

faithful copies of the original work, emphasizing the character and concentrating the interest on the features and on accessories such as hairdressing and costume, with as much clearness of detail as possible.

Similar considerations as have directed my selection of portraits have been followed in the choice of buildings, etc., included in this volume. Consequently I have omitted the pictures of some familiar houses easily accessible in other works, some which have been so remodelled or obscured by later additions that they show little of their earlier appearance, and others, interesting in themselves, which are not typical of the design or the methods of construction of the period. In addition to some buildings connected with important historical events and personages, I have tried to present specimens characteristic of various localities, and illustrative of the changing styles through the years of the country's development. Neither in the portraits nor the buildings, nor in other items, have I confined my selections rigidly to the date limits set forth in this volume: on occasion I have included later examples in order to show stages of development or to emphasize contrast; but in every such case I have tried to make this distinction clear.

The years covered by this volume were marked by two world events which profoundly affected social life in Canada as elsewhere: the Independence of the United States and the French Revolution. Two great migrations resulted from these upheavals: the coming of the Loyalists, and the influx of settlers in the eighteenth and thirties. Though they differed essentially in character, each set its mark indelibly on the development of Canada.

Many of the Loyalists were Americans by birth or by a residence of some years on this continent. Those who went to the Maritime Provinces came for the most part