, 5 S. of Park, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 15, 1857.
- Patrick M. Cauliffe, 3 S. of Park, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 15, 1857.
- Alfred R. Roche, 1 and 4, fronts on Lake Ontario, 4,600 square links. Date of patent, June 30, 1858.
- Ira VanVaulkenburgh, 2, between broken lot, 4-10 acre. Date of patent, July 23, 1858.
- James Cotton, 1 and 3, between broken lot, 9-10 acre. Date of patent, July 23, 1858.
- Dennis Enright, 4 N. of Park, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 24, 1858.
- Chas. Hare, 6 N. of High St., E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 24, 1858.
- John H. C. Evans, 7 N. of Park, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 24, 1858.
- Wm. Alex. R. Evans, 8 N. of Park, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 24, 1858.
- Robt. Lynd, 16 and 17 S. Toronto St., $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 28, 1858.
- John H. Colbert, 4 S. of Bay St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, July 28, 1858.
- Thos. Cotton, 2 and 3 S. High St., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Jan. 10, 1861.

- Daniel McCarthy, 5 N. of Park St., $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Feb. 11, 1861.
 Catherine Griffin, 12 and 13 N. Port St., E.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, July 16, 1861.
- Michael Foley, 11 S.E. Park St., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 20, 1861.
 Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, the triangular block or lot bounded N. by Front St., S.E. by High St., S.W. by John St., 35,000 square links. Date of patent, June 20, 1867.
- James Hamilton, 13 and 14 S. side Toronto St.; 14 and 15 N.S. Port, 1 acre. Date of patent, Dec. 29, 1868.
- School section 7, 2 south side Toronto St., east of R. Credit. Date of patent, Jan. 12, 1872.
- Jas. Hamilton, 7, 8, 9 S. side High St., E.R. Date of patent, Jan. 24, 1873;
 1 N. side High St., E.R., 1 and 16 S. side Park St. Date of patent, Feb. 20, 1873.
 Robert Cotton, 1 N. Park St., water lots 9 and 10, W.R. Date of patent, Feb. 20, 1873.
- Pat McAuliffe, lot 2 S.E. Park St. E.R. Date of patent, Oct. 25, 1876.
 m, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Date of patent, Jan. 12,
- Robt. Cotton, No. C Shingle Beach, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Date of patent, Jan. 12, 1877.
 Pat M. Cully, 2, 3, 5 N.W. side High St., E.R. Date of patent, Aug. 12, 1878.
 Ed. P. O'Leary, 9 N.W. Port St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 9, 1879.
 Ed. P. O'Leary, 3, 4 N.W. Port St. W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 25, 1879.
- Dan Clarke, 4 N.W. High St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, March 15, 1880.
 James Hamilton, 12, 13, 14 S.E. Park St., E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 9, 1880.
- Emma Peer, 5 S.E. Bay St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 9, 1880.
 Ed. Pat. O'Leary, 3, 4 S.E. Park St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 8, 1880.
- Toronto township, lot letter A, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Date of patent, Sept. 9, 1880.
 Jas. Thompson, 7 S.S. Bay St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Dec. 23, 1880.
 James Hamilton, 10, 11, 14 N.W. High St., E.R., $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 23, 1881.
- Celeste Christine Johnson, 5 N.W. High St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, June 1, 1881.
- Geo. Johnson, 8 S.E. High St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Jan. 4, 1882.
 William Robert Crosby, 4, 5 N.W. Lake St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Jan. 23, 1882.
- Abraham Block, 1, 2 N.W. Lake St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Jan. 23, 1882.
- Alex. Blakeley, 3, 5 E. Toronto St., E.R. Date of patent, June 22, 1882.
 Eliaz Burn, 9 N.W. Bay St., W.R. Date of patent, July 16, 1882.
- Jeremiah Long, 13 N.W. High St., E.R. Date of patent, Aug. 16, 1882.
 Jeremiah Long, 9 N.W. High St., E.R. Date of patent, Aug. 16, 1882.
 Daniel Clark, 4 S.E. Park St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Feb. 1, 1883.
 Wm. M. Shaw, 9 S.E. Bay St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; 6, 7 S.E. Port St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; 8 S.E. Port St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Feb. 2, 1883.
- Nicholas Sullivan, 5, 6, 7 W. Toronto St.; 4, 5, 7 S.E. High St. W.R. Date of patent, Sept. 1, 1883.
- Robert Cotton, A and B Shingle Beach lots, E.R., S.E. Port St., 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Date of patent, April 8, 1884.
- Wm. Hall, 4 93-100 acres, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, Racey Tract, S. Dundas St. Date of patent, Sept. 23, 1884.
- Jos. Alvin Naish, 7 N.W. High E.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 5, 1885.
 William Robert Crosby, 9 S.E. Lake St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 5, 1885.
- Jas. R. Shaw, 5 S.E. Port St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Nov. 18, 1885.
 Ed. P. O'Leary, 4 N.W. Bay St. W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, April 29, 1885.
- Wm. Jackson McKay, Isaac Middleton, ex-James W. Cotton. 88 acres 2nd Range Credit Ind. Res., E of Con. Road. Date of patent, April 2, 1885.

Sir Melville Park, Bart., 95 acres 3rd Range C. I. R. Date of patent, July 10, 1885.

Wm. Perrie, 6, 7, 8 S.E. Park St.; 6, 7, 8 N.W. High St., $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Date of patent, June 3, 1887.

Walter Charles Hare, 9, 10 N.W. Lake St. W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Oct. 29, 1888.

Daniel Clark, 5 S.E. Park St., W.R., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Date of patent, Oct. 3, 1890.

Henry S. Bonner, 6, 7 N.E. Front St., W.R., 57-100 acres. Date of patent, Sept. 9, 1891.

Mark Blower, 6, 7 N.W. Lake St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Dec. 15, 1891.

H. T. Horatus Wilcox, 12 S.E. Bay St., W.R.; 2 N.W. Bay St., W.R. Date of patent, Jan. 22, 1892.

Daniel Fowler, 1 and 2, S.S. Port St., W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Date of patent, Sept. 3, 1902.

Wm. Herbert Cawthra, Eliza Jane Cawthra, water lots 10, 68-100 acres; 12 3rd Con. S. Dundas St. Date of patent, June 14, 1906.

Port Credit Brick Co., water lot in front of Park lots 9 and 10 in Broken front con. on the Credit Indian Reserve, Tor. Tp. Date of patent, Sept. 7, 1906.

Port Credit, the nearest place of call for lake going vessels, on the west of Toronto, is a large and very straggling village in the southeast of the County of Peel, of about five hundred inhabitants, divided into east and west by the River Credit.

Though there was a government building at the Credit so far back as the end of the eighteenth century, erected for a storehouse first, then used as a barracks, later still becoming a tavern, there were very few residents in or near the present village until about 1830, when settlers came in much more quickly. In 1837 the Provincial Parliament built a pier and wharf on the east bank of the river, which at once came into use for the shipment of grain and other produce, and since then the place has continued to grow, though at times this growth has been very greatly retarded.

In by-gone years the country for miles around the Credit was the home and hunting grounds of the Mississauga Indians, who were granted a "reserve" of several hundred acres, where they remained until about 1848-1849, when they were removed to the Grand River reserve, where the remnant of the tribe still remain.

In the year 1828 the government, feeling their responsibilities respecting the Indians, dispossessed of their lands, determined to build permanent homes for them, and accordingly built to the northwest of the village, where the Golf Club grounds are now, what was known as the Indian village, of which nothing now remains but the

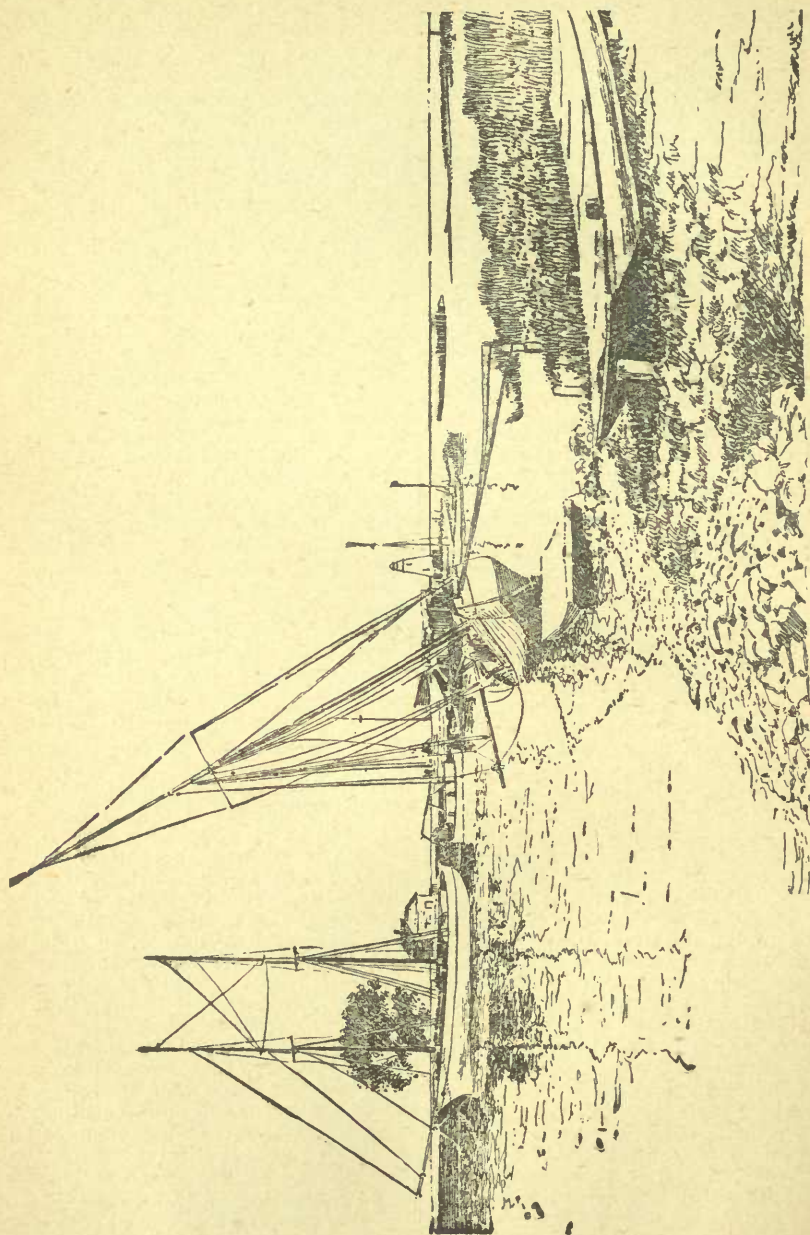
chief's house, and that is in a very poor state of preservation, fast falling into complete ruin.

As originally planned, the village consisted of a number of houses for the people, a church, or as it is sometimes spoken of, Mission House, a schoolhouse, over which was a council chamber, the chief's house, and a house for the missionary. In this village the Indians lived until they were removed in 1848.

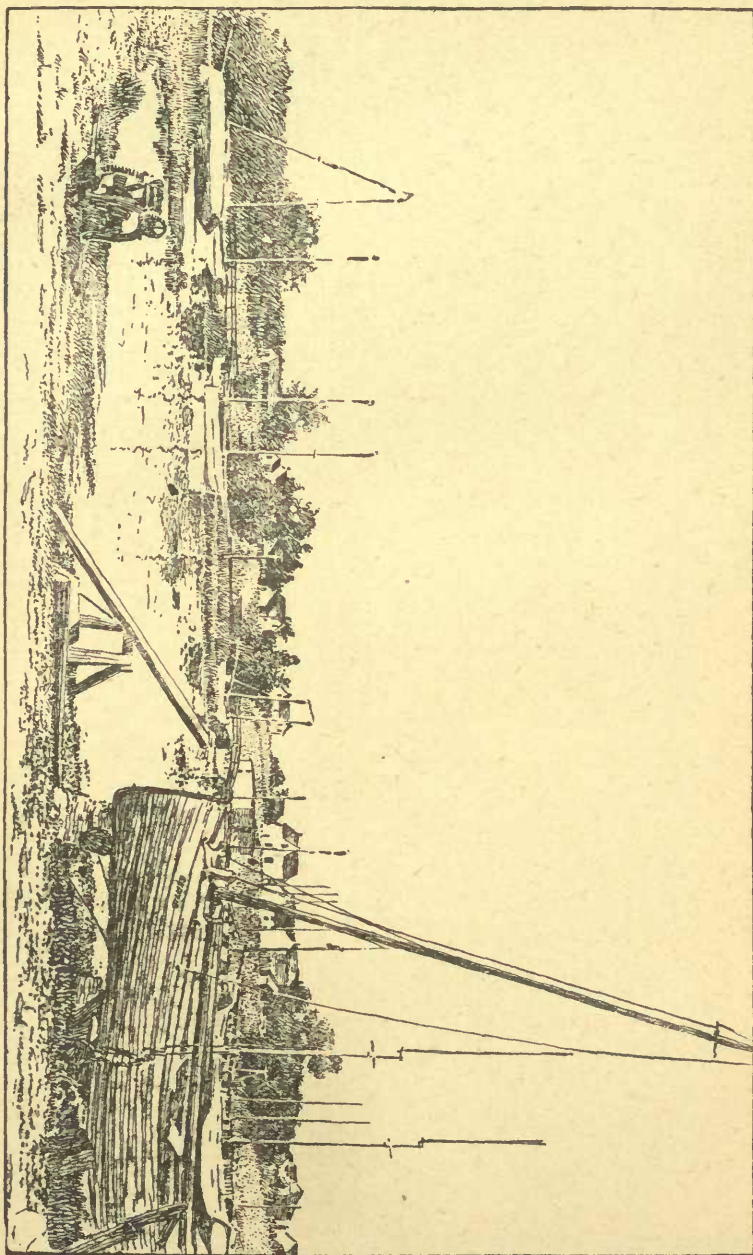
One very well known person in those days was the Rev. Peter Jones, the Indian preacher, himself a convert to Christianity, who persuaded his tribe to accept the Christian truths to which they have since adhered.

There are many strange legends in connection with the Credit Indians, some of which are worth repeating. These are as follows: Situated on the river on the east, about a mile from the mouth of the harbor, is a large boulder about thirteen feet high, composed of granite, wholly unlike any other rock in that part of the country, evidently a relic of the ice age when huge rocks were moved incredible distances by the great glacial force. Many are the visits paid by the curious to the old stone situated high up on the river bank which commands an extensive and beautiful view of the serpentine stream.

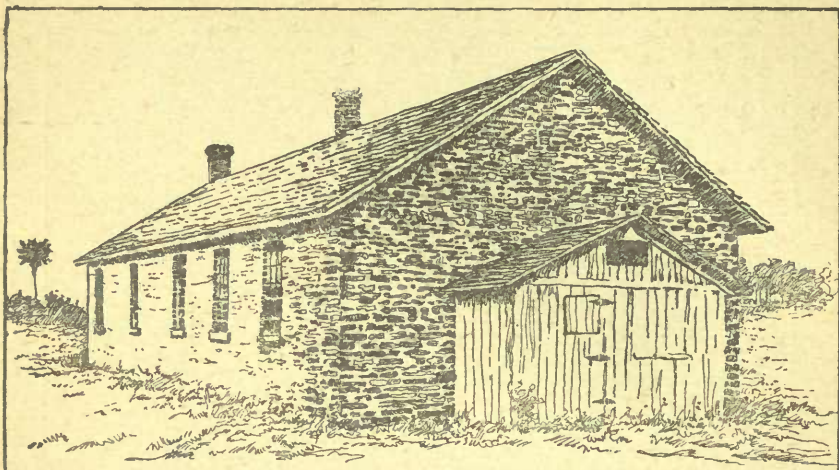
The Indian legend was to the effect that this boulder was the abode of a tribe of fairies, or as they called them, Mamagwaseway—hidden or invisible beings, who had to be propitiated by



PORT CREDIT—ENTRANCE TO HARBOUR, EASTERN BANK, 1907.



PORT CREDIT—THE HARBOUR LOOKING NORTH, 1907.



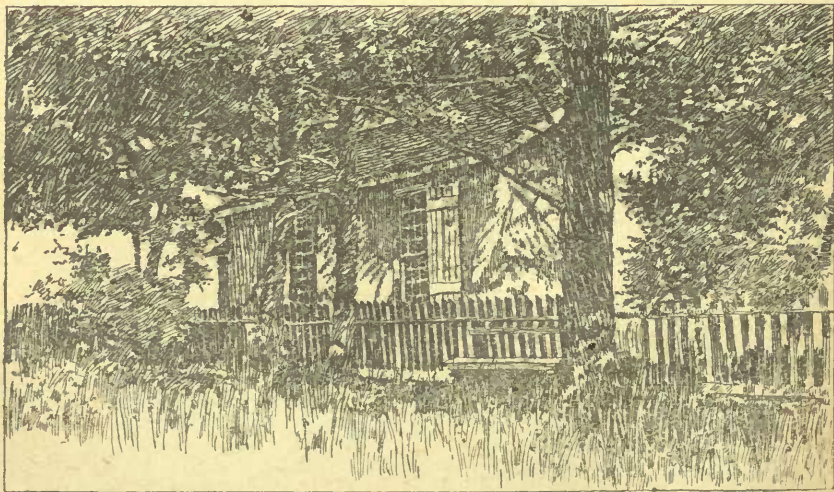
OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

small gifts, which they left for them at the foot of the stone.

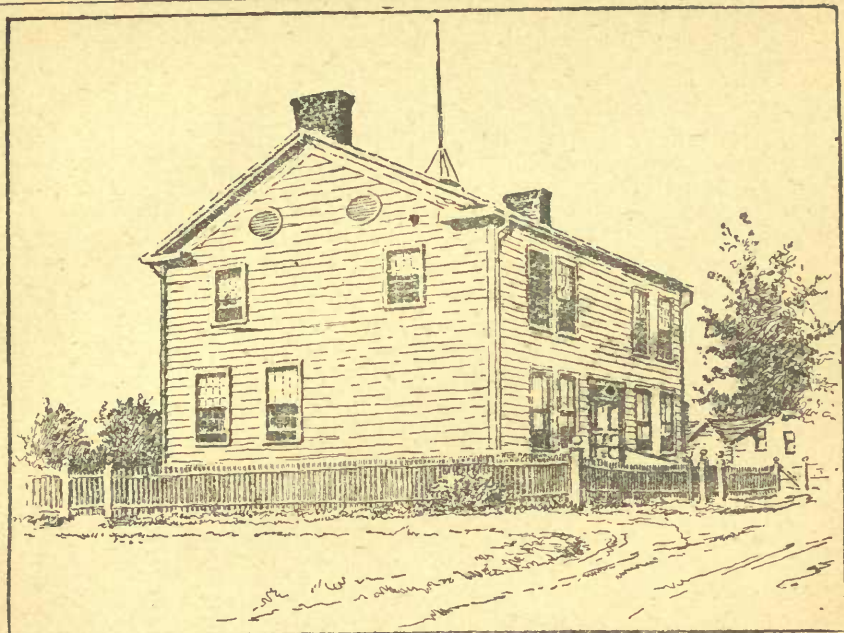
One can easily imagine how anything so unusual as the situation of the boulder would influence the minds of the superstitious Indians.

Then at another point the bank rises abruptly to a considerable height and forms a sharp turn in the stream at a point where the water is very deep. At this spot they believed that

a river god or spirit (Munedoo) made his place of abode. This god was supposed to have an abhorrence of white people profaning his "consecrated retreat." At last the "pale faces" came so frequently to this spot for the purpose of catching salmon that in disgust he took his departure during a flood (caused by his power) and went down to the lake (Ke-ehe-guh-mo), never to return.



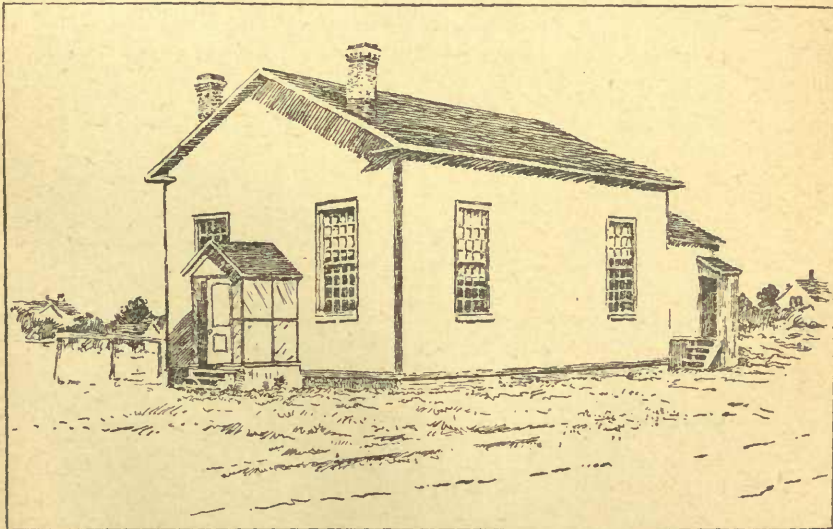
THE ORANGE HALL.



OLD WILCOX HOTEL.

When the first telegraph instrument was placed by the company in the premises in Port Credit of the late Mr. James Hamilton in 1855, some In-

dians still living in the village, were in the office, and suddenly the little instrument began to "tick, tick." The Indians were greatly surprised on

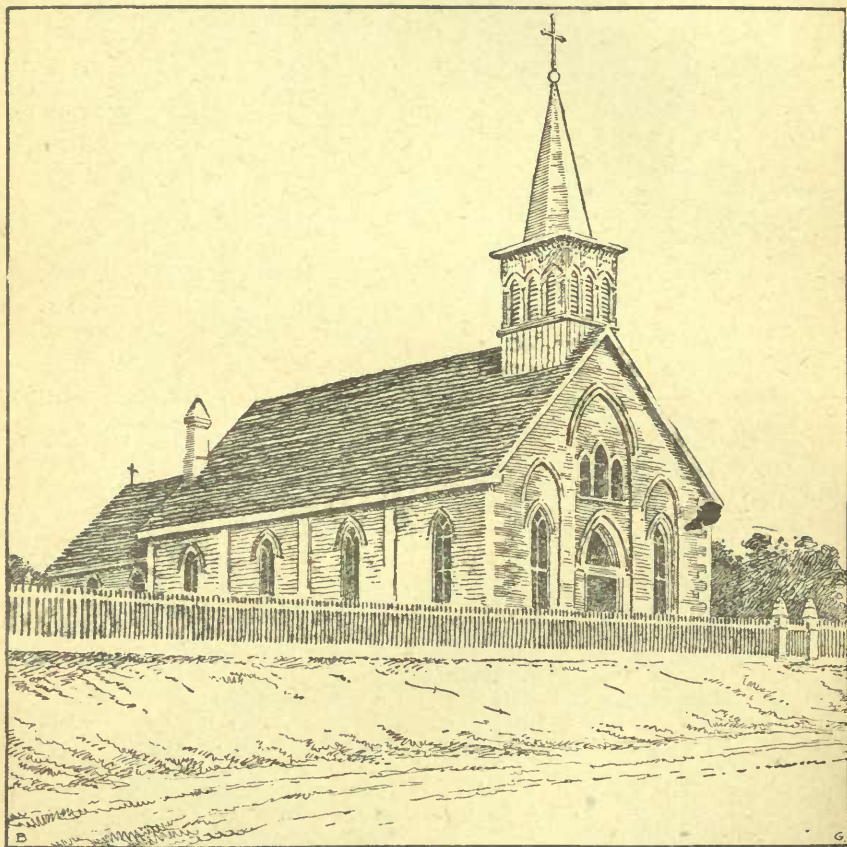


SHAW'S HALL—FORMERLY METHODIST CHURCH.

looking around to find out that the strange noise came from the telegraph instrument. Then discerning the movement of the key and discovering that the noise came from the instrument, when no one was near it, they immediately began to tremble with fright and ran out, exclaiming, "The devil, the devil is talking." Never again so long as those Indians lived in

the grounds are surrounding the present club house belonging to the Missisauga Golf Club.

It is alleged that the first settler on the land where Port Credit now stands was one Colonel Thomas Ingersol and that he for a time occupied the building known as Government House. This may be true, but if it is the gallant officer could not have remained



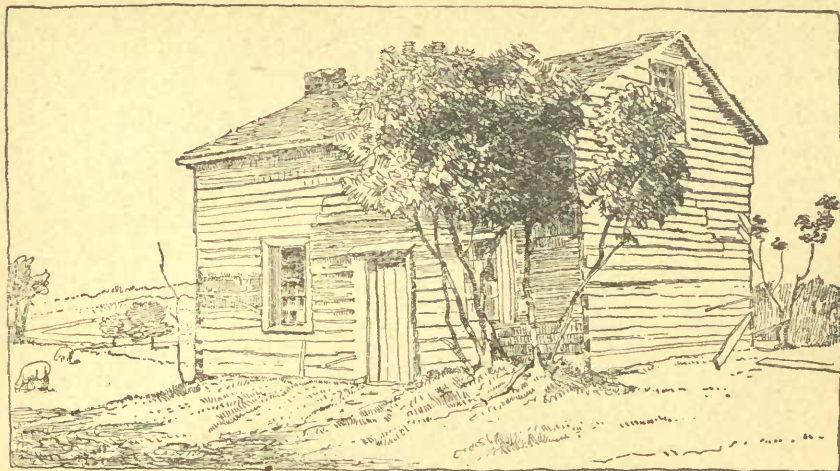
ST. MARY'S (R.C.) CHURCH.

Port Credit could they be prevailed upon to enter the place, so great was their fear of the strange instrument which they called by a name, the translation of which was devil-talking.

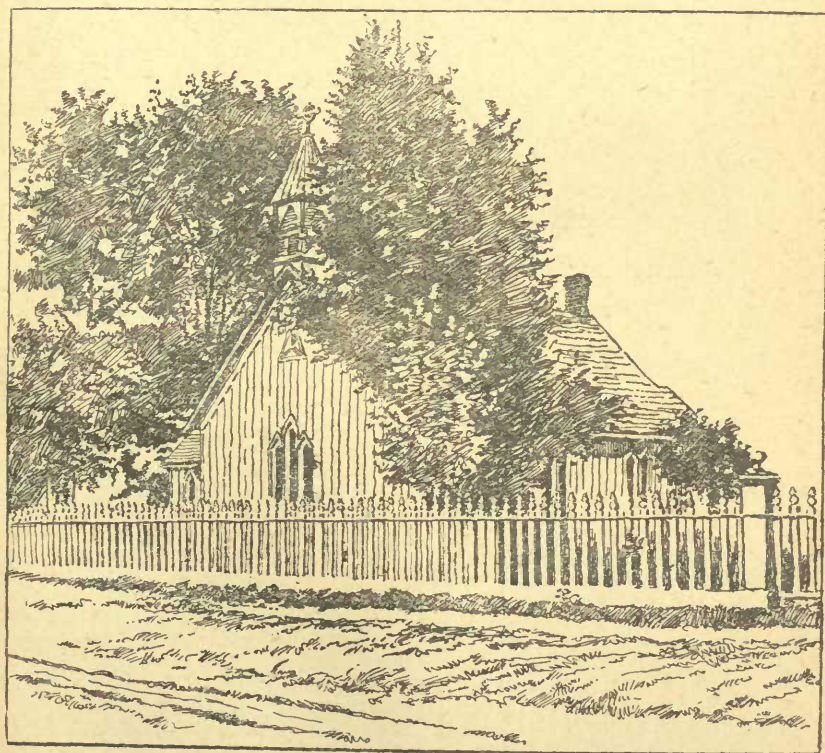
One more thing should be told about the Indian village and that is that the tribal burying ground was just where

very long there or taken enough interest in the place to take up land there, as his name nowhere appears in the list of patentees.

In the year 1808 there were only eight white families in the whole district now comprised in Toronto Township in which Port Credit is situated,



OLD "CHIEF'S HOUSE," INDIAN VILLAGE.



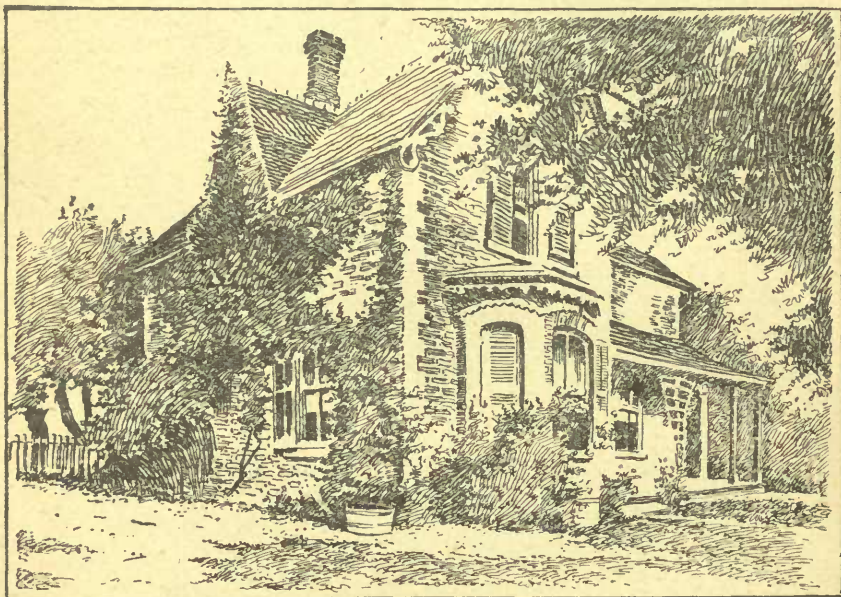
TRINITY CHURCH.

but by 1820 there was a very considerable increase in the numbers of those who had taken up land. In 1820 the first road was cut from the mouth of the Credit to the Humber through the woods following the line of the lake. This road was of corduroy; that is, of rough unhewn logs with only their branches removed, laid in a trench side by side, the interstices filled in with gravel and sand.

With the increase in the number of settlers came the necessity for a school and in 1833 a log one was built,

the present handsome public school was put up on the west side of the village. The old log school was used as a farm building until 1906, when it was torn down.

One of the first settlers in the village was the late James Robinson Shaw, who was born in 1811 and came to Canada with his parents in 1816 from West Farms in the State of New York. The journey occupied five weeks, being made along the banks of the Hudson, then following the Mohawk river to the point where it falls



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. R. SHAW.

about one and a half miles to the east of the present post office on what is known as the Caven property. This building continued in use until about 1850, when it was vacated, a new schoolhouse, a frame building, being erected on the site of the disused stone building still standing about a mile east of the village on the south side of the Lake Shore road.

That frame schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in 1872 or 1873 and a stone building erected, which, subsequently much enlarged, continued uninterrupted in use until 1895, when

into Lake Ontario. The Shaw family remained in the district until 1820, when they again returned to New York, remaining there until 1830, when they again came to Canada.

In 1831 James Shaw took up his residence in the village and there remained without a break until his death on November 20th, 1907 in his 97th year. Mr. Shaw at first lived in the old frame house on the west side of the river now occupied by his son-in-law, B. B. Lynd, and for a very short time carried it on as a tavern, but he had no liking for that trade and gave

it up after a short trial, turning his attention to his trade as a blacksmith and farrier and then to farming, which he pursued successfully for a number of years. Relinquishing the farm, Mr. Shaw opened a general store on the west side and continued in business until eighteen years before his death, when he took up his residence on the east side of the village, his only son, William M. Shaw, residing with him.

Besides his son Mr. Shaw left four daughters, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Mrs. B. B. Lynd, Mrs. C. H. Routliffe and Mrs. C. H. Craigie.

Another of the old time settlers was James Wilcox who lived on the



THE LATE JAMES ROBINSON SHAW.

corner of Front and Bay streets in a house still standing which he built about 1850 and where he kept an hotel for about three years, giving it up after the old Great Western Railway was constructed in 1856. Mr. Wilcox then resumed his trade as a lake captain, which he continued until his death. The Wilcox House is now divided into two dwellings in one of which resides Engineer Wilcox, a son of James Wilcox.

Close by the old Wilcox Hotel is the original home of James R. Shaw, where he commenced his business

career in the village and where his son-in-law, B. B. Lynd now lives. The house is a very old one, one of the oldest in the village, having been built about 1837, and still, though of frame, in excellent preservation.

Just across from the Lynd House to the southwest is the building now known as Shaw's Hall, which was the original Methodist Church and formerly stood where the present church does now, it being removed bodily to the present site in 1896. It is now no longer used as a place of worship, but comes constantly into use for concerts, political meetings, bazaars and similar functions.

The Methodist Church now standing on the old site was erected in 1896 in place of the wooden building, now Shaw's Hall, which had been built about 1835, it is said, by the Indians under the direction of Rev. Peter Jones. When first built the church was not nearly so large as it was subsequently, for after a little time it was found incapable of holding all those who desired to obtain admission so it was lengthened after it had been opened a few years. As time went on it was again found to be much too small for the congregation and so the present building was erected.

On the east bank of the river at the top of the hill looking over the river stands the oldest and now the only hotel in Port Credit, known as the Wilbur House, built in 1847-48 by Robert Lynd who then lived in the old Government House to the south, which then had also a hotel.

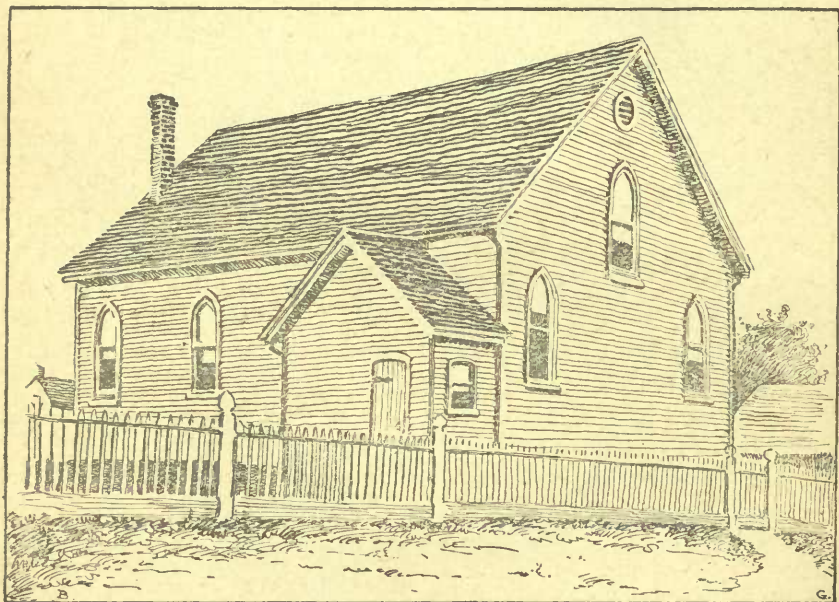
The first tenant of the present hotel was James Savell, who kept it for a few years, then it passed into the hands of George Armstrong who was the proprietor during the whole time the G.W.R. was being built. He was followed by George McGuire, then came David Collins, who is still alive, then in 1858, Robert Lynd took the place into his own hands, continuing to do business there until his death, April 6th, 1872. The front of the present hotel is much the same as it was when first built sixty years since, but in other portions of it there have been great changes.

Just to the east of the Wilbur House on the same side of the road is the Hamilton homestead, for many years the home of the late James Hamilton,

in his time one of the most prominent business men in the village. Mr. Hamilton was an Irishman by birth, a county Fermanagh man, and came to Canada in 1849. When he first settled in Port Credit, in 1852, he worked as a clerk for the late James Cotton, then went into business for himself in 1860 in the same place where his sons are now. Mr. Hamilton married Miss Alicia Perry Griffith, whose family resided where the High Park Golf grounds are now on the Lake Shore road to the east of the village. The store in which James Hamilton for so long was in business

the cottage occupied by Mrs. Pirie, widow of the late William Pirie, who was section master on the G.W.R., now the G.T.R., while it was being built. The house was built by Thomas Giles about 1852-53, and excepting for the verandah, which was added in 1906, is in the same condition as it was when first built. Almost opposite the Pirie cottage is that of Mrs. Grafton, which has not been altered in the least since it was built by Caleb Giles in 1853 or 1854.

From 1837 until 1856, when the Great Western Railway was opened, Port Credit was a busy place, a very



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

was built about 1850 by William Clarkson, who for a time kept store there. William Clarkson was the same man who gave his name to the village of Clarkson's Corners to the west of Port Credit. It was to a great extent owing to the exertions of Mr. Hamilton that the Anglican Church in the village was built. He was the first churchwarden, and took the greatest interest in it until his death in 1900.

Among the old houses in the village, a little to the east of the Hamilton House, on the same side of the road, is

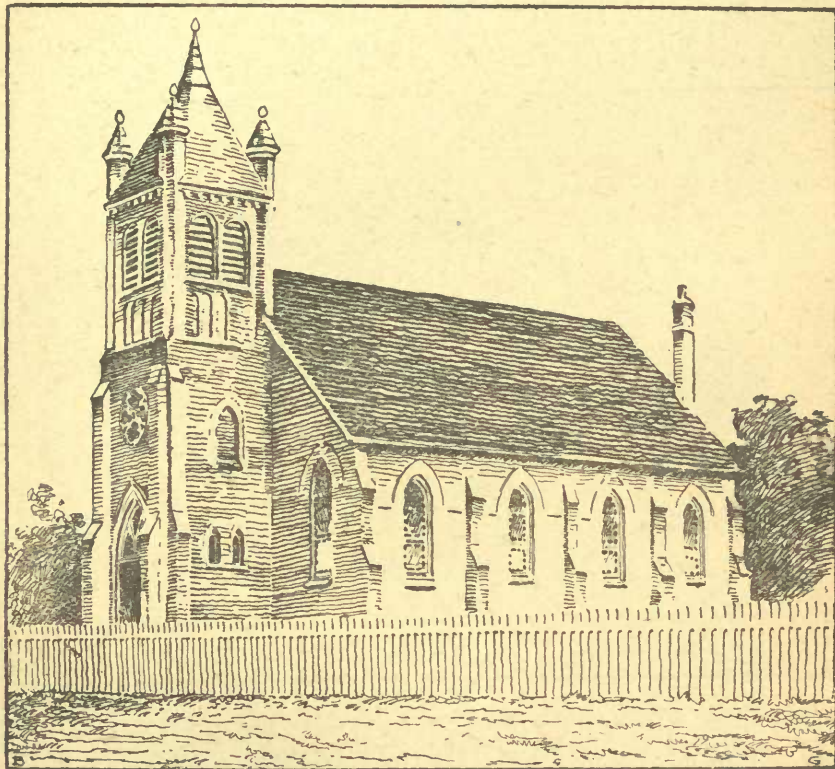
large trade being done there in all kinds of grain, and up till 1851, at any rate (perhaps a year or so later) in timber. As recently as 1850 large quantities of logs were brought down the Credit in rafts from above Streetsville every spring, then disposed of in the harbor or else towed down to Toronto, where they found a ready sale.

For a great number of years Port Credit was a port of call for all the steamers of the Royal Mail line on their journeys to and from Hamilton and Montreal. The wharves were on

the east bank of the river, while close to the former were extensive warehouses, all of which have long since fallen into decay, scarcely a vestige of them now remaining.

In connection with the shipping of the Credit it is worth recalling that there was built here in 1842-43 a large schooner for the lake trade, called "The British Queen," and that almost the whole of her ironwork was put in by James R. Shaw, who has already

soon extended to the store next door. Very quickly it crossed the road to the east, burning up the landing stage, warehouses and sheds, which then stood there and have never since been replaced, and threatening the vessels which were moored there. Fortunately for the safety of the latter, the ice had broken up in the river the day previously, so these schooners were able to put out into mid-stream and thus save themselves. The dam-



METHODIST CHURCH.

been several times mentioned in these articles.

On Easter Day, March 31st, 1855, a most disastrous fire broke out in Port Credit on the southwest corner of the Lake Shore road and Port street. In the course of about two hours Mr. R. Cotton's general store was entirely destroyed, as was also the dwelling house adjoining and Neeson's Tavern. The fire started in the tavern, and very

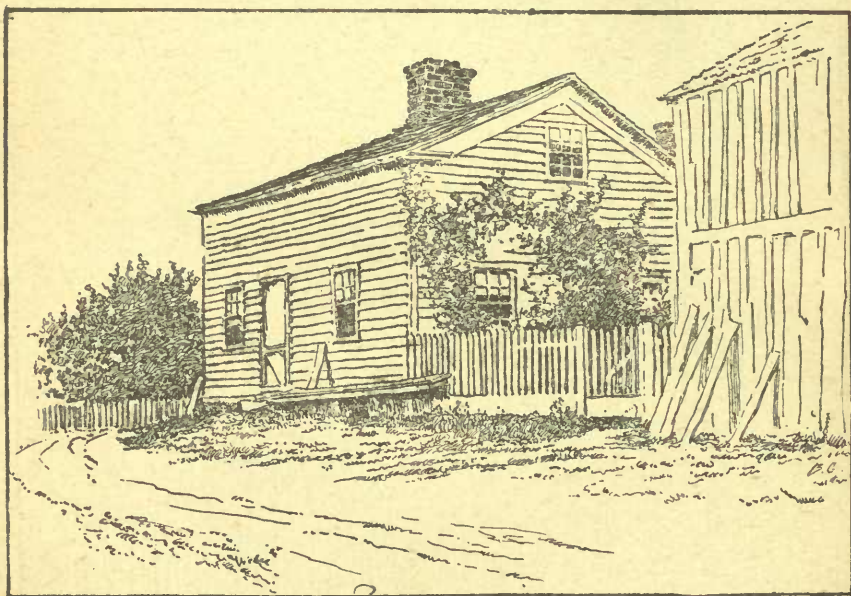
age done at this fire was estimated at fully \$30,000. It was the largest which ever took place in the village.

Another fire occurred early in 1885, a little further to the west, on the same side of the road to the south-east of the present Methodist church, when the old Temperance Hall was completely destroyed. It too, has never been replaced.

At the present time there are four

places of worship in the village belonging to the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations respectively. Of these four congregations, that of the Methodists is the oldest, then comes the Anglican, after that the Roman Catholic and lastly the Presbyterians. As has been mentioned previously, the Methodists obtained a footing in Port Credit so far back as 1822 when Peter Jones, a member of that church, was a missionary to the Indians. After the Indian village was built Mr. Jones used to hold divine service every Sunday in the Mission House of the Indian

It was not until June 1867 that the Church of England obtained a permanent place of worship in Port Credit, but in that year they did and the present Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity was erected, the first incumbent being the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, afterwards head master of Trinity College School, Port Hope. Mr. Bethune was followed by the Rev. Mr. Carry, who was not there very long, vacating the charge in 1880, when the Rev. T. Walker was appointed. Mr. Walker remained there until 1892, when he was succeeded by the Rev. R. W. Hindes, who resigned in 1896,



LYND HOUSE.

village to which intending worshippers were summoned by sounding a large and resonant dinner horn. Until 1836, or possibly a year later, the mission house was the only place of worship in the district, it being attended by people of all denominations

The old Temperance Hall destroyed by fire, which stood to the southeast of the present Methodist church was fifty years since often used for religious services, the Rev. Salern Givins holding Anglican services there before the erection of the present Trinity church.

being succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. H. V. Thompson. The situation of Trinity Church is exceedingly pretty, it commanding an extensive view of the Credit and also of the lake for many miles east and west.

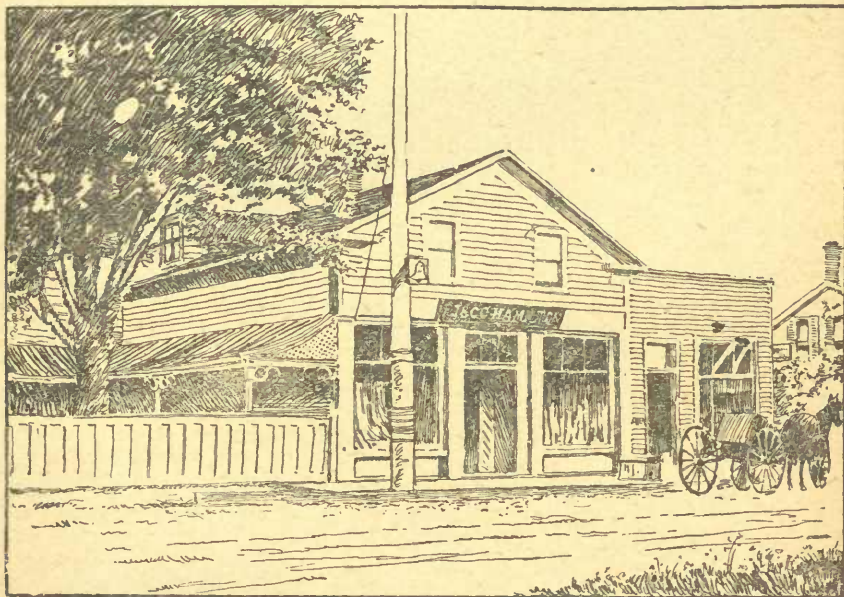
The Roman Catholics in Port Credit are not a very numerous body, but they possess a handsome place of worship on the rise of the hill on the west side of the river to the south of the Lake Shore road. The corner stone of this church, St. Mary's, was laid in the early summer of 1880 the church being completed in that year. The

first priest in charge, was the Rev. Father, now Dean, Cassidy, the present priest in 1907 the Rev. Father Treacy. St. Mary's is not a separate parish nor has it ever been; it has always been held with the church at Dixie, to which really it is a chapel of ease. Surrounding the church is a spacious cemetery in which there are many handsome monuments.

Just at the top of the hill, on the western bank of the Credit, stands the Methodist Church, built in 1895-96, during the pastorate of the Rev.

was Peter Jones (Kakewaquonaby), who was stationed by conference there from 1833 until 1839, subsequently going to the Grand River, where he died June 28th, 1856, in his fifty-sixth year. Mr. Jones though had since 1822 worked among the people of his tribe, the Missisaugas.

Among other Methodist pastors preaching in Port Credit in 1822 were the Revs. Kenneth McKay Smith and William Griffiths. Later in 1836 the well known Hannibal Mulkins and Edmond Stoney were at work there. In 1848,



HAMILTON HOUSE.

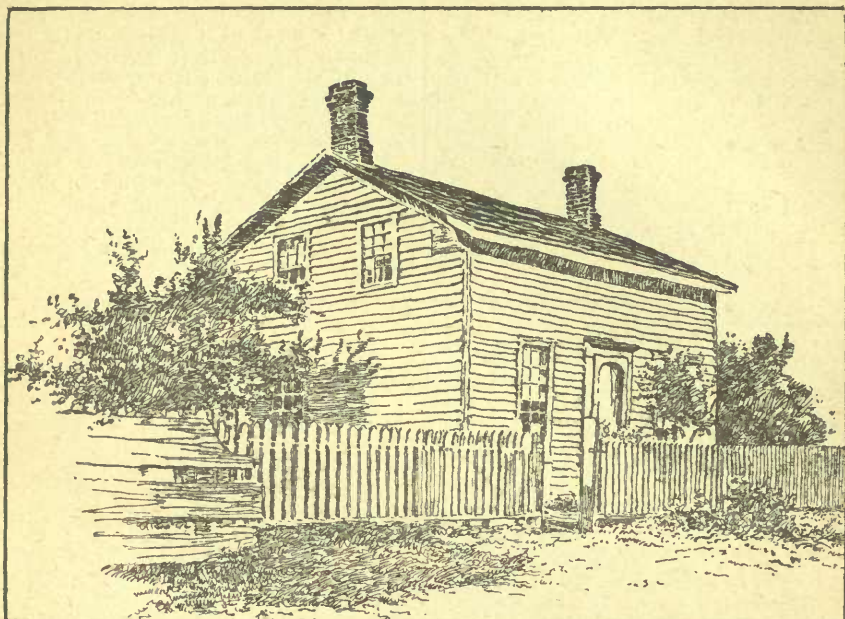
Charles A. Simpson, who enjoyed the pleasant distinction of being again pastor of Cooksville circuit, in which Port Credit is included, in 1902.

Port Credit is not a circuit in itself, but is a portion of Cooksville, with which it was joined in 1848. Before that time it was incorporated in what was then called Toronto circuit, from the fact that it included Toronto Township. The Toronto circuit was organized in 1822, and for two years was known as the New Settlement circuit, it was in 1825 that it received the former name.

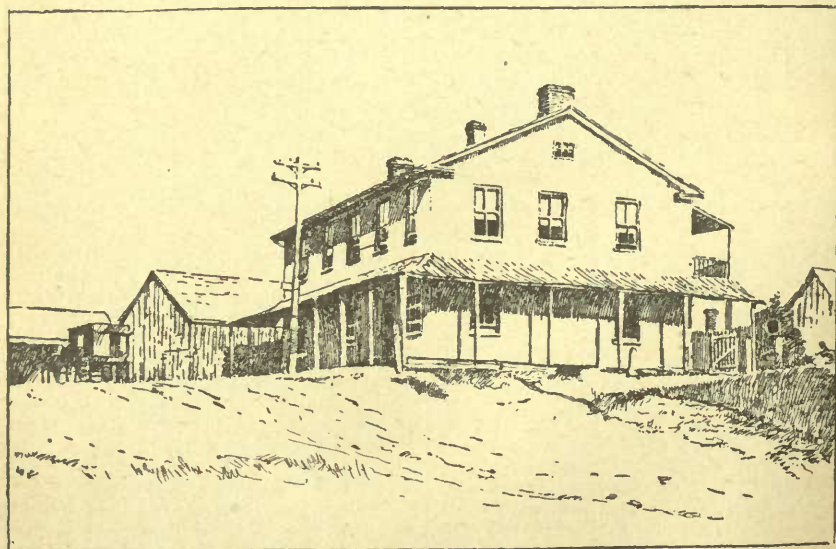
As has already been stated, the pioneer minister in the Credit district

when the village was first united with Cooksville, David Wright was the pastor, in 1851 came Jonathan Scott, and in 1854 Benjamin Nankeville, all very well known men in their time. Noble F. English was the pastor in 1858, and James Greener and George Martin Browne joint pastors in 1861. Andrew Cunningham and Henry Thomas commenced their ministry in 1874, while other well known men have since worked there up to the present time.

The Presbyterians of Port Credit had no place of worship in the village until 1892 when the present frame church on the east side of the river to the north of the Lake Shore road was



GRAFTON COTTAGE.



WILBUR HOUSE.

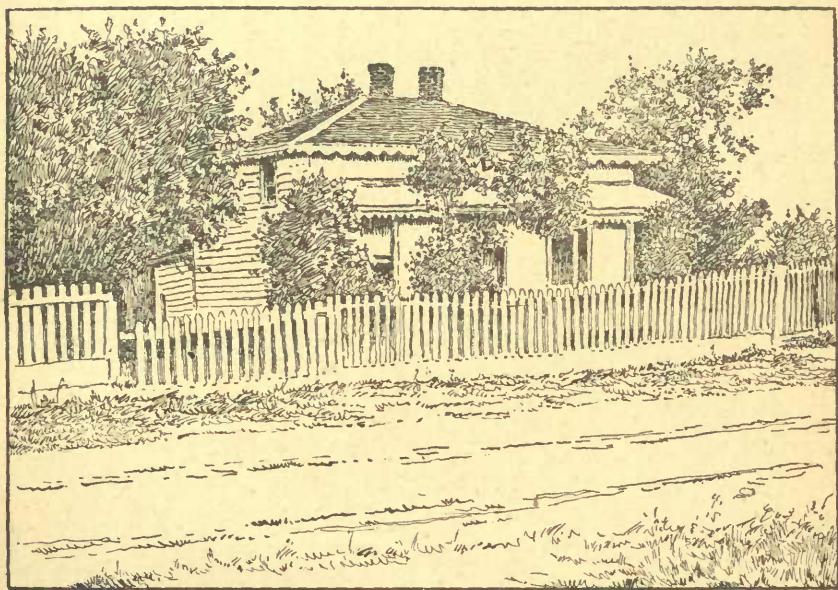
built. It is a most unpretentious wooden building with concrete foundations. In the basement are the Sunday School rooms while on the ground floor is the church, which will seat about 200 people comfortably.

The first Presbyterian services in Port Credit were held in Mr. Craigie's private house, then for a time in the Free Methodist Church, then in the house of Mr. Wilcox. That state of things continued for about a year before present church was built in 1892.

The first pastor of the church was

ing through various vicissitudes, converted into a public hall.

There is another public building in Port Credit which must be referred to, and that is the Orange Hall, which stands just south of Trinity Church. This hall, which is a very small one, scarcely capable of containing a hundred people comfortably, is a frame building, and was built about fifty years since. It first stood on the north side of the Lake Shore road, nearly a mile to the east of the village, near where the Public school now is. It was removed bodily in 1878 and



PIRIE COTTAGE.

the Rev. Adam R. Linton, who was followed by Messrs. Lundy, Maxwell and Bell, until the present pastor, the Rev H. N. Konkle was inducted in May, 1905. There is a handsome and commodious manse attached to the church, it being the only residence for a minister in the village.

For a short time there was a Free Methodist congregation in the village whose place of worship was on the west side of the short road just to the east of the river. The congregation was never a very strong one and the building was in 1907, after pass-

placed where it is now. It is used by the local lodge, and now and then for other purposes, such as inquests or magisterial enquiries. It is a quaint old-fashioned building, and is owned privately.

Port Credit is on the Grand Trunk Railway, formerly the Great Western, the first station being opened in 1857. It is also the present western terminus (1908) of the Toronto and York Radial Railway, which extended its tracks into the village in the early part of 1905, the eastern terminus being at Sunnyside, Toronto.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

PICTURES IN THE CITY HALL.

Portraits of Former Mayors in the Majority—Works of Art and Historical Views.

A great many pictures adorn the walls of the City Hall. Every year some are added to their number, with the result that now the space available for hanging is about exhausted. These pictures, for the most part, consist of the portraits of former mayors, from William Lyon Mackenzie, the first chief magistrate of the city, down to the present time. A list of the pictures will be of interest. Here it is with the inscriptions on each, as published in *The Evening Telegram* Nov. 26, 1907:—

SOUTH CORRIDOR, THIRD FLOOR.

The following are oil paintings:—

Emerald Lake, Rocky Mountains, Canadian Pacific Railway.

James E. Smith, Mayor of the city of Toronto, 1867-1868. Presented by a committee of citizens.

Hon. John Beverley Robinson, 1887. Mayor, 1853. Lieut.-Gov. of the Province, 1880-1887. Presented by his brother, C. Robinson, K.C.

W. B. McMurrich, M.A., Mayor, 1881-1882.

Joshua G. Beard, Mayor, 1854.

George Gurnett, Mayor, 1837, 1848, 1849, 1850.

E. F. Clarke, M.P., Mayor, 1888-1891. Presented by citizens of Toronto.

Warring Kennedy, Mayor, 1894-1895. Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., author of "Toronto of Old."

Samuel Bickerton Harman, D.C.L., Mayor, 1869-1870. Alderman St. Andrew's Ward, 1866-1872. Assessment Commissioner, 1872-1873. Treasurer, 1874-1888. Presented by citizens of Toronto.

James Beaty, Jr., D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Mayor, 1879-1880. Presented to the Council by citizens of Toronto.

A. R. Boswell, Mayor, 1883-1884.

Angus Morrison, Q.C., Mayor of Toronto, 1876-1877-1878.

Henry Sherwood, Q.C., Mayor, 1842-1843-1844.

E. A. Macdonald, Mayor, 1900.

Kicking Horse Pass (Yoho Valley to the right). Rocky Mountains, Canadian Pacific Railway.

EAST CORRIDOR, THIRD FLOOR.

The following are oil paintings:—

O. A. Howland, K.C., C.M.G., Mayor, 1901-1902.

John J. Withrow, founder of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. President for twenty-one years, 1879 to 1900.

Dawn of Majuba, by Caton Woodville.

William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor, 1834.

W. H. Howland, Mayor, 1886-1887. Presented by his father, Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Return of the Harvesters. Paul Peel. Presented to the city of Toronto by Alexander Manning, Esq., Mayor, 1873 and 1885.

1834—Toronto—1834. Lithograph. This is a "fake" or made up picture—many errors in it.

City of Toronto, 1897. Lithograph.

Town of York, 1828, now Toronto. From the original drawing by James Gray. Presented to the corporation by J. Ross Robertson. Oil painting.

NORTH CORRIDOR, THIRD FLOOR.

The following are oil paintings:—

Toronto, 1834. From the original drawing in donor's possession, showing the windmill on the west along Palace street, now Front street. Presented to the corporation by J. Ross Robertson.

Two views of the town of York, now Toronto, 1794. From original drawings in British Museum, made in 1794, by Mrs. Simcoe, wife of Governor Simcoe. Presented to the corporation by J. Ross Robertson. (a) The harbor of York looking east from the old fort, showing the north side of the bay front and the peninsula, now the Island. (b) York, 1794, now Toronto, original buildings on old fort site, erected by Governor Simcoe in 1794.

Town of York, 1818, now Toronto. From the Lighthouse Point. From the original drawing by Mr. Irving, a Scotch artist, who resided in York in 1818. Presented to the corporation by J. Ross Robertson.

Toronto in 1842. From the original drawing by James Cane, C.E., Toronto. Presented to the corporation by J. Ross Robertson.

Toronto in 1854. From the original drawing by Whitfield. Presented to the corporation by J. Ross Robertson.

MEMBERS' ROOM.

The following are photographs:—
Old City Hall offices and officials,
1834-1899.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Queen Victoria. Oil portrait.

DEPUTATION WAITING ROOM.

48th Highlanders' Rifle Corps. Oil painting.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2.

Toronto in 1851. Painted for the corporation of the city of Toronto by William Armstrong.

Portland, Maine. Engraving.

First South African contingent at Quebec before embarkation. Photograph.

Mrs. Howard, wife of John G. Howard. Oil painting.

Alexander Manning, Mayor, 1873, 1885. Oil painting.

John G. Howard, city engineer 1843 to 1854. (Donor of High Park). Oil painting.

The following are photographs or engravings:—

Toronto after great fire of 1904.

Victoria Regina.

H. E. the Countess of Minto.

H. E. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

Photo of monument in Queen Victoria Memorial Park, Portland street, erected in honor of Veterans of 1812.

Albert (Prince Consort).

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 1859.

Monument marking the exact site of old French fort, Toronto, a stockaded Indian trading post, established A.D. 1749. Water color.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The following are photographs:—

William Lyon Mackenzie, Mayor, 1834.

Hon. Robt. B. Sullivan, Q.C., Mayor, 1835.

Dr. J. D. Morrison, Mayor, 1836.

George Gurnett, Mayor, 1837, 1848-1849, 1856.

John Powell, Mayor, 1838, 1839, 1840.

George Monro, Mayor, 1841.

Henry Sherwood, Q.C., Mayor, 1842, 1843, 1844.

William Henry Boulton, Mayor, 1845-1846, 1849, part 1858.

John Geo. Bowes, Mayor, 1852-1853.

Joshua G. Beard, Mayor, 1854.

Hon. Geo. W. Allan, Mayor, 1855.

Hon. J. B. Robinson, Mayor, 1856.

John Hutchinson, Mayor, 1857.

David B. Read, Q.C., Mayor, part 1858.

Adam Wilson, Q.C., Mayor, 1859-1860.

John Carr, President of the Council, 1866.

Francis H. Metcalf, Mayor, 1864-1865-1866, 1874-1875.

James E. Smith, Mayor, 1867-1868.

S. B. Harman, Mayor, 1869-1870.

Joseph Sheard, Mayor, 1871-1872.

Alexander Manning, Mayor, 1873 and 1885.

Angus Morrison, Q.C., Mayor, 1876-1877-1878.

James Beaty, Jr., Q.C., Mayor, 1879-1880.

W. Barclay McMurrich, Mayor, 1881-1882.

A. R. Boswell, Q.C., Mayor, 1883-1884.

W. H. Howland, Mayor, 1886-1887.

Edward F. Clarke, Mayor, 1888-1891.

Warring Kennedy, Mayor, 1894-1895.

E. A. Macdonald, Mayor, 1900.

The following are oils:—

The Birches. R. F. Gagen.

Reigate Heath. Gertrude Spurr.

Making the New Road. W. D. Blatchley.

Evening Gloom. R. F. Gagen.

Moonrise. Mary H. Reid.

An Old Woman. F. M. Bellsmith.

Riverside Elms. H. Spiers.

Grey Day, Pas de Calais, France. J. A. Beatty.

Autumn Oak and Beech. C. U. Jeffreys.

Declining Day. W. D. Blatchly.

Evening in the Glacier Ranges, New Zealand. W. J. Wadham, ex-president S.A.S.A.

Presented to the city of Toronto by William Davies, Esq.

August Evening, Whitby, Yorkshire.

F. McG. Knowles.

Afternoon in the Canyon. M. Matthews.

Old Devon Bridge. W. E. Atkinson.

Showery Day, Gloucester Harbor, Mass., J. T. Rolph.

The Glory of the Year. C. M. Manly, A.R.C.A.

Street in Digby, N.S. J. T. Rolph.

Grey Day. J. W. Beatty.

Sunlight and Shadow. F. McG. Knowles.

Lake Scene, Workers of the Field. F. S. Challoner.

Sunset on the Lake.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

"Spotted," a cartoon.

The following are photos:—

City solicitors and corporation counsels. (a) Hon. J. B. Robinson, city solicitor, April 4, 1864, to Oct. 4, 1880. (b) Clark Gamble, city solicitor, 1840-1864. (c) W. R. Meredith, K.C., corporation counsel, Feb. 26, 1894, to Oct. 8, 1894. (d) W. G. McWilliams, city solicitor, May 15, 1876, to April 3, 1888. (e) C. R. W. Biggar, city solicitor, Oct. 3, 1873, to May 15, 1876, and from April 3, 1888, to Dec. 4, 1893. (f) Thomas Caswell, city solicitor, Jan. 12, 1894-1905. (g) James S. Fullerton, K.C., corporation counsel, Nov. 19, 1894 to date.

William R. Meredith, Q.C., LL.D.

View of Toronto Esplanade, looking eastward from Toronto Railway Company's chimney, June 27, 1894.

Fort Garry, 1869.

View of Toronto Esplanade, looking westward from Toronto Railway Company's chimney, June 27, 1894.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Reception of the City Imperial Volunteers at Guildhall, London, England, Oct. 29, 1900. This copy is one of the special imprints. Alfred J. Newton, Lord Mayor, 1900. Engraving.

The following are photos:—

Daniel Lamb, Esq., vice-chairman of the Board of Control, 1897; Alderman St. David's Ward, 1885-1886; chairman of the Committee on Works, 1894, 1895, 1896; alderman Ward Two, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897; member of the Executive Committee of the Council, 1886, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896; member Board of Control, 1896, 1897.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Officers old City Hall. Photo.
Panorama of Toronto. Engraving.
Proposed Viaduct. Drawing.

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.

The following are photographs:—

Hour of the Angelus.
Madeleine.
Light of Mine Eyes.
Gypsy Love Potion.
Reminiscences.
Failing Sight.
Winter.
Criminologist.
Series of photographs.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following are photos:—

Hallam's bridge at Centre Island.
Past City Engineers of Toronto:
(a) Frank Shanley, 1876 to 1880. (b) W. T. Jennings, 1890 to 1891. (c) Grenville C. Cunningham, 1891-1892. (d) E. H. Keating, 1892 to 1897.
Daniel Lamb.
King street west subway.
Old City Hall, Front street.
New City Hall, Queen street.
Kivas Tully, C.E.
Selby street, the first street laid with Canadian brick.
Niagara Falls.
Views of upheaval of water works pipe under Toronto Bay in 1892.

PARKS DEPARTMENT.

The following are lithographic prints or photos of former aldermen and of places, etc.:—

Horticultural Gardens, Gerrard street.
Ald. John Hallam.
Ald. J. C. Swait.
Ald. James Croker.
Ald. Emerson Coatsworth.
Ald. John Irwin.
Ald. Robert Fleming.
Horticultural Society's Pavilion.
Queen Victoria.
Scotch Gillie and Dogs.
Pointer.
Irish Water Spaniel.
Gordon Setter.
Irish Water Spaniel.
English Setter.
Woodcocks.
Quail.
View in Horticultural Gardens.
Old City Hall, Front street.
Ald. R. J. Score.
Ald. Daniel Lamb.
Ald. E. F. Clarke.
J. O. Orr, manager Industrial Exhibition.

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICE.

Alderman Daniel Lamb.

EXHIBITION OFFICES.

County Meeting. Royal Agricultural Society of England. Engraving.
View at Toronto Exhibition grounds. Photo.

Dr. Andrew Smith, V.S. Photo.
Procession of King Edward VI. Tower of London to Westminster, Feb. XIX., MDXLII., previous to his coronation. Engraving.
Photographs of directors of Industrial Exhibition.

PRESS ROOM.

The following are photos:—

Some of the newspaper men of Canada: William Cameron, London Advertiser; A. T. Freed, Hamilton Daily Spectator; E. J. B. Pense, Daily British Whig; John Cameron, the Globe; W. F. Luxten, Manitoba Free Press; Hugh Graham, Montreal Star; Goldwin Smith, the Week; John Dougall, Montreal Daily Witness; E. E. Sheppard, Morning News; Thomas White, Montreal Gazette; J. Ross Robertson, Evening Telegram.

Photo of representatives of Toronto daily papers at City Hall in 1902.

OTHER PICTURES.

The following pictures were hung in committee room No. 1 on the main floor, but were taken down while mural decorations were being made:—

Casket, the gift of the corporation to the late Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her diamond jubilee. Photo.

Sketch of the north side of King street, showing old jail and courthouse with tower of firemen's hall, and the old stone cathedral and poplars in front. Was taken in 1835 by John G. Howard, architect, from the steps of Musson's tin shop, now 77 south side of the street. Presented to the city of Toronto by John G. Howard.

This camera lucida sketch of King street looking east from the west side of York, showing Chewett's buildings, now the Rossin House, with the buildings on both sides of the street, until they fade away in the distance, was taken in 1835 by John G. Howard, architect, from front of late Col. Wills' office, showing the old dog which used to lie on the path by the gate. Presented to the city, June, 1874.

Officers of the Armour Cadets, presented to the city of Toronto by the Armour Cadets of Chicago as a grateful token of their appreciation of the royal welcome and reception tendered to them by the citizens during their visit to Canada, July, 1899. Photo.

Toronto City Council, 1896. Photo.

Camera lucida sketch of the buildings and emigrant shed. Greenland fishery in the distance, 1834, by John G. Howard, architect, from site of the creek which passed through the city of Toronto. June, 1874.

Members of the City Council of Toronto, 1877. Photo.

Toronto of old (no date).

Statesmen of Canada. Engraving.

John Severn, Reeve of Yorkville. Oil painting.

Toronto Fire Department, as reviewed by their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, Oct. 11, 1901. Presented by Ald. Thomas Foster. Photo.

CHAPTER LXXX.

JESSE KETCHUM'S HALL.

Gift of Crusading Tanner to York Sons of Temperance—For a Time Used as a Public School for Boys.

The sight or mention of the Jesse Ketchum or Temperance Hall on the south side of Davenport road, about opposite McMurrich street, instantly recalls the days of old Yorkville. The little structure is the gift of Jesse Ketchum, and was dedicated by him to the cause of temperance. It is the first temperance hall erected in Toronto. After his removal to Buffalo in 1853, shortly after it was completed, Mr. Ketchum deeded the property to the trustees of York Division Sons of Temperance. This is the language of the deed of transfer:—

Patented October 4, 1853. Bargain sale. Jesse Ketchum to James Dobson and other trustees for York, Division 24, Sons of Temperance, Yorkville.

Of pr. lot 21, 2 Con. from Bay, York.

A memorial hereof recorded in the Register Office for the county of York the 20th October, 1853, at half-past 2 p.m. in Lib. 66 pages 110,111, No. 51414.—John Ridout D. Reg., county of York.

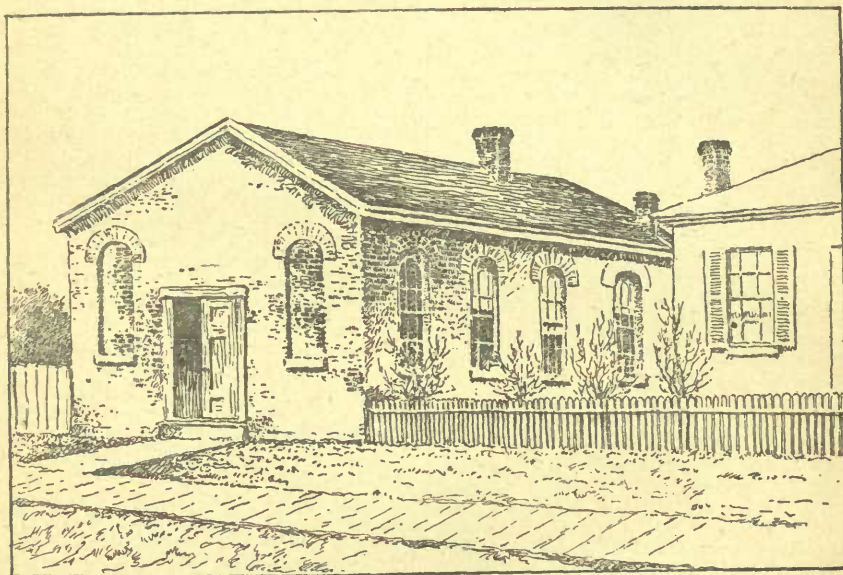
No. 15394 R.

I certify that the within instrument is duly entered and registered in the Registry Office for the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto in book R. 25 for East Toronto at 1.35 o'clock p.m. of the 14th day of September, A.D. 1900.—G. Layburn, Deputy Registrar.

THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three BETWEEN Jesse Ketchum of the City of Buffalo in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, one of

the United States of America, Esquire of the FIRST PART and James Dobson of the village of Yorkville, County of York, Merchant, Samuel Alcorn of the same place Esquire, William A. Clarke of the same place, merchant, Thomas Atkinson of the same place, brick-maker, Charles Bradshaw of the same place, trader, Hilliard of the same place, gentleman, David Crown of the same place, bootmaker, trustees of the York Division number twenty-four of the Sons of Temperance, Yorkville, of the SECOND PART WITNESSETH that the said party of the first part in

parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the village of Yorkville in the County of York and Province of Canada containing about the eighth part of an acre, being composed of part of lot number twenty-one in the second Concession from the Bay in the Township of York and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a stake at the north-west angle of a plot of ground once in possession of one — Palmer, then in a southerly direction along the fence of said lot one chain and eighty,



JESSE KETCHUM HALL, DAVENPORT ROAD.

consideration of the sum of five shillings to him by the said parties of the second part in hand well and truly paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said party of the first part hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, assigned, transferred, released, enfeoffed, conveyed and confirmed, and by the presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, assign, transfer, release, enfeoff, convey and confirm unto them the said parties of the second part and their successors as such Trustees as aforesaid:—All and singular that certain

then in a southerly direction along the fence of said lot one chain and eighty-one links, thence south seventy-four degrees west sixty-five links, thence north sixteen degrees west along the fence of one — Bradshaw, two chains and six links, thence in an easterly direction along the southerly edge of Davenport road eighty-four links to the place of beginning. TOGETHER with all land singular the houses, outhouses, buildings, woods, ways, waters, watercourses, easements, privileges, profits, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said parcel or tract of land,

tenements, hereditaments and premises, belonging or in anywise appertaining of therewith used and enjoyed or known or taken as a part or parcel thereof, the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof and all the estate rights, title, interest, trust, claim, property and demand both at law and equity, of him the said party of the first part, of in to or out of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises and every part thereof. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same lands, tenements and hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereby conveyed or mentioned or intended so to be with them and every of their appurtenances unto the same parties of the second part as such trustees as aforesaid their successors and assigns to the sole and only use of the said parties of the second part as such trustees as aforesaid their successors and assigns for ever, UPON TRUST NEVERTHELESS upon to and for the use of the members composing the society known as the York Division Number Twenty-four of the Sons of Temperance to be used by them as a Temperance Hall for the purpose of the said society at such times and in such manner as the said Trustees or a majority of them may from time to time deem expedient, and in the event of the said Division, number twenty-four becoming extinct, or ceasing to exist as a separate organization then to and for the use of any other appellation style or title, such successors or the majority of them shall be for the benefit of persons connected with the promotion of temperance residing in the village of Yorkville or its immediate neighbourhood. And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties hereto to be the true intent and meaning of this Indenture, and of the several parties hereto, that if the said temperance society of Yorkville, aforesaid, should change its name and be known by any other appellation, style or title, such change of appellation shall not be construed to invalidate or in any wise work a forfeiture to or of the right, title, interest, trust, claim, or property of the said temperance society of Yorkville or other organization hereby created in to or unto the said land and premises or any part thereof.—And it

is hereby declared that the full number of trustees shall continue to be seven, and that when any of the said parties of the third part or their successors shall die or shall remove beyond the boundaries of the County of York with a view of permanent residence, or shall cease to be recognised as a member of the said temperance society by frequent violation of the pledge, or by becoming habitually intemperate proved to the satisfaction of the other trustees or a majority of them, or shall resign his trust in writing then and in every or any or either of such cases the vacant place of such trustee shall be filled up with a successor from out of the members of the said society or other organization to be elected by the said remaining trustees or their successors or by a majority of them.

The said party of the first part covenants with the said part of the second part their successors and assigns that he has a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance in the said piece of land and premises for quiet enjoyment and for further assurance.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Wm. LANGLEY, Sen.

Jesse Ketchum, J. Dobson, Samuel Alcorn, W. A. Clark, Thomas Atkinson, Charles Bradshaw, L. Hilliard, David Crown.

N.B.—In the original deed the Christian name is omitted, viz., "one Palmer," hence it is not inserted in the above.

BOYS' PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Shortly after its erection it was used as a public school until the building of the present Jesse Ketchum Public school in 1858. Girls only attended. The boys were taught in the building at the corner of McMurrich street and Davenport road.

The earliest records of a meeting of the Temperance Hall trustees date back to the 8th of April, 1861.

At that date Messrs. Alcorn, chairman of the Board, Dobson, Atkinson, Crown and Bradshaw were trustees.

Mr. Hilliard and W. A. Clark, who

had been on the Board, having permanently removed from this village of Yorkville, and from the County of York, their seats were declared vacant, and the Board decided to proceed to the election of their successors. But no selection was made at that meeting, for on the 15th April the second meeting was held, at which Mr. W. H. Archer, of Yorkville, and Mr. James Wallis, of Yorkville, were elected as trustees to fill the vacancies. Mr. Crown's resignation as treasurer was accepted.

THE SCHOOL BOARD RENT.

At a third meeting, on the 17th January, 1862, Mr. Archer was elected secretary of the Board. It appears that the school trustees of the village owed the Board fifteen pounds for rent, and they were slow in payment, so the Board directed Messrs. Dobson and Crown to "press the claim," and insist on having it paid.

It was resolved that the deed of the Hall be placed in the safe of the municipality of Yorkville for safe keeping, addressed in an envelope to the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the Temperance Hall, Yorkville.

At a meeting on the 14th February, 1862, tenders were received for putting down a new pine floor in the hall, and it was also decided to do other works such as putting in grates and a general renovation of the building.

On the 22nd May, 1862, a meeting was held but nothing of importance transpired.

GOOD TEMPLARS AS TENANTS.

On the 6th June, 1862, a communication was received from Samuel Wickson on behalf of the Crystal Lodge of Good Templars, asking when the Hall would be ready for occupation. The secretary was ordered to correspond with Jacques & Hay respecting the price of seats for the Hall, and Mr. Crown "agreed to enquire what would be charged for whitewashing the Hall and doing necessary painting."

On the 13th June, 1862, Mr. Crown reported the kalsomining and painting would cost \$10, and Jacques & Hay's price for each seat was \$2, which was paid them.

A committee had been appointed to make a sale of some old furniture, and the minutes state that "they had

sold the 'bench,' or throne, for \$4 to John Sleight, Esq." This was done away with when a large platform was ordered to be erected at the end of the hall.

DANCING PROHIBITED.

On the 11th July, 1862, it was resolved that the Good Templars have the privilege of using the hall one evening in the week for the sum of \$20 per annum. Temperance lectures were not to be charged for if the hall is not otherwise let by the trustees for the same evening. At the same meeting it was resolved that "dancing be prohibited, and that the hall shall not be let for any such purpose by the trustees."

On October 20th, 1862, it was resolved that a porch be built in front of the hall, and that if the Good Templars erect same it be allowed for out of the rent.

YORKVILLE DEBATING SOCIETY.

It was also resolved that the Debating Society have the use of the hall for \$6 for six months, to include public meetings, but that this action shall not be considered as a precedent for other occasions or by any other society. It was also resolved that a committee be appointed for "letting the hall for occasional purposes to proper parties for 50c per night, but that no person shall have the use of same free except on resolution duly passed by the Board."

On January 10th, 1863, the lodge of the I. O. G. T. now established in Yorkville, was to have use of the hall on the same terms as Crystal Lodge, that was \$20 per year.

AN OLD-TIME BAND.

On January 16th, 1862, the brass band of Yorkville asked for the use of the hall for one evening each week. They were to pay \$12 per annum therefor quarterly in advance.

It was at the same time resolved that the brass band must "keep the hall in good order, and pay for any damage while in their charge, and to notify secretary of night of meeting."

On the 5th August, 1863, a communication from Mr. Robt. McCausland was read, asking for "the use of the hall for a school for three months," and it was granted at \$1.75 per month, on condition "of him keeping it all

right, and being responsible for any damage done thereto while in his charge."

On 12th August, 1863, a committee was appointed to inspect the Temperance Hall and ground with a view to an addition being erected.

On the 17th December, 1863, Mr. Robert Lawrence was appointed caretaker at a salary of \$15 per annum, and the temperance societies agreed "to pay their share of the salary, viz., \$5 per annum."

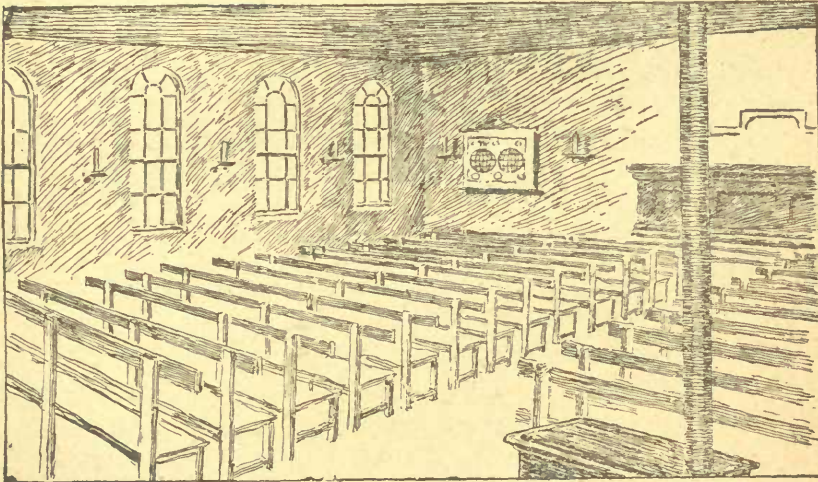
The Star Temple Lodge "declined to have anything to do with the addition to the Hall," but the Crystal Lodge

ed by the society and balance paid to the Trustees."

At this meeting, Mr. Thos. Atkinson, having left Canada, his place was filled by Mr. Robert Brampton, and in March, 1870, Mr. Andrew Smellie and David Thompson, of Yorkville, were appointed trustees, in order to complete the required number of seven.

TENANT ORDERED TO QUIT.

On April 5th, 1870, the hall was rented to the Young Britons at the rate of \$10 per year, payable quarterly, but at a meeting on the 18th May, nearly a year later, the trustees



INTERIOR OF JESSE KETCHUM HALL

said that they were "prepared to render their assistance to do as the trustees desired."

On 24th October, 1866, a meeting was held to consider the communication of a committee of the Good Templars from Star Temple Lodge, "asking for the whitewashing of the Hall," and also for a carpet for the platform, and other business.

It was also resolved that \$10 be appropriated to the said society "for the purpose received in their memorial, and that they be desired to have the holes in the walls thoroughly puttied up and repaired and whitewashed or colored, and that they be further requested not to do anything to injure the walls by driving nails or otherwise, and that the said \$10 be retain

served a notice upon the Young Britons, and demanded possession of the hall on 30th June, when their half-year would be up. The Young Britons, however, did not pay any attention to the notice to quit, so it was resolved on the 28th June to serve Mr. Kirkpatrick, as head officer of the society, with a notice to "quit and deliver up possession of the Temperance Hall on or before the 31st day of December, 1871."

It was also resolved that "the Orange Society (lodge) be served with a notice to give up possession of the hall at the end of their year of tenancy."

In October, 1872, quite a lot of repairing was done to the hall, to the extent of about \$150.

On 25th April, 1873, the Orange Society, having paid no attention to the notice to quit which had been served upon them in June, 1871, in April, 1873, they were again served with a notice "to give up possession by the 31st December, 1873."

IN MEMORY OF "JESSE KETCHUM."

At this meeting it was resolved that Mr. Dobson "procure a stone for the space over the door, with the name 'Jesse Ketchum' cut therein."

In June, 1873, it was decided "to build an ante-room at the Temperance Hall with concrete," and Mr. Clark had the contract to finish all the woodwork, painting, glazing, etc., and to furnish all material required for the same, and finish same "in a workmanlike manner," for the sum of \$125.00."

The Orange Society apparently had still possession of the hall, for on June 21st, 1873, the minutes record a notice written to "Francis Moses, Grand Master of Orange Lodge," notifying him to give up possession of the hall on 31st December, 1873.

The next minute in the book is in 1876, when a Mrs. Ross was to be paid the sum of \$40 a year for keeping the hall clean and lighting the lamps and fires when tenants met.

At this meeting Excelsior Temperance Lodge was allowed the use of the hall for \$30 a year.

THE HALL "RESHINGLED."

At a meeting held on November 16th, 1876, it was decided to re-shingle the hall, and this is the last meeting held until 14th March, 1884, when, under the heading "Toronto North, late Yorkville," a meeting of the trustees was held.

SOME TRUSTEES DIE — OTHERS RESIGN.

At this same meeting Mr. Alcorn resigned, and the death of Mr. Arthur Crompton was announced. Mr. Geo. Scott and Mr. Crown were appointed trustees instead of these two gentlemen. It was also resolved to appoint Mr. W. J. Crown secretary-treasurer of the Board.

On August 18th, 1885, the announcement was made of the death of Andrew Smalley and James Wallis, and

letters of condolence were ordered to be sent to their families.

Mr. Joseph Gibson and Mr. Stark were appointed trustees in the place of those who had passed away.

WANT "CITY WATER."

On 3rd September, 1885, it was resolved "that we get the city water laid in."

FIRST YORKVILLE GYMNASIUM.

It was also resolved that the hall be rented as a gymnasium for \$10 per quarter, and the Band of Hope was admitted to tenancy at \$4 per quarter.

In November, 1887, it was resolved to "put an addition of 16 x 25 feet in rear of Temperance Hall."

CALLED "KETCHUM HALL."

On March 15th, 1888, it was resolved that the hall be known in future as "Ketchum Hall," after the late Jesse Ketchum, and that a concert be gotten up, providing the different societies took part, to help pay off the debt incurred in building the room in rear of af hall.

THE HALL IMPROVED.

In September, 1888, it was resolved that two rooms be put to the front of the present hall, the height to be the same as the old building, and the front of it to run parallel with the street. Mr. Wilmot was asked to give a sketch or plan for front of the building.

At a meeting held on November 8th, 1888, it was resolved to accept the tenders of George Davis & Son for stone and brick work, the price being \$326, and Mr. Bradshaw for carpenter work, his price being \$228.50.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

In June, 1889, it was resolved, through Mr. Shaw, to put a lamp in front of "Ketchum Hall."

On April 11th, 1889, it was decided to borrow \$500 to pay off the debt.

In October, 1890, it was resolved to repair, paint and paper the hall, and to re-shingle the roof.

THE OLD, OLD STORY, MONEY.

In 1892 it was resolved that "a subscription book be made out, and that we try and collect some money."

DEATH OF MR. DOBSON.

At a meeting held on December 7th, 1894, it was announced that Mr. Dob-

son was very low, and not expected to live till morning. On December 12th the trustees were sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Dobson, who died December 12th, 1894, at 12 o'clock.

At the end of the minute book is a document giving the names of those who signed the pledge. It is headed:

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

YORKVILLE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves that we will neither buy, sell, make, or offer them to others, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and to discountenance drinking practices in every way:

1. J. S. Dobson, postmaster, Yorkville.
2. T. W. Murphy, jeweller, Yorkville.
3. Chas. Bradshaw, comb maker, Yorkville.
4. Andrew Beaman, engineer, Yorkville.
5. John Shepherd, brickmaker, Yorkville.
6. James C. Seymour, minister, Yorkville.
7. William H. Booth, builder, Yorkville.
8. David Crown, boot maker, Yorkville.
9. William Sharpe, gentleman, Yonge street.
10. Garden Hepburn, laborer, Bloor street.
11. Edward Metcalf, clerk, Yorkville.
12. William E. Dobson, merchant, Yorkville.
13. E. M. Thirl, gentleman, Yorkville.
14. Thos. E. Tucker, builder, Yorkville.
15. W. R. Edmund, clerk, Yorkville.
16. Adam Urquhart, comb maker, Yorkville.
17. Geo. C. Moore, clerk, Yorkville.
18. Charles Robinson, Yorkville.
19. B. Davis, gentleman, Bloor street.
20. W. R. Archer, clerk, Yorkville.
21. Edward Martin, blacksmith, Yorkville.
22. G. Kingsberry, blacksmith, Yorkville.
23. James Watkin, blacksmith, Yorkville.
24. John Lawrence, gardener, Yorkville.

25. William Gladish, bricklayer, Toronto.
26. William Sharpe, joiner, C. street.
27. John Hamilton, gardener, Yonge street.
28. C. P. Lawrence, cooper, Troy. N.Y.
29. Clarke Davis, reporter, Bloor st.
30. D. C. McLean, carriage maker, Yorkville.
31. W. Peggott, chain maker, York.
32. C. Bolus, brick maker, Yorkville.
33. Jas. Sheppard, brick maker, Yorkville.
34. Wm. Blinkhorn, brick maker, Yorkville.
35. Robert Robinson, merchant, Toronto.
36. Samuel Alcorn, merchant, Bloor street.
37. Thos. Atkinson, builder, Yorkville.
38. A. Samson, builder, Yorkville.
39. Robt. Smith, cabman, Yorkville.
40. Duris Samson, agricultural implements, Yorkville.
41. Charles Crop, men's draper, Yorkville.
42. Wm. Christie, baker, Yonge street.
43. W. Smiley, brick maker, Yonge st.
44. John Smiley, brick maker, Yonge street.
45. L. Sharp, Charles street.
46. Eugene Fern, clerk, Yorkville.
47. Samuel Wilson.
48. John Herbert, baker.
49. Thos. Jolland.
50. Ellin Hershaw.
51. George Wadsworth, engineer, Isabella street.

CHANGED TO KETCHUM HALL.

Additions were made to the building in 1887 and 1888. On March 15, 1888, on motion of Mr. D. Crown, seconded by Mr. J. Stark, it was ordered "That this hall in future be known as Ketchum Hall."

DANCING UNDER BAN.

The amusements which took place in the hall had to meet the trustees' idea of propriety. On July 11, 1862, this is recorded on the minutes:

"Mr. Walters moved, seconded by Mr. Archer, that dancing shall be strictly prohibited in the hall, and that the hall shall not be let for any such purpose, nor shall be used for any other purpose, except by the consent of the trustees."

The additions, built and alterations, made in 1887 and 1888 evidently made a drain on the treasury, for on April

11, 1889, it is noted that a loan of \$500 was secured from James Dair at seven per cent. for one year.

Some of the records of the meetings and transactions of the trustees were destroyed by fire. The records now extant date from 1861. In the minute book, begun in that year, is given the pledge of the Yorkville Reformation Society. It is: "We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves that we will neither buy, sell, or offer them to others or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and to discountenance drinking practices in every way."

CHAPTER LXXI.

MILITARY RESERVE, TORONTO

Plan, City of Toronto, West of Peter to Niagara Street—Showing an Important Part as in 1837.

This interesting plan was made by William Hawkins, deputy surveyor, Toronto, on March 9th, 1837—seventy years ago. It is the plan of the Military Reserve, or property held originally for military purposes, but finally incorporated in the city of Toronto.

The plan shows the streets as they are to-day, save and except that some changes have been made in names. Egremont street, which extended from Brock street to Niagara road, is now Queen street, and Lot street, which extended east of Brock to Yonge, is now Queen street. Brock street is now Spadina avenue. Simcoe street, the first street south of Egremont, is now Farley avenue. Victoria square, in the south portion of city, was the old military burying ground, used from 1793-1850. It is shown as a square "in which churches may hereafter be erected, but without grounds attached thereto," and a plot is marked for a "Military Burial Ground." St. John's Anglican Church, built 1859-60, stands in the square.

Niagara "road" is now Niagara "street," and the "Ontario terrace," which was "reserved for the public as a promenade and pleasure grounds," is a spot of the past and is now part of Front street. The small oblong space between Brock and Peter streets, called the "Military Reserve,"

is a smaller portion of the larger reserve which was occupied by government buildings, one of which was Col. Bonnycastle's residence directly at the foot of Peter street, on the south side of Front street. Bathurst street did not extend north of Egremont (Queen) street, but it was a "side line road," and was for years known as "Crookshank's lane," and in later years was made an extension of Bathurst street.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

AN OLD-TIME ELECTION.

Celebrated Contest in 1841 Between Isaac Buchanan and John H. Dunn for the Representation of Toronto.

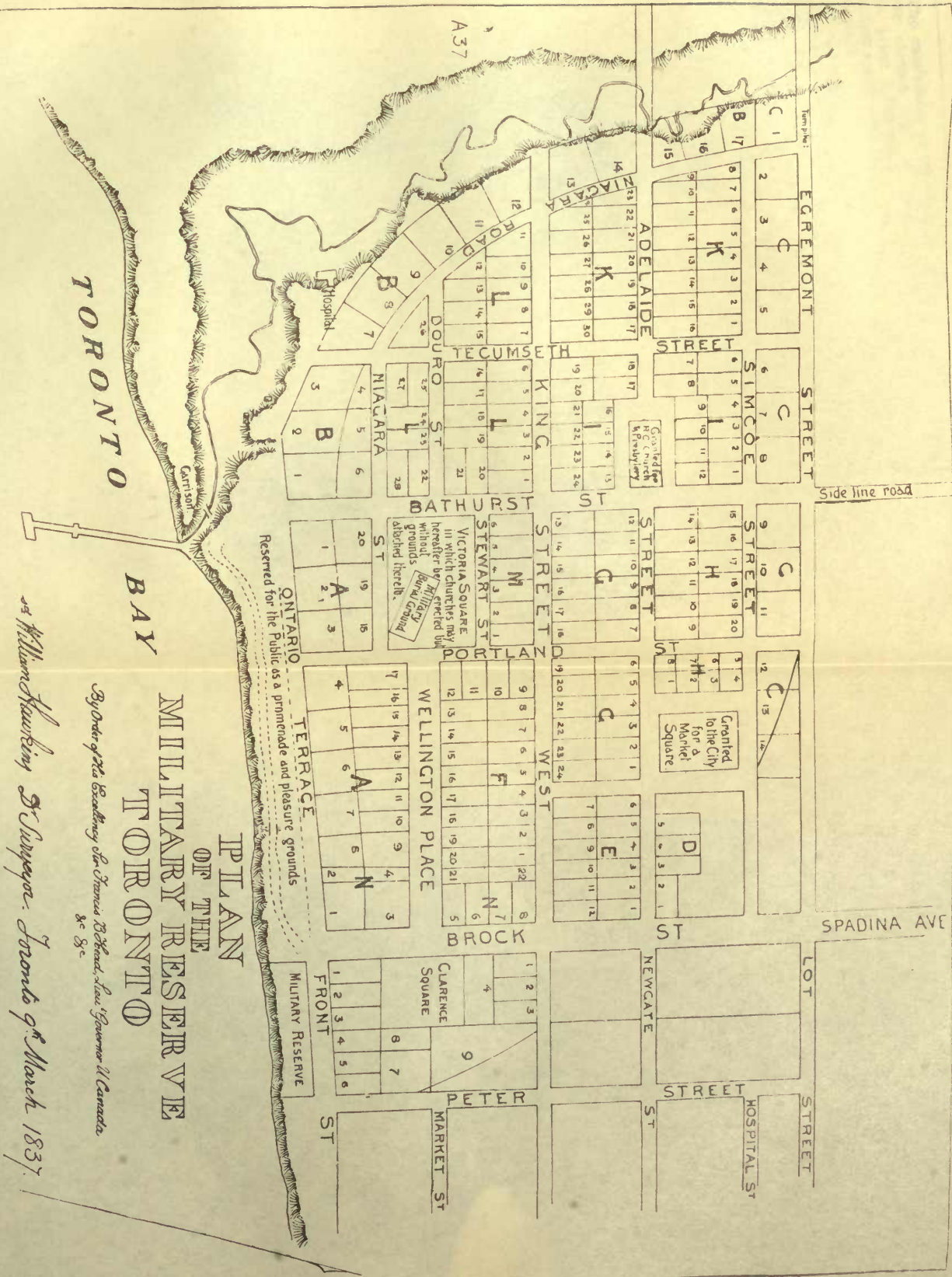
The year 1841 was marked by great political agitation in Upper Canada. The two political parties, Tories and Reformers, were in bitter strife, and the peace of the country, in many places, was greatly disturbed by the political agitators on both sides.

In 1836, the Parliament which had been elected just prior to the Rebellion, had completed its term, and was dissolved, and a general election came on in due course.

Toronto had two seats in the Legislature, and the contest in 1841 was between Mr. Isaac Buchanan, afterwards the well-known Hamilton merchant, and Mr. J. H. Dunn, who was in 1822 the Receiver-General of Upper Canada. These two were on the Reform side. The Tory side was represented by Mr. George Munro, who had been Mayor of Toronto, and Mr. Henry Sherwood, a member of one of the well-known families of Toronto.

It was open voting in those days, and the poll was opened for one week, from Monday, 14th of March, till Saturday, the 19th, the polling booth being on West Market street, that is, on the west side of the present St. Lawrence Market. The contest was a most exciting one, and an onlooker of the period, who is alive and residing in Toronto, says that from the day of the first Legislature down to the day when voting by ballot was adopted none could compare in excitement with the polling of votes in the election held in Toronto in 1841.





The candidates of the Reform party were elected, and, of course, there was great jollification amongst the partisans and followers of the Reform standard.

Of the successful candidates on this occasion, John Henry Dunn was born in St. Helena in 1796, and returning to England for his education was on its completion appointed to a position in the service of the Hon. East India Co., which post he retained from 1817 until 1820, when he came to Canada, and was almost immediately appointed Receiver-General of Upper Canada. He held that post until 1841, when he re-



JOHN H. DUNN, 1823.

signed, and some little time later went home to England, where he resided until his death in 1853. Mr. Dunn was father of Alexander Roberts Dunn, who as a lieutenant in the 11th Hussars was conspicuous for his bravery in the famous charge of the six hundred at the battle of Balaklava during the Russian war of 1854-55, obtaining the Victoria Cross. He was the only cavalry officer who received this much coveted distinction.

Isaac Buchanan who, by this election entered the Provincial Legisla-

ture for the first time, was born in Scotland, in Glasgow, on July 21st, 1810. He came to Canada when twenty years of age, being even at that early age in business on his own account, in which from the very first he was eminently successful. Though Mr. Buchanan entered Parliament as a Reformer, in later years he modified his opinions very considerably and accepted office in the 1864 cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald, leader of the Conservative party.

The later years of Mr. Buchanan's life were passed entirely in Hamilton, where he died October 1st, 1883.



ISAAC BUCHANAN, 1830—20 YEARS OF AGE.

Messrs. Lesslie Bros., early settlers in York, and who were engaged in business for many years as booksellers, stationers and druggists, were also publishers of the Examiner newspaper, a Reform journal which had considerable circulation. They printed the poll-book, showing the names of all the voters and how they voted. This pamphlet was sold and distributed in Toronto and throughout Upper Canada.

The poll-book is one of the most interesting of the early publications.

for it carries the reader away back to the days of a former generation, the pioneers in the business and professional life of Toronto. The city seemed to take a start in 1841, and quite a number of enterprises were carried out, notably the Consumers' Gas Company, the first lamp being lighted in Toronto on 28th December, 1841.

The copy of this polling-book was presented to Mr. J. Ross Robertson, compiler of this landmark, by Mr. Jas. Smith, architect, of Toronto.



ISAAC BUCHANAN, 1860—50 YEARS OF AGE

The pamphlet which contained the list of voters is entitled:

"The City of Toronto Poll Book, Exhibiting a Classified List of Voters at the last Great Contest for Responsible Government. 'Union is Strength.' Toronto. Printed by Lesslie Brothers, 1841.

There is inserted before the printed matter in the pamphlet in the handwriting of the original owner, an account of scenes which occurred at this noted election, and these MSS. end at the word "constitution," at the end of the paragraph which is dated "1844."

The printed part commences at the words "To the people of Canada," and ends at the "P. S.," after "The abstract of the Whole."

The "Remarks" are also in M.S., written on blank pages at the end of the volume, and ending at the word "opponents."

The written words in the pamphlet are those of a strong partizan, on



ISAAC BUCHANAN, 1865—55 YEARS OF AGE.

the Reform side, and are given just to show the state of feeling amongst a large section of the community at that period.

The copy reads as follows:

"The election of March, 1841, was entered into under rather extraordinary and exciting circumstances. It was the first election after the unhappy troubles of 1837, and party spirit was very high between the Reform and the Tory faction, who almost indiscriminately considered the former as

rebels, to answer a purpose. Every kind of stratagem and unfair means were resorted to by the faction (to poison the minds of the people) which ingenuity or malice could devise, in order to create a bitter feeling against the Reform party and their candidates. The Orange faction and all the high church bigots were also arrayed against them. In this unhappy and unhealthy state of feeling was the contest commenced on Monday, the 15th March. It must also be borne in mind



ISAAC BUCHANAN, 1875—65 YEARS OF AGE.

that the corporation of the city of Toronto was arrayed, with its patronage and influence, on the side of the Tory faction, the Mayor, Mr. Munro, being one of the candidates. The other, Henry Sherwood, had been taken up by them, as it was in consequence of his instrumentality that the Act of Incorporation was so amended as to have the effect of perpetuating their power, consequently the most unscrupulous means were made use of to obtain the election of Sherwood and Munro. Their special constables were almost all partisans, yet entrusted with keeping the peace, yet were the first to connive at its being broken, and used the most unfair means

against their opponents. For instance, being entrusted with the charge of the hustings, for two mornings they allowed their own voters to be secreted underneath, that they might take possession of the booth, in order to take the head in the polling, which had the effect of keeping back for some hours in the crowd supporters of Dunn and Buchanan.

"On the other hand, the Reform party, since the advent of the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Durham to the province, had been rallying, and at length, through his able and masterly work, had found themselves on their legs again, and although an Arthur had been sent out to the upper province, who had bound himself to the compact, and had joined with them in their cry against the Reformers, reproached them and insulted them in his answer to an address of congratulation to him, and who, instead of complimenting them, told them that under the specious name of 'Reform,' Minister Alson and Fenson had been consulted. At length, however, the rebellion being put down, the Right Hon. Charles P. Thomson, who had been an English Cabinet Minister, arrived as Governor-General, with extensive powers. He obtained the consent of the Reformers to his great measure, the 'Union of the Provinces,' and frequently declared that he was sent to reform proved grievances, and that henceforth the Government of the country would be conducted in accordance with the understood 'wishes of the people.' Such language (being quite new to the people of this colony) had the effect of inspiring them, and infusing new hopes for the future in the breasts of the Reformers of Toronto, who, notwithstanding the fearful odds arrayed against them, came to the determination of entering into the contest once more with vigor. It must also be conceded that the Reform candidates themselves partook of this spirit, and nobly and magnanimously did their duty to the people. They were sustained by them, and enabled to defeat their political opponents. What the result will be, and how far the colonial officer will realize the wishes and expectations of the people, time only can show."

1844. Time has shown, and the Colonial Office has again interfered with

the local Governor of the colony, and their Governor, Sir C. Metcalfe, has commenced a system of intrigue and duplicity totally at variance with the conciliatory policy of his predecessor in order to deprive the people of their right in the working of the British constitution.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA,
THE

FRIENDS OF BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, AND THE
ADVOCATES OF

COLONIAL RESPONSIBLE
GOVERNMENT.

The object of publishing the city poll book is to show both in town and country the true character of the two political parties, as well as who are and who are not the friends of the popular cause. By the popular cause is meant the claim set up by the people of Canada to all rights and privileges of British subjects, under a system of colonial responsible Government, in opposition to "the baneful domination" of the Old Compact. The necessity for this publication arises in part from the fact that the patronage of the Compact and its agents has long been employed, almost exclusively, to build up its own friends, and to crush every independent tradesman and mechanic who voted on the side of Civil and Religious Liberty.

The people in the country have the remedy for this evil in their own hands, and may employ similar tactics to protect and sustain their friends, while at the same time they may influence, in the most effectual manner, a large class of mercenaries in the towns and cities, whose consciences can never be touched, except through the medium of self-interest.

But the system of exclusive dealing practised by the Family Compact and its agents is not the only or principal reason for this publication. The alarming course of injustice and violence pursued at the city and county elections by that party; the threats and intimidation universally employed against the peaceful electors; the con-

tempt poured upon the persons of electors, demand the strongest united expression of public disapprobation and abhorrence, and this can most effectually be given by the judicious exercise of the monied patronage of an indignant people. The propriety of resorting to such a custom in an ordinary healthful state of political society is doubtful, but when the lives and liberties of the inhabitants of the province are at stake, beneath the tyranny of a faction upheld by the corrupt power of self-interest and physical violence, it becomes a duty binding on every friend of his country rigidly to observe it, until the necessity which gave rise to its adoption is removed, or the people are protected under a Government of wise laws administered by a just magistracy.

DAILY STATE OF THE POLL.

	Dunn	Buchanan	Sherwood	Monro
Monday	40	40	62	62
Tuesday	71	70	71	71
Wednesday	92	91	86	86
Thursday	118	112	110	110
Friday	97	83	68	67
Saturday	77	70	44	39
	497	466	441	435

Dunn's majority — 60 maj. over Munro; 54 over Sherwood.

Buchanan's majority — 31 over Munro; 25 over Sherwood.

The people's united majority over the Compact and Corporation:—

Dunn and Buchanan	961
Sherwood and Munro	876
	85

P. S.—It is possible that errors and omissions may be found in the lists and classification of names notwithstanding the greatest care has been taken to avoid them. The giving of "split votes" of one for the people and another for the compact cannot generally be construed otherwise than as giving support to irresponsible government; and when votes are thus given, the initials of the candidates follow the name of the voter.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF VOTERS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

For Dunn and Buchanan on the part
of the Government and People.

For Sherwood and Monro on the part
of the Family Compact and Corpor-
ation.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Capreol, F. C.
McDonald, Alex., D. and S.
O'Neil, Patrick
O'Neil, Terence
Strange, James M.

McClure, Robert
O'Donohue, Malachi

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Barwick, Robt. (cont.)
Connel, James
Elson, William
Hale, William, D. and S.
Hand, John
Jackes, William
Kidney, John
Maitland, David
McDonald, Charles
Rapson, William
Short, Bernard

Barwick, John
Reeves, John
Rennie, Alexander
Scott, Robert

BREWERS.

Craig, George
Doel, John
White, John

Clark, Henry
Helliwell, W.
Jewell, Richard
Turner, Enoch

BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS.

Beauchamp, L.
Brown, John.
Bunker, Thomas.
Gibson, John.
O'Fidds, James.
Sergeant, Robert.
Thorne, William.
Turton, W.
White, Isaac.
Wright, William.

Bond, Thomas.
Bond, Joseph.
Dodds, Robert.
Donelly, Patrick.
Filey, William.
Hughes, John.
Hutchison, Wm.
Simpson, Allan S.
Turner, W.

BARBERS.

Somerset, John (error).
See freeholder in the country.

Hickman, W.
Randolph, Henry.
Sanders, Thomas.

BLACKSMITHS, WHITESMITHS, BELL HANGERS, AXEMAKERS AND CUTLERS.

Bishop, Paul.
Chilvers, Joseph.
Columbus, John.
Conway, James.
Davidson, John.
Davis, Calvin.
Dixon, George.
Dods, George.
Dunn, John. (
Oaddes, Henry.
O'Connell, Richard.
Tost, Henry.
Thomas, Francis, D. and S.
Wilson, William.

Ashfield, John (gunmaker)
Bright, Joseph.
Cunningham, Daniel.
Denham, Chris. R.
Ford, George.
Foster, Richard.
McCarden, Samuel.
McComb, James.
Parker, William.
Rose, John.
Wiggins, Simon.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PAPER MAKERS AND BINDERS.

Brewer, Richard.
 Eastwood, John (paper maker).
 Lesslie, James.
 Lesslie, W.
 Nicholis, Richard.

Rowsell, Henry.

BUTCHERS.

Bishop, John, jun.
 Clark, John
 Duff, W.
 Dunn, Jonathan
 Hodgson, William
 Oakes, James
 Sieber, Andrew (pork and sausage maker).
 Schoeder, James, ditto.

Barns, Robert
 Bright, William
 Graham, William John
 Oliver, William
 Scott, Jonathan
 Stewart, Alexander
 Joslin, Daniel
 Hutty, Peter

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

Lawrence, Morris
 Lindsay, John
 McLean, Donald
 Wright, Edward

Nash, George
 Roach, Richard

CABINET MAKERS.

Clizee, George
 Gilbert, Elisha B.
 Struthers, John
 Myers, James
 Wallace, Thomas
 Wallace, T. G.
 Willmot, H. E

Fullerton, Robert
 Pearson, Joseph
 Robson, Edward
 Williams, George
 Williams, H. B.
 Wilson, Joseph

BUILDING CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Armstrong, Alexander
 Armstrong, Thomas
 Briggs, Robert
 Bugg, John
 Carr, William
 Catton, George
 Charters, John
 Couch, John
 Finch, William
 Flynn, J.
 Furlong, J. D. and S.
 Garvey, John
 Harris, Thomas
 Hall, William
 Harper, John
 Humphrey, Thomas
 Hampson, William
 James, Robert
 Jenkins, J.
 Jobbit, Jas.
 Latham, Jacob
 McDonald, Daniel
 McGill, Robert
 Morrison, Daniel
 Mullin, Jas.
 Mutton, William
 Owen, Richard
 Paramor, William
 Parsons, John
 Patton, Andrew

Alexander, William.
 Alexander, Robert
 Anderson, William
 Danday, William
 Finlay, Richard
 Fowler, Robert
 Hamilton, William
 Harris, Richard
 Hayden, William
 Hill, Joseph
 Hopkins, James.
 Hughes, John.
 Humphrey, Josiah
 Johnston, Samuel
 Lee, Samuel
 Marchant, Robert
 Miller, Robert
 Nesbitt, F.
 O'Connel, William
 Oliver, James D.
 Peel, J.
 Ritchey, John
 Roulston, John
 Sanderson, W. H.
 Sanderson, W.
 Smith, J.
 Storm, Thomas
 Weir, William
 Watson, Richard
 Woodsworth, Richard

Phipps, T.
 Pym, Richard
 Pym, William
 Reed, Hugh
 Robertson, Jos.
 Ross, William
 Ross, John (undertaker)
 Rowan, William
 Shaw, George
 Sherrard, Joseph
 Shields, S., D. and S.
 Simmons, Daniel
 Sims, Samuel
 Small, W.
 Sparks, Jas.
 Stanley, David
 Steele, William
 Stewart, Robert
 Summers, Thomas
 Thompson, James
 Thom, William
 Todd, J.
 Welsh, Patrick
 Ward, Sheldon
 White, George H.
 Witherow, James
 Wylie, James
 Young, Thomas
 Reid, Arch.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS, SILVERSMITHS.

Anderson, T. W.	McMurray, Thomas.
Clinkinbroomer, Charles.	Stennett, W.
Jackson, Henry.	
Sewell, Charles.	

CLOTHES STORES AND MERCHANT TAILORS.

Baker, Charles.	Bilton, George.
Balfour, George.	Hawke, Robert.
Burke, Peter.	Preston, T. J.
Eastwood, John.	Walker, Wm., and Walker, Charles
George, Samuel.	(partners).
Higgins, J. P.	xSee list of Tailors, principally Jour-
Lawson, William.	neymen, further on.
McLellan, Malcolm.	
Murchison, J. F.	
O'Beirne, Martin J.	
Robinson, Isaac.	
Sawdon, George.	
Stanley, David.	
Swain, Robert.	
Walker, Robert.	
Walker, George.	

COOPERS.

Cowley, Samuel.	Dallas, Angus.
McManus, J., D. and S.	Dunn, J. P.
	Long, Robert.

CROCKERY STORES.

Hamilton, A. (also Grocer).

CHAIR MAKERS.

Butters, John.
 Chearnley, William.
 French, Richard.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, LINEN DRAPERS, WHOLESALE AND RE-
 TAIL.

Armstrong, J. Rogers.
 Beatty, John.
 Benjamin, Goodman.
 Burnham, Silas, D. and M
 Connel, J. junior.
 Cathcart, Robert.
 Denholm, George.
 Eastwood, John.
 Kent, Joseph.
 McElderry, Edward, D. and S.
 McMaster, William.
 McMurrich, John.
 Patterson, Peter, junior.
 Ross, Wm. (Ross & McLeod).
 Shaw, John.
 Smith, J. A.

Armstrong, John.
 Clarkson, Thomas.
 Cooper, Edward.
 Lewis, Francis.
 Milburn, Thomas.
 Stewart, Alexander.
 Westmacott, W. M.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, ETC.

Bradley, E. D.
 Lesslie, J. Lesslie, W. (Lesslie Bros.).

Becket, J.

GARDENERS AND SELLERS OF FRUIT, ETC.

Irwin, Archibald.
 Young, John.

Granger, George.
 McGill, Daniel.
 Messet, P.

GROCERS.

Badenach, Alexander.
 Earl, Theophilus.
 Hall, John.
 Henderson, Wm.
 Hamilton, Andrew.
 Lesslie, Geo. (also seed-store).
 McDonald, Duncan.
 Mearns, J.
 Robertson, Charles.
 Sutherland, J. S.
 Sutherland, Jas. K.
 Thompson, John. (Thompson & Law-
 son, D. and M.

Betteridge, John C.
 Harper, William D.
 Lee, Joseph.
 Northcote, Richard.
 Sproule, John.
 Stabback, J.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Christie, John.
 Christie, Alexander.
 Patterson, Peter.
 Patterson, David.
 Wasnidge, Alfred.
 Workman, J.

Harris, Thomas D.
 Willard, George B.

HAT AND CAP STORES.

Glassco, Thos., junior.
 Merkel, J.
 Rogers, J.

Boyd, William C.
 Mead, John.

IRON FOUNDERS AND ENGINEERS.

Bell, Charles.
 Goodall, John.
 Good, J.
 Leys, John.
 McBride, Neil.

Nelson, John.
 Short, John.
 Turriff, William.

LAND AGENTS.

Henderson, J., D. and S.
 McMillen, J. L., jobber.
 Osborne, William.
 Todd, Andrew.

MARINERS, STEAMBOAT AND SCHOONER CAPTAINS, ETC.

Colcleugh, Capt. J., Britannia.
 Hamilton, Sydney.
 McIntosh, Robert.
 Voller, Joseph.
 Walton, Jacob.
 Voller, James.

Cowan, William.
 Richardson, Hugh.

MINISTERS OR PREACHERS.

Harris, J.
 Jennings, J.
 Leach, W. T.
 McDonough, M. P.
 Roaf, John.
 Richardson, J.
 Ryerson, J.

Ryerson, George.

PRINTERS.

Cleland, James.
 Donlevy, Charles.
 Lesslie Bros.
 Reynolds, M.
 Scobie, Hugh.
 Shaw, Thomas.

Bayley, John.
 Boddy, William.
 Coates, W. J.
 Mansfield, John.
 Rogers, John F.
 Watson, Richard.

PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS.

Leonard, Noah.
 Popplewell, John.
 Putman, L. H., D. and S.
 Rogers, Samuel.
 Tolfree, J.
 McLeod, Thomas.

Bailey, John.
 Brown, John.
 Craig, John.
 Carr, John.
 Dixon, William.
 Lee, John.
 March, Charles.

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ETC.

Bradley, D. R.
 Herrick, George, for D. only.
 McMurray, James.
 Rees, William.
 Telfer, Walter.
 Sullivan, Henry.
 Widmer, C., M.D.

Burnside, Alexander.
 King, John.
 Lang, William.
 O'Brien, Lucius J., M.D.

PROVISION STORES, GROCERIES AND BEER SHOPS.

Bennett, John.
 Conlin, Pat.
 Flock, William.
 Legge, Alexander.
 Lindsay, John.
 McDonald, J.
 Rutherford, Edward.
 Ross, W. H.
 Swallow, Wm., D. and M.

Bannerman, John.
 Britton, Robert.
 Clock, David.
 Crook, W. C.
 Edwards, Robert.
 Hudson, William.
 Hastings, Richard.
 McClinton, John.
 Mead, J.
 Noble, William.
 Polan, Hugh.
 Rogers, John.
 Stewart, James.
 Taylor, J.
 White, William.

SHOE STORES.

Andrew, George.
 Dodsworth, John.
 Glassco, Thomas, senior.
 Hamilton, William.
 Henderson, John.
 Taylor, Dugald.
 Teveen, J.
 Thompson, Thos.
 Tyner, John.
 Webb, Thomas.

Dack, M.
 Griffith, Thomas.
 Mara, Thomas.
 Mulholland, James.
 Wilson, David.

SHOEMAKERS.

Agar, James.
 Anderson, J.
 Armstrong, Wm.
 Bartley, Wm.
 Cunningham, Hugh.
 Johnston, J.
 Lownsborough, W.
 Langley, W.
 McArthur, Robert.
 Marshall, George.
 Sharp, William.
 Truss, C., D. and S.
 Pickers, M.

Bennett, Humphrey
 Boddy, M.
 Campbell, John.
 Carr, John.
 Clark, Richard.
 Crow, M.
 Cuthbert, Alex.
 Cuthbert, Thomas.
 Earls, William.
 Galagher, John.
 Henderson, R.
 Jameson, J.
 Johnston, John.
 Kendrick, John.
 Lewis, J.
 Mara, John.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Truss, William.
 Turner, John.
 Watson, Thomas.

SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS.

Bell, Edwin.
 Freeland, Peter.
 Leak, John (Hall & Leak).

Armstrong, James.
 Campbell, Donald.
 O'Bryan, John.
 Stevenson, John.
 Stone, M.
 Wilkinson, Miles.

SADDLERS.

Atkinson, William.
 Bennett, J.
 Dixon, Alex.
 Dixon, Joseph.

SAWYERS.

Bevan, George.
 Fawcett, William.
 Goodwin, George.
 Spires, Stephen.
 Wood, Charles.
 Young, Alexander.

STONEMASONS.

Atkins, Thomas.
 Cook, Henry.
 Hark, Robert.
 McArthur, Peter.
 McPheeley, Ed.
 Rutherford, P.
 Rutherford, P.
 Stark, R.
 Voller, Richard.

Adamson, John.
 Bagster, James.
 Clark, Christopher.
 Harbron, John.
 Turner, John.

TAVERN KEEPERS.

Baldry, John.
 Baker, John, D. and S.
 Cressall, Ed., D. and S.
 Daniels, S.
 Dill, J.
 Dewdney, Daniel.
 Elgie, John.
 Ingoldsby, P.
 Kane, M.
 McCarty, John.
 McCallum, G., D. and M.
 Murphy, John.
 McManus, J., D. and M.
 McGregor, Alexander.
 Phair, William.
 Post, G. W.
 Power, John.
 Ryan, Thomas.
 Short, Bernard.
 Thomas, J.

*Allan, William.
 Anderson, Robert.
 Brown, George.
 Boone, Lewis.
 Bell, J.
 Bennett, John.
 Berry Francis.
 Butterell, Edward.
 Campbell, S.
 Crispin, Richard.
 Earls, Thomas.
 Earls, John.
 Elliott, W. H.
 Evans, George.
 Fleming, John.
 Griffiths, W.
 Gardner, C. T.
 Graham, Thomas.
 Harley, John.
 Henderson, John.
 Henderson, Hugh.
 Henry, John.
 Hutchison, J. H.
 Lee, John.
 Marks, John.
 McNeil, Hugh.
 Mitchell, P.
 Moore, Thomas.
 Neeson, M.
 Noble, Herod.
 Platt, Samuel.
 Raper, John.
 Rolph, William.
 Stone, John.
 Smith, John T.
 Scholfield, John.
 Smith, J. H.
 Trueman, John.
 Trotter, J.
 Tiers, John.
 Thomas, Thomas.
 Wright, John.
 Welley, John.
 Woods, Richard.
 Wright, Thomas.

TANNERS, CURRIERS AND LEATHER DEALERS.

Ketchum, William.
 McGlashan, Alexander.
 Armstrong, Alexander.
 Armstrong, J. (Armstrong & Beatty).

Dean, Thomas.
 Dill, Alexander.
 Mitchell, Samuel.

TAILORS.

Burgess, Thomas.
 Clinkinbroomer, J.
 Costello, J.
 Gunn, Loch, B. and S.

Bain, Samuel.
 Duncan, Robert.
 Miller, Peter.
 Milligan, Arthur.

*The man keeping the Coleraine Tavern, King street, from whose house the murder was committed. The city authorities still allow the house to be kept open.

Henry, —.
 Lester, William.
 Lindsay, W., D. and M.
 O'Dee, Francis.
 O'Donnell, Ed.
 Pound, John.
 Riddle, John.
 Robinson, Thomas.
 Sanderson, J.
 Simpson, George.
 Scocaney, J.
 Smith, Samuel.

See Clothes Warehouses and Merchant Tailors—anti.

Preston, W.
 Smith, James.
 Russell, Patrick.
 Score, Richard.
 Spelling, Isaac.
 Torrance, Alexander.
 Vokes, Andrew.

TURNERS.

McDougal, Alexander.
 McLeod, Duncan.

Devlin, John.
 Steers, J. B.
 White, J.

TIN PLATE WORKERS AND COPPERSMITHS.

Dogerty, John.
 Esmonde, John.
 Iredale, Jeremiah.
 Iredale, John.

Hawse, Richard (coppersmith).
 Hill, Joseph.
 Hodgson, Joseph.
 Piper, Hiram.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Brooks, John R.
 Crombie, Marcus C.
 Heffernan, Denis.
 Mayhew, John.
 St. Remy, E.

Donahoe, Thomas.
 Wilson, T. J.

COACH MAKERS, WAGGON MAKERS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Dew, Martin.
 Hannah, William.
 Parkinson, Reuben.
 Shaw, Archibald.

Campbell, John.
 Miller, John.
 Mills, Thomas.
 Noble, William.
 Wilby, William.

ATTORNEYS AND BARRISTERS.

Baldwin, Hon. Robert.
 Bell, John, D.&M.
 Blake, W. H.
 Carey, John P. (D.&S.)
 Elliott, John.
 Esten, J. C. P., Chancery lawyer.
 Hector, Thomas.
 Keele, W. C.
 Morrison, C. J.
 Price, J. H.
 Ridout, George.
 Small, James E.
 Turner, R. J., Chancery lawyer.
 Wilson, Adam.

Boulton, W. H.
 Cameron, John H.
 Denison, G. T., junior.
 Duggan, Geo., junior.
 Gamble, Clark.
 Hervey, Robert J.
 Strachan, J. M.

MISCELLANEOUS—TRADES NOT CLASSED.

Arthurs, W. (B.&M.)
 Barron, John, miner.
 Cook, John, maltster.
 Francis, J., lime burner.
 Harley, William, hatter.
 Howcutt, J., farrier (B.&S.)
 Hunter, W. timber merchant.

Brown, John, wharfinger.
 Buttery, Thomas, farrier.
 Burns, M., brick maker.
 Denison, R. L., distiller.
 Elliott, Christ., mill burr stonemaker.
 Gooderham, W., miller.
 Fell, W., engraver.

Madden, Patrick, lime burner.
 Purkis, John, ship carpenter.
 Pullin, Jos., brush maker.
 Randolph, J., tobacconist.
 Rigney, T., fancy goods merchant.
 Smith, Thomas, miller (D.&M.)
 Whitlam, Thomas, pump maker.
 Williams, C., toll collector.

Gillespie, J., portrait painter.
 Hamilton, Alex., looking glass maker.
 Lover, G.
 Lynesse, R., lathe maker.
 Monro, S., gilder.
 McDonald, A., wharfinger.
 Miller, Henry, weaver.
 Searl, Henry, paper hanger.
 Snow, B., dyer.
 Thomas, J., pianoforte maker.
 Ward, Thomas, distiller.
 Walsh, P., corn dealer.
 Young, Thomas, architect.

SERVANTS AND LABORERS.

Atkinson, Patrick.
 Bertram, William.
 Burnside, John.
 Brown, John.
 Coonan, Edward.
 Connel, Philip.
 Dacy, William (D.&M.)
 Eastwood, John.
 Hays, John.
 Healey, John.
 Haloran, D.
 Jordan, Edward.
 Lynch, John.
 Lawlor, Patrick.
 McDonald, R.
 Monaghan, P.
 Reid, Robert.
 Ross, W. (D.&S.)
 Ross, W. (D.&S.)
 Thomas, John.
 Finch, John.

Argue, John.
 Anderson, Adam.
 Brown, John.
 Baird, Alex.
 Britton, Robert.
 Buntin, C.
 Bright, Wm.
 Bright, John.
 Carrigon, J.
 Cordy, J.
 Coulson, S.
 Dalmage, John.
 Defriese, Henry.
 Devlin, A.
 Earls, F.
 Elliott, T. H.
 Fielding, John.
 Flanagan, John.
 Garlick, T.
 Gale, William.
 Graham, J.
 Grindall, Thomas.
 Hamilton, George.
 Hanovan, J.
 Hooper, J.
 Kirby, Thomas.
 Knowlton, Thos.
 Lawson, J.
 Loudon, W.
 Leppard, Arthur.
 Malone, M.
 McBeth, Temple.
 McCallum, J.
 McKeever, W.
 McVitty, Thos.
 McDermid, A.
 Madell, John.
 Nelson, Samuel.
 Newstead, A.
 Oxley, William.
 Poiter, William.
 Rice, B.
 Riddle, J.
 Ross, W.
 Rogers, John.

Shields, Patrick.
Sullivan, M.
Watkins, John.
West, J.
Wilson, George.
Wilson, Henry.

CARTERS AND TEAMSTERS.

Alexander, J.
Bond, John.
Bowman, Samuel.
Cooper, Charles.
Curran, Denis.
Foster, William.
Foster, Thomas.
Johnston, George.
Kennedy, John.
Lafferty, W. (B.&M.)
McCrystal, Thos.
Prout, Thomas.
Sinclair, James.
Stinson, C. (D.&S.)
Stitt, James.
Walsh, Joseph.

Addy, J.
Brown, Andrew.
Craig, Andrew.
Davy, Thomas.
Duffee, William.
Farrell, Joseph.
Graham, Patrick.
Graham, James.
Irving, Sampson.
Kelly, Thomas.
Mossop, John.
Mathews, Henry.
McCasland, Wm.
Orr, John.
Phillips, J.
Stewart, Charles.
Townsend, S.
Turner, Hamilton.
Thompson, Hugh.
Watson, J.
*Whitfield, John.

FREEHOLDERS LIVING IN THE COUNTRY HAVING PROPERTY IN THE CITY.

Burns, William.
Boulton, J., Niagara (B.&M.)
Coomer, John, York township.
Clarke, A., Chinguacousy.
Chagnon, Lewis.
Cooper, Thomas.
Coomer, Jacob, township York.
Dennis, J. (D. & M.)
Gorham, Eli, Newmarket.
Goodwin, George.
Holt, Robert, Dundas.
Heron, John, Scarboro.
Hopkins, John, Drummondville.
Howard, J. S.
Hunter, J., Scarboro.
Jackes, Franklin, York Tp.
Kline, John N., Vaughan.
Laud, Hugh, yeoman, York Tp.
Petch, J., Vaughan.
Petch, Robert, carpenter.
Post, Jordan, Scarboro.
Ross, J., York township.
Snyder, Jacob, York Township.
Somerset, John, Toronto Tp.

Anderson, George.
Arnold, J.
Cayley, William, Niagara.
Cleneghan, Thomas, Gore D.
Downey, Henry, York township.
Caldwell, Andrew.
Gamble, John W., Etobicoke.
Hill, Thomas, Etobicoke.
Langstaff, J., Markham.
Moore, William.
Murchison, John J.
Smith, John.
Stegman, George, Vaughan.

*J. W. promised D. & B.—was taken by Wilson & Robinson after voting on Friday, made a special constable, and paid for the whole week.

PERSONS HOLDING OFFICIAL SITUATIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Baines, T., Clergy Cor. Office, (D.)	Andrews, W., Parish Clerk.
Baldwin, Hon. R., Sol. Gen.	Bright, L., Senior Crier of D. C.
Ballard, John, clerk.	Beard, J. C., Sheriff's Clerk.
Billings, F. T., treasurer (D.)	Beard, R., Deputy Sheriff.
Bullock, R., Adj't-Gen. (D.&S.)	Bell, E., Parl. House Keeper.
Carfrae, Thos., Col. Customs.	Cull, D. N., Can. Comp. Off.
Chewitt, J. G., Sur-Gen. Off. (D.)	Campbell, W. A., Clerk Assize.
Dean, John, Cr. Lands Office.	Cameron, J., Mc. Can. C. Off.
Denison, G. T., City, Aldr.	Dempsey, J., City Neigh Master.
Durnford, P., Inspector's Office.	Davis, W., City Inspector.
Gifford, A., Secretary's Office.	Duggan, G., Senior Co. Coroner.
Givins, Col. J. (D.&S.)	Groves, J., Mes. Can. C. Off.
Hamilton, G., Cr. Lands Office.	Higgins, W., Bailiff for Dist.
Hawke, A. B., Emigration Agent.	Horne, R. C., Bank of U. C.
Hawkins, H., Col. Office (D.&S.)	Kingsmill, C., High Bailiff.
Harrison, Hon. S. B., Secretary.	Lang, J., Dep. Col. Customs.
Harvey, J. A., Ordnance Dept.	Metcalf, T., Bailiff Ct. Request.
Healey, T., Qr.-Mr. 32nd Regt.	Mercer, A., Distrib. Mar. Licenses.
Hepburn, W., Reg. Ct. Chancery.	Moule, J., Cal. Taxes for City.
Hopkirk, J., Secretary's Office.	Phipps, T., Crier of Ct. Q. B.
Houghton, G., Engineer's Office.	Platt, George, City Constable.
Hurd, T. G., Govt. Office.	Proudfoot, W., Pres. Bank U. C.
Jameson, R. S., Vice-Chancellor.	Ridout, J., Deputy Regt. Co.
Lackie, Capt. James.	Stotesbury, C., Alderman.
Maitland, C., Govt. Clerk.	Walton, G., Ck. Requests, City. Cor.
McDonel, D., In. Tav. Licen. (D.&S.)	
McKenzie, W., Secretary's Office.	
McNamara, M., Commis. Office.	
Molloy, J., Commissariat Issuer.	
Moro, W., Messenger (D.&S.)	
Murray, C. S., Clerk Bank U. C.	
Nation, J., Inspector's Office.	
O'Higgins, Moore.	
Palmer, W., Govt. Office.	
Patrick, A., Parl. Office.	
Ridout, S., Registrar Co. York.	
Rose, Walter, Farmers' Bank.	
Turquand, B., Rec. Gen. Office.	
Small, C. C., Clerk of Crown.	
Taylor, J. F., Leg. Co. Office (D.).	
Thornhill, R. H., Cr. Lds. Office.	
Troutbeck, G., Com. Office.	
Vardon, George, Govt. Office.	
Wheeler, J., Com. Dept. (D.)	
Widder, F., Can. Com. Off. (D.)	

PERSONS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS AND OTHERS NOT CARRYING ON BUSINESS, ETC.

Baldwin, W. W.	Allan, W.
Baldwin, W. A.	Armstrong, Thomas.
Bishop, John, senior (D.&M.)	Barber, G. A.
Balfour, John.	Beatty, J.
Bernard, H. G.	Burns, David.
Burr, R. (B.&M.)	Blevins, Robert.
Bicket, James.	Crookshanks, George.
Cawthra, Joseph.	Cameron, Angus.
Crawford, J. G.	Chapman, F.
Collier, Thomas (D.&S.)	Elmsley, John.

Cornell, Charles.
 Duffill, H. H.
 Dawson, J. C. (B.&M.)
 Elliott, Thomas.
 Emery, William.
 Ferguson, Edward.
 Harper, Richard.
 Hargrave, William.
 Hamilton, James B.
 Junkin, S. H.
 Ketchum, Jesse.
 Kent, W.
 Kennally, William.
 Laurie, Richard.
 Luty, Joseph (D.&M.)
 Latham, Henry.
 Martin, J.
 Maitland, Charles.
 McGlasham, A.
 Montgomery, Alexander.
 McIntosh, John.
 Mathers, William.
 Nicholl, George (D.&S.)
 Powell, William.
 Radenburst, John.
 Shannon, James.
 Skirving, Robert.
 Smith, Samuel.
 Stubbs, J.
 Thompson, Thomas.
 Thompson, Charles.
 Ware, William.
 Webb, John.
 Wilkinson, George.

Gregory, R.
 Harrington, John.
 Hooper, Edward.
 Harrison, R.
 Holland, H.
 Lynch, John.
 McCaulay, John S.
 Maughan, John.
 Murchison, John.
 Murchison, John J.
 Phillips, J.
 Savigney, J. H. (S.)
 Wood, Alexander.

MECHANICS.

	D. & B. S. & M.	
Bakers	12	4
Brewers	3	4
Bricklayers, etc.	10	9
Barbers	1	3
Blacksmiths	14	11
Butchers	8	8
Cabinetmakers	7	6
Carpenters, etc.	60	30
Clockmakers	4	2
Coopers	2	3
Chairmakers	3	0
Gardeners	2	3
Iron founders	5	3
Printers	6	6
Painters	6	7
Shoemakers	14	20
Sadlers	6	4
Sawyers	6	0
Stonemasons	9	5
Tanners, etc.	3	3
Tailors	16	11
Turners	2	3

Tin Plate Workers	4	4
Waggonmakers	4	5
Miscellaneous	15	20
	222	174

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Freeholders from the country	26	13
Persons retired from business, clerks	44	23
Office holders	46	25
	116	61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Principally under corporation influence—		
Provision stores	9	16
Tavern-keepers	21	46
Boarding houses	4	2
Teamsters, carters	16	22
Laborers, etc.	21	51
	71	137

MERCHANTS, ETC.

	D. & B.	S. & M.
Auctioneers	5	2
Booksellers, etc.	5	1
Clothing stores	16	5
Crockery stores	1	0
Dry goods	16	7
Druggists	2	1
Grocers	12	6
Hardware	6	2
Hat stores	3	2
Capt. of vessels, etc. . .	6	2
Shoe stores	10	5
	82	33

PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC.

Land agents	0	4
Attorneys, etc.	14	7
Ministers	7	1
Physicians, etc.	7	4
Teachers	5	2
	33	18

ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE.

Mechanics	222	174
Merchants	82	23
Professional	33	18
Gen. miscellaneous . . .	116	61
Corporation miscel. . . .	71	137
	524	413

P. S.—There is a difference of a few votes in this aggregate majority, owing to some names appearing under more heads than one, when the persons are connected with different branches of business.

REMARKS.

The result of the foregoing analysis of the votes given at the late election cannot but be gratifying to every one who wishes to promote the welfare of the city. The united industry, intelligence and wealth of Toronto, in common with the country, has given a clear and a just verdict in favor of Responsible Government, as the only efficient means of securing and establishing the peace and prosperity of the country.

The hindrance to a faithful expression of the public mind, arising from the defects of the election laws, and the general character of the magistracy, have been universal, and, of late, alarming. But in the city there has been superadded a vast amount

of corrupt influence arising from the patronage of the corporation, by the distribution of offices, the granting of licenses, and the expenditure of city funds; which, together with Mr. Sherwood's amendment to the Act of Incorporation, securing the retirement of only one-half of the members of the Council annually, have presented very formidable obstacles to the free exercise of the elective franchise. It is indeed doubtful, whether on any ordinary occasion the citizens would even attempt to give an expression of public sentiment at the hustings, as the moral and peaceable part of the community shrink from a contest where fraud and physical violence appear to be taken into the service and under the special protection of the civic authorities.

The citizens, however, on the late extraordinary occasion, inspired by the energy of hope arising from Lord Sydenham's oft declared purpose to govern the country "according to the expressed wishes of the people," arose in their strength, and, with their brethren in the country, determined once more to give a thorough expression of public sentiment, in order to secure his Lordship's administration from the rock upon which that of his predecessors has always split—a false idea of the political character and intelligence of the people of Upper Canada.

The moral character of the late victory achieved in the city, and also the two contending parties, both in the city and country, may very fairly be drawn from the following facts, derived from the classification of the voters. Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, the popular, as well as government candidates, were supported in the face of every obstacle which injustice could devise, by about five-sevenths of the merchants, five-ninths of the mechanics, two-thirds of the professional persons retired from business, while they had not even four votes from "The highest municipal body in the province," or its subordinates, and only one-third of the votes polled by the tavern-keepers — the keepers of grog and beer shops, carter, servants, and labourers, mostly under the patronage and influence of that body.

The absurdity of attributing the triumph, as some have done, to execu-

tive interference, is evidently by reference of the known political character of the office-holders, their votes, and the number given on both sides. How far on the contrary official influence was employed to prevent the return of the government candidates, may be estimated by reference to the list of official votes and to the subjoined list of the city corporations.

This victory is clearly one of intelligence over corruption, and violence, and is the more honorable to the gentlemen who have been returned inasmuch as their canvass of the city was very imperfect from want of time and experience, while that of their opponents was done most thoroughly under the management of a tried and experienced committee, and completed long before the day of election.

This peaceable triumph, however, was shrouded in gloom by the events which transpired under the eye of the civic authorities, on the Monday subsequent to the close of the election, and which evinced the true spirit of the old faction and its faithful allies, the corporation and Orangemen.

The atrocities then perpetrated were worthy of a dark age, and of the darker purposes of that party, and are written on the memories of the citizens in letters of blood. It is hoped, however, that law will yet triumph over such scenes of anarchy, and that, under the special commission to be appointed by the Governor-General, not only the deluded and open violators of the law, but the secret, perhaps even the official criminals, engaged in the language of Lieutenant-Governor Head, will soon be realized by the inhabitants "fleeing from the province as from a land of pestilence and famine."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Toronto at the period of the first election for the first Parliament of Canada, March, 1841:

George Monro, Esq., Mayor, one of the candidates.

Aldermen—Alexander Dixon, saddler; Geo. Gurnett, clerk of the peace, H. D.; John Powell, Judge District Court; John Armstrong, dry goods merchant; Geo. T. Denison, Esq.; W. H. Boulton, barrister; Alex. Burnside, physician; Charles Stottsbury, Esq.; John King, physician.

Common Councilmen—William Andrews, clerk of the church; Alex. Hamilton, gilder; John Craig, painter; Geo. Walton, clerk Court of Requests; John Ritchey, carpenter; J. Tinning, wharfinger; James Mathers, gentleman; James Trotter, innkeeper; Robert Beard, deputy sheriff; Joshua G. Beard, sheriff's clerk.

The riot referred to on the preceding page took place on the day appointed for the chairing of the members, according to immemorial usage, and was perpetuated under the following circumstances: About 12 o'clock noon the procession started from the Ontario House, and such a procession for respectability and show never, perhaps, was seen in Toronto—upwards of 100 banners, flags, etc., with inscriptions and devices of all kinds, preceded by an excellent band of music. At one time when it was organized it seemed to reach nearly the length of King street. It passed along Front street, took Yonge street, and then along King street, Graves street, lot S into Yonge street, then down King street. The citizens, with their wives and children, principally were in carriages, curricles, gigs, chaises, waggons, etc.

On arriving at the corner of Church street it was assailed first by hisses and groans by a body of men, supposed from the country around, with bludgeons, who had taken their stand in martial array immediately under the windows of Mr. Sherwood's office, in which were seen Sheriff Jarvis, Samuel Sherwood, Crawford and others, it is said by some, apparently urging on the men below. As the procession was passing along some men occasionally enquired of those in waggons if they had not a coffin or coffins concealed. This seems to have been designed by the plotters of the mischief as an invention to work upon the feelings of the Orangemen, they having been informed that it was designed as a burlesque to bury the Family Compact and bring Socialism. There was no foundation whatever for the report; it was pure invention by the Tory party to act as a stimulus to riot.

At this spot a general onset soon commenced upon the persons forming the procession, by throwing pieces of ice, bricks, etc., also a general cudgel-

ling of the people by the men before alluded to. The alarm was immediately given to the front ranks that their friends in the rear were attacked, who immediately came to their assistance, and a general fight ensued, in which the assailants, the bludgeons, were driven off, and many retreated into a house known as the Coleraine Tavern, to which place they were followed. This house was made notorious by its being one of the open houses of the Sherwood party and an Orange Lodge. For several days during the election parties of men sallied forth into the street, and abused and knocked down several opponents, and on the morning of the chairing McLean and his son, a Scotch piper, on their way to join the procession, were knocked down, and his pipes destroyed, most wantonly and maliciously. A gentleman named Maitland on coming up and observing the transaction immediately proceeded to the City Hall or Police Office, and informed the Mayor (Monro) of what had taken place, and craved assistance for the poor piper. He, in a passion, told the gentleman to go to the devil for assistance, who replied that as he did not wish to go so far himself recommended the Mayor to go. After which he was politely handed out, or perhaps kicked out, and no redress was afforded by the City Conservator of the party. This took place about 11 o'clock. This, and several other incidents, made it apparent to many people that a disturbance and riot were anticipated by and with the knowledge and convenience of the Chief Magistrate and Aldermen, from the fact that no preventive measures were adopted. During the scuffle with the assailants and some of the assailed in front of the before mentioned tavern, three or four small pieces of firearms, loaded with balls, were discharged from the windows of the house. One killed a man on the spot, named Dunn, a tailor, a Catholic, and three others were severely wounded. A part of the military was immediately sent for, who protected the inmates of the house from the fury of the people, and subsequently took the landlord, Allen, Kelly, a carter, and several others into custody, all of whom were liberated, with the exception of Kelly, the coroner's jury not

agreeing in a verdict. It was stated that Alderman Powell and Sheriff Jarvis took an active part after the riot had commenced in endeavoring to quell it, and that he allowed the assailants, after they were beaten off, to take refuge in the Court House, and locked the door; but the question was naturally asked:

Would he, with even-handed justice, have shown the same disposition to protect his political opponents?

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

PLAN OF PART OF LITTLE YORK.

A Sketch of the Part of the Town of York, West of Toronto Street—It Shows Extension of the Town in 1801

An early plan of the town of York, now Toronto, shows that part of the town in 1801, west of Toronto street, and east of Peter street.

Toronto street, which has now its south end at King street, ran in 1801 down to Market (Wellington) street and Yonge street ended at Lot (Queen) street, for it was not extended to the bay till some years later.

Bay and York streets are shown as they are to-day, while Graves (Simcoe) street is shown with its north end at Lot (Queen) street. John and Peter streets ran as they do now, from the bay front to Lot (Queen) street.

Simcoe place, named after Governor Simcoe, was the plot of ground between Graves (Simcoe), John, Front and Market (Wellington) streets, on which the second Parliament buildings stood, the first buildings being on Palace (Front) street, near the foot of Berkeley street.

Russell square, as marked, was named after Peter Russell, the administrator of the Provincial Government after Governor Simcoe departed in 1796, is shown.

Hospital (Richmond) street is also shown. It was called Hospital street as it led to the General Hospital on John and Adelaide streets. It would have been more appropriate to have called Adelaide street Hospital street instead of Newgate street. King and

Front streets are shown as originally laid out.

Mr. John Stegman, who made this plan, was a well known deputy-surveyor, who did a large amount of work for the Provincial Government of Upper Canada during the early part of the nineteenth century.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

POPULAR SKATING RINK.

One of the Pioneer Rinks That Toronto Was Famed for Forty Years Ago.

The "West End," one of the popular rinks of the early sixties, was situated on the southwest corner of King and

late Dr. William Hallowell, a well-known Toronto physician, residing in Duke street.

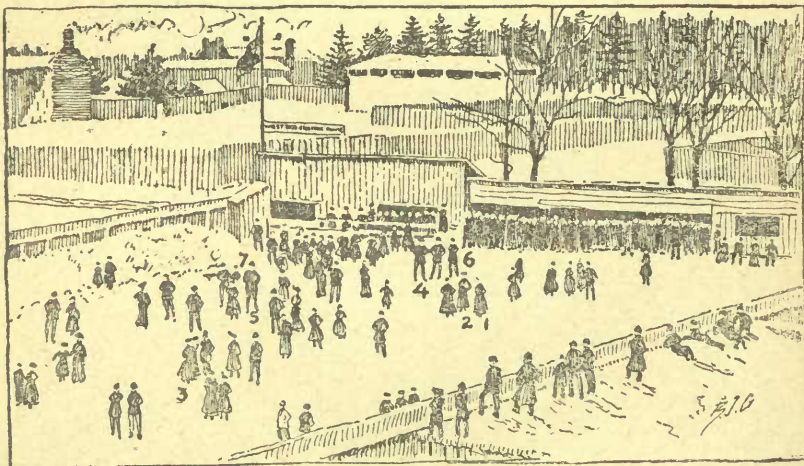
3. Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Curran Morrison Miss Morrison married the late Hon. A. S. Hardy.

4. William McLaren, an Upper Canada College boy.

5. Alex. Muckle, eldest son of Mr. John M. Muckle, of the Inspector-General's Department when Toronto was the seat of the Government, in 1856.

6. Henry Moffatt, son of the late Lewis Moffatt, of Moffatt & Murray Co., merchants, Yonge street.

7. Mr. J. B. Riley, of the firm of Riley & May, Revere House, corner of King and York streets, who, on this occasion was a spectator.



THE "WEST END" SKATING RINK.

John streets, just north of the Public school. It was vacant property up to about 1868, but in the early sixties was a skating rink, in size about 120x200. The engraving is from a photo in the Robertson collection, and made by the writer. On the occasion when the photo was taken there was a skating carnival in which many leading skaters of the city took part. The names of some are indicated in the picture.

1. Miss Kate McDonald, daughter of a Mr. McDonald, manager for A. & S. Nordheimer.

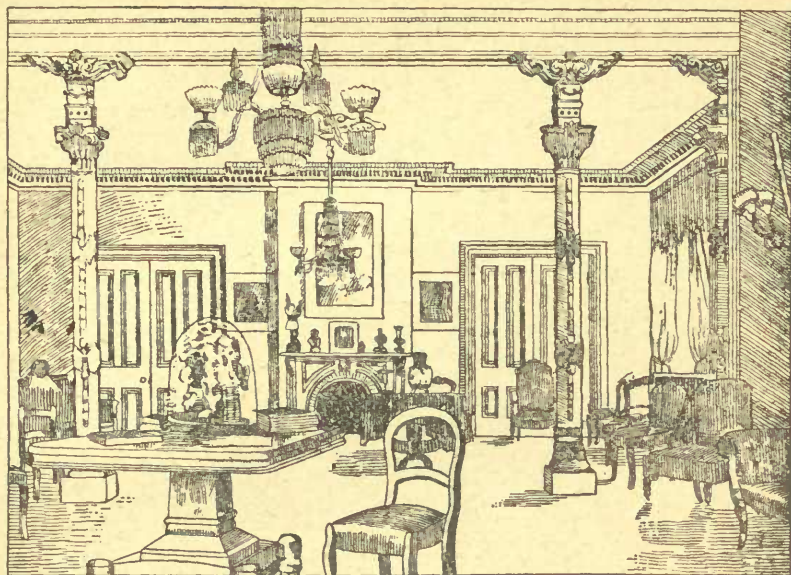
2. Mr. James Hallowell, son of the

The building in the background is the gymnasium of Upper Canada College, which was on the east side of the playground, north of King street.

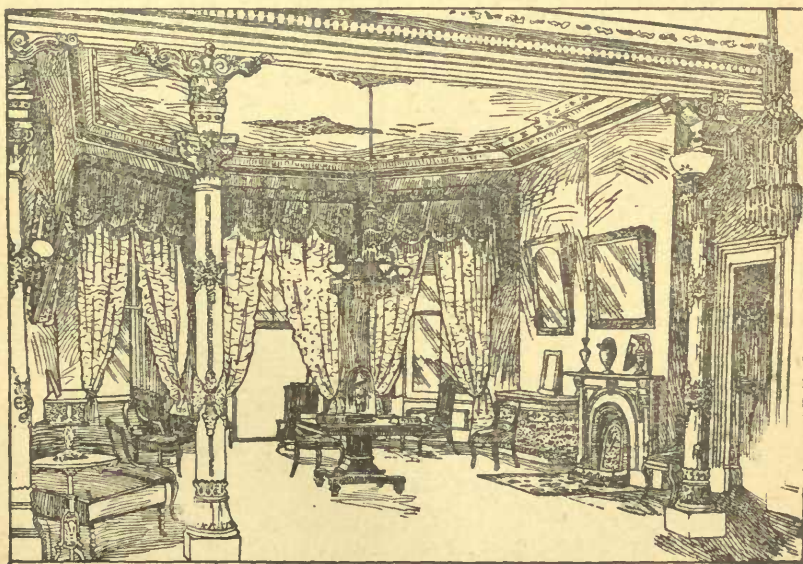
THE WIDDER HOUSE.

A Fashionable Centre in the Early Sixties—Two Views of the Drawing Room.

Away back, about 1845, Mr. Frederick Widder, son of Charles Ignatius Widder, a director of the Canada Company, came out to Canada as Commis-



THE DRAWING ROOM OF THE WIDDER RESIDENCE, LOOKING EAST.



THE DRAWING ROOM OF THE WIDDER RESIDENCE, LOOKING WEST.

sioner of the Canada Company, took up his residence at "Lyndhurst," a stately dwelling on the north side of Front street, west of Brock street. Mr. and Mrs. Widder were most hospitable people, and their drawing room was the centre of social attraction from the mid-forties till the early sixties. The entrance was on Wellington place, the grounds extending south to Front street. In 1865 the building was sold to the Loretto Abbey, on the resignation of Mr. Widder from his position in the Canada Company.

The Montreal Gazette of 6th February, 1865, says:—"We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Frederick Widder, late Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company. He recently resigned the commissionership of the company, and was on his way to England, when Mrs. Widder fell ill and died in this city, necessarily detaining him for some time. He now, after a lapse of a few brief weeks, follows her to the grave."

Mr. Widder caught a severe cold while paying calls on New Year's Day. This was followed by a stroke of paralysis, and within a month he died.

Mr. Widder had two daughters, one Miss Blanche, who married Capt. Balfour, an officer in a regiment stationed at Toronto. Mrs. Balfour died in England, and General Balfour is now living with an unmarried daughter at Clifton. Jane, the eldest daughter, married Captain Grosse, who was killed in the Franco-Prussian war. She died some years after at Coburg in Germany.

Mr. Charles Widder, of Goderich, was a younger brother of Mr. Frederick Widder, and his eldest daughter married Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, of Toronto.

Dr. Johnson is a son of the late Rev. J. A. Johnson, rector of St. Phillip's Church, Weston. He was the founder of Trinity College School.

Mr. and Mrs. Widder were buried in the family vault at St. James', where two children had been buried some years before.

The engravings show the drawing-room from the east and west. It is now used as a parlor for the Abbey. The room is in the same condition as then occupied by the Widders, save and except that the furniture is that put in by the Abbey.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

AN EAST END HOSTELRY.

The old Butchers' Arms on Mill Lane,
Now Broadview Avenue — Brooks'
Bush Recalled.

In the years 1850 and 1851 one of the best-known taverns in the suburbs of the city was "The Butchers' Arms," on the eastern side of what was then known as Mill lane now as Broadview avenue, between the two thoroughfares since created and now known as Sparkhall and Hogarth avenues. This house, which is still standing, was a two-storey frame structure with a driving shed on the northern side and a large garden to the rear. It was built by one Thomas Smith in 1845, and sold by him to William Vine a few years later. Vine was an Englishman, born in the County of Norfolk, who emigrated to the United States in 1836, coming to Canada five or six years afterwards, and living on Mill lane, but somewhat lower down than where he afterwards kept his well-known hostelry. The Butchers' Arms was perhaps the best known sporting house to the east of the city, and it was very largely patronized by the talent. In those days cock fighting was not illegal, or at any rate was not very strictly prohibited by the authorities, and many a "main" was brought off at the Butchers' Arms. In addition the tavern was the resort, in its early days, of the horse racing men who frequented the race track on the south side of the Kingston road, now Queen street east, where the Sunlight Soap Works are now

William Vine had other customers, too, who were not so much to his liking as the "sports" were. These objectionable characters were some of the members of the notorious "Brooks' Bush" gang, whose headquarters were a short distance to the east. In this connection it must be most clearly understood that Vine was never even by implication associated with this gang. He knew nothing of them except as customers whose room he would have greatly preferred to their company. When the old tavern was in its full run of success the locality was a very different one from what it is to-day.

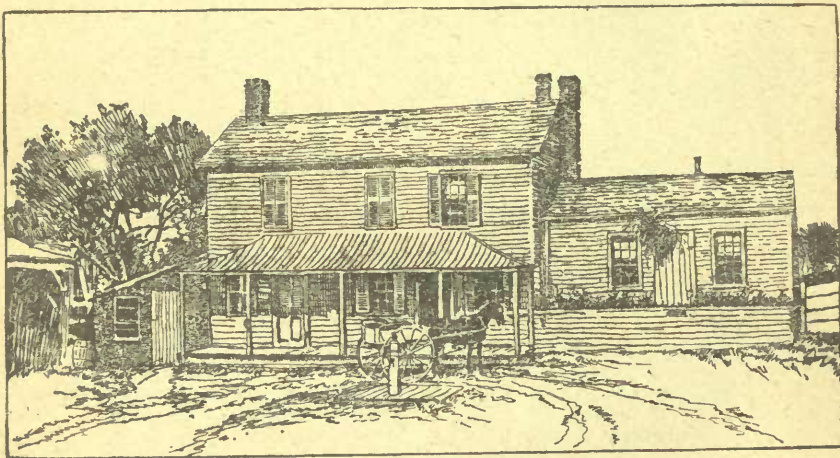


MRS. WILLIAM VINE.

On the north were the brickyards of Whitmore & Stotesbury, covering a large expanse, while to the south was a great space of vacant land. On the opposite side of the road there were only one or two houses, the whole place, in fact, really being in the country.

William Vine died April 13th, 1879, aged 62 years, leaving a widow, two daughters and one son. The tavern was discontinued in 1877. Mrs. Vine is, at the end of 1907, still living, having attained ninety years of age in February of the same year.

ance, being the only mills near York. The grist mill had only one run of stones, and was kept going day and night as was also the saw mill. The people brought their wheat as far as from Hamilton and many other ports on the lake. The grain was taken up the Don in boats to the Sugar Loaf hill, and then up the flats by ox teams to the mill. People living at a distance, with no roads, were in the habit of taking a bushel of wheat on their backs, following the trail in the woods to the mill. And now I would here remark that Capt. Timothy Skinner, my great



BUTCHERS' ARMS TAVERN.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

AN OLD GRIST AND SAW MILL.

The Mills on the Don River as Early as 1795—Their History from that Date until 1829.

Captain Timothy Skinner, sr., officer in the British Army, obtained a grant from the government of lot No. 14, second concession from the Bay, on which the Don mills were built. The said Timothy Skinner, sr., and his two sons, Timothy and Isaiah, assisted by Parshall Terry, built a grist and saw mill in the same year that the road was opened, 1798. The mill was on lot No. 13, and the dam on lot No. 14. They had the west halves of Nos. 13 and 14.

In an old letter Capt. Timothy Skinner, jr., writes:

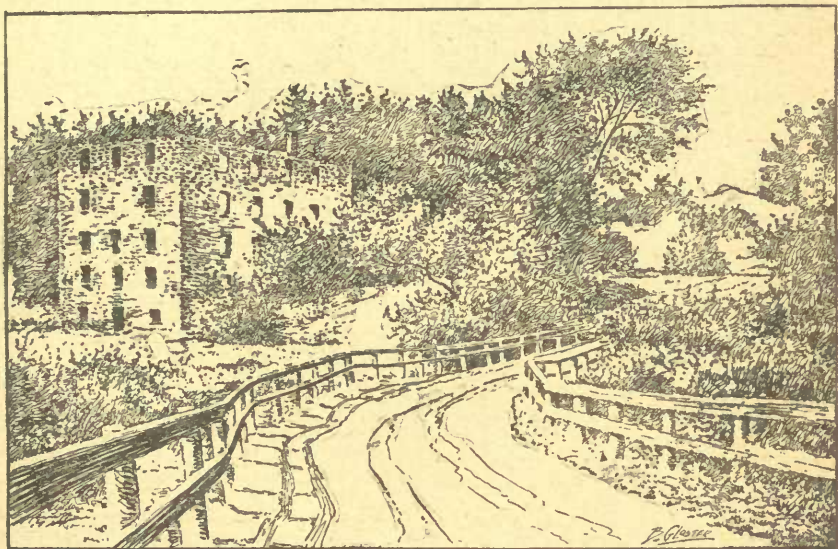
"These mills were of great import-

grandfather, after the mills were built gave my grandfather Timothy Skinner, jr., the mills, and they were in his possession. He also had flouring mills near Niagara Falls, and was over there on business in connection with those mills when the American forces crossed over the Canadian lines at Chippewa, and being British to the back-bone and a chip off the old block, he went of his own accord to help drive them back again and was killed at the battle of Chippewa July 5th, 1814, leaving his wife, my grandmother, and Joseph Skinner, my father, and his sister in possession of the property. My grandmother still kept the mill running, hiring one George Casner as miller from the year 1814 to 1820, when Helliwell & Eastwood became owners of the property and built a brewery and distillery.

They also carried on the mill for one year and then dissolved partnership, Eastwood retaining the mills and all the land but ten acres. Eastwood then formed a partnership with Collin Skinner, son of Isaiah, brother to Timothy Skinner, jr. They carried on business until the year 1829."

Timothy Skinner, jr., also writes:—Toronto, Feb. 28th, 1906.—The following narrative now in my possession, namely, Capt. Rufus Skinner, grandson of Timothy Skinner, jr., was read before the Canadian Institute in the year 1880—in connection with the Valley of the Don, and the document

of the bridge over the Don, between Cox's and Scadding's farm, to your mills, in the best manner and most convenient place you can. The summons is signed by John McDougal, constable. This road was a mere wagon track, winding among the trees and underwood, without grading or any improvements, save cutting the underbrush and the removing of the fallen trees. It was made on lot No. 14 to a dry ravine on lot No. 15, to the second concession from the Bay, then continuing, coming round the bank of the Don to the top of the hill and down to the mills.



THE MILTON MILL ON THE HUMBER.

showing the order given to Capt. Timothy Skinner, sr., for the opening of a road from the Kingston road east of the Don bridge between lots 14 and 15 northwards to the Don Mills—the list of the names of the jury summoned Feb. 20, 1798, at York, were:—

Samuel Heron, James Ruggles, Samuel Cozens, D. Cozens, Abner Mills, Parker Mills, John Coon, Edward Haywood, Benjamin Mosely, John Ashbridge, Jonathan Ashbridge, Paul Wilmot.

The order of the Sessions is as follows:

To Timothy Skinner:—You will proceed to open a road on the other side

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

MILTON MILLS ON THE HUMBER.

Established by Thomas Fisher in 1834, William Gamble Taking Possession Two Years Later.

Milton Mills on the River Humber, about a mile and a half from Lake Ontario, were erected about 1837 by the late William Gamble, who carried on business there uninterruptedly as a miller until 1858, when he removed to Toronto, where he died in 1881. The old Gamble homestead adjoining the mill, where Mr. Gamble resided, was built by Thomas Fisher, an English-

man, who came to Canada in 1819, settling near London, Ontario. He came to York some four or five years later and took up land in what is now known as Etobicoke township. His first intention was to carry on business at Milton Mills, but soon after building his house and erecting a wooden mill in 1833-34, he changed his mind, and in 1835 sold both mill and house to William Gamble. The old stone mill, the walls of which now alone remain, was for many years one of the most important places of business in the County of York, a roaring trade being done there until 1851, or a year later even, then, though, the railways opened, and trade was diverted by the better means of transportation offered, into other channels. In 1858 the mills were finally closed, very few people now remaining, fifty years later, who remember them in their palmy days. The stone mill was a substitute for the wooden mill built by Thomas Fisher.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

INTERIORS OF CITY CHURCHES.

Engravings Not Previously Published
—Some of These Buildings are Now
Pulled Down (1908).

In the fourth volume of the "Landmarks of Toronto," there is contained a full history of all the churches and places of worship as they were in Toronto in 1900. Contained within that history are engravings of the exterior of all the churches mentioned in its pages, with, in some few cases, cuts of their interior, though not in many. Desirous of making the history of the churches as complete as possible it was decided to give additional cuts of the interior of the principal churches mentioned in that volume especially as some of the buildings are now no longer in existence.

Among the latter, some of which possessed historic interest, may be mentioned the old church of St. John on Portland street, which ceased to be used as a place of worship so far back as 1893. That church was built in 1860, and in the forty-eight years of its existence had had in 1908 only two rectors, the Rev. Thomas Smith Ken-

nedy and the present rector (1908) Rev. Alexander Williams. Other interiors which are also now wholly matters of history are those of the German Lutheran Church, the first St. Matthew's, in the east end of the city; St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on Power street and several others.

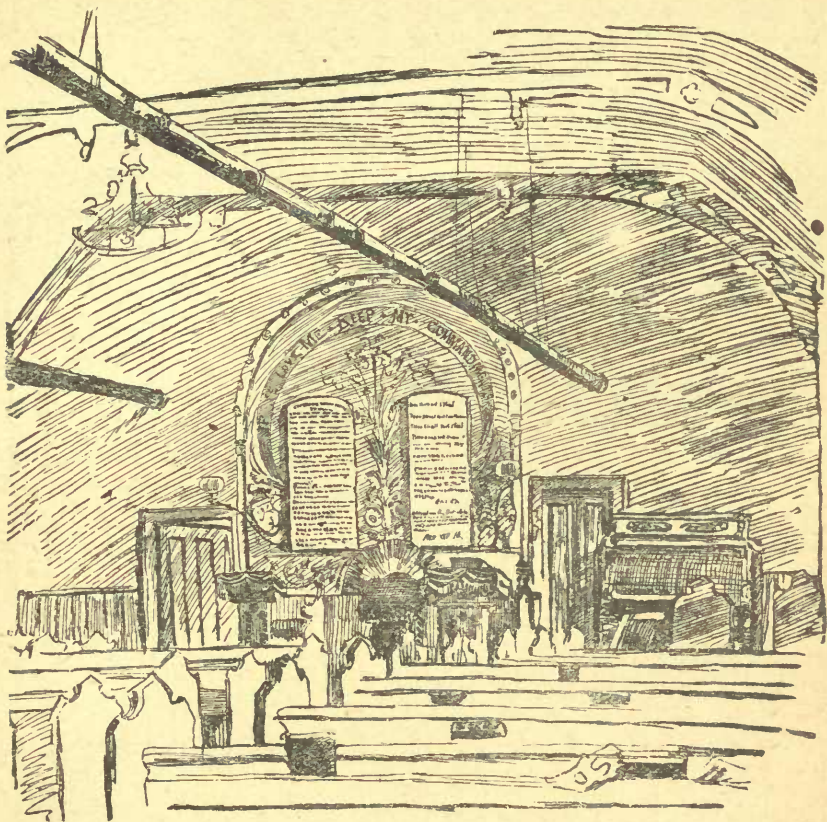
These pictures were all made in 1886-87-88, and as is only to be expected, the interiors of the churches have in the twenty and more years which have elapsed since then, undergone in many cases considerable alterations.

In every case these alterations have been noted in the letter press published with each cut.

In this collection there are no views of the interior of old Knox Church, which formerly stood on the south side of Queen street west. The reason for that is because these views are in the history of this historic building contained in Vols I. and IV. of the Landmarks of Toronto.

Another historic church, the "First Colored Baptist" place of worship, which stood on the north-east corner of Queen and Victoria streets, has its interior shewn in this set of engravings. That church was the first place of worship possessed by the colored people in, what at the time of the organization of the congregation and the building of the church, was the town of York. When slavery prevailed in the United States, the old church was often the scene of "abolitionist" meetings, where many an escaped slave told to sympathetic audiences the story of their sufferings whilst in bondage and of the hardships they went through in making their escape. For some little time before the old Queen street place of worship was pulled down in 1904, the congregation had become very much disorganized, but eventually all troubles were smoothed out and a new and much handsomer church built on University avenue.

Yet another church referred to in this chapter is the New Jerusalem Church on Elm street, that too is a thing of the past, as the congregation have put up a new building on College street. These are not all the changes, but the others will be found to be properly recorded.

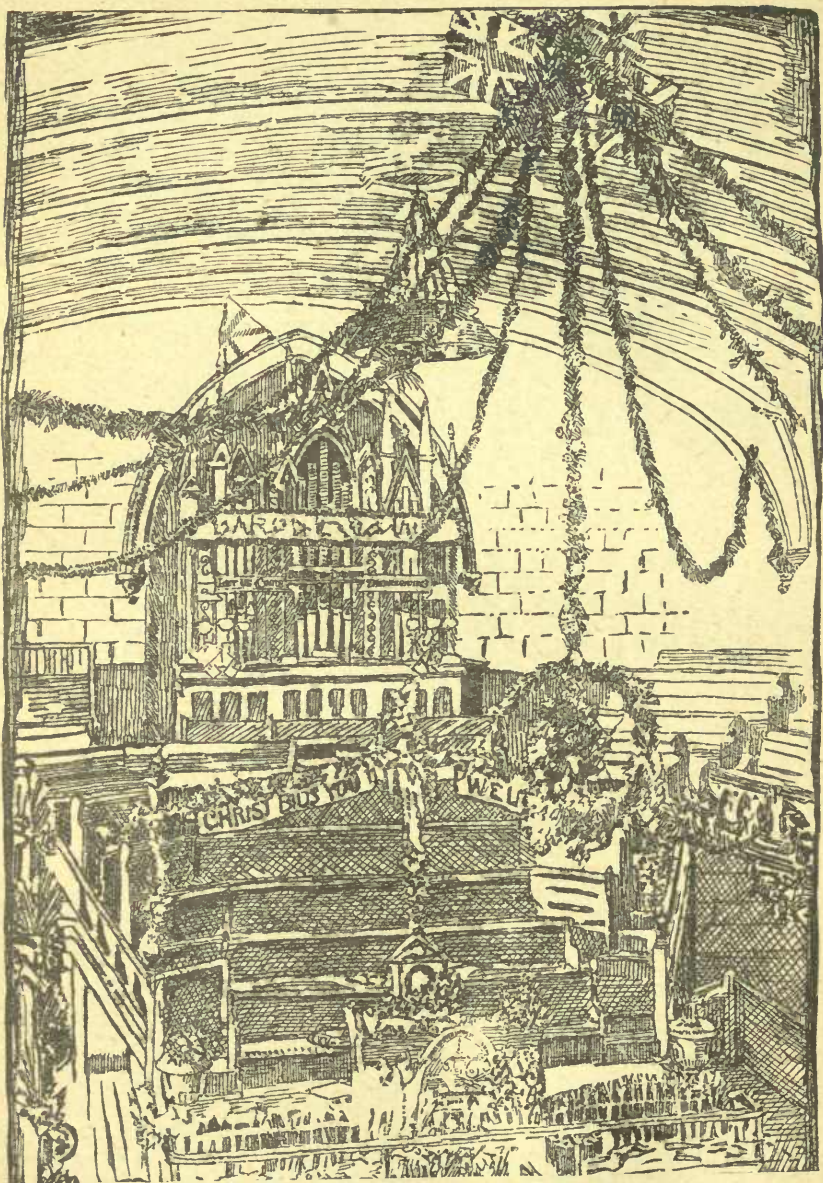


NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE.

What was for so many years known as the New Jerusalem Temple on Elm street closed its doors in the beginning of the year 1902, the congregation removing to their new place of worship on College street, to the west of Spadina avenue.

The interior of the old church presented here, represents the southern end, upon which are the two tablets, on which are engraved the ten commandments, and over these is a scroll bearing the command of the Saviour "If Ye love Me keep My commandments."

One of the most impressive things connected with the service in the old Elm street church, when it was connected with the Swedenborgian body, was the manner in which it was commenced. When the minister entered and opened the Bible, lying on the lectern, or as it is known among the Swedenborgians, the repository, the whole congregation rose; the act signifying that the word of God had been opened for study and examination. What made this act the more impressive was the tablets with the law, and one of the most striking of the Saviour's utterances from the Gospel surmounting them.



AGNES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

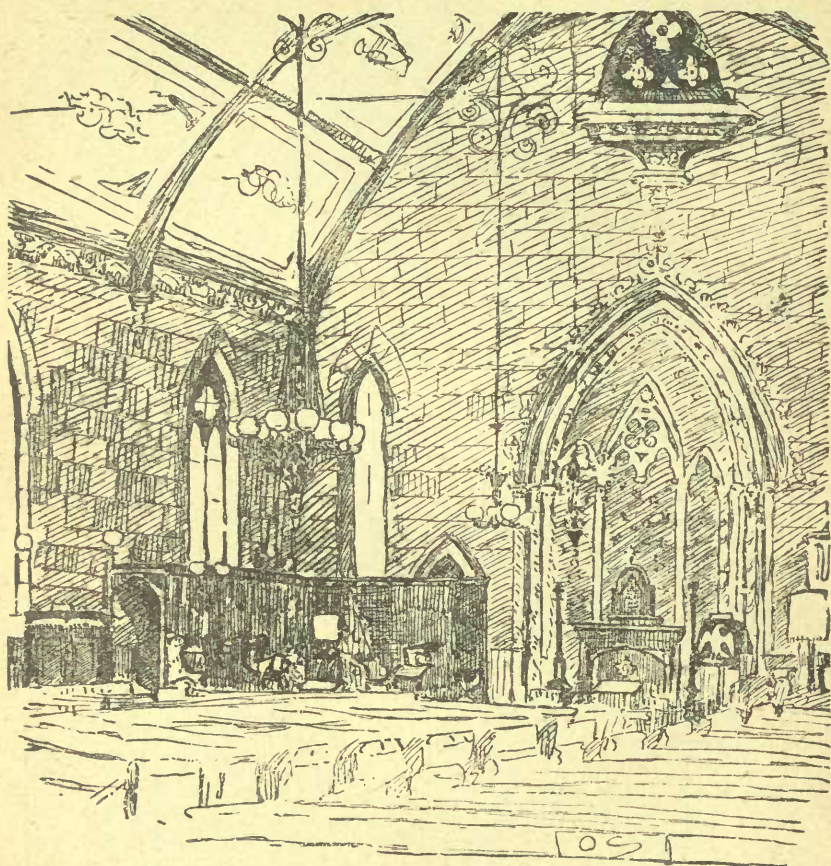
The engraving represents the interior of the above church, now no longer (1907) a place of worship belonging to the Methodists. The history of the church, with a view of its interior are to be found in Vol. IV., pp. 367, 371, "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."



ST. BASIL'S—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The above engraving, made March 5, 1887, represents the interior of St. Basil's as it appeared in 1856. The exterior of the church, as it now appears, and its history, are to be found on pp. 323-328 of the IVth volume of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto

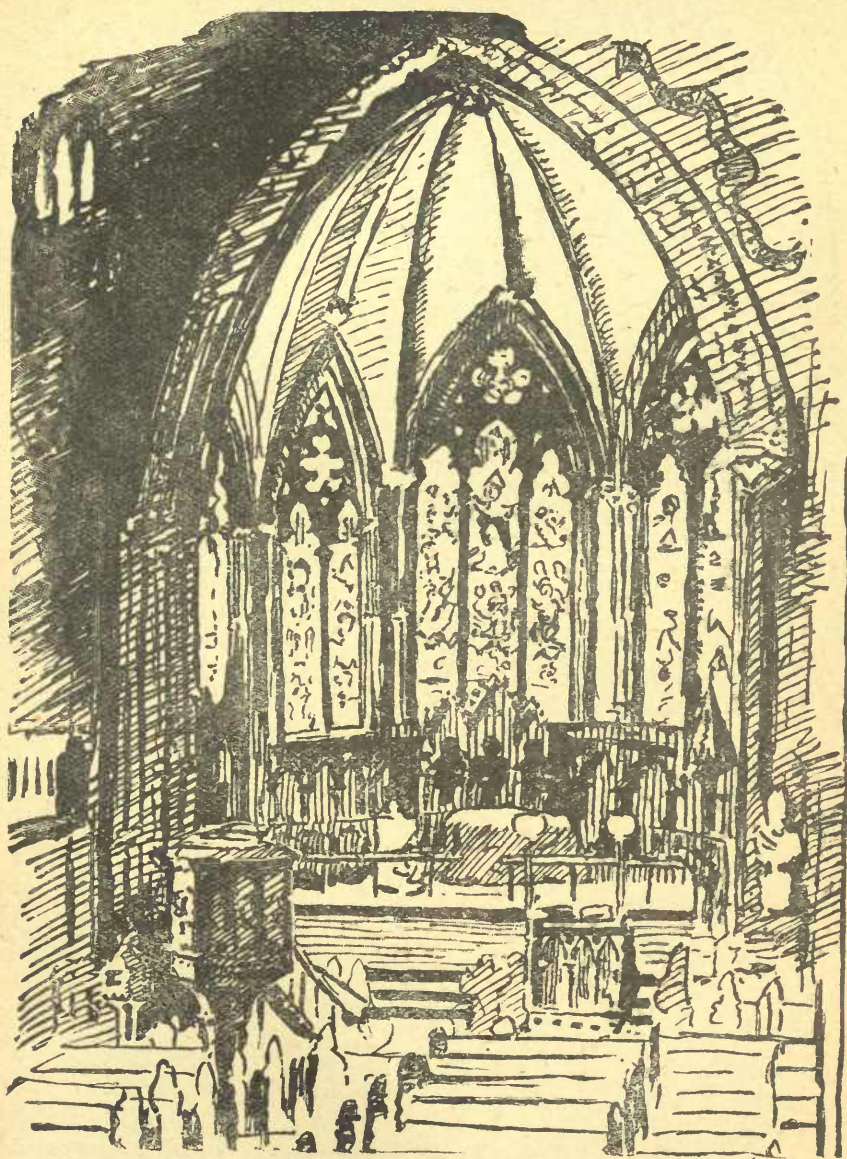
A spacious vestry closely adjoining the sanctuary was added to St. Basil's Church in 1886-67, besides many other improvements which were made to the building about the same time. This church, which is closely connected with the history of the Elmsley family in Toronto, owes its inception in great measure to the generosity of the late Robert Elmsley, who gave the land upon which it stands in 1855. Some of Mr. Elmsley's descendants are still members of the congregation,



CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC—VICTORIA STREET.

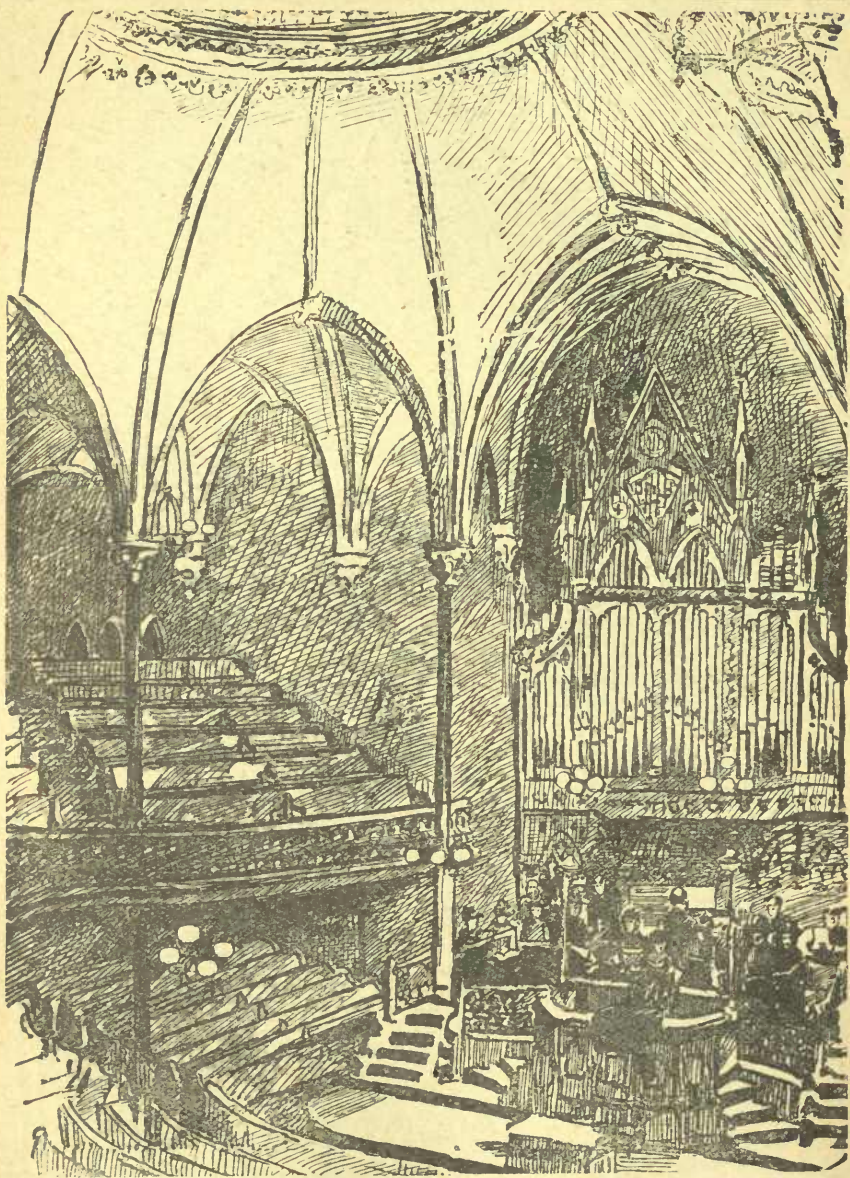
In Vol. IV., pp. 545-6, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, the Catholic Apostolic Church, on Victoria street, is described. That article has included in it a picture of the church's exterior. An engraving, made May 14, 1887, of the interior is given above.

In the twenty years which have elapsed since the above engraving was made, there have been no changes in the interior of the church, and scarcely any in the exterior. The fact though that the building is so much "down town" has somewhat affected the size of the congregation, many of whom reside at a long distance, and in consequence experience more or less difficulty in getting there regularly. When the church was first opened, it was often difficult to accommodate the numbers of people wishing to attend, as it is still when any special occasion arises to draw the adherence of this denomination from their distant homes.



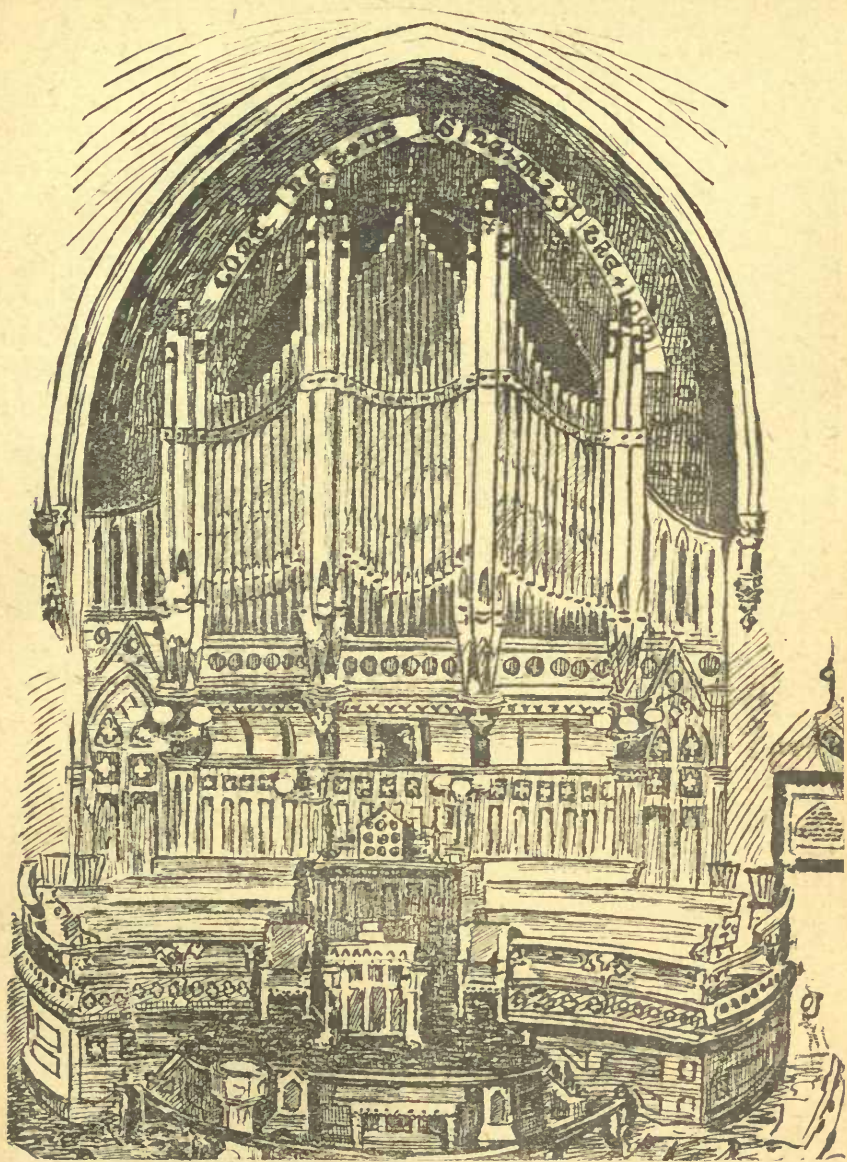
ST. JAMES' ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL.

This view of the chancel of St. James' Church represents the former as it was December 11, 1886. The whole history of the church is in Vols. I., pp. 501-10; II., pp. 614-20; III., pp. 346-596, and IV., pp. 586-89, of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, with many other cuts of the building.



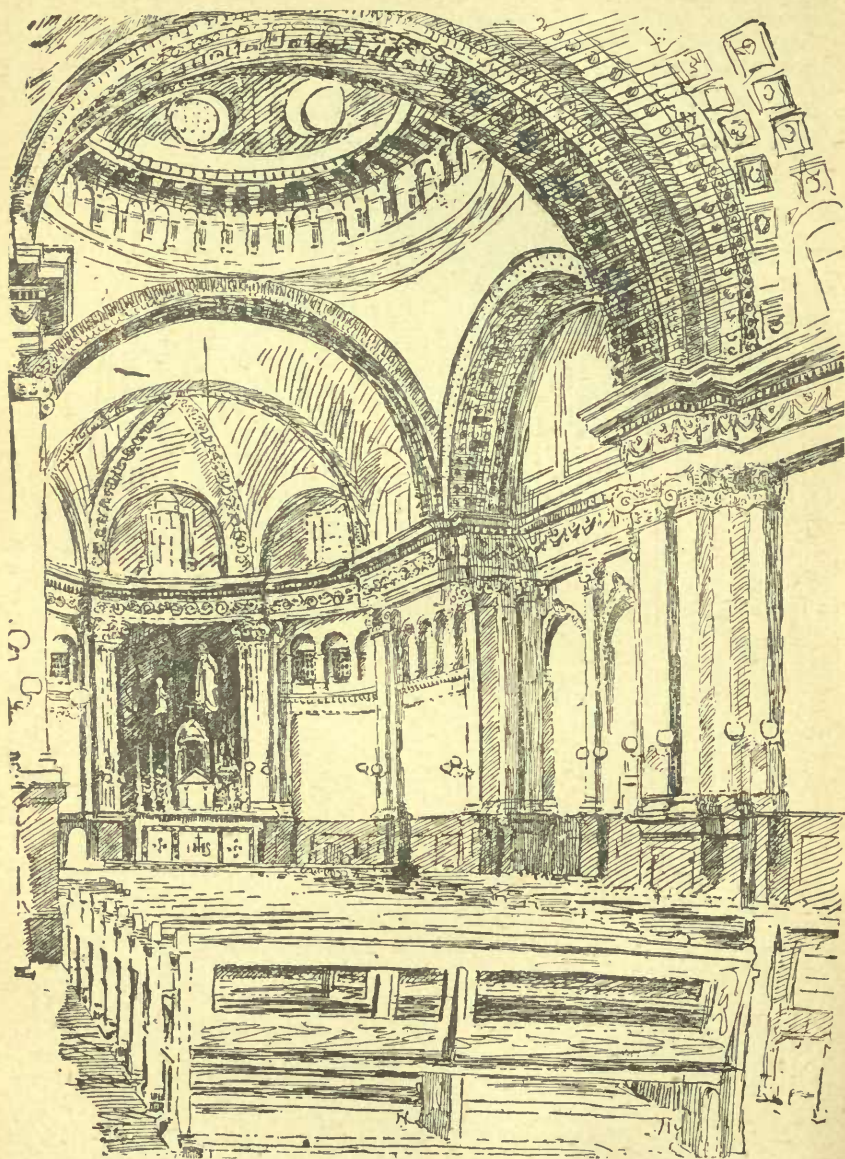
BOND STREET CONGREGATIONAL—BOND ST. AND WILTON AVE.

The accompanying sketch of the interior of Bond street church was made February 5, 1887, during choir practice, and supplements the history of that congregation on pp. 480-85, Vol. IV., of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, where is also a picture of the building.



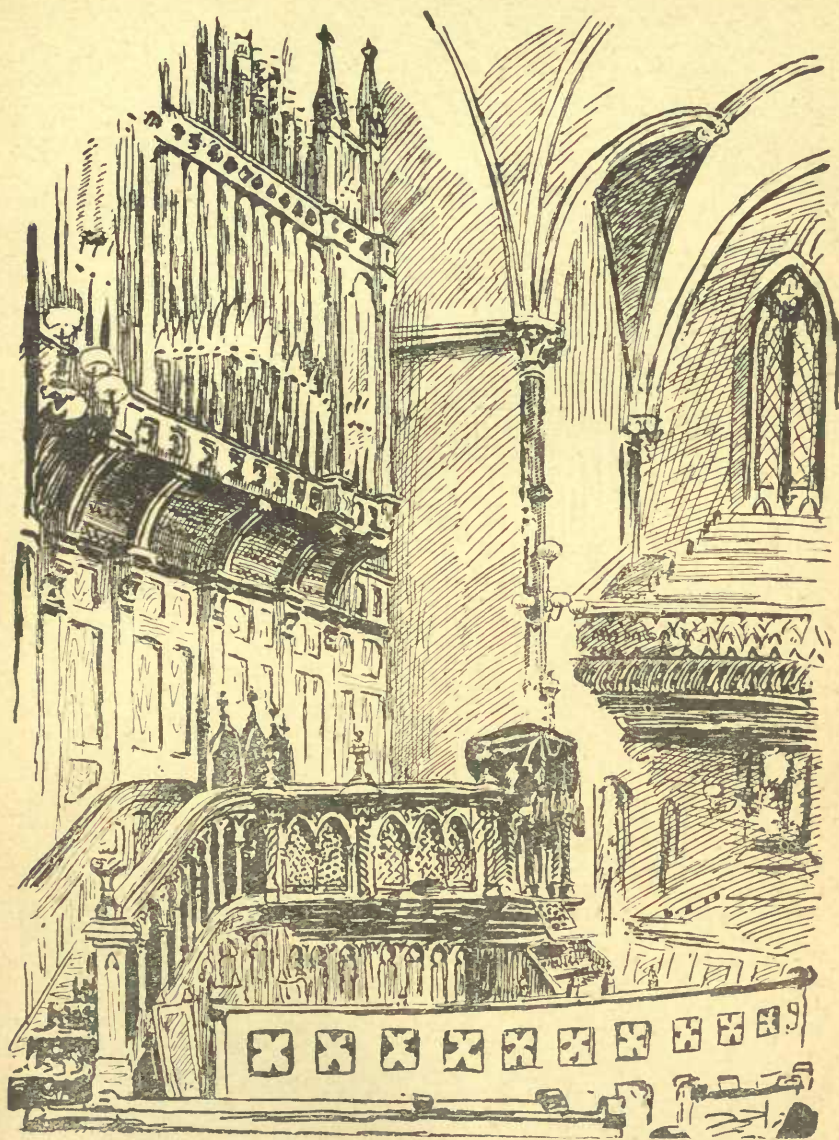
ELM STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

The organ, pulpit, and tablet to the memory of Dr. Slade Robinson, a prominent member of this church, are shown in this view, made January 15, 1887, of the interior of the latter. An engraving of the church itself is on p. 355, with a complete history of the congregation, in the IVth volume of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.



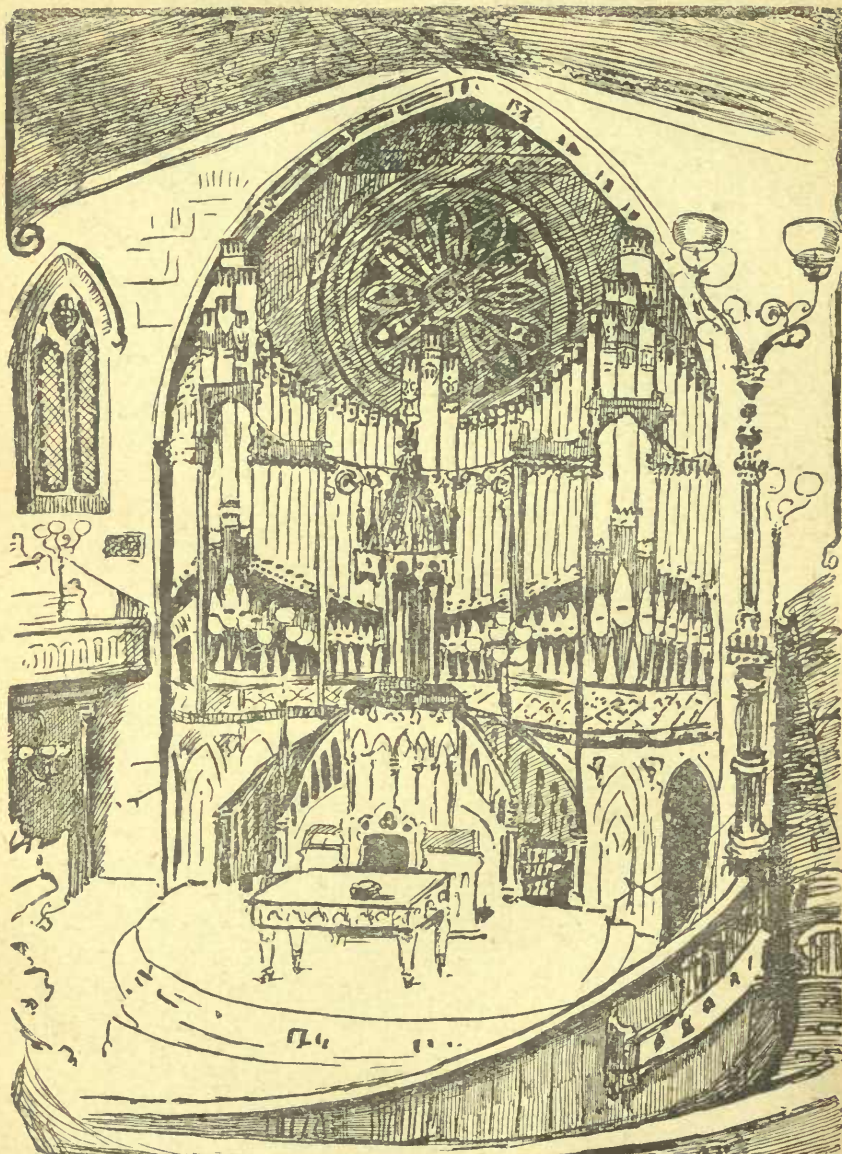
OUR LADY OF LOURDES—SHERBOURNE STREET.

The engraving showing the interior of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Sherbourne street, at the corner of St. Mary, Toronto, was made June 4, 1887. The other matters relating to the church and view of the exterior are in Vol. IV., pp. 330-34, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.



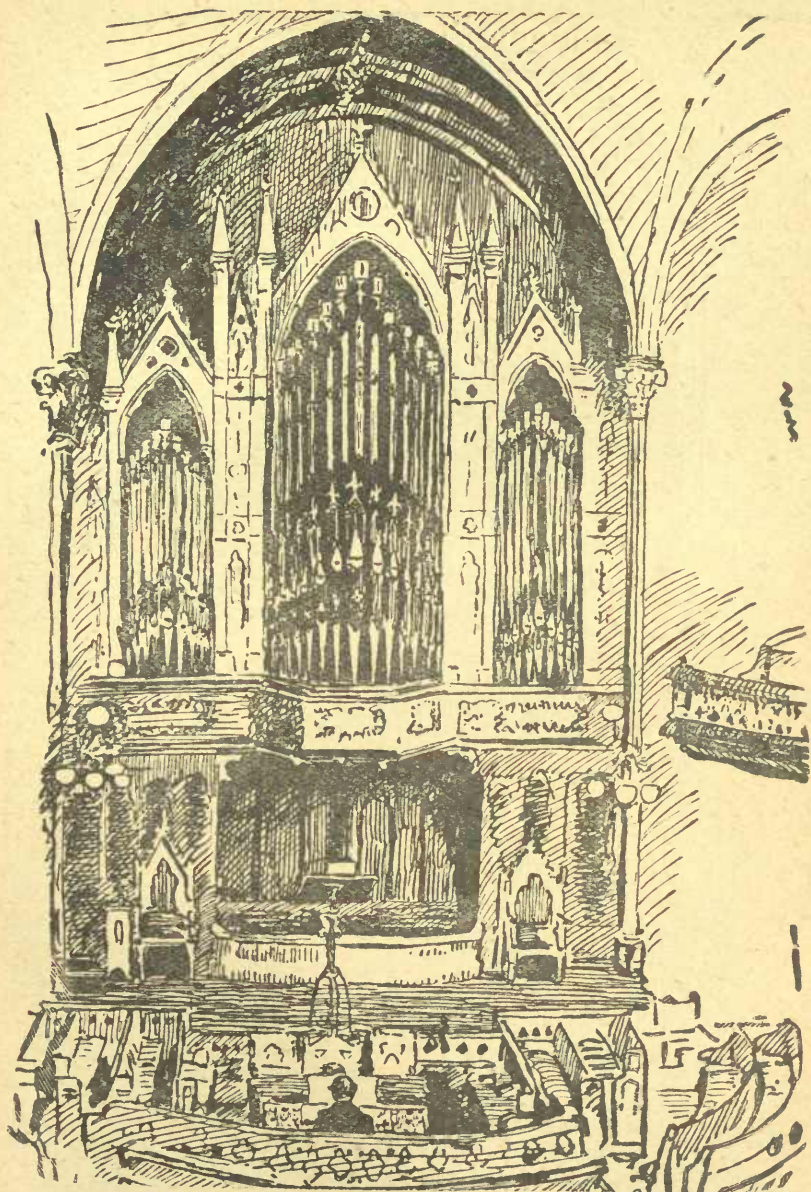
ST. ANDREW'S—JARVIS STREET.

This view, made January 22, 1887, of the pulpit and organ of St. Andrew's Church, Jarvis street, south-east corner of Carlton street, does not appear in the description of that church (which contains, though, a cut of the interior) which is to be found in Vol. IV., pp. 228-33, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.



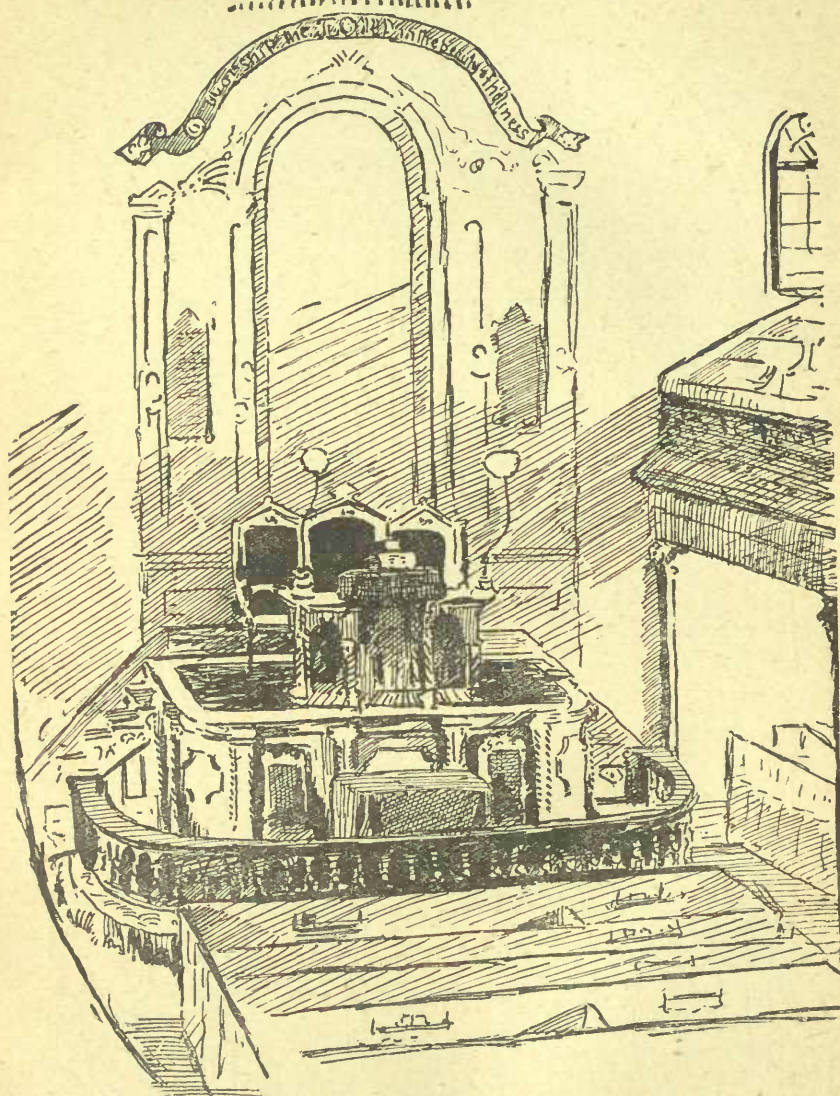
KNOX CHURCH—QUEEN STREET.

The history and many sketches of Knox Church, on the south side of Queen street, near Yonge, though none of its interior, are in Vols. I., pp. 510-11, and IV., pp. 214-23, of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto. The interior, made February 26, 1887, given here, and the church itself, disappeared in 1905 when the building was sold. The congregation building is now on Spadina avenue.



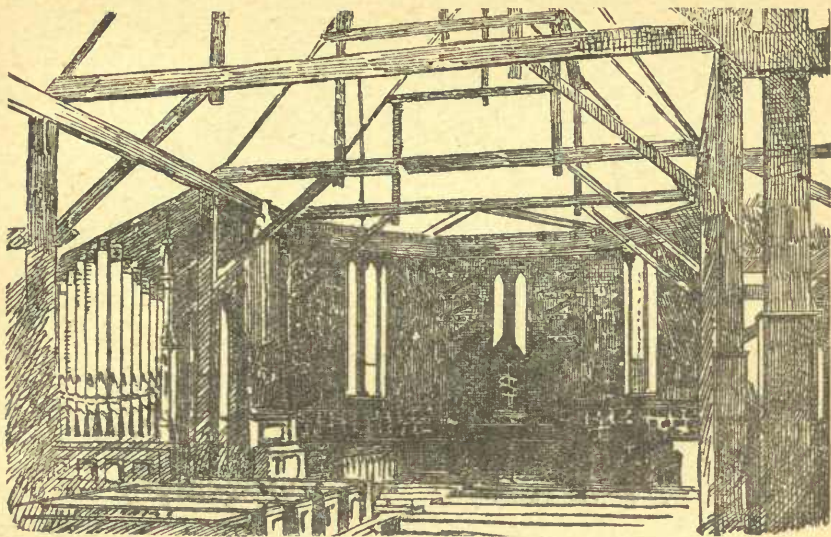
JARVIS STREET BAPTIST—JARVIS AND GERRARD STREETS.

The interior of this church, engraving made January 8, 1887, is represented above. The whole history of this, the oldest Baptist congregation in the city, is on pp. 425-27, Vol. IV., Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.



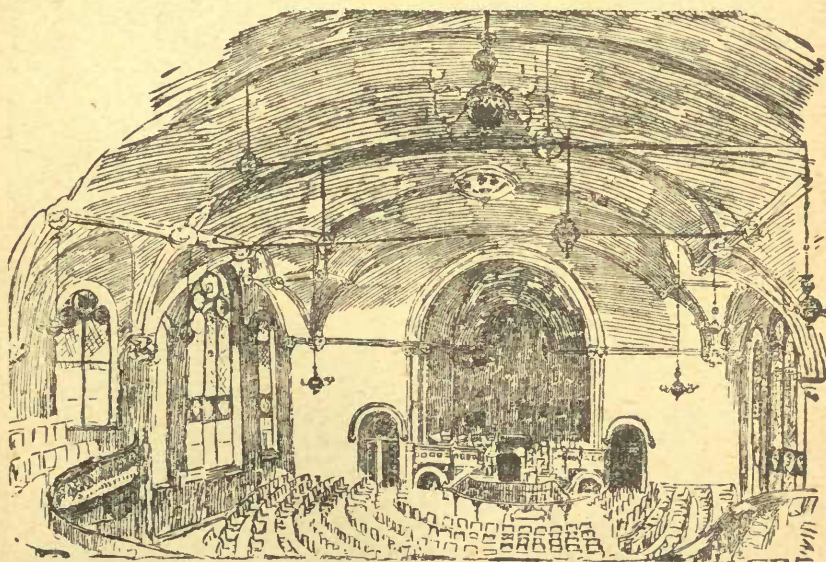
RICHMOND STREET METHODIST.

The history of the old "Richmond street" Methodist Church from its first inception in 1827 until the building was converted to secular uses in 1888, is almost a history of the Methodist denomination for that period of time. It is all in Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Vol IV., p. 345, which also contains a cut of the church. The engraving, made March 19, 1887, of the interior, with its quaint pews and old style pulpit, is here given.



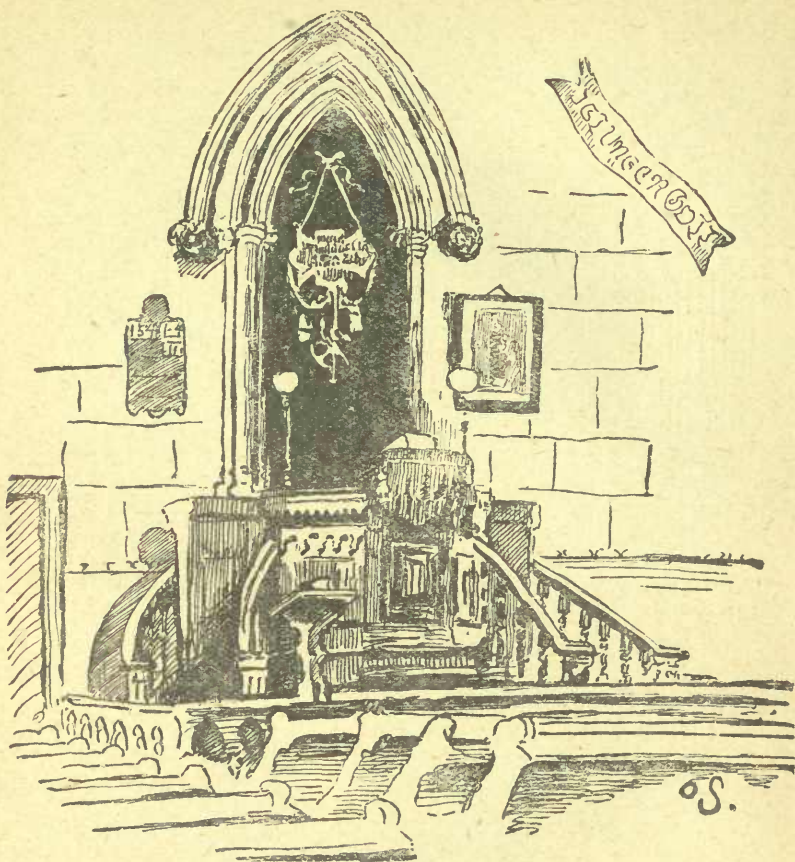
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

This view of the interior of old St. John's, was sketched in 1887, and published in the history in Vol. IV., pp. 30, 34, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.



SHERBOURNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

The interior of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church is from a sketch made in 1887. The history of the church, and a view of its exterior, is in Vol. IV. chap. XC., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."

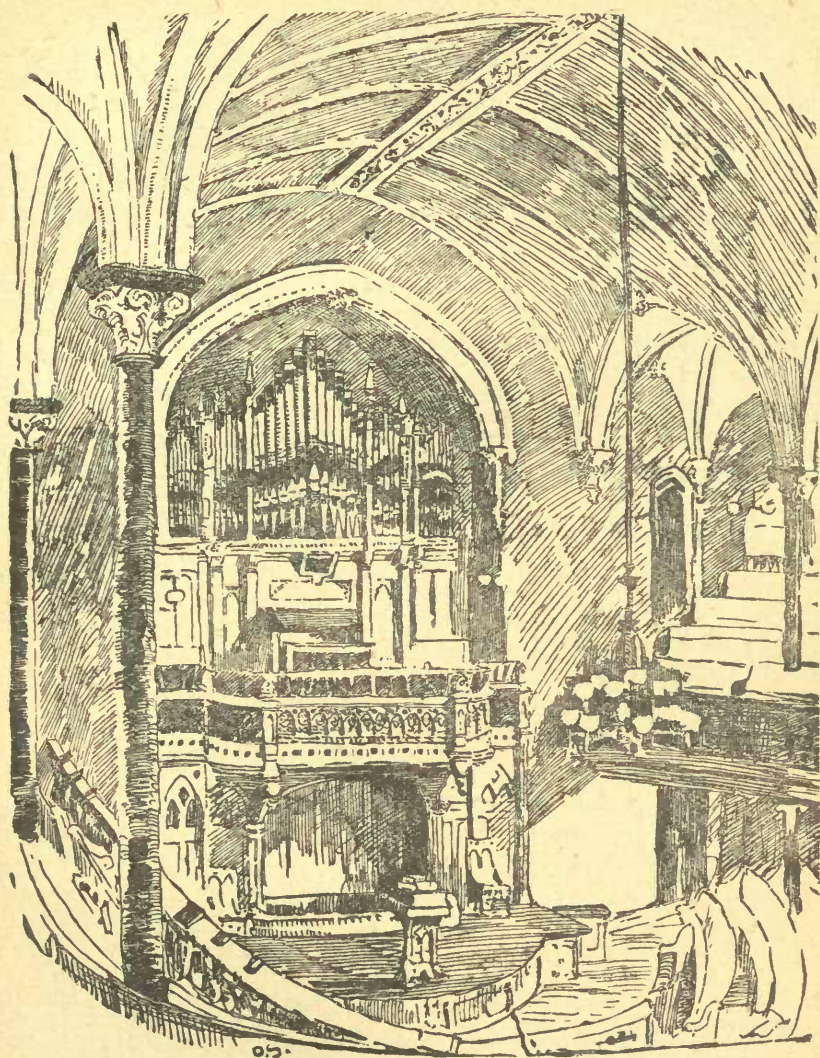


GERMAN LUTHERAN.

The engraving of the interior, made April 2, 1887, of one of the many Toronto churches which have been rebuilt or removed in the last few years is here shown. It is that of the old German Lutheran Church on Bond street, which, with a cut of the exterior of the church, is described in Vol. IV., p. 551, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.

The old German Lutheran Church when it had to be abandoned in 1897 in consequence of its unsafe condition, had been in existence for rather more than forty-one years. The following account of the choir and its singing as it was in 1887, may here be fitly reproduced. It reads as follows:

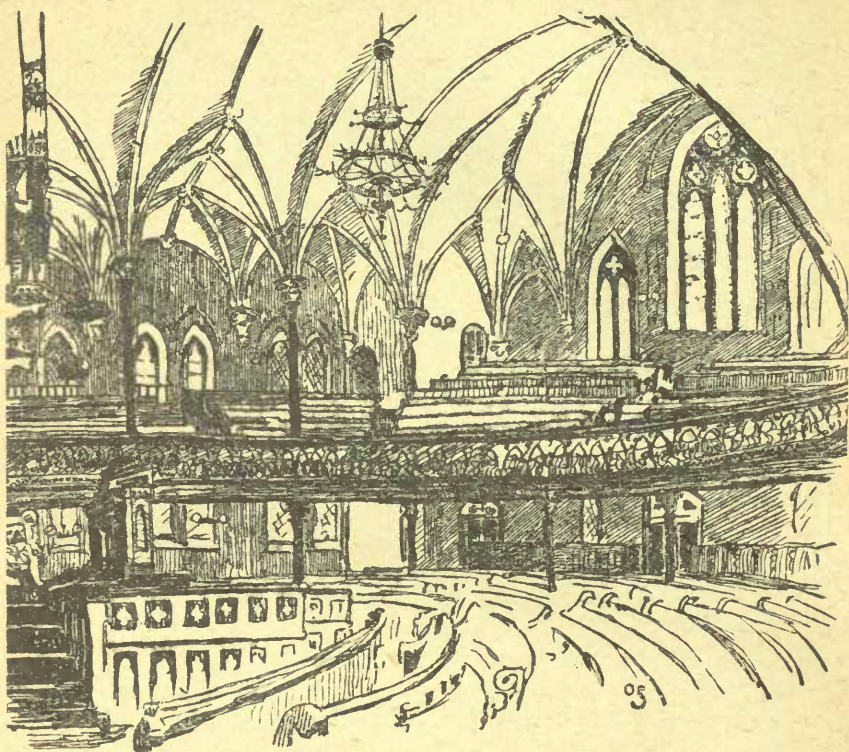
"The choir of this church, of which Mr. Riegger is leader and organist, number twelve ladies and seven gentlemen, and their singing is well worth hearing. The slow measured music was sung in excellent time and harmony; there was no delicate shading—the character of the hymns selected not calling for it—but the volume of sound was full, round and true. There are some excellent voices in the choir, and the balance was as well preserved as was possible in a choir with a preponderance of soprano and alto. Everybody sang; even the little children followed the hymns and sang, and of the former there were twenty-five there.



BLOOR STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of Bloor street Baptist Church, built in 1884, is given fully in Vol. IV., pp. 430-34, of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto. An engraving of the exterior of the church is contained in that account. This view, made September 10, 1887, of the interior has not previously been published.

One of the fathers, indeed, he may almost be called the founder of Bloor Street Baptist Church, was the late David Buchan, for some years bursar of Upper Canada College. Some of Mr. Buchan's family are still members of the congregation.



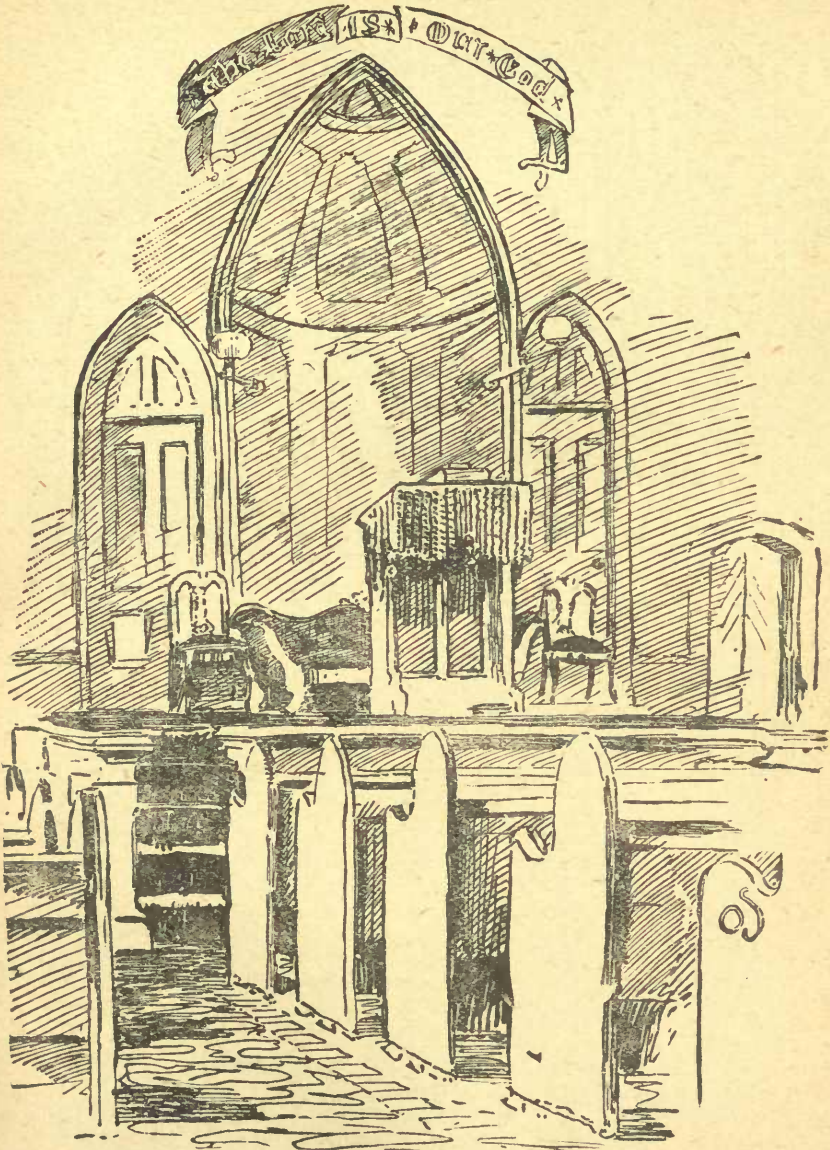
ERSKINE CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN.

A sketch of the exterior of Erskine Presbyterian Church is contained in the history of that church in Vol. IV., pp. 255-6, of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto. An engraving, made April 23, 1887, of the interior is shown above.

The history of Erskine Church as given in the "Landmarks" was written in 1887, and here it will not be out of place to describe what the locality in which the church is situated, appeared only thirty-five years earlier.

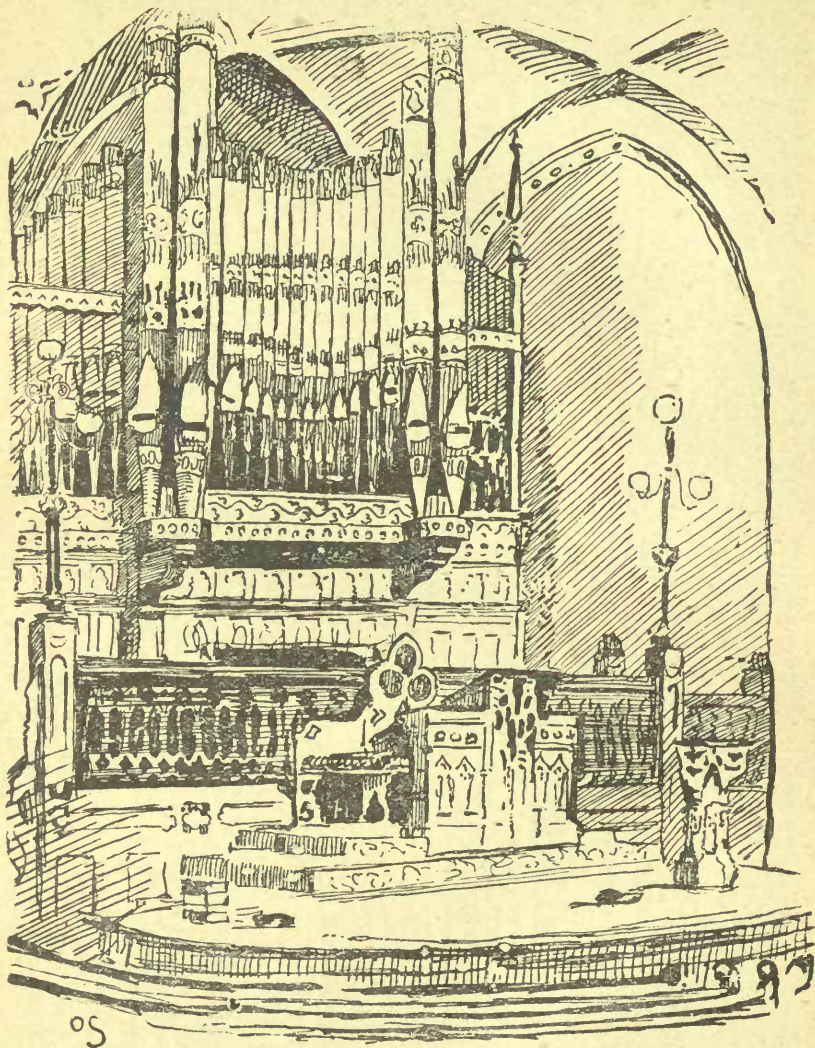
In that year the whole of the land to the north and west of where the church stands was vacant common, or at best, comparatively vacant, for only here and there were scattered houses, or small market gardens. In 1852 the Provincial Exhibition was held on a space of ground immediately to the north and north-west of where the church is now. The entrance to the Exhibition and the ticket-seller's office were almost on the spot where the building now stands.

The Provincial Exhibition previously spoken of, was the precursor of the present National Exhibition, which is now held in Toronto annually in September of each year. Then, as now, there were many side-shows, and these, at the time spoken of were all about the neighbourhood of the entrance gates, on the space which is now all occupied by houses.



QUEEN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

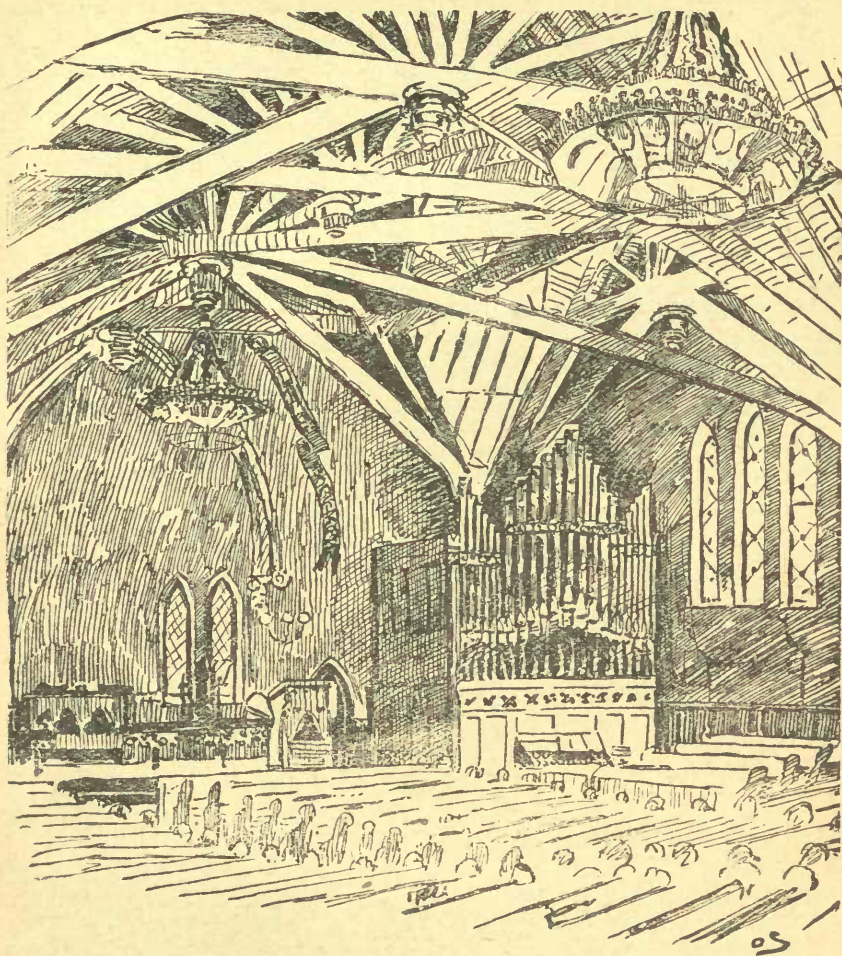
The above engraving represents the interior of the Baptist Church (Colored), on the north-east corner of Queen street east and Victoria streets, as it appeared in 1887. The history of the church and congregation, with a picture of the exterior, is on pp. 472,-473 Vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."



ST. JAMES' SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN.

Though a complete history of the St. James' square Presbyterian Church, and a picture of the building itself, is contained in Vol. IV., p. 242, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, there is no cut of the interior, which is in part shown here, the north end of the church, with the organ, pulpit, font and choir gallery being shown. The engraving of the interior of the church represented above was made March 12, 1887.

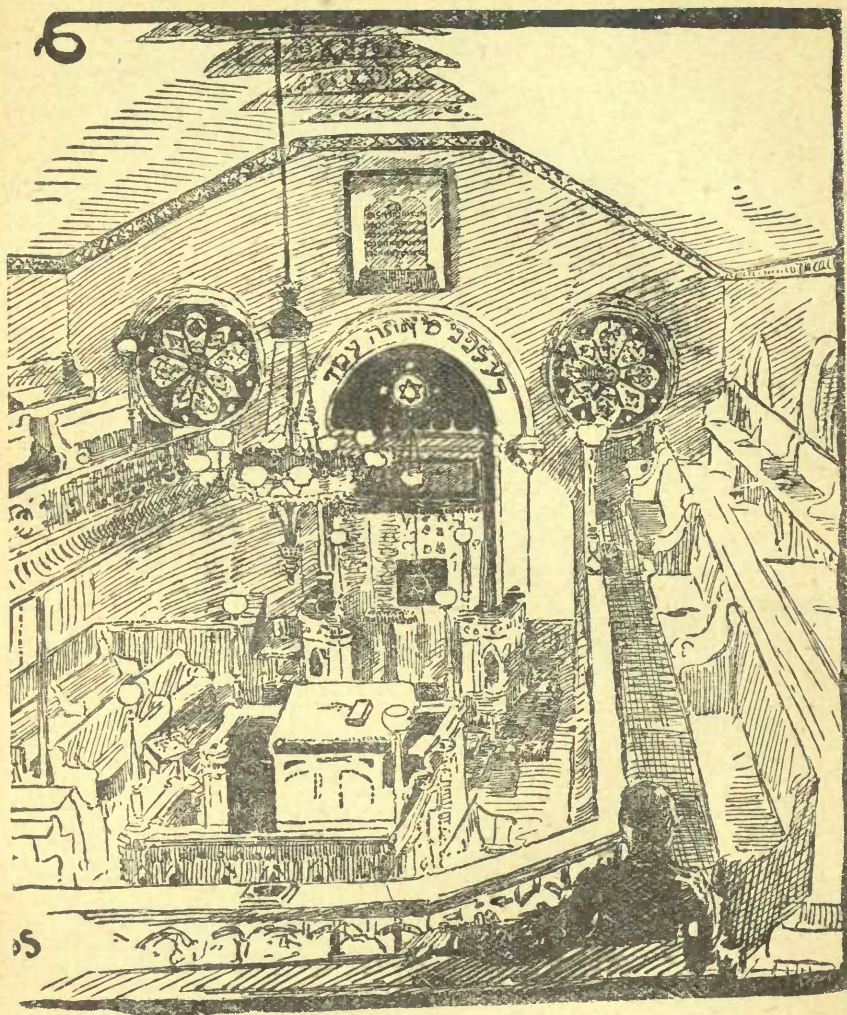
One of the most notable of the Presbyterian clergy who have been connected with St. James' Church, was the late well-known scholar of continental reputation, the Rev. Principal Cavan, who was rightly described as "the Nestor of the General Assembly."



GRACE CHURCH—ELM STREET.

The interior of Grace Church has been altered since this engraving was made, April 30, 1887, the choir seats being in the chancel, and the position of the organ changed. The history of Grace Church is in Vol. IV., Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, pp. 75-76, also a cut of the church's exterior.

The choir of Grace Church is a mixed one, consisting of male and female voices. It is a vested one, both sexes wearing surplices, the ladies having academic caps. The position of the lectern is almost opposite the north end of the altar, while the reading desk, shown in the cut, is now in the chancel facing the pulpit. There is a handsome tablet in the church to the memory of Rev. J. Pitt Lewis, who for twenty-eight years was rector of the parish, and whose death occurred in June, 1906.

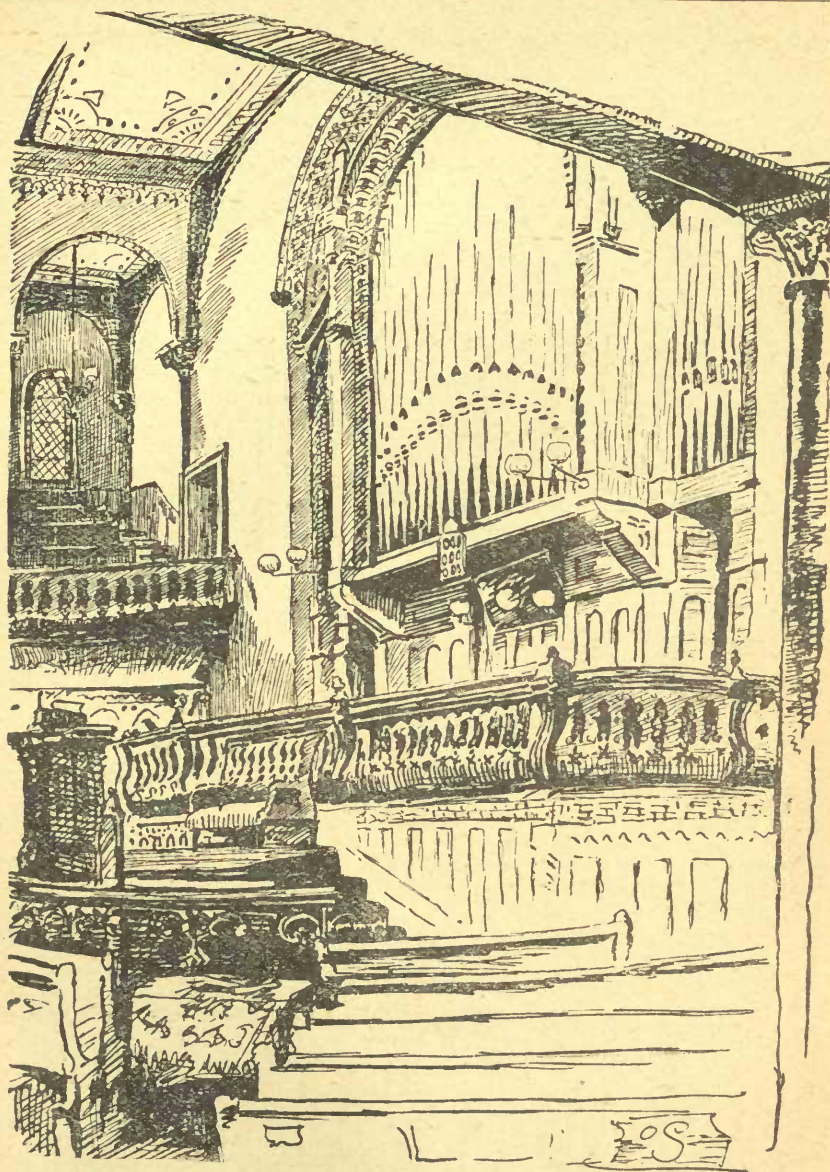


JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

A complete history of the Jewish places of worship in Toronto up to 1901 appears in Vol. IV. of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, pp. 557-565.

The above cut, made June 11, 1887, represents the interior of the old Holy Blossom Synagogue, which stood on the south side of Richmond street east, near the corner of Victoria street. That building was, after its disuse, converted into a factory, and later still was almost destroyed by fire.

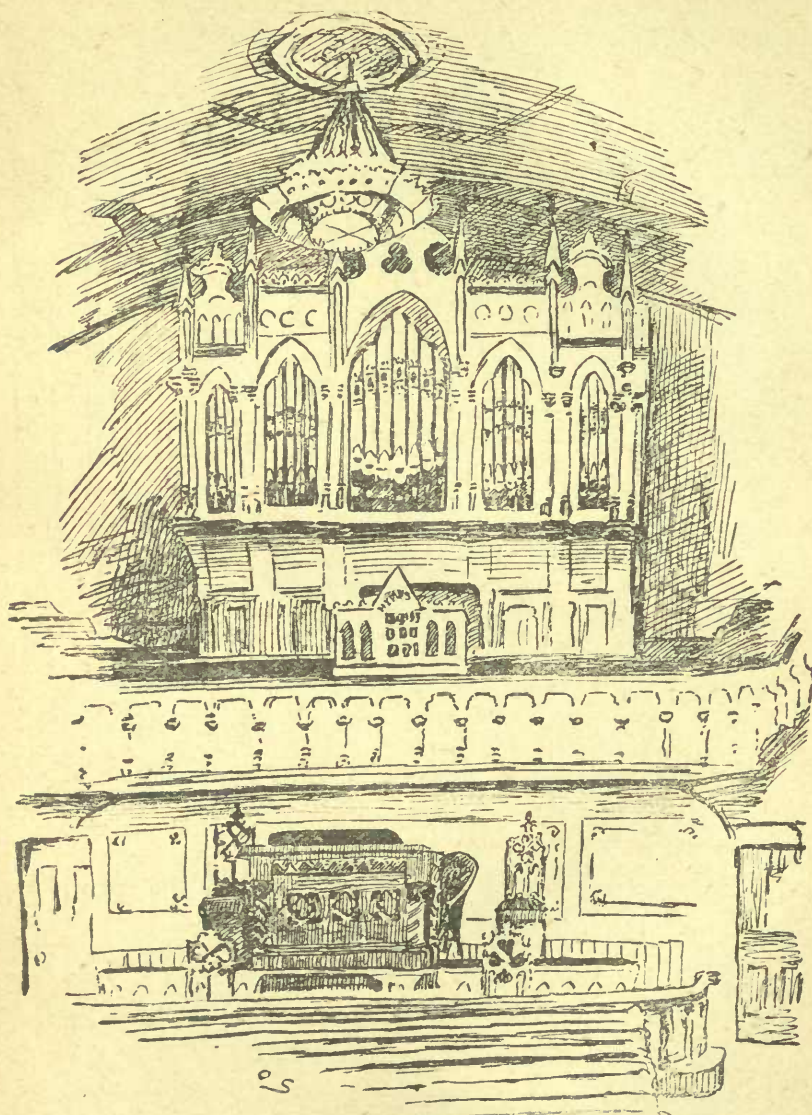
When this building was erected it was the only place of worship possessed by the Jewish residents of the city; now (1907), they have five, with other rooms which are in use by the charitable or philanthropic institutions connected with their faith.



CARLTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

The history of Carlton street church commences in 1830, and is found in Vol. IV. of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, with a cut of the building, on pp. 357-361.

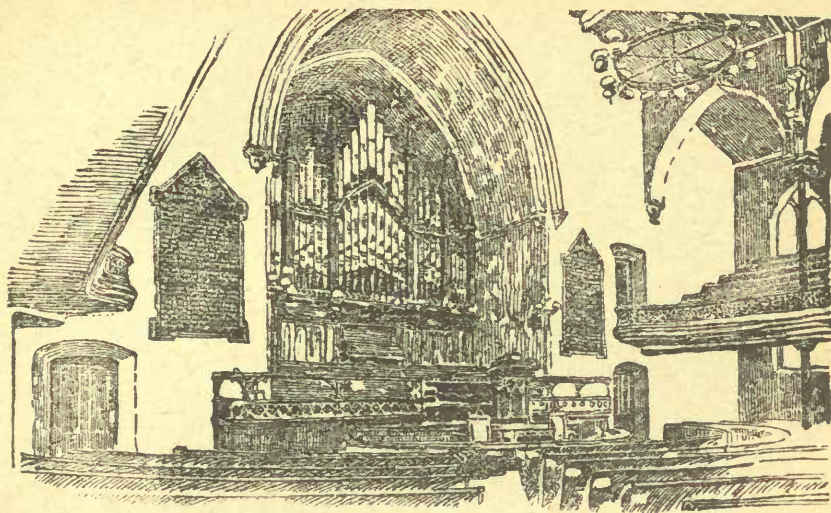
This view, made January 29, 1887, of the interior shows the organ, with the choir gallery in front of it, and the pulpit, slightly beneath the latter.



BERKELEY STREET METHODIST.

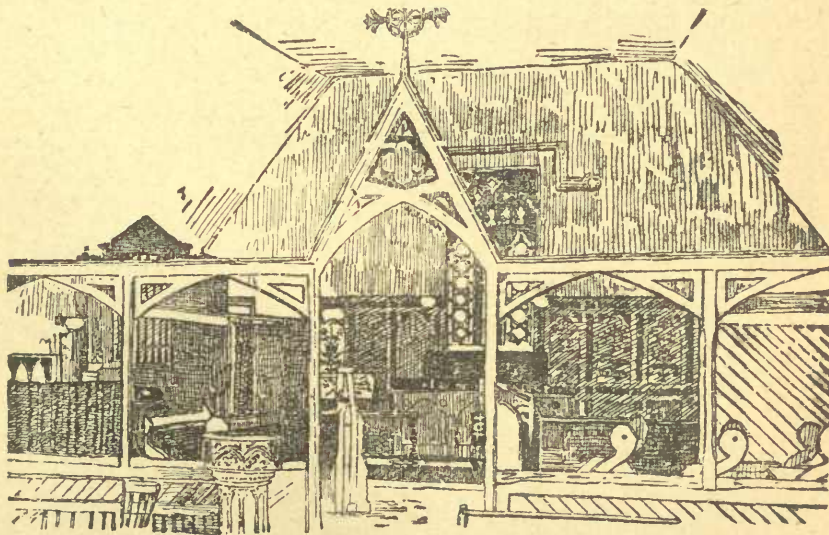
The organ and pulpit are shown in this view, made April 9, 1887, of the interior of Berkeley street Methodist Church. A picture of the church's exterior and all particulars relating to it is on pp. 350-353, in the IVth volume of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.

The first pastor of Berkeley Street Methodist Church after it became an independent pastorate, was the late Rev. John Potts, whose death occurred in the summer of 1907.



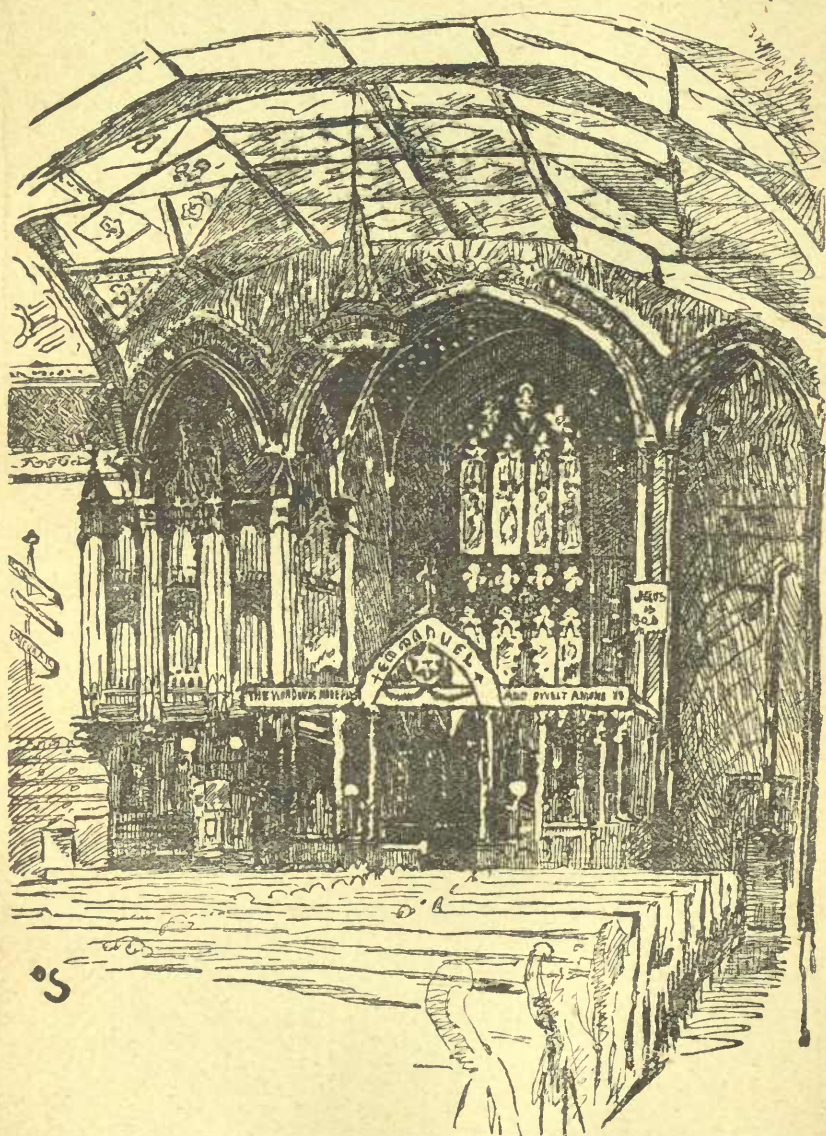
CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.

The organ, choir gallery, and pulpit of the Central Methodist Church is represented in the above engraving. There is a cut of the church itself, with a complete history of the congregation in Vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 351-355.



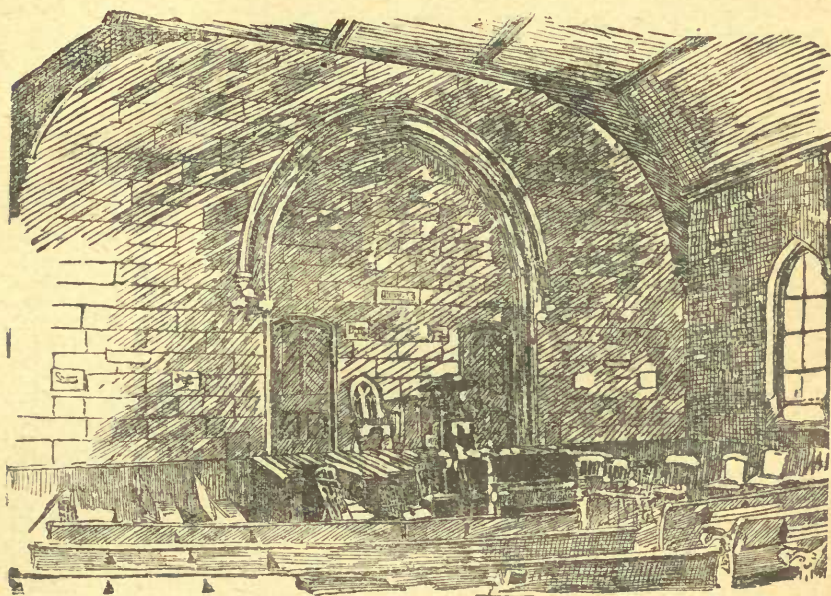
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

The above engraving is of the interior of the first St. Matthew's church, erected on Cummings Street. A complete history of the church with a picture of its exterior is to be found in the fourth volume of "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 103-105.



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH—TRINITY SQUARE.

The above cut, made February 12, 1887, represents the interior of Holy Trinity Church, with the Christmas decorations in front of the chancel. Three other cuts of the church, with its history, are found in Vol. IV., Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, pp. 16-24.



PARLIAMENT STREET BAPTIST.

The interior of Parliament Street Baptist Church, represented in the above engraving, is from a sketch made in 1887, and depicts the west end of the church as it was then, though since that time very great alterations have been made. In the last twenty years the population surrounding Parliament street has decreased rather than increased, nevertheless this fact has not retarded the zealous labours of this church in the least. What accounts for the decrease in population is the fact that in this district, where twenty years ago houses, which were then residences, have been turned into manufactories, the employes in which have had to find homes for themselves further east.

The church has a history dating from 1871, being started as a mission from the old Bond Street Baptist Church, which now forms part of St. Michael's Hospital, the Rev. S. A. Dyke, being the pastor in charge.

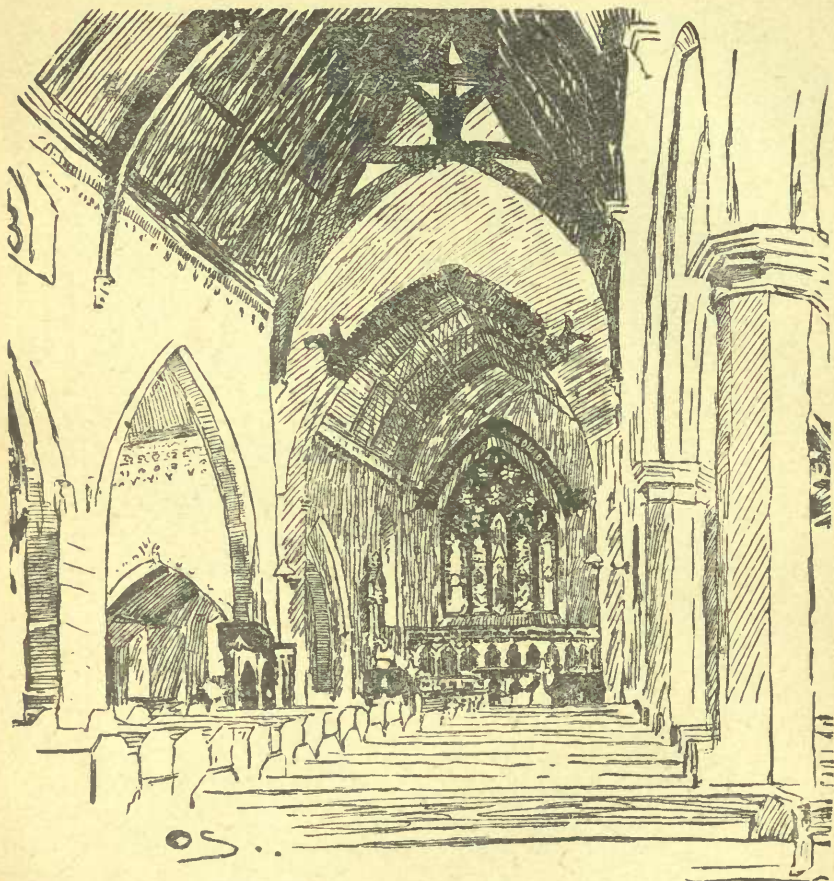
What was said of this congregation in 1887 is equally true twenty-one years later in 1908.

It was as follows:—

"This church's aim is to have a place for everybody, and everybody in his place. The pastor is surrounded by a band of devoted and enthusiastic workers, whose effort is the redemption and uplifting of all within their reach.

"Parliament Street Church draws its congregation almost wholly from the small tradesmen and artisan dwellers in the east end of the city, and is by them wholly supported. Concerts and bazaars in aid of church funds are almost entirely unknown, the weekly collections and voluntary donations from the congregations being what is depended upon to make both ends meet."

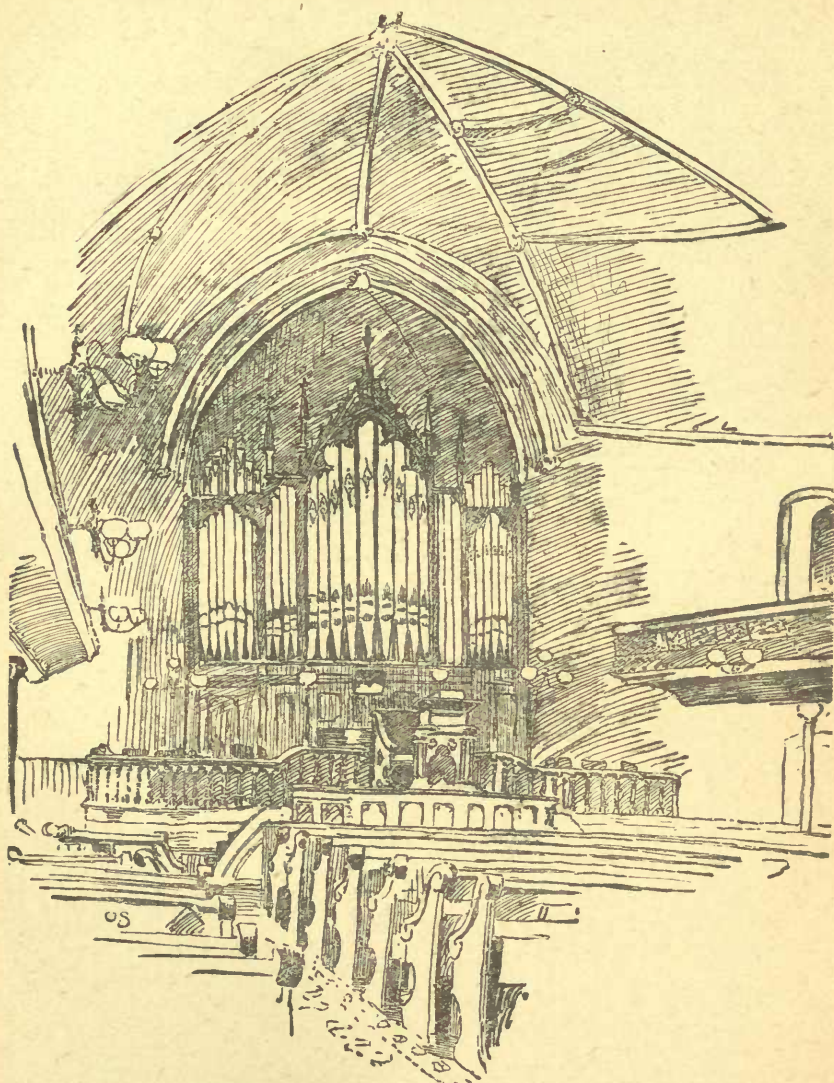
The whole history of the church, with a view of its exterior, is to be found in Volume IV. "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 446-449.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BLOOR STREET (ANGLICAN).

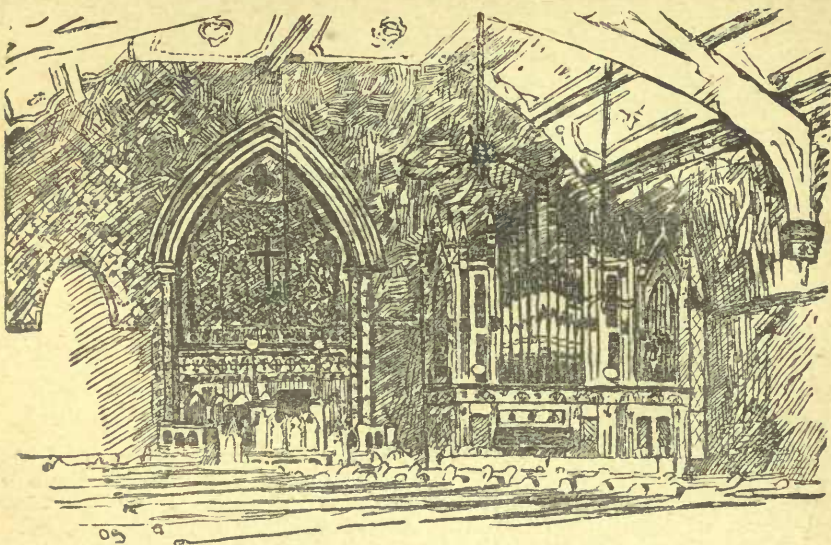
The above engraving represents the interior of St. Paul's church on Bloor street, as it was in 1886. Since then, though many extensions and alterations and enlargements have been carried out, not only in the chancel, but also in the body of the church. Since 1896 so rapid has been the growth of the congregation of St. Paul's, that there have been two additions made to the building, the last one being completed in 1903. During the year 1907 the Rev. T. C. Des-Barres, who was for so many years the rector of the parish died, having maintained, though no longer the rector, his connection with the church almost to the end.

The history of St. Paul's, with several cuts of the exterior of the building are to be found in the 4th Vol. of "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 10 to 16 and 592.



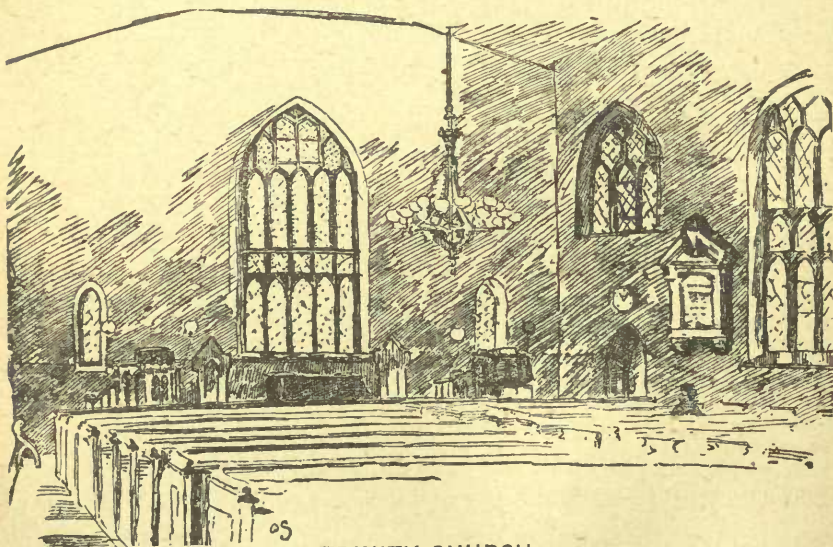
CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The organ, choir platform and pulpit, together with a portion of the nave, as they appeared in 1887, are shewn in the above engraving of the interior of the Central Presbyterian Church. A view of the exterior at the same date, and a history of the congregation is contained on pp. 261-265, Vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."



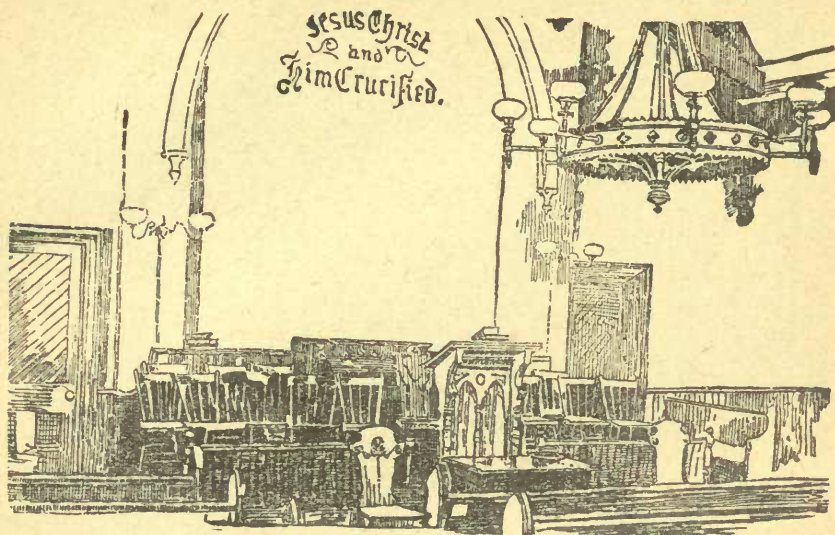
UNITARIAN CHURCH—JARVIS STREET.

The only place of worship in Toronto belonging to the Unitarian body is described in Vol. IV., p. 531, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto. The same account contains a cut of the exterior of the church. The above is a view, made May 21, 1887, of the interior.



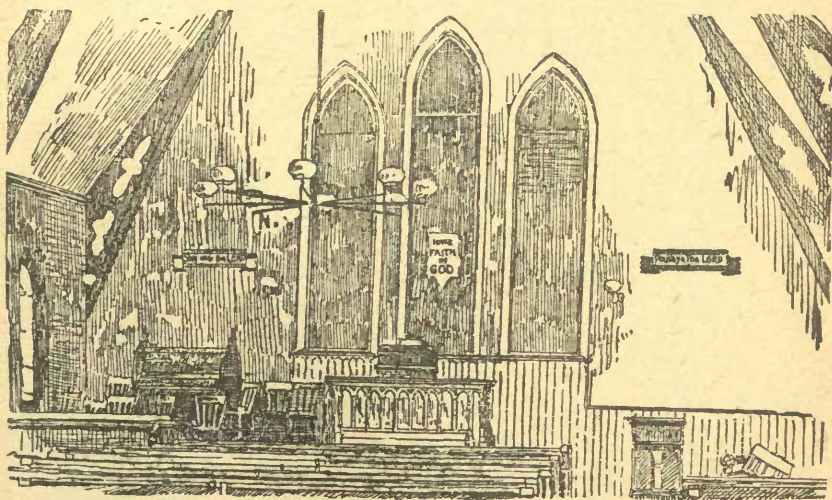
TRINITY CHURCH.

The interior of Trinity Church, King street east, is shown in the above cut as it was in 1888. A view of the exterior, with the history of the parish, is contained in Vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 2-6.



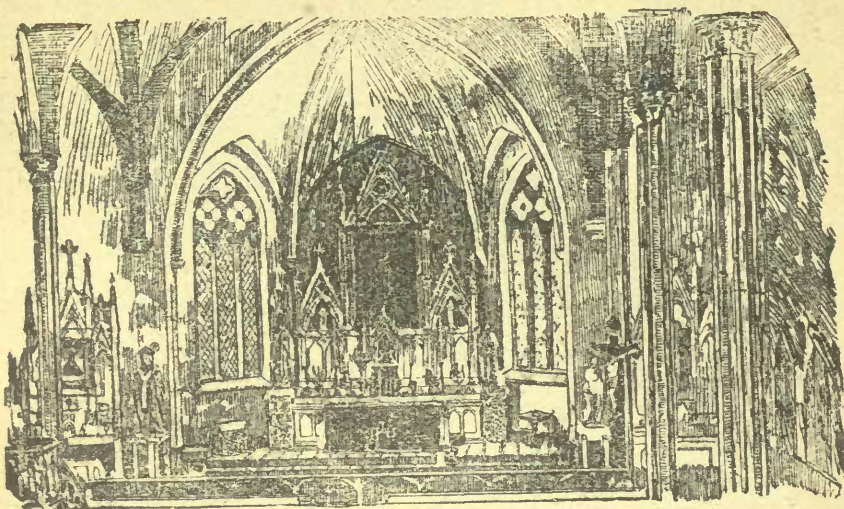
HAZELTON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This cut representing the interior of the first Hazelton Avenue Congregational Church was first published in 1888, with a cut of the exterior and a full history of the church, which is to be found in Vol. IV. p. 486, "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."



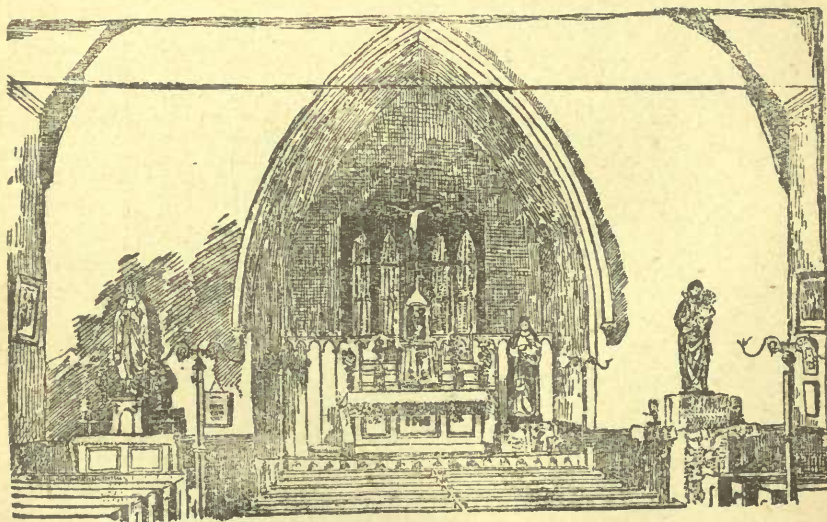
WESTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This engraving of the interior of the Western Congregational Church was taken in 1888, but there has been no material change in its appearance since then (1908). A cut of the outside of the church, with its history up to 1900, is to be found in Vol. IV. "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," p. 489.



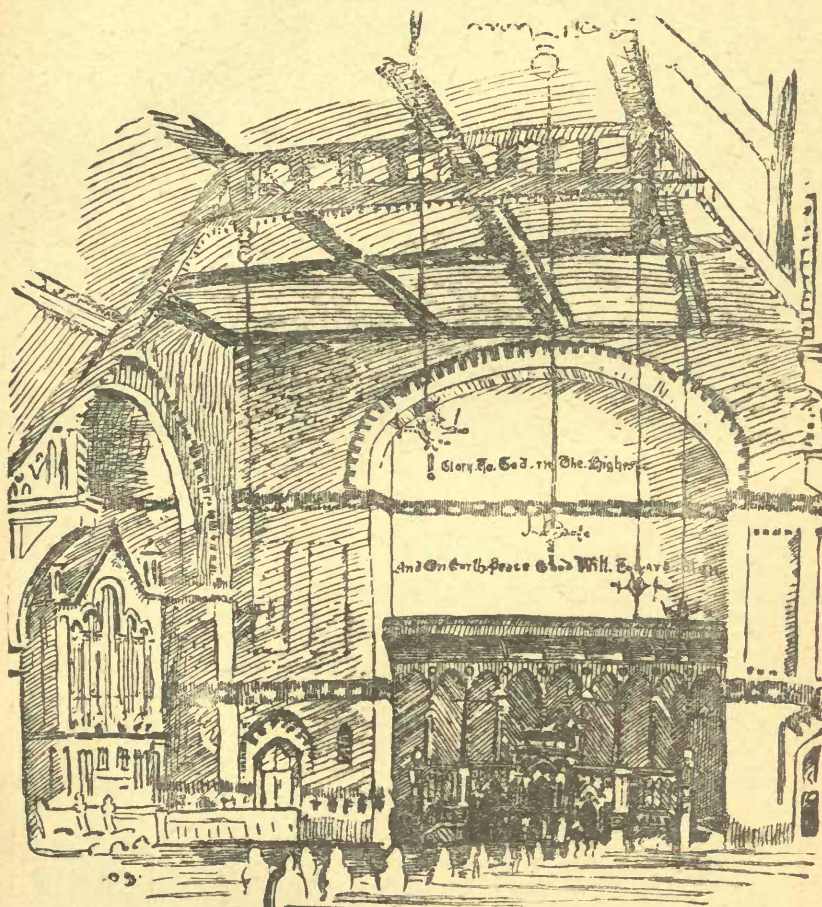
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The interior of St. Patrick's church given above was drawn in 1888. A complete history of the church, and a picture of its exterior, is to be found in "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," Vol. IV., chapter LXXX.



ST. HELEN'S CHURCH.

The above cut, representing the interior of St. Helen's (R. C.) church, Dundas street, was taken in 1888. The whole of the history of the church with a view of its exterior, is contained in Vol. IV., chapter LXXIX., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."

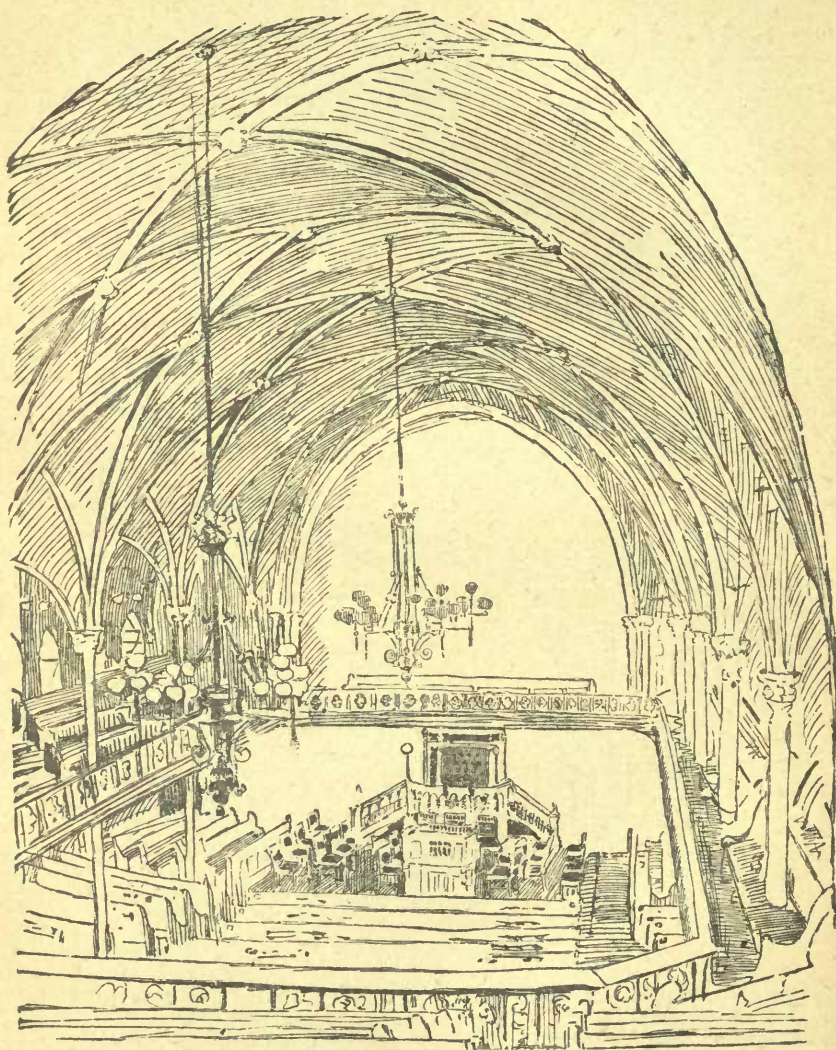


ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The above engraving of the interior of Zion Congregational Church, on the corner of College and Elizabeth streets, was taken in 1887, and is an accurate representation of what the interior of the church was then, and is to-day.

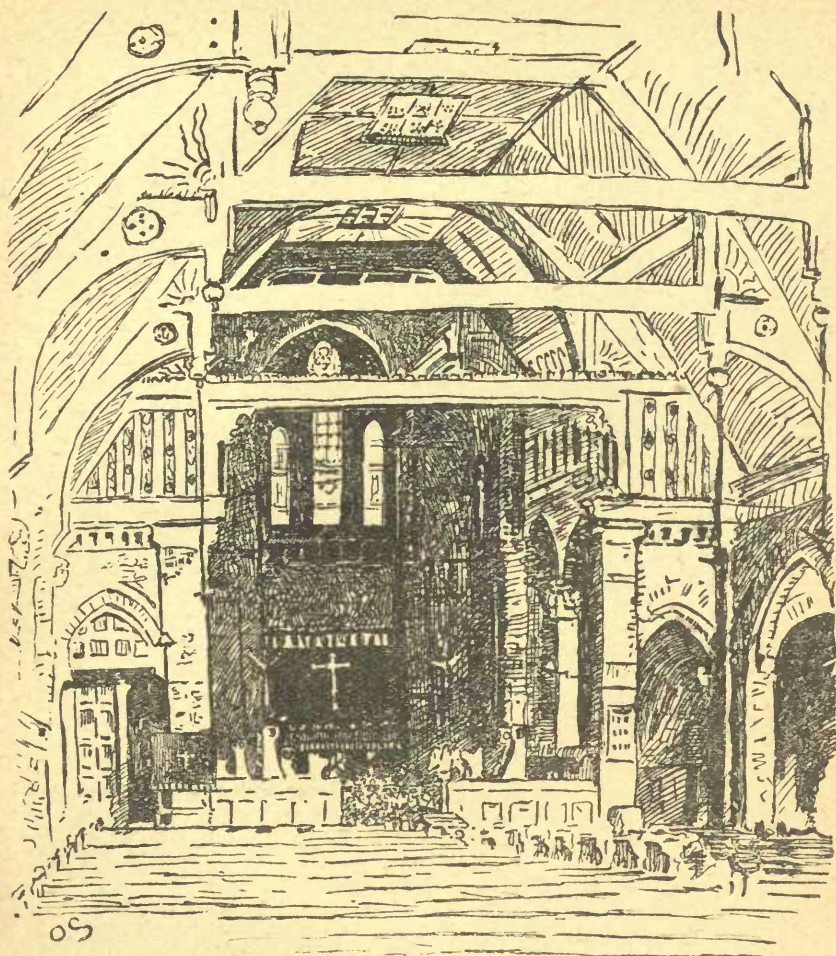
Zion Congregational Church may be looked upon as the mother church of congregationalism in Toronto, if not in Ontario. The church has a history dating from 1834, it being organized first with seventeen members on November 23rd in that year, when the first services were held in the old Masonic Hall on Colborne street.

A cut of the exterior of the church, with its history is in vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 473-477



COLLEGE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The above sketch of the interior of College Street Presbyterian Church, as it appeared in 1887, represents the pulpit, east and west galleries, with a large portion of the nave. The sketch was taken from the southern gallery, and is an excellent view of the interior of the church. A cut of the exterior, with history of the church is on pp. 263-266, Vol. V., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."

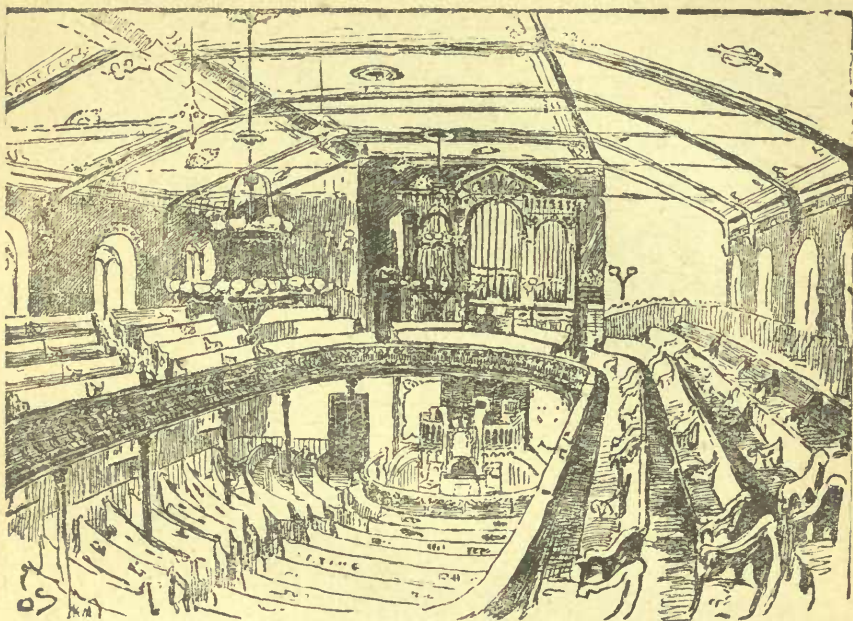


ST. LUKE'S—ST. JOSEPH STREET.

St. Luke's Church, with an engraving of its exterior, is to be found in Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Vol. IV., p. 44. The above view, made February 19, 1887, of the interior represents the chancel, altar and portion of the nave.

St. Luke's chancel has one peculiarity. On the south side, immediately to the rear of the choir stalls, are several seats for worshippers, which though are not often occupied, as people who occupy them are unable fully to see the officiating minister.

St. Luke's Church will always be indissolubly connected with the name of the late Rev. John Langtry, D.C.L. Dr. Langtry began his labours in the district in December 1870, having no better place of worship than a small rough-cast building on the site of the present church, which was opened for divine service in April, 1882, and rather more than ten years later was freed from debt and consecrated.



QUEEN STREET METHODIST.

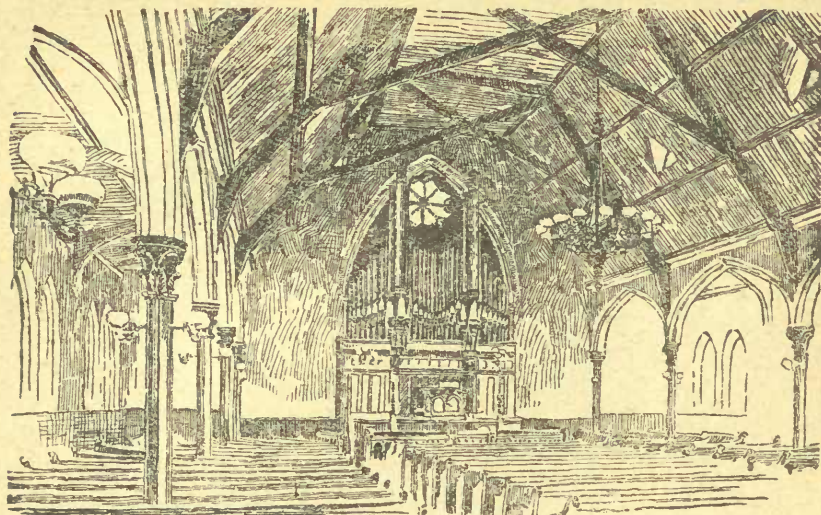
The engraving, made May 7, 1887, of the interior of this old-time Toronto place of worship is represented above. The whole history of the church up to 1897, with a picture of the building, can be found in Robertson's *Landmarks of Toronto*, Vol. IV., p. 372.

There are several interesting incidents connected with the musical services at the Queen Street Methodist Church which are worth recording. In the first place, it was one of the first Methodist churches in the city to organize an efficient choir, that was as far back at 1857, under the leadership of Alderman John Baxter, who for twenty-four years was the conductor.

Another thing, and this is of somewhat special importance, though the story has been told before. The choir at Queen Street Methodist Church have every claim to be considered as the originators of the first performance in public of Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah." What brought this about was the following incident:

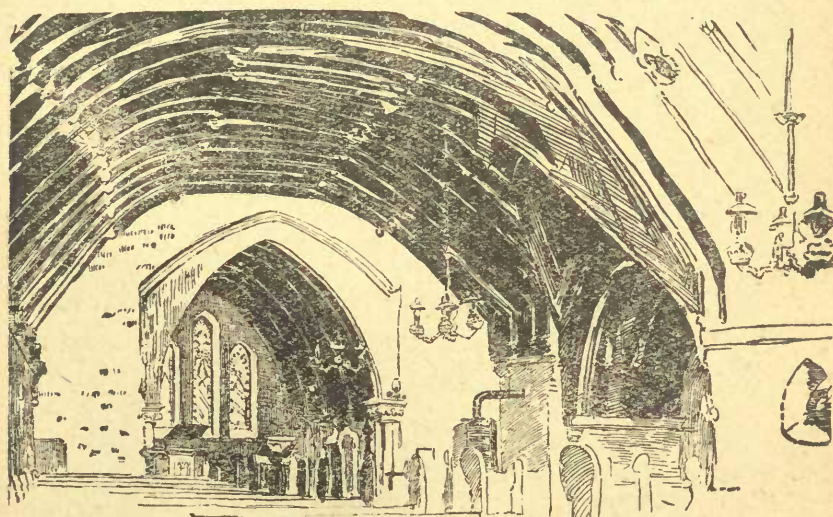
One evening while the choir was holding one of its usual rehearsals, Mr. John Carter, at that time (1857) organist of St. James' Cathedral, was passing by accompanied by some of his musical friends. Mr. Carter and those who were with him were so impressed with the singing—it was a portion of Handel's masterpiece, the "Messiah"—that they at once proposed to Mr. Baxter to the public production of the oratorio in Toronto. This was accomplished a little later, the production taking place at St. Lawrence Hall, it being the first time an oratorio was sung here. Most of the tenor and bass solos in the oratorio were taken by members of the Queen street choir.

In these later days, the Queen street choir has lost none of its excellence, it still leads the congregation in hearty praise, no more thoroughly devotional service being found in any one of the numerous Methodist churches in the city.



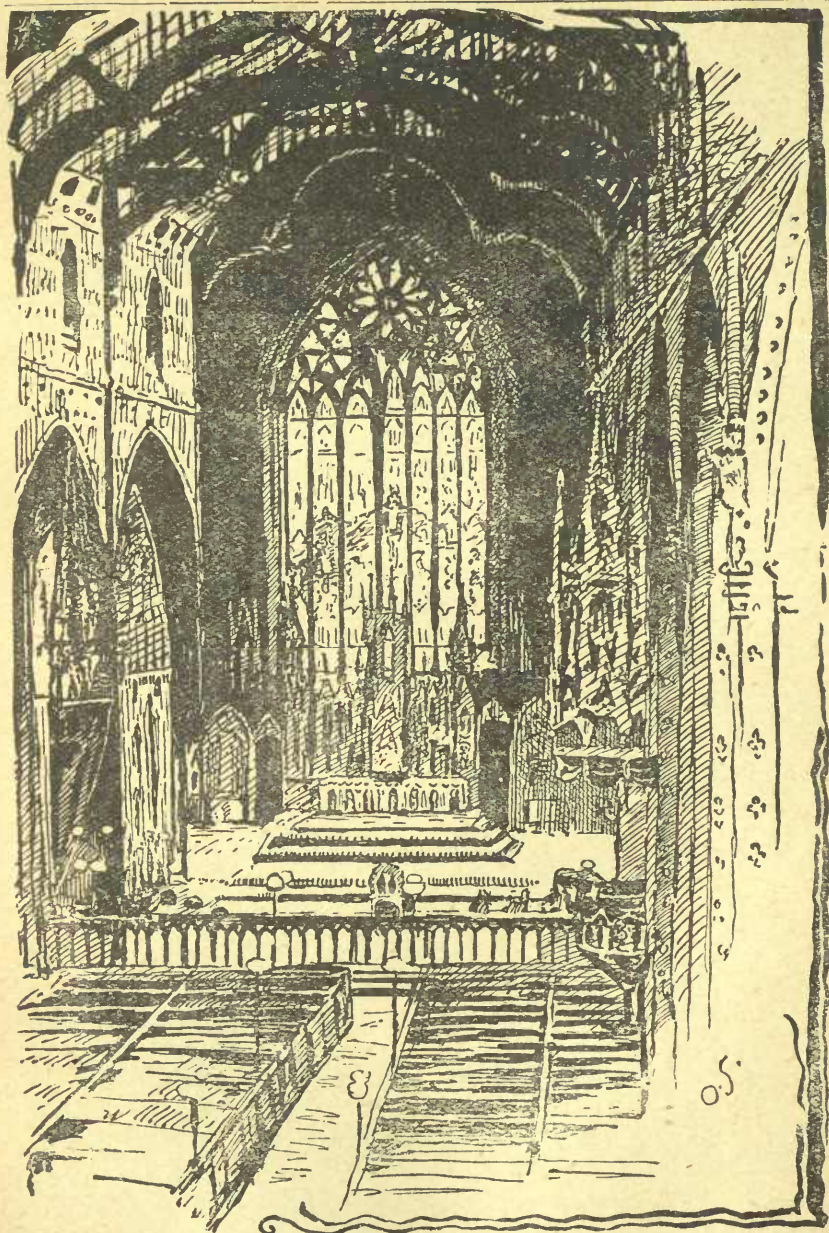
CHARLES STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Charles Street Presbyterian Church is now a thing of the past, it having been taken down in 1889. Its successor is the present Westminster Church. The above engraving depicts the interior of the old church, a view of the exterior with a history of the congregation is in Vol. IV. of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, p. 248.



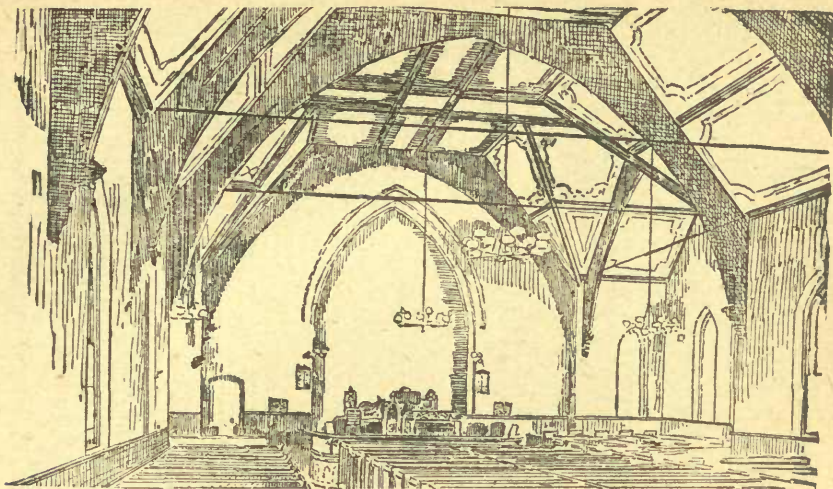
ST. JAMES' CEMETERY CHAPEL.

The above engraving is of the interior of the now, so far as public worship is concerned, disused chapel in St. James' Cemetery. The history of this church is contained in "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 33-36, with a view of its exterior.



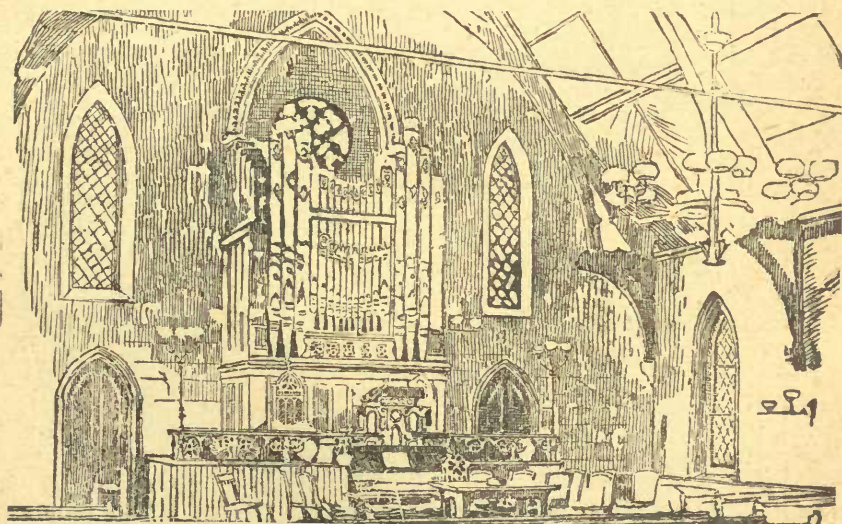
ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL—ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The above is a view, made Dec. 18, 1886, of the chancel of St. Michael's R. C. Cathedral, on Bond and Church street. Vol. IV., Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, pp. 312-16, contains pictures and history of the church.



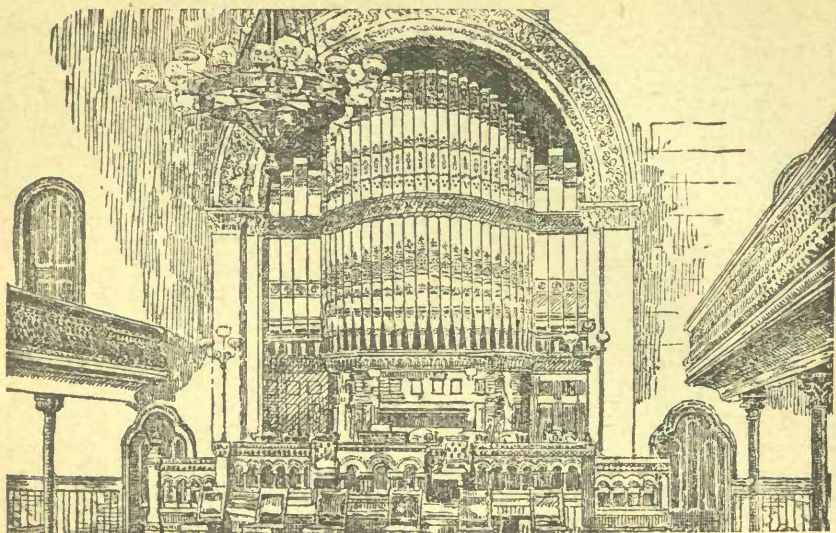
EAST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The above is an engraving of the interior of the old East Presbyterian Church, on King street east, now a Roman Catholic place of worship, as it appeared in 1887. The history of this congregation is fully told in chap. LXX., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," vol. IV.



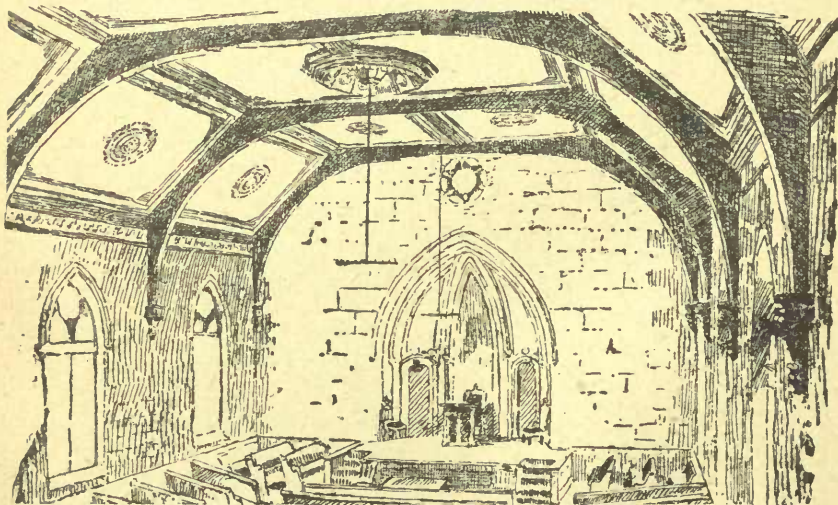
NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This engraving represents the interior of the Northern Congregational Church on Church street, as it was in 1888, and as it still appears. A complete account of this church is in chap. CXLVII., Vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."



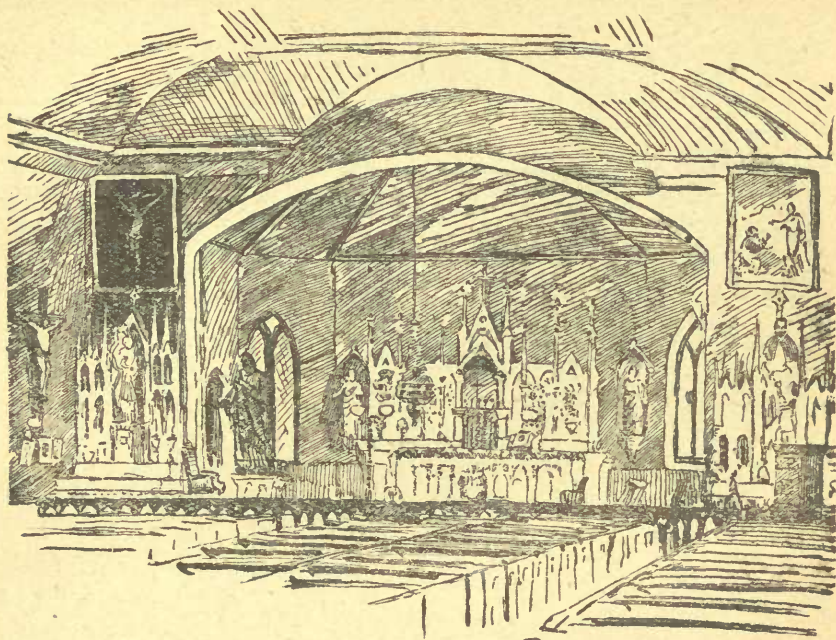
COOKE'S CHURCH.

The above cut is that of the interior of Cooke's Presbyterian Church on Queen street east, as it was in 1888. The church's history, with an engraving of the exterior, is contained in Vol. IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 232-237."



ALEXANDER STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Alexander Street Baptist Church is now only a memory, it having been sold in 1888 to the Anglican body, who there opened a school, known as "The Church School." A sketch of the interior of the old church is here given, while a full history, together with a view of the building itself, is in Vol. IV. p. 438, of "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."



ST. PAUL'S R. C. CHURCH.

The interior of the oldest Roman Catholic Church in Toronto, old St. Paul's, on Power street, is shown in the above engraving. It depicts the high altar, sanctuary, and choir seats of the church as they were in 1887. A picture of the old church, with a view of its exterior is contained in the fourth volume of "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," pp. 315-320.

There is one thing in the history of St. Paul's Church which is not mentioned in any of the histories. It is the fact that fifty years ago, there was a small cemetery immediately to the east of the church, which was in use for interments for many years.

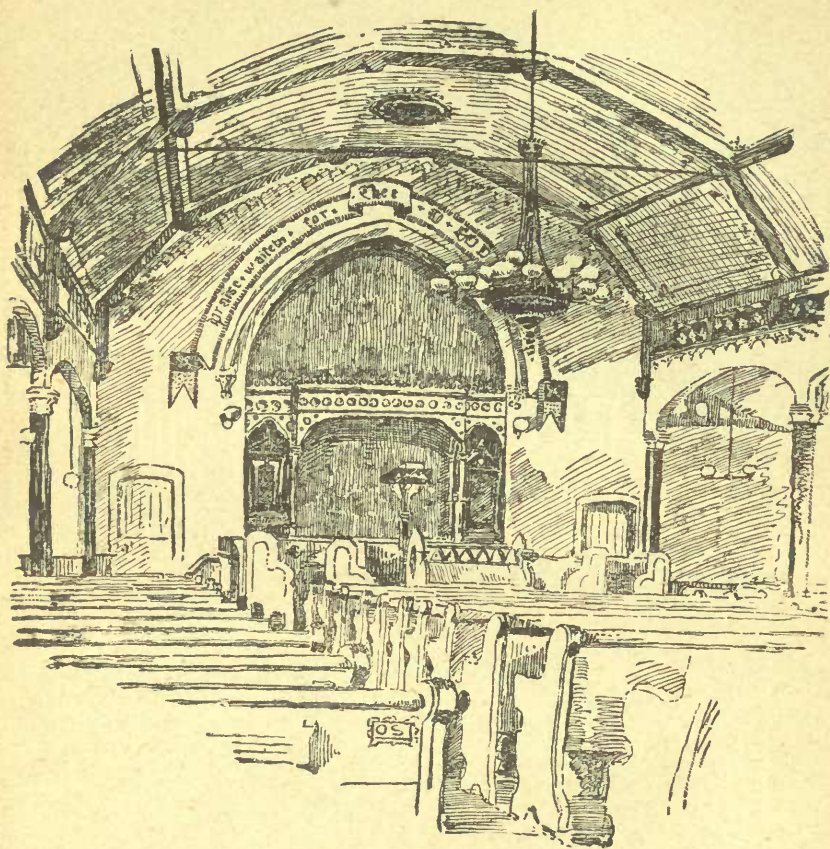
The history of this church is also indissolubly connected with the name of Bishop Power, who was a martyr to duty, dying at his post by fever brought on by ministering to the stricken emigrants in 1847.

St. Paul's Church was built in 1826, and was for nearly twenty years the cathedral church of the diocese.

When it was first built it was regarded as the handsomest church in the town of York, and comparing it with the other places of worship which then existed in the city, there is no doubt but that the description was an accurate one. The only other churches in York when St. Paul's was erected was St. James' Anglican, then a commodious but most unpretentious building, and two plain frame Methodist churches.

When the church was first opened it was the centre of a little colony living in that part of York, while it was the only place of worship of any description east of Jarvis street in the town.

Old St. Paul's no longer exists, its place being taken by a far more capacious building, all particulars of which are given in the history already referred to.

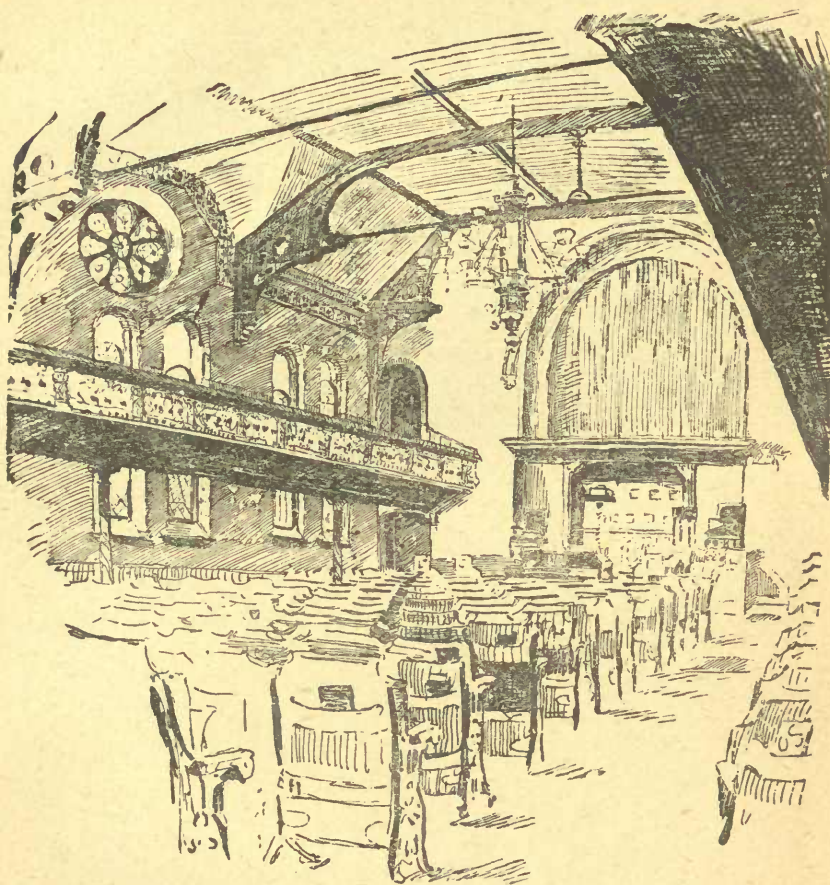


COLLEGE STREET BAPTIST

A full history of College Street Baptist Church, with a cut of the exterior of the present building, is contained on pp. 450-455, Volume IV., "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto." A cut of the exterior of the old College Street Baptist Church, now known as Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, is on p. 518 of the same volume. The above engraving represents the interior of the old church as it was in 1887 when it was occupied as a Baptist Church.

Since then, the present congregation occupying the old building on the corner of College and Lippincott streets have made very considerable alterations, rendered necessary by the somewhat different ritual adopted in the two churches.

When College Street Baptist congregation was organized, and the church built in 1872, that part of Toronto presented a marked contrast to what it does in 1908, thirty-six years later. Then Spadina avenue had not more than two dozen houses upon it on its entire length north of Queen street, while College street, west of Spadina, was thickly interspersed with gardens, corn patches and vacant land.



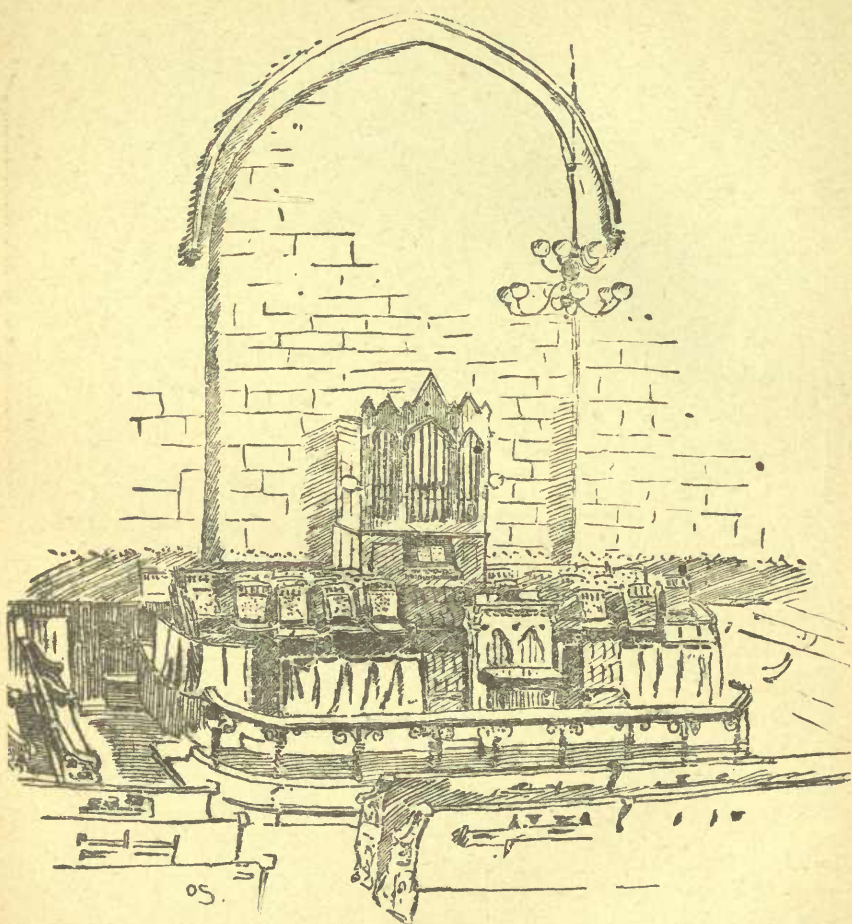
BEVERLEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The interior of Beverley Street Baptist Church, depicted above was first published during the year 1887, and since then very few, if any, changes have been made in the church, either externally or internally.

Of late years a not infrequent attendant at the Sunday services in Beverley Street Church, has been the venerable and widely esteemed scholar and philosopher, Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., often spoken of as the "Sage of the Grange." The Grange, where Dr. Goldwin Smith resides, overlooks Beverley street and the church, the latter being, in fact, almost at the gates of the residence.

An old resident of Toronto, a lady, in January, 1908, sent the publisher of these articles some very interesting reminiscences of what the neighbourhood where the Beverley street church stands was in 1830.

At that date there was wild fruit in abundance, she herself having picked in season several pails full of black berries, which grew wild in the uncleared land to the north and west of the Grange. Even when the church was built, in 1880, there were still wide open spaces in its immediate vicinity.

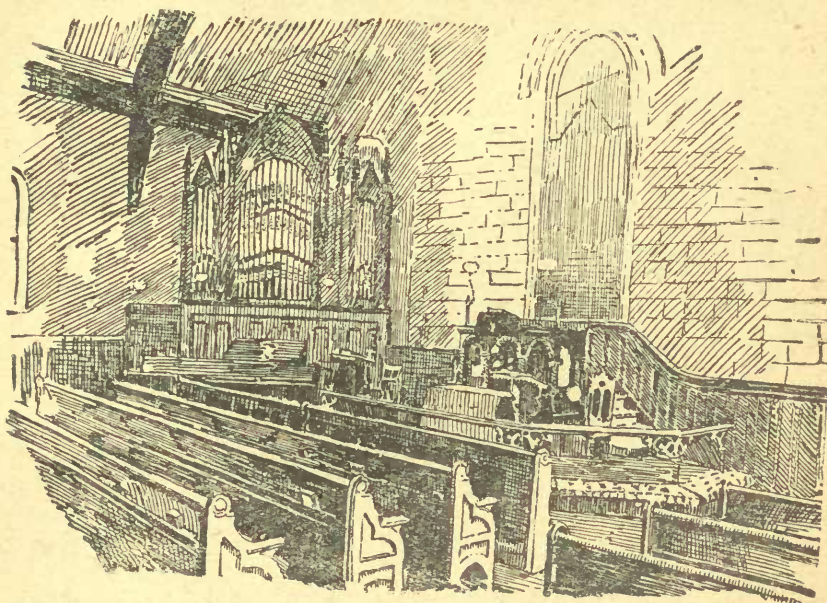


PARLIAMENT STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

In Parliament Street Methodist Church, as will be seen from the above engraving of its interior, there is no choir gallery or platform, though the seats upon which the choir sit are very slightly raised above the pulpit, which is immediately in front of them.

The history of this church up to the year 1900, is fully described on pp. 383-4 of the fourth volume of "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto." In 1900 the Rev. L. W. Hill was the pastor, he was followed by one of the best known of the clergy in the Methodist church, the Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.D., who at the present time, 1907, fills the office of governor of Toronto Jail, to which position he was appointed early in the present year.

Of late years this congregation has had considerably increased difficulty in maintaining its numbers, owing to the increase of factories in the locality and the tendency of people to emigrate to the suburbs. Though the church is in a thickly populated neighborhood, yet year by year as manufacturies and places of business increase, the resident population shows a decrease.



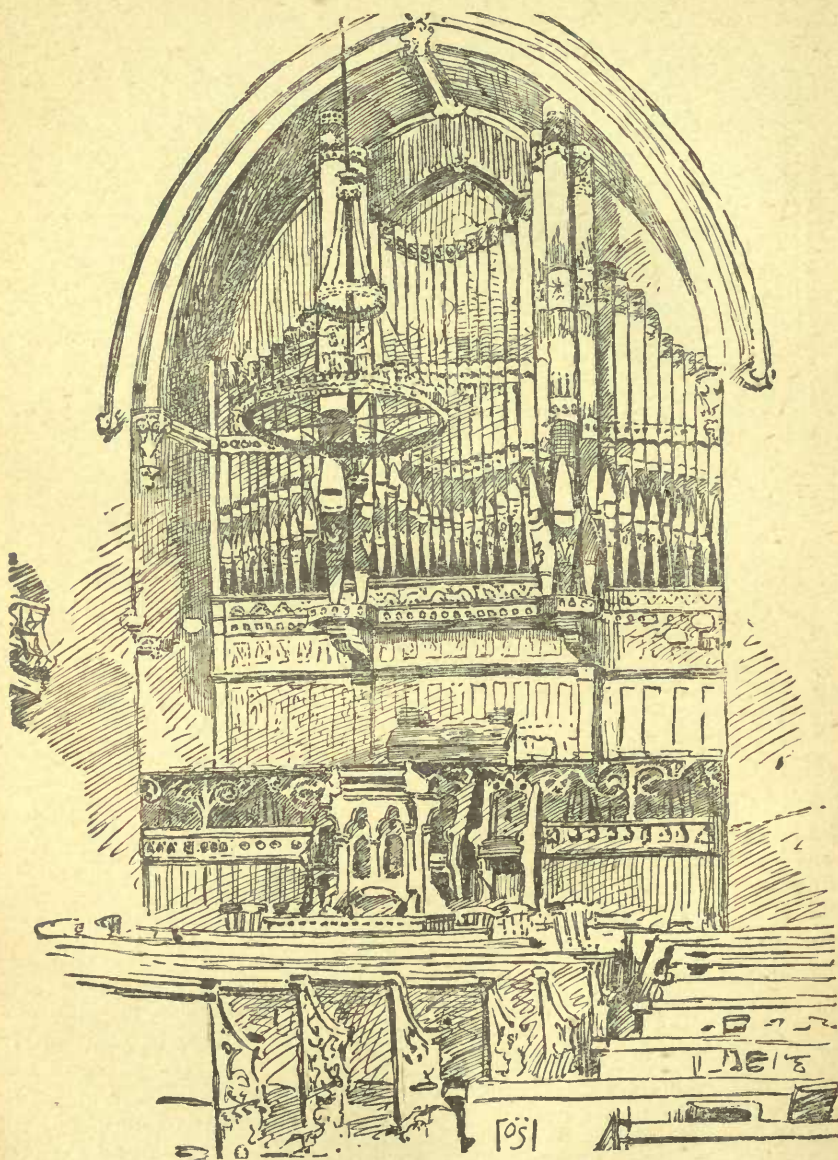
REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The above engraving was taken in 1889, and is of the interior of what is now the Christian Scientist's place of worship, but was, then, used by the first congregation which assembled in Toronto, belonging to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The building is on Simcoe street, having a double entrance both on that thoroughfare and on University avenue. Since 1889, when the above picture was made, the church has been very greatly altered both inside and outside, so this cut will be of additional interest, as it represents authentically, what the inside of the first Reformed Episcopal Church looked like when it was erected in Toronto.

The Christian Scientists have in 1908 a considerable number of adherents in Toronto, and large congregations assemble every Sunday morning and evening in their Simcoe street place of worship. They have also weekly prayer meetings, and classes for the study of the Bible.

Strangers are always welcome at their services, while those in authority among them are always ready to give any courteous inquirer information respecting the church and its conditions of membership. They are always prepared to "give a reason for the faith that is in them," while they are equally ready if occasion requires to cross swords controversially with those who assail their creed. Though they are thus ready they are not fond of prosoletizing, and do not force their teaching upon anyone



WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The interior of the West Presbyterian Church, on Denison avenue, has not changed since the above cut was taken in 1887. The church's history, with picture of the exterior, is in Vol. IV., pp. 288-9, "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto."

CHAPTER XC.

THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

The Fashionable Rink of the Early Sixties, on the Corner of Sherbourne and Gerrard Streets.

The fashionable skating rink of Toronto in 1863 was the Victoria, on the ground at the south-west corner of Sherbourne and Gerrard streets. The site is now occupied by dwelling houses. The rink was about 75x200. It had lots of patronage.

The building to the left, part of which can just be seen, was the original rustic pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens, and the house with a gable facing south was the caretaker's dwelling. The rink was built in 1862 by Messrs. P. Arnold and Orin Wardell, both of whose descendants live in this city at the present time. Towards the end of the winter, or about the time that ice was getting soft, a grand skating match took place, an account of which, with a picture, appears in the Canadian Illustrated News of 4th April, 1863.

The account reads:—

"On Saturday, March 7, 1863, a grand prize skating match came off on this rink. It was considered by skaters the great event of the season, and many 'fair women and brave men' looked forward to it with delight. It was the first of the kind that had taken place in the city. The frost on Friday night hardened the ice sufficiently to admit of skating in the forenoon, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to practice for the contest in the afternoon. At twelve o'clock it was thought advisable to haul down the flag, as the frozen surface was being deeply cut by the magic irons. The 'cuttings' were then swept off the ice to have it in better condition for the coming sport at three o'clock. About half past one hundreds of the elite, from all parts of the city, began to arrive. Indulgent pa's and loving ma's came to witness the agility of their charming daughters on skates, who, in large numbers, attended by their ever faithful country cousins, also presented themselves. It was estimated that more than one thousand persons were present at four o'clock, and it was computed by the

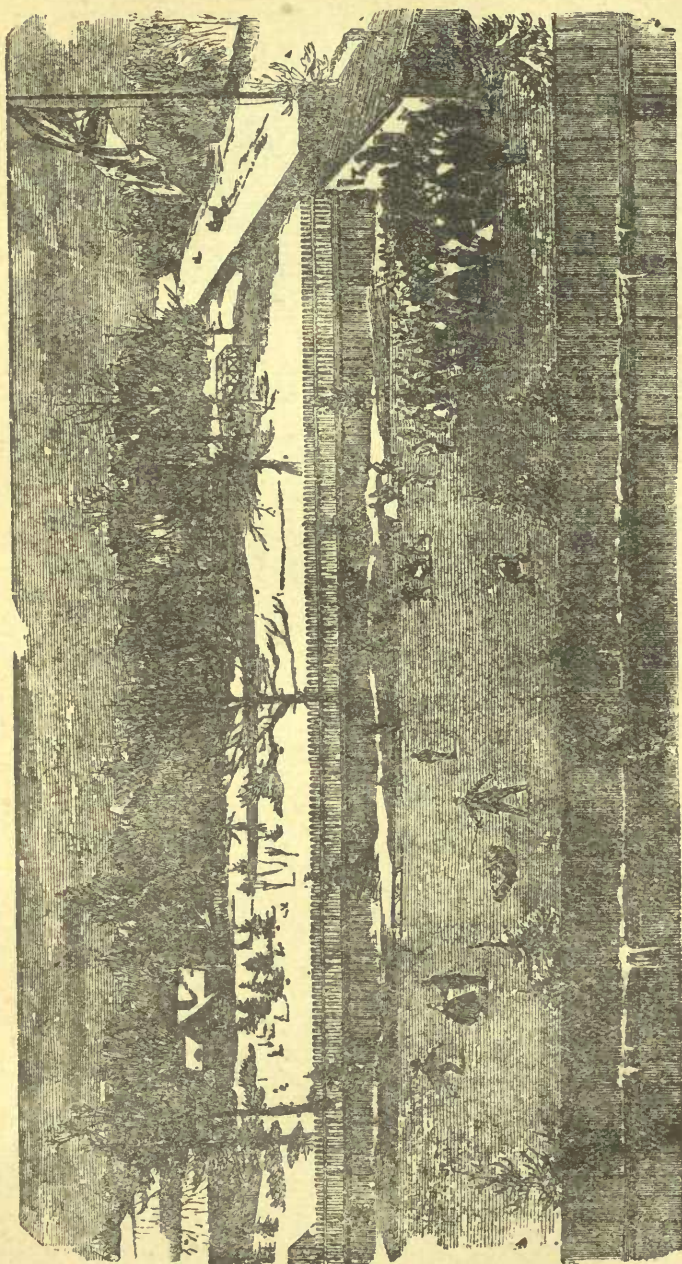
door-keeper that at least four hundred persons had passed in during the afternoon.

"About half past three o'clock the judges advanced to the centre of the rink, and requested that the ladies who wished to compete for the first prize would enter the ring. There was a commotion among the spectators, and thirteen young ladies instantly rushed forward. It reminded one of the pictures of a fairy scene, as the skaters flitted hither and thither, surrounded by a large circle of enchanted admirers, while Maude's Quadrille Band played many lively airs.

"A thousand hearts beat happily,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

"The ice, however, was in a bad condition for the large ladies, and, in consequence, a few fell by their skates breaking through, while the younger and lighter ones glided along without accident. Beautiful skating was now witnessed. The scene presented an animated appearance and joy was unconfined, while youth and beauty chased each other with flying feet. A few, however, of the skaters appeared nervous, and did not skate as well as on other occasions. After some time the judges called to the centre of the rink, Miss Alice Worts, Miss Gustin and Miss Elliott, and requested the others to leave the ring, as it now lay between these three. Miss Worts was soon declared the successful competitor, and received the badge of victory amid the cheers of the spectators. Miss Gustin was unmistakably a good skater, and it was hard to judge which ought to carry off the prize.

"The second prize was then skated for, twenty competitors entering. After a few minutes Miss Elliott was awarded the prize, a silver flower-stand. Miss Gustin did not enter for this, as it was open only for ladies with two years' experience. The third prize was for gentlemen, a silver medal, and a large number entered, but the ice was so soft that only youths could skate. The competition was so evenly balanced between Master H. Switzer and Master Fred. Perkins that it was decided to give each a prize. The fourth prize, a gold skate, was for all lady skaters of



VICTORIA SKATING RINK, 1863.

It was on the south-west corner of Gerrard and Sherbourne streets. The building to the left of the picture in the Horticultural Gardens is the old Pavilion, of rustic construction. The building with the gable, east of the Pavilion was the dwelling of the caretaker of the grounds.

twelve years and over. Forty-five competitors entered. The prize was awarded to Miss F. Wright. The fifth prize was a gold skate to the second best lady skater of twelve years and older. The judges could not decide between Miss Fanny Wright and Miss Rosa Rossin and gave each a prize. The sixth prize, a silver cup, for boys under 14 years of age, was won by Master Willie Henderson. The seventh prize was a silver cup for boys under six years of age. Only two entered—Master H. Mason and Master E. Rutherford. The judges decided to give each a prize. The judges were Mr. J. O. Heward, Mr. E. H. Rutherford, Mr. John Boulton and Mr. John Leys; and they gave entire satisfaction to all.

PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES.

"The prizes were presented on Saturday, March 14th, by his Worship the Mayor. About 4 o'clock a circle was formed, inside of which those who were to receive them were formed in line facing the Mayor, who said he had consented to perform the pleasing task of presenting the prizes which were awarded by the proprietors of the rink to the young ladies and gentlemen who had won them at the recent skating match. He would have liked very much to have been present on that occasion to witness the skating, for he had no doubt the matches were admirably and keenly contested, and that the prizes had been properly awarded. He was glad to know that there were such capital skaters at that rink—especially among the young ladies. He would further say that a very good lesson might be taken from the exertions of the competitors at the recent match, one that might well be remembered with great advantage by every child in the city, and that was, that anything that was worth doing was worth doing well. He would say to the young ladies and gentlemen present that they could get all the pleasure and recreation which they required by attending the skating rink, which was far better than that attendant upon a heated ballroom. He was glad to see that the ladies had been so successful, and that Miss Worts, although so little a girl, stood first on the list. His Worship then

called up Miss Worts, and after addressing a few complimentary remarks to her, presented her with the first prize (a silver flower stand) amid loud applause.

"The portrait of this beautiful young girl, Miss Alice Worts, is given on our first page. Though so accomplished in the charming art of fitting on the ice like a fairy, she is only ten years old. Her prize was the silver flower stand represented on the upper right hand corner of the next page. The second prize given to Miss Elliott, who so nearly equalled Miss Worts, was a flower stand, of the same material and form. The golden skates were three in number, miniatures to be attached to watch guards. Our picture shows two.

"James G. Worts, Esq., the distiller, of Trinity street, addressing the Mayor and the assembly, said he took a great deal of pleasure in thanking the proprietors of the rink and the judges who had awarded that beautiful prize to his daughter. Not only did he consider it an honor by its being the first prize won on the rink, but because it was the first that had ever been won at a prize skating match in this city. He was glad to see that the young ladies took such pleasure in the invigorating exercise; and if they took plenty of enjoyment on the ice, he was sure they would all have rosy cheeks and good health. (Applause.) It was well known that the women in England took a great deal of outdoor exercise, and that was why they were so healthy. He was glad to see that this prize match had come off on Victoria Rink, and he trusted that such a praiseworthy example would be followed by the proprietors of other rinks in the city. He thought that next year an improvement might be made in the distribution of prizes by offering one for young ladies over fourteen years of age. But of course it could not be expected that everything could be understood at this first match. He stood before his Worship on skates, and he thought if anybody made as much progress on skates as he had done since he commenced they would get along rapidly. He was happy to say he had five children on skates on the rink, and he

hoped every other gentleman would follow his example and let their children engage in the pleasing and healthful exercise.

"The Mayor—I have seven children able to skate, and that beats you, Mr. Worts."

"Another gentleman shouted that he had nine at least able to skate, and how many more we were unable to hear, as the spectators were all laughing heartily at this competition between the gentlemen as to who had the greatest number of children on skates.

"The Mayor then called Miss Elliott, and after complimenting her for her success for obtaining a first prize (which was equal to that given to Miss Worts) presented it to her. His Worship, in like manner, presented the other prizes to those who had won them, as follows:—Master Willie Henderson, Master Herbert Mason, Master E. Rutheford, Miss Rossin, Miss Alice Kingsford (extra prize), Master H. Switzer, and Master Fred Perkins.

"Three hearty cheers were given for the Mayor, who, in reply, said that if it were near election time he would be tempted to inflict a speech upon those present, but as that time was a good way off he would merely thank them.

"The ice was in pretty good condition, and as there was a band of music present, all greatly enjoyed themselves, many of them by dancing quadrilles. The greatest praise is due to the proprietors of this rink for the excellent manner in which everything connected with it had been carried out. This cannot fail to secure a very large number of subscribers next year.

"The silver flower stands were manufactured by Mr. J. E. Ellis, jeweller, King street. They are Grecian in style. The base is triangular, supported by dolphins. The fluted columns are eighteen inches high, with three handsome panels, with the three Graces and ornaments of arms nicely set on each. The silver brackets at top of the columns are festooned with chains, surmounted with a crystal flower dish. These articles, valued at \$50 each, were purchased by subscription. Mr. Ellis presented

the miniature golden skates. The proprietors gave the silver medal, and Mr. John Boyd a silver cup. We presume the other prizes were purchased by subscription."

NOTES AS TO PERSONS NAMED.

Miss Alice Worts was the youngest daughter of the late John G. Worts, and is now Mrs. E. S. Cox.

Miss Gustin was a daughter of Mr. Gustin, of the Northern Railway.

Miss Elliott was a daughter of the late Mr. Elliott, of the former firm of Lyman, Elliott & Co., druggists, and a sister of the late Robert Elliott, of Elliott & Co., Front street.

Miss L. (Elizabeth) Wright was the elder daughter of the late Dr. H. H. Wright, who married Mr. Irving E. Cameron, the well known surgeon of Toronto. Mrs. Cameron died in 1902.

Miss Fanny Wright was the younger daughter of the late Dr. H. H. Wright.

Miss Rosa Rossin was a daughter of the late Marcus Rossin, wholesale jeweller, and owner at one time of the Rossin House.

Master Willie Henderson (d) was the eldest son of the late William Henderson, grocer, at the south-east corner of King and East Market streets.

J. O. Heward (d) was an old resident of Toronto, a famous cricketer, and a brother of Frank Heward, the first agent of the Royal Insurance Company in this city.

Mr. E. H. Rutherford (d) was formerly of the firm of Whittemore & Rutherford, in the old building that stood, in the fifties, at the north-west corner of King and Toronto streets. He lived at Clover Hill, now St. Joseph street.

Mr. John Boulton (d) and Mr. John Leys (d) were well known barristers.

Master Herbert Mason was a son of Mr. J. H. Mason, of the Canadian Permanent Corporation.

Miss Kingsford was a daughter of the late William Kingsford (d), the Canadian historian, and a prominent civil engineer.

Master H. Switzer was a son of a well known insurance agent, and Master Fred Perkins was a son of the late Frederick Perkins.

Mr. J. E. Ellis (d) was one of the pioneer jewellers. His shop on King

street east, had the first pair of plate glass windows installed in Toronto.

Mr. John Boyd (d) was a wholesale grocer, formerly of the firm of John Boyd & Co., Front street, near Church street.

CHAPTER XCI.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Building in Which the Provincial Exhibitions Were Held From 1858 until 1866.

One of the pioneer buildings in which Provincial Exhibitions were held in Toronto was the Crystal Palace, which stood on a large plot of ground at the west end of the city, south of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It was used for Exhibition purposes from 1858 until 1866.

In a small and rare pamphlet, called "Sketches of Toronto," written by Alfred Sylvester, and published by Charles E. Holiwell, who had the news depot in 1858 at the Rossin House, a description and picture of the building is given.

Mr. Sylvester writes:—

"In the erection of a Crystal Palace, evidence has been afforded that while we have waited respectfully until similar edifices have been built up in other countries, the people of this province were in nowise behind in acting their part in the popular national method of celebrating the achievements of art, and that Canada had not only an equal right, but had the requisite energy, too, to afford its people also an Industrial Exhibition.

"Untiring have been the efforts necessary to accomplish the work, and it now stands a worthy representative of the industry, talent, and agricultural progress of the province, and a magnificent monument of the zeal which has introduced civilization to this beautiful quarter of the globe, which has pulled the country through its difficulties, and which has raised it to the position of one of the greatest offshoots of the mother country, to which every Canadian is in heart and soul most loyally attached.

"The encouragement afforded by the city corporation, and received

from other sources reflects high honor upon the donors. No sooner was the undertaking mooted than the city corporation came forward with a munificent grant of £5,000, which was followed by the liberal grant of £1,000 from the County Council, and £200 each from three Township Agricultural societies. The ground was placed at the disposal of the committee by the Government, and from its situation is eminently adapted for the purposes for which it has been reserved.

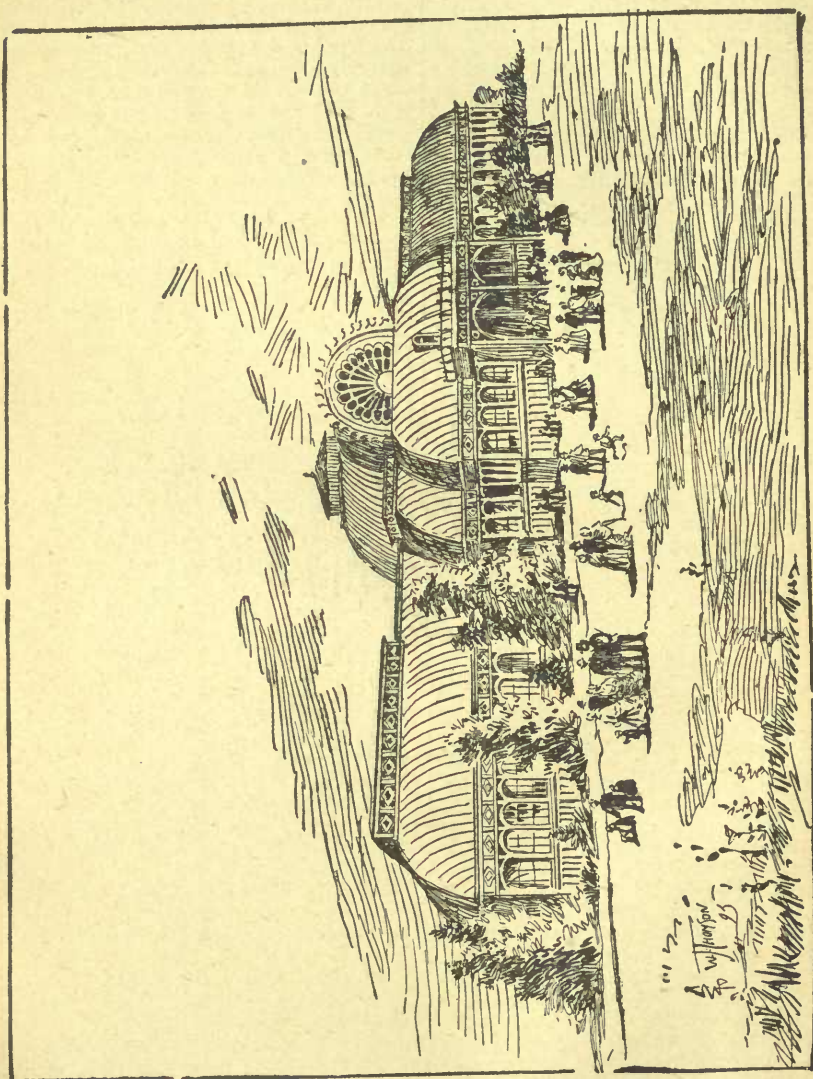
"The exhibition is entirely, with but two exceptions, the glass and iron, furnished from the production of this country, and is the work of native artisans; and the people of this province, but more especially the people of Toronto, may be congratulated on the success which has attended an enterprise which has for its object the fostering of the resources of Upper Canada, by an exhibition of the evidences of its progress in agriculture and the industrial arts.

"The foundation stone was laid on the 16th day of July, this year (1858) by the Honorable Philip M. Vankoughnet, president of the Executive Council, and Minister of Agriculture, assisted by Edward W. Thomson, Esq., president of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada; William B. Jarvis, Esq., president of the Board of Arts and Manufacturers; and William H. Boulton, Mayor of the City of Toronto.

"Annexed we give the names of the gentlemen composing the official staff of the Provincial Agricultural Association:—D. B. Stevenson, Esq., president; Wm. Ferguson, Esq., and John Wane, Esq., vice-presidents; Richard Lippincott Denison, Esq., treasurer; Prof. George Buckland and William Edwards, joint secretaries; Professor Henry H. Croft, chemist, and Mr. Jas. Fleming, seedsman.

The members of the Board of Agriculture are:—Edward W. Thomson, Esq., president; Henry Ruttan, Esq., vice-president; Hon. Adam Ferguson, J. B. Marks, David Christie, M.P.P., Richard L. Denison, Asa A. Burnham and George Alexander.

Toronto Local Committee:—Wm. H. Boulton, Mayor of the city; F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff of the County; William B. Jarvis, Esq., Rev. Dr. McCaul



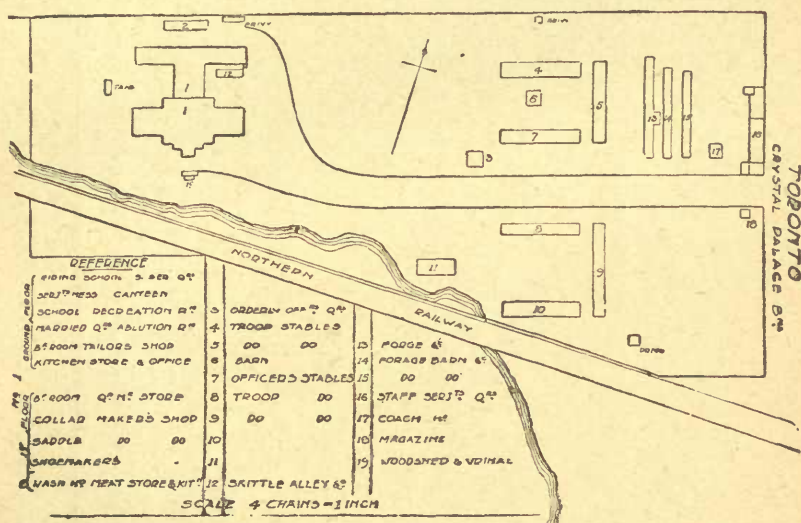
THE CRYSTAL PALACE—1858-1866.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, J. B. Robinson, George Brown and Wm. McDougall, M.P.P.'s; Alderman Read, Alderman Brunel, Alderman Boomer, Alderman Ritchie, Alderman Carr, J. E. Pelt, Samuel Walton, J. D. Humphreys, Joseph Hartman, M.P.P., warden of the Counties of York and Peel; Geo. Taylor Denison, Alexander Shaw, Professor Buckland, and all the members of the Board of Agriculture.

Architects—Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber. Builders—Messrs. Smith, Burke and Meldrum.

Note—Of the above-named there are only two alive, viz.: Sir Sandford Fleming and Mr. Collingwood Schreiber.

to that used in the Dublin Exhibition buildings), which also enters into the composition of the roof, and the circular windows in the transepts being of the same material, it serves the double purpose of diffusing a mitigated light throughout the building, and of excluding the glaring heat. The remainder of the roof is of wood covered with tin, which at a great distance may be seen glistening in the sunlight. The structure is upheld and braced firmly together by cast iron pillars and girders, which at once add to the graceful appearance of the building and are the source of its security and stability.



GROUND PLAN, CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace is situated on the west of Toronto, and is distant about a mile and a half from the center of the city. It occupies a high and commanding situation, having an excellent view of the harbor and lake, and being adjacent to the Grand Trunk and Northern railways, it is easily accessible.

There are four grand entrances—east, west, north and south, the last of which faces the railway, and is approached through an elegant porch, 32 feet by 16 feet. The walls are constructed of obscure glass (similar

"Measuring 256 feet in length, and 144 feet in breadth, the building covers an area of more than 2,200 superficial feet on the ground floor. To this space must be added 1,100 feet, occupied by galleries running round the whole extent of the palace, and reached by four convenient staircases, of easy ascent, placed in the transepts, and covering nearly 1,300 superficial feet.

"There will thus be ample space afforded for the display, to the best advantage of the different articles entered for exhibition, as well as suffi-

cient accommodation for upwards of 8,000 visitors. The buildings, therefore, promises to answer every requirement of its projectors. For the safety of such a building, there are no good grounds for apprehension, but that no catastrophe might by any contingency result, the roof has been so lightly constructed, and such is the strength of the pillars and girders, that they are calculated to support more than double the dead weight resting upon them, in addition to twice the number of men, and, says a humorous writer, in these expansive days, three times the number of ladies who would suffice to fill the galleries. The most timid persons may consequently visit the exhibition with an assurance of perfect security. The interior of the Crystal Palace has an imposing appearance, also the exterior; and the building is in every respect creditable to the architects and contractors and will remain a magnificent exemplification of the energy and enterprise of its projectors.

The ground occupied by the original Crystal Palace and Exhibition grounds is now covered by several manufacturing firms and the yards of the C. P. R.

CHAPTER XCII.

MILITARY REVIEW IN 1863.

A Military Spectacle That Was Considered a Great Event Forty Years Ago.

On the 8th of October, 1863, four thousand of the volunteer militia were reviewed by General Lindsay on the large open space or common on College street, near the present St. Stephen's Church.

The Toronto Globe had an excellent account of this review, and the Canadian Illustrated News, published at Hamilton, gave the two pictures, which are here reproduced, and condensed the Globe's account of the review.

The report reads :—

"The Volunteer Military Review at Toronto on Thursday, the 9th inst., was a splendid success. There were four thousand troops on the ground, and the spectators were estimated at

fully thirty thousand. The ground was all that could be desired for field operations. The heavy rain of the previous day and night had made the turf soft and heavy; yet it was not so soaked as to induce fears of mud, and at same time dust, that plague of very fine weather, was equally little to be apprehended.

"During the forenoon the sky was overhung with dull slaty clouds, and a flying shower or two came sweeping past, but as the day wore on the prospect improved, and a red glowing sunset shone out from the west, giving at times a weird beauty to the scene. The general effect of the whole spectacle, to which the spectators themselves largely contributed, was of the most cheering and spirit-stirring description. Ladies on horseback, admirably mounted, who dashed spiritedly from point to point of the field, contributed to enliven the scene with what we may call the 'poetry of (equestrian) motion.'

Here we may appropriately give the designations of the various companies present, the names of their captains, and the number of officers and men in each.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Lieut.-Col. Peacock, of the 16th, in command.

Major Armstrong, in charge of the 16th Regiment.

Capt. Moorsom, of the 30th Regiment, in charge of the 2nd Battalion.

Capt. Carter, of the 15th Regiment, in charge of the 3rd Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Cumberland, in charge of the 10th Battalion.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Col. G. T. Denison, commanding.

Col. Durie, in charge of Queen's Own.

Brigade-Major Villiers, in charge of 2nd Battalion.

Brigade-Major Denison, in charge of 3rd Battalion.

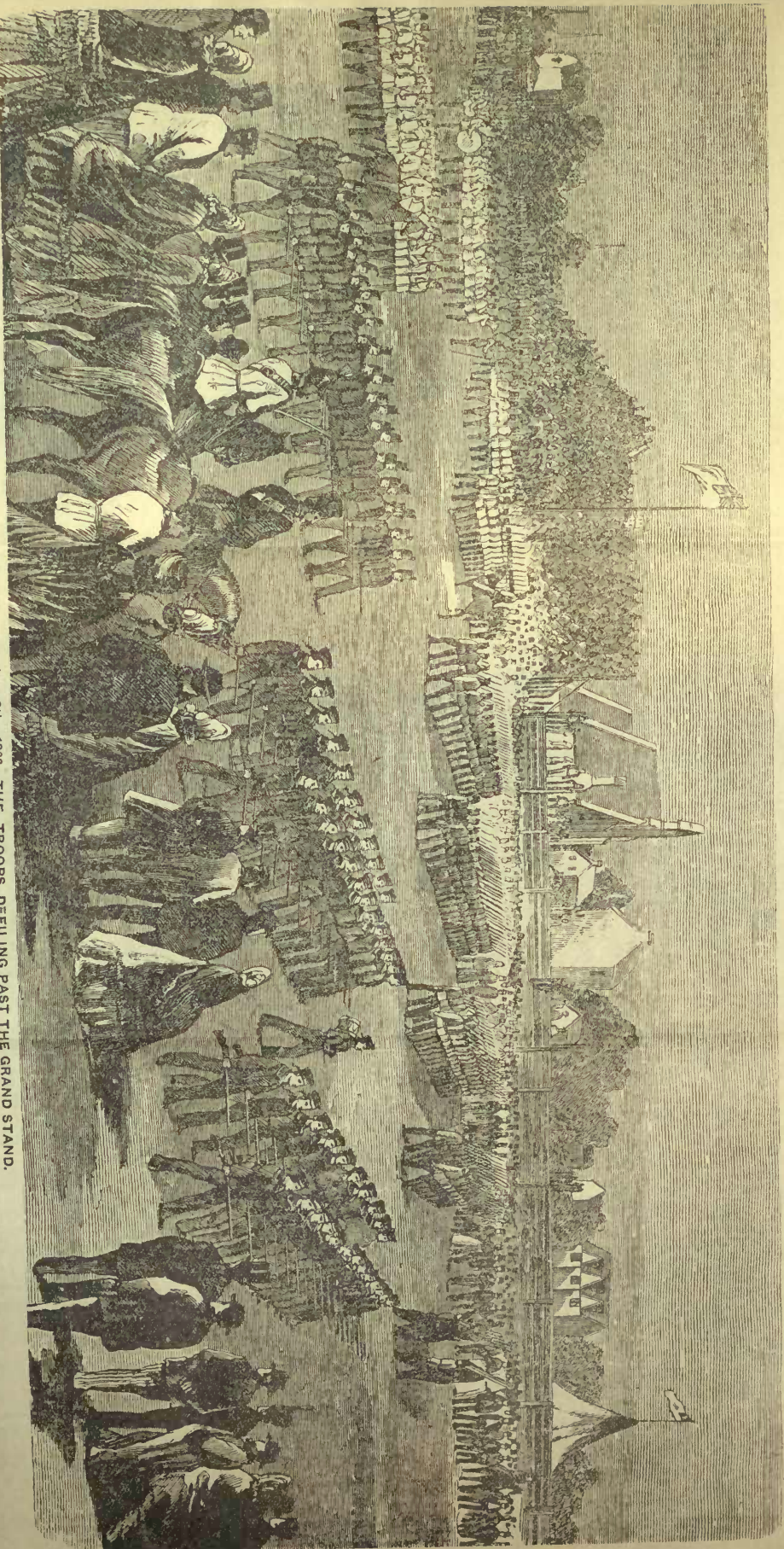
Major Patterson, in charge of 4th Battalion.

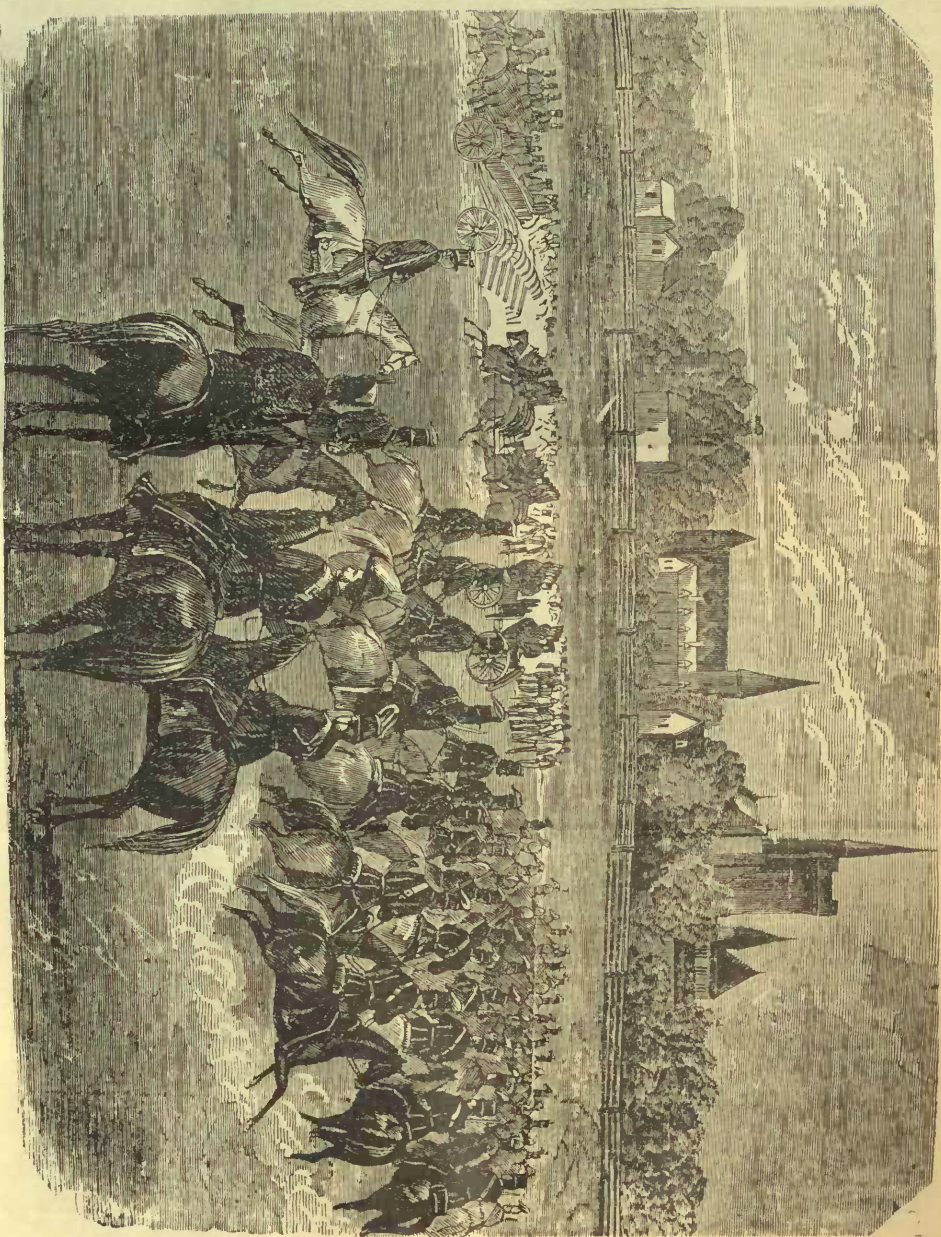
Major Vesey, in command of the Royal Artillery (Armstrong guns), 6 guns, 6 officers, 90 men.

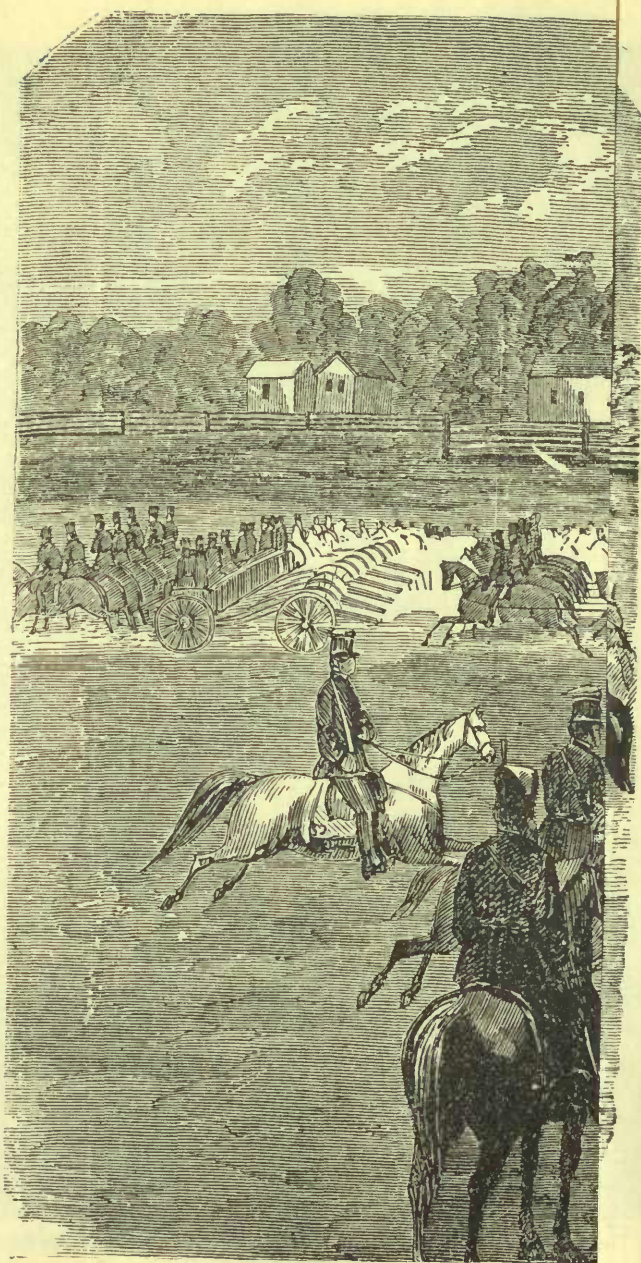
Lieut.-Col. Boulton, in command of the cavalry.

Major Denison, in command of the field battery.

TORONTO MILITARY REVIEW—October 8th, 1873—THE TROOPS DEFILING PAST THE GRAND STAND.







The General's staff consisted of the following officers :—Lieut.-Col. Connolly, Dep. Adjutant-General; Capt. Elliott, aide-de-camp; Brigade-Major Hall, Col. Mountain, Commissary-General Brown.

Captain Morrison was in charge of the military train, and Captain Clark in charge of the R. C. Rifles, who performed the by no means pleasant part of keeping back the anxious spectators.

CORPS AND BRIGADES.

From Ashburnham, one company of infantry, Capt. Rogers, 3 officers and 28 men.

From Owen Sound, one company of infantry, Capt. Brodie, 3 officers and 38 men.

From King, one company of infantry, Capt. Garden, 1 officer and 40 men.

From Peterboro', one company of infantry, Capt. Kennedy, 3 officers and 46 men.

From Lindsay, one company of rifles, Lieut. Hudspeth, 22 officers and 19 men.

From Peterboro', one company of rifles, Capt. Poole, 3 officers and 50 men.

From Albion, one company of infantry, Capt. Evans, 2 officers and 29 men.

From Campbellford, one company of infantry, Capt. Tice, 2 officers and 23 men.

From Aurora, one company of infantry, Capt. Peel, 3 officers and 30 men.

From Lloydtown, one company of infantry, Capt. Armstrong and 25 men.

From Markham, one company of cavalry, Major Button, 2 officers, 15 men, and 17 horses.

From York (2nd troop), one company of cavalry, Col. McLeod, 3 officers, 14 men, and 18 horses.

From Barrie, one company of infantry, Capt. Russell, 3 officers and 47 men.

From Cookstown, one company of rifles, Lieut. Cook, 2 officers and 46 men.

From Barrie, one company of rifles, Capt. McKenzie, 2 officers and 36 men.

From Brampton, one company of rifles, Major Wright, 2 officers and 26 men.

From Southampton, one company of rifles, Lieut. Redden, 2 officers and 18 men.

From Orangeville, one company of infantry, Capt. Buckham, 3 officers and 29 men.

From Brampton, one company of infantry, Capt. Stork, 3 officers and 33 men.

From Caledon, one company of infantry, Capt. Riddell, one officer and 26 men.

From Georgetown, one company of infantry, Capt. Young, 3 officers and 50 men.

From Stewart town, one company of infantry, Capt. Murray, 3 officers and 30 men.

From Norval, one company of infantry, Capt. Kyle, 2 officers and 37 men.

From Millbrook, one company of infantry, Capt. Howden, one officer and 35 men.

From Bradford, one company of infantry, Capt. McMaster, 3 officers and 28 men.

From Dundas, one company of infantry, Capt. Rossland, 3 officers and 34 men.

From Thorold, one company of infantry, Capt. Baxter, 3 officers and 31 men.

From Ingersoll, one company of infantry, Capt. Oliver, 3 officers and 34 men.

From North Oxford, one company of rifles, Capt. Henderson, 3 officers and 28 men.

From Dundas, one company of rifles, Capt. Gibson, 4 officers and 45 men.

From Thorold, one company of infantry, Capt. McDonough, 2 officers and 28 men.

From Beamsville, one company of infantry, Capt. Kew, 3 officers and 24 men.

From Collingwood, one company of rifles, Major Stephen, 3 officers, 41 men and 1 horse.

From Oakville, one company of rifles, Col. Chisholm, 3 officers and 47 men.

From Beamsville, one company of infantry, Capt. Konkle, 3 officers and 24 men.

From Bowmanville, one company of rifles, Capt. McLeod, 3 officers and 47 men.

From Brantford, one company of

rifles, Major Alger, 3 officers and 32 men.

From Grimsby, one company of infantry, Capt. Randall, 2 officers and 18 men.

From Louth, one company of infantry, Lieut. Emery, 2 officers and 14 men.

From St. Catharines, one company of cavalry, Major Bate, one officer, 23 men and 25 horses.

From Port Hope, one company of infantry, Captain Williams, 3 officers and 43 men.

From Cobourg, one company of infantry, Capt. Elliot, 3 officers and 54 men.

From Cobourg, one company of infantry, Major Fairbanks, 3 officers and 53 men.

From Oshawa, one company of infantry, Capt. Campbell, 3 officers and 18 men.

From Belleville, one company of infantry, Capt. Dartnell, 3 officers and 40 men.

From Uxbridge, one company of infantry, Capt. Speirs, 1 officer and 22 men.

From Whitby, one company of infantry, Capt. Dartnell, 3 officers and 40 men.

From Prince Albert, one company of infantry, Capt. Foreman, 2 officers and 23 men.

From Whitby, one company of rifles, Capt. Wallace, 3 officers and 46 men.

From Brooklyn, one company of rifles, Capt. Hodgson, 1 officer and 22 men.

From Scarboro, one company of rifles, Capt. Norris, 4 officers and 45 men.

From Port Hope, one company of rifles, Capt. Frazer, 3 officers and 38 men.

From Oshawa, one company of rifles, Capt. Warren, 3 officers and 40 men.

From Cobourg, one company of rifles, Capt. Smith, 3 officers, 42 men and 1 horse.

From Columbus, one company of rifles, Capt. Prentice, 3 officers and 23 men.

From Cobourg, one company of cavalry, Col. Boulton, 3 officers, 18 men and 21 horses.

From Morristown, one company of infantry, Capt. Macfarlane, 2 officers and 35 men.

From Elora, one company of rifles, Capt. Donaldson, 2 officers and 31 men.

From Goderich, one company of foot artillery, Capt. Ross, 2 officers and 38 men.

From Toronto, one battalion of rifles, Lieut.-Col. Durie, 33 officers and 400 men; one battalion infantry, Col. Cumberland, 28 officers and 444 men; naval brigade, Capt. Wm. McMaster, 3 officers and 61 men; 16th Regiment, Major Armstrong, 30 officers and 500 men; field battery, Col. Denison, 4 officers and 40 men; Royal Artillery, Capt. Vesey, 6 officers and 90 men.

We do not attempt on this occasion an account of all the military manoeuvres gone through; the advancing, retiring, skirmishing, deploying into line and forming in square; or the many desperate encounters with the enemy which were supposed to take place on the field. The display was what we might call a "big thing for Canada"; and the heroes of the day left the ground at its close, fully conscious of having done their duty. To encourage a military and patriotic spirit, and to develop the valuable quality of self-reliance among our people, is doubtless the proper end and aim of such displays as that of the 8th at Toronto. And in this respect the success of the demonstration is beyond question.

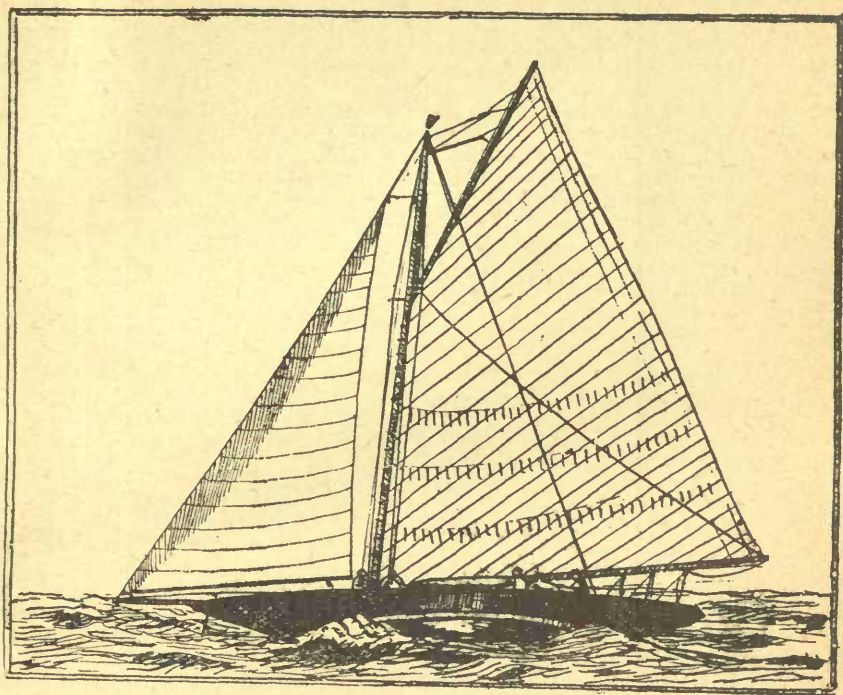
CHAPTER XCIII.

THREE FAMOUS YACHTS.

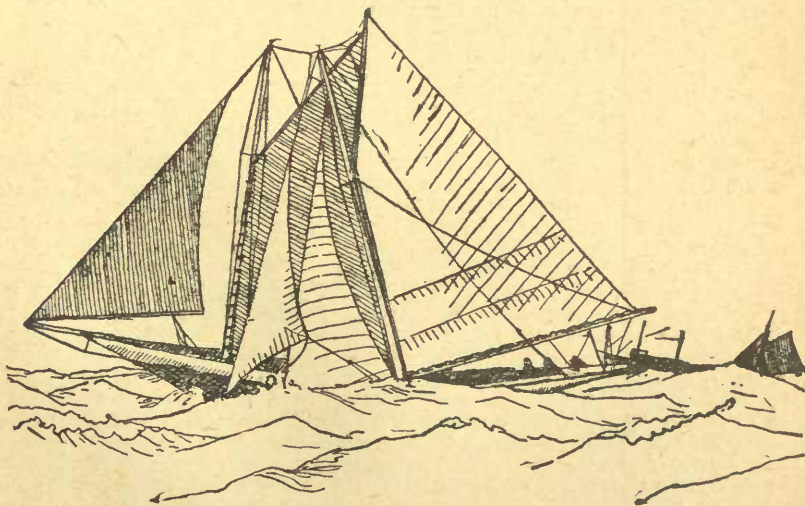
The Zoraya, Temeraire and Iroquois—
The Yachts that Raced for the Canada Cup in 1905.

Here are engravings of two Canadian yachts, the Zoraya and Temeraire, and the American yacht the Iroquois, that raced on Lake Ontario for the Canada Cup in 1905.

Zoraya was designed by Alfred Mylne, and built by James Andrews, of Oakville, for James Worts, of Toronto. She was intended for the Canada's Cup contest of 1905, but Temeraire defeated her in the trial races and was chosen challenger. In the following year, however, Zoraya, under Royal Canadian Yacht Club colors, carried off the treasured Fisher Cup



THE ZORAYA.



TEMERAIRE—IROQUOIS.

held by the Rochester Yacht Club, the holders of the Canada's Cup.

Temeraire and Iroquois in their great race for the Canada's Cup off Charlotte, N.Y., August 15, 1905. Temeraire, representing the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, won this race but failed to carry off the cup, as Iroquois won three races out of the series of five. Temeraire was designed by Wm. Fife, and built for Mr. Frederic Nicholls of Toronto. Iroquois was designed and built by Charles F. Herreshoff, for the Rochester Yacht Club.

CHAPTER XCIV.

THE FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL.

**First Rectory of St. James' Church,
Occupied by Rev. George O'Kill
Stuart—Store of Geo. Duggan.**

In Vol. I. of Robertson's Landmarks, pages 514-5, there is a short description of the building which stood on the south-east corner of King and George streets when Mr. George Duggan, merchant, occupied it.

In Vol. I. of the Landmarks, pages 136-7-8, there is a history of the first Public school at York, which was opened in the one-storey stone building at its east side, when the rectory at the corner was occupied by the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, the first rector of St. James' Church.

The entire building as shown was erected in 1805. The main building was the rectory, and the one-storey building to the east of the Duggan House was used for household purposes, and in 1807 was fitted up as the Home District School. In 1813 Rev. Dr. John Strachan became the incumbent of St. James' Church. He resided at his residence on Front street, opposite the present Union station.

In 1833-4 Mr. George Duggan had a general store at this corner (61 King street east), and here also resided his brother, Dr. Thos. Duggan, a well-known physician of York.

Hughes Bros., clothiers, occupied the building as a dry goods store prior to their removal to the Wellington Buildings, No. 60 King street, north side, three doors west of the present street

railway offices.

John Kitson, in 1856, had the "Market Inn" here, after Hughes Bros. moved out. Then Patrick Gray, afterwards at Gibraltar (now Hanlan's) Point, leased it and kept an inn, and he was succeeded by David Wilson, in the same business, and in the early seventies it was demolished and a brick hotel now on the site was erected.

George Duggan was for many years a resident on Duke street; was also a colonel in the militia, coroner for the city, and one of the members of the first City Council, elected in 1834, when he was chosen as one of the aldermen for St. Lawrence Ward. Colonel Duggan, as he was generally called, was an uncle of the late Recorder Duggan, also of Toronto.

The drawing was made in 1840. It shows the old rectory as it was occupied by Mr. Duggan. The school building to the east of the shop is as it was in its original form, the entrance being through a gateway opening from King street and a door in the east gable. About 1874 the King street front of the school building had a doorway made adjoining the corner building, and the window was enlarged (Vol. I., p. 514). The Rectory drawing was made by the late Mr. William Reford, the artist, about 1874, and given by him to the writer.

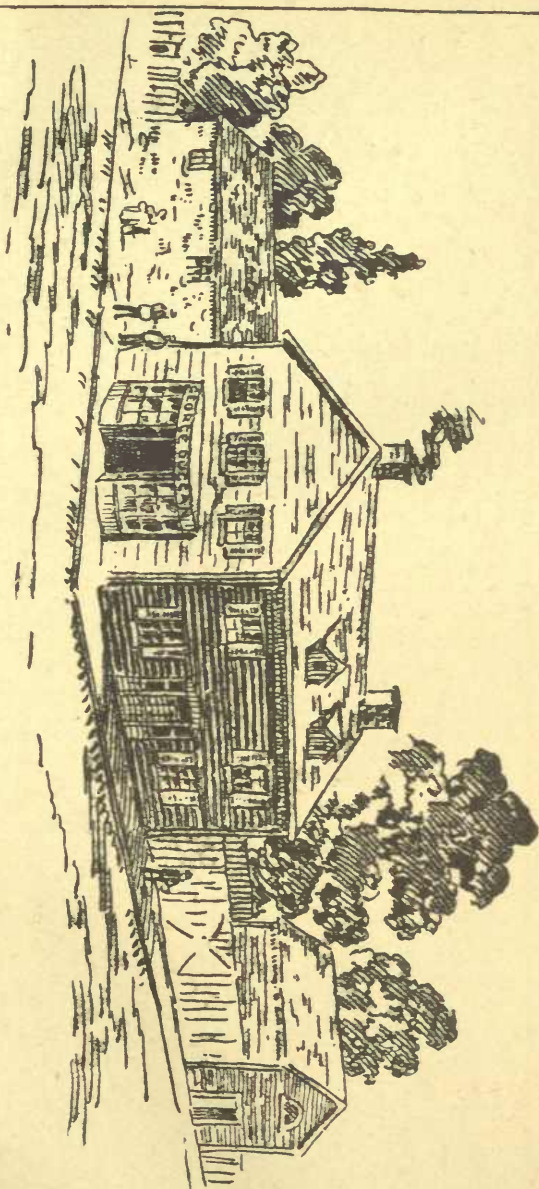
CHAPTER XCV.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (PRESBYT'N).

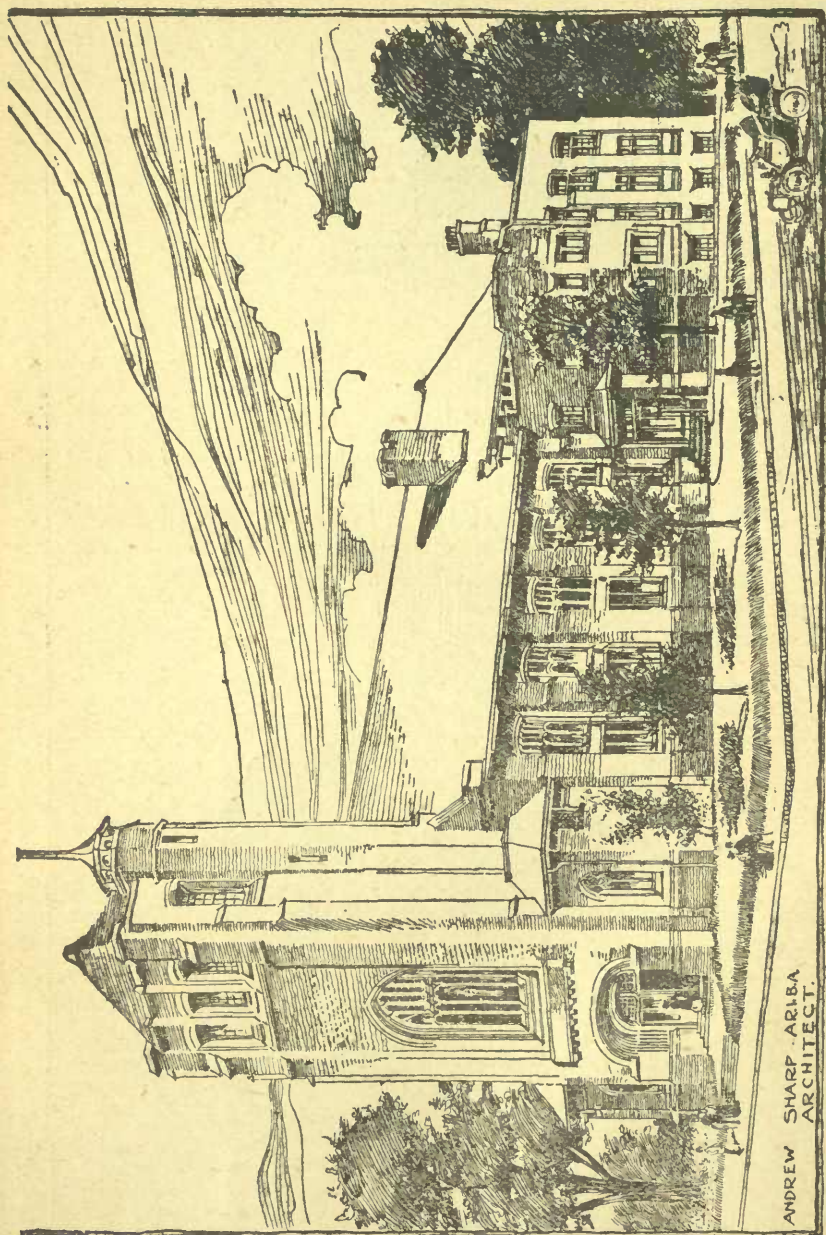
**First Organised in 1886—Twenty Years
of Constant Growth—Largest Church
in East End.**

The new Presbyterian Church of St. John's on the corner of Broadview and Simpson avenues was opened for divine service on Sunday, January 5th, 1908.

As is already told in the Landmarks of Toronto in Vol. IV., St. John's Church was first projected in 1886, and from very modest beginnings has attained the power and influence it possesses to-day, besides worshipping in one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the east end of the city. The first sod for the new building was



GEORGE DUCAN'S HOUSE.
SOUTH-EAST CORNER KING & GEORGE STS.



ANDREW SHARP - ARIBA
ARCHITECT.

ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

turned on March 23rd, 1907. The corner stone was laid June 1st following, and seven months later the building was completed and ready for worship.

Ever since the inception of St. John's Presbyterian Church it has been under the care of one pastor, the Rev. J. McP. Scott, a man who has been described as one "who had no difficulties that discouraged him, who, having put his hand to the plough never looked back, and who had gathered a fine band of helpers to whom he imparted his own deep spiritual life and missionary enthusiasm."

At the opening of the church the sermon in the morning was most appropriately preached by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, pastor of St. James Square Presbyterian Church, the latter being the church under which St. John's was started as a mission in 1886.

In the afternoon Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church on Bloor street east, addressed the congregation, in doing so fulfilling, he then said, a long-standing promise to his old college friend, Mr. Scott.

Canon Cody spoke of the two conspicuous figures in the work of St. John's Church as being first and above all, its spiritual methods of building up the congregation and in raising money, and secondly he dwelt upon the unselfishness of its members by sending out streams of influence to various parts of the mission field.

At the evening service Rev. Principal McLaren of Knox College was the preacher. His selection too was a most appropriate one when it is recalled that it was he who preached the first sermon in the first St. John's Church, when it was but a mission.

The new church has a remarkably handsome exterior. It is of red brick with gray stone trimmings. The massive stone tower adds very greatly not only to the appearance of the building itself, but to that of the locality in which it is situated. The interior of the church is finished in dark oak, while on three sides is a spacious gallery. This latter is somewhat of a diversion from the rule which has obtained in late years of having in modern churches all the seats on the ground floor.

The church will seat about 1,000 people and in the rear of the auditorium is the Sabbath school, which will

comfortably accommodate about 1,000 children. The total length of the church is 155 feet by 70 in width. Its architect was Andrew Sharp, a member of the congregation, while its total cost has been about \$50,000.

CHAPTER XCVI.

THE OLD FORT, 1816.

A Picture of the Residence of the Commandant at the Old Fort—A Drawing Made in 1823.

Prior to the War of 1812-15, there does not seem to have been a residence for the commandant of the troops within the grounds of the Garrison of Toronto, or as it is now known, "the old Fort." It is supposed that before the war the officer in command occupied rooms in the officers' quarters.

But on the plans of 1816 and 1823, which are very accurate, is marked near the north east rampart and within two hundred feet of the present (1907) site of the magazine, a building which was constructed "of Masonry," that is, of red brick, and which was occupied by the "Commandant."

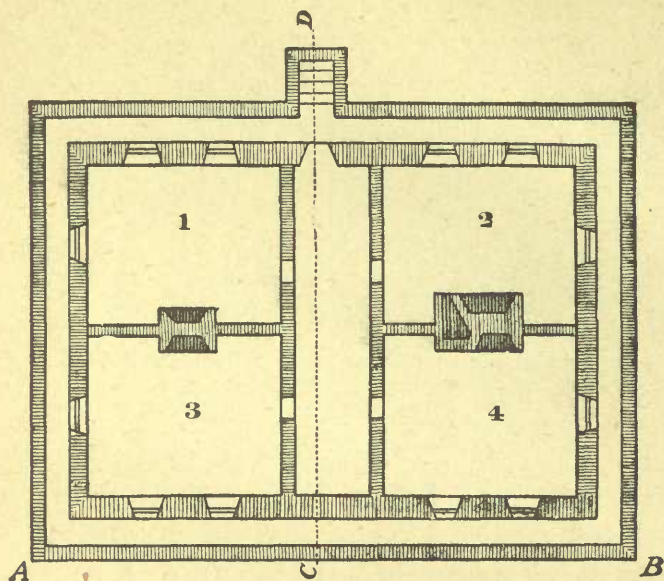
This building had a front of 42 feet and a depth of 30 feet.

It was built of red brick as were some of the other buildings in the Fort grounds.

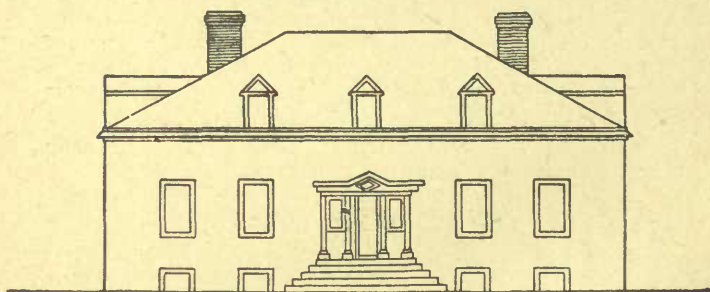
The house was a storey and a half with a finished basement, half in the ground. The basement contained a store room (1), a kitchen (2), as this room shows a fire place with a baking oven adjoining. The other rooms (3-4), were evidently intended for living purposes, as they contained fire places. The basement windows were apparently of good size, there being an area extending around the house with a retaining wall.

The bottom of the area was as low if not lower, than the basement floor. The basement was practically out of the ground, so far as being affected by damp or wet ground.

It is supposed, for the plan is now extant, that on the right of the main hall on the ground floor, was a large reception room and possibly a dining room in the rear of the same and on



Elevation on the Line AB



Scale of 15 feet to an Inch

*W. D. Davenport & Co.
 Architects
 Canada*



LIEUT.-GENERAL ELIAS WALKER DURNFORD, ROYAL ENGINEER, BUILDER OF THE PRESENT
CITADEL FORTIFICATIONS AT QUEBEC, 1818-1832.

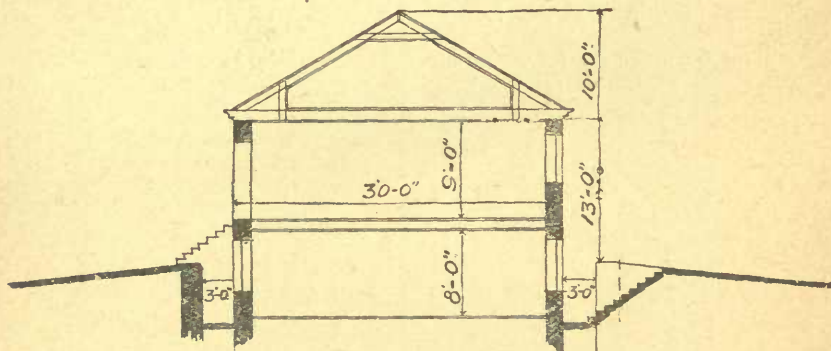
the left side of the hall, bedrooms, one at the back and one at the front. The height of the ceiling was, to judge by the drawing, not more than nine feet high, possibly less.

The design of the house is evidently French in character, with some resemblance to the Georgian or Colonial period. The entrance door consists of a centre door with side lights.

The area, a space around the house, scales on the drawing, two and a half feet, but it must have been not less than four feet wide so as to admit plenty of air and light to the basement.

resided in one of Mr. Fred Crick's cottages which stand at the south of the east entrance. Lieut.-Col. C. Foster, the Assistant Adjutant-General, resided and had his office on Peter street; Capt. R. H. Bonnycastle, the officer commanding the Royal Engineers, resides on John street, near Front, and Mr. Patton, the Barrack Master, resided and had his office on York street.

A detachment of the 66th Regiment, 200 strong, under Major James Baird, was stationed at the Garrison, but his quarters, other than "officers quarters," are not indicated.



SECTION OF HOUSE FROM FRONT TO REAR

Scale $\cdot \frac{1}{8}'' = 1 \text{ foot}$

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS FORT AT YORK. 1823.

This building is also shown on a plan of the city of Toronto of 1833, which also includes a small plan of the Fort, but there are doubts as to whether it was there in that year.

It may be that the building was not in evidence in 1833, and that the small plan of the Fort in the city plan was just copied from an old plan of the Fort without an examination of the site to show what buildings were actually to be found in 1833.

We know that about 1823, a building in the old Fort known as the Governor's House was burned and tradition has it that the Commandant's residence was the building. In 1833 the officer in charge of the garrison

The drawing is a general representation of the house, but is not evidently a measured or accurate drawing.

General Durnford was well known to the military circles of York from 1823 until 1830. He did a lot of good work while he had charge of the Royal Engineers, and it is to his credit that we have the elevation of the commandant's house at the Old Fort. Some particulars of the life of this distinguished officer will be interesting:—

Lieut.-General Elias W. Durnford, the eldest son of Colonel Elias Durnford, R.E., last British Lieut.-Governor of West Florida, was born on 28th July, 1774, at Lowestoft, Suffolk, Eng.

land, and died 8th March, 1850, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He became a Gentleman Cadet in October, 1788, and entered the Royal Engineers 1793, saw service in West Indies, 1793-1896 against the French. Was in command of Royal Engineers in Newfoundland, 1809-1816. From Newfoundland he went to Quebec in June, 1816, where he was stationed until 1831. He received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel before leaving Newfoundland, and colonel in 1825, while at Quebec. After leaving Quebec in 1831 he was commandant at Portsmouth, with rank of major-general, and subsequently in 1840 became lieutenant-general and colonel commandant of Royal Engineers.

General Durnford's chief work while commandant of the Royal Engineers in Canada was superintending the erection of the present Citadel and fortifications at Quebec, only leaving when these were finished.

On arriving in Canada in 1816, he went in connection with his military duties as far west as Drummond Island and St. Joseph Island—now the Sault Ste. Marie district—stopping at many points on the St. Lawrence, etc., on the way.

On 2nd September, 1816, he reached Sandwich, on his way back from Drummond Island, and sailed from Quebec in time to join his family in England for Christmas, returning with them next spring to Quebec.

While in command in Canada, Gen. Durnford had occasion at different times to visit officially many parts of the then Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

The most important military work going on at that time, next to the fortifications at Quebec, was the Rideau canal, under Colonel By. This was inspected from time to time by Gen. Durnford.

General Durnford had six sons, all of whom held commissions in different branches of the Imperial service; only one settled in Canada—the late Capt. Philip Durnford, of the 68th Durham Light Infantry, who married a daughter of the Hon. Stephen Sewell, K.C., who was Solicitor-General of Lower Canada about 1812. Capt. Durnford left three sons and two daughters.

Two sons, George and Augustus, reside in Montreal, Edward, in Shelburne, N.S. The daughters reside in Montreal.

CHAPTER XCVII.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, 1863.

An Old Picture of One of the Best Known Hotels on the Western Continent.

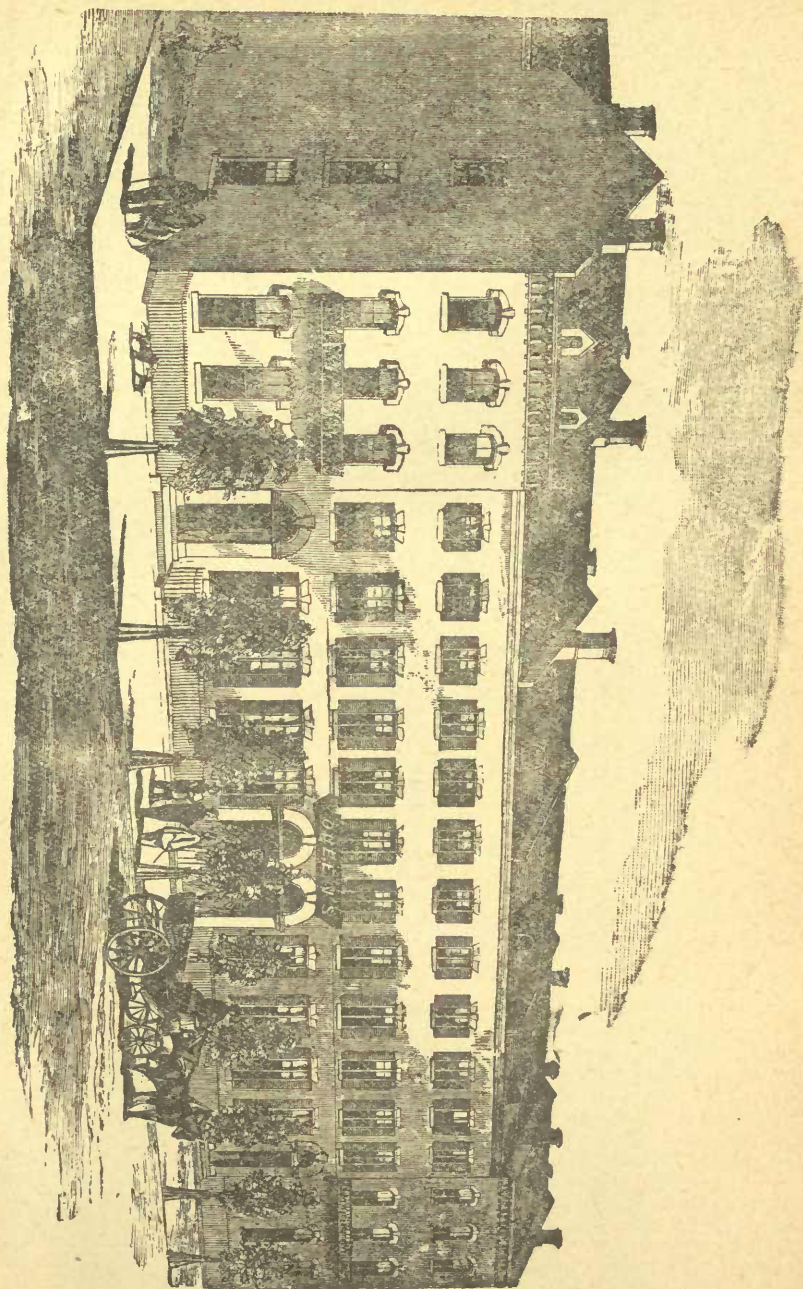
The Queen's Hotel on the north side of Front street was originally a row of three story dwelling houses built in 1838. They were used as dwellings and occupied by Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., Principal of Knox College; Mr. James Smith, tutor; and William Botsford Jarvis when he was Sheriff of Toronto. In 1844 Knox College was founded, the buildings were thrown into one, and formed the first Knox College. A frame building in the rear was erected and occupied by the Toronto Academy under the Principal, the late Rev. Alex. Gale. In 1856 the College was removed to Elmsley Villa, at the corner of St. Vincent and Grosvenor streets. After the removal of the College, the Front street building was turned into an hotel by Mr. Sword, and in 1859 when the Government removed to Quebec, Mr. Sword gave up business and was succeeded by the late B. J. B. Riley, the hotel being known as the Revere House. In 1862 the hotel passed into the hands of the late Captain Thomas Dick, and was then known as the "Queen's Hotel."

In 1863 Capt. Dick erected an east and a west wing, and in 1865 a second west wing, and in 1869 a second east wing.

In May, 1869, the late Mark Irish, agent of the American Express Company, entered into partnership with Mr. McGaw, and after existing for two years this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Irish renting the Rossin House.

On 1st of May, 1874, Mr. McGaw and Mr. Winnett assumed partnership, and after the death of Mr. McGaw, Mrs. McGaw and Mr. Winnett entered into partnership as joint proprietors of the hotel.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, 1860.



CHAPTER XCVIII. ST. PAUL'S HALL.

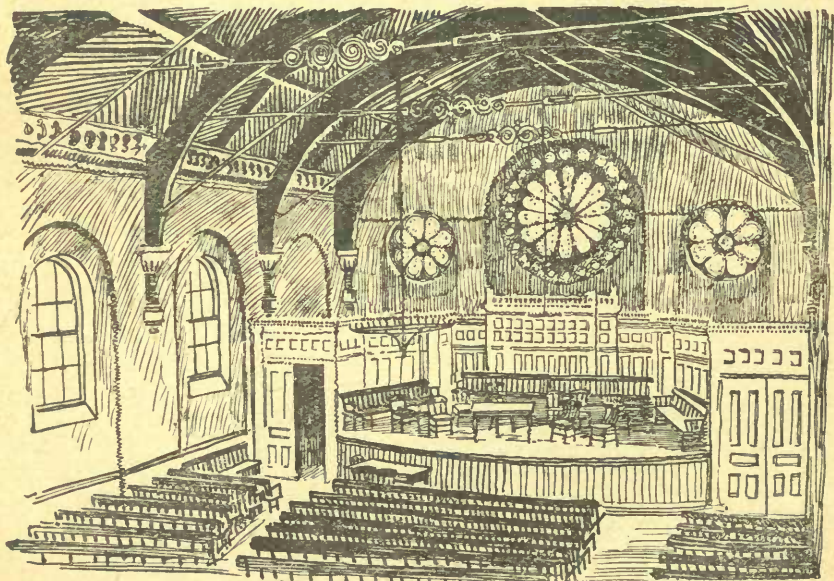
The Old Town Hall of the Village of Yorkville—Its Exterior and Interior and Its History.

St. Paul's Hall, Yonge street, is the old Town Hall of Yorkville. Its erection was begun in 1859, and the building was completed by the end of 1860.

The council of the day was Reeve Peter Huty and Councillors Robinson, John Severn, a brewer; William Rowell, builder, Jarvis street (now Bismarck avenue); and Thomas Atkinson, brickmaker.

the post-office, is still occupied by the family of the late Mr. James Dobson, original lessees. Miss Dobson is post-mistress. The store on the north was first occupied by the late Chas. Thom as a saloon. Mr. Thom was well known as an expert rifle shot.

Through the arched doorway once passed horse cars. Stables for the horses once stood in the yard in the rear. The holders of the street railway franchise had quarters in the hall shortly after it was built till the introduction of electric cars in the city in 1892. The lock-up and police station substantially were on the ground floor. The municipal offices



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S HALL.

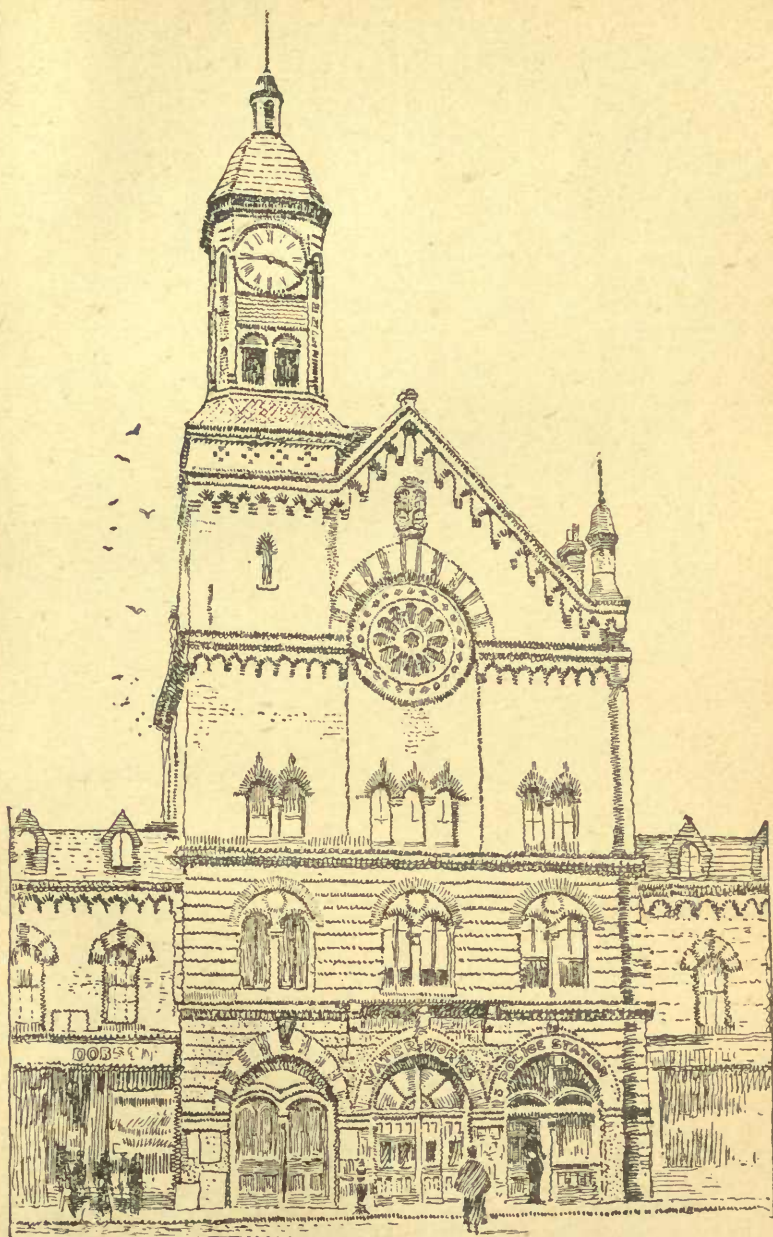
The architect was William Hay and the contractor William McGinnis. When the project was first mooted the ratepayers authorized the borrowing of £1,500 to carry it out. In August of 1860 a further loan of \$6,000 was secured. The front wall is of a dry-pressed brick, and on it is the unique coat-of-arms of the old corporation. The latter is most accurately described in Vol. I., p. 216, of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.

Two wings of the building are leased as stores. The store to the south,

and Council chamber were on the floor above in front.

These ceased to be used after February 5th, 1883, when Yorkville became incorporated with Toronto, and was designated as St. Paul's Ward.

The council room from February, 1884, was used as a public library, and continued to be used till the opening of the new library building on Yorkville avenue, in June, 1907. The room is now a gymnasium for the police of No. 5 division. The clock in the tower was installed in 1889.



ST. PAUL'S HALL, YONGE STREET.

CHAPTER XCIX.
HISTORY OF WESTON.

**The Early Settlers—First Mills
Erected—Its Schools, Schoolmasters
and Clergy.**

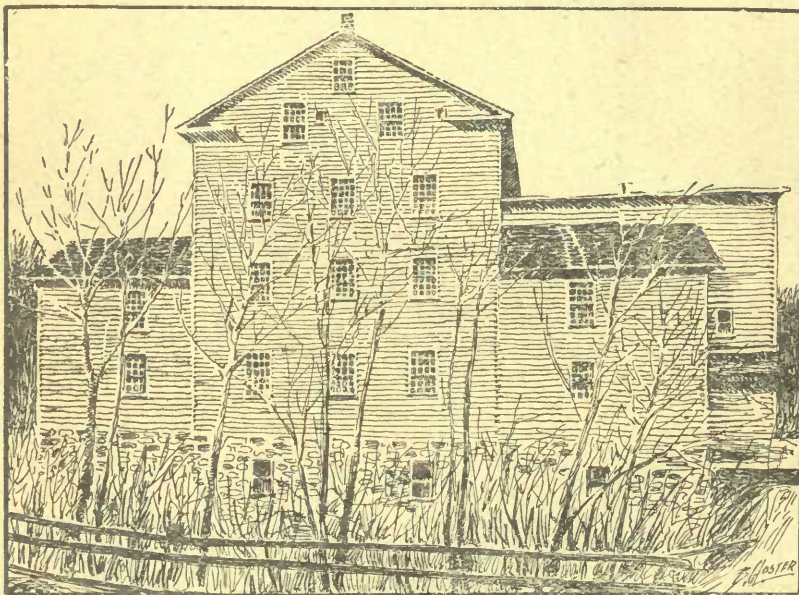
The village of Weston, situated on the River Humber, about ten miles to the north-west of Toronto, was founded practically in 1813, by Government, during the war of 1812-13-14, who had erected a mill there, and where, it is

from the Government they purchased the freehold of the property.

Charles Wadsworth was a native of Essex in England, and came to Canada in 1826. In 1828 he was joined by his brother William Wadsworth, they in the same year establishing themselves in "Farr's Mills," by which name Weston was then known.

From 1828 may be dated the history of Weston.

Wadsworth's mill was destroyed by fire in 1856, and the present building erected by the original proprietors,



WADSWORTH'S MILL WESTON.

stated, wheat was ground into flour for the purpose of provisioning the troops then in the field.

In the year 1814 James Farr leased this mill, which was on the west banks of the river, and carried on his business there as a miller with more or less profit to himself until the year 1828, when he disposed of the lease of the mill to Charles and William Wadsworth, two brothers, in whose descendants' hands the business still remains. Some little time after the Wadsworth brothers obtained the lease of the mill

now long since deceased, who were the grandfather and great-uncle of the present proprietor, Chas. Wadsworth.

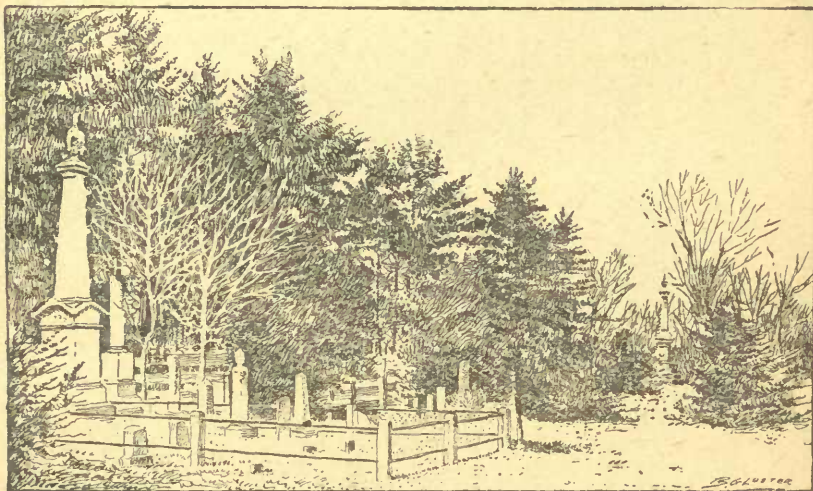
In the year 1850, on the east side of the River Humber, Weston had two flour mills, known respectively as the Glen Bank and Southwestern mills. Besides these two there was a saw mill and a woollen factory with another small saw mill a little way up the river. At this time Mr. McDougall was prominent in Weston and the County of York as being the owner of one of these mills.

On the western bank of the river was the Wadsworth mill, together with a saw mill and distillery, the two latter being owned by the late John Scarlett. They have long since passed away, their exact locality now not being accurately known.

At least thirty years though, before the Wadsworths settled on the site of the present Weston, there were other settlers in the vicinity, one of the very earliest of these being John Denison, who had come to Canada from England in 1792, first settling in Kingston, then in 1794 coming to York, now Toronto, where he remained a resident

burying ground was purely private property, its ownership being vested in George Taylor Denison, eldest son of John Denison. In the year just named, George Taylor Denison executed a conveyance whereby the burying ground and several acres of land adjoining should become a portion of the endowment of a church proposed to be known by the name of St. John.

In this cemetery repose the remains of the donor and his sons. Here also lies the body of Richard Lippincott, father-in-law of George Taylor Denison, who died in 1826. Lippincott was



ST. JOHN'S (THE DENISON BURYING GROUND), WESTON.

until his death. While living in York John Denison acquired from the Crown large tracts of land in the west end of what is now the city of Toronto and also in the county of York, part of these lands being included in the present boundaries of the village of Weston.

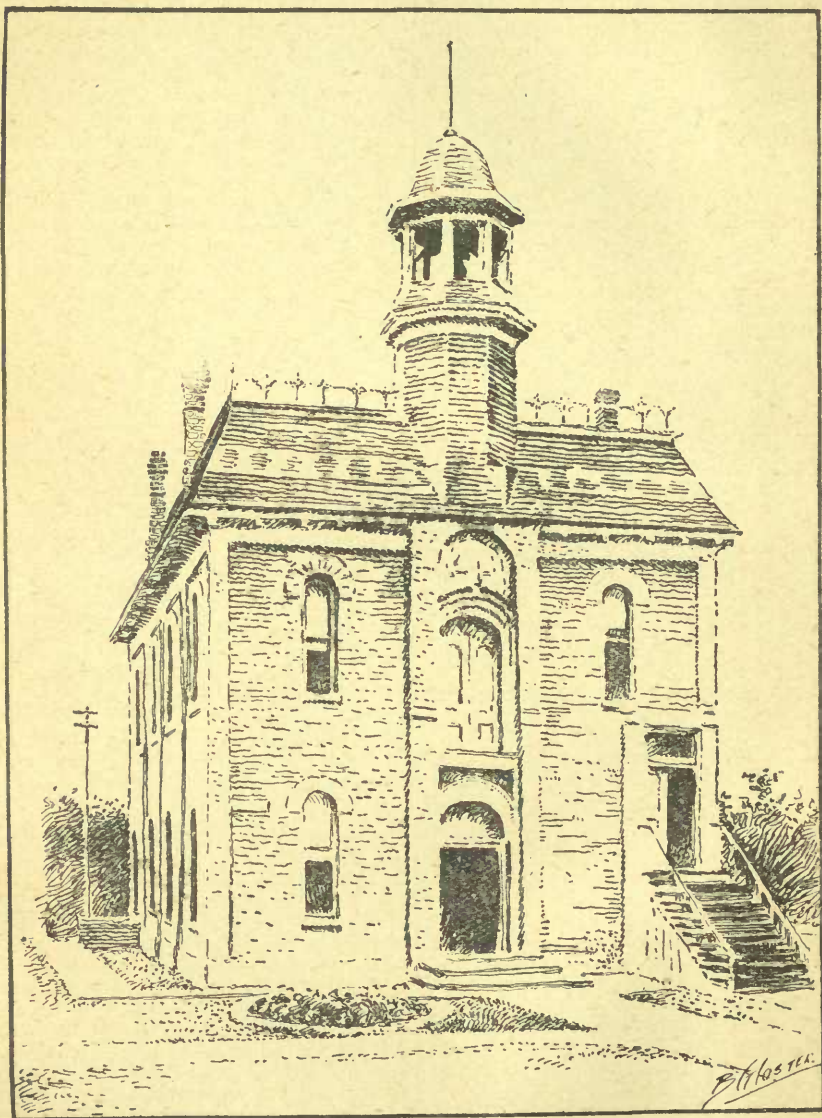
John Denison died in 1826, leaving two sons, George Taylor and Thomas, the latter of whom settled in Weston as a farmer and continued to reside there until his death.

John Denison, father of the latter, soon after he acquired his land from the Crown, set apart a portion of it on its southern boundary for use as a burying place for his family and their descendants. Until the year 1853, this

an officer in the King's service during the Revolutionary War, which ended in the establishment of the United States. During that contest he came very prominently into notice in connection with the execution of a prisoner, one Joshua Huddy, which act it was alleged by Washington was contrary to the usages of war.

Others of the Denison family who were interred in this graveyard were Richard Lippincott, George Taylor, Robert Britton and John, all grandsons of John Denison.

The great majority of the houses in Weston are of comparatively recent date, up to the year 1850 the village being but a very small place. The oldest house now standing in Weston



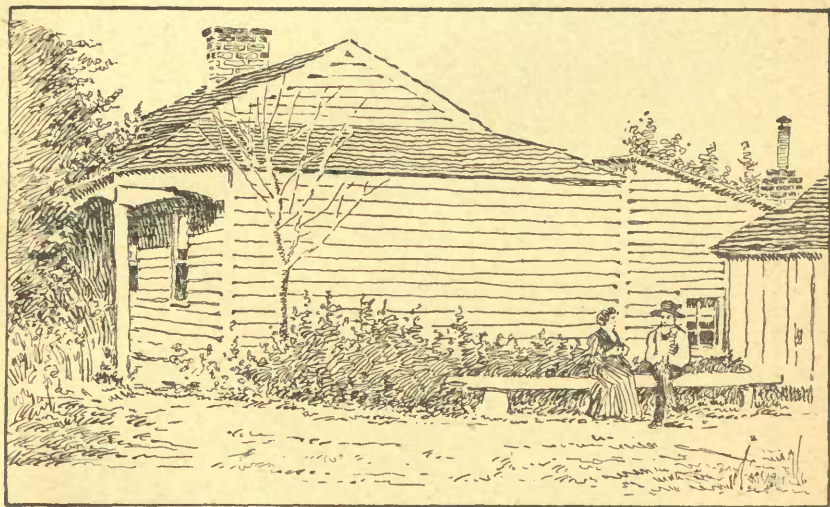
TOWN HALL, WESTON.

is a small cottage in a somewhat dilapidated condition, erected by Thomas Longstaff, in the year 1830, while nearly all of the older houses have been so changed by alterations or additions made within the last twenty years that very few traces of the old village now remain.

The village of Weston is divided by the Humber into east and west, the latter portion being in the Township of Etobicoke while the former, though now forming a separate municipality in itself, was formerly a portion of York Township.

ed on its western side, as it still is, by the Etobicoke Township Council and on the eastern side by the York Township Council.

The village was incorporated in 1881, the first council consisting of the late Wm. Tyrell, who occupied the position of Reeve, J. Bull, D. Rowntree, Sr., J. Conron, and J. Sykes being the councillors. Mr. Tyrell held the office for two years. He was followed by Dr. W. J. Charlton, while other occupants of the Reeve's chair have been Mr. T. Wadsworth, who was in office for three years, and Jacob Bull,



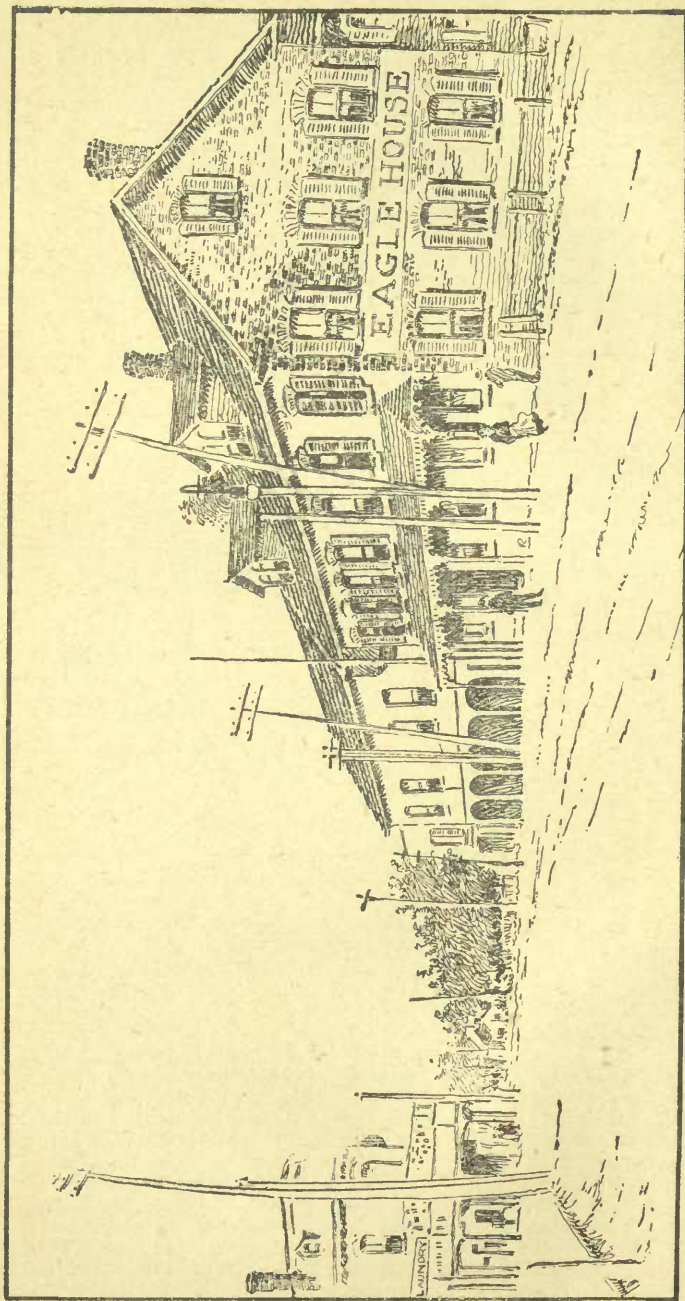
OLDEST HOUSE IN WESTON, 1908.

At first the hamlet was wholly on the west side of the river, and a very small place it seems to have been, consisting in 1838 of a church with a residence for the minister, a grist and saw mill, two small residences with a tavern and a distillery adjoining. At the same date on the eastern side there were two saw mills, both of which, their occupation being gone, have long since vanished, a cooper's shop, a tavern and four houses. For the last fifty years the growth of Weston has been almost wholly on the eastern side. The first post office was opened in 1843 and the first public school about the same date and from then until 1881 the village was govern-

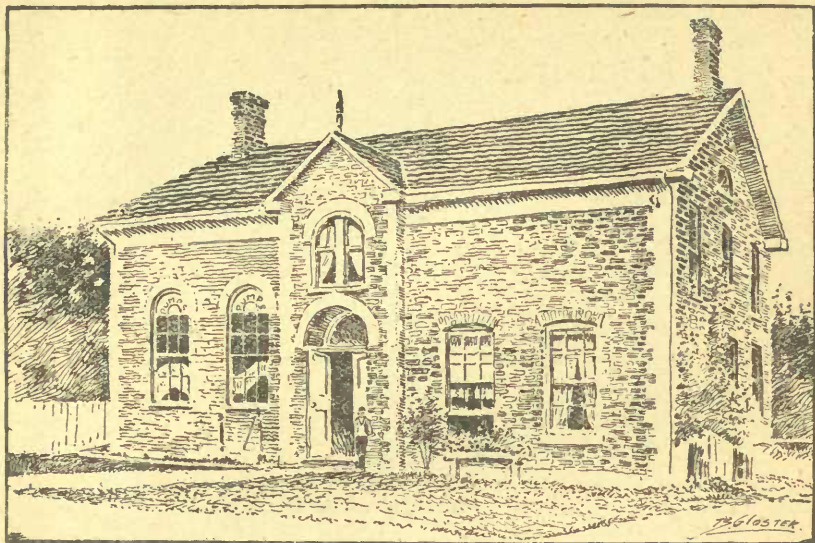
who was Reeve in 1890-93, 94, 95, 96, and again from 1903 to 1906 inclusive. Dr. E. F. Irwin succeeded Mr. Bull in the Reeve's chair after a contested election in January, 1906.

The first public library was established in Weston in 1858, and has been maintained ever since, though for a long time in a somewhat weakly condition. It is now located in the back of the municipal buildings, where there is also a good reading room.

Dufferin Hall was built in 1883 and is a very handsome building creditable to the village and the county. On the ground floor is the council chamber with strong room and other necessary conveniences, while on the first



MAIN STREET WESTON—LOOKING WEST.



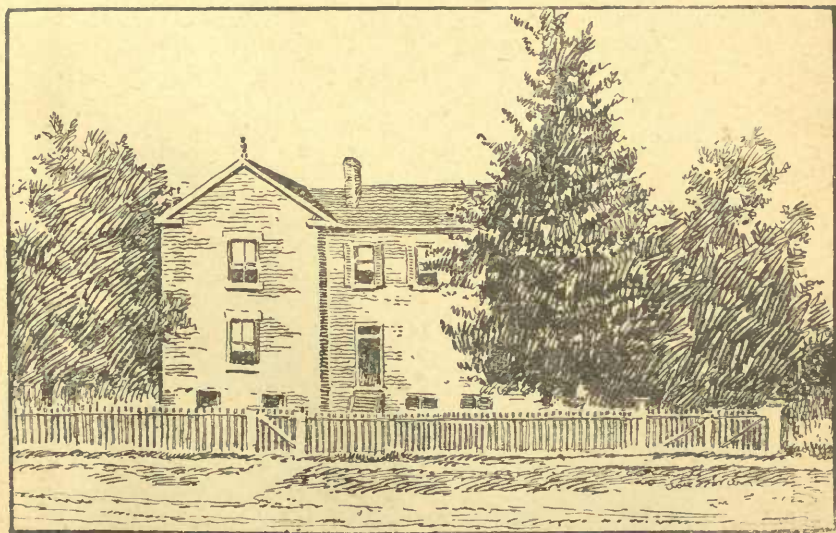
OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, WESTON

floor is a spacious assembly room, capable of comfortably seating at least 200 people, while if the seats were removed a great many more could find standing room.

Since May 1st, 1907, Weston has been under local option, but before

that time there were three taverns, namely, the Eagle, Central and a third in the west end of the village.

The present Eagle House was built in 1870 by the late John Eagle who had been for several years before that the owner and proprietor of the house.



WESTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Before John Eagle took the tavern it was known as Bellis's Hotel. One of the great features of the Eagle House is its famous assembly room to the west of, but adjoining the tavern. This was erected in 1849 and 1850, and has been the scene of many stirring meetings and excited gatherings.

A one time notable tenant of the Eagle House was Charles Dade, son of the Rev. Charles Dade, one of the first masters of Upper Canada College on its foundation in 1829. "Charlie" Dade, for so he was always called, was known far and wide throughout the county, and enjoyed great popularity with all classes.

One of the most flourishing institutions in Weston is the High School, which in the summer of 1907 celebrated its jubilee.

In 1857 a number of residents in and near Weston, feeling that the means of higher education for the district were exceedingly defective, united together and established the Western County Grammar School, by which name the present High School was known for several years. The members of the first Board of Management were, Dr. John Banks, Dr. C. B. Jones, R. McDougall, William Mason, John A. Donalson and J. Stoughton Dennis.

The school commenced work in the basement of the old Methodist Church in Weston. It was a very humble beginning as the premises were anything but extensive, but humble as it was the school very soon obtained considerable prestige in the neighborhood. The principal was the Rev. J. B. Logan, B.A., and among the earliest pupils were Jacob Bull, ex-reeve of the village; Arthur Jukes Johnston; Vernon Wadsworth; Rene Wadsworth and William Grubbe, all of whom are now living, besides J. K. Macdonald, Ambrose Kent and his brother H. E. Kent, all well-known men connected with Toronto life.

The year 1858 was an eventful one to the school for the Trustees were enabled to remove it to a stone house which had once been the residence of the Porter family, standing on the northwest corner of Main and King streets. This move though, was after all only a temporary measure, for in the autumn of the same year a new school was built on the site occupied

by the present one. The Rev. J. B. Logan resigned the principalship in 1866, being succeeded by James Hodgson, whose son is at present High School Inspector of the district in which Weston is situated. Mr. Hodgson retained the principalship for five years, being succeeded in 1871 by John Somerville, M.A. In 1872 the name of the school was changed from that of the County Grammar School to Weston High School, District No. 1. The land on which the school stands was purchased by the Board of 1871 from the Tyrell estates, the head of which family William Tyrell, was the first Reeve of the village on its incorporation.

The Board, under whose superintendence the present school was built, in 1871-2, consisted of Dr. Bull, W. R. Wadsworth, J. Conron, J. Cruickshank, J. P. Bull, and W. Nason. Of these Mr. Cruickshank, thirty-six years later (1907), remains a member.

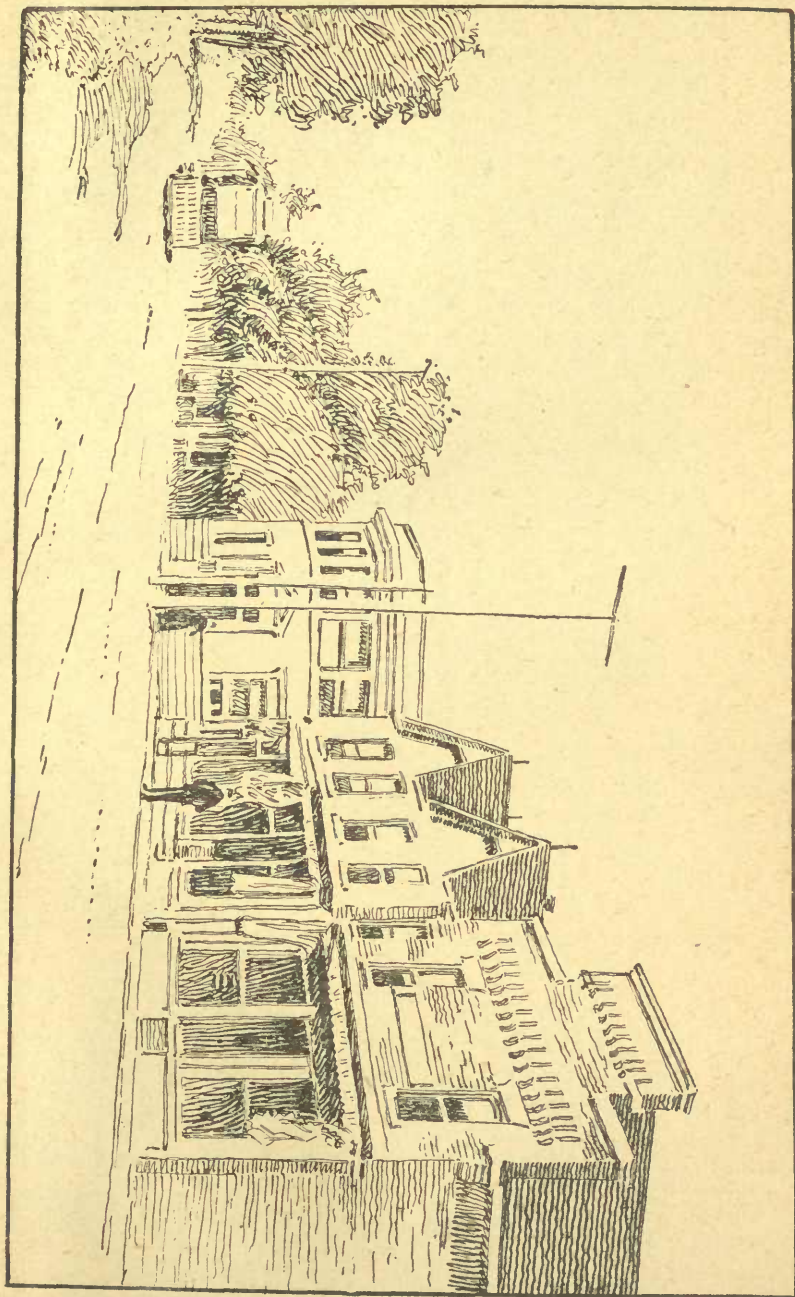
Mr. Somerville resigned the principalship of the school in 1874 and in the same year the building was destroyed by fire and once more the classes returned to their original quarters in the basement of the Methodist Church, where they remained until the summer of 1875, when the present building was finished.

Mr. J. W. Raville, B.A. succeeded Mr. Somerville and remained in office until the opening of the new school in the following year. He was succeeded by G. Wallace, B.A., who was most successful in his office, terminated by his sudden death in 1886.

Since then the principals have been as follows: R. Dawson, B.A., 1886-1888; J. W. Gray, 1888-1890; when T. E. Elliott, B.A., came into office, he holding the position for one year, when J. W. Forbes, B.A. assumed office, he also remaining for but a year, his place being taken in 1902 by T. Kennedy, M.A., who remained there until 1906, when he gave place to G. V. McLean, who only remained a very short time and was followed by the present head master, A. L. Campbell, M.A. in the same year.

Besides the High School, Weston can claim the honor of being the birthplace of Trinity College School for boys, which now for nearly half a century has had such a successful career.

MAIN STREET, WESTON.



In 1856 the late Rev. W. A. Johnson, father of Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, of Toronto, was appointed to the rectory of St. Phillip's Church, Weston. Some little time after taking up his residence in the village, Mr. Johnson began a school for boys in the old parsonage, which is represented in one of the cuts in this article.

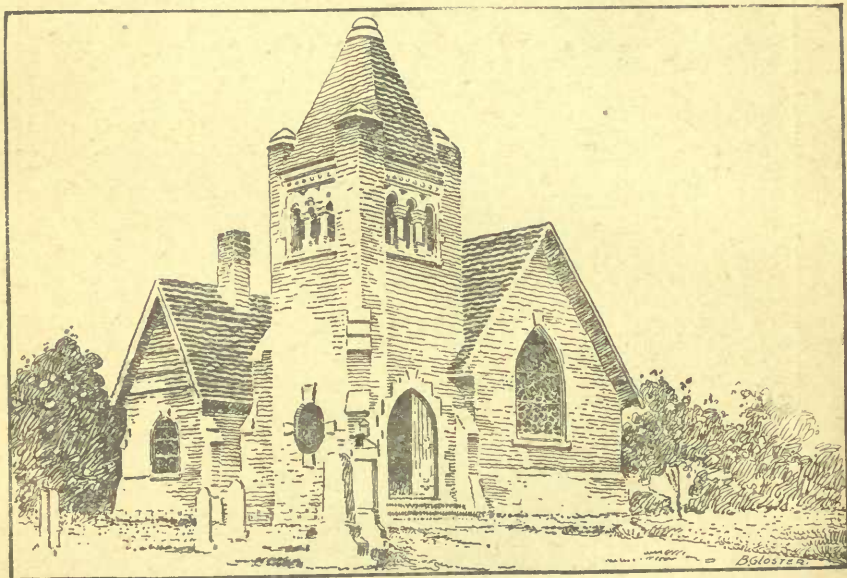
Very soon afterwards Mr. Johnson removed the school to a house on the road leading to St. Phillip's Church which had been used as a tavern.

The school was a success from the very first, and in view of its increasing importance Mr. Johnson induced the

commodation was provided for them and the brick school house erected, which is still standing and now in use as a manufactory by R. Longstaff. The present public school was built in 1892.

Weston has always been very well off as regards places of worship, there having been for the last sixty years two, and for the last fifty, four different churches within the confines of the village.

The first place of worship erected was on the Etobicoke side of the river, when in 1831-32 the first St. Phillip's Church was built on land given by the Musson family. The first clergyman,



ST. PHILLIP'S CHURCH, WESTON.

authorities of Trinity University, Toronto, to consent to an arrangement which was in the nature of an affiliation with that University, the school becoming henceforth Trinity College School. About the year 1860 the school was removed to the large brick house standing on the corner of King and North Station streets, and in 1871 was removed to Port Hope.

The first public school in Weston was established about 1842, being at first conducted in a frame building in the west end of the village. Not many years elapsed though before better ac-

of whom there is any record as officiating at St. Phillips, was the Rev. Adam Elliot, and from the little information that is possessed St. Phillips would appear at that time to have been a mission attached to Christ Church, Mimico. In 1834 the Rev. Thomas Phillips, DD., was appointed to the incumbency, he remaining there until his death in January, 1849.

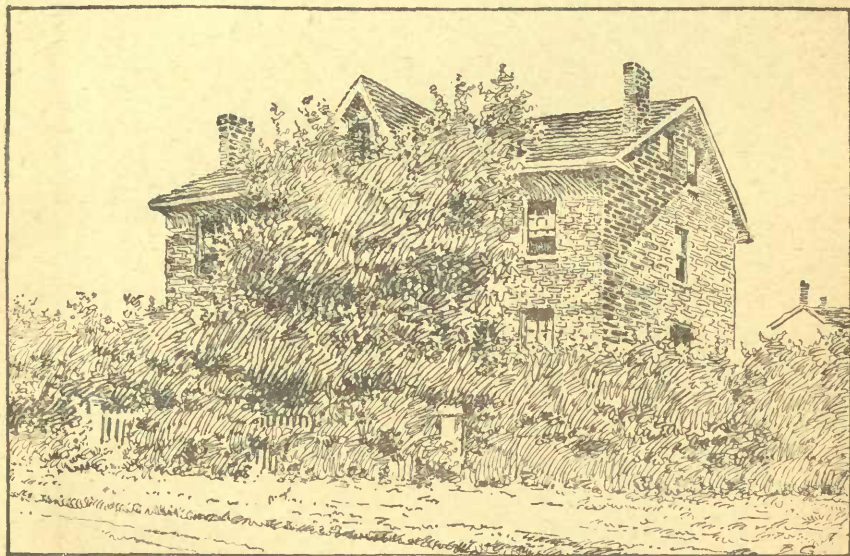
For some little time then, there was no regular minister at St. Phillip's, the pulpit being supplied by non-beneficed clergy resident in Toronto, the Rev. Walter Stennett, M.A., one of the mas-

ters at Upper Canada College and later the Rev. Provost Whittaker and Prof. Irving of Trinity College often officiating. About the year 1853 the Rev. Thomas Smith Kennedy, M.A., assumed charge of the parish, and for a short time that gentleman took up his residence in the village. He remained there until 1856, when he was succeeded by the late Rev. W. A. Johnson, a son of the late Col. Johnson, formerly of the East India Co. service. Mr. Johnson remained rector of St. Phillip's until the time of his death, Dec. 29, 1880.

pointed to the rectory, which he held until 1903, when he was transferred to Streetsville.

The old frame St. Phillip's Church was destroyed by fire on May 30th, 1888, and was not re-built until 1894, the only episcopal place of worship during that period for the people of Weston being St. John's Church on the eastern side of the River.

Almost immediately after being appointed to the rectory of St. Phillips in 1856, the Rev. W. A. Johnson began to hold evening services in Weston on Sunday, and also instituted week night



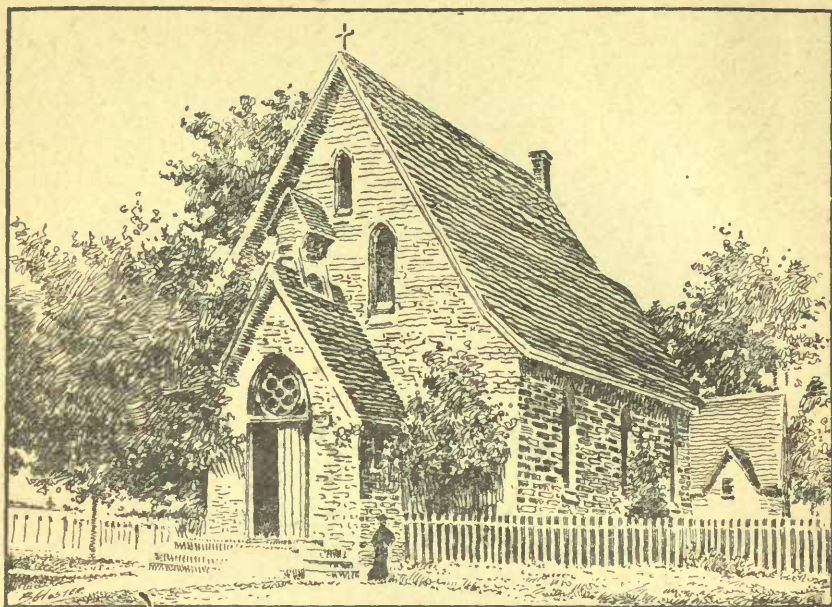
ST. PHILLIP'S RECTORY, WESTON.

From 1880 to 1893 the following clergymen had charge of the parish of St. Phillip's: Rev. C. E. Thomson, who remained about two years and then was appointed to the rectory of St. Marks, Toronto Junction. The Rev. R. W. E. Greene succeeded Mr. Thomson; he remained for but a short time; he is now Canon Greene, rector of Orillia. Following Mr. Greene came the Rev. J. G. Brick and R. H. Harris. In 1893 came the Rev. T. J. Robjent, who remained for a year and was followed by the Rev. E. H. Capp, now of Ottawa and for several years assistant minister of St. Stephen's Church, Toronto. In 1895 the Rev. C. H. Rich was ap-

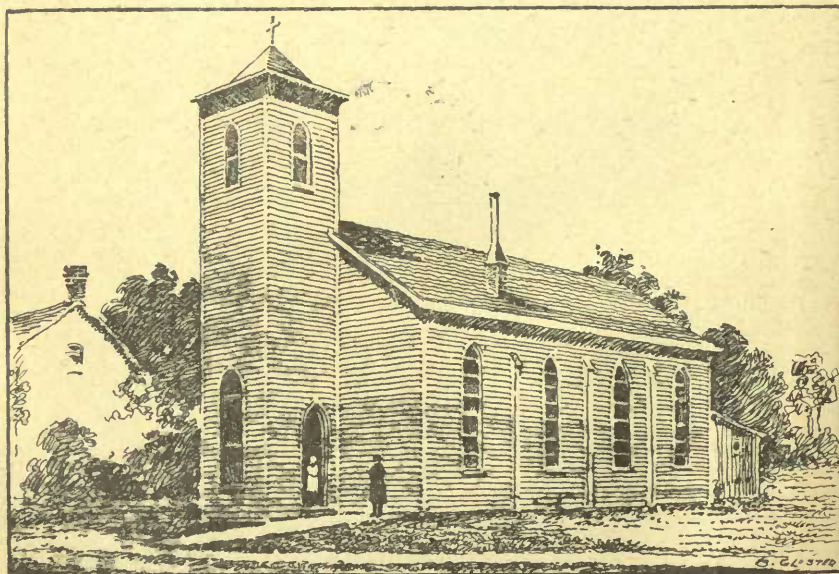
pointed to the rectory, which he held until 1903, when he was transferred to Streetsville.

Some time after coming to Weston Mr. Johnson built the old parsonage house still standing in the west end of the village and not so very long after it was completed in 1872, built the wooden chapel, now St. John's Church, closely adjoining the parsonage, using it for services, though it was always so long as he lived, his private property. After the death of Mr. Johnson in 1880 some zealous Episcopalians in Weston purchased the building from his executors and had it removed to its present site in 1893.

During the incumbency of the Rev.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WESTON.

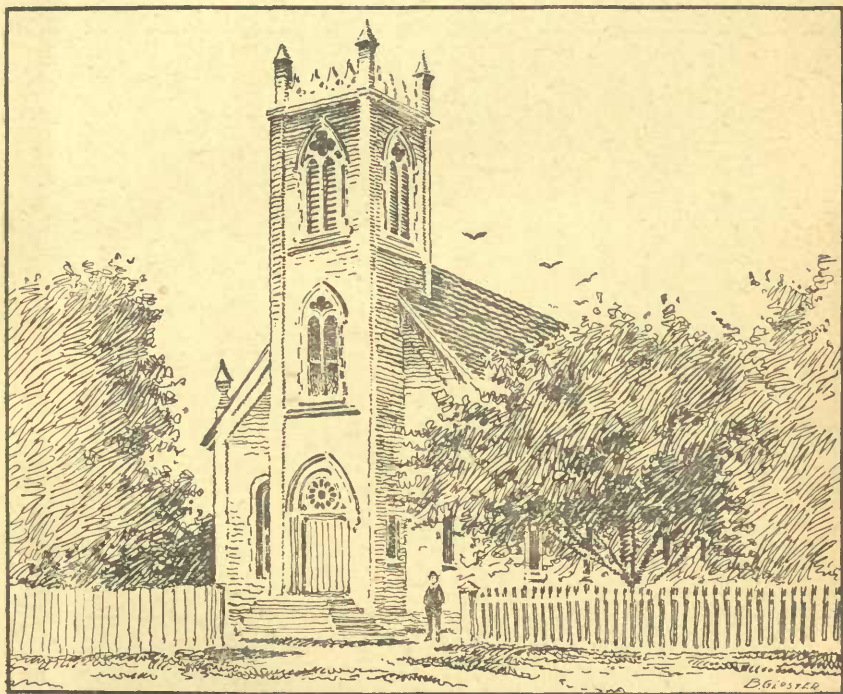


ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, WESTON.

C. H. Rich, that gentleman succeeded in having St. John's created the parish church of Weston and in obtaining for it an endowment from the surplus funds of St. James' Cathedral. For some little time during Mr. Rich's incumbency St. Phillips had been closed, and after he left Weston it became a portion of the parish of St. John's, Toronto Junction. St. Phillip's itself is situated in Etobicoke Township. St. Phillips now has no ecclesiastical connection with Weston, though it is situated in

some of whom come a considerable distance to the church, numbers about forty. The church has always been a mission, at first being ministered to by the Toronto Clergy and at present by those of St. Cecilia's, Toronto Junction. Rev. Father Gallagher is the present priest in charge.

So far as records can be obtained of the Presbyterian Church in Weston the first congregations assembled in the early "fifties" at the home of Mr. Sangster, about half way between Weston and Thistletown.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WESTON.

a portion of the village. The present rector of St. John's is the Rev. J. Hughes-Jones, who assumed charge when Mr. Rich went to Streetsville.

The Roman Catholic Church erected their present place of worship, to which is attached a burying ground of perhaps rather more than an acre, about the year 1848. The Roman Catholics have never been a very strong body in this part of the County of York, the present congregation,

After some little time they removed to the old public school, which has been in time of need the refuge of more than one other religious denomination. The first record of a settled minister is that of the Rev. D. B. Pearce in 1858. Mr. Pearce's pastorate was not a long one; then a considerable time elapsed, when the only pulpit supply was by the students from Knox College. By this it will be seen that the first Presbyterians of Weston

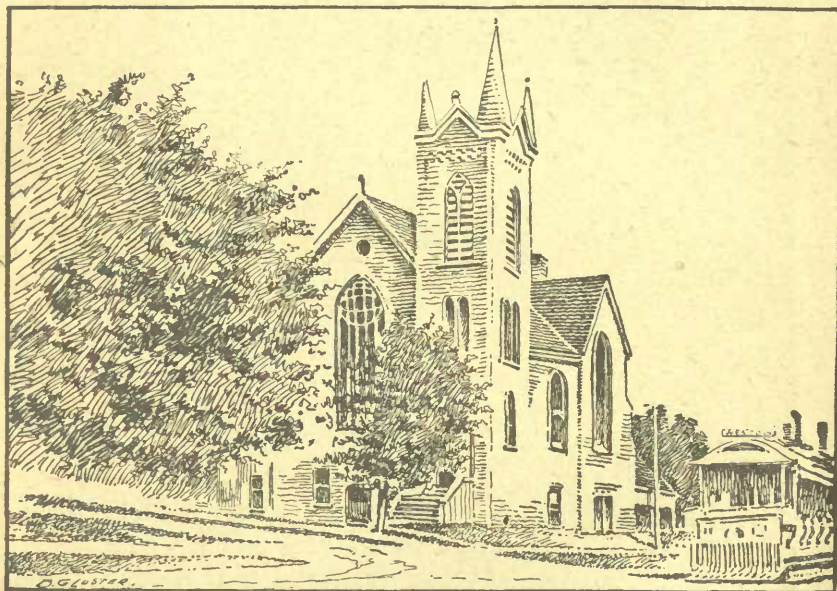
were not organized as a congregation of the "Auld Kirk," but as belonging to the Free Church secessionists of 1843.

During the time the Rev. J. B. Logan was principal of Weston High School, 1857-66, he did much for the supply of the pulpit, very often occupying the place himself.

In the year 1873 the Rev. Robert Pettigrew was inducted as the pastor, remaining until 1883, his whole term covering very nearly eleven years. For a very short time there was a vacancy, then in October, 1884, the Rev. Walter

pipe organ and making other improvements.

Some of the charter members of the Presbyterian Church in Weston were Margaret Thompson, Robert MacDougall, John Paul, John Perrit, George Woods, William Sangster and his wife and Henry Welsh, father of the present Henry Welsh, who is now the senior elder of the kirk. The first "session" of the church of which there is any record in 1858 consisted of John Watts, Peter Wardlaw, Adam Mather, John Somerville, Archibald Hill, George Wallace and Henry Welsh.



METHODIST CHURCH, WESTON.

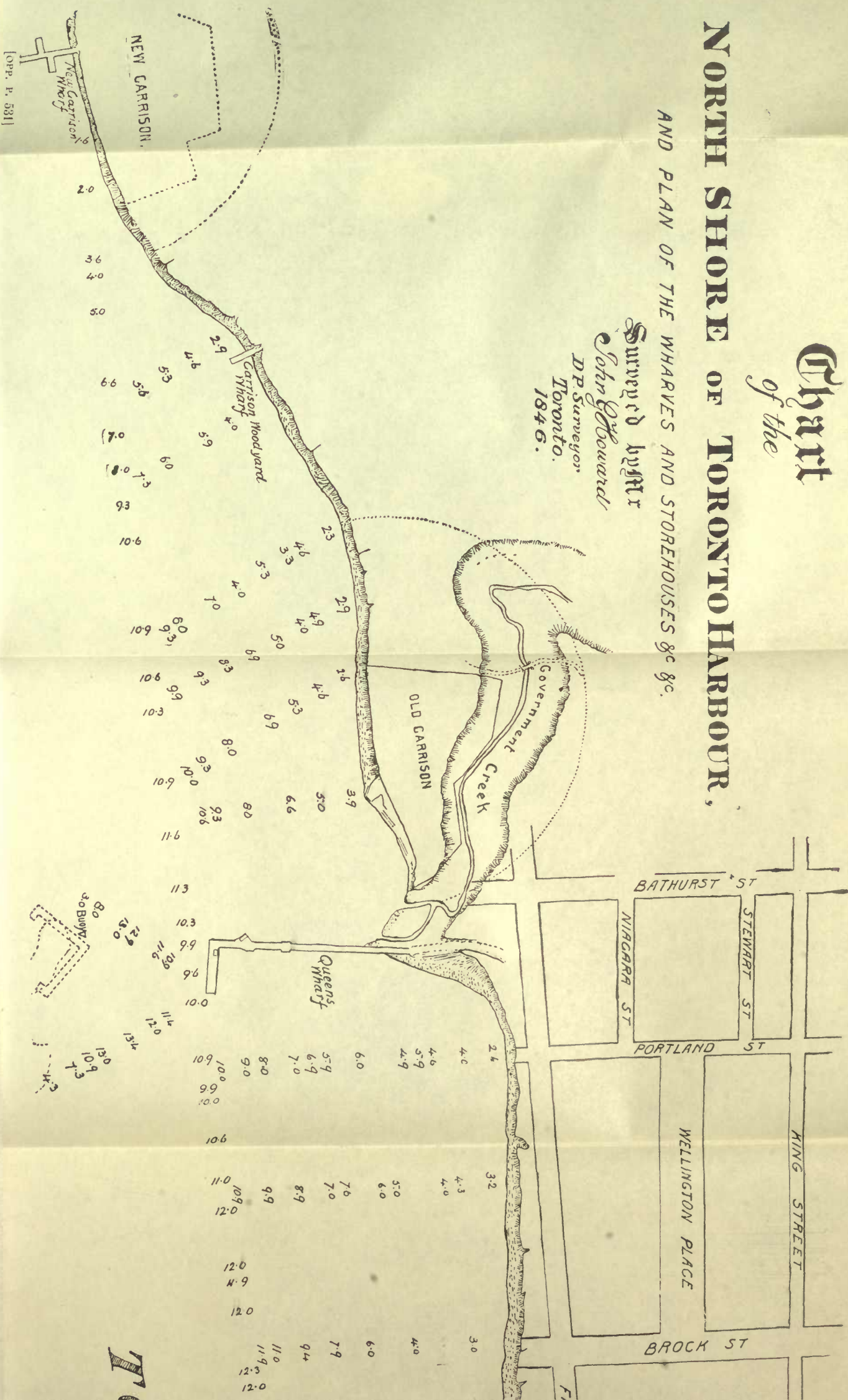
Reed became pastor, remaining for exactly six years, leaving in October, 1900. On May 31st, 1901 the present pastor, the Rev. R. M. Hamilton, B.A. was inducted to the charge.

The first permanent church for the Presbyterians in Weston was a rough cast building still standing to the rear of the present church. The latter was built in 1879-80, being opened for worship in the latter year. The cost of its erection was about \$3,500. In 1902 the congregation spent about \$3,000 in enlarging the school room, renovating and decorating the church, installing a

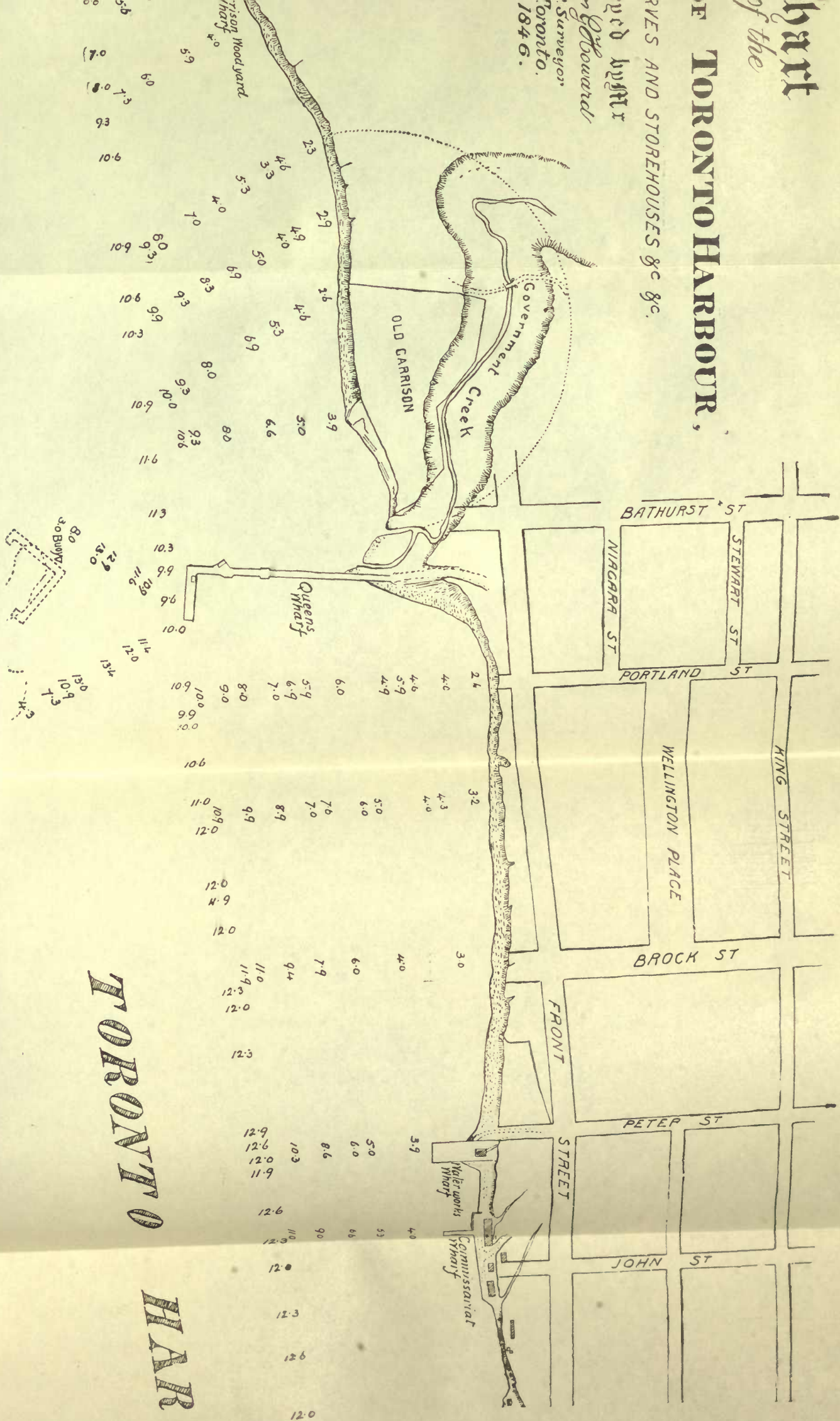
The Methodist Church, which now possesses such a handsome place of worship in the village and exercises such an influence among the people, first obtained a footing in Weston in 1845, the village then being included in what was officially known as the Humber Circuit. The first minister, in 1845, was the Rev. Charles W. M. Gilbert, who though only remained for a year, being succeeded in 1846 by the Rev. William Glass. In 1847 came the Rev. John Baxter, and his assistant, the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, two men well known in the annals of Method-

NORTH SHORE OF TORONTO HARBOUR,

Survey'd by Mr
John McDouard
D.P. Surveyor
Toronto.
1846.



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ism. These two clergymen remained in the circuit until 1850, when the Rev. Samuel C. Philp assumed charge, he remained until 1854, when the Rev. Robert Lochead was appointed. Mr. Lochead remained in charge until 1856, when a change was made, Weston becoming a circuit in itself, at this time the total number of church members in the Humber circuit was officially reported as 532.

The first minister in the new Weston circuit was the Rev. Richard Jones, who in 1857 and the following year had the Revs. Henry Jackson and William Hayhurst associated with him. In 1859 and 1860 the minister was the Rev. William Philp, then in 1861 and 1862 the Rev. J. L. Sanders, who was succeeded in 1863 by the Rev. Thomas Jeffers; the latter remained for three years, and then in 1866 came the Rev. Noble F. English. These were the pioneer Methodist clergy in Weston, those of the very earlier time often experiencing hardships and privations wholly unknown to the clergy of the present day.

The present Methodist church was erected in the year 1887, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Large, the cost being about \$10,000. Up to that date the congregation worshipped in a brick building of very plain exterior, and almost equally plain interior, which had been built about 1848. Previously to that their place of worship was a log building, which stood somewhat to the east of the present church where the graveyard is now. The present pastor of the Methodist church in Weston is the Rev. W. A. Potter, B.A., who assumed charge in May, 1906, his immediate predecessor having been the Rev. H. Moore.

CHAPTER C.

HOWARD PLAN OF TORONTO, 1845.

Plan of the North Side of the Harbor
Made by John G. Howard, showing
the Waterfront and Bay Soundings.

The plan of Toronto harbor in this landmark, was made by the late John G. Howard, when he was City Engineer in 1843-52. Mr. Howard was also City Engineer for 1853, and was the citizen who in later years presented High Park to the city.

The plan shows at the west the new Garrison, now Stanley Barracks, and the new pier on the lake shore in front of the barracks.

The wharf east of the Stanley Barracks was the garrison wood yard wharf, on the lake shore. For many years the supply of fire wood for the garrison was kept in a yard on the cliff north of the wharf.

The old Fort or Garrison is shown, and the "Garrison Creek," known in 1845, as the "Government Creek." This creek had its origin in the extreme north part of the city, north and west of Spadina avenue. The original "Government," or Queen's Wharf, is shown just east of the foot of Bathurst street.

Following the shore east is the Waterworks Wharf at the foot of Peter street, owned by Mr. Furness, who at that time was the proprietor of the water system, which supplied the city.

The Commissariat Wharf was the next wharf, being to the east of the foot of John street. On the shore north of the wharf was for many years a military storehouse, and in the high ground or cliff just west of the foot of John street, there was a guard-house, where a military guard was kept from 1829 till about 1855.

One of the old wharves was at the foot of Simcoe street. It was owned by the late Dr. Ross, a prominent physician of York, who for some years held the position of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. He also owned some acres of ground north of the wharf, on which was his private residence.

An old citizen, Mr. Finch, a sailor-man, popularly known as "Darby" Finch, rented out skiffs and sail boats. The Upper Canada College boys of 1850-60 will remember him well.

Tinning's Wharf, at the foot of York street, was another landmark. It was owned by the late Richard Tinning, and the storehouse at the south end of the wharf was occupied by the late James Adams, a sail maker, who furnished sails and rigging for yachts in the early days of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Gorrie's Wharf, or Yonge street wharf, was leased from the Messrs. Freeland by the late William M.

Gorrie. He was succeeded in the wharf business by the late F. W. Upton. The wharf east of Gorrie's, at the foot of Scott street, was owned by the late James Browne, and the wharf east of it again was owned by D. K. Feeham.

Ewart's Wharf was in 1846, owned by John Ewart, and later by Robert Maitland. It was from this wharf that the house boat owned by Louis Privat, ran every hour to his hotel on the peninsula, the site of the hotel being the present eastern entrance to the harbor. The Market Wharf was owned by one of the Jarvis family, a shipper and forwarder.

There were other wharfs east of this point at a later date—one of which was Beard's wharf at the foot of East Market Street. Nelson Street, now Jarvis, ran south to King and to the bay it was East Market street. The wharf of the Gas Company was at the foot of Princess street and Small's at the foot of Berkeley street.

The old windmill is shown north of Gooderham's wharf. Palace Street is now a continuation of Front Street. The proposed Esplanade is shown by the dotted line from Simcoe to Berkeley Street.

The soundings indicate 9 and 10 feet as the depth at the western entrance to the harbor, while east of the Queen's Wharf, the depth was 10, 11 and 12 feet, and east of the Market Wharf the depth of water averaged 8 feet.

CHAPTER CL.

TORONTO IN 1837.

View of the East End of the City— The Windmill and Blockhouse Alongside of it Seventy Years Ago.

This picture shows the old blockhouse which stood near the Windmill, and some of the old houses of the north-east water front, near the Don River. It is an accurate picture of Toronto made in 1837. The artist, Mr. J. R. Lumley, a lieutenant in the 15th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Toronto in 1837, was an uncle of Mr. P. H. Drayton, barrister, of Toronto, who is the owner of the original sketch.

This picture is important, being one of the only two pictures in existence showing this part of the water front.

The pictures of Toronto which precede this picture are those of 1793 by Mrs. Simcoe, one of 1818-20 by Mr. Irvine, one of 1825 made by a military officer, name unknown, and another made in 1828 by J. Gleadhill, of London, England. The pictures of 1793, 1820 and 1828 have been reproduced in oil, and were presented recently to the city corporation. A picture made in 1834, and showing the windmill, was also presented. It is a better view than that of 1837, as it takes in more of the city west of the windmill.

The artist evidently made the sketch of 1837 while sitting in a boat, which was at a point on the bay south-west of the south end of Frederick street, about seven or eight hundred feet from the shore.

This sketch is unique in one regard, as it gives the blockhouse at the east side of the Windmill. It is the only drawing extant which shows the old fortification.

A blockhouse was erected on this spot prior to the war of 1812. It was destroyed by the Americans on the 27th April, 1813, but after the invaders left the people of York "built another blockhouse." (Lossing, p. 591). And this is the blockhouse shown.

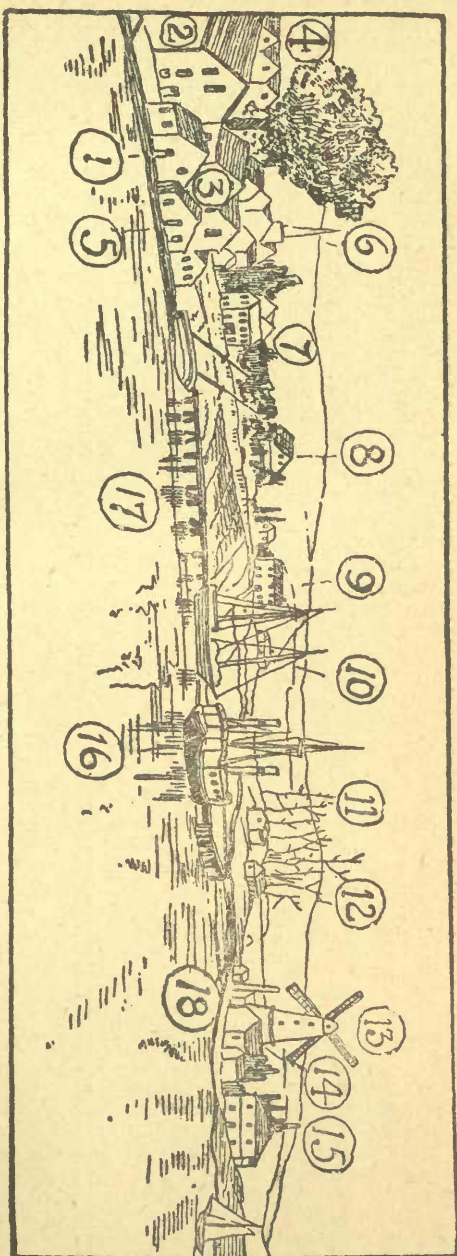
Looking at the sketch, and commencing at its left or west end, is a cluster of houses. They were at the water's edge, about a thousand feet west of the Windmill.

(1) Was Francis Hillock's cooperage. The directory of 1834 states that it was "on Bay shore, near Knott's candle factory." The building was on the shore just east of Frederick street. Mr. Hillock was the father of Mr. Francis Hillock, and grandfather of Mr. John Francis Hillock, of John Hillock & Co., Limited, George street, Toronto.

(2) Was Blue & Poland's starch works.

(3) Was Benjamin Knott's soap and candle factory, adjoining Hillock's cooperage.

(4) Shows the roof of Russell Abbey, on Palace street, near the corner of Princess street. It was the residence of Hon. Peter Russell. He was administrator of the Provisional Gov-



EAST END OF CITY IN 1837.

1. Francis Hillock's cooperage.
2. Blue & Poland's starch works.
3. Benjamin Knott's soap and candle factory.
4. Russell Abbey.
5. Leek & Hall's soap and candle factory.
6. St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.
7. Alexander Leeg's.
8. Dr. Widmer's house.
9. John Small's house.
10. Jacob Latham's.
11. William Gooderham's house.
12. House of M. Warren.
13. Windmill of Worts & Gooderham.
14. Enoch Turner's.
15. The blackhouse.
16. Steamer British Empire.
17. Allan's wharf.
18. Creek foot of Parliament street.

ernment after the departure of Governor Simcoe.

(5) Leek & Hall's soap and candle factory.

(6) Was the St. Paul's Roman Catholic church on Power street, built in 1820.

(7) Was Alex. Legge's dwelling at the north-east corner of Palace (Front) street and Princess street. Mr. Legge was a grocer on the north side of King street, near Princess street. Mr. Collier, of the Canada Company, occupied Mr. Legge's dwelling in 1837. The two pediments like a V reversed, at the back of Legge's house, belonged to the roof of the hotel of Lawrence Monis, known as the "York Hotel," formerly Jordan's Hotel. It stood on the site of Firstbrook's factory, on the south side of King st. east.

(8) Was Dr. Widmer's house, east of Princess street, built in 1834. It is not a good drawing of the front elevation, but it must have looked as in the drawing to the artist.

(9) Is the rear of the residence of John Small, clerk of the Executive Council, at the south-west corner of King and Berkeley streets. His house could be plainly seen over the trees in a garden that had its south front on Palace street. Mr. John Small, the collector of the Port of Toronto, in his grandson.

(10) Was the home of Jacob Latham, builder, which stood at the corner of Parliament and Little Front street, now Mill street.

(11) Was the first dwelling-house of the late William Gooderham, of the firm of Worts & Gooderham.

(12) Was the dwelling of M. Warren, organist of St. James' Church.

(13) Was the windmill of Worts & Gooderham.

(14) Was the dwelling of Enoch Turner, the brewer, who in 1848 built the school house of Little Trinity Church.

(15) Was the blockhouse.

(16) Was the "British Empire," a two-funnel steamer, which plied on the lake between Toronto and Kingston.

(17) Was the wharf at the foot of Frederick street, originally built by William Allan, father of the late Hon. George W. Allan, then of Murray, Newbigging & Co., and in 1837 of James Cull.

(18) A creek emptied into the Bay at the foot of Parliament street. It ran from the north-west part of the town through Moss Park at the north-west corner of Queen and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets, through the Ridout property on Duke and Duchess streets, south through Small's property on Parliament street, and at the foot of that street emptied into the bay.

CHAPTER CII.

AN OLD BREWERY.

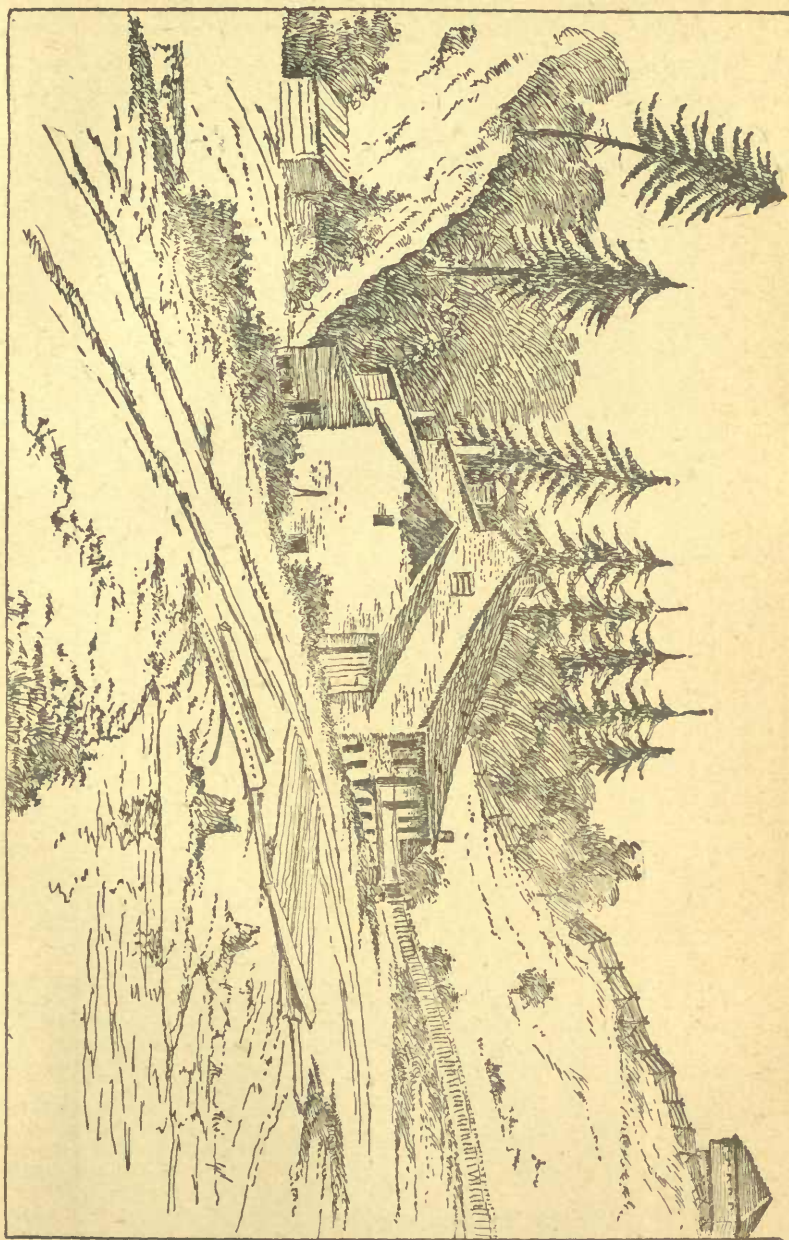
In the North-east of the City in Midst of the Rosedale Ravine—The old Block House.

The brewery of Joseph Bloor, after whom Bloor street is named, was situated in the ravine north of the First Concession Road (Bloor street), and midway between Sherbourne street bridge and Huntley bridge. The brewery was on the south bank of Severn (the brewer's) Creek, which had its rise north of St. Clair avenue, and following the ravine, crossed Yonge street at Tannery Hollow and finally emptied into the Don at Winchester street. It was in operation in 1833. The blockhouse on the right stodd in 1837 exactly at the junction of Bloor and Sherbourne street, on the east side at the south end of the first bridge.

There was another of these blockhouses situated on the north-east corner of College street and Spadina avenue, on the site now occupied by Broadway Tabernacle. They were both similarly built in two storeys, and were so constructed that the troops occupying them could command every approach, they being loopholed for musketry on all four sides. They might have accommodated fifty men, but not more than twenty could have been placed at the loopholes at one time.

They were built of squared pine logs about a foot in depth and breadth, the interstices between each row being filled in with mortar. They were about twenty-five feet square, and were entered by a flight of steps from the ground to the upper storey.

See Vol. I., Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto," p. 211.



BLOCH BREWERY, ROSEDALE, AND BLOCH HOUSE, SHERBOURNE ST.
The engraving is from an excellent water color made by the late Mr. R. Balgout about 1883. He was Drawing Master at Upper Canada College.

CHAPTER CIII.

AN ALBERT STREET BLOCK.

Some of the First Houses in the Street When the Neighborhood Was Still Rural.

Such great changes have been made in the whole of the neighborhood near the intersection of Yonge and Queen streets within the last three years, that it will not be out of place to draw attention to a block of dwelling houses

firehall, and there lived until he removed to Queen's Park, about 1863, where he had erected a substantial residence.

John McBean, towards the end of 1844, added Nos. 30, 32 and 34 to the block, living in No. 30 for ten years, then removing to the brick house still standing on the north-east corner of Bay and Richmond street.

John McBean was a partner of the late James Withrow, father of J. J. Withrow, for so many years president of the Industrial Exhibition Board.



ALBERT STREET BLOCK—WEST END.

which have now rather a lengthy history, while in the recent march of improvement in the locality they have not been altered, but are now as they were when first put up in the early "forties."

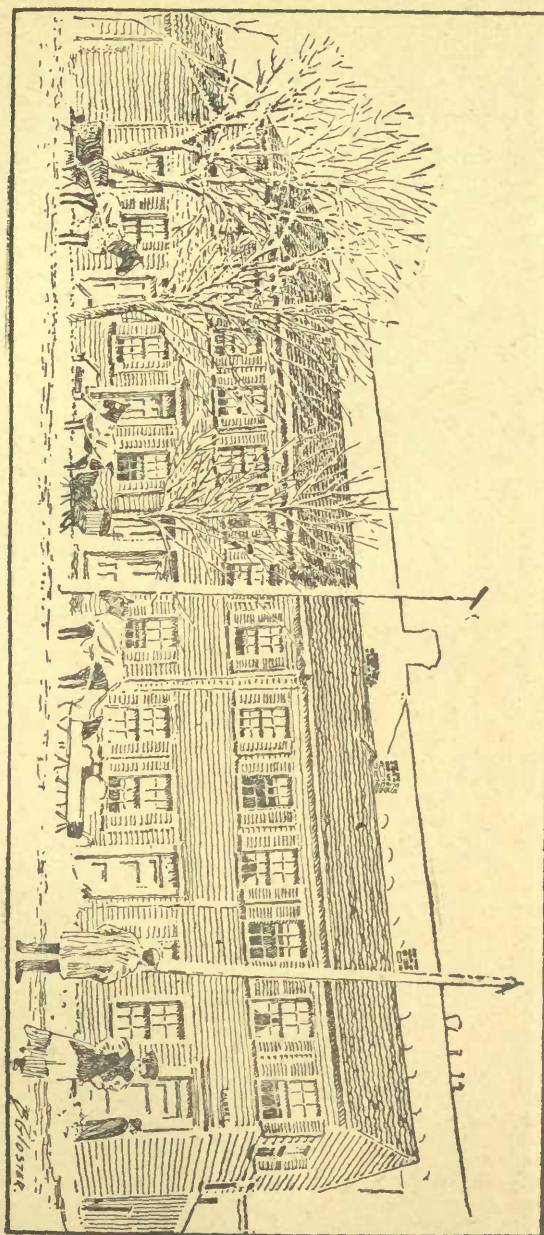
Beginning at the eastern end, No. 26 was built in 1844 by John Worthington, as was No. 28, Mr. Worthington living in the former for about nine years.

In 1853 Mr. Worthington built another house for himself on the south side of Temperance street, east of the

John Worthington was in his time a well-known man in Toronto, he was the builder of the present Toronto University, was also a railway contractor, and had large stone quarries in Cleveland Ohio.

McBean & Withrow were the builders of Trinity College also of Knox church, besides putting up a large number of private houses during the time they were in business.

In 1845 Joseph McAuley added No. 38 to the row, then two years later McBean & Withrow built and owned



ALBERT STREET BLOCK—EAST TO JAMES STREET.

Nos. 40 and 42. At the time these houses were built the Church of the Holy Trinity in Trinity square had not even been begun, while the old McAuley cottage on the south-east corner of the lane leading into James street, and what is now Trinity square, was still standing.

At the same date there was to the west of the houses just described the brick cottage occupied by John Buggs, surrounded by his large lumber yard. To the north-west of Albert street, after the lumber yards were passed, were many small market gardens and cottages with gardens about them, the remnants of which have not altogether vanished at the beginning of 1908.

CHAPTER CIV.

TORONTO HARBOR.

**The Plan by Commander Bayfield—
A Survey That was Carefully Made
and is One of the Most Accurate.**

An excellent plan of Toronto Harbor was that first made from the survey of Commander Bayfield on 28th April, 1828, and corrected up to 1863 and 1883 by other Government officials.

The survey of the harbor was made under the direction of Capt. W. F. M. Owen, R.N., by lieutenant, afterwards Commander, W. W. Bayfield. The plan was drawn by George D. Cranfield, lieutenant in the 90th infantry.

Capt. Owen was a surveying officer in the Royal Navy, who did a lot of work on both the upper lakes and in the Maritime Provinces in the early part of the last century. He attained flag rank and died in 1857. He married Mrs. Nicholson, mother of Lady Ritchie, of Ottawa.

Commander Henry Wolsey Bayfield, R.N., entered the Royal Navy in 1806, and served during the war period up to 1814, when he volunteered for inland lake service, and commanded a gunboat on Lake Ontario during the last year of the American war. He became a lieutenant in 1815 and assisted Capt. Owen in a survey of Lake Ontario and its harbors. In 1827 he surveyed the St. Lawrence

and in the same year the harbor of Toronto.

In 1856 he attained the rank of rear-admiral. He lived four years at Quebec, and was a member of nearly all Canadian Literary Societies, including the Canadian Institute, Toronto.

Lieutenant Cranfield was the draughtsman who did the finished drawing prior to its being engraved.

The north part of the harbor plan shows all the old wharves and docks of the period, commencing at the Garrison wharf, which was on the lake shore, in front of the new fort now known as Stanley Barracks. This wharf has been demolished.

A small wharf just west of the Queen's wharf was also known as the Garrison wharf—just west of the west side of the old fort. The Northern Railway wharf at the foot of Bathurst street, with its elevator, is shown. Then Dr. Rees' is shown at the foot of Simcoe street. The doctor was in 1839-44 superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and a large property holder. The Union depot was the first building erected for railway purposes (Robertson's Landmarks, Vol I., p. 326.)

Tinning's wharf at the foot of York street was built by the late Richard Tinning, a well-known citizen, and at one time a member of the City Council. Ewart's wharf was south of the Customs House and east of Yonge street wharf.

The wharf given as Lupton's was "Upton's," not Lupton's, wharf, and was owned by the Freeland estate and known as Yonge street wharf. Mr. Frederick Upton, the lessee, was formerly freight agent of the Northern Railway in 1856.

Browne's wharf was at the foot of John street, and was built and owned by the late James Browne, and is still the property of his estate. M. J. Borst & Co. had the wharf in 1856.

Maitland's wharf is now Sylvester's. Robert Maitland had the wharf for a number of years. The two wharves east of Maitland's, one long and one short one, were small wharves at the foot of West Market street. The long wharf was that of warehouse was No. 36 on the Cus-George Murray Jarvis in 1856. The

PLAN OF TORONTO HARBOUR

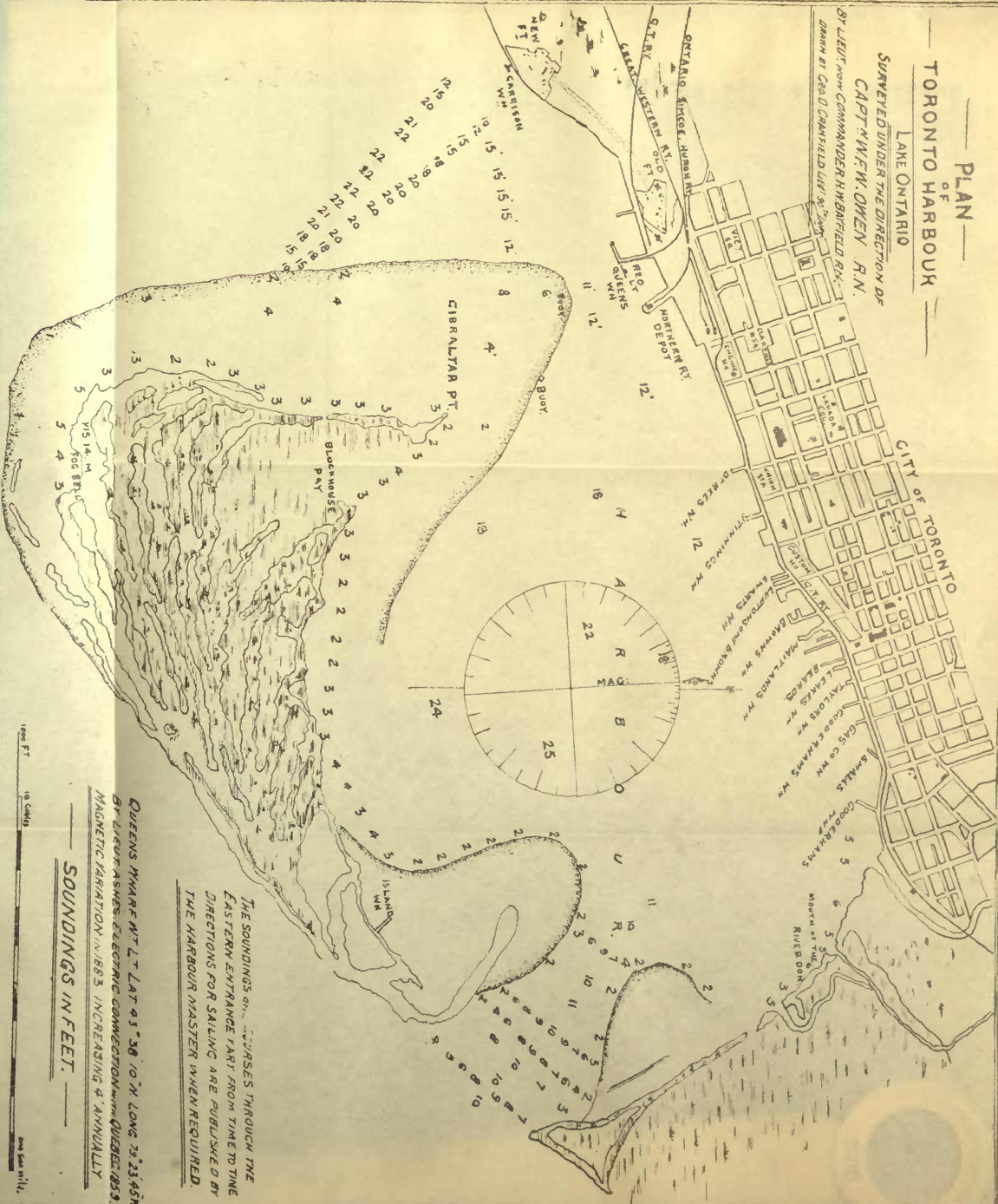
LAKE ONTARIO

SURVEYED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

CAPT W. E. M. OMEN, R.N.

BY LEUT. JOHN COMMANDER H. H. B. FIELD, R.N.

DRAWN BY GEO. D. CAMPBELL, L.S.M.



QUEENS WHARF WT. LT. LAT. 43° 36' 10" N. LONG. 79° 23' 45" W.
BY LIEUT. J. H. B. FIELD, R.N. IN 1883. INCREASING 4" ANNUALLY.
MAGNETIC VARIATION IN 1883 INCREASING 4" ANNUALLY.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET.

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DIRECTIONS FOR SAILING ARE PUBLISHED BY
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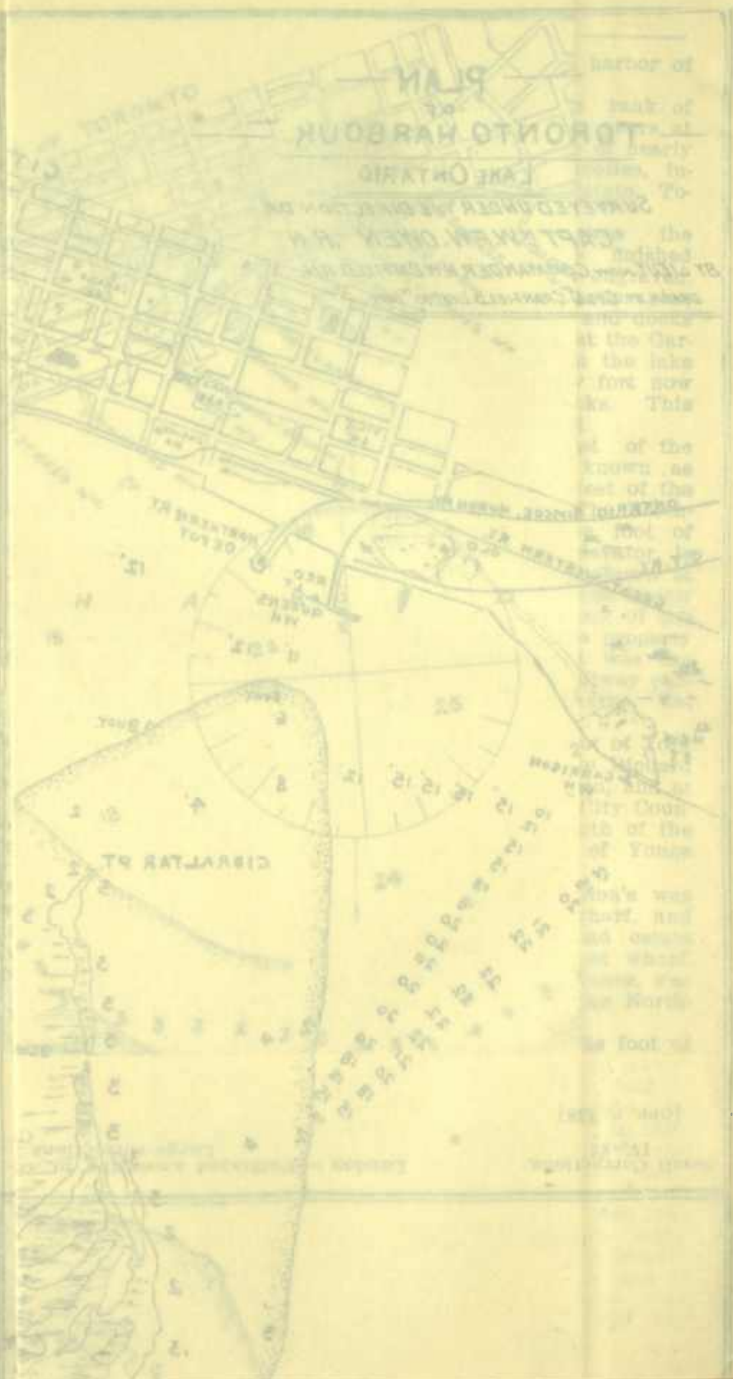
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Leak's Wharf was at the foot of East Market street. The late Joshua G. Beard, a large ship owner and coal merchant, was the owner, the firm being J. G. Beard & Sons. The business was carried on after his death by his sons, the late Joshua and Samuel Beard.

Beard's Wharf was at the foot of George street, owned by John Leak, soap and candle manufacturer, and Taylor's wharf at the foot of Frederick street, was built and owned by the late Captain Archibald Taylor, who, after he gave up his coal and wood business was, up to the date of his death, harbor master of the Port of Toronto.

Gooderham & Worts had two wharves. One at the foot of Princess street and another at the distillery. The Gas Company's wharf is at the foot of Ontario street. Small's wharf at the foot of Berkeley street, was owned by the Small estate.

The plan of the city proper extends on the east to the Don River and on the west to Niagara street. It will be noted that the depth of water at the Queen's Wharf Channel along the north shore of the harbor was 12 feet. It is now 14 feet. East of Gooderham's wharf, at the distillery it was 5 feet. The depth west of Gooderham's was probably about 11 feet. The greatest depth of water was in the centre of the bay where it was 25 and 24 feet, with 18 feet west of the centre.

Along the bay shore of the Island from Gibraltar Point to the extreme south-east of the harbor shows 2, 3, and 4 feet, while the eastern channel has a depth of 10 and 11 feet. It was not at that time navigable for large steamers. It must be understood that this plan, made in 1828, when the island was a peninsula, was corrected up to 1863-83.

The west shore of Gibraltar Point from its north end to the lighthouse point shows 3, 2, 4 and, at 500 feet west of the edge of the west shore, an average of 4 feet. Outside the shoal indicated the depth was 15, 18, 20 and 22 feet, in a north-west line to the Garrison wharf. The present depth of water at this point is about the same.

Gibraltar point was just a sharp

point of land, very narrow for over half a mile from the point. The small bar of sand running north is now part of the shore, and has increased the width of the Island at this point. The Island wharf was located at the site of the present Corporation wharf at Centre Island.

The plan records that the soundings and course through the eastern entrance vary from time to time.

A note is made on the plan that "Queen's wharf Wt. Lt. Lat. 43 degrees, 38, 10, N. Long. 79 degrees, 23, 45 W." by Lieut. Ashe's Electric connection with Quebec, 1859. Magnetic variation in 1885, increasing 4.

The plan is drawn on a scale of 1,000 feet to the half-inch. The compass shows that the north and south streets of the city which citizens think run due north and south, really run slightly north-west, while the east and west streets run slightly south-west.

The plan was made in 1826-27, was "published" in London "according to Act of Parliament at the Hydrographical office of the Admiralty, 28th April, 1828. Large corrections Dec. 1863. Small corrections I.V., 1883." The map was "sold by J. D. Potter, agent for the Admiralty Charts, 31 Poultry and 11 King street, Tower Hill."

CHAPTER CV.

THE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

On King Street East—Who Built Them, and When they Were Erected.

What are known as the Wellington Buildings, on the north side of King street east, were built in 1839 by the late Alexander Dixon who, after their erection, carried on business there as a saddlers' ironmonger until his death on June 24, 1855.

Alexander Dixon was of Irish birth, and came to Canada in the year 1830, settling in Toronto. His first place of business was on the south side of King street, to the east of Leader lane, where he was not only carrying on his trade but residing, at the outbreak of the Canadian Rebellion in 1837.

For some years after building the Wellington Buildings, Mr. Dixon lived over his hardware warehouse on King street, but removed from there in 1848, when he had built for himself a handsome brick residence, now pulled down, on the north-east corner of Gerard and Jarvis streets.

Mr. Dixon was very pronounced in his political views, a Tory of the Tories, and also a most decided Protestant, though he never gave any countenance to the bitter displays of

the seat until the year 1844, with the exception of one year, 1839, when he finally retired. In the long drawn out controversy on the vexed question of the Clergy Reserves, Mr. Dixon took a prominent stand, and it is almost unnecessary to say, against their withdrawal or secularization; he lived though to see the Reserves withdrawn and the matter settled not at all in accordance with his own views.

Mr. Dixon had several sons, the



WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET EAST.

party feeling which were so common in the "forties" and "fifties."

Alexander Dixon always evinced a great deal of interest in municipal matters, and was elected at the municipal elections of 1835 as councillor for St. Lawrence Ward, but failed to gain re-election in 1836, so was out of the council for a year, until 1837, when he was elected as an alderman for the same ward, continuing to hold

eldest of whom, Alexander, took orders in the Anglican Church, and was for many years rector of St. George's, Guelph, and Archdeacon. He died at an advanced age in Toronto, having retired from the ministry, early in 1907.

Another son, William, was from about 1866 until 1873 (when he died), Canadian Government Emigration Agent in England.

CHAPTER CVI.

SCHEDULE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED
GRANTS OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF YORK

ONTARIO STREET, EAST SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	Mrs. Anne Smith	C. B. Wyatt, Esq.	} Not resident
2	Mrs. Anne Smith	C. B. Wyatt, Esq.	
Gore G.	The Hon. D. W. Smith	C. B. Wyatt, Esq.	
3	Allan McDonald	C. B. Wyatt, Esq.	
4	Ephraim Payson	C. B. Wyatt, Esq.	
Northern 5.	Thomas Ward	Hon. D. W. Smith	Not resident
Southern 5, or the forge lot towards the eastern end of Duke St.)	William Hunter	C. B. Wyatt	Not resident

These lots were on the east side of Ontario street, commencing at Duke street and running north.

Mrs. Anne Smith was the wife of Hon. D. W. Smith, assistant surveyor-general, 1797. Her lots 1 and 2 were the first lots on the east side of Ontario street, north of Duke.

The Hon. D. W. Smith had Gore lot G to the north of the property of his wife.

Allan MacDonald had lot 3 at the north-east corner of Ontario and Duchess streets.

The next lot (4) north belonged to Ephraim H. Payson.

Thomas Ward, as he is called on the plan of 1797, had lot 5 at the north end of Ontario street of that day, immediately adjoining the final of the 100 hundred acre lots on the north side of Lot (Queen) street, which was not opened up east of Toronto street, which at that time ran north of Lot (Queen) street. Mr. Ward married a daughter of Capt. George Playter, whose farm was just beyond the Castle Frank woods on the Don River.

William Hunter was the owner of a small lot, known as "Southern Lot 5," or "the forge lot," near the corner of Duke and Berkeley streets. This lot derived its name of the "forge lot" from the fact that one of the early forges of York was established there. Mr. Hunter built the first stone house in York, on the north-west corner of Church and Lombard streets.

The C. B. Wyatt given as occupant was the Surveyor-General.

PALACE STREET (NOW FRONT STREET)

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
A { 1.	John Small, Esq.	John Small, Esq., and Paul Marian	Resident
2.	Angus McDonell, Esq.	Alexander Legg	Resident
B { 3.	His Honor Peter Russell, Esq.	Hon. Peter Russell	Resident
4.	Miss Elizabeth Russell	Miss Elizabeth Russell	Resident
C { 5.	Jacob Herchner	Lawrence Herchner	Not resident
6.	Mr. William Allan	William Allan, Esq.	Resident
D { 7.	William Willcocks, Esq.	William Willcocks, Esq.	Resident
8.	Duncan Cameron	Duncan Cameron, Esq.	Resident
E { 9.	George Playter, Esq.	Francis Beleur	Resident
10.	William Crooks	John McBeath	Resident

John Small owned lot 14 north side of Palace street, 132 feet east of Princess street. Mr. Small was clerk of the Executive Council. He was the father of Mr. C. C. Small, and grandfather of John Small, collector of the Port of Toronto.

Paul Manion, the tenant on part of Small's lot, was a baker. He was the principal baker of York, a Frenchman by birth.

Angus McDonell owned lot 2A on the north-east corner of Palace and Princess streets. Alexander Legge was a tenant. Mr. McDonell represented "the County of Durham, the East Riding of York, and the County of Simcoe" in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1801.

Hon. Peter Russell and his sister Elizabeth Russell owned lots 3 and 4B on the north side of Palace street, between Princess and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets. This was the site of Russell Abbey. Peter Russell succeeded Governor Simcoe, and was President of the Province from 21st July, 1796, until 17th August, 1799, when Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter succeeded him.

Jacob Herchmer was the owner of lot 5C at the north-west corner of Palace and Caroline streets.

Mr. William Allan owned and resided on lot 60 at the north-east corner of Palace and Frederick streets.

William Willcocks had lot 7D at the north-west corner of Palace and Frederick streets.

Dr. Duncan Cameron had lot 8, north-east corner of Palace and George streets.

George Playter owned lot 9E at the north-west corner of Palace and George streets.

Francis Belcour was the tenant on the Playter lot.

William Crooks owned lot 10E at the north-east corner of Palace and New (Jarvis) streets. The tenant on this property was John McBeath.

KING STREET, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
First or east- termost block, 2nd row of blocks ...	(1) The west $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 2 and all No. 3, front part — D. W. Smith, Esq., as transferee of Mrs. E. Small, by Order in Council— The rear parts of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, D. W. Smith, Esq. West $\frac{1}{2}$, D. W. Smith, Esq.	C. B. Wyatt, Esq.	Not resident
The Hut lot	(4) D. W. Smith, Esq. (5) John Kendrick	Jacob Clayton	Resident
2nd Block	(6) William Allan	Doctor Glennon	Resident
	(7) Samuel Heron		
	(8) Daniel Cozens, Jr.	Thomas Hamilton	Resident
3rd Block	(9) William Demont	William Jarvis, Esq.	Resident
	(10) William Jarvis	William Smith	Resident
	(11) William Smith	Joseph Cawthra	Resident
	(12) Cyrus Everett		
4th Block	(13) Sergt. John McBride	Quetton St. George	Resident
	(14) John McBride		
	(15) Richard Lippincott		
	(16) Hiram Kendrick	Alexander Wood	Resident
5th Block	(17) Dorcas Kendrick	James Ross	Resident
	(18) John Rock	Thomas Mosley	Resident
	(19) Joseph Kendrick	Thomas Hamilton	Resident
	(20) Edward Wright	Edward Wright	Resident
6th Block	(21) Joseph Hunt	Joseph Hunt	Resident
	(22) David B. Morgan	The Widow Gilbert	Resident
	(23)		
	(24)		

Referring to some of those mentioned here:—

Jacob Herchmer was a Toronto merchant and lost his life in the wreck of the yacht Speedy, off Presqu Isle, October 7th, 1804.

William Allan was postmaster of York, as well as Receiver of Customs. He built Moss Park on Caroline, now Sherbourne street, and was father of the late Hon. G. W. Allan.

William Willcocks was related by marriage to the Baldwin family, and was appointed in 1802 Judge of the Home District Court.

Duncan Cameron was a member of the Executive Council, and was one of those who took an active part in the erection of the first St. James' Church in York.

Captain George Playter in addition to this property, had an estate beyond Castle Frank, on the west bank of the River Don.

Among the others mentioned, William Crooks was a member of the firm of W. & J. Crooks, who were in business both in York and at Niagara.

John Kendrick was a lake captain, and he had several relatives in the same calling.

Samuel Heron was the first of the well-known family of that name. In the year 1799 he was Town Warden of York.

Captain Daniel Cozens is given the distinction of having erected the first dwelling house in the town of York.

William Jarvis was secretary and registrar of the Province of Upper Canada, appointed by Governor Simcoe.

Richard Lippincott, who owned a lot at the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets, was a noted U. E. Loyalist and an officer in the British forces during the American Revolutionary War. On the conclusion of peace Captain Lippincott came to Canada, and was one of the first settlers in the town of York. Lippincott street in the west end of the city receives its name from him.

In 1807, Duke street ended at Ontario street, and the lots now fronting on Duke street were called the second tier of lots on the north side of King street. D. W. Smith, 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the north side of Duke street, between Berkeley and Ontario; and C. B. Wyatt occupied these lots in common with the lots on Ontario street.

In the same block north of Duke street was a small lot called the "Hut," lot 5, also owned by D. W. Smith and occupied by C. B. Wyatt.

John Kendrick was the owner of lot 6, second block at the north-west corner of King and Ontario streets. Jacob Clayton was the occupant of Kendrick's lot.

William Allan the owner of lot 7, second block, north side of King, west side of Ontario.

Samuel Heron owned lot 8, second block, east corner of King and Princess streets.

Dr. Glennon was the tenant of both the Allan and Heron lots.

Daniel Cozens, junior, owned lot 9 in the third block north-west corner of King and Princess street.

William Demont owner of lot 10, in the third block north-west of Cozens.

Thomas Hamilton was the tenant of the Cozens and Demont lots.

William Jarvis owned and resided on lot 11 in the block on the north side of King street, just east of Caroline.

William Small owned and resided on lot 12 at the north-east corner of King and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets.

Cyrus Everett owned lot 13 in the fourth block at the north-west corner of King and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets. The occupant of this lot was Joseph Cawthra.

Sergt. John McBride was the owner of lots 14 and 15 in the fourth block on the north side of King street, between Caroline and Frederick streets.

Richard Lippincott owned lot 16 at the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets. Quetton St. George was the tenant of both the Lippincott and McBride lots.

Hiram Kendrick was the owner of lot 17 in the fifth block at the north-west corner of King and Frederick streets.

Alexander Wood was the tenant.

Dorcas Kendrick was the owner of lot 18, in the fifth block on the north side of King street, next to Hiram Kendrick's.

James Ross was the tenant.

John Rock owned lot 19 in the fifth block on the north side of King street, just east of George street.

Thomas Mosley was the tenant on the Rock lot.

Joseph Kendrick owned lot 20 in the fifth block at the north-east corner of King and George streets.

Thomas Hamilton was the occupant of this lot.

Edward Wright owned and occupied lot 21 in the sixth block, at the north-west corner of King and George streets.

Joseph Hunt was the owner and occupant of lots 22 and 23, sixth block, north side of King street, between George and New (Jarvis) streets.

David B. Morgan was the owner of lot 24, sixth block, north-east corner of King and New (Jarvis) streets.

The widow Gilbert was the tenant.

KING STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
A { 7.....	Paul Marian	Paul Marian.....	Resident
8.....	William Demont	Paul Marian.....	
13.....	Abner Miles.....	Thomas Stoyell	
C { 14.....	Abner Miles.....		
15.....	Mr. Thomas Stoyell		
16.....	John McDougall	Surveyor-General's Office	Resident
17.....	William Graham, Esq.	Alexander McDonell	
D { 18.....	Richard Lawrence	now { Richard Beasley and the Rev. Wm. Allan.. } Geo. O. Stuart	
19.....	Samuel Osburn		
20.....	Mr. Thomas Barry		
E { 21.....	John McDougall	John Lackie.....	Resident
22.....	Ira Bissell	Jordan Post	Resident
23.....	Shivers Cozens	Robert Moore	Resident
24.....	John McBride.....		
Block lettered C	John Small, Esq.....	John Small, Esq.....	Resident

Paul Marian was the owner of lot 7A, south side of King street, just east of Princess street, and had his shop on this lot.

William Demont owned lot 8A at the south-east corner of King and Princess streets. This lot was also occupied by Paul Manion. Abner Miles owned lots 13 and 14, block C, at the south-west corner of King and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets. Thomas Stoyell owned lot 15, block C, south side of King street, east of Frederick street, and occupied both his own lot and those belonging to Abner Miles. John McDougall owned lot 16, block C, at the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets. This lot was occupied by the Surveyor-General's office. William Graham owned lot 17 in block B, at the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets. Alex. McDonell was the tenant. Richard Lawrence owned lot 18 D, south side of King, west of Frederick street. Samuel Osborne owned lot 19D, south side of King street, east of George street. Thomas Barry owned lot 20D at the south-east corner of King and George streets. These three lots were occupied jointly by Richard Beasley, Rev. George O'Kill Stuart and William Allan.

John McDougall owned lot 21E, south-west corner of King and George streets. John Lackie was the tenant. Ira Bissell owned lot 22E, south side of King street, west of George street. Jordan Post was the occupant. Shivers Cozens owned lot 23E, south side of King street, west of New street. John McBride owned lot 24E at the south-east corner of King and New (Jarvis) streets. Robert Moore was the occupant. John Small owned block C, on the south side of King street, at the east corner of Berkeley street, and extending through to Palace street.

DUKE STREET, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	Neil Holme	Thomas Ridout, Esq	Resident
2	Thomas Ridout	Thomas Ridout, Esq	Resident
3	Peter Pining	William Jarvis, Esq	Resident
4	John H. Kahman	John H. Kahman	Resident
5	Miss Maria Willcocks	Allan McNabb	Resident
6	This lot has been used as a burying ground. The Hon. James Baby, Alex. McDonell, Esq., the Rev. Alex. McDonell and John Small, of York, Esq., in Trust.		

Paul Marian, mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, was a well-known baker in the town of York in the early days, and Abner Miles was an equally well-known innkeeper.

John Small was the Clerk of the Crown for Upper Canada, and the builder of Berkeley House on King street east.

Rev. George O'Kill Stuart was the first incumbent of St. James' Church. He resigned that position in 1812, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Strachan, afterwards the first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

Neil Holm was the owner of lot 1 at the north-west corner of Duke and Ontario streets.

Thomas Ridout was the owner of lot 2, north side of Duke street, between Ontario and Caroline streets. Mr. Ridout was also the tenant of the Holm lot.

Peter Pining was the owner of lot 3 north-east corner of Duke and Caroline streets. William Jarvis was the occupant.

John H. Kahman was the owner and occupant of lot 4 at the north-east corner of Duke and Caroline streets.

Miss Maria Willcocks owned lot 5 north side of Duke street, between Caroline and George streets. Mr. Allan McNab was the tenant.

Lot 6 at the north-east corner of Duke and George streets, was used as a burying ground. The trustees were Hon. James Baby, Alex. McDonell, Rev. Alex. McDonell and John Small.

DUKE STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
6	John Mathews	Unoccupied — belongs to W. Allan, Esq.	Resident
7	Parker Mills	Isaac Pilkington	Resident
8	John Ashbridge	Lewis Bright	Resident
9	John H. Kahman	James Chesney	Resident
10			
11	Samuel Backhouse	William Jarvis, Esq	Resident
12	Peter Long	William Jarvis, Esq	Not resident
13	Duke Wm. Kendrick	Titus Geer Simons	Not resident
14	Thomas Ward	De Saver	Resident
15	William Willcocks, Esq	Quetton St. George	Resident
16			
17	Malcolm Wright	Thaddeus Gilbert	Resident
18	Edward Hayward	Thaddeus Gilbert	Resident
19	Thomas Mercer	Thomas Mosley	Resident
20	Thomas Mathews	Henry Hale	Resident
21	Joseph Kendrick	Joseph Kendrick	Resident
22	John Kendrick	John Edgell	Resident
23			
24	Nicholas Klengenbruner	N. Klengenbruner	Resident

John Mathews was granted lot 6, south-west corner of Duke and Ontario streets. In 1807 it was unoccupied, and was noted as belonging to W. Allan.

Parker Mills was granted lot 7, south side of Duke street, west of Ontario street.

At the time of making the schedule, the lands were occupied by Isaac Pilkington.

John Ashbridge was given lot 8 on the south-east corner of Duke and Princess streets.

Lewis Bright was the occupant in 1807.

John H. Kahman received a grant of lots 9 and 10, at the south-west corner of Duke and Princess streets.

James Chesney occupied these lots in 1807.

Samuel Backhouse was granted lot 11, south side of Duke street, east of Caroline (Sherbourne) street.

Peter Long received a grant of lot 12, south-east corner of Duke and Caroline streets.

William Jarvis was in possession of both the Backhouse and Long lots when the schedule was made in 1807.

Duke William Kendrick was granted lot 13 at the south-west corner of Duke and Caroline streets.

Titus Simons was in possession of this lot in 1807, and was marked on the schedule as "not resident."

Thomas Ward received a grant of lot 14, south side of Duke street, west of Caroline street.

— De Saver was the occupant in 1807.

William Willcocks was granted lots 15 and 16, at the south-east corner of Duke and Frederick streets.

Quenton St. George was the occupant in 1807.

Quenton St. George was a merchant in early York, and built the first brick dwelling house on the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets.

Malcolm Wright was granted lot 17, at the south-west corner of Duke and Frederick streets.

Edward Hayward was granted lot 18, south side of Duke street, west of Frederick street.

Thaddeus Gilbert was the occupant of both these lots in 1807.

Thomas Mercer was granted lot 19, south side of Duke street, east of George street.

Thomas Mosly was the occupant in 1807.

Thomas Matthews received a grant of lot 20, at the south-east corner of Duke and George streets. This lot was in the possession of Henry Hale in 1807.

Joseph Kendrick was granted lot 21, at the south-west corner of Duke and George streets, and was in possession of it at the time the schedule was made.

John Kendrick received a grant of lots 22 and 23, south side of Duke street, between George and New (Jarvis) streets. By 1807 these lots had passed into the possession of John Edyell.

Nicholas Klenbenbuner was the grantee and present owner of lot 24, at the south-east corner of Duke and New streets.

DUCHESS STREET, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	William Cooper	John Detlor	Resident
2	William Glindower White ...	Robert Henderson	Resident
3	Robert Henderson		
4	Robert Henderson		
Gore	Pound.		
5	Frederick Bush	Robert Henderson	Resident
6	Thomas Kirgan	William Jarvis, Esq.	Resident

William Cooper received a grant of lot 1 at the north-east corner of Duchess and Ontario streets.

John Detlor was the occupant of lot 1 in 1807.

William Glendower White was granted lot 2, north side of Duchess street, west of Ontario street.

Robert Henderson received a grant of lots 3 and 4, north side of Duchess street, opposite the north side of Caroline (Sherbourne) street. In 1807 he still resided there and had also secured lot 2 from W. D. White.

Caroline (Sherbourne) street ended at Duchess street at this date (1807). It was many years later that the Allan and Ridout family opened it up through their township lots as far north as Bloor street. A map of Toronto made in 1827, by J. G. Chewett, shows Caroline street ending at Duchess street, and a crooked street just to the west, leading from Duchess street east to Lot street.

West of lot 4 on the north side of Duchess street, was a gore lot used as a pound.

Frederick Bush was granted lot 5, north side of Duchess street, east of George street.

Robert Henderson was also the occupant of this lot in 1807.

Thomas Kirgan was granted lot 6 at the north-east corner of Duke and George streets.

William Jarvis was the occupant of this lot in 1807.

DUCHESS STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	William Bond	Thomas Ridout, Esq	Resident
2	Mrs. Mary Ridout		
3	Archibald Thomson	Joseph Shaw	Resident
4	Andrew Thomson	James Ross	Resident
5	David Thomson	Isaac Collumbes	Resident
6	John Conn	John Conn	Resident

William Bond was granted lot 1 at the south-west corner of Duchess and Ontario streets.

Mrs. Mary Ridout was granted lot 2 to the west of Bond's lot on the south side of Duchess street.

Thomas Ridout appears in the schedule as the owner of both lots 1 and 2.

Archibald Thomson was granted lot 3 at the south-east corner of Duchess and Caroline streets.

Joseph Shaw was the occupant in 1807.

Andrew Thomson was granted lot 4 at the south-west corner of Duchess and Caroline streets.

James Ross was in possession of this lot in 1807.

David Thomson was granted lot 5, south side of Duchess street, east of George street.

Isaac Collumbes was in possession of lot 5 in 1807.

John Conn was granted and in 1807 still retained possession of lot 6 at the south-east corner of Duchess and George streets.

William Bond was an early York nurseryman, while Archibald, Andrew and David Thomson were three brother Scotchmen, who, after a short residence in York, settled in the Township of Scarborough.

Thomas Ridout was the first Surveyor-General of the province.

GEORGE STREET, WEST SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	Joseph Ketchum	The Widow Osburn	Resident
2	Samuel Nash	William De Forrest	Resident
3	Duchess street is continued through this lot.		
4	James Pitney	William Jarvis, Esq	Resident

Joseph Ketchum was granted lot 1 at the north-west corner of George and Duke streets.

The Widow Osborne was the occupant in 1807.

Samuel Nash was granted lot 2, west side of George street, north of Duke street.

William DeForrest was the occupant in 1807.

The greater portion of lot 3, west side of George street, was used for the extension of Duchess street, through to Jarvis street, according to a note in the schedule.

James Pitney was granted lot 4, west side of George street, north of Duchess street.

William Jarvis also gained possession of this lot in 1807.

TORONTO STREET, EAST SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	James Green, Esq.	James Green, Esq.	Not resident
2	Mrs. Maria Green.	Mrs. Maria Green.	
3	David Burns, Esq.	Donald McLean, Esq.	
4			Resident

James Green was granted lot 1, at the south-east corner of Toronto, Newgate (Adelaide) street, and was still in possession in 1807.

Mrs. Maria Green received a grant of lot 2, at the north-east corner of Toronto and King streets, and was shown as the occupant in 1807. The plan of 1797 shows this lot as domicile of the gaoler, the gaol being just to the east.

No grantee or occupant is shown on the schedule for lot 3 at the south-east corner of Toronto and King streets, but the plan of 1797 designates this lot as the residence of the sheriff.

David Burns was granted lot 4, east side of Toronto street, south of King street.

Donald McLean was in possession of this lot in 1807.

CHURCH STREET, EAST SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
Market Block {	Hon. Henry Allcock, Hon. P. Russell, Hon. Aeneas Shaw and the Hon. J. McGill, Esq. }	In trust for a market place.	

The Hon. Henry Allcock, Hon. Peter Russell, Hon. Aeneas Shaw, and Hon. John McGill are given as the grantees of the market block, "In trust for a Market Place."

NEW STREET, WEST SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
2	Rev. Geo. O. Stuart.	The Rev. Geo. O. Stuart	Resident
1	Mrs. Lucy Stuart		

Mrs. Lucy Stuart was granted lot 1 at the west side of New (Jarvis) and Newgate (Adelaide) streets.

Rev. George O'Kill Stuart was granted lot 2 at the north-west corner of New and King streets, and is given as the occupant of both lots.

LOT STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
Old Town {	1. Mrs. Mary Anne White.....	John Detlor	Resident
	2. Charles Samuel White	Robert Henderson	Resident
	3. John White, Esq.	John Vanzante	Resident
New Town 16..	John Vanzante, the north part..		

Mrs. Mary Ann White was granted lot 1 (old town), at the south-west corner of Lot (Queen) and Ontario streets.

John Detlor was the occupant in 1807.

Charles Samuel White was granted lot 1 (old town), at the south-west corner of Lot (Queen) and Ontario streets.

John Detlor was the occupant in 1807.

Charles Samuel White was granted lot 2 (old town), south side of Lot street, west of Ontario street.

John White was granted lot 3 (old town) at the south-east corner of Lot and Caroline streets.

Robert Henderson was the occupant of both these lots in 1807.

John Vanzante was granted the north part of lot 16 (new town) at the south-east corner of Lot and John streets, and was the occupant in 1807.

FRONT STREET.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Thos. Scott, Esq., Atty.-Gen. }		
2.....	James Macaulay, Esq. }	The Chief Justice	Resident
3.....	Mrs. Charlotte Berezy		
4.....	Mr. John Denison	W. W. Baldwin, Esq.	Resident
5.....			
6.....	Mr. Thomas Schofield	The Estate of Mr. Weekes	
7.....	Mrs. Anne Powell..... }		
8.....	Wm. Dummer Powell, Esq. }	Mr. Justice Powell	Resident
9.....	Hannah Jarvis		
10.....	William Jarvis, Esq. }	The Estate of R.J. D. Gray, Esq.	
11.....	Mrs. Penelope Beikie	Mr. Beikie.....	Resident
12.....	James Givins, Esq.	Mr. Crookshanks	Resident

James Macaulay was afterwards Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada.

John Denison came to York in 1794, settled here, and was the father of George Taylor Denison, the builder of Bellevue in the west end of the city, fully described in Vol. I. Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.

W. W. Baldwin, James Givins and George Cruickshanks were all well-known early residents of the city, and their history is given in Vols. I. and III. of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.

Thomas Scott, the Attorney-General was granted lot 1, at the north-west corner of Front and Toronto streets.

James Macaulay was granted lot 2, north side of Front street, east of Toronto street. Yonge street was run through the eastern part of this lot later on.

Mrs. Charlotte Berezy received lot 3, north side of Front street, east of Bay street.

"The Chief Justice" is given as the occupant of the preceding lots 1, 2 and 3 in the schedule.

Mr. John Denison was granted lot 4 at the north-east corner of Front and Bay streets.]

Mr. W. W. Baldwin was granted lot 4, at the north-east corner of Front and Bay street.

Mr. W. W. Baldwin was the occupant of the Baldwin lot.

No grantee or occupant is given for lot 5, on the north-west corner of Front and Bay streets, and the plan of 1797 shows this lot as vacant.

Mr. Thomas Schofield was granted lot 6, on the north side of Front street, west of Bay street.

The estate of Mr. Wilkes occupied the property in 1907.

Mrs. Anne Powell was given lot 7 on the north side of Front street, at the east corner of York street, and is given as the occupant of both lots 7 and 8.

Hannah Jarvis was granted lot 9, at the north-west corner of Front and York streets.

William Jarvis was granted lot 10, on the north side of Front street, west of York street.

The estate of R. J. D. Gray is given in the schedule as the occupant of both lots 9 and 10.

Mrs. Penelope Beikie received a grant of lot 11, on the north side of Front street, east of Peter street, and Mr. Beikie is given as the occupant.

James Givens was granted lot 12, at the north-east corner of Front and Peter streets.

Mr Crookshanks was the occupant in 1807.

SIMCOE PLACE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
East side { 1 2 3 4	Robert J. D. Gray, Esq.	The Estate of Mr. Gray.	
{ 5 6 7 8	The Rev. Thomas Raddish.... Mrs. Mary Elmsley	Wm. Firth, Esq., Atty-Gen.....	Resident
North side { 9 10 11 12 13	John Lawrence, Esq. Catharine Hannah Allcock .. The Hon. Henry Allcock		
{ 14 15 16 17	Arthur H. Brooking, Esq..... John Enticott	Capt. Tallan.....	Resident
West side {			

Simcoe Place was the name given to those portions of Graves (Simcoe) street, Market (Wellington) street, and John street, which faced on the old Parliament Buildings.

Robert J. D. Gray was granted lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the east side—now Simcoe street—and the estate of Mr. Gray is given as the occupant in 1807.

The Rev. Thomas Raddish, an early clergyman in York, but who soon went back to England, was granted lots 5 and 6, at the north-west corner of Graves street and Simcoe place (Wellington street).

Mrs. Mary Elmsley was granted lots 7 and 8, north side of Simcoe place, west of Graves (Simcoe) street.

Mr. John Lawrence was granted lot 9, north side of Simcoe Place, between Graves and John streets.

William Firth, Attorney-General, was the occupant of lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in 1807.

Catherine Hannah Allcock was granted lots 12 and 13, at the north-east corner of Simcoe place and John street, and was the owner in 1807.

Arthur H. Brooking was granted lots 14 and 15, at the south-west corner of Simcoe place (John street) and Market street.

John Enticott received lots 16 and 17, at the north-east corner of Simcoe place and Front street.

MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Robert Young.....	Philip Clinger.....	Resident
2.....	Elizabeth Bonta.....	Capt. Ferguson.....	Not resident
3.....	Isaac Davis.....	John Vanzante.....	Resident
4.....	Christopher Robinson.....		
5.....	Duke Wm. Kendrick.....		
6.....	Alexander Wood.....	William Chewett, Esq.....	Resident
7.....	William Chewett.....		
8.....	William Chewett.....		
9.....	The Hon. R. Hamilton.....	Estate of Mr. Justice Cochrane.....	Resident
10.....	The Hon. James Baby.....	— Hartwell.....	
11.....	Mrs. Magdalen Cartwright.....	The Hon. R. Cartwright.....	
12.....	George Crookshanks.....	Geo. Crookshanks, Esq.....	Resident
13.....			
14.....			
A.....	John McGill, Esq. (Adjutant).....	Hugh McLean.....	Resident
B.....	Alex. McDonell, Esq.....	Alex. McDonell, Esq.....	Resident

Robert Young was given lot 1, at the north-west corner of Market (Wellington) street and Toronto street.

Philip Clinger is given as the occupant of this lot, and is marked "not resident."

Elizabeth Bonta was granted lot 2, north side of Market street, west of Toronto street.

Captain Ferguson was occupant and marked "not resident."

Isaac Davis was granted lot 3, north side of Market street, east of Bay street.

Christopher Robinson was granted lot 4, at the north-east corner of Market and Bay streets.

Duke William Kendrick was granted lot 5, at the north-west corner of Market and Bay streets.

John Vanzante was occupant of lots 3, 4 and 5, in 1807.

Alexander Wood was granted lot 6, on the north side of Market street, west of Bay street.

William Chewett received lots 7 and 8, at the north-east corner of Market and York streets, and in 1807 was occupant of these lots and of Wood's lot, No. 6.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton received a grant of lot 9, at the north-west corner of Market and York streets.

The estate of Mr. Justice Cochrane was the occupant in 1807.

The Hon. James Baby was granted lot 10, on the north side of Market street, west of York street.

— Hartwell was the occupant in 1807.

Mrs. Magdalen Cartwright was granted lot 11, at the north-east corner of Market and Graves (Simcoe) street.

In 1807 the Hon. R. Cartwright is given as occupant and marked "not resident."

No grantee or occupant is given for lot 12 at the north-west corner of Market and John streets.

George Crookshanks was granted, and in 1807 was occupant, of lot 13 north side of Market street, west of John street.

The Hon. Mr. McGill (adjutant) was granted lot 14 at the north-east corner of Market and Peter streets.

Hugh McLean was the occupant in the schedule.

Alexander McDonell received a grant of lot A at the north-west corner of Market and Church streets, and was still in possession in 1807.

No grantee or occupant is given for lot B, on the north side of Market street, west of Church street, and the plan of 1797 shows this lot as the site for a court house.

Among the names mentioned in Simcoe Place and Market street north, one of the first is that of the Hon. Henry Allcock, who was the Chief Justice of that name. R. J. D. Gray was the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada. William Chewett was joint Surveyor-General with Thomas Ridout, and the Hon. R. Hamilton, and James Baby, while residents and land-owners in York, were lieutenants of the Counties of Simcoe and Kent, respectively. George Cruickshanks was a resident on the north side of Front street, his property being near Bathurst street, formerly known as Cruickshank's lane.

MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
Tract	The Hon. Thos. Scott, Att-Gen.	The Hon. T. Scott, C.J	Resident
1	Thos. Scott, Esq., Att-Gen	The Hon. T. Scott, C.J	
2	Mrs. Elizabeth T. Macaulay	The Hon. T. Scott, C.J	
3	Mr. Wm. Berezy	The Hon. T. Scott, C.J	
4	Alex. McNabb	John Cameron	Resident
5	Robt. Richardson, Esq	Count De Puisaye	Not resident
6	William Weeks, Esq	Estate of Mr. Weeks.	Resident
7	Mr. John Powell	Mr. Justice Powell	
8	Wm. D. Powell, Esq., Junr	The Estate of Mr. Gray.	
9	B. Cranell Beardsley		
10	George Lowe	Mr. Buikie.	Resident
11	John McLaney	Geo. Crookshanks, Esq.	Resident
12	Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews		

The Hon. Thomas Scott, the Attorney-General, is shown as the grantee of the Gore lot, now known as the Coffin Block, at the junction of Market (Wellington) and Front streets, and of lot 1, at the south-west corner of Market and Toronto streets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Macaulay was granted lot 2, on the south side of Market street, west of Toronto street.

Mr. William Berezy was given lot 3, at the south side of Market street, east of Bay street.

The Hon. T. Scott, C.J., is given in the schedule as occupant of the Gore lot, and lots 1, 2 and 3, in 1807.

Alexander McNab was granted lot 4, at the south-east corner of Market and Bay streets.

John Cameron was the occupant of this lot in 1807.

Robert Richardson was granted lot 5, at the south-west corner of Market and Bay streets.

The Count De Pensaye (not resident), was the occupant in 1807.

William Weeks was granted lot 6, on the south side of Market street, west of Bay street, and the Estate of William Weeks is given as occupant, in 1807.

Mr. John Powell was granted lot 7, south side of Market street, east of York street.

William D. Powell, junior, was granted lot 8, at the south-east corner of Market and York streets.

Mr. Justice Powell was occupant of both lots 7 and 8 in 1807.

B. Cranell Beardsley was granted lot 9, at the south-east corner of Market and John streets.

George Laine was granted lot 10, on the south side of Market street, west of York street.

The Estate of Mr. Gray was the occupant of lots 9 and 10, according to the schedule.

John McLaney was granted lot 11, on the south side of Market street, west of John street.

Mr. Beikie is given in the schedule as resident of this lot.

Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews was granted lot 12, at the south-west corner of Market and Peter streets.

George Crookshanks was occupant in 1807.

KING STREET, NEW TOWN, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Charles Field	The Widow Browkett	Resident
2.....	William Browkett	Dead.	
3.....	Humphrey Waters	Joshua Leach	Resident
4.....	Capt. Daniel Cozens	James Richardson	Not resident
5.....	Mr. James Richardson	Wm. Cooper	Not resident
6.....	Charles Willcocks	Hugh Earle	Not resident
7.....	Hugh Earle	Estate of Mr. Gray	Not resident
8.....	William Hunter		

Charles Field was granted lot 1, at the north-west corner of King and Toronto streets.

William Browkett received a grant of lot 2, north side of King street, west of Toronto. (Yonge street afterwards ran through the east part of the lot.)

In the schedule (1807) the Widow Browkett is given as the occupant of both lots 1 and 2.

Humphrey Waters was granted lot 3, north side of King street, east of Bay street, and in the column for occupants in the schedule is the note "dead."

Captain Daniel Cozens was granted lot 4, at the north-east corner of King and Bay streets.

In 1907 the occupant of this lot was Joshua Leach.

Mr. James Richardson was granted and in 1807 was the occupant (not resident) of lot 5, at the north-west corner of King and Bay streets.

No record is given of the grantees or occupants of lots 6 and 7, north side of King, between Bay and York streets, but the plan of 1797 shows them as belonging to Mrs. Phoebe Willcocks.

Charles Willcocks was granted lot 8, at the north-east corner of King and York streets.

William Cooper is given in the schedule as the occupant (not resident), of lot 8.

Hugh Earle was granted and in 1807 was occupant (not resident), of lot 9, at the north-west corner of King and York streets.

William Hunter was granted lot 10, on the north side of King street between York and Graves (Simcoe) streets.

The estate of Mr. Gray is entered on the schedule as the occupant (not resident), of this lot.

The schedule contains no records of lots 11 and 12, at the north-east corner of King and Peter streets, but Chewett's map of 1827 shows them as the location for an hospital.

KING STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Archibald Cameron	Wm. Allan, Esq.	Resident
2.....	Theophilus Sampson	John Vanzante	Resident
3.....	Charles Sellick		
4.....	Samuel Marther		
5.....	Cornelius Benson	Not occupied.	
6.....	William Chewett	Wm. Chewett, Esq.	Resident
7.....	Mrs. Isabella Chewett		
8.....	Richard Duncan, Esq.	Not occupied.	Not resident
9.....	Sergt. John Ross		
10.....	Hon. Richard Cartwright	The Hon. R. Cartwright	Not resident
11.....	David Fleming	The Estate of R. J. D. Gray.	
12.....	David Ramsay	Hugh McLean	Resident
13.....	Hugh McLean		

Archibald Cameron was granted lot 1, at the south-west corner of King and Toronto streets.

William Allen was the occupant in 1807.

Theophilus Sampson received the grant of lot 2, south side of King street, west of Toronto street (east part afterwards taken for part of Yonge street).

Charles Sellick was granted lot 3, south side of King street, east of Bay street.

Samuel Marther was granted lot 3, south side of King street, east of Bay street.

The schedule of 1807 gives John Vanzante as the occupant of lots 2, 3 and 4.

No grantee or occupant is given for lot 5 at the south-west corner of King and Bay streets, but the plan of 1797 shows this lot as belonging to William Smith.

Cornelius Benson received lot 6, south side of King street, west of Bay street.

It is shown in the schedule as "not occupied."

William Chewett was granted lot 7, south side of King street, east of York street.

Mrs. Isabella Chewett was granted lot 8, at the south-east corner of King and York streets.

William Chewett is given as occupant of both these lots.

Richard Duncan was granted lot 9, at the south-west corner of King and York streets. No occupant is given, and the words "not resident" are entered opposite the grantee's name.

Sergt. John Ross was granted lot 10, south side of King street, west of York street, and it is noted as "not occupied."

Hon. Richard Cartwright was granted and is entered as occupant (not resident), of lot 11 at the south-west corner of King and Graves (Simcoe) streets.

David Fleming was granted lot 12, at the south-west corner of King and John streets.

The estate of R. J. D. Gray is entered in the schedule as occupant.

David Ramsay was granted lot 13, south side of King street, west of John street.

Hugh McLean was granted lot 14, at the south-east corner of King and Peter streets, and was entered as the occupant of both this and the Ramsay lot—13.

NEWGATE STREET, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Fred'k Baron De Hoen	Not occupied.	
2.....	Eliphalet Hale	Capt. Ferguson	Not resident
3.....	P. M. Fortier to G. Purvis		
4.....	Basil Rorison	George Cutter.....	Not resident
5.....	Edward Gahan		
6.....	Thomas Stewart		
7.....	William Cornwell.....		
8.....	Wm. Graham, Esq., south part..		
9.....	Wm. Willcocks, Esq., north part		
10.....	John McBeath		
11.....	John Matchefsky	Alex. McDonell	
12.....	John Beikie	Mr. Beikie.....	Resident
13.....	Hugh Heward.....	Wm. Stanton, Esq	Resident

Frederick, Baron DeHoen was granted lot 1, at the north-west corner of Newgate (Adelaide) and Toronto streets, which is marked "not occupied."

Eliphalet Hale was granted lot 2, north side of Newgate street, west of Toronto street.

Captain Ferguson is entered as the occupant, "not resident."

The grantee of lot 3, north side of Newgate street, east of Bay street, is entered as "P. M. Fortier to G. Purvis." No occupant is given.

Basil Rorison received a grant of lot 4, at the north-east corner of Newgate and Bay streets.

George Cutler is given as the occupant "not resident."

The schedule gives no grantee or occupant for lot 5, at the north-west corner of Newgate and Bay streets. The plan of 1797 shows a "Mr. Price" as the owner.

Edward Gahan was granted lot 6, north side of Newgate street, west of Bay street. No occupant is given.

Thomas Stewart received a grant of lot 7, north side of Newgate street, east of York street. No occupant is given.

William Cornwell received a grant of lot 8, at the north-east corner of Newgate and York streets. No occupant is given.

William Graham received the south part of lot 9, at the north-west corner of Newgate and York streets. No occupant entered.

William Willcocks received a grant of the north part of lot 9 at the north-east corner of Newgate and York streets. No occupant entered.

John McBeath was given lot 10, north side of Newgate street, west of York street. No occupant entered.

John Matchefsky was granted lot 11 at the north-east corner of Newgate and Graves (Simcoe) streets.

Alexander McDonell is entered as the occupant of this lot.

John Beikie was granted, and in 1807 occupied lot 12, at the north-west corner of Newgate and John streets.

Hugh Heward was granted lot 13, north side of Newgate street, west of John street.

William Stahton is entered as occupant of this lot.

No grantee or occupant is given of lot 14 at the north-east corner of Newgate and Peter streets, nor is any owner for this lot entered on the plan of 1797.

NEWGATE STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Jonathan Scott .....	.....	.....
2.....	Job Loder .....	.....	.....
3.....	Alex. McDonell, Esq	Alex. McDonell, Esq	Resident
4.....	Thomas Knight .....	.....	.....
5.....	John Bennett	John Bennett	Resident
6.....	Thomas Paxton	Dead.	.....
9.....	Hon. Thomas Cochrane	Estate of Mr. Justice Cochrane.	.....
10.....	Robert J. D. Gray, Esq	Estate of Mr. Gray.	.....

Jonathan Scott was granted lot 1 at the south-west corner of Newgate (Adelaide) and Toronto streets. No occupant entered.

Job Loder was granted lot 2, south side of Newgate street, west of Toronto street. No occupant entered.

Alexander McDonell is entered as the grantee and occupant of lot 3, south side of Newgate street, east of Bay street.

Thomas Knight is entered as grantee and occupant of lot 4, at the south-east corner of Newgate and Bay streets.

John Bennett was grantee and occupant of lot 5, at the south-west corner of Newgate and Bay streets.

Thomas Paxton was granted lot 6, south side Newgate street, and in the occupant's column is entered as "dead."

No record is made of any grantee or occupant for lots 7 and 8 at the south-east corner of Newgate and York streets, but the plan of 1797 shows lot 7 as belonging to Eugenia Willcocks, and lot 8 as the property of Anne Willcocks.

Hon. Thomas Cochrane was granted lot 9, at the south-west corner of Newgate and York streets, and "The Estate of Mr. Justice Cochrane" is entered as occupant.

Robert J. D. Gray was granted lot 10, south side of Newgate street, east of Graves (Simcoe) street, and his estate is entered as the occupant.

No entries are made concerning lots 11 and 12, at the south-east corner of Newgate and Peter streets, but Chewett's plan of 1827 shows the "Emigrant House," on lot 12, with 10 and 11, attached as part of the grounds.

RUSSELL SQUARE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
East side.	1 John Gamble, Esq	Estate of Mr. Gray.	
	2 Allan McLean.....	Estate of Mr. Gray.	
	3 Hugh Cameron	Alex. McDonell, Esq	
	4 Col. John McDonell.....		
5 George Cown	Resident		
6 Thomas Fraser, Esq			
7 Richard Wilkinson, Esq			
18.....	Catharine H. Allcock .....	.....	Not resident
19.....			
20.....	The Hon. Alex. Grant.....	Wm. Firth, Esq., Att-Gen	Resident
21.....	John Lawrence, Esq		
22.....	Mr. B. Holowell.....		
23.....	Hon. John Elmsley, Esq		
24.....			
25.....			
26.....			

The name "Russell Square" (after the Hon. Peter Russell), was given to the square bounded by King, Graves (Simcoe), Newgate (Adelaide), and John streets, afterwards the site of Upper Canada College, and the lots facing the square on the surrounding streets were numbered as being on Russell Square.

John Gamble was granted lots 1 and 2, at the north-east corner of Graves and King streets.

Allan McLean received a grant of lots 3 and 4, at the south-east corner of Graves and Newgate streets.

"The Estate of Mr. Gray" is entered as occupant of both lots.

Russell Square, north side.

Hugh Cameron received a grant of lots 5 and 6, at the north-west corner of Newgate and Graves street.

Colonel John McDonell was granted lots 7 and 8, north side, Newgate street, west of Graves street.

George Cown was granted lot 9, north side of Newgate street, between Graves and John streets.

Thomas Fraser was granted lots 10 and 11, north side of Newgate street, east of John street.

Richard Wilkinson was granted lots 12 and 13, at the north-east corner of Newgate and John streets.

Alexander McDonell is entered as occupant in 1807 of all the lots (5 to 13) on the north side of Newgate street facing Russell Square.

There is no entry on the schedule concerning lots 14, 15, 16 and 17 on the west side of John street, facing Russell Square, but the plan of 1797 shows the two latter, at the north-west corner of John and King streets, as belonging to Sheriff McDonell. The plan of 1827 by Chewett shows all four lots as a portion of a hospital site.

Russell Square, south side.

Catherine H. Allcock was granted lots 18 and 19, at the south-east corner of King and John streets. No occupant is entered, and the words "not resident" are entered opposite the grantee's name.

The Hon. Alexander Grant was given lots 20 and 21, south side of King street, east of John street.

Mr. B. Hollowell was granted lots 23 and 24, south side of King street, west of Graves street.

The Hon. John Elmsley was granted lots 25 and 26, at the south-west corner of King and Graves streets.

William Firth, Attorney-General, is entered in the schedule as occupant of all the lots 20 to 26, in 1807.

In the schedule under the heading of Russell Square, the first name is that of John Gamble, who was the eldest son of Dr. Gamble of the Queen's Rangers. After his name comes that of Allan McLean, who was member for Frontenac in the Provincial Parliament.

The Hon. Alexander Grant was for some time Administrator of the Province, while the Hon. John Elmsley, the last to be mentioned in this schedule, was Chief Justice Elmsley, father of Capt. John Elmsley.

HOSPITAL STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	James Clark, Jun., Esq., to Wm. Cooper		Not resident
2.....	Alexander Bell		Not resident
3.....	John Coon to Wm. Jarvis, Esq.	Wm. Jarvis, Esq.	Resident
4.....	Daniel Tiers		
5.....	Richard Sharp		
6.....	Barnard Carey		
7.....	Andrew Heinlin	Peter Sypes	Resident
8.....	Peter O. Chu	John Dogget	Resident
9.....	North part—Paul Marian		Resident
10.....	John Hiton	Dead	
11.....	Edward Jessup, Jun., Esq.	John Beikie	Not resident
12.....	Nasha Beman	Alex. McDonell	Not resident
13.....	Richard Beasley, Esq.	Alex. McDonell	Not resident
14.....	George Cown		
15.....	William Claus, Esq.	Alex. McDonell, Esq.	Resident
16.....	Colin McNabb		
17.....	Mr. Richard Gamble		

"James Clark, junior to William Cooper," is the way the grantee is described for lot 1, at the south-west corner of Hospital (Richmond) and Toronto streets. No occupant is entered and the owner is described as "not resident."

Alexander Bell received a grant of lot 2, south side of Hospital street, west of Toronto street. No occupant and owner "not resident."

The grantee for lot 3, south side Hospital street, east of Bay street, was "John Coon to William Jarvis," and the latter is entered as occupant.

Daniel Tiers was granted lot 4, at the south-east corner of Hospital and Bay streets. No occupant entered.

Richard Sharp was granted lot 5, at the south-east corner of Hospital and Bay streets. No occupant is entered.

Barnard Carey was granted lot 6 south side of Hospital street, west of Bay street. No occupant entered.

Andrew Heinlin was granted lot 7 south side of Hospital street, east of York street.

Peter Sypes is entered as the occupant.

Peter O'Chee (Odell on plan of 1797) was granted lot 8 at the south-east corner of Hospital and York streets.

John Dogget is entered as the occupant of lot 8.

Paul Marian was granted the north part of lot 9 at the south-west corner of Hospital and York streets. No occupant entered.

John Niton received a grant of lot 10 south side of Hospital street, west of York street. Noted as "dead" in the occupant column.

Edward Jessup, junior, was granted lot 11 at the south-east corner of Hospital and Graves (Simcoe) street.

John Beikie is entered as the occupant.

Elisha Beman was granted lot 12 at the south-west corner of Hospital and Graves streets.

Richard Beasley was granted lot 13, south side of Hospital street, west of Graves street.

George Cown was granted lot 14 south side of Hospital street between Graves and John streets.

William Claus was granted lot 15 south side Hospital street, east of John street.

Colin McNabb was granted lot 16, south-west corner of Hospital and John streets.

Alexander McDonell is entered in the schedule as the occupant in 1807 of lots 12 to 16, which were to the north of the lots held by him on Russell square.

Richard Gamble was the grantee and occupant of lot 17 at the south-west corner of Hospital and John streets.

No entry is made concerning lots 18 and 19, at the south-east corner of Hospital and John streets, nor do the plans of that day indicate that they had been granted to anyone.

HOSPITAL STREET, NORTH SIDE.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1.....	Joshua Leech .....	.....	Resident
2.....	Anthony Lepad .....	.....	Not resident
3.....	James Elliott .....	.....	Not resident
4.....	John Vanzante .....	.....	Resident
5.....	Andrew Johnstone .....	.....	Not resident
6.....	Peter Keehan	Peter Keehan	Resident
7.....	Louison Fournier .....	.....	Resident
8.....	Samuel Ridout	Henry Carfrae	Resident
9.....	John Jones .....	.....	Not resident
10.....	Nicholas Klengenbrunck .....	.....	Resident
11.....	Samuel Heron .....	.....	Not resident
12.....	Joseph Hunt	Estate of Mr. Gray	Resident
13.....	Mr. Thos. Barry	Estate of Thomas Barry .....	.....
14.....	Ira Bissell	Estate of Mr. Gray .....	.....
15.....	Joseph Kendrick	Estate of Mr. Gray	Resident
16.....	Wm. Warren Baldwin .....	.....	.....
17.....	Joseph Willcocks	Tho Hon. Peter Russell.....	Resident
18.....	J. Henry Jacob Batger .....	.....	.....

Joshua Leach (John Lea, plan of 1797) was granted lot 1 at the north-west corner of Hospital and Toronto streets. No occupant given.

Anthony Lepad was granted lot 2 north side of Hospital street, west of Toronto street. No occupant and owner "not resident."

James Elliott was granted lot 3 north side Hospital street, east of Bay street. No occupant and owner "not resident."

John Vanzante was granted lot 4 at the north-east corner of Hospital and Bay streets.

Andrew Johnstone received a grant of lot 5 at the north-west corner of Hospital and Bay streets. No occupant entered.

Peter Keehan was granted lot 6 north side of Hospital street, west of Bay street, and was occupant both of this lot and lot 7 to the west, in 1807.

Louison Fournier (Lousi Fournier, 1797) was granted lot 7 north side Hospital street, east of York street.

Samuel Ridout was granted lot 8 north-east corner of Hospital and York streets.

Hugh Carfral is entered as occupant.

John Jones was given lot 9 at the north-west corner of Hospital and York streets. No occupant and owner marked "not resident."

Nicholas Klengerbraner was granted lot 10, north side of Hospital and Graves streets. No occupant entered.

Samuel Heron was granted lot 11 at the north-west corner of Hospital and Graves streets. No occupant and owner "not resident."

Joseph Hunt was granted lot 123, at the north-west corner of Hospital and Graves streets.

The estate of Mr. Gray is entered as occupant.

Mr. Thomas Barry received lot 13, north side of Hospital street, west of Graves street, and "The Estate of Thos. Barry" is entered as occupant.

There is no entry in the schedule or on the early plans in connection with lot 14, north side Hospital street, west of Graves street.

Ira Bissell received a grant of lot 15, north side Hospital street, west of Graves street.

Joseph Kendrick was granted lot 16 at the north-east corner of Hospital and John streets.

The estate of Mr. Gray is entered in the schedule as the occupant of lots 15 and 16, in 1807.

Wm. Warren Baldwin was granted lot 17 at the north-west corner of Hospital and John streets.

Joseph Willcocks was granted lot 18, north side of Hospital street, east of Peter street.

J. Henry Jacob Batger was granted lot 19, at the north-east corner of Hospital and Peter streets.

The Hon. Peter Russell is entered as the occupant of lots 17, 18 and 19, for the year 1807.

IN THE REAR OF THE PUBLIC SQUARES AT THE NORTH END OF CHURCH STREET.

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
1	East—Catharine McGill	The Hon. John McGill	Resident
1	West—John McGill.....		

Catherine McGill was granted a lot "to the east of the public square" at the north end of Church street, and John McGill was granted a lot to the west of the same square. The Hon. John McGill is given as occupant of both lots.

WATER LOTS, TOWN OF YORK (OLD TOWN).

LOTS	GRANTEE	PRESENT OCCUPANT	RESIDENT OR NOT RESIDENT
4	The Hon. Peter Russell.....	Hon. P. Russell	Resident
5	Jacob Herchmer	Lawrence Herchmer	Not resident
6	William Allan.....	Wm. Allan, Esq.....	Resident
New Town—4 ..	The Hon. Peter Russell.....	Hon. Peter Russell	Resident

The Hon. Peter Russell was granted water lot No. 4, on the south side of Palace street, between Princess and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets and extending into the bay.

Jacob Herchmer received a grant of water lot 5 at the south-west corner of Palace and Caroline streets, in front of other property of his.

Lawrence Herchmer was the occupant in 1807.

William Allan was granted water lot 6 at the south-east corner of Palace and Frederick streets, and was the occupant in 1807.

The Hon. Peter Russell received a grant of water lot 4 (new town) at the south-east corner of Front and Bay streets and was the occupant in 1807.

The foregoing is the most correct statement we can make of the grantees and occupants of lots in the Town of York.

Surveyor-General's Office,
York, 10th December, 1807.

CHEWETT & RIDOUT,
Acting Surveyors-General.

CHAPTER CVII

FIRST CHORAL SOCIETY.

Founded in 1845—The First Members
—Constitution, By-laws and First
Officials.

It is now just sixty years since the first musical or choral society was organized in Toronto, the names of the promoters being found in the old minute book of the society which, now in private ownership, is still in an excellent state of preservation.

It was on April 7th, 1845, that the first meeting to organize a choral society was held in Toronto. Strangely enough, the minutes' record the meeting, but are absolutely silent as to the particular place in Toronto where it was held. The minutes read thus:

Monday, 7th April, 1845.

At a meeting convened for the purpose of forming a Choral Society in Toronto, the following persons were present:—

Messrs. S. Thompson, Thos. Bilton, J. D. Humphreys, D. B. Read, J. P. Duke, Alfred Laing, Chas. Fitzgibbon, Whewall, W. P. Street, W. C. Clarke, Geo. Keegan.

Mr. Saml. Thompson in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Fitzgibbon, seconded by Mr. Read, and resolved that a committee be formed, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Laing and Bilton, to draft a constitution for the Society, with power to add to their number, and to report to the Society at its next meeting.

Mr. Bilton, seconded by Mr. Read,

That this meeting do adjourn until Friday evening next at Mr. Nordheimer's music store, to receive the report of the committee, and that

notice of the same be given to those persons who may be considered desirous of forming this Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Sgd.) ALFRED LAING,
S. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Chairman.

The next meeting was held one week later, these being its minutes:

April 14th, 1845.—At an adjourned meeting of those persons desirous of forming a Choral Society there were present Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Muttibury, S. Thompson, Duke, Laing, Whewall, Read, Bilton, Clarke, Keegan, Street.

It was moved by Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Whewall, That Mr. Thompson do take the chair.—Carried.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Duke, that this society be called the "Toronto Choral Society."

The report of the committee was then read and adopted, and the following rules agreed to.

Whereas, it is desirable to form a Society in this city for the practice and advancement of vocal music,—

Article 1—This Society shall be called The Toronto Choral Society.

Article 2—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian, who with five ordinary members shall constitute the committee—three to form a quorum.

Article 3—The members shall be either honorary or ordinary, the subscription of the former being one pound five shillings, and of the latter one pound annually. All members shall be entitled to vote at the quarterly meetings.

Article 4—The officers shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meet-

ing in January, or as soon after as possible.

Article 5—The chairman shall preside at all meetings; he shall have a casting vote, and shall sign the minutes of the meeting.

Article 6—The Treasurer shall keep the accounts and have charge of the funds, under the direction of the committee; and shall lay a statement of the society's affairs before the annual meeting.

Article 7—The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, read the minutes at each meeting, and conduct the general business.

Article 8—The Librarian shall have charge of the property of the Society, under the direction of the Committee.

Article 9—The Committee shall have the entire control of all the affairs of the Society, including the engagement of a competent professional director, the purchase of music, and the expenditure generally, and shall have power to call special meetings when they deem it advisable. They shall meet monthly, or oftener, when and where they may decide, of which notice shall be given by the secretary.

Article 10—Quarterly meetings of the Society shall take place on the third Monday in January (being the annual meeting) and on third Monday in April, July and October, respectively. Twelve members to form a quorum.

Article 11—At the quarterly meetings, the proceedings shall be conducted in the following order:—Reading of minutes and notices of motion; motions; election of officers; general business.

Article 12—No alteration in the laws shall take place without notice at a previous quarterly meeting, nor unless three-fourths of the ordinary members present shall concur therein.

1—Honorary members shall have the right of admission, for themselves and their families, to all public concerts of the Society, and may also attend the ordinary practice with the right of introducing a friend when they think proper.

2—Ordinary members must be admitted by ballot among themselves; they shall meet weekly on Monday evenings at eight o'clock, for practice, and shall enjoy all the privileges of honorary members.

3—The ordinary members shall give

at least four public concerts every year, to which no person shall be admitted on any consideration except members and their families, unless by invitation of the Committee.

4—The Director appointed by the Committee shall have the entire control of the musical business of the Society, and shall be paid such amount for his services, as the funds of the Society will permit. He shall also regulate the parts to be taken by each ordinary member, and shall provide the music required.

5—The Librarian shall keep a record of the music belonging to the Society, together with an account of its disposal, in a proper book to be provided for that purpose.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers:

President—Mr. F. W. Barron.
Chairman—Mr. S. Thompson.
Treasurer—Mr. Wm. Rowsell.
Secretary—Mr. W. P. Street.
Librarian—Mr. J. P. Duke.

Mr. Whewell, Mr. T. Bilton, Mr. Laing, Mr. C. Fitzgibbon, Mr. W. C. Clarke.

It was moved by Mr. Laing, seconded, and carried, that the first meeting for practice take place on Monday evening next, the 21st April, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The meeting then adjourned.

With this meeting the Toronto Choral Society may be assumed to have fairly started on its work. Something though should be said about the men who originated the society and whose names have been mentioned.

Samuel Thompson was an Englishman, who came to Canada in the early "thirties," and who settled in Toronto in 1836. For many years he was prominent as a newspaperman, owning wholly or in part during his career the Herald, News of the Week, Patriot and Colonist. Mr. Thompson died in 1886, being at the time of his death librarian of the northern branch of the Public Library.

Thomas Bilton was in business as a tailor in partnership with his brother at No. 2 Wellington Buildings, on King street east.

J. D. Humphreys was a professional musician and teacher of singing. His home was on Queen street, east of Sherbourne street.

D. B. Read was a barrister well known in his profession and Mayor of the city in 1858. Mr. Read died at an advanced age in 1904.

Alfred Laing was a bookkeeper, living at 81 Richmond street west, and Charles FitzGibbon was the Registrar of the Court of Probate, which at that time was on the north-west corner of King and York streets.

Mr. Whewell was a member of the firm of Whewell and Petch, of 84 King street east, and William P. Street was a teller in the branch of the Bank of Montreal in this city. He resided on Palace street, now a portion of Front street east.

There is nothing to show who W. C. Clarke and Mr. Keegan were excepting that at the time the Choral Society was formed the latter was a law student in Toronto.

In the minutes of the adjourned meeting held on April 14th appears the name of Mr. Muttiebury, who was in practice in the city as a barrister in partnership with a Mr. Miller at 7 King street east.

The gentleman chosen as president of the society, Mr. F. W. Barron, was the principal of Upper Canada College, where he also had his residence. Mr. Barron's special delight was sacred music, he being for some years choirmaster of St. George's Anglican church.

William Rowsell as a stationer whose place of business was at 20 King street east. He was a brother of Henry Rowsell, afterwards his partner and later still his successor.

The Choral Society continued in existence for some years, then was merged in the Philharmonic Society, which was virtually the parent of the many musical societies existing now in Toronto. (1908).

CHAPTER CVIII.

TORONTO IN THE YEAR 1834.

The Plan Drawn by J. G. Chewett of the Surveyor-General's Office—First Plan of City After Incorporation.

The Chewett family were pioneers and many of them held prominent positions in common with the surveys of not only the old province of Quebec, but of Upper and Lower Canada, when Quebec was sublined into Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. William Chewett was born in London, England, in 1752, so says

Morgan in his first edition of his useful book known as "Celebrated Canadians." In 1771 Mr. Chewett arrived in Quebec and held several military offices till 1786, when he took charge of the district of Lunenburg, the eastern district of Upper Canada and surveyed the lands and located the Loyalists.

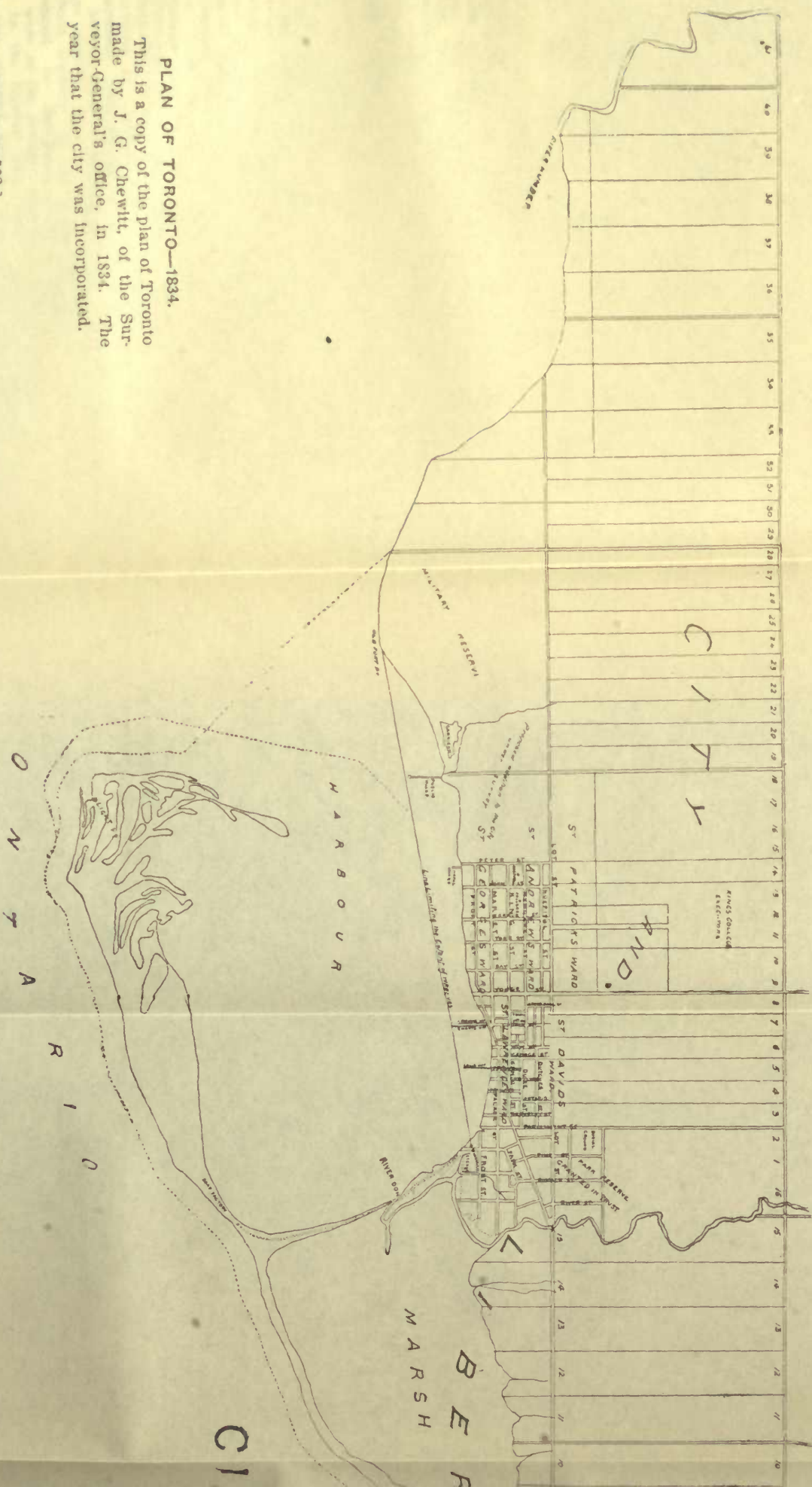
In 1792, by direction of Governor Simcoe, he reconstructed the maps of the old province and divided it into Upper and Lower Canada, and, as he was an excellent surveyor, in 1802, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General, conjointly with Mr. Thomas Riddout. The latter was made Surveyor-General some years later, and Mr. Chewett retired from public service some years prior to his death at Toronto, in 1849. He resided at 26 Market street, and was for some years the registrar of the Surrogate Court. His son, Mr. James Grant Chewett, was chief and principal surveyor and draftsman in the Surveyor-General's office, and also resided at 26 Market street. This was an old landmark—it was originally a cottage and stood about 200 feet east of York street, on the north side of Market street. It was subsequently made a two-storey home and was occupied by Mr. Grand for some years in connection with his stables, which stood directly east of the house. In 1834 Mr. Chewett made a plan of the city of Toronto, at the time of its incorporation.

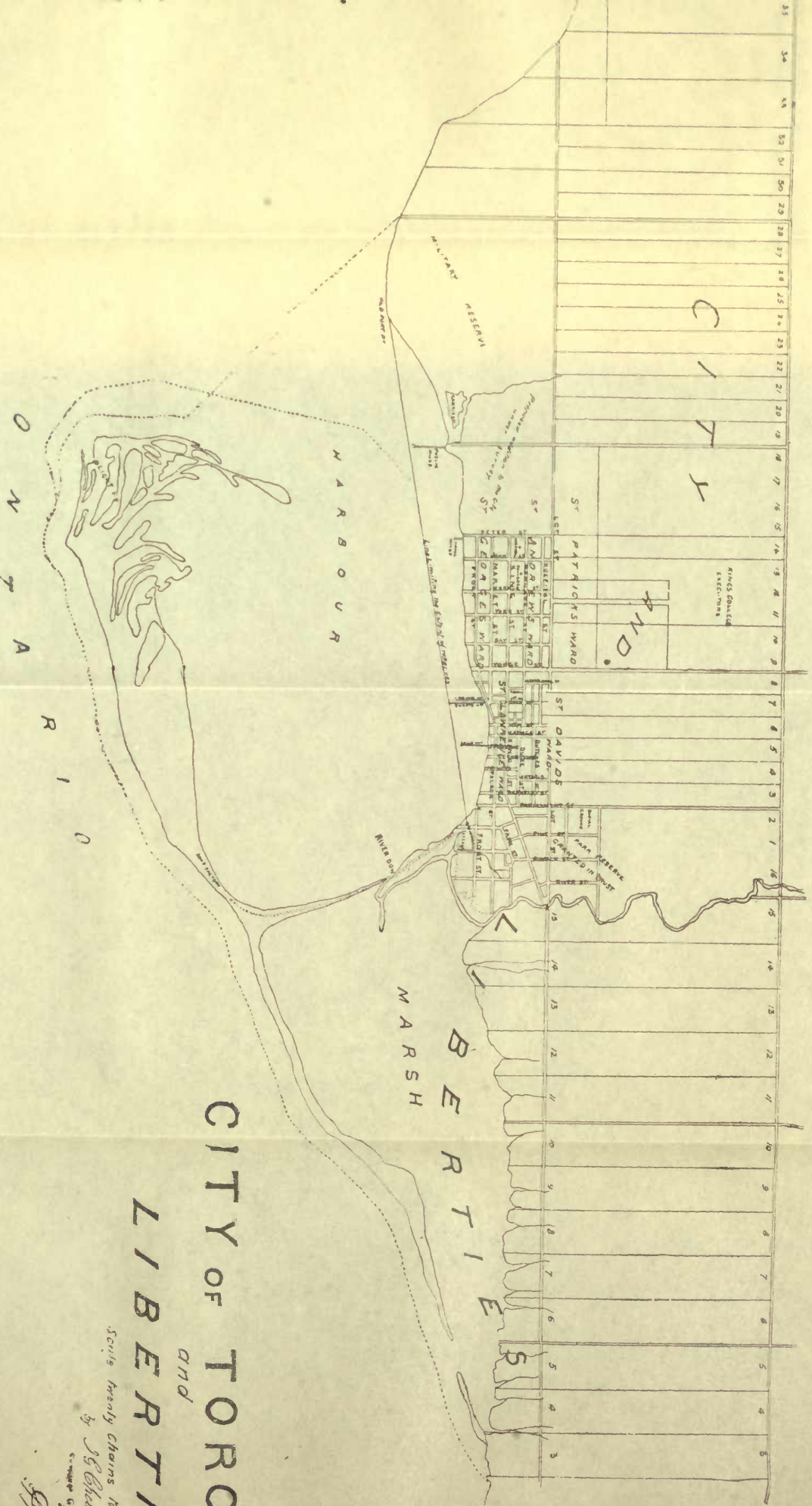
Mr. J. G. Chewett was the father of the late Dr. J. G. Chewett, who at one time had the principal book establishment in Toronto, and was owner of the Rossin House, which is still in the hands of the family.

This plan of 1834 shows the original city and its liberties. The wards are St. David's, St. Lawrence, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. Patrick's. At the east end a burial ground is shown, and to the east of this lot a park reserve. This burial plot is shown on the plan as twenty-two chains, or 1,320 feet north of Lot (Queen) street. It was probably intended to show the location of St. James' cemetery, for the park reserve was afterwards incorporated in the cemetery property. The site should have been marked much further north for St. James' cemetery is 5,045 feet north of Queen (Lot) St. The cemetery was first used in 1844

This is a copy of the plan of Toronto made by J. G. Chewitt, of the Surveyor-General's office, in 1834. The year that the city was incorporated.

[OPT. PAGE 562.]





CITY OF TORONTO and LIBERTY

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Surveyor General, Ontario

J. G. Bennett & Co.

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PLAN OF TORONTO-1834
This is a copy of the plan of Toronto
made by J. G. Cresswell of the Sur-
veyor-General's office in 1834. The
year that the city was incorporated.

John A. A. [1834]

and the plot was purchased by St. James' congregation two years previously, but it is just possible that the site may have been selected about 1834, with a view to future purchase by the congregation.

The west limit of the city was Peter street and the north limit Lot, now Queen street. Old streets, such as Hospital (Richmond) and Newgate (Adelaide St.), are also shown. Market street is Colborne street, and the only three wharves shown were the Merchants' or Culls' Wharf at the foot of Frederick street, formerly Hon. William Allan's wharf, Ewart's wharf at the foot of Church street, Facquan's (Feehan's) wharf just west of Church street and the public wharf, now the Queen's, near the old fort.

What is now the windmill line is a line drawn for "Old Fort Point" at the west of the garrison, to a point just at the windmill of Worts & Gooderham, "who reside half a mile east of the town on the Kingston road," according to the directory of 1834. The "steam" mill was south of the "windmill"

The name "windmill line" was not adopted till years later, for in 1834 it was known as the "line limiting the extent of wharves."

The site of "King's College" at the head of the College avenue, is shown. The directory states that "wherever this University shall be in operation as a seminary of learning, it will be entitled to send one member to the House of Assembly."

The "proposed addition to the city" which was "under survey," is shown as the ground west of Peter street to the Garrison Creek and north from the Bay shore to Lot (Queen) st.

The Garrison is marked, and the great commons now owned by the city and known as the "Military Reserve" are shown.

"The Soap Factory" in the peninsula belonged to Benjamin Knott. It stood west of the present eastern entrance to the harbor. The light-house is also marked, but it stood more north of the lake shore than shown in the plan.

The smaller plan marked A is a reproduction of Chewett's large plan. The large plan, marked B, is an enlarged reproduction of the greater portion of the entire plan, and shows the points described better than in the small plan.

CHAPTER CIX.

OLD CHURCH IN NEW HOME.

"The First" Baptist Church (Colored) Opens New Place of Worship—Has History of Sixty Years.

One of the oldest congregations in Toronto, namely, that of "The First" Baptist Church (colored), which for more than sixty years (1841-1905) worshipped in the old roughcast building on the north-east corner of Victoria and Queen street east, first assembled for service in September, 1907, in their new place of worship on the north-east corner of University avenue and Edward street.

In Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Vol. IV., p. 471, an interesting account of this congregation is given.

After many vicissitudes for the last ten years of its existence, the old Victoria street building and the land it stood on was sold for commercial purposes, realizing the sum of \$18,000. The congregation, when the sale was completed, at once deciding that they would build a new church. After some little time the present site was selected, which has a frontage of 43 feet on University avenue and about 100 on Edward street, the cost of the land being a little under \$4,000.

The new church, which is of decidedly pleasing appearance, is of brick throughout with stone foundations, and is in modern gothic style, built from plans prepared by Architect G. M. Miller, of this city.

The interior is very bright and cheerful. The lectern is on a raised platform in the east end of the building, the choir seats, which accommodate about fifteen people, being on the right a little to the front of the lectern.

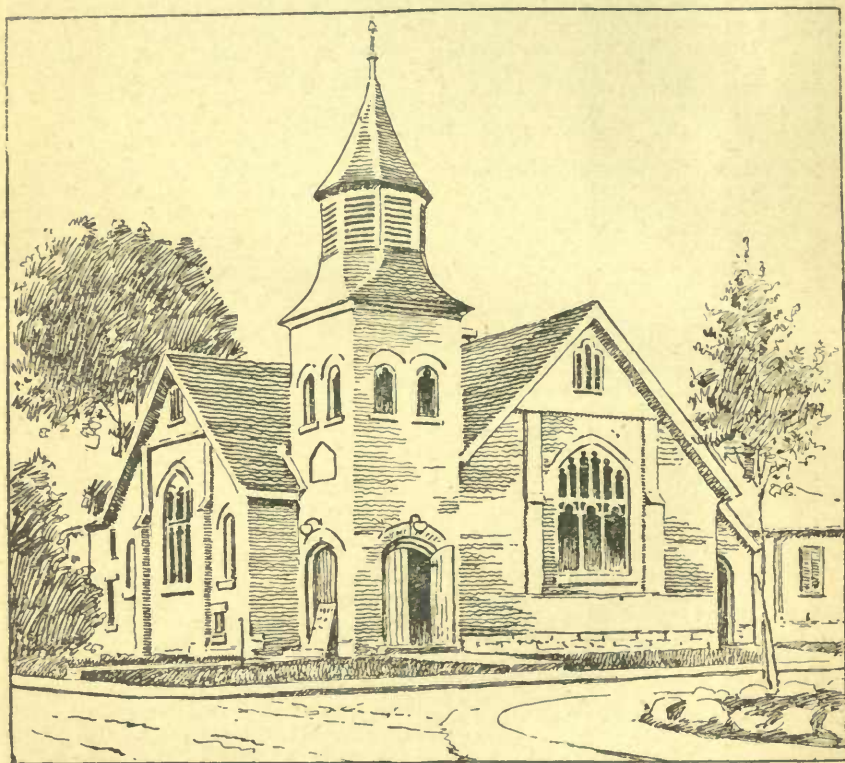
The main auditorium will accommodate 215 people, the seats being in black ash, arranged semi-circularly. The Sunday school room is in the west end of the church, separated by folding doors, which can be closed or opened at pleasure. In the Sunday school room is the lectern, which was in use for the whole period the congregation worshipped in the old church.

At present the choir are led by a small reed organ, the organist being Mrs. S. A. Bass, but funds have been collected for a pipe organ, which will very shortly be placed in the east end of the building to the left and in rear of the lectern.

The pastor of the church is Rev. Elmer E. Thompson, who was educated at Boston University and ordained to the Baptist ministry in

congregation is Mr. Henry Lewis, of Duke street, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees, under whose careful supervision the present building has been erected, the total cost of which will be about \$15,000.

The church is heated by hot air, the furnaces being in the basement, while it is lighted by electricity and gas, though the latter will not be used, except in case of emergency.



"THE FIRST" BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)—UNIVERSITY AVENUE.

Springfield, Ohio, on July 31, 1906. Mr. Thompson assumed his present charge in September last. The present congregation is not a very large one, the communicants' roll only numbering 35, but it is anticipated that now the church has a new home there will be a very considerable increase in the attendance.

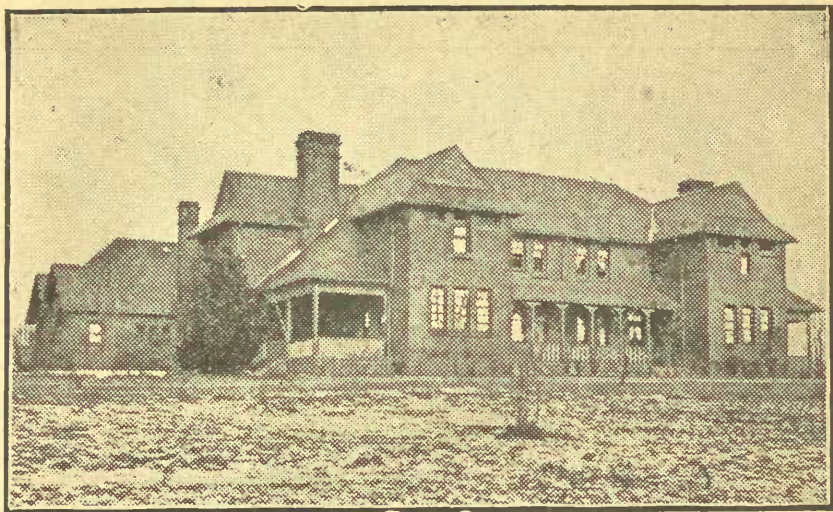
One of the oldest members of the

CHAPTER CX.

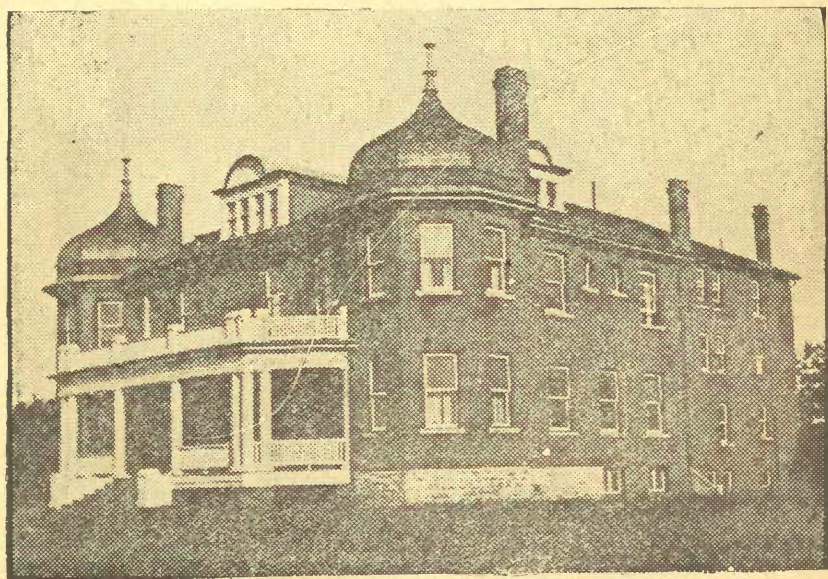
ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Institution that Takes Care of
Wayward and Delinquent Girls—
Established in 1891.

The Alexandra Industrial School for
Girls, at the corner of Blantyre avenue



FIRST BUILDING OF ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.
Faces Kingston Road on same lot as the new Building.



ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BLANTYRE.

and Kingston road, was established in 1891. Previous to that there was no institution in the province outside of the juvenile branch of the Mercer Reformatory for the care of wayward or delinquent girls, and it was felt there should be an Industrial School.

THE FIRST BUILDING.

The ground on which the school stands was donated by the municipality of East Toronto and the electors of Toronto by vote gave \$20,000 toward the project.

The first superintendent was Miss Walker who was succeeded by Miss Clara P. Lugsdin, who in turn was succeeded by Miss Josephine Parrott, the present head.

SECOND BUILDING.

This institution is under the direction of a board of lady managers representing the Industrial Schools Association, which has charge of the schools at Mimico and Blantyre. Mrs. W. T. Alkens was the first chairman of the board, and Miss Marcello Wilkes has been treasurer since the establishment of the school. Up to 1907 the work continued in one building divided into two family groups of fifteen girls each. A provincial grant of \$30,000 enabled the board to erect a new building, which was opened on Saturday, October the 12th, 1907, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir W. Mortimer Clark. The building faces Kingston road, east of the original structure, is of three storeys and has over fifty rooms.

The school is maintained by municipal and provincial grants, and is under the supervision of the Department of Neglected Children of which Mr. John J. Kelso is Superintendent.

CHAPTER CXI.

PARLIAMENT BLDGS., FRONT ST.

Views of the Second Parliament Buildings in York, Now Toronto, Built 1829, Demolished 1900.

The First Legislative building of Upper Canada, in York (Toronto) was erected on Palace (Front) street in the year 1796. It occupied part of

the site south of the south line of the street, where are now the Toronto Gas Works, east of the south end of Berkeley street. These buildings were burned by the Americans in 1813 and were rebuilt in red brick, but were destroyed by fire in 1824. The Front street buildings between Simcoe, John, Front and Wellington streets, were erected in 1830-31, and occupied 1832-41, by the Legislature of Upper Canada. In 1839 they were used by the Court of Queen's Bench, and in 1846 by King's College for university and medical school purposes.

While the buildings were occupied by King's College, the room used afterwards by the Legislative Council was set apart as a chapel, Divine Service according to the rites of the Anglican Church being performed each Sunday.

A frame building at the west and near John street, was used later for the Board of Railway Commissioners.

In 1848-9 the Government used the buildings for an asylum for the insane. In 1848-51 the Parliament of the United Provinces of Canada, east and west, met there, and again from 1856-59. In 1861 they were occupied by the military as barracks, the famous 30th or Cambridgeshire Regiment being quartered there for a considerable time.

At Confederation in 1867 they passed into the occupation of the Ontario Legislature, and were vacated in 1892, when the Legislature moved to the new buildings in the Queen's Park.

The session of 1892 was held in the old buildings, and that was the last, though the next year, 1893, was well advanced before the old pile was completely vacated.

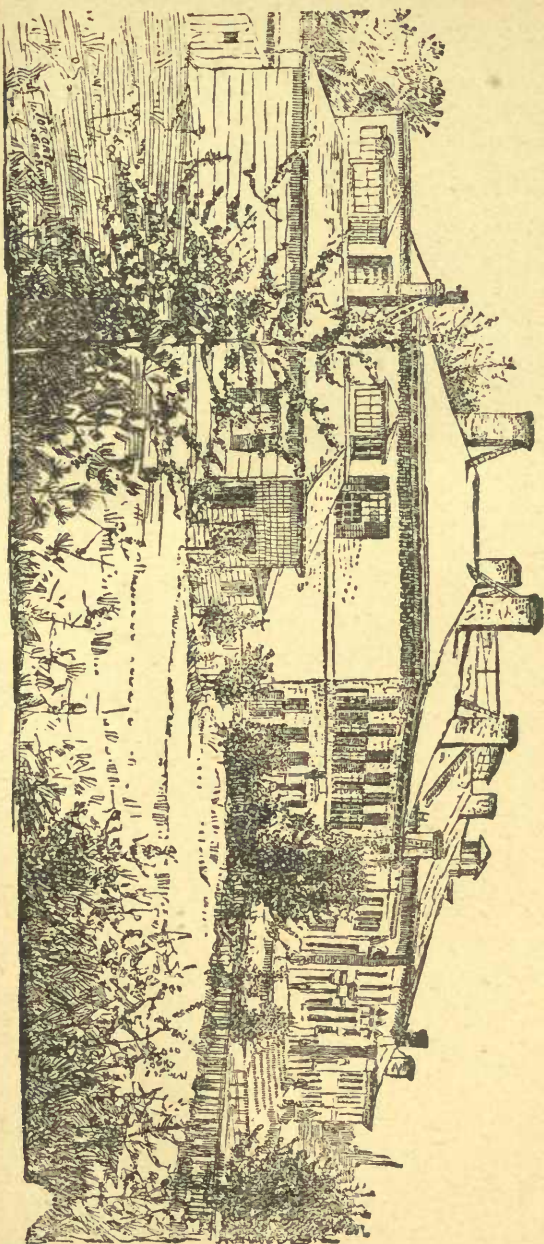
The site of the buildings is now the freight sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway.

In Vol. III. of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Chapter lxxii., pages 320-22, are given accurate plans of the Front street buildings showing the offices and the names of the occupants of each office in 1856-59.

The pen and ink sketches were made for the Landmarks by Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Toronto, one of the best pen and ink artists in the Dominion.

They are as follows:—

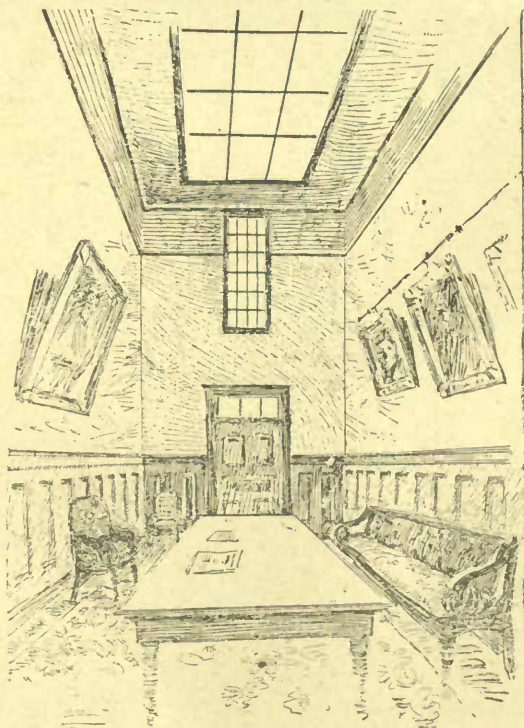
Parliament Buildings.



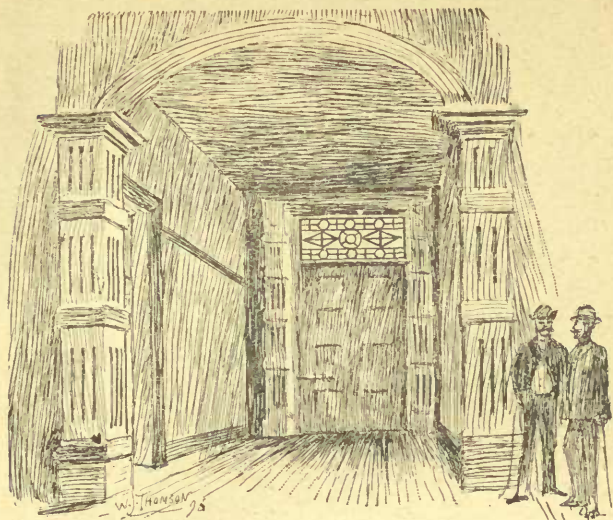
OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FRONT STREET, 1892.



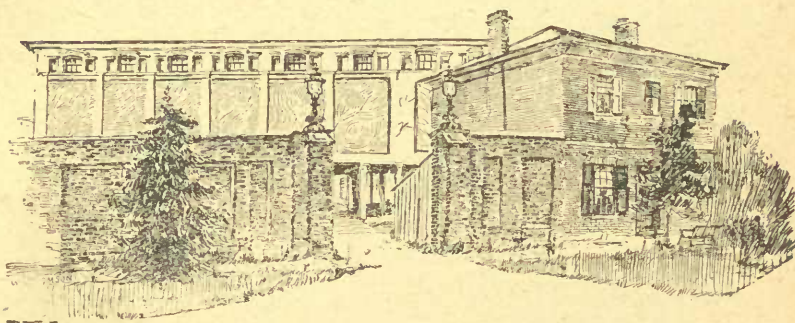
STAIRCASE, MAIN OR CENTRE BUILDING



RECEPTION ROOM, MAIN BUILDING.



CORRIDOR AND VESTIBULE, WEST WING.

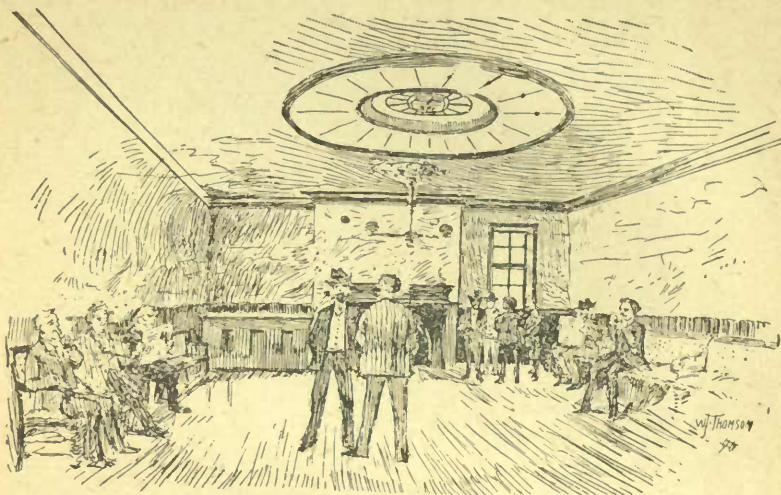


REAR ENTRANCE OF MAIN BUILDING, FROM WELLINGTON STREET.

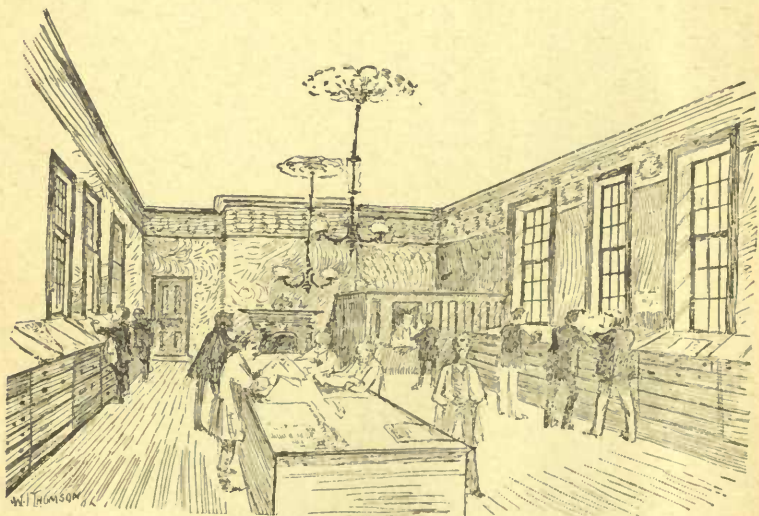


REAR OF THE WESTERN WING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FRONT STREET.

The foreground is the open space between Wellington street and the rear yard fence. The small building at the right of the picture was in 1846 the King's College Dissecting Room.



Smoking-Room
East Wing Parliament Buildings, Front Street.



Reading-Room Parliament Buildings Front St.
East Wing

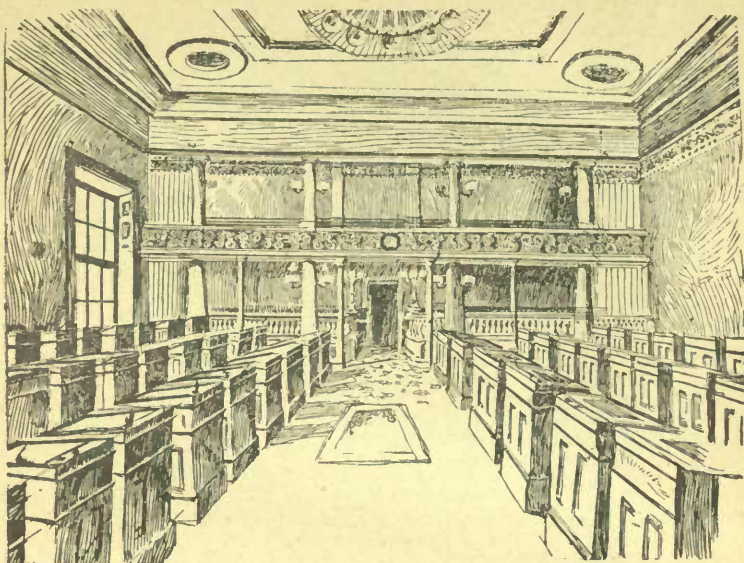


Library Parliament Buildings, West Wing.

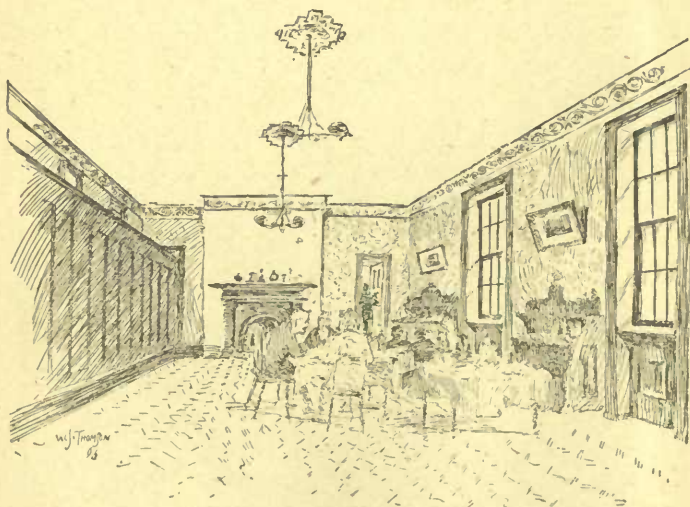
THE ORIGINAL LIBRARY FROM 1832-67, WEST WING.



*Reading Room Parliament Buildings, East Side, Centre Wing,
Parliament Buildings, Front St.*



THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER, LOOKING WEST, MAIN BUILDING, 1867-92.



Members' Dining Room, Parliament Buildings,
Centre Block.



*Dining Room of the Council,
Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Front Street,*



YARD IN REAR OF EAST WING, WELLINGTON ST.

Private garden of the late Col. Gilmour while he was clerk of the Legislature
It was at the rear of the east wing.



COUNCIL CHAMBER, MAIN BUILDING.



INTERIOR OF COURTYARD, REAR OF MAIN BUILDING, AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE REAR ENTRANCE FROM WELLINGTON STREET.



REAR OF EASTERN WING, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, FROM SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF WELLINGTON STREET.



POST-OFFICE, WEST SIDE, REAR ENTRANCE, MAIN BUILDING.



THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER, LOOKING EAST, MAIN BUILDING, 1867-92.

CHAPTER CXII.

NORTH SIDE OF KING ST. IN 1868.

Some of the Old-Time Shopkeepers
Who Have Nearly All Passed Away
or Moved.

The north side of King street, east of Yonge, has not gone through an extraordinary amount of change in buildings, at least during the past thirty-eight or forty years. But tenants of these buildings have nearly all passed away, only four out of thirty-nine being alive to-day.

The view was taken in 1868 from about the south-west corner of King and Yonge. It shows the north-east corner and the street as far east as Victoria street.

In 1868 the main door of the Ridout shop was on King, and it was No. 2 King east, but in the alteration of the building by Mr. James the door was shifted to the corner of King and Yonge, so that the next door east to the Ridout building, now the Richelieu steamer office, became No. 2 King east.

In the directory A. F. Webster, who now occupies the front part of Ridout's shop, is not given a number as he is on the corner, but the shop north of his ticket office is 71 1-2.

The enumeration is given as from the directory of 1868.

No. 2—The first shop is No. 2, that on the well-known corner, known for so many years as Ridout's corner, the north-east corner of King and Yonge. Joseph D. Ridout and George Percival Ridout were the founders of the firm, and occupied the premises for many years until 1870, when G. P. Ridout withdrew and the firm became Ridout (J. D.), Aikenhead (James) and Crombie (Alexander T.). In 1890 this firm removed to the north side of Adelaide street east, near Yonge, where it continued until the summer of 1906, when they removed to Temperance street.

No. 4—Mrs. S. Pollard, popular store with Toronto ladies, for Berlin wool and fancy goods. Mrs. Pollard died many years ago. She was a woman of most kindly disposition, and remembered many of the charities in her will.

Upstairs over No. 4, on its third floor, was James Reld, an old-time

photo man, who succeeded the late Hugh Crewe in the same line of work. On the second floor was Samuel Wilcocks, a dealer in jewelry.

No. 6—William S. Finch, for many years one of the best-known outfitters in Toronto.

No. 8 and 10—Thomas Haworth & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. Mr. Haworth died in 1878. This building is now No. 14-16, and rebuilt, is occupied by the Canadian General Electric.

No. 14—George W. Gates, sewing machine manufacturer.

No. 16—Hugh Matheson, tailor, a popular Scotchman, and a man of considerable wealth.

No. 18—Norris Black. He was a sewing machine agent and one of the first manufacturers of artificial limbs in Toronto.

No. 20—Charles Potter, the optician, whose business is now continued by others under the same name on Yonge street.

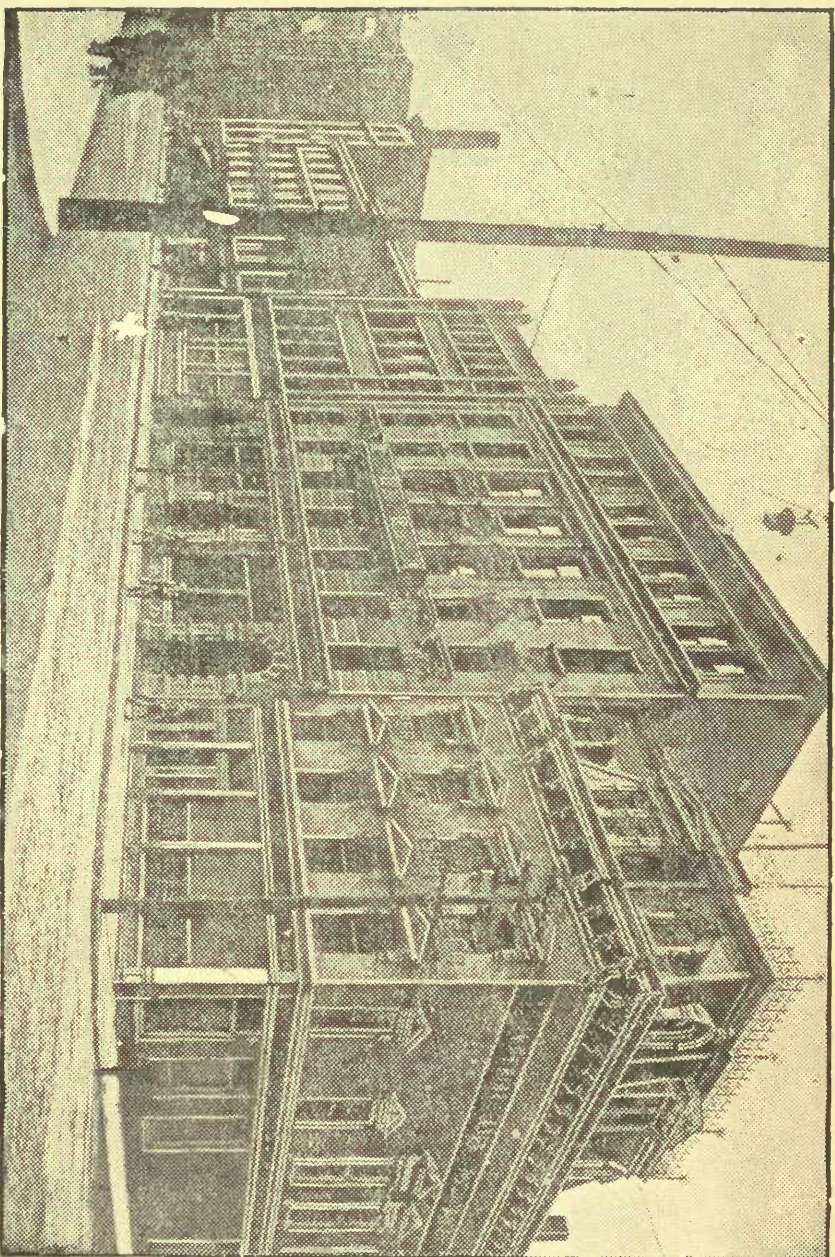
No. 22—The office of the Canada Landed Credit Company, now merged in the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation of Toronto street. Mr. J. Symons was the secretary of this company.

In No. 22 and upstairs was W. W. Dufferin, an enterprising advertising and commission agent. He had in the early years of the Union Station the sole right to the news stand there. On the same floor was Thomas M. Martin, a portrait painter; J. B. Nelson, an engraver and die sinker; and Stephen M. Jarvis, a barrister, the son of Frederick Starr Jarvis.

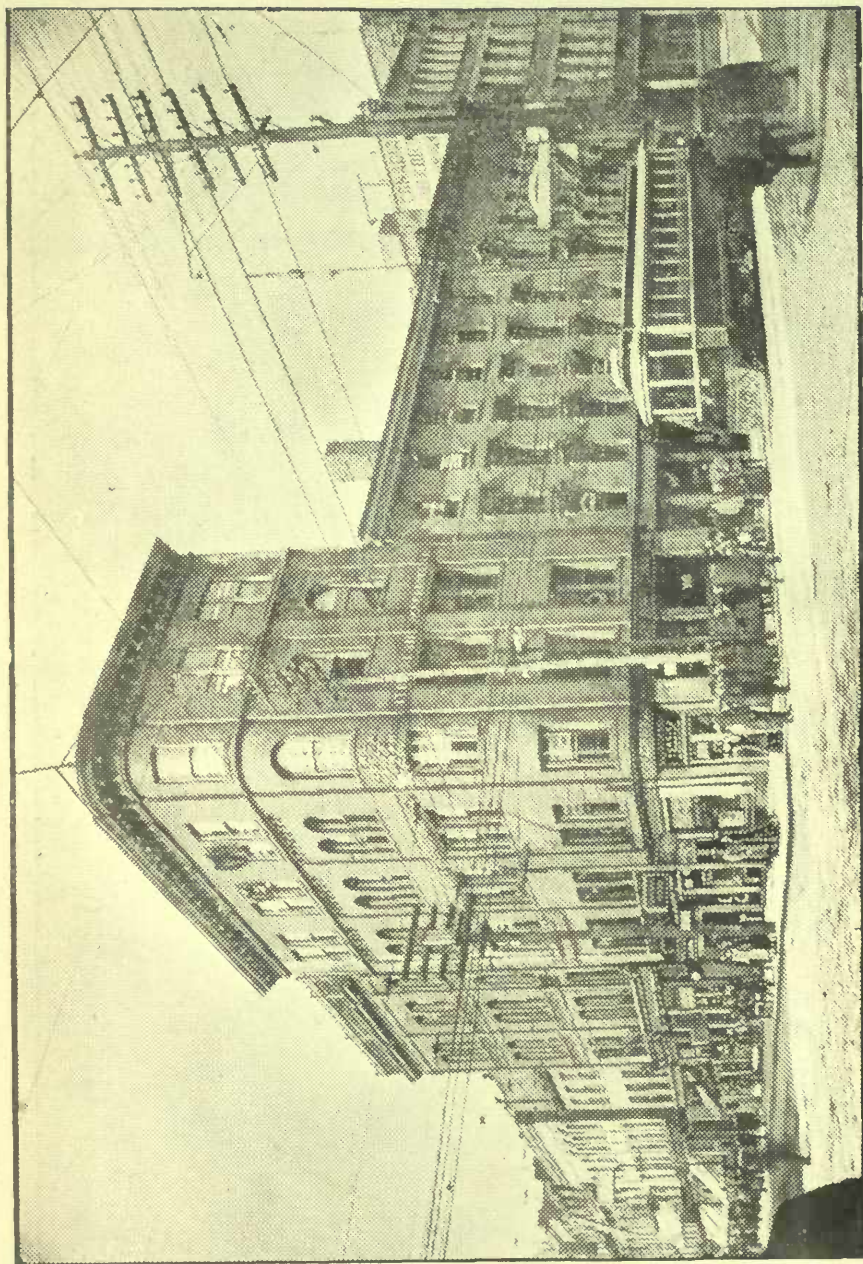
From No. 14-22 is now occupied by the new building of the National Trust Company.

No. 24—Peter Paterson & Son, wholesale and retail hardware. John Paterson was his eldest son, and partner. After Peter's death the business was carried on by John and his brother Peter, and finally the business was discontinued. The Central Canada Loan Company building is the Paterson building extended and entirely remodelled.

No. 26—The Globe office. This stood on the corner of a lane that ran from King to Richmond streets. The building was in its day the most complete and extensive printing house in Toronto. It was presented to the late Hon. George Brown by the friends of the Reform or Liberal political party. The structure was sold and demolished when Victoria



NORTH SIDE OF KING FROM YONGE TO VICTORIA STS. FROM X. GENERAL ELECTRIC BUILDING TO CANADA CENTRAL LOAN, COR. OF VICTORIA ST.
[OPT. P. 576]



NORTH-EAST CORNER KING AND YONGE STS., SHOWING EAST SIDE OF YONGE AND NORTH SIDE OF KING, EAST TO BUILDING OF
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

street was opened up to Adelaide st.

No. 28—On the east side of the Globe lane was an historic building, at one time the shop of Leslie & Co. (Joseph and James Leslie), who in 1850-51 published the Examiner, an early Toronto paper. Leslie & Co. also carried on an extensive drug business. Their first shop was at No. 194 King street east, occupied in 1868 by George Hulme, a furniture dealer.

A. Piddington, also a printer, had his office here in 1868.

No. 28 is now the Rice Lewis building.

No. 30—At the end corner of this lane was the publishing agency of Thompson & Duff, and Forbes & King, money brokers.

No. 34—This building had J. E. Spafford, a sewing machine agent; C. W. Grossmith, a wholesale perfumer; Alex. Christie, an accountant; and A. H. St. Germain, the founder of the Toronto Daily World; and on an upper floor were the offices of the Young Men's Christian Association, when William Anderson was the acting secretary.

Nos. 30 and 34 are now 36-38, occupied by Pellatt & Pellatt, and L. Sievert & Son.

Nos. 36 and 38—This large building was at one time the hardware establishment of the late John Harrington, who was killed in the Queen's Park by being dragged by his horse against the branch of an oak in the year 1859. After his death Lyman & McNab (William Lyman and John McNab), carried on the same business.

John McNab was a son of the late Daniel McNab, who in his lifetime had the leading retail hardware store of Hamilton.

Nos. 36 and 38 are now 40-42-44, occupied by Courian, Babayan & Co., and P. Burns & Co.

No. 40—This was the shop of Edwin Harris, importer of crockery. In after years he removed to King street west, opposite the Romain buildings.

No. 42—The studio of William Armstrong, civil engineer and artist, examples of whose exquisite work grace so many of the old houses of Toronto.

No. 44—Messrs. Dunsbaugh & Watson, druggists. In later years Mr. Dunsbaugh was in the Lyman-Dunsbaugh business on Front street.

No. 46—James Bain, the bookseller,

father of James Bain, the public librarian. Mr. Bain died in 1908.

No. 46 is now the Headquarters Hotel, No. 46-48.

No. 48—Thomas Wheeler, seal and wood engraver, a clever Englishman.

In this building and upstairs was the office of E. T. Bromfield, of the Canadian Journal of Commerce, a Montreal publication. McClelland & Co., stencil cutters and engravers, were also in this building.

No. 50—H. J. Morse & Co., bankers. H. J. Morse was a typical American, good business man, and well liked. His office was on the ground floor of the old Whittemore building, on the site of which the Quebec Bank is built.

Nos. 54 and 56—Rice Lewis & Co., hardware merchants, now at the north-east corner of King and Victoria.

No. 58—Beatty & Chadwick, barristers, now the firm of Beatty, Blackstock & Co., Bank of Toronto building, Wellington street.

No. 60—W. R. Brown & Co., money broker and dealer in exchange. Mr. Brown left Toronto about 1864 and went to New York, where he died.

This is now the Canadian Northern office, G. A. Case & Co., Standard Fuel Company.

No. 62—Adam Miller, the bookseller, one of the pioneers of the trade.

No. 64—James Patton & Co., crockery merchants.

In No. 64 were also Shaw & Roberts, architects—Mr. Roberts was the father of Mr. David Roberts, the architect; and W. A. Lyon, photographer. Mr. Lyon is now the head of the firm of W. A. Lyon, Ltd., King street west, carrying on business in photo supplies.

Nos. 66 and 68—Brown Bros., bookbinders, now on Wellington street.

No. 70—Bell & Co., job printers, publishers of the Spirit of the Age. The chief of this firm was Samuel Bell, a Scotchman, who was in the early "sixties" a proof-reader at the Globe. He married a daughter of the late Captain Taylor, wharfinger. The Spirit of the Age was the Licensed Victuallers' paper.

In No. 70 was also T. F. Barker's printing office. He was from Hamilton, Ont., and in later years became a partner of Samuel Bell. They carried on business on the side of Yonge street, near King.

Boyd & Stayner (William T. Boyd and Frederick H. Stayner), barristers, had their offices in No. 70.

No. 72—Alexander Dixon & Co., saddlery and carriage hardware—an old firm established in the thirties. This building was the centre of a row named the Wellington Buildings. The name, cut in stone, may still be seen on No. 72.

No. 74—Atkinson & Boswell, barristers (W. P. Atkinson and A. R. Boswell), had offices upstairs in No. 74.

No. 76—Victoria Gold Mining Co.—Thomas McCrosson, president, and Josiah Bray, secretary-treasurer—were upstairs at No. 76. Mr. McCrosson was a leading hatter and furrier, in partnership with the late William Badenach, at 111 King street, and 92 Yonge street. Josiah Bray was a money broker at 94 King st. east.

The ground floor of No. 76 was the shop of Henry Rowsell, bookseller, afterwards Rowsell & Hutchison.

No. 78—John E. Rose, barrister (the late Judge Rose); Joseph Gregory, insurance agent, and J. J. Curran, barrister, were all in No. 78.

No. 80—The Wesleyan Book Room, when the Rev. Samuel Rose, Father of the late Judge Rose, was book steward.

No. 82—H. A. Joseph, exchange and money dealer, on the ground floor, and upstairs the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society, Wm. Pyper secretary. Mr. Pyper was drowned some years later, while swimming at the Island. He dived, his head struck the bottom and fractured his skull, and he never recovered.

James E. Day, a clever accountant and teacher, had the upper floor of No. 82 as a business college.

No. 86—Pellatt & Osler (Henry Pellatt and E. B. Osler), stock brokers and accountants. Mr. Pellatt has retired from business, and Mr. Osler is head of the firm of Osler & Hammond.

No. 88.—Rordans & Co., law stationers.

No. 90—W. A. White, an energetic sewing machine agent.

No. 92—The Commercial Union Assurance Company, W. M. Westmacott agent. This company is now on Wellington street, in charge of George R. Hargraft (1906).

In No. 92 was C. J. Campbell, broker, brother of the late Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Campbell. Up to the time of his death he was Deputy Receiver-General in Toronto, in the office on Toronto street. He was also at one time manager of the old Commercial Bank, where the Merchants Bank is now.

No. 94—Josiah Bray, broker. In this building was the firm of S. C. Duncan, Clarke & Co., agents of the Lancashire Insurance Company, and manufacturers of lubricating oil; and also the late George B. Holland, agent of the London & Lancashire Insurance Company.

No. 94 was the corner building, on the north-west corner of King and Church streets.

The square tower to the east is that of the Cathedral of St. James, built in 1850-51, but the spire was not erected until 1873.

CHAPTER CXIII.

TORONTO IN 1854.

Two Old Pictures from Old Fair Green —Presentation of Colors to 10th Regiment "Royals."

The two cuts accompanying this article require very little explanation, as they in great measure speak for themselves.

The first of them, "Toronto in 1854," is a reproduction of Whitefield's well known engraving issued in that year. The picture was taken from the old Fair Green on Front street, a portion of which is shown in the foreground.

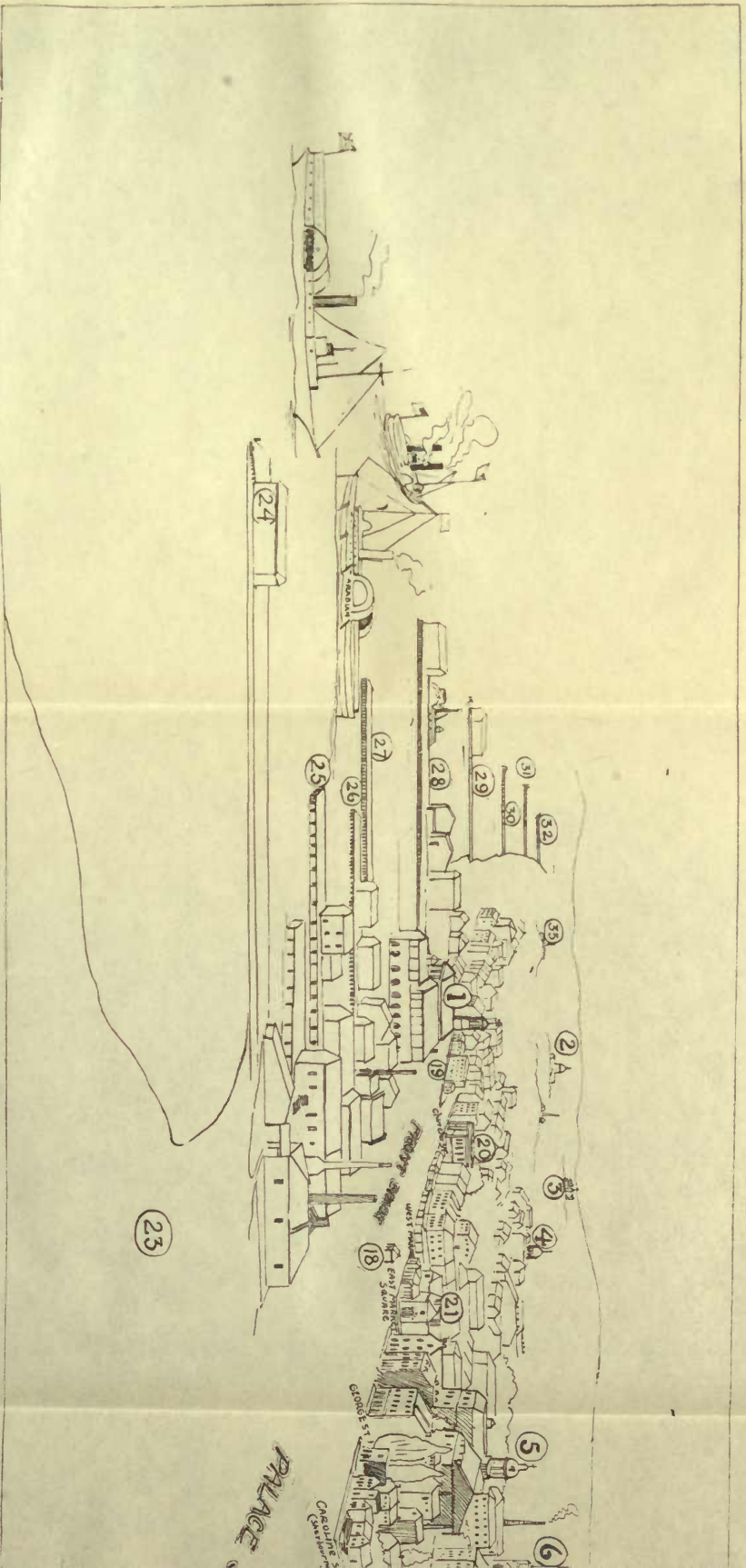
The house shaded by trees on the north side of the street was that of the well known Dr. Widmer, while the row of tall, three-storey buildings a little further on were residences erected by the doctor, one of them at the time the picture was taken, that on the west, being occupied by the late F. A. Whitney.

Further on to the left on the south of Front street is the old City Hall, while again on the right of the picture, but a good deal in the background, is the spire of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and still further distant is

1. City Hall. 2. Lunatic Asylum. 3. Trinity College. 4. Osgoode Hall. 5. St. Lawrence Hall. 6. St. James' Cathedral. 7. Congress
 11. Knox Church. 12. Mechanics' Institute. 13. Holy Trinity. 14. St. Michael's Cathedral. 15. Normal School. 16. Gas Company
 20. Wellington Hotel. 21. St. Lawrence Market. 22. Canada Company. 23. The Fair Green. 24. Gas Company
 28. Maitland's Wharf (Church Street). 29. Brown's Wharf. 30. Yonge Street Wharf. 31. Timm's

This Picture was made by Mr. Whitefield in 1853-4. He was an American artist and

KEY TO THE PICTURE OF TOR



THE PICTURE OF TORONTO, 1854.

14. He was an American artist and made views of all the principal Canadian cities.

- 6. St. James' Cathedral.
- 7. Congregational Church.
- 8. St. Andrew's Church.
- 9. United Presbyterian Church.
- 10. St. George's Church.
- 11. Normal School.
- 16. Unitarian Church.
- 17. Dr. Widmer's House.
- 18. Weigh House.
- 19. Coffin Block.
- 24. Gas Company's Wharf.
- 25. Taylor's Wharf.
- 26. Leak's Wharf.
- 27. Beard's Wharf.
- 31. Tinning's Wharf.
- 32. Queen's Wharf.
- 33. Asylum Water Works.
- 35. The Fair Green.
- 40. Yonge Street Wharf.



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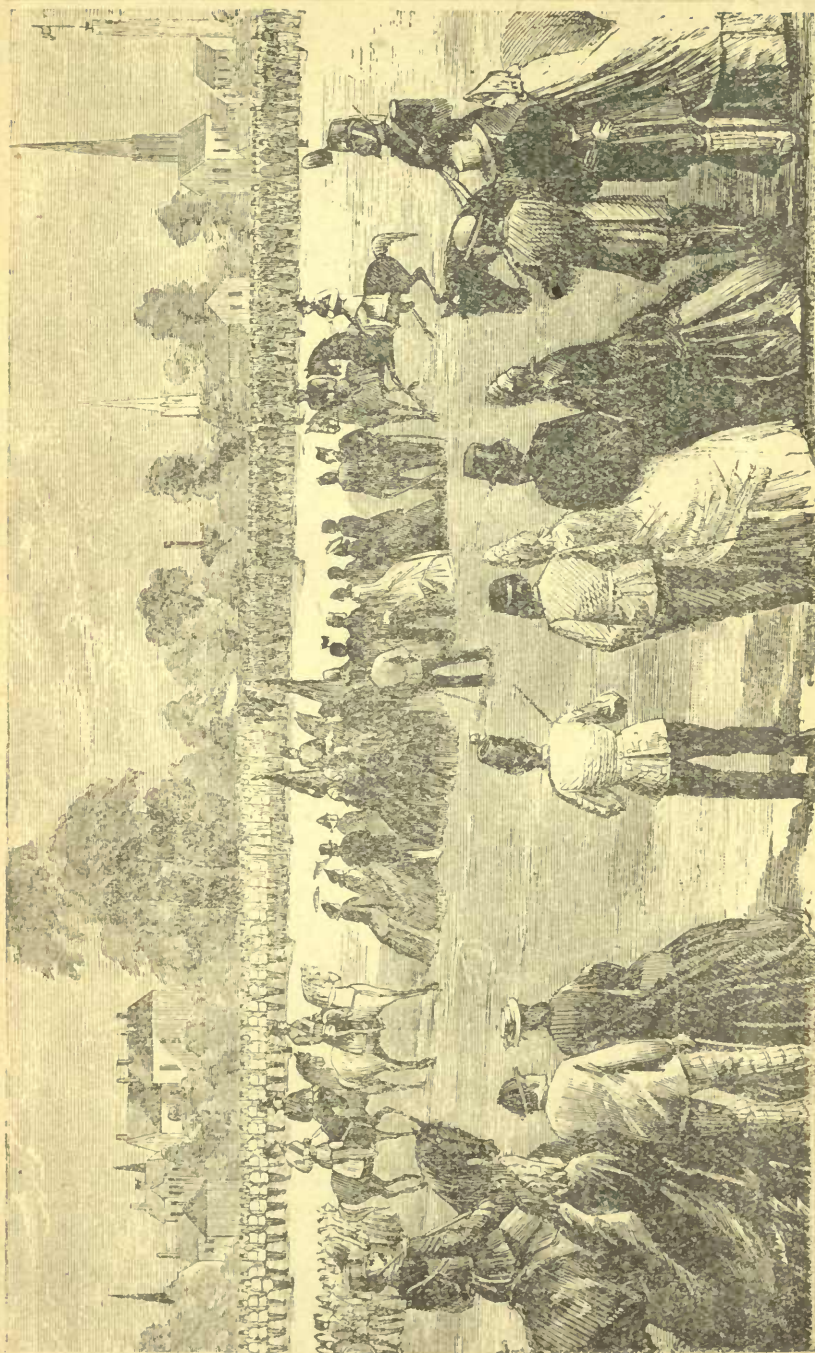
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TORONTO IN 1854.



Presentation of Colors to 10th Royals, Volunteer Militia, 6th July, 1863.

seen the spire of St. George's Anglican Church on John street. This picture was enlarged in oil in 1906, and by J. Ross Robertson presented to the corporation of Toronto. It hangs in the City Hall.

The second engraving represents an historic incident in the history of the Canadian militia, namely the presentation of their first colors to the 10th "Royals," now the 10th Regiment Royal Grenadiers, on the University Campus, on July 6th, 1863, a full account of which is contained in Vol. II., p. 803, Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto.

The figure in the centre of the picture mounted between the two colors represents Lieut.-Col. F. W. Cumberland, then in command of the regiment.

CHAPTER CXIV.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE.

Erected 1906-1907 on King Street W.—
A Practically Fire-proof Building.

The Alexandra Theatre, on the north side of King street west, was erected in 1906-7, the site being the south-west portion of the old Upper Canada College playground, west of where the old College boarding house used to stand.

The building, which is replete with all the latest improvements, was first opened to the public in the autumn of 1907, on the beginning of the theatrical year. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,500 on the floor, and in the galleries. Every precaution has been taken to ensure the speedy exit of the audience in case of a panic or alarm of fire. It can be emptied of a full audience in two and a half minutes, the experiment having been made privately. So far as possible the theatre is fire-proof, both as regards stage and auditorium. There is not only an asbestos curtain ready to be lowered at a moment's notice between the stage and the auditorium, but also what is known as a water curtain, while the employes know exactly what to do in case of an alarm of fire. The first manager was Lawrence Solman.

CHAPTER CXV.

THE MAPLE LEAF EMBLEM.

When it Was First Adopted Officially
as a National Emblem.

The Maple Leaf, our Emblem Dear,
The Maple Leaf Forever.

The above couplet is familiar to everyone, but familiar as the words are very few people know when the Maple Leaf came to be officially recognized as the emblem of Canada.

The first authoritative use of this emblem of our nationality was by the Imperial Government in 1859, when a representation of the Maple Leaf was embroidered on the regimental color of the 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, presented to the corps by his present Majesty in January of that year.

In Canada probably the first time the badge was officially adopted was at a meeting held in Toronto on August 21st, 1860, respecting the then approaching visit of the then Prince of Wales, of which the following is a report copied from the Toronto Globe of August 22nd, 1860:—

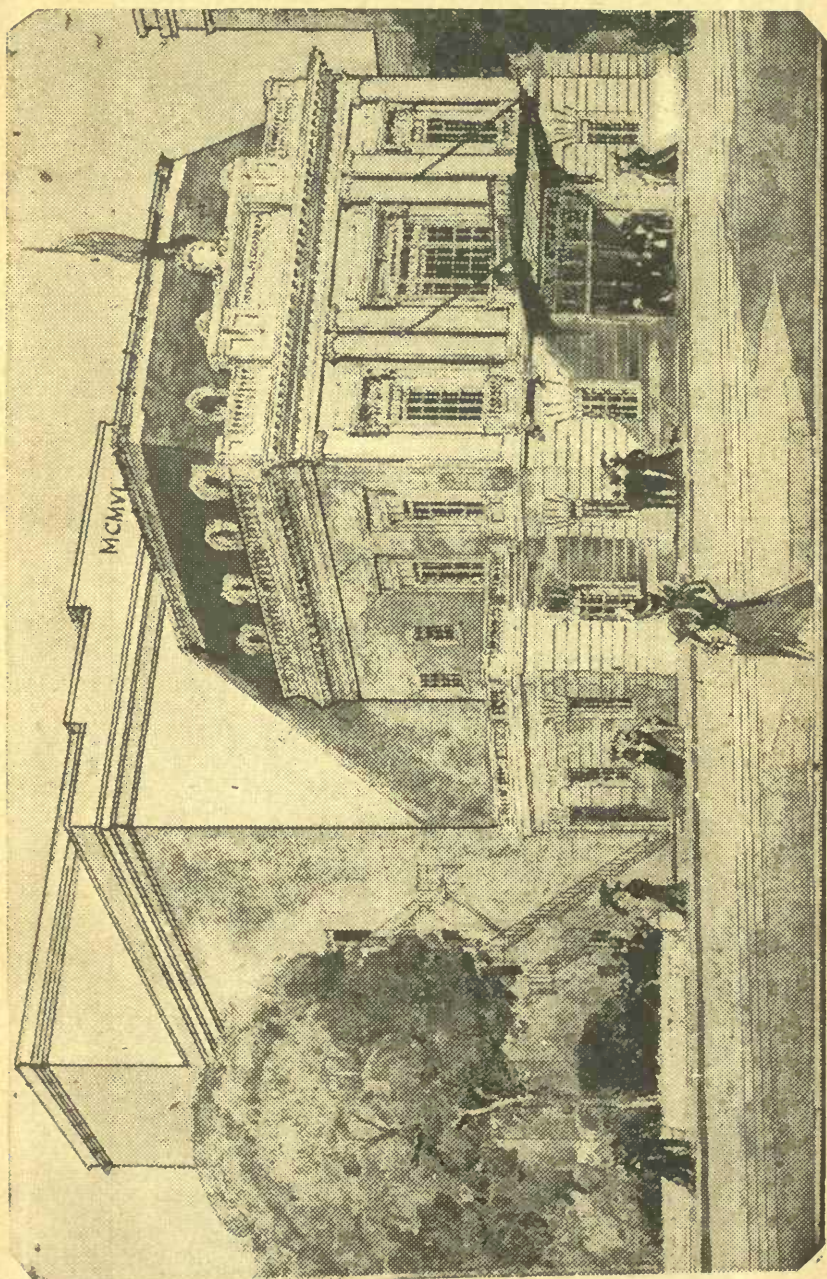
"A meeting was held last night in the St. Lawrence Hall to take measures with a view to native Canadians taking part, with distinctive badges, in the procession on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto.

"On the motion of Col. R. L. Denison, Hon. W. B. Robinson was called to the chair.

"Surrounding the chairman on the platform were: F. Reesor, Warden of York and Peel; Rev. Dr. Ryerson. Rev. S. Givins, Col. Denison, Col. Jarvis, J. H. Morris, W. H. Boulton, R. P. Crooks, T. G. Ridout, Dr. Wright, Dr. Richardson, F. H. Heward, Isaac White, Allan Macdonald, George Monro, Lewis Moffatt, M. B. Van-koughnet, Thos. Bright, Emmanuel Playter, Wm. Gamble, D. K. Feehan, etc.

"Mr. J. H. Morris moved the first resolution, as follows:—

"That the Committee on the Programme having assigned to native Canadians a place in the procession in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, it is desirable to take such steps as may be necessary for the effective organization of that part of it.



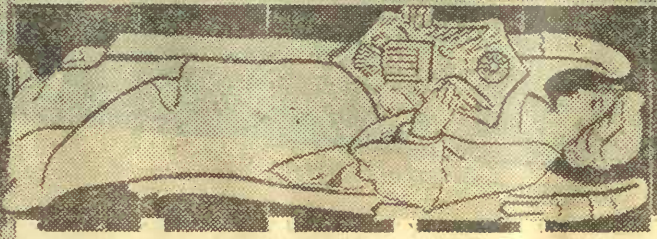
THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.



THIS ABLE WAS RICHARD BY CITIZENS OF SALISBURY AS A PLUM
MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF THOSE WHOSE LIVES WERE SACRIFICED
IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE THROUGHOUT THE
WORLD IN THE EARLY MORNING OF SUNDAY APRIL 15, 1906 AND WHOSE NAMES ARE HERE RECORDED

ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
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ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON
ALFRED BARNICK	JOHN G. GORDON	JOHN A. GORDON	WILLIAM B. GORDON

AND THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO ARE IN DEATH
FOR WHOM MAY WE STAND FOR SUCCESSION OF THE FUTURE





[OPP. P. 583.]

"The resolution was seconded by T. G. Ridout.

"Rev. Dr. Ryerson moved the second resolution:—

"That all native Canadians in Toronto at the time of the Prince's arrival are earnestly invited to join the procession, in the place assigned for that purpose by the committee.

"Mr. Lewis Moffatt seconded.

"Dr. Richardson moved the third resolution:—

"That all native Canadians joining the procession, whether identified with the national societies or not, should wear the maple leaf as an emblem of the land of their birth.

"Mr. F. H. Heward seconded the resolution."

The *Globe* of September 8th, 1860, has the following paragraph in the report of the procession where it states:

"Then walked the Canadians, some with silver maple leaves, and other with those supplied by nature."

CHAPTER CXVI.

MEMORIAL TO CANADIANS.

In Salisbury Cathedral, England —
Unveiled by the American Ambassador.

The cut published with this article, though relating to Canada, is not one of either a Canadian building or of a locality in the Dominion.

It is far different, being that of the Memorial in Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire, England, to those Canadians and citizens of the United States who lost their lives in the fatal railway accident occurring near that city on July 1st, 1906.

On the date just mentioned the express train on the London and South Western Railway, conveying the passengers which had arrived that day at Plymouth to London, ran off the tracks at a sharp curve close to Salisbury station.

The moment the engine left the rails, quicker almost than thought, the first coach shot over the former, the fierce impact having wrecked the connections, and careened onward until it was hurled against the parapet of the bridge the train was crossing. That smashed it into fragments, killing or maiming almost every occupant. One

man was pitched through a window, cleared the parapet, and fell dead in the street below. The second and third coaches also dashed forward with the rest, then encountering some obstruction, were also overturned and smashed to pieces.

Twenty-eight passengers and railway servants lost their lives by this accident, their names being recorded on the tablet.

Among the dead were three Toronto residents, namely Rev. E. L. King of St. Thomas' Church, Walter Barwick, K.C., and Charles Pipon, agent for the White Star steamship line in this city.

The Memorial was unveiled on August 20th, 1907, by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador in London. The dedicatory prayer at the ceremony was read by the Bishop of Salisbury.

CHAPTER CXVII

TORONTO IN 1834.

The Town of York, According to the Census Taken in 1835. Had a Population of 8,000 to 9,000 Inhabitants.

This picture of Toronto in 1834 was made from two original sketches, one which gave the city east as far as Parliament street; the other, an original sketch in the Robertson collection, showing the water front west of Parliament street. It is the first picture of Toronto which gives the Worts and Gooderham windmill.

1. The foreground of the picture was called Vale Pleasant. The windmill belonged to Worts and Gooderham, who resided half a mile east of the town on the Kingston Road. The first house west of the mill was Enoch Turner's, the brewer.

2. Mr. Warren's house, organist of the English Church.

3. Opposite on the common (this common was afterward the fair green) stood part of the old Parliament ruins, burned down in December, 1824, caused by some defect in the flue. Many of the papers of the House of Assembly were destroyed.

4. The creek which emptied into the Bay at the foot of Parliament street, ran from the northwest part

of town through Moss Park, the Allan property, and through the Ridout property and the old Indian Cemetery on Duke street, and then passed through Small's property on Parliament street to the Bay.

5. Parliament street; the last street east of the town to the south of Queen street. The southern portion of the modern Berkeley street was then Parliament street, and the Parliament Buildings stood on what was afterwards the old jail site.

6. Berkeley House, the residence of C. C. Small, which stood, and still stands, on the s.w. corner of King and Berkeley streets. The back of the house is shown in the picture.

7. Dr. Widmer's house was building in 1834 and finished in 1835.

8. The back of Lawrence Monis' York Hotel. It was one of the oldest hotels in York and as early as 1830 it was in a dilapidated state. It stood where Firstbrook's factory now stands on King street east.

9. At the north-east corner of Princess and Palace streets was the residence of Alexander Legge. He was one of the earliest shop-keepers. It was later occupied by Mr. Collier, an official of the Canada Company.

10. Princess street.

11. Russell Abbey, built by Peter Russell, one of the founders of York. On the departure of Governor Simcoe in 1796 a Provisional Government was established, with Peter Russell as its head, under the title of President or Administrator. The house stood on the south-west corner of Princess and Front streets. It was also spoken of as the Palace. Peter Russell died at the Russell House on September 30th, 1808. In the year 1834 Mr. John Munns lived in the east wing, the west wing being empty.

12. Robert Defries' small lodging-house.

13. Opposite Princess street on the Bay shore was Knott's soap and candle factory and

14. Blue and Poland's starch factory and

15. Francis Hilmock's cooperage.

16. Between the points where Princess and Sherborne streets descend was the favorite landing place for

small crafts of the Bay, and a wide clean gravel beach with a commanding ascent to the cliffs above.

17. Sherborne street.

18. Just at the west of Sherborne street stands a two-story brick building, which was occupied by the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Bart., who was Attorney-General of the Province from 1815-28. At a later date he was made Chief Justice and later he became Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart.

19. The Canada Company building at the n.e. corner of King and Frederick streets.

20. Bank of British North America at s. e. corner King and Frederick streets.

21. Frederick street.

22. The house of John Cawthra at the north-west corner of Frederick and Palace streets.

23. Opposite here on the Bay shore, at the foot of Frederick street, was Allan's wharf. In 1834 it was the wharf and warehouse of James Cull, late belonging to Murray, Newbigging & Co.

24. George Munro's house, n. e. corner Palace and George streets.

25. George street.

26. Henry Love's small lodging house, west of George street.

27. Wm. Dickson's house; house painter, next west.

28. John Carr, grocer.

29. Wm. Cooper's house. He was one of the coroners for the Home District.

30. At the corner of Market street was Thomas Robson's general store.

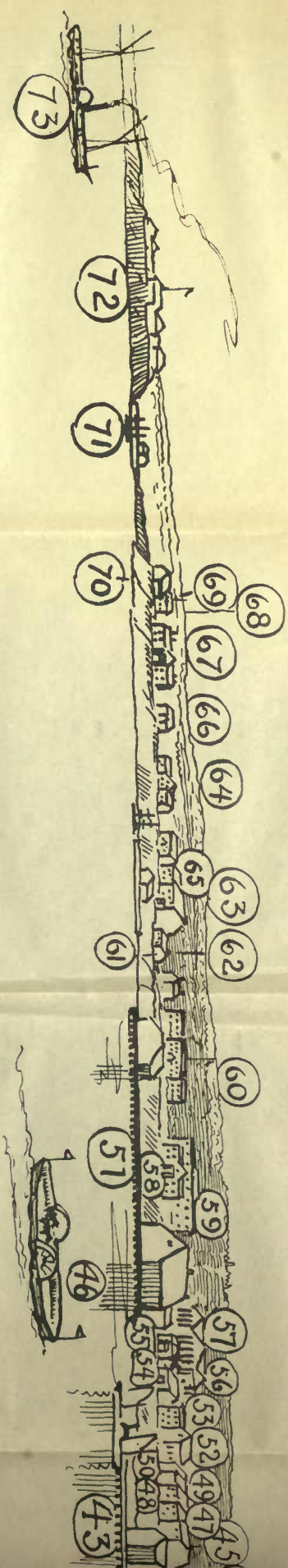
31. St. James' church, belonging to the Established Church of England. It had no tower in 1834.

32. St. Andrew's church; Church of Scotland, on Church street, corner of Adelaide. A neat brick building in the Grecian Doric order. The corner stone of the building was laid in June, 1830. In 1834 the church was finished.

33. Firehall, built in 1820; on Church street, next south of St. Andrew's church. The fire engine company was instituted in the year 1830, and was composed of some of the most respected merchants and tradesmen of the town. Mr. Carfrae, Jr., was elected their first captain, and re-

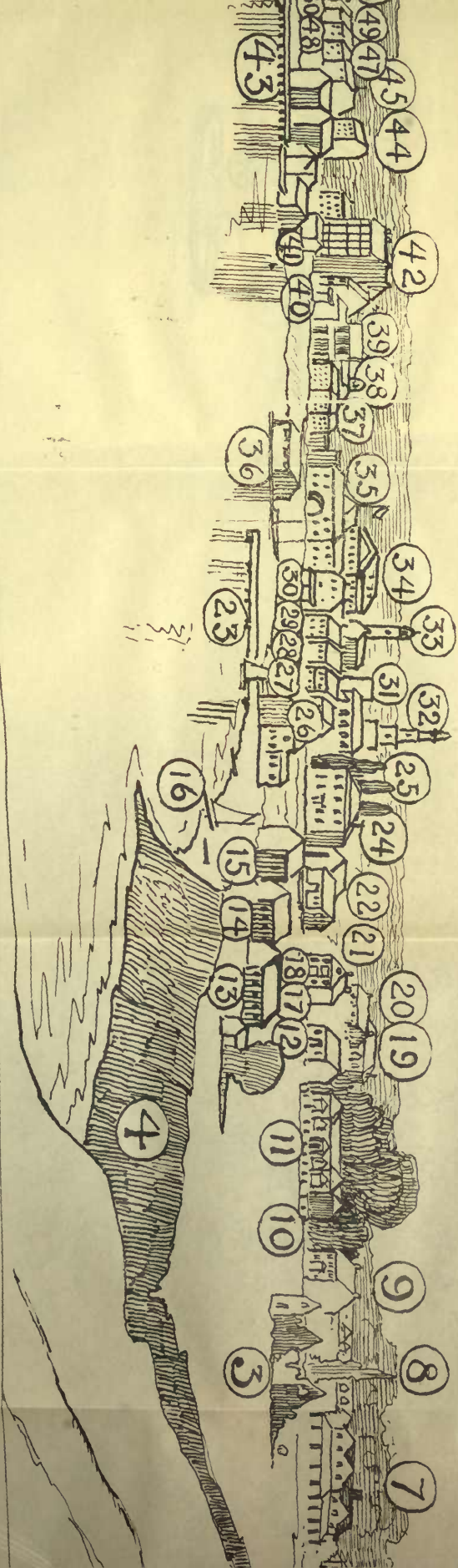
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The Town of York According



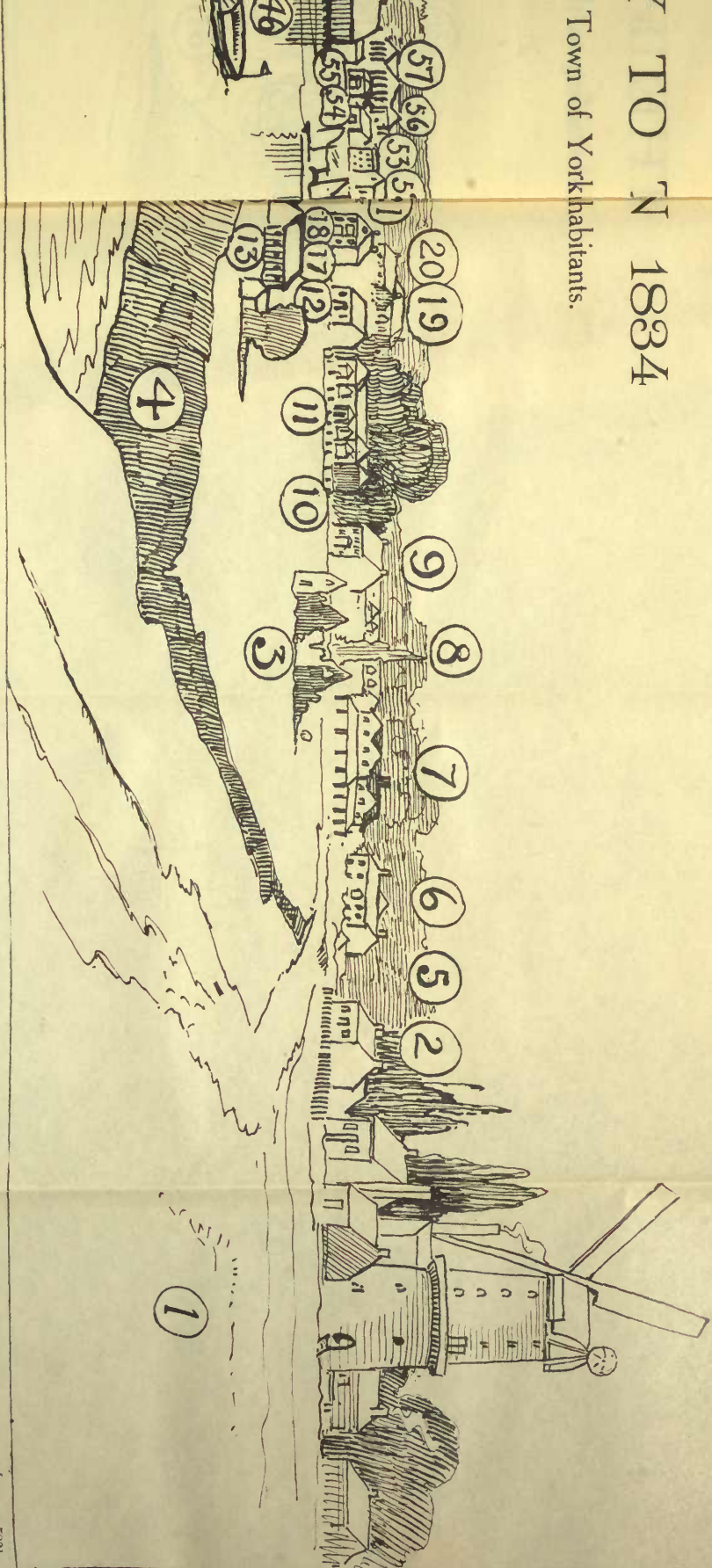
THE PICTURE OF TORONTO IN 1834

According to the Census Taken in 1833, Had a Population of About 8,000 Inhabitants.



TO N 1834

Town of Yorkhabitants.



CHAPTER LVIII.

TORONTO IN 1828.

A Picture of the City Taken from the Peninsula Before the Formation of the Eastern Channel.

The first publication of this picture was made in Chapter CIII., Vol. I., of the Landmarks. The reproduction was an exact copy of the original lithograph. But the description in Vol. I. lacked a key, and now it is given in this chapter of Vol. v. It is only within the past two years that information about many of the old sites and homes has come to hand, hence the delay in the publication of a key to the picture.

The key commences at the west end of the city

1. Marked on a plan drawn by Lieut. Col. Philpotts in 1815, is shown a western battery, which stood where the present New Fort, or Stanley Barracks, is now situated.
2. At the head of Givens street stands the Col. Givens' homestead, built about 1802. In the war of 1812 the wounded came to Mrs. Givens to have their wounds dressed.
3. House situated 100 feet west of the west gate of the Old Fort, on the embankment above shore. It was occupied in 1830 by Mr. Duffey, of the Upper Canada College. It was built about 1818.
4. Captain Shaw's house stood in the midst of the forest a hundred yards east of what is now Trinity College. It was built in 1798. In the log cabin to the west of this the Duke of Kent (father of the Queen) was entertained in the spring of 1802.
5. Military hospital, in Garrison ravine.
6. The Old Fort, built in 1796; was rebuilt in 1816-17. The blockhouse shown is the one at the east end of the fort, and still stands. The depression of the ground at the east of the blockhouse is the Garrison Creek, which emptied into the Bay at the Government, now the Queen's Wharf. From 1820-60 a wooden bridge some 40 or 50 feet long joined the east and west sides of the creek.
7. Government Wharf. In maps of 1815 no wharf is shown here, but in plans of 1828 the Government

Wharf, now Queen's, is shown, which was rebuilt 1833.

8. The first building east of Garrison Creek; one storey and one chimney built by Hon. J. A. Dunn, Receiver-General of Upper Canada, and afterwards occupied by the late Sir D. L. McPherson. The small building immediately west of this was a tavern on the north side of Front, at the north-east corner of Bathurst. It was known as "Rescue Inn," and had a sign descriptive of a mother rescuing her children from an eagle's nest in the mountains.
9. The first military cemetery; west end of Wellington place. A small clearing in the then thick brushwood. In it was buried the child of the first Governor of Upper Canada (Sir John Graves Simcoe), in 1794.
10. The Old Spadina House, Spadina is derived from an Indian word, meaning a rise of land. At the head of the street, nearly three miles from the water edge, Dr. Baldwin built Spadina House. The first Spadina House was built in 1820; burned in 1835, and rebuilt in 1836.
11. Col. Coffin's cottage in 1828; afterwards occupied by Captains Philpotts and Bonnycastle.
12. Opposite the cottage on the north side of Front street was the Government woodyard.
13. Peter street; west side of the town of York, running from Front to Queen street.
14. Residence of Hon. Geo. Cruickshank, north-east corner of Front and Peter streets.
15. John Beikie's house.
16. Military storehouse, Naval Wharf, foot of Peter street.
17. Halfway House or tavern; stood 90 feet west of John on Front street. When originally built it was occupied by officers of the Garrison as quarters, but finally it became a tavern. In the foreground is shown the steamer Queenston, built in 1820.
18. Sergeant Eskerline's house, directly east of the Halfway House.
19. Building on the north-west corner of Front and John streets; was the Greenland Fishery Tavern.
20. The Toronto Hospital, a red brick building, stood north side of King street, near corner of John street.

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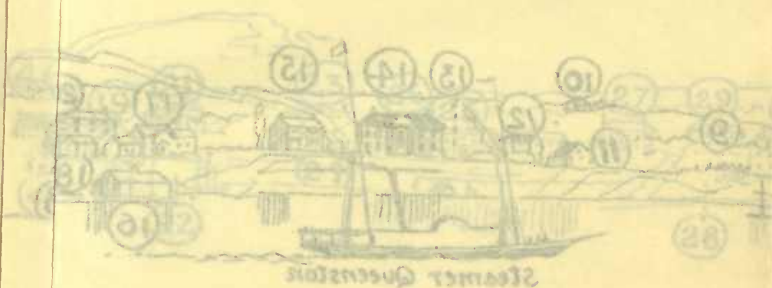
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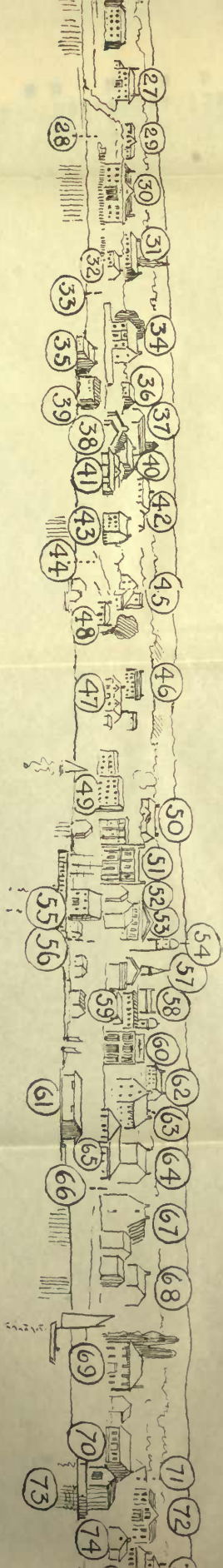
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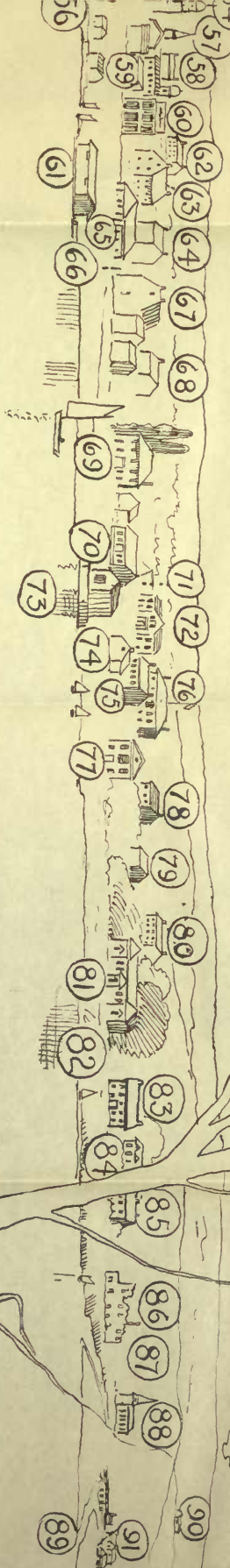
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THE PICTURE OF YORK, NOW TORONTO, 1828



TORONTO, 1828

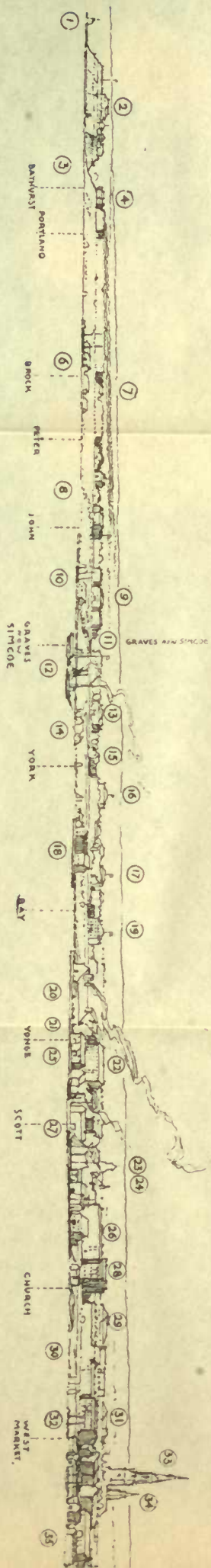




(cont. N. 884)

- When the House of Parliament at the east end of the town was destroyed by fire in 1824, the Legislature for several sessions met here.
21. At the head of John street stood the Grange, now occupied by Prof. Goldwin Smith; one of the best known houses of the town. The main building was erected in 1820 by D'Arcy Boulton.
 22. John street.
 23. Beverley House. On the north-east corner of John and Richmond streets. The oldest part of the house was built in 1812. It was the only building in the square bounded by John, Simcoe, Richmond and Queen. Dr. Powell lived here until 1816. Occupied later by the late Chief Justice Robinson, who remodelled the house.
 24. Geo. Ridout's house; on the north-west corner of Market (Wellington) and Dorset streets, known as Dorset House; built in 1820.
 25. Parliament Buildings, in course of construction in 1828, occupied in 1830.
 26. Mr. Riley's house, on Wellington street, between John and Graves (Simcoe) streets, at the back of the Parliament Buildings.
 27. Elmsley House, south-west corner of King and Graves (Simcoe) streets. Used as a Government House in 1816.
 28. Graves (Simcoe) street, originally named after John Graves Simcoe.
 29. Dr. Powell's house; one-storey white cottage, built in 1820, east of Simcoe, north side of Richmond street.
 30. Bishop Strachan's house, between Simcoe and York streets, now 143 Front street west; built in 1818.
 31. Hon. Geo. Markland's house, north-west corner of Market (Wellington) and York streets; built in 1805-6. Many of the legislative and executive meetings were held here in Mr. Markland's time. It was also Surveyor-General's office, and later the house of the late Chief Justice Draper.
 32. Residence and shop of John Ross, pioneer undertaker of York. He made the coffin for General Brock, and superintended his funeral at Queenston. Ross moved to Hospital (Adelaide) street, west of Peter, in 1825.
 33. York street.
 34. Judge Powell's house; north-east corner Front and York street; built before 1815; handsome old house, built of logs and clapboarded.
 35. Masterson's cottage, foot of Bay street.
Immigrant Shed.
 36. House of Thomas Jobbot, ex-soldier of the regiment, on north-west corner of Bay and Market (Wellington) streets.
 37. Doel's house and brewery; built in 1827; north-west corner of Bay and Adelaide street.
 38. Andrew Mercer's cottage, south-east corner of Bay and Market (Wellington) street.
 39. Bay street.
 40. Jordan Post's house, south-east corner of Bay and King street. House erected in 1820. This was the first house on this corner, and was torn down in 1840.
 41. Major Hillier's house; north-east corner of Front and Bay street. Originally occupied by Hon. Geo. Markland; 200 feet north from Front street and 100 feet east of Bay street.
 42. At the head of Bay street, on Queen, was a frame building built by a Mr. Bird in 1827, and kept as an hotel, and afterwards kept by W. Lennox, and known as Lennox Hotel. Joseph Bird bought the land from Sir James Macauley in 1820.
 43. Judge Macauley's house, west of Yonge, on Front. Vacant lot on corner of Yonge, on which afterwards the post-office was built.
 44. Yonge street, was named after Sir Geo. Yonge, who was secretary of War in 1792.
 45. Jesse Ketchum's house, on north-west corner of Adelaide and Yonge street, and his tannery was at the south-west corner.
 46. Old court house; Richmond st., on north side, near Yonge street. After destruction of the government buildings by the Americans in the War of 1812, the court was held here. It was the only building in the square at that time, bounded by Yonge, Queen, Victoria, and Richmond streets. It was used in 1834

- for religious purposes, and afterwards a house of industry.
47. Bostwick house and shop; stood about where the King Edward Hotel now stands.
 48. This cottage stood (in 1828) where the Board of Trade site is.
 49. Coffin Block; at the junction of Wellington, Front and Church streets. Painted yellow. It was the office where travellers booked for various points and stages when starting from York.
 50. Residence of Hon. John McGill. McGill cottage was built in 1812; stood on McGill square, which is now the Metropolitan Church square.
 51. Old Ontario House; north-west corner of Wellington and Church street; afterwards the Wellington Hotel; built in 1832.
 52. Cooper's Hotel; afterwards Bond Head Inn; west side of Church street, between King and Colborne street. Built in 1823.
 53. Court House, or King street, corner of Church street; built 1826.
 54. First firehall of York; west side of Church, near the corner of Adelaide street. Built in 1826.
 55. Cooper's Wharf; Church street, with farmer's storehouse.
 56. Church street.
 57. Spire of St. James' church, reconstructed in 1818.
 58. St. James' Rectory; red brick building, on Adelaide street, built in 1825, and intended for a hotel. In 1828 a man by the name of Fenton lived here; in 1837 the Rev. Dean Grasett began his tenancy.
 59. Old Masonic building; the first building with a cupola; north side of Market lane, now Colborne street; two storeys, 30 feet back from the street; built in 1818. Building was a famous school-house, and the first place of worship for the Baptists in 1823.
 60. Steamboat Hotel, afterwards called City Hotel, on Palace street.
 61. On the beach below Steamboat Hotel was the old fish market.
 62. The old Blue School at York. It was the plot bounded by Adelaide (Hospital), Richmond, New (Jarvis), and Church streets. The school stood near the centre, and on the north side of this lot, and the rest of the block was a playground. The building was a frame one, 55x40, two storeys, and the gable faced east and west. The building was removed to the south-west corner of Jarvis and Richmond street about 1820. The District Grammar School received its name from the fact that it was painted blue. This was not done until the year 1818. Dr. Strachan at that time was the master. Dr. Phillips was at the head of the Grammar School in 1825, and at that time was one of the last to wear powdered hair in York. Dr. Phillips was appointed vice-principal of Upper Canada College when it was opened in 1830.
 63. Frank's Hotel; north-west corner of Market lane and Market square, one of the most famous hotels of York.
 64. Wellington Inn; corner of King and West Market street.
 65. First market, torn down in 1831.
 66. New street (Jarvis).
 67. Thomas Robson's store; north-east corner of Palace and East Market square.
 68. Residence of Samuel Peters Jarvis. The brick house between the corners of Jarvis and Shuter street, on the Jarvis street line.
 69. Geo. Monro's house; built about 1823; north-east corner of Front and George street, afterwards Black Horse Hotel.
 70. Dr. Baldwin occupied the house at the north-west corner of Front and Frederick street in 1884, and here in that year his son Robert, was born, who was Attorney-General for Upper Canada in 1842. He made this house his home until 1813, when York was invaded by the Americans. The house was occupied later by John Cawthra, sr. Another claim of distinction which this house has in its connection with the career of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, who moved his journal, "The Colonial Advocate," from Niagara to York in 1824, and occupied this house as his office.
 71. Frederick street.
 72. At the head of Frederick street on Duke street, Chief Justice Sir Wm. Campbell's mansion, erected in 1822.
 73. Allan's Wharf, also known as Merchants' Wharf; the first wharf and dock at York, built in 1801; it was

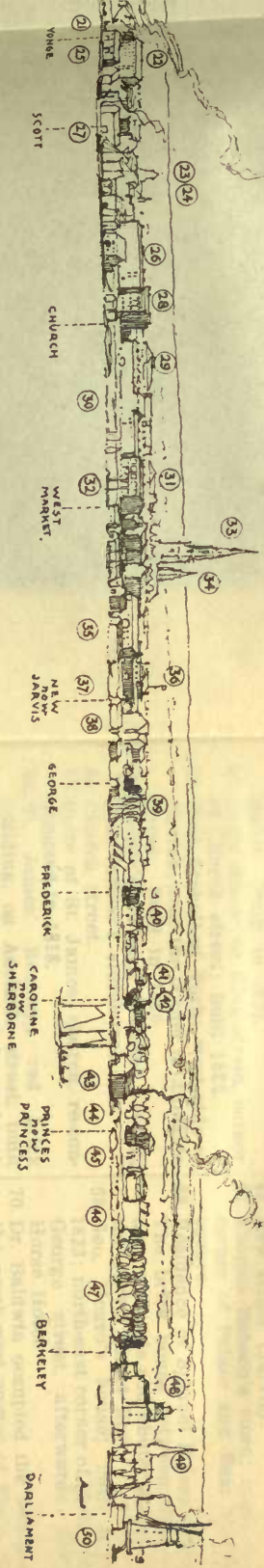


KEY TO THE PICTURE OF TORONTO IN 1842.

Showing the Principal Buildings and Wharves Between the Old Fort and the City.

This Picture is by James Cane, C.E., of Toronto, who made an excellent Plan and View of the City.

1. Lighthouse on Queen's Wharf.
2. The Old Fort, showing large Barracks built 1835.
3. Garrison Creek.
4. Hospital and Commissariat Office.
5. Government Wharf and Esplanade and Greenland Fishery Tavern.
6. Parliament Buildings, 1828-1900.
7. Storehouses on Rees Wharf.
8. Stone Culvert over Russel Creek.
9. Steamer Coal 15. Cottage.
10. York House, Hagerman's Residence.
11. Upper Canada College.
12. Storehouses on end of Yonge Street Wharf.
13. Baldwin Residence.
14. Judge Macaulay's Residence.
15. American Hotel.
16. Tower of Zion Church, corner Bay and Richmond Sts.
17. Bay St. Fire Hall.
18. Wellington Hotel.
19. St. James' Cathedral.
20. Jail.
21. Row of Wooden Buildings.
22. Court House.
23. City Hotel.
24. St. James' House.
25. Cawthra House.
26. Second Market.
27. Fish Market.
28. John A. Cull's Starch Works.
29. Geo. Munro's House.
30. Three Brick Houses.
31. Consumers' Gas Co. Works.
32. Russell Abbey, Charles Stuart's House.
33. Charles Collier's House.
34. Windmill, built by Worts & Gooderham.
35. Fair Ground.



PICTURE OF TORONTO IN 1842.

and Wharves Between the Old Fort and the Windmill

of Toronto, who made an excellent Plan and View of the City in 1842

1. Hospital and Commissariat Office.
2. Government Wharf and Storehouse.
3. Victoria Cottage.
4. Crutskhank's, Belkie's, Half Way House, Wharf.
5. Stone Culvert over Russel Creek.
6. Steamer Coburg.
7. Bishop Strachan's Residence.
8. Storehouse on Tinning's Wharf.
9. Houses on end of Yonge Street Wharf.
10. Baldwin Residence.
11. Freeland & Taylor's Soap Works, next to Yonge Street Wharf.
12. Bay St. Fire Hall.
13. James Browne's Wharf, Scott St.
14. Coffin Block.
15. St. Andrew's Church, corner Church and Adelaide Sts.
16. City Hotel.
17. St. James' Cathedral.
18. First Bank of Upper Canada.
19. Canada Company Building.
20. Geo. Munro's House.
21. First Bank of Upper Canada.
22. St. Paul's R.C. Church.
23. Three Brick Houses.
24. Fair Green and Park.
25. Jail.
26. Windmill, built by Worts & Gooderham.

- known as Allan's Wharf from 1820-28.
74. Residence of Hon. William Allan. This was the first custom-house, also the first post office, east side of Frederick street, near Palace.
 75. First bank of Upper Canada, south-east corner of Frederick and King streets. Red brick building—now covered with plaster.
 76. Canada Co. building; north-east corner of Frederick and King sts.
 77. The old law office of Attorney-General Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, late Chief Justice, and Sir J. B. Bart., used by him in 1829.
 78. Dr. Burnside's house, north side of King, west of Caroline (Sherbourne), street.
 79. John Cawthra's store, north-west corner of Caroline (Sherbourne) and King street.
 80. Smith homestead; north-east corner of King and Sherbourne streets; one of the first houses built in York, about the year 1798.
 81. Russell Abbey; north-west corner of Princess and Palace street.
 82. Prince's street.
 83. Alexander Legge's house; north-east corner Prince's and Palace.
 84. Back o. Jordan, York's hotel; south side of King street; one of the oldest hotels of York.
 85. Hon. C. C. Small's house; Berkeley and King streets. Opposite on the bay shore, was afterwards the Fair Green.
 86. Ruins of Parliament Buildings, burnt in 1824.
 87. Foot of Parliament street.
 88. St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, built in 1826.
 89. Forks of the Don river. There were two bridges built here about 1823. There were two streams, designated the Great Don and Little Don.
 90. Scadding's house, built in 1796. In that year Mr. Scadding received a grant of land from the government consisting of 280 acres on the east bank of the River Don, and built a house about where the present jail building stands. The Scadding farm consisted originally of the whole of lot No. 15, extending from the water's edge of the bay north to the present Danforth avenue, bounded on the east by Broadview avenue (formerly known as the Mill Road) and on the west by the Don River.

91. Mr. Scadding left Mr. Geo. Playter in charge of the property. Mr. Playter lived in a log cabin on the east side of the river, just south of the Kingston Road. This cabin can now be seen at the Exhibition grounds. Mr. Wm. Smith bought Mr. Scadding's property south of the Kingston Road in 1819. He then bought the house of John Playter and moved it across the road to his tannery, Mr. Smith preserving his residence at the corner of King and Sherbourne streets, where he lived until 1832. In 1879 Mr. Smith had the log cabin that was built by Mr. Scadding in 1796 removed to the Exhibition grounds, where it now stands.

CHAPTER CXIX.

TORONTO IN 1842.

When Nearly all the Principal Buildings of the City Was South of Queen Street.

Nothing could show better not alone the great changes which have taken place in Toronto, but the development of the city itself, than the cut of Toronto in 1842, accompanying this chapter.

Of all the buildings shown in the cut, but very few remain in 1908, and of those which are still extant, but one is in the same condition now as then.

The Old Fort is the only exception that remains to-day in almost the same state that it was in seventy-five years ago.

Some small portion of the buildings surrounding Upper Canada College are still in existence, but so altered that they may almost be said to have been improved out of existence.

The old City Hall, No. 36, certainly is still standing, but also altered out of all recognition. No. 43, the Consumers' Gas Works are in the same place as they then occupied, only very greatly extended in their area, while the three brick houses, No. 45, are, while greatly dilapidated, still occupied though not as dwelling houses. The churches of St. James' (Anglican), and St. Paul's (R. C.), have been replaced by new structure: erected on the old sites.

