

group which occupies the foreground. A notable painting in possession of Dr. Webster shows Wolfe in gorgeous uniform holding the plan of Louisburg. It was painted by an unknown painter, probably in Bath, in 1758, but adds little to our knowledge of his personal appearance.

In Borthwick Castle I was shown the portrait of Colonel Patrick George Crawford, by one of his descendants with the remark that he posed to West for Wolfe in his great picture. The face was not unlike Wolfe's in general appearance. In addition to the Memorial in Westminster Abbey there is a spirited statue at Westerstram by Derwent Wood showing him in the act of waving his sword, and a bust by Wilton on loan in the Canadian Archives of the Public Record Office, described in the Times, September 14, 1927.

A complete study of the portraiture of James Wolfe by J. Clarence Webster, R. S. C. is published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Volume XIX, 1925. Dr. Webster concludes, in his analysis of Wolfe's appearance, by saying "He was tall, thin and lanky, with sloping, narrow shoulders, though he held himself erect."

In modelling his face the characteristic "envelope flap" profile has been followed; the nose slightly retrouse. The Schaak portrait has been kept in mind, but an attempt has been made to interpret some, at least, of the power and nobility of his character, and to avoid the caricature that would be so easy. As for the dress, much research has gone into it. His tunic and breeches and belt were specially made. His sword can be seen at the United States Museum at Whitehall, his military cloak in the Tower.

Twenty years ago in Canada the movement of raising money for this statue was begun but after some progress had been made the scheme