

Chronological Landmarks in the History of Canada. 23

Laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....	1841	Decadal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "Confederation"; First Railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....	1837
"Ashburton Treaty"; First Railway commenced in Nova Scotia.....	1842	Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First Railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....	1858
Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chamby canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.....	1843	Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First Street Railways, Montreal and Toronto.....	1860
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U.C.; First convocation of Toronto University; First Railway commenced in New Brunswick.....	1844	International Exhibition, London, War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....	1861
Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland canal opened Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....	1845	Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. army.....	1862
Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....	1846	Quebec Conference.....	1863
Navigation Laws Repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	1847	Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; Close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.....	1864
Rebellion losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois canal opened.....	1848	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....	1865
Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy reserves agitation.....	1849	First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....	1866
Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....	1850	Dominion inaugurated 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 8th Nov.....	1867
"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....	1851	Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General... 2nd session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....	1867
Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University Quebec, opened.....	1852	2nd Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....	1868
First locomotive Railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence.....	1853	British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....	1869
Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserves question settled.....	1854	Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar.....	1870
Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago through St. Lawrence to Liverpool... Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....	1855		1871
Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum Works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....	1856		1872

Dates and Styles of English Architecture.

Name.	Prevailed.	Characteristics.
Norman.....	1066 to 1154	Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars and zigzag ornaments. Example, Nave Rochester Cathedral.
Transition.....	1154 to 1189	Same, but with pointed windows. Example, Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.
Early English.....	1189 to 1272	Narrow pointed windows, generally plain; clustered pillars. Example, Choir, Westminster Abbey.
Transition.....	1272 to 1307	Tracery introduced into windows. Example, east end of Lincoln Cathedral.
Decorated.....	1307 to 1377	Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. Ex., Lady Chapel, Ely.
Transition.....	1377 to 1399	Lines less flowing. Ex., Choir, York Minster.
Perpendicular.....	1399 to 1517	Upright lines of mouldings in windows and doorways; combination of square heads with pointed mouldings. Example, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
Tudor.....	1550 to 1600	A debased species of Perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Wynyate House, Warwickshire.
Jacobean.....	1603 to 1611	An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic, or Pointed. Example, Longleat House, Wiltshire.