

1814, when an attack was expected, that all the brick walls and chimneys still standing should be pulled down, lest they give shelter to the enemy.

In a letter to General Drummond it was recommended that the site of the town be changed to the other side of Fort George, as safe from attack, but this the people refused to do, and began rebuilding on the old site.

In a map of 1817 procured from the Archives at Ottawa, the houses and barns built up again can be easily counted.

In a map of 1822 by Capt. Vavassour the common was to be laid out in streets.

In the maps of 1817 and 1835 the buildings of Butler's Barracks all appear as now ; also the Indian Council House, which became the Military Hospital.

In the map of 1799 the buildings called Navy Hall appear. In later maps only one building is seen, still called Navy Hall.

In 1822 the town was extended east of King Street, and different names were given : as Queen Street became Picton Street from King Street, Prideaux Street became Ricardo Street, Johnson Street became Platoff Street, and Gage Street became Castlereagh Street.



1791 In the Crown Lands Department is the following, which may shed some light on where the first Masonic Lodge was situated : " Land Board met at Niagara 24th June, 1791. Present : Col. Gordon, commanding Upper Posts ; Col. Butler, Peter Ten Broeck, Robt. Hamilton, Benj. Pawling, Jno. Burtel, Jno. Warren, Jno. McNabb, Lieut. Brayere, Royal Engineers.

The Board authorize a Public House to be built on the corner lot at the east end of the town, adjoining the river, and a Masons' Lodge next to it.

This gives reason to suppose that the Lodge was opposite the Elcott House, but later investigations in the Crown Lands gave certain information that the "Lodge" was on lot 33, and in another place the words "the Masons' Lodge."

By a strange coincidence, the present Masonic Lodge is on the very spot in the building formerly called the "Stone Barracks," built