

same site as that of the Gleaner Printing office, nearly opposite Mrs. Elliott's. Later investigation in the Crown Land offices shewed that in the list of lots in town in 1794 that No. 23, at the corner of King and Pridcaux streets, is marked "The Lodge," which could hardly mean at that time anything else than Freemason's Lodge, which belief was confirmed on further examination in the Parliament buildings by finding the statement, Lot 33, Freemason's Lodge. How explain this? Two explanations present themselves, first that although permission was granted for the lower site a change was made and another location selected, the second explanation that next to it means next corner to it as the words in the first grant are "east corner of the town and the next to it." When the building was destroyed we know not but in a later map, No. 33 is marked as the property of Mr. Dickson which would lead to the inference that the Freemason's Lodge had been destroyed. We know from Littlehales' statement in 1792 that Parliament met there and from Mrs. Simcoe in 1793 that divine service was performed there, and in July 1793 the Indians met there for consultation with Simcoe and his advisers. The present building was erected about 1816 partly from the ruins of the town, was used as a store, as a hotel, as a barracks, as a school, and was long called the Stone Barracks. Some years ago it was bought by the Freemasons and it is remarkable that now the "Lodge" stands on the site of the first Freemason's Hall of over a century ago.

Government House. All early inhabitants state that Government House stood near the corner of King and Market streets, and the foundations may yet be seen. The whole square of four acres was the property of D. W. Smith and there is a picture of it and description of what was called the finest house in the town. We read that Simcoe built a Government House, but the heading of the documents printed in the Upper Canada Gazette reads Government House, Navy Hall. How explain this? Did the fine house of D. W. Smith become Government House? In 1798, after the capital

was removed to York, D. W. Smith offered his house for a Grammar School, but this was refused (although a lower price was named) as being in the range of Fort Niagara.

Butler's Barracks. Here again difficulties meet the delver in historic lore. The present buildings called Butler's Barracks appear in maps of 1816, 1835, etc., but in earlier maps the words Rangers' Barracks appear near Navy Hall and on the hill nearly in line above what has been called the "Slip" where boats were launched, and here the diligent searcher for military buttons has found more Butler's Rangers' buttons than elsewhere. In a picture showing the lighthouse and river bank appears a building with flag flying which must have been in that neighborhood and in the picture of the Battle of Fort George appears a building on the hill with flagstaff, which could not have been seen from the lake if at Fort George. Was another building erected in the place of that burned before 1800? The statement that the buildings shown in the maps of 1835, etc., were erected in 1817 and that everything was burned in 1813 seems to be contradicted by two statements, that of Dr. Dunlop and that of the York Gazette. Dr. Dunlop in his account of the War of 1814 states that on the days after the battle of Lundy's Lane 25th July, 1814, that he waited on over two hundred wounded at Butler's Barracks.

Gen. Turquand as stated in the York Gazette, March, 1815, gave a ball in Butler's Barracks. We know that when the Americans left in December, 1813, although they burned the town, they left their tents standing and also the buildings at Fort George.

On the other hand, as shewing the diverse accounts given, Mrs. Cox who was here when the town was burned and when it was taken, said that there were no buildings there except a large barn, and that she remembered hearing the sound of the bullets striking it, fired by the Americans.

Gen. Brock's burial place. Here again accounts differ. In St. Mark's Register, Rev. R. Addison records, "Gen. Sir Isaac Brock and Col. John Macdonell; they were buried to-