

vis, Registrar of the County and father of the first Sheriff, William Botsford Jarvis.

The fine approach to the Rosedale region from the south, known as Jarvis-street, derives its name from the distinguished Secretary Jarvis of the early Simcoe period, through the centre of whose park lot, all the way from Queen to Bloor-street, it was made to pass in after times by his son, Samuel Peters Jarvis. Jarvis-street is now applied to the whole thoroughfare leading southward to the bay.

Street names, as we have seen in various other instances, perpetuate the designation by which certain distinct localities in Toronto were formerly known. Two or three of such localities still remain, not as yet wholly absorbed into the sum total, so to speak, of the city, although that absorption is steadily going on, and must ultimately be complete. The domain around Beverley House is perceptibly diminishing, and the same must be said of that surrounding Berkeley House in the eastern portion of the city, the old seat of the Smalls; as also of the spacious surroundings of Moss Park, which extended until quite recent times northerly to Bloor-street.

The Grange, at the head of John-street, associated so intimately with memories of the Boulton family, seems likely to be the last to succumb before the aggressions of city extension.

There remains to be mentioned a notable locality now enclosed within the limits of Toronto, towards the north-east, and bounded by the River Don. I refer to the Castle Frank portion of the city, where a Castle Frank avenue and a Castle Frank Crescent, have been authoritatively established.

The name of Castle Frank is invested with a number of associations now become quite historic in Canadian annals, and of these I proceed to make some record.

The Castle Frank region may be roughly defined as the piece of land bounded on the east by the River Don,

on the west by Parliament-street, on the north by Bloor, and on the south by Wellesley-street. It consisted of the northern halves of lots 16 and 17, in the first survey made of this part of the county of York, and contained about 225 acres. The southern halves of these lots, stretching to the water's edge on the south, formed the reserve set apart for the Government buildings of the province and grounds attached thereto.

The 225 acres just referred to were patented by Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe to his son Francis Gwillim Simcoe, a child born prior to his father's mission to Canada, from whom the property was styled "Castle Frank Farm," as may be seen in a plan drawn from the survey of Augustus Jones, attested by the acting Surveyor-General, D.W. Smith.

This plan, drawn on a scale of four chains to an inch, shows the exact situation of a building erected on the property, with the track leading thereto from the westward cut out through the woods; it also shows the windings of the Don, by means of which Castle Frank could be approached in boats coming up from the mouth of the river.

The attractions of the spot where the building was placed must have been its picturesque wildness and its elevation above the level of the river. The heights here were covered with tall pines; below, in the Don valley, were fine elms, (clothed, some of them, with the Virginia creeper), bass-wood (the linden), and buttonwood trees (*platinus* or *plane*). On the opposite side of the valley were clusters of the wild apple, or crab, noticeable for its beautiful and fragrant blossoms, the prickly ash, shad-bush, or service berry, dogwood, sassafras bushes, and white birch; the hemlock, spruce and white cedar, the high bush cranberries, alder, dark willow, nine bark spirea, etc., in moist situations.

Several "Hog's Backs," as they are termed, or long, narrow ridges, ran down to the valley, on both sides of