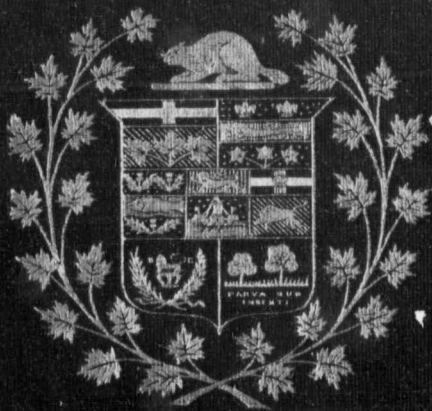


LANDMARKS
OF
CANADA

VOLUME II.



J. ROSS ROBERTSON ESTATE

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LANDMARKS OF CANADA



A GUIDE TO THE

J. ROSS ROBERTSON

HISTORICAL COLLECTION

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TORONTO, CANADA

VOLUME II.

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CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME

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INTRODUCTORY

It would afford me much more pleasure to write an introduction to this added list of Canadian Historical Pictures if this did not mark the closing of the efforts of that indefatigable patriot, the late Mr. John Ross Robertson. Nobody was so missed from the life of our city, and yet there has been no move from anybody for a tangible memorial to his name. True, his memory needs no such visible reminder, for he lives in the Hospital for Sick Children, in the John Ross Robertson Historical Collection of Canadian Pictures, in his works on Canadian History, and in a score of ways his name occurs and recurs. But sometimes I wish that in some way his dream of a great museum, housing his collection of pictures and books, might be realized. It was his fond desire and we all were waiting for the Great War to be ended before taking up this project.

But he was taken away and now we are gathering up the fragments of the work which he left and making these supplementary pictures available to the public. The collection of pictures of the monuments is particularly interesting from an historical point of view.

GEORGE H. LOCKE,
Chief Librarian.

January, 1921.



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GUIDE TO THE COLLECTION

1—**CROSS POINT FERRY, QUE.**—Cross Point, or Mission Point, Bonaventure County, is beautifully situated on the north shore of the Restigouche River, and is opposite Campbellton, N.B. It is one of the principal villages of the Micmac, or Souriquois Indians, who serve as guides and canoe-men to the tourists who come to enjoy the excellent salmon fishing here. The Restigouche (the name signifying "the river which divides like the hand," in allusion to its five tributaries) is considered one of the best salmon fishing rivers in the world. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien, Toronto, 1880. Size 8 x 12.

2—**COTEAU RAPIDS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE**—In the summer of 1851—After leaving Coteau Landing, Soulanges Co., Quebec, a series of rapids, following each other at intervals, is entered. So closely connected are these rapids, Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock and Cascades, that they really form a continuous torrent, extending for about eleven miles. Upon leaving them the calm waters of Lake St. Louis are reached. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien, Toronto. Size 9 x 14.

3—**VILLAGE OF CEDARS, QUE., AUG. 5TH, 1881**—The picturesque little village is situated in Soulanges County, on the shore of the St. Lawrence, twenty-nine miles west of Quebec. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 9 x 14.

4—**QUEBEC FROM THE LEVIS SHORE**—View of the city in 1850—The picture shows: 1, Quebec Citadel; 2, old Court House; 3, Anglican Cathedral; 4, St. Louis Castle (more exactly, Haldimand Castle), now Chateau Frontenac; 5, Basilica, founded 1666; 6, Quebec Seminary; 7, Laval University, founded by Bishop Laval; 8, Allen's wharf; 9, old Market Hall, now (1919) Transcontinental station; 10, Chouinard wharf and Quebec and Levis Ferry Wharf; 11, Richelieu and Ontario Company's wharf; 12, Pointe a Carcy wharf and Custom house; 13, Couture wharf, Levis side—the first wharf to be used for the winter steam navigation; 14, Dufferin Terrace. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 10 x 14.

5—**ST. MAURICE FORGES**—The forges, some nine miles west of Three Rivers, were taken possession of in 1743 by the French Crown, the company first operating them having exhausted its capital in erecting furnaces, smelting houses, etc., and thus being forced to return its charter. Because of extravagant management the project did not pay under the French regime. After the Conquest the forges passed through many hands before finally ending their usefulness in 1883—the oldest works of the kind on the continent. Throughout its hundred and fifty years of service the original blast furnace, or cupola, had rarely had its fires extinguished. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 12x12.

6—**CAP TOURMENTE AND PETIT CAP, 1880**—Cap Tourmente, which is the terminus of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company's Railway, is situated below the Island of Orleans, some thirty miles from Quebec. The rugged cape, which rises to a height of 2,000 feet, terminates the meadowy expanse of the Cote de Beaupre. In 1616 a cross was erected on the highest elevation, but this was replaced in 1870 by a small chapel. Wash drawing by L. R. O'Brien. Size 9 x 13.

7—**MOUNT EBOULEMENT, QUE., 1880**—As Seen from De Sales Manor House—The manor house, shown in the picture, altered and enlarged, is still (1919) in existence. The seigniorie of Eboulements was purchased in 1810 by Pierre de Sales La Terriere from Jean Francois Tremblay, and the house built by the former. The quaint little village of Eboulements, is picturesquely situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, some distance east of Quebec. It was removed to its present site many years ago, because of the encroachments of the river. Over it towers the dark mass of Mount Eboulement. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 10 x 11.

8—**NIAGARA IN 1846**—View taken from the river near its mouth—Points of interest shown are: 1, St. Vincent de Paul R. C. Church, completed 1834; 2, St. Andrew's Presbyterian (second) Church; the first church was burned in the war of 1812-15; 3, St. Mark's Anglican Church (rebuilt 1816-18); 4, buildings near the wharf; 5, Toronto steamer; 6, Buildings on river front; 7, Fort Mississauga and flagstaff; 8, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Since the picture was made the river has encroached upon the American side. Pencil drawing by D. C. O'Brien, presented to the late J. Ross Robertson by Major W. F. N. Windeyer, Toronto. Size 9 x 14.

9—**TORONTO FROM CENTRE ISLAND**—View in 1862—Points of interest shown are: 1, West end of Front street, near Bathurst; 2, Tinning's Wharf, foot of York street; built 1836; 3, Yonge street wharf; 4, United Presbyterian Church, Richmond and Bay streets; 5, Brown's Wharf, between Scott and Church streets; 6-7, Grain warehouses; 8, Maitland's Wharf, foot of Church street; 9, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Church and Adelaide streets; the corner-stone of St. Andrew's was laid June 24th, 1830; 10, St. Michael's Cathedral, built 1845; spire added 1870; 11, Three brick residences on the north side of Front street, between Prince's (Princess) and Ontario streets; 12, Third Jail, Palace (Front) street, foot of Berkeley, which in the early days ran to the water front; 13, Gooderham's windmill. Pencil drawing by D. C. O'Brien, of Niagara, and presented to the late J. Ross Robertson by Major W. F. N. Windeyer, Toronto. Size 9 x 14.

10—**YONGE STREET DOCK, TORONTO**—Midsummer Travel in 1887—The view shows the west side of Yonge Street Dock and the S.S. "Algerian" of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. The steamer is taking passengers for her regular trip to Kingston. The "Algerian" was at one time the "Kingston," and then the "Bavarian." Wash drawing by F. M. Bell-Smith. Size 7 x 11.

11—**KAMINISTQUA RIVER**—Above Fort William—The river takes its rise in Dog Lake, and after an extremely crooked course of sixty miles, empties into Lake Superior by way of Thunder Bay. Numerous cataracts and rapids occur on the river, notably Kakabeka Falls, one of the most magnificent cascades to be found anywhere. In the background of the picture is shown Mount McKay. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 7 x 10.

12—**OLD MARTELLO TOWER, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—As seen in July, 1881—In order to place St. John in a state of defence in 1812, fortifications were repaired, guns sent from Halifax to arm the forts, and the Martello Tower shown in the picture, begun by the British Government on the western side of the harbor, in 1800, was completed. The tower still (1919) stands, and from its height may be had a broad, beautiful view of the surrounding country. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 9 x 9.

13—**HALIFAX, N.S.**—A Distant View in 1880—Halifax, which was founded in 1749 by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, is situated on the slopes of Citadel Hill, on the shores of one of the finest harbors on the

Atlantic Coast. It was named after the Earl of Halifax, who, at the time of the establishment of the new settlement, was President of the Board of Trade and Plantations, England. The harbor itself, which originally bore the Indian name, Chebucto ("chief haven"), was also given the name Halifax. Wash drawing by L. R. O'Brien. Size 8 x 14.

14—**PICTON, ONT.**—On the Bay of Quinte—The upper picture, which is taken from a hill east of Glenwood Cemetery, shows: (1) The Court House; (2) St. Gregory's R.C. Church and Separate School. In the lower picture is seen (3) the Gray storehouse, now (1919) coal depot on the dock, but at one time the main steambot landing. This view is taken from a point on an unused dock not shown in the foreground. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 13 x 14.

15—**CEDAR RAPIDS, 1880**—On the River St. Lawrence—Near the village of Cedars, Soulanges County, Que., the shores of the river grow more abrupt, and the current begins to dart and twist, indicating that the rapids have been reached. The Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock Rapids and the Cascades form a series of rapids, which are avoided in going up-stream by the Soulanges Canal, which is fourteen miles long, with four locks. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 7 x 12.

16—**KINGSTON, ONT., 1880**—View from Barriefield Common, East of the City—The picture shows: 1, North-easterly end of Barriefield Common. 2, Wood scow, coming down from the Rideau Canal. 3, M. Strachan's sawmill. 4, Steamer "Firefly," which plied on the Rideau Canal. 5, Sydenham Street Methodist Church, erected in the fifties, but since much enlarged and improved. 6, St. Mary's Cathedral, the site of which was given by Rev. Alexander Macdonell, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston. 7, Old St. Andrew's Church, the first stone church in Kingston. It was erected about 1820. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 9 x 14.

17—**A WAYSIDE HOME**—Picturesque Rural Scene in Eastern Canada—Here the artist has depicted the quaint, thatched cottage home of the habitant, familiar to the traveller through rural Quebec. In the foreground is the farmer's primitive cart, with the ubiquitous young folk of the French-Canadian household clustered around. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 10 x 15.

18—**KINGSTON, ONT., 1880**—Showing the City and Harbor—Taken from Fort Henry Hill, on the north-westerly side. The view shows the harbor and city and Martello tower. In the centre may be seen the Royal Military College, known as the "Woolwich Academy of Canada," and considered one of the best equipped on the continent. On the harbor front is the City Hall. Wash drawing by Lucius Richard O'Brien. Size 8 x 12.

19—**FULFORD—RT. REV. FRANCIS, D.D.**—Metropolitan Bishop of Canada—He was born at Sidmouth, 1803, second son of Baldwin Fulford, of Great Fulford, Devon. A graduate of Oxford, he subsequently acted as rector of Trowbridge and of Croydon, and from 1845 until his consecration in 1850 was minister of Curzon Chapel, parish of St. George's, London. His enthronement as Bishop of Montreal took place in that city, 15th Sept., 1850, and nine years later he became Metropolitan Bishop of Canada. His death took place in Montreal, 9th Sept., 1868. Photogravure. Size 5 x 6. Half length, sitting.

20—**HILLS, RT. REV. GEORGE, D.D., 1816-95**—First Bishop of Columbia—Through the munificence of Miss (Baroness) Burdett-Coutts, a bishopric and two archdeaconries were endowed in Columbia, and Rev. George Hills chosen as Missionary Bishop to Victoria. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, 24th Feb., 1859, arriving in the west the

following year. Vancouver Island was united to the mainland in 1866, the colonies bearing the name "British Columbia." Bishop Hills, the eldest son of Rear Admiral Hills, labored zealously in the west until 1892, when he returned to England. There his death occurred in 1895. Photogravure. Size 4 x 6. Head and shoulders.

21—**THRESHING MACHINE AT WORK**—The artist has depicted a scene familiar to all Canadians. The picture was made on a farm near the Forks of the Credit River, Peel County, Ont., in the summer of 1917. Water color by Owen Staples, O.S.A. Size 9 x 14.

22—**EARLY MORNING MILKING**—Near the Forks of the Credit River, Caledon Township, Peel Co., Ont. Water color by Owen Staples, O.S.A. Size 9 x 14.

23—**SIMCOE, GOVERNOR**—At Navy Hall, Niagara—The scene is laid in the office of the primitive Government House occupied by Simcoe during his sojourn in Canada, 1792-96. Reproduction of water color made in 1910 for the Christmas number of the Toronto Globe. By J. D. Kelly, Toronto. Size 14 x 20.

24—**GARNEAU, FRANCOIS XAVIER, 1809-66**—Mr. Garneau, who was the author of an excellent history of Canada, was born in the province of Quebec. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and studied for the bar. Held a clerkship in the Legislative Assembly for a time; subsequently became City Clerk of Quebec. Served on the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada, and for several years was president of the Institut Canadien, Quebec. Litho. Size 11 x 15. Oval.

25—**YONGE**—"The Right Honorable Sr. George Yonge, Bt., Secretary at War, Knight of the Bath, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, F.R.S., F.A.S., and M.P. Mather Brown, pinxt.; E. Scott, sculpt. Engraver to the Duke of York and Prince Edward. Published May 1, 1792, by S. W. Fores, No. 3, Piccadilly." Member of an ancient Devonshire family. From 1754 until 1796 represented the borough of Honiton, Devon, in Parliament. Secretary at War, 1782-94. Held the offices of Vice-Treasurer for Ireland and Master of the Mint. In 1797 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Lord Macartney. His death took place at Hampton Court, Sept. 26th, 1812. Yonge street, Toronto, was named after him by Governor Simcoe. Stipple engraving. Size 9 x 11. Half length.

26—**THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING**—Parliament Square, Ottawa, Ont.—F. H. Winham. W. R. Berry, Del. The Toronto Lithographing Co. Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by H. Belden & Co., in the office of the Minister of Agriculture." The Government Buildings, situated on a bluff overlooking the Ottawa, were erected in 1860; burned 3rd Feb., 1916, and re-erected on the old lines. Size 13 x 26.

27—**PROMISSORY NOTE, 1834**—Corporation of Toronto Borrows Money—Funds were required for expenditure in city works, and in June, 1834, Truscott, Green & Co., bankers, Toronto, advanced a loan of a thousand pounds. In return, this note was given, signed by the Mayor and other officials, stating that "Three months after date We Jointly and Severally Promise to pay to Messrs. Truscott, Green & Co., or order, at their Banking House in Toronto, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency—Value received." On 3rd October following, a second instalment completed payment. For many years the original note was in possession of Miss F. Barnes, now (1919) in Australia. She gave it to the late J. Ross Robertson, who had this photographic reproduction made, presenting the original to Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, Finance Commissioner, Toronto. See also Landmarks of Toronto, Vol. II., p. 1124.

28—**CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, H.R.H. DUKE OF**—Governor-General of Canada, 1911-16. Third son of Queen Victoria, and uncle of H. M. George V. Born May 1st, 1850. Served in Fenian Raid, 1870; with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1882. Commander-in-Chief in Bombay Presidency, 1886-90. In Ireland, 1900-01. Appointed Field Marshal in 1902. Photogravure. Size 10 x 15. Full length, standing.

29—**WAR DECORATIONS**—Awarded by Great Britain. Photo color process. Size 9 x 13.

30—**WAR DECORATIONS**—Awarded by France and Belgium. Photo color process. Size 9 x 13.

31—**CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. DUCHESS OF**—Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia—"The Red Prince"—was born July 25th, 1860. She was married, March 13th, 1879, to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, in St. George's, Windsor. With the Duke during his terms in India, Malta, Ireland and Canada. Twice officially visited Egypt with him. With the Duke represented Their Majesties at the Coronation Durbars. Accompanied her husband to South Africa for the opening of the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa, 1910. During her stay in Canada the Duchess was President of the Canadian Red Cross Society and Honorary President of the Victorian Order and the National Council of Women. The Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, Eng., built by the Canadian Red Cross, was named after Her Royal Highness. Her death took place in London, March 14th, 1917. Photogravure. Size 10 x 15. Full length, standing.

32—**NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE**—With key—This force, which put down the Riel Rebellion in 1885, was in command of General Middleton, and was composed of three columns, one under Col. Otter, which marched from Swift Current to Battleford; one in command of Col. Strange, which went from Calgary to Edmonton; and the third, which marched from Qu'Appelle to Batoche, commanded by Middleton himself. Adjutant-General Powell was second in command, and amongst the other officers were Colonel Williams, who died after the Battle of Batoche; Col. Grasett, now (1919) Chief Constable, Toronto; Col. (Magistrate) Denison, and Col. Delamere. The late Lord Minto was a member of Middleton's staff, and the son of Charles Dickens, an inspector in the N.W.M.P. Force, was among the settlers at Battleford when that town was under siege by the Indians, until relieved by Col. Otter's forces. Drawn by William Bengough. Lithographed, published by Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto. Size 13 x 19.

33—**ROYAL YACHT OF WILLIAM III., King of England, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, 1688**—A model of this yacht, which, from evidence of contemporary paintings, was probably the vessel in which William crossed to England to assume the English crown, is in possession of Mijneer P. Lucassen, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Netherlands Yacht Club. The model was in London on exhibition at the outbreak of the Great War, and had to be left in the custody of the Institute of Naval Architects. Details of rig and coloring in the picture are exactly as shown in the model. The flags are the Dutch national ensign and William III.'s lion pennant. Across the stern is written "Dieu et mon droit," the old French version of the motto, "Dieu et mon droit." The yacht carried four small guns on each side. Her rig, although long since obsolete, establishes the use of triangular headsails in the 17th century. The yacht was length over all to stemhead, 50 ft.; water line, 45 ft.; beam inside wales, 15 ft. 6 in.; draft, 4 ft.; displacement, 37.3 tons. William III. landed at Brixham, Eng., Nov. 5th, 1688. Water color. Size 11 x 14.

34—**DEVONSHIRE, NINTH DUKE OF**—Victor Christian William Cavendish—Born 31st May, 1868; married in 1892 Lady Evelyn Emily Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter Fifth Marquis of Lansdowne. The Duke is an expert on matters relating to iron and steel trade; is interested in agriculture. While at Cambridge was a prominent member of the Amateur Dramatic Club; Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and President Territorial Forces, Derby. He was Treasurer of H.M. Queen Victoria's household, 1900-01, and of H.M. King Edward's, 1901-03; later Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Since 1916 His Excellency has been Governor-General of Canada. Photogravure. Size 12 x 16.

35—**ST. JOHN'S, P. Q.**—South-west view—The picture shows the fort at St. John's, the detached redoubt and the blockhouse opposite. Water color by E. Wyly Grier from one by James Peachey, ensign, 60th Regiment. Size 13 x 24.

36—**PICTON, ONT., 1869**—View of the Main Street—With key. Water color by George Ackermann, Picton, Ont. Size 17 x 26.

37—**CATARAQUI (KINGSTON), 1783**—South-east view—The picture shows what was left of Fort Frontenac in 1783. In 1671 the place was known as Catarauki, and visited by De Courcelles, Governor of New France at that time. He was succeeded by Count Frontenac, who built the fort, which was named in his honor. In 1758 the fort was captured by the British under Col. Bradstreet. In 1783 a number of Loyalist emigrants, under Captain Michael Grass, settled in what is now the township of Kingston. Water color by E. Wyly Grier from one by James Peachey, ensign, 60th Regiment. Size 13 x 22.

38—**DEVONSHIRE, HER EXCELLENCY THE DUCHESS OF**—Eldest daughter of the Fifth Marquis of Lansdowne; she married in 1892 the present Governor-General of Canada. She was in Canada in her girlhood, however, when her father was Governor-General of the Dominion. The Duchess was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary, 1910-16; is Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Photogravure. Half length. Size 13 x 16.

39—**THREE RIVERS, P. Q.**—Taken from the road leading to Pointe du Lac—In 1617 a mission was established here, a trading post having already been founded. In 1634 Champlain erected a fort. Three Rivers, so named because it is situated at the triple outlet of the St. Maurice River, is now a thriving city. Water color by E. Wyly Grier, from original by James Peachey, ensign, 60th Regiment. Size 13 x 24.

40—**ONTARIO, FIRST LEGISLATURE OF, 1867-71**—With key—After Confederation, Provincial Legislatures were again organized. Ontario was divided into eighty-two electoral districts, with a like number of representatives. The first five, and the earlier sessions of the sixth Legislature of Ontario, were held in the old Parliament Buildings, Front street west, Toronto. Photo. Size 9 x 15.

41—**"PROVINCIAL CAVALRY**—Queen's Light Dragoons, Canada—A Reconnoitre on the Frontier. To His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., Governor-General of British North America, etc., etc., this sketch is most respectfully dedicated by His Excellency's most obedient humble servant, Robert W. S. Mackay. J. Cane, del. Lith. of G. and W. Endicott, 59 Beekman St., New York." The Queen's Light Dragoons, Canada, was a cavalry organization formed in the Montreal district, 1837, and while under the Divisional Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Col. Reid, operated in the Eastern Townships, adjacent to the U.S. frontier. It consisted of one squadron; totalled 75, officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The Dragoons were headquartered, first, in Clarenceville, afterwards in Phillipsburg, and elsewhere in Missisquoi

County, doing patrol and other military duties from 1837 until disbanded in 1849. The captain was Thomas Walter Jones; the lieutenant, John Sharp; cornet, Alexander Duff, and medical attendant, Dr. Laffin. In color. Size 13 x 14.

42—**SIMCOE, MRS. JOHN GRAVES**—A picturesque portrait, in Welsh dress, of the wife of General Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor, Upper Canada, 1792-6. From crayon drawing at Wolford Devon., Eng. Size 7 x 10. Oval.

43—**TORONTO REGATTA, 1848**—Programme of—Held on Toronto Bay, Sept. 4th and 5th, under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General. The first day's events were rowing matches, and sailing matches occupied the second day. A large number of spectators thronged the bank and wharves, while steamboats and other craft were crowded. After a sharp contest with Mr. Campbell's "Past Master," Mr. Garside's "Holdfast" won in the four-oared race. In an open match to all sailing boats, Mr. Arnold's "Undine" was winner. The following day matches for sailing vessels were contested, when Mr. O'Brien's "Gazelle" won in the first class, Mr. Whitlam's "Belle Louise" in the second, and Mr. Hodgins' "Firefly" in the third class, open boats.

44—**ST. JOHN'S HARBOR, NEWFLD.**—"Outside view of St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland. Pocock, del. Baily, sculp., London. Published 31 July, 1811, by J. Gold, 103 Shoe Lane." With key. Stipple engraving. Size 6 x 9.

45—**CHINIQUY**—"L'Abbe Chiniqui, Apotre de la Temperance en Canada. Peint par. The'le Hamel. Lith. par. F. Davignon." Father Chiniqui, born in 1809, was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and for a time was parish priest at Beauport. Went over to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, taking his entire congregation with him, having found it impossible to continue to subscribe to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. Applied for admission to the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1863, and was, after due deliberation, accepted. Subsequently engaged in work of French evangelization in Quebec. Died, 1899. Lithograph. Size 9 x 12. Three-quarter length.

46—**RUSSELL, HON. PETER**—President and Administrator, Upper Canada, 1796-99—Came to Upper Canada as Inspector-General, 1792. Succeeded Governor Simcoe as Administrator, convening first Parliament at York, June 1st, 1797. He was of the Irish branch of the Russell family, of which the Duke of Bedford is head. Educated for the Church, he preferred the profession of his father, Capt. Richard Russell, and accordingly entered the army under the patronage of Gen. Braddock and Lord Albemarle. Served as secretary to Sir Henry Clinton during the Revolutionary War, afterwards returning to England. His death took place at his home, Russell Abbey, York (Toronto), 30th September, 1808. Photogravure. Size 10 x 12. Head and shoulders.

47—**JARVIS, WILLIAM**—First Provincial Secretary, Upper Canada, 1792-1817. From oil in possession of his grandson, Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto. Size 10 x 12. Head and shoulders. See 394.

48—**DALHOUSIE, GEORGE RAMSAY, NINTH EARL OF**—Governor-General of Canada, 1820-28. Born 1770; succeeded to the Earldom of Dalhousie, 1787. In same year entered the army as cornet in 3rd Dragoon Guards. In command of 2nd Foot at Martinique, 1792. From 1812-14 commanded 7th division British army in France and Spain. Received thanks of the British Parliament for his services at Waterloo. In 1816 he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, subsequently Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of British North America. Afterwards Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Died, March 21st, 1838, at Dalhousie Castle, Scotland. Wash drawing silhouette, with gold pencilling. Size 7 x 11. Full length.

49—SCADDING, REV. HENRY, D.D., 1813-1901—Author of "Toronto of Old"—Came to Canada from Devonshire, Eng.; educated in Toronto and at St. John's College, Cambridge. The day following his second arrival in Canada was ordained deacon at Quebec. Appointed classical master at U.C.C., 1838; rector Holy Trinity Church, 1847-75. From silhouette in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Sullivan, Toronto. Size 5 x 10. Full length.

50—ARCHBISHOP OF YORK—Visit to Toronto—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D. Litt. Primate of England, visited Toronto in April, 1918. The portrait shown was taken at the See House, Toronto. The other clerics are: Most Rev. G. Thornloe, Archbishop of Algoma, Metropolitan of Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario; Right Rev. W. D. Reeve, Assistant Bishop, Toronto, and Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, Bishop of Toronto. Photograph. Size 7 x 9.

51—SPEAKER AND CHIEF OFFICERS, HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA—With key. Taken 1st July, 1917. Photo. Size 7 x 9.

52—ERMATINGER, EDWARD—Pioneer St. Thomas Banker—Son of Assistant Commissary-General Lawrence Edward Ermatinger; born on Island of Elba, February, 1797; educated in England. In 1818 he, with his brother, entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He remained with the company for ten years, wintering in the Columbia and at other points. In 1828 he came out from York Factory to Lachine by canoe route. Settled at St. Thomas, U.C., in 1830, and for many years was engaged as merchant, banker and postmaster, founding in 1854 the Bank of Elgin. Represented Middlesex in Parliament of Upper Canada, 1844; author of various pamphlets and a biography of Col. Talbot. Mr. Ermatinger's death took place at St. Thomas in 1876. From portrait in possession of his son, Judge C. O. Ermatinger, St. Thomas, Ont. Size 7 x 11. Head and shoulders.

53—JENKINS, REV. WILLIAM—Presbyterian Missionary in Upper Canada—He was a native of Forfar, Scotland, born 26th Sept., 1779. Studied in connection with one of the Secession synods, but emigrated to the States in 1799, before his course was completed. For a number of years he labored amongst the Oneidas in the north-western part of New York State, and in 1817 came to Canada, settling in the township of Markham. He was for years the only Presbyterian minister in this part of Upper Canada, and here he spent the rest of his life, ministering at various places between the Bay of Quinte and the Grand River. He was "an able preacher, a thorough Calvinist and a faithful pastor." His death took place at Richmond Hill, 25th Sept., 1843. Wash drawing silhouette. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

54—IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE—Inauguration of—The first letter from Canada was sent by the late J. Ross Robertson to the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, in London. At one-quarter of a minute past midnight, 24th Dec., 1898 (penny postage came into force on morning of the 25th), Mr. Robertson handed in the letter. The picture shows interior of mailing room, Toronto Postoffice, with Mr. Robertson, Mr. John Carruthers, Deputy Postmaster, and Mr. Harry Allan, Night Superintendent, in foreground. Photo. Size 7 x 10.

55-98—MEMBERS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA, UNITED CANADA AND THE DOMINION LEGISLATURE, REPRESENTING YORK AND TORONTO—By Simcoe's proclamation of 16th July, 1792, Upper Canada was divided into 19 counties and 16 constituencies, York County (the fourteenth) to consist of an East and West Riding, in the former of which was Toronto (the constituency including York took in at that time Durham, York and the first riding of Lincoln). For this constituency Nathaniel Pettit was member in the first Parliament, and

Richard Beasley in the second. From 1798 various changes were made in ridings and constituencies. Although untiring search has been made for portraits of early members of the East riding of York, it has been impossible to procure them.

55—**RIDOUT, THOMAS**—House of Assembly, U.C.—1816—The Journals of the Sessions of the U.C. House of Assembly for 1812-13 were destroyed. As representative for York, E.R., and Simcoe County, however, Thomas Ridout is recorded present 19th Feb., 1814. Mr. Ridout was born in Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1754. As a young man he emigrated to America, going first to Annapolis, Md. Later settled at York (Toronto). Appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Assembly, 1794; two years later became Registrar for the County of York; Clerk of the Peace, Home District, 1800. In 1810 was appointed Surveyor-General. Died at York in 1829. Sepia from painting by L. Stevens, 1824. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

56—**ROBINSON, PETER**—House of Assembly, U.C., 1816-20—In this, the Seventh Parliament, there was only the old E. R. of York (W. R. had been broken up), which, with Simcoe, was represented by Robinson. Eldest son of Christopher Robinson, he was born in New Brunswick, 1785; at the capture of Detroit, 1812, commanded a volunteer rifle company. In 1827 was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, which position he held until his death in Toronto eleven years later. Peterborough, Ont., is named after him. From silhouette in color in possession of Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Toronto. Size 4 x 5. Head in profile.

57—**ROBINSON (SIR) JOHN BEVERLEY**—House of Assembly, U.C., 1820-9—In 1820 a further Act gave increased representation, amongst other changes providing that each town of a thousand in population, where Quarter Sessions were held, should have one member. John Beverley Robinson was the first to sit for York Town. He was the second son of Christopher Robinson, and was born at Berthier, L.C., 1791. In 1812 he served under Brock at Detroit and Queenston Heights; the same year was appointed Acting Attorney-General of U.C. Subsequently became Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of the Province. Appointed Chief Justice, King's Bench, U.C., July 13th, 1829. Died in Toronto, January, 1863. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

58—**BALDWIN, ROBERT**—House of Assembly, U.C., 1830—In January, 1830, Robert Baldwin replaced John Beverley (Sir) Robinson as member for town of York. Baldwin, who was the eldest son of Dr. William Warren Baldwin, was born in York (Toronto), May 12th, 1804. Studied law, and in 1830 was elected a Bencher. Subsequently became Solicitor-General. In 1842 the Hincks-Baldwin Administration was formed, and in 1847 the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration. Mr. Baldwin was closely associated with Responsible Government in Canada. He did much to establish the municipal system, remodelled the Law Courts; aided also in bringing about University reform. In 1854 made a Companion of the Bath. Died at his residence, "Spadina," Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1858. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Half length, sitting.

59—**JARVIS, WILLIAM BOTSFORD**—House of Assembly, U.C., 1830-4—He commanded a regiment of militia during the Rebellion of 1837. From 1827-56 was Sheriff of the Home District. Col. Jarvis, third son of Stephen Jarvis, was born 4th May, 1799, and died 26th July, 1864. For many years he resided at "Rosedale," north side of Rosedale ravine, Toronto. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

60—**DRAPER, WILLIAM HENRY**—House of Assembly, U.C., 1836-41—Member for Toronto. He was born in the Surrey suburbs of London, March 11th, 1801, coming to Canada in 1820. Called to the

Bar in 1828, and was, the following year, appointed reporter of the King's Bench. Subsequently Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, U.C. In 1847 he was appointed to the Queen's Bench; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1856, and of the Queen's Bench, 1863. President of the Court of Appeal, 1868. Created a Companion of the Bath in 1854. Died at Yorkville, Nov. 2nd, 1877. By the Act of 1834 the town of York became the city of Toronto (the county had previously been divided into four ridings, each to have a member). James E. Small was elected for Toronto (1834-6). It is said no portrait of him is extant. Sepia with photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

61—**BUCHANAN, ISAAC**—Parliament of United Canada, 1841-3—Mr. Buchanan, who was member for Toronto along with John Henry Dunn, was deeply interested in reform, and it was on that platform that he was elected to the Legislature. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810. Came to Canada as a partner of the firm of William Guild, Jr., Sons & Co. Well known as a member of the firm of Buchanan, Harris & Co., which he established in Hamilton early in the forties. Resigned his seat as member for Toronto, Jan. 2nd, 1843. Member for Hamilton in the United Parliament, 1858, 1861 and 1863. Mr. Buchanan died at Hamilton, in 1883. Photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

62—**DUNN, JOHN HENRY**—Parliament of United Canada, 1841-4—Member for Toronto, contemporary with Isaac Buchanan. Born in St. Helena, 1794. In the Old East India Service Office, London, Eng., from 1817-20. In 1820, was appointed Receiver-General of Upper Canada. Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils from 1820 to 1841. Grand Treasurer of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masons of Upper Canada, 1822-24. His death took place in England, April 21st, 1854. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

63—**SHERWOOD, HENRY**—Parliament of United Canada, for Toronto, 1843-51, 1853-4—Member for Brockville in the thirteenth Parliament of U.C. On March 6th, 1843, succeeded in Toronto Isaac Buchanan, resigned. Re-elected 1844 and 1848. Returned again, at a bye-election, April 28th, 1853. Mr. Sherwood, who was a son of Judge Levis Peters Sherwood, was born at Augusta, Leeds Co., U.C., July, 1809. Solicitor-General, 1842; and Attorney-General, 1847. Mayor of Toronto, 1842-4. His death took place at Kissingen, Germany, in the late fifties. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

64—**BOULTON, WILLIAM HENRY**—Parliament of United Canada, 1844-53—Elected to represent Toronto, 1844; resigned his seat in March, 1853, when on a bye-election Mr. Sherwood was returned. Mr. Boulton, whose father, Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, built the Grange (now used as an Art Museum), was born in York (Toronto), April 19th, 1812. From 1845 to 1847 he was Mayor of Toronto. Largely instrumental in building St. George's Anglican Church. Mr. Boulton's death took place in Toronto, February 1st, 1873. Sepia Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

65—**RIDOUT, GEORGE PERCEVAL**—Parliament of United Canada, 1851-4—Represented Toronto in the Legislature. Mr. Ridout was born in Bristol, Eng., in 1807. In 1820 emigrated to America with his father; lived for a time in Philadelphia and New York. In the latter city formed a partnership in the hardware business with his brother and Messrs. Tarratt, of Wolverhampton, Eng. Subsequently settled in York (Toronto). Mr. Ridout took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837, and was captain and afterwards colonel of the 7th Battalion York Volunteers. One of the founders of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a one-time president of that body. His death took place, June 28th, 1873. Photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

66—**BOWES, JOHN GEORGE**—Parliament of United Canada, 1854-7—Born at Clones, Ireland, 1812. Came to Toronto in 1840, and carried on a wholesale and retail dry goods business there. Mayor of Toronto, 1851-3, and 1861-3. His death took place in Toronto, May 20th, 1864. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

67—**CAMERON, J. HILLYARD**—Parliament of United Canada, 1854-7—Born at Beaucaire, Languedoc, France, in 1817. Educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. Served with the Queen's Rangers during the Rebellion of 1837. Called to the Bar, 1838; became Reporter of the Queen's Bench in 1843. Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, 1846. On the foundation of Trinity University Mr. Cameron was appointed to the Faculty of Law of that institution. His death took place in Toronto in 1876. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Oval.

68—**BROWN, GEORGE**—Parliament of United Canada, 1858-61—An ardent reformer throughout all his political career. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1818, eldest son of Peter Brown. In 1838 removed, with his father, to New York, where they published the British Chronicle in 1842. Settled in Toronto the following year, and father and son commenced the publication of the Banner, a weekly newspaper of the Free Church party. Urged, however, to publish a purely political paper, George Brown founded the Globe, which appeared for the first time, March 5th, 1844. In 1852 elected for Haldimand; for Toronto, 1858. Entered the Coalition Government for the purpose of accomplishing Confederation, but subsequently resigned. Called to the Senate, 1873. Died May 9th, 1880, a discharged employe of the Globe having shot him on March 25th. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

69—**ROBINSON, JOHN BEVERLEY**—Parliament of United Canada, 1858-63, and Dominion, 1875-80—Second son of Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, born in Toronto, 1820. Educated at Upper Canada College. Took part in the Rebellion of 1837 as aide-de-camp to Sir Francis Bond Head. Called to the Bar, 1844. Elected to the Sixth Parliament of United Canada, 1858, as member for Toronto. When Toronto was divided into two constituencies in the Seventh Parliament, July, 1861, Mr. Robinson was elected for Toronto West, representing that constituency until 1863. City Solicitor for Toronto, 1864-80. Represented Algoma from 1872-8. Again elected to represent Toronto West on Nov. 6th, 1875, in Dominion Parliament, and at general election of 1878, sitting for that constituency until his appointment as Lieut.-Governor, July, 1880. Lieut.-Governor until May, 1887. Died in Toronto, 1896. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

70—**CRAWFORD, JOHN WILLOUGHBY**—Parliament of United Canada, 1861-3, and Dominion Parliament, 1872-3—A native of Manor Hamilton, Co. Leitrim, Ireland, born 1817. Came to Canada when seven years of age, and received his education in Toronto, where he was called to the Bar in 1839. Lieut.-Colonel 5th Battalion Canadian Militia. Member for East Toronto in Parliament of United Canada. Represented South Leeds from Confederation until 1872. At the general election of that year was elected to sit for Toronto West, sitting in the Dominion House from its opening, March 5th, 1873, until his appointment to the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, Nov. 12th, 1873. Died, May 13th, 1875. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

71—**SMITH, ALEXANDER MORTIMER**—Parliament of United Canada, 1863-7—Elected to the Legislature as member for Toronto East. Mr. Smith was born in Scotland in 1819. Subsequently he came to Canada, and for many years carried on a wholesale grocery business in Toronto. Well known also in banking circles. His death took place in Toronto, April 23rd, 1895. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

72—**MACDONALD (SEN.), JOHN**—Parliament of United Canada, 1863-7, and Dominion Parliament, 1875-8—Elected by acclamation for Centre Toronto in place of Mr. Robert Wilkes, May 21st, 1875. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1824. Came to Canada when a lad. Subsequently founded the firm of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto. Mr. Macdonald's death took place in Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1890. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

73—**HARRISON, ROBERT ALEXANDER**—Dominion Parliament, 1867-72—Born, of Irish parentage, in Montreal, August 3rd, 1833. Educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity College, Toronto. Studied law, and in 1855 was called to the Bar with honors. Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General the previous year. Elected to represent Toronto West in the first Parliament after Confederation. Arbitrator Ontario Boundary, 1877. Chief Justice Queen's Bench, Ontario, 1875-8. Died in Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1878. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

74—**BEATY, JAMES, SR.**—Dominion Parliament, 1867-74—Born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1798. Came to Canada in 1818, arriving in Little York, as Toronto was then known, March 17th of that year. Engaged in the leather business. In 1852 founded *The Leader*, continuing to publish it for 25 years. He also purchased *The Patriot* and *The Colonist*. *The Patriot* and *Leader* subsequently amalgamated, and *The Colonist* ceased publication. In the first Parliament after Confederation Mr. Beaty sat as member for Toronto East. He was again returned at the general election of 1872. His death took place, March 5th, 1892. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

75—**WILKES, ROBERT**—In Dominion Parliament, 1872-5—Elected to represent Toronto Centre in the Dominion Legislature, 1872; re-elected in 1874; resigned the following year. Mr. Wilkes was born at Trillick, County Leitrim, Ireland, Jan. 24th 1832. Engaged in the jewelry business. Introduced the Waltham Watch in Canada. Published one of the first trade papers in Canada, "*The Merchantman*." Mr. Wilkes was drowned at Sturgeon Point, Aug. 16th, 1880. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

76—**MOSS (CHIEF JUSTICE), THOMAS**—In Dominion Parliament, 1874-5—Elected for Toronto West, 1874; resigned in October of the following year, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Appeal. Born at Cobourg, Aug. 20th, 1836. Educated at the Toronto Academy, at Upper Canada College and Toronto University (B.A. with Triple First Class Honors and gold medals in Classics, Mathematics and Moderns, 1858; M.A., 1859). Presented to the Prince of Wales, in 1860, as the most distinguished alumnus of the University of Toronto. Called to the Bar, 1861. Two years after his appointment to the Court of Appeal became the first Chief Justice of Ontario. Died at Nice, Jan. 4th, 1881. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders. See 318.

77—**O'DONOGHUE (SEN.), JOHN**—Dominion Parliament, 1874-5—A native of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, born, June, 1824. Educated at St. Jarlath's College. Came to Canada in 1839, and settled in Toronto. Studied law, and in 1869 was called to the Ontario Bar. Crown Attorney for York County and the city of Toronto, 1872-4. Elected to represent Toronto East in Dominion Legislature, 1874. Resigned the following year. Senator O'Donoghue's death took place, Dec. 7th, 1907. Photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

78—**PLATT, SAMUEL**—Dominion Parliament, 1875-82—Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1812. Came to Canada with his parents in 1827. The family settled temporarily at Kingston, but in 1829 they removed to Toronto. In 1850 he was commissioned a Magistrate for York County. Elected to succeed Mr. (Sen.) John O'Donoghue, as member for Toronto East, Jan. 18th, 1875. Re-elected, 1878. Mr. Platt died in Toronto, May 7th, 1887. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

79—**HAY, ROBERT**—In Dominion Parliament, 1879-87—Member for Toronto Centre. Mr. Hay was born in the Parish of Tippermuir, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1808. Came to Canada in 1831, settling at once in Toronto. In 1835, with John Jacques, established the subsequently well-known firm of Jacques & Hay, cabinetmakers. Mr. Hay's death took place in Toronto, 24th July, 1890. Sepia from engraving. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

80—**BEATY, JAMES, JR.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1880-87—Born in Halton County, Ont., Nov. 10th, 1831. Educated by private tuition and at Palermo Grammar School. Studied law, and was called to the Bar, 1855. Made Q.C. in 1872. Mayor of Toronto, 1879-80. Elected to the House of Commons at a bye-election in 1880, following the appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Hon. John Beverley Robinson, the previous representative for Toronto West. Mr. Beaty continued to sit in Parliament until 1887. His death occurred in Toronto in 1899. From engraving in possession of Mr. A. J. Russell Snow, Toronto. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

81—**SMALL, JOHN**—In Dominion Parliament, 1882-91—Represented Toronto East in the Dominion Legislature. Born in Toronto in 1831, the son of Mr. Charles Coxwell Small, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. Educated at the Home District Grammar School and at Upper Canada College. For some years he was Taxing Officer, Court of Queen's Bench. Collector of Customs, Toronto, 1891-1909. Died in Toronto, Feb. 10th, 1909. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

82—**COCKBURN, G. R. R.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1887-96—Represented Toronto Centre. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1834. Educated at Edinburgh High School and University (M.A. and Stratton prizeman, 1857), continuing his studies in France and Germany. Principal of Upper Canada College, 1861-81. A Senator of Toronto University. Represented Canada as Chief Commissioner at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. Mr. Cockburn's death took place in London, Eng., in 1912. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

83—**DENISON, LT.-COL. F. C.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1887-96—Born in Toronto, Nov. 22nd, 1846, son of Col. George Taylor Denison, of "Rusholme." Educated at Upper Canada College. In the Red River Expedition of 1870 was A.D.C. to General Wolseley. Commanded the Canadian Voyageurs in the Nile Expedition, 1884-5; present at the Battle of Kirbekan. Died 15th April, 1896. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

84—**COATSWORTH, EMERSON**—In Dominion Parliament, 1891-6—Represented Toronto East. Mr. Coatsworth was born in Toronto, March 9th, 1854. Studied for the legal profession, and was called to the bar in 1879. Elected Mayor of Toronto, 1906; re-elected, 1908. In 1909 appointed chairman of the Board of License Commissioners by the Provincial Government. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

85—**LOUNT, WILLIAM**—In Dominion Parliament, 1896-7—Mr. Lount was born at Holland Landing, Ont., March 3rd, 1840, and educated at Barrie Grammar School and Toronto University. Called to the Bar in 1863. From 1867-71 sat in the Provincial Legislature as member for North Simcoe. Elected to the Dominion House for Toronto Centre in 1896. Resigned in November of the following year. In 1901 became a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ontario. His death occurred 24th April, 1903. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders. See 309.

86—**ROBERTSON, J. ROSS**—In Dominion Parliament, 1896-1900—Represented Toronto East. Mr. Robertson was born in Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1841, and educated at Upper Canada College. He was one of the

founders in 1866 of The Daily Telegraph. Ten years later established The Evening Telegram. Edited the Diary of Mrs. Simcoe, and was the author of Landmarks of Toronto and a History of Freemasonry in Canada. Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Canada. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hospital for Sick Children. Mr. Robertson's death took place May 31st, 1918. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

87—**CLARKE, E.F.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1896-1905—Born at Bailleboro, Co. Cavan, Ireland, April 24th, 1850, and educated there. In 1864 he came to Canada. Editor of the Orange Sentinel. In 1887 he was elected D.G.M. of the Orange Order, British North America. Mr. Clarke was in the same year elected to the Provincial House for a Toronto constituency, sitting until 1894. Mayor of Toronto, 1888-91. Sat in the Dominion House from 1896 until his death in 1905, first representing Toronto West and then Toronto Centre. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

88—**OSLER, SIR EDMUND BOYD**—In Dominion Parliament, 1896-1917—First elected to the Dominion House for Toronto West, with E. F. Clarke, in 1896. Born at Tecumseh, Ont., 1845, and educated at Dundas Grammar School. As a young man entered the service of the old Bank of Upper Canada. Later formed a partnership with Mr. Henry Pellatt, father of Sir Henry Pellatt. Established the firm of Osler & Hammond. Knighted in 1912. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

89—**BERTRAM, GEORGE H.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1897-1900—Elected to represent Toronto Centre in place of Mr. (Justice) Lount. Mr. Bertram was born March 12th, 1847, at Fenton Barns, Haddingtonshire, Scotland. Educated at the parish school of Dirleton. Came to Canada at the age of eighteen years, settling at Lindsay. In 1881 he came to Toronto, where he carried on an extensive hardware business, first in partnership with his brother. President Bertram Engine Works Company. Mr. Bertram's death took place in Toronto, March 20th, 1900. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

90—**BROCK, WILLIAM R.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1900-04—Mr. Brock was born at Eramosa, Ont., Feb. 14th, 1836, and was educated at Guelph Grammar School. For a time studied law, but later entered commercial life. Head of the firm of W. R. Brock & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto. One of the founders of the Toronto Empire, which afterwards amalgamated with the Mail, the paper subsequently being known as the Mail and Empire, the name which it still bears. In 1900 Mr. Brock was elected to the Dominion Parliament for Toronto Centre. His death took place in 1917. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Oval.

91—**KEMP, SIR A. E.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1900-8, 1911—Sir Edward Kemp was born at Clarenceville, P.Q., Aug. 11th, 1858. Educated at Clarenceville and Lacolle Academies. Took up a business career. At the general election of 1900 he was elected to the House of Commons for Toronto East, that Parliament sitting for the first time, February 6th, 1901. He was re-elected in 1904, 1911 and 1917. Sworn in as Minister of Militia, Nov. 23rd, 1916, and on Oct. 12th, 1917, as Overseas Minister of Militia. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

92—**MACDONELL (SEN.), A. CLAUDE**—In Dominion Parliament, 1904-17—Became member for Toronto South at the first elections subsequent to the creation of the ridings of North and South Toronto. Re-elected, 1908 and 1911. Born in Toronto, June 23rd, 1861; educated at Toronto Model School, Trinity University and the Ontario Law School, winning honors and scholarships. In 1885 he was called to the Bar. Created a K.C., 1908. Appointed to the Senate. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

93—**FOSTER, SIR GEORGE E.**—In Dominion Parliament for Toronto, 1904—Born in Carleton County, N.B., Sept. 3rd, 1847. Had a distinguished career at the University of New Brunswick, taking his B.A. in 1868. Engaged in the teaching profession. In 1871 appointed Professor of Classics and History in the University of New Brunswick. Resigned, 1879. Sat in the Dominion House for King's County, N.B., 1882-96, and for York, N.B., 1896-1900. Since 1905 has sat for Toronto North. (In 1903 Toronto was divided into five constituencies instead of three, the new ridings being Toronto North and South. It was not until 1904 that a general election was held, Parliament sitting for the first time in January, 1905). Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1885-1888. In May, 1888, succeeded Sir Charles Tupper as Minister of Finance, holding that office until 1896. Became Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1911. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

94—**BRISTOL, EDMUND**—In Dominion Parliament, 1905—Elected by acclamation for Toronto Centre in April, 1905, following the death of E. F. Clarke; re-elected, 1908, 1911 and 1917. Mr. Bristol was born at Napanee, Ont., Sept. 4th, 1861, of U.E. Loyalist descent. Educated at Napanee High School, Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto (B.A. with first-class honors in Classics, 1883). Called to the Bar in 1886; K.C., 1908. Photo. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

95—**RUSSELL, JOSEPH**—In Dominion Parliament, 1908-11—Elected to represent Toronto East in the Dominion Legislature. Born in Toronto, April 1st, 1868. Received his education in the city of his birth. Subsequently engaged in the brick manufacturing business. Mr. Russell (1919) resides in Toronto. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

96—**SHEARD, DR. CHARLES**—In Dominion Parliament, 1917—Member for Toronto South. Born in Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1857, son of Joseph Sheard, a one-time Mayor of Toronto. Educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity University. Fellow of Trinity Medical College and M.R.C.S. (Eng.). Professor of Physiology, Trinity Medical College, 1882-1905, and of Preventive Medicine, Toronto University, 1905-11. From 1893-1910 was Medical Officer of Health, Toronto. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

97—**HOCKEN, H. C.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1917—Mr. Hocken who is still (1919) member for Toronto West riding, was born in Toronto, October 12th, 1857. Received his education in the city of his birth. A journalist by profession. Following Mayor G. R. Geary's resignation to become Corporation Counsel, in 1912, Mr. Hocken became Mayor. Re-elected, 1913-14. Elected to Parliament at the Dominion elections of 1917, Parliament sitting in March of the following year. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

98—**MOWAT, H. M.**—In Dominion Parliament, 1917—Elected for the Parkdale riding in the general election of 1917. Born at Kingston, April 9th, 1863, son of Rev. Prof. J. B. Mowat, of Queen's University. Studied at Queen's University; B.A., 1881; LL.B., 1886. Called to the Bar in 1886. K.C., 1899. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

99-273—COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENTS.

99—**QUEEN VICTORIA MONUMENT, TORONTO**—East of entrance to Parliament Buildings—A bronze of Her Majesty, in state robes, and seated on a throne, surmounts a grey granite pedestal. On the front of this, in a semi-circle of oak leaves, is "V. R."; on the right is a bronze relief representing the first Council at Kensington, 20th June, 1837. The left side shows the Queen on a couch, an angel beckoning her, and a mourner in kneeling attitude. Photo with water color. Size 8 x 10.

100—**STATUE OF JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, TORONTO**—Near the Parliament Buildings—On 27th May, 1903, in presence of His Excellency the Earl of Minto, His Honor William Mortimer Clark, and a large gathering of spectators, this monument to the memory of Ontario's first Lieutenant-Governor was unveiled. His uniformed figure in bronze, one hand resting on his sword hilt, and the other holding his helmet, surmounts a granite pedestal, on the front of which is the word "Simcoe" encircled by a wreath of acanthus leaves. Photo with water color. Size 8 x 10.

101—**MACKENZIE MEMORIAL, NECROPOLIS, TORONTO**—This simple monument marks the last resting place of William Lyon Mackenzie, Toronto's first Mayor, a constitutional reformer, "a man ahead of his time." He was prominent in the Rebellion of 1837, after which he left Canada and was unable to return until the general amnesty in 1849. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament of United Canada. Mackenzie, who was born near Dundee, Scotland, 1795, came to Canada as a young man. He died in Toronto, 28th Aug., 1861. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 9.

102—**LOUNT AND MATTHEWS MONUMENT, NECROPOLIS, TORONTO**—For participation in the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837 these men were executed in Toronto, 12th April, 1838. Their "friends and sympathizers" in 1893 erected to their memory the monument shown. Samuel Lount emigrated to Canada in 1811, from Pennsylvania, where his father, an Englishman, had settled about the middle of the 18th century. "He lived a patriot and died for popular rights." Peter Matthews was of U.E.L. stock. His father saw service in the American Revolutionary War, and he himself fought in 1812, and "died as he lived—a patriot." Photo with water color. Size 5 x 9.

103—**SIR OLIVER MOWAT MONUMENT, TORONTO**—West of entrance Parliament Buildings—On a grey granite pedestal stands a bronze figure of the Premier. The front of pedestal bears the word "Mowat." On the left side are "Lieutenant-Governor, 1897-1903," and a bronze relief of Justice; on the right in bronze relief may be seen Knowledge and the words, "Premier of Ontario, 1872-1896." Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

104—**SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD MONUMENT, TORONTO**—In Queen's Park—At the head of and looking down University avenue is the imposing memorial in honor of the man called upon to form the first Government for the Dominion. A standing bronze figure surmounts a granite pedestal inscribed "Macdonald." Unveiled 13th Oct., 1894, by Sir John Thompson. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, was born in Glasgow, 11th Jan., 1815, and died at Ottawa, 6th June, 1891. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

105—**HON. GEORGE BROWN STATUE, TORONTO**—Front of Parliament Buildings—Unveiled 25th Nov., 1884, by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; bronze figure represented as if delivering a speech. Slightly larger than life size, the statue, on a pedestal of granite, is said to be an admirable piece of work, and occupying as it does elevated ground, the monument is conspicuous from almost every part of Queen's Park. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 10.

106—**HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD STATUE, TORONTO**—East of Parliament Buildings—A bronze figure of the Prime Minister surmounts a grey granite pedestal, inscribed thus: "John Sandfield Macdonald, Prime Minister of Ontario, 1867-1871"; "Solicitor-General, 1849; Speaker, 1852; Attorney-General, 1858; Prime Minister, 1862-4." Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

107—**ROBERT BURNS MEMORIAL, TORONTO**—In Allan Gardens—On 21st July, 1902, the 106th anniversary of the Scottish poet's death, this monument was unveiled. The upright bronze figure is 9 feet high. It surmounts a pedestal of Canadian granite, on the front of which is the word "Burns." Four bronze reliefs are also given, with characteristic scenes from Burns' poems. The monument, a replica of that in Leith, Scotland, was erected by admirers of Burns. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

108—**REV. EGERTON RYERSON STATUE, TORONTO**—Normal School Grounds—On 24th May, 1889, the monument was unveiled. It bears the inscription on the front of pedestal, "Egerton Ryerson, founder of the school system of Ontario," and on the rear, "Born in Charlotteville, County of Norfolk, Ont., March 24th, 1803. Died at Toronto, Feb. 19th, 1882." Rev. Egerton Ryerson, son of Col. Joseph Ryerson, a U.E.L., took an active part in founding Victoria, Toronto, formerly Upper Canada Academy, Cobourg. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

109—**NORTHWEST REBELLION MONUMENT, TORONTO**—East of Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park—On the front of a grey granite pedestal is the Canadian coat of arms, and above it the inscription: "Erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell on the battlefields of the Northwest in 1885. Dulce et Decorum est pro Patria mori." The names of the four battles, Cut Knife, Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Batoche, and the men who lost their lives, are also given. Higher up, surmounting a circular pedestal, may be seen "Peace." The monument was unveiled 27th June, 1896. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

110—**RIDGEWAY MONUMENT, TORONTO**—Queen's Park, West of Parliament Buildings—Erected in memory of the men who fell in defence of the Canadian frontier, June, 1866. The monument was unveiled 1st July, 1870, by Sir John Young, Governor-General, restored 1913, and re-unveiled 8th Sept. of that year. On the summit is Britannia, and below two riflemen, and figures of Faith or Religion, and Grief. Photo with water color. Size 8 x 10.

111—**SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL, TORONTO**—Entrance to University Avenue, Queen Street—Rising to a height of about eighty feet, this imposing column was erected "To the memory and in honor of the Canadians who died defending the Empire in the South African War, 1899-1902." On the pedestal "Canada" is shown with a soldier on either side of her. Surmounting the shaft is a winged figure in bronze, holding a crown high in both hands. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

112—**FORT ROUILLE OBELISK, TORONTO**—On a Line With Dufferin Street, Overlooking Lake—The foundation of obelisk was laid in 1884, and on 6th Sept., 1887, the unveiling ceremony took place. On north face of pedestal is inscribed: "Fort Toronto, an Indian trading post, for some time known as Fort Rouille, was established here A.D. MDCCLXIX., by order of Louis XV." In 1759 the fort was burned. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 8.

113—**MONUMENT TO VETERANS OF 1812-15**—Victoria Memorial Park, Toronto—Erected 1st July, 1902, by British Army and Navy Veterans resident in Toronto, aided by subscriptions from the British Army and Navy and Canadian citizens. The monument, which is fully inscribed, perpetuates the memory and deeds of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who gave their lives in the defence of Canada in the War of 1812-15. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

114—**QUEEN VICTORIA MONUMENT, HAMILTON**—In Gore Park—A bronze figure of Her Majesty stands on a granite pedestal, at the base of which is a lion guardant. The west face of pedestal is inscribed, "Victoria, Queen and Empress, a Model Wife and Mother," and the north face, "The Women of Hamilton in Affectionate Admiration have Raised This Monument." The unveiling took place Victoria Day, 1908. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

115—**SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD STATUE, KINGSTON**—Main Entrance to City Park—Of massive bronze, eleven feet in height, the statue weighs two and a half tons. It represents Sir John in the dress of a Privy Councillor, and is said to be a characteristic likeness. The pedestal is twelve feet each way at the base and over fifteen feet high, of rose-colored granite. On the base appears the word "Macdonald," and immediately above, upon a beautifully polished plinth, the now historic words of the statesman, uttered shortly before his death, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die." The monument was unveiled Oct. 23rd, 1895. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 8.

116—**SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, HAMILTON**—In Gore Park—Sir John Thompson unveiled, on 1st Nov., 1893, Hamilton's tribute to the man who formed the Dominion's first Ministry. The bronze figure of Macdonald is 8 feet high, and stands on a granite pedestal 14 feet high. The inscription on main face reads: "The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., G.C.B., M.P., D.C.L., Oxon LL.D., Q.C. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, 11th Jan., 1815. Died at Ottawa, Canada, 6th June, 1891. A Canadian statesman who valued British institutions as the true source of the strength and prosperity of the Dominion." Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

117—**COL. SIR CASIMIR GZOWSKI MONUMENT, Niagara Falls**—A pedestal surmounted by a bust of Gzowski, bears on its face: "Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Chairman of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission. Erected by the Government of Ontario, A.D. 1891." Sir Casimir was the first chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission. He was born in St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Russia, 1813; was interested in military affairs, studied law; was engineer of the International Bridge across the Niagara. Photo with water color. Size 5 x 7.

118—**LUNDY'S LANE MEMORIAL**—The remains of 22 soldiers of the Royal Scots, 89th, 103rd and other British regiments, lie in a vault beneath this granite shaft, which was unveiled 25th July, 1895. The monument is inscribed: "Erected by the Canadian Parliament, in honor of the victory gained by the British and Canadian forces on this field on the 25th day of July, 1814, and in grateful remembrance of the brave men who died on that day fighting for the unity of the Empire, 1895." Photo with water color. Size 6 x 10. See 243.

119—**SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL, LONDON, ONT.**—In Victoria Park—The Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his first visit to London, 1912, unveiled this monument. A soldier, rifle in hand, surmounts the pedestal, each side of which is inscribed. The main or west face states that the monument was erected "In honor of the men from the London District, who fought for the Empire in South Africa, and in memory of those who fell 1899-1902." Photo with water color. Size 7 x 10.

120—**STONEY CREEK MONUMENT**—On the Battlefield—Erected by the people of Canada through representation, and under the direction of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, to commemorate the Battle of Stoney Creek, fought 6th June, 1813. The Countess Grey

turned the first sod, 26th May, 1909, and on 28th May, 1910, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John D. P. French, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., laid the corner-stone. The colossal memorial was unveiled by electricity on the centennial of the battle, by H.M. Queen Mary, from Buckingham Palace. Both obverse and reverse are suitably inscribed. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 10.

121—**LAURA SECORD MONUMENT**—At Lundy's Lane—It was erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals. Mrs. Secord, on 23rd June, 1813, walked nearly twenty miles by a circuitous route to warn a British outpost at De Cew's Falls of an intended American attack. The memorial, a bronze bust of the "heroine of the War of 1812," on a stone pedestal, was unveiled 22nd June, 1901. The face of pedestal is fully inscribed. Water color. Size 4 x 7.

122—**SIR ISAAC BROCK MEMORIAL**—Queenston Heights—Over two hundred feet in height; this noble shaft occupies a most commanding position, amidst beautiful surroundings. Armorial bearings of the hero of Queenston Heights are supported by lions rampant, and suitable inscriptions tell of the deaths and burials of Brock and his aide, Lieut.-Col. John Macdonell, for the third interment took place in a vault beneath this monument, 13th Oct., 1853. It is the second memorial to Major-General Brock, erected chiefly by voluntary contributions from the militia and Indian warriors, aided by a grant from the Legislature. Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9. See No. 124.

123—**LIEUT.-COL. BISHOPP MEMORIAL**—Lundy's Lane—This tomb, erected by his brother officers, became dilapidated, and in 1816 was renewed. Lt.-Col. the Hon. Cecil Bishopp, 1st Foot, and inspecting officer in Upper Canada, died 16th July, 1815, from wounds received at Black Rock a few days previously. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 9.

124—**SIR ISAAC BROCK MONUMENT**—Queenston Heights—It was the first memorial, erected in 1824; blown up on Good Friday, 1840, by Benjamin Lett, an Irish rebel. It was decided to replace the shattered column, and the corner stone of the present monument was laid 13th Oct. 1853. Water color. Size 5 x 7. See No. 122.

125—**FORT ERIE MONUMENT**—To Those Who Fell in Siege—Immediately in front of the ruins, in the Fort Grounds, this pillar was erected to the memory of all "who fell during the siege of Fort Erie, August and September, 1814," connected with both army and navy. Photo with water color. Size 5 x 7.

126—**COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT AT LOUISBURG, N.S.**—New England settlements determined on the outbreak of war in 1744 to attack the "Dunkirk of America," which at that time was of peculiar importance. Under Pepperell and Warren the capture of Louisburg was accomplished in June, 1745. In the citadel grounds a red granite shaft, fenced in, was "erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, A.D. 1895," to the memory of "our heroic dead." There is no memorial to commemorate the siege of 1758, and the scene at the old French city and fortress is one of devastation and neglect. Water color. Size 4 x 8.

127—**LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAMS MONUMENT**—Port Hope, Ont.—"Erected in his native town by his admiring countrymen throughout Canada, assisted by his companions-in-arms, and the Government of the Dominion." Lt.-Col. A. T. H. Williams was born at Port Hope, 1837; a member of the Legislature for Durham (E.R.), 1867-71; served in Riel Rebellion, leading the decisive charge at Battle of Batoche. Died, 4th July, 1885. The statue, on a granite pedestal, represents William, in the act of leading his men. Sir John A. Macdonald performed the unveiling ceremony, 4th Sept., 1889. Photo with water color. Size 5 x 9.

128—**BRANT MEMORIAL, BRANTFORD, ONT.**—In Victoria Park—In honor of Thayendanegea, Capt. Joseph Brant and the Six Nations' Indians, "for their long and faithful services on behalf of the British Crown, and their strict observance of treaties," the monument was erected. Funds were contributed by residents of Brantford and of Brant and Bruce Counties (there is a Brant township in the latter), the Six Nations, Chippewas, the Dominion, Ontario. The British Government supplied cannon. An heroic figure of the Indian warrior surmounts a granite pedestal, and around the shaft proper are companion-warriors in various attitudes. Panels on base of pedestal exemplify a Council of Chiefs, with Brant talking, a lone wolf and a bear—tribal emblems of Brant—and an Indian war dance. Data in connection with the monument is on stone, a little to the south-west. It was unveiled 13th October, 1886, by Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Photo and water color. Size 5 x 7.

129—**ALEXANDER WATSON TRIBUTE**—City Hall Green, St. Catharines, Ont.—To perpetuate the memory of Watson and "his companions-in-arms who fell in battle during the Rebellion in the N.W.T., A.D. 1885." The citizens of St. Catharines erected this monument. The pedestal is fourteen feet high, and the statue, a representation of Watson, six feet in height. It was unveiled in 1886 by Gen. Middleton. Alexander Watson, born 13th Feb., 1858, was in Winnipeg at the time of the Rebellion, and enlisted with the 90th Battalion of that place, was wounded at Batoche, 12th May, 1885. The monument was originally erected to him, as he was the only local man who saw service at the time, but later other names were inscribed on pedestal. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 12.

130—**"VICTORIA" DISASTER OBELISK**—London, Ont.—On the south bank of the Thames, about a mile west of the city, this memorial, as a reminder of a dreadful tragedy, was "Erected by the London and Middlesex Historical Society to mark the spot where the Victoria disaster occurred, May 24th, 1881, when nearly two hundred persons perished." In returning laden with passengers from Springbank to London, the "Victoria" listed and sank near Cove Bridge, a mile below London. Photo with water color. Size 4 x 7.

131—**CRYSLER'S FARM MONUMENT**—A Memorial of the War of 1812—Gen. Boyd, commanded the American force, and Col. Morrison the British, in the engagement which took place near the farm of a Canadian settler named Crysler. The monument was erected by the Dominion Parliament "In honour of the brave men who fought and fell in the victory of Crysler's Farm on the 11th November, 1813." It stands in a commanding position, 60 feet above the St. Lawrence, on lot 12, first concession of Williamsburg. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 10.

132—**CREMAZIE MEMORIAL, HAVRE, FRANCE**—Octave Cremazie, poet and writer, was born in Quebec, 16th April, 1827. He was one of the founders of the Institut Canadien of that city. For some years he lived in France under the name Jules Fontaine. Died at Havre, 1879, and in 1912 some of his fellow-countrymen erected there a monument in his honor. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

133—**COLUMN AND TABLETS AT BEECHEY ISLAND**—These interesting memorials in honor of explorers to the far north, are on a small island in Barrow Strait. The marble slab put up by Capt. (Sir) Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., on behalf of Lady Franklin, was brought by him from Godhavn, Disco, in the "Fox" in the final search for ascertaining Franklin's fate, and placed in 1858 at the foot of the cenotaph recording names of those who perished in Sir Edward Belcher's search expedition. A small tablet to the memory of the French lieutenant, Bellot, drowned in those regions, was also affixed. The Franklin tablet,

entrusted to the American Expedition in 1855, had, owing to their inability to reach Beechey Island, been left at Disco, off the west coast of Greenland. The cement foundation on which the stone rests was built by Capt. Bernier in September, 1906. Water color. Size 5 x 6.

134—FOUNTAIN TO MEMORY OF H.M. KING EDWARD—Trafalgar Square, Guelph, Ont.—Constructed of limestone from the Royal City; erected by the Guelph Chapter of the I.O.D.E., and formally, without any celebration, presented to the Mayor and Council of Guelph, August, 1916. On the fountain is this inscription, "1914—In Memoriam, Edward VII., I.O.D.E." Photo with water color. Size 8 x 10.

135—TALBOT SETTLEMENT CAIRN—St. Thomas, Ont.—To commemorate the founding of the Settlement, by Col. Thomas Talbot, 21st May, 1803, a cairn was erected a hundred years later in what is now (1919) Pinafore Park, St. Thomas, Ont. Affixed to stones composing the cairn are tablets giving the names of the twenty-eight townships in original settlement. Talbot, who was in Canada as early as 1790, later acted as Governor Simcoe's private secretary. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

136—QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN—At Lundy's Lane—An ebony granite plate on front of fountain states that it was "Erected by Loyal Citizens, A.D. 1901," and just above this are the words, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," and "To commemorate the beneficent reign of Queen Victoria." The blue rock, of which the fountain is constructed, was obtained from the Queenston quarry. Photo with water color. Size 6 x 8.

137—QUEEN VICTORIA STATUE—Kitchener, Ont.—The memorial placed in Victoria Park by the Princess of Wales Chapter, I.O.D.E., 29th May, 1910, and unveiled by the late Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, bears the following inscription: "Victoria, Queen Empress, a model wife and mother, beloved, admired, revered, she shall live in the hearts of her people." Photo with water color. Size 7 x 9.

138—QUEEN VICTORIA MONUMENT, OTTAWA, ONT.—It occupies a commanding position on the extreme western part of Parliament Hill grounds. Constructed of Keller bronze, the statue, nine feet in height, surmounts a pedestal of grey granite twenty feet high. Artistically arranged at the base are allegorical figures. The monument was executed by Louis Philippe Hebert, at a cost of \$18,500. Its unveiling took place 21st Sept., 1901, the Duke of Cornwall and York (H.M. George V.) then on a royal tour of Canada, officiating. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

139—BELL MEMORIAL, BRANTFORD, ONT.—At Tutela Heights, Brantford, the telephone was invented by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in 1874, and on 10th Aug., 1876, the first transmission was made, from Brantford to Paris. Through the efforts of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, organized in 1906, the monument in picture was erected and unveiled 24th Oct., 1917, by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. Of Stanstead granite, the whole symbolizes wide spaces traversed by the telephone. At one end of a large bronze panel Inspiration may be seen above the reclining figure of a man, and at the other, floating figures of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow. On either side of the main portion of monument are heroic female figures in bronze, on granite, representing Humanity sending and receiving a phone message. A fountain with bullfrog gargoyles is on the rear, and on pilasters representations of the British Crown and Maple Leaf. Mr. W. S. Allward, of Toronto, was sculptor. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

140—**MEMORIAL TO BARBARA HECK**—Foundress of Methodism in America—Between Prescott, Ont., and Maitland, is situated the "Old Blue" church and burying-ground. It is Church of England property, but that portion of the churchyard containing the Heck plot has been assigned to the Methodists. The monument, of Stanstead granite, twenty-one feet high, is inscribed: "Barbara Heck put her brave soul against the rugged possibilities of the future and under God brought into existence American and Canadian Methodism, and between these her memory will ever form a most hallowed link. In memory of one who laid foundations others have built upon." Several conferences in the United States and Canada contributed towards the erection of this monument. Directly in its rear are the simple headstones of Paul and Barbara Heck. In 1760 the Hecks came from Ireland, landing in New York on 10th August of that year. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War they left the States; resided in Lower Canada for some years, settling in Augusta in 1795. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

141—**SHARPSHOOTER'S MONUMENT, OTTAWA, ONT.**—City Hall Square—It formerly stood at the entrance of Major's Hill Park, having been unveiled 1st Nov., 1888, but was removed on the erection of Chateau Laurier, to its present location. The inscription reads: "Erected by the citizens of Ottawa to the memory of Privates William B. Osgoode and John Rogers, of the Guards Company of Sharpshooters, who fell in action at Cut Knife Hill, on 2nd of May, 1885." The figure, of bronze, which surmounts pedestal, represents a Governor-General's Foot Guardsman, with rifle, standing at ease. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

142—**SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD MONUMENT**—Parliament Hill, Ottawa—The bronze figure corresponds to the statue of other Fathers of Confederation. At the base of pedestal Canada sits, holding a shield with the coat of arms of the provinces. At the foot of Macdonald is a scroll with the inscription: "Consolidation of British America." The statue, designed by Phillippe Hebert, and made in 1894, is very lifelike. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

143—**CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT, OTTAWA**—Nepean Point, Towards Northeast End of City—Erected in bronze and granite by Hamilton MacCarthy, and unveiled by the Duke of Connaught, 27th May, 1915, Champlain is shown, astrolabe in hand. The dates "1613-1913" represent the Tercentenary of his coming to Canada and his coming later to Ottawa. Since the unveiling of memorial, which stands on or near the spot where Champlain landed, the statue of a young Algonquin has been added to the base. This was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

144—**MGR. GUGUES STATUE, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Joseph Eugene Guigues was appointed Bishop of Bytown (Ottawa), 9th July, 1847, and consecrated in his cathedral, 30th June 1848. The statue to his memory, on the lawn of the Basilica, Sussex street, was unveiled 9th Oct., 1889. It bears the following inscription: "Joseph Eugene Guigues, First Bishop of Ottawa, 1848-74." Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

145—**REV. FATHER TABARET STATUE, OTTAWA, ONT.**—On 30th May, 1849, the "College of Bytown"—University of Ottawa—was incorporated. From 1853-65 Rev. Father Tabaret was Director, and President of the Institution under its new title from 1865-86. This monument to his memory stands at the entrance to the Arts Building, University of Ottawa. It is of bronze, on a granite pedestal, erected "To J. H. Tabaret, Father and Founder, by the Alumni of the University of Ottawa, 1889." On 12th October, 1912, the memorial was removed to its present location, the University having been partially destroyed by fire, 2nd October, 1903. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

146—**SOUTH AFRICAN MONUMENT, OTTAWA, ONT.**—City Hall Square—Erected in 1901 by contributions of thirty thousand children of Ottawa and adjoining counties to commemorate thirteen soldiers from Ottawa who fell in the South African War. On the face of pedestal, which supports the figure of a soldier waving his helmet, are given the names of the fallen heroes. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

147—**MONUMENT COMMEMORATING BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY**—About a quarter of a mile from Allan's Corners, on north bank of Chateauguay River, may be seen this column. It is thirty feet high, of Stanstead grey granite, and bears the following inscription: "Here the army invading Lower Canada and marching on Montreal was repulsed and routed by the militia of the province. Erected by the Canadian Parliament, 1895." On the fourth stone from the top a wreath of maple leaves is cut, and the years 1812-14 given. The first stand in the attack of 26th Oct., 1813, is said to have been made near site of monument. De Salaberry defeated Gen. Hampton in command of the American forces. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 9.

148—**FLETCHER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Experimental Farm—Erected by the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club to the memory of Dr. James Fletcher, entomologist and botanist of the Dominion Experimental Farm, and unveiled 19th July, 1910, by Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. On the fountain is inscribed "1852-1910—James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., a pioneer Canadian naturalist; a tribute of affection from the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club and his many friends." Dr. Fletcher had a wide reputation on economic problems relating to agriculture, and aimed to benefit agricultural conditions throughout Canada. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

149—**MONUMENT TO HENRY A. HARPER, M.A.**—Wellington street, head of Metcalfe street, Ottawa—"Erected by the public to commemorate the heroism of Henry Albert Harper, M.A., who in an effort to save the life of Miss Bessie Blair, was drowned with her in the Ottawa River on the 6th of December, 1901, in the 28th year of his age." A full size heroic figure of Sir Galahad, with sword and cape, surmounts a simple boulder of granite. The figure is of greenish bronze. In addition to the foregoing inscription, on another part of the boulder, is the quotation from the Holy Grail: "Galahad cried, 'If I lose myself I save myself.'" While skating on thin ice, Miss Blair, daughter of the late Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, broke through. Harper made an ineffectual attempt to save her. At the time of his death he was editor of the Labor Gazette, the special organ of the Labor Department. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

150—**SIR WILLIAM LOGAN BOULDER, OTTAWA, ONT.**—A profile portrait in bronze of Sir William Logan, geologist, is affixed to a large glacial boulder procured from the shore of the Ottawa River, at Rockcliffe. The inscription on plate reads: "Sir William Edmond Logan, 1798-1875. The Father of Canadian Geology, Founder and First Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1869. Erected by the Twelfth International Geological Congress, MCMXIII." The memorial was unveiled 1st August, 1913. In July of the same year a tablet was unveiled at Perce, Que., on the spot where Logan began his work. The vicinity is now (1919) known as Logan Park. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

151—**LADY HEAD'S VISIT TO THE UPPER OTTAWA**—Memorial of Event—In the early autumn of 1856 Sir Edmund Walker Head and Lady Head visited the upper part of the Ottawa River, making the journey in a canoe. At Portage du Fort, Que., north shore of the Ottawa, a

monument was erected "To commemorate the visit of Lady Head, who made the tour of the Upper Ottawa in a bark canoe in September, 1856." Sir Edmund Walker Head was Governor-General of Canada, 1854-61. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

152—**SIR ETIENNE CARTIER MONUMENT, OTTAWA, ONT.**—S.W. corner Parliament Buildings—A full size lifelike figure on a plain granite pedestal, inscribed "Cartier." In the hands of the figure is the inscription, apropos of Confederation: "The Government is of opinion that Confederation is necessary." This memorial to Quebec's one-time Attorney-General and Premier was erected in 1885. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

153—**HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE STATUE, OTTAWA, ONT.**—West side Parliament Buildings—A short distance north of the Cartier monument is the statue of Alexander Mackenzie, also the work of Hebert in conjunction with Hamilton MacCarthy. It is of bronze, full size, resting on a granite pedestal about fifteen feet high. An heroic female figure holds a scroll with the inscription: "Duty was his Law; Conscience his Ruler." The unveiling took place 21st Sept., 1901. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was Premier of Canada, 1873-8. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

154—**STATUE OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA, MONTREAL, QUE.**—South end Victoria Square—Erected by public subscription, and unveiled by Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, 21st Sept., 1872. A bronze figure of the young Queen, standing, surmounts a granite base, on each side of which is inscribed: "Victoria." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

155—**MEMORIAL TO H. M. KING EDWARD**—Phillips' Square, Montreal—It is a massive creation of granite and bronze. Unveiled 21st Oct., 1914, by the then Governor-General of Canada, the Duke of Connaught. On the four sides of the pedestal upon which the statue stands are symbolic figures of Liberty, Concord, Peace and Prosperity, while the sovereign is pictured as a mighty statesman. The inscription reads: "King Edward VII. In memory of a much loved monarch, the citizens erected this monument, 1914. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

156—**ADMIRAL NELSON COLUMN, MONTREAL**—Upper end Jacques Cartier Square—A base about ten and a half feet high supports a Doric shaft fifty feet in height. The whole is surmounted by Nelson in the attitude in which he received his death wound. Events in the career of the Admiral are depicted on sides of pedestal—the Nile, Copenhagen, Trafalgar. The inscription on the front, facing west, states that the column was erected in memory of the man who died at Trafalgar, "After inculcating by signal this sentiment, never to be forgotten by his country: 'England expects every man will do his duty.'" The foundation stone of monument, which is of grey compact limestone, was laid 17th August, 1809. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

157—**TOWER OF TRAFALGAR, MONTREAL**—Built to commemorate Victory of 21st Oct., 1805—In 1805 the property on which tower stands belonged to Mr. John Ogilvy. In 1836 it was purchased by Mr. Furniss, subsequently passing into the hands of Mr. Miles Williams. As first constructed, the unique structure had a crenulated top, upon which was placed a small cannon for the purpose of firing a salute on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Mr. Furniss, however, restored the tower, replacing the roof by one of conic shape, as shown in picture. Today (1919) Trafalgar Tower is on Westmount Boulevard, just off Cote des Neiges Road, on property owned by Miss S. Ashton Phillips. Colored wood cut. Size 6 x 8.

158—**MONUMENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA, MONTREAL**—Entrance to Royal Victoria College—This artistic statue of Her Majesty, seated, with sceptre in hand, was executed by her daughter, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. It is on a granite base about nine feet square, with four steps leading up to it, was presented to the College in 1895, and unveiled by Lord Strathcona in 1900, the year after the College was officially opened. The building was erected and endowed by him in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

159—**MONOLITH TO PIONEERS OF MONTREAL**—Erected by Montreal Historical Society—On the 252nd anniversary of the foundation of Montreal, this monument was put up. It is thirty feet in height, and stands near the site named La Place Royale by Champlain, later known as Custom House Square. It was re-named La Place Royale in 1892. Near here Maisonneuve and his party landed, 18th May, 1642. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 9.

160—**JACQUES CARTIER STATUE**—At St. Henri, near Montreal—Unveiled 14th June, 1893. The socle is suitably inscribed in honor of the man who, in 1534, made his first voyage to the New World, "Casting anchor July 16th of the same year in the entrance of the Saint Lawrence, he took possession of the whole country in the name of the King, his master, and called it New France." St. Henri, at one time a suburb of Montreal, was formed by the amalgamation of Tannery West and Coteau St. Augustin. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 9.

161—**MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT, MONTREAL**—In Place d'Armes—A handsome piece of sculpture, the statue of the founder of Montreal stands in the centre of the square. Maisonneuve, in the cuirass and costume of the seventeenth century, holds the fleur-de-lis banner. Bas-reliefs are set in the base of pedestal, and at each corner is a figure representing respectively, an Iroquois, a soldier, a colonist with his dog, and Jeanne Mance attending to the wounded and of an Indian child. On the granite pedestal of memorial, which was unveiled 1st July, 1895, is inscribed: "Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, fondateur de Montreal, 1642." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

162—**CROSS ON VISITATION ISLAND**—Near Montreal—When a cross was first erected at this point, opposite the last rapid of Riviere des Prairies, is not known. Tradition states, however, that it was raised as a memorial to Father Nicolas Viel, and his friend, Ahuntsic, who were drowned near here, by Hurons, 25th June, 1625. Water color on photo. Size 4 x 7.

163—**HUDGER DUVERNAY MEMORIAL, MONTREAL**—Cote des Neiges Cemetery—This quadrangular pyramid, twenty feet high, is in the extreme right artery of the cemetery. It was "the first erected in this cemetery. It is the result of the generosity of the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Montreal, and was erected in 1855 to the memory of Ludger Duvernay, founder of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, who died 1851." Duvernay was born at Verecheres, in 1799. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

164—**MGR. BOURGET MONUMENT**—Near Cathedral of St. James, Montreal—Surmounting the pedestal is the figure of Mgr. Bourget, and at the base are groups representing Religion and Charity. On the front of the monument is the following inscription: "To Mgr. Ignace Bourget, second Bishop of Montreal, Archbishop of Martianopolis, 1799-1885. Erected by the grateful Diocese, 24th June, 1903." Mgr. Ignace Bourget, D.D., was born at Pointe Levis in 1799, and educated at Nicolet and the

Seminary of Quebec. In 1837 nominated Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, and on April 19th, 1840, became Bishop of Montreal. Subsequently raised to the rank of Archbishop of Martianopolis. Died at Sault au Recollet, June 8th, 1885. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 8.

165—**MONUMENT TO HON. JOHN YOUNG**—La Place Royale, Montreal—Situating in front of the Custom House, the memorial, designed by Philippe Hebert, represents old Father St. Lawrence creating the mighty waterway. The location is historic, in that Champlain named it La Place Royale in 1611, and Maisonneuve with his party landed nearby in 1642. The following is on the face of pedestal: "Hon. John Young, 1811-1887—by whose foresight, public spirit and energy, Montreal became the national port of Canada. Erected in 1908." He was active, too, in connection with the erection of the Victoria bridge. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

166—**MONUMENT TO OCTAVE CREMAZIE**—St. Louis Square, Montreal—The bust of the poet surmounts a pedestal, at the foot of which lies an old soldier of Carillon—8th July, 1758—embracing the flag. Cremazie, who was born in Quebec, lived for some years at Havre, France, where his death took place in 1879. This monument was unveiled 24th June, 1906. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10. See 132.

167—**JEANNE MANCE STATUE, MONTREAL**—Main Entrance to Hotel Dieu—A hospital and nunnery, the Hotel Dieu (Hotel Dieu St. Joseph de Ville Marie), first of the religious houses in Montreal, was founded by Jeanne Mance in 1644, "for the service of the poor." The original building was on St. Paul St., near Custom House Square—Place Royale. In 1861 a removal was made to Pine St., northern slope of Mount Royal. On 1st Sept., 1909, the 250th anniversary of the arrival of the first nuns, a suitable memorial to the foundress was unveiled. The various faces of pedestal are fittingly inscribed. The monument is a gift of Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

168—**MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN TO PROF. LEIGH R. GREGOR, MONTREAL**—In Fletcher's Field—The City Improvement League, of which Prof. Gregor was Vice-President, erected this fountain in 1913, to the memory of one who did his best "to see that little children had their rights restored, to play and prosper in God's light and air." Leigh Richmond Gregor, educationist, was a native of New Glasgow, P.E.I. He was lecturer on modern languages at McGill University, and subsequently associate professor. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

169—**MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, MONTREAL**—In Dominion Square—The unveiling of this, Montreal's tribute—for throughout the Dominion there are several monuments to Canada's "Grand Old Man"—took place in 1895. Beneath a canopy, which is surmounted by the figure of Canada, encircled by the provinces of the Dominion, stands the statue of the Premier. The only inscription on pedestal is "Macdonald." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

170—**MONUMENT TO HON. GEORGE BROWN, OTTAWA**—Parliament Hill—Near the northwest corner of the Parliament Buildings may be seen this statue, of bronze, heroic in style, on a granite pedestal fifteen feet high. At the base is a figure representing labor offering a tribute of respect. Over a ballot box a scroll bears this inscription: "Government by the people; free institutions; religious liberty and equality; unity in the progress of Confederation." The monument was erected in 1912. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

171—**SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL, MONTREAL**—Dominion Square—It was unveiled 25th May, 1907, to commemorate "the heroic devotion of the Canadians who fell in the South African War, and the valor of their comrades." A granite base ten feet in height supports bronze figures of a Canadian trooper and mount. Bas-reliefs of events in the war are shown on faces of pedestal, and a bust of Lord Strathcona, who "as an evidence of his sympathy with the cause of Imperial unity," raised and equipped the Strathcona Horse for service in South Africa. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

172—**MONUMENT TO PATRIOTS, 1837**—According to Side Taken—In a commanding location in Cote-des-Neiges Cemetery, near Montreal, this monument, erected under the auspices of the Institut Canadien, 1858, rises to a height of 55 feet. It is octagonal in shape, and stands on a base 90 x 80 feet. Each side is fully inscribed. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

173—**MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THIRD CENTENARY FIRST MASS IN CANADA**—At Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal, the Society of St. Jean Baptiste of the latter place had erected on the bank of Riviere des Prairies, a monument of granite, surmounted by a cross. On the main face of pedestal is inscribed: "To commemorate the third centenary of the first mass in Canada, celebrated on the bank of Riviere des Prairies by Recollet Father Denis Jamet, assisted by Father Caron, in presence of Champlain, 24th June, 1615, the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal erected this monument on the 24th of June, 1915." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8. See 204.

174—**STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC, MONTREAL**—Within the the railing of the French Consulate, Place Viger Square, may be seen a life-size bronze of "The Maid of Orleans," the French national heroine who in the early summer of 1429 liberated her country. The statue was unveiled in 1910. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

175—**MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE MEMORIAL**—Westminster Abbey, London, Eng.—It is placed in the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist. In the centre of the sarcophagus, which is supported by a raised base, a large oval tablet bears the following inscription: "To the memory of James Wolfe, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British Land Forces on an expedition against Quebec, who, after surmounting by his ability and valor all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory on the XIII. of September, MDCCLIX., the King and Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument." The monument, which is entirely of white marble, was unveiled 4th Oct., 1773. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

176—**STATUE OF FRANCE**—Near French Consulate, Montreal—Symbolical in character—a figure of a woman with banner, representing the republic—the statue, by Chevre, is uniform with monument of Joan of Arc. It, too, stands within the railing of French Consulate, and was unveiled in 1912. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

177—**WOLFE MONUMENT**—Plains of Abraham—In 1832 Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada, put up at his own expense a truncate column, simply and tellingly inscribed, "Here died Wolfe victorious, Sept. XIII., MDCCLIX." A block of granite, at the angle of a redoubt, indicating one of four meridian lines traced on the Plains by Surv.-Gen. Holland in 1790, had previously marked the spot where the hero of Quebec died. Water color on photo. Size 4 x 6.

178—**MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE STATUE, QUEBEC**—Parliament Buildings—Several statues of men famed in Canadian history are housed in recesses of the Parliament Buildings, Quebec. Amongst the number is this memorial of Wolfe, by Hebert. The only inscription it bears is the word "Wolfe." Water color photo. Size 5 x 9.

179—**FIGURE OF WOLFE**—Morrin College, Quebec—As early as 1771 this statue stood in a niche of an old house at Palace and St. John streets, Quebec. In 1838, however, it was carried off by midshipmen of H.M. Inconstant, and after prolonged peregrinations returned by parties unknown. When the property was bought by the Bell Telephone Company the figure of the General was almost a ruin. It was restored, housed with the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, and succeeded by a facsimile, for a clause in the deed of the property, St. John and Palace streets, provided that a statue of Wolfe be kept in perpetuity in a niche of the building. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

180—**WOLFE MEMORIAL, QUEBEC**—Plains of Abraham—The historic ground of 1759 has been made a public park. The National Battlefields' Commission had in 1913 the monument erected by the British Army in Canada rebuilt in granite, instead of limestone, on the same site. The inscription plate of the former, and also of the 1832 memorial, were replaced and a third facing the Plains added, recording that this, the fourth memorial, reproduces the column of the third, preserving its crowning piece and inscriptions, and that it was set up by the National Battlefields' Commission, 1913. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

181—**WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—In Governor's Garden—With Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of Canada, originated the idea of erecting a memorial to the heroic leaders of the opposing armies at Quebec, 1759. The corner-stone of this classical shaft, which is over sixty feet high, was laid with Masonic honors, 15th Nov., 1827. In 1871 it was taken down and rebuilt by a few public-spirited citizens of Quebec. On the front of the sarcophagus is the following, by J. Charlton Fisher, LL.D.: "Valor gave them a common death, history a common fame, and posterity a common monument." The rear is also suitably inscribed. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

182—**WOLFE MEMORIAL, QUEBEC**—Plains of Abraham—The column, thirty-eight feet high, surmounted by a sword and helmet, bore the words of the Aylmer memorial and the following inscription: "This pillar was erected by the British Army in Canada, 1849, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin d' Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H., K.C.T.S., etc., Commander of the Forces, to replace that erected by Governor-General Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., in 1832, which was broken and defaced and is deposited beneath." Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

183—**MONUMENT TO SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS, QUEBEC**—Erected on Esplanade, 1905—An heroic figure in bronze of a soldier of the Royal Canadian Regiment stands on a ten-foot pedestal of Canadian granite. The bases are of stone from an old Martello tower. The east and west sides of pedestal are inscribed in English and French: "To those sons of Quebec who gave their lives in South Africa while fighting for the Empire, A.D. 1899-1902." The south face gives names of those who fell, and on the north is the following: "Not by the power of commerce, art or pen shall our great Empire stand, nor has it stood, but by noble deeds of noble men, heroic lives and heroes' outpoured blood." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

184—**MGR. DE LAVAL MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—Facing the Post-office—On 23rd June, 1908, this monument to Francois de Laval, first R.C. Bishop of Canada (Quebec), was unveiled. His Grace is represented leaning on his crozier, wearing the mitre and episcopal vestments. Grouped about the pedestal are a woman (Religion), a collegian, an Indian and an angel. It was considered necessary, in order to give fitting dignity and space to the monument, to demolish some ten or twelve houses. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

185—**STATUE OF CHEVALIER DE LEVIS, QUEBEC**—Front of Parliament Buildings—The unveiling of this memorial, the work of Hebert, took place 24th June, 1895. Chevalier de Levis received the rank of Brigadier under Montcalm, after whose death he commanded the French forces at Quebec. He defeated the British under Murray, at St. Foye, in April, 1760. Died, 1787. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 9.

186—**JACQUES CARTIER MONUMENT, ST. MALO, FRANCE**—Cartier, celebrated navigator and first discoverer of the St. Lawrence River, 1534, was born at St. Malo, France in 1484. The picture shows monument unveiled in his native town, 23rd July, 1905. Subscriptions were received from not only people in France, but also in Canada. Sepia on pencil drawing. Size 5 x 7.

187—**ST. FOYE MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—Near the City—It is a column of fluted bronze on a stone base, and is surmounted by Bellona, the Goddess of War. The monument, erected by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, to the memory of Murray and De Levis, and the soldiers who fought under them, 28th April, 1760, is about a mile from the city. The corner-stone was laid 18th July, 1855. On the right side are the arms of England and the name "Murray"; on the left, "Levis" and the arms of Old France. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

188—**CARTIER MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—It is a memorial both to the explorer and to the Jesuit missionaries who, in 1625, took possession of Fort Jacques Cartier, situated at the confluence of the St. Charles and Lairet Rivers. On the face of monument is the following: "Jacques Cartier and his brave comrades, the Marines of La Grande Hermine of La Petite Hermine and L'Emerillon, passed here the winter of 1535-6." The sides are ornamented and inscribed, the east bearing the names "Brebeuf, Masse and Lalemant." The whole is surmounted by a naval crown on a cylindrical base. The inauguration took place 24th June, 1889. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

189—**MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN, QUEBEC**—Front of Main Entrance Parliament Buildings—The bronze, representing an Indian spearing a fish in a cascade, forms part of the fountain dedicated to the aborigines of Canada. It stands below at the back of an elliptical basin nearly fifty feet in length, making a graceful completion to this bit of landscape ornamentation. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

190—**CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—Dufferin Terrace, Near Chateau Frontenac—Champlain is shown saluting Canadian soil as he lands, and holding his titles as founder of Quebec. Grouped on one side of the pedestal are symbolical figures in bronze, of the City of Quebec, Navigation and Fame. On the upper part are the arms of Brouage, Quebec and Canada, and the face of pedestal looking towards the river bears the following inscription: "This monument was erected by the subscriptions of the citizens of Quebec, the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, and the Municipal Council of Quebec, A.D. 1898, and in the 62nd year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria." The monument, which is almost fifty feet in height, was unveiled 21st Sept., 1898, by Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

191—**MONUMENT TO CHAMPLAIN, BROUAGE, FRANCE**—This memorial, in the navigator's native city, is composed of a pillar surmounted by a terrestrial globe. Around the column are carved Maritime trophies. On the face of pedestal is a marble plate with the inscription: "Samuel de Champlain, born about 1567, founder of Quebec, 1608; accounts of his voyage, 1632. Died in 1635." Water color drawing. Size 5 x 7.

192—**STATUE OF H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEBEC**—In Victoria Park—It was unveiled in 1897 by Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada. The statue, of bronze, was the work of the famous English sculptor, Marshall Wood, and the pedestal was designed by Mr. Tache, I.S.O. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

193—**FRONTENAC STATUE, QUEBEC**—Facade of Parliament Buildings—Comte Louis de Buade de Frontenac was born in France, 1621. He was Governor of Canada, 1672-82, and again from 1689-98. He is here shown in the attitude he is supposed to have assumed when on 16th Oct., 1690, an envoy of Phipps demanded the surrender of Quebec. The reply of the Governor was, "I will answer you by the mouth of my cannon." To strengthen setting of statue, a small piece of artillery is placed at its right. Water color on photo. Size 4 x 9.

194—**HON. HONORE MERCIER MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—Near the Parliament Buildings—In 1912 the Provincial Government erected the monument which was unveiled 25th May of that year. A statue of Quebec's one-time Premier surmounts the pedestal, at the front base of which symbolic figures are grouped. Chevre was the sculptor. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

195—**GARNEAU MONUMENT, QUEBEC**—Near the Parliament Buildings—Hon. G. E. Amyot erected this memorial in honor of Francois Xavier Garneau, author of a History of Canada, and for several years President of the Institut Canadien, Quebec. It was unveiled 21st Oct., 1912. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

196—**FATHER DE BREBOEUF STATUE, QUEBEC**—Front of Legislative Buildings—The work of the sculptor Laliberte, the Jesuit Father, stands, holding the cross aloft. Jean de Breboeuf came to Canada in 1623; spent some time with the Algonquins; established first mission on Georgian Bay. Later attempted to found a mission among the untractable neutral nations, north of Lake Erie. He was burned at the stake by the Iroquois. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 10.

197—**SHORT-WALICK MEMORIAL, QUEBEC**—In Front of Drill Hall—Major Short and Sergeant Wallick, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, in whose honor this monument was set up, lost their lives while fighting the flames in the great conflagration in Quebec, 16th May, 1889. The busts, in bronze, are lifelike representations of the two soldiers, and the figure on surbase of monument is emblematical of the City of Quebec. It was unveiled 13th Nov., 1891. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

198—**TALON'S STATUE, LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, QUEBEC**—Erected in 1916 to the memory of the Intendant of New France, 1663-8 and 1670-2. During his sojourn in Canada Jean Baptiste Talon established an excellent judiciary system and devoted much time and attention to industrial affairs. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

199—**MONTCALM MONUMENT, LANSDOWNE PARK, QUEBEC**—It was erected near the spot where Montcalm received his death wound. The Angel of Fame supports him, and is in the attitude of crowning the hero. The memorial was unveiled 16th Oct., 1911. The pedestal bears a simple, eloquent inscription, "To Montcalm: France: Canada." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

200—**SITE FIRST HOUSE, TOWNSHIP OF BROME, QUEBEC**—The first attempt to settle the township of Brome, Quebec, was made in 1795 by Henry Collins. He was an influential personage in the new settlement, where he resided until 1815. For some time he acted as Justice of the Peace. The Brome County Historical Society erected this stone, which was unveiled 21st Oct., 1899. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

201—**BUST OF PIERRE LE GARDEUR DE REPENTIGNY**—St. Henri de Mascouche, Quebec.—In front of the parish church may be seen this bit of sculpture erected by a number of citizens, whose birthplace was Mascouche, in the seigniory belonging to Repentigny. The base of pedestal is inscribed: "To Le Gardeur de Repentigny Pierre, first seigneur of this demesne 16 April, 1647, by the old parishioners of St. Henri de Mascouche; Henri Delfosse, president; L. A. F. Crepeau, secretary. July, 1910." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 9.

202—**MARQUETTE STATUE**—Facade of Parliament Buildings, Quebec.—The memorial, which is the work of Laliberte, was placed in 1916, in honor of Father Jacques Marquette, missionary and explorer, who came to New France (Canada) in 1666 as missionary to the Indians. He accompanied Joliet in his explorations of the Mississippi. Later Father Marquette engaged in mission work at De Pere, Wis., and Kaskaskia, on the Illinois River. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

203—**STATUE OF LORD DORCHESTER**—Parliament Buildings, Quebec.—This is one of the pieces of historic statuary, exterior decoration, of the buildings, and was done by Laliberte—Guy Carleton (Baron Dorchester), from 1766-70, was acting Governor of Quebec, returning to England in the latter year. Advocated passing of Quebec Act; came again to Canada as Governor of Quebec; successfully defended Quebec against invasion of Arnold and Montgomery in 1775. Dorchester (created First Baron in 1786) was from 1791-6 Governor-General of Canada. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

204—**CENTENARY (THIRD) R.C. FAITH IN CANADA**—Monument Place d'Armes, Quebec.—The memorial, in the form of an ornamental fountain of Gothic style, rises to a height of thirty-seven feet. The base includes four pillars, from each of which emanate two streams. In the interior water bursts from a rock, and falls in cascades. A plate on front of fountain reads: "1615-1915—to Our Missionaries the Recollets, Denis Jamet, Joseph Le Caron, Jean Doibeau, Pacifique Duplessis—the Canadian Thankful." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

205—**MONUMENT TO FATHER FLAVIEN DUROCHER**—In Durocher Place, Quebec.—It was erected by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. Sauveur, and unveiled 23rd June, 1912, in memory of the founder of St. Sauveur parish, Quebec. The statue, eight feet in height, stands on a pedestal ten feet high, the principal face of which is inscribed: "To the Reverend Father Durocher, founder and the first parish priest of St. Sauveur parish, 1867. Zealous priest, a man of great piety and a charitable pastor." Water color on photo. Size 4 x 7.

206—**DE SALABERRY STATUE, QUEBEC**—Facade Parliament Buildings.—The "Hero of Chateauguay," as Col. De Salaberry is called, was victorious in battle 26th Oct., 1813, with Gen. Hampton of the United States. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 11.

207—**MONUMENT TO LT.-COL. NAIRNE, MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY, QUEBEC**—He served under Wolfe at Louisburg and Quebec, and also under Murray and Carleton. The principal face of monument, which was erected by Nairne's son, bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Lt.-Col. John Nairne, first seignior of Murray Bay. This gallant officer during 38 years distinguished himself as an able and brave soldier. For simplicity of manners as a man; for intrepidity and humanity as a soldier, and for the virtues of a gentleman, his memory will long be respected and cherished. Born in Scotland, March 1, 1731. Died at Quebec, July 14, 1802." Water color on photo. Size 4 x 6.

208—**TEMPERANCE MONUMENT AT ST. DENIS, QUEBEC**—Many such crosses were put up throughout the province of Quebec. Formerly, in that province, apostles of temperance travelled from place to place in order to win converts to the cause. When the entire parish became members of the Temperance Society, a reminder in the form of a cross, that no alcoholics were to be used, was erected. Water color drawing. Size 5 x 8.

209—**DE SALABERRY MONUMENT, CHAMBLY, QUEBEC**—The unveiling of the monument, which is 27 feet high, including statue and pedestal, took place 7th June, 1881. On the main face is given: "To the hero of Chateauguay, 26th Oct., 1813," the date the United States troops under Hampton were defeated by De Salaberry. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7. See 206.

210—**MEMORIAL TO MADELEINE DE VERCHERES**—Shores of the St. Lawrence—Erected in honor of the girl, who in the absence of her father on duty at Quebec, heroically defended Fort Vercheres against the Iroquois, 22nd Oct., 1692. The incident has been called one of the classic tales in Canadian history. The statue, unveiled 21st Sept., 1913, is twenty feet high, and stands upon a socle of stones from the surrounding fields. Madeleine de Vercheres was born in 1678 in the fort on her father's seignior, about twenty miles below Montreal. The date of her death is unknown. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

211—**LAVOLETTE STATUE AT THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC**—To strengthen what had been a trading post, a mission was founded at Three Rivers in 1617, and in 1634 Lavolette, by order of Champlain, established a fort there. This was really the beginning of the city, and, to commemorate the 250th anniversary of its foundation, Lavolette being commander from 1634-36, this monument to his memory was unveiled 13th July, 1886. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

212—**SIR JOHN COLBORNE CAIRN**—Squaw Island, Lake St. Francis—It is about half a mile from Lancaster, Ont., and was built in 1839 by the men of Glengarry, under the direction of Col. Lewis Carmichael, and dedicated in 1841 to Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton). The latter, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1828-35, had, during the Rebellion, charge of the forces in Canada. Water color drawing. Size 4 x 7.

213—**TEMPERANCE MONUMENT, NEAR LEVIS, QUEBEC**—Erected in 1842 by Rev. Charles Poiré (later Mgr. Poiré) cure of St. Joseph de Levis, to commemorate the close of a great temperance campaign conducted by Grand Vicar Mailloux. The shaft was removed in the early seventies, it having become almost a ruin. Water color drawing. Size 4 x 7.

214—**REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN FAMILY**—Front of Main Entrance Parliament Buildings, Quebec—At the foot of the campanile is a monumental fountain which has been dedicated to the aboriginal races of Canada. The bronze group here given, "The Halt in the Forest," surmounts the portico of fountain. Exhibited in Paris in 1889, it is said to be one of the finest creations of Philippe Hebert, Canadian sculptor. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9. See 189.

215—**BARTHELEMY JOLIETTE MEMORIAL, AT JOLIETTE, QUEBEC**—On 30th Sept., 1902, the substantial monument shown was erected to the founder of the city bearing his name, for in 1823 a trading post was founded on the site by Joliette. The pedestal is inscribed: "Hon. Barthelemy Joliette, of the family of the illustrious discoverer of

the Mississippi, founder of Joliette. Born at St. Thomas de Montmagny, 9th Sept., 1789. Died at Joliette 21st June, 1850." Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

216—**MONUMENT AT GROSSE ISLE, QUEBEC**—To Doctors Who Died of Typhus 1847—The obelisk gives the history of the catastrophe in the following: "To the memory of Dr. Benson of Dublin, who died in this hospital, May 27th, 1847; Dr. Alexr. Pinet, of Varennes, died July 24, 1847; Dr. Alfred Malihot, of Vercheres, died July 22, 1847; Dr. John Jameson of Montreal, died Aug. 2, 1847, aged 34 years. These gentlemen were assistant medical officers of this hospital and all died of typhus fever contracted in the faithful discharge of their duty upon the sick. In this secluded spot lie the mortal remains of 3,424 persons, who, flying from pestilence and famine in Ireland in the year 1847, found in America but a grave." Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

217—**TEMPERANCE COLUMN, BEAUFORT, NEAR QUEBEC**—This was one of the many monuments erected throughout Quebec in the cause of temperance. On 8th Sept., 1841, it was unveiled by Mgr. Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, and in order to give the column a dignified setting it was placed on an elevation. Having become somewhat dilapidated, it was entirely restored in 1909. Water color drawing. Size 4 x 6.

218—**MONUMENT AT GROSSE ISLE, QUEBEC**—To Irish Victims of Typhus, 1847-8—"Sacred to the memory of thousands of Irish immigrants, who, to preserve the Faith, suffered hunger and exile in 1847-8, and stricken with fever, ended here their sorrowful pilgrimage. Erected by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, and dedicated at the Feast of Assumption, 1909." So read inscriptions in English, Gaelic and French, on three sides of monument. The north face gives names of priests who contracted typhus and those who died in ministering to the immigrants. On 15th Aug., 1909, this cross-surmounted shaft was unveiled. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

219—**MASSE MONUMENT AT SILLERY, QUEBEC**—To the memory of the first missionary in Canada, this monument of cut stone, about twenty feet high, surmounted by a marble cross, was erected in 1870. It is inscribed: "The inhabitants of Sillery have erected this monument to the memory of Pierre Ennemond Masse, S.J., first missionary in Canada, buried in 1646 in the Church of Saint Michel, in the domain of Saint Joseph of Sillery." Father Masse, and other Jesuit missionaries, were in Acadia as early as 1611. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

220—**STATUE OF ABBE ANTOINE GIROUARD, ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC**—Abbe Girouard was missionary at Bay of Chaleur in 1788. In 1806 he became cure of St. Hyacinthe, and in 1811 founded the College of St. Hyacinthe, which was later incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament. The statue, erected by the directors of the college, was the work of a Belgian artist. It was unveiled 26th June, 1878. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

221—**MONUMENT TO PATRIOTS OF 1837 AT ST. DENIS, QUE.**—Erected in July, 1913, by a number of citizens of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and St. Denis. It is nineteen feet high, and is inscribed on the principal face: "Honor to the Patriots, 1837." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 8.

222—**MONUMENT AT LACHINE, QUE.**—It bears the following inscription: "To the victims of the massacre of Lachine, the 5th of Aug., 1689, R.I.P. Let us pray for them, 1889." The monument was erected by the citizens of Lachine in 1891 in memory of the terrible massacre of inhabitants by the Iroquois, in the summer of 1689. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

223—**DEZIEL MONUMENT**—At Levis, Que.—Mgr. Joseph David Deziel was born at Maskinonge, 21st May, 1806. His death took place at Levis, 25th June, 1882. He founded the town of Levis in 1860; established there a college, convent and orphanage, having since 1851 been parish priest (first). In front of the parochial church founded and constructed by him, is this monument, erected by the citizens of Levis in 1885. It is of bronze, six feet high, on an eight-foot pedestal, fully inscribed. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 7.

224—**AUSTIN BOULDER, BOLTON, QUE.**—Commemorating the First Settlement—The year given on the boulder, 1782, has been questioned, as Nicholas Austin, founder of the settlement, came from Somersworth, N.H., in 1793, five years later obtaining letters patent for himself and his Associates, some fifty in number, in the Township of Bolton. He is said, however, to have in 1782, journeyed on foot from New Hampshire to Quebec, erecting at Bolton a dwelling which he made his headquarters as he explored the surrounding country. Under Austin's leadership and supervision land was cleared, roads constructed and bridges and mills built near Lake Memphramagog. He died in 1821. Pen drawing with water color. Size 5 x 6.

225—**COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT, ANCIENT GATES AT QUEBEC**—At Spencer Grange—Hope Gate, northern face of ramparts, Quebec, was demolished in 1874, owing, it is said, to requirements of modern traffic. A number of stones were obtained by the late Sir James M. Lemoine, who erected this memento of the city's old portal, in his gardens at Spencer Grange, near Quebec. Translated, the inscription reads: "Built under the protection and with the assistance of Henry Hope, commandant of the forces and Lieutenant-Governor of the province, in the 26th year of our sovereign George III. and year of grace 1786." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

226—**ECCLES' HILL MONUMENT**—At St. Armand, Que.—It stands out prominently towards the international boundary, in which locality Canadian Volunteers and Home Guards on 25th May, 1870, repulsed Fenian invaders. The Missisquoi Historical Society, in honor of the event, erected a cairn of granite boulders, surmounted by large blocks, tastefully designed. The inscriptions read: "The Canadian Volunteers and Home Guards here repulsed the Fenian invaders on the 25th of May, 1870," and on the reverse, "Erected in 1902 by the Dominion Government, under the supervision of the Missisquoi Historical Society." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 6.

227—**MONTCALM STATUE**—At Vestric-Candiac, France—The celebrated general was born at the Chateau de Candiac, near Nimes, France, 29th Feb., 1712. As a memorial in his native country, this heroic statue was erected in 1910, unveiled 17th July of that year. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

228—**MONUMENT TO SOUTH AFRICAN HEROES**—Charlottetown, P.E.I.—It stands out prominently near the Court House; unveiled by Lord Aylmer, 6th July, 1903. The base, five feet square and nine feet high, supports a pedestal bearing on its north face: "To the men of the R.C.R., who by their valor and efficiency have made manifest to the world Canada's ability and willingness to share with the Motherland the duties and responsibilities of the Empire, this monument is dedicated by their grateful fellow countrymen." Surmounting the whole is a figure in bronze, rifle in hand. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

229—**MONTCALM STATUE, QUEBEC**—Facade of Parliament Buildings—The brave French General is here represented thanking his men after the victory over the English at Carillon, 8th July, 1758. The statue is the work of Philippe Hebert. Water color on photo. Size 4 x 8.

230—**GRAND PRE MEMORIAL CROSS**—Near Wolfville, N.S.—Erected in 1910, not far from Grand Pre railway station. Here was located the old Acadian burying ground up to the expulsion of 1755. Upon the site of four French graves stands a foundation supporting a cross. Stones were taken from the old church, from Acadian cellars and from Blomidon for this memorial. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

231—**FATHER SEBASTIEN RASLES MONUMENT**—Norridgewock (Naurautsouak), Me.—In 1688 the French established a mission at Naurautsouak ("People of the still water between rapids")—now Norridgewock. Father Rasles took up his residence there in 1695, and for many years labored among the Abenakis. This monument, erected in 1833, is of granite in the shape of a pyramid, and is twenty feet high, surmounted by a cross. Colored wood engraving. Size 4 x 7.

232—**MONUMENT TO SIEUR DE MONTS**—At Annapolis Royal, N.S.—In 1603 De Monts became head of the company formed by Champlain to establish colonies in New France. The Canadian Government in honor of this early explorer and colonizer had this monument erected in 1904. It is inscribed: "To the illustrious memory of Lieut.-Gen'l. Timothe Pierre Du Guast, Sieur de Monts, the pioneer of civilization in North America, who discovered and explored the adjacent river, A.D. 1604, and founded on its banks the first settlement of Europeans north of the Gulf of Mexico, the Government of Canada reverently dedicated this monument within sight of that settlement, A.D. 1904. Genus immortale manet." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

233—**SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FOUNTAIN, HALIFAX, N.S.**—In Public Gardens—It is of imitation bronze. The total height is eighteen feet, the fountain being surmounted by a figure, somewhat undersized, of a Canadian soldier holding a rifle. The inscription reads: "Erected by the Commissioners of the Public Gardens, in commemoration of the services of our citizen soldiers in the South African campaign, 1899-1902." Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

234—**MEMORIAL TOWER, HALIFAX, N.S.**—Western Shore Northwest Arm—Erected under the auspices of the Canadian Club, Halifax. The corner-stone was laid 2nd Oct., 1908, the 150th anniversary of the first meeting of the General Assembly in Nova Scotia, and in 1912 the structure was completed. On 14th Aug. of that year it was dedicated and formally opened by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. The tower entrance is guarded by lions after those in Trafalgar Square, and throughout tablets, arms of Provinces, Canadian Universities and British Dominions overseas adorn the walls. Water color drawing. Size 5 x 7.

235—**LOYALIST FOUNTAIN, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—In King Square—Situated almost in the heart of the city, this memorial is a reminder of two historic facts, the landing of three thousand Loyalists on 18th May, 1783, and the incorporation of St. John "as a city by Royal Charter, bearing date May 19th, 1785." It was erected by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1883. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

236—**YOUNG MONUMENT, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—In King Square—Symbolic in character, it was erected by the city of St. John "as a public memorial to John Frederick Young, who, in the nineteenth year of his age, lost his life on the thirtieth day of October, A.D. 1890, in Courtenay Bay, Saint John, New Brunswick, while endeavouring to rescue Frederick E. Munde from drowning. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.' Faithful unto death." In a windstorm which swept along the Atlantic coast, 30th Oct., 1890, young Munde was swept off the wharf at St. John. Young tried to save him, but both were drowned. Water color on photo. Size 6x8.

237—**MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER FORRESTER, TRURO, N.S.**—Normal School Grounds—The shaft, unveiled 23rd July, 1872, bears the following inscription in English and Latin: "Alexander Forrester, D.D., born 1805; died in Nova Scotia, 1869; Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, 1855 to 1864. Principal of the Provincial College, 1865 to 1869, from its foundation till his death." A third inscription states that the monument was "Erected by Teachers and Friends of Education in Nova Scotia, 1872." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

238—**SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL, HALIFAX, N.S.**—North Side Province Building—The corner stone was laid 17th Oct., 1901, by the Duke of Cornwall and York, now H.M. George V., and the monument was unveiled the following June by Lady Jones, wife of Nova Scotia's Lieutenant-Governor. It was "erected by the people of Nova Scotia in honor of those who served and in memory of those who fell in the South African campaign, 1899-1902." On a granite pedestal is shown a soldier, in bronze, holding a rifle above his head, signalling "Enemy in sight." Bronze tablets and other devices, and names of men who lost their lives during the Boer War, are given on the various faces of pedestal. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 9.

239—**MINERS' MONUMENT, WESTVILLE, N.S.**—At Drummond Colliery—Through an explosion in the Drummond Pits, 13th May, 1873, fifty-nine miners lost their lives. In October, 1891, the employes of the colliery erected this monument to the memory of the victims. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

240—**MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN IN HONOR OF LIEUT. BORDEN**—Canning, N.S.—"Erected to commemorate the patriotism and courage of Lieut. Harold Lothrop Borden, who was killed at Whitpoort, South Africa, July 16, 1900, while leading his men to victory." Lieut. Borden was the only son of the late Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 8.

241—**CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Queen Square—On 24th June, 1604, Champlain and De Monts reached the mouth of the St. John River, so named by the former, and in commemoration this monument of granite and bronze was unveiled on the evening of the three hundredth anniversary of the event. The east face is inscribed, "Samuel de Champlain, born at Brouage, France, 1567. Died at Quebec, 1635. Discovered and named the River St. John, 24th June, 1604." A figure of Champlain surmounts the pedestal, around the top of which may be seen in relief the ram, centaur, lion and astrolabe. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

242—**MEMORIAL TABLET, ST. CROIX ISLAND, N.B.**—On the tercentenary of the landing of De Monts and his fellow-colonists, the residents of the St. Croix Valley placed on a large boulder at the mouth of the St. Croix River, a tablet with the inscription: "1604-1904—To commemorate the discovery and occupation of this island by De Monts and Champlain, who, naming it L'Isle Sainte-Croix, founded here, 26th June, 1604, the French colony of Acadia, then the only settlement of Europeans north of Florida, this tablet is erected by residents of the St. Croix Valley, 1904." Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

243—**LUNDY'S LANE MEMORIAL**—On the centenary of one of the most stubbornly contested battles of the War of 1812 a celebration was held by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, and in an open space on the battleground—now a cemetery—was erected a grey granite monument, with bronze tablet, fully inscribed, on main face. The tablet is here

given. The engagement of July 25th, 1814, which took place between the British and Canadian forces, under General Drummond, and the American forces, under Generals Brown and Scott, is sometimes called "Bridgewater," or "Niagara," by American writers, but Canadians speak of it as the Battle of Lundy's Lane. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

244—**HOWE MONUMENT, HALIFAX, N.S.**—South Side Province Building—Hon. Joseph Howe was the most famous Nova Scotian of his time. This monument to his memory was erected in 1904. The inscription on pedestal reads: "Joseph Howe, Journalist, Orator, Poet, Statesman, Patriot, Briton. Born at Halifax, Dec. 13th, 1804. Died at Government House, June 1st, 1873. 'I wish to live and die a British subject, but not a Briton only in name, give my country the blessed privilege of her constitution and her laws. Let us be content with nothing less.'" Howe is shown in bas-reliefs, pleading his case in court and speaking in the Legislature. Corner pieces, inscribed, are affixed to the lower part of pedestal. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 9.

245—**SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MONUMENT, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—River-view Park—It is picturesquely situated in the north end of the city; erected in 1902 by public subscription through the effort of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The main face of monument, of granite, surmounted by a figure in bronze, a soldier resting on his rifle, gives names of those who lost their lives in the War of 1899-1902. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

246—**SIR LEONARD TILLEY STATUE, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—King Square—Designed by Philippe Hebert; erected in 1910 to the memory of one of New Brunswick's eminent sons. Inscription: "Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, G.C.M.G., C.B. Born May 8th, 1818; died, June 25th, 1896; one of the Fathers of Confederation." Donated by Dominion Government and City of St. John jointly. Twice Sir Leonard Tilley was Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, from 1873-8, and again from 1885-93. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

247—**VANCOUVER STATUE, VICTORIA, B.C.**—Surmounting the dome of the Parliament Buildings in Victoria, and set up about the time of their completion in 1897, may be seen this memorial. Commander Vancouver, discoverer, navigator and surveyor, after whom the largest island on the west coast of North America was named (in the first instance called "Quadra and Vancouver"), met the Spanish naval officer Quadra at Nootka in 1792. The statue occupies a commanding position, in that it is nearly 165 feet from the ground. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

248—**CROSS AT ISLE AU MASSACRE**—Lake of the Woods—Erected by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Boniface College, 1890, in memory of Rev. Father Aulneau, a Jesuit missionary, who with La Verendrye, in his western explorations, was, with a number of his followers, including a son of Le Verendrye, killed by Sioux, in June, 1736, near Fort Charles. Water color drawing. Size 7 x 9.

249—**QUEEN VICTORIA COMMEMORATIVE FOUNTAIN, HALIFAX, N.S.**—In Public Gardens—"Erected by the Gardens Commission in Commemoration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, June 22nd, 1897." The fountain is surmounted by a female figure with water urn, and the conduits are in the form of dolphins supporting boy figures. The memorial was unveiled by Lady Aberdeen. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

250—**WELSFORD-PARKER MONUMENT, HALIFAX, N.S.**—In St. Paul's Cemetery—It consists of a freestone arch, surmounted by a lion cut in stone. The monument was erected in 1860 by the people of Halifax in memory of Major Augustus F. Welsford, of the 97th Regiment, and Capt. William B. C. A. Parker, of the 77th Regiment, who lost their lives at the storming of the Redan in 1855. "Sebastopol, 1855, Alma, Redan; Welsford, 97th Regt.; Parker, 77th Regt." is inscribed on main face. Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

251—**TABLET AT PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.**—To N.W.M. Police and Volunteers killed at Duck Lake—The action at Duck Lake, the first in the insurrection of 1885, took place 26th March, between a detachment of North-West Mounted Police (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) and Volunteers, under Major Crozier, and a body of armed half-breeds, under Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant. This tablet was, with others, completed by R. Forsyth in 1891, under order of the Prince Albert Memorial Fund. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

252—**SEVEN OAKS MONUMENT, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—North of Lincoln Park—The inscription on monument, which is of stone, about seven feet high, reads: "Erected in 1891 by the Manitoba Historical Society, through the generosity of the Countess of Selkirk, on the site of Seven Oaks, where fell Governor Robert Semple and twenty of his officers and men, June 19th, 1816." The engagement which this obelisk commemorates took place between a number of Semple's followers and a party of North-West Company's men. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

253—**SIMON FRASER HONORED**—Bust in New Westminster, B.C.—On Albert Crescent, overlooking the river to which the explorer gave his name, the memorial was placed, the pedestal in 1908 and the bust in 1911. An inscription states: "Erected in honor of Simon Fraser to commemorate his discovery of the Fraser River, 1808, New Westminster, September, 1908." The cost was defrayed by public subscription and a grant from the Provincial Government. Water color drawing. Size 5 x 10.

254—**SOUTH AFRICAN HEROES' MONUMENT, CALGARY, ALTA.**—Situated in Central Park—It is an exact replica in bronze of a Strathcona Horse on a massive concrete pedestal. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Col. E. A. Cruikshank, 21st June, 1914. The arms of the province of Alberta adorn the front of pedestal, and medallions of Queen Victoria and King Edward are affixed to the sides. Calgary's tribute to her South African soldiers is said to be one of the finest military memorials in Canada. It is not inscribed, with the exception of the sculptor's name, Hebert. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

255—**ROBERT BURNS MONUMENT, VICTORIA, B.C.**—In Beacon Hill Park—known also as the Burns and Highland Mary memorial; erected by the admirers of the poet. The pedestal has the following inscription: "To the memory of Scotia's immortal bard, born 1759. Erected by his admirers, 1900." Hamilton MacCarthy was the sculptor. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 10.

256—**SIR JAMES DOUGLAS OBELISK, VICTORIA, B.C.**—In front of Parliament Buildings—Governor of Vancouver Island and of British Columbia, Douglas was one of the most prominent men in British Columbia. He came to Canada in 1820; entered service of North-West Company, afterwards joining the Hudson's Bay; built and established forts; brought first missionary to Vancouver Island. The inscription on monument reads: "Erected by the people of British Columbia to the memory of Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, 1851 to 1864." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 8.

257—**WAR SHRINE AT ESQUIMALT, B.C.**—This roll of honor bearing the names of men and women, from that district, who up to August, 1917, had served or were serving their country in the Great War, was unveiled by Major-General R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G. It stands in front of St. Paul's Naval and Garrison Church, and was erected "by residents and friends in grateful remembrance and in admiration of gallant men." Water color on photo. Size 8 x 10.

258—**TREATY MEMORIAL MONUMENT, FORT QU'APPELLE, SASK.**—Erected by the Saskatchewan Branch of the Western Art Association to commemorate the first treaty (the Qu'Appelle Treaty Number Four) with the Indians of the North-West Territories and Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The site is in the village of Qu'Appelle, near the spot where the Treaty was signed in 1874. The monument, nearly thirty-five feet high, is composed of Tyndall stone from Manitoba. On each side are panels, inscribed, and coats of arms representing the different forms of Government under which that part of the country has been administered—Great Britain, Hudson's Bay Company, the Dominion and the Province of Saskatchewan. Hon. Richard Stuart Lake, Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan, unveiled the monument 9th November, 1915. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

259—**CHAMPLAIN MEMORIAL, PLATTSBURG, N.Y.**—Overlooking the broad waters of Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, may be seen a dignified monument in honor of the man who discovered in 1610 the lake bearing his name. The pedestal of memorial, which was unveiled 6th July, 1912, is surmounted by an heroic figure of the navigator and explorer. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

260—**FISH CREEK AND BATOCHÉ MONUMENT, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Shortly after General Middleton's defeat of the rebels at Batoché, in the North-west Rebellion, 1885, Riel was taken prisoner. To commemorate that engagement and Fish Creek, a memorial was put up in front of the City Hall, Winnipeg—"Erected by citizens of Winnipeg, 1885, in memoriam Fish Creek and Batoché." The following names are given on the sides of monument: "Swinford, Code, Ennis, Ferguson, Fraser, Hutchingson, Hardisty, Wheeler, Watson." Water color on photo. Size 7 x 9.

261—**JUNEAU MONUMENT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**—In Juneau Park—Laurent Solomon Juneau was born in 1793 near Montreal, and died at Shawano, Wis., 14th Nov., 1856. He was the first white settler at Milwaukee, postmaster and mayor. A monument to his memory was unveiled 6th July, 1887, "The gift of Charles T. Bradley and William Metcalf to the city of Milwaukee, 1887." The statue is 13 feet 6 inches in height. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

262—**MARQUETTE STATUE, WASHINGTON, D.C.**—In the Capitol—As missionary to the Indians, Jacques Marquette labored for some years in Canada and the States, more particularly in Wisconsin. He was an excellent preacher, with unusual mastery over the Indian mind. The picture shows a marble statue of Marquette—idealized, for no accepted portrait of him extant—by Gaetano Trentanove. It is the gift of the State of Wisconsin—"Wisconsin's tribute, James Marquette, S.J., who with Louis Joliet discovered the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wis., June 17th, 1673. Erected Feb., 1897." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

263—**MARQUETTE MEMORIAL, MARQUETTE, MICH.**—Father Marquette, who came to New France (Canada) in 1666, left Quebec in 1668 for the Upper Lakes, subsequently exploring the Mississippi. In the voyage which made his name famous, he is said to have stopped at the

site of the city bearing his name. In 1897 the citizens of Marquette erected this memorial to the Jesuit Father. The pedestal shows bas-reliefs representing Marquette's arrival at Presqu'Isle, and teaching the savages. The inscription reads: "James Marquette, intrepid explorer. Presented to the city of Marquette, July 5th, 1897." Like the Mackinac and Washington memorials, this is the work of Trentanove, a Florentine sculptor. Water color on photo. Size 7 x 8.

264—**MARQUETTE STATUE, MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.**—Erected to the memory of the celebrated French missionary and discoverer, and unveiled 1st Sept., 1909, by the Right Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit. The statue is a replica of the Marquette memorial, by Gaetano Trentanove, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. On 18th May, 1675, Marquette died on the shore of Lake Michigan. In the winter of 1676 his bones were brought to Michilimackinac, and buried there. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 9.

265—**JEAN NICOLET MEMORIAL, RED BANKS, WIS.**—The Winnebago Indians had a village and fort at the Red Banks, east shore of Green Bay, Wis., and here Nicolet first met them in 1634. A bronze tablet, embedded in a granite boulder at south-east corner of the clearing in which the fort was located, says: "1634-1909—Commemorating the discovery of Wisconsin in 1634 by Jean Nicolet, emissary of Governor Champlain of New France. In this vicinity Nicolet first met the Winnebago Indians. Unveiled August 12, 1909, by the members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Green Bay Historical Society." All traces of the fort have disappeared, and the erosion of the bank has been so great that little of the clearing is left. Green Bay was the first permanent white settlement in Wisconsin. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

266—**LOUIS JOLIET STATUE, JOLIET, ILL.**—In Public Library Square—The explorer is represented with flintlock in one hand, the other hand pointing towards the Mississippi, which he and Marquette descended in 1673. He is garbed in hunter's costume. The statue, of bronze, was placed in May, 1904, and stands on a granite pedestal corresponding to the facings of the library building. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

267—**CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT, CROWN POINT, ESSEX CO., N.Y.**—On the front of memorial is a bronze tablet with the following inscription: "1609-1909—To the memory of Samuel Champlain, intrepid navigator, scholarly explorer, Christian pioneer. Erected by the State of New York and the State of Vermont in commemoration of his discovery of the lake which bears his name." The unveiling took place May, 1912. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

268—**BUST OF LOUIS JOLIET, TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, JOLIET, ILL.**—This bust of the companion-explorer of Marquette was made by La Favor and presented to the High School by the Alumni. In the institution is also a series of pictures relating to regions visited by Marquette and Joliet, who in 1673 ascended the Illinois River in returning from the Mississippi. Joliet's death took place in 1730. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

269—**STATE OF ROBERT CAVELIER DE LA SALLE, CHICAGO, ILL.**—Erected in 1889 in honor of the first European to explore the Mississippi River below the Arkansas, Marquette and Joliet having reached the mouth of the latter in 1673. La Salle came to Canada in 1667, engaged in fur trade, explored the Mississippi Valley, built the first vessel on Lake Erie—the "Griffin," in which he, accompanied by Father Hennepin, ascended the waterway of the Great Lakes. Colored wood cut. Size 5 x 7.

270—**COLUMN TO MEMORY OF FATHER PICQUET, OGDENSBURG, N.Y.**—Abbe Francois Picquet, a man of zeal and enterprise, founded, almost unaided, a mission at the mouth of River La Presentation (known also as Soegatazy and Oswegatchie), in the spring of 1749. In 1752 he made an exploratory tour of Lake Ontario, visiting the various missions and forts. He was most zealous in the conversion of savages, and labored untiringly in the cause of France. The inhabitants of Ogdensburg erected in 1899, on the old fort site, the memorial shown in picture. Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

271—**JOLIET AND MARQUETTE MONUMENT PORTAGE, WIS.**—The main face of this memorial, which stands at the western end of the old portage trail on the banks of the Wisconsin River, bears the following inscription: "This tablet marks the place near which Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet entered Wisconsin River, June 14, 1673. Erected by Wau-Bun Chapter, D.A.R., 1905." The first Europeans known to have discovered and explored the Mississippi, as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, were Joliet and Marquette. Water color on photo. Size 4 x 7.

272—**MONUMENT TO FATHER ALLOUEZ, DE PERE WIS.**—Father Claude Allouez came to Quebec in 1657. He left for the West a few years later, laboring for a quarter of a century among the tribes of what are now the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. In the winter of 1671-2 Allouez built and dedicated a chapel to St. Francois Xavier at the Rapids des Pere on Fox River. The mission had been previously at Oconto River, west shore Green Bay, and between Point Sable and the Red Banks, on the east shore. At De Pere a unique memorial, of stones from the surrounding country, was put up in 1899. Its tablet states that: "Near the spot stood the chapel of St. Francois-Xavier, built in the winter of 1671-1672 by Father Claude Allouez, S.J., as the centre of his works in Christianizing the Indians of Wisconsin. This memorial tablet was erected by the citizens of De Pere and unveiled by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, September 6th, 1899." Water color on photo. Size 5 x 8.

273—**"GRIFFON" BOULDER, LA SALLE, NIAGARA COUNTY, N.Y.**—To commemorate the building of the "Griffon" (spelled "Griffin" by Hennepin), by La Salle, this boulder was unveiled 24th May, 1902. It was taken from near the Falls. A bronze tablet, affixed, has the following inscription: "Hereabout, in May, 1679, Robert Cavalier de la Salle built the Griffon, of sixty tons burthen, the first vessel to sail the Upper Lakes. Erected by Niagara Frontier Historical Society, and presented to Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, May, 1902." La Salle has been called the father of commerce of the great lakes. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

274—**"THE DORCHESTER"**—Canada's First Railway Train—The incorporation of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, the first railway in Canada, took place 25th February, 1832. The line, commenced in 1835 and opened the following year, ran between La Prairie and St. John's, Que. An extension was made in 1851 to Rouse's Point, a branch constructed to St. Lambert, and opened throughout in 1852. "The Dorchester" is an interesting bit of mechanism compared with the outcome of eighty-five years of railway progress. Photogravure from a print in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. Size 3 x 8.

275-348—**JUDGES UPPER CANADA AND ONTARIO.**

275—**ANGLIN, HON. FRANCIS ALEXANDER**—Justice, Supreme Court of Canada, 1909—Mr. Justice Anglin, who was born at St. John, N.B., in 1865, is a son of Hon. T. W. Anglin, sometime Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and Ottawa University, taking his B.A. in 1887. Called to the Bar 1888, and from 1896-99 was Surrogate Clerk for Ontario. K.C.

1902. Appointed Justice of the Exchequer Division, Ontario, 1904, remaining in that office until his appointment to the Supreme Court. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Oval.

276—**ARMOUR, HON. JOHN DOUGLAS**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1900-2—Son of Rev. Samuel Armour. Born in Otonabee, Peterboro Co., Ont., May 4th, 1830. Educated at local schools, Upper Canada College, and University of Toronto (gold medalist in classics, 1850.) Called to the Bar in 1853. Began practising in Cobourg, in partnership with Hon. Sydney Smith. This partnership was dissolved in 1857, and in the sixties Mr. Armour formed a connection with H. F. Holland, which continued until the close of the former's career at the Bar. In 1867 Mr. Armour was made a Q.C. Appointed a Puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench, 1877. Became Chief Justice, 1887. Chief Justice of Ontario, 1900-2. Justice, Supreme Court of Canada, 1902. His death occurred in 1903. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

277—**BLAKE, HON. SAMUEL HUME**—Vice-Chancellor, Ontario, 1872-81—Son of Chancellor Blake; born at Toronto, Aug. 31st, 1835. Educated at Upper Canada College and University of Toronto (B.A., 1858). Called to the Bar in 1860; Q.C., 1872. Appointed Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, Dec. 2nd, 1872, resigning, May 15th, 1881, when he resumed private practice. Mr. Blake's death occurred in Toronto in 1914. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

278—**BLAKE, HON. WILLIAM HUME**—Chancellor, Ontario, 1849-62—Born at Kiltegan Rectory, in Ireland, March 10th, 1809. Son of Rev. Dominic Edward Blake. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studying Medicine and Theology. In 1832 came to Canada, and for a time engaged in farming near what is now Strathroy. Entered as a student-at-law, 1835, and was called to the Bar three years later. Elected for East York, 1847; Solicitor-General, 1849. In that year was appointed Chancellor of the newly-formed Court of Chancery, holding office until March 18th, 1862, when he resigned because of ill-health. In 1864 accepted a Judgeship in the Court of Appeal. His death occurred in Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1870. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

279—**BOULTON, HON. D'ARCY**—Justice, King's Bench, U.C., 1818-34—Son of Henry Boulton, a Lincolnshire barrister. Born in 1759. Came to Canada, settling in the township of Augusta, district of Johnstown. Called to the Bar of Upper Canada under Act of Parliament, 1803. Solicitor-General, U.C., 1805; Commissioner Oyer and Terminer, 1807. In 1814 Mr. Boulton was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1818, a Puisne Judge of the King's Bench. His death occurred in Toronto, May 24th, 1834. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

280—**BOYD, HON. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER**—Chancellor of Ontario, 1881-1916—Born in Toronto, April 23rd, 1837; son of John Boyd, principal of Bay Street Academy. Educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, taking his B.A. in 1860 (gold medalist in Modern Languages), and M.A., 1861. In 1863 he was called to the Bar; made Q.C., 1880. Appointed Chancellor of Ontario, May 3rd, 1881. President of High Court of Justice, 1887-1916. Knighted in 1899, and two years later made K.C.M.G. Sir John's death took place in Toronto, in 1916. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

281—**BRITTON, HON. BYRON MOFFATT**—Justice, King's Bench Division, Ontario, 1901—Born at Gananoque, Ont., Sept. 3rd, 1833; educated at Gananoque and Victoria University, Cobourg. (B.A., 1856; M.A., 1858). In 1859 he was called to the Bar; Q.C., 1876. Mayor of Kingston, 1876-7. Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Frontenac Co., 1882-91; Bencher, 1886. Represented Kingston in the House of Commons, 1896-1901. Elevated to the King's Bench, Sept. 24th, 1901. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length, sitting.

282—**BURTON, HON. SIR GEORGE WILLIAM**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1897-1900—Born at Sandwich, Kent, Eng., July 21st, 1818; son of Admiral George Guy Burton. Educated at Rochester and Chatham. In 1836 he came to Canada. Studied law with his uncle, Edmund Burton, at Ingersoll, Ont., and was called to the Bar in 1842. Commenced practice in Hamilton, and for many years was Solicitor for that city. Q.C., 1863. Appointed Justice of Appeal, May 30th, 1874. He was Chairman of the Commission for Revision of the Ontario Statutes, in 1885. Knighted, 1898. Resigned from Chief Justiceship, 1900, and died the same year. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

283—**CAMERON, HON. MATTHEW CROOKS**—Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas, 1884-87—Born at Dundas, U.C., Oct. 2nd, 1822. Educated at Hamilton, at the Home District Grammar School, Toronto, and at Upper Canada College. In 1843 he entered as a student-at-law, and in 1849 was called to the Bar. Alderman for St. James' Ward, Toronto, 1859. Represented North Ontario in Parliament, 1861-3, 1864-7. Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Ontario, 1867-71. In the latter year was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Appointed to the Queen's Bench, Nov. 15th, 1878. His death took place in Toronto, June 25th, 1887. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

284—**CAMPBELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM**—Chief Justice, Upper Canada, 1825-29—A native of Caithness, Scotland; born, 1758. Came to America during the Revolutionary War, as a private in a Highland Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Yorktown, 1781. After declaration of peace took up residence in Nova Scotia, and was subsequently called to the Bar in that Province. After nineteen years' practice was appointed Attorney-General of Cape Breton. Was also a member of the Assembly. On Nov. 18th, 1811, was appointed to the King's Bench, U.C., and on retirement of Chief Justice Powell in 1825 was elevated to the Chief Justiceship. On his retirement the title of knighthood was conferred upon him, he being the first of the Upper Canada judges to be so honored. His death took place in Toronto, 1834. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Half length, sitting.

285—**CLUTE, HON. ROGER CONGER**—Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Division, High Court of Justice of Ontario, 1905—Of Dutch descent; born near Picton, Ont., Aug. 18th, 1848. Educated at Stirling Grammar School and at Albert College, Belleville. Called to the Bar in 1873; Q.C., 1890. Removed to Toronto in 1903, and was elevated to the Bench, Feb. 10th, 1905. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Three-quarter length, sitting.

286—**CONNOR, HON. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON**—Puisne Judge of Queen's Bench, 1863—Born in Dublin, Ireland, 1810. Took his D.L. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar. In 1832 came to Canada with William Hume Blake (afterward Chancellor), and for a time engaged in farming in Oro Township. In 1842 was called to the Canadian Bar. Lecturer in Law at Toronto University, 1848. Member for Oxford, 1858-62. Solicitor-General, 1858. Commissioner for Revision of Statutes. Appointed to the Queen's Bench, Jan. 31st, 1863; died 29th April of the same year. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Three-quarter length, sitting.

287—**DRAPER, HON. WILLIAM HENRY**—President, Court of Appeal, 1868-77—Born in the Surrey suburbs of London, March 11th, 1801. Served as cadet on an East Indiaman, and in 1820 came to Canada. Taught school at Port Hope for a short time. Called to the Bar in 1828. Reporter of the King's Bench in November of following year. Elected to represent Toronto in the House of Assembly, U.C., 1836; Solicitor-General, 1837; also member Executive Council. Aide-de-camp to Gov-

ernor Sir George Arthur. Attorney-General, U.C., 1840. In 1847 accepted a seat on the Queen's Bench; C.B., 1854. Chief Justice, Common Pleas, 1856, and of the Queen's Bench, 1863. His death occurred at his home in Yorkville, Nov. 2nd, 1877. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

288—**ELMSLEY, HON. JOHN**—Chief Justice, Upper Canada, 1796-1802—He was born in England, 1762. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 7th May, 1790. Became Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 21st Nov., 1796, in succession to Hon. William Osgoode, and on 13th Oct., 1802, was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada. Died at Montreal, 29th April, 1805. Chief Justice Elmsley was one of the founders of St. James' Church (Cathedral), Toronto. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Three-quarter length, sitting.

289—**ESTEN, HON. JAMES CHRISTIE PALMER**—Vice-Chancellor, Upper Canada, 1849-64—Son of Hon. John C. Esten, Chief Justice of Bermuda. Born in Bermuda, in the first part of the nineteenth century, and spent his early boyhood in Bermuda and Virginia. Educated at the Charter House, London, and called to the English Bar. Practised in London and Exeter. On coming to Canada engaged in banking for a time. Served with the Loyalists in the skirmish with Mackenzie's force at Montgomery's Tavern, 1837. Called to the Bar of Upper Canada, 1838. Died in Toronto, 1864. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

290—**FALCONBRIDGE, HON. SIR WILLIAM GLENHOLME**—Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, 1900—A native of Drummondville, Ont., born May 12th, 1846. Educated at Hattie Grammar School, U.C. Model Grammar School, and University of Toronto (gold medallist in modern languages). Master at Yarmouth Seminary, N.S., and afterwards Lecturer in Italian and Spanish, University College, Toronto. In 1871 he was called to the Bar; Bencher, 1883; created Q.C., 1885. Justice of Queen's Bench, 1887, and Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, 1900. Received knighthood in 1908; President of High Court Division, 1916. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

291—**FERGUSON, HON. THOMAS**—Justice, Chancery Division, Ontario, 1881-1904—Born at Rockside, London Township, Ont., Oct. 31st, 1838; son of John Ferguson, J.P. Educated at London District Grammar School. In 1863 he was called to the Bar, and in 1876 created a Q.C. Appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division, May 24th, 1881, in succession to Hon. S. H. Blake. Commissioner for Revision of Ontario Statutes, 1896. Mr. Justice Ferguson's death took place in 1904. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

292—**FERGUSON, HON. WILLIAM NASSAU**—Justice, Court of Appeal, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1916—Mr. Justice Ferguson was born at Cookstown, Ont., Dec. 31st, 1869; educated at Upper Canada College. In 1894 he was called to the Bar, and in 1908 was created K.C. Appointed by Dominion Government to revise and consolidate the railway laws of Canada. Elevated to the Bench, 1916. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Half length, sitting.

293—**GALT, HON. SIR THOMAS**—Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas, Ontario, 1887-94—Son of John Galt, novelist and Commissioner of the Canada Company. Born in London, Eng., Aug. 17th, 1815; educated in England and Scotland. Came to Canada in 1833, and for the ensuing six years was in the employ of the Canada Company. Later Chief Clerk in the office of the Attorney-General of Upper Canada. Called to the Bar in 1845; Q.C., 1858. In 1869 he was appointed Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1887 became Chief Justice of that division, retiring Aug. 31st, 1894; knighted in 1888. Died, 1901. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

294—**GARROW, HON. JAMES THOMPSON**—Justice, Court of Appeal, Ontario, 1902-16—Justice Garrow was born at Chippawa, Ont., March 11th 1843; educated at Goderich High School. Studied law and was admitted to the Bar, 1869, subsequently practising his profession in Goderich. Created Q.C., 1885. Reeve of Goderich and Warden of Huron. In 1890 was elected to represent West Huron in the Provincial Legislature. Minister without portfolio, 1899-1902. His death took place in 1916. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Oval.

295—**GWYNNE, HON. JOHN WELLINGTON**—Pulsne Judge, Supreme Court of Canada, 1879-1902—Son of Rev. William Gwynne, D.D.; born at Castleknock, Ireland March 30th, 1814. Educated at Castleknock and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1832 came to Canada, and five years later was called to the Bar. Studied at Lincoln's Inn, London, Eng., 1844-5. Returned to Canada and was, in 1850, created a Q.C. Appointed Justice of the Common Pleas, Nov. 12th, 1868. Died in 1902. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

296—**HAGARTY, HON. SIR JOHN HAWKINS**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1884-97—An Irishman, born at Dublin, Dec. 17th, 1816, son of Matthew Hagarty, Examiner of the Court of Prerogatives, Ireland. Studied at Trinity College, Dublin. Came to Canada as an undergraduate, and settled in Toronto, 1835. Called to the Bar five years later. Alderman for St. Lawrence Ward, Toronto, 1847. Member of the Law Faculty, Trinity University. Q.C., 1850. In 1856 was appointed to the Common Pleas, and to the Queen's Bench, 1862. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1868, and of the Queen's Bench, 1878. Chief Justice of Ontario, May 6th, 1884. Knighted, 1897. Died in 1900. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

297—**HAGERMAN, HON. CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER**—Pulsne Judge of the Queen's Bench, U.C., 1840-47—Born at Adolphustown, March 28th, 1792, son of Nicholas Hagerman, a U.E. Loyalist. Educated at Kingston, and was, in 1815, called to the Bar. Aide-de-camp to the Lieut.-General Commanding in the War of 1812. Subsequently Collector of Customs at Kingston. In 1815 appointed to the Legislative Council, U.C. Elected to represent Kingston in the Legislature, 1819. Temporarily appointed to the Bench, 1828, and on 13th July of the following year, appointed Solicitor-General. Attorney-General, March 23rd, 1837. Mr. Justice Hagerman's death took place in Toronto, 14th May, 1847. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

298—**HARRISON, HON. ROBERT ALEXANDER**—Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Ontario, 1875-78—Chief Justice Harrison was born at Montreal, Aug. 3rd, 1833, of Irish parentage. Received his education at Upper Canada College and Trinity College, Toronto. Entered as a student-at-law, 1850. Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General, 1854, and the following year was called to the Bar, with honors. Queen's Counsel, 1867; bencher, 1871. From 1867-72 sat in Parliament for a Toronto division. Arbitrator Ontario boundary, 1877. His death took place at Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1878. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Full length, sitting.

299—**HODGINS, HON. FRANK EGERTON**—Justice, Court of Appeal, Ontario, 1912—Born in Toronto, March 27th, 1854. Proceeded from Upper Canada College to Trinity University, and in 1879 was called to the Bar. K.C., 1902. Legal Agent for the Dominion Government at Toronto, 1890-96; Counsel for Ontario Government on License Investigation of 1907. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

300—**IDINGTON, HON. JOHN**—Judge, Supreme Court of Canada, 1905—He was born near Morriston, Wellington Co., Ont., Oct. 14th, 1840. Educated at Galt Grammar School and Toronto University (LL.B. and gold medal, 1864). Called to the Bar in 1864, subsequently practising his profession at Stratford, Ont. Created a Queen's Counsel,

1876. Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney for Perth, 1879-1904. Appointed Judge of the Exchequer Division, Ontario, Mar. 16th, 1904, and on Feb. 10th, 1905, was promoted to the Supreme Court of Canada. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Three-quarter length, sitting.

301—**JAMESON, HON. ROBERT SYMPSON**—Vice-Chancellor Upper Canada, 1837-50—Admitted to the Society of the Middle Temple, 1818. Became Reporter in Lord Chancellor Eldon's Court, 1824. In 1829 was appointed to a judgeship in the Island of Dominica, B.W.I. Came to Upper Canada in 1833, as Attorney-General. Called to the Bar of U.C. the same year. Elected to the Legislative Assembly for Leeds Co., 1835, holding this seat until his appointment to the Chancery Court, 23rd March, 1837; resigned 1850. Died in Toronto, 1854. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval. Half length, sitting.

302—**JONES, HON. JONAS**—Justice Queen's Bench, U.C., 1837-48—Son of Commissary Ephraim Jones, a U.E. Loyalist. Born in Augusta Township, near Maitland, 1791. Educated at Cornwall Grammar School (Dr. Strachan), and in 1808 entered as a student-at-law. Served in the War of 1812; at attack on Ogdensburg, Feb. 22nd, 1813. Called to the Bar in 1815. Represented Leeds and Grenville in the Provincial Parliament. Mr. Justice Jones' death took place at Toronto in 1848. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval. Half length, sitting.

303—**KELLY, HON. HUGH THOMAS**—Justice, Common Pleas Division, Ontario, 1911—Born in Adjala Township, Simcoe Co., Ont., March 1st, 1858; educated at St. Michael's College (gold medal for general proficiency) and University of Toronto. In 1886 was called to the Bar, and in 1908, created a K.C. In 1911 appointed Justice of the Common Pleas Division; acting. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

304—**LATCHFORD, HON. FRANCIS ROBERT**—Puisne Judge, Chancery Division of High Court of Justice, of Ontario, 1908—Born in Ottawa County, Quebec, April 30th, 1856. Educated at Aylmer, Private and Separate Schools, Ottawa, and at Ottawa University (B.A. and medalist). In 1886 called to the Bar. On Law Faculty of Ottawa University, 1895; Q.C., 1899. Represented South Renfrew in Provincial Legislature, 1899-1905. Minister of Public Works for Ontario, 1899-1904. Attorney-General for the Province, 1904-5. Received his present (1919) appointment, May 9th, 1908. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Half length.

305—**LEITCH, HON. JAMES**—Justice, High Court of Justice, Ontario, 1912-17—Mr. Justice Leitch was born at South Branch, Stormont, Ont., June 2nd, 1850; educated at Williamstown and at Cornwall Grammar School. Called to the Bar in 1876, and in 1889 was created Queen's Counsel. Appointed Chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, 1906. His death took place in 1917. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

306—**LENNOX, HON. HAUGHTON IGNATIUS SAMUEL**—Justice, High Court of Justice, Ontario, 1912—Born at Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ont., Feb. 25th, 1850. Received his education at Barrie Grammar School. In 1877 he was called to the Bar; created King's Counsel, 1908. In 1900 was elected to the House of Commons as member for South Simcoe; re-elected, 1904, 1908 and 1912. Appointed to the Bench, April 17th, 1912. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

307—**LISTER, HON. JAMES FREDERICK**—Justice, Court of Appeal, Ontario, 1898-1902—Mr. Justice Lister was born at Belleville, Ont., June 21st, 1843; son of Capt. George Lister, of the British Revenue Service. Educated at Sarnia Grammar School, and in 1865 was admitted an Attorney. Called to the Bar, 1875. Created Q.C., 1890. Elected to the House of Commons for West Lambton, 1882. Appointed to the Court of Appeal, 21st June, 1898. His death took place, Feb. 9th, 1902. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Oval.

308—**LOGIE, HON. WILLIAM ALEXANDER**—Justice, Supreme Court, Ontario, 1918—Born at Hamilton, Ont., April 26th, 1866, son of His Honor Alexander Logie, Judge, County Court of Wentworth. Educated at Queen's University (B.A., Prince of Wales prizeman, gold medalist in classics, 1887; M.A., 1888; LL.B., 1892). Called to Ontario Bar, with honors, 1890. Entered volunteer militia 1883. Became Brigadier-General, Sept. 1st, 1915; Major-General, May 24th, 1916. Officer Commanding (Acting) 2nd Divisional Area, Jan. 1st, 1915. G.O.C. Military District No. 2, June 6th, 1916. Appointed Justice, Supreme Court of Ontario, Sept. 30th, 1918. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

309—**LOUNT, HON. WILLIAM**—Justice, Common Pleas, Ontario, 1901-3—Son of George Lount, Registrar of Simcoe County; born at Holland Landing, Ont., March 3rd, 1840. Educated at Barrie Grammar School and University of Toronto. In 1863 he was called to the Bar; Q.C., 1876. Member for North Simcoe in the Provincial Legislature, 1867-71, and in 1896 was elected to the House of Commons for Centre Toronto; resigned, 1897. His death occurred, 24th April, 1903. Sepia. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting.

310—**MABEE, HON. JAMES PITT**—Justice, Chancery Division, Ontario, 1905-08—Of U.E. Loyalist descent; son of Col. S. P. Mabee. Born at Port Rowan, Ont., Nov. 5th, 1859; received his education at St. Thomas High School. Called to the Bar, 1882; Q.C., 1899. In 1905 was elevated to the Bench as a Justice in the Chancery Division, and appointed to the International Inland Waterways Commission, the same year. Commissioner for the Consolidation of the Ontario Statutes, 1906. Chairman Dominion Railway Board, 1908. Died in 1912. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

311—**MAGEE, HON. JAMES**—Justice of Appeal, Ontario, 1910—A native of Liverpool, Eng.; born there March 26th, 1846. Came to Canada in 1855; educated at London (Ont.) Union School. In 1867 he was called to the Bar, subsequently practising his profession in London. Q.C., 1890. County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, 1893-1904. Appointed to the Chancery Division, Ontario, June 25th, 1904. Took his seat in the Court of Appeal, April 9th, 1910. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

312—**MASTEN, HON. CORNELIUS ARTHUR**—Justice, High Court Division, Ontario, 1915—Born in the parish of St. Bernard de La Colle, St. John's County, Que., 1857. Educated at La Colle Academy and Victoria University. Called to the Ontario Bar in 1883, and in 1908 created King's Counsel. Acted as General Counsel for Alberta prior to his elevation to the Bench. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

313—**MEREDITH, HON. RICHARD MARTIN**—Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ontario, 1912—Born at London, Ont., March 27th, 1847. Educated privately and at Military School. Read law with his brother, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, and in 1869 was called to the Bar. Appointed a Justice of the Chancery Division, Oct. 1st, 1890, and of Court of Appeal, Nov. 11th, 1905. Served with the Volunteer Militia, 1866 (medal). Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

314—**MEREDITH, HON. SIR WILLIAM RALPH**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1912—Born in Westminster Township, Co. Middlesex, Ont., March 31st, 1840. Educated at the London Grammar School and University of Toronto. Called to the Bar in 1861, and for many years practised his profession in London, Ont. Elected to the Legislature for London, 1872. Created Queen's Counsel, 1875. Leader of Opposition in Legislature, 1878-94. Corporation Counsel, Toronto, 1888-94. Member of Commission for revision of Provincial Statutes, 1896. Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas, Oct. 5th, 1894. In 1896 received knighthood. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

315—**MIDDLETON, HON WILLIAM EDWARD**—Justice, Chancery Division, Ontario, 1910—Born in Toronto, March 2nd, 1860. Attended Jarvis Collegiate Institute, and an undergraduate of Toronto University. Admitted to the Bar in 1885; K.C., 1908. Special counsel for the city of Toronto before the Privy Council, in England, 1910. Elevated to the Ontario Bench, 9th April, 1910. Sole Commissioner for the revision of the Rules of Court in 1913. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length, sitting.

316—**MORRISON, HON. JOSEPH CURRAN**—Puisne Judge, Court of Appeal, Ontario, 1877-85—Of Scottish descent; born in Ireland, Aug. 20th, 1816. Educated at Royal Belfast Institution and at Upper Canada College. Entered as a student-at-law, 1834; called to the Bar five years later. Clerk Executive Council, 1843. Elected for West York, 1848. Solicitor-General, U.C., 1853. Commissioner for revision of Statutes of Upper Canada. Receiver-General, 1856; Registrar of City of Toronto, 1859; Solicitor-General, 1860. Appointed to Court of Common Pleas, 19th March, 1862; to Queen's Bench, Aug. 29th, 1863, and to Court of Appeal, Nov. 30th, 1877. His death took place in Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1885. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

317—**MOSS, HON. SIR CHARLES**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1902-12—Born at Cobourg, March 8th, 1840; educated at the Public School and Ontario Law School. In 1869 he was called to the Bar; Bencher, 1880; Q.C., 1881. Member Royal Commission for revision of Imperial Statutes affecting Canada, 1901. In April, 1897, he was appointed Justice of Court of Appeal, and Nov. 21st, 1902, Chief Justice of Ontario. Several times Administrator of the Government. Knighted in 1907. Died, Oct. 11th, 1912. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Half length.

318—**MOSS, HON. THOMAS**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1877-81—Born at Cobourg, Aug. 20th, 1836; educated at the Toronto Academy and at Upper Canada College. B.A. of Toronto University, with Triple First Class Honors and gold medals in Classics, Mathematics and Moderns, 1858; M.A., 1859. In 1860 presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as the most distinguished alumnus of the University of Toronto. Entered as a student-at-law, 1858; called to the Bar, 1861. Q.C., 1872. Law Reform Commissioner, 1875. Elected to represent West Toronto, 1873. Appointed to Court of Appeal, 1875, and two years later became first Chief Justice of Ontario. Died at Nice, Jan. 4th, 1881. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Full length, sitting.

319—**MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER**—Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, 1864-72—Studied law in the offices of Sir John A. Macdonald and of Robt. E. Burns; called to the Bar, 1841; Q.C., 1855. Commissioner for the Consolidation of Statutes. From 1857-64 sat in Parliament as member for South Ontario. Took an active part in framing the constitution prepared at Quebec, 1864, by the "Fathers of Confederation." In 1864 appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship of Ontario. Resigned to become Premier of the Province, Oct. 26th, 1872, holding that office until 1896; Attorney-General throughout his term as Premier. Appointed Minister of Justice in the Dominion Cabinet, 1896. Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from 1897 until his death in 1903. Sir Oliver was born at Kingston, July 22nd, 1820, son of John Mowat, a Peninsular War veteran. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Three-quarter length, sitting. Oval.

320—**MULOCK, HON. (SIR) WILLIAM**—Chief Justice, Exchequer Division of the High Court of Ontario, 1905—Born at Bond Head, Ont., Jan. 19th, 1843; educated at Newmarket Grammar School and University of Toronto (B.A. and gold medalist in modern languages, 1863; M.A., 1871). Called to the Bar, 1863; K.C., 1890. Member for North York in the House of Commons, 1882-1905; Postmaster-General, 1896. The Inter-

Imperial Postal Conference, 1898, on his suggestion adopted penny postage within the Empire. Established Department of Labor, and was first Minister of Labor. Appointed first Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court, Oct. 16th, 1905. Administrator of the Province during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, July, 1906. President Toronto and York Patriotic Fund, 1914. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

321—**MACAULAY, HON. SIR JAMES BUCHANAN**—Chief Justice of Common Pleas, 1849-56—Son of Dr. James Macaulay, of the Queen's Rangers. Born at Niagara, Dec. 3rd, 1793; educated under Dr. Strachan, at Cornwall Grammar School. Entered the army as ensign in the 98th Foot; Lieutenant in Glengarry Fencibles, 1812; took part in attack on Ogdensburg, battle of Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. Commenced his legal studies in 1818, and was called to the Bar, 1822. Elevated to the King's Bench, 1829; Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas, 1849; retired, 1856. Chairman of Commission for revision of Statutes, for which he refused any compensation. Appointed Judge Court of Error and Appeal, 25th July, 1857. Died at Toronto, Nov. 26th, 1859. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

322—**MACLAREN, HON. JOHN JAMES**—Justice, Court of Appeal, Ontario, 1902—Mr. Justice MacLaren was born at Lachute, Que., July 1st, 1842; educated at Huntingdon Academy and Victoria University, Cobourg (B.A. and Prince of Wales Gold Medal, 1862). Advocate (P.Q.), 1868; Barrister (Ont.), 1884. Q.C. (P.Q.), 1878. Prior to his removal to Toronto in 1884, he practised his profession in Montreal. Secretary of British and American Joint Commission on Hudson's Bay claims, 1867-9. Member of Commission on the Code of Civil Procedure, Quebec, 1887. Appointed to his present position, Nov. 21st, 1902. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

323—**MACLENNAN, HON. JAMES**—Justice, Supreme Court, Ontario, 1905-9—Born in Lancaster, Glengarry, March 17th, 1833; educated at Williamstown Grammar School and Queen's University (B.A., 1849). Called to the Bar, 1857; Bencher, 1871; Q.C., 1873. For many years a partner of Sir Oliver Mowat. Represented North Victoria in the House of Commons, 1874-5. Appointed Justice Court of Appeal, Oct. 27th, 1888; to Supreme Court, Oct. 5th, 1905; resigned in February, 1909. His death took place at Toronto, 9th June, 1915. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Oval

324—**MCLEAN, HON. ARCHIBALD**—President, Court of Appeal, U.C., 1863-5—Son of Col. Neil McLean; born at St. Andrew's, Stormont Co., U.C., April 5th, 1791; was at Queenston Heights, capture of York, and taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane. In 1815 he was called to the Bar, and until 1837 practised his profession in Cornwall. Elected to represent Stormont in the Legislative Assembly, 1820; twice Speaker. In 1837 moved to Toronto, and in that year commanded the left wing in the skirmish at Montgomery's Tavern. Appointed to the King's Bench, 23rd March, 1837; Common Pleas, 21st Jan., 1850; Queen's Bench, 7th Feb., 1856, and in 1862 became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. His death took place Oct. 24th, 1865. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

325—**MACMAHON, HON. HUGH**—Justice, Court of Common Pleas, Ontario, 1887-1911—Born at Guelph, Ont., March 6th, 1836; educated by his father. Engaged as assistant engineer on survey of Ottawa Ship Canal, and on the construction of the Chats Rapids portion of it. Resigned this position in 1857 to study law. Called to the Bar in 1864, and in 1876 was created Queen's Counsel. Practised successively in Brantford, London and Toronto. Appointed to the Bench, Nov. 30th, 1887. Died, Jan. 18th, 1911. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

326—**O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN**—Justice, Queen's Bench, Ontario, 1884-7—Born in Boston, Mass., Jan., 1824, of Irish origin. Removed with his parents to Upper Canada. Entered as a student-at-law at Sandwich, 1848; called to the Bar, 1854. Reeve of Windsor; Warden of Essex County; member of Michigan Bar. After Confederation represented Essex in House of Commons; O.C., 1872. Sworn of the Privy Council, July 2nd, 1872, and was President of that body until March 4th, 1873, when he became Minister of Inland Revenue. Postmaster-General, July 1st, 1873. Elected for Russell County, 1878. President of Council, 1878-80. Again Postmaster-General; later Secretary of State. Appointed to Queen's Bench, 11th Sept., 1884. His death took place Nov. 3rd, 1887. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

327—**OSGOODE, HON. WILLIAM**—Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1792-4—Born in England, March, 1754. At fifteen entered Christ College, Oxford, as a commoner. Called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn, 11th Nov., 1779. Appointed first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, July 29th, 1792; Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Feb. 24th, 1794. Resigned in 1801, and returned to England. Died at Albany Chambers, London, Feb. 17th, 1824. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders. See 348.

328—**OSLER, HON. FEATHERSTON**—Justice of Appeal, Ontario, 1883-1910—Son of Rev. F. L. Osler; born at Newmarket, 1838. Educated at Barrie and Bond Head Grammar Schools. In 1860 he was called to the Bar; Bench, 1875; K.C., 1879. Appointed Justice of the Common Pleas Division, March 5th, 1879; Justice of Appeal, Nov. 17th, 1883. Declined appointment to the Supreme Court, 1888. Retired in March, 1910. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

329—**PATTERSON, HON. CHRISTOPHER SALMON**—Justice, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1888-93—Born in London, Eng., 1822. The family later removed to Belfast, where the future Justice was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, of which his brother-in-law, Wm. Hamilton, D.D., was Principal. In 1844 Dr. Hamilton came to Upper Canada as missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. He settled in Picton, and thither the Patterson family followed. Having studied law, Christopher Patterson became the partner of (Sir) Adam Wilson in 1856. Appointed to Court of Error and Appeal, 6th June, 1874, and to Supreme Court of Canada, October 27th, 1888. Mr. Justice Patterson's death took place, July 24th, 1893. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

330—**POWELL, HON. WILLIAM DUMMER**—Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1816-25—Son of John Powell; born in Boston, Mass., 1755. Educated in England and Holland, returning to Boston, 1772. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1779. Served for a short time in the Royalist cause, during the American Revolutionary War. Subsequently resided in Montreal. Commissioner Oyer and Terminer for Quebec, January, 1791; for Upper Canada, 1792. Appointed to the King's Bench, 9th July, 1794; Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Oct. 1st, 1816. Speaker Legislative Council, 1816. His death took place at Toronto, Sept. 6th, 1834. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Oval.

331—**PROUDFOOT, HON. WILLIAM**—Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, 1874-90—Born near Errol, Perthshire, Scotland, Nov. 9th, 1823; son of Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, Superintendent Theological Institute, United Presbyterian Church, London, U.C. Came to Canada in 1832; educated at London, Ont. In 1849 he was called to the Bar. Master and Deputy Registrar, Court of Chancery at Hamilton for three years. Q.C., 1872. Appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship of Ontario, May 30th, 1874, retiring May 8th, 1890. Occupied chair of Roman Law, Jurisprudence and History of English Law in University of Toronto. His death occurred in 1903. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

332—**RICHARDS, HON. WILLIAM BUELL**—Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Canada, 1875-79—Born in 1814, at Brockville. Studied law under Judge Sherwood at Brockville, and subsequent to being called to the Bar, in 1837, practised his profession there. Bencher, 1849. Elected to represent Leeds in the United Parliament, 1848 and 1851. Attorney-General in Hincks-Morin Ministry, 1851-53. Resigned to accept a puisne Judgeship in Court of Common Pleas, June 25th, 1853. Chief Justice of that court, July 25th, 1863. Appointed to Queen's Bench as Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Nov. 12th, 1868. On the establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1875, he was appointed Chief Justice, retiring in 1879. Knighted, 1877. Died in 1889. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

333—**RIDDELL, HON. WILLIAM RENWICK**—Justice, King's Bench, Ontario, 1906—Born in Hamilton Township, Northumberland Co., Ont., April 6th, 1852. Educated at Cobourg Grammar School, and at Victoria University (B.A., 1874; B.Sc., 1876; LL.B., 1878). In 1883 he was called to the Bar. Bencher, 1891; Queen's Counsel, 1897. Prior to his elevation to the Bench, practised his profession at Cobourg and Toronto. Received present (1919) appointment, Oct. 10th, 1906. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

334—**ROBERTSON, HON. THOMAS**—Justice, Chancery Division, Ontario, 1887-1904—Mr. Justice Robertson was born at Ancaster, U.C., Jan. 25th, 1827. Educated at London and Huron District Grammar Schools, and at Toronto University. Admitted Attorney, 1843; called to the Bar, 1852; Q.C., 1873; Bencher, 1874. First Crown Attorney for Wentworth County. Elected to the House of Commons for Hamilton, 1878. Appointed a Justice of the Chancery Division, Ontario, Feb. 11th, 1887, resigning April 18th, 1904. His death occurred in 1905. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

335—**ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN BEVERLEY**—Chief Justice, King's Bench, U.C., 1829-63—Son of Christopher Robinson; born at Berthier, L.C., 1791; entered as a student-at-law under Attorney-General Macdonell, 1808. Served in War of 1812; at Detroit and Queenston Heights; mentioned in despatches. Called to the Bar in 1815; Solicitor-General the same year; Attorney-General, Feb. 11th, 1818. Member for York in House of Assembly, 1821-29; Speaker Legislative Council, Jan. 2nd, 1830. Appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 13th July, 1829. C.B., 1850, and in 1854 made Baronet; Presiding Judge of Court of Appeal, March 18th, 1862. Chief Justice Robinson's death took place in Toronto, Jan. 30th, 1863. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

336—**ROSE, HON. HUGH EDWARD**—Justice, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1916—Born in Toronto, Sept. 16th, 1869; son of the late Mr. Justice J. E. Rose. Educated at Jarvis Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and University of Toronto (B.A., 1891; LL.B., 1892). Called to the Bar in 1894, and created King's Counsel, 1908. Appointed to the Supreme Court of Justice, Ontario, Dec. 4th, 1916. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

337—**ROSE, HON. JOHN EDWARD**—Justice, Common Pleas Division, Ontario, 1883-1901—Son of Rev. Samuel Rose, D.D. Born at Willowdale, C.W., Oct. 4th, 1844. Educated at Dundas Grammar School and Victoria University, Cobourg (B.A., 1864; M.A. and LL.B., 1867). In 1867 he was called to the Bar; created Queen's Counsel, 1881. Appointed to the Common Pleas Division, Dec. 4th, 1883. Commissioner Revision of Statutes, 1886 and 1896. Mr. Justice Rose died, Jan. 19th, 1901. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

338—**SHERWOOD, HON. LEVIUS PETERS**—Justice, King's Bench, Upper Canada, 1825-50—Called to the Bar in 1803. One of counsel for defence of Red River rioters, 1818. Member House of Assembly, U.C., and Speaker, 1822. Speaker Legislative Council of Canada, 1841. Appointed to the King's Bench, Oct. 17th, 1825; retired, 1840. Died in 1850. He was of U.E. Loyalist stock, a son of Capt. Justus Sherwood, of the Colonial Militia, who came to Quebec Province in 1777. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval. Half length.

339—**SPRAGGE, HON. JOHN GODFREY**—Chief Justice of Ontario, 1881-84—Born at New Cross, Surrey, Eng., Sept. 16th, 1806. Came to Canada in 1820; educated at the Home District Grammar School, York, under Dr. Strachan. Entered as a student-at-law, 1823, and in 1828 was called to the Bar. Bench, 1835. Surrogate Judge, Home District, 1836-41; Master in Chancery, 1837; Registrar Court of Chancery, 1844. On Dec. 28th, 1850, he became Vice-Chancellor, and on Dec. 28th, 1869, Chancellor. Appointed Chief Justice of Ontario, April 25th, 1881. His death took place in Toronto, April 20th, 1884. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

340—**STREET, HON. WILLIAM PURVIS ROCHFORD**—Justice, Queen's Bench, Ontario, 1887-1906—Of English descent, born at London, Ont., Nov. 13th, 1841; educated at London Grammar School and University of Toronto. In 1864 he was called to the Bar, subsequently practising his profession in London. Q.C., 1883. Chairman of Commission appointed to settle claims of half-breeds in North-west Territories, 1885. Elevated to the Queen's Bench, Nov. 30th, 1887. Mr. Justice Street's death occurred Aug. 1st, 1906. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Three-quarter length.

341—**STRONG, RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL HENRY**—Chief Justice of Canada, 1892-1902—Son of Rev. Samuel Spratt Strong, sometime chaplain to the forces at Quebec. Born at Poole, Eng., Aug. 13th, 1825. Came to Canada in 1836. Studied law at Bytown (Ottawa) and Toronto; called to the Bar, 1849. Commissioner for the Consolidation of the Statutes of Canada and Upper Canada, 1856. Bench, 1860; Q.C., 1863. Appointed Vice-Chancellor, Dec. 27th, 1869; called to Court of Error and Appeal, May 30th, 1874; to the Supreme Court of Canada, Oct. 8th, 1875. Became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1892; knighted the following year; member Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, 1897. Resigned as Chief Justice of Canada, Nov. 18th, 1902. Died, Aug. 21st, 1909. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

342—**SULLIVAN, HON. ROBERT BALDWIN**—Justice, Common Pleas, U.C., 1850-53—Born at Bandon, near Cork, May 24th, 1802; educated in a private school there. Came to Canada with his parents in 1819. Entered as a student-at-law, 1823; called to the Bar, 1828. Mayor of Toronto, 1835. Appointed to the Executive Council, U.C., 1836. Member of Executive Council of United Canadas, 1841. Member Baldwin-Lafontaine Cabinet, 1847. Appointed to the Queen's Bench, Sept. 16th, 1848, and to the Common Pleas, Jan. 21st, 1850. His death took place in Toronto, April 14th, 1853. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Oval.

343—**SUTHERLAND, HON. ROBERT FRANKLIN**—Justice, Exchequer Division, Ontario, 1909—Born at Newmarket, April 5th, 1859. Educated at Newmarket Public and High Schools, Windsor High School, and Toronto and Western Universities. Called to the Bar in 1886; Q.C., 1899. Practised his profession at Windsor, Ont. Sat for North Essex in the House of Commons, 1900-1909; Speaker, 1905-1909. Appointed Justice of the Exchequer Division, Oct. 21st, 1909. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Head and shoulders.

344—**TEETZEL, HON. JAMES VERNALL**—Justice, Common Pleas Division, Ontario, 1903-15—Born in Elgin County, Ont., March 6, 1853; educated at Woodstock College and Galt Collegiate Institute. In 1877 he was called to the Bar, and in 1890 created Queen's Counsel; Bench, 1891. Mayor of Hamilton, 1899-1901. Appointed Justice of the Common Pleas, May 16th, 1903, retiring in 1915. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Three-quarter length, sitting.

345—**VANKOUGHNET, HON. PHILIP MICHAEL MATTHEW SCOTT**—Chancellor of Upper Canada, 1862-69—Son of Col. Van-Koughnet, of Cornwall; born at Cornwall, Jan. 26th, 1823. Educated there under Dr. Urquhart. Served in militia during Rebellion of 1837. Entered as a student-at-law, 1838. Called to the Bar, 1843; Q.C., 1850. President of Legislative Council, sitting for Rideau, 1856. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture, 1857. Appointed Chancellor of Upper Canada, 19th March, 1862. His death took place in Toronto, Nov. 7th, 1869. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Full length.

346—**WILSON, HON. SIR ADAM**—Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Ontario, 1884-87—Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1814. Came to Canada in 1830; called to the Bar nine years later. Q.C., 1850. Chairman Building Committee in charge of erection of main building at Osgoode Hall. Mayor of Toronto, 1859-60, the first Mayor of the city to be elected by the people. Represented North York in the Legislature, 1860-63. Solicitor-General, 1862. Appointed Justice of the Queen's Bench, May 16th, 1863; to Common Pleas, Aug. 29th, 1863; again to the Queen's Bench, Nov. 12th, 1868, and on Nov. 13th, 1878, became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, May 6th, 1884, retiring, Nov. 7th, 1887. Knighted in that year. His death took place at Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1891. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Full length, sitting.

347—**WILSON, HON. JOHN**—Justice, Common Pleas, U.C., 1863-69—He was born in Paisley, Scotland, November, 1809, coming to Canada at the age of fourteen. Educated at Perth, Ont. Entered as a student-at-law, 1830; called to the Bar in 1835. Captain of Militia in 1837. Elected to represent London in Parliament, 1847, 1848 and 1854. Created Queen's Counsel, 1856. Elected Legislative Councillor for St. Clair Division, 1863, but did not take his seat. Appointed to the Court of Common Pleas, July 25th, 1863. Died, June 3rd, 1869. Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Full length, sitting.

348—**OSGOODE, HON. WM., 1791**—Sepia from oil at Wolford, Devon. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders. See 327.

349-52—**Masters-in-Chambers, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1881-1910.**

349—**DALTON, ROBERT GLADSTONE**—Master-in-Chambers, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1881-1892—Son of Thos. Dalton. For many years editor and proprietor of The Patriot. Born at Kingston, U.C., May 8th, 1819. Called to the Bar. Practised his profession in Toronto, until 1868, when he was appointed Clerk of Crown and Pleas, Court of Queen's Bench. In 1871 he was appointed Clerk in Chambers, with authority to hear Chamber motions, such as could be heard by a Judge. Acted in this capacity until the Judicature Act was passed in 1881, when he was made Master-in-Chambers, with increased jurisdiction. His court was looked upon as a model one, particularly in dealing with municipal cases, such as testing the rights of mayors-elect, etc., to occupy their seats. His death took place in Toronto, July 24th, 1892. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length, sitting.

350—**WINCHESTER, HIS HONOR JUDGE JOHN**—Master-in-Chambers, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1893-1903—Born in Elgin, Scotland, Aug. 27th, 1849; came to Canada early in life. Educated at the

Toronto Grammar School. Studied law, and was admitted an Attorney. 1871; called to the Bar, 1877, practising his profession in Toronto. Registrar, Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, Ontario. An official referee under the Ontario Judicature Act. Senior County Judge for York from April 6th, 1903, until his death, 8th May, 1919. Sepia Size 4 x 5. Half length.

351—**CARTWRIGHT, JOHN STRACHAN**—Master-in-Chambers, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1903-13—He was the second son of John Solomon Cartwright, M.L.A., Upper Canada, 1836-41, and of Canada, 1841-5; born at Kingston, C.W., 20th Aug., 1840. A barrister by profession, he practised successfully at Napanee; was appointed registrar Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, Ontario, 1883; created K.C., 1902, and the following year was made Master-in-Chambers, acting until his death in November, 1913. Sepia. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

352—**CAMERON, J. A. C.**—Master-in-Chambers, Supreme Court of Ontario, 1913—He was born in Glengarry County, Ont., 17th Sept., 1869; son of John Cameron, of U.E.L. descent; educated at Queen's University, Kingston, and Osgoode Hall, Toronto (M.A., 1890; LL.B., 1896). He was called to the Bar in 1894, and from that time until 1908 was a member of the firm Leitch, Pringle & Cameron, of Cornwall, Ont. Mr. Cameron was Assistant Master-in-Ordinary, 1909-1913, and since 1913 has been Master-in-Chambers. He is the author of "Law Costs" and "Cameron on the Bankruptcy Act." Sepia. Size 3 x 5. Oval.

353—**CANADIAN BEAVER**—His Home and Work—Formerly plentiful in Canada, the beaver has been much reduced, but Government, and local protection in many sections, have greatly increased the colonies. If unmolested for a few years, these animals lose their fear of man, and work on their dams and houses in the daytime. There are two distinct kinds of beaver dams, although all are constructed on the same principle—the stick, on brooks and larger streams without defined banks—and the solid bank, as a rule lower down the same stream, where its banks are defined. Most dams are of the former construction. On a small or quiet stream a straight dam is almost invariably built, and where swift water calls for a stronger or curving structure, the convex side is against the current. The lodges are dome-shaped, of neatly trimmed poles, interlaced, and plastered with mud, and contain a central air chamber well above high water level, the porous nature of the chamber admitting sufficient air. Entrances, under water, to the beaver's home, are skilfully and artistically made. Pencil drawings (five in frame) by G. Harlow White. Size (each) 2½ x 4½.

354—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1867**—In June, 1867, the Club was founded by Mr. George Massey, with Mr. (Sir) William D. Otter as first president. The team, which was subsequently professional, became known as the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association. The first grounds were in Queen's Park, and the first gate was taken at the Toronto Cricket field, College street, west of the present (1919) Board of Education Building. From 1872-82 the Association played on the property of the late William Cawthra, west side of Jarvis street, between Wellesley and Gloucester. Then a removal was made to Rosedale, west side of Sherbourne street, between Elm avenue and South Drive. In 1892, grounds on Schofield Avenue, North Rosedale, were taken, and all games played there until 1917, when the property was given to the city for a public park, with the proviso that a mortgage of \$50,000 be assumed. Sepia. Size 8 x 9.

355—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1871**—With key. Sepia. Size 8 x 10. Oval.

356—**TORONTO'S LACROSSE CLUB, 1881-2**—With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

357—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1883**—Champion Team—With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

358—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1888**—This team played before the Duchess of Teck at Richmond, Eng., in 1888. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

359—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—Team which visited Great Britain, 1888. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

360—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1888**—Visited Great Britain With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

361—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1884**—A crack team. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

362—**ARGONAUT ROWING CLUB, 1874**—Four-oared crew, composed of (1) George Grasett, son of Dean Grasett, Toronto; (2) Harold A. Lambe, son of A. B. Lambe, London, Eng., and brother of A. F. A. Lambe, Toronto; (3) Arthur Langton, of London, Eng., oarsman and cricketer; (4) Henry O'Brien, Sr., K.C., Toronto, first president of the Argonauts. The club, which was founded in 1872, has won many championships in its long history. On several occasions it has competed at the English Henley. Rowed in the Olympic regatta at Stockholm in 1913. In sweep-oar rowing it has been particularly successful. Sepia. Size 4 x 6.

363—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1875**—The grounds of the Toronto Club, west side of Jarvis, between Wellesley and Gloucester streets, are shown. The picture is a composite one; all the people present were posed from individual photographs. With key. Sepia. Size 13 x 19.

364—**ARTHURS, WALTER TELFER**—Noted Lacrosse Player—Son of Col. William Arthurs of the Queen's Own Rifles. He was born in Toronto, Aug. 12th, 1859. For years was manager for the R. G. Dun Agency in Seattle, U.S.A. Champion of Canada in 100 and 220 yards racing, and the best lacrosse player of his time in home field. Mr. Arthurs died at Monterey, Mexico, Feb. 18th, 1900. Sepia. Size 3 x 6. Full length. See 365.

365—**ARTHURS, WALTER TELFER**—Sepia. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting. See 364.

366—**MASSEY, GEORGE**—Founder Toronto Lacrosse Club—Born in Cheshire, Eng., in 1843. Came to Canada, settling in Montreal, where for many years his father, Rev. Samuel Massey, was city missionary. George Massey was educated in Manchester and Montreal, attending lectures at McGill for a time. Subsequently came to Toronto, where he was prominent in business circles. Later in business in New York. Died there in 1916. Mr. Massey was a well-known lacrosse man in the early days, and was founder and first president of the Toronto Lacrosse Club. Sepia. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

367—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1890**—With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 9.

368—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—Team which played through the season of 1886. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

369—**MACKENZIE, ROSS**—Canadian Lacrosse Player—Son of Charles MacKenzie of the Shedden Company; born in New York, 1857. He commenced his lacrosse career in the early seventies in the Chamois Club (juniors), and in 1874 joined the Young Ontarios as goal-keeper. The following year he was with the Senior Ontarios, playing point until this club was disbanded. When the Athletics were formed he was one

of its promoters and principal members. MacKenzie was a scientific, skilful player, and for years held the championship for long throwing of a lacrosse ball. It is said his picking up was perfect, and as a catcher he had no equal. His death took place at Nelson, B.C., 1897. Sepia. Size 5 x 8. Full length.

370—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—Champion team of 1880. With key. Sepia. Size 6 x 10.

371—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—A team of 1887. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

372—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—Buffers and Duffers, 1892—On Sept. 10th, 1892, a game was played between the old members of the club—the Buffers, or veterans of 1876, and the Duffers, or veterans of 1884. These nicknames were considered typical of the old-timers. With key. Sepia. Size 6 x 10.

373—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—Team of 1889—With key. Sepia. Size 6 x 9.

374—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1888**—This team played against England at Heaton Chapel, Manchester, 1888. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

375—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—A group of players of 1867-8. With key. Sepia. Size 8 x 9.

376—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB**—Team of 1893, on the North Rosedale grounds. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

377—**INTER-PROVINCIAL FOOTBALL MATCH, MONTREAL, 1874**—With key. Played on the Montreal Cricket Club grounds, 26th Oct., 1874, between the Leander Club of Hamilton (an offshoot of the Argonauts of Toronto) and the Argonaut Club of Toronto, representing Ontario, and a picked team from the football clubs of Quebec. In those days a Rugby team consisted of fifteen players. The picture shows four spare players. The result of the game was in Ontario's favor by one goal and four touchdowns. A composite photograph. Size 7 x 11.

378—**ENGLISH FLEET ON LAKE ONTARIO, 1757**—From a drawing on a map in the King's Library, British Museum, by Labroquerie, a French engineer at Fort Frontenac (Kingston), made Oct. 4th, 1757. Size 6 x 12.

379—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB, 1902**—In 1902 a team of the Toronto Lacrosse Club visited Great Britain, playing seventeen games in cities in England and two in Ireland. The tour of the English cities included Oxford (30th April), Cambridge, London (at Lord's cricket grounds), and Manchester. H.M. King Edward VII. attended the London game. The Irish games were played at Belfast and Newtonards. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

380—**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OFFICERS, 1857**—The managing director and staff of the Great Western are shown. The company commenced operations in 1853, and in 1882 merged with the Grand Trunk. With key. Sepia from photo taken at Hamilton, 1857, and in possession of Mr. Frederic Roper, Toronto. Size 10 x 13.

381—**YOUNG TORONTO LACROSSE TEAM, 1906**—They were the runners-up for the Intermediate Championship of the Canadian Lacrosse Association for that year. With key. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

382—**ONTARIO LACROSSE CLUB, 1868-78**—Leading members With key. Photo. Size 7 x 9.

383—**ONTARIO HOCKEY ASSOCIATION**—Executive Committee and Officers, 1913-14—With key. Photo. Size 8 x 12.

384—**TORONTO SNOWSHOE CLUB, 1884**—With Key—At this time the club had been in existence for ten years, having been organized in the winter of 1874-5 for the purpose of keeping in training its members who for the most part belonged to the Toronto Lacrosse Club. It was the custom to meet three evenings a week at the gun in Queen's Park, where the monument of Sir John A. Macdonald now stands, and to have a run on Saturday afternoons. The principal promoter was Mr. James Pearson, barrister, Toronto, who was president of the club during its lifetime. Photograph taken on the Nordheimer grounds, north of Davenport road. Size 12 x 18.

385—**OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA, 1866**—On June 8th, 1866, the first session was opened, Lord Monck, then Governor-General, making the speech from the throne. Hon. N. F. Belleau was Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Hon. L. Wallbridge of the Legislative Assembly. There was only such ceremony as ordinarily attends the opening of Parliament. No salute of cannon was fired, the guns being at that time in service in the Fenian Raid. The corner-stone of the Buildings was laid 1st Sept., 1860, by H.R.H. Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.). On 3rd Feb., 1916, they were, with exception of the library, destroyed by fire and re-erected on the old architectural lines. Sepia. Size 8 x 12.

386—**SIX NATIONS INDIANS LACROSSE TEAM**—With Key—Members of the team that away back in 1867 played against the Toronto Lacrosse Club in Toronto, are here shown. These players, it is said, were mainly Onondagas, an independent tribe of the Six Nations. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

387—**ART MUSEUM AT GRANGE**—Canadian Artists at Opening—With key. The first complete section of galleries to be erected upon the grounds historically known as The Grange, bequeathed to the Art Museum by Mrs. Smith and Prof. Goldwin Smith, was formally opened 4th April, 1918, by Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O. In 1875 Prof. Goldwin Smith married the widow of William Henry Boulton, whose father built the old mansion at the head of John street, Toronto. Photograph. Size 10 x 15.

388—**TORONTO SNOWSHOE CLUB, 1870**—With key. Sepia. Size 6 x 9. See 384.

389—**ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN CANADA, 1872**—With Key—On the invitation of the cricket clubs of Canada, represented by T. C. Patteson of Toronto and Capt. Wallace of the 60th Rifles, an English twelve visited Canada, arriving at Quebec, 17th Aug., 1872. A series of matches was played, five in Canada at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London and Hamilton, and three in the States. The members of the English team, who returned to England in September, with the exception of F. P. U. Pickering, and including T. C. Patteson, are given. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

390—**TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB HOUSE**—North Rosedale Grounds—The club house, which was erected in 1892, stood on the North Rosedale grounds, on Scholfield avenue. The grounds are now used as a park. The buildings have been removed. Sepia. Size 7 x 10.

391—**TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY**—Turning First Sod—With Key. On 25th Oct., 1869, the ceremony was performed at Cannington by Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, Premier of Ontario. The charter for this company was obtained in 1867-8, the line being opened to Uxbridge, 14th Sept., 1871, and later to Cobocok. In March, 1882, the road was absorbed by the Grand Trunk. Photograph. Size 5 x 9. See 392.

392—**TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY**—Officials, 1875—With key. Photo. Size 10 x 13. See 391.

393—**SEIGNIORIAL TENURE COURT, 1855**—The system of seigniorial tenure, a modification of the feudal system in New France—Canada—dates back to 1598. Up to the time the company of One Hundred Associates was chartered, 1627, only three seigniories had been granted. Between 1632-63, however, when rights were surrendered to the Crown, sixty grants had been made though for the most part the lands remained unoccupied. The system was abolished in 1854. The members of the Special Court appointed by the Government to settle the question are here given. Photogravure, from drawing by W. W. Smith in Dominion Archives. Size 5 x 8.

394-449—**PROMINENT OFFICIALS, PROV. G.L. UPPPER CANADA AND G.L. CANADA, 1792-1919.**

394—**JARVIS, WILLIAM**—Prov. Grand Master, Upper Canada, 1792-1817—Born in Stamford, Conn., 1756; educated in England. Served in Revolutionary War, and in 1785 went to England, where later he had a commission in the "Western Regiment of Militia," Middlesex, Eng. He was initiated in Grand Master's Lodge, London, Feb., 1792, and the following month was appointed by the Duke of Athol as Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, at Niagara. His death took place at York (Toronto), 13th Aug., 1817. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length standing. See 47.

395—**KERR, ROBERT**—D.P.G.M., 1797-1803—He was an army surgeon in Sir John Johnson's 2nd Battalion; settled at Niagara about 1789. He served in the War of 1812-15. In 1790 Dr. Kerr was initiated in Barry Lodge, No. 466, E.R. Quebec (in 34th Regiment). He became Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada under Jarvis, and from 1807-20, and again in 1822 was Prov. G.M. of the Schismatic Grand Lodge at Niagara. He was born in Scotland, 1755, and died in Albany, N.Y., 25th February, 1824. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

396—**PHILLIPS, ZIBA M.**—Hon. P.D.P.G.M., 1822—He came to Canada in 1795, having been born at Syracuse, N.Y., 1787. He was a physician; served in War of 1812. Initiated in 1808 at Maitland, U.C., and in due course became a central figure in craft circles, especially in the re-organization of 1817-22 and 1845. The Prov. Grand Master, Simon McGillivray, appointed him a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, with the rank of Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master "in acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by him to the interests of Masonry in the said Province" (Upper Canada). Dr. Phillips died at the Tin Cap, Elizabethtown (Brockville), Sept., 1847. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length.

397—**FITZGIBBON, JAMES**—D.P.G.M., 1822-5—At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the 49th, fighting under Brock at Egmont-op-Zee; came to Canada with his regiment in 1802, and the following year was initiated in Lodge No. 40, Quebec. In 1822 he affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, York (Toronto). From 1827-40 was Clerk of Assembly, U.C. He took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837. Col. Fitzgibbon, who became a Knight of Windsor, was born in Ireland, 1780, and died in London, Eng., 10th Dec., 1863. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length.

398—**McGILLIVRAY, SIMON**—Prov. G.M., 1822-40—He was born at Stratherrick, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 1783. Came to Canada about 1800, becoming actively interested in the Northwest Company. Entrusted with its fusion with the Hudson's Bay Company. Subsequent to the amalgamation of these companies he joined the firm of McTavish, McGillivray & Co., Montreal. Died at Blackheath, near London, Eng., June 9th, 1840. Initiated in Shakespeare Lodge, London. In 1822 the Duke of Sussex, G.M., England, appointed him "to the office of Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Upper Canada." Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting.

399—**BEIKIE, JOHN**—D.P.G.M., 1825-39—He was born in England; came to York (Toronto) about 1800, and from 1810-15 was Sheriff of the Home District. Elected to the Legislature of U.C. 1813. He succeeded Major John Small as Clerk of the Executive Council in 1832. Initiated in 1799 (Lodge No. 9, Cornwall), afterwards affiliating with St. Andrew's, No. 1, Toronto (now No. 16), of which he became first treasurer, and was installed Master, 1825. His death took place 20th March, 1839. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length.

400—**WILSON, WILLIAM MERCER**—First Grand Master G.L. Canada, 1855-59, and 1866-7, 1872-5—He was born in Scotland, 24th Aug., 1813, emigrating to Canada in 1832, and the next year received appointment of Commissioner of the Court of Requests. In 1848 was gazetted as Lieut.-Colonel of Militia; called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1853. He became a Mason in 1840, subsequently acting as W.M. of his mother lodge, St. John's, E.R. (Norfolk Lodge No. 5). He rendered valuable services at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and on organization of the Grand Chapter of Canada in 1857 was elected First Grand Principal. Col. Wilson's death took place in Brantford, 16th Jan., 1875. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

401—**MACNAB, SIR ALLAN NAPIER**—G.M. Ancient G.L. Canada, 1857-8—Son of Lt. Allan MacNab, of the Queen's Rangers, and subsequently Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Assembly. He was born at Niagara, 1798. Called to the Bar, 1827; Speaker Legislative Assembly U.C., 1837-41, and of the first Parliament of United Canada. Initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, Toronto, 1841; appointed Provincial G.M. Canada under Scotland the following year, and in 1844 Prov. G.M. under England. In August, 1845, the Third Provincial Grand Lodge was organized at Hamilton under the registry of England, with Sir Allan MacNab in the chair. He was present when this P.G.L. was dissolved and the Ancient G.L. of Canada formed, and also at the union in 1858 of the latter with the Grand Lodge of Canada. He died in Hamilton, 1862. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length.

402—**RIDOUT, THOMAS GIBBS**—Honorary Past Grand Master, 1859-61—Initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, York (Toronto), March 19th, 1823. W.M., 1840-41, 1844, 1848 and 1851. Deputy G.M. of Third Provincial Grand Lodge of U.C., and elected an Hon. P.G.M. of Grand Lodge of Canada, 1858. He was the son of Hon. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor-General, U.C. Born at Sorel, L.C., 1792. In 1796 removed, with his parents, to York. Educated at Dr. Strachan's School, Cornwall. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1813-20. Died, July 29th, 1861. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length.

403—**HARINGTON, THOMAS DOUGLAS**—Grand Master, 1860-64—Born at Windsor, Eng., 7th June, 1808. Spent his early life in service of the Royal Navy and East India Company's merchant service. In 1832 he settled in Canada entering the Civil Service in that year. Appointed Deputy Receiver-General, May, 1858. Died Jan. 13th, 1882, at

Prescott Ont. Initiated in Leinster Lodge, No. 283, I.R., Kingston, December, 1843. In July, 1844, affiliated with St. George's Lodge, No. 643, E.R., Montreal; W.M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 214, E.R., Quebec. In 1856 affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto. Provincial G.M. under England, 1st May, 1852; under Scotland, 1st Aug., 1853. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

404—**SIMPSON, WILLIAM BENJAMIN**—Grand Master, 1864-66—His birthplace was Augusta, U.C., 26th July, 1818. He became a Mason 2nd March, 1853, Sussex Lodge, Brockville, subsequently acting as Grand Master. Presented at Niagara Falls in 1855 a petition from Brockville to the Provincial Grand Lodge, similar to that forwarded by the latter to England in 1853. From 1872-82 held position as Collector of Customs, Port of Montreal. The following year his death took place at his home, Coteau du Lac, Que. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

405—**STEVENSON, A. A.**—Grand Master, 1868-70—Son of James Stevenson, of Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, he was born there 29th Jan., 1829. Came to Montreal 1846, where he was for many years prominently identified with printing and publishing. He secured Mount Royal as a public park for the city he represented in the Council and as Alderman. In 1856 he was initiated in St. George's Lodge, No. 19, E.R., Montreal; W.M., 1858-60; a well-known Knight Templar. Lt.-Col. Stevenson (1891) served on the frontier during the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. He died at Montreal, 9th April, 1910. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

406—**SEYMOUR, JAMES**—Grand Master, 1871-2—Jas. Seymour was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 5th, 1825. Came to Canada in 1836, and for a number of years resided in Toronto. In 1849 he removed to Hamilton, and in 1853 to St. Catharines, where for many years he conducted the "Constitutional." Appointed Inland Revenue Inspector, 1871, holding the position until his death, Jan. 9th, 1888. Initiated in Barton Lodge, No. 6, Hamilton, 13th Feb., 1850; a charter member of St. John's Lodge, No. 231, I.R., Hamilton. Affiliated with St. George's Lodge in 1855, and on the formation of Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines, 1858, became one of its charter members. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

407—**KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK**—Grand Master, 1875-76—He was born near Guelph, Ont., Aug. 1st, 1841; educated at Galt Grammar School (Dr. Tassie's). Called to the Bar, 1862; Q.C., 1874; Bencher of the Law Society, 1879; called to the Senate in 1903, and appointed Speaker of that body, Jan. 16th, 1909; one of the founders of Havergal College, Toronto. Died in Toronto, 4th Dec., 1916. He was initiated in Ionic Lodge, Toronto, 5th May, 1863; W.M., 1865-6. He was one of the officers of the Supreme Council at its inception in 1874. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

408—**WELLER, WILLIAM HENRY**—Grand Master, 1877-79—Initiated 20th Jan., 1846, in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 487, E.R., Toronto. Assisted in the formation of Corinthian Lodge, No. 101, Peterborough, 1848, and was one of its charter members. In 1854 he became affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 17, Cobourg; W.M., 1855-6, 1858 and 1864. He was born in New York State, coming to Canada two years later. Educated at Upper Canada College, and afterwards studied law. Called to the Bar, 1847. His death took place at Cobourg, March 28th, 1881. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

409—**HENDERSON, JAMES ALEXANDER**—Grand Master, 1879-81—Born at Stoke, near Plymouth, Eng., Feb., 1821. Studied law at Kingston with Hon. J. S. Cartwright, and at Toronto with Hon. Robt. Baldwin. Called to the Bar in 1843; successfully practised his profession in Kingston. Appointed Master in Chancery, 1857. As an ensign in the Third Regiment of Frontenac Militia, he was present at the Battle of the Windmill, near Prescott, 1838. Initiated in the Ancient St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Nov. 23rd, 1843, and at various times was W.M. Died at Kingston, Dec. 7th, 1890. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

410—**MOFFAT, JAMES**—Grand Master, 1881-2—His birthplace was Lanark, Scotland, 16th Dec., 1807. In 1841 he emigrated to New York, later removing to Lockport. He settled at London, C.W., 1845, and in 1860 was elected Mayor of that city. Died Sept. 18th, 1894. He was initiated in Lanark Lodge, Scotland, 1841. On coming to London affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 209; W.M., 1855 and 1867, and in 1871 was made W.M. of Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, London; D.G.M., 1879-80. His death occurred 18th Sept., 1894. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

411—**SPRY, DANIEL**—Grand Master, 1882-84—Initiated 11th March, 1858, in King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto; W.M., first in 1862. He was born at Burritt's Rapids, Grenville County, Ont., Nov. 29th, 1835, his father having come to Canada with the Royal Sappers and Miners (Royal Engineers), under Col. By, to assist in the construction of the Rideau Canal. Subsequently removed to Toronto, and in 1854 entered the service of the Post Office Department, remaining fifteen years. For a time he was in Ottawa, and later became Post Office Inspector, East Toronto Division. In 1879 he was transferred to Barrie. He was the first M. III. Master of Adoniram Council, Toronto, and a charter member of Toronto Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix; in fact, in all branches of Masonry he took an active part for many years. He died at London, Ont., Aug. 13th, 1897. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

412—**MURRAY, HUGH**—Grand Master, 1884-86—Came to Canada at the age of fifteen, from Scotland, having been born at Paisley in 1842. Was engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1880 became Chief Clerk of the Customs Department, Hamilton. Initiated in Acacia Lodge, No. 61, Hamilton, Jan. 24th, 1868; W.M., 1871, and at later dates was prominently identified with the Royal Arch, Knights Templars and A. and A. S. Rite. In 1892, on the death of Edward Mitchell, the then Grand Master, J. Ross Robertson, appointed Hugh Murray as Grand Treasurer, which appointment was confirmed at Grand Lodge in that year; Grand Secretary, 1903-07. His death took place in Hamilton, 28th Nov., 1907. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

413—**ROBERTSON, HENRY**—Grand Master, 1886-88—Born at Whitechurch, Ont., May 31st, 1840. Received his education at Central School, Hamilton, Barrie Grammar School and Toronto University (LL.B., 1861). Called to the Bar, Aug. 26th, 1861; Q.C., 1891. Engaged in the practice of his profession in Collingwood, where he still (1919) resides. In 1902 appointed a member of the royal commission for revision of the Public Statutes of Ontario. On 9th Aug., 1861, he was initiated in Manitou Lodge, No. 90, Collingwood; W.M., 1865-6; is author of "Digest of Masonic Jurisprudence." Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

414—**WALKEM, RICHARD T.**—Grand Master, 1888-90—Born in Waterford, Ireland, Sept. 20th, 1840, son of Charles Walkem, of the Royal Engineers. Educated at High School, Montreal, and at McGill College. In 1865 he was called to the Bar, subsequently practising his profession in Kingston; created a Q.C., 1880, by the Marquis of Lorne. He

lectured on Equity in Queen's University, and wrote extensively on law subjects. Initiated in Ancient St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Jan. 8th, 1874; W.M., 1877. His death took place at Kingston, 23rd March, 1906. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

415—**ROBERTSON, J. ROSS**—Grand Master, 1890-92—Eldest son of John Robertson, wholesale dry goods merchant, he was born in Toronto, 28th Dec., 1841; educated at Upper Canada College, and while there published the "College Times" and "Boys' Times." He founded The Evening Telegram, 1876, continuing sole proprietor until his death, May 31st, 1918. As a philanthropist and Mason he was well known; equipped the Hospital for Sick Children buildings, and founded and built The Lakeside Home for Little Children, Toronto Island. Entered the Craft in 1867; was W.M. of his Mother Lodge, King Solomon's, 1880-1, and of Mimico Lodge, No. 359, in 1879-80; Prov. Grand Prior. Subsequent to his Grand Mastership, he was Grand First Principal, R.A.C.; Grand Junior Warden, G.L. England, 1903. Author of several Masonic works, best known being "History of Freemasonry in Canada"; edited "Diary of Mrs. Simcoe"; compiled "Landmarks of Toronto." In 1887 offered a knighthood and a senatorship, both of which he gratefully declined—the first time in history of Canada that anyone declined these in the same day. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

416—**GIBSON, SIR JOHN M.**—Grand Master, 1892-4—Initiated in the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 27, Hamilton, Nov. 19th, 1867; W.M., 1871. Organized Temple Lodge, No. 324, Hamilton, 1875, and was its first Master; also first Master of University Lodge, Toronto, organized in 1910; P.G. Commander A. and A.S. Rite, Canada. Born Jan. 1st, 1842, in Toronto Township, York County; M.A. Toronto University, 1864, subsequently entering the legal profession; a member of the Canadian Wimbledon teams for several years, winning the Prince of Wales prize, 1879; Provincial Secretary, 1889-96; Commissioner Crown Lands, 1896-9, and Attorney-General, 1899-1905; Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, 1908-14. Resides (1919) in Hamilton, Ont. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

417—**WHITE, WILLIAM ROBERT**—Grand Master, 1894-96—Born at Pembroke, Ont., Sept. 16th, 1843, son of Lt.-Col. Peter White, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who in 1828 founded the town of Pembroke. In 1868 was called to the Bar; Q.C., 1889; Bencher of the Law Society. Initiated in Ionic Lodge, Toronto, April 7th, 1868; affiliated with Pembroke Lodge, No. 128, and was W.M. in 1872, and again in 1878. He was for three years Mayor of Pembroke, where he still (1919) resides, and afterwards Warden of Renfrew. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Half length.

418—**GIBSON, HON. WILLIAM**—Grand Master, 1896-98—Came to Canada in 1870, entering the service of the Great Western Railway; was contractor for masonry on both sides of the river, of the St. Clair tunnel, and for enlargement of Victoria Bridge, Montreal; called to the Senate in 1902; accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western tour, 1910. He was initiated in Barton Lodge, Hamilton, 1871; W.M., 1876; Grand First Principal, R.A.C., 1902-3. Senator Gibson's birthplace was Peterhead, Scotland, 7th Aug., 1849, and he died at Beamsville, Ont., 4th May, 1914. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

419—**MALONE, E. T.**—Grand Master, 1898-1900—He was initiated in Zetland Lodge, Toronto, March, 1877; W.M., 1880-81; elected Grand Treasurer, 1903, and still retains that office; representative in Canada of Great Priory of Ireland. Representative of Grand Lodge of South Dakota near G.L.C. Treasurer-General of the Supreme Council of A. and A.S. Rite. Born 11th Feb., 1854, in King's County, Ireland; came to Canada, 1863, receiving his education at a private school, To-

ronto and at Ingersoll Grammar School. Called to the Bar, 1877; K.C., 1899; General Counsel and Solicitor of Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Resides (1919) in Toronto. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitintg.

420—**HUNGERFORD, RICHARD BEECHER**—Grand Master, 1900-01—His birthplace was Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland, 12th Jan., 1846. Came to Canada with his parents in the early sixties, settling in the Tp. of Adelaide, Middlesex. He was manager for Western Ontario of the North American Life Assurance Company. Initiated in St. John's Lodge, Mount Brydges, 1872. In 1874 he affiliated with Kilwinning, London; W.M. of that lodge, 1878. Died in London, Ont., 9th Sept., 1901. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

421—**HARDING, JOHN ELLEY**—Grand Master, 1902-04—Initiated 1866 in St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's, Ont.; W.M. of that lodge 1868, and afterwards of St. Mary's, for the purpose of bringing about their amalgamation; D.G.M., Huron District, 1872-3. He was born in the Township of Beverley, Wentworth Co., 29th May, 1840; educated at Caradoc Academy and by private tutor. Called to the Bar, 1866; commenced practice at St. Mary's, Ont., removing in 1884 to Stratford; Q.C., 1890; Local Master, High Court, Stratford, 1890. In September, 1898, was appointed Junior Judge, County Court, Victoria, and Senior Judge, February, 1906. Judge Harding resides (1919) at Lindsay, Ont. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

422—**ALLEN, BENJAMIN**—Grand Master, 1904-05—Born Dec. 3rd, 1854, at Summer Island, County Armagh, Ireland. Educated at Tullyrone National School, Armagh. In 1872 he came to Canada, and has been continuously engaged in commerce. Initiated in Ashlar Lodge, No. 247, G.R.C., 27th Nov., 1883; W.M., 1887-8. He still (1919) resides in Toronto. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

423—**BURRITT, JAMES HENRY**—Grand Master, 1905-07—Grandson of Col. Daniel Burritt, a U.E.L., after whom Burritt's Rapids, Grenville County, Ont., is named. Born 14th Sept., 1846, at Smith's Falls. Educated there and in Toronto. Called to the Bar, 1872; created K.C., 1902; Reeve of Pembroke, 1888, and for several years Chairman of the Board of Education. Initiated in Pembroke Lodge, No. 128, September, 1876; W.M., 1882, and again in 1890. Resides (1919) in Pembroke, Ont. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

424—**FREED, AUGUSTUS TOPLADY**—Grand Master, 1907-09—Born at Beamsville, Ont., 8th Oct., 1835. Served in U.S. army during part of Civil War. Returned to Canada as a volunteer during the Fenian Raid, 1866. In 1880 removed from Philadelphia to Hamilton to become managing editor Hamilton Spectator; editor-in-chief, 1881-95. On Royal Labor Commission 1886-9, becoming Chairman on death of Chief Justice Armstrong. Connected with Inland Revenue Department in Hamilton, 1895-1910. Initiated into Masonry July 24th, 1865, in Independent Lodge, No. 185, New York City; affiliated with Barton Lodge, Hamilton, 1874; W.M., 1896-7. He is (1919) a resident of Hamilton, Ont. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

425—**MACWATT, DANIEL FRASER**—Grand Master, 1909-11—A Scotsman, born at Nairn, July 9th, 1853; educated at the Academy there. Was in New York for a time, coming to Canada in 1873. Called to the Bar, 1881. On 12th Dec., 1899, he was appointed Senior County Judge, Lambton County, Ont., and in June, 1906, Surrogate Judge in Admiralty (Exchequer Court). Initiated 5th April, 1883, in Corinthian Lodge, Barrie; W.M., 1888-9. Judge Macwatt, who resides (1919) in Sarnia, has been actively identified with the Knights Templars, Royal Arch and A. and A. S. Rite. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

426—**WHITE, AUBREY**—Grand Master, 1911-13—Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 19th March, 1845; educated at the Royal School, Raphoe and Dungannon, and in Dublin. In 1862 he came to Canada; Crown Lands Agent at Bracebridge, 1878-82; Chief Clerk Woods and Forests Branch, Crown Lands Department, Ontario, 1880-87. Appointed Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands (later Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests), Feb. 1st, 1877. Died at St. Elmo, Muskoka, 14th July, 1915. He was initiated in Muskoka Lodge, No. 360, Bracebridge, 1880; later affiliated with King Solomon's, Toronto; W.M., 1895; D.G.M., 1909-11. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting.

427—**MCPHERSON, WILLIAM DAVID**—Grand Master, 1913-15—Born at Moore, Lambton Co., 22nd Aug., 1863; educated at Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and Osgoode Hall, Toronto; called to the Bar, 1885; elected to the Provincial House, June 8th, 1908, as a member for Toronto West; appointed Provincial Secretary, 19th Dec., 1916. Initiated in Zetland Lodge, Toronto, Oct. 21st, 1888; W.M., 1895-6; D.G.M., 1911. Hon. W. D. McPherson is (1919) a resident of Toronto. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

428—**LUKE, SYDNEY A.**—Grand Master, 1915-17—Initiated in Doric Lodge, No. 58, Ottawa, Oct. 4th, 1889; W.M., 1893-4; held a prominent place in Royal Arch, Sovereign Grand Priory, and A. and A. S. Rite. Born at Port Oshawa, 16th Dec., 1862, he received his education at Columbus, Ont., and for many years resided in Ottawa, where he was engaged in the furniture business. M.W. Bro. Luke was Governor of the Rotary Clubs of Eastern Canada and New York State. His death took place at the capital, 23rd Nov., 1918. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

429—**WARDROPE, WILLIAM HUGH**—Grand Master, 1917-19—Son of Rev. Thomas Wardrope, D.D., born at Ottawa, 13th Aug., 1860. He was educated in Guelph, called to the Bar 1884, and created K.C. 1902. For some years he was Secretary Private Bills Committee; declined a County Court Judgeship, 1898. He was initiated in Acaela Lodge, No. 61, Hamilton, 12th July, 1895; elected Master, 1906, and in 1912-13 was D.D.G.M. He lives (1919) in Hamilton, Ont. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

430—**HARCOURT, FREDERICK WEIR**—Grand Master, 1919—Born in Haldimand County, Ont. Educated by private tuition, at Cayuga Collegiate Institute and Upper Canada College. Studied law, and was called to the Bar in 1886. Created a K.C. in 1908. Appointed Official Guardian, Court of Justice, Ontario, 1902. Director National Trust Company, and also of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company. Initiated into Masonry in Ionic Lodge, No. 25, Toronto, 1889. Elected D.D.G.M., Toronto, East District, in 1905. Elected D.G.M. in Belleville, 1917. Past Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada, a Scottish Rite Mason of high degree, and a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He is a resident of Toronto. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length.

431—**HARINGTON, T. D.**—Officer G.L. England in Canada—A portrait of him as G.M., Canada, 1860-4, is in this series. He is here shown as Prov. G.M. under England in Quebec (1852-8). Water color. Size 5 x 6. Half length. See 403.

432—**TUCKER, PHILIP C.**—Hon. P.G.M., 1857-1861—When the formation of the G.L. of Canada was pending, he materially aided the Canadian Craft, and in appreciation, the rank of Past Grand Master was conferred upon him, an honor he accepted with the "deepest sense of gratitude." He was born in Boston, 11th Jan., 1800, and educated in

that city. As a jurist was well known. Initiated 8th Nov., 1821, in Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, Vergennes, Vt., he was D.G.M. 1829-47, becoming Grand Master of Vermont in 1847, and so continued until his death, 10th April, 1861. His decisions during his long term of office are really the Masonic law of Vermont to-day. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

433—**BACKUS, H. T.**—Hon. P.G.M., 1857-77—He rendered valuable services to the Grand Lodge of Canada by consecrating it, and installing the Grand Officers, 2nd Nov., 1855. He was born in Norwich, Conn., 1809; graduated from Yale, and subsequently became Attorney-at-Law; received degrees in Detroit Lodge, No. 2, in 1845, and from 1851-3 was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. His death took place at Greenwood, Arizona, 13th July, 1877. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

434—**STEPHENS, WILLIAM COMBYN**—Hon. P.G.M., 1858-71—He came to Canada in 1853, and until the Great Western was absorbed by the Grand Trunk, was secretary of former. He was initiated in England, and affiliated with Strict Observance Lodge, No. 833, E.R., Hamilton, 21st Dec., 1854. Inaugurated Acacia Lodge, Hamilton, and was first W.M.; represented G.L. of England in Canada. Honorary rank was conferred upon him in recognition of the part he played in bringing about the union of the Grand Lodges in 1858. His death occurred 19th Dec., 1871, at Lewisham, Eng. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length sitting.

435—**MORRIS, ROBERT**—Hon. P.D.G.M., 1858-88—A Masonic writer and poet, born 31st Aug., 1818, near Boston, Mass.; initiated 5th March, 1846, at Oxford, Miss. He was Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1858-9, and in the former year was honored by Canada in consideration of distinguished services at the union. In the Grand Lodge of New York, 1884, he was made second Poet Laureate of Freemasonry; author of "We Meet Upon the Level"; his writings cover Masonic jurisprudence, rituals and hand-books. His death took place at La Grange, Ky., 1888. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length sitting.

436—**BERNARD, ALDIS**—Hon. P.G.M., 1861-76—A native of the Province of Quebec, having been born there in 1810; educated and practised dentistry in the States. Located in Montreal, 1841. In the incorporation of the dental profession in Quebec, Dr. Bernard took a leading part; was president Mechanics' Institute, Montreal, and in 1858 elected a member of the City Council, becoming Mayor in 1874. When W.M. of St. George's Lodge, Montreal, he represented the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, afterwards Antiquity, in connection with the formation of the G.L. of Canada, and was in 1855 elected first Deputy Grand Master of the latter. He died in San Jose, Cal., 3rd July, 1876, after but a few weeks' residence there. Water color. Size 3 x 5. Three-quarter length.

437—**WHITE, THOMAS**—Hon. P.G.M., 1874-1888—His birthplace was Montreal, Que., 1830. He was connected with the Peterborough Review, afterwards editing the Hamilton Spectator. With his brother, he became proprietor of the Montreal Gazette in 1870. In 1878, 1882 and 1887 he was elected to Parliament for Cardwell, Ont. Initiated into Masonry in Corinthian Lodge, Peterborough; served on the Board of General Purposes from 1866-74, and for three years was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; became Deputy Grand Master, 1871. From 1885 until his death, 21st April, 1888, the office of Minister of Interior was held by him. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length sitting.

438—**KLOTZ, OTTO**—Hon. P.G.M., 1885-92—Born Nov. 25th, 1817, in Kiel, Germany. In 1837 he settled at Preston, Ont., becoming a naturalized British subject seven years later; Justice of the Peace, 1853; President Preston Mechanics' Institute and Horticultural Society. When the Public Schools Act became law, he was elected a School Commissioner (title subsequently trustee) in his township, and for nearly half a century labored in the cause of education. He was initiated in 1846 in Barton Lodge; first W.M. of Preston Lodge No. 297, 1873-4; for many years Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence. Died 6th July, 1892. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

439—**TULLY, KIVAS**—Hon. P.G.M., 1897-1905—Civil engineer and architect, born Queen's Co., Ireland, 1820; superintended erection of workhouses in Ireland. Came to Canada, 1844. He prepared plans for many public buildings and institutions in Ontario. After Confederation was appointed architect and engineer, Department of Public Works. He died 24th March, 1905. In 1843 he was initiated in Ancient Union Lodge, No. 13, Limerick, and while in Canada affiliated with St. Andrew's, Ionic (W.M., 1848) and King Solomon's (W.M., 1850-1) Lodges, Toronto. Appointed representative G.L. Ireland in 1857. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

440—**MASON, J. J.**—Hon. P.G.M., 1900-03—Grand Secretary in succession to T. B. Harris, 1875-1903; initiated in Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton, 16th April, 1867; W.M., in 1870 and 1873; also W.M. of Doric, Hamilton, in 1886. Born at Kilby, Northamptonshire, Eng., 4th Feb., 1842, he came to Canada in 1855, settling first at Woodstock; was a public auditor and accountant. Twice he was elected Mayor of Hamilton. Present at Ridgeway, he afterwards became one of the best known riflemen in the Dominion; honorary major 13th Battalion, 1881; in 1897 commanded team sent to Bisley. His death took place in Hamilton, Ont., 15th June, 1903. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

441—**SUTHERLAND, WM. A.**—Hon. P.G.M., 1900-08—His birthplace was Canandaigua, N.Y., 30th May, 1849. In 1874 he was called to the Bar, and for many years practised in Rochester, serving as Corporation Counsel of that city. Initiated in Union Lodge, No. 45, Lima, N.Y., in 1870, becoming Junior Warden in 1873, and Master of Mount Morris Lodge, 1883-4. Subsequently he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the G.L. of New York, and from 1897-99 was Grand Master. His death took place in Rochester, N.Y., 11th March, 1908. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

442—**CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, H.R.H. DUKE OF**—Honorary Past Grand Master, 1902—M.W.G.M. Grand Lodge of England, third son of H.M. Queen Victoria, born in Windsor Castle, 1st May, 1850. Initiated 19th March, 1874, in Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259, London, by his brother, afterwards King Edward. H.R.H. was in 1880-1 W.M. of Royal Alpha Lodge, and later of other lodges, being founder and first Master of "Nil Sine Labore" Lodge (Army Service Corps), No. 2736; elected a P.G.M. of the G.L. of England in 1891, succeeding His Majesty on retirement of the latter, as Grand Master, 17th July, 1901. The Duke of Connaught was Governor-General of Canada, 1911-16. Water color. Size 3 x 5. Three-quarter length. See 28.

443—**HARRIS, THOMAS BIRD**—Grand Secretary, 1855-6, 1857-74—Initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 487, E.R., Toronto, Oct., 1848. Affiliated with Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton, and later with St. John's, No. 40, Hamilton; W.M. of the latter at various times; W.M. Acacia Lodge, No. 61, 1863-5. He was born in Bristol, Eng., July 22nd, 1819. In 1848 came to Canada, remaining in Toronto for a short time.

Removed to Hamilton in autumn of 1849, engaging in dry goods business; retired 1856. His death took place Aug. 18th, 1874. Major J. J. Mason was appointed Grand Secretary on the death of T. B. Harris, and was duly elected at Grand Lodge, in 1875. The reason for the break in the Grand Secretaryship, 1856-7, was to allow T. B. Harris to act as D.D.G.M. of the Hamilton District that year. John Osborne assumed his duties as Secretary, and T. B. Harris was elected Grand Registrar, but really discharged the secretarial office. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

444—**OSBORNE, JOHN**—Grand Secretary, 1856-7—An Englishman by birth. Settled in Hamilton, Ont., and for many years was engaged in mercantile life. Initiated July 15th, 1851, in Strict Observance Lodge, No. 833, E.R., Hamilton; W.M., 1856. He was the first Director of Ceremonies of the G.L. of Canada, being at its first annual communication at Hamilton, in July, 1856. In 1865 he was W.M. of Burlington Lodge, No. 165, Wellington Square (Burlington). His death took place at Morden, Man., Nov. 4th, 1911, where he had lived after his retirement from business in Winnipeg. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

445—**GUNN, RALPH LEEMING**—Grand Secretary, 1907-18—A native of Hamilton, Ont., born there, 26th Dec., 1846, he was well known in civic and fraternal circles. For many years he acted as City Auditor, Hamilton, and later Clerk of the Ninth Division Court. He was initiated in Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 27, April, 1872; W.M., 1876; District Deputy, 1891; and on death of Hugh Murray was appointed Grand Secretary, and was elected at Grand Lodge, 1908. Died 3rd Oct., 1918. Water color. Size 4 x 5. Three-quarter length.

446—**LOGAN, WILLIAM MCGREGOR**—Grand Secretary, 1918—Born Jan. 21st, 1865; educated in private and public schools, Hamilton Collegiate, and at Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1885; gold medalist in classics. For thirty years he was classical master of Hamilton Collegiate Institute. Initiated into Masonry in Malahide Lodge, No. 140, Aylmer, Oct., 1890; affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 40, Hamilton, 1892; W.M., 1902; D.D.G.M., Hamilton Eighth Masonic District in 1909; a member of the Board of General Purposes, 1914-19, and for several years has been Chairman of the Committee on the Fraternal Dead. On the death of R. L. Gunn, was appointed Grand Secretary; elected July, 1919. Well known in Royal Arch and Scottish Rite circles. Water color. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length.

447—**BELLHOUSE, WILLIAM**—Grand Treasurer, 1855-61—His birthplace was Leeds, Eng., 1821. In the late forties he emigrated to Canada, and was the first representative appointed by the Royal Insurance Company on its introduction into Canada. Removed to Hamilton in 1851, where he carried on a wholesale hardware business under the firm name Bellhouse, Ireland & Co., afterwards Wood & Leggat. From 1859, however, he devoted his attention solely to the business of the Royal. He had become a Mason in 1851, initiated in the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 27. On formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was elected Grand Treasurer, 1855, and in 1863-4 was D.D.G.M. of Hamilton District. Died 3rd Oct., 1864. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

448—**GROFF, HENRY**—Grand Treasurer, 1861-2, 1863-76—Came to Canada at the age of three years, with his parents, from Lancaster Co., Pa., where he was born, 24th Sept., 1817. He received his education in Simcoe; taught at Port Dover; later joined the firm of Duncan Campbell in his banking office, Simcoe, and was connected with the banking system of Norfolk County from its inception until his death. For

some years he acted as County Treasurer. From 1858-60 was W.M. of Norfolk Lodge. His death took place 3rd April, 1885. Thomas Mackie was elected and installed Grand Treasurer, 1862, but never discharged the duties of the office. Henry Groff was elected again in 1863. Water color from portrait in possession of his son, H. H. Grof, Simcoe, Ont. Size 4 x 5. Half length.

449—**MITCHELL, EDWARD**—Grand Treasurer, 1876-92—Initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 62, Caledonia, Sept. 18th, 1861; afterwards affiliated with Acacia Lodge, Hamilton; W.M., 1867-70; charter member of Temple Lodge, No. 324, Hamilton. He was born at Ballater, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Sept. 11th, 1840; came to Canada eight years later. On reporting staff off the Hamilton Times. In 1868 entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, remaining with that institution for twenty years. Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 22nd, 1892. He was succeeded by Hugh Murray, who held office until 1903. On the death of J. J. Mason, the Grand Master, J. E. Harding, appointed Hugh Murray Grand Secretary; and Hon. Wm. Gibson, Grand Treasurer. The latter's appointment continued a month, for at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in July, 1903, the present (1919) Grand Treasurer, E. T. Malone, was elected. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

450—**SULLIVAN, LIEUT. HENRY SCADDING**—Grandson of Rev. Henry Scadding, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, was born in 1868; educated at Upper Canada College; went to sea in Merchant Service. He passed examinations as master, and joined the Canadian Naval Reserve. During the war he was lieutenant on H.M. Coast Ship "Lansdowne," Sydney, N.S. Lieut. Sullivan resides (1919) in Nova Scotia. From portrait in possession of his mother, Mrs. Robert Sullivan, Toronto. Size 4 x 6. Half length.

451—**PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., 1855**—With key—A naval establishment was, towards the close of the War of 1812-15, proposed for Penetanguishene, and Sir George Head was sent to superintend the commissariat duties there. The establishment existed but a short time, being broken up in March, 1815. It was, however, revived three years later as a naval and military depot, but finally reduced in the early fifties, and later converted by the Government into a Reformatory for Boys. It is now (1919) an Asylum for Insane. Wash drawing. Size 6 x 10.

452—**ST. GABRIEL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL**—On 7th Oct., 1792, a quaint little building, north-east corner St. Gabriel and St. James streets, was opened as the first Presbyterian Church in Montreal, though as early as 1786 Rev. John Bethune had conducted services according to the form of the Church of Scotland. Rev. John Young was pastor. In 1809 a new roof was put on the church, and a steeple and bell added. A gallery was built later. Until 1886 the building continued in use, and in September of that year the congregation occupied their new church, St. Catherine St., east of Phillips Square. The old St. Gabriel Street church was demolished in 1903 for an extension to the Court House. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8. See 466.

453—**CENTENARY BANK OF MONTREAL, 1817-1917**—On 23rd June, 1817, Articles of Association were signed by nine merchants of Montreal for the formation of the Montreal Bank. The first minute book, or "Resolve Book," as it was called, states that the initial meeting of the stockholders was held 7th August 1817. The following October the Bank opened for business, though not until four years later was its first charter, which subsequently received Royal assent, granted. The year of Confederation was the bank's jubilee, and in that year banks and banking passed under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. Branches of the Bank of Montreal are to be found in every

province of the Dominion. (1) Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Gen. Mgr., 1890-1911; Vice-Pres., 1905-11. (2) Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Gen. Mgr. since 1913. (3) John Gray, President, 1817-20. (4) R. B. Angus, Gen. Mgr., 1869-79; President, 1910-13. (5) Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Gen. Mgr., 1911-13; Vice-President, 1912-13; President since 1913. (6) Hon. Horatio Gates, President, 1826. (7) Hon. John Molson, President, 1826-34. (8) Hon. Peter McGill, President, 1834-60. (9) T. B. Anderson, President, 1860-69. (10) Robert Griffin, first Cashier, 1817-27. (11) Edwin H. King, Gen. Mgr., 1863-69; President, 1869-73. (12) David Torrance, President, 1873-76. (13) Samuel Gerard, President, 1820-26. (14) Hon. George Drummond, Vice-President, 1867-1905; President, 1905-10. (15) Corner main banking room. (16) Vestibule looking towards main banking room. (17) The Bank's Royal Charter. (18) Head office building. (19) Old and new buildings. (20) Benjamin Holmes, Cashier, 1827-46. (21) Alexander Simpson, Cashier, 1846-55. (22) David Davidson, Cashier, 1855-62; General Manager, 1862-3. (23) W. J. Buchanan, Gen. Mgr., 1881-90. (24) Lord Mount Stephen, Vice-President, 1873-6; President, 1876-81. (25) C. F. Smithers, Gen. Mgr., 1879-81; President, 1881-87. (26) Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Vice-President, 1882-7; President, 1887-1905; Hon. President, 1905-14. (27) Specimens of first bank bills. (28) The bank's coinage. Photogravures from volume issued by the Bank in 1917.

454—HOME OF FREEMASONS, TORONTO, 1897-1917—Temple Building—The suite, the Blue Room, Royal Arch Room and Dining Room, occupied by the ten lodges of the Masonic Hall Trust for twenty years, are here given. Three photographs in one frame. Size each 7 x 9.

455—BLUE ROOM, MASONIC HALL, TORONTO, 1858-97—St. Andrew's Lodge became in 1858 the lessee of the Toronto Street Hall, Canada Permanent Building. In the formation of the Masonic Hall Trust, 1867, a number of the leading lodges in the city, others following later, joined with St. Andrew's, and until 1897 occupied the Toronto Street Hall. The lease expiring in that year, the ten lodges which comprised the Trust, removed to the Foresters' Temple Building, Bay street. Here they met for twenty years, for, on 1st January, 1918, the Masonic Temple, Yonge street and Davenport road, was opened. From pen and ink sketch. Size 6 x 10.

456—KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' HALL, TORONTO, 1868-97—Mr. Abraham Nordheimer, in 1856-7, erected on Toronto street the Canada Permanent Building, the upper floor of which was arranged for the purposes of Masonry. The picture represents the hall of Geoffrey de St. Alde-mar Preceptory, artistically finished, rich and unique in ornamentation and design. In 1897, when the Masonic Hall Trust removed to the Temple Building, Bay street, the Templars sold their fittings to the A. and A. S. Rite, who placed them in their own lodge rooms, north-east corner of Yonge and Gloucester streets. Photograph. Size 7 x 10.

457—LANGMUIR, JOHN WOODBURN—Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 6th, 1835. Educated at Kilmarnock. Came to Canada while a young man, and engaged in mercantile life. Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario, 1868-82. Subsequently managing director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. In 1906 appointed a Royal Commissioner to enquire into life insurance in Canada. One of the promoters of the Hudson's Bay and Yukon Railway and Navigation Co. Served in Fenian Raid, 1866 (medal). Mr. Langmuir's death occurred in Toronto, May 12th, 1915. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

458—RODDICK, SIR THOMAS GEORGE—Born July 31st, 1846, at Harbour Grace, Newfld., where his father was for many years principal of Government School. Educated at Harbour Grace, Truro and McGill

University (Holmes gold medal and final prize; M.D.C.M., 1868). Came to Montreal, and subsequent to his graduation was house surgeon in Montreal General Hospital for six years. Dr. Roddick was successively Lecturer in Hygiene, McGill University, Demonstrator in Anatomy, Professor Clinical Surgery, Dean of Faculty. He received honorary degree of LL.D., Edinburgh University, 1898; Queen's University, 1903, and Hon. F.R.C.S., Great Britain, 1900. During Northwest Rebellion organized hospitals and medical service for the expeditionary force, and was in charge of the medical service in the field; recommended for C.M.G. Sir Thomas resides (1919) in Montreal. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

459—SCADDING, RT. REV. CHARLES—Born in Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1861. Educated at Trinity University, Toronto; ordained deacon, 1885, and priest the following year. Curate of St. John's Church, Buffalo, 1885-6; assistant at St. George's, New York, 1886-90; subsequently rector of Christ Church, Middletown, N.Y.; Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, and Emmanuel Church, La Grange, Ill. Declined nomination to Bishopric of Japan. In June, 1906, became third Bishop of Oregon. Died May 27th, 1914. Bishop Scadding was a grand-nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Scadding, of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto. Water color from a portrait in possession of his brother, Dr. Crawford Scadding, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

460—GRANT, J. LEWIS—First General Superintendent of the Northern Railway—Mr. Grant, an American railway man of large experience, in 1855, succeeded Mr. Alfred Brunel, as superintendent of the Northern Railway, which was in operation from May, 1853. In 1862 Mr. Grant resigned from the Northern to take a position on an American road. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

461—HAMILTON, WILLIAM—Superintendent Water Works, Toronto, 1885-93—He was a son of William Hamilton, founder of the old-time establishment known as the St. Lawrence Foundry, King and Palace Streets, Toronto; born in Manchester, Eng., 20th May, 1835; educated at Swindon, and went into the foundry business with his father, continuing until 1885, when he entered the service of the city. Resigned in 1893. He died in Toronto, 2nd March, 1898. Water color from portrait in possession of his son, H. J. Hamilton, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

462—HUTCHISON, HENRY—Of the firm Rowsell & Hutchison—Son of Dr. John Hutchison; born at Peterboro, Ont., 1834, and educated there. In 1846 came to Toronto, where he entered the employ of Henry Rowsell, bookseller and publisher. In 1875 he became a partner in the business. Mr. Rowsell retired in 1880, but Mr. Hutchison continued the business until 1909, his death taking place Oct. 1st of that year. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

463—WILSON, GEORGE B.—Street Commissioner, Toronto, 1913—A native of St. Catharines, Ont.; educated at Toronto Public Schools and by private tuition. Entered employ of The Evening Telegram, 1881. From 1884-86 was secretary to the General Manager, Pullman Palace Car Co., Chicago. Returned to Toronto, and in 1888 entered the service of the city as clerk. Appointed Secretary to the Mayor in 1896, holding the position until receiving his present (1919) appointment. In 1905 Dr. Charles Sheard was given oversight of the street work. In 1910 Mr. R. C. Harris took over the duties, in conjunction with his work as Property Commissioner (and later as Commissioner of Works). Mr. Harris continued to discharge the duties of Street Commissioner until May 15th, 1913, when Mr. Wilson was appointed to the position. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

464—**JONES, JOHN**—Street Commissioner, Toronto, 1888-1908—Born in South Wales, 19th Jan., 1843. Came to Toronto with his parents in 1850, locating on second concession of York (near present Mount Pleasant Cemetery); lived for a time at Leslieville. Afterwards engaged in the brick manufacturing and general contracting business in Toronto. Alderman for old St. Matthew's Ward, 1884-88, in which his name is perpetuated by Jones avenue. Appointed Street Commissioner, Nov. 26th, 1888, under the direction of the City Engineer's Department (latterly under Dr. Charles Sheard). Retired October, 1908. Mr. Jones died in Toronto, 25th Aug., 1918. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

465—**FERRIN, W. L.**—Toronto Business Man of Seventy Years Ago—Born in Liverpool, Eng., 12th Sept., 1808, where his father, a descendant of the Huguenots, was engaged in shipping trade. Came to Toronto, 1840, establishing on Yonge street, next site of present (1919) Globe Office, a wholesale dry goods business, which was closed about 1858. He then carried on banking and brokerage for a time, and later, in New York, did steamship advertising. Mr. Perrin's death took place 25th July, 1884. From a portrait in possession of his son, the late A. Poyntz Perrin, Toronto. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

466—**ST. GABRIEL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL, QUE.**—Pulpit and Precentor's Desk—For nearly a century services were held in the building of which these quaint bits of church furnishings were a part. In 1792 the little place of worship was opened, on the northeast corner of St. Gabriel and St. James streets. It continued in use until 1886. As a relic, the late J. Ross Robertson obtained beams from the church when demolished in 1903, and had a chair made for the Communion Table in St. Andrew's Church, King street, Toronto. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 7. See 452.

467—**GUELPH, ONT., 1843**—With Key—This view, from Horseman's Hill, is said to be the earliest known drawing of Guelph, which in 1827 was founded by John Galt, of the Canada Company, and named in honor of the Royal House of Brunswick. Presented to the late J. Ross Robertson by Principal E. A. A. Grange, of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Pencil drawing. Size 7 x 10.

468—**GEORGE'S ISLAND, HALIFAX HARBOR**—"St. George's Island, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Pub. 30 Septr., 1818, by J. Gold, 103 Shoe Lane, London. J. E. delt. Baily, Sect. Pl. 517." The view, which is from the front of Halifax, looking south-east, shows: 1, The Eastern Passage; 2, Northern end of McNab's Island (then known as Cornwallis Island); 3, George's Island (as the correct name is), with Fort Charlotte surmounting it; 4, Outer passage for fairway of Halifax. Stipple engraving in color. Size 5 x 9.

469—**SIMCOE HALF-GALLEY, 1794**—A Gunboat Whose Rig Has Passed Away—An apple-bowed craft is shown, narrowing to the stern, and 75 feet in length. There are sixteen thwarts for rowers on each side, and a longitudinal partner down the middle, through which the fore and mainmasts are stepped. The vessel was built at Quebec in 1794. It is believed that at least two of these boats were built on Lake Ontario for Governor Simcoe. From plans in the Simcoe Collection at Wolford, Devon. Water color. Size 7 x 10.

470—**TWO-MASTED GUNBOAT**—On Lake Ontario, 1794-1820—The craft, fifty feet in length, has a rig which is unique. It is similar to the double cats, or Mackinaws without bowsprits, of modern days. From plans in the Simcoe Collection, Wolford. Water color. Size 7 x 9.

471—**LATEEN-RIGGED GUNBOAT, LAKE ONTARIO, 1794**—Fore-runner of the Modern Iceboat—The design is quite different from that of the other gunboats. The bows, while very full, are not so blunt as those of the half-galley, and the 6 and 12-pounder gunboats. There are twelve rowing benches. From plans in the Simcoe Collection at Wolford, Devon. Water color. Size 6 x 9.

472—**GUNBOAT WITH SLIDING-GUNTER RIG**—Used on Lake Ontario, 1794—The leg-of-mutton or sliding-gunter rig shown in the picture, was once common in the British Navy. From plans in the Simcoe Collection at Wolford, Devon. Water color. Size 7 x 9.

473—**SPANISH GUNBOAT OF GOVERNOR SIMCOE, 1794**—Probable Model for Lake Ontario Gunboats—This vessel, which measures 50 feet on the keel, is the type of craft which may have suggested the lateen-rigged gunboat used on Lake Ontario. The lateen sail is properly a Mediterranean rig. In the drawing the English colors are shown. From plans in the Simcoe Collection at Wolford. Water color. Size 7 x 10.

474—**"H.M.S. ATALANTE**—Passing Sambro, Halifax, N.S. J. E. delt. Published May 31, 1814, by Joyce Gold, Naval Chronicle Office, 103 Shoe Lane, London. Baily, Sculpt." The view, taken two or three miles off Chebucto Head, looks south-west towards that point and Sambro Lighthouse, off the mouth of Halifax Harbor. It shows: 1, Sambro Island and Lighthouse, erected, 1758; 2, Frigate Atalante, subsequently lost on Three Sisters Rocks, which lie two miles east-north-east of Sambro Lighthouse; 3, Chebucto Head. Stipple engraving in color. Size 5 x 9.

475—**HALIFAX HARBOR**—"Entrance Into Halifax Harbour—O. Serres del. Wells, sculp. Publish'd Oct. 31, 1803, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane." The view, which is taken from a mile or two off Chebucto Head, shows: 1, Chebucto Head; 2, Sandwich Point; 3, Point Pleasant; 4, Halifax Citadel; 5, George's Island; 6, Dartmouth; 7, McNab's Island. The harbor is shown to the right of the picture. Stipple engraving in color. Size 5 x 9.

476—**SEARL HOUSE, AMHERSTBURGH, U.C.**—As it appeared in 1806—Adoniram Lodge, No. 18, P.R., met in an upper room of this old hotel, situated on the south-east corner of Richmond and Bathurst streets, Amherstburgh. It was from here that in June, 1812, several craftsmen went to aid the troops in repelling Hull's forces at the river Canard, about three miles from Amherstburgh. The Searl House, a three-storey frame building, with a heavy stone foundation, was used as a mess house for the soldiery during the Rebellion of 1837. A dwelling house was subsequently erected on the site. Water color. Size 5 x 6.

477—**EPHRAIM LAND'S HOUSE, HAMILTON, U.C.**—As occupied by him in 1855—It stood on the south side of Main St., near Ontario Avenue, at extreme eastern limit of Hamilton. The ground to left and rear of house was an orchard, and to the right was a field of grain. Mr. Land had taken charge of the jewels and warrant of Barton Lodge, No. 10, Hamilton, and, on the morning of the Battle of Stoney Creek, Mrs. Land, knowing that her husband prized the records of the lodge, buried them in the garden. They were later unearthed, placed in a more suitable hiding place, and in 1836 returned by Bro. Land, on the reorganization of Barton Lodge. Water color. Size 4 x 6.

478—**SCHENECTADY BOAT**—A Craft of the Eighteenth Century—It was so named from the fact that it was first built at Schenectady, N.Y., on the Mohawk River. The boat was flat-bottomed, but with a slight keel, and very roomy, for freight below and above the deck. It had one mast and two sails—a mainsail and a jib. All Schenectady boats were equipped with "sweeps" or oars, to be used in light winds. It is

interesting to note that a "three-handed Schenectady boat"—one for each pair of oars, was offered for sale at Niagara in 1800. Water color. Size 7 x 10.

479—**HOUSE AND STORE OF RICHARD BEASLEY**—North Side King St., Hamilton, 1860—Richard Beasley, one of the earliest settlers at "the head of the lake," was the original owner of Dundurn Park, Hamilton. He also pre-empted a large acreage adjacent, for years known as Beasley's Hollow, afterwards erecting a mill on the stream flowing into Coote's Paradise. Subsequent to his residence in the locality, he conducted a general store, and lived on the north side of King St., between what is now (1919) Ferguson Avenue and James St. The building, of hewn timbers, was clap-boarded in the early twenties. Beasley's was an early meeting-place of Lodge No. 10 (Barton), warranted in 1796 by R.W. Bro. Wm. Jarvis, P.G.M., now No. 6 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Water color. Size 4 x 6.

480—**SHAW COTTAGE, BLOOR ST., TORONTO**—The dwelling, which stood on the north side of the street, west of Avenue Road, was built about 1818 by Robert Shaw, brother of John Shaw, who was Mayor of Toronto, 1897-9. In 1877 Mr. John Shaw purchased the lease of the cottage, and resided there from that date until April, 1904, when the house was demolished. The land on which it stood was originally a part of the Baldwin estate, and was deeded by Mr. W. A. Baldwin, of Mashquoteh, as a contribution to the endowment of the Church of the Redeemer. The residence of Dr. Allen Baines, 228 Bloor St., now (1919) occupies the site of the cottage. Water color. Size 5 x 8.

481—**COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE**—In the Naval Yard, Halifax. Publish'd 29 Feb., 1804, by J. Gold, Shoe Lane. Wells Sc. The view, which is looking west-north-west from the anchorage off the Naval Yard, shows: 1, Fort Needham; 2, Commissioner's House, the residence of the Commissioner of H.M. Naval Yard, built about 1785, demolished November, 1909; 3, Sheer-mast, used to replace masts in war-vessels, one of which is shown alongside. Stipple engraving in color. Size 5 x 9.

482—**OLD JESUITS' COLLEGE, QUEBEC**—Built, 1626; burnt down in 1640. In 1720 it was rebuilt; taken possession of by the British, for use as a barracks, 1763. In the late seventies of the nineteenth century it was finally demolished, and the site is now (1919) occupied by the City Hall. The picture shows the transparencies in the windows, ready for the illumination of Oct. 1st, 1874, in celebration of the second centenary of the erection of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Quebec. Water color. Size 4 x 6.

483—**CLARENDON HOTEL, QUEBEC**—Corner Ste. Anne and Des Jardins streets—It was built by George Desbarats for the printing of the Canada Official Gazette. On the removal of the Government to Ottawa in 1867, the building was sold and converted into an hotel, known as the "Russell." In the mid-seventies it was named the "Clarendon," and as such continues (1919) business. Incidentally the Clarendon has been known as the Pelletier, Lizotte and Begin, from names of proprietors. Water color. Size 3 x 4.

484—**RUSSELL, WILLIS, 1815-87**—Noted Hotel Proprietor—The Russell brothers (Willis and Oramel Ames) were pioneers in the hotel business in Quebec and Toronto. The first hotels with which Willis Russell was connected were the Albion, Palace Hill, and the St. George, Ste. Anne and Du Fort Sts., Quebec. In 1852 he with his brother leased the St. Louis, Quebec, continuing it to the time of his death, 15th October, 1887. Until the erection of the Chateau Frontenac, the Saint Louis was the rendezvous of social, military and political functions in the ancient city. The Russell Hotel, originally Beard's, Church and Colborne Sts., Toronto, was for a time under the management of the Russell brothers. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

485—**ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC**—Cor. St. Louis and Haldimand Sts.—It comprises two or more dwellings joined together. In 1852 Messrs. Oramel Ames (Azro) and Willis Russell leased the building, and the hotel was known first as the "Russell," and later as the "St. Louis," which name it still (1919) bears. Water color. Size 3 x 4.

486—**PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, TORONTO**—North-west corner Yonge St. and Davenport Road—Built in 1866 by the congregation of the little Primitive Methodist Church, on what is now (1919) Cumberland street. On the union of the various Methodist bodies in 1886, the Yonge street church, whose seating capacity was 250, was found to be too small. The congregation decided to sell; a site on Avenue Road was purchased, and St. Paul's Church built in 1887. Subsequently the Salvation Army used the old building. The new Masonic Temple, opened 1st Jan., 1919, occupies the site. Water color. Size 5 x 7.

487—**BISHOP'S PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF CANADA (CH. OF ENG.), MONTREAL, 1877**—With Key—The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada was formed at Trinity College, Toronto, in 1893. At that time it comprised two Provincial Synods, Canada and Rupert's Land. There are now (1919) four, Canada (including Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and which since 1912 extends from the Atlantic to the Ottawa River, Ontario, Rupert's Land and Columbia. Colored photograph. Size 8 x 12.

488—**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.**—Organized in 1787 by Rev. John Bethune, it was the first Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada. The original place of worship was primitive to a degree, of logs, and seats of planks resting on cedar blocks. It was superseded by a stone building, whose roof fell in shortly after construction. The present church, commenced in 1812, stands about a hundred yards from the site of the old log building. The interior of St. Andrew's was remodelled in the eighties, and a vestry built. Rev. John Bethune, who organized congregations in several sections of Glengarry, died in Williamstown, September, 1815, "in the 66th year of his age and the 44th of his ministry." Water color. Size 5 x 8.

489—**RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA**—So named by Mr. James Goulin, its first landlord, out of respect to his friend and patron, the late Willis Russell. Three buildings, facing Sparks street, constituted the first Russell, the stone wing on Elgin street having been built in 1866-7. In 1879-80 the old buildings were demolished, and the present hotel erected. Many interior alterations have been made, but the exterior is unchanged. Prior to the erection of the Chateau Laurier, the Russell was the house patronized by leading people of the Dominion during their stay in Ottawa. Water color on photo. Two pictures in one frame. Sizes 5 x 7 and 6 x 6.

490—**ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL**—St. James Street—For more than half a century this was the most popular hotel in Montreal. The Governor-General and other eminent personages always secured accommodation here, and in 1860 the suite of the Prince of Wales were at the St. Lawrence. Built 1849-50, and opened in 1852 by the late Henry Hogan, it extended to Fortification Lane, which was crossed by a bridge leading to a larger building facing Craig street. About 1910 the main elevation was demolished to make room for the Dominion Express, but the Craig street structure is still (1919) conducted as an hotel, under the name St. Lawrence Hall. Water color. Size 4 x 7.

491—**CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS, MONTREAL**—St. Paul street, facing Bonsecours—By order of Marguerite Bourgeoise, foundress of the Nunnery of the Congregation, a wooden chapel was erected in 1657 and rebuilt 1675. The second building, the first church

of stone in the island of Montreal was destroyed by fire in 1754, and the present church, on the old site, constructed in 1772. The picture shows Notre Dame de Bonsecours (good help) before restoration in 1888, when much of its quaint beauty disappeared. The statue of the Virgin Mary, on the roof, facing the river, is comparatively modern. Water color by W. Baker. Size 3 x 4.

492—**PRESCOTT GATE STEPS AND CHIEN D'OR, QUEBEC**—Historic in the Old City—The large building towards the right was the Chien d'Or, and the stone on which the famous Golden Dog is sculptured now (1919) over the doorway of the General Post Office, is seen in picture. An iron stairway, known as Mountain Hill Steps, has replaced Prescott Gate Steps. In the foreground to left is the archway of Prescott Gate, which commanded the approach known as Mountain Hill. Water color by W. Baker. Size 3 x 4.

493—**LOCOMOTIVE "SCOTIA," NO. 90**—First in Canada with a Steel Boiler—The Scotia was built in 1861 in the Great Western shops (G.T.R.), Hamilton, Ont., by Richard Eaton, locomotive superintendent. The boiler, entirely of steel, was the first of the kind constructed by a Canadian railway. In fact, it is claimed to be the world's first steel boiler. The "Scotia" passed out of existence when the railway gauge changed from 5 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 9½ in. From original drawing by A. Ayres in 1863, in possession of J. Davies Barnett, Stratford, Ont. Water color. Size 4 x 8.

494—**MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT, MONTREAL**—Place d'Armes. Water color by W. Baker, 1898. Size 4 x 5. See 161.

495—**OBSERVATION TOWER, NIAGARA FALLS SOUTH**—It was built in the winter of 1851-2, and known as the Lundy's Lane Tower. A fee was charged for tourists who wished to see the surrounding country so famed in Canadian history. At one time St. Mark's Masonic Lodge occupied the second floor room of the building. Wyly Grier's picture of Queenston Heights battleground in 1897 was made from the top of this tower. Water color. Size 4 x 6.

496—**NELSON'S COLUMN, MONTREAL**—In Jacques Cartier Square—Water color by W. Baker. Size 3 x 6. See 156.

497—**FORT CHAMBLY, QUE. 1894**—Built in 1665, of wood, and, falling into ruin, was re-erected of stone in 1711. It fell into the hands of the British in 1760; captured by the Americans some years later; in 1776-7 formed one of the chief bases for the troops of Carleton and Burgoyne. During the War of 1812 a large force was stationed at Fort Chambly, or Pontchartrain. It was abandoned in 1838, and transferred in 1856 by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian Government. Water color by W. Baker. Size 4 x 8.

498—**JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE, MONTREAL**—Market Day Scene, 1897—Such quaint gatherings may still (1919) be seen here, for open-air markets continue to be held in this historic locality. The view shows: (1) Nelson's Monument, south side Notre Dame street; (2) City Hall, on the north side; (3) Chateau de Ramezay; (4) Buildings facing Jacques Cartier Square. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 4 x 5.

499—**HOUSE IN QUEBEC, TO WHICH MONTGOMERY WAS CARRIED, 1775**—The encounter between the invaders and defenders of Quebec on 31st Dec., 1775, was short, and meant defeat for the former. Montgomery, found in the snow, was carried to the home of one Gaubert, and there prepared for burial. At the time of its demolition the building, in St. Louis street, was one of the oldest in the city. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 3 x 4.

500—**DALTON, THOMAS**—Well Known Upper Canada Journalist—For many years editor and proprietor of *The Patriot*, one of the leading journals of its day in Upper Canada. After his death, Oct. 26th, 1840, the paper was conducted by his widow until 1848, when it was purchased by Col. E. G. O'Brien, of Shanty Bay. Mr. Dalton was one of the first to advocate a confederation of all the provinces in British North America. Born in England, 1781; died at Toronto. Robert G. Dalton, for over fifty years a distinguished member of the legal profession, was a son. Water color from portrait in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Reginald Denison, Toronto. Size 6 x 8. Half length.

501—**ARNOLDI, DR. DANIEL**—A well-known medical man in Lower Canada—He was the father of Dr. F. C. T. Arnoldi, who practised in Toronto in the fifties—born at Three Rivers, L.C., 7th March, 1774; appointed first President College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, 1847. In 1848 McGill University conferred upon him the degree of M.D. His death took place at Montreal, July 26th, 1849. From portrait in possession of his grandson, Frank Arnoldi, K.C., Toronto. Size 7 x 8. Half length sitting.

502—**DIEHL, DR. PETER**—Canadian Military Surgeon—Born in Lower Canada, May 22nd, 1787, son of John Justice Diehl. Studied medicine with Dr. Blake, of Montreal, and in Edinburgh and London. In 1809 he returned to Canada. Served in War of 1812-15. Sent to England in a transport with a detachment of artillery under Sir Gordon Drummond. Prior to coming back to Canada in 1818 took his diploma as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; practised with Dr. Arnoldi in Montreal. In 1828 formed a partnership with Dr. Widmer, of York. In 1837 he was appointed surgeon 4th Battalion of Militia, and the following year, Deputy-Inspector Militia Hospitals. He died in Toronto, 5th March, 1868. Water color from portrait in possession of Mr. Frank Arnoldi, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

503—**DIEHL, MRS. PETER**—Daughter of Dr. James Macaulay, of the Queen's Rangers, and sister of Sir James B. Macaulay, Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas, Ontario. Born 3rd May, 1806. Her death took place 3rd Oct., 1877. Water color from portrait in possession of Mr. Frank Arnoldi, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

504—**OXEN AT YORK (TORONTO), 1795**—In the eighteenth century, horses as beasts of burden were not a success in Upper Canada, at any rate in Government work, for in a General Statement of Public Property in this province, 1792-99, it states that the greater number of "twelve Canadian horses purchased in Lower Canada" died at Niagara in 1792. The following year oxen were purchased "for the public services intended to be carried on at York." As they became unserviceable they were ordered to be sold, and the amount credited to the commissary of the stores' public account. The picture shows the typical oxen and cart of pioneer days. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 4 x 7.

505—**STAPLES, OWEN P.**—Toronto Artist—He was born at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somersetshire, Eng., Sept. 3rd, 1866. Came to Canada in 1870; resided in Hamilton and Toronto; while still a mere lad removed to Rochester. Studied drawing at the Rochester Art Club, 1881-2, but in 1883 he returned to Toronto. Joined the newly-formed Toronto Art Students' League in 1886. Studied under George A. Reid, and afterwards at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, under Thomas T. Anshutz, and at the Philadelphia Art Students' League, under Thomas Eakins. In 1889 Mr. Staples was elected a member of the O.S.A. His pictures have been shown at all the Canadian, and many of the American Art Exhibitions. He has also exhibited at the Pan American and St. Louis Expositions, and in the Liverpool Art Gallery. Sepia. Size 6 x 8. Head and shoulders.

506—**GOURLAY, ROBERT FLEMING**—"Banished Briton"—Gourlay, who in middle life adopted his mother's maiden name, "Fleming," was born 24th March, 1778, in parish of Ceres, Fifeshire, Scotland. Here his father, for several years a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, carried on scientific farming. Robert Gourlay attended St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. Studied poor laws of Great Britain, in connection with which he agitated reform. In Canada, where he settled in 1817, his was a well-known name for years. He objected to land system in U.C., attacked the administration, was arrested for libel in 1818, acquitted in Kingston and Brockville, and subsequently arrested at Niagara. There he was tried and expelled from the province. At various times he interfered in public affairs, some of which did not particularly concern him, both in Britain and Canada, and as a result suffered imprisonment and banishment. Throughout his entire career, however, he was loyal to Great Britain, his attitude while in the States during the Rebellion of 1837 being an example. In 1857 he once more came to Canada, remaining several years. His death took place in Edinburgh, 1st August, 1863. Mr. Gourlay wrote "Statistical Account of Upper Canada." Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

507—**REDMOND, PATRICK**—Well-known Canadian Banjo Player—Born in Toronto, March 3rd, 1837; educated at Hamilton. Learned his trade of carpenter with John Nickinson, when manager of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, Toronto. His first appearance was in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as dancer and banjo player. Went to the States with Annie Pixley as stage carpenter, and played small parts for three years; was also stage carpenter with the late Denman Thompson for a quarter of a century, playing the "country fiddler" in "The Old Homestead" until his retirement in 1914. Redmond (1919) resides in Philadelphia. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

508—**ARNOLDI, DR. F. C. T.**—A Toronto Practitioner in the Fifties—He was a native of Riviere du Loup, L.C., born there Oct. 26th, 1805; took degrees at Edinburgh, 1827; returned to Canada in the same year, and practised in Montreal until 1855, when he removed to Toronto. He was an active member of the medical profession until his death, 1st Jan., 1862. Water color from portrait in possession of his son, Frank Arnoldi, K.C., Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

509—**GIVINS, LIEUT. JAMES**—Eldest son of Judge James Givins, of London, Ont., and grandson of Col. James Givins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for many years. Lieut. Givins eventually became Commander of the 26th Cameronians, while they were stationed at Bermuda. His death took place about 1885. Water color from portrait in possession of Miss M. A. A. Givins, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

510—**BOOMER, A. K.**—Once prominent hardware merchant, Toronto—Born in Lisburn, Ireland, 13th April, 1811; for some time Mr. Boomer carried on a hardware business on King street, at the east side of the present (1919) King Edward Hotel building. He retired from that business, and then became a commission and insurance agent in the Romain Building, King street west, continuing there until several years before his death, 13th May, 1875. Mr. Boomer was a brother of George Boomer, police magistrate, Toronto, 1862-5. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

511—**SMITH, DR. ANDREW**—Founder Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto—He was born at Dalrymple, Scotland, 1835. Shortly after graduating in Edinburgh came to Canada, and in 1862 founded the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, acting as principal for forty-two years.

Dr. Smith aided in organizing the Ontario Jockey Club, was colonel of 9th Field Battery, and master Toronto Hunt Club for ten years. His death took place in Toronto, 15th Aug., 1910. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

512—**FRENCH-CANADIANS AT CARDS**—Habitants' Farmhouse—The social scene here portrayed is one which often took place during the winter in the nineteenth century habitant farmer's home. Lithograph, in color, from a painting by Cornelius Krieghoff. Size 13 x 19.

513-521—**Sergeants-at-Arms, Upper Canada, United Canada and Ontario, 1792-1919.**

513—**LAW, GEORGE**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, 1792-94—The first Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada was George Law, a retired captain of the Queen's Rangers. He was sworn in, Sept. 26th, 1792. For a number of years held the position of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. From silhouette in the Simcoe Collection, Wolford, Honiton, Eng. Size 3 x 4. Half length.

514—**RIDOUT, THOMAS**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, U.C., 1794-1810—Born in Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Eng., 1754. In 1774 he joined an older brother in Maryland. Taken prisoner by the Indians on the Ohio, 1787, and after a captivity of four months was brought to Detroit—then an English garrison. Accompanied the 53rd Regiment to Montreal. In 1792 appointed to the Commissariat Department at Newark (Niagara). In Surveyor-General's office, 1793. Made Registrar of York County three years later, and in 1797 removed to the town of York. Clerk of the Peace for the Home District and Clerk of the District Court. Joint Acting Surveyor-General at different times, and in 1810 was appointed Surveyor-General. Elected to Parliament for the West Riding of York. Called to the Legislative Council, U.C., 1824. A member of the original Board of King's College. Died in York, 1829. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

515—**STANTON, WILLIAM, SR.**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, U.C., 1811-14—Born October 4th, 1756, at Cannock Staffordshire, Eng. Served as lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and was Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. His death occurred at Amherstburg, U.C., June 12th, 1833. From 1808-11 Thomas Hamilton was Acting Sergeant-at-Arms. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

516—**MACNAB, ALLAN**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, U.C., 1815-30—Born in 1768. Gazetted an ensign in the 71st, and afterwards lieutenant in the 19th Hussars. Served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, as Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Queen's Rangers. Received thirteen wounds. Accompanied Simcoe to Upper Canada in 1792. Died, June 6th, 1830. Water color from portrait in possession of Canon MacNab, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

517—**MACNAB, DAVID ARCHIBALD**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, U.C., 1830-40—Son of Allan MacNab, who was Sergeant-at-Arms, 1815-30, and a brother of Sir Allan Napier MacNab. His death took place in 1840. Silhouette. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

518—**CHISHOLM, GEORGE KING**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, United Canada, 1841-54—Eldest son of Col. Wm. Chisholm, of Oakville. Born at Nelson, Halton Co., 4th Sept., 1814; educated at Upper Canada College. Appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, June 10th, 1841, resigning, June 14th, 1854; elected member for Halton County in the Parliament of United Canada, 1854. His death occurred at Oakville, 14th April, 1874. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

519—**MACDONELL, DONALD A.**—Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, United Canada, 1854-67, and of the House of Commons, 1867-91—Born in Cornwall, U.C., May 7th, 1824. Appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the U.C. Assembly, June 14th, 1854, and subsequent to Confederation held the same position in the House of Commons, resigning, Jan. 1st, 1891. Mr. Macdonell's death took place in Ottawa, Dec. 15th, 1893. Water color from portrait in possession of his son, Mr. H. P. Macdonell, Ottawa. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

520—**SMITH, LT.-COL. HENRY ROBERT**—Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Commons, 1892-1917—Born at Kingston, Ont., Dec. 30th, 1843, eldest son of Hon. Sir Henry Smith, K.B. Educated at Kingston Grammar School. In May, 1859, he entered the Canadian public service. Became Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Commons, 1872, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Jan. 11th, 1892. Joined the Volunteer Militia, 1863; on frontier, 1866 and 1872 (medal with two clasps); served during the North-west Rebellion, 1885 (medal and mentioned in despatches). Col. Smith died at Kingston, 1917. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

521—**BOWIE, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY WILLIAM**—Sergeant-at-Arms 1918—Born in Ottawa, Nov. 10th, 1862, son of Capt. Alexander Bowie. Entered the service of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, 1882. Qualified as master, Marine Department, Ottawa, 1884. Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons, 1891-6. In 1892 he was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and on Jan. 1st, 1918, Sergeant-at-Arms. Col. Bowie went overseas with the 77th Battalion from Ottawa, and saw service in France. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

522—**REDDITT, THOMAS HENRY**—Jr. Asst. Master, Upper Canada College, 1877-8—Born in Toronto, April 5th, 1852. Educated at the Model School and at Toronto University, where he had a brilliant course. Taught for a time at St. Catharines Collegiate Institute. Later held the principalships of Richmond Hill and Aurora High Schools. In September, 1893, Mr. Redditt became Principal of Barrie Collegiate Institute, which position he held until his death, April 2nd, 1915. Water color on photo. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

523—**LEONARD, ARTHUR GOOLDEN**—Assistant English Master, U.C.C.—Born in England. B.A. (London); M.A. (Toronto). From 1879-82 was on the staff of Upper Canada College as Assistant English Master and Second Assistant Boarding House Master. Returned to England in 1882, and accepted a position in the English Post Office system. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

524—**KING, JOHN**—A Toronto Barrister—Of Scottish descent, born in Toronto, 15th Sept., 1843; B.A., Toronto University, 1864; M.A., 1865. He was called to the Bar in 1869, practising in Berlin (Kitchener), Ont., until his appointment as lecturer to Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 1893. This position he held till 1915. Had much to do with drafting and promoting amendments to laws, libel, civil and criminal, of Ontario and the Dominion. Author of various legal and other works. Served in University Rifle Corps during Fenian raid (medal). Mr. King died in the city of his birth, 30th Aug., 1916. From oil in possession of his son, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Size 5 x 6. Half length.

525—**KING, MRS. JOHN (ISABEL GRACE MACKENZIE)**—She was the youngest daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie, of Rebellion fame, and was born in New York, 6th Feb., 1843, where her father spent several years of his exile from Canada. In 1872 she was married to

Mr. John King, a leading barrister of Toronto. Mrs. King's death took place in Ottawa, Dec. 18th, 1917. From oil in possession of her son, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Size 5 x 6. Half length.

526—**RIORDAN, JOHN**—Owner of the Merritton Mills—Son of Jeremiah Riordan, a surgeon in the Royal Navy; born in Ireland, July, 1834, and educated there. About 1850 came to Canada with his father. Started his first paper mill in 1863, in partnership with his brother Charles; erected a larger mill four years later. He was one of a group to purchase the Mail about 1880. Mr. Riordan's death took place at St. Leonards-on-the-Sea, Eng., September, 1882. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

527—**TELFER, DR. WALTER**—He was a Scotsman, and a graduate of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Came to Canada, practising for a time in Niagara, where he settled about 1826. In 1835 he removed to Toronto, carrying on his profession successfully there. In 1844 succeeded Dr. Rees as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Telfer's death took place in Toronto in 1857. From miniature by Hoppner Meyer. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

528—**BETHUNE, REV. JOHN**—Founder First Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada—Rev. Mr. Bethune was born in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, 1749; educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and ordained to ministry of Church of Scotland, shortly afterwards accepting a pastorate in North Carolina. On outbreak of Revolutionary War he acted as military chaplain, and was subsequently taken prisoner. After his exchange he was appointed chaplain of the 84th Regiment. Came to Montreal in 1786, conducting on 12th March the first Presbyterian service held there. Obtaining a grant of land in Glengarry County in 1787, he removed to Williamstown (called after Sir William Johnson), and there founded St. Andrew's Church, first Presbyterian congregation in Upper Canada. Also established churches at Martintown, Cornwall and Lancaster. Mr. Bethune died at Williamstown, Sept. 23rd, 1815. Two of his sons achieved distinction in the Anglican Church—Dean Bethune, of Montreal, and Rt. Rev. Alex. Bethune, second Bishop of Toronto. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Oval.

529—**HELLIWELL, WILLIAM, 1811-97**—Pioneer of York and Highland Creek—He was a son of Thomas Helliwell, of Toughstone, Yorkshire, Eng., who came to Canada in 1818. He was engaged in the brewing, distilling and milling business in York, his sons succeeding him in business. Thomas Helliwell removed in 1847 to Highland Creek, where he had charge of the post office, and ran a grist and sawmill. For some years prior to his death, at Highland Creek, he was Fishery Inspector. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

530—**HAMILTON, THOMAS**—A well-known railway accountant—He was accountant of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway from its inception in 1853. In 1858 the name was changed to "the Northern Railway of Canada." Mr. Hamilton remained with the company until 1876. His death took place in Toronto, 19th Dec., 1877. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

531—**MCDONELL, JAMES**—Of "The Willows"—Born in Toronto, 1810, son of Hon. Alex. Macdonell, Sheriff Home District, 1792-1804. For many years he was in the Government service in Inland Revenue Department. In 1853-4 he erected "The Willows" on Bathurst street, and here he died, 6th Feb., 1865. The Western Hospital purchased the property in 1903. Mr. McDonell (so he always spelled his name) was a nephew and godson of Col. John Macdonell, A.D.C., who fell at Queenston Heights. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

532—**BRIDGEFORD, COL. DAVID**—In War of 1812 and Rebellion of 1837—He was born in 1785, and came to Canada when seven years of age. Although a farmer, he was appointed Colonel of the sedentary militia by the Government, and was Captain of the 3rd Incorporated Militia of Canada; fought at Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Detroit and York, and took an active part in Rebellion of 1837; sentenced to be hanged, and imprisoned in Montgomery's Tavern. He and other prisoners, however, were liberated. Col. Bridgeford was one of the first members of Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill. Died at Richmond Hill, October, 1868. From a portrait in possession of his daughter, Mrs. O'Brien, Richmond Hill. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

533—**HERRICK, DR. GEORGE**—Prominent Toronto Physician—He was of the old school of Irish gentlemen. Born at Cork, 1789, he studied for the medical profession in Dublin and Edinburgh, taking his M.D. at the latter place. For some years he practised in Cork, and rendered valuable services in institutional work. In 1838 Dr. Herrick came to Toronto, opening an office at 42 Lot (Queen) street, just west of Ter-auley. Here he gave "gratuitous attendance to the poor afflicted with eye disease, from 8 to 9 every morning." Appointed Professor of Midwifery, University of King's College, 1845. He held a high reputation in professional circles in Toronto. His death occurred in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1873. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

534—**THOMAS, WILLIAM**—Engineer and Architect—He was City Engineer, Toronto, 1853, and was also associated with Mr. John G. Howard in his profession. As an architect he held a prominent place in Toronto. Mr. Thomas, who was born in Stroud, Eng., 1800, died 25th December, 1860. Photo from an oil. Size 7 x 9. Half length.

535—**OCEAN TRAVEL IN 1826**—A Unique Document—As a contrast between the manner of crossing the Atlantic nearly a hundred years ago and to-day, this agreement is most interesting. There was no room for doubt as to the privileges of the passengers, or what they were to render in return. The Eleanor left Liverpool in May, reaching Montreal several weeks later. Mr. William Hewitt came on to York (Toronto), later settling in Charlotteville, afterwards known as Vittoria, where he engaged in business as a chemist, and was for forty-eight years Clerk of the Court there. He and Mrs. Hewitt were amongst those who formed the first Baptist Church in York. Facsimile of original document in possession of Mr. Hewitt's granddaughter, Mrs. Owen Staples, Toronto.

536—**BOSTWICK, GEORGE**—Second Son of Lardner Bostwick, Sr.—Born in York (Toronto), 22nd March, 1811. He succeeded his father in the carriage manufacturing business on the latter's death in 1834, but subsequently became a member of the firm Bostwick and Macdonell, wholesale grocers. In 1836 Mr. Bostwick took up his residence in Yorkville, and was elected a member of the Council Board of the village. He strongly advocated responsible government. His death took place 14th Feb., 1888. The Bostwick property, consisting of two acres on the southeast corner of King and Yonge Sts., was purchased for \$300. At the present time (1919) the C.P.R. building occupies a part of it. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

537—**BOSTWICK, MRS. LARDNER**—She and her husband, of U.E.L. stock, made a hurried exit from Baltimore to Canada. They arrived at Niagara, and in 1910 settled in York, where Mr. Bostwick built up a thriving carriage business on King St. site of present (1919) King Edward Hotel. The Bostwick wagons were used by the military authorities, and by farmers all over Upper Canada. Mrs. Bostwick (Sarah Bradshaw), who was the mother of George Bostwick, of Bostwick and Macdonell, died in Toronto, 3rd Oct., 1867, in her seventy-ninth year. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

538—**MCCORD, ANDREW T.**—City Chamberlain, 1834-72—He emigrated to Canada about 1830, having been born in Belfast, Ireland, 12th July, 1805. Succeeded Matthew Walton as City Chamberlain, July, 1834. In 1872, the office, which Mr. McCord held till 1874, became known as City Treasurer. He died in 1881. Photograph, tinted. Size 6 x 7. Three-quarter length sitting.

539—**ROBERTSON, J. ROSS, 1841-1918**—The Model Grammar School Rowing Club, formed in October, 1860, was, with its youthful membership, a flourishing organization in its day. This picture portrays J. Ross Robertson in his oarsman's garb. Water color. Size 6 x 9. Full length. See 86, 415, 695.

540—**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TORONTO**—King and Simcoe Streets—"New St. Andrew's" succeeded the old church which from 1830-1 until 1877 stood at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets. The corner stone of the King street edifice was laid 20th April, 1875, by the pastor, Rev. D. J. Macdonell, and on 13th Feb., 1876, opening services took place. St. Andrew's, constructed of stone, with columns of Bay of Fundy granite, is an imposing building. It is on the model of Kirkwall cathedral, the style of architecture being Norman-Scottish. In 1907 extensive alterations were made in the church's interior, but the exterior is unchanged. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 7 x 9.

541—**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YORK AND TORONTO**—S.W. Corner Church and Adelaide Sts.—Built 1830-1, the corner stone having been laid 24th June, 1830, by Thomas Carfrae, Jr. It was the second Presbyterian congregation in York, that afterwards known as Knox being first. The tower and spire of St. Andrew's, which was an unpretentious brick building coated to resemble stone, were added in 1850, and in 1877 the church was demolished. It was the first Presbyterian congregation not only in Toronto, but in Canada, to introduce instrumental music in its services. As early as 1852 the 71st Highland Light Infantry furnished music, and the following year a choir was formed and a melodeon purchased. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 5 x 6.

542—**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN YORK (TORONTO)**—Afterwards Knox Church—Rev. James Harris, of Belfast, son-in-law of Jesse Ketchum, formed in 1820 the first Presbyterian congregation in York. It was decided to build a church, and Mr. Ketchum not only donated the land, but paid for the building, which was opened 18th Feb., 1822. It faced Hospital (Richmond) St., about fifty feet back from the road, and seated four hundred. In 1844 the building was enlarged by the addition of a frame structure. In this year a number of St. Andrew's people formed a new congregation, which joined the Richmond street church, the united membership taking the name "Knox Church." The first Knox Church was entirely destroyed by fire, 31st May, 1847. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 4 x 5.

543—**KNOX CHURCH (THIRD), TORONTO**—Spadina Avenue—After the destruction by fire in 1847 of the first Presbyterian Church, a plain brick building was erected on the same site, the entrance facing Queen street. High, square-backed pews and canopied pulpit were a part of the furnishings. These in 1881 were superseded by modern seats, and the pulpit lowered. In the Simpson fire of 1895 the spire was destroyed, and not rebuilt. Services continued to be held until 1905 in the Queen street church, a familiar landmark in Toronto's downtown district. On 26th January, 1907, the corner stone of Knox's third habitation, of stone, in Decorated Gothic style of architecture, was laid by the late Sir William Mortimer Clark, and in January, 1909, dedication services conducted. It is proposed, as a pleasing addition to the exterior, to add a spire. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 7 x 8.

544—ST. JAMES' CHURCH (FIRST), YORK (TORONTO)—In 1797 President Russell set apart six acres, at that time a forest of pine, bounded by New (Jarvis), King, Church and Adelaide Sts., as a church plot. On Jan. 8th, 1803, a meeting of the male attendants at the Anglican services—these had been held in the Government Buildings—was held to discuss the erection of a church building. And at the southwest corner of the plot a primitive wooden structure, 40 ft. x 50 ft., was built. The entrance faced west, approached from Church street. The church, though originated in 1803, does not appear to have been opened until early in 1807. Rev. George O'Kill Stuart was the first rector. In a few years the "very respectable church at York" became too small for its congregation, and in 1818 such extensive alterations took place that the building was practically reconstructed. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 5 x 6.

545—ST. JAMES' CHURCH (FOURTH), TORONTO, 1853-1919—Twice were the church buildings destroyed by fire, and rebuilt. On 20th Nov. 1850, the corner stone of the present edifice was laid, and three years later the church occupied. It was not, however, completed according to the plans of F. W. Cumberland, architect, until 1873-4. Correctly speaking, St. James' is not a cathedral, but, as the earliest Anglican church in Toronto, and, on a limited scale, a copy of Salisbury and Lincoln Cathedrals, it is so called. The architecture is early English Gothic, modified. Amidst the rush of commercial life, this place of worship is a link between Toronto's past and present. Since its erection no exterior alterations have been made, though the interior has been somewhat remodelled. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 10.

546—ST. PAUL'S (THIRD) CHURCH, TORONTO—Bloor Street East—The original little wooden church stood on the site of the north-west corner of this magnificent pile. Twice was the second St. Paul's enlarged, in 1900 and again in 1904. In September, 1910 the foundation stone of the present church was laid by the late Hon. S. H. Blake. Architecturally it is Early English and Decorated Gothic. The three large entrance doors face Bloor street, and the side elevations are in harmony with the front, except that rose windows are introduced. These are among the largest rose windows in the world. The interior is after the cathedral style. The church on the morning of 30th Nov., 1913, when it was opened and consecrated, had its seating capacity of 2,500 more than taxed. In retrospect it is interesting to compare this event with the opening of 12th June, 1842; then "a respectable congregation of a hundred persons" assembled. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 10.

547—ST. PAUL'S (FIRST) CHURCH, TORONTO, 1842-61—Bloor Street East—"Near the toll gate on Yonge street," this low barnlike-looking building was opened for service 12th June, 1842, as a mission of York Mills. At first it had a squat tower, put up under the direction of J. G. Howard in one day. To meet the growing needs of the congregation St. Paul's was enlarged, so that in 1850 it was "capable of containing two hundred and fifty people." The building, with the exception of the spire, was removed west of Yonge street, on Bloor, and on the first site a new Gothic stone church was erected in 1860-1. The old St. Paul's remained as a chapel of ease and Sunday school, in time becoming the Church of the Redeemer. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 4 x 4.

548—JARVIS ST BAPTIST CHURCH, TORONTO—Northeast Corner Gerrard St.—Forty-five years ago the location of this graceful building was vacant land. At that time the Jarvis street congregation met in the Bond street church, opposite where the Metropolitan stands, having been there since 1848. On 24th May, 1874, the first sod was turned, and on 2nd December, 1875, with Rev. Dr. J. H. Castle officiat-

ing, this building was dedicated. It is Gothic, of Queenston brown stone, with Ohio stone dressings. Above the corner entrance are the tower and steeple. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 4 x 5.

549—**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN YORK (TORONTO)**—March (Later Stanley), Now Lombard Street—In 1829 the Baptist denomination had its beginnings in Toronto. For a time meetings were held in the Masonic Hall, Market Lane (Colborne St.). Then, in 1832, the Merch street chapel, with a seating capacity of one hundred and sixty, was built. For a number of years the pastors did not devote their entire time to the ministry, but followed as well their secular calling. After a rather chequered career for some years the congregation opened in June, 1848, its new church in Bond street, opposite where the Metropolitan stands to-day (1919). Pen and ink by Owen Staples. Size 2 x 3.

550—**FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, YORK (TORONTO)**—The chapel stood, surrounded by orchards, a few feet back from King street where now (1919) may be seen the Bank of Commerce. Jordan street was not then in existence. The primitive church opened 5th Nov., 1818, was clapboard, resting on posts, through which the wind whistled on occasions; it had a pointed roof. A narrow aisle or passage leading to the high box-like pulpit divided the interior, and also separated the sexes, for, according to eastern custom, men and women sat apart. The first preacher was Rev. David Culp. Until the erection in 1832 of the Adelaide street church, corner Toronto street, the building shown was used. For a time it was converted into the "Theatre Royal." Pen and ink by Owen Staples. Size 5 x 7.

551—**METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH, TORONTO**—Facing Queen street, between Bond and Church—The land on which the Metropolitan is built is part of Park Lot No. 7, a hundred acres extending from Queen to Bloor street, and from the west side of Mutual to the east side of Bond street, granted in July, 1809, to Capt. McGill. The church is a descendant of the first Methodist congregation in York, through "old Adelaide." On 16th Sept., 1868, "McGill square" was obtained as a site for the future Metropolitan Church. The corner-stone was laid the following summer, and on 4th April, 1872, dedicatory services held. Modern Gothic is the style of architecture. One of its outstanding beauties is the tower, with graceful pinnacles at each corner. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 10.

552—**ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO**—Corner Bond and Shuter Sts.—The site of St. Michael's, like that of the Metropolitan Church, was a part of the McGill estate. Bishop Power, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, laid the corner-stone of the cathedral, 8th May, 1845. On 29th Sept., 1848, the building was consecrated by the Bishop of Montreal. Modelled after York Minster, the style of architecture is decorated Gothic of the 14th Century. The interior is artistic and well proportioned, and the architectural grandeur of the building is carried out in the altar. Bishop Power did not see the completion of St. Michael's, for, in visiting the cholera-stricken poor, fell victim himself in 1847. The spire was added to St. Michael's in 1870. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 10.

553—**ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, TORONTO**—On Power St.—It was the first Roman Catholic Church erected in York (Toronto), and for some time was the cathedral of the Toronto diocese. In the early days the services of the Church of Rome "were held at the private residences of those citizens who were prominent citizens or members of the Government." St. Paul's was completed in 1826. At this time there were only seven Roman Catholic priests in Ontario. The

church remained in use until the opening of the present building in 1889. It was afterwards utilized as a parish hall, and in 1904 taken down to make room for a parochial residence. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 5 x 7.

554—ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, TORONTO—Queen and Power Streets—The old church having become inadequate for needs of the parish, Bishop O'Mahony determined on the erection of a new church. The corner-stone was laid 9th Oct., 1887, by Archbishop Taschereau, and Dec. 22nd saw the dedication of the magnificent stone edifice. The exterior is Roman with campanile, and the interior panel decorations are episodes in the life of St. Paul, beginning with his conversion and ending with the decapitation. In 1907 the tower was added, and St. Paul's finished in its present form. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 5 x 7.

555—ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORONTO—Northeast corner Bay and Newgate (Adelaide) Sts.—Historically, this church was the Mother of Congregationalism in Ontario. On 23rd November, 1834, Rev. Mr. Merrefield of Brampton, Eng., organized the congregation, the first services being held in the Masonic Hall, Colborne street. In 1839 the church shown in picture was erected—a commodious, brick-faced building 40 x 80 feet, with a seating capacity of seven hundred. Rev. John Roaf, who succeeded Mr. Merrefield, was pastor until 1855. On 26th Feb. of that year the church was burned, rebuilt on same site, and dedicated 26th Sept., 1856. This second Zion Church was larger than its predecessor. In time, growth of the congregation necessitated a more modern church, and as a result, the one at the corner of College and Elizabeth streets, was built in 1882-3. As years passed, owing mainly to residential changes in the neighborhood, membership became so scattered that the church was transferred by sale in 1910 to the Canada Congregational Missionary Society, and is held by them for Congregational extension work in Toronto. It is at present the meeting place of the Christian Unity Mission. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 5 x 7.

556—NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORONTO—North Rosedale—Eight members of Zion Church, Bay and Adelaide streets, met on 8th Oct., 1858, to discuss the advisability of organizing a mission in the then northern part of the city. A cottage was obtained on the east side of Church, between Ann and McGill. As the work grew removals were made, until such proportions were assumed that a church building was decided upon. In January, 1868, the congregation met in their new home in Church street. Finally the Rosedale church evolved. After consultation with the joint Committee on Co-operation of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Toronto, the site was chosen, it being understood that no overlapping by these denominations take place. The corner stone of the new church was laid 15th Nov., 1913. The architectural style is early English Gothic, the exterior finish being random coursed Credit Valley ashlar stone. The interior, the furnishings of which are in harmony with the finish, is after the form of a Gothic church. Opening services were held 3rd December, 1914. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 10.

557—GATEWAY AND CLOCK, SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, MONTREAL—The quaint Seminary building, facing Notre Dame street, was erected in 1710, the main elevation standing to-day (1919) as when built. The view shows a part of this elevation, with walled gateway still in existence, though remodelled. Water color by R. Duckworth, 1894. Size 3 x 5.

558—**PALACE GATE, QUEBEC**—Erected in 1830-1 and demolished 1874. It stood on the site of the old French portal, Palais Gate, so called because the highway passing through it led to the Intendant's Palace, and which in 1775 gallantly withstood the assaults of American invaders. This relic of the old regime was torn down in 1791. The structure in picture is said to have resembled one of the gates of Pompeii. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 5 x 7.

559—**ST. JOHN'S GATE (SECOND), QUEBEC**—Outer View—The original structure, erected about 1694, stood for almost a century, when it was, on account of its ruinous condition, demolished. Subsequently the gate in picture was built. This was replaced by a third gate in 1865, and it too was torn down. The old French fortress was one of the objectives in the assault made upon Quebec by the Americans in 1775. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 6 x 8.

560—**ST. JOHN'S GATE (SECOND), QUEBEC**—Inner View. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 6 x 8.

561—**PRESCOTT GATE, QUEBEC**—Built in 1797 by General Robert Prescott. Formerly it commanded the approach to Upper Town from Mountain Hill, whose summit it spanned. Commerce demanded its removal, and in 1871 Prescott Gate was demolished. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 6 x 8.

562—**ST. LOUIS GATE, QUEBEC**—Inner View—Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 5 x 6.

563—**ST. LOUIS GATE, QUEBEC**—Outer View—The original gate dated back to 1694. In 1791 it was torn down and rebuilt, undergoing several changes until 1823, when it was superseded by another structure bearing the same name. This latter gate—that in picture—was demolished in 1871, and on the site was erected in 1879 an archway with Norman spires and castellated turrets, in accordance with Lord Dufferin's plans for improvement and embellishment. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 5 x 6.

564—**HOPE GATE, QUEBEC**—The first of the two purely British gates to be erected in the city. Built in 1786 by Col. Henry Hope, and named after him, it stood on the northern face of the Ramparts, at the foot of St. Famille street. In 1874 the gateway was demolished. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 5 x 7.

565—**LEYDEN STREET, PLYMOUTH, MASS., 1880**—Very different from the primitive log homes of the first settlers of Plymouth, the Pilgrim Fathers who brought the Mayflower into Plymouth Harbor in 1620, are the dignified Colonial homes of this picture of 1880. The ter-centenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims was participated in, not only in the United States, but in Canada and in Great Britain as well. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 3 x 5. See 622.

566—**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL**—Facing St. Catherine Street—The corner-stone was laid 21st May, 1857. The church was opened for service 27th Nov., 1860. Erected under the guidance of Bishop Fulford, it is an example of fourteenth century or decorated Gothic, and is said to be one of the most perfect specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Canada. The material is rough grey limestone, with facings of yellow Caen sandstone, carved in ornamental forms. One of its principal external beauties is the spire, entirely of stone, rising to a height of over 200 feet. In the church grounds is a spired monument, after the celebrated Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, to Bishop Fulford. Water color. Size 3 x 4.

567—**HOTEL DIEU, MONTREAL**—Hospital and Nunnery—Two years after the foundation of Montreal the work of this religious house was commenced by Jeanne Mance. The original building on St. Paul street, near Custom House Square, was 60 feet long by 24 feet wide in an enclosure four acres in length. The hospital on this site was three times destroyed by fire, and rebuilt. In 1861 a new site was chosen, on the northern slope of Mount Royal, and a transfer of Hotel Dieu made. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 8.

568—**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL**—Exterior—Regular services were commenced in Montreal as early as 1766 by Rev. David Charbrand Delisle, from Switzerland, and until 9th Oct., 1814, when this building was opened, the congregation used the Recollet Church, the Chapel of the Jesuits' College, and St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church. "The Protestant Parish Church of Montreal," erected where the old French prison formerly stood, was by Royal Letters Patent created a cathedral in 1850. It was Doric in architecture, with a square, stone tower, surmounted by a spire put up in 1818. Fire destroyed the edifice 10th December, 1856. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 7 x 9. See 566.

569—**UNION JACK**—The British flag is a combination of the separate flags of the three kingdoms—the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. A red cross on a white field, the banner of the patron saint of England, formed the groundwork upon which the Union Flag has been built. In 1606 the cross of Scotland's patron saint was added, that is the cross of St. George was placed over the saltire of St. Andrew, retaining the blue field of the latter and giving the former a narrow white border or fimbriation. This, however, did not supersede the existing national Jacks. When the Parliaments of England and Scotland were united in 1707, the use of the first "Union" Jack was authorized. At the union in 1801 of the Irish Parliament with the Parliaments of England and Scotland, the cross of St. Patrick, a red saltire on white ground, was blended with the other two national crosses. The cross of St. George, however, strictly speaking, ceased to be fimbriated, the white border becoming a cross, which does not exactly conform to heraldic description. The saltires of Scotland and Ireland were placed side by side, the white and red alternately, uppermost, a fimbria of white separating the red from the blue field. Thus the second Union Flag—the Union Jack of to-day—was evolved. Water colors, five in frame.

570—**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, ARMS OF**—The charter of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay," or "Great Company," as the aborigines called it, was granted by Charles the Second in 1670 to his cousin, Prince Rupert. A celebrated instrument was the charter, and although constantly in dispute, remained in full force for two centuries. The chief business of the company in early days was the fur trade, the extension of which meant exploration and the establishment of forts and posts. For many years the latter were leading features of the country's maps. The official motto of the Company is: "We seek (or want) the skin for the sake of the fur," and the arms are: Argent, a cross gules between four Beavers passant ppr. Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a Squirrel sejant ppr. Supporters—Two Bucks ppr.

571—**OLD PARISH CHURCH, MONTREAL**—Across Notre Dame Street—Built in 1672, of rough stone, pointed with mortar; on the southwest corner was a tower surmounted by a belfry. This, the second Parish Church of Ville Marie, succeeded the first Parish Church, corner of present St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets. For years after its demolition in 1829, to make room for Notre Dame de Montreal, the tower and belfry remained standing in Place d'Armes. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 7 x 8.

572—**GREY NUNNERY, MONTREAL, 1854**—As It Appeared Foot of St. Peter Street—In 1747 the order was founded by Madame d'Youville. The present property, Guy and Dorchester streets, was acquired in 1861, and ten years later building operations commenced. The institution cares for deserted infants and the destitutes of all sects. The picture gives the main elevation of the old nunnery, facing Foundling street—Place Youville—now (1919) used as a warehouse. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 9.

573—**GATEWAY AND CLOCK, SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, MONTREAL**—Water color by W. Baker, 1898. Size 3 x 4. See 557.

574—**TOWERS ON SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL**—They were a part of the front high, loopholed wall which enclosed the Maison des Messieurs, or Fort de la Montagne, and were used in early days, one as a chapel of the fortified Indian mission here, and the other as a school. To-day (1919) the towers stand in the grounds of the Montreal College, erected on the old fort site. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame street, and these quaint relics of masonry are the most ancient structures in Montreal. Water color by Walter Baker, 1894. Size 3 x 5.

575—**CHAPEL NOTRE DAME DE PITIE, MONTREAL**—Situated off Notre Dame street, opposite St. Lambert Hill, the first chapel on this site was erected by orders of Mile. Leber, Canadian Recluse. Fire destroyed it in 1768, but two years later it was rebuilt. The venerated shrine of Our Lady of Pity, which came from France in the seventeenth century, was a source of interest to visitors. Extensive repairs were made to the building in 1860, and in 1912 it was demolished. In that year St. Lawrence Boulevard was extended to the river front, the extension running through where Notre Dame de Pitié and Notre Dame de Victoire stood. Water color by W. Baker. Size 4 x 6.

576—**BISHOP'S CHURCH, THIRD CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL**—Corner St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets—When Mgr. Lartigue was given jurisdiction over the church in Montreal, Notre Dame was regarded as the Cathedral. Subsequently the chapel at Hotel Dieu was used, until, on petition of the people for the erection of a bishopric and cathedral, the church in picture was built. It was dedicated by Bishop Lartigue in 1825, and destroyed by fire in 1852. The fourth cathedral was the chapel of the Providence Asylum. The Cathedral of St. James, after St. Peter's of Rome, was opened in 1894, the corner stone having been laid 28th Aug., 1870. Water color by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 8.

577—**MANOR OF FIRST SEIGNIOR OF BEAUFORT**—Montcalm's Headquarters in 1759—The massive old manor, which was of stone, was built in 1634 by Surgeon Robert Gifart, or Giffard, first Seigneur of Beaufort, and at the time of its destruction by fire in 1879—as the result of the work of an incendiary—was the oldest structure extant in Canada, the Sillery residence of the Jesuits dating from July, 1637. The old manor house was used as a safe retreat against the Iroquois by Juchereau Duchesnays, one of whose ancestors had in 1645 married Maria, daughter of the first Seigneur of Beaufort. Montcalm is said to have used it as his headquarters during the siege of 1759. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 4 x 5.

578—**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL**—Interior—An example of simplicity in design and ornamentation, the interior harmonized with the style of architecture. Exclusive of the chancel, the church was 120 x 80 feet. The walls were unadorned, with the exception of memorial tablets. To provide additional accommodation side galleries were put in in 1818. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 9. See 566, 568.

579—**CUTHBERT CHAPEL, BERTHIER-EN-HAUT, QUE.**—Earliest Protestant Church in Lower Canada—In 1786 Hon. James Cuthbert, first Seigneur of Berthier, built this little chapel as a memorial to his wife. Of rough stone, 25 x 38 feet, with walls two feet in thickness, its location was about half a mile from the St. Lawrence and from the manor. A belfry and spire surmounted the building. The interior had a canopied pulpit, but no pews, the members of the family occupying chairs, while an elevated gallery, reached by a movable set of steps, accommodated the servants and others who attended. At first the form of worship was the Church of Scotland, services being conducted by a Presbyterian minister, tutor in the Seigneur's family, and later the Anglican clergyman from Sorel officiated. Regular services were held in St. Andrew's, as the church was called, until the erection of the church at Sorel. Afterwards the family continued to use it, and for many years it was a mortuary chapel for the Cuthbert family. The second Seigneur, a Roman Catholic, presented the bell to the church at Isle du Pas, Berthier. To-day (1919) the walls of this interesting building are standing, but the interior is in ruins. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 5 x 7.

580—**CUTHBERT CHAPEL (ST. ANDREW'S), BERTHIER-EN-HAUT, QUE.**—Earliest Protestant Church in Lower Canada. Water color by H. Bunnnett. Size 4 x 6.

581—**PEOPLE'S BANK (LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE)**—St. James Street, Montreal—Opened in 1835 in St. Francois-Xavier street. The Bank of Montreal at that time occupied this office, "a large and elegant building of cut stone," and, on removal to their new premises in 1848, their former home was purchased by the directors of the People's Bank. The General Post Office now (1919) occupies the site. In its portico are the bas-reliefs that adorned the facade of the old bank building. Immediately east is the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 5 x 8.

582—**HOTEL DIEU CHURCH, MONTREAL**—St. Paul east of St. Sulpice (formerly St. Joseph) Street—The site of chapel, which was a part of one of Montreal's earliest institutions, is (1919) occupied by business houses. Hotel Dieu, founded in 1644, was destroyed by fire three times, and three times rebuilt. In 1861 a new site was chosen on Pine avenue, and the pile of buildings, consisting of a central chapel, with a hospital and nunnery, erected. Water color drawing by H. Bunnnett. Size 5 x 9.

583—**VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL**—The Old Structure—Originated by Hon. John Young, and designed by Robert Stephenson, celebrated English engineer, the bridge held a foremost place for many years in engineering works. It was begun in 1854 and opened by the Prince of Wales (H.M. King Edward), 25th Aug., 1860. The iron was imported from England, each piece marked for its place, and the stone came from Pointe Claire. As years passed the old tube became incapable of handling the traffic, and was replaced by the present open-work steel bridge, with double tracks and roadways. This structure, known as the Jubilee Bridge, opened 1898, was built completely around the tube of the old bridge, traffic being closed for but twenty hours during the entire period of construction. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 4 x 6.

584—**LOOKING UP LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL, 1901**—The view is where Craig and Little St. Antoine streets meet. The shop at left-hand corner (with sign of boot) is still (1919) intact, but occupied by a dealer in motor boats. Other buildings on same side of Little St. Antoine street have disappeared and are replaced by ware-

houses, offices, etc. On the Brewery Mission side the remaining places have been remodelled. In the distance is dome of St. James' Cathedral. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 3 x 5.

585—**NOTRE DAME DE VICTOIRE, MONTREAL**—A Relic of the City's Past—Built in 1718 "in memory of the destruction of the fleet of Sir Hovenden Walker on the Isle aux Oeufs, 1711." The catastrophe was ascribed to the intervention of the Virgin, and in gratitude the colonists erected this chapel. It was a small, dark, rough limestone building, reached by the gateway leading from Notre Dame street to the Convent of the Congregation at St. Lambert Hill. The roof was raised a storey, and the interior of the old building used for some time as an engine room. For years it was in a ruinous state, and finally, in the beginning of the twentieth century, demolished. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 3 x 5.

586—**WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.**—West View of Chapel—A plain, substantial stone structure erected by Simcoe in 1800, near the Manor House, on the site of the former ancient church, "Wulphere." It was opened 19th Aug., 1801, though not quite finished. The main entrance is at the west end. In the first three niches (from left to right in picture), on the south side of chapel, are buried Eliza, eldest daughter; Sophia Jemima, fifth daughter, and Francis Gwillim, eldest son of General Simcoe. Sepia. Size 6 x 8.

587—**WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.**—Library—This room, which is of lofty proportions, was originally intended by General Simcoe as a theological library for the use of the county of Devon. The General died, however, before the idea was carried out. On the shelves are many choice and rare books. The room was first used to celebrate the battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct., 1805. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, Eng. Size 7 x 10.

588—**WOLFORD, DEVON, ENG.**—The Manor Farm—Twenty miles northeast of Exeter is the Simcoe estate, Wolford, a demesne of over five thousand acres, including several farms. The Manor, Wolford, Bywood and Grange Farms each comprise five hundred acres. Five views of the Manor Farm outbuildings are here given. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, Eng. Size 9 x 13.

589—**WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.**—Manor House on Estate of Gov. Simcoe—Wolford, an estate of five thousand acres, situated four miles northwest of Honiton. The house, every room of which is of interest, is a large, roomy dwelling twice the size of the original farmhouse structure, which stood in rear of the present mansion. General Simcoe added east and west wings (latter was unfinished at time of the General's death). A stretch of lawn, dotted with flower beds, lies on the east and south sides of the house. Sepia. Size 8 x 12.

590—**WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.**—Entrance Hall—On its walls are several oil portraits—notably one of Simcoe at twenty-one and another painted about 1800, also the only painting known of Chief Justice Osgoode. Under the staircase is the door leading to the older part of the house, and on either side of the window are the colors carried by the Queen's Rangers during the American Revolutionary War. Between the staves are Simcoe's swords. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, Eng., 1896. Size 10 x 12.

591—**WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.**—Dining Room—All the great dinners given by the Simcoes from 1796, when they returned from Canada, up to the time of the General's death in 1806, were given in this room, which contains several interesting portraits, notably oils of George III. and Queen Charlotte, presented by His Majesty to Simcoe. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, Eng. Size 8 x 11.

592—WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.—East View of the Chapel—This picture, like that of the west view, shows burial places of the Simcoe family. The first niche at the east end of chapel (foreground of picture) is to the memory of the infant children of General Simcoe—John Cornwall and Katherine. The latter was born in Canada and died at York (Toronto). The niche marked "X" shows where Governor Simcoe was buried, and at the foot of the next two arches are the graves of Mrs. Simcoe and of her daughter, Henrietta Maria. There was no burial in the fifth niche. Sepia. Size 6 x 8.

593—WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.—Interior View of Chapel—The effect of the interior is handsome and yet restful. When the chapel was built a wooden floor was put down, but on restoring the building Capt. J. K. Simcoe had a tiled floor laid. The woodwork is all of rare pieces of carving collected by General Simcoe and by his grandson, Capt. Simcoe, and the altar and font are of stone, carved by the Misses Simcoe. Nothing was taken away in the restoration of the chapel, the original fittings being simply rearranged. Sepia. Size 6 x 8.

594—WOLFORD ESTATE, DEVON, ENG.—Room in Which Dr. Scadding Was Born—Dr. Scadding's father, John Scadding, sr., was for years manager of Wolford, and on the estate, in 1813, the future historian of "Toronto of Old" was born. Dr. Scadding was, from 1847-75, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, 1896. Size 6 x 10.

595—WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.—General Simcoe's Bedroom—The room stands to-day as it did when it was occupied in the early part of the nineteenth century by the first Governor of Upper Canada. It is a large apartment, on the first floor, over a part of the salon, with windows commanding a lovely view to the sea. It was never used after the General's death. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, 1896. Size 7 x 10.

596—SIMCOE, JOHN GRAVES.—At the Age of Twenty-one—Simcoe is here shown with a companion at the tomb of a friend. The original oil hangs in the entrance hall at Wolford Lodge, Devon. Water color. Size 5 x 10. Full length.

597—WOLFORD LODGE, DEVON, ENG.—View of the Drawing Room—This homelike room was a centre of attraction during the residence of the Simcoes at Wolford, 1789-91, and after their return from Canada, 1796. The nobility of the county and the officials in the southwest of England were frequent visitors at the Manor House. Among the portraits in this room are a life size of Louis XV. of France by Vanloo, a miniature of General Simcoe, and crayons of Mrs. Simcoe. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, 1896. Size 6 x 11.

598—WOLFORD ESTATE, DEVON, ENG.—Kitchen in Scadding Farm House—For many years John Scadding, manager of the Simcoe estate, and who emigrated to Canada a few months after Gov. Simcoe left England, occupied the Wolford Farm. The quaint kitchen of the dwelling is shown, with its fireplace, bread oven, pot and dog irons. In this farmhouse Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., at one time rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, was born. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, Eng. Size 7 x 10.

599—MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR SIMCOE.—In Exeter Cathedral—A number of military and civil friends of General Simcoe in the County of Devon wished to perpetuate his memory in some substantial form, and in 1811 it was decided to put up a mural monument in St. Gabriel's Chapel, Exeter Cathedral. John Flaxman, a famous English sculptor, was entrusted with the commission. In due time a handsome monu-

ment appropriately inscribed was erected. A scroll beneath it commemorates the death of Francis Gwillim Simcoe, eldest son of the General, who during the erection of the memorial fell at Badajoz, 6th April, 1812. Sepia. Size 7 x 9.

600—**MRS. SIMCOE'S SPINNING WHEEL**—Brought to Canada in 1791—This bit of old-time machinery was made by order of Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., for the Marchioness of Buckingham, and given by her to Mrs. Simcoe. The latter, on returning to England in 1796, gave the wheel to Mrs. John McGill, a Canadian friend, and aunt of the late Mrs. Stephen Heward, Toronto. Sepia from original in possession of the late Mrs. Heward. Size 4 x 7.

601—**SCHOOL AT BUNBURY, ENG.**—In 1594 Thomas Aldersey, who had previously purchased the rectory and advowson of Bunbury, founded a grammar school for the children of the parish. It was a plain, one-storey building of stone, primitive in its style of architecture, but commodious. Until 1874 it was used as a school; in 1890 it was demolished and the foundation stones used in the erection of a public hall. Here some of the ancestors of Gen. John Graves Simcoe received their early education. Water color drawing. Size 5 x 8.

602—**CHURCH OF WHITCHURCH-ON-THE-WYE**—Burial Place of the Gwillims—Erected some hundreds of years ago; torn down and the present church built about the middle of the nineteenth century. Ancestors of Mrs. Simcoe attended the old church from its erection, the register showing baptisms in connection with the family from 1754, and burials from 1756. In the churchyard is the Gwillim tomb. Water color from drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 6 x 8.

603—**QUEEN'S RANGERS COLORS**—Shown in Detail—In 1777 Simcoe took command of the Queen's Rangers, originally known as Rogers' Rangers, retaining the post until the disbanding of corps at close of Revolutionary War. A new corps, under the same name, was organized, however, by Gov. Simcoe in 1791, for service in Upper Canada, and in it were many veterans who had seen service under him previously. In the summer of 1802 the Queen's Rangers were disbanded. From a drawing of the colors. Size 9 x 13.

604—**ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, WOODHORN, ENG.**—Interior View—It shows a part of the nave, with the pulpit and chancel in the distance. In 1843 the church, which dates back to Norman times, was restored, and it is said that the interior is now one of the handsomest of the parish churches of England. From 1724 until 1766 Rev. Wm. Simcoe, grandfather of Upper Canada's first Governor, was Vicar of Woodhorn. Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

605—**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WOODHORN, ENG.**—The Vicarage—Built probably early in the sixteenth century, for in 1569 its condition was very delapidated. The present vicarage is an eighteenth century house, with fragments of an earlier structure. It was uniquely described in 1792 as "built with stone, lime and timber and covered with pantiles, having five rooms ceiled and floored with boards." Water color on photo. Size 6 x 8.

606—**SIMCOE SILVER CUP**—Presented as a testimony of friendship to the family of Colonel Coleridge by Gen. Simcoe in the name of his son, Francis Gwillim. Young Simcoe, who fell at Badajoz, had been educated with three of the Colonel's boys at the King's School, Ottery St. Mary, under Rev. George Coleridge. This memento is still in possession of the Coleridge family. Water color on photo. Size 4 x 6.

607—**DESPATCH BOX OF GOVERNOR SIMCOE**—Old-time Relic at Wolford, Devon, Eng.—Governor Simcoe had two boxes, but this one, of red leather, mounted in brass, was the official box in Navy Hall, Niagara. The lid bears the inscription, "No. 1, His Excellency, Governor Simcoe," and on the front, in two places, are the crown and the letters "G.R." From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, 1896. Size 3 x 5.

608—**SWORDS OF GOVERNOR SIMCOE**—Worn at different times by Simcoe during the Revolutionary War and on state occasions in Canada and at St. Domingo. They now (1919) hang between the staves of the Queen's Rangers colors, in the entrance hall at Wolford, Devon, Eng. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon, Eng. Size 3 x 4.

609—**SIMCOE, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GRAVES**—First Lieutenant-Governor Upper Canada, 1792-96. Photogravure from bust in Exeter Cathedral, England. Size 4 x 6.

610—**CAPT. COOK'S TENT, 1769**—At Matavai Bay, Society Islands—In April, 1769, Capt. James Cook, celebrated navigator, called at Otahete (Tahati), one of the Society Islands. He camped on the eastern point of Matavai Bay, naming the place Fort Venus. The tent in picture flying the British flag was Cook's. After his death, when his effects were sold in London, this tent or canvas house was purchased by Governor Simcoe, and by him brought to Niagara. From there is was taken to York and used as a dwelling. Bouchette, in his "British North America," refers to the structure as being "exceedingly comfortable." Capt. Cook was master of the Pembroke man-of-war with Capt. John Simcoe, father of Governor Simcoe, as commander. From a drawing by Capt. Cook, in the British Museum. Size 3 x 10.

611—**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WOODHORN, ENG.**—Dating from Norman times, it is built in early Norman and English styles. In 1724 Rev. Wm. Simcoe, grandfather of General Simcoe, was appointed to the living, remaining at Woodhorn until his death in 1766. The church was restored in 1843. The name Woodhorn signifies "wood corner," from the Anglo-Saxon "horn," meaning "corner." Water color. Size 4 x 7.

612—**QUEEN'S RANGERS' COLORS**—Carried throughout the Revolutionary War. They hang on either side of the staircase window in the entrance hall at Wolford, Devon, Eng. Between the staves which hold the colors are two swords that belonged to Gen. Simcoe. From a drawing of the colors. Size 6 x 9.

613—**BY THE RIVER, QUEBEC, 1792**—On the right is Chateau St. Louis, the structure which Frontenac commenced rebuilding in 1694, which with the subsequent addition of a wing and only slight repairs, remained until after the Conquest. During the British regime the Chateau was restored and another storey added, but in January, 1834, fire destroyed the historic pile. At left of picture may be seen a powder magazine near the King's Bastion. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 8.

614—**MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD**—A Corner of the Quadrangle—After three years at Eton, John Graves Simcoe, destined to become the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, was entered 4th Feb., 1769, at Merton College, Oxford, the oldest college in the University. There is no record of his graduation, however, and it is believed that ill-health precluded his remaining longer than a year, his studies being completed under a private tutor in Exeter. The inner quadrangle at Merton is a good example of Jacobean style. Water color. Size 5 x 8.

615—GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S CAMP BEDSTEAD—A Unique Piece of Furniture—It was used by Simcoe in Canada and later when Governor of San Domingo. It looks more comfortable than camp beds of to-day, for it has a protected head and canopy frame of wood and is so constructed that a box four feet long, really a part of the bed, will contain it. From pen drawing by Miss B. D. Ward, Honiton, Devon. Size 5 x 7.

616—POSTAL RATES BETWEEN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND TORONTO—Addressed Portion of Packet Sent in the Forties—The letter in question, weighing 38 oz., and on which £10.16 was charged, was sent by Joseph Pope, Speaker P.E.I. Assembly, 1843-49, to Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Toronto. Until 1851, when the Colonies assumed control of the Post Offices, rates were fixed by the Imperial Post Office and determined by distance. A letter weighing up to half an ounce, sent from Toronto to Halifax—1,205 miles, according to the routes pursued at that time—would be charged 33 pence currency, or £10.6.9 for 38 oz. As the rate on one of the routes between Quebec and Charlottetown (it is not stated which this letter travelled), was 38 pence per half ounce, the postage on packet to Dr. Ryerson might have been £12.0.8 instead of £10.16, as indicated. Presented to the late J. Ross Robertson by Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins. Size 3 x 7.

617—CHEWETT, COL. WILLIAM—Surveyor-General, U.C.—Col. Chewett was born in London, Eng., Dec. 21st, 1753; educated as a hydrographical engineer. In 1771 he came to Canada, settling in Quebec. Later entered the office of the Surveyor-General, Quebec. Served in the Quebec Militia, 1775-6 when the city was besieged by the Americans. In 1786 he was sent by Surveyor-General Holland to district of Lunenburg; afterwards employed by Simcoe in making of surveys; acting Surveyor-General and Deputy Surveyor-General. Commanded the 3rd Regiment of West York Militia during War of 1812-14. Col. Chewett's death occurred in Toronto, 24th Sept., 1849. Water color by his great-grandson, A. R. Chewett, of Bushey Heath, Herts, Eng., from miniature by Hoppner Meyer, made after Col. Chewett had passed his ninetieth year. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

618—COWIE, ISAAC—Hudson's Bay Historian—Born in Lerwick, Shetland Islands, in 1848. Educated at the local and Edinburgh schools and attended Edinburgh University and the Royal Infirmary for one session. Abandoning the study of medicine, he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1867. First stationed at Fort Qu'Appelle; later at Oak Point post, Lake Manitoba, at Fort McMurray, on the lower Athabasca, and at other places in that region. In recognition of his efforts to mollify the restive Metis, appointed a justice of the peace for the Northwest Territories. Following the re-organization of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1891, Mr. Cowie left the company's service and took up private enterprises. Resided for a time in Edmonton, later removing to Winnipeg. Author of "The Company of Adventurers." Died at Winnipeg, May 18th, 1917. Water color. Size 3 x 3. Head and shoulders.

619—BERTHIER, QUE., MANOR HOUSE, SEIGNIORY OF—View from Grove—On 7th March, 1765, by notarial deed, Hon. Capt. Cuthbert acquired the seignory of Berthier, north shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the mouth of the Richelieu. The land was about fifteen by twenty-one miles in extent. Capt. (Hon. James) Cuthbert, who had been A.D.C. to General Murray, used his military experience to advantage during the invasion of the Americans in 1775 by saving ordnance transports in the St. Lawrence. He was taken prisoner and sent to Albany, and his property generally, including the Manor, destroyed. The latter was replaced on the same site by a new house, in the building of which

the tenants voluntarily assisted. It was a spacious wooden structure, on stone foundation, beautifully situated on the well-wooded banks of a small river. In time the Cuthbert family ceased to use the Manor, so that it fell into a ruinous state, and at the present time not a vestige of the building remains. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 5 x 7.

620—**CHAMP DE MARS, MONTREAL**—Locality in the Past—With key. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 8.

621—**DWELLING HOUSE OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, MONTREAL**—St. Jean Baptiste Street—The kitchen hearth and roomy ovens in the Hubert-Lacroix home are here shown. The house, an example of a rich merchant's dwelling of the period, had in all five quaint old fireplaces. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 4 x 5.

622—**LEYDEN STREET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.**—As it Appeared in 1622—Chafing against the restrictions imposed upon them in the Old Land in the matter of religious observances, the "Pilgrim Fathers" sought opportunity for freedom of worship in the New World. On Sept. 6th, 1620, the little band set sail from Plymouth, Eng., in the Mayflower, a ship of but 180 tons burthen. After nine difficult weeks at sea they landed, on November 11th, on the bleak coast of New England, at what subsequently became the town of Plymouth, Mass., and here they built for themselves such primitive log homes as are shown in the picture. Leyden street was the first street laid out by these early settlers. A small mass of granite, called "Plymouth Rock," or "Forefathers' Rock," marks their landing place. Water color by Walter Baker, from documentary descriptions. Size 5 x 8. See 565.

623—**NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL**—A Part of the Street, 1829-30—Looking from the northeast to the southwest, may be seen in the foreground, to right, Christ Church (cathedral) opened 1814 and burned 1856. It stood east of Notre Dame Church. The old parish church, built 1672, predecessor of the latter, is shown in the centre-distance, where Place D'Armes is to-day. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 9.

624—**FORT DE LA MONTAGNE, "THE PRIESTS' FARM," MONTREAL**—Known also as the Maison des Messieurs, this ancient property of the Sulpicians, at the foot of the mountain, is now (1919) the location of the Grand Seminary and the Montreal College, Sherbrooke street. In the early days the Indians were grouped at the foot of the mountain, and to the west was the Priests' Fort, enclosed by a high, loopholed wall for fortification purposes. On either side of the entrance were massive towers, which stand to-day on their original site, but within the grounds of the Montreal College. One had been used as a chapel of the Indian Mission and the other as a school. Water color by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

625—**FORT DE LA MONTAGNE, "THE PRIESTS' FARM," MONTREAL**—Water color by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8. See 624.

626—**PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL, 1848**—Showing a part of St. James street. With key. Water color by Walter Baker, 1900, after a painting by Krieghoff. Size 4 x 5.

627—**ST. GABRIEL FARMHOUSE, MONTREAL**—Point St. Charles—Marguerite Bourgeoys, foundress of the Congregation of Notre Dame de Montreal, the largest teaching order in America, acquired in 1662 the prairie St. Gabriel, subsequently, as her work grew, extending her property. She procured from Francois Leber in 1668, at Point St. Charles, 200 arpents, on which was located "a stone house," the well known St. Gabriel farmhouse. It stands to-day (1919) as shown in picture,

though since early days has been added to, and is in perfect condition, preserving in its interior, furniture and construction characteristic of the seventeenth century. Marguerite Bourgeoys, pioneer worker in social service in Canada, and teacher as well, opened her first school in a disused stable, on what is now the south side of St. Paul street, between St. Dizier lane and St. Lawrence boulevard extension. Water color by W. Baker, 1890. Size 3 x 5.

628—LIND, JENNY (JOHANNA MARIA)—“The Swedish Nightingale”—Born 6th Oct., 1820, in Stockholm, she was admitted to the school in connection with the Royal Theatre of that place when ten years of age, making her operatic debut at eighteen. In 1847 she went to England, having some years previously been appointed a court singer, and for three seasons appeared in Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Her tour of the American continent began September, 1850. In October of the following year she arrived in Toronto, and so great was the rush for tickets that the office selling them had to be barricaded. The first arrangement was for one concert, on 21st Oct., but to satisfy the disappointed public two others were given. As an outcome of a charity concert by Miss Lind “The Protestant Orphans' Home” was originated. It is a lasting monument to the marvellous singer. In 1852 she married in Boston, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Jenny Lind became a British subject in 1859. From 1883-6 she held the post of Chief Professor of Singing at the Royal College of Music (England). Her death took place at Malvern, 2nd Nov., 1887. Water color. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

629—SITE OF GREY NUNNERY, MONTREAL—Guy and Dorchester Sts.—The present home of the Grey Nuns was built 1870-1, extending over a large part of a four-square street block. Near here, on Dorchester street, formerly Le Grand Chemin du Roi, lived one Belisle, a house-breaker and murderer, who as a penalty for his crime suffered “torture ordinary and extraordinary” in the punishment of breaking alive then in force under French law. He was buried in Guy street, and to-day (1919) may be seen a wooden cross, red-stained, moved a little from its original position, on the Dorchester street side of the nunnery, west of Guy—a reminder of a terrible depredation and the manner in which justice was meted out in those days. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

630—ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MONTREAL—St. Maurice Street, Near McGill—Rev. Richard Miles, a missionary from South Africa, instituted Congregationalism in Montreal, finding in the city several members of the denomination without church or minister. Services were commenced in 1831 in Bruce's school room, McGill street, and in July, 1832, fifteen people, including the minister, formed themselves into a congregation. The foundation stone of their church was laid in the summer of 1834, and the following February the building in picture was opened. It accommodated about 600 people. Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., “the patriarch and apostle of Congregationalism in this country,” succeeded Mr. Miles as pastor of Zion in 1836. A new place of worship was erected in 1846, the former having been sold. The present (1919) Zion Church is in Mance street. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 7.

631—AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL—Victoria Square and St. James Street—Originally this congregation were members of St. Andrew's Church, but a difference of opinion in church government caused a secession, which took place in 1822. For some time temporary quarters were occupied. In June, 1825, the foundation stone of the church, corner St. James street and Victoria square,

was laid. The first service was held in the new building, though in an unfinished state, 1st Dec., 1826. Until 1866 the congregation worshipped here, when they removed to the Dorchester street church. The old site is now (1919) occupied by a large office structure. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

632—**CAPITULATION COTTAGE, MONTREAL**—Cote des Neiges Road—In 1760 the British arranged for the converging of three armies towards Montreal, one under Sir Jeffery Amherst, down the St. Lawrence from Oswego; a second under Colonel Haviland, by way of Lake Champlain, and the third from Quebec, under General Murray. Amherst was first to arrive, taking possession of Cote des Neiges Hill, looking towards Montreal, on 6th September. On the hill from the high road stood the stone cottage shown. It is said that Amherst made this his headquarters, and "Tradition asserts that the Capitulation of Montreal and Canada was signed here, 1760." Murray landed below Montreal on 7th September, and Haviland at Longueuil. The following day capitulation was signed by Vaudreuil. About the end of the last century Capitulation Cottage was demolished, and a large reservoir has been built over the locality by the Montreal Water and Power Company. Water color by H. Bunnett, 1871. Size 5 x 9.

633—**CAPITULATION COTTAGE, MONTREAL**—Cote des Neiges Road—Showing house in ruins. Water color by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 9.

634—**KERNIGHAN, ROBERT KIRKLAND**—"Canada's Greatest Poet"—Born in 1857 at Rushdale Farm, Rockton, Ont., where his grandfather settled in 1832; he joined the staff of the Hamilton Spectator when a young man, and later did journalistic work in Winnipeg, and also contributed to the Toronto World. Better known, perhaps, by his nom-de-plume, "The Khan," his writings, humorous, patriotic and philosophical, are popular with all classes of readers. He writes (1919) constantly for the Toronto Evening Telegram, from his native "haunt" at Rushdale. Pastel by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 10. Three-quarter-length, sitting.

635—**ORIGINAL TORONTO ZOO**—The first Zoological Garden, if the term may be used, was opened about 1872 by Mr. Harry L. Piper, a Toronto business man, now (1919) resident in New York, and was established in an old iron yard in rear of John Harrington's hardware store, King street, near Toronto. Two years later it was moved to vacant ground n.e. corner York and Front streets. About 1876 the collection was taken to the Crystal Palace, Toronto Exhibition Grounds. Mr. Piper subsequently offered it to the city, if suitable buildings were provided in High Park. The gift was not accepted, however, and the animals were sold to various travelling shows. Some of the zoo's notables were a bear, "Peter the Great"; a pair of lions, "Romeo and Juliet," and an elephant, "Sir John." One of the greatest possessions, however, was a whale, brought to Toronto early in the eighties. Minstrelsy, too, was an attractive feature. Water color. Size 6 x 10.

636—**McLEAN, COL. HON. NEIL, 1759-1832**—Father of Chief Justice McLean—Served in the Revolutionary War as Lieutenant in the 84th Regiment (Royal Highland Immigrants). Subsequently settled, along with other officers and men of the regiment, at St. Andrew's, Stormont County. In the War of 1812 was Colonel of the Stormont Militia; Commandant of the District. Present at Crysler's Farm. Resigned his command in 1825, when he was highly complimented for his services by the Lieutenant-Governor. Sheriff of the Eastern District and a member of the Legislative Council. Water color from portrait in possession of his great-grandson, A. McLean Macdonell, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

637—**McLEAN, MRS. NEIL (ISABELLA MACDONELL)**—Daughter of John Macdonell, of Leek, who was on the staff of Prince Charles at Culloden in 1745. She married Col. Neil McLean, member of the Legislative Council, U.C. One of their sons was Col. Archibald Macdonell, afterwards Chief Justice of Upper Canada. Water color from portrait in possession of her great-grandson, A. McLean Macdonell, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

638—**CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY, MONTREAL, QUE.**—From its erection in 1705 to the time of his death in 1724, Claude de Ramezay, eleventh Governor of Montreal, occupied this building. During that time it was a veritable social centre. In 1745 the Chateau was sold to the Compagnie des Indes, which company made it the headquarters of the fur trade in Canada, and so it remained until the Conquest. After the Conquest it was bought by William Grant, who in 1778 sold it to the English Government. Again it became a Government House, Lord Metcalfe being the last Governor to live there. It served several uses down to 1895, when the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society acquired the building as an Historical Portrait Gallery and Museum. Since this view of building was made, a towerlike addition has replaced the part to extreme left. Water color drawing by W. Baker. Size 4 x 5.

639—**BOULDER NEAR VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL**—"To preserve from desecration the remains of 6,000 immigrants who died of ship fever, 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workmen of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts of the Victoria Bridge, A.D. 1859." The boulder, which was taken out of the bed of the St. Lawrence, is near the Montreal entrance to the bridge. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

640—**SECOND METHODIST CHURCH IN MONTREAL**—St. James Street—It succeeded the St. Joseph street chapel. Built in 1821, of cut stone, Grecian Doric in architecture, the church was considered one of the most beautiful of its kind. It had a gallery all round and accommodated a thousand people. Like the former church, this also became too small, and another edifice, in St. James street, with entrances in Fortification Lane as well, was opened 27th July, 1845. Here Dr. Jenkins delivered his lectures on the Douay Bible, and many other prominent ministers of the Methodist communion preached. But business in time demanded the passing of this pile, and the present St. James Church in St. Catherine street was opened in 1889. The site of the second church is now (1919) occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce building. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

641—**SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, MONTREAL**—Notre Dame Street—In one of the busiest centres of Montreal's commercial life is this reminder of the old world; "The Seminary of St. Sulpice, founded at Paris, by Monsieur Jean Jacques Olier, 1641; established at Ville Marie, 1657, Monsieur Gabriel de Queylus, Superior. Seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, 1663." The main elevation is the same to-day (1919) as when the building was erected in 1710. The towers have been removed to make room for commercial buildings in St. Francois-Xavier street and for an addition to the parish house, and the walled gateway has been remodelled. Water color drawing—front elevation—by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 8.

642—**SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, MONTREAL**—Notre Dame Street—Water color drawing—rear elevation—by H. Bunnett. Size 5 x 8.

643—**NOTRE DAME CHURCH, MONTREAL, QUE.**—Facing Place D'Armes from Notre Dame Street—Commenced in 1824, and opened July, 1829. The buildings in picture have been demolished, and re-

placed by office buildings, to the left. Place D'Armes Square, in the centre of which is the Maisonneuve monument, is to the right. South of the church extended the original settlement of Ville Marie. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 3 x 5.

644—**NOTRE DAME CHURCH, MONTREAL, QUE.**—In the centre of Place D'Armes is the monument to Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal. The fence and trees in picture have been removed, and the Square now (1919) has an asphalt flooring. The building in background, to right, is part of the original seminary of St. Sulpice, in fact is the only wing left of the first building. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 3 x 5.

645—**FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, MONTREAL**—St. Joseph, afterwards St. Sulpice Street—Commissary Tuffey, an officer in H.M. 44th Regiment, introduced Methodism into Lower Canada, holding meetings in Quebec, 1780. A few years later the seeds of Methodism were sown in Ontario. The picture shows the first Methodist chapel in Montreal, built in 1807, with a house adjoining for the resident minister. In time, however, the building became too small; a lot was purchased in St. James street and a new church erected thereon in 1821. The old site is now (1919) occupied by the Fabrique offices. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

646—**OLD TIME REGISTRY OFFICE, BATH, ONT.**—For the District of Midland there was prior to 1834 only one Registry Office, that at Kingston. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, as the district was a large one. Branch offices were, therefore, established at Bath and Belleville. The building shown was erected in 1834, continuing in use until 1859, when a transfer of the Bath office was made to Napanee. Water color. Size 3 x 4.

647—**EASTWOOD, COLIN SKINNER**—Son of John Eastwood, founder of the village of Todmorden, born in York (Toronto), 29th May, 1827. For many years he lived in Denver, Colo., where his death took place in 1918. The Eastwood & Skinner paper mill was one of the first in Upper Canada. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

648—**HOME OF FRANCIS RICHARDSON**—N.E. Corner Carlton and Ontario Sts., Toronto—A quaint old dwelling, occupied for many years by a well-known Toronto chemist, Mr. Richardson, who was born in Plymouth, Eng., came to Toronto in 1842, and from 1844-60 carried on business on the south side of King street, near Yonge. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West. In October, 1898, Mr. Richardson died at his residence, which about 1907 was demolished to make room for more modern structures. Water color. Size 5 x 7.

649—**LOCK, OLD LACHINE CANAL, MONTREAL**—Windmill Point, West Foot of McGill Street—From time to time efforts had been made to launch the Lachine Canal project. Finally, in 1821, the work was commenced, and the first sod turned by Hon. John Richardson on 17th July of that year. The canal, when completed in 1825, was 28 feet wide at the bottom, 48 feet at the water line, and throughout had a depth of five feet. A fall of over forty feet was overcome by the locks, whose workmanship and that of the bridges en route was considered excellent. The stone used in construction was taken from near Caughnawaga. After the union of the provinces the expediency of a new location was discussed, but it was decided to make no change, and the old waterway has been enlarged and modernized. Buildings and wind-

mill shown in picture have disappeared and huge grain elevators have been erected in this vicinity. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 9.

650—**CUTHBERT, CAPT. HON. JAMES**—Seignior of Berthier—Of ancient Scottish and English lineage. In earlier life served in the navy; at siege of Carthagena. Later entered the army. At Louisburg. Served under Wolfe at Quebec. A.D.C. to Murray. During the American Revolution rendered valuable service in his district to the British Crown. Taken prisoner by the Americans and sent in irons to Albany. It was Captain Cuthbert who built the first Protestant place of worship in Lower Canada. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

651—**CUTHBERT, MRS. JAMES (CATHARINE CAIRNS)**—Wife of Capt. Hon. James Cuthbert, first English seignior of Berthier. She died March 7th, 1785, and was, to quote the memorial erected in the Cuthbert Chapel, which was also the burying place of the Cuthberts, "much lamented by her family and acquaintance." The parish church of St. Cuthbert, seven and a half miles from Berthier, was presented by Capt. Cuthbert with a bell, in token of Mrs. Cuthbert's special interest in the church. Water color. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

652—**NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL**—A Section of the Street in the Thirties—The view, from the southwest to the northeast, shows Notre Dame Church, opened July, 1829, to replace the old parish church and the seminary. The portion of the latter shown, dating back to 1710, is still (1919) in existence. When Notre Dame street was widened, the part between the old clock gateway and church, was renovated. In the left-distance is first Christ Church Cathedral. Water color drawing by H. Bunnett. Size 6 x 8.

653—**ROBINSON, LADY (EMMA WALKER)**—Her father was Charles Walker of Harlesden, Middlesex, Eng. On 5th June, 1817, she was married to John Beverley Robinson, son of Christopher Robinson, of the Queen's Rangers. They sailed for New York the following August, arriving 1st November. The future Chief Justice and his wife settled in York (Toronto) in Beverley House. Here Sir John Beverley Robinson died in 1863, and Lady Robinson on 27th May, 1865. From portrait in possession of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Forsyth Grant, Toronto. Size 3 x 4. Head and shoulders.

654—**WOLFE, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES**—Commanded British Army at Quebec—He was born 2nd Jan., 1727, in Westerham, Eng., and was a son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Wolfe. Young Wolfe was educated at Westerham and at Rev. Samuel Swindon's school, Greenwich. A commission was obtained for him at an early age. He was in Flanders, at Falkirk and Culloden. Returned to England late in 1746. In the beginning of 1747 he sailed with his regiment for Holland, and that summer distinguished himself at the Battle of Lafeldt. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle peace was restored to Europe. Between France and Great Britain hostilities were re-commenced in 1755. Wolfe was sent in 1758, with rank of Brigadier-General, on expedition against Cape Breton. Louisburg was taken. The next year, having returned to England, the command of the land forces against Quebec, was entrusted to him. And, on 13th Sept. he died victorious on the Plains of Abraham. From painting by Highmore, about 1749—said to be the only portrait for which Wolfe ever sat, in possession of J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq., Nancealverne, Penzance. Size 3 x 4. Half length.

655—**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MAIN DOORWAY**—The doorway, which is a very fine example of the Norman type of architecture, is surmounted by a massive tower. In the fire of Feb. 14th, 1890, the fine carving of the entrance was untouched, but the fire penetrated the upper

portion of the tower, and the deep-toned bell, falling, was shattered. The upper portion of the western section of the main front, occupied at that time by the Museum, was a prey to the flames. Over 33,000 volumes, housed in the library, including four large volumes of Audubon's "Birds of America," of which few other copies are known on this continent, were destroyed, as were a considerable portion of the biological and ethnological collections and the entire mineralogical and geological collections. Work of instruction was interrupted for but a day or two, however. The burned portions of the building were gradually restored, and early in 1892 occupation of it was fully resumed. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 7 x 10.

656—**LIBRARY AT THE GRANGE, TORONTO**—In the autumn of 1909 this picture of Prof. Goldwin Smith, in his sanctum, was made. The room, where he wrote his "Reminiscences," is in the west wing of the old mansion. It has not been altered since Prof. Smith's death, except that the books in the main were given to the University of Toronto, while those on art and architecture were left here. From pen and ink. Size 7 x 11.

657—**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (FIRST BUILDING) DURING CONSTRUCTION**—Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor-General of Canada, laid the crowning stone of the University in October, 1858, and in the beginning of the session of 1859-60 the buildings were opened for academic purposes. A memorable date in the history of the University was 14th Feb., 1890, when fire almost entirely destroyed the buildings, caused by upsetting lamps to be used in showing microscopic slides at the annual conversazione. The solidity of the tower, the upper part of which fell, checked the flames somewhat; the main doorway was spared. Restoration began at once, and in 1892 the present building occupied, erected on the same lines as its predecessor. The east wing was extended on the quadrangle side. Photos, three in frame. Size 6 x 7.

658—**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**—Main Building—In March, 1827, a charter for a university in Upper Canada was granted, chiefly through the representations of Archdeacon (Bishop) Strachan. Endowment arrangements were made and one hundred and sixty-eight acres of park lands purchased for a suitable site. The present (1919) University and Parliament Buildings stand on the ground. Building of King's College, as the new institution was to be known, was begun, but discontinued by order of Sir John Colborne, as a result of the deliberations of a select committee of the British House of Commons enquiring into the matter. It was at this time that Upper Canada College, largely the creation of Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton) originated, with the idea that it might eventually have university status. Plans for King's College were at length decided upon, though but one building of the proposed group was ever erected, and the corner-stone laid with much ceremony, April 23rd, 1842. About 1856, and for some years afterward, this building was used as the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. After years of controversy the Baldwin Act of 1849 was passed, giving the Government complete control of the University, the name of which then became the University of Toronto. Photograph. Size 6 x 10.

659—**ST. JAMES' CHURCH, TORONTO**—Interior View, 1918—Prior to 1803 services of the Anglican Church were held in the Parliament Buildings, York. In that year, however, it was decided to erect a church, and in 1807 a "meeting house for Episcopallians" was opened. Its dimensions were 40 x 50 feet. In 1818 it was almost reconstructed, and in 1831 a new church known as the first cathedral built. Seven years later this was burned, immediately rebuilt, and once more destroyed by fire in 1849. Building again commenced, and the corner-stone of the present St. James—fourth church and third cathedral—was laid

20th Nov., 1850. Interior alterations were made in 1888, when the eastern and western galleries were removed, the nave and aisles reseated, and the organ placed in chancel. The first rector of this historic church was Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, who in 1812 became rector of Kingston, U.C. Etching by Owen Staples. Size 8 x 12.

660—**RAE, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 1813-93**—Arctic Explorer—Born near Stromness, Orkney Islands. Studied medicine in Edinburgh. Resident surgeon at Moose Factory, Hudson's Bay Company post, 1835-45. Set out on his first exploratory trip, June, 1846. Engaged in expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. Awarded the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for survey and exploratory work done. Proposed to the Hudson's Bay Company the completion of the survey of the northern coasts of America; in 1853 undertook the expedition. In 1858 covered the distance from Hamilton to Toronto on snowshoes in seven hours, without showing sign of fatigue. In 1864 conducted a difficult telegraph survey from Winnipeg across the Rockies to the Pacific coast. Died in London, Eng. Photogravure. Size 5 x 6. Head and shoulders.

661—**MEDLEY, MOST REV. JOHN, D.D.**—Metropolitan of Canada, 1879-92—Born in London, Eng., Dec. 19th, 1804. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford, graduating in 1826, with honors. Ordained to the Anglican priesthood, 1829. After some years in Cornwall was transferred to Exeter; became prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, 1842. On the formation of the diocese of Fredericton, N.B., was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the new Bishopric, with the whole of the province of New Brunswick as his See. Became Metropolitan of Canada in 1879. Died 9th, Sept., 1892. Photogravure. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting.

662—**MOUNTAIN, RT. REV. JACOB, D.D., 1749-1825**—First Anglican Bishop of Quebec—The name was originally Montaigne, a French family who settled in Norfolk County, Eng., on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dr. Mountain was a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777, and D.D. 1793. In the latter year His Majesty George III erected the Canadas into a diocese. Dr. Mountain was appointed to take charge. He may well be called the "father and founder of the Anglican Church in Canada," for at the time of his appointment to the See of Quebec there were nine clergymen of the Church of England in Canada, and at his death there were sixty-one. He promoted missions and erection of churches, visiting these regularly. Through his efforts the Cathedral at Quebec was erected. He advocated a plan of superior education for the entire country and obtained a royal charter for McGill College. Bishop Mountain's death took place at Marchmont, near Quebec. Photogravure from an engraving in the Dominion Archives. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting.

663—**FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN**—Navigator and Explorer—He entered the navy as a midshipman; served at Trafalgar. In 1819-22 he led his first overland expedition from York Factory to the Arctic. On his return to England he published an account of the expedition; continued explorations of northern coast, 1825-7. In May, 1845, Franklin sailed with the "Terror" and "Erebus" to make the Northwest passage, but never returned. Several expeditions in search of his party were sent out, but without success. Dr. Rae, however, found some relics of the lost navigators in 1854, and in the summer of 1859 a record was found by Capt. (Sir) Leopold McClintock in a cairn on the northwest shore of King William Land, placed there by the survivors of Franklin's party. It was dated 25th April, 1848, and said that Sir John had died 11th June, 1847, that the "Terror" and "Erebus" were abandoned 22nd April, 1848, when the survivors, numbering about a hundred, started for the

Great Fish River. They evidently perished after leaving the vessels. McClintock had, in 1858, placed the tablet sent out by Lady Franklin at Beechey Island, in Barrow Strait. Photogravure from painting in National Portrait Gallery, London. Size 5 x 6. Half length.

664—**BOSCAWEN, VICE-ADMIRAL HON. EDWARD**—In Command of the Fleet at Louisburg, 1758—Born in England, 1711, son of Viscount Falmouth. At Cartagena, 1741, and in the West Indies, 1747. Fought against the French in India, 1748. Subsequently General of Marines and member of the Privy Council. Died in 1761. Photogravure from painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the National Portrait Gallery. Size 5 x 6. Half length.

665—**MONTCALM, LOUIS JOSEPH, MARQUIS DE, 1712-59**—Montcalm, defender of Quebec against Wolfe, was born near Nîmes, France, at the Chateau de Candiac. Served in various campaigns in France and Flanders. In 1756 he was chosen to command the French troops in North America; landed at Cap Tourmente, May 13th of that year. In the following year he captured Fort William Henry. In 1758 repulsed Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. Successfully defended Quebec against Wolfe in July, 1759. Received his death wound when Wolfe eventually captured the city, Sept. 13th, 1759. Photogravure. Size 5 x 7. Head and shoulders.

666—**MACDONELL, RT. REV. ALEXANDER**—First Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada—As to the place of his birth doubt exists, some authorities giving Inchlaggan, Glengarry, 1760, and others Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 1762. He was educated at Scots' College, Valladolid, Spain, and was there ordained priest, 16th Feb., 1787. He raised in Scotland the Glengarry Fencible Regiment, which during the Rebellion in Ireland, 1798, rendered valuable service, and in Canada he was instrumental in organizing the Glengarry Light Infantry. Father Macdonell came to Canada in 1804, was almost immediately appointed to the Mission of St. Raphael's in Glengarry, where his headquarters remained for twenty-five years. He was consecrated Vicar Apostolic of Upper Canada in 1820, and in February, 1826, became first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada under the title of Regiopolis or Kingston. His death took place in Dumfries, Scotland, 14th Jan., 1840. On the occasion of Bishop Macdonell's jubilee in the priesthood, celebrated in Glengarry, where he had labored so long, Catholics and Protestants alike paid him tribute. They came for miles from surrounding districts, in the worst snowstorm of years, to honor one they had known and respected during a lifetime. From an engraving in the Dominion Archives. Size 5 x 6. Three-quarter length, sitting.

667—**MACKENZIE, WILLIAM LYON, 1795-1861**—First Mayor of Toronto. Photogravure from portrait by J. W. L. Forster. Size 4 x 6. Three-quarter length sitting.

668—**BROWN, HON. GEORGE, 1818-80**—Founder of the Toronto Globe. Photogravure. Size 5 x 7. Head and shoulders. See 68.

669—**GALT, JOHN**—Founder of Guelph and Goderich, U.C.—He was appointed agent in England for a number of Canadians who sought indemnity for losses incurred in War of 1812. As Commissioner of the Canada Company he visited Shade's Mills (present Galt, named after him by Mr. William Dickson) to open a road from there to the lands of the company in the vicinity of Guelph of to-day. Mr. Galt came to Canada in 1824, and was here again later. He was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1779, and died in England in 1839. Photogravure, from portrait by Irvine, in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. Size 5 x 7. Half length sitting.

670—**TOWNSHEND, GEORGE, MARQUIS**—Born in Norfolk, Eng., 1724. Fought at Dettingen, Fontenoy and Culloden. Ordered to Canada, 1759; brigadier-general, commanding one of the divisions under Wolfe at Quebec. On Wolfe's death succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief at Quebec. Received the capitulation of the city. Subsequently served in continental campaigns. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1767-72. Created Earl of Leicester, 1784; Marquis Townshend, 1787. Died 1807. Photogravure. Size 4 x 6. Full length.

671—**ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Known as the Stone Church—It fronts the northern termination of Wellington Row and Germain street, and for many years was the only church in St. John not of wood. Built in 1824 as a Chapel of Ease to Trinity Church, St. John's is one of the oldest churches in the city. Water color on photo, from picture in possession of Frank Hatheway, St. John, N.B. Size 5 x 7.

672—**DWELLING HOUSE OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, MONTREAL**—St. Jean Baptiste Street—The Hubert-Lacroix house is said to be the only one in Montreal that has come down as an almost perfect example of a rich merchant's home. It was built in 1680, having in addition to the dwelling portion an office and a large vaulted warehouse. The National Drug Company now (1919) occupy the premises, which have been altered for factory purposes. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 4 x 5. See 621.

673—**LAWSON, WILLIAM**—Founder Primitive Methodist Church in Upper Canada—Born 27th Nov., 1793, at Wallholme, Eng. In 1829 he came to Canada, establishing a business in York (Toronto), later Robert Walker & Sons, "Golden Lion." In 1834 he removed to Peel County; founder present town of Brampton. Spent ensuing years until 1847 in Toronto and Brampton, when, with two of his sons, he commenced business in Hamilton. Here he died, Feb. 19th, 1875. Mr. Lawson was the first local preacher and class leader in York, where he established the first Primitive Methodist Church. In 1853 he represented Canada at the English Conference in order to obtain permission to divide the work into two districts, and to hold an annual Conference. Engraving. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

674—**BREYNTON, REV. JOHN, M.A., D.D.**—First Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax—One of His Majesty's Naval Chaplains at the Siege of Louisburg, 1745. Licensed by the Lord Bishop of London, 23rd April, 1752, "to perform the office of priest in the Province of Nova Scotia." Arrived in Halifax June 25th of that year, having been sent to assist Rev. William Tutty, first missionary there. The oldest Sunday school in America—that of St. Paul's—was founded by Dr. Breynton. Dr. Breynton left Halifax July 14th, 1786. Died in London, Eng., July 20th, 1799. Photogravure from line engraving. Size 5 x 6. Head and shoulders.

675—**INGLIS, RT. REV. CHARLES, D.D.**—First Protestant Bishop Appointed to a British Colony—He came to America in his youth from Ireland, where he was born, 1734. For some time he served as missionary to the Indians in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y., and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was rector of Trinity Church, New York. His Royalist leanings, however, necessitated his leaving the country. Dr. Inglis was consecrated Bishop at Lambeth, 12th Aug., 1787. Through his instrumentality King's College, Windsor, was founded. His death took place at Windsor, N.S., 1816. Photogravure from painting in National Portrait Gallery. Size 5 x 6. Half length, sitting.

676—**SELKIRK, THOMAS DOUGLAS, FIFTH EARL OF**—Founder of the Red River Settlement—Lord Selkirk, in 1792, became interested in the case of the Highland peasantry, who at that time were being frequently ejected from their homes, and in 1803 he formed a Scottish colony on the Island of St. John (P.E.I.). Later on he founded the Red River Settlement, the first party of colonists leaving the Highlands of Scotland, the Orkneys and Ireland, for York Factory, Hudson's Bay, in July, 1811. The fourth contingent went out to Hudson's Bay in the summer of 1815. Lord Selkirk, Baron Daer and Shortcleugh, was born at the family seat, in Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, 1771. He died at Pau, France, 1820. Photogravure. Size 5 x 6. Head and shoulders.

677—**VANCOUVER, COMMANDER GEORGE, R.N.**—Navigator, Discoverer and Surveyor—He entered the Navy at the age of fourteen; sailed with Cook on his second and third voyages. He subsequently went with Rodney to the West Indies, taking part in the victory over the French fleet, 1782. In 1790 Vancouver was promoted commander and given charge of the expedition along the northwest coast of America. For the purpose of carrying out provisions of the Britannic-Spanish agreement he met at Nootka, in 1792, Captain Quadra, who was there in the service of Spain. The largest island on the west coast of America was for a time known as "Quadra and Vancouver," so named by the latter. It is now, however, known as Vancouver. Photogravure from painting in National Portrait Gallery. Size 5 x 6. Half length, sitting.

678—**COLBORNE, SIR JOHN, G.C.B., G.C.H. (LORD SEATON)**—Lieut.-Governor Upper Canada, 4th Nov. 1828-30th Nov., 1835—After a distinguished career in the East and on the Continent, he came to Canada. He had a keen interest in affairs; founded U.C. College, was means of having new Parliament Buildings erected in York. After his term as Lieut.-Governor expired Sir John remained in the country. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the two Provinces; suppressed the rebellion in Lower Canada; acted, on retirement of Lord Durham, as Administrator, and for a time as Governor. Returned to England in 1839; created Lord Seaton. His death took place in 1863. Photogravure from engraving in Dominion Archives. Size 5 x 6. Head and shoulders.

679—**ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER J.**—Brother of J. Ross Robertson—He was born in Toronto, 26th June, 1845, third son of John Robertson, wholesale dry goods merchant; educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University; B.A., 1865. Mr. Robertson was a commission agent, Toronto, and Canadian representative, Cook's, London, Eng. Died in the city of his birth, 14th April, 1906. Photo. Size 4 x 5. Head and shoulders.

680—**SIEGE OF LOUISBURG, 1758**—With key—No important settlements were made at Louisburg until after the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1745 the place was captured by the British, under Pepperell and Warren, later ceded back to France and taken again by Britain in 1758. The original of this picture was a pen and ink by Lieut. Thomas Davies, who was in command of a bombship anchored just under the lighthouse. A model is in Woolwich, Eng. From copy in possession of Ven. Archdeacon Draper, Louisburg, N.S. Size 6 x 8.

681—**PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL, 1784**—To the left is the Old Parish Church, built 1672, where the statue of Maisonneuve stands to-day. On St. James street, to the right, are (1) Site Bank of Montreal's office, afterwards People's Bank, and subsequently General Post Office building. (2) Mortuary. (3) Entrance to cemetery—Bank of Montreal erected here. (4) Where City Bank stood later—site Royal Trust Building. From an old woodcut. Size 3 x 5.

682—**MERRITT, HON. WM. HAMILTON, 1783-1862**—Projector Welland Canal—Born in Bedford, N.Y., his parents settling in Upper Canada, 1796. During the War of 1812 he took part in several engagements. Mr. Merritt assisted in making the initial survey of the Welland Canal, through which the first vessel passed in November, 1829. Twice he declined the office of Inspector-General; in 1860 elected by acclamation to the Legislative Council. Was interested in trade and navigation of the St. Lawrence. Photogravure. Size 5 x 6. Head and shoulders.

683—**HALIBURTON, JUDGE T. C. (SAM SLICK)**—Author and Humorist—Son of Hon. W. H. O. Haliburton, he was born at Windsor, N.S., 1796. In 1815 graduated from King's College; studied law and called to the Bar in 1820. On the death of his father became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Nova Scotia, afterwards, on the abolition of the court, being transferred to the Supreme Court of the Province. He was a member of the House of Assembly. Amongst his writings are a series of sketches, "The Clockmaker, or Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville." His death took place in England in 1865. Photogravure from an engraving in the Dominion Archives. Size 5 x 6. Head and shoulders.

684—"OLD GUARD" DINNER, OTTAWA, 1882—Social Gathering of Sir John A. Macdonald's Supporters—A reunion of those Liberal-Conservatives in 1882 who had been members when the party was in Opposition (1874-78) took place in the House of Commons Restaurant, Ottawa, 4th May, 1882. Sir John A. Macdonald, first Premier of the Dominion, is shown as he proposes a toast to the "Old Guard," to which Mr. Alonzo Wright, Ontario County, Que., and Hon. J. B. Plumb, Niagara, Ont., responded. Photogravure. Size 4 x 7. For key see No. 154, Lower Art Room of Collection.

685—**FORT GARRY (WINNIPEG) IN THE FIFTIES**—At Confluence of Red and Assiniboine Rivers—With key. The third Fort Garry is here shown, built by Governor Christie, 1835-6, reconstructed and extended to the north in 1850-1. The fort was dismantled in 1882, and to-day Main street, Winnipeg, runs through an angle of the old stronghold. Water color by Walter Baker. Size 4 x 7.

686—**TASCHEREAU, S. G. MGR. ELZEAR ALEXANDRE, D.D.**—First Canadian Cardinal—He was a son of Hon. Jean Thos. Taschereau; born at Ste. Marie de le Beauce, Que., 17th Feb., 1820, he received his education at the Quebec Seminary; ordained in his native parish, 1842. Dr. Taschereau was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec in 1871 by the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto. In 1886 he was created a Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, His Eminence being the first Canadian to be elevated to the Sacred College. He retired from the administration of his diocese in 1894, his death occurring four years later. Photogravure. Size 5 x 6. Half length.

687—**ATHOL CHURCH, RESTIGOUCHE CO., N.B.**—The old building, the first church in County Restigouche, is almost in ruins. Situated three miles above Campbellton, it was first erected at Millar's Point in order to be near the river, the only means of travel in those days. Afterwards it was removed to another location, and finally to its present situation. For many years the church did duty as a place of worship and a school house. Rev. Mr. Young was in charge. Long ago it ceased to be used, for Rev. James Steven, Presbyterian minister, stated in a report for his district, 1834—"the only place of worship on the whole river, besides our own, is a Roman Catholic Chapel, nearly opposite to this place (Campbellton)". Water color on photo. Size 5 x 7.

688—**MONTCALM TABLET, URSULINE CHAPEL, QUEBEC**—Lord Aylmer in 1831 directed that a mural tablet with the following inscription "Honor to Montcalm; Fate in depriving him of victory rewarded him by a glorious death," be erected to the memory of the vanquished general at Quebec. Montcalm was buried on the evening of 14th Sept., 1759, in the Ursuline Chapel in an excavation made by a shell. The picture, reproduced from Doughty's "Siege of Quebec," shows the page of an album kept by the Ursulines. The work was penned by one of the nuns. Sepia. Size 5 x 6.

689—**MONTCALM TABLET, URSULINE CHAPEL, QUEBEC**—Bougainville, some months after the capture of Quebec, wrote the Academie des Inscriptions et Belle-Lettres, asking them to prepare matter for a tablet which would be erected to Montcalm's memory in the Ursuline Chapel, Quebec. The memorial, however, was not put up until the hundredth anniversary of the hero's death, when through public subscription a marble tablet bearing the Academy's inscription was placed above Montcalm's grave, and, with impressive pomp a funeral service, that war made impossible a century before, was solemnized Sepia. Size 3 x 6.

690—**MONTREAL, QUE.**—At head of Peel St. With key. Lithograph in color. Size 19 x 34.

691—**TORONTO HUNT CLUB, AUTUMN, 1877**—At Slattery's Grove and Hotel—A favorite rendezvous of the club when out with the hounds was Slattery's, southwest corner of Bloor and Dundas streets. Another picture made the same day shows practically the identical members. Toronto Hunt Club was formed in 1863, with Mr. John Hendrie of Hamilton as Master of the Hounds. The pack consisted at that time of five Welsh harriers, imported by Aemilius (Sir) Irving. Composite photograph by Notman & Fraser. With key. Size 20 x 54.

692—**QUEBEC, FROM BEAUPORT**—"Hub. Clerget, lith. Imp. Villain. Rue de Sevres. 19 Paris." With key. Size 17 x 28.

693—**TORONTO FROM HANLAN'S POINT, 1873**—On the east side of Blockhouse Bay may be seen the Hanlan home, removed in 1880 to the shore of the lagoon. Destroyed by fire in 1909. Oil by Arthur Cox, A.R.C.A. Size 23 x 51.

694—**TORONTO WATER FRONT, JULY, 1886**—Between Simcoe and Frederick streets. Oil by George A. Reid, R.C.A. Size 21 x 53.

695—**ROBERTSON, J. ROSS, 1841-1918**—Proprietor Evening Telegram, Toronto—From portrait in oil, by Owen Staples, O.S.A., presented by the staff of The Telegram to the Trustees of the J. Ross Robertson Estate, 4th April, 1921, on the occasion of the opening of the paper's branch office, Manning avenue and Dupont street, Toronto. Size 8 x 10. Three-quarter length, sitting.

ADDENDA.

Allen, Benjamin, G.M., G.L., Canada, died 10th April, 1920	(422)
Bradshaw, Thomas, Finance Commissioner, Toronto, resigned 9th April, 1920	(27)
Britton, Justice King's Bench, died 19th Nov., 1920	(281)
Falconbridge, Sir W. G., Chief Justice, died 8th Feb., 1920	(290)
Grasett, Col. H. J., Chief Constable, Toronto, retired 18th Dec., 1920.	(32)
Macwatt, G.M., G.L., Canada, died 12th Feb., 1920	(425)

