

ments to which they had been allotted, and the roads were partially made. About this time the removal of the Government took place.

The wings and central portion of the Parliament Buildings were also in such a state of forwardness as to admit of a number of the offices being occupied, and of the library being placed in the Building.

This year the Legislature granted a further sum of \$800,000 toward the completion of the works.

In May, 1866, the claims preferred by Thomas McGreevy, for matters arising out of his first contract for the construction of the Parliament Buildings, were, by mutual consent, referred to the sole arbitration of the Chief Engineer, who, after hearing and considering the evidence produced, awarded to the claimant, on the 12th day of November, 1866, the sum of \$61,785.

The two Chambers and other rooms necessary for the accommodation of the Legislature were so far completed as to admit of a Session being opened on the 8th of June, 1866, during which the sum of \$500,000 was granted towards the Buildings.

In November, 1866, permission was given to Thomas McGreevy to transfer his contract for the completion of the Public Buildings to Robert H. McGreevy.

In the fall of this year the Departmental Buildings were completed, and in March, 1867, a settlement in full was made with the contractors for all work performed under or connected with the new or second contract, which, in the aggregate amounted to the sum of \$436,199.72.

In February, 1867, authority was granted to make certain alterations in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, for the accommodation of the increased number of Members forming the House of Commons under the Confederation of the Provinces. These works are now completed.

The Departmental Buildings having been finished, and the works on the Parliament Buildings well advanced, the staff was considerably reduced in the spring of 1867, and in the month of May, the services of Mr. Thomas Fuller, architect, were dispensed with.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The site chosen for the Buildings is in the centre of the City of Ottawa, about a mill below the Chaudière Falls, on a prominent rocky point jutting out into the Ottawa River, at an elevation considerably higher than the city and lands in the vicinity. On the eastern side it is flanked by a deep ravine, in which are situated the combined locks of the Rideau Canal. The north side is bold and precipitous, and on the western side the ground slopes quickly towards the south-west and diminishes in width. On the southern or lowest side, it is, for a distance of 1,750 feet, bounded by Wellington street, which is one of the principal streets of the city, and descends in a westerly direction towards the Falls.

The point is of an irregular shape, 1,050 feet wide at the centre, and contains an area of fully 29 acres. It was formerly known as Barrack Hill, and is a part of the Ordnance Lands conceded to the Province.

The Buildings are placed so as to form three sides of a quadrangle, measuring from north to south 600 feet, from east to west 700 feet, and containing an area of over 9½ acres.

The Parliament Building is on the north side of the square, upon which it has a frontage of 472 feet. It faces toward the south, and its extreme depth at the centre is 370 feet, covering an area of about 82,886 superficial feet, or about 1½ acres.

The Departmental Buildings form the east and west sides of the square; they are of a rectangular shape, having both quadrangle and southern fronts, the line of the latter being 100 feet north of Wellington street.

The Eastern Block has a frontage on the square of 319 feet, and 245 feet on the south. It covers an area of 41,840 superficial feet, or fully nineteen-twentieths of an acre.

The Western Block has a frontage towards the south of 277 feet, and on the quadrangle of 220 feet, with an area of 36,276 feet superficial, equal to about seventeen-twentieths of an acre. Thus the total area covered by all the Buildings is about 3½ acres.