

# Trinity Church

Quebec



## A Historical Sketch

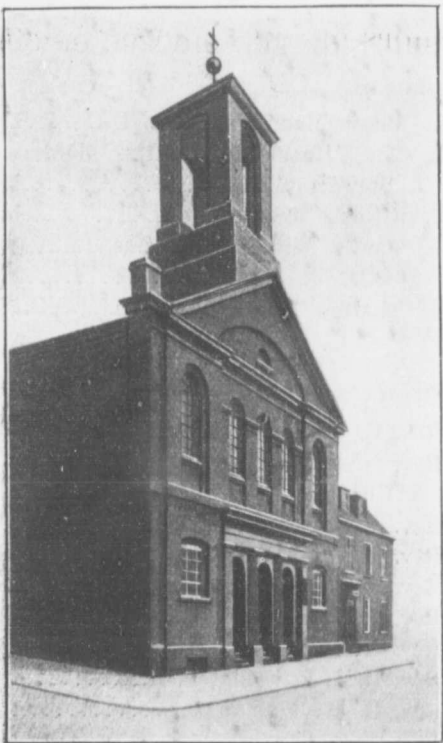
by

Rev. A. R. Beverley

Quebec, November 27th, 1911

ANGELICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

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Trinity Church and Rectory

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD, ARCHIVES

## BISHOPS OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

### *The Right Reverends:*

1. Jacob Mountain, M.A., D.D. . . . . 1793—1825
2. The Honorable Charles James  
Stewart, M.A., D.D. . . . . 1826—1836
3. George Mountain, D.D. . . . . 1836—1863
4. James William Williams, M.A.,  
D.D. . . . . 1863—1892
5. Andrew Hunter Dunn, M.A., D.D. 1892—

### *Incumbents of Trinity Church:*

- Rev. E. W. Sewell, M.A. . . . . 1825—1868
- Rev. C. A. Weatherall (Garrison  
Chaplain . . . . . 1868—1871
- Rev. J. S. Sykes . . . . . 1877—1878
- Rev. R. W. B. Webster . . . . . 1878—1880
- Rev. R. Ker . . . . . 1880—1886
- Rev. A. Bareham . . . . . 1886—1890
- Rev. W. T. Noble, B.A. . . . . 1890—1896
- Rev. E. J. Etherington, B.A. . . . . 1896—1903
- Rev. B. Watkins, M.A. . . . . 1903—1906
- Rev. I. M. Thompson . . . . . 1906—1910
- Rev. A. R. Beverley, M.A. . . . . 1910—

HISTORICAL SKETCH.  
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC  
1759-1793.

In June, 1759, the first Anglican clergymen sailed up the St. Lawrence, Chaplains to the forces under General Amherst. The first services in the vicinity of Quebec began three months before the battle of the Plains and were held on board the Men of War, on the Island of Orleans and at Point Levis. The services thus commenced have continued without interruption ever since.

The Rev. Dr. Brooke arrived immediately after the conquest and in an early issue of the Quebec Gazette informs us that he had regular services in the church in the summer of 1760, before the capitulation of Montreal. In August, 1761, the Protestants of Quebec petitioned the S. P. G. to appoint Rev. John Brooke to be Missionary at Quebec. He had, the memorial states, been personally known to many of them from the arrival of the fleet and army from Britain in 1757, and to all of them by their attendance upon his ministry for more than a year past. Worship at this time was held in the old Recollet Church and was limited to one hour's duration every Sunday morning. The Recollet Church occupied part of the ground

where the Anglican Cathedral now stands. In 1764, Dr. Brooke is officially described as Chaplain to the Garrison and Missionary of Quebec.

In the summer of 1767, Dr. Brooke returned to England and the government now tried the experiment of appointing a French-speaking clergyman in the expectation of converting the French Canadians. In 1767, Francis De Montmollin, son of Count De Montmollin and a member of the Bourbon family, was licensed by Sir Guy Carleton to be Curate and Minister of the Gospel in the Parish of Quebec. He failed notoriously in the matter of French Evangelization and his imperfect knowledge of English rendered him non-acceptable to the English residents. De Montmollin continued in charge of the Parish of Quebec until 1789. In the meantime Rev. Philip Toosey had arrived from England in July, 1785, and had gradually taken charge of the English work in Quebec. In 1789, Bishop Inglis, who had been consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1787, made his primary visitation of the Province of Quebec under authorization of His Majesty King George III. This visit marks a turning point in the history of the Church in Canada. Bishop Inglis visited Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec and at the latter place held a conference of the clergy. There were eight clergy in attendance. The conference began with Divine Service on Wednesday, August 5th, when Rev. Philip Toosey

was the preacher, after which the Bishop delivered his charge to the clergy. The services and meetings were held in the Church of the Recollets. On this occasion upwards of one hundred and thirty were confirmed by the Bishop, who remained in Quebec until August 17th, when he embarked on a sloop of war for Halifax. Before Bishop Inglis embarked for Halifax, he appointed Rev. Philip Toosey his commissary and virtually made him Rector of Quebec. Mr. Toosey continued in this position until the appointment of Dr. Mountain to the See of Quebec in 1793.

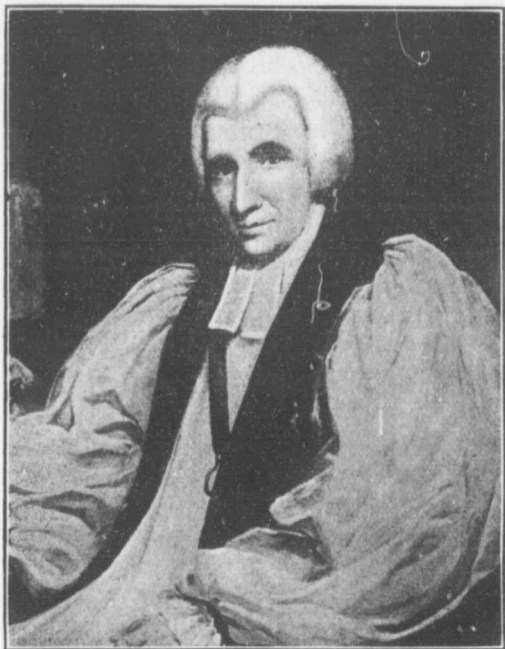
#### BISHOP JACOB MOUNTAIN.

1793-1825.

The first Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Jacob Mountain, was a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with the younger Pitt. Subsequently he became Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln and Rector of Brockden in Huntingdonshire.

When the government decided to erect the See of Quebec, the Bishop of Lincoln recommended his Chaplain for the appointment. He was consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel, July 7th, 1793, and arrived at Quebec on All Saints' Day in the same year.

He was received with a salute of eleven guns and was welcomed on landing by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, who kissed him on either cheek and declared it was high time he had come to keep his people in order.



THE RT. REV. JACOB MOUNTAIN, M.A., B.D.

Lack of space forbids more than a passing reference to this saintly man in whose episcopacy Trinity Church was built. Truly he was one who walked with God. The words of his son Colonel Armine Mountain well describe his singularly noble and beautiful character. "He united to all the true dignity of a Bishop, a kindness and a tenderness peculiar to himself, and the easy grace of a highly accomplished man,—at once manly and mild, and full of sparkling conversation. In the pulpit I have never heard his equal; his fine countenance and noble figure, his sonorous and melodious voice, his impressive action, produced an effect, which none who ever heard him can forget. There was no escaping from that voice; it searched into every corner of the Church, and every other sound was hushed. He was in truth the most princely minded, the most highly gifted, the kindest, the noblest, most strictly upright, simple hearted human being I have ever known."

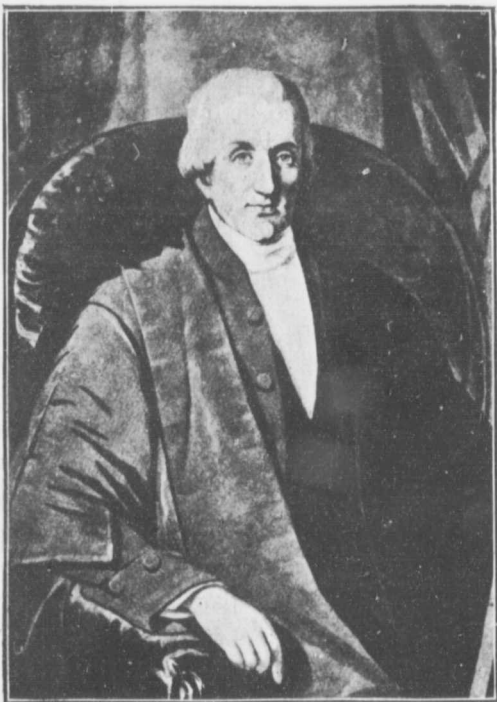
At the outset Bishop Mountain's discouragements were many. His flock, fifteen thousand in number, was widely scattered and inaccessible. The roads, where there were any, were incredibly bad. The people had not the faintest idea it was their duty to make personal sacrifices for the support of the Church. There were no ecclesiastical buildings of any kind in the whole diocese with the exception of one Church at Sorel. There were nine clergy only and



not every one of them respected or respectable. He made eight Triennial visitations of his huge diocese, comprising<sup>with</sup> both Upper and Lower Canada, on each occasion covering more than three thousand miles. He penetrated to every spot where a Mission had been formed, confirming the young, stimulating the zeal of his clergy, and seeking to deepen the religious life of his people.

At his decease in 1825, he left sixty-one clergymen including three Archdeacons. Sixty churches had been built and a fine Cathedral erected in the See City of Quebec. He had also established a system for the training of young men for the Christian Ministry, which was the precursor of our present day Divinity Schools. The S. P. G. placed £200 per year at his disposal for the support of four students in Divinity, while pursuing their studies with clergymen of ability and experience. Among those trained and ordained by Bishop Mountain in this way were, Dr. John Strachan and Dr. Alex. N. Bethune, the first and second Bishops of Toronto respectively, and most distinguished of them all his own son George, who became the third Bishop of Quebec.

The laying of the foundations of the Canadian Church were in the providence of God committed to Dr. Jacob Mountain and history has proved that trust could not have been repōsed in more worthy hands.



THE HON. JONATHAN SEWELL, L.L.D.

THE HONORABLE JONATHAN SEWELL, L.L.D.

The founder of Trinity Church, the Honorable Jonathan Sewell, L.L.D., came of a distinguished New England family. His father was a distinguished loyalist and forfeited all his property in the American revolution. The Chief Justice was born at Boston, Mass., June 6th, 1766, and was educated at the Grammar School of Bristol, England. He came to New Brunswick in 1785, and studied law in the office of Mr. Chipman (afterwards Judge Chipman). In the Autumn of 1789 he came to Quebec and was admitted to practise here. His old Quebec residence is now the Officers Quarters adjoining the Garrison Club. On October 5th, 1793, when only twenty-seven years of age he was made Solicitor General of the Province. Two years later in 1795, he was appointed Advocate and Attorney-General and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. In the same year he was elected to serve as Burgess in the Provincial Parliament for the borough of William Henry. His Majesty's mandamus issued in 1808 appointed him Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada and President of the Executive Council. The latter office he resigned in 1829, and the former in 1838. In 1809 he was appointed speaker of the Legislative Council, which office he held until the time of his death. The degree of L.L.D., was conferred upon him by Harvard

University in 1832. He died at his residence, St. Louis St., November 12th, 1839.

The Chief Justice was remarkable as a statesman, Jurist and a devout servant of God. As early as 1814 he suggested the confederation of the provinces along lines similar to those followed in 1867. The plan for the union of the provinces did not originate with the Earl of Durham but with Chief Justice Sewell. The American Jurist commenting on two volumes of select cases from the Courts of Canada, 1810-1835, remarks—“They derive their chief interest from the learned judgments of that enlightened and accomplished Jurist, Chief Justice Sewell, who has thus reaped for himself an imperishable renown.” Trinity Church to-day built through the personal munificence of the Chief Justice testifies to his vital and permanent interest in religion. He wrote several hymns and prayers for use in its services. The letters of Bishop Mountain, the first Bishop of Quebec, reveal a respect for his judicial sagacity and an admiration for his personal character. The two men were intimately associated and held each other in mutual regard amounting almost to affection. Lack of space forbids the printing of more than one of the many tributes published at the time of his decease. “Gifted with a happy memory, a vivid conception and a sound judgment—possessing a perfect knowledge of classical literature as of history and law—indefatigable in his

application and unremitting in his attention to public business, in his executive, legislative, and judicial capacities, he was at once a polished orator and incontestably one of the greatest legal characters that America has ever produced.”

THE BUILDING AND THE OPENING  
of  
THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

In the month of May, 1824, owing to the large increase in the protestant population of Quebec, and to the fact that the Cathedral had become inconveniently crowded the following proposal was made by Chief Justice Sewell to the Bishop of Quebec—“A chapel shall be erected with all possible expedition, as soon as the site is determined. The dimensions within to be 44x60 feet, and shall be finished in such a way as your Lordship shall approve, with an organ and communion plate at my expense. The incumbent shall from time to time be named by me, my heirs and assigns being proprietors of the chapel and he shall in all things be subject to the government of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. For the time being there shall be at least two services in the chapel every Sunday and prayers on Holy Days. The incumbent shall receive the ordinary allowance of £200 sterling per annum from the government, and shall be at liberty

to lease the seats and to appropriate the proceeds to his further support, etc., etc." The Bishop then wrote to the governor, the Earl of Dalhousie, under date of June 4th, 1824, to the following effect. "Your Lordship having permitted me to suggest what I conceive that it would be expedient that His Majesty's Government should do in relation to the Chapel of Ease, which the Chief Justice of the Province is about to erect in this city, I have the honour to submit accordingly my views of the case. It appears to me that in consideration of the large expense which the individual must incur, and of the great advantage of the work to the public, among whom its necessity has been strongly felt for a considerable time, it is extremely desirable that it should be in the first instance so aided as to secure a maintenance to his son the Rev. E. W. Sewell, who is to be the minister, and that some limited term might be fixed of such duration as your Lordship's judgment may prescribe for the continuance under any circumstance of this allowance, whether in whole or in part, yet, subject to the understanding, I would beg to mention, an allowance of £200 a year to be continued till the pew rents shall clear Mr. Sewell £300 a year, when £100 of the allowance might be withdrawn leaving him an income of £400, and that when the rents shall reach £400 the other £100 might also be withdrawn." signed, J. Quebec." These recommendations were finally endorsed by the government in December, 1826.

In May, 1824, the Chief Justice secured a lot on the east side of St. Stanislas St., a few yards below St. John St., 48x75 feet for the sum of £500. Here he erected conjointly with his wife, Henrietta Smith, a chapel costing over £4,000 currency. The corner stone was privately laid in the north east angle on September 16th, 1824, and a tin plate bearing the following inscription was placed under the stone:—

Anno Dei Christi MDCCCXXIV. Regnante Georgei Quarto, Britannarum Rege Fidei Defensore Reverendissimo Patre in Deo Jacob Mountain S. T. R. Episcopo Quebecensi Hanc Capellam, ad perpetuum Sacrosanctae Trinitatis Honorem et in usum Fidelium Ecclesiae Anglicanae, dedicatam vir honorabilis Jonathan Sewell, Provincia Canadae inferioris Judex Primarius, et Henrietta ejus uxor aedificaverunt Edmundo Willoughby Sewell, Clerico uno de eorum filius Capelano primo.

G. BLAIKLOCK, *Architecto*

J. PHILIPS, *Conditor.*

The Quebec Gazette at that time described it as a handsome building with cut stone front and capable of seating 800 persons. It was opened for Divine Service on Sunday, November 27th, 1825, when a collection was made for the Orphan Asylum. The present chancel was built in 1859.



REV. E. W. SEWELL, M.A.

...and will give him a copy of the ...  
to ...  
... by ...



THE REV. E. W. SEWELL.

The first incumbent of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity was Rev. E. W. Sewell, the second son of the Chief Justice. He was born at Quebec in the house on St. Louis St., on the 3rd day of September, 1800, and received his early education in Quebec and at Brentford, England. He read for Holy Orders under the first Bishop Mountain and by him was ordained Deacon in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, May 11th, 1824. The Quebec Gazette of that date refers to the fact that Rev. G. Archbold, ordained Priest at the same ordination, is to proceed to York, Upper Canada, to temporarily replace Dr. Strachan, and continues—"Mr. Sewell takes the duties of this gentleman, till his return, as assistant to the Rector of Quebec and Preacher to Protestant Settlers in parts adjacent. Mr. Sewell's future office will be that of Minister of the Chapel of Ease, which is immediately about to be erected in a handsome stile in a convenient part of the city and the want of which has been long and severely felt by the resident members of the Church of England." He was ordained Priest December 27th, 1827, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles James Stewart.

Mr. Sewell's stipend at first was paid by the government from revenue derived from the confiscation of the Jesuit estates after the suppression of that order

by the Pope in 1773. This led to the extraordinary story, which later gained currency, that he was a paid chaplain to the Jesuits. After 1830 his stipend was paid as part of the ecclesiastical establishment of the Province. Mr. Sewell was incumbent of the chapel of the Holy Trinity for forty-three years and in his day many of the most prominent citizens of Quebec worshipped in Trinity Church. The church records reveal the names of such men as Jeffery Halç, C. Wurtele, J. H. Clint, W. Newton, Dr. Jas. Sewell, Lt. Ashe, R. N., Colonel Fitzgerald, Sheriff Sewell, Major Temple, Major Tapp, J. C. Buchanan, Chas. Pentland, Sam'l. Newton, W. C. Scott, etc. The evening service was always attended by a fashionable congregation including many of the officers of the Garrison. Between the years 1846 and 1867, Mr. Sewell was assisted by an evening lecturer. The learned Dr. Hellmuth, afterwards Bishop of Huron, held this position for two years, 1859-1860. Lennoxville University conferred on Mr. Sewell the degree of M.A., in 1865. In 1868 he leased the chapel for ten years to the Quebec Garrison, and himself went to England in 1870, returning only in 1879. He never resumed his work as incumbent of the chapel but was a constant worshipper there up to the Sunday previous to his death. Mr. Sewell believed in the Evangelical character of the Church of England and by his life and preaching

sought to maintain her teaching in its purity and simplicity. At his death he was one of the oldest members of the Bible Society and for nearly two generations an honoured and useful Vice-President. He was twice married, his first wife being Susan Stewart, granddaughter of the Seventh Earl of Galloway and niece of the Honourable and Rt. Rev. Charles Jas. Stewart. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General Durnford, of the Royal Engineers. He died at his residence, 41 St. Ursule St., Quebec, October 24th, 1890, in the ninety-first year of his age.

#### OCCUPANCY AS A MILITARY CHAPEL.

Between the years 1868 and 1871 Trinity Church was a chapel to the Quebec Garrison. The Chaplain was the Rev. C. A. Weatherall. The 53rd and 69th Regiments and the 60th Rifles attended Divine Service in Trinity Church during that period. Colonel Bagot commanded the 69th and the Duke of Connaught, our present Governor-General came to Quebec for one week in 1870 for the purpose of presenting new colours to the regiment. The old colours now hang in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. Colonel Hawley was in command of the 60th Rifles. It was he who told his officers that Canada was a most dangerous country for service inasmuch as almost every officer

became married while on this station. He forbade his officers to marry on peril of dismissal from the regiment. It is a matter of history that during their short service in Canada almost every officer was married. Besides the infantry and rifle regiments there were several companies of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in Quebec at this time. The Rifles were quartered in the old Jesuit Barracks where the present City Hall now stands. The Artillery occupied the buildings below Trinity Church which now comprise the Dominion Arsenal. The last of the Imperial Troops left Quebec in 1871, and the chapel remained closed from then until August 26th, 1877.

RE-OPENING OF TRINITY CHURCH IN 1877  
and  
INCORPORATION OF THE CONGREGATION  
IN 1881.

The Morning Chronicle of Monday, August 27th, 1877, contains the following:—"There was a very large congregation yesterday morning at the opening service of old Trinity Chapel, St. Stanislas St., amongst those in attendance being many prominent citizens. Almost all the seats were occupied in the gallery and in the body of the church, and this must have been the more gratifying to the worthy Pastor

considering the unpleasant weather and the large number of people out of town. Morning Prayer took place at eleven o'clock followed by Litany and Ante Communion Service. Three hymns were sung in the following order:—'All people that on earth do dwell'—'Nearer My God to Thee'—and 'Songs of praise the Angels Sang,' the tunes were all good old fashioned ones and the congregation heartily joined in the singing. At the accustomed time the Rev. J. S. Sykes, the preacher, mounted the pulpit and announced his text, which was from Genesis 22:7—'But where is the Lamb.'

The work thus recommenced by Mr. Sykes was carried on successively by Rev. R. W. B. Webster and the Rev. R. Kerr. At first the chapel was given gratuitously for these services by the proprietor, the Rev. E. W. Sewell, but in the year 1881 the congregation became incorporated with the intention of purchasing the property. The Act of incorporation assented to on the 30th of June, 1881, contains the following names: Rev. Robt. Kerr, J. H. Richardson, Geo. King, Samuel Mitchell, Henry J. Morton, H. J. Wallace, Jas. Kelly, T. H. Mahony, W. Budden, Samuel Kennedy, John B. Charleson, T. H. Argue, Henry Austin, Jas. T. Orkney, J. G. Boyce, Geo. Mead, W. H. Tapp, John S. Thom and Wm. Brown. The act provided for the election of three or more trustees whose duties were to collect and dis-

burse all moneys connected with the purchase fund, sign all legal documents, and do such other necessary acts as the purchase of the property and the execution of the deeds demanded. The following resolution approved by the congregation forms a preface to the by-laws governing the Board of Trustees and defines the position of Trinity Church to-day.

“With the view of preventing, as far as possible, all misapprehension as to our objects or the principles upon which we desire to proceed, the congregation in its corporate capacity, puts on record in permanent form its firm determination that ‘Trinity Church’ shall forever remain as a Free, Evangelical Church of the Church of England, and that the services therein held shall always be conducted with Christian simplicity; avoiding all those unjustifiable practices, calculated in their symbolism or otherwise to teach errors discarded by the Reformers; and which are either in the spirit or the letter, opposed alike to Holy Scripture and the principles of the Church of England, as explicitly declared in the XXXIX. articles.”

Canon VIII. Article II. of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec reads as follows:—“The Church of the Holy Trinity situated in St. Stanislas Street, in the Upper Town of Quebec, having a congregation whose residences are situated within the limits of the other parishes of Quebec shall in all respects remain sub-

ject to the conditions under which it was originally established and to the statute of the Province of Quebec, 44-45 Victoria, Chap. 47; being an act to incorporate the congregation of Trinity Church, Quebec.”

The position of the congregation of Trinity Church is therefore unique in the diocese of Quebec, inasmuch as the church property is all vested in the congregation and they retain to themselves the exclusive right to elect their own Rector. In spite of many discouragements the church has shown a steady growth from the time of its reopening in 1877, and has never been more vigorous and virile than it is to-day. The Protestant population of Quebec has decreased from 15,000 thirty-five years ago to 4,650 in the present year. In spite of this great exodus the congregation of Trinity Church have in that period purchased and paid for the present commodious church building. The church has been thoroughly renovated and carpeted and a handsome pipe organ costing \$2,200 installed. The basement has been finished and rendered suitable for holding of the various social functions in connection with the church. Two years ago the building adjoining the church was purchased for a Rectory at a cost of \$5,100. During the past summer this building has been thoroughly renovated and makes a most comfortable and commodious home for the Rector. The congregation to-day comprises 120 families and 500 souls all told. Recently

a Mission in connection with Trinity Church has been opened in the suburb of Limoilou and there we have now a well attended week night service. With the building of the new railway shops in that locality we expect to considerably extend this work. Church attendance has shown a steady increase and the offerings of the people has been most generous. Last year over \$4,500 was raised for various objects. This year will show over \$1,000 dollars given to extra parochial objects alone.

It must be evident to the most casual observer that God through all these years has blessed this work. Dear fellow workers 'It is God that giveth the increase' and if we are only faithful stewards God will yet more abundantly bless this church and the cause it represents. Let me conclude these historical observations with this statement. I believe that in the Providence of God Trinity Church to-day owes its prosperity and usefulness to three things:—1. The maintenance of its distinctly evangelical character. 2. Its missionary spirit. 3. The unity and loyalty of its members. May God continue to bless His work in our midst.



## GENERAL INFORMATION.

### I. MONUMENTS AND MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Originally the walls were covered with fine memorial slabs. At the time the chapel was closed in 1868 several of them were removed to the Cathedral. There is one fine monument in the north gallery to Chief Justice Sewell the founder of the church. This is the exquisite workmanship of Manning the London Sculptor, and was erected at a cost of £600 sterling. The monument is eight feet high by five feet wide at the base and is a full length figure of Justice, sword in hand but point reversed, leaning on an urn on which is the likeness of the Chief Justice in relief. The balances lie at her feet. Underneath is the following inscription:—

In Memory of  
Jonathan Sewell, LL.D.

The pious and liberal founder of this chapel.

Endued with talents of no common order.

He was selected in early life to fill the highest offices  
in this Province.

He was appointed Solicitor-General, A.D., 1798

Attorney and Advocate-General and Judge of the  
Court of Vice-Admiralty, A.D., 1795

Chief Justice of the Province and Chairman of the  
Executive Council, A.D., 1808

Speaker of the Legislative Council, A.D., 1809.

Distinguished in his public capacity,  
He shone equally conspicuous as a statesman and a  
jurist.  
Naturally mild and courteous he combined the  
meekness of the Christian,  
With the authority of the judge.  
Beloved at home as a kind father, a firm friend and  
an affectionate husband;  
Respected abroad as an acknowledged example of  
truth, faithfulness and integrity;  
He has left a name to which not only his  
descendants in all future ages,  
But his country also may recur  
With just pride, deep reverence, and a grateful  
recollection.

He was born in Boston, Mass., June 6th, 1766,  
And died in this city, in the fullness of the faith of  
Christ,

November 12th, 1839, in the 74th year of his age.

This tribute to departed worth is erected by his  
sorrowing widow.

Beneath is the Sewell Coat of Arms and the  
motto, "*Virtute et Industria.*"

*There are five memorial tablets in memory of:—*

1. Frederiek Henry Snelling.
2. Henrietta, relict of the Hon. Jonathan Sewell
3. Francis Kempt, Esq., late Post Captain in  
the Royal Navy.

4. Mary, the beloved wife of Surgeon Griffin of the 85th Light Infantry.
5. Margaret, wife of Lt.-Col. John St. Albans Sewell.

II. The church bell bears the following inscription:—

J. Mears, of London  
Facet, A.D., 1825.

III. The font was brought from England in 1831 by the Reverend Dr. Mills, for use in the Cathedral. Dr. Mills was commissioned by Archdeacon Mountain, in a letter dated February 3rd, 1831, to purchase a handsome font for the Cathedral to the value of £20. It was moreover to be sufficiently large so that infants could be baptised in it by immersion and to be in harmony with the character of the building and therefore not gothic. This font was in constant use in the Cathedral until 1902, when a new memorial font was presented and the old one was given by the Authorities to Trinity Church.

IV. The Church silver consists of two small chalices made by Seiferts, Quebec, and a large chalice and two patens presented to the congregation by the heirs of Rev. E. W. Sewell. These last named three pieces were originally given by the Chief Justice for use in his chapel. They are very old and of unusual

interest. The large paten is Queen Anne Silver, made in London, by Matthew Lofthouse about 1710. The small paten and large chalice are early and late Georgian respectively and were made in London.

V. The beautiful east window is the work of W. J. Fisher and was made in Quebec in 1900. It represents Nathanael coming to Jesus and bears the text "Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile." Below is the following inscription:—

In memory of Edward Willoughby Sewell, M.A.,  
45 Years Incumbent of this Church.  
Born 3rd Sept., 1800, Died 24th Oct., 1890.

VI. The present organ, the third one in use in the church, was built by the Karn Company of Woodstock, Ont., in accordance with specifications drawn up by Mr. E. A. Bishop, organist of the Cathedral. It is a two manual instrument of excellent tone and was erected in May, 1904, at a cost of \$2,200.

## EVENING LECTURERS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. C. L. F. Haensal, C.M.S.....	1846—1849
Rev. C. H. Stewart .....	1849—1853
Rev. C. L. F. Haensal.....	1853—1856
Rev. R. A. Carden.....	1856—1858
Rev. I. Mombert.....	1858
Rev. R. Arnold.....	1858—1859
Rev. Dr. Hellmuth.....	1859—1860
Rev. Darnell.....	
Rev. W. L. Thompson.....	
Rev. C. M. Fox.....	1862—1865
Rev. E. Botwood.....	1865—1867
Rev. S. A. Philips.....	1867