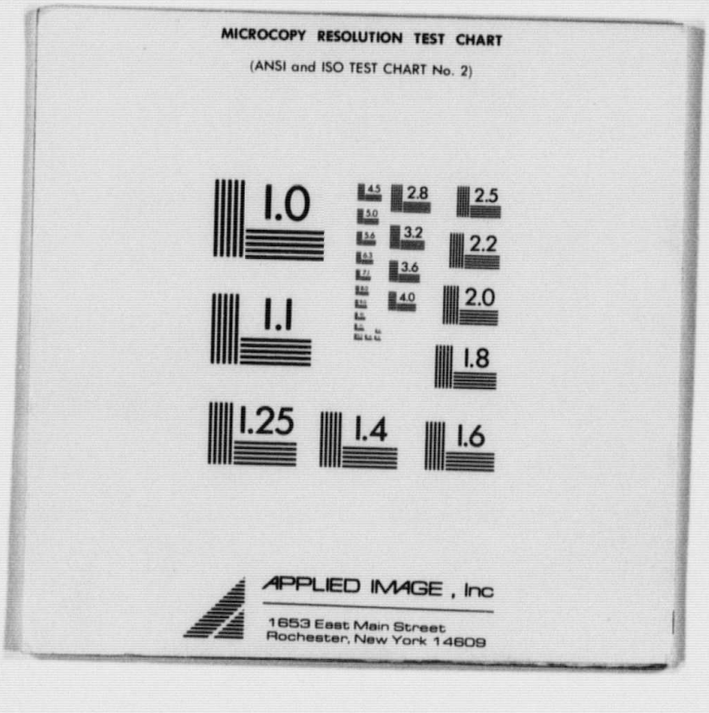
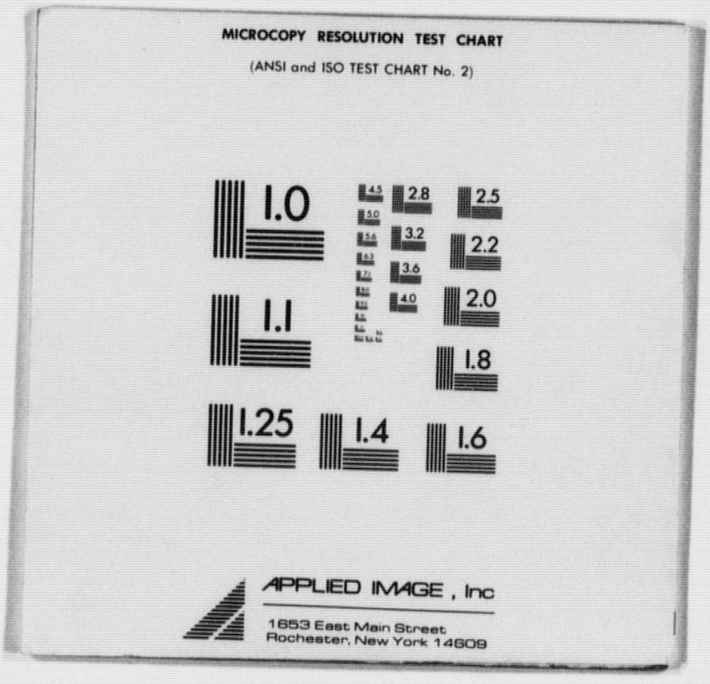
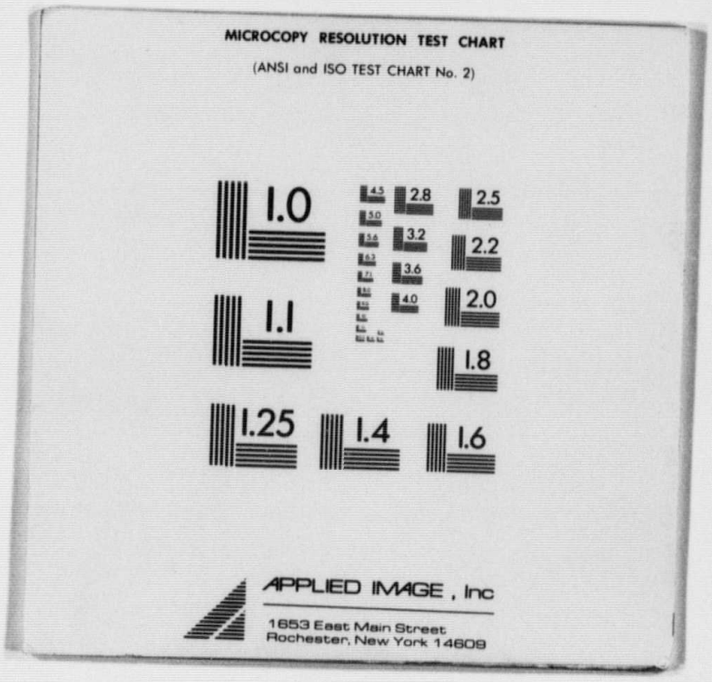
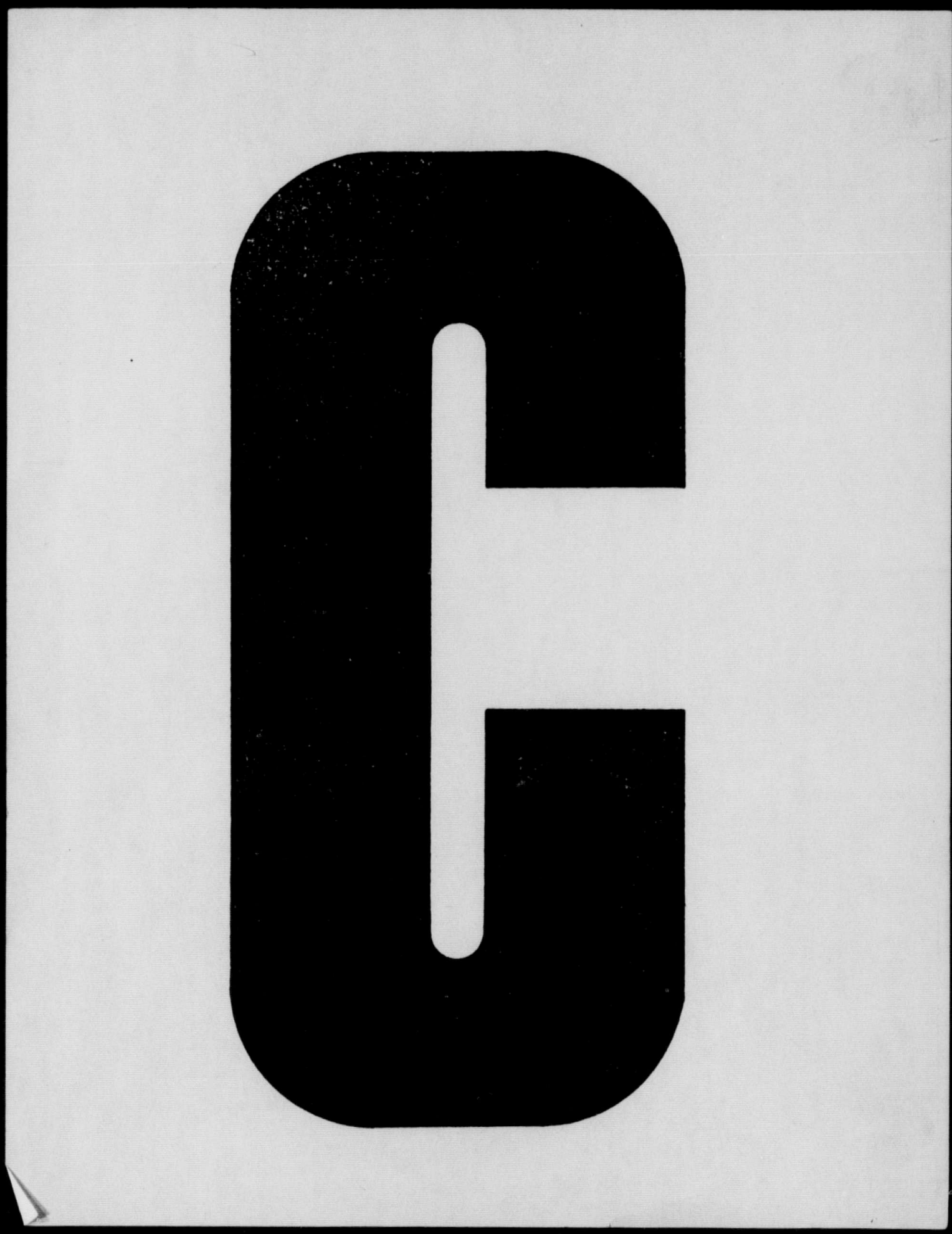
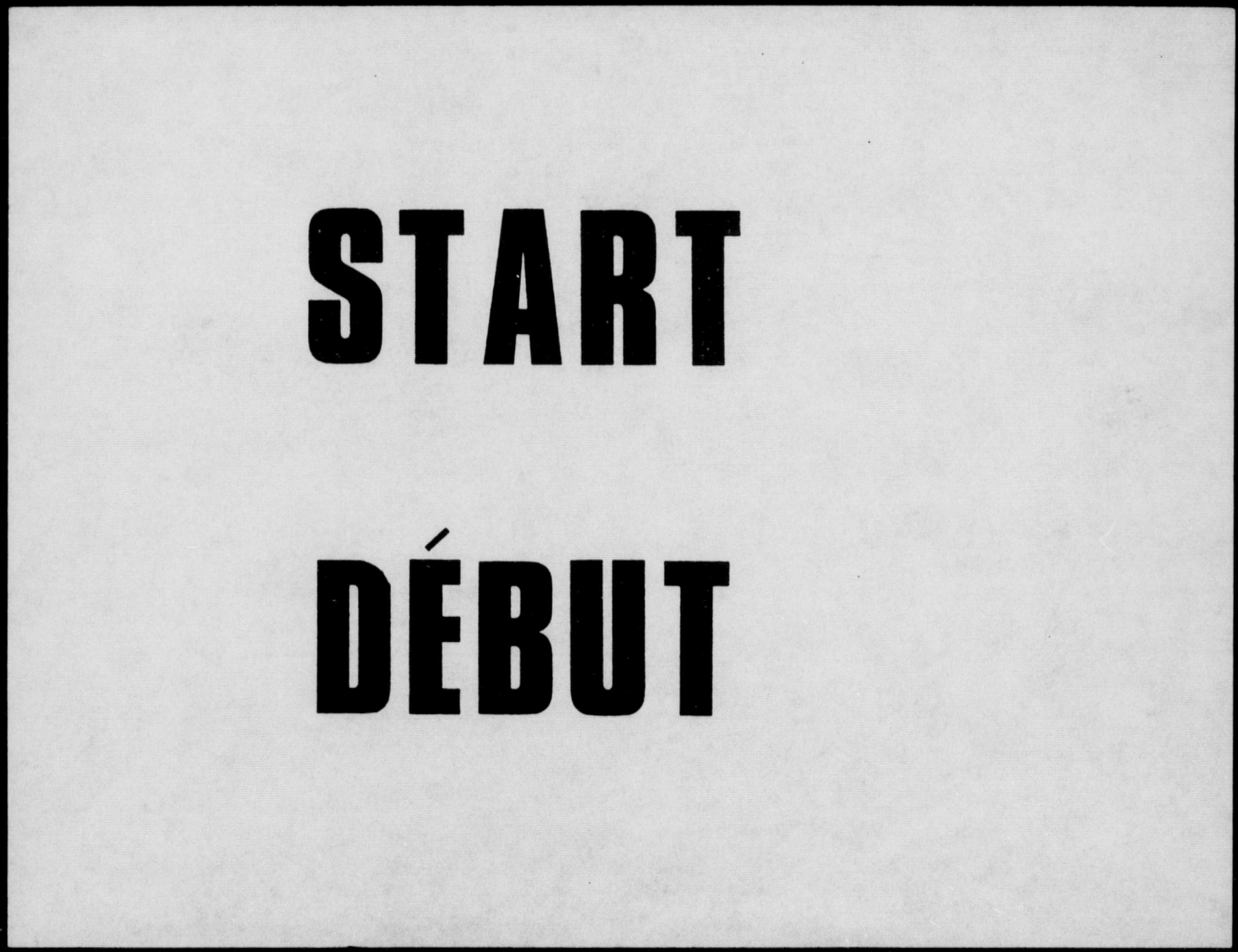

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MG 26
J

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie. (1874-1950). Prime Minister.

Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1969, 231.650 m. Photocopies, 1908-1950, 7.250 m. Transcripts, 1893-1950, 17.340 m. Finding Aid No. 502.

1989-03-10
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William Lyon Mackenzie King, a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, was born in Kitchener (then Berlin), Ontario, 17 December 1874. He attended the University of Toronto (B.A., LL.B.), the University of Chicago, and Harvard University (M.A., Ph.D.). His field of study was Political Economy, with labour problems as his special interest. In 1900, he was appointed the first Deputy Minister of Labour and editor of the of the Labour Gazette. In 1908, he resigned to enter the House of Commons and in 1909 he entered the cabinet as the first Minister of Labour. He left politics after his defeat in the election of 1911 and from 1914 to 1917, he worked for the Rockefeller Foundation investigating industrial relations. He re-entered politics in 1919 after he was chosen leader of the Liberal Party. At the end of 1921, he became Prime Minister and held the post (with the exception of three months in 1926) until his party's defeat in the election of 1930.
He was Leader of the Opposition until October 1935 when the Liberals came back into power. From that time he was Prime Minister until he retired on 15 November 1948. He died 22 July 1950 at his Kingsmere estate.
The W.L. Mackenzie King Papers were deposited in the Public Archives of Canada by the terms of Mr. King's will. The papers were the property of his literary executors until they became the property of the Crown. The final transfer occurred 30 June 1977.

Access is Restricted.

Some type of finding aid exists for each series in the King Papers. The description of each series includes a note about that series' finding aid(s). Consult the Political and Public Affairs Archives for any possible finding aids in process.

The following portions of the King Papers are available on microform: Primary Series Correspondence (J1), Memoranda and Notes Series (J4), Speeches (J5) 1899-1932, and the Diaries (J13). The finding aid for each of these series includes a microfilm converstion list.

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Public Papers.

Primary Series Correspondence, J1 Series. Original, 1889-1950, 44.700 m. (Vol. 1-447).

This series consists of the important correspondence both from the Prime Minister's Office and from Laurier House. The correspondence is arranged alphabetically by author within each year, with enclosures and any replies kept together. The pages of the entire series are numbered consecutively. For the correspondence up to 1921, there are both subject and author indexes. The subject index is in four 10 cm boxes and the author index consists of index cards. The subject index is also available on microfilm reels C-4591 to C-4593. For the 1922-1942 correspondence a detailed subject and author index is available in the form of computer printouts. A detailed subject and author index for the period 1943 to 1950 is in preparation. A subject list for the entire period prepared by the biographers is available in the Political and Public Affairs Archives.

Prime Minister's Office Correspondence, J2 Series. Original, 1921-1930, 1935-1948, 52.000 m. (Vol. 1-520).

This series consists of the subject files remaining after the Primary Series correspondence was selected. A file list is available in two separate bound volumes.

General Correspondence, J3 Series. Original, 1915-1950, 15.200 m. Photocopies, 8 pages. (Vol. 1-161).

This series consists of personal letters which were kept at Laurier House. These letters were left after correspondence was selected for the Primary Series (J1), the Family Papers (J7), and the Personal Correspondence Series (J8). A file list is available in the finding aid. A more detailed author list is available in the Political and Public Affairs Archives.

Memoranda and Notes, J4 Series. Original, 1887-1950, 43.800 m. (Vol. 1-431).

Memoranda, notes and some correspondence are found in this series, arranged in subject files within four chronological periods (1887-1921, 1922-1932, 1933-1939 and 1940-1950), with additional material at the end. A complete file list is available in a separate bound finding aid and on microfiche.

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Speeches, J5 Series. Original, 1899-1950, 10.600 m. (Vol. 1-105).

This series contains speech notes, drafts, printed copies, newspaper reports and comments. The material is arranged chronologically. A list giving subject and place of each is available in a separate bound finding aid. The file list for the speeches up to 1932 is available on microfilm reel C-4593.

Pamphlets and Clippings, J6 Series. Original, 1876-1950, 42.100 m. (Vol. 1-245).

This series consists of clippings, pamphlets, obituaries and brochures arranged alphabetically in subject/nominal files. This series is divided into two parts: pre-1921 and 1921-1950. A file list is available in the file folder finding aids, and the list of pre-1921 material is available on microfilm reel C-4593.

Personal Papers.

Family Papers, J7 Series. Original, 1880-1950, 6.100 m. (Vol. 1-65).

This series consists of King's correspondence from members of his family. The letters are arranged chronologically up to the end of 1917 and after that by name of correspondent.

Personal Correspondence, J8 Series. Original, 1897-1950, 4.000 m. (Vol. 1-41).

This series includes the personal correspondence received by King between 1897 and 1950. This correspondence was from friends rather than from acquaintances or the general public. A file list is available with the file folder finding aids.

Spiritualism, J9 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 1.400 m. (Vol. 1-7).

This series includes correspondence, publications and memoranda arranged in subject files.

Laurier House and Kingsmere, J10 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 2.800 m. (Vol. 1-28).

This series includes financial, property, hospitality and job application files relating to King's two residences. A file list is available with the file folder finding aids.

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Accès réservé
voir dossier

Finances, J11 Series. Original, 1907-1950, 1.600 m. (Vol. 1-16).

This series includes annual statements, material on investments, etc. arranged in subject files.

Personal Miscellaneous, J12 Series. Original, 1905-1950, 2.100 m. (Vol. 1-21).

This series consists of subject files on personal matters such as cars, church, health, insurance and staff.

Diaries, J13 Series. Original, 1893-1950, 5.700 m. (Vol. 28-32, 117-164). Transcripts, 15.000 m. (Vol. Unnumbered). Microfiche, 492 pages.

A list of the diaries and a microfiche conversion list is available in the file folder finding aid.

King Family Papers, J14 Series. Original, 1840-1950, 2.000 m. (Vol. 1-20).

This series consists of correspondence of members of the King family with persons other than W.L.M. King. Included are the papers of John and Christina King, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Isabel King, Dr. and Mrs. Macdougall King, Mr. and Mrs. H.M. Lay, and the Lindsey family. A file list is available in the file folder finding aid.

Souvenirs, J15 Series. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).

This series, rearranged in 1981, contains a wide variety of material including programmes, historical documents and memorabilia collected by Mackenzie King. It is organized by type of document. A file list is available with the file folder finding aids.

Election Campaign Posters, J16 Series. Original, 1940, 6 pages.

Literary Executors of the King Estate, J17 Series. Original, 1938-1969, 1.800 m. (Vol. 1-9).

Included is the correspondence of the Literary Executors, 1950-1958, relating to the writing of the W.L.M. King biography and the placement of the King Papers in the Public Archives. Also included are financial records of the Rockefeller Foundation grant for the W.L.M. King memoir project, 1950-1957. A file list is available with the file folder finding aids.

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Accès réservé
voir dossier

McGregor, F.A., J18 Series. Original, 1950-1956, 0.100 m. (Vol. 1).

F.A. McGregor: Secretary to Deputy Minister of Labour, 1909-1910; teacher at Woodstock College, 1913-1914; assisted King in his studies in industrial relations under the Rockefeller Foundation, 1914-1919; private secretary to Leader of the Opposition and to the Prime Minister of Canada, 1919-1925; Registrar, Combines Investigation Act, 1925-1937; Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, 1937-1949; member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, 1939-1950, and enforcement administrator, 1941-1946; literary executor and a trustee of the estate of W.L.M. King. The papers were presented in 1980 by Mr. A.N. McGregor.

Correspondence between F.A. McGregor, the literary executors and others involved in the estate and in the biography of King, as well as personal correspondence. A file list is available with the file folder finding aids.

Political and Public Affairs Archives.

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MG 26 J KING, Le très honorable William Lyon Mackenzie (1874-1950). Premier Ministre.

Originaux, 1641, 1703, 1815-1969. 231.65 m. Photocopies, 1908-1950. 7.25 m. Transcriptions, 1893-1950. 17.34 m. Instrument de recherche no 502.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, petit-fils de William Lyon Mackenzie, est né à Kitchener (alors Berlin), Ontario, le 17 décembre 1874. Il étudie aux universités de Toronto (B.A., LL.B.), de Chicago et Harvard (M.A., Ph.D). Il se spécialise en économie politique et s'intéresse particulièrement aux problèmes ouvriers. En 1900, il est nommé premier sous-ministre du Travail et rédacteur de la Gazette du travail. Il démissionne en 1908 pour entrer à la Chambre des communes; en 1909, il devient le premier ministre du Travail. Il quitte la politique après sa défaite aux élections de 1911 et de 1914 à 1917, il étudie les relations industrielles à la Rockefeller Foundation. Il revient à la politique en 1919 après avoir été élu chef du parti Libéral. En 1921, il devient premier ministre et conserve ce poste (sauf pour quelques mois en 1926) jusqu'à la défaite de son parti aux élections de 1930. Il est chef de l'Opposition jusqu'à la reprise du pouvoir par les Libéraux en 1935. Il réintègre alors son poste de premier ministre qu'il conservera jusqu'à sa retraite en novembre 1948. Il meurt le 22 juillet 1950 dans son domaine de Kingsmere.

Les papiers W.L. Mackenzie King furent déposés aux Archives publiques du Canada conformément au testament de M. King. Les papiers sont demeurés la propriété de ses exécuteurs littéraires jusqu'au 22 juillet 1975, date à laquelle ils sont devenus celle de la Couronne.

Les instruments de recherche des papiers King ne sont pas encore terminés. La description de chaque série comprend une note explicative sur son (ses) instrument(s) de recherche. Consultez les archives des premiers ministres pour les instrument de recherche en préparation.

Les séries suivantes sont disponibles sur microformes: Première série de correspondance (J1), Mémoires et notes (J4) 1887-1939, Discours (J5) 1889-1932 et Journaux intimes (J13). L'instrument de recherche de chacune de ces séries comprend une liste de conversion des microfilms.

Papiers publics

Première série de correspondance, Série J1, 1889-1950. Originaux, 44.7 m (volumes 1-447).

Cette série comprend un choix des lettres les plus importantes des dossiers du cabinet du premier ministre et des dossiers de la maison Laurier. La correspondance est classée par ordre alphabétique d'auteur pour chaque année. Les pièces jointes et les réponses sont réunies et numérotées consécutivement. Il existe un index des auteurs et des matières pour la correspondance antérieure à 1921. L'index des auteurs est sur fiches et l'index des matières est conservé dans des boîtes de 10 cm. L'index des matières est également sur microfilm (bobine C-4591 à

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Accès réservé

MG 26 J — KING, Le très honorable William Lyon Mackenzie (1874-1950). Premier Ministre.

C-4593). Pour la période 1922-1942, un index détaillé tiré par ordinateur est disponible sous forme d'index-auteur et d'index-matière. L'index de la correspondance 1943-1950 est en préparation. Les biographes ont dressé une liste des matières qui est conservée dans les archives des premiers ministres.

Correspondance du Cabinet du premier ministre, Série J2, 1921-1930, 1935-1948. Originaux, 52 m (volumes 1-520).

Cette série comprend les dossiers-matière non compris dans la première série de correspondance. La liste des dossiers est disponible dans un instrument relié séparément.

Correspondance générale, série J3, 1915-1950. Originaux, 15.2 m. Photocopies, 8 pages (volumes 1-161).

Cette série comprend des lettres personnelles que King conservait à la maison Laurier et qui n'ont pas été retenues pour la première série J1 et celle de la correspondance générale, série J8. Une liste des auteurs est disponible aux archives des premiers-ministres.

Mémoires et notes, Série J4, 1887-1950. Originaux, 43.8 m (volumes 1-431).

Les mémoires, notes et quelques lettres qui n'étaient pas inclus dans la correspondance se trouvent dans cette série et sont classés dans des fichiers-matière divisés en quatre périodes chronologiques: 1887-1921, 1922-1932, 1933-1939 et 1940-1950. Un instrument relié séparément et sur microfiche donne la liste complète des dossiers.

Discours, Série J5, 1899-1950. Originaux, 10.6 m (volumes 1-105).

Cette série comprend des notes de discours, des brouillons, des copies imprimées, des commentaires et comptes rendus de journaux classés par ordre chronologique. Une liste donnant le sujet et l'endroit de chaque discours se trouve dans un instrument de recherche relié séparément. La liste des dossiers des discours antérieurs à 1932 se trouve sur la bobine de microfilm C-4593.

Brochures et coupures de journaux, Série J6, 1876-1950. Originaux, 42.1 m (volumes 1-245).

Cette série contient des coupures de journaux, des dépliants et des brochures qui sont classées alphabétiquement dans des dossiers de noms et de sujets. Cette série est divisée en deux parties: les documents antérieurs à 1921 et ceux de 1921 à 1950. Une liste est disponible.

Papiers personnels

Papiers de famille, Série J7, 1880-1950. Originaux, 6.1 m (volumes 1-65).

Cette série contient les lettres écrites à King par des membres de sa famille. La correspondance est en ordre chronologique jusqu'à la fin de 1917; après cette année, elle est classée par correspondant. Une liste des correspondants est disponible.

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page 3)
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MG 26 J KING, le très honorable William Lyon Mackenzie (1874-1950). Premier Ministre.

Correspondance personnelle, Série J8, 1897-1950. Originaux, 4 m (volumes 1-41).

Cette série comprend la correspondance reçue par King entre les années 1897 et 1950. Cette correspondance provenait de ses amis plutôt que de ses connaissances ou le public en général. Un instrument est disponible.

Spiritisme, Série J9, 1919-1950. Originaux, 1.4 m (volumes 1-14).

Cette série comprend des lettres, des publications et des mémoires classés par matière.

Maison Laurier & Kingsmere, Série J10, 1919-1950. Originaux, 3.3 m (volumes 1-33).

Cette série comprend des lettres ayant trait à des plans, des meubles, etc., des résidences de King. Elle est organisée en dossiers-matière.

Finances, Série J11, 1907-1950. Originaux, 1.1 m (volumes 1-14).

Cette série comprend des états annuels, des documents relatifs à des placements, etc., organisés en dossiers-matière.

Papiers personnels divers, Série J12, 1905-1950. Originaux, 2 m (volumes 1-20).

Cette série comprend des dossiers-matières sur des affaires personnelles (voitures, église, clubs, santé, assurances et personnel).

Journaux intimes, Série J13, 1893-1950. Originaux, 5.7 m (volumes 28-34, 117-164). Transcriptions, env. 15.24 m (volumes non numérotés). Microfiche, 492 fiches.

Une liste des journaux intimes et une liste de conversion de ces journaux sur microfiche, sont disponibles dans l'instrument de recherche.

Papiers de la famille King, Série J14, 1840-1950. Originaux, 2 m (volumes 1-20).

Cette série comprend la correspondance des membres de la famille King avec d'autres personnes que W.L.M. King. On y trouve des lettres de John et Christina King, M. & Mme John King, Isabel King, Dr. & Mme Macdougall King, M. & Mme H.M. Lay et la famille Lindsey. Une liste des dossiers est diponible.

Souvenirs, Série J15, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950. Originaux, 7.25 m (volumes 1-16).

Cette série ré-organisée en 1981, comprend une variété de documentation y compris des programmes, des documents historiques, des souvenirs collectionnés par Mackenzie King. Elle est organisée par type de document. Une liste des dossiers est disponible.

Affiches de la campagne électorale, Série J16, 1940. Originaux, 6 pages.

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MG 26 J

KING, le très honorable William Lyon Mackenzie (1874-1950). Premier ministre.

Exécuteurs littéraires de M. King, Série J17, 1938-1969. Originaux, 1.8 m (volumes 1-9).

Cette série comprend de la corrrespondance des exécuteurs littéraires, 1950-1958, au sujet de la biographie de W.L.M. King et les documents sur le dépôt des papiers de M. King aux Archives publiques. Il y a aussi des dossiers financiers ayant trait à la fondation Rockefeller et du don de celle-ci au projet des mémoires de King, 1950-1957.

McGregor, F.A. Série J18, 1950-1956. Originaux, 10 cm (volume 1).

F.A. McGergor; Secrétaire du sous-ministre du Traval, 1909-1910; professeur au Collège Woodstock, 1913-1914, assista W.L.M. King lorsqu'il fit des études en relations industrielles grâce à une bourse de la fondation Rockefeller, 1914-1919; secrétaire particulier du chef de l'opposition et du Premier ministre du Canada, 1919-1925; greffier, Loi relative aux enquêtes sur les coalitions, 1925-1937; commissaire, Loi relative aux enquêtes sur les coalitions, 1937-1949; membre de la Commission des prix et du commerce en temps de guerre, 1939-1950, et agent d'exécution, 1941-1946; l'un des exécuteurs littéraires et des fiduciaires de feu W.L.M. King. Les papiers ont été présentés aux Archives en 1980 par M.A.N. McGregor.

Correspondance entre F.A. McGregor, les exécuteurs littéraires et les diverses autres personnes concernées par la succession et la biographie de W.L.M. King. Une liste des dossiers est disponible.

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KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie

William Lyon Mackenzie (grandfather) / Mackenzie House - Woodside / Mackenzie House - Bond Street / Niagara Falls Memorial Arch and Queenston Home / Niagara Falls Memorial Arch Ceremony / "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch

(MG 26 J 7 volume 24)

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KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie

William Lyon Mackenzie (grandfather) / Mackenzie House - Woodside / Mackenzie House - Bond Street / Niagara Falls Memorial Arch and Queenston Home / Niagara Falls Memorial Arch Ceremony / "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch

(MG 26 J 7 volume 24)

● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938 ●

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- King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

Newspaper Clippings

"Colonial Advocate" Building & Memorial Arch
Dedication at Niagara Falls, June 18, 1938

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William Lyon Mackenzie

"The Colonial Advocate" Building - Opening

Clifton Gate Memorial Arch - Dedication

By The Right Honble. W.L.Mackenzie King

at Niagara Falls

June 18, 1938

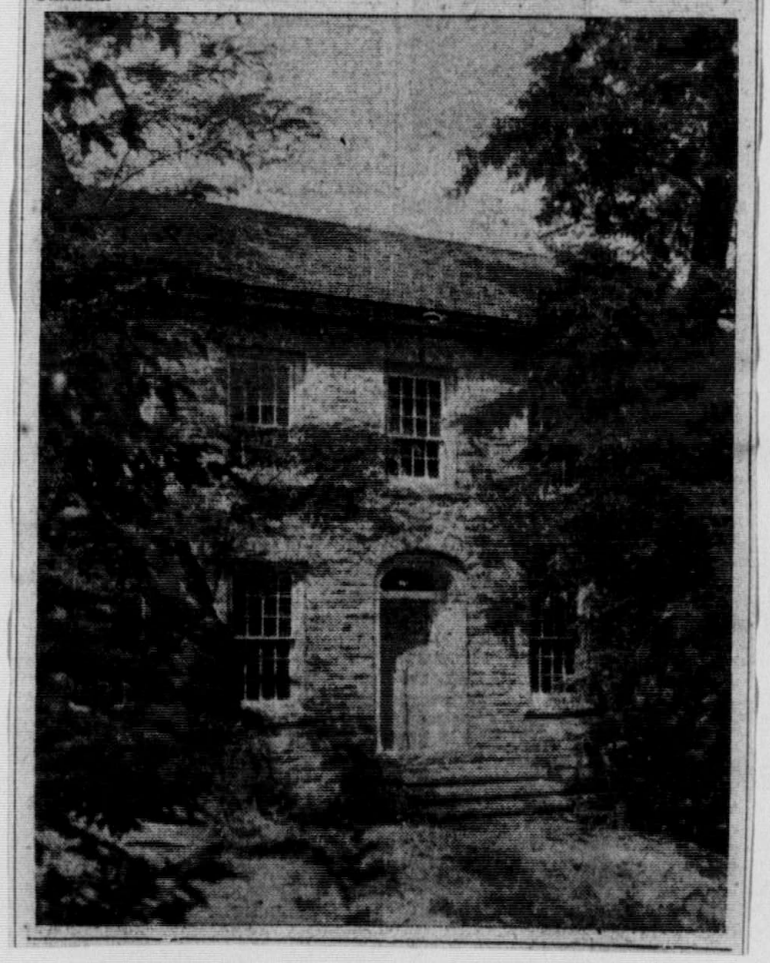
(Newspaper Clippings)

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review June 18, 1938

As It Is: The William Lyon Mackenzie printing house at Queenston as it looks today after being restored by the Niagara Parks Commission, and as it was formally opened today by Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, namesake and grandson of the "Little Rebel" and Prime Minister of Canada."



REVIEWISMS

NIAGARA Falls has played host to many distinguished visitors but to none more welcome than Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, who is with us today.

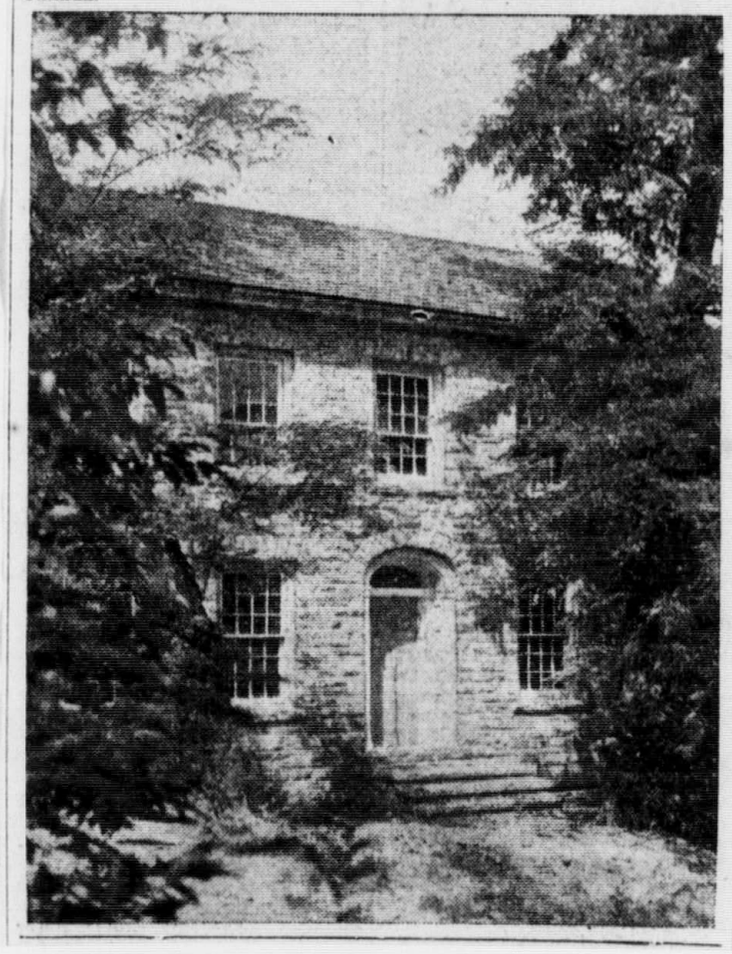
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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review June 18, 1938

As It Is: The William Lyon Mackenzie printing house at Queenston as it looks today after being restored by the Niagara Parks Commission, and as it was formally opened today by Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, namesake and grandson of the "Little Rebel" and Prime Minister of Canada."



REVIEWISMS

NIAGARA Falls has played host to many distinguished visitors but to none more welcome than Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, who is with us today.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

REPEAT
REPETITION

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review June 18, 1938

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 20, 1938

Formally Unveiled

... Parks Commission in memory of the pioneers of the district, some of whom were executed, ... was then Upper Canada. Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King performed the unveiling of the great arch in the presence of a huge crowd gathered in Oakes Garden Theatre. —Review photo and engraving.



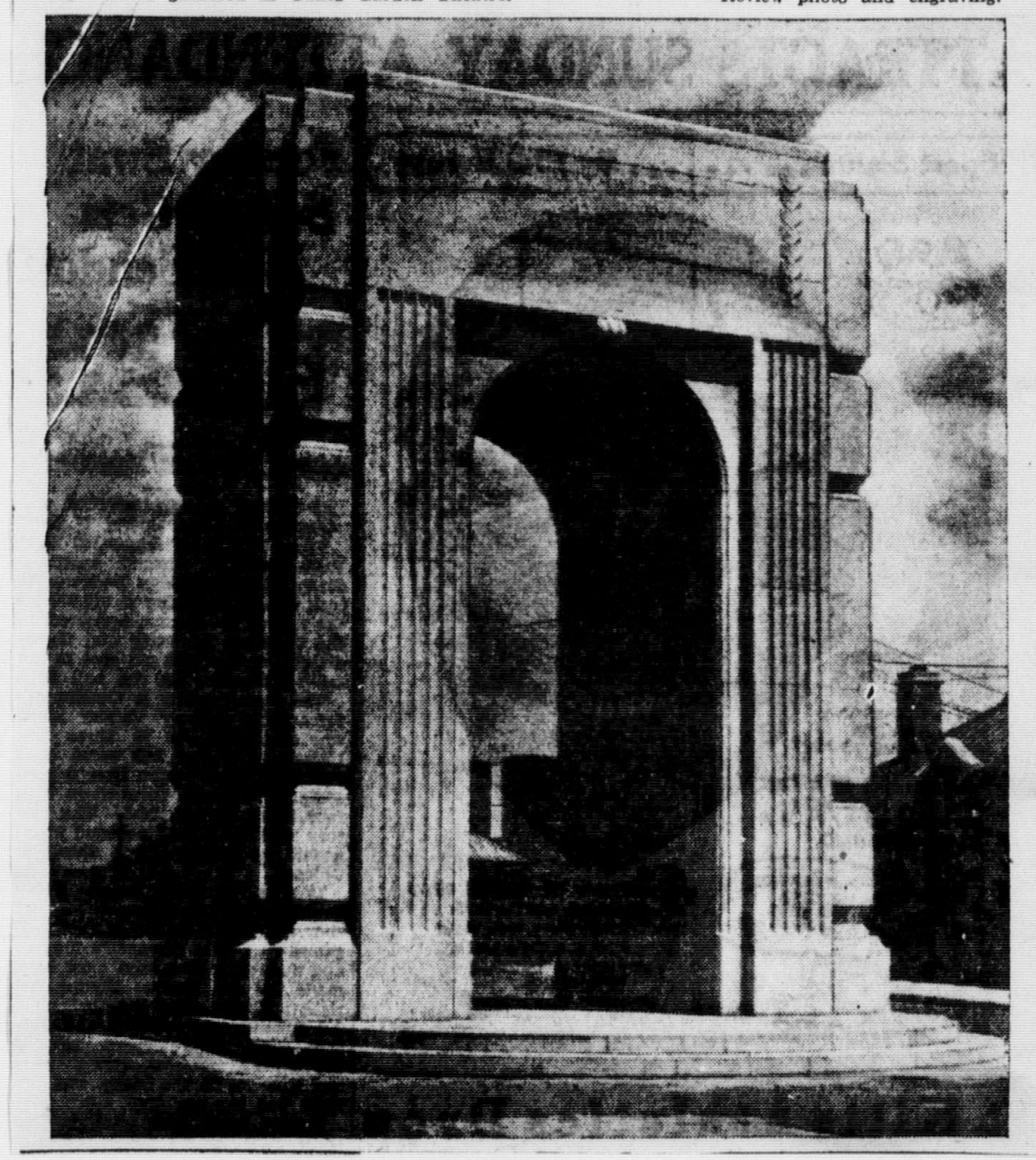
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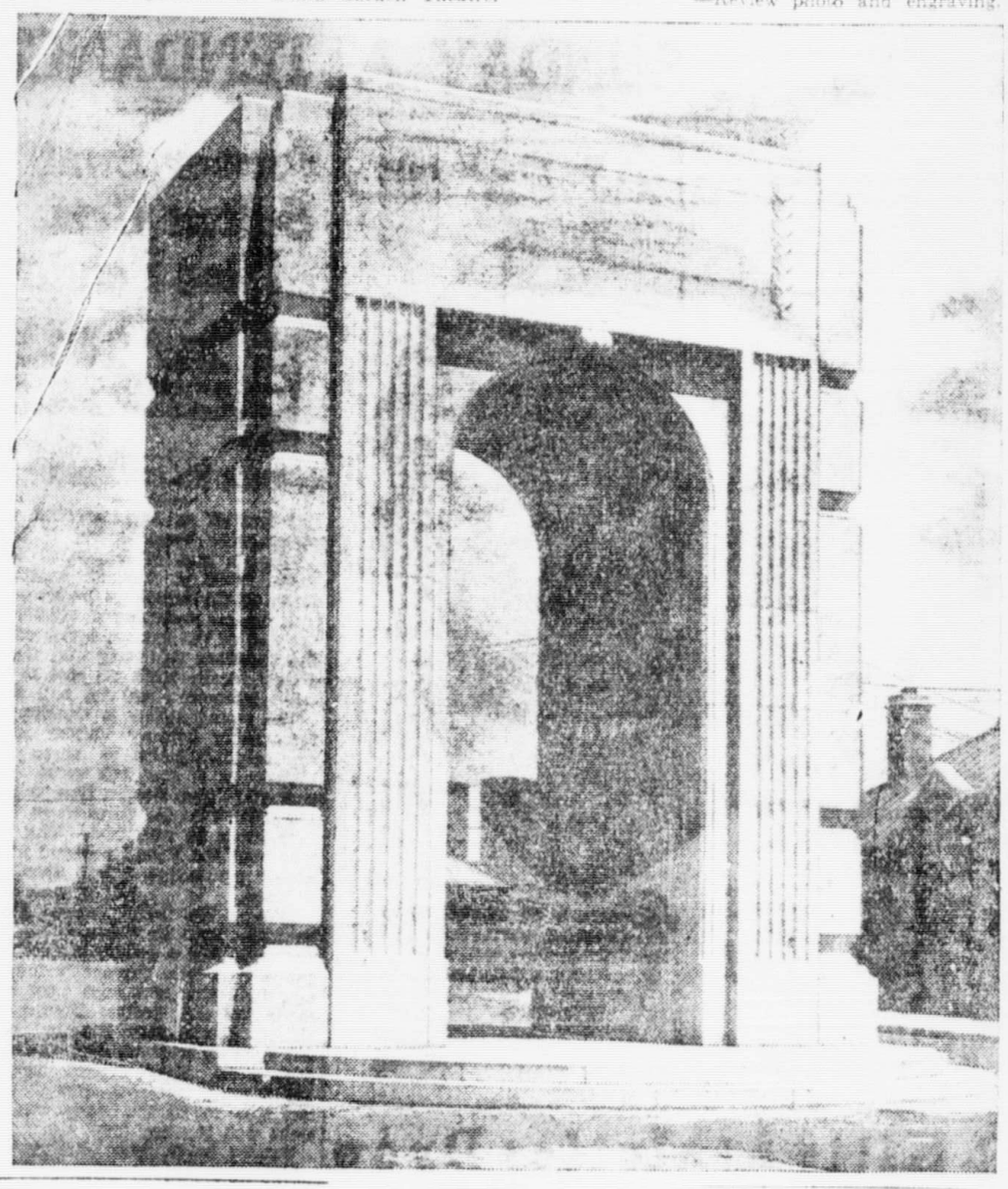
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Toronto Globe & Mail, June 20, 1938

KING UNVEILS MEMORIAL TO REBEL GRANDFATHER

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Toronto Globe & Mail, June 20, 1938

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Toronto Globe and Mail June 14, 1938

INFORMATION DESIRED

Will descendants of the following gentlemen who were executed for their part in the Mackenzie Rebellion communicate with C. Ellison Kaumeyer, General Manager, Niagara Parks Commission, Niagara Falls, Ontario:

"CHARGED WITH INSURRECTION OR TREASON AND EXECUTED IN 1838-1839, TORONTO

Peter Matthews *Samuel Lount*

Niagara District—James Moreau.

London District—Hiram Benjamin Lynn, Daniel David Bedford, Albert Clark, Cornelius Cunningham, Joshua Gillam Doan, Amos Perley.

Kingston District—Silvester Lawton, Andrew Leeper, Joel Peeler, Russell Phelps, Sylvanus Swete, Nils Szeoitevki Von Schoultz, Martin Woodruff.

Montreal District—Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, Joseph Duquette, Charles Hindelang, Pierre Theophie Decaigne, Pierre Remi Narbonne, Charles Sanguinet, Ambrose Sanguinet, Francois-Marie-Thomas Chevalier De Lorimier, Francois Nicolas, Joseph Robert, Amable Daunais, Francois Xavier Hamelin."

The Commission desires to forward Invitations to descendants of the above mentioned to attend the unveiling of Clifton Gate on June 16, 1938, by The Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King.

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Toronto Telegram June 15, 1938

Scores Of Kin In Toronto To See Plaques Unveiled

Mark Part Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews Played in Mackenzie's Democracy Battle

Scores of Toronto relatives of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, hanged 100 years ago for their share in the abortive Mackenzie Rebellion, may meet at Niagara Falls, Ont., Saturday when William Lyon Mackenzie King unveils the Clifton Gate in which are set plaques commemorating the part that Lount and Matthews played in Mackenzie's battle for democracy.

The Telegram to-day consulted a dozen of the grand-nephews, grand-nieces, great - grandnephews and great-grandnieces of the two rebels. Many of them have written to C. Ellison Kaumeyer, general manager of the Niagara Parks Commission, who asked for their names in an advertisement in The Telegram.

Invitations from Mr. Kaumeyer have not been received, but many of the relatives have expressed a desire to attend the event at which the Canadian Premier will officiate.

ACTIVITIES HUSHED

No direct descendant of either of the hanged rebels could be found. In most of the families, it seems, the hangings were regarded as a shameful matter rather than as death for principle, and details of the early life and of the activities of the rebels were kept hushed from the children of the family.

There are ten Lounts listed in the Toronto City Directory.

William E. Lount, of 18 Thorncliffe avenue, explained: "They are all indirect relatives of Samuel Lount, who was hanged. Anyone in Ontario who is named Lount is a relation. There were three brothers, Samuel, George and Gabriel. Judge William Lount, who fought against the Conservative regime in Toronto at the turn of the century was a descendent of George Lount and a cousin of mine.

FAMILY MOVED TO U.S.

"So far as I know, there are no direct descendants of Samuel Lount living in Canada. After he was hanged, his family moved to the United States, and we never have been able to learn anything about them since."

A Toronto trained nurse, who preferred that her name be not published, is a grandniece of Samuel Lount. Albert Norman, Galt, school inspector for Waterloo County, was a great-grand-nephew of Samuel Lount. They were descendants of Samuel Lount's sister. Mr. Norman will attend the unveiling.

A hush hung over the family relationships of Peter Matthews and William Matthews, who supported Mackenzie. Peter was hung for his part, William escaped with his leader to Buffalo.

SUPPRESSED BY TORIES.

Mrs. Lena May Nicholson, a grandniece of William Matthews, said she had sought information, but found it hard to obtain, since "the rest of the family were Conservatives, and suppressed information about William."

It seems that William Matthews, with a price on his head for his militant Liberalism, was regarded as a black sheep second only to Peter.

"The only way we could have learned, as children, was from stories our relatives told, and they wouldn't speak about it in front of us, because they didn't feel it was properly Conservative," she chuckled.

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Toronto Star June 15, 1938

MACKENZIE 'REBELS' HONORED AT NIAGARA

Toronto Relatives to Attend Saturday's Unveiling Ceremonies

Several Toronto relatives of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, hanged here 100 years ago when the Mackenzie rebellion failed, will attend the ceremony at Niagara Falls on Saturday when their memory is to be honored.

Premier King is to unveil the Clifton gate in which are set plaques to commemorate the two "rebels" who fought alongside the present premier's grandfather.

William E. Lount, Thorncliffe Ave., says that the Lounts are all of the same family—that all who are in Toronto are indirect relatives of Samuel Lount.

"There are no direct descendants of Lount in Ontario, so far as I know," he said. "After he was hanged his family moved to the United States. We have never learned anything about them since."

Mrs. Lena May Nicholson, grand-niece of Matthews, said she had found it hard to obtain information about him. "The rest of the family were 'Tories' and suppressed information," she said.

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Toronto Globe & Mail, June 16, 1938

KIN OF REBELS TO BE HONORED

Descendants of Mackenzie Associates Guests at Niagara Unveiling

MR. KING TO SPEAK

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 5 (Special).—When Prime Minister King comes here on Saturday to unveil the Memorial Arch erected by the Niagara Parks Commission in the River Road, commemorating the pioneers of responsible government, special guests at the ceremony will include fifteen descendants of Peter Mathews and Samuel Lount, who were executed for their part in the Mackenzie rebellion a century ago. During the past few days the Niagara Parks Commission has been advertising for relatives of the gentlemen who were executed for participating in the rebellion, and fifteen have responded.

They include Mrs. E. M. Brooks, Mimico, and her two sisters, Mrs. Gallee, Toronto, and Mrs. McKay, Claremont, and Mrs. Brooks's children, Mrs. George Atkinson and Mrs. George F. Brooks, Toronto; Homan Mulock Lount, Toronto, grand-nephew of Samuel Lount, and his daughter, Mrs. L. B. Briard; William Lount, Toronto, and his four sons, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount of Toronto and Charles Taylor Lount and Frank Lount of Winnipeg, Man.; Stanley Lount Springsteen, K.C., of Windsor; Anna B. Norman and Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Toronto; John Mathews, Sarnia, and Mrs. Lena May Nicholson, Brantford, great-niece of William Mathews of Brantford, who had a price on his head.

The unveiling is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock, and the speakers will include Senator Leo Dandurand, Senator A. G. Hardy, Hon. W. L. Houck, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, and A. B. Damude, M.P.

At 12:30 o'clock, the Prime Minister will officially open the Mackenzie Commission. It was originally the first printing plant in Canada, and it was there the Premier's grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, first published the Colonial Advocate, May 18, 1824.

A. B. Damude, M.P., and Mrs. Damude are entertaining at luncheon for Mr. King and his party, which will include Mr. King's sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay of Barrie; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lay Jr., Toronto; Dr. William Lyon King of Connecticutt, and Arthur Macdougall King of Peterborough.

Following the dedication ceremony, guests will be entertained at tea by the Niagara Parks Commission, and in the evening the Prime Minister will be a guest of the Parks Commission at dinner. The Mendelssohn Choir will sing in the Oakes Memorial Theatre during the evening. The Prime Minister will remain here until Sunday and will probably attend morning service in Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

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REPEAT
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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 17, 1938

All Ready For Visit Tomorrow

Prime Minister of Canada will open home of his grandfather

UNVEIL ARCH

Will speak from stage in Oakes Theatre; Choir to sing.

The Niagara Parks Commission has completed elaborate arrangements for the visit of the Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King., P.C., C.M.G., M.A., L. L.B., L.L.D., Prime Minister of Canada, who will pay his second visit to Niagara Falls, tomorrow.

The premier will be accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay of Barrie, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lay Jr., of Toronto; Dr. William Lyon King of Connecticut; Arthur McDougall King of Peterboro. They will arrive in a special C.N.R. car tomorrow morning at 11.34 o'clock.

The official programme for Prime Minister's visit is as follow:—

12.30 o'clock, opening of the restored William Lyon Mackenzie house at Queenston, Ontario.. (This is informal and will be without ceremony.)

At 1 p.m. the Prime Minister and his party will be guests of A. B. Damude, M.P., and Mrs. Damude at luncheon in the Park Restaurant.

At 2.30 p.m. unveiling of the Clifton Gate, Memorial Arch, erected by the Niagara Parks Commission in the River Road, commemorating the pioneers of responsible government. The Premier will speak to the audience from the circular platform in the Oakes Garden Theatre. Other speakers will include Senator Leo Dandurand, Senator A. G. Hardy, A. B. Damude, M.P. Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission preside, and the speakers will be introduced by Hon. W. L. Houck.

From four until six o'clock the Niagara Parks Commission is entertaining invited guests at tea in the Park Restaurant.

At seven o'clock the Niagara Parks Commission will entertain at dinner in honor of the Prime Minister and his party.

8 p.m. the Mendelssohn choir of Toronto will give a special open-air promenade concert in the Oakes Garden Theatre.

The programme will be concluded with a spectacular special illumination of the Falls.

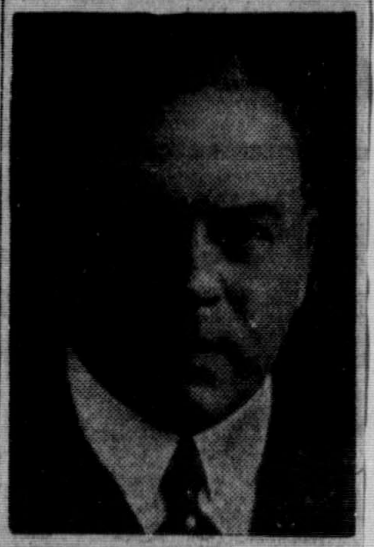
Choir Recital

The programme to be given by the famous Mendelssohn choir in a special open-air promenade concert in the beautiful Oakes Garden Theatre tomorrow evening, commencing at eight o'clock, is made up of four groups of short, familiar numbers as follows:

National Anthem.
To Thee O Lord (Rachmaninoff)
As Vesta (Weelkes).
Dear Cans't Thou Tell (Brahms).
Rosamunde (Schubert).
The Rosy Dawn (Lloyd).
Where'er You Walk (Handel).
(Men's Voices)
Slumber Song of the Madonna (Women's voices).
London Town (German).
O Little Rock (Gagon).
At the Clear Fountain and Pledge the Canadian Maiden (Canadian folk song for women's voices).
Annie Laurie (Traditional).
Drink to Me Only (arr. Dr. H A. Fricker).
Rule Britannia.
Blue Danube Waltzes (Strauss).
Do You Ken John Peel
(Men's voices).

The Star Spangled Banner.

Coming Here



Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who will be here tomorrow to formally open the restored Mackenzie printing house at Queenston and to unveil the Memorial Arch at the Oakes Garden Theatre.

—::—

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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8 p.m. the Mendelssohn choir of Toronto will give a special open-air promenade concert in the Oakes Garden Theatre.

The programme will be concluded with a spectacular special illumination of the Falls.

Choir Recital

The programme to be given by the famous Mendelssohn choir in a special open-air promenade concert in the beautiful Oakes Garden Theatre tomorrow evening, commencing at eight o'clock, is made up of four groups of short, familiar numbers as follows:

National Anthem.
To Thee O Lord (Rachmaninoff)
As Vesta (Weelkes).
Dear Cans't Thou Tell (Brahms).
Rosamunde (Schubert).
The Rosy Dawn (Lloyd).
Where'er You Walk (Handel).
(Men's Voices)
Slumber Song of the Madonna (Women's voices).
London Town (German).
O Little Rock (Gagon).
At the Clear Fountain and Pledge the Canadian Maiden (Canadian folk song for women's voices).
Annie Laurie (Traditional).
Drink to Me Only (arr. Dr. H A. Fricker).
Rule Britannia.
Blue Danube Waltzes (Strauss).
Do You Ken John Peel
(Men's voices).
The Star Spangled Banner.

Coming Here



Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who will be here tomorrow to formally open the restored Mackenzie printing house at Queenston and to unveil the Memorial Arch at the Oakes Garden Theatre.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 17, 1938

All Ready For Visit Tomorrow

Prime Minister of Canada will open home of his grandfather

UNVEIL ARCH

Will speak from stage in Oakes Theatre; Choir to sing.

The Niagara Parks Commission has completed elaborate arrangements for the visit of the Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King., P.C., C.M.G., M.A., L. L.B., L.L.D., Prime Minister of Canada, who will pay his second visit to Niagara Falls, tomorrow.

The premier will be accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay of Barrie, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lay Jr., of Toronto; Dr. William Lyon King of Connecticut; Arthur McDougall King of Peterboro. They will arrive in a special C.N.R. car tomorrow morning at 11.34 o'clock.

The official programme for Prime Minister's visit is as follow:—

12.30 o'clock, opening of the restored William Lyon Mackenzie house at Queenston, Ontario. (This is informal and will be without ceremony.)

At 1 p.m. the Prime Minister and his party will be guests of A. B. Damude, M.P., and Mrs. Damude at luncheon in the Park Restaurant.

At 2.30 p.m. unveiling of the Clifton Gate, Memorial Arch, erected by the Niagara Parks Commission in the River Road, commemorating the pioneers of responsible government. The Premier will speak to the audience from the circular platform in the Oakes Garden Theatre. Other speakers will include Senator Leo Dandurand, Senator A. G. Hardy, A. B. Damude M.P. Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission preside, and the speakers will be introduced by Hon. W. L. Houck.

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St. Catharines Standard. June 17, 1938

Dedicate Memorials

Frontier Ceremonies With Premier King in Attendance

Two memorials of important historic significance will be formally dedicated by Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in ceremonies along the Niagara Frontier tomorrow. Prime Minister King will first formally open the Mackenzie building at Queenston and will later take a leading part in the dedication of the Clifton memorial arch at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.

Arriving in Niagara Falls, Ont., by train at about 11.30 a.m. Saturday the Prime Minister is scheduled to go directly to Queenston where he will open the reconstructed building where his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie published his newspapre, "The Colonial Advocate" in the early part of the last century. It was this journal which Mackenzie used as a weapon in his vigorous attack on the Family Compact.

The ceremony at the opening of the Mackenzie building is to take place at about noon. A. J. Haines, M.P.P. for Lincoln, will act as chairman. The ceremony at Queenston House is to be quiet, comparitively little accommodation being available for the general public.

The program marking the dedication of the Clifton Gate is to commence at 2.30 in the afternoon. Hon. T. B. McQuesten, provincial minister of highways and chairman of the Niagara Park Commission, will preside and the Prime Minister will take the leading party. Others on the speaking program will include Senator Raoul Dandurand, A. B. Damude, M.P., Welland, and Hon. William Houck, M.P.P., Niagara Falls.

The imposing arch, erected immediately in front of the Oakes Gardens, bears the descriptive inscription: "This monument was erected to honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations." At another point it is inscribed that the monument was dedicated on the 100th anniversary of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

A reception for the invited guests is to follow the dedication ceremony and in the evening an open air concert will be presented by the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto in the amphitheatre of Oakes Gardens.

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review June 18, 1938

Reception Is Warm For King

Prime Minister greeted at station by crowd, Many notables here

AT QUEENSTON

Formally opens home of his grandfather, restored lately.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, received a hearty welcome when he arrived in Niagara Falls at noon today. There was a great crowd present at the Canadian National station and he was cheered again and again. He was greeted by a distinguishec party, members of the Niagara Parks Commission and other notables. With the Prime Minister were A. B. Damude and Mrs. Damude and Senator Dandurand, Liberal Leader in the Senate.

With a police escort the party drove to Queenston where Mr. King formally opened with a gold key the house which once was occupied by his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Among those on the platform to welcome the Prime Minister were Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission; Hon. W. L. and Mrs. Houck, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Snyder, Rev. Calvin McQuesten and the Misses McQuesten, brother and sisters of Mr. McQuesten; J. C. M. German, K. C., and Mrs. German and Miss German, Mr. Donald MacGillvray, Judge and Mrs. Wright, Huntsville; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Whittaker; Mr. and Mrs. Lay and the Misses Lay, Mrs. Lay is a niece of the Premier; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Harstone.

At one o'clock today, Mr. King and his party were the guests of A. B. Damude, M.P. and Mrs. Damude at the refectory.

At Mackenzie Home

A. J. Haines, members of the Niagara Parks Commission, acted as chairman at the proceedings at the William Lyon Mackenzie house at noon today, and introduced the Prime Minister. Mr. Haines spoke of the famous site upon which he stood and paid tribute to the work of that patriot, William Lyon Mackenzie, who, "in the face of bitter opposition, had the courage and conviction to hold aloft the torch of democracy and whose effort brought about the birth of responsible government in Canada."

With democracies crumbling on every hand—with wars and rumours of wars besetting us—and the constant menace to world peace of dictatorships ever present—we rejoice that we have, in this fair Dominion of ours, a leader of courage and conviction, a bulwark of democracy, a maker of safe and sane legislation, an upholder of responsible government.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have pleasure in introducing to you that man—the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King—the Prime Minister of Canada."

In the presence of his immediate family, members of the Niagara Parks Commission, and a large gathering of interested friends, the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King officially opened Mackenzie house, which has been restored by the Niagara Parks Commission, at Queenston, this afternoon. He used a gold key which was presented by A. J. Haines, member of the Niagara Parks Commission, and promised to keep it at Laurier House while he resides there, and to designate in his will that it be returned to Mackenzie House for permanent keeping.

The Prime Minister expressed appreciation in the name of the people of Canada to the Niagara Parks Commission for the work it is doing to preserve historical homes in the Niagara Peninsula. Nothing helps to build up the nation better than giving the public a true appreciation of its past history.

"It is well this building has been preserved as one of the historical buildings of Canada because of its association with the publication of the Colonial Advocate which espoused the cause of the people and was a powerful weapon used to attack the abuses of the day.

"It was in this house Mackenzie made the decision of his life, to join the oppressed in seeking redress for their wrongs.

The two stately acacia trees in front of the house were planted by Mackenize over 100 years ago after he had published his first edition of the Advocate turning out 1200 copies, without a single subscriber.

Turning the gold key in the lock, the Prime Minister declared the house open to the public, and said, "I wish with this key to open the door, unlocking the secrets of the past and hoping it will afford an inspiration not only to our own generation but to the generations of the future."

The house was visited by the Prime Minister's party and all the guests.

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Toronto Telegram June 18, 1938

Clifton Gate Memorial Arch In Honor Of Noted Rebels Dedicated By Premier King

William Lyon Mackenzie's Grandson and Other Descendants Join Kin of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, Who Were Hanged For Treason 100 Years Ago, Gather At Niagara Falls

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Relatives of men who were hanged for treason gathered to see the names of their ancestors honored.

The occasion was the official opening of the old residence of William Lyon Mackenzie and the dedication of the Clifton Gate Memorial Arch erected in memory of Mackenzie and his followers.

Premier William Lyon Mackenzie King, grandson of the patriot and leader, turned the key that opened the restored house at 12.30 and later unveiled the arch.

HOUSE IS REBUILT

The house has been rebuilt on the ruins of the Colonial Advocate printing plant, at Queenston Heights, under the shadow of Brock's Monument. Inside it are scores of relics of Mackenzie's occupation, regathered from all parts of Canada. A part of Mackenzie's old press may be added later to the furnishings. At present a resident of the Guelph area, the owner of the relic, asks $5,000 for it, and the Niagara Parks Commission, which has led the restoration, offers $50.

For many years the house was only three walls and an inscribed stone. It has been rebuilt from stone quarried from the vicinity to preserve its original characteristics.

The Colonial Advocate was first printed on May 18, 1824.

HAS PAPER PRINTED IN 1824

Among those attending the official house opening was Louis Blake Duff, of Welland, who possesses a copy of The Advocate numbered "Number Four, Volume One," and dated June 10, 1824, at Queenston, Ont. Mr. Duff believes that despite the printed place of publication, the first dozen copies of The Advocate were printed on the press of The Niagara Sentinel, at Lewiston, N.Y.

At 2.30 this afternoon, during the second phase of the centenary, Premier King unveiled the Clifton Gate.

The Memorial Arch, spanning the River Road near the Garden Theatre, is built of stone. On its face are the inscriptions: "And I sought for a man among them that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap," (Ezekiel, 22, 30), and "The floods have lifted up, O Lord, the floods have lifted up their voice, The floods have lifted up their waves." (Psalm 93, 3).

PLAQUE OF MACKENZIE

On the inner wall is a plaque showing "Mackenzie presenting the Seventh Report of Grievance to The Commons, House of Assembly, Upper Canada, 1853." Beneath it is the inscription: "This memorial was erected to honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task, without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

On the opposite wall a pioneer soldier is portrayed, and beneath him is inscribed: "This arch was dedicated on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Rebellion of 1837-38 by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Hon. M. F. Hepburn, Prime Minister of Ontario; the Niagara Parks Commissioners," and the Latin phrase, "Times Change and We Change in Them."

The outer walls bear bas reliefs of the ships St. Lawrence and Griffin.

The arch was designed by Sculptor Somerville, of Toronto, the plaques by Haun & Jeffrys.

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RELATIVES INVITED

The Niagara Parks Commission advertised in The Telegram for the names of relatives of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, who were hanged for treason a hundred years ago.

As a result of answers to that advertisement, the commission extended invitations to nearly a score of Toronto residents. No direct descendants of either of these two Mackenzie followers were located, but invitations were sent to the following grandchildren and great-grandchildren of brothers and sisters of the two rebels:

Homan Mulock Lount, William E. Lount, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount, Mrs. L. B. Braiard, Mrs. E. M. Brooks, Mrs. Gailee, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. George Atkinson, Mrs. George F. Brooks, Anna B. Norman, Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Mrs. Lena May Nicholson and Walton Wells, all of Toronto and district.

SPEAKS IN GARDEN THEATRE

Others invited, as descendants of the families of Messrs. Lount and Matthews included Stanley Lount Springstein, K.C., Windsor; Albert Norman, Galt; Mr. Matthews, Sarnia; Charles Taylor Lount, and Frank R. Lount, Winnipeg.

After the dedication, Premier King spoke to those attending the centenary from the platform of the Oakes Garden Theatre after the unveiling.

Other speakers were Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of Niagara Parks Commission; Hon. W. L. Houck; A. B. Damude, Fonthill; Senator Leo Dandurand (speaking on behalf of the dozen French-Canadian supporters of Mackenzie who paid with their lives for their support); Senator Hardy, Brockville, chairman of the Mackenzie Memorial Fund, Toronto.

Tea was served in the Park Restaurant for invited guests and in the evening the Parks Commission will entertain at dinner for the Prime Minister.

CHOIR WILL SING

In the evening the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto will sing in the Oakes Garden Theatre. A special platform has been constructed for the occasion and the concert will be broadcast for an hour. The Prime Minister and members of his party will remain in the city until Sunday. They have been invited to attend worship in Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, of Barrie; Mr. and Mrs Harry Lay, Jr., of Toronto; Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay, of Barrie; Dr. William Lyon King, of Connecticut, and Arthur MacDougall King, of Peterboro.

The Premier's visit has brought to light a link with the past in the form of a letter in the possession of Miss Helen E. Nelles, 255 Ellis street, Niagara Falls, written by William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of the well known statesman, to Miss Nelles' grandfather, the late Richard Graham, of Fort Erie, who was collector of customs at that port for 40 years. His home, Rose Lodge, was visited by many distinguished people, who included William Lyon Mackenzie.

WANTED NEWS OF TORONTO

The letter, which is dated from Washington, D.C., March 16, 1850, reads as follows:

"Richard Graham, Esq.,
"Bertie Township.

"My dear Sir:—

"Many thanks to your good lady and yourself for the kind entertainment you gave me when last in Canada. I would have settled in Toronto at once, but found such dissension among reforming friends that I hesitated and finally came on here to spend the winter.

"May I crave the favor of my old friend that he would sit down one idle morning, if he can find one, and write me, to Washington, the news of the day—how matters go, what he thinks and what is thought of the doings at Toronto, how public opinion goes, etc.

"Mr. Graham, if he sees the Niagara Mail, will observe a recent letter of mine that I have warned the people to be careful of Cummings and Street as candidates, in the event of a new election. They are not the true kind of men in assembly.

"Here slavery is perpetually discussed and the tone of the morals is low among politicians. I shall be delighted if they do not make bad worse. In three and a half months no business has been done, except talking, chiefly on one subject.

"With best wishes for prosperity of you and yours in the best sense of the term, I remain,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "William L. Mackenzie."

Miss Nelles has carefully framed and preserved the letter.

ESCAPES AS WOMAN

Miss Nelles says that among the treasures of the James Kerby Chapter I.O.F.R. is a narrative of how Mr. Mackenzie was nearly captured by Colonel Kerby, and of how he escaped in a rowboat in woman's garb. When the fugitive reached the shores of the Niagara River, on Dec. 11, 1837, he made for the MacAfee farm, near Fort Erie, having ridden on horseback from Welland.

The MacAfee family extended hospitality to Mackenzie despite the price hanging over his head. The rebel chief sat down to a breakfast of pork and oatmeal, after arranging with his host, who owned the only small boat which had not been seized by troops, to cross to the American side.

Mackenzie never finished that breakfast, for, as he looked from a window in the kitchen he saw Colonel Kerby approaching, followed by a squadron of green-coated dragoons.

COLONEL IS FOOLED

Quickly the boat was taken down from the loft of a carriage house and dragged down to the river bank, while Mackenzie donned some clothing belonging to Granny Oliver, MacAfee's mother. Just as the disguised Mackenzie and MacAfee were a short distance from the dragoons, Colonel Kerby rode up and asked if they had seen anything of any rebels, or even of Mackenzie himself. The old colonel was near-sighted and as the MacAfee women chatted to him about the weather and other topics the boat drew away. It was just MacAfee and one of the women going to the American side for a short trip, the Colonel believed. Tradition relates further that when MacAfee returned from the opposite shore, he rode to Fort Erie and offered his aid in every way to capture the much-wanted rebel.

WAR VETERANS ATTEND

Major Gordon Dingle, president of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Corps Association, headed a delegation of Toronto and Ontario war veterans who participated at Niagara Falls in the Magna Carta international parade.

After attending the dedication of the memorial arch on the Ontario side of the border, the Corps members crossed to Niagara Falls, N.Y., to join in a parade headed by United States regular troops. French veterans and army members also participated.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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RELATIVES INVITED

The Niagara Parks Commission advertised in The Telegram for the names of relatives of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, who were hanged for treason a hundred years ago.

As a result of answers to that advertisement, the commission extended invitations to nearly a score of Toronto residents. No direct descendants of either of these two Mackenzie followers were located, but invitations were sent to the following grandchildren and great-grandchildren of brothers and sisters of the two rebels:

Homan Mulock Lount, William E. Lount, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount, Mrs. L. B. Braiard, Mrs. E. M. Brooks, Mrs. Gailee, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. George Atkinson, Mrs. George F. Brooks, Anna B. Norman, Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Mrs. Lena May Nicholson and Walton Wells, all of Toronto and district.

SPEAKS IN GARDEN THEATRE

Others invited, as descendants of the families of Messrs. Lount and Matthews included Stanley Lount Springstein, K.C., Windsor; Albert Norman, Galt; Mr. Matthews, Sarnia; Charles Taylor Lount, and Frank R. Lount, Winnipeg.

After the dedication, Premier King spoke to those attending the centenary from the platform of the Oakes Garden Theatre after the unveiling.

Other speakers were Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of Niagara Parks Commission; Hon. W. L. Houck; A. B. Damude, Fonthill; Senator Leo Dandurand (speaking on behalf of the dozen French-Canadian supporters of Mackenzie who paid with their lives for their support); Senator Hardy, Brockville, chairman of the Mackenzie Memorial Fund, Toronto.

Tea was served in the Park Restaurant for invited guests and in the evening the Parks Commission will entertain at dinner for the Prime Minister.

CHOIR WILL SING

In the evening the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto will sing in the Oakes Garden Theatre. A special platform has been constructed for the occasion and the concert will be broadcast for an hour. The Prime Minister and members of his party will remain in the city until Sunday. They have been invited to attend worship in Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, of Barrie; Mr. and Mrs Harry Lay, Jr., of Toronto; Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay, of Barrie; Dr William Lyon King, of Connecticut, and Arthur MacDougall King, of Peterboro.

The Premier's visit has brought to light a link with the past in the form of a letter in the possession of Miss Helen E. Nelles, 255 Ellis street, Niagara Falls, written by William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of the well known statesman, to Miss Nelles' grandfather, the late Richard Graham, of Fort Erie, who was collector of customs at that port for 40 years. His home, Rose Lodge, was visited by many distinguished people, who included William Lyon Mackenzie.

WANTED NEWS OF TORONTO

The letter, which is dated from Washington, D.C., March 16, 1850, reads as follows:

"Richard Graham, Esq.,
"Bertie Township.

"My dear Sir:—

"Many thanks to your good lady and yourself for the kind entertainment you gave me when last in Canada. I would have settled in Toronto at once, but found such dissension among reforming friends that I hesitated and finally came on here to spend the winter.

"May I crave the favor of my old friend that he would sit down one idle morning, if he can find one, and write me, to Washington, the news of the day—how matters go, what he thinks and what is thought of the doings at Toronto, how public opinion goes, etc.

"Mr. Graham, if he sees the Niagara Mail, will observe a recent letter of mine that I have warned the people to be careful of Cummings and Street as candidates, in the event of a new election. They are not the true kind of men in assembly.

"Here slavery is perpetually discussed and the tone of the morals is low among politicians. I shall be delighted if they do not make bad worse. In three and a half months no business has been done, except talking, chiefly on one subject.

"With best wishes for prosperity of you and yours in the best sense of the term, I remain,

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "William L. Mackenzie."

Miss Nelles has carefully framed and preserved the letter.

ESCAPES AS WOMAN

Miss Nelles says that among the treasures of the James Kerby Chapter I.O.F.R. is a narrative of how Mr. Mackenzie was nearly captured by Colonel Kerby, and of how he escaped in a rowboat in woman's garb. When the fugitive reached the shores of the Niagara River, on Dec. 11, 1837, he made for the MacAfee farm, near Fort Erie, having ridden on horseback from Welland.

The MacAfee family extended hospitality to Mackenzie despite the price hanging over his head. The rebel chief sat down to a breakfast of pork and oatmeal, after arranging with his host, who owned the only small boat which had not been seized by troops, to cross to the American side.

Mackenzie never finished that breakfast, for, as he looked from a window in the kitchen he saw Colonel Kerby approaching, followed by a squadron of green-coated dragoons.

COLONEL IS FOOLED

Quickly the boat was taken down from the loft of a carriage house and dragged down to the river bank, while Mackenzie donned some clothing belonging to Granny Oliver, MacAfee's mother. Just as the disguised Mackenzie and MacAfee were a short distance from the dragoons, Colonel Kerby rode up and asked if they had seen anything of any rebels, or even of Mackenzie himself. The old colonel was near-sighted and as the MacAfee women chatted to him about the weather and other topics the boat drew away. It was just MacAfee and one of the women going to the American side for a short trip, the Colonel believed. Tradition relates further that when MacAfee returned from the opposite shore, he rode to Fort Erie and offered his aid in every way to capture the much-wanted rebel.

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Toronto Daily Star, June 18, 1938

PREMIER KING OPENS HOME OF HIS REBEL GRANDFATHER

Sacrificed Wealth in Fight for Responsible Government, He Declares

HOUSE RESTORED

Special to The Star

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 18.—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today opened to the public the old Queenston home of his rebel grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

The old stone residence restored by the Niagara parks commission, was the home of the Colonial Advocate, and "birthplace of responsible government."

"He joined the oppressed," said the prime minister of his great ancestor, "to bring redress for those wrongs against which he later fought."

Quoting a letter from Mackenzie, the prime minister brought forth the fact that the rebel had sacrificed a life of wealth and a successful business at Dundas for journalism in the fight for responsible government.

Mackenzie wrote at the time: "I had long seen the country in the hands of a few shrewd, crafty, covetous men, under whose management one of the most lovely and desirable sections of America became a desert.

"A sordid band of land jobbers grasped the soil as their patrimony and with a few leading officials who divided the public revenue among themselves and formed the Family Compact and were the avowed enemies of common schools and of civil and religious liberties."

Trees Still There

In May, 1924, Premier King recalled, Mackenzie had published 1,200 copies of his Colonial Advocate. At the same time, realizing his break with his previous life, he had commemorated the event by planting a group of trees before the house.

Today, the premier pointed to two of those acacia trees in front of the restored building, and said they could be visualized as the results of the seeds of reform sown by Mackenzie."

The trees are a symbol of the great reforms that have taken place since the struggles of that time more than a century ago, in which Mackenzie and the Colonial Advocate played such an important part," said Mr. King.

Other Speakers

Senator Leo Dandurand spoke on behalf of French-Canadian followers of Mackenzie. Other speakers included: Hon. T. B. McQuesten, minister of highways and chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission; Hon. W. L. Houck; A. B. Damude, Fonthill; Senator Hardy, Brockville, chairman of the Mackenzie memorial fund, of Toronto.

Members of Premier King's party included his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Barrie; Mr. and Mrs Harry Lay, Jr., Toronto; Misses Jean and Isobel Lay, Barrie; Dr. William Lyon King, Connecticut, and Arthur MacDougall King, Peterboro.

Later the premier dedicated the Clifton Memorial Gate, the beautiful amphitheatre of the Oakes garden being filled with specators. Threatening storm clouds rolled over the colorful scene, but the program was continued.

Accompanied by a police escort, the premier, dressed in a plain business suit, arrived at the Queenston home shortly past noon with Hon. T. B. McQuesten, minister of highways and chairman of the parks commission.

He was presented with a gold key to the front door by A. J. Haines, M.P.P., of St. Catharines, and turned the lock. Descendants of the Mackenzie family followed the premier over the threshold. Senator Raoul Dandurand and members of provincial and dominion governments and Niagara parks commission accompanied the prime minister in his tour of inspection.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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Matthews, Lount Kin

Nearly a score of relatives of Peter Mathews and Samuel Lount, who were hanged for treason in Toronto, were present for the occasion. The men were executed following the rebellion.

Officials advertised for relatives of the two men. Although no direct descendants were present, the following attended as grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of brothers and sisters of the two men:

Homan Mulock Lount, William E. Lount, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount, Mrs. L. B. Braiard, Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Mrs. J. Gailee, Mrs. F. McKay, Mrs. George Atkinson, Mrs. George G. Brooks, Anna B. Norman, Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Mrs. Lena May Nicholson and Walton Wells.

Other descendants of the families of the two men who attended included: Stanley Lount Springstein, Windsor; Albert Norman, Galt; Charles Taylor Lount and Frank R. Lount, Winnipeg.

To Broadcast Concert

The Mendelssohn choir of Toronto will sing tonight in the Oakes Garden theatre. A special platform has been built for the occasion. The concert will be broadcast for an hour tonight. The prime minister and party will remain in Niagara Falls until Sunday and attend services at Drummond Hill Presbyterian church.

War veterans, headed by Major Dingle of the Canadian Corps Association, participated in the ceremony. They attended Magna Carta celebrations here earlier.

Has Historic Letter

Miss Helen E. Nelles, Ellis St., Niagara Falls, revealed she possessed a letter written by Mackenzie to her grandfather, Richard Nelles, Fort Erie. The rebel visited at her grandfather's home. He was collector of customs at the port for 40 years.

The letter, which is dated from Washington, D.C., March 16, 1850, reads as follows:

"Richard Graham, Esq.,
"Bertie township.

"My Dear Sir: Many thanks to your good lady and yourself for the kind entertainment you gave me when last in Canada. I would have settled in Toronto at once, but found such dissension among reforming friends that I hesitated and finally came on here to spend the winter.

"May I crave the favor of my old friend that he would sit down one idle morning, if he can find one, and write me, to Washington, the news of the day—how matters go, what he thinks and what is thought of the doings at Toronto, how public opinion goes, etc.

"Mr. Graham, if he sees the Niagara Mail, will observe a recent letter of mine that I have warned the people to be careful of Cummings and Street as candidates, in the event of a new election. They are not the true kind of men in assembly.

"Here slavery is perpetually discussed and the tone of the morals is low among politicians. I shall be delighted if they do not make bad worse. In three and a half months no business has been done, except talking, chiefly on one subject.

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Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune, Welland, Ontario
June 18, 1938

PREMIER OPENS PRINTING PLANT

SHOP AT QUEENSTON WAS THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE REBELLION OF 1837

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 18—(CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King formally declared open today the restored printing plant in which William Lyon Mackenzie, his grandfather, the "Little Rebel," of a century ago, today hailed as a founder of responsible government in Canada, published the Colonial Advocate.

The Advocate plant at Queenston, a few miles from the Falls, has in it enshrined both the beginnings of the battle for a free press and responsible government in Canada, for it was there Mackenzie wrote and published those things that aroused the sentiment that culminated in the rebellion of 1837.

Mr. King, accompanied by Transport Minister C. D. Howe and Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the senate, arrived here at noon. Cheers greeted the party at the station, the volume swelled by the voices of many Canadian and United States war veterans, gathered here for the unveiling of the Clifton Memorial Arch, to be performed by Mr. King, and for a reunion tonight in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Many descendants of Mackenzie, Samuel Lount and other leaders in the struggle of 1837 and the years preceding it are here as guests of the Niagara Parks commission which restored the printing plant and erected the arch.

The Clifton arch, a massive stone structure, honors Mackenzie and those who helped him.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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Toronto Telegram June 18, 1938

Opens Kin's House With Golden Key

Prime Minister Tendered Gift at Falls Ceremony

Niagara Falls, June 18 (Special) —A golden key, gift of the Niagara Parks Commission, was used by Prime Minister King at noon to-day, to formally open Mackenzie House, home of his grandfather, publisher of the Colonial Advocate in 1824. The Premier promised the key would remain at Laurier House and in his will it will be stipulated the key shall be returned to Mackenzie House.

"I hope it will be regarded as a symbol of public service, a service to which members of the Mackenzie family have been faithful in their day and generation," he said.

Mackenzie House was opened by the Prime Minister in the presence of his family, members of the Niagara Parks Commission, and a large gathering.

"I wish with this key to open the door, unlocking the secrets of the past and hoping it will afford inspiration not only to our own generation but to the generations of the future," Mr. King said.

Mr. King was accompanied by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, and Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the Senate.

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Toronto Globe & Mail June 20, 1938

Thousands at Falls Pay Tribute to Band Led by Mackenzie

Prime Minister Pleads With Throng to Remain Steadfast to the Homely Virtues, and by So Doing Maintain Unity of Dominion and Empire

INDIAN CHIEF BRINGS TRIBE'S GREETINGS

(By ROBERT JOHNSTON.)
(Staff Writer, The Globe and Mail.)

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 19.—The Prime Minister of Canada journeyed to this world-famous falls city Saturday to lead thousands in a ceremony of tribute to a band of courageous men who more than 100 years ago risked their lives and fortunes for responsible government and freedom.

The ceremony was of a deep personal nature to the Right Hon. Mackenzie King, for the magnificent memorial arch he unveiled was dedicated to the Rebellion of 1837, led by his mother's father, the famous rebel, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Rainbow Appears.

As the Premier arose to speak in the picturesque Oakes Theatre Garden the sun slashed briefly through threatening clouds and an enormous rainbow arced through the mist of the Horseshoe Falls. If Mr. King saw the rainbow he gave no sign, but he must have thought it particularly fitting that at a time when thousands were gathered to pay tribute to a once disgraced and exiled rebel, the heavens chose to shine.

Showing no signs of fatigue from his parliamentary battles, the Prime Minister was typically "the Liberal Chieftain." He spent a busy week-end in the district so replete with his family's history. In the morning he opened to the public his grandfather's home at Queenston. In the afternoon he unveiled the memorial arch. At night he listened to the Mendelssohn Choir at the Oakes Theatre Garden. Today he attended services at Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

The Saturday afternoon ceremony started, as was fitting, with the distant skirl of bagpipes. Swinging along the river front the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton led a parade of notables to the grandstand.

Premier King, flanked by Senators Dandurand and Hardy, marched briskly along swinging a cane, and occasionally adjusting his pearl grey top hat. Cheers broke out as he entered the amphitheatre.

Heritage of the Past.

In a vigorous and well-delivered speech, the Prime Minister urged Canadians to submerge sectional views and work for a united Dominion.

"I ask you to remain steadfast to the homely virtues," Mr. King said, "for all we have today is the heritage of the past. Let us keep it intact and we shall have a united Canada and a united Empire."

The Premier thanked Hon. T. B. McQuesten for his efforts in supervising the erection of the Memorial Arch, declaring the Ontario Minister of Highways was largely responsible for the thought behind the memorial.

"It would be difficult to imagine an occasion more significant than this one," said Mr. King, "I doubt if at any time, anywhere, there has been a ceremony where beauty and history have been so admirably combined. This Niagara district is one of the most beautiful in the world, and in its small compass much of the history of Canada has been written."

Referring to the inscription on the north wall of the memorial, which commemorates the early French explorers, Mr. King reminded his audience that the ground on which they were standing once belonged to Quebec.

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With Heads High.

"It seems to me," he said, "one can see a pilgrimage running back through three centuries, in every one of which people have fought and sacrificed for more freedom. These people were self-reliant. They did not look for Governments to do something for them, but they all walked with their heads held high and they have given us the Canada of today. To them we owe what we have."

The Premier declared that working classes are "coming more and more into their own today."

"Honors," he said, "are going to go more and more to those who are willing and able to contribute to the welfare of their fellow-men. It is the humble people today, not the heroes and martyrs, whom Governments will seek to honor."

This thought, Mr. King held, was one which inspired the building of the memorial. "It is the humble who are recorded there. It is to the unknown and unnumbered that we pay tribute today."

The Prime Minister said he could not help but feel that "our generation regards the men of 1837 not as rebels, but as martyrs for Canadian freedom."

"Responsible government," he declared, "is the cornerstone of British institutions, and we owe all we have to those men and women who fought for intellectual and political freedom."

Forts Now Monuments.

The Premier traced the early history of the Niagara district, recalling the part played by Indians, United Empire Loyalists and other pioneers.

"Our country was last invaded in 1812, and today there is not a fort nor a gun pointed across 4,000 miles of our frontier. Our old fortresses stand as historic monuments to peace and goodwill between the two great peoples of this continent."

Mr. King paid tribute to the part played in Canada's history by the Indians.

"I agree that we haven't given justice to these primitive sons of the soil," he said. "In the old world where are we to find the primitive dwellers living side by side with modern man, sharing in the government and contributing to communal life?"

Mr. King said he was deeply touched by the respect paid by his audience to the memory of his grandfather. "It was in your own district," he said, "that William Mackenzie decided he would dedicate his life to the service of the people of his country in an effort he hoped would bring security to the humble. I need not remind you that the little home at Queenston marks the site of a great decision."

The Premier said his grandfather's decision meant "years of exile, years of imprisonment, and loss of property, not only for himself, but for members of his family."

"I sincerely home his home will serve as an inspiration for the youth of Canada to continue the battle for freedom and liberty in the land," he said.

Conquest of Ideals.

Mr. King said the rebels of 1837 fought with a clear conscience. "My father's father," he recalled, "trained a cannon on a house in the battle of Windmill, believing that Mackenzie was inside. Both believed in the cause they were fighting for. Each of them was upholding the principles he believed right."

Mr. King declared, that unlike memorials in Europe, the arch commemorates not military triumphs, but "conquest of ideals and ideas."

Dedication of the arch, which was erected by the Niagara Parks Commission, was read by Rev. Dr. McKerroll of Toronto.

Mr. McQuesten, Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, read the inscription on the monument, "To honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Senator Hardy declared the arch was the first public memorial erected to the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie. "I hope, God willing, to see one erected soon in Queen's Park, Toronto," he said.

Chief Elliott Moses brought greetings from the Six Nations Indians, and told of the services given the British forces by his tribe. He drew laughter when he declared, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: 'I'd love to be an Indian.'"

Senator Dandurand declared he had a personal interest in the unveiling of the monument as two of his ancestors, de Lorimier and Duquette, were executed for treason.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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Toronto Globe & Mail, June 20, 1938

Home of 'Little Rebel' Opened to the Public

Queenston, June 18 (Staff).—Into this sleepy Niagara village on Saturday swept a police escorted motor caravan. Ignoring more pretentious dwellings the glittering limousines drew up before an old stone house more than 100 years old. Out of a car stepped a figure in grey top hat and morning coat.

It was Prime Minister Mackenzie King come to declare open to the public the original home of his rebel grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

As the Prime Minister advanced for the ceremony nearly a score of relatives of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, who were hanged for treason in Toronto, gathered about the speakers.

Following an address of welcome, A. J. Haines, M.P.P. of St. Catharines, presented Mr. King with a gold key to the front door. After turning the lock the Prime Minister made a tour of inspection in company with descendants of the Mackenzie family. Senator Raoul Dandurand and members of Provincial and Dominion Governments and Niagara Parks Commission also inspected the home.

Built by Loyalists.

Mr. King expressed his appreciation for the work done by the Ontario Government in restoring the William Lyon Mackenzie home. He spoke of the fine old colonial architecture and recalled that the home had been partially destroyed by fire in 1842, and had been in semi-ruin until recently. He thought it had been built originally by United Empire Loyalists.

"The Niagara district is replete with Mackenzie associations," declared Mr. King, "and I know of no better way of fostering the traditions of the past than by the preservation of these historical sites."

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Members of the Premier's party included his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Barrie; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lay Jr., Toronto; Misses Jean and Isobel Lay, Barrie; Dr. William Lyon King, Connecticut, and Arthur MacDougall King of Peterborough.

Although no direct descendants were present, the following attended as grandchildren and great-grandchildren of brothers and sisters of Lount and Matthews:

Homan Mulock Lount, William E. Lount, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount, Mrs. L. B. Braiard, Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Mrs. J. Gallee, Mrs. F. McKay, Mrs. George Atkinson, Mrs. George G. Brooks, Anna B. Norman, Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Mrs. Lena May Nicholson and Walton Wells.

Other descendants of the families of the two men who attended included: Stanley Lount Springstein, Windsor; Albert Norman, Galt; Charles Taylor Lount and Frank R. Lount, Winnipeg.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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Toronto Globe & Mail, June 20, 1938

Home of 'Little Rebel' Opened to the Public

Queenston, June 18 (Staff).—Into this sleepy Niagara village on Saturday swept a police escorted motor caravan. Ignoring more pretentious dwellings the glittering limousines drew up before an old stone house more than 100 years old. Out of a car stepped a figure in grey top hat and morning coat.

It was Prime Minister Mackenzie King come to declare open to the public the original home of his rebel grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

As the Prime Minister advanced for the ceremony nearly a score of relatives of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, who were hanged for treason in Toronto, gathered about the speakers.

Following an address of welcome, A. J. Haines, M.P.P. of St. Catharines, presented Mr. King with a gold key to the front door. After turning the lock the Prime Minister made a tour of inspection in company with descendants of the Mackenzie family. Senator Raoul Dandurand and members of Provincial and Dominion Governments and Niagara Parks Commission also inspected the home.

Built by Loyalists.

Mr. King expressed his appreciation for the work done by the Ontario Government in restoring the William Lyon Mackenzie home. He spoke of the fine old colonial architecture and recalled that the home had been partially destroyed by fire in 1842, and had been in semi-ruin until recently. He thought it had been built originally by United Empire Loyalists.

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Montreal Gazette. June 20, 1938

FALLS' MONUMENTS DEDICATED BY KING

Prime Minister Lauds His Grandfather William Lyon Mackenzie

COMMON PEOPLE PRAISED

Restored Home of 1837 Rebellion Leader and Clifton Memorial Arch Inaugurated by Dominion's Head

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 19.—(CP)—The debt Canadians owe to the pioneers who brought her responsible government can best be paid by a realization of their duty "to maintain in bonds of unity and fraternity as heritage to future generations, the nation that our forbears have bequeathed to us," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said here yesterday.

Mr. King accompanied by Transport Minister C. D. Howe and Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader in the Upper House, came here to join in two ceremonies particularly dear to Mr. King because both were linked intimately with the name of William Lyon Mackenzie, his grandfather, the leader of the 1837 Rebellion.

But while lauding Mackenzie and those associated with him in the battle for freedom in Canada, Mr. King declared that even more deserving of praise were the common people of that day, people whose names are not written in the nation's annals but who were a self-reliant people "not looking for government to do everything for them."

It was here on the Niagara frontier at Queenston that Mackenzie started his long eventful battle against oppression by the Crown's agents of the people of that day, against the denial of self-responsibility.

It was at Queenston Mackenzie began publication of the Colonial Advocate, destined to become a leading weapon in the fight against autocracy, and it was on nearby Navy Island that the short-lived but not altogether futile republic of Canada was proclaimed. Mr. King remarked that few centres in Canada are so rich in the nation's vital history.

At Queenston Mr. King was presented with a golden gey and with it he opened the restored building that housed the Advocate, declaring it formally established as a historical landmark. The Premier said that the original building was probably built by United Empire Loyalists, little dreaming it would be used in a battle against the Crown.

"Insofar as any one spot in Upper Canada can be said to be the birthplace of responsible Government, it is here recorded by an historical association on stone," said Mr. King. "Mackenzie himself is an example to men and women of all generations of an unimpeachable patriot. What better could he have bequeathed us?"

Mr. King hoped that the restored building and the Clifton Memorial Arch would serve as a testimony to succeeding generations of an endeavor by one family to be true to the traditions of public service over a century.

The ceremony at Queenston was quiet, Mr. King being accompanied by members of the Niagara Parks Commission. At the ceremony at the Garden Theatre, overlooking the Falls, there were thousands on hand for the unveiling by Mr. King at the Clifton Memorial Arch. There were occasional drops of rain but the crowd stayed.

Many hundreds of Canadian and United States war veterans visiting Niagara Falls, N.Y. for a Magna Carta week parade and celebration attended the ceremony.

The Arch, the inspiration of Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, was first conceived as a memorial to Mackenzie and his associates in the Rebellion and inscribed on it are the names of 28 hanged for their part in the uprising.

The Arch finally became a memorial to a larger company, to the common men and women who settled the district and performed the common talks without praise or glory.

On the memorial are the names of the 28 men who went to the scaffold for treason. These names are:

Toronto: Peter Matthews, Samuel Lount.

Niagara District: James Moreau.

London District: Hiram Benjamin Lynn, Daniel David Bedford, Albert Clark, Cornellus Cunningham, Joshua Gilliam Doan, Amos Perley.

Kingston District: Silvester Lawton, Andrew Leeper, Joel Peeler, Russell Phelps, Sylvanus Swete, Nils Sczoltevki von Schoultz, Martin Woodruff.

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The gathering marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of responsible government in Canada, said Mr. McQuesten. The Arch honored "the humble and unremembered folk of the land." Their appreciation of freedom's principles were bound to result in constitutional government. No other service equalled theirs.

Senator A. C. Hardy of Brockville, Ont., said it was a thrilling thing that the descendants of those who fought Mackenzie should join in honoring his memory. The Arch was the first public acknowledgement of his great work.

Chief Elliott Moses, Council Representative of the Six Nations Indians, Brant County, recounted the part the Iroquois played in making Canada securely British. It was Chief Joseph Brant, leader of the Six Nations, who induced the Indians to stand by the British Crown in several conflicts. Had it not been for Brant and his allies there might today be no political entity of Canada.

Senator Dandurand — names of two of his ancestors are on the monument among those hanged — recalled the constitutional strife that led to the Rebellion of 1837 and said the rebels were faced with the unhappy alternative of leading an uprising or suffering oppression meekly.

"But there are scaffolds that are pedestals," he said.

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HELD TO PRINCIPLES

Special to The Star

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"This memorial arch," declared Mr. King, "emphasizes the service rendered Canada, not by those known as heroes, not the generals or statesmen, who, shaped our history, but that great multitude of men and women, their names unrecorded, who, day and day, through their unknown but untiring work for the good of the land, shaped the destiny of their country."

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The concert was the first in a summer series planned for the recently opened garden. The Niagara parks commission plans that visitors to the garden will have the opportunity of listening in the outdoor theatre to Canada's greatest choirs and orchestras. The beautifully illuminated falls will form a colorful background.

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Ottawa Evening Citizen June 20, 1938

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Canadian Press.

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Battle Against Oppression.

It was here on the Niagara frontier at Queenston that Mackenzie started his long eventful battle against oppression by the Crown's agents of the people of that day, against the denial of self-responsibility.

It was at Queenston Mackenzie began publication of the Colonial Advocate, destined to become a leading weapon in the fight against autocracy, and it was on nearby Navy Island that the short-lived but not altogether futile republic of Canada was proclaimed. Mr. King remarked that few centers in Canada are so rich in the nation's vital history.

At Queenston Mr. King was presented with a golden key and with it he opened the restored building that housed the Advocate, declaring it formally established as a historical landmark. [illegible] said that the original building was probably built by United Empire Loyalists, little dreaming it would be used in a battle against the Crown.

"Insofar as any one spot in Upper Canada can be said to be the birthplace of responsible government, it is here recorded by an historical association on stone," said Mr. King. "Mackenzie himself is an example to men and women of all generations of an unimpeachable patriot. What better could he have bequeathed us?"

Mr. King hoped that the restored plant and the Clifton Memorial arch would serve as a testimony to succeeding generations of an endeavor by one family to be true to the traditions of public service over a century.

The ceremony at Queenston was quiet. Mr. King was accompanied by members of the Niagara Parks Commission. At the ceremony at the Garden Theater, overlooking the Falls, there were thousands on hand for the unveiling by Mr. King at the Clifton Memorial arch. There were occasional drops of rain but the crowd stayed.

U.S. War Vets Attend.

Many hundreds of Canadian and United States war veterans visiting Niagara Falls, N.Y., for a Magna Carta Week parade and celebration attended the ceremony.

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The arch finally became a memorial to a larger company, to the common men and women who settled the district and performed the common task without praise or glory.

The gathering marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of responsible government in Canada, said Mr. McQuesten. The arch honored "the humble and unremembered folk of the land." Their appreciation of freedom's principles was bound to result in constitutional government. No other service equalled theirs.

Senator Hardy Speaks.

Senator A. C. Hardy of Brockville, Ont., said it was a thrilling thing that the descendants of those who fought Mackenzie should join in honoring his memory. The arch was the first public acknowledgment of his great work.

Chief Elliott Moses, council representative of the Six Nations Indians, Brant county, recounted the part the Iroquois played in making Canada securely British. It was Chief Joseph Brant, leader of the Six Nations, who induced the Indians to stand by the British Crown in several conflicts. Had it not been for Brant and his allies, there might today be no political entity of Canada.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
"Who never to himself hath said
"I'd love to be an Indian," quoted and revised the chief.

Senator Dandurand—names of two of his ancestors are on the monument among those hanged—recalled the constitutional strife that led to the rebellion of 1837 and said the rebels were faced with the unhappy alternative of leading an uprising or suffering oppression meekly.

"But there are scaffolds that are pedestals," he said.

"STUPID" MOVE.

TORONTO, June 18— Walter Allward, celebrated Canadian sculptor, said Saturday that draining of the water around the William Lyon Mackenzie monument in Queen's Park was "stupid."

Hon. Colin Campbell, minister of works, announced yesterday the water was drained from around the memorial as a safety measure to prevent any danger from children falling in the water.

Mr. Allward said he designed the memorial with the water surrounding it to reflect the memorial. The water was intended as an important part of the memorial "I am indignant about this" Mr. Allward said.

The sculptor said he would take up the matter with the government before proceeding with the figures that are to be added to the memorial.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 24) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings June 1938

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Ottawa Evening Citizen June 20, 1938

Premier King Praises Peoples' Self-Reliance

Leader of Government Joins in Ceremonies at Niagara Falls and Queenston, and Lauds Forebear and Those Associated With Him in the Battle for Freedom in Canada.

Canadian Press.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 19—The debt Canadians owe to the pioneers who brought her responsible government can best be paid by a realization of their duty "to maintain in bonds of unity and fraternity as heritage to future generations, the nation that our forebears have bequeathed to us," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said here yesterday.

Mr. King, accompanied by Transport Minister C. D. Howe and Senator Raoul Dandurand, government leader in the Upper House, came here to join in two ceremonies particularly dear to Mr. King because both were linked intimately with the name of William Lyon Mackenzie, his grandfather, the leader of the 183" rebellion.

But while lauding Mackenzie and those associated with him in the battle for freedom in Canada, Mr. King declared that even more deserving of praise were the common people of that day, people whose names are not written in the nation's annals but who were a self-reliant people "not looking for government to do everything for them."

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St. Catharines Standard. June 20, 1938

Memorial Unveiled by Prime Minister

Ceremony at Niagara Falls Saturday Afternoon

OVER 3,000 PRESENT

Premier King, Descendent of William Lyon Mackenzie

By Staff Writer.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 20. —A monument to the common people of Canada, the hardy pioneers who "made possible the map of Canada" and to the rebels of 1837 who fought for responsible government, was unveiled by William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada at a public service here Saturday afternoon.

Queen Victoria Park

The unveiling and dedication of the Memorial Arch, located on the Niagara Boulevard at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park, was of a very personal nature to the Prime Minister for his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, a leader of the rebellion of 1837, is one of the chief figures whose memory is honored upon the inscribed walls of the Arch.

Besides the Arch, as "a tribute to the sacrifice of the unknown warrior and the unknown pioneer" commemorates the memory of the United Empire Loyalist, LaSalle the explorer, the Indians, and the first legislature at Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake, and the war of 1812-14.

More than 3,000 persons gathered in the Oakes Garden Theatre for the unveling and dedication services. Senators Raoul Dandurand and A. C. Hardy, Hon. C. D. Howe, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, provincial minister of highways, Hon. W. L. Houck, and Dominion and provincial government personages, and prominent district residents, were accommodated on a grandstand.

Premier Applauded

Headed by the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada from Hamilton, the Premier and his official party- which included descendants of the rebel Mackenzie's family, and escorted by provincial police officers, paraded along the boulevard to the Oakes Garden. Premier King was given a loud ovation by the crowds who lined the route.

Rain showered from an overcast sky for a few moments but the program, over which Hon. Mr. McQuesten, as chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission presided, was not interrupted.

Premier King unveiled the flag-draped Arch by pressing a small button attached to the microphone which was connected with the public address system. He was introduced by Hon. Mr. Houck.

"History is written in such a small area. This frontier is jammed with historical interest. The Niagara Parks Commission and the Ontario government have done a wonderful job in preserving these historical buildings for the future and so they may be witnessed by the peoples of other lands who visit here." Mr. King said. He commended the work of Hon. Mr. McQuesten in preserving the "incidents of history."

The Arch, he said, preserved the memory of LaSalle and the United Empire Loyalist, and the Indians. "There was a time when Canada was invaded by our great neighbors to the south and old forts were built as instruments of destruction, but now with an undefended boundary of 4,000 miles these forts are only of historic interest," the Premier declared.

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REPETITION

we can say that they were battling for the highest principles of justice and freedom.

"Then is there any reason why one hundred years after the rebellion we should not commemorate those who took part in the great struggle by erecting this monument. We dedicate the arch for the service rendered to Canada not by the heroes or statesmen, but by the great multitude of unknown, unremembered, and unrecorded.

"Think of the symbolism of the arch. To me as I look out upon it I can see a great pilgrimage of men and women spreading back over three centuries seeking security and freedom.

Recognizes Common People

"They were looking for themselves and they did not seek help, and to them we owe all we have in the great organized country today.

"That is going to be the increasing business of the government, to recognize the people who have to fight the battles of world but have little to fight them with.

"The men who gave their lives on the scaffolds," declared Premier King, "are the Canadian martyrs.

"They have builded better than they knew. So, let us contribute to the future as they have contributed to the past, for the betterment of mankind," the Premier said in conclusion.

Senator Hardy asserted that "to William Lyon Mackenze we have the first public acknowledgment in over 100 years. I hope by the grace of God that we will have a memorial in Queen's Park in memory of those people who fought for responsible government.

"We have in days gone by played so important a part in making Canada what she is today," declared Chief Elliott Moses, of the Six Nations Reservation at Brantford, speaking on behalf of the Indian people.

"If it hadn't been for Sir Joseph Brant and his warriers there would have been no map of Canada today. We, the first Canadians and the first Loyalists have been the balance of power down through the ages and we are standing shoulder to shoulder with our Canadian people," Chief Moses emphasized.

Sacrificed Lives

Senator Dandurand said:

"The patriots who took part in the uprising were offering their lives for the cause of freedom and self government. Some of them mounted the scaffold.

"Today we are honouring them by inscribing their names on this monument. In doing so, we are testifying to the truth expressed by a French poet: 'There are scaffolds that are pedestals.'

"I have a special and personal interest in this ceremony, for among the names inscribed on this Arch are two: Le Lorimier and Duquette who were members of my family."

Need Bridge

A. B. Damude, M.P., of Welland, said: "We are looking forward to the time when we will have a new modern structure that wil serve the ever-increasing need of traffic at Niagara Falls." He recalled that a year ago he had pointed out the need for replacing Falls View bridge which he said was inadequate.

In the evening 2,000 voice Mendelssohn Choir gave a concert at the Oakes Garden Theatre. Premier King and his party attended the concert.

Rev. T. D. L. McKerroll, of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, read the prayer of dedication to dedicate the arch.

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KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie

"Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch / Niagara Falls Memorial Arch / William Lyon Mackenzie Home / William Lyon Mackenzie / Mount Pleasant Cemetery / Genealogy

(MG 26 J 7 volume 25)

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Hamilton Spectator. June 20, 1938

GRANDSON OF LITTLE REBEL UNVEILS GREAT MONUMENT TO MEN WHO FOUGHT IN '37

Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King Speaks When Clifton Arch Dedicated—Significance of Memorial Stressed

Founding of Responsible Government in Canada—Inspiration to Men, Women to Serve Cause of Freedom, Justice

Niagara Falls, June 20. — (Special) — Out of historic ignominy, a traitors' gallows has risen in proud monument to martyrdom—and the century-old debt of a Canadian people has been paid in imperishable currency. Saturday afternoon here, the Prime Minister of Canada, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, stood in the picturesque setting of Oakes Garden theatre and pressed a button to release the bunting drapes which veiled stately Clifton Arch.

Belated Honour

There, on stone, the eloquent word records the belated acknowledgment of a nation to its unsung patriots who chose the path of treason 100 years ago that political freedom might be the heritage of Canadian people and responsible government became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

And there, too, the artist's chisel has left an image of William Lyon Mackenzie, the "little rebel leader" of 1838 and grandfather of the Canadian Prime Minister who came Saturday to dedicate this memorial arch. On another panel the names of his compatriots who met an inglorious fate on the gallows, while their leader was in exile with a price on his head, are commemorated.

But there was more than this in the conception of the memorial arch that becomes a part of Niagara's uncommon grandeur and historic past. In the words of the inscription it is:

"To honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Moving Story Inspires Eloquence

It was this theme that inspired the eloquence of the Prime Minister to a pageant of Canadian history that swept by on the magic of words. It was a moving story of a "great pilgrimage of three centuries moving steadily, quietly" to a glorious destiny. New France, its explorers and missionaries; the British challenge and the long struggle for supremacy; the native Indian and his steadfast loyalty; the United Empire Loyalist and war with the United States; the rebellion for political freedom and its dramatic story; and withal, the humble unnamed folk who were so great a part of all that past—to all of this, the Clifton Arch had risen, he said. It was, indeed, a monument to "the short and simple annals of the poor."

Leaders of state and men prominent in the public life of the province were among the distinguished guests of the Niagara Parks commission for the unique ceremony. Together with Hon. T. B. McQuesten, K.C., chairman of the Niagara Parks commission, the Prime Minister had, earlier, formally opened Mackenzie House at Queenston. It was there his mother's father had begun his crusade for political reform and published the first edition of his reform newspaper, the Colonial Advocate.

The occasion was marked by the presentation of a golden key to the house to the Prime Minister, who gave expression to an eloquent defence of his ancestor and the principles which had led him to a course which he had known was inevitable in the struggle against oppression.

At the afternoon ceremony, in addition to the descendants of Mackenzie, were relatives of the rebels Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, who had been hanged in Toronto as traitors after the failure of the uprising. No greater claim to ancient ancestry among the guests was there than that of Chief Elliott Moses, who spoke in stirring eloquence to the congregation. Senator Raoul Dandurand, veteran government leader in the upper house, told of two ancestors hanged in Quebec during the rebellion, whose names were among the score or more on the memorial panel.

Wide Significance of Ceremonies

In opening the dedication program Hon. Mr. McQuesten told the gathering that while the primary purpose of the commemoration was to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of responsible government in Canada and the Empire, it was of infinitely wider significance.

"As the idea developed it seemed that this culmination in constitutional and governmental method was in reality only one outgrowth of what in its totality constituted a broader and more worthy object of honour—the constancy, the courage, the faith, the right thinking of the overwhelming mass of our people, the humble and unremembered folk of this land," he said.

It was not a matter of men or of class, but an inevitable development in a society "whose humble members were imbued with the sound principle of life and government." The spirit of these people could not fail to blossom out in a demand for freedom against the forces of tyranny and reaction, he said.

Leaders in the life of Canada had been rightly recognized in their achievements, but seldom had recognition been paid to the "lowly and unrewarded service of the humble men and women who performed the physical toil and hardship," the chairman stated. It was to those unknown people who aided the early discoverers, became the settlers and the pioneers, and stood with the soldiers and trusted Indian allies to repel the invaders, that the memorial had been erected, he said.

Chief Elliott Moses, expressing the pleasure of his people in being identified with the memorial, suggested that down through the years the Indians had been in one sense, "the balance of power" in Canada. Under their illustrious Chief Joseph Brant they had been guided to remain loyal to the British, whom they had seen in the "struggle of brothers and sisters." They had done much to hold the boundary line and it had been said that but for Brant there might not have been a map of Canada to-day, he stated.

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Among the Mackenzie descendants attending the dedication and the opening of Mackenzie House were: Mrs. H. M. Lay, of Barrie, sister of Premier King and granddaughter of the rebel leader; Major C. B. Lindsey, D.S.O., of Toronto, great-grandson, and the following great-grandchildren: Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey, John Lay and Miss Mary Lay, of Toronto; the Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay, Barrie; Arthur and Lyon King, Toronto.

Mrs. C. B. Lindsey, of Toronto, is a daughter of Sir Casimir Gzowski, first chairman of the Niagara Parks commission, which was established 50 years ago.

Coincident with the Canadian observance of an anniversary in political freedom, another memorable celebration brought nearly 1,500 Ontario Legionnaires to Niagara Falls during the afternoon. In the evening they marched with Canadian troops across the International bridge to join 7,000 American Legionnaires and troops who participated in a three-hour parade through the streets of Niagara Falls, N.Y., as a feature of Magna Charta week-observance.

From Hamilton the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and Royal Canadian Artillery trumpet bands, Legion members and other veterans joined the huge parade.

Throughout history there had been those who found their ideals in one of two vital causes—the defence of the crown and the defence of the people. It was that conflict which occasioned the rebellion, he said.

Honour Humble Men and Women

It was significant, he felt, that the centre of the arch was dedicated to the humble men and women "who do the world's work." Honour hereafter, he said, would not be for those who gained fortunate positions of privilege, but to those capable of individual leadership contributing something to the humble people of the land.

The beauty within the breasts of men and women was crushed under tyranny, and it was against this tyranny that the voice of Mackenzie rose. It becomes increasingly the business of government to "carry the struggle of those with humble origin who have little to fight with," he said.

The men who had been guilty of treason and hanged 100 years ago were "on the scaffold as martyrs of Canadian freedom, and take their place in the great army of martyrs who have made the progress of history throughout the world," Mr. King said.

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Beauty and History Are Combined

It would be hard to imagine any occasion could be of more historical significance, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said, as he unveiled the Clifton Arch. "I doubt, too," he added, "if ever beauty and history were combined as here to-day. We are assembled in what I believe to be the most beautiful spot in the world."

Nor anywhere, he believed, had so much history been written in so small a compass as the Niagara peninsula.

Mr. King paid particular tribute to the Niagara Parks commission for its program of restoring historic sites and scenic beauties. "The conception of the arch," he said, "is one we owe in its entirety to our energetic and splendid minister of highways of the province of Ontario."

The many phases of Canadian life brought together in the memorial features of the arch were the subject of fascinating historical references by the Prime Minister. He told of Niagara's past as part of the province of Quebec, and of the portal it had opened to Quaker and Mennonite families in the south who had brought much to cultural life and character of Canadian people.

History in Canada had compressed into decades what in other lands had spread over centuries, he said, continuing the hurried word sketch of the early life of the Dominion.

He had been touched deeply by the restoration of Mackenzie house and the part he had taken earlier in the day in officially opening it. His grandfather had forsaken a successful career as a merchant to begin there the fight for the cause of reform.

In the little building, where as a school trustee Mackenzie had published the Colonial Advocate, had taken place the dedication of life to service, rather than wealth, that meant adherence to principle regardless of the cost. It had brought exile, imprisonment, loss of health and property not for himself alone, but for his entire family.

His was a course that stood as an inspiration to the "young men and women to serve the cause of justice and freedom in our land."

To-day the loyal principles and noble ideals which had actuated both rebel and loyalist 100 years ago could be appreciated, the Prime Minister stated. He told of how when his mother's father was with a price on his head, his father's father, an officer with loyalist troops, had trained a cannon on the wildmill stronghold of the rebels at the Battle of Windmill Point, believing that Mackenzie was among the defenders there.

Choir Sings Under Handicap

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 20. — (CP) — One of Canada's premier chorus groups, the Mendelssohn choir, emerged a poor third at a concert here Saturday night competing against barking dogs, crying children and droning aeroplanes above. The conductor, Dr. H. A. Fricker, was visibly annoyed.

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Hamilton Spectator. June 20, 1938

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Throughout history there had been those who found their ideals in one of two vital causes—the defence of the crown and the defence of the people. It was that conflict which occasioned the rebellion, he said.

Honour Humble Men and Women

It was significant, he felt, that the centre of the arch was dedicated to the humble men and women "who do the world's work." Honours hereafter, he said, would not be for those who gained fortunate positions of privilege, but to those capable of individual leadership contributing something to the humble people of the land.

The beauty within the breasts of men and women was crushed under tyranny, and it was against this tyranny that the voice of Mackenzie rose. It becomes increasingly the business of government to "carry the struggle of those with humble origin who have little to fight with," he said.

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Among the Mackenzie descendants attending the dedication and the opening of Mackenzie House were: Mrs. H. M. Lay, of Barrie, sister of Premier King and granddaughter of the rebel leader; Major C. B. Lindsey, D.S.O., of Toronto, great-grandson, and the following great-grandchildren: Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey, John Lay and Miss Mary Lay, of Toronto; the Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay, Barrie; Arthur and Lyon King, Toronto.

Mrs. C. B. Lindsey, of Toronto, is a daughter of Sir Casimir Gzowski, first chairman of the Niagara Parks commission, which was established 50 years ago.

Coincident with the Canadian observance of an anniversary in political freedom, another memorable celebration brought nearly 1,500 Ontario Legionnaires to Niagara Falls during the afternoon. In the evening they marched with Canadian troops across the International bridge to join 7,000 American Legionnaires and troops who participated in a three-hour parade through the streets of Niagara Falls, N.Y., as a feature of Magna Charta week observance.

From Hamilton the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and Royal Canadian Artillery trumpet bands, Legion members and other veterans joined the huge parade.

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 20, 1938

WHY MACKENZIE ENTERED POLITICS IN CANADA

Famous grandson, the Prime Minister, tells reasons for his attitude

Mackenzie's reasons for entering politics were given to the large gathering at the opening of Mackenzie house, Saturday morning by his grandson, the Premier of Canada, who read a communication sent by Mackenzie to a friend while in United States:

"When you and your father knew me first, in 1820, I was a young man connected with trade in York and Dundas. The prudent, judicious, and very profitable manner in which I conducted, alone, the partnership concerns of a large trading establishment, at the head of Lake Ontario, surely afforded satisfactory evidence that I had no occasion to leave my private pursuits for the stormy sea of politics, with a view to the improvement of my pecuniary prospects. When I did so, and assumed, as the westernmost journalist in the British dominions on the continent of America, the office of a public censor, I had no personal enemies, but was on friendly terms with many of the men whom since then I have steadily opposed. I never interfered in the public concerns of the colony, in the most remote degree, until the day in which I issued twelve hundred copies of a newspaper, without having asked or received a single subscription. In that number I stated my sentiments, and the objects I had in view fully and frankly. I had long seen the country in the hands of a few shrewd, crafty, covetous men, under whose management one of the most lovely and desirable sections of America remained a comparative desert. The most obvious public improvements were stayed; dissension was created among classes; citizens were banished and imprisoned in defiance of all law; the people had been long forbidden, under severe pains and penalties, from meeting anywhere to petition for justice; large estates were wrested from their owners in utter contempt of even the forms of the courts; the Church of England, the adherents of which were few, monopolized as much of the lands of the colony as all the religious houses and dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church has had the control of it in Scotland York at the area of in Scotland at the era of the Reformation; other sects were treated with contempt and scarcely tolerated; a sordid band of land-jobbers grasped the soil as their patrimony, and with a few leading officials, who divided the public revenue among themselves, formed 'the family compact,' and were the avowed enemies of common schools, of civil and religious liberty, of all legislative or other checks to their own will. Other men had opposed, and been converted by them. At nine-and-twenty I might have united with them, but chose rather to join the oppressed, not have I ever regretted that choice, or wavered from the object of my early pursuit."

Excerpts from other communications written by Mackenzie were read by the Premier. They included the following:

Cayuga, Haldimand County,
May 16, 1854

Thirty years ago I published at Queenston, then a part of this district, on the 18th of May, 1824, the first number of a public newspaper, voluntarily established to promote justice and equity in a sparsely populated, badly governed colony. To commemorate the day that had transformed a quiet, peaceful, obscure trader into an ardent colonial politician and public censor, I then planted in front of my dwelling a row of acacias or locust trees; and a grape vine, and had the pleasure last week of seeing them growing luxuriously.

Mackenzie's Weekly Message,
May 19, 1854

Dundas, Friday, Dec. 7, 1849

Last Sunday I took supper in the old mansion at Queenston where I wrote and issued my first newspaper sheet. In front of the door five stately acacoas, which I sowed fro mthe seed nearly 27 years ago, still continue to flourish . . .

The Examiner,
December 19, 1849
(Sigd.) J. J. TALMAN
J. J. TALMAN

October 23, 1936

Announcement Made by Mackenzie in "The Colonial Advocate" of September 30, 1824
(Number 16)

"We believe this Advocate to be as rare a curiosity as any newspaper that ever was printed in the world. The first side was printed in the American Republic and this in the Colonial Dominions of King George IV. We do not know that any one newpaper other than this number, has been printed in two different countries since the art of typesetting was first invented. Our friends may rest assured that both sides of the Advocate will from henceforth be printed on this side of the Niagara."

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Rochester editor, director of archives, here to see Mackenzie house opened

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Mr. Manning is extremely interested in the history of Mackenzie family because of the fact that the the press upon which the Colonial Advocate was printed was bought in Rochester in 1824. A Rochester, N.Y. printer named Hiram Leavenworth was hired by Mackenzie to operate the press. Mr. Turpin has in his possession the original contract between Mackenzie and Leavenworth by which Mackenzie agreed to pay $350 for the press, type, ink and other materials and to £5 per month to Leavenworth for his services. Mackenzie bought the press in 1825 from Leavenworth who later went to St. Catharines and established a printing business.

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Unveiling memorial arch, pays tribute to pioneers' fight for liberty; French-Canadian, Indian are the other speakers in the Oakes Garden theatre

GREAT CROWD AT THE CEREMONY

In the beautiful and historic setting the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, on Saturday afternoon unveiled a memorial arch erected to the memory of the early pioneers of Canada. The ceremony took place in the Oakes Garden Theatre. By pressing a small electric switch the Premier uncovered the Arch which had been swathed in red, white and blue bunting for the occasion. A crowd estimated at over 7,000 men and women, including many dignitaries of the government of Canada, and the Province of Ontario attended the function.

The speakers included the Prime Minister, A. B. Damude, M.P., Hon. A. C. Hardy, Chief Elliott Moses, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C., Hon. W. L. Houck, and Hon. T. B. McQuesten, who presided. The dedicatory prayer was given by Rev. Dr. McKerroll of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

"The purpose of this gathering is to mark the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Responsible Government in Canada and in the British Empire and at its inception the Commission had that in view, but as the idea developed it seemed that this culmination in constitutional and government method was in reality only one outgrowth of what in its totality constituted a broader and more worthy objective of honor — the constancy, the courage, the faith, the right thinking of the overwhelming mass of our people, the humble and unremembered folk of this land," Hon. T. B. McQuesten said.

"This culmination was not a matter of a man or a class. It was inevitable in a society whose humble members were imbued with the sound principles of life and movement. Their constant and unfailing apprehension of and adherence to principles of freedom and democratic control could not fail to blossom out into a demand for constitutional freedom and responsible government when in the process of time the scattered Settlements became a State and the forces of tyranny and reaction inevitably appeared.

"Moreover, here as elsewhere, Leaders in Discovery, in War, in Government have been suitably recognized, and it is right that it should be so.

"Seldom is it however, that any recognition is paid to the lowly and unrewarded service of the humble men and women who performed and endured the physical toil and hardship. To take the phases of life described upon the Arch—what result could the Discoverer have attained without the constancy, the faithfulness, the laborious toil of the men who paddled the canoes and bore the burdens and endured every danger that the Leader endured, and more! It was their faithfulness and courage in the main which won the victories and held the land. We remember them too in this Memorial.

"The Settlers and Pioneers, men and women—their lives were passed in danger and hardship and obscurity. They might have remained in the old lands in greater ease and comfort. They undertook the rigors and toil and danger of pioneer life. This sacrifice of their lives alone made colonization and settlement of this land possible and held it for our race. No other service could possibly equal theirs, and we do not even know their names, but we would honor them in this Memorial. They fulfilled the words of the inscription above the portal on the Arch:

"And I sought for a man that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap for the land."

"It is fitting, surely, that this place which saw the Discoverers of this and other far-flung territories arrive and pass on—which saw the early trader toiling along the tote road behind us on his way to the outposts—which saw the settlers pour over the river to claim and clear the land—which saw the farmers and soldiers and their loyal and trusted Indian Allies meet and repel the invaders to maintan this half continent for the British Empire—and finally which saw pouring from the Mackenzie House at Queenston in printed pages the first conscious assertion in this Empire of the right of Responsible Government for its people—surely it is fitting at this place that this fine memorial Arch should be dedicated in the words of its inscription:

"To Honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Hon. T. B. McQuesten introduced the contractors who constructed the Arch; the members of the Niagara Parks Commission, and three children, Warren and Suzanne Hughes, children of Raymond L. Hughes, Forest Hill Village, Toronto, great great grand nephew and niece of both Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews; and James Hughes Wallace, Toronto, son of Harris E. Wallace, great great grand nephew of Lount. The little maid, with blonde curls, was kissed by the Prime Minister and Senator Dandurand.

Senator A. C. Hardy commended the Niagara Parks Commission for the work it has been doing to preserve historic points of interest and hoped to see the time when a memorial to Mackenzie will be completed in Queen's Park at Toronto. The Memorial Arch serves the useful purpose of controlling traffic and is a great memorial to the pioneers of the country.

Chief Elliott Moses of the Six Nations Indians expressed appreciation to the Niagara Parks Commission for the opportunity to participate in the ceremony honoring the pioneers. He said the Indians are proud of their contribution to this country and the fact that through their great work the boundary line was maintained, and if it had not been for Brant and his warriors, years ago, there might not have been a map of Canada today.

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Quebec Senator

Senator Raoul Dandurand gave the following address:

"I am happy to be here to join in the commemoration of the successful ending of the great struggle for responsible government which proceeded at the same time in my province and yours.

"In 1791, representative institutions were established in the two provinces into which Canada had been divided. It was, however, soon apparent that the Assemblies were to have no effective share in or control over the administration of either province. The governor and the officials appointed by him were responsible only to the Colonial Office in London.

"From the beginning, there was a demand, which grew steadily in strength, for the control of the government by the elected representatives of the people, for what came to be called in the thirties of the last century: Responsible Government.

"Instead of concluding, as a result of the American Revolution, that colonies must be given the greatest measure of freedom and responsibility in their government, the British government seems to have concluded that they must strengthen the hands of the governor and weaken the popular elements in the Colonial legislatures.

"Free institutions, at the time, were not held to be an exportable commodity.

"Lord Chesterfield had written to his son, in the days before the American Revolution, that when it was his fate to come into contact with public men of his day, he would realize what a small dose of wisdom was needed to govern a mighty Empire. This opinion of the noble Lord was exemplified in 1775 and again in 1837, when Lord John Russell answered thus the requests of the Canadian Provinces:

"The demand for an Executive Council similar to the Cabinet which exists in Great Britain, sets up a claim for what is incompatible with the relations which ought to exist between the Colony and the Mother Country. These relations require that His Majesty should be represented in the colony not by ministers, but by a Governor sent out by the King, and responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain."

"There is no question of the sincerity of many of the partisans of Russell's view both in England and the Canadas. They believed that the undivided covereignty of the British crown exercised by British ministers was the only alternative to separation and independence. They seeemd blind to the fact that this policy had caused the loss of the American colonies.

"On the other hand, there were those in the British Parliament who shared the views of the Canadian Reformers. Joseph Hume, in answer to Russell, said that if the Canadians did not resist they would deserve the slavish bonds which Russell was preparing for them.

"The uprising, which came in 1837, was the culmination of a long period of peaceful agitation in both provinces. It was not until Russell's uncompromising attitude made the peaceful achievement of reform seem impossible, that recourse was had to arms. Even then the Rebellion was not directed against the sovereignty of the crown. It was the demand of a proud people for free institutions, which would work normally and logically.

"Lord Durham, in his report, put his finger on the difficulty when he wrote:

"It is difficult to understand how any English statesman could have imagined that a representative and irresponsible government could be successfully combined.

"The patriots who took part in the uprising were offering their lives for the cause of freedom and self government. Some of them mounted the scaffold.

"To-day we are honoring them by inscribing their names on this monument. In doing so, we are testifying to the truth expressed by a French poet: 'There are scaffolds that are pedestals.'

"I have a special and personal interest in this ceremony, for among the names inscribed on this Arch are two: De Lorimer and Duquette, who were members of my family.

"The triumph of the ideal for which the Patriots gave their lives came soon. Lord Durham, in his report, recommended that the colonial governments should be responsible to the elected Assemblies Only three years after the Rebellion, in September 1841, the House of Assembly of the re-united Province of Canada unanimously resolved, with the concurrence of Lord Sydenham, the Governor: "that the chief advisers of the representative of the Sovereign ought to be men possessed of the confndence of the representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well-understood wishes and interest of the people, which our gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the provincial government, will, on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated."

"Eight years after that, in 1849, Lord Elgin demonstrated, during the Rebellion Losses Bill crisis, that responsible government had really been achieved.

"Within a few years all Canadians began to take a common pride in their great political achievement of responsible government, and, a century later, we find the descendants of those who supported the rebellion and those who rallied to the government to suppress it—and some times both roles are combined in a single individual—have met together to commemorate one of the great moments of our history, and to pay homage to the men who, under the leadership of Papineau and of Mackenzie, sacrificed their lives to give us the priceless treasures of freedom and self-government."

A. B. Damude, M.P.

"It is a great honor and privilege to be associated with the Prime Minister of Canada at any time, but it is especially so today, to accompany him at the opening of the William Lyon Mackenzie Building, which commemorates the activities of his grandfather in the Province of Ontario and the Niagara district in particular. And also at the dedication of this memorial arch, which marks the progress of the Parks and general scenic development of Niagara Falls and district. The Prime Ministers of Canada have all visited this spot from time to time, recognizing its importance.

"I would say, because of the great historic events that have taken place here. We think of the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dams, and the 125 years of peace with our great neighbors to the South.

"The importance of the location from an international standpoint. It is the great gateway between the United States and Canada; millions of people cross the frontier at this point, in fact in larger numbers than any other place between these two great countries. The ports on the Niagara River handle a great portion of the trade which takes place between the United States and Canada.

"The tourist enterprise is fast becoming one of the greatest industries in our country. The Provincial Government and the Niagara Parks Commission have left nothing to be desired regarding their activities in this respect. The Honourable Mr. McQuesten and the Parks Commissioners are to be congratulated on their vision and accomplishment of bringing into being this most marvelous and beautiful sight that we have before us today.

"The destruction of the Falls View Bridge by the ice jam last winter is a tremendous handicap in this area, but we are looking forward to the erection of a structure that will be ample to take care of the ever increasing traffic.

"Some of you may recall, that at the official opening of the Oakes Garden Theatre last year, I pointed out the necessity of a proper bridge at this point; realizing, as we all did, that the then Falls View Bridge was far from being adequate to accommodate the tremendous flow of traffic to and fro, from the United States and Canada.

"So that we are looking forward to the time when we will have a new modern structure that will serve the ever increasing traffic at Niagara Falls.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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"I am very grateful indeed, to the citizens of the County of Welland for the opportunity and privilege, as their member of Parliament, to assist in the development and beautification of the Niagara Frontier."

Hon. W. L. Houck, M.L.A.

Introducing the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Mr. Houck said:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here to-day—to be permitted to join in this significant gathering, and on behalf of the community which I represent to welcome these many visitors to Niagara Falls.

"I have said that this is a significant gathering, but it is something more than that. It is an occasion of great historic importance. We are gathered here to pay tribute—to dedicate and consecrate a memorial to those who 100 years ago joined with William Lyon Mackenzie in erecting the foundation for local autonomy, for self-government and for democratic government in what was then Upper Canada and is now Ontario, the banner Province of our great Dominion.

"It is only right—it is only fitting and proper and as it should be that we of this generation should do this. That we should seek, in some way, to indicate our appreciation, our eternal thanksgiving, our devotion to the orginators of our present parliamentary system.

"It is significant and illustrative of the type of men in whose honor we are here convened that they were prepared, were it necessary to do so, to sacrifice their very lives to secure that which they felt was the rightful due of mankind. It is further significant—not to say regrettable—that in the face of the most intense and organized opposition, several of the men with which Mackenzie was associated did indeed lose their lives—that they were sentenced to a felon's death by the then constituted authorities. What is of greatest significacne, however, is that the march of progress has vindicated these men—that the movement which they originated so extended, so enlarged and became so influential, that it finally defeated the forces of retrogression and brought about the very things towards which they expended their energies.

"We in Niagara Falls have a very real—a very personal interest in this memorial. Just a short distance away, in Queenston, Mackenzie first published his "Colonial Advocate" in which he sought to sway public opinion in the direction of freedom and liberty. Not so many miles away, following his flight to United States from the country which has oppressed him he founded his short-lived republic on Navy Island. The Niagara Peninsula is steeped in the traditions of Mackenzie and his gallant band. We are proud of these traditions, and proud that within our confines this memorial has been erected to perpetuate those conditions for all time.

"What we do to-day is more than a dedication. More than do we dedicate do we consecrate ourselves through this memorial to the principles which they enunciated—the theories which they originated, and to which they devoted their entire lives. They would not have wished it otherwise. It is only fitting, only proper that in gathering here to-day we should consecrate this memorial to democracy, to self-government, to liberty and free speech and all those things which the rebels sought. That we made this gesture of thanksgiving towards what the past 100 years have brought, and that at the same time we indicate our determination to hold firmly to that which has been secured. Once we permit the forces of disintegration to flourish then will democracy vanish from the community and chaos rule the land. Having realized this—as we inevitably must—it is only right and proper that we here to-day express our continued devotion in the common cause of unity and combined endeavor against those malignancies, that we pledge to eternal destruction those malignancies—that we continue the great work which these great men originated.

"It is fitting and proper that provincial and federal authorities should join in this endeavor. There was nothing local in Mackenzie's movement. It was of national significance and importance. Its effect was as great in Quebec as it was in Ontario. It was the first concerted movement here or elsewhere towards the downfall and destruction of oligarchy, provincially as well as federally.

"It is more fitting than all else that the main part in our ceremony today—the unveiling of this memorial, should be undertaken by a descendant of the leader of the rebellion of Upper Canada—by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

"It is a matter of intense personal pride to me to be permitted to introduce Mr. King to you, and to extend on behalf of Niagara Falls a sincere and hearty welcome to him. No more distinguished a character has ever graced the public life of our great Dominion. We are proud to have him with us on any occasion, and particularly are we proud that he has chosen and kindly consented to appear among us on a day of such significance, and to fulfill such a significant undertaking. Permit me to introduce the Rt. Hon. Mr. King, Prime Minister of Canada."

Unveiled Arch

When the Prime Minister was introduced he rose and touched an electric switch which immediately unveiled the arch in the roadway just outside the Oakes Garden Theatre. "May I first of all express to Mr. McQuesten and members of the Niagara Parks Commission my deep appreciation of the honor they have done me in inviting me to be present and perform this ceremony," Mr. King said. He extended warmest congratulations to the speakers who had preceded him on the programme and the sentiments expressed by them.

Premier King

"Can you imagine any occasion that could be more significant than the one this afternoon," Premier King continued. "I doubt if there was ever a time or a place where beauty and history were so perfectly combined. We are assembled in what I believe to be the most beautiful spot in the world. I doubt very much in the whole world that a more beautiful spot could be found than lies along the Niagara frontier, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and I doubt very much if there is so much history of a country written into such a small area, anywhere else in the world. On behalf of the people of Canada as a whole I extend my appreciation to the Niagara Parks Commission and the Ontario government, warmest congratulations on what they are doing to preserve not only for our own people but for coming generations the scenic and historic parts of Canada."

Premier King made reference to the fact that Mrs. (Major) Lindsay, who was present at the ceremony, was a granddaughter of Sir Casimir Gzowski, first chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission.

Dealing with the significance of the arch, the Prime Minister said it was conceived by Hon. T. B. McQuesten in tribute to the pioneers and to give the present generation pride they ought to have in their country's history.

The Premier outlined the history of Canada as depicted by the various panels on the Arch. Foremost is La Salle, one of the greatest explorers and figures in history reminding us that at one time this part of Canada was a section of Quebec which belonged to France. This city and Quebec have more of interest in a historical way for the people of Canada than any other places in the Dominion, he said.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Referring to the address made by Elliott Moses of the Six Nations Indians, Prime Minister King said, "I don't think we have done full justice to these primitive sons who roamed the countries."

Dealing further with the history of Canada, as revealed from the Arch panels, the Prime Minister referred to the contribution of William Lyon Mackenzie, publisher of the Colonial Advocate at Queenston in 1824. He said he wished he could recall the price paid by Mackenzie for his service to the people of Canada, after he dedicated his life to constant and steady adherence to principles. It meant years of exile, poverty, and loss of property, and health for himself and family but that sacrifice has not been in vain but has been amply compensated for by the place his name now holds in the annals of the country.

"Mackenzie's home will, I trust, serve as an inspiration to young men and women of what they may do to serve the cause of liberty and freedom in this land."

Premier King said that the Memorial Arch is something more than a memorial to a few "rebels." The rebellion was a mere incident in the history of Canada. There is no more interesting place or more appropriate time to unveil a monument such as this, he said. There are three things the monument represents: The service that was rendered to Canada, not by those names we speak of frequently, the generals or statesmen, who made the country great, but by the great body of men, unknown, unrecognized, whose services day in and day out have helped to make the nation what it is: the Arch is a symbol of triumph. In olden days arches were symbols of triumphal conquests. This arch symbolizes the conquest of ideas and ideals. As I look at the Arch it seems to me one can see the great pilgrimage of men and women going back three centuries who have left us the country we have today.

The great body of men and women in this country are coming into their own, Premier King said. Hereafter, the honors will go to those men and women who demonstrate to their fellowmen, they are capable of individual leadership and contributing something to the good of their fellowmen. Governments today are seeking to give opportunities to those persons they have never before enjoyed.

He closed his masterly address with a plea to the people of Canada to keep their heritage intact, not to let it become divided by schimes and have a united Empire and country in the future as we have had in the past.

At the close of the address the Pipe Band o fthe Argyll Highlanders of Hamilton played a programme, and Prime Minister King remained for nearly thirty minutes greeting citizens of all ages, young and old, who pressed forward to shake hands with the statesman.

Afternoon Tea

Afterwards he went on to tea at the Refectory. During the first hour Miss H. McQuesten and Mrs. George B. Snyder were tea hostesses, and from five to six o'clock the hostesses were Miss M. McQuesten and Mrs. A. T. Whitaker. The guests were received by Mrs. R. G. L. Harstone, Mrs W. L. Houck, Mrs. A. J. Haines and Mrs J. C. M. German. The assistants were Miss Dorothy Houck, Miss Stella Kaumeyer, and the wives of the Commissioners.

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Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune, June 20, 1938

Premier King Calls For Adherence To Ideals Of 1837 Revolters

Thousands Gather at Oakes Garden Theatre for Unveiling and Dedication of the Memorial Arch, Honoring Memory of Pioneers and Men Who Risked Lives to Gain Political Freedom — Senators Hardy and Dandurand, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Hon. W. L. Houck and A. B. Damude, M.P. Among Speakers—Plea Made by Premier For United Canada and United Empire

(By Staff Reporter)

The Niagara Memorial Arch, honoring the memory of men who made every sacrifice, even to life itself, to bring about responsible government in Canada, was unveiled and dedicated on Saturday afternoon, the unveiling ceremony being carried out by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King who was cheered as he stood in lovely Oakes Garden Theatre and declared that the Niagara scenic panorama was "the most beautiful spot on earth."

Thousands converged upon the outdoor theatre for the ceremony, over which Hon. T. B. McQuesten, the chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, presided.

In addition to the prime minister and the chairman, the speakers included Senator Raoul Dandurand and Senator A. G. Hardy, A. B. Damude, M.P., Hon. W. L. Houck and Chief Elliott Moses of the Six Nations.

Dedication of the monument, which commemorates the rebellion of 1837, was carried out by Rev. Dr. D. T. L. McKerroll, minister of historic St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Suzanne Hughes, 7-year-old great-grand-niece of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, who were hanged at the conclusion of the 1937 uprising, and her brother, John Warren Hughes, 9, were introduced to the gathering. The crowd was delighted when both the premier and Senator Dandurand bestowed kisses on the little girl.

"Piped" Into Garden

The prime minister and his party were "piped" into the garden theatre by the 91st Argyle and Sutherland Regimental Band of Hamilton. Preceding the premier's group, was a provincial police escort, motorcycle officers being led by Don Huffman and Officer Rupp, and including officers Palmer, Bass, Munro, Gardner and Howell. In charge of the provincial police detachment was Inspector Chris P. Airey and he headed a group of officers who marched. They included Constables Wood, Pearson, Peel, Wilkinson and Maguire.

Hon. T. B. McQuesten welcomed the distinguished guests and revealed that on June 21, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Niagara Parks system would occur. He called all the craftsmen and park officials who had had a part in the creation of the arch, and the sculptor, Emanuel Hahn, to the platform, to the accompaniment of applause from the gathering. Members of the Park Commission were also introduced, including Donald McGillivray of Port Colborne and J. C. M. German, Toronto.

Particular tribute was paid to the Indian allies of the pioneers by Mr. McQuesten. "In fact," he said, "I think scant justice has been paid by Canada for their help."

Senator Hardy delivered an eloquent address on the significance of the event and declared that the unveiling program was the first public acknowledgement to William Lyon Mackenzie in 100 years. He expressed hope that the day would come when Queen's Park would hold a similar monument.

The Indian community was delighted at the invitation extended to a representative of their people, said Chief Elliott Moses, Brantford, representing the council of the Six Nations. "We feel we have played a part in the preservation of this land down through the years and that our assistance has been a tower of strength to our allies," he said. "When the critical time came and we found it hard to choose our path, the guidance of Captain Joseph Brant held us loyal and as a result we were able to help maintain and preserve this boundary line.

"Your invitation to our people should prove educational to those of our brethren who are out of touch with the Six Nations. It will show them that our efforts are being appreciated. For years in this land we held what was known as the balance of power. Now we are standing shoulder to shoulder with the other people of the land to do what we can for the well-being of the country." He drew laughter when he declared, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: 'I'd love to be an Indian'."

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Senator Dandurand followed and drew attention to the fact that the names of two members of his family are inscribed on the arch. "They were hanged for treason," he said, "but I would have you reflect on the words of a French poet, who said: 'There are scaffolds that are pedestals.'

"This ceremony," said the Senator, "is in the interests of the priceless treasure of freedom and self-government."

The pipe band played a lament at this juncture.

The Prime Minister

Introduced by Hon. W. L. Houck, Prime Minister King first congratulated Chief Moses for reminding the gathering of the part played by the Indians. "I doubt if ever a ceremony was held where beauty and history has been so ideally combined as in the case here today," said Mr. King. "I think this is the most beautiful spot in the whole world," he went on, "and I congratulate the parks commission for their magnificent work in preserving the scenic and historic wonders of the district, and particularly, I would congratulate Mr. McQuesten, who was responsible for the idea of the memorial arch

"I once thought that Quebec had more historic lore than any other part of Canada, but I am convinced now that that distinction is shared by Quebec and this part of Ontario. And as we inspect the restored forts and places of historic interest, we are reminded that today these forts are not weapons of destruction, but symbols of friendship.

"Is it not striking to you, ladies and gentlemen, that here in Canada, there is crowded into decades, momentous history that could only be recorded in the old world over centuries. Furthermore, we have with us here today, representatives of all the races who have made up Canada's history, even to the primitive sons of our soil, the Indians.

Place of Dedication

The premier expressed his deep sense of feeling over the restoration of the place where his mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie, had published The Colonial Advocate in an effort to provide an outlet for the voice of the people. That place, said the premier, marked the spot where occurred the dedication of a life to principle and service.

"I trust that the old home will serve as an inspiration to the young men and women of this and succeeding generations, and ever challenge them to defend the rights of men.

"We can speak without bitter feeling today," said the premier. "Those who served the King in the troublous times on which our minds are focused today, felt they were doing the correct thing. The others, too, were convinced that their cause was the just one, and we know that they were striving in the interests of the highest principles of justice and freedom."

The Other Side

The premier remarked that while his mother's father had had a price on his head for his efforts on behalf of the people, his father's father came to Canada with one of the King's regiments. "You will soon be observing the anniversary of the Battle of the Windmill—and I must tell you that my father's father once directed a cannon ball at the windmill in the hope that Mackenzie, who was being hunted, was inside," said the prime minister.

He was reminded of three things in the dedication of the arch, said the premier. Firstly that the service rendered to Canada by the great multitude of unknown and unrecorded citizens was being acknowledged.

Secondly, the monument marked the conquest of the idea and ideals of the pioneers and explorers who opened up the great Niagara district. "As I look at the arch," he said, "I visualize a great pilgrimage of the centuries, with our forefathers and predecessors filing silently past, self-reliant men and women who walked with heads high and did not look to the governments to do something for them. We owe to them all that we have in Canada today."

Thirdly, said the premier, "a great body of men and women are being honored today for their individual worth. The day is past when privileges belong only to a certain class."

He was reminded, said the premier, of the verses in Gray's Elegy, that run—

Some village-Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his Cromwell's blood.

Th' applause of listening senates to command
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes.

"The martyrs for Canadian freedom, being honored today, belong to the great body of valiant men and women who made progress what it is today," said the premier.

"Responsible government, the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations, followed the efforts of these men. They all built better than they knew. Let us dedicate our own lives to the great principles that these men stood for and let us thus keep a united Canada and a united Empire," the premier concluded.

A. B. Damude, M.P.

Arthur Damude, M.P., told the gathering that it was a great honor and privilege to be associated with the prime minister of Canada at any time, but it was especially so that day; to accompany him at the opening of the William Lyon Mackenzie building, which commemorated the activities of his grandfather in the province of Ontario and the Niagara district in particular. And also at the dedication of the Memorial Arch, which marked the progress of the parks and general scenic development of Niagara Falls, and district. "The prime ministers of Canada have all visited this spot from time to time recognizing its importance," said Mr. Damude.

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"Firstly, I would say, because of the great historic events that have taken place here," he continued. "We think of the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dams, and the 125 years of peace with our great neighbors to the south.

"Secondly, the importance of the location from an international standpoint. It is the great gateway between the United States and Canada; millions of people cross the frontier at this point, in fact in larger numbers than any other place between these two great countries. The ports on the Niagara river handle a great portion of the trade which takes place between the United States and Canada.

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Mr. Damude declared that the destruction of the Falls' View bridge by the ice jam last winter was a tremendous handicap in the area, but," he said, "we are looking forward to the erection of a structure that will be ample to take care of the ever increasing traffic."

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"So that we are looking forward to the time when we will have a new modern structure that will serve the ever increasing traffic at Niagara Falls.

"I am very grateful indeed, to the citizens of the county of Welland for the opportunity and privilege, as their member of parliament, to assist in the development and beautification of the Niagara frontier," Mr. Damude concluded.

First conceived as a memorial to the 28 men hanged for parts in the rebellion of 1837, the arch planned by Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, was inscribed later "to honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the widerness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Noisy Crowd at Concert

The prime minister was present when Canada's premier chorus, the Mendelssohn Choir, opened a series of experimental promenade concerts at Oakes Garden on Saturday evening before an audience of nearly 4,000.

The new shell from which the choir sang and the amplification system was quite adequate to overcome the natural atmospheric disturbances and the "roar" of the cataracts in the background.

Also no fault could be found with the exquisite singing of the choir. But the general attitude of sections of the audience could be strongly criticized. There was too much noise from the crowd.

The choir sang with all its usual heavenly tone. The same marvellous diction was present—every word distinctly heard in spite of the abovementioned obstacles. In the early part of the program the choir seemed to be shouting a little to try to overcome the acoustical handicaps. This was especially noticeable in the male section where the usual Mendelssohn Choir restraint seemed to be forgotten.

However, "Annie Laurie" and the "Blue Danube" choruses appealed to the audience and were sincerely applauded.

Several times during the program Dr. H. A. Fricker, the choir's conductor, was visibly annoyed by the restlessness of the audience.

At Mackenzie House

A. J. Haines, M.P.P., member of the Niagara Parks Commission, acted as chairman at the proceedings at the William Lyon Mackenzie house at noon on Saturday, and introduced the prime minister. Mr. Haines spoke of the famous site upon which he stood and paid tribute to the work of that patriot, William Lyon Mackenzie, who, "in the face of bitter opposition, had the courage and conviction to hold aloft the torch of democracy and whose effort brought about the birth of responsible government in Canada."

The premier used a gold key which was presented by Mr. Haines, and promised to keep it at Laurier House while he resides there, and to designate in his will that it be returned to Mackenzie House for permanent keeping.

"It is well this buliding has been preserved as one of the historical buildings of Canada because of its association with the publication of the Colonial Advocate which espoused the cause of the people and was a powerful weapon used to attack the abuses of the day," said Mr. King.

"It was in this house Mackenzie made the decision of his life, to join the oppressed in seeking redress for their wrongs."

The two stately acacia trees in front of the house were planted by Mackenzie over 100 years ago after he had published his first edition of the Advocate, turning out 1200 copies, without a single subscriber.

Turning the gold key in the lock, the prime minister declared the house open to the public, and said, "I wish with this key to open the door, unlocking the secrets of the past and hoping it will afford an inspiration not only to our own generation but to the generations of the future."

The house was visited by the prime minister's party and all the guests.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Toronto Globe & Mail, June 20, 1938

Home of 'Little Rebel' Opened to the Public

Queenston, June 18 (Staff).—Into this sleepy Niagara village on Saturday swept a police escorted motor caravan. Ignoring more pretentious dwellings the glittering limousines drew up before an old stone house more than 100 years old. Out of a car stepped a figure in grey top hat and morning coat.

It was Prime Minister Mackenzie King come to declare open to the public the original home of his rebel grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

As the Prime Minister advanced for the ceremony nearly a score of relatives of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, who were hanged for treason in Toronto, gathered about the speakers.

Following an address of welcome, A. J. Haines, M.P.P. of St. Catharines, presented Mr. King with a gold key to the front door. After turning the lock the Prime Minister made a tour of inspection in company with descendants of the Mackenzie family. Senator Raoul Dandurand and members of Provincial and Dominion Governments and Niagara Parks Commission also inspected the home.

Built by Loyalists.

Mr. King expressed his appreciation for the work done by the Ontario Government in restoring the William Lyon Mackenzie home. He spoke of the fine old colonial architecture and recalled that the home had been partially destroyed by fire in 1842, and had been in semi-ruin until recently. He thought it had been built originally by United Empire Loyalists.

"The Niagara district is replete with Mackenzie associations," declared Mr. King, "and I know of no better way of fostering the traditions of the past than by the preservation of these historical sites."

The Prime Minister recalled that it was at Queenston that Mackenzie had published the first 1,200 copies of the Colonial Advocate. The printing press was later seized and thrown into Lake Ontario.

"My grandfather," said Mr. King, "used the Advocate as a weapon to attack the abuses of the day. He was a leader in the struggle against the Family Compact, and it was here in Queenston that the first agitation for responsible government began."

Mr. King recalled that Mackenzie came to Queenston first in 1823, and the first issue of his newspaper was published a year later.

Seed of Reform.

The Premier pointed to two acacia trees in front of the restored building, and said they could be visualized as the result of the seed of reform sown by Mackenzie. The trees were first planted by the famous rebel in 1824.

Senator Leo Dandurand spoke on behalf of French-Canadian followers of Mackenzie, and other speakers included Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways and Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission; Hon. W. L. Houck, Minister without portfolio; A. B. Damude, Fonthill; Senator A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Chairman of the Mackenzie Memorial Fund of Toronto.

Members of the Premier's party included his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Barrie; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lay Jr., Toronto; Misses Jean and Isobel Lay, Barrie; Dr. William Lyon King, Connecticut, and Arthur MacDougall King of Peterborough.

Although no direct descendants were present, the following attended as grandchildren and great-grandchildren of brothers and sisters of Lount and Matthews:

Homan Mulock Lount, William E. Lount, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount, Mrs. L. B. Braiard, Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Mrs. J. Gailee, Mrs. F. McKay, Mrs. George Atkinson, Mrs. George G. Brooks, Anna B. Norman, Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Mrs. Lena May Nicholson and Walton Wells.

Other descendants of the families of the two men who attended included: Stanley Lount Springstein, Windsor; Albert Norman, Galt; Charles Taylor Lount and Frank R. Lount, Winnipeg.

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REPEAT
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Toronto Telegram June 20, 1938

Memorials Are Dedicated For Gallant Band Of Rebels Whose Deeds Aided Canada

Premier King Re-opens Home of His Grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, at Falls

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 20 — Dedicated to men and women whose sacrifices helped build a nation, new monuments dot the Niagara frontier where early in the 19th century brave pioneers fought foreign invaders and laid a foundation for Canadian democracy.

Near monuments honoring Sir Isaac Brock and Laura Secord — heroic figures of Canada's last combat with the United States—memorials were dedicated Saturday to William Lyon Mackenzie and other "pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

It was an event of deep personal moment to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who opened to the public, with a golden key, the home of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, and unveiled a memorial arch dedicated principally to those who rebelled with Mackenzie in 1837 against Upper Canada's "Family Compact."

"REBELS" BECOME MARTYRS

"This Niagara district is one of the most beautiful in the world," Mr. Mackenzie King said as he addressed thousands who gathered within sound of Niagara's cataract. "And in its small compass much of the history of Canada has been written."

The Prime Minister called on his listeners to "remain steadfast to the homely virtues, for all we have to-day is the heritage of the past." In the memorial arch, he said, were recorded the deeds of humble men, the "unknown and unnumbered."

"Our generation regards the men of 1837 not as rebels but as martyrs for Canadian freedom," he declared. "Responsible government is the cornerstone of British institutions and we owe all we have to those men and women who fought for intellectual an' political freedom."

Mr. Mackenzie King expressed gratitude at the respect paid to his mother's father, the rebel leader.

CONQUESTS OF IDEALS

"It was in your own district that William Mackenzie decided he would dedicate his life to the service of the people of his country in an effort which he hoped would bring security to the humble," he asserted. "I need not remind you that the little home at Queenston marks the site of a great decision."

For this decision and for what it was to bring, Mackenzie endured exile and imprisonment. In the arch were commemorated not military triumphs but "conquests of ideals and ideas."

At Queenston Mackenzie began publication of The Colonial Advocate, in which he fought autocracy. On nearby Navy Island he proclaimed the short-lived Republic of Canada.

WAR VETERANS ATTEND

Hundreds of Canadian and United States war veterans, observing Magna Carta week at Niagara Falls, N.Y., attended the ceremonies.

First conceived as a memorial to the 28 men hanged for parts in the rebellion of 1837, the arch planned by Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, was inscribed later "to honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

DESCENDANTS PRESENT

Mr. McQuesten, Senator A. G. Hardy of Brockville, and Senator Raoul Dandurand, government leader in the Upper House and descendant of rebel leaders, were other speakers, all extolling those who fought for democracy in Canada's early years. Chief Elliott Moses, representing the Six Nations Indians, told of the Indians' part in Canada's defense.

Inscribed on the arch are the names of the 28 who were hanged for their parts in the rebellion. Among those who attended the ceremonies were descendants of many of the rebels.

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London (Eng.) Times June 20, 1938

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FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

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Historic Spot Now Marked By Memorial

Chief Archivist Unveils Monument to Samuel Chandler, Friend of Mackenzie

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The event, attended by hundreds of the most prominent citizens from all parts of the Niagara Peninsula, was held at "Coonencross," beautiful country home of Louis Blake Duff, secretary of the Welland County Historical Society.

June 21 was chosen for the ceremony as it was on that day 100 years ago that the Short Hills insurrection reached its climax.

During the evening, Fred E. Robinson, Toronto, planted an oak, the gift of King George VI., near the monument commemorating the insurrection.

A feature of the evening was the presentation of two historical playlets by the St. Catharines Little Theatre Group.

Mrs. Newton Wesley Rowell, wife of Chief Justice Rowell and a granddaughter of the founder of the old village of St. Johns, was a guest.

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Toronto Globe and Mail June 23, 1938

1938 Rioting Seems to Be Different

(By JUDITH ROBINSON.)

Since the subject seems to embarrass the Prime Minister of Canada at the moment, reference to his grandfather's revolution will be avoided.

Let it never be said that magnanimity is not practiced in this space. Yet it must be admitted that magnanimity comes easier some times than it does other times. It comes easier this time by reason of the fact that Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Winnipeg North-Centre, covered the subject of Mr. King's grandfather's revolution pretty thoroughly in the House of Commons only last Monday.

Mr. Woodsworth, if you remember, asked the Prime Minister whether he thought his grandfather was justified in resorting to arms against the intolerable conditions that existed in 1837.

But answer came there none. So then Mr. Woodsworth remarked that it was odd that Mr. King had spent Sunday lauding the violent action against intolerable conditions that his grandfather took in 1837, while Mr. King's Government spent the same Sunday using violence against men who had used no violence, but were just protesting nonviolently against intolerable conditions.

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Miss MacPhail's quotation, if you recall, was quite tactless and from Mr. King's election night, 1935, address. It was entitled "The Task of Liberalism" and it went like this:

We take up at once, as our supreme task, the endeavor to end poverty in the midst of plenty, starvation and unnecessary suffering in a land of abundance, discontent and distress in a country more blessed by Providence than any other on the face of the globe, and to grin for individual lives and for the nation as a whole, that "health and peace and sweet content" which is the rightful heritage of all. In the new era which dawns today, the struggle for the rights of the people will, in the realm of economic liberty and security, be carried o nas never before.

Miss MacPhail, M.P., said she thought the quotation both beautiful and interesting. It was a gem, she said, and it should be better known.

So it should, when you come to consider it against a background of current events. Especially that bit about the Right Hon. the member for Prince Albert's resolve "To carry on" as never before in the realm of Economic Liberty and Security the Struggle for the Rights of the People. (Gas bombs explode off).

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But these are delicate matters not discussed in a space devoted to tact and magnanimity. Moreover, every Minister in Monday's debate was agreed that Constructive Suggestions are not destructive comparisons between promise and performance of grandfather and grandson are what is needed at this hour, to save Canada.

It being evident that something is needed to save Canada, this reporter went through Hansard on the Vancouver riots to see what there was in the wou of Constructive Suggestions. In the discourse of Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, there was none. In the apologia of Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, none. In the interruptions of Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, none. In the oratory of Mr. Arthur Slaught, M.P. for Parry Sound, quite a bit less than none. But a couple of things were said by a couple of British Columbia M.P.'s, neither of whom could be barred from Eastern consideration as Reds, Revolutionists, Aberhardites, or Gerry McGeer.

Howard C. Green (Vancouver South, Conservative) said this:

The Provinces are not responsible for transients; they are the problem of the Dominion, and sooner of later the Dominion will have to evolve some scheme of dealing with it. For the transients as a whole, the young men whom we have seen riding the rods and living in jungles across Canada, this Government should provide some sort of training, in forestry, in mining, in agriculture or in fishing. The single transient unemployed man is the problem of the Dominion, and a problem that must be faced without any further delay.

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And A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni, Independent Liberal) said this:

The men were wrong. I think the men themselves will admit they were ten times wrong in the action they took. But there is a lurking suspicion that if they had not done something wrong they would not have got any attention. . . . I have listened to honorable members from Vancouver and the vicinity talking about this matter at intervals for weeks now. They all spoke moderately and appropriately, and what did they get? They got just nowhere; they got language, beautiful language, and nothing but language.

The traditional policy of the Liberal Party surely is still their policy—freedom of speech and protection and uplife of the masses. This is a great opportunity to carry out those principles. . . . Let us put this matter above party political advantage. We are always appointing special committees. Let us suppose a committee of this House was appointed tomorrow; so many from the Government side, so many from the Opposition. I would leave the member for North Winnipeg off because he would have trouble in the Garden of Eden. But the members from Vancouver, who represent different parties and have shown a reasonable spirit, should be on it. Let that committee get together; I think they could speedily draw up a program which would bring this bitter matter to and end and do credit to every member and every party in this House.

The Prime Minister having had nothing in 1938 to say on "The Task of Liberalism," that'sabout all the constructive suggestion that came out of the Vancouver riot debate.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate"
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The traditional policy of the Liberal Party surely is still their policy—freedom of speech and protection and uplife of the masses. This is a great opportunity to carry out those principles. . . . Let us put this matter above party political advantage. We are always appointing special committees. Let us suppose a committee of this House was appointed tomorrow; so many from the Government side, so many from the Opposition. I would leave the member for North Winnipeg off because he would have trouble in the Garden of Eden. But the members from Vancouver, who represent different parties and have shown a reasonable spirit, should be on it. Let that committee get together; I think they could speedily draw up a program which would bring this bitter matter to and end and do credit to every member and every party in this House.

The Prime Minister having had nothing in 1938 to say on "The Task of Liberalism," that'sabout all the constructive suggestion that came out of the Vancouver riot debate.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate"
Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

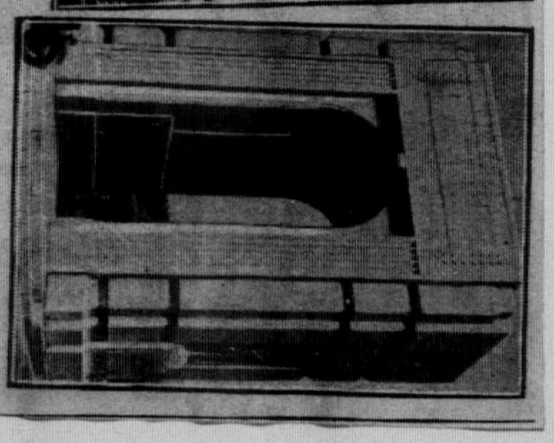
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THE REBEL CHIEF'S BORDER HOME

The fiery William Lyon Mackenzie once lived in this Queenston house. His grandson, Premier Mackenzie King, will visit it Saturday and receive a golden key to the door from Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara parks commission, which has been restoring historic landmarks of the Niagara frontier.



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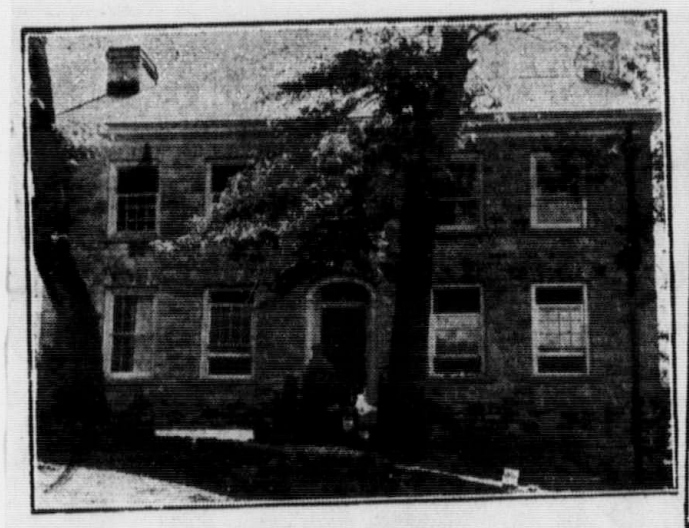
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Toronto Star June 16, 1938



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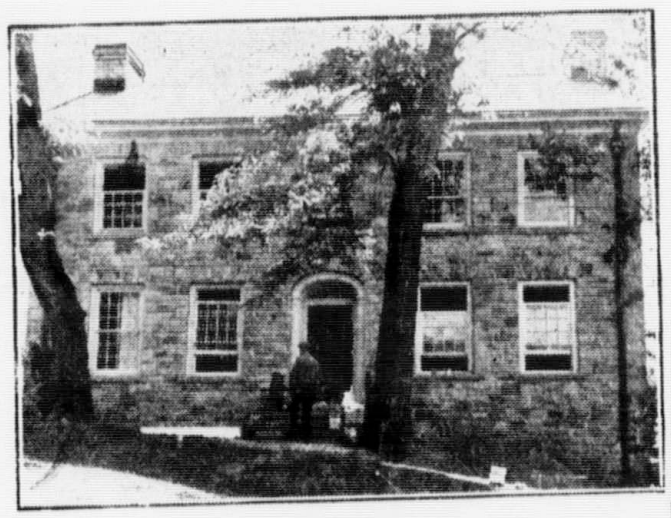
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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 17, 1938

NIAGARA FALLS WILL WELCOME THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King is coming here tomorrow on a romantic mission for he will officially declare open the restored Mackenzie printing house at Queenston, once occupied by his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, after whom the Prime Minister is named. Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the "little rebel' 'who, more than anyone else, laid the foundations for responsible government in the Dominion.

Mackenzie founded the Colonial Advocate at Queenston on May 18, 1824, and immediately started a journalistic campaign against the family compact of his day. The new weekly was started shortly before the laying of the foundation stone of Brock's monument and a copy of the Advocate was placed inside the corner stone. It is a sidelight on the intolerance of the day that, when Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant-Governor, heard of it, he halted the work and ordered sufficient stones taken out to expose the corner stone and throw out the Advocate. In those days anything which savored of criticism of the powers-that-be was regarded as treason and treated accordingly.

The three aims of William Lyon Mackenzie all came to pass. They were responsible government, vote by ballot, and confederation of all Canada. There is a deal of diverse opinion about Mackenzie and, undoubtedly to the government of the day, he was a perfect nuisance, a pestilent fellow, an agitator, but his name looms large in the history of Canada and the fight for democratic government.

Tomorrow, Niagara Falls and the Niagara Peninsula welcomes the Prime Minister of Canada who is the grandson of the "little rebel," but we will welcome him not only because he is the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie but because of his own high attainments and achievements. Political friend and foe alike respect the statesmanship displayed by Mr. King and his high qualities of leadership, displayed at a time of crisis in Canada and the Empire. Mr. King is assured of a warm and hearty welcome when he comes here tomorrow to open the restored Mackenzie home and to unveil the memorial arch.

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Halifax Herald June 17, 1938

History's Doubts

TOMORROW, at Niagara Falls, the Prime Minister will unveil a memorial arch "honoring the pioneers of Responsible Government".

Most prominent name in relation to the ceremonies is that of the rebel leader of a century ago, William Lyon Mackenzie, the Prime Minister's grandfather.

But History isn't just so sure about the Responsible Government part of it, apparently. Here is what one Canadian historian says on the subject:

"Mackenzie was not, as is commonly supposed, an advocate of Responsible Government. His panacea for the ills of Upper Canada before 1837 was the application of the elective principle to the Legislative Council: and his *Seventh Report on Grievances* specifically rejected the idea of Responsible Government. Even after his return to Canada in 1849 he did not appear to grasp the underlying conventions of Responsible Government, but was completely out of sympathy with the new order of things."

So, perhaps, after all is said and done, "the rebel that the world acclaims is not the rebel Shelley knew". At all events, there would appear to be some doubt about Mackenzie's advocacy of Responsible Government, and possibly some inappropriateness about associating his name with a memorial to that bedrock institution.

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Ottawa Evening Citizen, June 17, 1938



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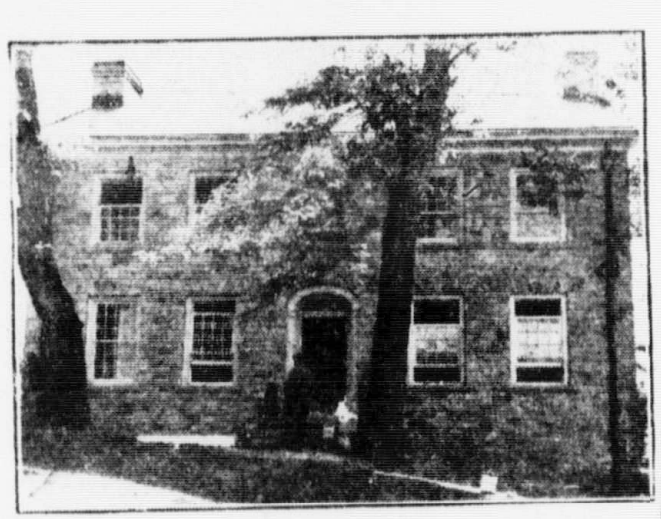
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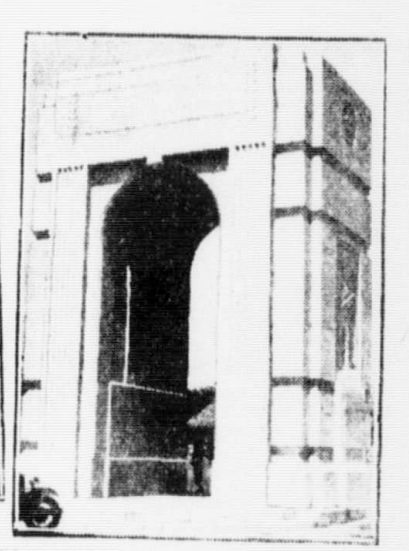
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Ottawa Evening Citizen, June 17, 1938





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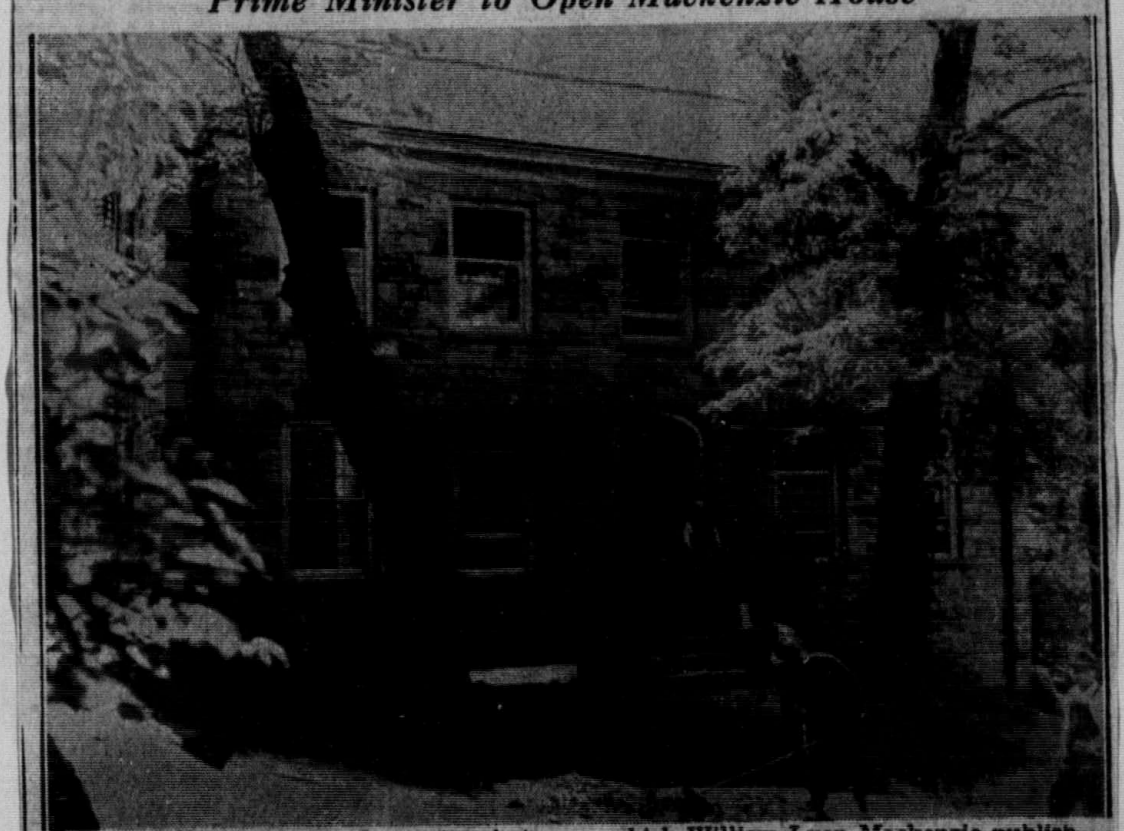
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St. Catharines Standard. June 17, 1938

Prime Minister to Open Mackenzie House



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Staff Photo, Standard Engraving

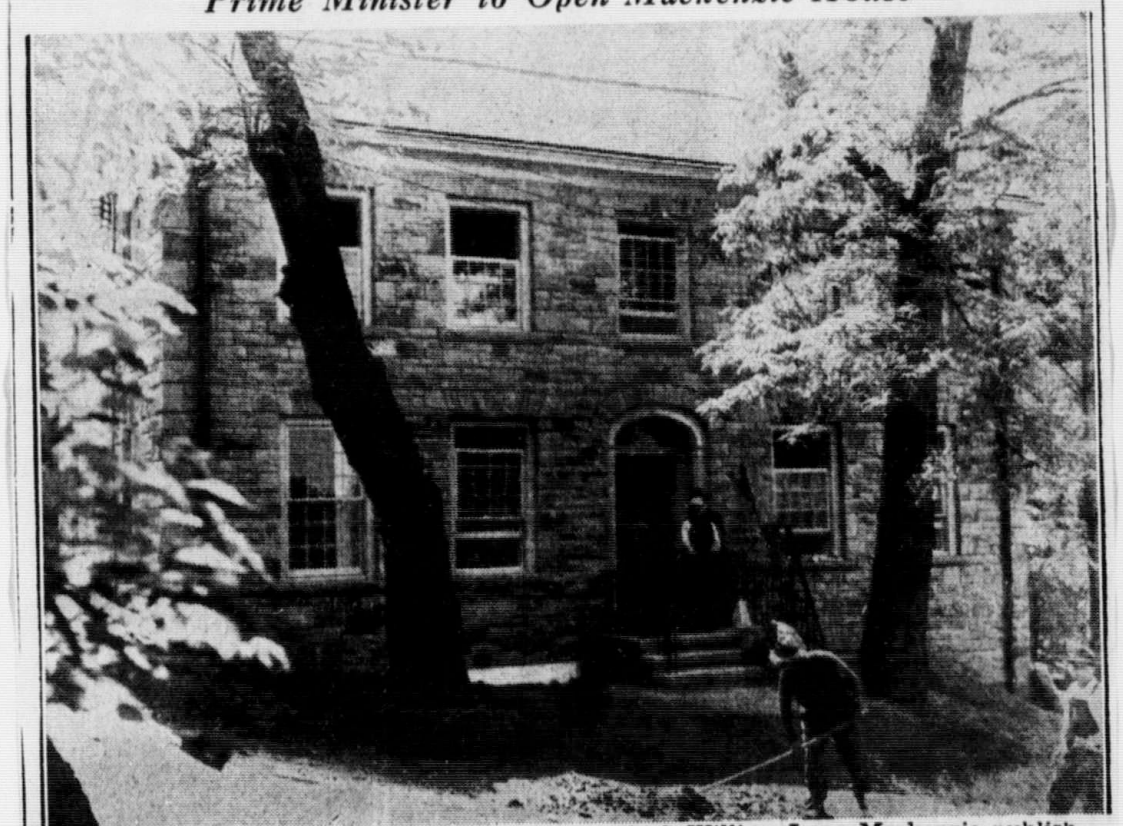
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Ontario, Niagara Falls - Clippings - 1936
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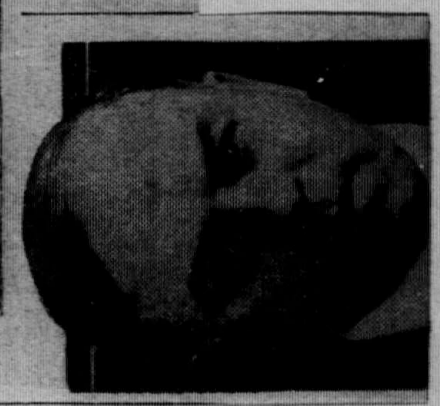
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Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune, Welland, Ontario.
June 18, 1938

FALLS MEMORIAL ARCH DEDICATED THIS AFTERNOON

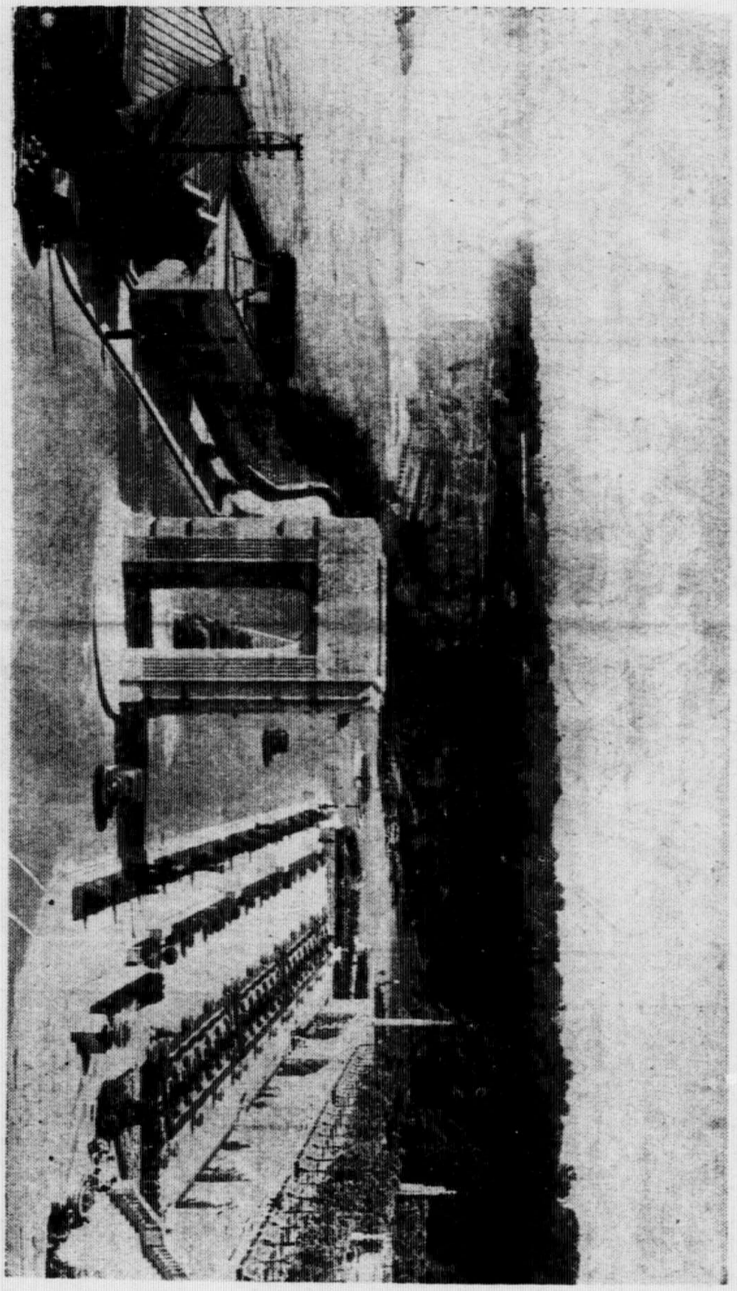






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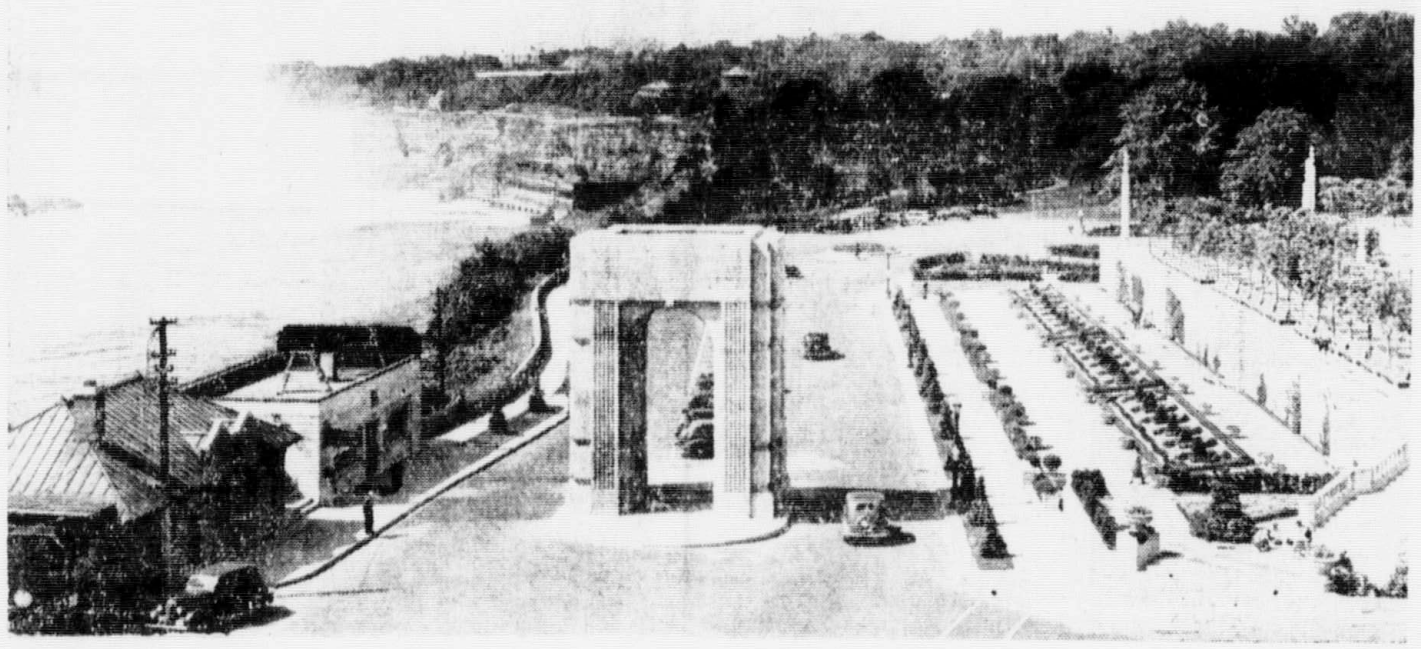
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Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune, Welland, Ontario, June 1, 1938

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 18, 1938

As It Is: The William Lyon Mackenzie printing house at Queenston as it looks today after being restored by the Niagara Parks Commission, and as it was formally opened today by Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, namesake and grandson of the "Little Rebel" and Prime Minister of Canada."



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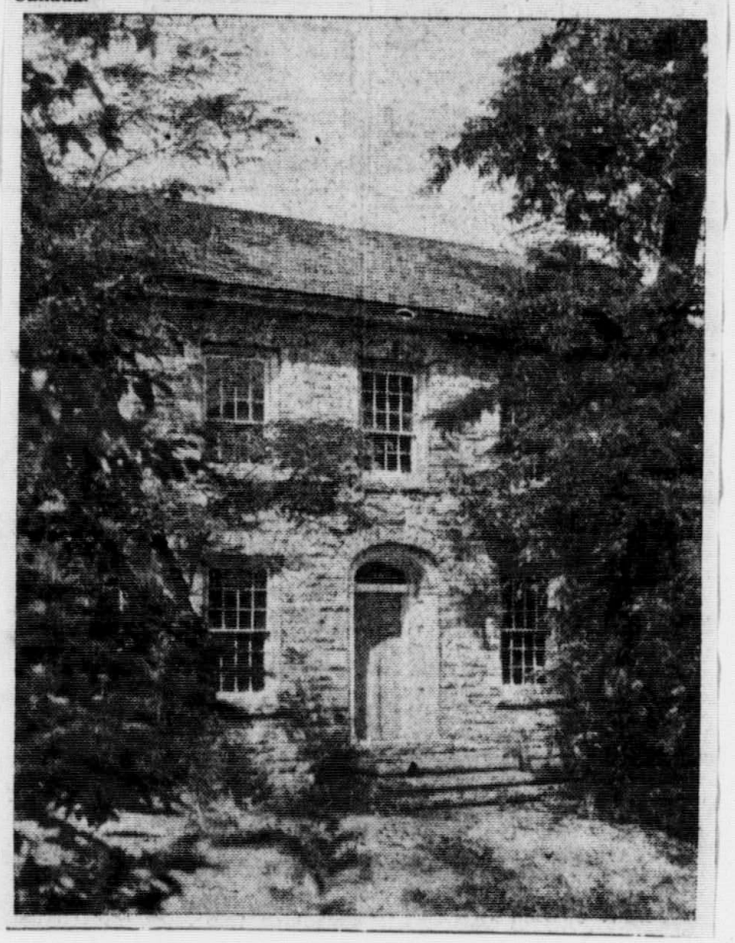
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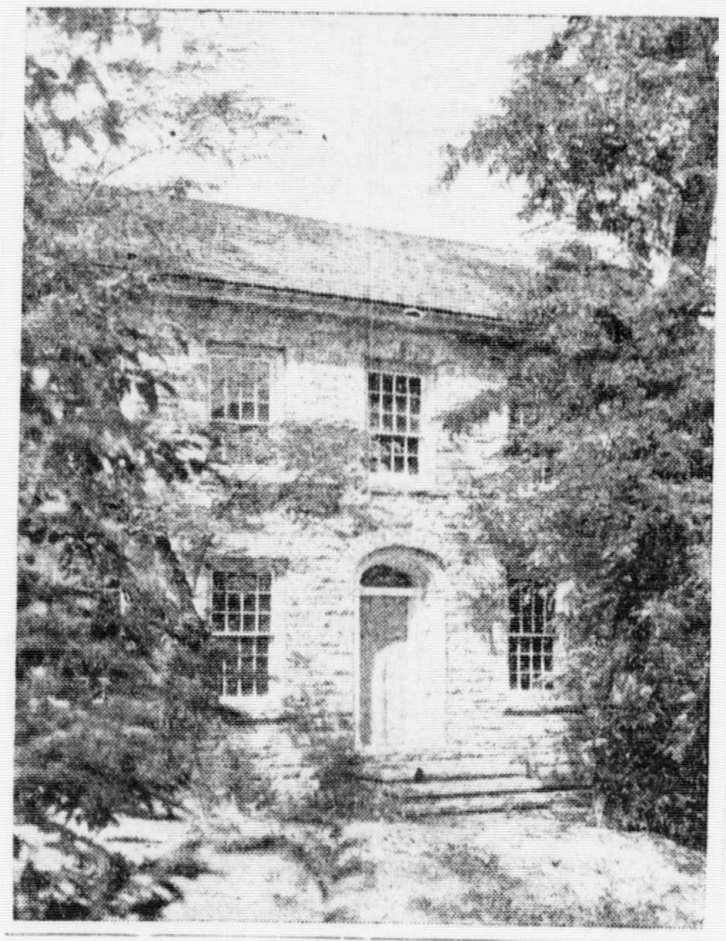
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Toronto Evening Telegram, June 18, 1938

Being Unveiled At Niagara Falls



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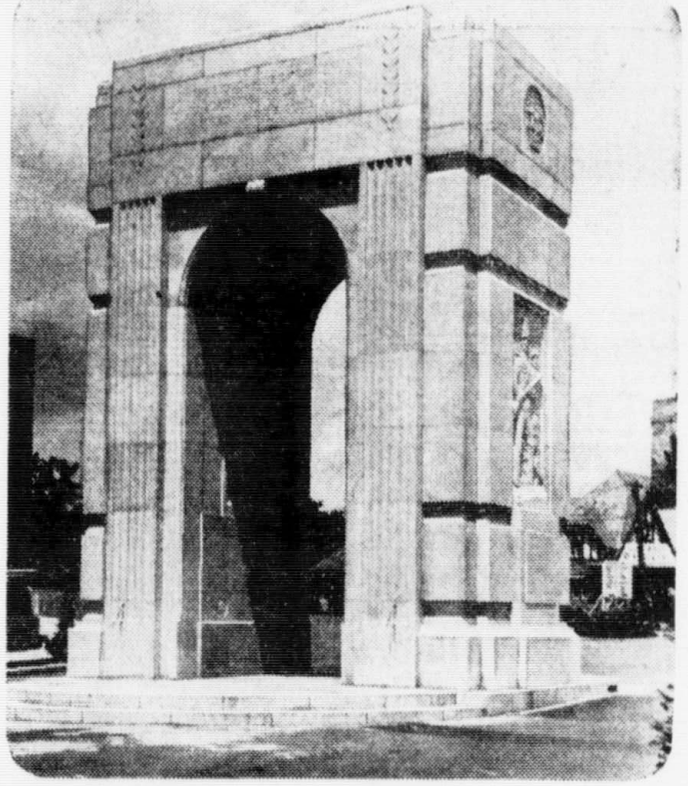
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St. Catharines Standard. June 20, 1938

Fitting Tribute

With all his forensic ability and power, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King proved the proper choice to lend charm to the ceremony of the opening of the Oakes Theatre Garden and the great Memorial at Niagara Falls, Saturday. It was an occasion well worthy of the presence of the Prime Minister and he responded well.

Mr. King said this:

"I ask you to remain steadfast to the homely virtues, for all we have today is the heritage of the past. Let us keep it intact and we shall have a united Canada and a united Empire."

The speaker doubted if there could be an occasion more significant where beauty and history were so admirably combined. He declared that the Niagara Peninsula was one of the most beautiful in the world and in its small compass much of Canadian history has been written. We doubt if this is always appreciated by all those blessed with residence in the district.

He made a plea for the maintenance of responsible government, which was the cornerstone of the Empire. His grandfather, of course, fought for it, and so had a profound effect which was not lost in subsequent history.

The dedication of the Memorial Arch, to bring awe and admiration to future generations, was most impressive, and it was an occasion for Niagara Falls itself which proved memorable.

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 20, 1938

THE PRIME MINISTER INSPIRED IN HIS SPEECH HERE

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Welland & Port Colborne Tribune, Welland, Ontario
June 20, 1938

SIGNIFICANT MEMORIAL ARCH

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The memorial also commemorates the rebellion of 1837, led by William Lyon Mackenzie, maternal grandfather of the present Prime Minister. Mackenzie lived to take his place in history among the men who are described as the makers of Canada, for he took an important part in the establishment of responsible government in this country, the democratic system which has developed steadily through the years under the sovereignty of the British Crown.

But, as Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, explained, the inscriptions and carvings on the arch are intended to give it an all-embracing significance as far as its historic value is concerned. It pays tribute to the Indians who first held sway over the land, to the French who held it prior to the establishment of British rule, to the United Empire Loyalists who took such an important part in holding the territory for Britain and maintaining British ideals in the land, to the rebels of '37 whose actions had come to be looked upon as laying the foundations of responsible government, and to the vast unnumbered throng of sturdy pioneers whose labor, faith and vision had made possible the Canada of today.

The monument is located in one of the most beautiful spots in Canada. Flanked by the charming Oakes Garden Theatre, a gem set off by the attractive surroundings of Queen Victoria Park, and within sight of the impressive Niagara cataracts, it will be seen each year by hundreds of thousands of Canadians and tourists from other lands, and will serve as a constant reminder of the varied phases through which Canada has passed in its transition from a wild, unclutivated territory to the status of a nation within the British Commonwealth.

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Toronto Daily Star June 20, 1938





THEIR FOREFATHERS FOUGHT AND DIED FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY

Descendants of the rebels of 1837 gathered for the ceremonies along the Niagara frontier when Premier Mackenzie King opened the restored home of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie at Queenston. The premier is shown (ABOVE) with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Hughes, of Toronto, and (LEFT to RIGHT) James Wallace, Suzanne Hughes and James Hughes, descendants of Lount and Mathews. (BELOW) is the crowd at the unveiling of the arch at Niagara Falls.

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Toronto Daily Star June 20, 1938





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Prime Minister King Unveils Niagara Falls Memorial



Unveiling of Clifton Gate Memorial, commemorating the Rebellion of 1837, which ended with the hanging of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, took place at Niagara Falls, Saturday, with Prime Minister Mackenzie King officiating. Suzanne Hughes, 7-year-old great-grand-niece of Lount and Matthews, with her 9-year-old brother, John and the two children. Mr. Hughes is a great-grand-nephew of Lount while Mrs. Hughes is a great-grand-niece of Matthews. Unveiling of the memorial arch is pictured in (2). In (3) Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, is speaking to the audience. Senator Dandurand, leader in the Senate, is picking up some papers disturbed by a gust of wind. One of the features of the ceremony

Toronto Globe & Mail June 20, 1938

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Toronto Globe & Mail June 20, 1936

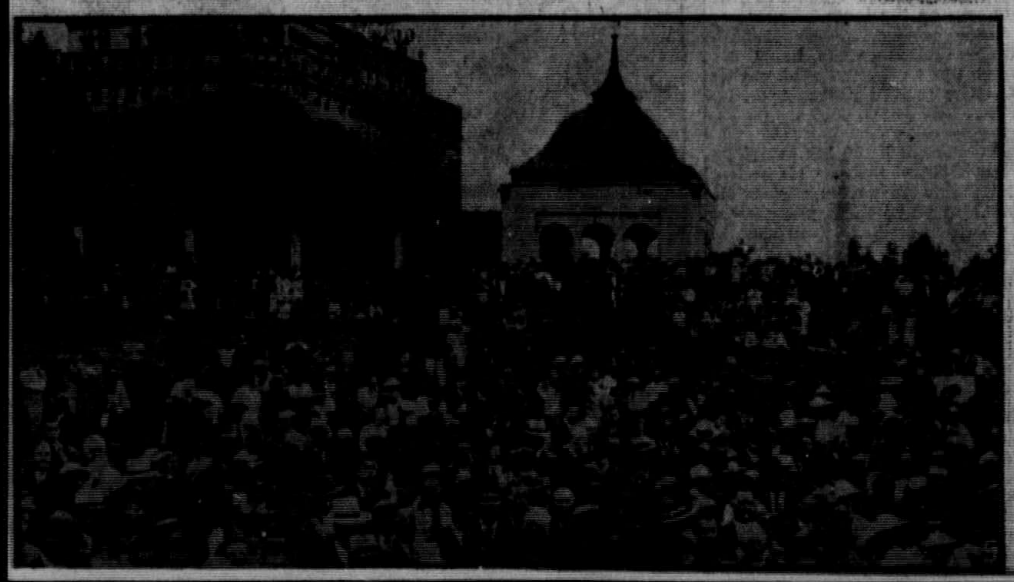
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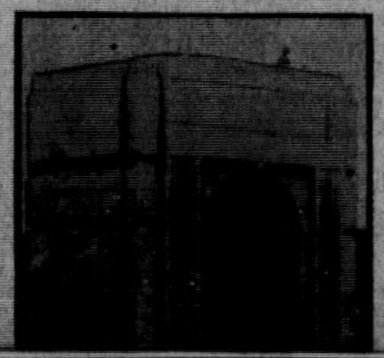
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"SCAFFOLDS BECOME PEDESTALS"









BIRTHPLACE OF AN IDEA

A. J. Haines, M.P.P., of St. Catharines, presented the key of the Mackenzie home at Queenston to the premier. In this house, Mr. King suggested, were planted the seeds of reform for which his grandfather fought.

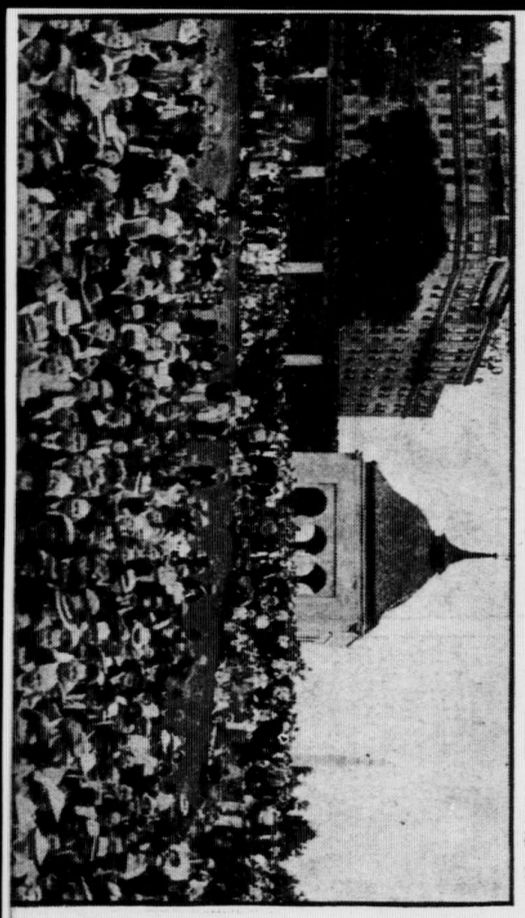
Toronto Daily Star, June 20, 1938

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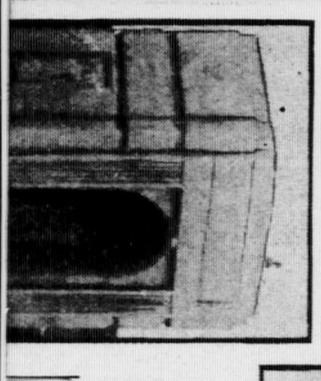
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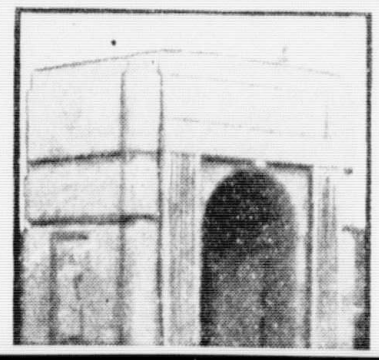
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29 J 7 Volume 259 "Colonial Advocate"
Buildings and Memorial Arch - dedication
at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1936

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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 20, 1938

He Opens Door: Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King formally opening the restored home of his maternal grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie on Saturday afternoon at Queenston. He used a golden key to formally open the building.—Review photo and engraving.



Chairman



HON. T. B. McQUESTEN
Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission who acted as chairman at the formal unveiling of the memorial arch on River Road on Saturday. He is seen addressing the great crowd prior to the speech and unveiling by the Prime Minister of Canada—Review photo and engraving.

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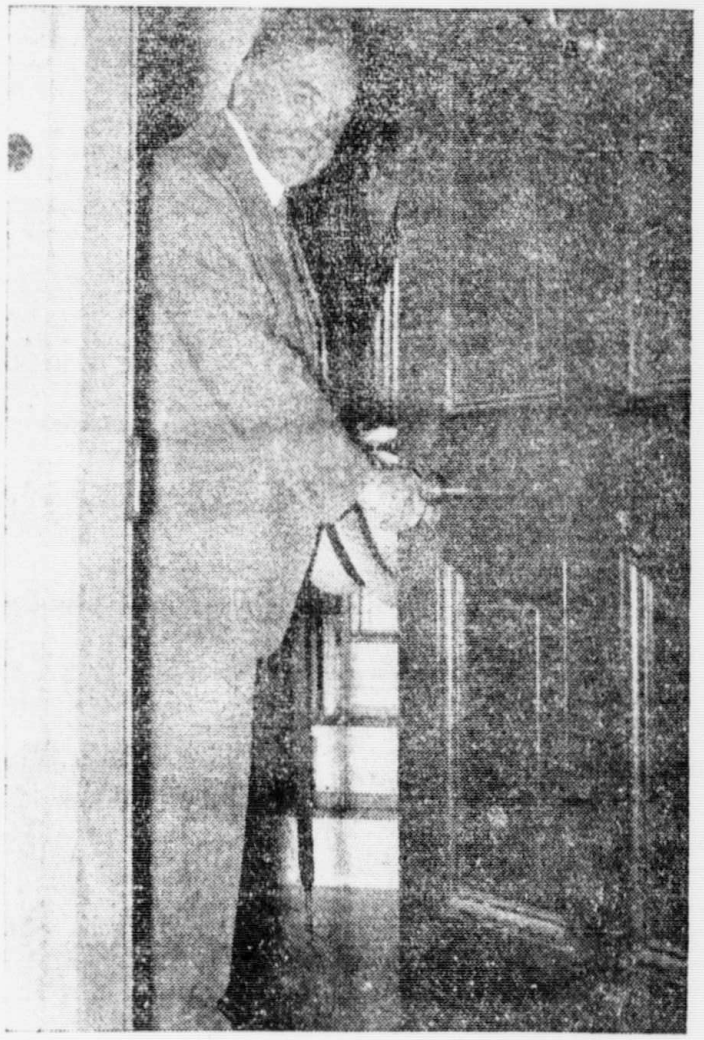
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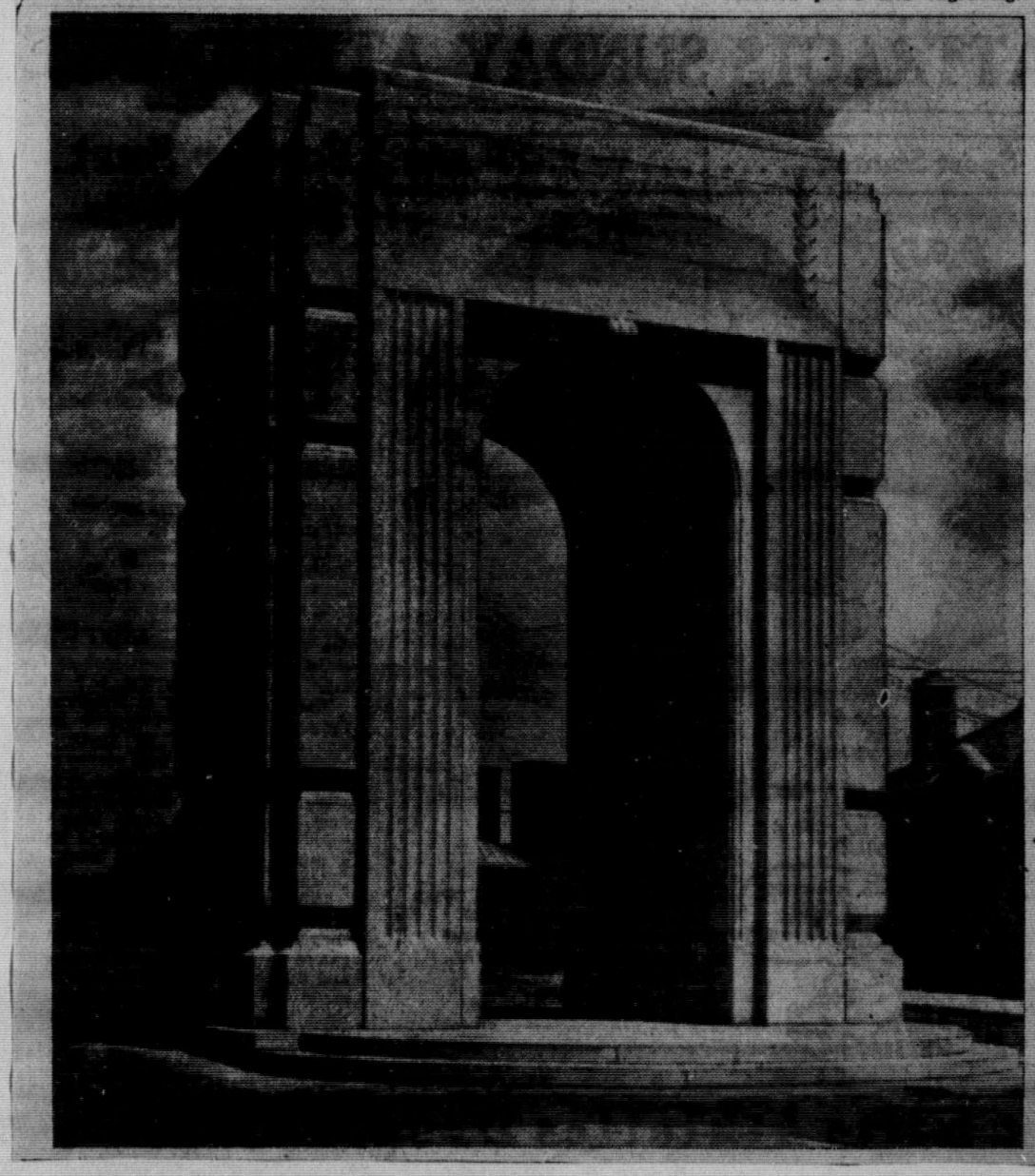
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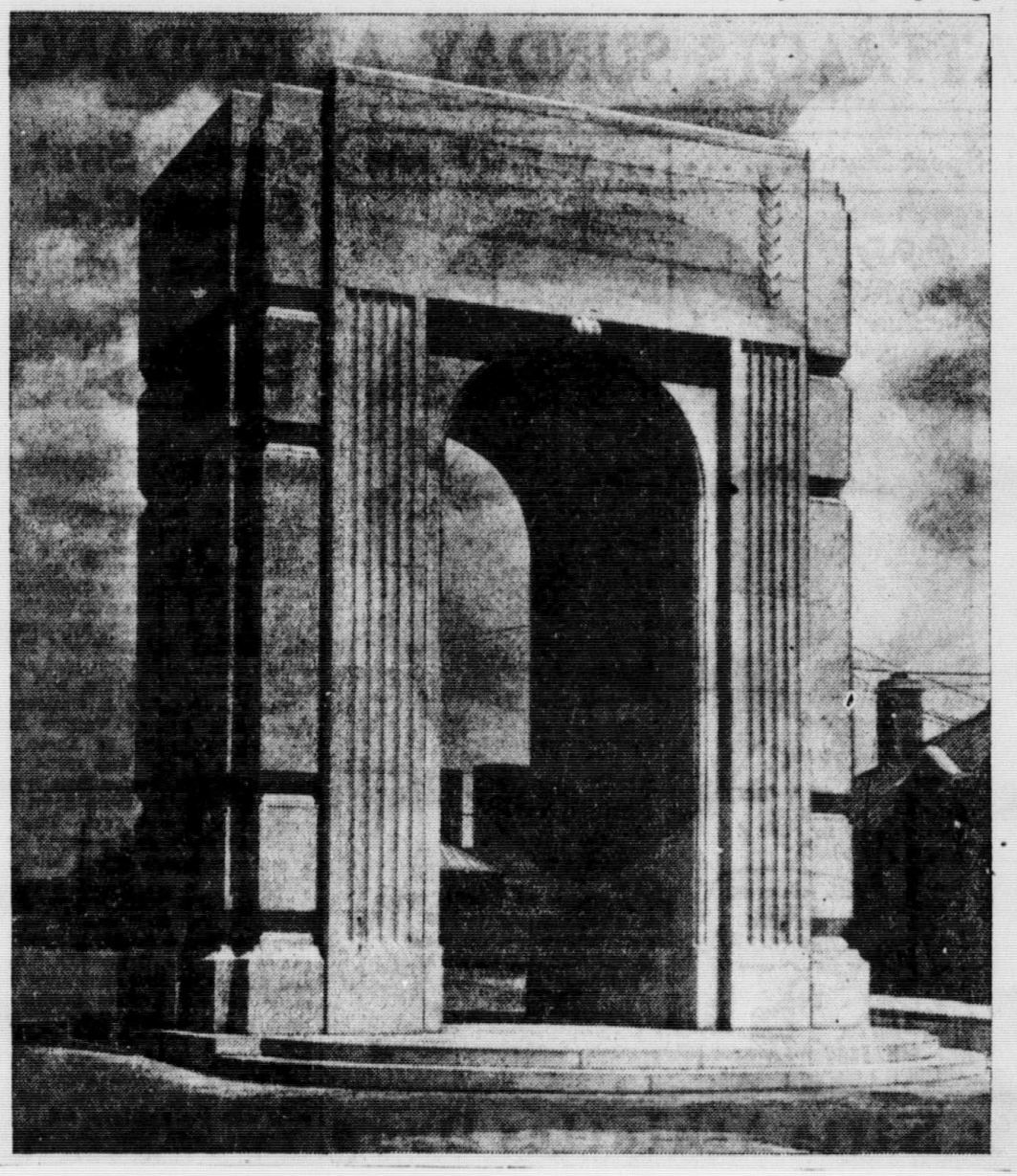
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Niagara Falls, Ont. Evening Review. June 20, 1938

Two Great Leaders:

Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader in the Senate, pictured together at the formal opening of the restored William Lyon Mackenzie home at Queenston.—Review photo and engraving.



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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 - J 1) Volume 253 Colonial Advocate Publishing and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Hamilton Spectator. June 20, 1938





Hamilton Spectator. June 20, 1938

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Toronto Telegram. June 20, 1938



(Photos by James)

Here Mr. King is shown surrounded by federal and other officials and citizens during the unveiling ceremonies. Descendants of those who participated in the Rebellion were among those present.

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Toronto Telegram. June 20, 1938



(Photos by James)

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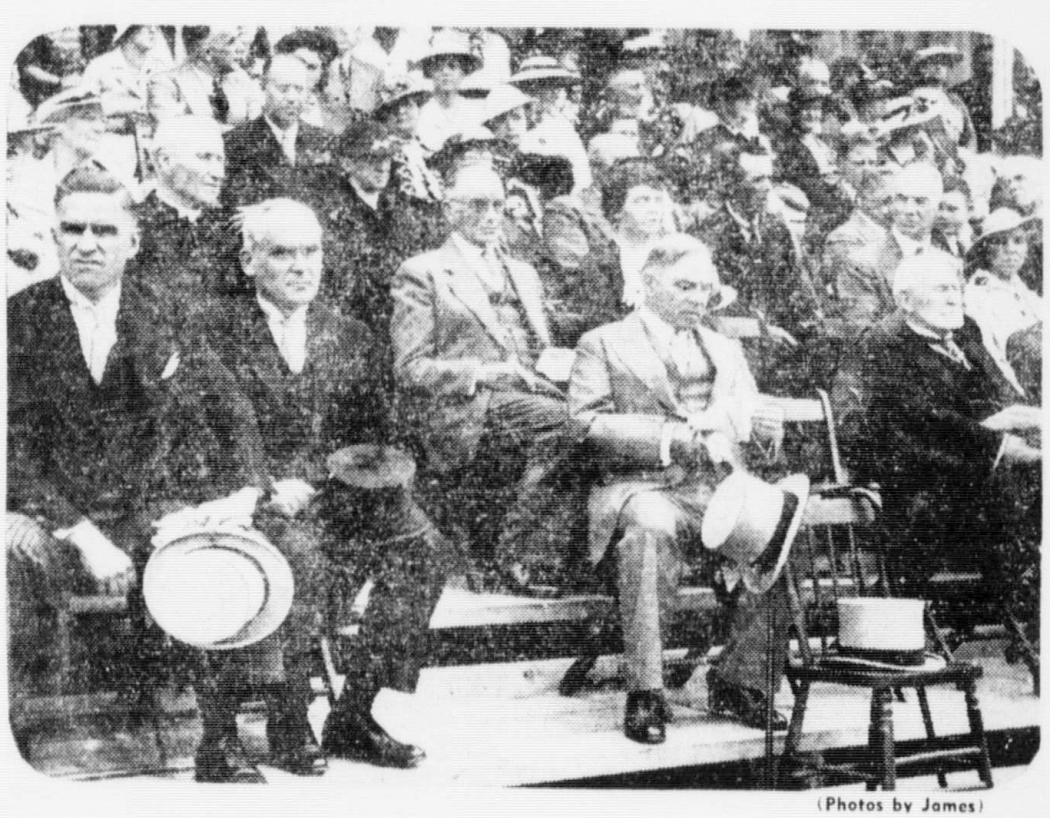
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate"
Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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Toronto Telegram. June 20, 1938



(Photos by James)

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 Volume 257) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1936

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Toronto Evening Telegram, June 20, 1938

PRIME MINISTER UNVEILS ARCH AT NIAGARA



MEMORIAL TO REBEL GRANDFATHER UNVEILED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is shown here receiving the key to the Mackenzie Printing House at Queenston during the ceremonies at which he unveiled the Clifton Gate Memorial at Niagara Falls in memory of the Rebellion of 1837.

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Toronto Evening Telegram, June 20, 1938

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St.Catharines Standard. June 20, 1938

Mackenzie House Formally Opened



UNLOCKING the door with a golden key, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King is seen here formally opening Mackenzie House at Queenston in a ceremony early Saturday afternoon.

Staff Photo, Standard Engraving

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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26 J 7, Volume 251, "Colonial Advocate"
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at Niagara Falls - Clippings - 1938

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St. Catharines Standard, June 20, 1938

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Staff Photo, Standard Engraving

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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THE MEMORY of leaders of the responsible government movement of a century ago were honoured Saturday in two historic programs. At the first, Prime Minister Mackenzie King opened the Mackenzie House, reconstructed one time home of his grandfather at Queenston. In the second he unveiled the Clifton Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls. Top pictures show at the left, Mr. King with A. J. Haines, M.P.P., member for Lincoln who was chairman of the program at Queenston, and Hon. T. B. McQuesten, provincial minister of highways and chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission. Centre at the top is Mr. King arriving at Oakes Garden, Niagara Falls, with Mr. McQuesten and Senator A. E. Hardy. Top right, Mr. King speaking with Mr. McQuesten seated near him. Beneath left is a section of the crowd which assembled in Oakes Garden Amphitheatre to hear the Prime Minister. Centre is Senator Raoul Dandurand, leader in the Senate who also took part in the program. Right the Prime Minister is seen with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Hughes, Toronto, a great grand-nephew of Lount and a great grand-neice of Mathews; Jimmie Wallace, a descendant of Lount; and Suzanne Hughes and J. Warren Hughes, descendants of both Lount and Mathews.

Staff Photo, Standard Engraving

St. Catharines Standard. June 20, 1938

REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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St. Catharines Standard,

June 20, 1938

Prime Minister Takes Leading Part in Commemorations



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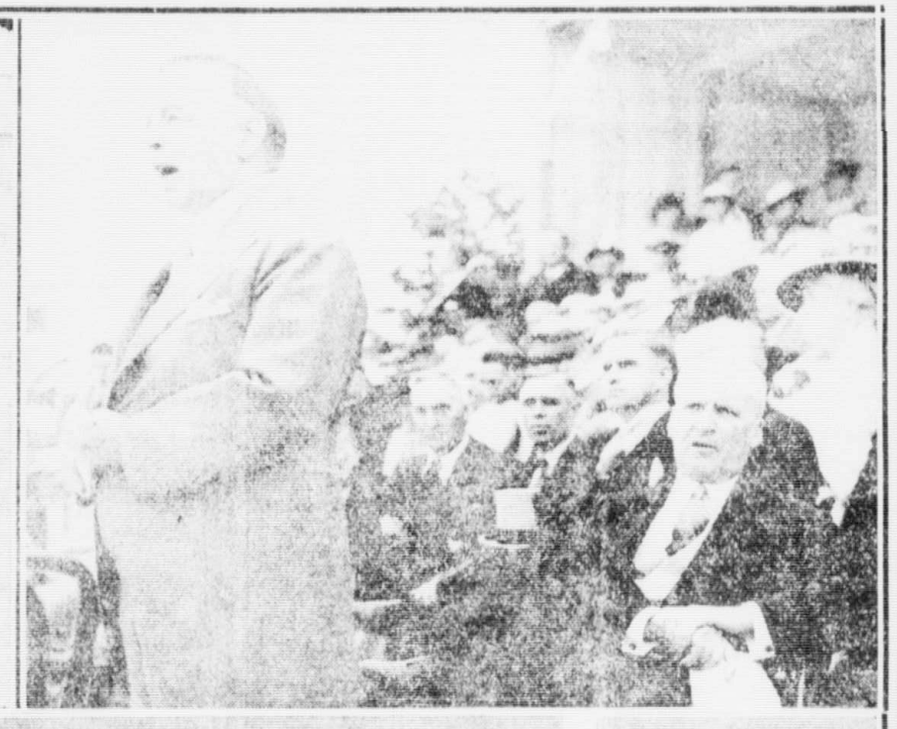
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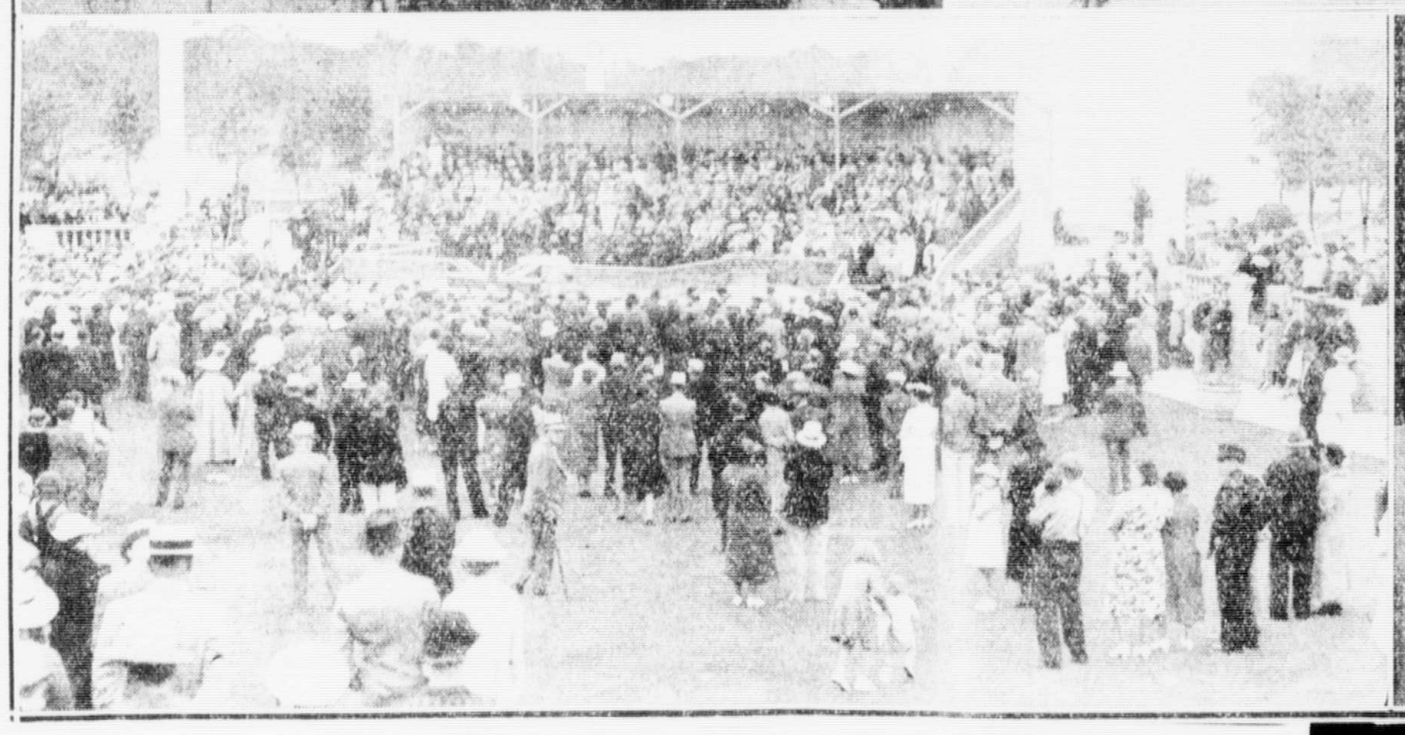
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Toronto Globe & Mail June 21, 1938

Violence No Longer Needed.

The centenary of reform by rebellion, which Prime Minister King has special cause for observing, is notable in emphasizing the fact that resort to violence is no longer necessary for the welfare of the masses of the people. The rebellion of 100 years ago is interesting today, because it is a matter of history and provides a useful lesson. The memorial arch dedicated at Niagara Falls is a symbol of a past which tested men's courage. The political reforms sought might have been obtained without this demonstration, but the process would have been slower. It is natural that posterity honor the leaders who struggled for the change, whether agreeing with the methods or not.

This generation is experiencing demonstrations of discontent differing in degree from those in which Mackenzie participated. There are no armed conflicts to be recorded in history, and there is no reason for making heroes or martyrs out of the leaders. Public administration has changed so effectively that men with just grievances are not considered public enemies, sent to jail, forced into exile or executed. Majority opinion recognizes the tenets of democracy. British justice ond political control are not limited to the few. While Mackenzie and his colleagues had much to do with calling attention to conditions of that day, British ideals have undergone a change in every British land. There is no longer occasion for violence, although it is apparent at times this fact has not been fully learned.

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Halifax Chronicle. June 23, 1938

Premier Unveils Memorial



Commemorating the Rebellion of 1837 which was led by William Lyon Mackenzie, the Clifton Gate Memorial, was unveiled at Niagara Falls by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as thousands paid tribute to the memory of the men who battled for responsible government and freedom. The names of Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews, who were hanged for their part in the rebellion, along with the names of 26 other participants are inscribed on the monument which is shown top LEFT. The prime minister, whose maternal grandfather led the uprising, is pictured, RIGHT, as he addressed the large throng. Senator Raoul Dandur and, leader in the Senate, is shown, LEFT, as he spoke to the crowd during the ceremonies.

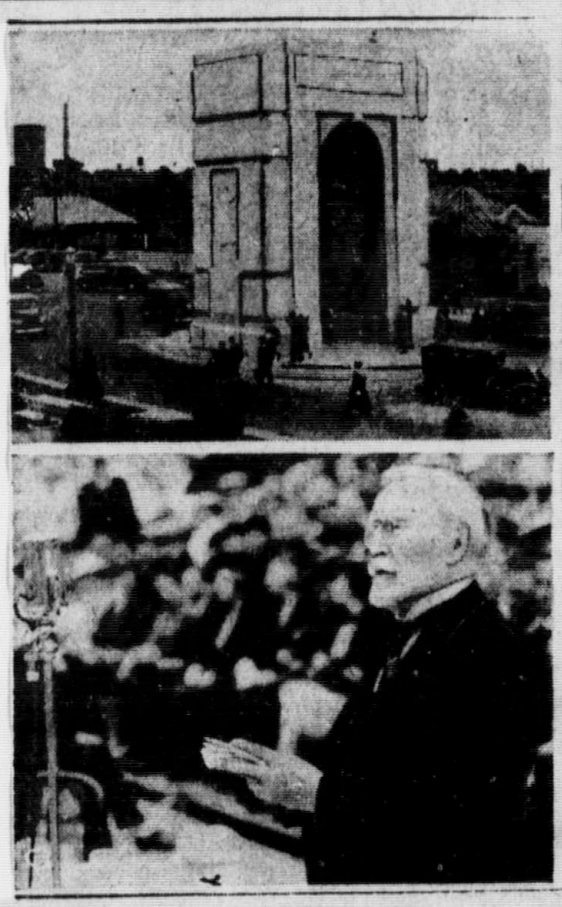
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REPEAT
REPETITION

51-000

Victoria, B.C. Colonist June 24, 1938

Prime Minister Unveils Memorial Arch





Thousands of Canadian and United States citizens attended the unveiling, last Saturday, of the Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls, when Premier W. L. Mackenzie King officiated. The memorial was erected to honor the memory of the men and women in the Dominion who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlement and were the pioneers of political freedom in Canada. At the left is a picture of the Canadian Prime Minister as he spoke at the ceremony. At the right is a picture of the memorial.

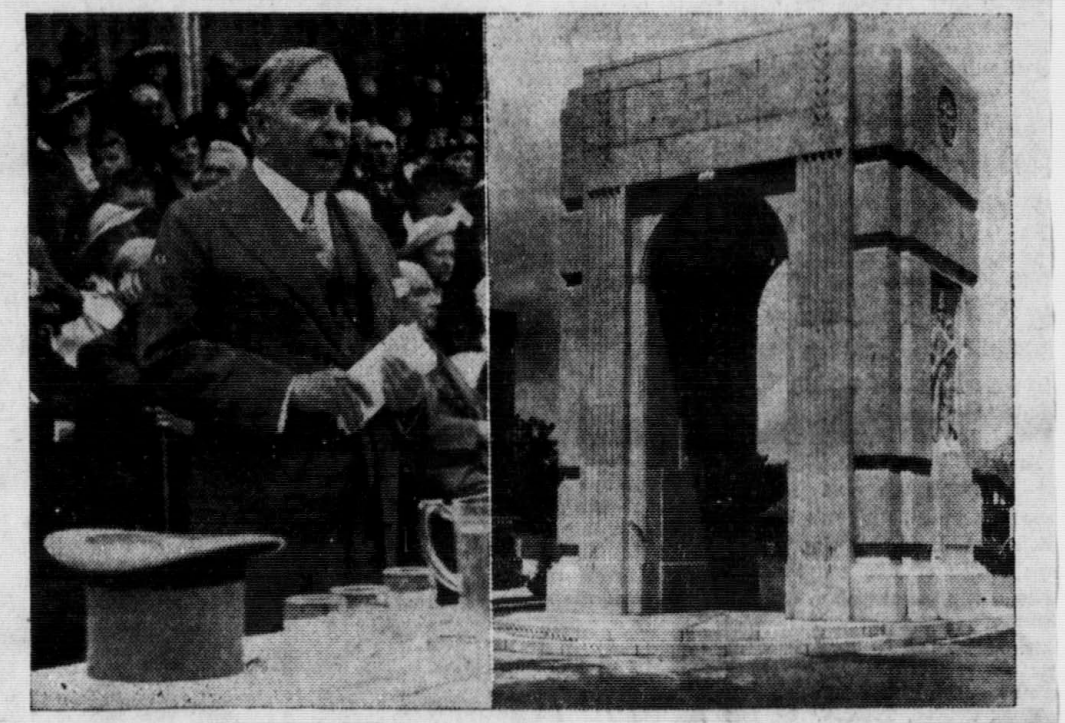
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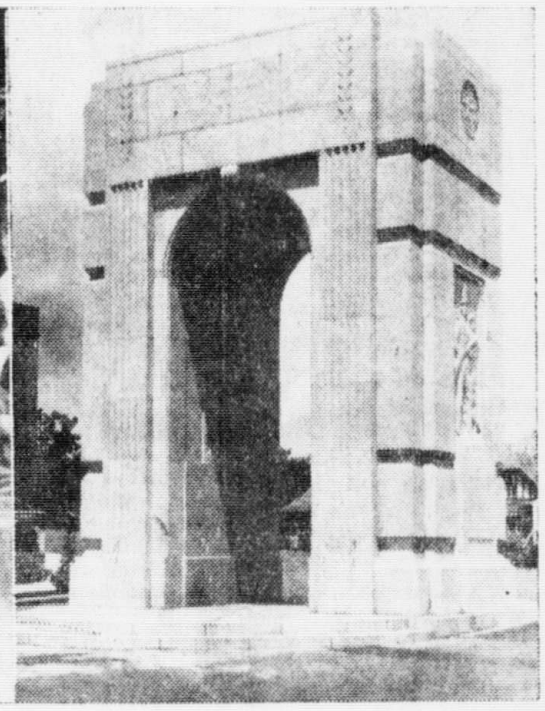
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Toronto Financial Post June 25, 1938

Editorials in Brief

Canada's Prime Minister unveiled last Saturday the chaste memorial arch at Niagara Falls erected by the Niagara Parks' Commission in honor of the Mackenzie rebels of 1837-38.

Presence of two Ontario cabinet ministers did not offset the unfortunate absence of Premier Hepburn, whose name is carved in deep letters across the memorial as one who "dedicated" the archway. His failure to attend a score of important functions such as this, has become a habit that does him no credit.

It is time Ontario's Premier forgot his petty political provincialism and realized his social and public responsibilities as head of Canada's senior province.

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Toronto Saturday Night June 25, 1938

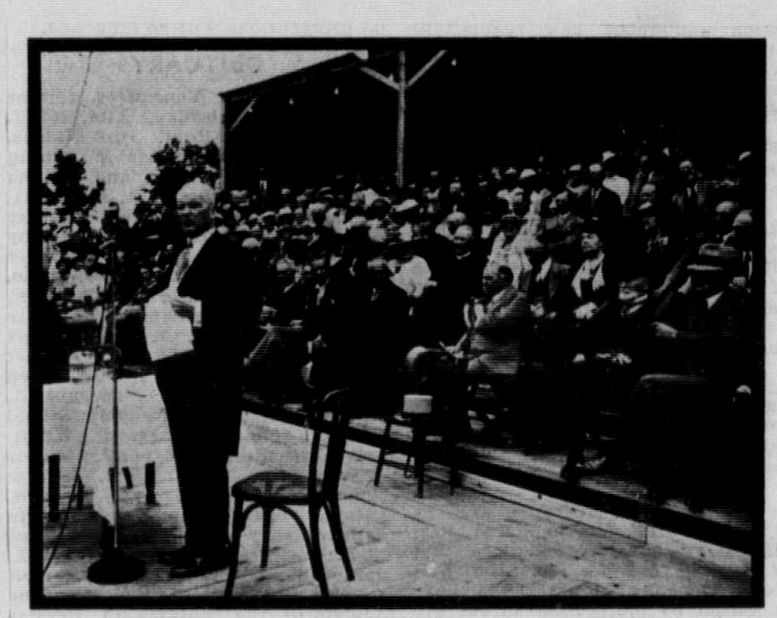
TWO GRANDFATHERS

PRIME Minister King in his eloquent and inspiring address at the unveiling of what we suspect will come to be known as the Rebels' Arch at Niagara Falls made one reference to his own ancestry which may possibly explain both his brilliant success in keeping together as a political force so diverse a body as the Canadian Liberal party, and also his occasional failure to achieve action when doing so would involve a departure from the attitude of compromise. Mr. King, like the rest of us, has two grandfathers. One of these was the famous "Little Rebel" and the other was a less famous but equally to be respected supporter of the existing Government in 1837; and Mr. King told his hearers that at one stage in the proceedings of that year his paternal grandfather was busily engaged in firing upon a farmhouse in which his maternal grandfather was suspected to have taken refuge. It is easy to understand the atmosphere of profound faith in the methods of conciliation and compromise, which must have permeated the household in which the present Prime Minister was brought up, with the son of one of these men for father and the daughter of the other for mother; and it would probably be difficult to find a better preparation for the extraordinarily difficult task of governing this as yet unassimilated Dominion. But there are times when the instinct for compromise and conciliation conflicts with the need for positive action, and it is at such times that Mr. King is not at his best. One of these times occurred in 1930, and caused the country to turn from Mr. King (who was almost incredibly unaware that action was so sternly demanded) and to put in his place a man who is all action and cares practically nothing for conciliation. In the matter of unemployment relief we think it possible that Canadian public opinion may be getting back to the state of mind of 1930, and demanding, not indeed the same kind of action as it demanded then, but at least something definite to put an end to the shifts and evasions, the inconsistencies and injustices, of the present hodge-podge system of administering relief through three separate and constantly conflicting authorities. Either the Mackenzie or the King in Mr. King's ancestry would perhaps be a better man in the circumstances than the blend of the two.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) "Colonial Advocate" Building and Memorial Arch - Dedication at Niagara Falls - Clippings 1938

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REBELS HONORED. Prime Minister Mackenzie King officiated at the unveiling of the Clifton Gate Memorial at Niagara Falls last Saturday. The Memorial commemorates the Rebellion of 1837 which ended with the hanging of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews. Our picture shows Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, addressing the audience.

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51 - 2000

Toronto Saturday Night June 25, 1938



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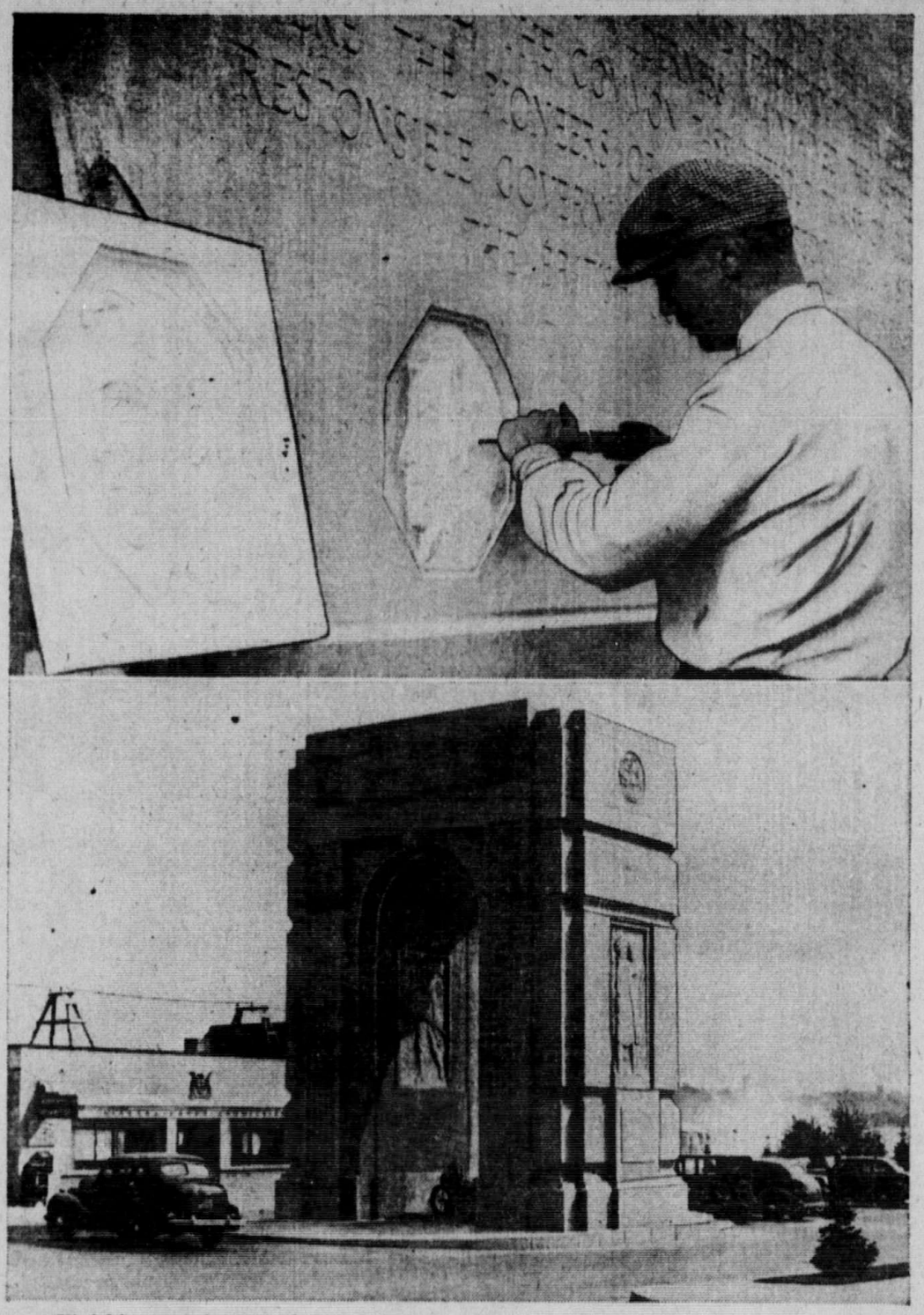
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Toronto Globe and Mail - May 23/38

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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Arch Nearly Completed

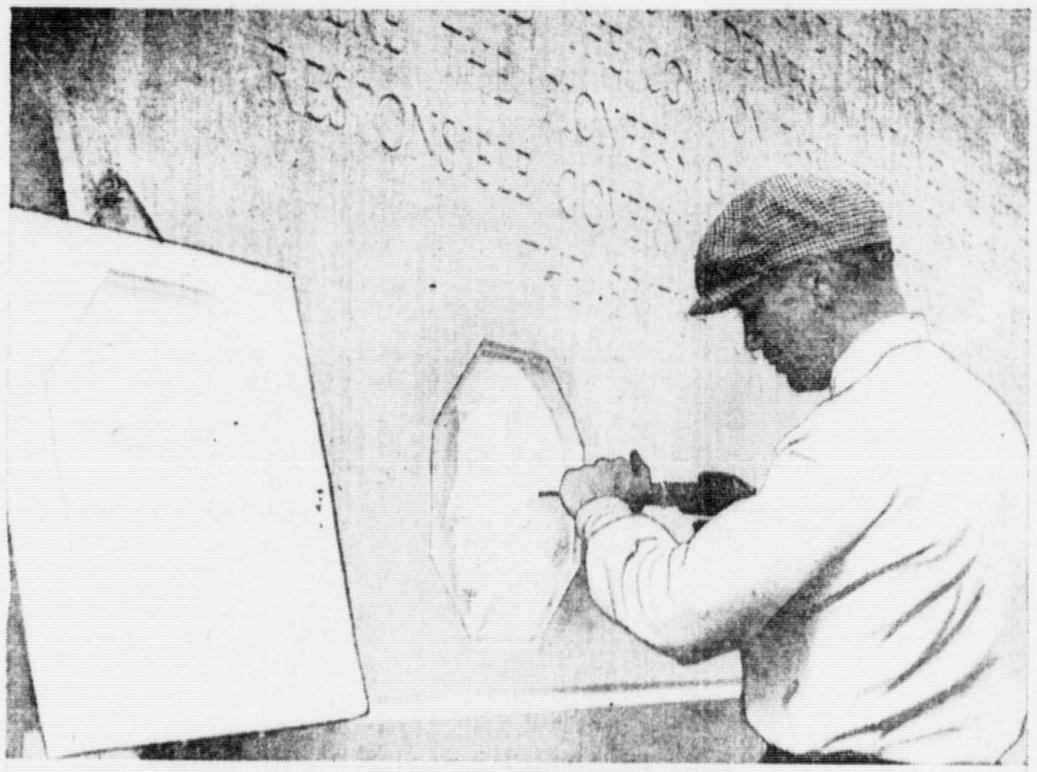


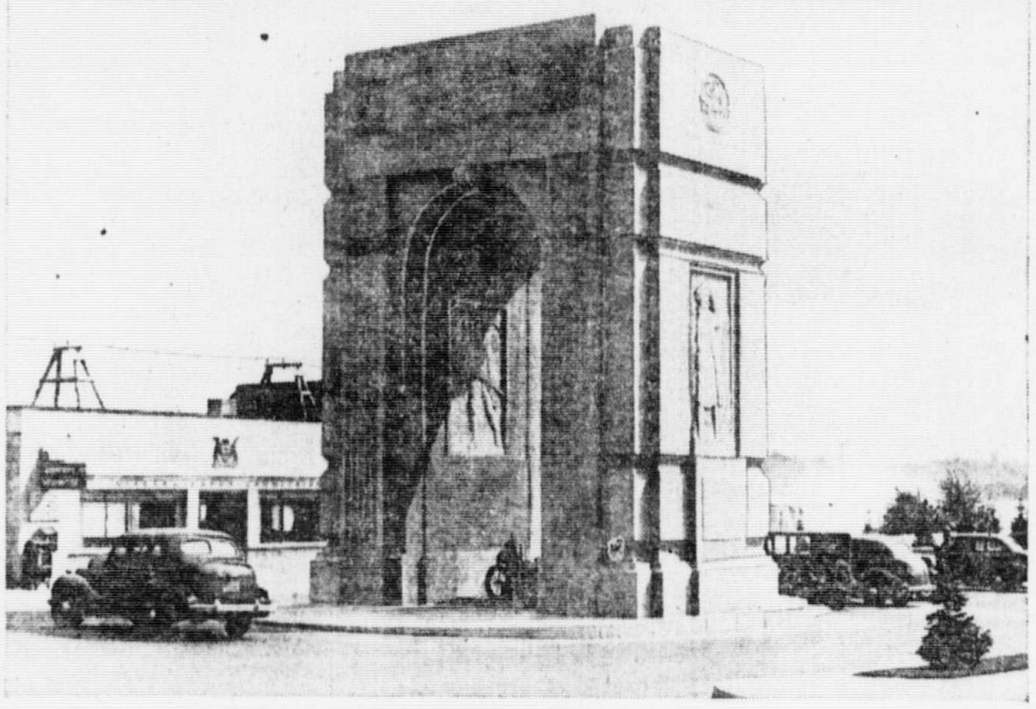
Finishing touches are being put to the Memorial Arch on the River Road, Niagara Falls, being erected by the Niagara Parks Commission. It will be completed in time for dedication ceremonies next month. The arch commemorates the execution of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount in 1838-39, on charges of treason. Likenesses of both men are carved on the monument. In the top picture, William Oosterhoff, Hamilton stone carver, is shown carving the ear of Matthews. Lower is a view of the arch.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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Letters to the Editor will not be published unless the name of the writer appears thereon for publication.

SIGNIFICANT MEMORIAL ARCH

The historic significance of the Niagara peninsula was once again emphasized on Saturday afternoon when Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, unveiled a magnificent memorial arch at Niagara Falls. The arch is to honor the memory of men and women who "braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The memorial also commemorates the rebellion of 1837, led by William Lyon Mackenzie, maternal grandfather of the present Prime Minister. Mackenzie lived to take his place in history among the men who are described as the makers of Canada, for he took an important part in the establishment of responsible government in this country, the democratic system which has developed steadily through the years under the sovereignty of the British Crown.

But, as Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, explained, the inscriptions and carvings on the arch are intended to give it an all-embracing significance as far as its historic value is concerned. It pays tribute to the Indians who first held sway over the land, to the French who held it prior to the establishment of British rule, to the United Empire Loyalists who took such an important part in holding the territory for Britain and maintaining British ideals in the land, to the rebels of '37 whose actions had come to be looked upon as laying the foundations of responsible government, and to the vast unnumbered throng of sturdy pioneers whose labor, faith and vision had made possible the Canada of today.

The monument is located in one of the most beautiful spots in Canada. Flanked by the charming Oakes Garden Theatre, a gem set off by the attractive surroundings of Queen Victoria Park, and within sight of the impressive Niagara cataracts, it will be seen each year by hundreds of thousands of Canadians and tourists from other lands, and will serve as a constant reminder of the varied phases through which Canada has passed in its transition from a wild, unclutivated territory to the status of a nation within the British Commonwealth.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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NEWS of SOUTH PENINSULA

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COMBINING THE WELLAND EVENIN

VOL. 19 WELLAND, ONT

Premier King Calls For Adherence To Ideals Of 1837 Revolters

Thousands Gather at Oakes Garden Theatre for Unveiling and Dedication of the Memorial Arch, Honoring Memory of Pioneers and Men Who Risked Lives to Gain Political Freedom — Senators Hardy and Dandurand, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Hon. W. L. Houck and A. B. Damude, M.P. Among Speakers—Plea Made by Premier For United Canada and United Empire

(By Staff Reporter)

The Niagara Memorial Arch, honoring the memory of men who made every sacrifice, even to life itself, to bring about responsible government in Canada, was unveiled and dedicated on Saturday afternoon, the unveiling ceremony being carried out by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King who was cheered as he stood in lovely Oakes Garden Theatre, and declared that the Niagara scenic panorama was "the most beautiful spot on earth."

Thousands converged upon the outdoor theatre for the ceremony, over which Hon. T. B. McQuesten, the chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, presided.

In addition to the prime minister and the chairman, the speakers included Senator Raoul Dandurand and Senator A. G. Hardy, A. B. Damude, M.P., Hon. W. L. Houck and Chief Elliott Moses of the Six Nations.

Dedication of the monument, which commemorates the rebellion of 1837, was carried out by Rev. Dr. D. T. L. McKerroll, minister of historic St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Suzanne Hughes, 7-year-old great-grand-niece of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, who were hanged at the conclusion of the 1937 uprising, and her brother, John Warren Hughes, 9, were introduced to the gathering. The crowd was delighted when both the premier and Senator Dandurand bestowed kisses on the little girl.

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"Is it not striking to you, ladies and gentlemen, that here in Canada, there is crowded into decades, momentous history that could only be recorded in the old world over centuries. Furthermore, we have with us here today, representatives of all the races who have made up Canada's history, even to the primitive sons of our soil, the Indians.

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"I trust that the old home will serve as an inspiration to the young men and women of this and succeeding generations, and ever challenge them to defend the rights of men.

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NEWS of SOUTH PENINSULA

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COMBINING THE WELLAND EVENIN

VOL. 19 WELLAND, ONT

Premier King Calls For Adherence To Ideals Of 1837 Revolters

Thousands Gather at Oakes Garden Theatre for Unveiling and Dedication of the Memorial Arch, Honoring Memory of Pioneers and Men Who Risked Lives to Gain Political Freedom — Senators Hardy and Dandurand, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Hon. W. L. Houck and A. B. Damude, M.P. Among Speakers—Plea Made by Premier For United Canada and United Empire

(By Staff Reporter)

The Niagara Memorial Arch, honoring the memory of men who made every sacrifice, even to life itself, to bring about responsible government in Canada, was unveiled and dedicated on Saturday afternoon, the unveiling ceremony being carried out by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King who was cheered as he stood in lovely Oakes Garden Theatre and declared that the Niagara scenic panorama was "the most beautiful spot on earth."

Thousands converged upon the outdoor theatre for the ceremony, over which Hon. T. B. McQuesten, the chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, presided.

In addition to the prime minister and the chairman, the speakers included Senator Raoul Dandurand and Senator A. G. Hardy, A. B. Damude, M.P., Hon. W. L. Houck and Chief Elliott Moses of the Six Nations.

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REPEAT
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Senator Hardy delivered an eloquent address on the significance of the event and declared that the unveiling program was the first public acknowledgement to William Lyon Mackenzie in 100 years. He expressed hope that the day would come when Queen's Park would hold a similar monument.

The Indian community was delighted at the invitation extended to a representative of their people, said Chief Elliott Moses, Brantford, representing the council of the Six Nations. "We feel we have played a part in the preservation of this land down through the years and that our assistance has been a tower of strength to our allies," he said. "When the critical time came and we found it hard to choose our path, the guidance of Captain Joseph Brant heid us loyal and as a result we were able to help maintain and preserve this boundary line.

"Your invitation to our people should prove educational to those of our brethren who are out of touch with the Six Nations. It will show them that our efforts are being appreciated. For years in this land we held what was known as the balance of power. Now we are standing shoulder to shoulder with the other people of the land to do what we can for the well-being of the country." He drew laughter when he declared, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: 'I'd love to be an Indian'."

Senator Dandurand followed and drew attention to the fact that the names of two members of his family are inscribed on the arch. "They were hanged for treason," he said, "but I would have you reflect on the words of a French poet, who said: 'There are scaffolds that are pedestals.'

"This ceremony," said the Senator, "is in the interests of the priceless treasure of freedom and self-government."

The pipe band played a lament at this juncture.

The Prime Minister

Introduced by Hon. W. L. Houck, Prime Minister King first congratulated Chief Moses for reminding the gathering of the part played by the Indians. "I doubt if ever a ceremony was held where beauty and history has been so ideally combined as in the case here today," said Mr. King. "I think this is the most beautiful spot in the whole world," he went on, "and I congratulate the parks commission for their magni.. work in preserving the scenic and historic wonders of the district, and particularly, I would congratulate Mr. McQuesten, who was responsible occurred the dedication of a life to principle and service.

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Thirdly, said the premier, "a great body of men and women are being honored today for their individual worth. The day is past when privileges belong only to a certain class."

He was reminded, said the premier, of the verses in Gray's Elegy, that run—

Some village-Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his Cromwell's blood.

Th' applause of listening senates to command
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes.

"The martyrs for Canadian freedom, being honored today, belong to the great body of valiant men and women who made progress what it is today," said the premier.

"Responsible government, the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations, followed the efforts of these men. They all built better than they knew. Let us dedicate our own lives to the great principles that these men stood for and let us thus keep a united Canada and a united Empire," the premier concluded.

A. B. Damude, M.P.

Arthur Damude, M.P., told the gathering that it was a great honor and privilege to be associated with the prime minister of Canada at any time, but it was especially so that day; to accompany him at the opening of the William Lyon Mackenzie building, which commemorated the activities of his grandfather in the province of Ontario and the Niagara district in particular. And also at the dedication of the Memorial Arch, which marked the progress of the parks and general scenic development of Niagara Falls, and district. "The prime ministers of Canada have all visited this spot from time to time recognizing its importance," said Mr. Damude.

"Firstly, I would say, because of the great historic events that have taken place here," he continued. "We think of the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dams, and the 125 years of peace with our great neighbors to the south.

"Secondly, the importance of the location from an international standpoint. It is the great gateway between the United States and Canada; millions of people cross the frontier at this point, in fact in larger numbers than any other place between these two great countries. The ports on the Niagara river handle a great portion of the trade which takes place between the United States and Canada.

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"Some of you may recall, that at the official opening of the Oakes Garden Theatre last year, I pointed out the necessity of a proper bridge at this point; realizing, as we all did, that the then Falls' View bridge was far from being adequate to accommodate the tremendous flow of traffic to and fro, from the United States and Canada.

"So that we are looking forward to the time when we will have a new modern structure that will serve the ever increasing traffic at Niagara Falls.

"I am very grateful indeed, to the citizens of the county of Welland for the opportunity and privilege, as their member of parliament, to assist in the development and beautification of the Niagara frontier," Mr. Damude concluded.

First conceived as a memorial to the 28 men hanged for parts in the rebellion of 1837, the arch planned by Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, was inscribed later "to honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the widnerness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

'Noisy Crowd at Concert

The prime minister was present when Canada's premier chorus, the Mendelssohn Choir, opened a series of experimental promenade concerts at Oakes Garden on Saturday evening before an audience of nearly 4,000.

The new shell from which the choir sang and the amplification system was quite adequate to overcome the natural atmospheric disturbances and the "roar" of the cataracts in the background.

Also no fault could be found with the exquisite singing of the choir. But the general attitude of sections of the audience could be strongly criticized. There was too much noise from the crowd.

The choir sang with all its usual heavenly tone. The same marvellous diction was present—every word distinctly heard in spite of the above-mentioned obstacles. In the early part of the program the choir seemed to be shouting a little to try to overcome the acoustical handicaps. This was especially noticeable in the male section where the usual Mendelssohn Choir restraint seemed to be forgotten.

However, "Annie Laurie" and the "Blue Danube" choruses appealed to the audience and were sincerely applauded.

Several times during the program Dr. H. A. Fricker, the choir's conduc-

(Continued on Page Ten)

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That was five years all America is swaying has became more than "music."

Five Kinds; Take Yo

With a very few excep the popular bands today aggregations. They've various styles, such as "Sweet-Swing," "Dixielan Tom" and "Descriptiv They've developed a new is full of crazy "jive."

Until Goodman and started "jamming" in p was sheltered in the dim-frequented by professiona It was ultra high-powere was bound to seep out i music.

Goodman finally expose the Kilocycles. It took, Goodman became and st number one swing man—fr to Los Angeles' Central including all in-between "j

Gathered A Rootin' Too

Goodman had been play with a number of bands. an opportunity to form a own for a Billy Rose sh man gathered the "hotte lans he knew for the band was on its way.

Gene Krupa, the gum-c mon of the drums, joined knew him from his earl days. They had also play in the pit band of the musical show, "Girl Crazy.

He nabbed Harry Jam powerhouse trumpet and man, who learned to toot pet from his father. Up in found Teddy Wilson pla with a little band—and w Out on the coast he spo Hampden beating drums izing the xylophone in dance parlor frequented Fletcher Henderson, the swingster, was signed to band his superb arrange

The band made record bought them like flannel knew rhythm when they The white folks followe swing to swing was on.

You've Gotta Know

The uninitiated in the of music look upon swin unadulterated noise. To th sweet to the ears as a tire a quiet Sunday morning.

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PREMIER KING TO DEDICATE FALLS ARCH

Memorial to Pioneers of Responsible Government Will Be Unveiled

PROGRAM IS ELABORATE

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Constructed of stone, the Memorial Arch was erected "to honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generation who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsiole government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

A carved plaque on the inside of the arch shows Mackenzie addressing the House of Commons a century ago. Under the figure is the inscription: "Mackenzie presents the seventh report of grievances to the Commons, House of Assembly, Upper Canada, 1835."

On the same panel are plaques of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, with the inscription: "Memento Mori, charged with insurrection treason and executed in 1838-1839, Toronto, Peter Matthews, Samuel Lount."

On the opposite panel under the figure of a pioneer soldier is the following: "This arch was dedicated on the one hundredth anniversary of the Rebellion of 1837-38 by the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., Prime Minister of Canada, the Honorable Mitchell F. Hepburn, Prime Minister of Ontario, the Niagara Parks Commission, the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, K.C., Chairman; William L. Houck, M.L.A.; Dr. George B. Snyder, Donald McGillivray, Fred W. Beard, John C. M. German, K.C.; Ross G. L. Harstone, A. T. Whitaker, Archie J. Haines. Tempora Mutantur Nos Et Mutamur In Illis."

Across the top of the arch, which is reached by an underground stairway, is the Biblical quotation, "And I sought for the man that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap for the land."

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Toronto Globe and
Mail - May 21 /38.

PREMIER KING TO DEDICATE FALLS ARCH

Memorial to Pioneers of Responsible Government Will Be Unveiled

PROGRAM IS ELABORATE

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 20 (Special).—Premier King will come to Niagaar Falls to dedicate the Memorial Arch erected by the Niagara Parks Commission in the River Road, it was announced today, following a meeting of the Commission, with Hon. T. B. McQuesten, President. The tentative date is June 18. At the same time the Premier will formally open the Mackenzie House at Queenston, erected by the Parks Commission on the site of the old printing plant wheer the Niagara Advocate was published. The program for the Premier's visit is being arranged by Parks Commissioner Hon. William L. Houck; Ross Harstone, Hamilton; A. J. Haines, Jordan, and C. Ellison Kaumeyer, General Manager of the Niagara Parks Commission, and it will include a program by the Mendelssohn Choir in the Oakes Garden Theatre and a special illumination of the Falls.

Constructed of stone, the Memorial Arch was erected "to honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generation who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsiole government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

A carved plaque on the inside of the arch shows Mackenzie addressing the House of Commons a century ago. Under the figure is the inscription: "Mackenzie presents the seventh report of grievances to the Commons, House of Assembly, Upper Canada, 1835."

On the same panel are plaques of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount, with the inscription: "Memento Mori, charged with insurrection treason and executed in 1938-1839, Toronto, Peter Matthews, Samuel Lount."

On the opposite panel under the figure of a pioneer soldier is the following: "This arch was dedicated on the one hundredth anniversary of the Rebellion of 1837-38 by the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., Prime Minister of Canada, the Honorable Mitchell F. Hepburn, Prime Minister of Ontario, the Niagara Parks Commission, the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, K.C., Chairman, William L. Houck,

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
v 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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Invitations from Mr. Kaumeyer have not been received, but many of the relatives have expressed a desire to attend the event at which the Canadian Premier will officiate.

ACTIVITIES HUSHED

No direct descendant of either of the hanged rebels could be found. In most of the families, it seems, the hangings were regarded as a shameful matter rather than as death for principle, and details of the early life and of the activities of the rebels were kept hushed from the children of the family.

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"The only way we could have learned, as children, was from stories our relatives told, and they wouldn't speak about it in front of us, because they didn't feel it was properly Conservative," she chuckled.

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REPEAT
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Toronto Globe & Mail
June 14/38

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"CHARGED WITH INSURRECTION OR TREASON AND EXECUTED IN 1838-1839, TORONTO

Peter Matthews *Samuel Lount*

Niagara District—James Moreau.

London District—Hiram Benjamin Lynn, Daniel David Bedford, Albert Clark, Cornelius Cunningham, Joshua Gilliam Doan, Amos Perley.

Kingston District—Silvester Lawton, Andrew Leaper, Joel Peeler, Russell Phelps, Sylvanus Swete, Nils Szoltevki Von Schoultz, Martin Woodruff.

Montreal District—Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, Joseph Duquette, Charles Hindelang, Pierre Theophile Decoigne, Pierre Remi Narbonne, Charles Sanguinet, Ambrose Sanguinet, Francois-Marie-Thomas Chevalier De Lorimier, Francois Nicolas, Joseph Robert, Amable Daunais, Francois Xavier Hamelin."

The Commission desires to forward Invitations to descendants of the above mentioned to attend the unveiling of Clifton Gate on June 18, 1938, by The Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King.

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REPEAT
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Toronto Telegram
June 15/38

For the Prime Minister

Re L. J. Memorial
Arch

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Toronto Globe & Mail
June 16/38

KIN OF REBELS TO BE HONORED

Descendants of Mackenzie Associates Guests at Niagara Unveiling

MR. KING TO SPEAK

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 5 (Special).—When Prime Minister King comes here on Saturday to unveil the Memorial Arch erected by the Niagara Parks Commission in the River Road, commemorating the pioneers of responsible government, special guests at the ceremony will include fifteen descendants of Peter Mathews and Samuel Lount, who were executed for their part in the Mackenzie rebellion a century ago. During the past few days the Niagara Parks Commission has been advertising for relatives of the gentlemen who were executed for participating in the rebellion, and fifteen have responded.

They include Mrs. E. M. Brooks, Mimico, and her two sisters, Mrs. Gallee, Toronto, and Mrs. McKay, Claremont, and Mrs. Brooks's children, Mrs. George Atkinson and Mrs. George F. Brooks, Toronto; Homan Mulock Lount, Toronto, grand-nephew of Samuel Lount, and his daughter, Mrs. L. B. Briard; William Lount, Toronto, and his four sons, Harrison Boyd Lount, James Mackenzie Lount of Toronto and Charles Taylor Lount and Frank Lount of Winnipeg, Man.; Stanley Lount Springsteen, K.C., of Windsor; Anna B. Norman and Mrs. J. W. Irwin, Toronto; John Mathews, Sarnia, and Mrs. Lena May Nicholson, Brantford, great-niece of William Mathews of Brantford, who had a price on his head.

The unveiling is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock, and the speakers will include Senator Leo Dandurand, Senator A. G. Hardy, Hon. W. L. Houck, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, and A. B. Damude, M.P.

At 12:30 o'clock, the Prime Minister will officially open the Mackenzie Commission. It was originally the first printing plant in Canada, and it was there the Premier's grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, first published the Colonial Advocate, May 18, 1824.

A. B. Damude, M.P., and Mrs. Damude are entertaining at luncheon for Mr. King and his party, which will include Mr. King's sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay of Barrie; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lay Jr., Toronto; Dr. William Lyon King of Connecticutt, and Arthur Macdougall King of Peterborough.

Following the dedication ceremony, guests will be entertained at tea by the Niagara Parks Commission, and in the evening the Prime Minister will be a guest of the Parks Commission at dinner. The Mendelssohn Choir will sing in the Oakes Memorial Theatre during the evening. The Prime Minister will remain here until Sunday and will probably attend morning service in Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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Niagara Falls Review, June 17, 1938

NIAGARA
Evening

ce Three Cents NIAGARA FALL

All Ready For Visit Tomorrow

Prime Minister of Canada will open home of his grandfather

UNVEIL ARCH

Will speak from stage in Oakes Theatre; Choir to sing.

The Niagara Parks Commission has completed elaborate arrangements for the visit of the Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King., P.C., C.M.G., M.A., L. L.B., L.L.D., Prime Minister of Canada, who will pay his second visit to Niagara Falls, tomorrow.

The premier will be accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay and Mr. Lay, Misses Jean and Rosabel Lay of Barrie, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lay Jr., of Toronto; Dr. William Lyon King of Connecticut; Arthur McDougall King of Peterboro. They will arrive in a special C.N.R. car tomorrow morning at 11.34 o'clock.

The official programme for Prime Minister's visit is as follow:—

12.30 o'clock, opening of the restored William Lyon Mackenzie house at Queenston, Ontario. (This is informal and will be without ceremony.)

At 1 p.m. the Prime Minister and his party will be guests of A. B. Damude, M.P., and Mrs. Damude at luncheon in the Park Restaurant.

At 2.30 p.m. unveiling of the Clifton Gate, Memorial Arch, erected by the Niagara Parks Commission in the River Road, commemorating the pioneers of responsible government. The Premier will speak to the audience from the circular platform in the Oakes Garden Theatre. Other speakers will include Senator Leo Dandurand, Senator A. G. Hardy, A. B. Damude M.P., Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission preside, and the speakers will be introduced by Hon. W. L. Houck.

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8 p.m. the Mendelssohn choir of Toronto will give a special open-air promenade concert in the Oakes Garden Theatre.

The programme will be concluded with a spectacular special illumination of the Falls.

Choir Recital

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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Niagara Falls Review, June 17, 1938

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National Anthem.
To Thee O Lord (Rachmaninoff)
As Vesta (Weelkes).
Dear Cana't Thou Tell (Brahms).
Rosamunde (Schubert).
The Rosy Dawn (Lloyd).
Where'er You Walk (Handel).
(Men's Voices)
Slumber Song of the Madonna (Women's voices).
London Town (German).
O Little Rock (Gagon).
At the Clear Fountain and Pledge the Canadian Maiden (Canadian folk song for women's voices).
Annie Laurie (Traditional).
Drink to Me Only (arr. Dr. H A. Fricker).
Rule Britannia.
Blue Danube Waltzes (Strauss)

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Coming Here



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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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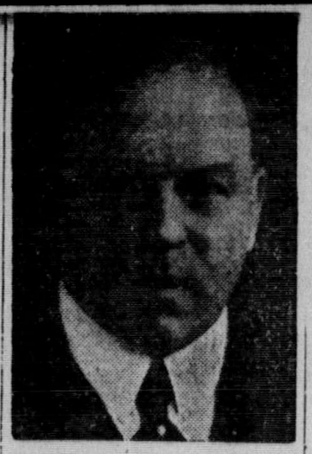
REPEAT
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REPEAT
REPETITION

Niagara Falls Review - June 20, 1938

THE PRIME MINISTER INSPIRED IN HIS SPEECH HERE

The Prime Minister, Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, made one of the finest speeches of his career here on Saturday and one can understand how that could be under the inspiration of the place and the time. He paid tribute to the men and women who pioneered and settled the country and not only settled it but made it secure for responsible government.

It was an interesting function, the unveiling of the memorial arch and the speeches were of an unusually high order. It was fit and proper that an oration should have been made by Chief Elliot Moses of the Six Nations Indians, who spoke for his people and modestly pointed to their help in bringing and maintaining British rule to Canada. It was fitting also that Senator Raoul Dandurand should speak in behalf of the other great racial element. It will be a day long remembered by all present.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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file re visit to niagara

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The Globe and Mail

JUNE 1938
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C.N.R. Engineer Suffocated as Fire Destroys Home

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Explosion Reported to Have Accompanied Fire Laid to Gas Accumulation

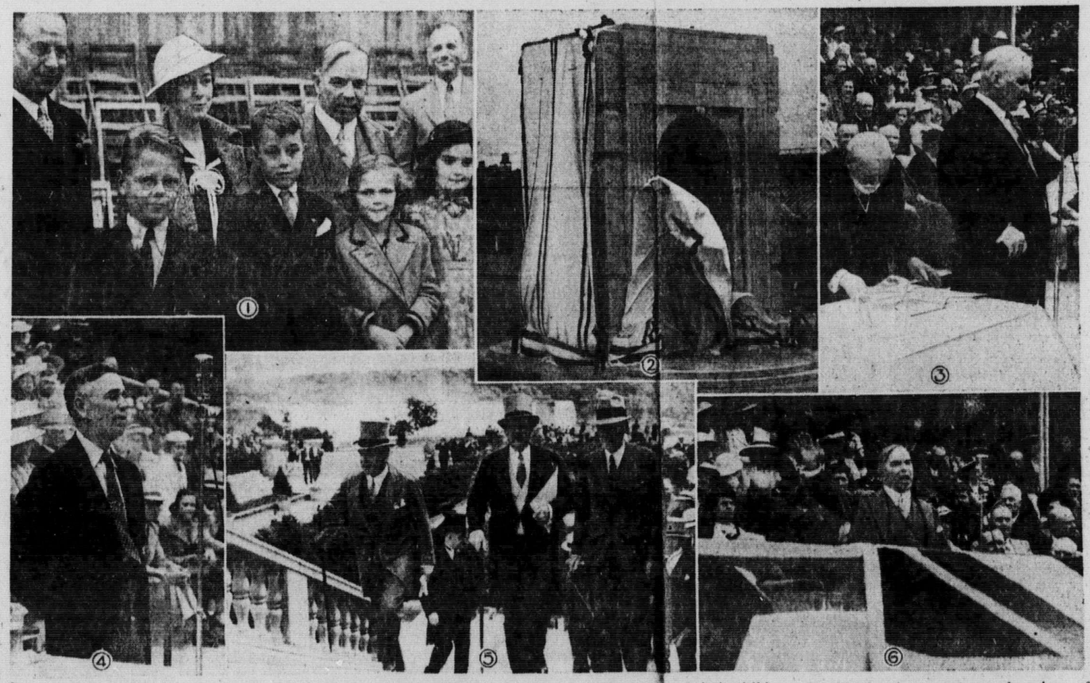
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Armstrong's lifeless body, partly clothed, was found in the hall upstairs by Lieut. Amos Storey of the city Fire Department. Coroner Dr. W. W. Thompson will open an inquest on Monday.

The house was completely gutted, with a loss estimated at more than $5,000.

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Prime Minister Pleads With Throng to Remain Steadfast to the Homely Virtues, and by So Doing Maintain Unity of Dominion and Empire

INDIAN CHIEF BRINGS TRIBE'S GREETINGS

(By ROBERT JOHNSTON.)
(Staff Writer, The Globe and Mail.)

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 19.—The Prime Minister of Canada journeyed to this world-famous falls city Saturday to lead thousands in a ceremony of tribute to a band of courageous men who more than 100 years ago risked their lives and fortunes for responsible government and freedom.

The ceremony was of a deep personal nature to the Right Hon. Mackenzie King, for the magnificent memorial arch he unveiled was dedicated to the Rebellion of 1837, led by his mother's father, the famous rebel, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Rainbow Appears.

As the Premier arose to speak in the picturesque Oakes Theatre Garden the sun slashed briefly through threatening clouds and an enormous rainbow arced through the mist of the Horseshoe Falls. If Mr. King saw the rainbow he gave no sign, but he must have thought it particularly fitting that at a time when thousands were gathered to pay tribute to a once disgraced and exiled rebel, the heavens chose to shine.

Showing no signs of fatigue from his parliamentary battles, the Prime Minister was typically "the Liberal Chieftain." He spent a busy week-end in the district so replete with his family's history. In the morning he opened to the public his grandfather's home at Queenston. In the afternoon he unveiled the memorial arch. At night he listened to the Mendelssohn Choir at the Oakes Theatre Garden. Today he attended services at Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

The Saturday afternoon ceremony started, as was fitting, with the not help but feel that "our generation regards the men of 1837 not as rebels, but as martyrs for Canadian freedom."

"Responsible government," he declared, "is the cornerstone of British institutions, and we owe all we have to those men and women who fought for intellectual and political freedom."

Forts Now Monuments.

The Premier traced the early history of the Niagara district, recalling the part played by Indians, United Empire Loyalists and other pioneers.

"Our country was last invaded in 1812, and today there is not a fort nor a gun pointed across 4,000 miles of our frontier. Our old fortresses stand as historic monuments to peace and goodwill between the two great peoples of this continent."

Mr. King paid tribute to the part played in Canada's history by the Indians.

"I agree that we haven't given justice to these primitive sons of the soil," he said. "To the old

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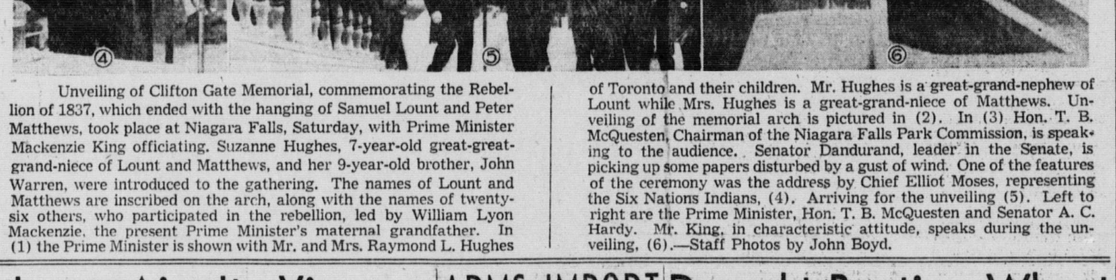
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All the windows were blown out of the house, and Leonard Armstrong states that he was roused by the sound of breaking glass. It is not known whether an explosion preceded the fire, but there is one theory that the fire caused gas to accumulate, and when there was no outlet the gas ignited from the flames.

Surviving the victim are his widow, Mrs. Julia Frances Armstrong, who is in the General Hospital suffering from a fracture of the right leg sustained in a recent bicycle accident; four daughters and three sons, Mrs. Samuel Greenwood and Mrs. Fred Denslinger of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Shirley and Marcella; George E. Armstrong of Washington, D.C.; James C. and Leonard T. Armstrong, at home.



Unveiling of Clifton Gate Memorial, commemorating the Rebellion of 1837, which ended with the hanging of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, took place at Niagara Falls, Saturday, with Prime Minister Mackenzie King officiating. Suzanne Hughes, 7-year-old great-great-grand-niece of Lount and Matthews, and her 9-year-old brother, John Warren, were introduced to the gathering. The names of Lount and Matthews are inscribed on the arch, along with the names of twenty-six others, who participated in the rebellion, led by William Lyon Mackenzie, the present Prime Minister's maternal grandfather. In (1) the Prime Minister is shown with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Hughes of Toronto and their children. Mr. Hughes is a great-grand-nephew of Lount while Mrs. Hughes is a great-grand-niece of Matthews. Unveiling of the memorial arch is pictured in (2). In (3) Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, is speaking to the audience. Senator Dandurand, leader in the Senate, is picking up some papers disturbed by a gust of wind. One of the features of the ceremony was the address by Chief Elliot Moses, representing the Six Nations Indians, (4). Arriving for the unveiling (5). Left to right are the Prime Minister, Hon. T. B. McQuesten and Senator A. C. Hardy. Mr. King, in characteristic attitude, speaks during the unveiling, (6).—Staff Photos by John Boyd.

House Airs Its Views On the Budget Today

Ottawa, June 19 (CP). — Finance Minister Dunning tomorrow will hear what his opponents think of the Budget he delivered in the House of Commons on Thursday. Leading off the Budget debate as financial critic for the opposition will be Hon. J. Earl Lawson (Con., York South), regarded by many as one of the foremost contenders for the leadership of the Conservative Party.

Mr. Lawson's speech will be closely-followed by Conservatives as an indication of the calibre of one of the candidates at the National Conservative Convention two weeks hence and by political circles generally as an indication of the probable trend of Conservative Party policy on monetary and trade questions.

The Budget debate, one of the two regular major debates of the session, is expected to be short this year, and if it is not, hopes of ending the session early in July will be disappointed.

Criticism of the Budget likely will hinge more upon what it does not contain, rather than what it does. Mr. Dunning imposed no new taxes, but on the other hand he reduced none, except to widen the exemptions to the sales tax which has stood at 8 per cent for the past two years.

Social Credit members may take advantage of the debate to voice their protests at the disallowance of two Alberta acts last week.

W.C.T.U. Enters Protest On Drinking Songs Over Radio

Georgetown, June 19 (Special).—A protest against drinking songs over the radio is being forwarded to the C.B.C. by the Halton County W.C.T.U. At their convention here in the Baptist Church the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we protest as a county convention and as individuals against the increasing number of drinking songs used on the radio and that this protest be sent to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

58 Survey Parties Out In Field Work

Ottawa, June 19 (CP).—Fifty-eight survey and exploratory parties, comprising a force of close to 300 men, have been assigned to field work this year by the Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, it was learned today.

The parties, most of which have already left Ottawa, will map and investigate areas in every mineral-producing province in the Dominion and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

There are forty-one parties engaged in geological investigations and seventeen in topographical mapping. Of the former, nine are in British Columbia, two in Alberta, four in Saskatchewan, five in Manitoba, four in Ontario, six in Quebec, three each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, two in Yukon and one in the Northwest Territories. Additional to these, one party is engaged in collecting mineral specimens in Eastern Canada.

Three of the seventeen topographical parties have been assigned to British Columbia, four to Alberta, one to Saskatchewan, three to Quebec, one to Nova Scotia and three to the Northwest Territories. Along with these one party is engaged in physiographic studies in the Eastern Arctic.

The ten parties being placed in the field by the National Museum of Canada will be engaged chiefly in the gathering of new information on Canadian fauna, flora, and native races, and in collecting new specimens for the museum. The program includes biological and botanical investigations in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, and archaeological studies in Ontario.

Liquor Charge Is Laid After Auto Is Searched

York, June 19 (Special).—Gordon Bennett, 40, of Hook Avenue, was arrested today by Detective-Sergeant Corson and Plainclothesman McKimmie on a charge of having liquor in an illegal place. The officers stopped Bennett, and on searching his car found a quantity of beer. He was later released on $500 bail to appear in county Police Court on Monday.

ARMS IMPORT BY FASCISTS AGAIN CHARGED

Montreal Paper Declares Guns Smuggled Into Province From Connecticut

DENIED BY ARCAND

Montreal, June 19 (Special).—Renewed intimations that Quebec Fascists, who will convene in Toronto June 30, are importing arms into Canada, are made in the current issue of l'Autrite, Montreal French-language weekly newspaper.

The charge has already been investigated by Royal Canadian Mounted Police on orders from the Federal Department of Justice, but a report of the findings has never been made public. Mr. Arcand, the weekly hints, recently spent a week in a Laurentian mountain retreat in the company of one or more persons from Hartford, Conn.

"It is in Hartford," the paper declares, that Gatling guns and Colt revolvers are manufactured, as well as other arms."

The report which the R.C.M.P. investigated was to the effect that the local Blueshirts were smuggling arms in from the New England States. Mr. Arcand scoffed at the allegation when it was brought to his attention at the time.

Others who were at the mountain meeting, the paper continues, were a Senator and a Quebec political leader, both of whom are named. Mr. Arcand denies the whole story. The only part of it which is true, he says, is that he was fishing. There were no politicians present, and no Connecticut arms salesmen.

This attack on Fascism is only one of several the newspaper has published, he points out, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have asked the editor to substantiate his more serious accusations. This he has

Drought-Beating Wheat Hunted by Scientists

(By J. J. DINGMAN.)
(Staff Writer, The Globe and Mail.)

Swift Current, June 19.—Here at the edge of the great Canadian desert, a small group of scientists is giving Saskatchewan a new stack of chips in the great gamble with nature. For while crop prospects in Southern Saskatchewan are the best in eight years, there is no guarantee that the blight of drought will not strike some other season. Hence at the Dominion Experimental Station, Government experts are working to produce a grain which will stand up against a lack of moisture and against that other menace of this distressed country, the sawfly.

If they succeed, they will receive as much recognition as came to Sir Charles Saunders for discovering Marquis wheat. This famous grain overcame the menace of early frosts, and formed the foundation of the West's prosperity, but it failed to withstand the onslaughts of rust and drought. Rust-resistant wheat has now superseded Marquis on the praries, and only one of the three major crop enemies remains to be conquered.

The need for a drought-resistant wheat became apparent when for eight years this part of the Province was almost entirely without rain, its cattle died from lack of feed, more than half its people were on relief, and great numbers emigrated to more fertile sections of the country. The first Canadian experiments in search of a wheat which could do with little rain are those being carried on at Swift Current. The keen-eyed scientists working in this wind-blown section were reluctant to discuss their work because it is still in such an incomplete stage, but experts in touch with the situation are confident they are on the right track. Some time must elapse before definite results are known, but present indications point to success.

The rust-resisting wheat known as Apex has been found to have greater resistance to drought than

Corn, Wheat Exports From U.S. Move Near Top Again

Washington, June 19 (AP).—The United States moved rapidly in the first three months of 1938 toward regaining its position as a leading world exporter of corn and wheat.

An analysis of the first quarter's foreign trade figures, issued tonight by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, ranked corn and wheat as fourth and fifth, respectively, on a list of fifty chief export items.

Last year, exports of these two commodities were so negligible they did not have a place on the list.

Two Youths Charged With Railway Jigger Theft

Huntsville, June 18 (Special). — An alleged joy-ride in a gasoline railway car ended in Parry Sound jail for two youths, said to be from Toronto. The car, police state, was stolen from Scotia this morning. Proceeding south, the youths are said to have ...

The Inquiring Reporter Asks—

"Do You Think Men Gossip as Much as Women Do?"

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The Saturday afternoon ceremony started, as was fitting, with the distant skirl of bagpipes. Swinging along the river front the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton led a parade of notables to the grandstand.

Premier King, flanked by Senators Dandurand and Hardy, marched briskly along swinging a cane, and occasionally adjusting his pearl grey top hat. Cheers broke out as he entered the amphitheatre.

Heritage of the Past.

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Mr. King said he was deeply touched by the respect paid by his audience to the memory of his grandfather. "It was in your own district," he said, "that William Mackenzie decided he would dedicate his life to the service of the people of his country in an effort he hoped would bring security to the humble. I need not remind you that the little home at Queenston marks the site of a great decision."

The Premier said his grandfather's decision meant "years of exile, years of imprisonment, and loss of property, not only for himself, but for members of his family."

"I sincerely home his home will serve as an inspiration for the youth of Canada to continue the battle for freedom and liberty in the land," he said.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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clothed, was found in the hall upstairs by Lieut. Amos Storey of the city Fire Department. Coroner Dr. W. W. Thompson will open an inquest on Monday.

The house was completely gutted, with a loss estimated at more than $5,000.

Fire Chief John Shapton said tonight that the origin of the blaze had not been determined. From his investigation, he believed that the fire started either in the dining-room or parlor on the ground floor, and quickly spread throughout the two-story brick building. When the firemen arrived it was a mass of flames, and the fire-fighters were driven back by the dense smoke and flames several times when they attempted to enter the house.

All the windows were blown out of the house, and Leonard Armstrong states that he was roused by the sound of breaking glass. It is not known whether an explosion preceded the fire, but there is one theory that the fire caused gas to accumulate, and when there was no outlet the gas ignited from the flames.

Surviving the victim are his widow, Mrs. Julia Frances Armstrong, who is in the General Hospital suffering from a fracture of the right leg sustained in a recent bicycle accident; four daughters and three sons, Mrs. Samuel Greenwood and Mrs. Fred Denslinger of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Shirley and Marcella; George B. Armstrong of Washington, D.C.; James C. and Leonard T. Armstrong, at home.

58 Survey Parties Out In Field Work

Ottawa, June 19 (CP).—Fifty-eight survey and exploratory parties, comprising a force of close to 300 men, have been assigned to field work this year by the Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, it was learned today.

The parties, most of which have already left Ottawa, will map and investigate areas in every mineral-producing province in the Dominion and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

There are forty-one parties engaged in geological investigations and seventeen in topographical mapping. Of the former, nine are in British Columbia, two in Alberta, four in Saskatchewan, five in Manitoba, four in Ontario, six in Quebec, three each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, two in Yukon and one in the Northwest Territories. Additional to these, one party is engaged in collecting mineral specimens in Eastern Canada.

Three of the seventeen topographical parties have been assigned to British Columbia, four to Alberta, one to Saskatchewan, three to Quebec, one to Nova Scotia and three to the Northwest Territories. Along with these one party is engaged in physiographic studies in the Eastern Arctic.

The ten parties being placed in the field by the National Museum of Canada will be engaged chiefly in the gathering of new information on Canadian fauna, flora, and native races, and in collecting new specimens for the museum. The program includes biological and botanical investigations in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, and archaeological studies in Ontario.



Unveiling of Clifton Gate Memorial, commemorating the Rebellion of 1837, which ended with the hanging of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, took place at Niagara Falls, Saturday, with Prime Minister Mackenzie King officiating. Suzanne Hughes, 7-year-old great-great-grand-niece of Lount and Matthews, and her 9-year-old brother, John Warren, were introduced to the gathering. The names of Lount and Matthews are inscribed on the arch, along with the names of twenty-six others, who participated in the rebellion, led by William Lyon Mackenzie, the present Prime Minister's maternal grandfather. In (1) the Prime Minister is shown with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Hughes of Toronto and their children. Mr. Hughes is a great-grand-nephew of Lount while Mrs. Hughes is a great-grand-niece of Matthews. Unveiling of the memorial arch is pictured in (2). In (3) Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, is speaking to the audience. Senator Dandurand, leader in the Senate, is picking up some papers disturbed by a gust of wind. One of the features of the ceremony was the address by Chief Elliot Moses, representing the Six Nations Indians, (4). Arriving for the unveiling (5). Left to right are the Prime Minister, Hon. T. B. McQuesten and Senator A. C. Hardy. Mr. King, in characteristic attitude, speaks during the unveiling. (6).—Staff Photos by John Boyd.

House Airs Its Views On the Budget Today

Ottawa, June 19 (CP). — Finance Minister Dunning tomorrow will hear what his opponents think of the Budget he delivered in the House of Commons on Thursday. Leading off the Budget debate as financial critic for the opposition will be Hon. J. Earl Lawson (Con., York South), regarded by many as one of the foremost contenders for the leadership of the Conservative Party.

Mr. Lawson's speech will be closely-followed by Conservatives as an indication of the calibre of one of the candidates at the National Conservative Convention two weeks hence and by political circles generally as an indication of the probable trend of Conservative Party policy on monetary and trade questions.

The Budget debate, one of the two regular major debates of the session, is expected to be short this year, and if it is not, hopes of ending the session early in July will be disappointed.

Criticism of the Budget likely will hinge more upon what it does not contain, rather than what it does. Mr. Dunning imposed no new taxes, but on the other hand he reduced none, except to widen the exemptions to the sales tax which has stood at 8 per cent for the past two years.

Social Credit members may take advantage of the debate to voice their protests at the disallowance of two Alberta acts last week.

W.C.T.U. Enters Protest On Drinking Songs Over Radio

Georgetown, June 19 (Special).—A protest against drinking songs over the radio is being forwarded to the C.B.C. by the Halton County W.C.T.U. At their convention here in the Baptist Church the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we protest as a county convention and as individuals against the increasing number of drinking songs used on the radio and that this protest be sent to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

Liquor Charge Is Laid After Auto Is Searched

York, June 19 (Special).—Gordon Bennett, 40, of Hook Avenue, was arrested today by Detective-Sergeant Corson and Plainclothesman McKimmie on a charge of having liquor in an illegal place. The officers stopped Bennett, and on searching his car found a quantity of beer. He was later released on $300 bail to appear in county Police Court on Monday.

ARMS IMPORT BY FASCISTS AGAIN CHARGED

Montreal Paper Declares Guns Smuggled Into Province From Connecticut

DENIED BY ARCAND

Montreal, June 19 (Special).—Renewed intimations that Quebec Fascists, who will convene in Toronto June 30, are importing arms into Canada, are made in the current issue of l'Autrite, Montreal French-language weekly newspaper.

The charge has already been investigated by Royal Canadian Mounted Police on orders from the Federal Department of Justice, but a report of the findings has never been made public. Mr. Arcand, the weekly hints, recently spent a week in a Laurentian mountain retreat in the company of one or more persons from Hartford, Conn.

"It is in Hartford," the paper declares, that Gatling guns and Colt revolvers are manufactured, as well as other arms."

The report which the R.C.M.P. investigated was to the effect that the local Blueshirts were smuggling arms in from the New England States. Mr. Arcand scoffed at the allegation when it was brought to his attention at the time.

Others who were at the mountain meeting, the paper continues, were a Senator and a Quebec political leader, both of whom are named. Mr. Arcand denies the whole story. The only part of it which is true, he says, is that he was fishing. There were no politicians present, and no Connecticut arms salesmen.

This attack on Fascism is only one of several the newspaper has published, he points out, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have asked the editor to substantiate his more serious accusations. This he has

Drought-Beating Wheat Hunted by Scientists

(By J. J. DINGMAN.)
(Staff Writer, The Globe and Mail.)

Swift Current, June 19.—Here at the edge of the great Canadian desert, a small group of scientists is giving Saskatchewan a new stack of chips in the great gamble with nature. For while crop prospects in Southern Saskatchewan are the best in eight years, there is no guarantee that the blight of drought will not strike some other season. Hence at the Dominion Experimental Station, Government experts are working to produce a grain which will stand up against a lack of moisture and against that other menace of this distressed country, the sawfly.

If they succeed, they will receive as much recognition as came to Sir Charles Saunders for discovering Marquis wheat. This famous grain overcame the menace of early frosts, and formed the foundation of the West's prosperity, but it failed to withstand the onslaughts of rust and drought. Rust-resistant wheat has now superseded Marquis on the prairies, and only one of the three major crop enemies remains to be conquered.

The need for a drought-resistant wheat became apparent when for eight years this part of the Province was almost entirely without rain, its cattle died from lack of feed, more than half its people were on relief, and great numbers emigrated to more fertile sections of the country. The first Canadian experiments in search of a wheat which could do with little rain are those being carried on at Swift Current. The keen-eyed scientists working in this wind-blown section were reluctant to discuss their work because it is still in such an incomplete stage, but experts in touch with the situation are confident they are on the right track. Some time must elapse before definite results are known, but present indications point to success.

The rust-resisting wheat known as Apex has been found to have

Corn, Wheat Exports From U.S. Move Near Top Again

Washington, June 19 (AP).—The United States moved rapidly in the first three months of 1938 toward regaining its position as a leading world exporter of corn and wheat.

An analysis of the first quarter's foreign trade figures, issued tonight by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, ranked corn and wheat as fourth and fifth, respectively, on a list of fifty chief export items.

Last year, exports of these two commodities were so negligible they did not have a place on the list.

Two Youths Charged With Railway Jigger Theft

Huntsville, June 18 (Special). — An alleged joy-ride in a gasoline railway car ended in Parry Sound jail for two youths, said to be from Toronto. The car, police state, was stolen from Scotia this morning. Proceeding south, the youths are

exiled rebel, the heavens chose to shine.

Showing no signs of fatigue from his parliamentary battles, the Prime Minister was typically "the Liberal Chieftain." He spent a busy week-end in the district so repiete with his family's history. In the morning he opened to the public his grandfather's home at Queenston. In the afternoon he unveiled the memorial arch. At night he listened to the Mendelssohn Choir at the Oakes Theatre Garden. Today he attended services at Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church.

The Saturday afternoon ceremony started, as was fitting, with the distant skirl of bagpipes. Swinging along the river front the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton led a parade of notables to the grandstand.

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The Inquiring Reporter Asks—

"Do You Think Men Gossip as Much as Women Do?"

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Niagara Falls Memorial Arch - Clippings 1938

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REPEAT
REPETITION

PREMIER OPENS PRINTING PLANT

SHOP AT QUEENSTON WAS THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE REBELLION OF 1837

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 18—(CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King formally declared open today the restored printing plant in which William Lyon Mackenzie, his grandfather, the "Little Rebel," of a century ago, today hailed as a founder of responsible government in Canada, published the Colonial Advocate.

The Advocate plant at Queenston, a few miles from the Falls, has in it enshrined both the beginnings of the battle for a free press and responsible government in Canada, for it was there Mackenzie wrote and published those things that aroused the sentiment that culminated in the rebellion of 1837.

Mr. King, accompanied by Transport Minister C. D. Howe and Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the senate, arrived here at noon. Cheers greeted the party at the station, the volume swelled by the voices of many Canadian and United States war veterans, gathered here for the unveiling of the Clifton Memorial Arch, to be performed by Mr. King, and for a reunion tonight in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Many descendants of Mackenzie, Samuel Lount and other leaders in the struggle of 1837 and the years preceding it are here as guests of the Niagara Parks commission which restored the printing plant and erected the arch.

The Clifton arch, a massive stone structure, honors Mackenzie and those who helped him.

C-81-000

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - Clippings - June 18, 1938 ceremony 1938

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Mackenzie founded the Colonial Advocate at Queenston on May 18, 1824, and immediately started a journalistic campaign against the family compact of his day. The new weekly was started shortly before the laying of the foundation stone of Brock's monument and a copy of the Advocate was placed inside the corner stone. It is a sidelight on the intolerance of the day that, when Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant-Governor, heard of it, he halted the work and ordered sufficient stones taken out to expose the corner stone and throw out the Advocate. In those days anything which savored of criticism of the powers-that-be was regarded as treason and treated accordingly.

The three aims of William Lyon Mackenzie all came to pass. They were responsible government, vote by ballot, and confederation of all Canada. There is a deal of diverse opinion about Mackenzie and, undoubtedly to the government of the day, he was a perfect nuisance, a pestilent fellow, an agitator, but his name looms large in the history of Canada and the fight for democratic government.

Tomorrow, Niagara Falls and the Niagara Peninsula welcomes the Prime Minister of Canada who is the grandson of the "little rebel," but we will welcome him not only because he is the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie but because of his own high attainments and achievements. Political friend and foe alike respect the statesmanship displayed by Mr. King and his high qualities of leadership, displayed at a time of crisis in Canada and the Empire. Mr. King is assured of a warm and hearty welcome when he comes here tomorrow to open the restored Mackenzie home and to unveil the memorial arch.

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Vol. XXIV—No. 219

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With a police escort the party drove to Queenston where Mr. King formally opened with a gold key the house which once was occupied by his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

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With democracies crumbling on every hand—with wars and rumours of wars besetting us—and the constant menace to world peace of dictatorships ever present—we rejoice that we have, in this fair Dominion of ours, a leader of courage and conviction, a bulwark of democracy, a maker of safe and sane legislation, an upholder of re-

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● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
● Home - Queenston - Clippings - June 18,
1938 ceremony 1938

National Archives of Canada
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REPEAT
REPETITION

For King

Prime Minister greeted at station by crowd, Many notables here

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REPEAT
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Can't Impound This Prisoner

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 18. (CP) — Police caught a criminal stealing produce from a garden here. A special problem arose when they decided to lock him up, for htey knew no ordinary jail would hold such a prisoner, a big white rabbit.

past and hoping it will afford an inspiration not only to our own generation but to the generations of the future."

The house was visited by the Prime Minister's party and all the guests.

::



Our picture shows James Bailey Cash, Sr., father of the five-year-old boy, who was grief-stricken on receiving news of the finding of the lad's badly decomposed body, near their Princeton, Fla., home.

Reception

(Continued from Page One)

is doing to preserve historical homes in the Niagara Peninsula. Nothing helps to build up the nation better than giving the public a true appreciation of its past history.

"It is well this building has been preserved as one of the historical buildings of Canada because of its association with the publication of the Colonial Advocate which espoused the cause of the people and was a powerful weapon used to attack the abuses of the day.

"It was in this house Mackenzie made the decision of his life, to join the oppressed in seeking redress for their wrongs.

The two stately acacia trees in front of the house were planted by Mackenize over 100 years ago after he had published his first edition of the Advocate turning out 1200 copies, without a single subscriber.

Turning the gold key in the lock, the Prime Minister declared the house open to the public, and said "I wish with this key to open the door, unlocking the secrets of the

EVERY BRIDE
Prefers a
BRIDAL WREATH



$39.75
PERFECTLY MATCHED
A Modern Ensemble
• Exactly as pictured . . . this ensemble possesses a distinctive beauty . . . with each ring identically matching the other. White or natural settings.
MALLOCH'S
Reliable Jewelers
415 Queen Street
CONVENIENT TERMS

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Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune

COMBINING THE WELLAND EVENING TRIBUNE AND THE PORT COLBORNE CITIZEN

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"What is more, Mr. Dunning denounces pump priming and said it was small use to prime with government money the pump of business enterprise if at the same time they dried up the springs of private initiative which lie the well.

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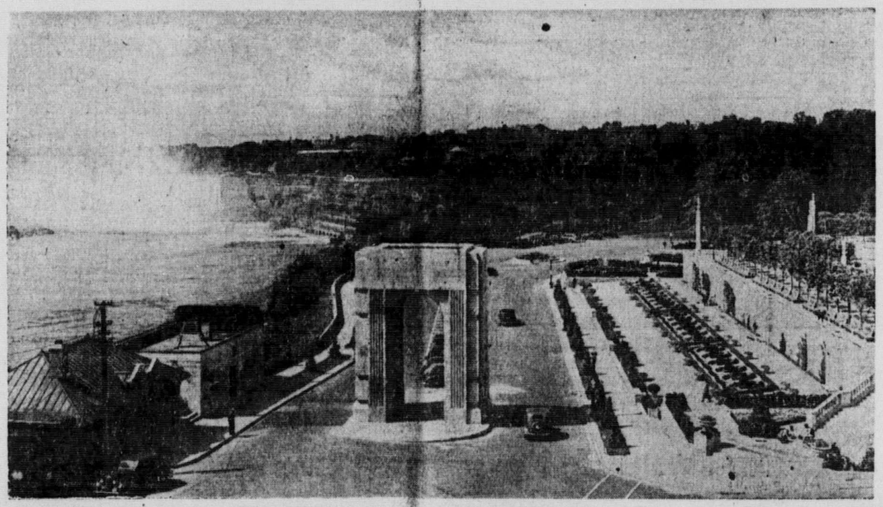
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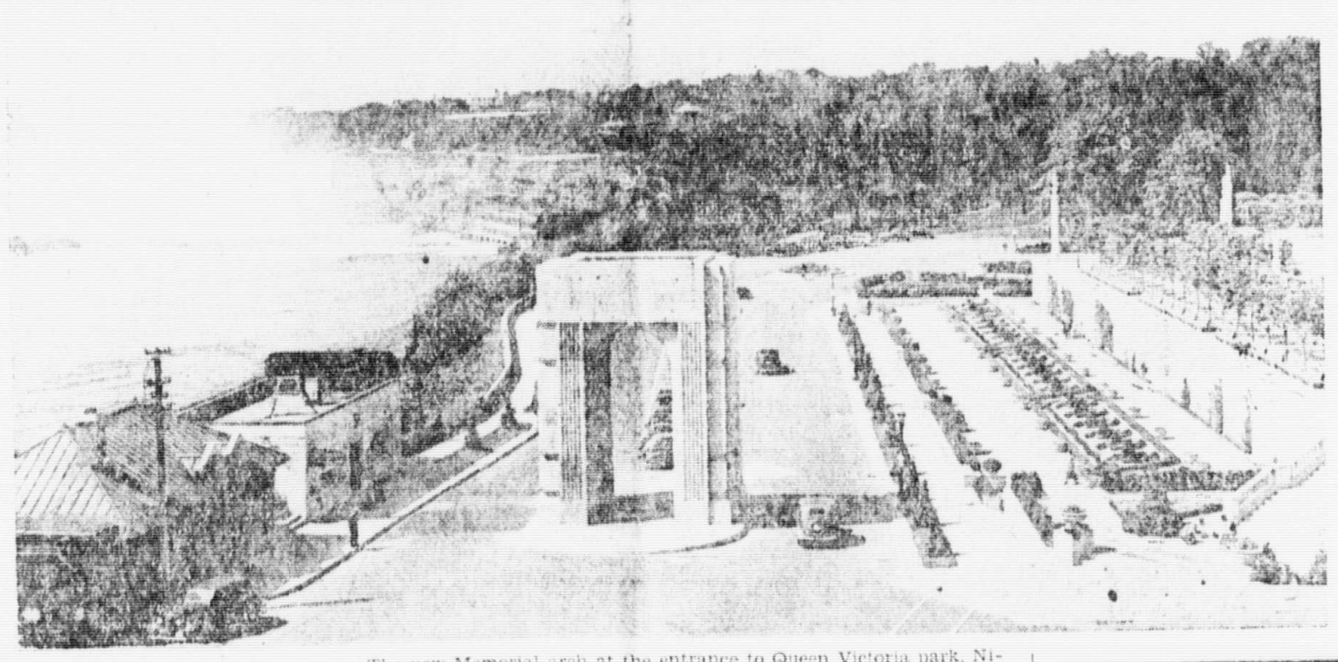
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FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR | FOURTEEN PAGES | ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1938 | FOURTEEN PAGES | PRICE THREE CENTS

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Party is Launched

Social Credit Now on Province-Wide Basis in Ontario

(Canadian Press)

ST. THOMAS, Ont., June 20. — The Social Credit Association of Ontario is now launched on a province-wide basis. Organization was completed at the first congress of the association here on Saturday.

Major J. C. MacCorkindale, 45-year-old Toronto barrister, was elected president to succeed Lloyd Jaeger of Toronto who had held that office provisionally. He obtained 24 votes to 13 cast for Jaeger by the registered Ontario delegates. Also present at the congress were representatives of the Quebec Association and a delegation from the United States.

The Ontario body, in a resolution, expressed support for the policies of Premier Aberhart of Alberta.

Representatives were named throughout the various districts and it was explained that the task ahead of Social Credit in Ontario is one of education, rather than immediate political action. Groups are being formed throughout the province to

Truce in Civil War Suggested

Would Speed Operation of Anglo-Italian Pact

PROPOSAL TO MUSSOLINI

British Suggest That Duce Approach Franco

(United Press)

ROME, June 20.—Premier Benito Mussolini is considering a British suggestion that he seek a truce in the Spanish civil war as one means of speeding the operations of the Anglo-Italian pact, it was confirmed in well-informed quarters today.

Proposal to Mussolini

Diplomatic circles reported that Lord Perth, British ambassador, made the suggestion to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister. The latter was reported to have transmitted the proposal to Mussolini, who is now at Roccadella Caminate.

It was not known when Mussolini's decision would be communicated to Lord Perth. Diplomats said that it would be difficult to guess Mussolini's reaction to the suggestion that he approach Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Perth and Viano met today and discussed a compromise on the pact with regard to the Spanish civil war.

Mackenzie House Formally Opened



UNLOCKING the door with a golden key, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King is seen here formally opening Mackenzie House at Queenston in a ceremony early Saturday afternoon.

Staff Photo, Standard Engraving

De Valera Obtains Absolute Majority

Fianna Fail Has 70 Seats Out of Total of 137

STILL COUNTING

GIRLS EASIER TO TEACH AUTO DRIVING

JAMESTOWN, N.Y., June 20 (A.P.)—Girls are easier to teach automobile driving than boys, Edwin F. Cudlipp, Jr., high school safe driving teacher, said today.

"Girls make better drivers

Toll From Train Wreck Over 40

Worst United States Railroad Tragedy in Years

MANY STILL ENTOMBED

Crack Train Plunged Into Flood Waters of Custer Creek

(Associated Press)

MILES CITY, Mont., June 20.—Estimates of the dead and missing in the worst United States railroad tragedy in years approximated 40 today as rescuers sought to remove additional bodies from the wreckage of the Milwaukee railroad's crack "Olympian."

Seventeen Recovered

Seventeen bodies have been recovered. Railroad officials announced that a still-submerged tourist sleeper contained 17 bodies.

Survivors told of seeing as many as five or six bodies swept into the flood waters of Custer Creek, into which the train plunged yesterday.

A midnight "flash flood" had carried away the 180-foot trestle spanning Custer Creek 26 miles east of Miles City. Seven cars of the 12-car train followed the locomotive into 20 feet of rushing water.

Only a few minutes before a track walker had reported the creek almost dry.

Witnesses said they could see the bodies of passengers still seated in the submerged sleeper, the forms made indistinct by the muddy

Memorial Unveiled by Prime Minister

MUSCALONGE IN NIAGARA RIVER

FORT ERIE, Ont., June 20.—With opening of the Muscalonge season today number of fishermen are out in boats on Niagara River and several catches are already reported.

"There are more muskies in Niagara River right now than at any time in the last 10 years," said Johnny Thomas, dean of Niagara River fishermen. "This is due to restocking activities of last several years in American waters."

Budget Debate

Lawson First Speaker in House of Commons Today

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, June 20.—Length of a budget debate that will start in the house of commons today may decide whether parliamentarians will succeed in getting through their work before the unofficial deadline for prorogation—July 2.

There is still much work to be done but if the budget debate is short, as it is expected to be, commons members may finish their task in time to return to their homes early in July. Heat often discourages protracted debate and it was 74 in the shade here yesterday.

The first speaker today will be Hon. J. Earl Lawson (Con., York South), one of the contenders for the Conservative leadership, who is making his debut as Conservative financial critic, a task Opposition Leader Bennett has done himself for years.

Supporters of Mr. Lawson will watch his performance closely in the belief his speech may affect his chances of being chosen leader at

Ceremony at Niagara Falls Saturday Afternoon

OVER 3,000 PRESENT

Premier King, Descendent of William Lyon Mackenzie

By Staff Writer.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 20. —A monument to the common people of Canada, the hardy pioneers who "made possible the map of Canada" and to the rebels of 1837 who fought for responsible government, was unveiled by William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada at a public service here Saturday afternoon.

Queen Victoria Park

The unveiling and dedication of the Memorial Arch, located on the Niagara Boulevard at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park, was of a very personal nature to the Prime Minister for his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, a leader of the rebellion of 1837, is one of the chief figures whose memory is honored upon the inscribed walls of the Arch.

Besides the Arch, as "a tribute to the sacrifice of the unknown warrior and the unknown pioneer" commemorates the memory of the United Empire Loyalist, LaSalle the explorer, the Indians, and the first legislature at Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake,

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Social Credit Now on Province-Wide Basis in Ontario

(Canadian Press)

ST. THOMAS, Ont., June 20.—The Social Credit Association of Ontario is now launched on a province-wide basis. Organization was completed at the first congress of the association here on Saturday.

Major J. C. MacCorkindale, 45-year-old Toronto barrister, was elected president to succeed Lloyd Jaeger of Toronto who had held that office provisionally. He obtained 24 votes to 13 cast for Jaeger by the registered Ontario delegates. Also present at the congress were representatives of the Quebec Association and a delegation from the United States.

The Ontario body, in a resolution, expressed support for the policies of Premier Aberhart of Alberta.

Representatives were named throughout the various districts and it was explained that the task ahead of Social Credit in Ontario is one of education, rather than immediate political action. Groups are being formed throughout the province to

Truce in Civil War Suggested

Would Speed Operation of Anglo-Italian Pact

PROPOSAL TO MUSSOLINI

British Suggest That Duce Approach Franco

(United Press)

ROME, June 20.—Premier Benito Mussolini is considering a British suggestion that he seek a truce in the Spanish civil war as one means of speeding the operations of the Anglo-Italian pact, it was confirmed in well-informed quarters today.

Proposal to Mussolini

Diplomatic circles reported that Lord Perth, British ambassador, made the suggestion to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister. The latter was reported to have transmitted the proposal to Mussolini, who is now at Roccadella Caminate.

It was not known when Mussolini's decision would be communicated to Lord Perth. Diplomats said that it would be difficult to guess Mussolini's reaction to the suggestion that he approach Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Perth and Viano met today and discussed a compromise on the pact with regard to the Spanish civil war.

Mackenzie House Formally Opened



UNLOCKING the door with a golden key, Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King is seen here formally opening Mackenzie House at Queenston in a ceremony early Saturday afternoon.

Staff Photo, Standard Engraving

De Valera Obtains Absolute Majority

Fianna Fail Has 70 Seats Out of Total of 137

GIRLS EASIER TO TEACH AUTO DRIVING

JAMESTOWN, N.Y., June 20 (A.P.)—Girls are easier to teach automobile driving than boys, Edwin F. Cudlipp, Jr., high school safe driving teacher, said today.

"Girls make better drivers

Toll From Train Wreck Over 40

Worst United States Railroad Tragedy in Years

MANY STILL ENTOMBED

Crack Train Plunged Into Flood Waters of Custer Creek

(Associated Press)

MILES CITY, Mont., June 20.—Estimates of the dead and missing in the worst United States railroad tragedy in years approximated 40 today as rescuers sought to remove additional bodies from the wreckage of the Milwaukee railroad's crack "Olympian."

Seventeen Recovered

Seventeen bodies have been recovered. Railroad officials announced that a still-submerged tourist sleeper contained 17 bodies.

Survivors told of seeing as many as five or six bodies swept into the flood waters of Custer Creek, into which the train plunged yesterday.

A midnight "flash flood" had carried away the 180-foot trestle spanning Custer Creek 26 miles east of Miles City. Seven cars of the 12-car train followed the locomotive into 20 feet of rushing water.

Only a few minutes before a track walker had reported the creek almost dry.

Witnesses said they could see the bodies of passengers still seated in the submerged sleeper, the forms made indistinct by the muddy

Memorial Unveiled by Prime Minister

MUSCALONGE IN NIAGARA RIVER

FORT ERIE, Ont., June 20.—With opening of the Muscalonge season today number of fishermen are out in boats on Niagara River and several catches are already reported.

"There are more muskies in Niagara River right now than at any time in the last 10 years," said Johnny Thomas, dean of Niagara River fishermen. "This is due to restocking activities of last several years in American waters."

Budget Debate

Lawson First Speaker in House of Commons Today

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, June 20.—Length of a budget debate that will start in the house of commons today may decide whether parliamentarians will succeed in getting through their work before the unofficial deadline for prorogation—July 2.

There is still much work to be done but if the budget debate is short, as it is expected to be, commons members may finish their task in time to return to their homes early in July. Heat often discourages protracted debate and it was 74 in the shade here yesterday.

The first speaker today will be Hon. J. Earl Lawson (Con., York South), one of the contenders for the Conservative leadership, who is making his debut as Conservative financial critic, a task Opposition Leader Bennett has done himself for years.

Supporters of Mr. Lawson will watch his performance closely in the belief his speech may affect his

Ceremony at Niagara Falls Saturday Afternoon

OVER 3,000 PRESENT

Premier King, Descendent of William Lyon Mackenzie

By Staff Writer.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 20.—A monument to the common people of Canada, the hardy pioneers who "made possible the map of Canada" and to the rebels of 1837 who fought for responsible government, was unveiled by William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada at a public service here Saturday afternoon.

Queen Victoria Park

The unveiling and dedication of the Memorial Arch, located on the Niagara Boulevard at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park, was of a very personal nature to the Prime Minister for his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, a leader of the rebellion of 1837, is one of the chief figures whose memory is honored upon the inscribed walls of the Arch.

Besides the Arch, as "a tribute to the sacrifice of the unknown warrior and the unknown pioneer" commemorates the memory of the United Empire Loyalist, LaSalle the explorer, the Indians, and the first legislature at Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Home - Queenston - Clippings - June 18, 1938 ceremony

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Discoveries

A FALLS Review

PROBS
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Fair and warm today and Tuesday, fair to moderate variable winds.

NADA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1938 — 12 Pages — Vol. XXIV—No. 220

He Opens Door: Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King formally opening the restored home of his maternal grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie on Saturday afternoon at Queenston. He used a golden key to formally open the building.—Review photo and engraving.



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GREAT CROWD AT THE CEREMONY

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The soldiers' monument in Queen Victoria Park, Saturday evening, was for the third time within a week, the scene of commemoration ceremonies in honor of Canada's wartime dead by American veterans.

A large gathering of veterans of foreign wars surrounded the cenotaph at 6.00 o'clock, and the brief ceremony was conducted by Commander Thomas P. Layer of the Department of N.Y., and following officers were in attendance. Earl F. Campbell, Past Commander Department of N.Y.; Frederick J. Brack, State Adjutant; Joseph A. Juenker, Councilman District Nine; Major Ramond Rowe, U.S.A. Corps Engineers; Robert Smith, Past Council Commander; George J. Rickett; W. B. Butler, Spanish American war veteran, and Major D. Draper.

The party were met at the Canadian Legion clubhouse by President A. G. Smith; Past President, Bart Atkinson; Marshall of the Canadian Division, J. W. Dunk; F. Farebrother, and First Vice President J. P. Cross.

The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry Drums and 300 legionaires lead by Past President Jessie Hiscocks with the veterans of foreign wars and a color party of the Canadian Legion proceeded to the cenotaph where Col. H. K. Alley O.B.E., V.D., President Provincial Command, Canadian Legion took the salute. Mayor Carl D. Hanniwell welcomed the veterans to Niagara alls. "I would have forsaken anything," the Mayor said, "for this Magna Charta week, to see you stand side by side for the cause of peace which is an inspiration to the whole world."

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Joint Parade Is Eye-Filling

Huge procession moves thru crowded streets; Canadian and U. S. flags

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Four hundred Canadian troops headed the huge parade, which lasted for three hours, and the excited crowds milling about every main street voiced cheers and shouts of goodwill to the Canadians. Hats were doffed to the Union Jack, which together with the Stars and Stripes symbolized a democracy that is prevailing in a world seething with unrest caused by the European dictators.

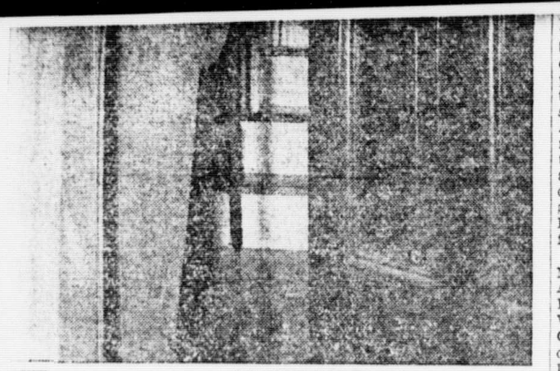
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Interested In Ceremonies

Rochester editor, director of archives, here to see Mackenzie house opened

Interested visitors at the formal opening of Mackenzie House in Queenston by the Prime Minister of Canada, on Saturday morning, were Mr. W. Dewitt Manning, member of the editorial staff of the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N.Y., and Morley Turpin, who has charge of the archives at the University of Rochester. Both men drove here to seek the Premier of Canada open the Mackenzie house.

Mr. Manning is extremely interested in the history of Mackenzie family because of the fact that the the press upon which the Colonial Advocate was printed was bought in Rochester in 1824. A Rochester N.Y. printer named Hiram Leavenworth was hired by Mackenzie to operate the press. Mr. Turpin has in his possession the original contract between Mackenzie and Leavenworth by which Mackenzie agreed to pay $350 for the press, type, ink and other materials and to $5 per month to Leavenworth for his services. Mackenzie bought the press in 1825 from Leavenworth who later went to St. Catharines and established a printing business.

Inspiring Message

(Continued from page six)

from time to time, recognizing its importance.

"I would say, because of the great historic events that have taken place here. We think of the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dams, and the 125 years of peace with our great neighbors to the South.

"The importance of the location from an international standpoint. It is the great gateway between the United States and Canada; millions of people cross the frontier at this point, in fact in larger numbers than any other place between these two great countries. The ports on the Niagara River handle a great portion of the trade which takes place between the United States and Canada.

"The tourist enterprise is fast becoming one of the greatest industries in our country. The Provincial Government and the Niagara Parks Commission have left nothing to be desired regarding their activities in this respect. The Honourable Mr. McQuesten and the Parks Commissioners are to be congratulated on their vision and accomplishment of bringing into being this most marvelous and beautiful sight that we country which has oppressed him he founded his short-lived republic on Navy Island. The Niagara Peninsula is steeped in the traditions of Mackenzie and his gallant band. We are proud of these traditions, and proud that within our confines this memorial has been erected to perpetuate those conditions for all time.

"What we do to-day is more than a dedication. More than do we dedicate do we consecrate ourselves through this memorial to the principles which they enunciated—the theories which they originated, and to which they devoted their entire lives. They would not have wished it otherwise. It is only fitting, only proper that in gathering here to-day we should consecrate this memorial to democracy, to self-government, to liberty and free speech and all those things which the rebels sought. That we made this gesture of thanksgiving towards what the past 100 years have brought, and that at the same time we indicate our determination to hold firmly to that which has been secured. Once we permit the forces of disintegration to flourish then will democracy vanish from the community and chaos rule the land. Having realized this—as we inevitably must—it is only right and proper that we here to-day express our continued devotion in the common cause of unity and combined endeavor against those malignancies, that we pledge to eternal destruction those malignancies—that we continue the great work which these great men originated.

"It is fitting and proper that provincial and federal authorities should join in this endeavor. There was nothing local in Mackenzie's movement. It was of national significance and importance. Its effect was as great in Quebec as it was in Ontario. It was the first concerted movement here or elsewhere towards the downfall and destruction of oligarchy, provincially as well as federally.

"It is more fitting than all else that the main part in our ceremony today—the unveiling of this memorial, should be undertaken by a descendant of the leader of the rebellion of Upper Canada—by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

"It is a matter of intense personal pride to me to be permitted to introduce Mr. King to you, and to extend on behalf of Niagara Falls a sincere and hearty welcome to him. No more distinguished a character has ever graced the public life of our great Dominion. We are proud to have him with us on any occasion, and particularly are we proud that he has chosen and kindly consented to appear among us on a day of such significance, and to fulfill such a significant undertaking. Permit me by the place his name now holds in the annals of the country.

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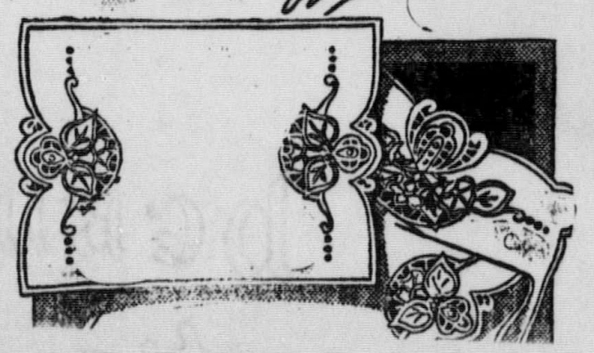
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - Clippings - June 18, 1938 ceremony

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Interested In Ceremonies

Rochester editor, director of archives, here to see Mackenzie house opened

Interested visitors at the formal opening of Mackenzie House in Queenston by the Prime Minister of Canada, on Saturday morning, were Mr. W. Dewitt Manning, member of the editorial staff of the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N.Y., and Morley Turpin, who has charge of the archives at the University of Rochester. Both men drove here to seek the Premier of Canada open the Mackenzie house.

Mr. Manning is extremely interested in the history of Mackenzie family because of the fact that the the press upon which the Colonial Advocate was printed was bought in Rochester in 1824. A Rochester, N.Y. printer named Hiram Leavenworth was hired by Mackenzie to operate the press. Mr. Turpin has in his possession the original contract between Mackenzie and Leavenworth by which Mackenzie agreed to pay $350 for the press, type, ink and other materials and to $5 per month to Leavenworth for his services. Mackenzie bought the press in 1825 from Leavenworth who later went to St. Catharines and established a printing business.

Inspiring Message

(Continued from page six)

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"I would say, because of the great historic events that have taken place here. We think of the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dams, and the 125 years of peace with our great neighbors to the South.

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"What we do to-day is more than a dedication. More than do we dedicate do we consecrate ourselves through this memorial to the principles which they enunciated—the theories which they originated, and to which they devoted their entire lives. They would not have wished it otherwise. It is only fitting, only proper that in gathering here to-day we should consecrate this memorial to democracy, to self-government, to liberty and free speech and all those things which the rebels sought. That we made this gesture of thanksgiving towards what the past 100 years have brought, and that at the same time we indicate our determination to hold firmly to that which has been secured. Once we permit the forces of disintegration to flourish then will democracy vanish from the community and chaos rule the land. Having realized this—as we inevitably must—it is only right and proper that we here to-day express our continued devotion in the common cause of unity and combined endeavor against those malignancies, that we pledge to eternal destruction those malignancies—that we continue the great work which these great men originated.

"It is fitting and proper that provincial and federal authorities should join in this endeavor. There was nothing local in Mackenzie's movement. It was of national significance and importance. Its effect was as great in Quebec as it was in Ontario. It was the first concerted movement here or elsewhere towards the downfall and destruction of oligarchy, provincially as well as federally.

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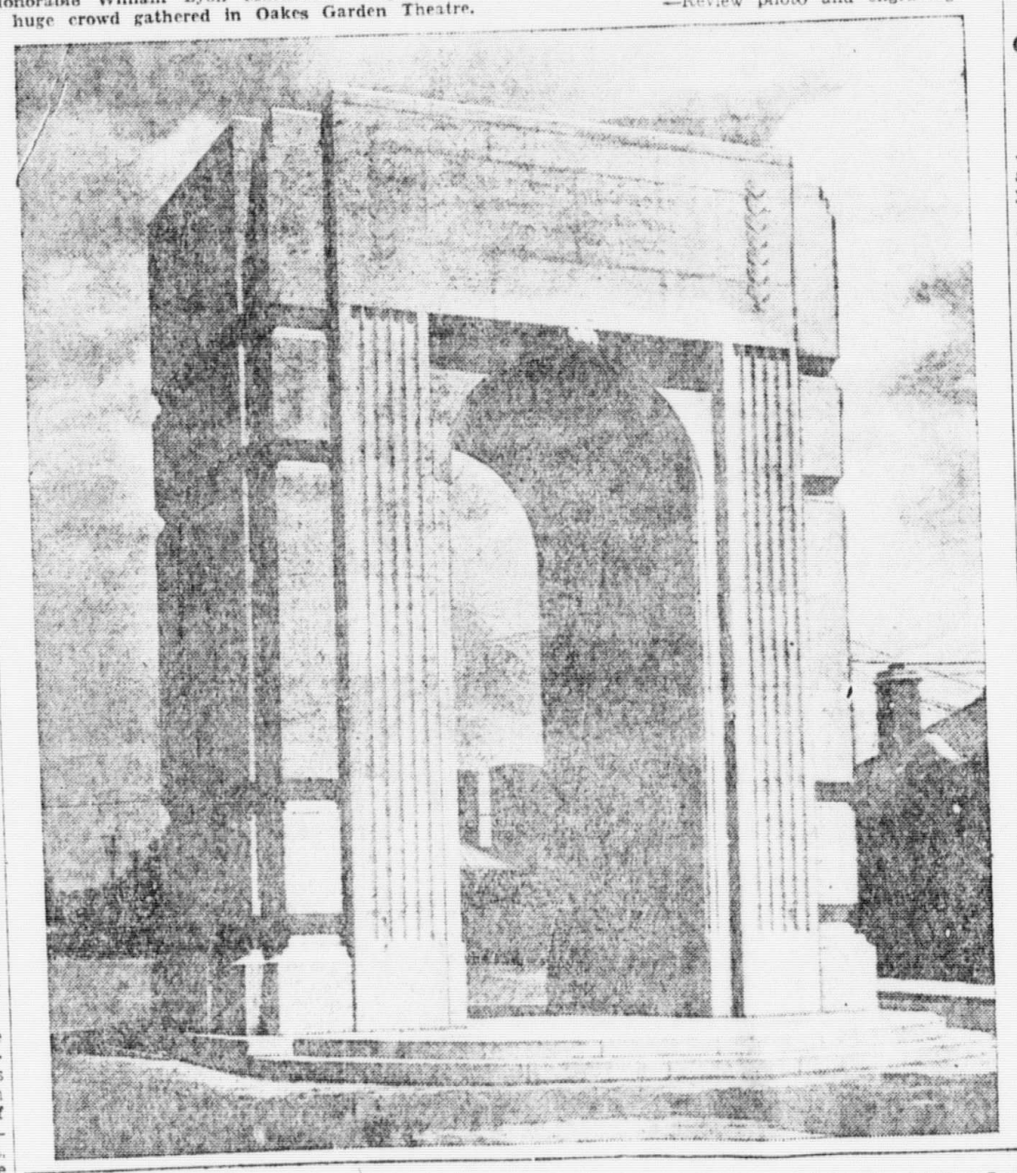
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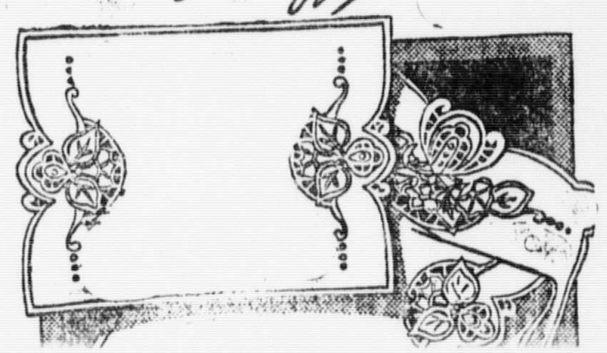
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Afternoon Tea

Afterwards he went on to tea at the Refectory. During the first hour Miss H. McQuesten and Mrs. George B. Snyder were tea hostesses, and from five to six o'clock the hostesses were Miss M. McQuesten and Mrs. A. T. Whitaker. The guests were received by Mrs. R. G. L. Harstone, Mrs W. L. Houck, Mrs. A. J. Haines and Mrs J. C. M. German. The assistants were Miss Dorothy Houck, Miss Stella Kaumeyer, and the wives of the Commissioners.

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Plant Hormone Materials Open The New Field

The use of plant hormone materials for the promotion of root development on cuttings and other things is one of the latest sciences to be developed in the agricultural field and promises to become more valuable as the possibilities of hormones are thoroughly explored.

There are now in the market several hormone preparations which is used according to manufacturers' instructions should give results. The hormone substance in these preparations are: Indolebutyric acid and naphthal-acetic acid. These chemical substances made by laboratory process have the effect in promoting root development when used in minute amounts. An over-dose will depress rooting rather than aid it, and this makes it necessary to use at a rate of only a few parts per million. The manufacturers' instructions emphasize and give the details regarding this.

Some very fine results from the use of these hormone preparations have been obtained in the laboratory and under field conditions.

The control of plant hormone preparations now comes under the Fertilizers Act which means that the public is safeguarded against extravagant and misleading claims regarding them.

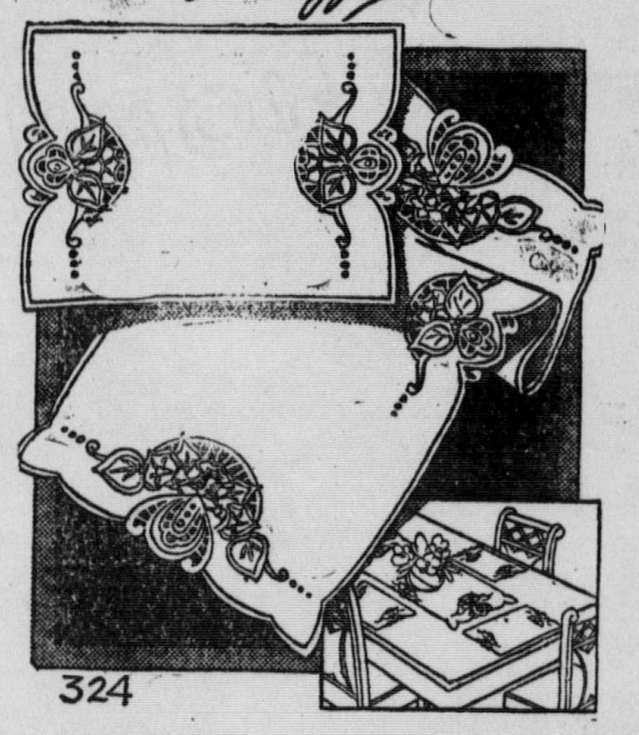
Autograph Pays High

LONDON (CP)—A bat autographed by the Australian test cricket team and manager, sold on behalf of the National Play-



'MORNING GLORY' CUT WORK LUNCHEON SET

by Mayfair



DESIGN No. 324

Trailing vines of Morning Glories worked on fine linen make this artistic and lovely cutwork luncheon set. The design is graceful and elaborate in appearance yet unsually simple to work. The set consists of a large, oblong centerprice with motifs at either end and smaller motifs along the border. There are four place mats, each decorated with two motifs. All edges use simple buttonhole work. Lovely embroidered in all white on green or other pastel shades, or on white linen worked in color or all white. The pattern contains transfers of the two large designs, and ten small motifs, complete instructions for embroidering and finishing, and detail of stitches.

Use this coupon. Print name and address plainly. Send 15c.

DESIGN NO. .....

Name .....

Adress .....

Citv ..... Province .....

Awaiting the birth of his fourth child, a penniless man in Johannesburg, South Africa, announced he planned to have 12 children so he could apply to the Government for a free farm.

While landing a large snapper near New Flymouth, New Zealand, Joseph Winiki, aged 44, dropped dead, and his wife found the body with the fish, still on the line, at his feet.

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Legion is warring on bag snatchers.

His Daughter

(Continued from Page One)

bered as the foundation stone of our civilization."

Rev. Percival Mayes spoke on behalf of the officers of the church and the congregation during the brief dedication ceremony. Miss E. W. Tench removed the flag which veiled the tablet now set on the east wall of the interior of the church.

Others assisting in the service were Rev. Dr. P. Mosher, D.D. rector of Emeritus St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Rev. Canon Howitt, formerly rector of St. George's Church, Hamilton, and Rev. Griffin Thompson, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Hamilton which was also the first church served by Canon Bull, choirmaster and organist, Stanley Prior, and church wardens, G. W. Webber and W. Winship.

The inscription on the tablet is as follows: In loving memory of Rev. Canon G. Bull, founder of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society. President 1887 to 1900. President of the Ontario Historical Society 1894 to 1897. Rector all Saints' Church 1885 to 1902."

Plant Hormone Materials Open The New Field

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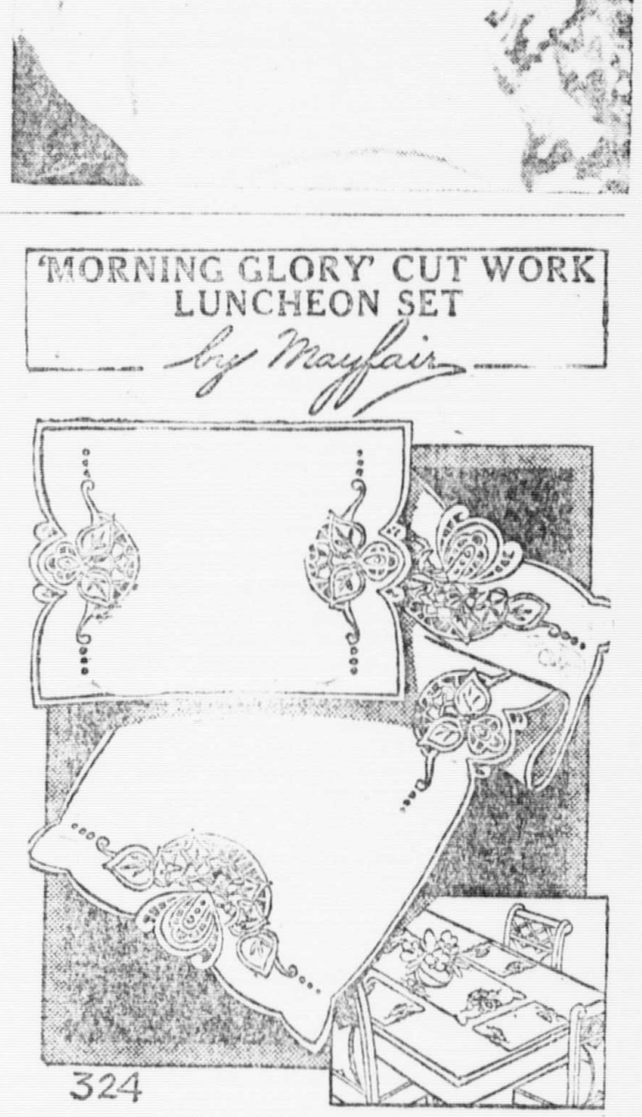
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Autograph Pays High

LONDON (CP)—A bat autographed by the Australian test cricket team and manager, sold on behalf of the National Playing Fields Association, for £100 (about $500).



'MORNING GLORY' CUT WORK LUNCHEON SET

by Mayfair

DESIGN No. 324

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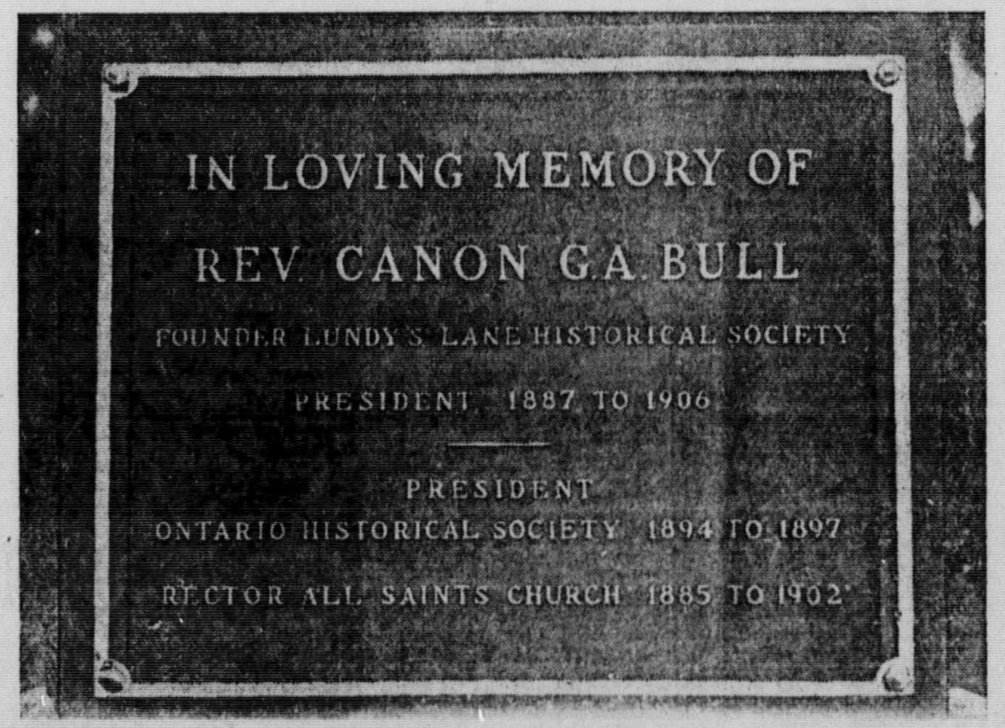
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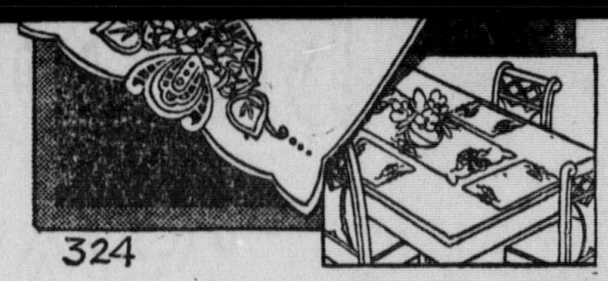
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"Here, then, is the logical place for the erection of a memorial to the man who was the leader of the movement which has made Canada what it is to-day.

"I am very grateful to the Niagara Parks Commission for the opportunity of participating in this ceremony. I am grateful to the Commissioners for the honor they have done me in inviting me to be present and perform this ceremony." Mr. King said. He extended warmest congratulations to the speakers who had preceded him on the programme and the sentiments expressed by them.

Premier King

"Can you imagine any occasion that could be more significant than the one this afternoon." Premier King continued. "I doubt if there was ever a time or a place where beauty and history were so perfectly combined. We are assembled in what I believe to be the most beautiful spot in the world. I doubt very much in the whole world that a more beautiful spot could be found than lies along the Niagara frontier, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and I doubt very much if there is so much history of a country written into such a small area, anywhere else in the world. On behalf of the people of Canada as a whole I extend my appreciation to the Niagara Parks Commission and the Ontario government, warmest congratulations on what they are doing to preserve not only for our own people but, for coming generations the scenic and historic parts of Canada."

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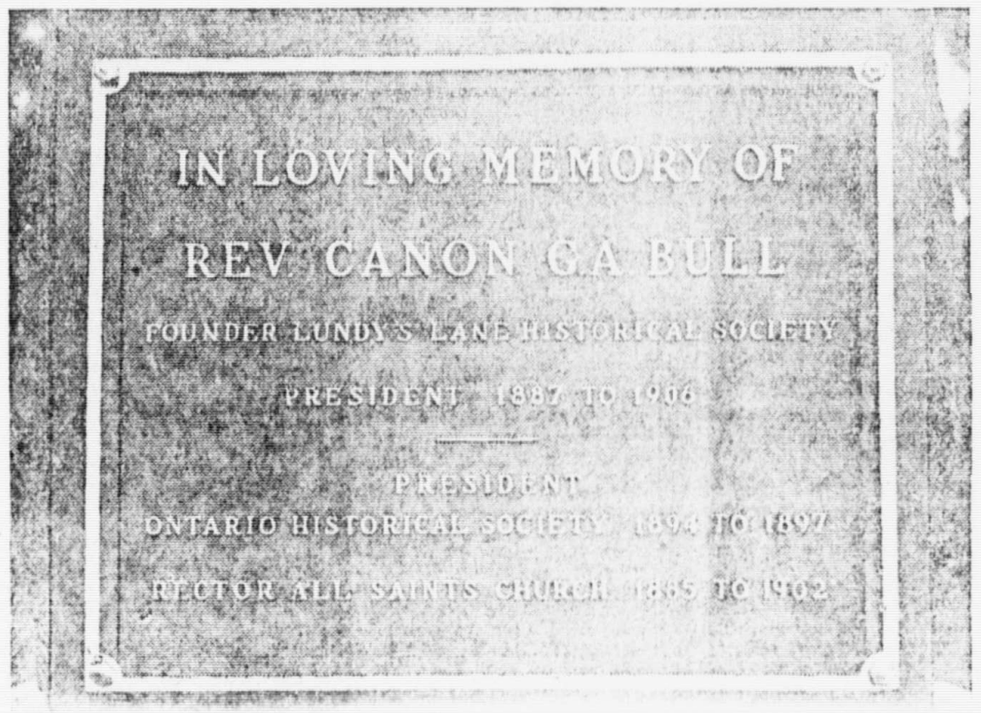
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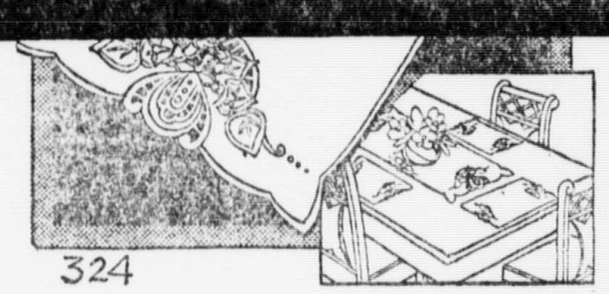
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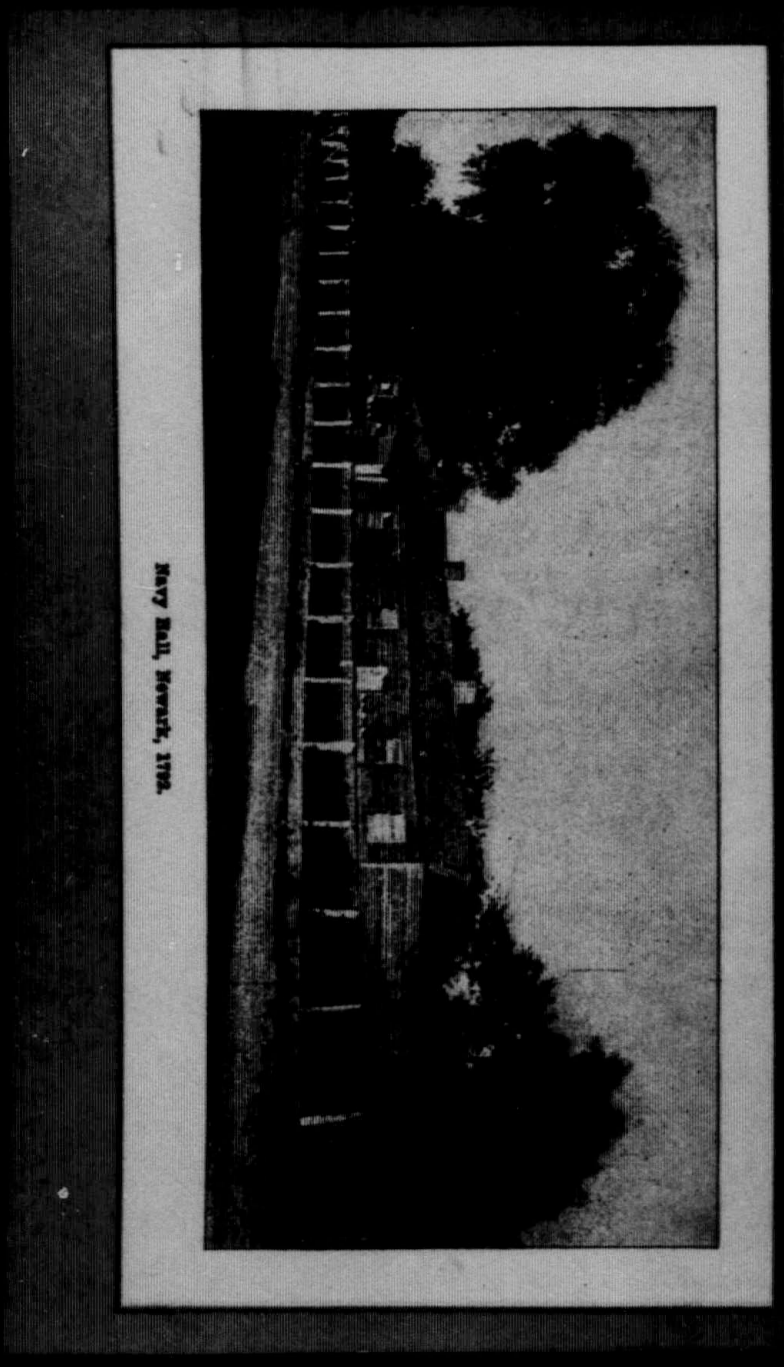
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REPEAT
REPETITION



King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

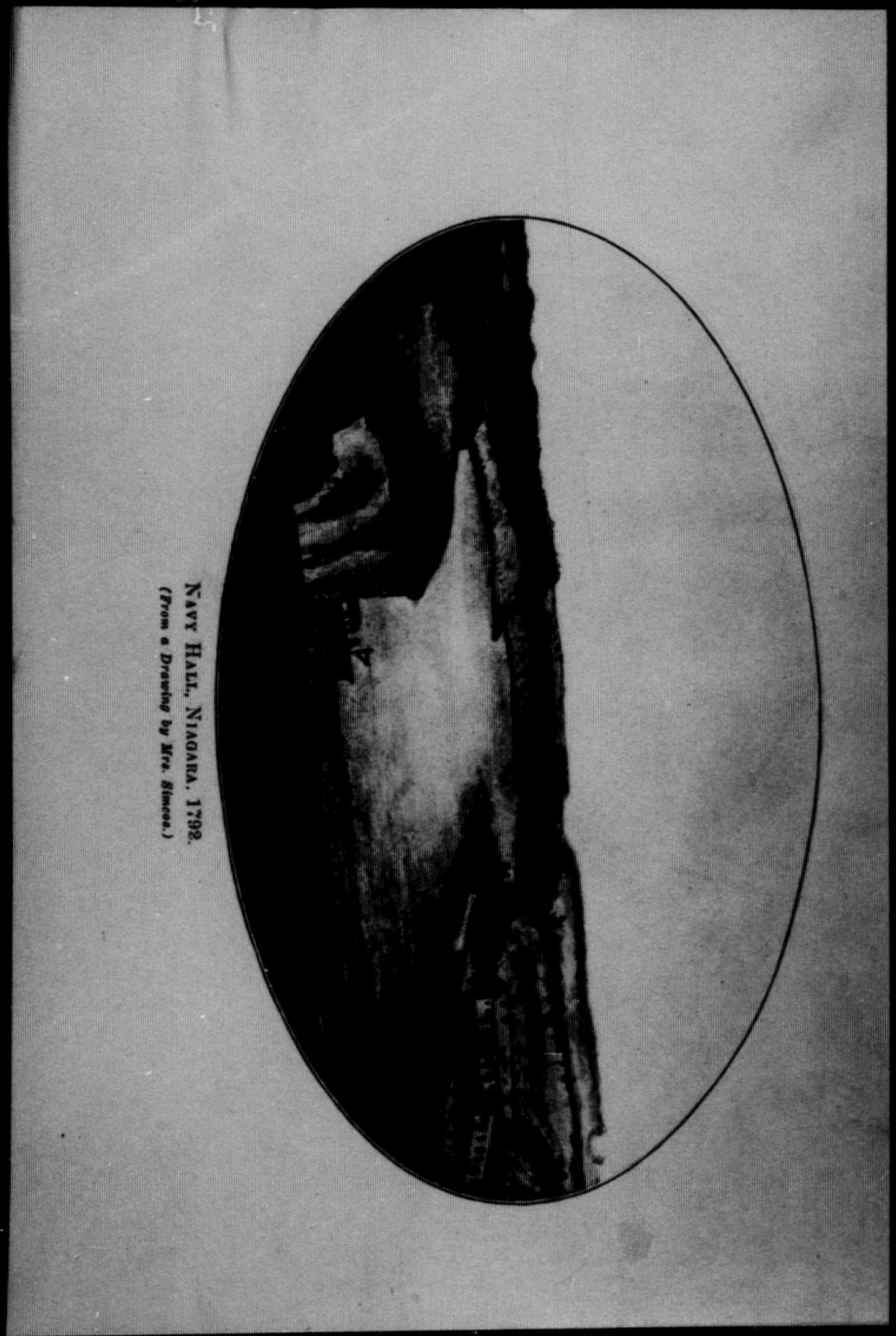
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Navy Hall, Newark, 1792.

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Compliments of
J. W. Chaplen

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Niagara Parks Commission

See Page 10

1931

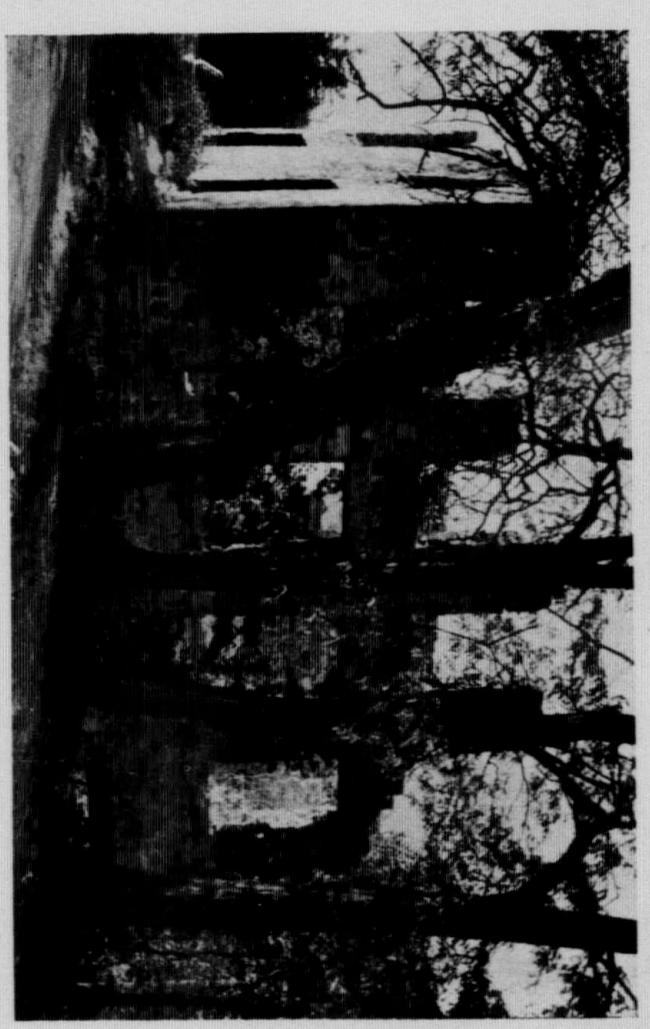
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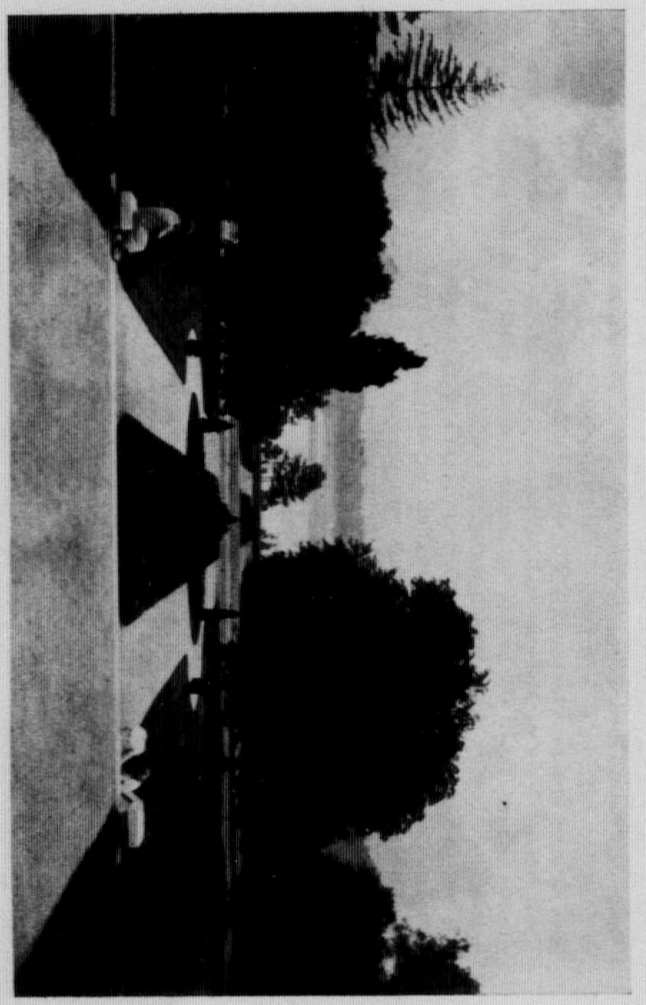
TORONTO
Printed and Published by Herbert H. Ball, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
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Ruins of the First Printing House in Upper Canada at Queenston

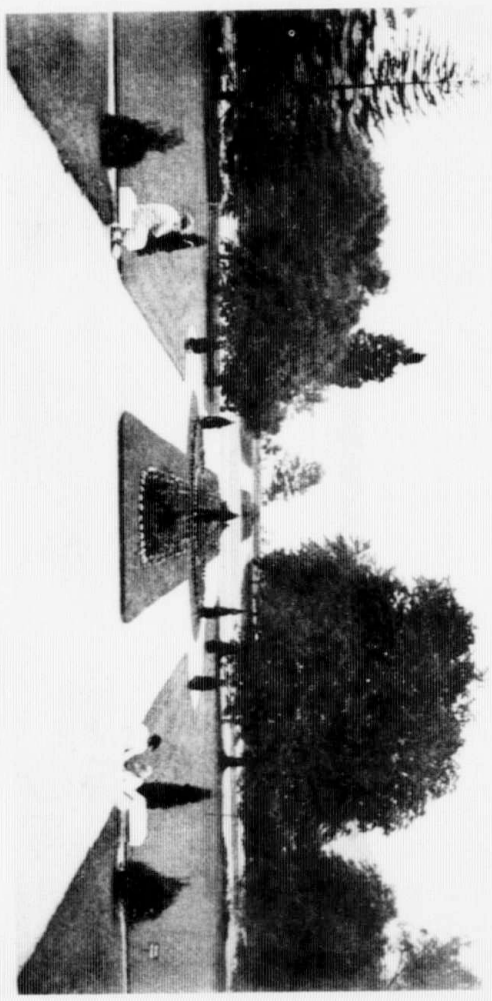


American Falls from the Administration Building, Queen Victoria Park

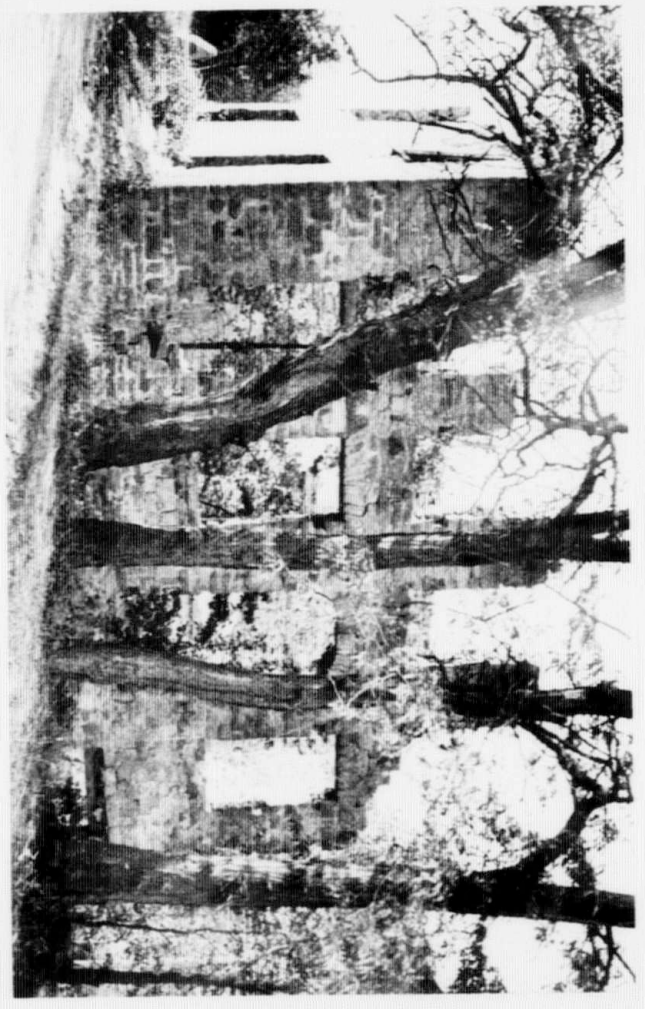
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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American Falls from the Administration Building, Queen Victoria Park



Ruins of the First Printing House in Upper Canada at Queenston

REPEAT
REPETITION

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject: Mackenzie Papers
"Printing Office"

File No.

Regarding: snapshots of.

Date: October 16, 1935

SEE Wheeldon, Mrs. Emily Kendall
"U. S. Correspondence"

Name or Subject

File No.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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Ottawa E. Citizen
June 17/38



PREMIER KING WILL RECEIVE KEY TO GRANDSIRE'S HOME AT QUEENSTON

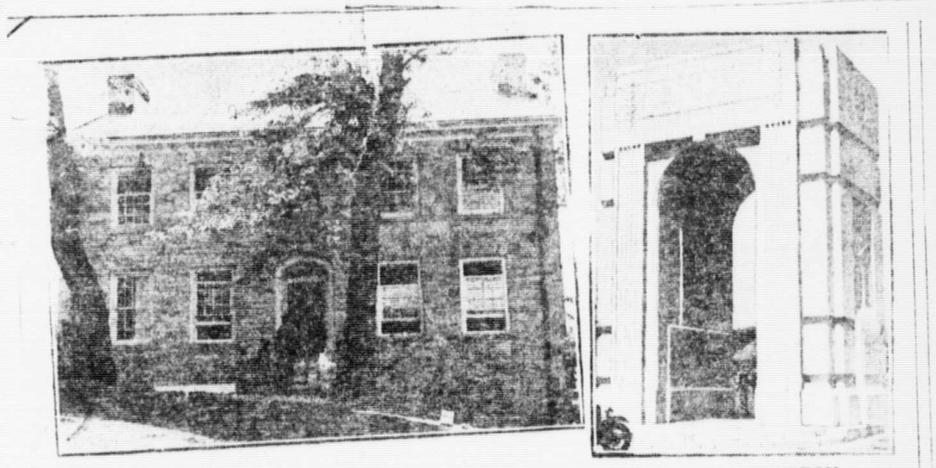
The fiery William Lyon Mackenzie once lived in this Queenston house (left). His grandson, Premier Mackenzie King, will visit it tomorrow and receive a golden key to the door from Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, which has been restoring historic landmarks of the Niagara frontier. Premier King will also take part in the dedication of the Clifton Memorial Arch (right) at Niagara Falls. Part of the Oakes garden, it honors pioneers and the rebels of 1837.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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Ottawa E. Citizen
June 17/38



PREMIER KING WILL RECEIVE KEY TO GRANDSIRE'S HOME AT QUEENSTON

The fiery William Lyon Mackenzie once lived in this Queenston house (left). His grandson, Premier Mackenzie King, will visit it tomorrow and receive a golden key to the door from Hon. T. B. McQuesten, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, which has been restoring historic landmarks of the Niagara frontier. Premier King will also take part in the dedication of the Clifton Memorial Arch (right) at Niagara Falls. Part of the Oakes garden, it honors pioneers and the rebels of 1837.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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e St. Catharines Standard

n PAGES 13 TO 22 ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1938 PAGES 13 TO

Prime Minister to Open Mackenzie House



MACKENZIE HOUSE, Queenston, is to be formally opened by Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, at noon tomorrow. The building in which William Lyon Mackenzie published his newspaper "The Colonial Advocate" has been entirely rebuilt by the Niagara Parks Commission.

telegrams wer
Sims from
Canada
and

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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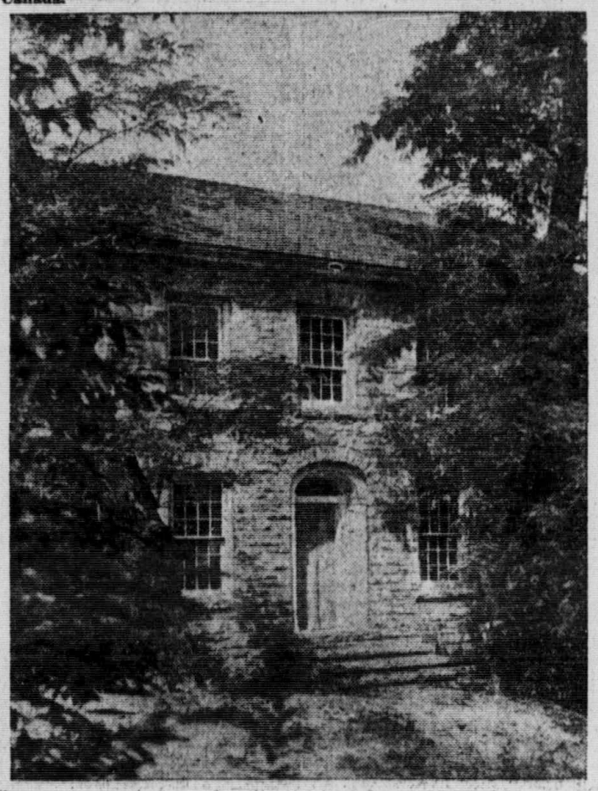
Niagara Falls Review

June 18, 1938

Evening

Est. 1914 Price Three Cents

As It Is: The William Lyon Mackenzie printing house at Queenston as it looks today after being restored by the Niagara Parks Commission, and as it was formally opened today, by Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, namesake and grandson of the "Little Rebel" and Prime Minister of Canada."



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● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church ● Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938 ●

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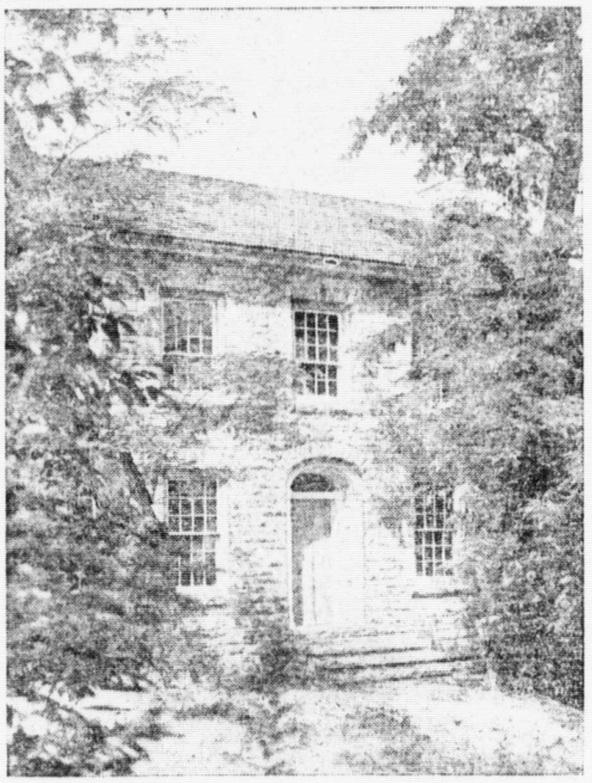
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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REPETITION

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St Andrews Rectory Church
Niagara-on-the-Lake

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

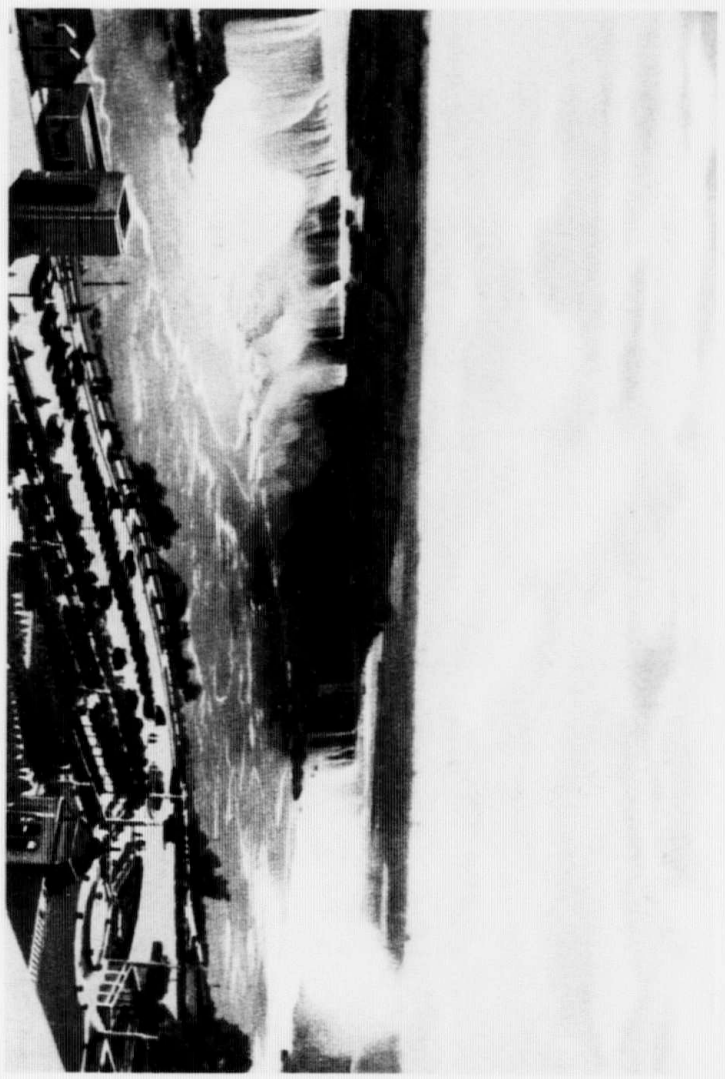
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Parker Theatre, Niagara Falls
FROM PHOTOGRAPH, COURTESY OF SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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Oakes Garden Theatre, Niagara Falls
FROM PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

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ONTARIO
NIAGARA PARKS COMMISSION

Dinner given by the Chairman and Members of

The Niagara Parks Commission

in honour of

the Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, P.C., C.M.G., M.A., L.L.B., L.L.D.

on Saturday, June Eighteenth, nineteen thirty eight

in the Park Restaurant

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzi
Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Churc
Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch
Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

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DINNER

Celery Olives Radishes

Assorted Hors d'Oeuvres

Consomme Alexandra

Baked Niagara Whitefish, Sliced Lemon

Broiled Spring Chicken Canadian Bacon

Rissole Potatoes

Green Peas

Combination Salad

Baked Alaska Fruit Compote

Demi Tasse

After Dinner Mints Salted Nuts

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie King Collection
Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church - Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

National Archives of Canada
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file - mackenzie inscription

INSCRIPTION NIAGARA ARCH MEMORIAL

North side above Arch:

"And I sought for a man that
should make up the hedge and
stand in the gap for the land."

South side above arch:

"The floods have lifted up
O'Lord, the floods have lifted
up their voice."

Beneath Mackenzie Panel:

"Mackenzie ~~H~~presents the seventh report of
grievances to the Commons House of Assembly
Upper Canada 1835."

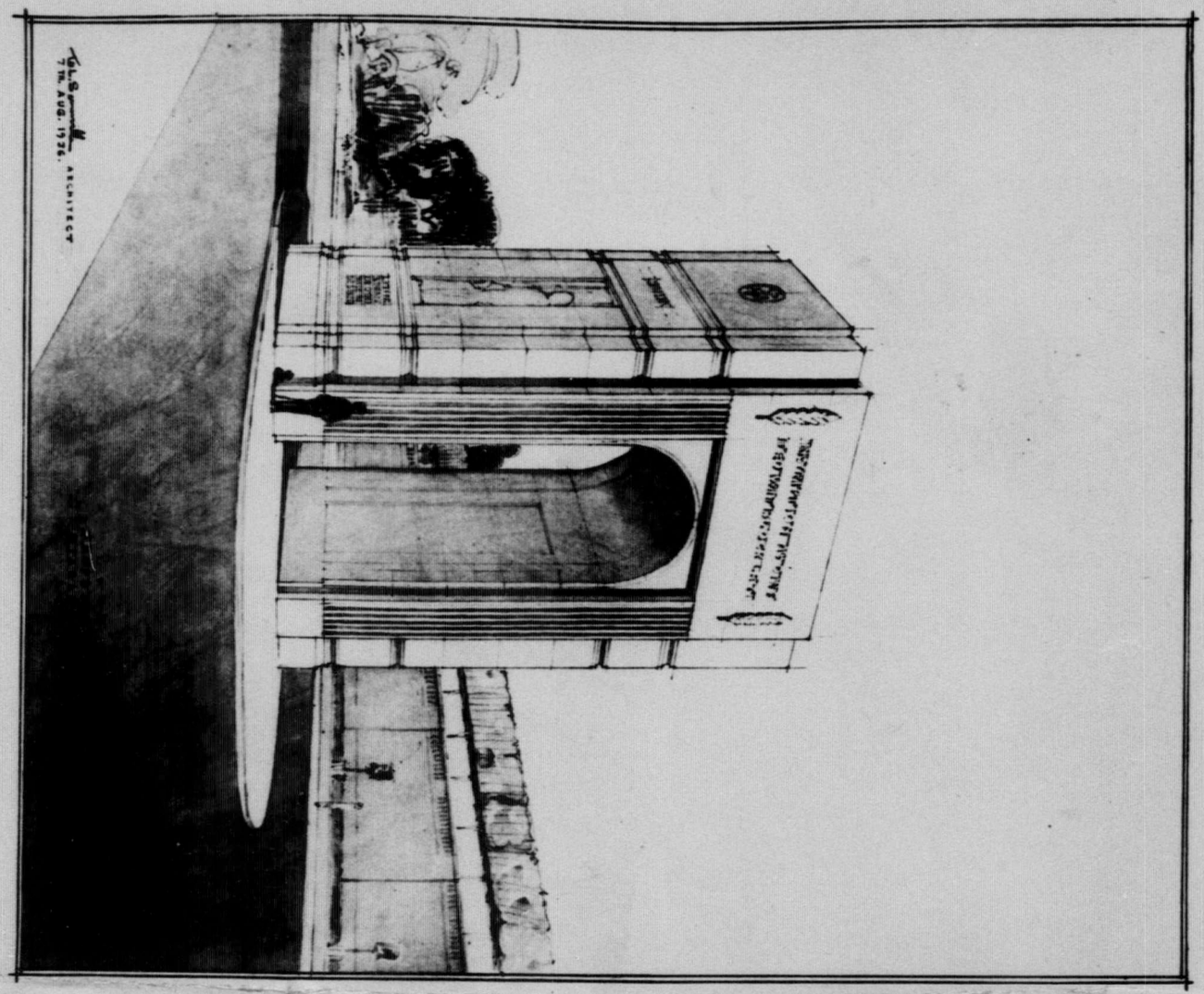
Dedication inscription (also beneath Mackenzie Panel).

This memorial was erected to honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generation who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Office of
W. L. SOMERVILLE

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie Home - Queenston - St. Andrews Church Wall Panel - Navy Hall Memorial Arch - Pictures n.d., 1918-1938

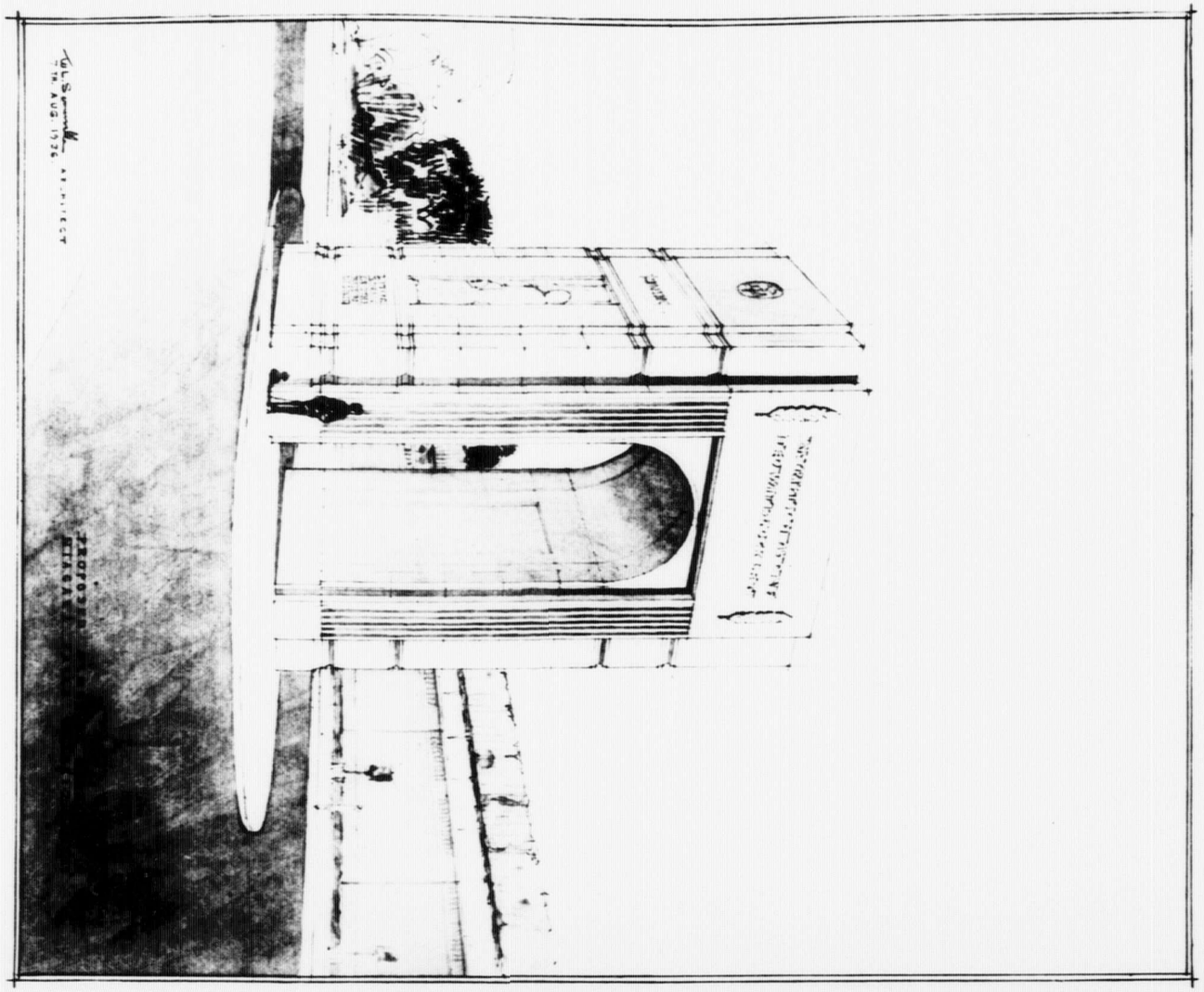
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Memorial Arch - Niagara Falls - Blue prints, pictures etc. n.d., 1936

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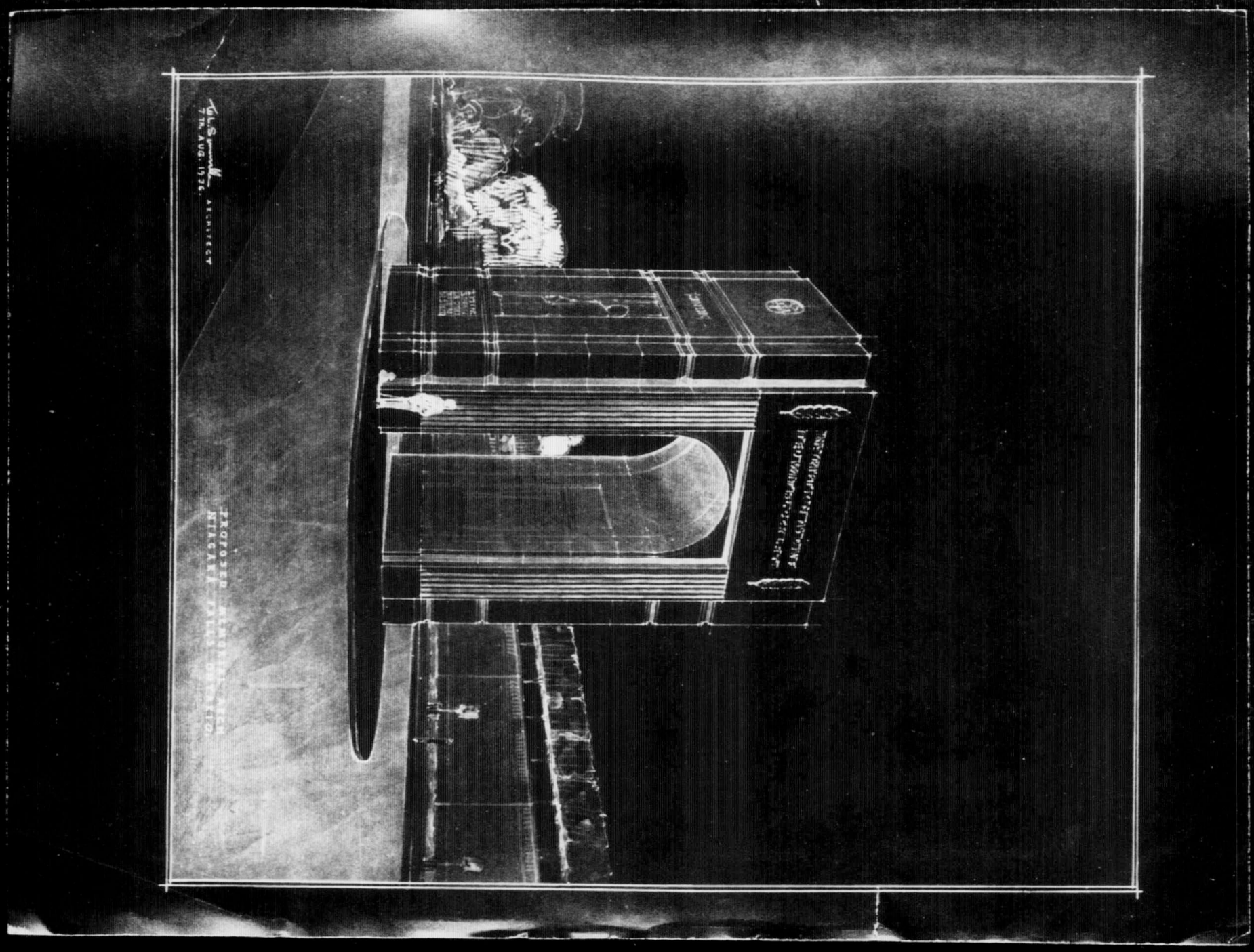


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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Memorial Arch - Niagara Falls - Blue prints, pictures etc. n.d., 1936

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Personal

January 22, 1936

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I thank you for your letter of the 20th instant, received this morning. Naturally, I deeply appreciate your thought of interesting yourself in the establishment of some fitting permanent memorial to my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

I have had, from other friends, similar communications. It has seemed to me, however, that bearing the relationship I do to Mackenzie, it would be for others, rather than for me to move, or, indeed, to express an opinion one way or the other in the matter. Occupying the position which at the moment I do, a false construction might be placed in some quarters on any word of approval of mine on such a project. I think you will agree that I am right in feeling that any memorial to my grandfather should owe its origin to sources wholly apart from those traceable to any of his descendants.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Roberts, Esq.,
9 Adelaide Street, East,
Toronto, Ontario.

WLMK/Z/FM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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9 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto,Ont.

20 January,1936

PERSONAL

Rt.Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King,M.P;
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ont.

My dear Mr.King:-

I am wondering how you would regard an effort in the direction of establishing some fitting,permanent memorial to your grandfather,William Lyon Mackenzie.

The meed of recognition given him during the Centenary celebration in Toronto last year was much belated and,to me,it appeared to be given grudgingly as though under the circumstances it had to be done.Party antagonism,of course was the motivating influence then as it has been all along,even in Toronto's past attitude to yourself.

Personally,I regard your grandfather as the one man who assured us our liberty and powers of self-government and I do not care to allow the debt all Canadians owe him to remain unpaid,so far as we can pay it.

My thought in the matter is that the erection of a statue to him and the establishment of an Annual Lecture,duly financed in perpetuity,to be given by some outstanding Liberal of this or other countries would be the best type of memorial,but in this I am not so keen for my own views to rule as to see the idea carried out. I am sure Liberals throughout Canada would readily subscribe to a Memorial Fund.

I would like to have your views on this suggestion and,if they are favorable, would like to start something moving to implement it,although you might very well have other ideas.

With my warmest regards and continued good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

JHR/P

John H. Roberts

JAN 21 1936

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Personal

Ottawa,
November 13, 1936

My dear ~~Hepburn~~ Hardy:

Since my return from abroad, nothing has touched me more deeply than to learn, from what I have seen in the press, that considerable progress, apparently, has been made with the project of erecting a monument to the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie at Queen's Park.

I have written Hepburn today, expressing my appreciation of his personally having joined in the selection of a suitable site.

I should like to renew to yourself the expression of my gratitude for your part in initiating the movement and seeing that the funds necessary are duly subscribed.

As I have said in my letter to Hepburn, such service as I have sought to give to Canada in the course of my public life owes its inspiration more to the life of my grandfather than to aught else. I have tried to carry on

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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the work of reform to which his life was dedicated. I mention this, that you may be able to appreciate how much, apart from all else, this public recognition of Mackenzie's life and work means to me personally. I shall ever be more than deeply grateful to you.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Hardy and yourself,

Believe me, as always, dear Arthur,

Yours very sincerely,

The Honourable Arthur C. Hardy,
Brockville,
Ontario.

WLMK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
August 31st. 1936

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

My dear Will;

I had hoped to run up to Kingsmere and see you last week but ten days ago, while in the Adirondacks I got a chill or something that laid me up entirely last Saturday and Sunday and not well enough to do anything all last week although I had to muster up and go to Ottawa for a couple of hours for the opening of the Fair. It was the first attack of the kind I had had for some years and gave me some concern for a few days. However I am quite all right now.

I see by the Press that you are engaged in Council work practically all this week and are leaving next week. We are proceeding with the William Lyon Mackenzie Memorial and are now organizing the Committee. As you shall be away for a considerable time I am rather concerned about material for the artist, whoever may be chosen. If you are free any day this week and could have a talk with me I will hold the week open and run up and see you for an hour any day or time you might be free but if you are all pressed for time perhaps you could leave some instructions and directions so that any material that you have would be free to the artist if he should require this assistance during your absence. You will know what you have and might make suggestions.

It might interest you to know that a few of the names on the Committee are Sir Alan Aylesworth, Sir Arthur Doughty, Leighton McCarthy, Colonel Gibson of Hamilton, William Harty of Kingston, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Thomas Ahearn. These are of my own list only and who have definitely accepted. Two or three members in Toronto are inviting others of the same class. I want to get a few Conservatives but they have to be approached very carefully

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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THE SENATE
CANADA

because even a hundred years doesn't seem to permit them to forget something of which they have no recollection.

I hope you will be able to find a few minutes before leaving to let me hear from you.

With kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

A. L. Hardy.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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To Commemorate

The 100th Anniversary of the Struggle for Responsible Government

in Upper Canada

1837-38

and

William Lyon Mackenzie

1795-1861

First Mayor of Toronto, 1834

- - -

Member for York in the Legislature of Upper Canada 1828-1838

Member for 2nd Riding of York 1834-1836

(Elected seven times)

Member for Haldimand in the Parliament of the United Canadas 1851-1858

(Elected ~~twice~~ 4 times.)

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".

-"it is a reasonable request that His Majesty's adviser in the province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives - "

Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly

Committee Room, House of Assembly
10th April, 1835

W. L. Mackenzie
Chairman.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Queen's Park
(Monument)

RE: INSCRIPTION

"Responsible Government in Canada was achieved by men and women who came from many lands to win political and intellectual freedom, and who built their homes in the wilderness, striving to give to their children opportunities of education and enjoyment which had been denied to themselves. They were the pioneers of a political system which became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Personal

Ottawa,
November 13, 1936

My dear Hepburn:

Since my return from abroad, nothing has touched me more deeply, nor given me more pleasure, than an item which I came across in the press on the eve of Remembrance Day, to the effect that you, personally, had selected a site at Queen's Park for a statue of my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, which is to be erected next year.

I do not mind saying to you that such service as I have sought to give our country in the course of my public life has been due, more than all else, to a desire to carry on the work of reform to which my grandfather so earnestly devoted his life.

I mention this so that you may know what it means to me to have this recognition of Mackenzie's life and work. That this has been arranged for by your Administration, and through your good offices as Premier of the Province, is something I shall always gratefully remember. Please accept personally, and convey

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

to your colleagues, the expression of my heartfelt thanks.

I hope you will not fail to let me know when you are likely again to be in Ottawa. I shall welcome, as always, a chance for a talk together. If I should go to Toronto before you are here, I shall not fail to send you a line in advance.

With kindest remembrances and best of wishes,

Believe me, as always,
My dear Hepburn,
Yours very sincerely,

The Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.L.A.,
Premier of Ontario,
Toronto, Ontario.

WLMK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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P 2 0 0 0

Personal November 20, 1936

Walter Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

Under separate cover, I am sending you today a copy of the life of William Lyon Mackenzie, Makers of Canada Series, published by Morang & Company, Limited, 1909.

This volume contains, as a frontispiece, a reproduction of a portrait of Mackenzie, painted by J. W. L. Forrester, and which hangs in my dining-room, here at Laurier House.

The painting is not unlike a photograph of Mackenzie, which Lyonde (King Street, Toronto), reproduced at the time of the Toronto Centennial celebration three years ago. I have written Lyonde, asking him to send you one of these photographs.

I have a small photograph, - just the head of Mackenzie, which belonged to my mother, and which I have heard my mother say was as perfect a likeness of her father as could be. It was given to her, in the little ivory frame in which it appears, by her father. With the passing of the years, the photograph has become somewhat faded. I have sent it to Mr. Horsdal, a local photographer, to be reproduced and enlarged. As soon as the reproduction is received, I shall send a copy of it to you.

I think you will agree, when you look at these photographs, that you have, in Mackenzie's face, as there reproduced from life, exactly the qualities to which you referred in our conversation over the 'phone a day or two ago. There is great integrity, honesty, determination, fearlessness, and, above all, a sense of right and justice. One can see, in looking at these photographs of his face, how intolerant of wrong, and especially of anything in the nature of tyranny or oppression Mackenzie would have been.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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The preface to Lindsey's "Life of Mackenzie", and Chapter 1 of the volume, will give you a true word portrait of the man. Between the photographs and the quotations from the outstanding authorities in the chapter mentioned, you will get, I believe, exactly what you want, to enable you to form your own mental picture.

I have in my possession a plaster cast of a bust of Mackenzie, which was made, if I am not mistaken, during his lifetime, and which I have heard my mother say, was very true to life. Major Charles Lindsey, (13 McKenzie Avenue, Toronto) a grandson of Charles Lindsey, the author of Mackenzie's life, and great-grandson of Mackenzie himself, has, I think, one of these busts at his residence, 13 McKenzie Avenue. One of the busts is also to be seen in one of the halls in the Normal School, Toronto.

Major Lindsey has a portrait of Mackenzie by Forrester. There is also another portrait of him, also by Forrester, which hangs in the City Hall. Personally, I do not care for either the portrait in the City Hall or Major Lindsey's portrait nearly so much as the one I have here at Laurier House, - nor do I believe they are as true to life. In each of these portraits, the artist has sought to emphasize the fiery or agitating side of Mackenzie's nature, - in other words, to identify Mackenzie more or less with the Rebellion of 1837-38 to the exclusion of much else. The Rebellion was only an incident in the history of the times, and equally in Mackenzie's own life. What Mackenzie was, first, last and always, was a reformer, - one who had strong views on government - government which would be truly representative, and which would serve to secure the liberties of the people. Had Mackenzie died between the incorporation of Toronto as a City, and the first year of the Rebellion, his monument would have had a foremost place in Toronto from that day on. Prior to the Rebellion, he had been seven times returned to parliament by the most populous constituency in Upper Canada, and had been chosen as first Mayor of the first City of the province. Tory jingoism has seized on disloyalty, associated with revolt, to detract and discredit everything that went before, and that came after. It is inconceivable that a man who did not possess unimpeachable character, and who was held in high esteem by men of all parties,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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could, after ten years of exile, have won the first constituency which opened after his return to his native land, and in the political contest have defeated, at one and the same time, not only his traditional political foe, the Tory candidate, but so great a man as the Honourable George Brown, who, in the contest, was supposed to represent the more moderate type of reformer.

Our generation needs to be reminded that before there was any Rebellion, Mackenzie had been the foremost advocate of such reforms as responsible government, and of a confederation of the provinces of British North America; that he had gone to England, and spent a winter there, at his own expense, seeking, by personal representations with British Ministers, on behalf of the people of Canada, a redress of existing wrongs by constitutional means; that, as Mayor of Toronto, he gave unsparing of his time and services, without accepting anything in the way of remuneration; that his life was identified, not only with reform, but with the bringing into being of the University of Toronto, St. Andrew's Church, and other foundational institutions. It is forgotten that, had he wished to do so, he might easily have become one of the wealthiest and, in his individual right, one of the most powerful men in Canada. At the time of the Rebellion he owned the largest and best equipped printing office in Toronto. Even the Government, to which he was opposed, felt obliged to have its Hansard of the day printed in his offices. I do not believe there can be found, in his whole life's record, an instance where he ever did anything for personal reward or gain. His life, as a whole, is one continuous record of sacrifice of self, and personal interests, for the public weal.

Knowing this to be true, I have always felt it was a mistake that Mackenzie should be portrayed in the conventional type of a leader of rebellion. In the purpose he had at heart, he was no more such than I am. If, however, the occasion should ever arise where a death struggle became inevitable between those who are seeking to maintain positions of privilege, at the expense of those in the humbler walks of life, - our farmers and our workingmen, I can see wherein I should find it quite impossible not to be in the forefront of the latter, regardless of whatever risk might be involved. That, I believe, was exactly the position of Mackenzie at the time of the uprising in '37-'38.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Entertaining these feelings, I was naturally delighted to hear you say that the conventional type of frock-coated orator, standing on a pédestal, with an arm outstretched, was not the kind of figure you would wish to create. Personally, I should welcome something after the style of the Lyonde photograph, or the portrait which I have here at Laurier House; where the emphasis is on the man's own face, the lines of which speak for themselves. I think you will agree that the head is a truly noble one; a fine brow, deep searching eyes, a resolute mouth, and yet, through all, notes of great chivalry and tenderness.

In the Forrester portrait which I have, there is reproduced in Mackenzie's hands what has come to be known as Mackenzie's Grievance Report. It was the Seventh Report of the Select Committee on Grievances, of which Mackenzie was the Chairman. It was presented to the House of Assembly in 1835, that is, the year after Toronto became a city. Not one of the grievances there set forth would be regarded today as other than something which no free people ~~should~~ tolerate ~~for a moment~~. In that report you have epitomized the struggle of the reformers of that day.

In the background of the portrait, on the wall, you will see the representation of a framed document. That is a copy of the proclamation issued at the time of the Rebellion, a copy of which Mackenzie himself had subsequently framed, and which, I think, is in Major Lindsey's possession. I have a duplicate here at Laurier House. The table, with ink pot and pen, were features introduced to bring to mind Mackenzie's association with Toronto as the City's first Mayor. This, by the way, reminds me that it was Mackenzie who designed Toronto's Coat of Arms, and gave to the City as its motto the words "Industry, Intelligence, and Integrity".

I am greatly looking forward to having a personal word with you of my grandfather's life and work. This we can no doubt arrange at some mutually convenient time.

Meanwhile, I wish you would allow me to say that nothing in the course of my public life has touched me quite so deeply as the action of members of the party and others in deciding to erect, in Queen's Park, Toronto, a monument to the memory of Mackenzie.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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If more were needed to cause my gratitude to exceed all bounds, it would be your own willingness to accept a commission to execute the monument itself. For your kindness in this particular, I thank you with all my heart.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

WLMK/FM

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Personal

Ottawa, November 30, 1936

The Honourable Arthur Hardy,
Brockville,
Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

How very kind of you to have sent me the page of "The Globe and Mail", of the 25th instant, containing the pictures of the Colonial Advocate building as restored and as it appeared in ruins prior to its restoration.

I wish very much that I could plan a visit with McQuesten and yourself to Queenston to see the building in its present shape. I am afraid, however, that between now and the end of the year there is so much to be done that it is out of the question for me to think of leaving Ottawa, unless something imperative should render that necessary.

I expect to announce this afternoon that Parliament will reassemble on the 14th of January. If you know what remains to be considered between now and then, and how momentous some of the problems are to which, at this particular time, I am obliged to give consideration, you would be aghast.

It may be that I shall find it possible to overtake what is outstanding, in which event I certainly shall be glad to arrange with McQuesten and yourself, if possible, for a trip to Queenston. I shall work toward that end. The trip, however, will have to come as a reward for what has been accomplished. I would not feel justified in taking it as a pleasure, when so much in the way of obligation still remains to be overtaken.

McQuesten has certainly made a fine job of the restoration of the building. Naturally, I am more than delighted with what has been achieved. Apart from the personal interest which I have in all that pertains to my grandfather's

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life and work, I feel a special delight in seeing preserved, in this manner, what, historically, is a part of the foundation of Liberalism in Canada.

I have received from Allward a letter in which he tells me that he has agreed to undertake the execution of the Mackenzie monument for Queen's Park, - that he has found a site to his liking, "Beautiful, and lending itself to the ideal composition"which he has in mind. He says the Committee has been most helpful, and that they were able to secure the site for the memorial.

I must say that nothing in my life has given me equal pleasure. Again, with all my heart, I wish to thank you for what you have done in honour of the memory of my grandfather and the name I bear.

I have written Allward, giving him sources of information and photographs which I believe will be of service to him. I am greatly delighted that he should have been selected as the sculptor, and that he has accepted the commission.

With warmest regards and wishes,
Believe me, as always, dear Arthur,
Yours very sincerely,

MK/Z

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
November 16th. 1936

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

PERSONAL

My dear Will;

I have been intending to send you a welcome home letter ever since you arrived but I had hoped to have a definite announcement any day regarding Mr. Walter Allward's taking the commission.

Your letter just received is very much appreciated I can assure you and if things have not gone farther in connection with the Memorial it is because we have been working very cautiously for reasons that must be obvious to you. At the risk of giving you rather a too long letter I am setting out some details.

Our formal committee is largely one of names because not many of them can do much work; - Aylesworth, Mulock, Doughty, Ahearn, Colin Gibson of Hamilton, Wm. Harty of Kingston, Frank O'Connor, Rundle, Leighton McCarthy (the first to join); Ray Lawson and T. A. Russell, the one Conservative although I have Mr. Weldon's name of London submitted to-day. Unfortunately the new Chief Justice had to withdraw of course and so did Frank Denton who was the working member of our small committee. I therefore went to Toronto and instead of choosing a new Secretary, organized a small committee of younger men headed by Charlie Burns and John Wilson, formerly of the Twentieth Century Club. They were very enthusiastic and most of the work will be left to them.

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King #2 Nov. 16/36

We had a good Meeting in Toronto a week ago with Sir William Mulock the first to arrive. Our present difficulty is in having Allward settle what he shall do. The sites are very limited but he will take the commission if we can get a site that will set it off. He proposes to make something very different as he says he doesn't want to build any more frock-coated gentlemen on pedestals and in this I fully agree. Mr. John M. Lyle, the great Toronto architect, is really the moving spirit from the artists standpoint. A Conservative, he has been of the very greatest assistance. However, I shall give you all the details when we meet.

From your addresses of late, you are evidently in the best of health. I sincerely hope so. Your Geneva speech made a great sensation and I think your friends and Party are very enthusiastic over it. I hope your Government will not be stampeded into any wild defence undertaking, and from your speeches I believe it will not.

Hoping to see you before very long and with kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

A. A. Hardy

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
November 27th. 1936

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

My dear Will;

I am sure the enclosed will interest you although you have probably seen it already.

In a letter recently received from Tim McQuesten he wants you and me to go over and see the place before the snow comes on. I told him I would get in touch with you about it but that you might be too much taken up preparing for the coming Session which will undoubtedly be a fairly early one. If you could get away for a couple of days we could motor from say Hamilton, see all there is in the day and get back that night if you felt up to travelling by a night train.

They have made an excellent restoration because when I went over the ruins in the Spring they were indeed ruins and I could hardly see how they could ever be restored but they have made a fine job of it. McQuesten says they are not doing anything to the interior at the moment and I think he wants your opinion before anything finally is done. It will ultimately be made into a museum of some kind.

With kind regards, and best wishes,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A C Hardy

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Personal

Ottawa, November 30, 1936

Walter Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

No letter received in many years has given me more pleasure than the one from you of the 25th instant.

I was sure that the photograph of Mackenzie's head would carry its own message to you, and that you would find in its features and expression something worthy of your art. I am delighted to know that a suitable site has been secured.

I expect to receive from the Horsdal studio the enlargement of the little photograph of my grandfather referred to in my previous communication. It will, I believe, impress you even more than the Lyonde photograph, splendid as it is. I frequently heard my mother say that no picture could have been more true to life than this one which I am having reproduced and hope to be able to send you in the course of a few days.

With my heart's deepest gratitude for your kindness in having accepted the commission of the committee, and for the words with which your letter concludes,

Believe me, dear Mr. Allward,

Yours very sincerely,

MK/Z

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20 Teddington Park Blvd:
Toronto, Ontario.
November 25th 1936.

To the:-

Right Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Laurier House,
Ottawa. Canada.

Dear Mr: King:-

Thank you for your kindly letter of November 20th, and for the fine photograph which came to me from Lyonde. It is a splendid head, so find indeed that one might wish to meet more often in life, the same hall mark of firm purpose and integrity.

All you have told me in your letter is very illuminating and most helpful, and the book is intensely interesting.

I found a site to my liking, beautiful, and lending itself to the ideal com--position which I feel you too will approve. The Committee have been most helpful and they were able to secure it for the Memorial.

Assuring you of my sincere de--sire to do something appropriate, and worthy of your Grandfather, and the name you bear.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter. Allward.

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Personal December 30, 1936

Dear Mr. Allward:

I am sending you today, under separate cover, the enlargement of the photograph of my grandfather, to which I made reference in a previous letter to you.

I think you will agree that for your purposes, nothing could be better. Much of Mackenzie's purpose and life story will be found in the expression of his countenance, as portrayed in this reproduction.

I omitted to mention that there is another excellent photograph of Mackenzie in the City Hall, Toronto. It is in the Mayor's private office, - the first of a collection of photographs of the Mayors of Toronto. Now

Now that the press has given publicity to your acceptance of the commission to execute the statue of my grandfather, I should like once more to express to you my gratitude for your kindness in undertaking the task. No single event in my public life has occasioned me more heartfelt gratitude than the recognition being accorded my grandfather's memory by the proposed erection of his statue in Queen's Park, close to

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the Legislative Buildings. There is no name I could wish to have associated with the memorial itself quite so much as your own.

With my best of wishes for the New Year,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MK/FM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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January 6th 1937.

To the:-

Right Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. King:-

Thank you for your kindly letter with its good wishes, and for the photograph of your Grandfather. It will be very helpful as it gives me another point of view, and helps to give too, the drawing of the head.

I have made some fifteen rough sketches for the Memorial, am making more, and will then work out the one I feel is the most suit--able.

Could you let me know if you are to be in Toronto in the near future, and if so we could arrange a meeting. Otherwise, I can come to Ottawa at your convenience.

Thanking you again, and with every best wish for the years ahead,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter S. Allward

20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Can.

JAN 7 1937

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Personal

January 7, 1937

Dear Mr. Allward:

I do not know whether you have seen a poem from the pen of Mrs. Somerville which appeared in the Toronto "Globe" at the time of the death of my grand-father. If you have not, it is to be found at the end of the original life of William Lyon Mackenzie, by Charles Lindsey, a copy of which Colonel Charles Lindsey will, no doubt, be glad to let you have.

Among others, it has the following verse which, it seems to me, might appropriately find a place on one side of the base of the monument, should something of the kind be contemplated:

"And stood within her legislative halls,
Lifting his voice for truth and right again;
In his inmate integrity of soul,
Scorning the bribes of place and power and gain."

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These lines seem to me to express better than anything else what Mackenzie stood for in the public life of Canada. They are, in no sense controversial and might be deemed appropriate if the design of the Monument should permit of anything of the kind.

Since dictating the above I have received your kind letter of Yesterday. I shall do my best to get up to Toronto within the next month but I doubt if it can be sooner than three weeks. I shall be glad to see you here at any time after next week - or rather after the 21st.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Boulevard,
Toronto,
Ontario.

WLMK/EH

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20 Teddington Park Boulevard.

Toronto January 11th.1937.

To the __

Right Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

Your kindly letter of January 7th. received. The poem by Mrs Somerville,which you included,is,I think very expressive of the character of your Grandfather,and I will inform the Committee of your wishes.I feel sure that they will be very happy to have it inscribed on the Memorial.

I am glad to know that you expect to be in Toronto in the near future,and if our meeting could be arranged,I should be most grateful.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely

Walter. Allward,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Personal

February 13, 1937

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

I hope you will not feel that because I have not written I have been unmindful of your wish to have a word with me concerning the memorial to my grandfather on which you are at present engaged.

I have had no chance thus far to get away from Ottawa even for a day. I see little chance within the next fortnight. Thereafter I may be able so to arrange.

With the uncertainty of my engagements what they necessarily are, it might be better in the long run should you find it convenient, if you yourself, as suggested in one of your letters, could arrange to run down to Ottawa. If I knew a few days in advance I could somehow arrange to keep free enough time to give us plenty of opportunity for conference together.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

MK/Z/MAC

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file
"Mackenzie"
re Queen's Park

20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto.
February 18th 1937.

Dear Mr. King:-

Thank you for your kindly letter of February 13th. From your letter I understand that you will be extremely busy until February 28th, or thereabouts.

I will go to Ottawa any time after that date, and if you will kindly fix the date and time convenient to you, I will be there.

You must be under a heavy strain these troublesome days. I do sin--cerely hope that you have fully recovered your health.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

Right Hon: MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ont,.

FEB 20 1937

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January 20, 1937

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

You will recall a conversation we had when you were at Ottawa on Armistice Day concerning the inscription which is to be placed on the Mackenzie memorial at Queen's Park. You asked me, at the time, to suggest three words which might set forth three outstanding characteristics of Mackenzie. You yourself mentioned that the wording: Industry, Intelligence, and Integrity - ~~these~~ the motto of the City of Toronto, ~~taken~~ by Mackenzie, would not be suitable. With this I agreed.

If I recollect aright, I suggested the words: Vision, Integrity, and Courage. They are characteristic, not only of Mackenzie, but of those who, with him, sought to bring about responsible government in Canada.

Senator Hardy has just written me concerning the inscription, and suggested my letting you and the Committee have it as soon as possible. I shall seek to complete the matter within the next few days.

One thing, however, which I am anxious to know, is just how you yourself feel the inscription should be arranged. We talked together of a possible quotation from one of Mackenzie's speeches, which might go on the oblong wall which will be erected between the plynth, bearing Mackenzie's bust, and the wall of the Legislative building.

W.L.M.

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Senator Hardy has in mind some quotation which will make clear that the struggle was one for responsible government, so that the memorial in this way might be one not less to all who participated in the movement than to Mackenzie himself. Personally, I like this idea very much, and I feel that it would represent my grandfather's spirit more than a memorial ~~to~~ solely to himself.

What, therefore, I should like to know is just what you would wish to have placed on the part of the memorial which carries Mackenzie's bust. I assume that would be simply his name, date of birth and death, mention of his being the first Mayor of Toronto, with the date, and also mention of his being Member for North York, and, later, Member for Haldimand, with the dates.

On the oblong wall there will appear what is desired in the way of quotation from one of his speeches, or from some official document, which would make clear the whole significance of the revolutionary movement of '37. as related to responsible govern-ment. Will you please let me know what you have in mind as to this?

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

MK/Z

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Toronto Globe & Mail
Feb 22/37 file "Allward"

VIMY SCULPTOR RECEIVES HONOR

Achievement of Allward Is Eulogized by Bruce at Architects' Dinner

FELLOWSHIP CONFERRED

Walter E. Allward, creator of the Vimy Ridge war memorial, was honored by his fellow Canadian architects on Saturday night at a banquet held in the University Club.

The banquet, marking the thirtieth annual held by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was featured by the conferring upon Mr. Allward of an honorary fellowship in the Institute.

"There will come a day when the memory of the war will have faded from the lives of living men and a new generation will arise," Lieutenant-Governor Dr. H. A. Bruce remarked. "Time, the destroyer, will have wiped out all memory of it. In history books, however, the memories of that war will be embalmed, but it will not live as it once lived in the minds of men and women.

Nation's Emotions Symbolize.

"How great, therefore, is the achievement of Walter Allward," his Honor continued. "He has symbolized not only the spirit of the young men who died in unknown graves, but also the emotions of a nation left to mourn their loss. In that memorial, there is no glorification of war, but only the expression of a noble reverence for those

Province. Telegrams and letters of congratulations to Mr. Allward, read at the banquet, came from the Royal Institute of British Architects, Chief Architect of the French Government, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Sir John Burnett, Sir Edwin Lutchins, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Colonel Henry Osborne, and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

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Toronto Globe & Mail
Feb 22/37 file "Allward"

VIMY SCULPTOR RECEIVES HONOR

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Nation's Emotions Symbolize.

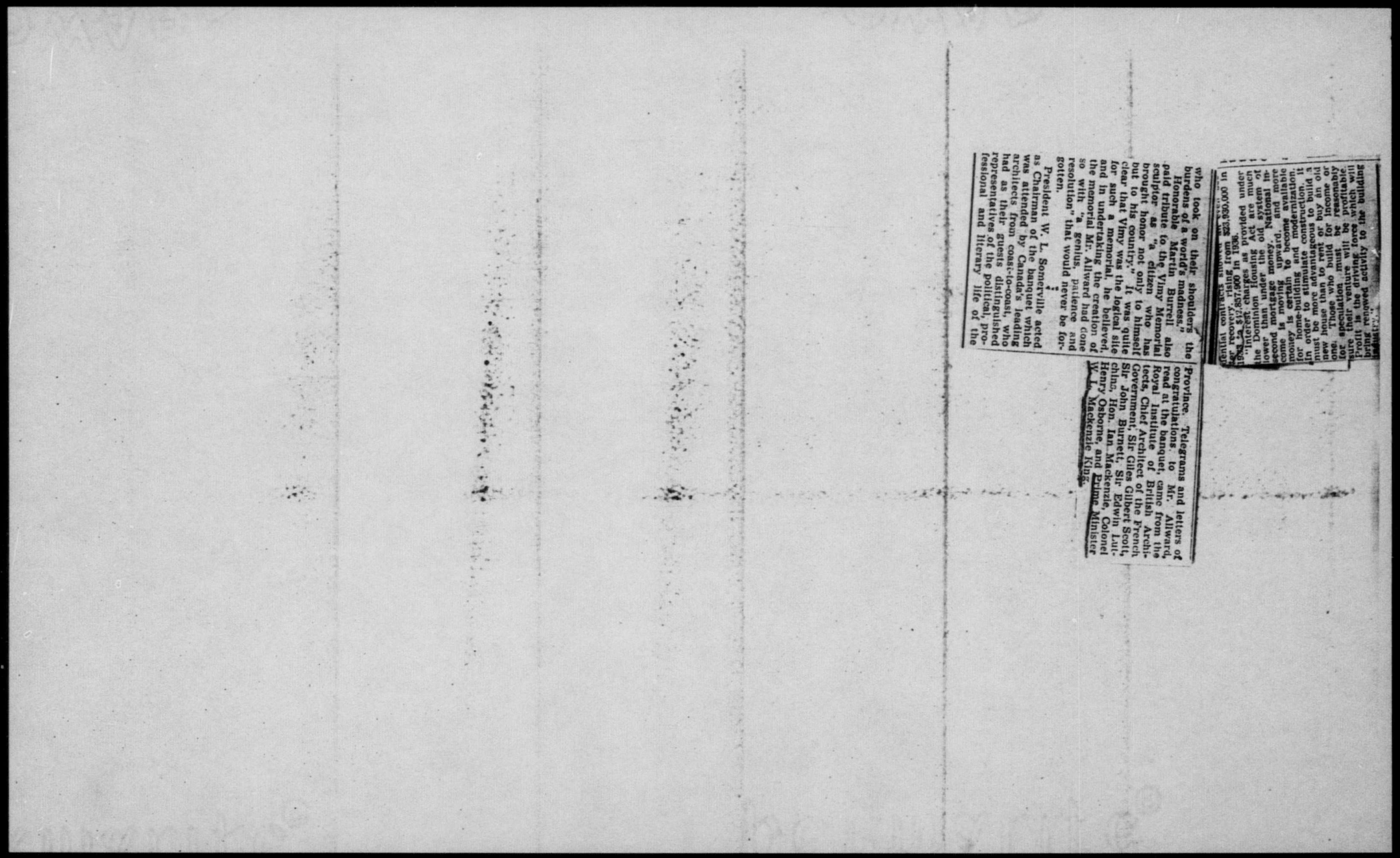
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REPEAT
REPETITION



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ALLWARD OF VIMY

BY H. C. OSBORNE

Mr. Walter S. Allward, designer of the great Canadian memorial at Vimy, was on Saturday last presented with the Hon. Fellowship of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the accompanying tribute to his work by Col. Osborne, the Secretary of the Battlefields Memorial Commission, has been written especially for this occasion.

FOR fifteen years past I have been in constant association with Mr. Allward and have shared, if not all, at least very many, of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, his triumphs and his trials, and the multitudinous problems which have occupied him in the work on which he has been engaged. No one, I feel sure, could have a livelier appreciation than I of the magnitude and complexity of his task. It was in the autumn of 1920 that decisions were taken upon the erection of Canadian War Memorials in Europe, and the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission came into being. In the Competition in Design the assessors were Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., representing the Royal Institute of British Architects (London), Monsieur Paul P. Cret, representing the Société Centrale des Architects of Paris, and Mr. Frank Darling, F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. These gentlemen saw drawings of 160 designs and subsequently (in the final stage) 17 models. They recommended that two designs only should be executed, one by Mr. F. C. Clemesha, of simple shape, which took final form on the site of St. Julien, Belgium, and the other design by Mr. Allward, which they found of great individuality and complexity, and considered specially fine, making a very high appeal to the imagination. This was the design selected for Vimy Ridge.

IT WAS, however, a far cry from a small plaster model to a magnificent structure embodying vast complicated foundations, 6,000 tons of stone, and a mass of beautiful sculpture. The problems to be surmounted in the interval were many and varied, and among these was the provision of suitable material. What was required was a stone obtainable not only in large blocks, but in very large numbers of large blocks. It should be of an agreeable color with warmth sufficient for the north of France; tractable enough for sensitive carving, and hard enough to resist the onslaught of wind and weather. In particular it had to be borne in mind that the air at Vimy is filled with fine particles of coal from the mines in the valley below, and the stone was to be of such a character that it would harden on exposure and resist these coal particles. Eventually such a stone was found in Dalmatia where it was possible to re-open a quarry which had been in use in the 3rd Century. Thereafter, great difficulty was found in procuring large blocks of stone free from flaws and sand-cracks. Of all this, as well as of the peculiar local conditions in Yugo-Slavia, Mr. Allward can speak. It was inevitable that, as the troubles multiplied and time pressed, he should be urged to reduce the severity of his specifications and accept stones that were less than perfect. To this he presented an inflexible front, and it is fair to say that apart from his qualities as a great artist, Allward's courage and determination on the point mentioned are responsible for the high quality of the monument as it stands today.

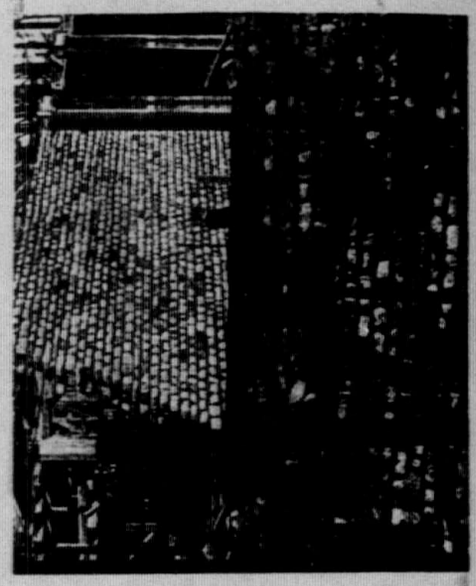
IT WOULD be interesting, were it possible, to recount the many critical junctures in the long story of the Vimy Memorial. If, however, there is a misapprehension about the time taken for its completion, it may be well to point out that the Commission were entrusted with eight memorial sites and Vimy was the last to be undertaken . At that time Vimy Ridge itself presented a picture of terrible devastation. The ground was filled with explosives, and covered with shell-holes, trenches, wire and other material. In constructing the road to the site twenty-nine dugouts, some of them forty feet deep, were

and their occupants gazed in admiration upon the memorial. This continuous converging stream comprises people from all parts of the continent whose previous ideas about Canada have been of a "young" pioneer country, known principally for its richness in natural products. When they learn that the monument has been erected by Canada and is the work of a Canadian artist they carry away new thoughts and a new feeling of respect for a country with the will and the ability to make such a contribution to the world. I once ventured to say to a Prime Minister that the Vimy Memorial had already done more for Canada than all the trade treaties that had been negotiated. It is an offering in the field of high imaginative creation which advances us in the world's esteem.

Allward built this monument in the spirit of the builders of the Parthenon. He thought always in terms of centuries to be. Grandeur of conception, flawless construction, perfect proportions, gracious lines and glorious sculpture combine in a creation which nations will admire and which will thrill Canadians with pride in the generations that are to be. Well may its creator be honored and well may his name be remembered.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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(*Continued from Page One*)

AS TO what this memorial means to Canada others can speak better than I. Many visitors driving up from the coast of France pass over the field of Agincourt, a name that looms large in British history. Five hundred years ago the feudal armies of England were discarded in favor of forces drawn generally from the population and armed with the famous long bow. The armies thus raised were representative not of a class, but of a nation, and one may say that Agincourt, where 15,000 English troops defeated 50,000 French, was the beginning of England's greatness. The parallel with Vimy is striking because on the latter occasion the Canadian Corps, whose components were drawn from all parts of Canada, fought together for the first time. It was the first appearance of the whole nation of Canada in arms, and I think that Canada's greatness will date from that time; that Vimy will be to Canada what Agincourt is to England. Certain it is that dating from April 9, 1917, there has been a quickening of national consciousness in our country and a new sense of our individuality as a people. It is fitting that such an event should be nobly commemorated, and we are fortunate indeed that an artist of genius was ready to meet the great occasion.

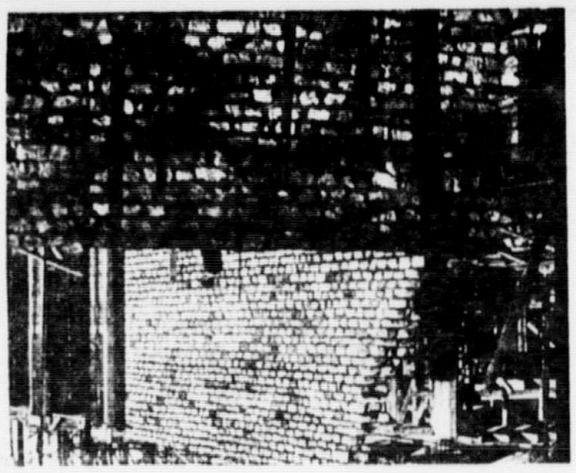
FROM another point of view Walter Allward has rendered a great service to his country. It was a bold stroke on the part of Canada to place in a commanding position in Europe a work of art of such importance. It challenged criticism. For years past, every day, and particularly on Sundays and holidays, hundreds of motors and charabancs drew up at Vimy and their occupants gazed in admiration upon the memorial. This continuous converging stream comprises people from all parts of the continent whose previous ideas about Canada have been of a "young" pioneer country, known principally for its richness in natural products. When they learn that the monument has been erected by Canada and is the work of a Canadian artist they carry away new thoughts and a new feeling of respect for a country with the will and the ability to make such a contribution to the world. I once ventured to say to a Prime Minister that the Vimy Memorial had already done more for Canada than all the trade treaties that had been negotiated. It is an offering in the field of high imaginative creation which advances us in the world's esteem.

Allward built this monument in the spirit of the builders of the Parthenon. He thought always in terms of centuries to be. Grandeur of conception, flawless construction, perfect proportions, gracious lines and glorious sculpture combine in a creation which nations will admire and which will thrill Canadians with pride in the generations that are to be. Well may its creator be honored and well may his name be remembered.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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(Continued from Page One)

AS TO what this memorial means to Canada others can speak better than I. Many visitors driving up from the coast of France pass over the field of Agincourt, a name that looms large in British history. Five hundred years ago the feudal armies of England were discarded in favor of forces drawn generally from the population and armed with the famous long bow. The armies thus raised were representative not of a class, but of a nation, and one may say that Agincourt, where 15,000 English troops defeated 50,000 French, was the beginning of England's greatness. The parallel with Vimy is striking because on the latter occasion the Canadian Corps, whose components were drawn from all parts of Canada, fought together for the first time. It was the first appearance of the whole nation of Canada in arms, and I think that Canada's greatness will date from that time; that Vimy will be to Canada what Agincourt is to England. Certain it is that dating from April 9, 1917, there has been a quickening of national consciousness in our country and a new sense of our individuality as a people. It is fitting that such an event should be nobly commemorated, and we are fortunate indeed that an artist of genius was ready to meet the great occasion.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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REPEAT
REPETITION

FOR fifteen years past I have been in constant association with Mr. Allward and have shared, if not all, at least very many, of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, his triumphs and his trials, and the multitudinous problems which have occupied him in the work on which he has been engaged. No one, I feel sure, could have a livelier appreciation than I of the magnitude and complexity of his task. It was in the autumn of 1920 that decisions were taken upon the erection of Canadian War Memorials in Europe, and the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission came into being. In the Competition in Design the assessors were Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., representing the Royal Institute of British Architects (London), Monsieur Paul P. Cret, representing the Société Centrale des Architects of Paris, and Mr. Frank Darling, F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. These gentlemen saw drawings of 160 designs and subsequently (in the final stage) 17 models. They recommended that two designs only should be executed, one by Mr. F. C. Clemesha, of simple shape, which took final form on the site of St. Julien, Belgium, and the other design by Mr. Allward, which they found of great individuality and complexity, and considered specially fine, making a very high appeal to the imagination. This was the design selected for Vimy Ridge.

IT WAS, however, a far cry from a small plaster model to a magnificent structure embodying vast complicated foundations, 6,000 tons of stone, and a mass of beautiful sculpture. The problems to be surmounted in the interval were many and varied, and among these was the provision of suitable material. What was required was a stone obtainable not only in large blocks, but in very large numbers of large blocks. It should be of an agreeable color with warmth sufficient for the north of France; tractable enough for sensitive carving, and hard enough to resist the onslaught of wind and weather. In particular it had to be borne in mind that the air at Vimy is filled with fine particles of coal from the mines in the valley below, and the stone was to be of such a character that it would harden on exposure and resist these coal particles. Eventually such a stone was found in Dalmatia where it was possible to re-open a quarry which had been in use in the 3rd Century. Thereafter, great difficulty was found in procuring large blocks of stone free from flaws and sand-cracks. Of all this, as well as of the peculiar local conditions in Yugo-Slavia, Mr. Allward can speak. It was inevitable that, as the troubles multiplied and time pressed, he should be urged to reduce the severity of his specifications and accept stones that were less than perfect. To this he presented an inflexible front, and it is fair to say that apart from his qualities as a great artist, Allward's courage and determination on the point mentioned are responsible for the high quality of the monument as it stands today.

IT WOULD be interesting, were it possible, to recount the many critical junctures in the long story of the Vimy Memorial. If, however, there is a misapprehension about the time taken for its completion, it may be well to point out that the Commission were entrusted with eight memorial sites and Vimy was the last to be undertaken . At that time Vimy Ridge itself presented a picture of terrible devastation. The ground was filled with explosives, and covered with shell-holes, trenches, wire and other material. In constructing the road to the site twenty-nine dugouts, some of them forty feet deep, were cleared out. The clearing up and testing of such a site, and the plans for, and building of, the foundations were a formidable undertaking, preliminary to the erection of any monument. Stone deliveries did not actually begin till, I think, late in 1926, so that it may be said that the construction of the monument, and the overcoming of all its attendant difficulties, took about ten years.

This compares favorably with other undertakings of like character, on a similar scale.

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●King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence ●1936-1937

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Lyle
Mackenzie
Memorial

Dictated at Southampton, L.I.,
March 11, 1937.

John Lyle, Esq.,
Architect,
Toronto, Ont.

When in Toronto on Thursday of last week, I had the privilege of calling upon Mr. Walter S. Allward, and seeing the sketch he has made of the proposed Memorial to my grand-father, William Lyon Mackenzie, to be erected at the side of the Legislative Buildings, Queens Park, Toronto.

I am writing to say that what Mr. Allward has in mind ~~thrills~~ serious me more than words can express. The Memorial, it seems to me, portrays both Mackenzie's spirit and the times in which he lived. It suggests the Upper Canada of a century and a quarter ago, and the undaunted and untiring leadership which Mackenzie sought to give his day and generation.

No one can doubt that, in many things, Mackenzie was ahead of his times. The years have served to disclose how far-sighted, in the face of great opposition, his leadership was. Throughout most of his life, he had to face strenuous opposition and encountered much in the way of adversity but he was brave and persistent through it all.

The storm-swept note which Allward has given the Memorial is representative alike of the man and his times. I felt the inspiration of the little sketch the moment I saw it. That inspiration continues to give its delight to my mind, and, I might add, a fresh incentive to my life.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

MK/MH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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JOHN M. LYLE, F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., F.R.A.I.C.
ARCHITECT
230 BLOOR ST. WEST
TORONTO

ASSOCIATES
J. JACKSON BECK, A.R.I.B.A.
ARTHUR H. EADIE, M.R.A.I.C.

January 6th, 1937.

The Right Honourable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. King,-

Very many thanks for your kind letter in reference to my efforts to further the movement for the erection of a memorial to the memory of William Lyon MacKenzie.

The small Committee which Senator Hardy calls the "Artists Committee", have been actively engaged in obtaining a desirable site and in discussing with Mr. Allward the form that the memorial should take. We have a meeting this afternoon when Mr. Allward is to submit a number of different schemes for discussion.

We feel that the site selected, that is the plot to the west of the Parliament Buildings, lends itself admirably to a type of memorial which must pass the test of beauty with the added essential that it must be appropriate. Both Mr. Allward and the Committee feel that it should not in any sense be theatrical nor suggest, either in its form or in any inscriptions that may be carved, anything of a controversial nature, and that it should be marked by restraint and dignity.

I am firmly of the opinion that no building of architectural merit, and particularly no memorial involving sculpture, can be successful unless there is co-operation and a sympathetic support from all those concerned in the development of the design and in the actual erection of the memorial.

It is in this spirit that the Committee have approached the sculptor. By this I do not mean that the sculptor

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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JOHN M. LYLE, F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., F.R.A.I.C.
ARCHITECT
230 BLOOR ST. WEST
TORONTO

ASSOCIATES
J. JACKSON BECK, A.R.I.B.A.
ARTHUR H. EADIE, M.R.A.I.C.

January 6th, 1937.

should be given an entirely free hand and that the Committee's interest should disappear after the sculptor has been selected, but rather that a continuous interest should be maintained by this Committee who should keep in touch with the work through its different stages until completion. Constructive criticism and recognition of the efforts of the artist, as opposed to malicious criticism, are in our opinion essential.

With renewed thanks for your kind letter, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

JML/S

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Personal December 30, 1936

Dear Mr. Lyle:

I should not like this Old Year to slip away without expressing to you my warm appreciation of your kindness in co-operating as you have in the movement to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Our mutual friend, Senator Hardy, has told me how much of the success the project has thus far had, is due to your sympathetic and energetic initiative and support. Naturally, I am most grateful to you, for nothing in the course of my public life has given me quite the same heartfelt satisfaction as this recognition of one from whom I am descended, and whose name I have the honour to bear.

With my very sincere thanks, please permit me to extend to you my best of wishes for the New Year.

Yours very sincerely,

John M. Lyle, Esq.,
Architect,
230 Bloor Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

MK/FM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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0002171

Personal

Dictated at Virginia Beach, Va.,
March 12, 1937.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto, Ont.,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Allward:

I have been a long time in writing to thank you and Mrs. Allward for the very pleasant hours spent with you the day I was in Toronto, and in expressing anew my appreciation of the sketch of the Mackenzie Memorial which you so kindly permitted me to see.

I had long looked forward to the opportunities which the visit afforded. I can assure you they quite surpassed my highest expectations. What you have conceived as an appropriate Memorial to Mackenzie continues to delight my mind. It seems to me perfectly to portray the Mackenzie's spirit and that of the times in which he lived.

I enclose a copy of the letter which I have sent to Mr. John Lyle. It expresses exactly what I feel about what you have in mind for the Memorial. When you see Mr. Lyle, I wish you would tell him that I had to sign and address the letter on the train while it was in motion which will explain why my handwriting was what it was, also that I was sorry that I did not have his exact address with me and had to trust the letter reaching him, as I knew it would, without the City address.

I have been thinking over your ~~question~~ inquiry as to whether or not I had a picture of Mackenzie as a younger man. The paintings

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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I have of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie were made some time before the Rebellion. I should think they would be when Mackenzie was in his thirties. When I get back to Ottawa, I shall have a photograph made of the one of Mackenzie as it may be of some help to you when you come to work on the figure of the man plowing the solitary furrow with a book in his hand.

You may recall my mentioning that Mackenzie was rather thick set, not tall or long in his limbs. While I realize that the figure is merely suggestive, it may be that you will wish to have this physical aspect in mind when you begin to work out the larger sketch. The figure as I recall it in the sketch was very long in the legs - rather the Abraham Lincoln type.

There war one other little feature I intended to speak of when you showed me the sketch. As you will recall, I was amazed at the likeness of my grand-father which the bust on the pedestal presented. You spoke to me of Mackenzie having a strong chin, that was true. Viewing the head, however, from the side, I meant to ask you if you did not feel the chin was perhaps a little too protruding. My impression is that while it was a strong, firm chin, it did not project quite as far as it appeared to in the sketch as seen from one side. I realize, of course, that the sketch was not intended as in any way final, and I would not have made mention of this feature, had you not spoken of Mackenzie's chin. You might gather from my having made no comment at the time, that the sketch had seemed to me, in that particular, to be true to life.

I hope a chance may come for me to get up to Toronto to see the larger sketch, should it be under way before I leave for the Coronation and the Imperial Conference. If, in the meanwhile, there is anything I can do to facilitate the work you have in hand, I hope you will not hesitate to communicate with me at once.

I am writing today to Mr. Hunter about the figures at Vimy. I am sorry that no opportunity for anything of the kind has presented itself until this moment. I expect to be back in Ottawa in another week's time.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,
W.L. Mackenzie King.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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000289

May 5, 1937.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Allward,

I enclose an extract from a speech which I made last night at the Canada Club, which contains a reference to my grandfather and the struggles for reform with which his life was identified. You will be interested, I think, in noticing how completely the thought in the speech parallels the thought which you are so eloquently expressing in the Mackenzie Memorial.

With all kind wishes,

RAP/PT

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Personal August 16, 1937

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Sculptor,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

I am sending to you under separate cover, today, enlargements of the small photograph of Mackenzie, which I showed to you in the library at Laurier House on Friday last.

I recall having had these enlargements made from the small photograph at the time I learned of the intention of the Toronto Committee to have you execute the monument, which, at the moment, you have in hand. I evidently omitted to forward copies of the enlargements after they were made. The smaller, I think, was reproduced without any effort on the part of the photographer to "improve" the picture. I am inclined to think it the better of the two.

May I say how very much I enjoyed seeing you on Friday last. It was kind of you to come down for purposes of conference with the Public Works Department and myself concerning the War Memorial. I was glad you were able to be present with the City authorities in the morning, and particularly pleased that you were able to come out to Kingsmere with me in the evening. I hope you got back to Toronto not too fatigued or too greatly inconvenienced.

I am much looking forward to seeing you again in the course of a very few days.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Allward and yourself,

Yours very sincerely,

MK/VM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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August 21, 1937

Dear Mr. Allward:

I expect to be in Toronto on Wednesday of next week (Aug. 25th). I shall telephone you, after arrival, in the hope that we may be able to have a further word together. I shall not be going to a hotel, but off and on during the day, shall be at my car (No. 100) at the station.

I shall be going to Newmarket at 5.35 p.m., and from there to Barrie, until Friday. I fear I shall have to getback to Ottawa on Friday night, so that I hope we may be able to cover what ground may be necessary on Wednesday.

I am greatly looking forward to seeing you again.

Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Ontario.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Personal

September 11, 1937

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Sculptor,
20 Teddington Park Boulevard,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

Shortly after my return from Toronto, I spoke with Senator Hardy over the 'phone. I expressed quite strongly my preference for the Stony Creek stone, but thought it inadvisable to press the matter unduly when I found that Senator Hardy seemed to feel that the additional cost was a consideration. It is possible, however, that what I said may influence the Senator's judgment favourably, provided the financial aspect can be successfully met.

I spoke about the Order-in-Council setting apart the site, and was told by the Senator that he had taken care to see that it was passed before moving in the matter.

When in Barrie, I secured from my sister a little old photograph of my grandfather, which had been given her by an aunt of mine. It is an excellent picture, and I have had enlargements made. Under separate cover, I am sending one to you. I feel sure it will be of real assistance.

With kind remembrances and regards to Mrs. Allward and yourself,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

MK/FM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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000289

Personal

Ottawa,
October 4, 1937

Dear Mr. Allward:

Here is the photograph of which I wrote you a few days age. I am sure you will find it to your liking.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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0002028

Personal

Ottawa,
October 8, 1937

Dear Mr. Allward:

Many thanks for your letter just received. I am delighted to know that the contract for the William Lyon Mackenzie Memorial has been finally signed, and that work will be started on the foundations in a few days.

In the conversation I had, on Sunday last, with Main Johnson, of the "Toronto Star", Johnson told me that he purposed to write an article on Mackenzie which would be a feature of one of the special issues of the "Star". In talking over the significance of Mackenzie's life, I told him I thought you had caught the conception admirably, that of the political pioneer who was a leader alike in thought and action. It may be that Mr. Johnson may desire to have a talk with yourself. As you already know him, you know how attractive his personality is.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto, Ont.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Old Yonge Street,
Rural Route No. 2.
York Mills, Ontario.

To the
Right Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.

Dear Mr King,

I am glad to be able to inform you that the contract for the William Lyon MacKenzie Memorial has finally been signed, and that work will be started on the foundations in a few days. I understand that it is the intention of the Committee to lay the corner stone in November.This will be cut and ready for the ceremony Let me thank you for letting me know about the safe arrival of the Vimy plasters,also for the many other kindnesses which you have shown to me.

Trusting that you are in the best of health,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Allward

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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000288

Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,
Ontario.
October 12th. 1937.

To the
Honorable Mac Kenzie King,
Prime Minister, Ottawa.

Dear Mr King,

The photo which you sent to me is, I think the best of all. I am grateful to you for the trouble you have taken in getting it for me. Later I received your letter regarding Main Johnson. I will be only too glad to give him any information he requires.

I was at the site yesterday with the contractor. We staked out all the levels so he can begin the excavation at once. Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from Mr McAllister which I think may be of interest to you .

With many thanks and our greetings to you,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward

OCT 13 1937

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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Copy.

Dr W.S.Allward
20 Teddington Park
Toronto Ontario.

Dear Sir,

This is to advise you that by Order_ in_ Council of July 22nd. I937. the Provincial Government set aside a certain site on the west side of the Parliament Buildimgs in Queen's Park Toronto,for the erection of a Memorial to William Lyon MacKenzie.

This site has beev indicated by stakes set in the ground and I believe all the nesessary formalities have been carried out by the Provincial Government, enabling you to proceed with the work entrusted to you by the Committee in charge of the erection of the Memorial,

Yours truly,

Signed,

R.A.McAllister.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

0002208

Personal October 13, 1937

Dear Mr. Allward:

I am delighted to know that you have found the photo I sent you so satisfactory. Like you, I am inclined to regard it as "the best of all".

I am pleased to have the official notification of the Order-in-Council setting aside the site on the West side of the Parliament Buildings, in Queen's Park, Toronto, for the erection of the memorial to my grandfather.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Allward and yourself,

Believe me, as always,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

MK/TM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

National Archives of Canada
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000211

Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
January 3rd. 1938.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

It was with great pleasure we received your telegram and letter bearing their kind messages. Coming home after all our years in England we find in Canada a curious metallic ring of material progress rather insistently ringing. To find you, the Prime Minister, involved as you must be these days with so many hard, practical, and difficult problems, still an idealist is a great comfort to us. Our only fear is, that your zeal in your work may undermine your health. Surely you must know how much you have done for Canada and how greatly all Canada appreciates that splendid work, so why not be careful for the future work.

I am working on the Memorial and I can assure you of my earnest endeavor to make it worthy of your Grandfather.

Mrs Allward joins me in every good wish,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

JAN 4 1938

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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00222

Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,Ontario.
January 25th. I938.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Ottawa,Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I have received your letter of January 20th. dealing with the question of the inscription,and thank you for it.

The words "Vision,Integrity, and Courage" are very appropriate, and quite in keeping with the expression of the Memorial.

Lettering or inscriptions, require very careful placing on any Memorial,and until I receive a general idea of the inscription and the number of words,and lay them out on the model,my opinion must be very vague, but I do feel that the surface of the wall will take care of the inscription you suggest in an artistic way.As to the pedestal supporting the bust of your Grandfather, the less we put on that the better as it is only some I8" square,and that does not give any horizontal freedom forthe words if the letters are large enough to be in scale with the Memorial.Do not worry, for I will work it out and submit it to you and the Committee before any part is cut in the stone,always hoping of course that the inscription will not be too lengthy.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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I have been working on the heroic sized bust of your Grandfather, and often wish I could secure a profile drawing or photograph. it would be of the greatest help to me. I wonder too, if by any chance you have any knowledge of the existence of a coat or waist coat of his. I want to make something more epic than any mere photographic portrait. On saturday I motored into the country to find if possible any old ploughs of approximately that date, and hope to hear of something in a few days.

In the New Year you sent me an exceedingly kind greeting, and I wrote thanking you for it, I do hope you received that reply.

Trusting that you are in good health, and with best wishes for the coming work ahead in your Parliament,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter. allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1936-1937

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February 2, 1938

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

I duly received your letter of the 25th ultimo. Unfortunately, since its receipt, I have been so pressed with matters pertaining to the opening days of the session that I have had no opportunity to send you a line by way of acknowledgment.

First of all, let me say that I received your reply to the letter which I sent to you at the beginning of the year. I should have thanked you at once for it. I do so now most warmly.

I am pleased you find the words; Wisdom, Integrity, and Courage, appropriate and in keeping with the expression of the memorial.

I shall send you the wording for the inscription on the wall in a few days. If, however, you could send me, in the interval, on a postcard, just the number of letters that you think the inscription would take, counting as a letter a space between words, it would give me an idea of just how much I could send in the way of inscription, and might avoid further correspondence. You will know better than I will what the exact length of the inscription should be.

What is required for the pedestal supporting the bust will not occasion much difficulty.

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I am sorry that I have not a profile drawing or profile photograph of my grandfather, but I am having photographs taken from different angles of the plaster bust which I had at Laurier House, but which is now in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons. I think you may assume that it was a very true likeness. I have heard my mother say that it was extremely good of her father. As soon as these photographs are completed, I shall send copies to you.

I am sorry, too, that I have not knowledge of the existence of a coat or waist-coat of the kind worn by my grandfather, beyond what appears in the photographs which I think you already have.

Oddly enough, I have today received from a lady in Bowmanville a small photograph of Mackenzie, which she tells me belonged to her grandfather, and which she thinks was taken somewhere about the year 1830. That would be some years prior to the rebellion, and would make Mackenzie thirty-five years of age at the time the photograph was taken. It seems to me to be an excellent likeness. I am enclosing it with this letter, and shall be glad if you will retain it with care for me. If you wish to have enlargements made, I shall be happy to have them made.

I have been interested in reading of your search for old ploughs. Since your letter was received, I recall the fact that a nephew of mine, John Lay, a son of Mr. H. M. Lay, of Barrie, Ontario, has recently entered the employ of the Massey-Harris Company in Toronto. I am sure the Massey-Harris Company will have samples of ploughs from earliest days. If you have not found just what you wish to have, if you would either phone to Mr. Lay at the Massey-Harris works, or drop a letter to him, addressed in care of my sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay, Barrie, I am sure he would be glad to take up with the firm the question of where the kind of thing you are looking for could best be found. I should imagine that the very thing you want would be on the premises of the Company in Toronto.

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If I hear from you about the length of the inscription, please just send a telegram collect. That will be sufficient. I think I can promise that the particulars of the inscription, and the other suggested inscription, will be sent to you within a week of the receipt of this word.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Allward and yourself,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

MK*Z

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Personal

February 8, 1938

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

-- I enclose the photographs of the bust of my grandfather, referred to in an earlier communication. They are not as good as I thought they might prove to be; nevertheless, they may be of some assistance to you.

In the little sketch of Mackenzie's head, which I saw in your studio, I thought the chin was a little too projected. In the photograph marked "B" of the pictures I am sending you, it seems to me to be, if anything, a little too receding. The photograph marked "C", I should think was the better of the two. I, of course, cannot say how true the shape of the head may be. There, again, I think "C" is better than either "B" or "D".

I shall write you again in the course of the next few days.

-- I am sending an enlargement of "A". A set in this size, or even larger, can be made up, if you think it will be of any service to you.

Yours very sincerely,

MK/FM

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Old Yonge Street,
York Mills Ontario.
February 5th. 1938.

To the
Honorable Mac Kenzie King,
Laurier House,Ottawa

Dear Mr King,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd, and for the trouble you have takem about the photographs of the plaster bust and the plough.

There is I find now no immediate haste about the inscription as the stone work will not be set until the fine weather is here,but I wanted to get the question under way so that we should have this matter,at least, settled in time.

I hesitate to place any limit on the number of words as it is desirable to put on the Mem orials suitable and necessary inscriptions,and so we must try and make room for the M. Do you , therefor,please send me,what, in your opinion should go on ,and I will try it out and if it is satisfactory,we can submit it to the Committee for their approval and instructions.I will be equally frank about it, and will let you know if,from the artistic point of view we are overcrowding the surface.

I will be most careful of the little photograph,it may be useful, but it has not the strength,nor the splendid character of the other photographs.If the plaster bust was modelled from life I think a photograph would be extremely valuable,and I am indeed grateful that you thought of it.

Our continued best wishes to you,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Allward.

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OUTLINE OF MR. KING'S REPLY TO SPEECH OF LORD PROVOST,

ROYAL HOTEL, DUNDEE

JUNE 18, 1937

Expression of words of deep appreciation of great honour felt at being received by City of Dundee as guest. Honour not extended to me personally but as one representing the Dominion of Canada at the Coronation of Their Majesties and the Imperial Conference. Honour to my country, and its association with Scotland - this city in particular. I thank you on behalf of the people of Canada as well as on my own behalf for the cordiality of welcome generously extended.

I take advantage of this first opportunity of speaking in public since the Imperial Conference ended to express through this gathering to the people of the United Kingdom generally, the warm appreciation of my colleagues and myself for the manner in which we were received in Britain during the period of the Conference, and during the time of the Coronation. When I say "we" I do not mean only those of our number who as members of the Government represented Canada, but the large number of men and women who came across from the Dominion to be present at the Coronation. If ever a country has not only opened its homes but its

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hearts, this Old Land has done so. Thanks to peoples of England and Scotland for warm welcome. Touched deeply. Difficult to say what hospitality meant - expression of family feeling. (one family). Events gave us opportunity to exchange views in manner helpful to all of us through years to come.

Outcome of Conference, a bond of closer and stronger union formed in all parts of the British Empire.

Impressions of City of Dundee. Word of thanks for honour Lord Provost has done me in giving up the entire morning to visit parts of the City and opportunity to form impressions in very quick way. Visit appeals to one who enters Dundee by train. Reference to visit to new Mill - saw something of industrial life of City. Dundee known from distance as great commercial and industrial City of this part of Scotland which means one of the great industrial and commercial cities of the world.

Link between this City and country, and Canada through commerce. Many men have gone out from Dundee who have played a great part in the commercial and transportation life of Canada, and in the various professions; law, medicine, journalism, work and affairs of State, Church, educational work; all these activities have been and are today well represented throughout the Dominion by those who can trace immediate association with the City of Dundee.

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Reference to view of City from Law Hill. Striking resemblance between City of Dundee and surroundings of Capital of Canada. I think that Lady Aberdeen will agree with me that the view from there (Law Hill) across the Tay and beyond is very like what one gets in Ottawa from Parliament Hill looking out towards the Laurentian Hills and beyond. Many other resemblances - shall make no mention of them.

Kind enough to welcome me to Dundee, not merely as Prime Minister of Canada, but to extend welcome in personal and intimate way. The Lord Provost has referred to one of my ancestors coming from this City to Canada. I must tell you that all my immediate ancestors, so far as I have been able to trace them, came from Scotland, both on my mother's and on my father's side. Two of my ancestors, in particular, have an immediate association with this part of Scotland. William Lyon Mackenzie, my mother's father, is one. Born in Springfield, Dundee, in 1795. My father's father, John King, came from Tyrie, Aberdeenshire. I hope to have the privilege tomorrow of visiting the place of his birth. Today I was privileged to see the surroundings of the old home where my mother's father was born. I shall speak today of my mother's father, and tomorrow may say a few words about my father's father.

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Reference to struggle in Canada just one hundred years ago this year. Canada in throes of rebellion; my mother's father leader of rebellion in Upper Canada. So tomorrow in Aberdeen, I shall refer to my father's father, who left Aberdeen for Canada with the Detachment of Royal Artillery a short time before the rebellion. True Scottish tradition.

Our country is essentially a land of reconciliation. Differences of race, of religion, of political creed are reconciled. Personal animosities of the early struggles of those days is now forgotten. In the City of Toronto, there is to be erected this year, in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, a monument to William Lyon Mackenzie, by Allward, the Sculptor who made the great monument of Vimy.

The Lord Provost has been kind enough to say that what lies deepest in my heart was the memory of my mother. As a result of the political struggle of 1837, my mother's father was exiled. Was in prison for a time, and it was while he was in exile that my mother was born. This helps to explain my feelings in political matters. Love for principles is part of my life.

Story of William Lyon Mackenzie. At 20 years of age, left Dundee on "Psyche" to go to Canada. 40 days to cross the Ocean. This required something of stamina and purpose of those

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who made the journey. Isabel Baxter, who later became his wife, also left Dundee, and two years later, they were married in Montreal. After reaching Canada, Mackenzie went into business there for a time. The country he found to be controlled by a group administering its affairs pretty much in the interests of privilege. Attacked some of their views. Gave up business and entered the field of journalism. Published one of first papers in Upper Canada (now Ontario) - "Colonial Advocate". Was elected to Legislature for York County - most populous constituency in Upper Canada. Considerable support from public at the time - returned for this constituency 7 times. 5 times by acclamation. A long constitutional struggle preceded the rebellion of 1837. Reformers of that day were seeking to secure responsible government. There was an appointed Executive which managed affairs without any relation whatsoever to representatives of people. As my grand-father was the leader of the Reform Party at that time, the brunt of the opposition fell on his shoulders. He came to London to see what reforms could be effected. Could not get redress by constitutional means. Adopted other method. Not in any way separation from the British Crown, but the desire to effect a change in Government in Canada, to bring it into accord with the British system of Government. There was never any real thought of permanent separation. The original effort was to seize

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the Governor and the Executive and hold them as prisoners till the situation in the Colony was duly appreciated in the Mother Country. Strife developed. Rebellion assumed more serious form. Some Americans had assisted the rebels. After the rebellion was suppressed Mackenzie fled to the United States. Britain claimed neutrality laws violated. Mackenzie was imprisoned in Rochester for this offense. He was released from prison and was subsequently pardoned. After period of exile, returned to Canada and was returned to Parliament at head of polls at first by-elections; returned a second time at general election following. Was never defeated at any time he offered himself for Parliament.

There is one link which Dundee has with Canada of which I wish to speak in particular. The name York was changed to Toronto in 1834, when Toronto was incorporated as a City. It was the first municipality in Upper Canada to receive charter as City. Mackenzie was elected the first Mayor of Toronto; he gave to the City its coat-of-arms which he designed himself. Motto of City: "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity", significant of all that is best in the life of Scottish people. Characteristic; very foundation of national greatness in all countries. In reply to some of the attacks of disloyalty which were preferred against him, Mackenzie made reference in one of his speeches, which the Lord Provost

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quoted today. Oddly enough, the only paper I have brought with me today contains that particular reference. I give it to you as it relates to that City, the City in which I was fortunate enough to receive a part of my education.

(EXTRACTS FROM PAGES 18, 19, 20 FROM VOLUME 1 - "LIFE AND TIMES OF MACKENZIE AND THE REBELLION OF 1837-38" READ ALOUD BY MR. KING).

My grandfather's confession of faith is my confession of faith. I have tried to be true to these words.

Reference to organisation of Department of Labour, in Canada. I served as Minister of Labour long before I took the office which I now have the honour to hold. I came to Dundee today not to accept as for myself the great honour the citizens of this city have just done upon me. (Reference to Pasteur). (Memorial in house of his birth). Some years ago, the University of Toronto, after I became Prime Minister, honoured me with the degree of Doctor of Laws. I told the University at the time I accepted it, I would accept only for one reason - which was that it did not belong to me but belonged to my father who was not there to receive it. Reference to sacrifices father and mother made, otherwise would never have had the opportunity to get University training or to take part

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in public life. I came to Scotland today to say that but for the sacrifices Mackenzie, and some others who were with him, underwent in the struggle for political freedom in our Dominion, we in Canada would not enjoy the liberties we enjoy today, and I certainly would not have the honour to hold the position of Prime Minister of the country.

I wish to leave this thought with you. Canada owes everything to your country - to Scotland, to the sacrifices, privations, noble spirit, heroic purpose of those men and women who went out to Canada, not today, but 50, 100, 150 years ago to pioneer there: pioneer for homes, pioneer for education, for government. They have done these things in order that their children and their children's children might enjoy privileges greater than they themselves had known. Let us be true to what we owe to their memories. Nothing has touched me so much in your city as the welcome I received this morning from the working men and women, some in the factory, some on the streets, etc. Be true to those people. The world today is in a state of transition; men and women who work for a living are determined to see that they receive more favourable opportunities for themselves and for their children than they have in the past.

Reference to helpful way in which great improvements by evolutionary methods can be brought about for the mass of people. More in the way of economic freedom, more in the way

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of a sense of security, along lines that will make for stability and endurance. You and I have it in our power to help to bring that wider freedom to most men and women in the English-speaking world. Let us seek to do it. There is no greater opportunity, no greater privilege for us than that of helping to give wider opportunity to those around us. In seeking to do this, let us not forget the character of those who left Scotland to go to the outlying parts of the Empire. Love of learning, the habit of industry, and saving; above all, faith in God, reverence for the true things, which have helped to make the Empire what it is today. My prayer in this city, in the name of my grandfather, in my own name, and in the name of the great Empire to which we belong, knowing these virtues to be what they are, to be of enduring and unfailing value, is: that, above all else, the God of our Fathers may be the God of their succeeding race.

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PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY
OF ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Prime Minister of Canada

ABERDEEN - JUNE 19th, 1937

PLACE - MUSIC HALL.

PRESENTATION BY THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST (E. W. Watt)

References made to: Donald Alexander Smith,
George Stephen,
The late Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair.

John King - William Lyon Mackenzie.

Outline of Mr. King's career.

(Document read by Town Clerk).

OUTLINE OF MR. KING'S REPLY TO SPEECH OF THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST.

Reference to kind presentation of Lord Provost. In conferring the freedom of the City of Aberdeen upon one who has had the honour of representing his country at the Coronation of The King and at the Imperial Conference, feel that a new link has been forged between this City and Scotland, and the Dominion of Canada. Word of thanks on behalf of citizens of Canada and on own behalf. Thanks for precious gift - as long as I live it will be one of my most treasured possessions - it will have a place, during my life-time in Laurier House, former residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and at the present time, my residence, and after

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my day's work is over, it will be left as a national possession. Symbol of political and intellectual freedom which has been Scotland's greatest gift to our Dominion. Reference to the many contributions of this Old Land to Canada - with respect to Government, settlement, industrial progress, arts, various professions of trade and commerce and other activities that go to make up national life. Acknowledgment inadequate because to give the true significance one would have to tell, in large part, the story of the development of our country. References to Lord Strathcona and Lord Mountstephan. References also to previous visit to this Old Land with Mr. King's father. Particular reference to Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Affection and remembrance of people of Canada - cherished memories of days Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent in our country. Reference to visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to University - 43 years ago.

Each Governor General has made some contribution of a permanent nature to the institutions and the life of our country. Most of our Governor Generals have come from Scotland; the Governor General we have at the present time is from Scotland, and we are very proud of him. Lady Aberdeen had to do with founding of National Council of Women in our Dominion; Victorian Order of Nurses; The Aberdeen Association sending of literature to centres in the West; May Court Club in Ottawa. All have had spontaneous existence, and rendered increasing service.

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Reference to association family has had with Aberdeenshire. Father's father was born at Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, a century and a third or more ago. Came to Canada from this City of Aberdeen. Recalled fact just a 100 years ago this year, 1837, Canada was in condition of great unrest. Struggle there as in other lands, for more in way of political liberty and freedom on part of the people. Executive of the day appointed by the Governor General, but its members had no responsibility to the House of Assembly which was composed of the representatives of the people. Mother's father was one of those who was returned many times to the Assembly as representative of the most populous constituency in Upper Canada of that day. Was subsequently chosen as first Mayor of City of Toronto when it became a city. After struggling for better conditions in way of political freedom, being unable to obtain them by constitutional means, extreme steps were taken which resulted in the Rebellion. Not a rebellion against authority of Queen Victoria - not a rebellion intended for separation of Canada from the Old Land - but a rebellion intended to win for Canada British liberty and freedom which British subjects in Britain had already begun to enjoy. It seems to me the struggle there was similar to what other countries have witnessed. The history of Canada in the last hundred years has been an endeavour to preserve, in a balanced

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relationship, the British Crown and representative institutions in the Dominion.

Mother's father was the leader of the rebellion, the justification for which was subsequently set forth in Report to British Government by Lord Durham. It has since been justified by verdict of many British statesmen, and by the Canadian people, who, after his return to Canada from exile, twice returned Mackenzie to Parliament, as he had been returned seven times before.

Upholding the Crown, John King, father's father, left this city of Aberdeen with a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery for the Dominion. Each of them was serving as he thought best, the rights, traditions, and ideals dearest to his heart. John King came from a military family; natural inclinations strongly associated with the Crown. William Lyon Mackenzie was more immediately associated with the people, struggle for political freedom. The story of the development of the British Empire lies in the keeping together of all that is best in the Crown and representative institutions - in preserving perfect harmony, instead of discord, between them.

Great pleasure today to be associated with Mr. Lyons of Australia in connection with this ceremony. Evolution of responsible government in Australia may not have been similar to that of

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Canada. Nevertheless, there was a similar purpose, etc.; desire to preserve rights of the Crown; rights of the people; great desire, above all else, of bringing together relations of the two into perfect harmony and good-will. Empire of today is united by finer spirit of harmony and good-will, unity of purpose, than ever before in history.

Reference to visit to Dundee and to visit by motor from Dundee to Aberdeen to see something of the homes or abodes of ancestors. End in view of ancestors when they went to Canada was that their children and their children's children might have freedom greater than they themselves had been privileged to enjoy. Reference to qualities of those who came out to settle in Canada and help to develop it in early days. They feared God, upheld the King; carried those virtues from this Old Land into the New. Reference to sacrifices of ancestors, to what I said at the University of Toronto when I took the degree of Doctor of Laws. Thanks to John King, of Tyrie. I take the freedom today, not through any merit of my own, but because it was his due, because of what he represented of the Sons of Scotland, who have helped to make Canada the great country it is today, I am proud to bear his name.

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The Lord Provost was kind enough to speak of the part I have played in industrial and international relations; of my personal efforts to further international peace. Word to young people. As you go through life, remember that good-will is a great power, and that ill-will is a terrible power. Try to develop in every way you can, good-will: it will help your country, the Empire, the World. Good-will as between country and country, as between race and race, religion and religion, class and class, man and man, is what will cure the evils of the world and give to our countries the salvation of which they all so greatly need at this particular time. The motto of the City of Aberdeen "Bon Accord" is the secret of the world's security today.

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Wm – re Mackenzie Memorial
Allward Nov 4-37
Proposed to Chas to Nov
the Premier, summary
Wilfrid & Parliament in memory

THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
November 6th. 1937

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

PRIVATE & PERSONAL

My dear Will;

The Mackenzie Memorial, as per usual with our friend Allward, has been a good deal delayed and instead of having the whole plinth finished about this time we shall only get as far as the cornerstone, so I have told the Secretary that if Allward is not keen to continue with the whole plinth at the moment and prefers to wait until the Spring there will be no objection.

Now as to the laying of the corner-stone, we do not propose to have any extensive ceremony. I don't know just what Hepburn's feeling is towards you. The mess he made of things was largely overcome by your silence and generosity generally and from what I can gather he regrets it although, of course, he would never say so. My idea is to have him lay the cornerstone if he will consent to do so. It is the first gesture the Committee can make and I believe that it would be a good thing to have him do so and a good reason is that he has always encouraged the project and was very nice about giving us what is perhaps about the best site in Queen's Park for the Memorial. The main ceremony will, of course, take place when the monument is unveiled and it will be then for you to consider whether you as Premier of the country; and what is more important, the grandson of the chief feature of the memorial, would unveil it.

The laying of the cornerstone was set for the 10th. but this, I felt, was too early to give even the Committee due notice and on top of this Mr. Hepburn is away and can't be reached. I have an idea he is ill at home and it is being kept quiet.

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THE SENATE

CANADA

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King #2 Nov 6/37

Could you let me know, the very earliest day possible; perhaps by wire without mentioning what the subject is; your opinion in the matter?

The ideal programme should be to have you lay the cornerstone and in time to come the Governor at the time unveil the monument but owing to the conditions - partly those referred to above - I don't feel on firm enough ground to ask you to do it and ask the Ontario Premier to be present and have him say no. You will appreciate the difficult atmosphere it might create. If things were otherwise there is no question as to who should lay the stone. It is rather too bad we have to think of these things but we must let nothing stand in the way of amicable relations. A small thing like this might extend a good deal farther.

I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as possible.

With kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

A. C. Hardy

(A. C. Hardy)

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
November 9th. 1937

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

My dear Will:

Although I gave Mr. John M. Lyle the dates and other material for the inscription to be placed on the plinth of the Mackenzie Memorial, the Secretary advises me to-day that Mr. Allward would like to have these. While I know what they are, I would prefer to have you send me what you think would be a suitable draft for the whole inscription. You may recall that we discussed this some months ago and you strongly advised a very simple inscription which would cover:

the name - William Lyon Mackenzie, with the dates of birth and death
Item 1 - First Mayor of Toronto 1834
Item 2 - Representative in the Legislature of Upper Canada for North York 18-- - 1837 and for Haldimand 1849 - 1855
and nothing else

The above will show that I am not certain without looking it up, of the exact dates which measure Mackenzie's term of office. I take it that the placing of the various items should be left to the sculptor but if you have any desires don't hesitate to express them as I think Allward would like to carry it out.

I am trying to arrange to have Mr. Hepburn lay the cornerstone without any formal ceremony some time towards the end of next week. Between ourselves, I think that we can count on some people who would like to create a disturbance but they would, by this gesture, have some of the wind taken out of their sails because however much we may pretend to disassociate this Memorial from yourself, the fact of the matter is you are really the chief factor in it. However, that was my idea when I first started it, though this is the first time I have ever mentioned it to a soul. All the same, the general atmosphere is

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King #2 Nov 9/37

there and everybody knows it but until we express it they can't.

With kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(A. C. Hardy)

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THE SENATE
CANADA

OTTAWA,
January 17th,
1 9 3 8.

PERSONAL.

The Right W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., LL.D.,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue, O T T A W A.

My dear Will:-

I do not like to bother you in this matter, especially at this time when you are so busy, as I have always wanted to keep you out of the Mackenzie Memorial as much as possible for obvious reasons. However, as you are the representative of the survivors of the family, the inscription to be placed on the memorial is one which must be submitted to you. Mr. Allward would like to have this as soon as possible while the granite is in the shops, as the cutting could be done there with infinitely greater precision than later. It is this that causes me to write.

We discussed this once before, and I thought you had told Allward yourself what you thought would be right, but, perhaps, I have got this mixed with Mr. J. M. Lyle. My own opinion is that the inscription should be as short and embracing as possible. I am attaching what I think is the proper lay-out of the dates. I am particularly anxious for reasons you will appreciate to set on the face of the plinth, that it is a memorial to the events leading up to the establishment of responsible government in Upper Canada. This must be done in a non-provocative manner, and as briefly as possible. I have placed on the proposal attached my own idea, but it is merely, to use your own expression, "a chart to go by."

As to Mackenzie, his name should be set out in full, and as you will see I have placed under it on the first line, "First Mayor of Toronto", and then ,

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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side by side under this, his term of representation of York and Haldimand, with a deep blank cut in between to show the interval between his two Parliamentary periods. You are so apt at this kind of work, that I know whatever you would draft would meet with unanimous approval. To sum up, I say that the inscription should shortly refer to :

Events leading to Responsible Government
with short crisis in 1837,
Mackenzie,
Mayor 1834,
Periods as Parliamentary Representative.

If you can let me have this at an early date, it would greatly facilitate Allward's work. You know him well enough to understand that every little delay we have gives him an opportunity for twice as long a delay on his part.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours faithfully,

WLMK

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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File 1A

January 20, 1938

The Honourable Arthur C. Hardy,
443 Daly Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

Re: Inscription - Mackenzie Memorial

I must apologise for not having answered, long before this, your communication of November 9th, regarding the inscription for the Mackenzie memorial. This delay has necessitated your further letter of the 17th instant.

I have had the matter so much at heart that I have purposely delayed replying to your letter until I could have at least an entire morning or afternoon, preferably on Sunday, to devote to looking up the right quotation, verifying dates, and suggesting appropriate words.

I wholly agree with you that there should be very little in the way of an inscription, and what you have in mind accords wholly with my own view. This renders it the more necessary that whatever appears should be exact in as many particulars as may be possible.

I think I have just what you and the Committee will approve of, but I should like another few days to think the matter over. Nothing could better illustrate the extent to which I have been giving my time to matters other than those immediately personal than the fact that this particular matter, which is of more interest to me than all others, should not have been concluded by now. I promise not to let more than a few days pass.

Perhaps I should add that Allward himself asked me, when he was here on Armistice Day, to suggest three words which would describe outstanding characteristics of Mackenzie. I mentioned to him: Vision, Integrity, and Courage. It seems to

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me those words were equally characteristic of those who had the struggle for responsible government most at heart.

I think the best source from which to quote, regarding responsible government, is the Seventh Grievance Report, which was drawn up by the Committee of the Legislature, of which Mackenzie was the Chairman, and which was presented to the Legislature in 1835. It has a dozen or more pages devoted to the demand for responsible government, and has some excellent passages in it. If you have not already read this report, you will find an immense satisfaction in so doing. I shall be glad to let you have a copy of it at any time, if you so desire. The advantage of taking the quotation from this report is that it carries with it, not only Mackenzie's personal views, but those of all who were with him in the struggle to bring about responsible government. Apart from being signed by Mackenzie, as Chairman of the Committee, it is generally known and conceded that the writing of the report was done by Mackenzie himself.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

P.S. This would be most appropriate on a memorial at the side of the Legislature buildings.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
711 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO 2

COMMITTEE

THE HONOURABLE A. C. HARDY, Chairman; THE HONOURABLE FRANK P. O'CONNOR, Vice-Chairman; THE HONOURABLE THOMAS AHEARN, PROFESSOR JOHN ALFORD, THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN B. AYLESWORTH, T. WILBUR BEST, ERIC BROWN, CHARLES F. W. BURNS, JOSEPH W. G. CLARK, WILFRED H. DENTON, GOLDWIN FLEMING, COLONEL COLIN W. G. GIBSON, K.C., WILLIAM HARTY, RAY LAWSON, DR. SMIRLE LAWSON, E. G. LONG, K.C., JOHN M. LYLE, PAUL W. MATTHEWS, J. MAITLAND MacINTOSH, LEIGHTON McCARTHY, K.C., H. O. McCURRY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, COLONEL W. P. MULOCK, K.C., M.P., A. H. ROBSON, T. A. RUSSELL, W. E. RUNDLE, D. B. WELDON, JOHN L. WILSON.

WALTER S. ALLWARD, Sculptor.

March 11, 1938.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. King:

Senator Hardy who, as you know, is at present in Florida, has asked me to write to you in connection with the inscription for the Memorial.

Mr. Allward tells me that he has not yet received it and I believe that he would like to have it as soon as you can find time to revise it.

It is my understanding that, once the inscription has been decided upon, Mr. Allward will have to consider what form of lettering he desires to use and that the actual work of inscribing the lettering has to be done in the work shop rather than on the site of the Memorial.

Yours sincerely,

John L. Wilson

JLW/M

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Ottawa,
March 13, 1938.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge St.,
York Mills,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

Re: Mackenzie Memorial

I enclose suggestions for inscription in accordance with what I understand to be along the lines desired by the William Lyon Mackenzie Centennial Committee.

Senator Hardy mentioned to me that he was particularly anxious to make clear that the Memorial related to events leading up to the establishment of Responsible Government in Upper Canada. He also left with me, before going South, a draft of what he thought should be set forth in regard to Mackenzie, namely, his name in full, reference ~~of~~ to his being first Mayor of Toronto, his representation of the constituencies of York and Haldimand. The Senator thought it might be a good thing to quote a statement of a line or so from one of Mackenzie's speeches ~~where~~ wherein specific mention is made of Responsible Government.

I enclose, herewith, a draft inscription in accordance with these suggestions. On looking at it, you will see that its first reference is to "the struggle for Responsible Government in Upper Canada". That phraseology is sufficiently general not to limit the "struggle" to the Rebellion of 1837-38. At the same time,

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it suggests the incident of 1837-38 as a foremost feature in the bringing about of Responsible Government. The phrase "the struggle for Responsible Government" is a good one, and one to which the public mind has become accustomed. It suggests all kinds of effort put forth toward the objective mentioned.

I am submitting alternative drafts containing much the same material. On the one, I placed the dates 1837-38 and 1937-38 in opposite corners. In themselves, they suggest the one hundred years between the Rebellion and the present time at which the Memorial is being erected. In the second draft, [illegible], the wording relates specifically to the one hundredth anniversary of the Rebellion.

Personally, I am inclined to doubt the wisdom of making the Memorial one specifically to the Rebellion phase of the struggle for Responsible Government. I should prefer it to refer more generally to what had gone before as well as what followed the Rebellion, in helping to bring about Responsible Government.

Under the name of William Lyon Mackenzie, I have included, on the draft inscription being sent to you, the dates of his birth and death. I am inclined to think that these would be better placed immediately below the name "Mackenzie" on the pedestal which is to support the bust. However, that is something I have no positive view about. I think, however, that mention somewhere of the date of Mackenzie's birth and death should appear.] [There can be no doubt about the suitability as well as necessity for mention of Mackenzie being first Mayor of Toronto, and setting forth the date.

When we come to Mackenzie's representation of York and Haldimand, considerations of some historical importance suggest themselves. First of all, I think it is important that the Memorial should make clear the change which took place in the constitution of the Province under the Union Act of 1840, between the time that Mackenzie represented York and the time he represented

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Haldimand. It is of real significance that he should have been a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and also a member of the Parliament of the United Canadas. These references in themselves help to mark a stage in the constitutional development of Canada.

In connection with Mackenzie's representation of York, it is, I think, desirable to make clear the change which was made in the constituency in 1834, at which time York was divided into four ridings. Mackenzie had previously represented what was known as York constituency. He came after that time to represent the second riding. The division of the constituency of York at the time that Toronto became a City is of historic interest. This feature will be brought out in distinguishing between Mackenzie's representation for York and for the second riding of York, apart from the distinction being necessary for purposes of accuracy.

Another fact which, I think, it is important to bring out is that Mackenzie, while representing York and the second riding of York, was elected in all nine times. This is a truly amazing record. It is accounted for, in part, by his having been expelled by the Legislature on three occasions, and having been returned each time after his expulsion. Also by the fact that the death of King George IV necessitated a new election. If I am not mistaken, he was returned by acclamation on three occasions, and, on another occasion, there was only one vote against him. Add to this the circumstance that, in those days, there was open voting, and one gets some idea of the extent to which the people of the most populous constituency in Upper Canada were behind the cause of which he had become the popular champion. The fact that after the Rebellion, he was twice returned for Haldimand is, I think, equally significant. The mere mention of these facts of themselves is sufficient to explain much that related to the Rebellion, and how Mackenzie's actions were viewed after his return to Canada.

In the memorial Senator Hardy had in mind keeping an open space between the representation of York and that of Haldimand,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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as indicating the period in which Mackenzie was in exile. That, I think, is a good idea. I now come to the quotation or quotations which would serve to make clear that the objective of the Reformers was Responsible Government.

in this connection Not excepting Lord Durham's report, there is, I think, no more important document than the Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly which was made on the 10th of April, 1835. Of this Committee, Mackenzie was the Chairman. Anything quoted from this document has the advantage of being from something which is an official record. There would seem to be exceptional appropriateness in having on a Memorial adjacent to the present Legislative Buildings, a quotation from a report of the Legislature of old Upper Canada. Moreover, a quotation asserting the demand for Responsible Government more than two years before the Rebellion would, of itself, be sufficient to make clear that this demand was no chance assertion or excuse.

I have many quotations which show that Responsible Government was what the Reformers were seeking to bring about but, as I have said, I doubt if anything more suitable for a Memorial in Queen's Park could be found than a sentence or two from an official report drafted by a Committee of the Assembly, and presented to that body in 1835. The Seventh Report of the Committee on Grievances is a well-known document. It sets forth better than any other statement the grievances which led to and lay at the root of the Rebellion. The report covers 48 printed pages, 22 of which appear under the caption - "A Responsible Government".

On the inscription I am sending to you, I quote two sentences. Either by itself would be sufficient, and it is quite probable that the two might be too long. If, however, space permitted of both being quoted, the second would serve to show the very moderate tone in which reforms had been demanded at the outset, and the great reasonableness of the demands themselves. The advantage of quoting from this document is that it would carry with it the language used at the time in describing the Legislative Assembly,

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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namely: "The Honourable the Commons House of Assembly".

There were three other members beside Mackenzie who signed the Grievance Report. I have not included their names, not merely because to do so would lengthen the inscription, but because I felt that bringing only three other names might be to invite criticism of leaving out the names of others equally prominent.

No possible exception could be taken by anyone to a quotation from this official report, and, least of all, by anyone to the quotations themselves.

In working over the inscription, I had drafted the following as a possible alternative to the quotations from the Grievance Report:

> "Responsible Government in Canada was achieved "by men and women who sought to win political and "intellectual freedom, and to gain for their children "opportunities which had been denied to themselves. "They were the pioneers of a political system which "became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth "of Nations."

If it were thought that something should appear on the reverse side of the Memorial, some such words as these might be appropriate. What I really would like to see, and ~~it might be~~ possible to place ~~it~~ in a single or two lines at the top of the Memorial would be the words:

> "They were the pioneers of a political system "which became the corner-stone of the British "Commonwealth of Nations."

Those words would serve to give the Memorial a really great significance, and one which is wholly justified. The winning of Responsible Government in Canada is what saved Canada to the Empire. Self-government in Canada led to self-governments in the other Dominions. While Responsible Government itself came first in Great Britain, the winning of responsible self government by Canada was

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the beginning of a new "political system" which put an end to the old centralized system of Colonial Government, and marked the beginning of the new political system whereby there came to be what we have today, namely, equality of status between the self-governing communities of the British Empire, or, in other words, the Commonwealth of Nations. To have these lines between the symbolical portion of the Memorial and the inscription would help to interpret the whole. The figure reading the book would at once be seen to be that of a pioneer of intellectual freedom.

No doubt you and the members of the Committee will wish to pull to pieces all that I am suggesting. I fully expect that what I am sending is more than you and the Committee require, or may find it possible to use. However, out of what I am sending, the Committee may find something along the line it has in mind, and what, I think, accords pretty completely with the suggestions made by Senator Hardy.

Yours sincerely,

P.
MK/RH

P.S. As you may not have at hand the draft inscriptions, when you may be referring to this letter, I had perhaps better here add the two quotations, either or both of which I have thought might be suitable. They are as follows:

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".
---- "It is a reasonable request that His Majesty's adviser in the province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives".

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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1837-38

1837-38

To Commemorate

The Struggle for Responsible Government in Upper Canada

and

William Lyon Mackenzie

1795—1861

First Mayor of Toronto

1834

~~Member~~ ~~elected~~ for York ~~1828-1837~~ 1828-1837

(~~Elected 8 times, 3 acclamation~~)

in the Legislature of Upper Canada

(elected four times - three by acclamation)

Member for Haldimand 1851-1858

~~Elected~~

in the Parliament of the United Canada

(elected twice)

1837-38

1837-38

To Commemorate

The Struggle for Responsible Government in Upper Canada

and

William Lyon Mackenzie

1795—1861

First Mayor of Toronto

1834

Member for York in the Legislature of Upper Canada

1828-1837

(~~Elected~~ five times, three times by acclamation)

Member for Haldimand in the Parliament

of the United Canada,

1851-1858

(elected twice)

"It is a reasonable request that His Majesty's ~~advisers~~ in this

province and those alone who should possess and be entitled

to the confidence of the people and their representatives."

Sessional Report from the Committee on Grievances.

~~Committee Room, House of Assembly~~

~~12th April 1835~~

~~W. L. Mackenzie~~

~~Chairman~~

Committee Room, House of Assembly,

10th April 1838.

W. L. Mackenzie,

Chairman.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Responsible Government in Canada was achieved by men
who sought
and women ~~who enlarged boundaries and foundations~~ who came from many lands to win political
whom our forbears won
and intellectual freedoms and to leave for their children
opportunities ~~of toleration~~ which had been denied to themselves.
They were the pioneers of a political system which became the
corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1938

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1837-A

1937 A

William Lyon Mackenzie
born died
First Mayor of Toronto 1834
Representative in the Legislature of Upper Canada (Reform)
18— 1837.

~~A~~

Representative for Haldimand 1849 – 1853

A memorial to the Queen's Landing up to this exhibit-
-ion of Responsible Govt. in Upper Canada
with short entries to 1837.

1837 To Commemorate 1937

~~To Commemorate~~

The Struggle for Responsible Government
in Upper Canada

"It is a reasonable request that His Majesty's advisers
in the Province and those about him should possess and
be entitled to the confidence of the people and their repre-
-sentatives and that all those measures matters respecting
their domestic institutions and affairs should be attended
to and complied with" — Second Report from the Committee on Grievances
of the House of Commons — Wm. Lyon Mackenzie
Chairman
10th April 1831

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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file - Int.

RE: INSCRIPTION

"Responsible Government in Canada was achieved by men and women who ~~came from many lands~~ come from many lands ~~to win~~ political and intellectual freedom, and ~~who built their homes in the wilderness, striving to~~ give to their children opportunities of education and enjoyment which had been denied to themselves. They were the pioneers of a political system which became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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1837-8

1937 ✱

William Lyon Mackenzie
born
First Mayor of Toronto died 1834

Representative in the Legislature of Upper Canada (Reformer)
18— 1837.

~~to~~

Representative for Haldimand 1849 – 1853.

A memorial to the Council-leaders of the Reform Party
- Settlement of Responsible Govt. in Upper Canada
Lucky Short Crisis in 1837.

1837 ~~To Commemorate~~ To Commemorate 1937

~~To Commemorate~~

The Struggle for Responsible Government
in Upper Canada

"It is a reasonable request that His Majesty's advisers in the Province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives and that all their reasonable wishes respecting their domestic institutions and affairs should be attended to and complied with" — Second Report from the Committee on Grievances — House of Commons — 16th April 1831

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REPEAT
REPETITION

— the mother country, where it now enjoys the privileges of a free and responsible Government; and on just principles of equal rights to be equally our right — —

The growing condition of this part of the Empire in population wealth and commerce, requires [illegible] should be an entire confidence between the Executive and the Commons House of Assembly."

---

7. comment.
The 100th anniversary of this Struggle for Responsible Govt. in Upper Canada
1837-38

8. comment.
The Speech that led to Responsible Govt.

Re W. L. M.
Mackenzie [illegible] Lord in the [illegible] Legislature of Upper Canada
1828-1837
(Speeches & Letters)
Speeches for Retirement in the Legislature of United Canada
1851-1858

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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title - Int.

RE: INSCRIPTION

"Responsible Government in Canada was achieved by men and women who ~~came from many lands~~ come from many lands ~~to win~~ political and intellectual freedom, and ~~who built their homes in the wilderness, striving to~~ give to their children opportunities of education and enjoyment which had been denied to themselves. They were the pioneers of a political system which became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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1837 1937

TO MARK THE CENTENARY OF THOSE EVENTS THAT
LEAD TO GRANTING OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT
IN UPPER CANADA

AND

1795 WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE 1861

First Mayor of Toronto 1934

Member of the Legislature of Upper Canada
FOR

North York — Haldimand

1828-1837 — 1851-1858

N.B.
If ,from any one of Mackenzie's speeches can be found a statement of a line or so where he expressly mentioned Responsible Government,it would be a good thing,because in most accounts of his career as set out by non-sympathizers,it is always said that he did not have in his mind any direct idea of this(asmeaning Government directly responsible to the majority of Parliament(see Chester New's LORD DURHAM,p.347 middle of page). Any quotation given should be confined to say one line,or as nearly as possible so.
The same statement appears in several of the Canadian Encylopedias,and other semi-histories.

N.B.2. You can improve probably the wording of the first two lines "To mark---------responsible government" above.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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March 13, 1938

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

Re: Mackenzie Memorial

I enclose suggestions for inscription in accordance with what I understand to be along the lines desired by the William Lyon Mackenzie Centennial Committee.

Senator Hardy mentioned to me that he was particularly anxious to make clear that the Memorial related to events leading up to the establishment of Responsible Government in Upper Canada. He also left with me, before going South, a draft of what he thought should be set forth in regard to Mackenzie, namely, his name in full, reference ~~of~~ his being first Mayor of Toronto, his representation of the constituencies of York and Haldimand. The Senator thought it might be a good thing to quote a statement of a line or so from one of Mackenzie's speeches, ~~where~~ specific mention is made of Responsible Government.

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Personally, I am inclined to doubt the wisdom of making the Memorial one specifically to the Rebellion phase of the struggle for Responsible Government. I should prefer it to refer more generally to what had gone before as well as what followed the Rebellion, in helping to bring about Responsible Government.

Under the name of William Lyon Mackenzie, I have included, on the draft inscription being sent to you, the dates of his birth and death. I am inclined to think that these would be better placed immediately below the name "Mackenzie" on the pedestal which is to support the bust. However, that is something I have no positive view about. I think, however, that mention somewhere of the date of Mackenzie's birth and death should appear.] [There can be no doubt about the suitability as well as necessity for mention of Mackenzie being first Mayor of Toronto, and setting forth the date.

When we come to Mackenzie's representation of York and Haldimand, considerations of some historical importance suggest themselves. First of all, I think it is important that the Memorial should make clear the change which took place in the constitution of the Province under the Union Act of 1840, between the time that Mackenzie represented York and the time he represented

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Haldimand. It is of real significance that he should have been a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and also a member of the Parliament of the United Canadas. These references in themselves help to mark a stage in the constitutional development of Canada.

In connection with Mackenzie's representation of York, it is, I think, desirable to make clear the change which was made in the constituency in 1834, at which time York was divided into four ridings. Mackenzie had previously represented what was known as York constituency. He came after that time to represent the second riding. The division of the constituency of York at the time that Toronto became a City is of historic interest. This feature will be brought out in distinguishing between Mackenzie's representation for York and for the second riding of York, apart from the distinction being necessary for purposes of accuracy.

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as indicating the period in which Mackenzie was in exile. That, I think, is a good idea. I now come to the quotation or quotations which would serve to make clear that the objective of the Reformers was Responsible Government.

in this connection, Not excepting Lord Durham's report, there is, I think, no more important document than the Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly which was made on the 10th of April, 1835. Of this Committee, Mackenzie was the Chairman. Anything quoted from this document has the advantage of being from something which is of official record. There would seem to be exceptional appropriateness in having on a Memorial adjacent to the present Legislative Buildings, a quotation from a report of the Legislature of old Upper Canada. Moreover, a quotation asserting the demand for Responsible Government more than two years before the Rebellion would, of itself, be sufficient to make clear that this demand was no chance assertion or excuse.

I have many quotations which show that Responsible Government was what the Reformers were seeking to bring about but, as I have said, I doubt if anything more suitable for a Memorial in Queen's Park could be found than a sentence or two from an official report drafted by a Committee of the Assembly, and presented to that body in 1835. The Seventh Report of the Committee on Grievances is a well-known document. It sets forth better than any other statement the grievances which led to and lay at the root of the Rebellion. The report covers 48 printed pages, 22 of which appear under the caption of "A Responsible Government".

On the inscription I am sending to you, I quote two sentences. Either by itself would be sufficient, and it is quite probable that the two might be too long. If, however, space permitted of both being quoted, the second would serve to show the very moderate tone in which reforms had been demanded at the outset, and the great reasonableness of the demands themselves. The advantage of quoting from this document is that it would carry with it the language used at the time in describing the Legislative Assembly, itself

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namely: "The Honourable the Commons House of Assembly".

There were three other members beside Mackenzie who signed the Grievance Report. I have not included their names, not merely because to do so would lengthen the inscription, but because I felt that bringing only three other names might be to invite criticism of leaving out the names of others equally prominent.

No possible exception could be taken by anyone to a quotation from this official report, and, least of all, by anyone to the quotations themselves.

In working over the inscription, I had drafted the following as a possible alternative to the quotations from the Grievance Report:

> "Responsible Government in Canada was achieved
> "by men and women who sought to win political and
> "intellectual freedom, and to gain for their children
> "opportunities which had been denied to themselves.
> "They were the pioneers of a political system which
> "became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth
> "of Nations."

If it were thought that something should appear on the reverse side of the Memorial, some such words as these might be appropriate. What I really would like to see, and ~~it might be~~ possible to place ~~it~~ in a single or two lines at the top of the Memorial would be the words:

> "They were the pioneers of a political system
> "which became the corner-stone of the British
> "Commonwealth of Nations."

Those words would serve to give the Memorial a really great significance, and one which is wholly justified. The winning of Responsible Government in Canada is what saved Canada to the Empire. Self-government in Canada led to self-governments in the other Dominions. While Responsible Government itself came first in Great Britain, the winning of responsible self government by Canada was

R E 0 0 0
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the beginning of a new "political system" which put an end to the old centralized system of Colonial Government, and marked the beginning of the new political system whereby there came to be what we have today, namely, equality of status between the self-governing communities of the British Empire, or, in other words, the Commonwealth of Nations. To have these lines between the symbolical portion of the Memorial and the inscription would help to interpret the whole. The figure reading the book would at once be seen to be that of a pioneer of intellectual freedom.

No doubt you and the members of the Committee will wish to pull to pieces all that I am suggesting. I fully expect that what I am sending is more than you and the Committee require, or may find it possible to use. However, out of what I am sending, the Committee may find something along the line it has in mind, and what, I think, accords pretty completely with the suggestions made by Senator Hardy.

Yours sincerely,

P.
MK/EH

P.S. As you may not have at hand the draft inscriptions, when you may be referring to this letter, I had perhaps better here add the two quotations, either or both of which I have thought might be suitable. They are as follows:

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".
---- "It is a reasonable request that His Majesty's adviser in the province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives".

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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"They were the pioneers of a political system which became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

1837-38 To Commemorate 1937-38

The Struggle for Responsible Government in Upper Canada

and

William Lyon Mackenzie

1795-1861

First Mayor of Toronto, 1834

Member for York: 1828-1835
Member for 2nd Riding of York 1834-37
in the Legislature of Upper Canada

elected seven times

Member for Haldimand: 1851-1860
in the Parliament of the United Canadas

elected twice

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".

- "it is a reasonable request that His Majesty's adviser in the province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives - "

Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances
To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly

Committee Room, House of Assembly
10th April, 1835

W. L. Mackenzie,
Chairman.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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To Commemorate

The 100th Anniversary of the Struggle for Responsible Government

in Upper Canada

1837-38

and

William Lyon Mackenzie

1795-1861

First Mayor of Toronto, 1834

- - -

Member for York in the Legislature
of Upper Canada 1828-1833

Member for 2nd Riding of York
1834-1837

(Elected seven times)

Member for Haldimand in the Parliament
of the United Canadas 1851-1858

(Elected twice)

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".

-"it is a reasonable request that His Majesty's adviser in the province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives - "

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Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly

Committee Room, House of Assembly
10th April, 1836

W. L. Mackenzie
Chairman.

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To Commemorate

The 100th Anniversary of the Struggle for Responsible Government

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1837-38

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William Lyon Mackenzie

1795-1861

First Mayor of Toronto, 1834

- - -

Member for York in the Legislature of Upper Canada 1828-1835

Member for 2nd Riding of York 1834-1837

(Elected seven times)

Member for Haldimand in the Parliament of the United Canadas 1851-1858

(Elected ~~twice~~ 4 times)

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".

-"it is a reasonable request that His Majesty's adviser in the province and those about him should possess and be entitled to the confidence of the people and their representatives - "

Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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"They were the pioneers of a political system which became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations"

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elected twice 4 times

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10th April, 1835

W. L. Mackenzie,
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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P 2 3 0 0 0

Ottawa,
March 13, 1938

My dear ~~Senator~~ Arthur:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have sent today to Mr. Allward.

I have written Mr. John L. Wilson that I have sent on a draft inscription to Mr. Allward and yourself.

I have felt that what goes before the Committee should, perhaps, come from yourself. My purpose in sending on a copy immediately to Allward is to let him consider how much of the material sent he can apppopriately use. When he has settled that point, it will be easy to eliminate what may be superfluous.

I cannot tell you how sorry I am to have been so long in getting this inscription to you and Allward. The truth is that I have, from day

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to day been overwhelmned with more immediate pressing problems. However, what troubled me thethest was that I did not have clearly in my mind just where the inscription was to go. I had gathered first of all that part of it was to be on the base that supports the bust of Mackenzie. I was trying to work into that space what related to himself, rather than to have it appear on the long wall, as I call it, which carries the symbolical part of the Memorial. The figure with open book, walking towards the handles of the plough, which has made a furrow, will be seen at a glance to represent the pioneers of intellectual and political freedom.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable S. C. Hardy,
"The Breakers",
Palm Beach,
Florida.

MK/EH/MAC

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very soon. It must be a great strain on all of you.

With very kind regards

Sincerely, as ever

Yours faithfully

W.L.M.K.

The Breakers
PALM BEACH
FLORIDA

tele re memorial

Mar 18-38

My dear Mackenzie:

Your letter came to me here the date you give should be correct. Should you need the rear for the inscription, I think we can get all the text on the face of the main plinth, using only one of the extracts you have sent. The second one appeals to

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wishes of the public. If he were dismissed out; something might have to be done for him (between ourselves that; not the Senate!), but as it is he has a good job & is said to have grafted several hundred thousand already, so does not need it. He has become a perfectly impossible person & of course, it would be said it was ghost - another demand from H. & Co.

We have enjoyed our trip greatly & are all very well - lovely weather right along. I hope things make a turn for the better in Europe

ere. If we can get it all in there, we can use the pedestal of the bust of W.L.M. for his personal name, dates &c.

I expect to be home on the 24th & before going to Toronto to see the Committee, shall try to get a few of your comments & discuss the inscriptions.

I see with regret the report on J. D'Connor but hope he will come out all right. If he should not, I do hope you will not seriously regard Heenan as his successor! Surely he must not the Hepburn [illegible] this name simply sticks in the

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzi
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondenc
1938

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Ottawa,
March 13, 1938

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I thank you for your letter of March the 11th. Since its receipt I have telephoned Mr. Allward and sent on to him a draft inscription. I have also written Senator Hardy, forwarding to him a copy of the draft.

It has seemed to me it would be best for me to communicate with Senator Hardy, in the first instance, rather than with any other member of the Committee. If, however, the Committee would prefer not to wait until they hear from Senator Hardy, to see what I have sent to Mr. Allward, I shall be glad, of course, to send on, immediately, a copy to yourself.

With many thanks for your letter,

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

John L. Wilson, Esq.,
William Lyon Mackenzie Centennial Committee,
711 Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MK/EH/MAC

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WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

711 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO 2

COMMITTEE

THE HONOURABLE A. C. HARDY, Chairman; THE HONOURABLE FRANK P. O'CONNOR, Vice-Chairman; THE HONOURABLE THOMAS AHEARN, PROFESSOR JOHN ALFORD, THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN B. AYLESWORTH, T. WILBUR BEST, ERIC BROWN, CHARLES F. W. BURNS, JOSEPH W. G. CLARK, WILFRED H. DENTON, GOLDWIN FLEMING, COLONEL COLIN W. G. GIBSON, K.C., WILLIAM HARTY, RAY LAWSON, DR. SMIRLE LAWSON, E. G. LONG, K.C., JOHN M. LYLE, PAUL W. MATTHEWS, J. MAITLAND MacINTOSH, LEIGHTON McCARTHY, K.C., H. O. McCURRY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, COLONEL W. P. MULOCK, K.C., M.P., A. H. ROBSON, T. A. RUSSELL, W. E. RUNDLE, D. B. WELDON, JOHN L. WILSON.

WALTER S. ALLWARD, Sculptor.

March 16, 1938.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. King:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 13th instant. Mr. Allward did not receive your letter until today and I shall have a talk with him tonight at his house concerning the inscription.

I think that the Committee would prefer to await Senator Hardy's return on the 25th instant rather than attempt to deal with this matter in his absence.

Yours sincerely,

John L. Wilson

JLW/M

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Ottawa,
April 9, 1938.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge St.,
York Mills,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

Re: Inscription on Mackenzie Memorial

With my letter of March the 31st, I enclosed a draft inscription for the Mackenzie Memorial in Queen's Park.

Describing Mackenzie's membership for York and the second riding of York, I have designated it as being "in the Legislature of Upper Canada". This is quite correct. The Constitutional Act of 1791 which was in force until 1840, created in each of the Provinces a Legislative Council and Assembly. Referred to as one, they were known as "the Legislature". ~~In~~ the Constitutional Act ~~which~~ refers to them separately, they are described as respectively "a Legislative Council" and "an Assembly". The Act throughout speaks of "an Assembly". It would be to the Assembly that Mackenzie was elected. The words "Legislative Assembly" were generally used. I imagine, however, that the most accurate of all descriptions would be "of the Assembly of Upper Canada" or "of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada".

Referring to Mackenzie's representation of Haldimand, which was during the time that Canada was governed by the Union Act, I think it would be preferable to substitute "of the Legislative Assembly" for the words "in the Parliament of". The words "of the Province of Canada" might also be substituted

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for the words "of the United Canadas".

Section 3 of the Union Act uses the phrase "There shall be, within the Province of Canada, one Legislative Council and one Assembly to be severally constituted and composed in the manner hereinafter prescribed which shall be called "the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada". The notation in the margin refers to this Section as related to the composition and powers of the Legislature.

Section 11 reads as follows: "And be it enacted that for the purpose of constituting the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, etc., etc."

From this, it will be clear that "Legislature", "Legislative Assembly" or "Assembly of Canada" or "of the Province of Canada" would be correct. Also the use of the word "Legislature" would be in accord with common usage of the day. I am inclined to think, however, that the best expression of all would be "of the Legislative Assembly of Canada".

As today we see the beginnings of a controversy respecting the use of the word "Parliament" as applicable to Provincial Legislatures, it would, I think, be inadvisable to use the word "Parliament" on this Memorial, though this is strictly in accordance with the usage of the day.

Yours sincerely,

MK/EH

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Personal

Ottawa,
April 12, 1938.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge St.,
York Mills,
Ontario.

Since writing you a day or two ago, I have been verifying other features of the suggested inscription on the Mackenzie Memorial.

To my surprise and only in a lesser degree to your own, I find that Mackenzie, instead of having been elected twice for Haldimand County, was elected four times: I had known but had completely forgotten, till I came to verify the figures.

(1) April 21, 1851 - at a by-election at which he defeated the Hon. George Brown.

(2) December 31, 1851 - in general elections, at which time he defeated Mr. Ronald McKinnon.

(3) August 14, 1854 - when he again defeated Mr. Ronald McKinnon, and

(4) January 13, 1858 - in the general elections, when he defeated Mr. Samuel Amsden.

Mackenzie resigned from the Assembly and retired from active political life during the Summer of 1858. In all, he was returned to the Legislative Assembly as member for either York or Haldimand on eleven occasions. He was defeated only once which

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was in June, 1836. This was through the open intervention of the Governor and others whose indefensible action at the time really served to bring on the Rebellion.

Perhaps you would be good enough to change the figures in reference to Haldimand County on the Memorial inscription from twice to four times.

MK/ER

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OLD YONGE STREET,
YORK MILLS.

April 13th. 1938.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I received your letter which I sent on to the Committee.To-day I received from Senator Hardy the inscription drawn up by the Committee.You will notice that the words,"Courage, Vision,Integrity",have been left out.Possibly the Committee are trying to keep the lettering as simple as possible and so prevent any feeling of overcrowding.The fact that these three words are left out may disappoint you,if so may I suggest that you write to Senator Hardy .I will gladly experiment with the three words above

APR 14 1938

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OLD YONGE STREET.
YORK MILLS.

the main inscription, if it is deemed desirable to use them. Forgive me for troubling you about this but you may recall that I promised to send you a copy of the inscription as planned by the Committee and herewith is the copy.

Trusting that you are in good health,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

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April 19, 1938

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ont.

My dear Mr. Allward:

I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 13th instant, and for sending on to me a copy of the inscription planned by the Mackenzie Memorial Committee.

I imagine that the reason the words "Courage, Vision and Integrity" were not included in the inscription was that they did not appear anywhere on the draft inscription which I sent to you, and I made no mention of them in any communication to Senator Hardy, or anyone other than yourself. I shall speak to Senator Hardy about them next week. Meanwhile I am glad to know that you are thinking of "experimenting" with them above the main inscription.

I noticed, by the way, an error in the main inscription. It is to be found in the draft I sent but I cannot understand how it occurred. It is the date of Mackenzie's membership in the Legislature of Upper Canada. The date, astit appears is: 1828-1837. It should be: 1828-1836. Mackenzie suffered his one defeat in the election of 1836. It was the obvious injustice of that campaign which, in part, helped to hasten the Rebellion.

Since the inscription was drafted you have noted the change I suggested in a subsequent letter of the words "Legislative Assembly" for the word "Parliament", in reference to the period for which Mackenzie represented Haldimand. It would probably help to shorten the last line if the word

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"Canada" were substituted for the words "the United Canadas". I would suggest therefore that a preferable wording of the last line would be: "and for Haldimand in the Legislative Assembly of Canada 1851-1858". The United Canadas were known as "Canada" and so described in the Union Act.

I have not seen Senator Hardy since his return, but hope to see him some day next week.

With kindest personal regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

MK:EH:MAC

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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To Commemorate

The 100th Anniversary of the Struggle for Responsible Government

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1837-38

and

William Lyon Mackenzie

1795-1861

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Member for York in the Legislature
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Member for 2nd Riding of York
1834-1837

(Elected seven times)

Member for Haldimand in the Parliament
of the United Canadas 1851-1858

(Elected twice) 4 times

"One great excellence of the English constitution is the limits it imposes on the will of a King, by requiring responsible men to give effect to it".

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Seventh Report from the Committee on Grievances
To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly

Committee Room, House of Assembly
10th April, 1835

W. L. Mackenzie
Chairman.

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FYLE RE MACKENZIE

April 19, 1938

My dear Church:

It is more than kind of you to interest yourself as you have in Memorials which have association with my grandfather's name and memory.

Please accept my warmest thanks for the latest expression of this interest which came with your note of the 14th instant.

I hope your sister is quite strong again.

With kind regards,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

T. L. Church, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
104 Chatsworth Drive,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MK:EH:MAC

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READY FOR EASTER!
THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Lily Pool Made For Mackenzie

Bronzes Being Cast in Belgium For Allward Monument

Fronted by a long granite tank which will eventually become a water-lily pool, the handsome granite base and setting for Walter Allward's memorial to William Lyon Mackenzie, fiery political reformer and Toronto's first mayor, at the west side of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, is now completed. Bronze figures for the memorial are being cast in Belgium.

Walter Allward, of Toronto, creator of the famed Vimy Ridge Memorial overseas, and of the South African and other monuments in the city, is said to have made about 50 sketches before selecting the present design for the Mackenzie memorial.

Some objection, it is reported, had been raised to the incorporation of the lily pool as a possible source of danger to children.

People's Hotels Pay.

Perth, Australia — Government-owned hotels in mining and lumbering districts of Western Australia have proven successful. Profits of the seven hotels rose about 10 per cent. last year, the only loss being in an agricultural district undertaking.



Toronto Evening Telegram
Thursday April 14th.

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Thursday April 14th.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

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House of Commons
Canada

The House on Bond St
opposite St Michael's
cathedral is one of the Places
on the Bay Beach of the City
of the T. T. C. I think I
would be able to write a letter
to the Commissioner about it.
There is a large vacant lot
where Sorauk used for a Parking
space. The Historical Sites
Board I think should first write
up - I think the Chamber of
the Parks Dept would also
like some idea on how the place in
front could be improved -

This work is progressing very rapidly
The flower beds + grass are
coming up fast -
10000's + 1000's of bulbs Cooper Bay
every day it looks is in a fine Location.
opposite the Entrance to Grounds. I think

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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file - L.M.
"Mackenzie"

421 Glencairn Avenue
Toronto, Ontario

April 21st, 1938.

Personal

Honourable and dear Mr. King:-

I appreciate very much your kind letter of the 19th instant. I have been wanting to drop you a line lately, but I am very diffident in approaching you on any matter unless it is imperative, because I know you have so many burdens on your shoulders these days.

I did want to shake hands with you when I was in Ottawa, to let you know again that I appreciated your kindness and courtesy in calling me with respect to the articles I had written for our local paper in Eglinton Riding. On this point I want to tell you that I am taking steps to have my articles published in book form, but I have been waiting information from Mr. Allward on the details of the memorial to be erected in Queen's Park. I want to have the concluding chapter of the book devoted to the memorial and its significance in the history of your grandfather. I hope to include a picture or drawing of the monument. It is also my intention to announce in the Introduction that the net proceeds from the sale of the book shall go to the William Lyon Mackenzie Memorial Fund.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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On the other point that is in my mind these days, and to which you refer so graciously in your letter, I wish to say that if you honour me with an appointment I shall not give you any cause for regret. If the matter can be expedited it will be doubly appreciated in view of circumstances at home and in connection with my office lease.

In conclusion may I say that whatever eventuates in my private or public life you are assured of my continued loyalty and support. Would that I had the means and the ability to multiply that allegiance many times over.

With my most respectful compliments to you, and my kindliest wishes for continued good health and abundant success, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Egerton Leering

Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

EL/EK

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Blueprint of
Inscription and
Enjoinment June 1/38

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

National Archives of Canada
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file re

OLD YONGE STREET,
YORK MILLS.
May 5th. 1938.

To the,
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I am sending you with this a blue print of the lay out of the inscription of the Memorial.You will see that when this is put on the wall there will be no room for our three words. When I suggested these words,I had no idea that the main inscription would take up so much ro om.Some other place on the Memorial may how ever suggest itself,if so I will write you later on .

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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OLD YONGE STREET,
YORK MILLS.

2

I think the inscription as shown on the blue print would be dignified, and in keeping with the lines of the Memorial.

Will you kindly let me know if this is satisfactory to you,

Our continued best wishes to you

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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File
L.H.

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Henry

Pls. 'phone Colonel LaFleche and thank him for it.

Dave

(E.H.)

23/5/38

21/5/38

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, June 21 38

Rt. Hon. King,

Col. Ralfleche telephoned to say that a Committee meeting should take place at once to decide what to do re Queens Park.

WLMK

The Studio,

OLD YONGE STREET,
YORK MILLS.

May 12th. 1938

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister.
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

Before leaving France I advised the C.B.M.C. to send the pointing machines,which had been used for the enlarging process on the Vimy sculptures,to Canada.There was no sale for them in Arras. I asked Captain Simson to ear mark one box for me,and to put some chisels and hammers,used on the Ridge,in.It was my intention to buy one of these when I got home, if the price was not too high.By chance a sculptor friend of mine told me that they had been advertised for

MAY 14 1938

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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OLD YONGE STREET,
YORK MILLS.

sale in your daily papers.Would you be good enough to pass this letter on to your Secretary, in the hope that he might find out the person in charge of the machines and if possible the price.I may need one for the enlarging of the figure on the MacKenzie Memorial Last week I sent you on the blue print of the accepted inscription for the Memorial.

Hoping this will not be a bother,and with our best wishes to you,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Form 6102B

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Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

Ottawa, May 17, 1938.

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

After ~~the~~ word quote York unquote in last line of inscription ~~the~~ word quote of unquote in my opinion should be quote in unquote stop You will see after ~~the~~ word quote Haldimand unquote ~~the~~ word used is quote in unquote not quote of unquote and this is I think correct stop I cordially approve inscription in all other particulars.

Charge:
Prime Minister's Office.

Mackenzie King.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

title

The Studio,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
June 19th. 1938.

TO the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

Please accept my sincere thanks for having sent on the Pantograph. It was good of you to give the matter your personal attention because I know how busy you are.

Yesterday a reporter from the Globe and Mail called me on the telephone to tell me that the pool in front of the Memorial had, apparently on an order from a Mr Colin Campbell, been emptied of the water and was to remain dry because of the complaints he had received about the danger to children playing thereabout. According to the Globe and Mail he is willing to permit water to the depth of 6", if the pool be filled with gravel to that level. My design calls for water deep enough to hide the bottom of the pool. A thin concrete pan of water is not very expressive of any thing, and certainly would be of no us e for the reflections which go to make the Memorial more expressive. However I should be willing not happily so, but willing , to put in a bed of small clear pebbles say one foot in depth, thus leaving only I6" of water. Surely this would be safe enough, and in effect much better than 6" which will only look like 4".

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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C 1 5 0 0 0 0

All this is most discouraging.I came back home eagerly to do what one could for the Art of my country,and find that the use of a pool should be looked upon as a menace.In all the great Art of the world the artists have used pools to beautify the cities to which they belong.

Should you see Senator Hardy could you discuss the problem with him and perhaps you might ,in some way helpthem to do something about it.

All the rubber stencils have been cut for the lettering and they begin work on the Memorial tomorrow.

Again my sincere thanks and an apology if this be a trouble,but it is of vital importance to me that the work shall be as fine as it in my power to do it.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter. Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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0 0 0 2 8

RH

file 20

June 21, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Inscription of Mackenzie Monument

Mr. J. L. Wilson, the Secretary of the Mackenzie Memorial Committee, telephoned from Toronto this morning (Elgin 4164) to say that he had noticed the similarity of the inscription on the Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls and the proposed inscription of the monument. He assumed this was deliberately done, but was holding up the actual cutting of the inscription until he received word from the Prime Minister to that effect.

Dedication inscription - Memorial Arch

This memorial was erected to honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generation who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Pertinent passage of proposed inscription for monument.

To commemorate the struggle for responsible government in Upper Canada and the pioneers of a political system which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

-- Attached is an editorial from yesterday's Toronto Telegram, with reference to the inscription on the Arch.

P/G E. A. P.

P.S., In accordance with the Prime Minister's instructions, Mr. Wilson informed inscription on monument satisfactory and work should not be held up on Prime Mknister's account.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Day Letter

Ottawa, June 22, 1938

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

To confirm our conversation over the 'phone today, may I say Mr. J. L. Wilson, having drawn my attention to the fact that the inscription on the Memorial Arch, at Niagara, contains the words Quote Became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations Unquote, I have suggested, as a substitute for the Queen's Park Memorial, after the words Quote Pioneers of a political system which Unquote, the words Quote Unites in free association the Nations of the British Commonwealth Unquote.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Charge:
Prime Minister's Office.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1938

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Mr. King:

You wish to be reminded to 'phone to Mr. W.S. Allward:

Hudson 4879.

Also to Mrs. Patteson about Mr. Sims.

E.H.

June 22, 1938

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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File: "Mackenzie" papers.

JOHN L. WILSON, K.C.

711 Dominion Bank Building,
Yonge & King Streets,
TORONTO-2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. King:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 25th instant, which arrived in this morning's mail.

Senator Hardy has approved of the inscription as revised, and it has now been placed on the Memorial.

I hope that when the House adjourns this week you will be able to get away for a well earned rest.

Yours very sincerely,

John L. Wilson

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
OTTAWA, Canada.

JLW/E.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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JOHN L. WILSON, K.C.

file re
Mackenzie
memorial

June 7.

Dear Mr. King

I enclose a few snapshots taken late yesterday afternoon. They do not do justice to the memorial but I thought you might be interested to have them

The appearance will be greatly improved when the hedges and trees are planted to form a proper background.

Sincerely

John L. Wilson

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JOHN L. WILSON, K.C.

711 Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, 2.

June 22, 1938.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. King:

After our telephone conversation of this morning I communicated with Mr. Allward and he has asked the workmen not to proceed with placing the Inscription on the Memorial until further instructions are given to them.

I have written to Senator Hardy today enclosing a copy of the revised Inscription in accordance with what I understand is your suggestion. I also enclose copy of it herewith.

I believe Senator Hardy will return either to Ottawa or to Brockville tomorrow.

Mr. Allward has just telephoned to say that you have given him the exact wording of your suggestion which omits the words "and equal status".

Yours sincerely,

John L. Wilson

JLW/M

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RH

Ottawa,
June 25, 1938

Dear Mr. Wilson:

My telegram to you of Friday last will have confirmed the proposed revised wording of the inscription on the Mackenzie Memorial.

After communicating with you by 'phone, I counted the letters and spaces of the original inscription and found that to include the words "and equal status" would necessitate too much in the way of change. Without these words, the revision came to within four letters of the original which Mr. Allward thought could be arranged for without much in the way of trouble.

Personally, I like the revised draft with the words "which unites in free association the Nations of the British Commonwealth"

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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even better than the wording of the original draft. I think too the inscription reads even better without the insertion of the words "and equal status".

Certainly with the Niagara Memorial worded as it is, it is preferable that there should be something different on the Memorial at Queen's Park. I am very glad you 'phoned about the matter when you did.

I have not, thus far, seen Senator Hardy, but I am sure he will wholly approve of the inscription as revised. Personally, I believe it is one which will meet with very general acceptance, and to which no exception whatever can be taken by anyone, whatever his past or present political affiliations may be.

W. L. Mackenzie King

John L. Wilson, Esq., K.C.,
711 Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, 2,
Ontario.

MK/EH

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Day-Letter

Ottawa, June 22, 1938

John L. Wilson, Esq., K.C.,
Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Following our conversation of this morning, would suggest substituting for the words Quote which became the corner-stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations Unquote on the Mackenzie Monument, the words Quote which unites in free assocation the Nations of the British Commonwealth Unquote. Since talking with you, have also talked with Allward and have advised him of this suggestion with a view to his considering what it involves in the way of change.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Charge: Prime Minister's Office.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C O P Y

Brockville, Ontario,
September 30th, 1938

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C.,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Personal.

My dear Will:

I did not want to write you while you were so burdened down as you must have been during the last couple of weeks. Apparently some respite has been afforded even if Czechoslovakia has had to go the same way as Austria did under the Treaty of Versailles and which within ten years will make it necessary for the Czechs to apply for admission to the German Empire - now that her greatest productive assets have been handed over to that country.

What I wanted to write about was that when I went to Western Ontario two weeks ago I took half a day over in Toronto and saw Allward. He told me he hadn't got much to show me yet which was rather disappointing and then showed me almost a finished bust of Mackenzie that is the full size as for casting and twice the dimensions in every direction of the small cast you saw. What he showed me was at least astonishing and without going into details I don't hesitate to say that there isn't a bit of sculpture in Canada that will compare with what he has done in Mackenzie's bust.

In spite of Mackenzie's being a small man Allward simply has been inspired in his reproduction. With hardly anything to work on except the portrait you have and similar works, he has made a most noble and powerful figure. The likeness is very fine and yet he has imparted a strength of nobility that will make the bust a magnificent piece of work. It shows all the tempestuousness of Mackenzie's nature and the pose is something that will be hard to reproduce. You will rejoice in it I know. It will make the momuments on Parliament Hill or in Queen's park look very insignificant for it is his Vimy style at its best and even better. He tells me that the figure of the youth when completed will be to an equal extent finer than the half figure he has cast in plaster. Don't fail to go up and see this bust before it is sent away for casting if you should be anywhere in that district.

.....

(Sgd) A. C. Hardy

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

National Archives of Canada
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0 0 0 0 0

For Mackenzie Papers.

C O P Y

Personal

Ottawa,
October 1, 1938

The Honourable A. C. Hardy,
Brockville,
Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

I am indeed delighted to know that you are favourably impressed with Allward's bust of Mackenzie. It is a special delight to have this word from you just at this moment. After the strain and tension of the past two weeks, it is like a burst of sunshine through the clouds.

I have never doubted that Allward's work would be something of which we would all have every reason to be proud. I am particularly glad to know that he has succeeded so well with the portrait bust of Mackenzie. While it is true that my grandfather was small in stature, he had a large head. I have heard it described time and again as "leonine". While, therefore, the bust may give the impression in size of massiveness, the impression will, nevertheless, be true. I am most grateful to you for your kindness in sending me this word.

.....

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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C 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

The Studio,

York Mills Ontario.

August 10th.1938

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I have received a letter from your Secretary telling me what I should do about bringing a plaster moulder into Canada.Many thanks for remembering.

I see by the papers that you are to be in Town on the 20th.of this month ~~of this mo~~ Should you have time perhaps you would then like to see the I/2 scale model of the figure for the wall which is now in the plaster.If so will you let me know ,and if possible come in the daytime,as ~~the~~ plaster does not look well under artificial light.

Thanking you once more,and with our best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

AUG 11 1938

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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File 1st.

Ottawa,
August 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Allward:

I thank you for your letter just received.

As the meeting I have, on the 20th, is at Woodbridge, it is hardly likely that I shall be in Toronto except to pass through on that day. In the circumstances, I fear that I shall not have a chance of visiting the Studio, at that time. Were there a chance at all, I should certainly avail myself of it.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Allward and yourself,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
The Studio,
York Mills,
Ontario.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Archives nationales du Canada

C 8 8 8 8

RA

Strictly personal
and confidential.

Dictated at Harvard Club,
New York,
October 10, 1938.

Dear Mr. Allward:

On the Sunday afternoon, Sir William Mulock and I visited your Studio, I told Sir William of the possibility of Their Majesties visiting Canada next year. Sir William said to me, if that should happen, he thought it would be a splendid thing to have the King unveil the Mackenzie Mamorial. I feel sure that His Majesty would be willing to do this, were the Memorial completed at the time of his visit to Canada.

I know that work of the kind cannot be hurried, and that you have been doing all possible to have it completed at an early date. I thought you would be interested in knowing of Sir William's suggestion. Also that you would like to know the probably exact time. I would tell you, in confidence, that "early summer" means as at present understood, the latter part of the month of May and early June. This I am giving you for your own confidential information.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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Arthur Hardy wrote me, a few days ago, telling me that he had seen the bust of Mackenzie. He has written me many enthusiastic letters but I have never received from him one quite so enthusiastic. He says it will be, without question, the finest thing we have in Canada, and believes that it excels anything else you have done.

Naturally, this work has given me exceptional pleasure. I know what it will mean to Hardy and all members of the Committee to share the feeling of pride they will have in your achievement.

I feel that it is quite beside the mark, in this communication, to make any mention of the King Edward Memorial. It has occurred to me, however, that were a further design made and approved, it might be possible to have the King, when he is in Canada, perform some ceremony, as, for example, the laying of the foundation stone. I mention this only for you to have it in your thought.

I am leaving New York today for a trip to the South, but expect

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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to be back in Ottawa in a month's time.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Allward and yourself,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Sculptor,
20 Teddington Park Blvd.,
Toronto, Ont.

MK/$H

0 0 3 2 9 0

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

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file

The Studio,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,Ontario.
October I6th.I938.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I was glad to receive your kindly letter,and glad to learn that you are taking a well earned rest.I do hope that you will rest long enough to be completely cured.

I had planned to have the bronzes ready for the coming spring,but the continued weakness in my back due to the accident has held me back.I hesitate to complain,or to use this as the reason for the delay in the work,but I know that you will understand,and accept my deep and sincere regret in not being able to have the bronzes in place in time for the visit of the King and Queen .

It may be regarded as a fault perhaps,but I do feel that as long as I can improve on the work I must continue with it. This,in regard to the bust of your Grandfather,since work from the photographs takes much longer to do than if it were from the living model.

I shall be glad indeed to make sketches for the King Edward along the lines suggested,if this meets with your approval.

Mrs Allward joins me in every best wish for a happy holiday,

Yours very sincerely.

Walter. Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

file re Mackenzie Monument

ack'd by phone apr. 15/38

The Studio,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
March 4th. 1939.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

If you should be in Toronto in the near future would it be possible for you to come to the studio .The bust of your Grandfather is finished and the enlarged figure on the wall would I think be of interest to you.

If you should come, Mrs Allward and I would be delighted if you could have luncheon with us,

With our continued best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

MAR 7 - 1939

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario,
June 30th. I939.

To
F.C.Blair,
Minister of Immigration
Ottawa,Ontario,

Dear Sir,

When the Prime Minister,Mr MacKenzie King,visited my studio last August,I explained to him that I thought it would be necessary for me to bring plaster casters from New York to cast the figure for the William Lyon MacKenzie Memorial.He said that he thought it could be arranged .On August 7th I938, I received from Mr H.R.L.Henry ,Mr King's secretary a letter advising me to write to you explaining the situation There are no plaster casters in Canada to whom I would entrust this large figure.Unfortunately a good caster cannot make a living here as there are few sculptors,and the commercial casting is an entirely different thing. I am desirous that you will give me an order permitting a Mr Fred Moynihan and his son from New York to come to me.They would,I think not be in our country longer than a fortnight.I should like this order as soon a s possible as I must send it on to them at their New York address. Mr Henry will assure you of the Prime Minister's dsire to help me in this matter.
I should like these man to be able to get here on the 6th,Or 7th Of July.

Thanking you,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1939-1946

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Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,Ontario.
June 30th.1939.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I am sending to you with this an open letter to Mr Blair regarding the entrance into Canada of two plaster casters,a Mr Moynihan and his son from New York.I am taking the liberty of sending this letter on through you hoping that I may receive this order as quickly as possible.

I had hoped to spend some longer time on the figure but owing to the nerves in my legs having gone back on me ,as they did on the Vimy Memorial too, I perforce had to stop.It is only nerve fatigue caused from standing and working from the top of the ladder.In this heat I cannot leave the figure too long so I must have it cast as soon as possible.

I expect to get Mr Moynihan and his son to come by the 6th,or 7th of July and as the letter has to go to them in New York I have not too much time,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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time,

I do hope that you are rested ,for you must have had a strenuous time,

With our continued best wishes to you,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter. Allward

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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W. D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL.

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TORONTO ONT 3 859A

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING

OTTAWA

37

REGARDING MY LETTER MAILED TO YOU LAST FRIDAY COULD PERMIT FOR MOYNIHAN BE MAILED ME TONIGHT THANKING YOU

ALLWARD

JUL 3 1939

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

File re:
Mackenzie Memorial
L.M.

Personal

Ottawa,
July 4, 1939

Dear Mr. Allward:

I am pleased that the Department of Immigration has arranged for the admission to Canada of Mr. Moynihan and his son from New York. I am very sorry that you had the trouble of telegraphing, as well as writing, in reference to this matter. Saturday being a holiday, followed by a Sunday, made it difficult to give earlier consideration to the representations of your letter.

I am glad to learn that the Mackenzie memorial is nearing completion, though I am sorry indeed to hear that you have experienced nerve fatigue in the last stages of work upon it. I do hope, now that the plaster about to be cast, that you will get the rest necessary to restore your strength and energy. I know all about fatigues and can, therefore, sympathize with you.

I am glad to say that a chance to be at Kingsmere for a few days is giving me what I need most in the way of quiet and change. The past months have

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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been stremuous, and I expect a stremuous time ahead. However, if I can manage a rest for a few weeks, Inhope I shall be equal to the task, whatever it may be.

As you know, there is a possibility of a general election this autumn, though, as yet, I am not by any means certain. However, should it come, no one can say what the results will be. If it could be arranged, I would indeed like to see the memorial completed while I am Prime Minister and before any chances as to the future are taken. I supose there is no possibility of the figures being ready, to be put in place, before the banquet being given to me by the Liberal party on the twentieth anniversary of my becoming its leader? That is on the 8th of August. Should that be possible, it would indeed serve to make the occasion doubly memorable.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Allward and yourself,

Believe me, as always,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,
Ontario.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

RLF/
July 3, 1939.

For Mr. King:

The attached letter and telegram from Mr. Walter Allward were received this morning.

The matter was, at once, taken up with Mr. Blair, Director of Immigration, who agreed to communicate at once with the Immigration Officials at border points, instructing them to allow Mr. Moynihan and his son from New York to enter Canada as requested by Mr. Allward.

This information was communicated to Mr. Allward who expressed his deep appreciation.

A. D. P. H.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Lit
Tyle

Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
July 13th, 1939.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ontario,

Dear Mr King,

Thank you for your kindly letter and for your generous help in permitting the plaster casters into Canada. They started work last Monday and I hope that they may finish in a fortnight,then the retouch_ ing .I shall get the long base and the plough ready as soon as possible but at this time of writing it is impossible to say definitely when the bronze casting will be finished.

I have not been down to the buildings this summer but I was given to understand after all the trouble last year that they would be careful of the pedestal.

May we wish for you every good thing in the months that are to be for you ,above all good health,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter. Allward.

JUL 1 4 1939
JUL 1 4 1939

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1939-1946

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The Studio,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
September 13th, 1939.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I have just received a letter from your Secretary telling me that measures have been taken for the protection of the lower sculptures on the Memorial. My request may have appeared selfish, but, apart from my interest in it as my work, there is the possibility of the destruction of a Memorial erected to those who died in the last war who are dear to the people of Canada. I am deeply grateful to you and to your Government for your action in this matter.

All the models of your Grandfather's Memorial are completed and I am endeavoring to a rrange a meeting with Senator Hardy to see what they are to do now that all normal things are so upset.

If I can be of service in any capable way may I assure you of my earnest wish to help.

Mrs Allward joins me in wishing you the health and strength for all the tasks ahead,

Yours sincerely,

Walter Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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The Studio,

York Mills, Ontario.

October 15th, 1939.

To the
Honorable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

The plaster models were shipped to_day to the foundry at Providence, Rhode Island, They have been very very carefully packed in specially heavy cases, and will I trust reach the foundry in safety. In view of the present unsettled conditions I took many extra precautions, and I am writing this thinking that you would like to know that they are off.

Our continued good wishes for you in these days of grave anxiety, that you may keep well and strong for the decisions which must be met, in this Mrs Allward and my son join me,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter. Allward.

OCT 16 1939

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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File "Mackenzie papers"
LH

Ottawa,
October 16, 1939

Personal

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Sculptor,
The Studio,
York Mills, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

I am delighted to know that the plaster models for the Mackenzie memorial have been shipped to the foundry at Providence, R. I. I need scarcely say how deeply I appreciate all you have done to hasten and ensure the completion of the work. It is, as you expected it would be, a real relief to my mind to know that another stage has been successfully reached.

My heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Allward, your son, and yourself for all your good wishes. My warmest and best of regards to you all.

Yours very sincerely,

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

Ottawa, October 16, 1939

Walter Allward, Esq.,
The Studio,
York Mills,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

~~I thank you for your letter of October the 13th, and for your courtesy in informing me~~ I am delighted to know that the plaster models for the Mackenzie Memorial ~~have~~ has been shipped to the foundry at Providence, R.I.

I need scarcely say how ~~much~~ deeply I appreciate ~~your care and supervision in this matter.~~ all you have done to ensure the completion of the work. It is an honour deeply appreciated by me and I know ~~Cordially reciprocating your good wishes, and with kind regards~~ that Mrs. Allward ~~and your son~~ and yourself join all mine in heartiest good wishes.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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L.H.

Ottawa, September 23, 1939

The Honourable A. C. Hardy,
Brockville,
Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

I am more than grateful to you for your kindness with respect to the Mackenzie memorial. It would be a thousand pities if the work, having reached the stage it has, should fall by the way indefinitely, if not entirely, through failure to have it completed just as soon as may be possible.

I think you will agree that in the light of events which have brought to me the responsibility of leading Canada into a war to preserve freedom, the nation would regard as particularly fitting, while I may still be in the position of Prime Minister, a memorial to one who fought so strenuously to gain for Canadians the free institutions which we are now doing our utmost to preserve. I doubt if anything could do more to place Mackenzie in his true light than that the monument to him, and those associated with him, should be erected while his grandson holds the responsible position which he does today.

With my best of wishes as always

Yours sincerely,
Will

MK:MAC

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K Mackenzie Memorial

THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
September 18th. 1939

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

PERSONAL

My dear Will:

I fear you must have thought me very stupid over the telephone on Saturday but the fact is I had come down with a grippey kind of cold and in trying to break it up had been taking some doses of quinine for a couple of days. Of course I am very sensitive to this and I was very deaf indeed for a couple of days.

I have advised Mr. Allward as to my conversation with you and instructed him to go ahead with the casting without any delay whatever. Strange to say, the day before you telephoned the Committee's Secretary wrote to me saying that Allward had been asking for an increase on account of increased price of metals, wages and also on Canadian exchange. He should, of course, have made the casting contract long ago. Both the models are fully complete from what the Secretary says and ready for shipment. I won't bother you any more about details now because I can partly imagine the anxious times you are going through.

I just want to congratulate you first on the magnificent way in which you have handled this whole war-time matter. I fully believe that your calmness and refusal to reply to the brutal criticisms that were made did more to prevent Canadians becoming panicky than anything else has done, and second to congratulate you on your very serious words at the caucus. I have been thinking that it would be a good thing to take a few Conservatives into the Government but your explanation as to the necessity of having an Opposition convinced me in a moment that we might find ourselves in the hands of C.C.F's and Social Crediters at any moment if such a fusion took place.

With very kind regards, I am,
Faithfully yours,
A. C. Harder.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
September 26th. 1939

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

My dear Will:

I can assure you that we have never let up on Mr. Allward in trying to push him forward with the work but itisjust about like one man trying to push a loaded railway car - very stiff work. He is a very pleasant and charming man to meet but it must be in a friendly way and he has reached the age now that he cannot be crossed. He has always been very dogmatic in connection with his work and the success of the Vimy Memorial has capped that very much. I know after being a great friend with John M. Lyle, the architect, he had some words over this Memorial and I believe they have been scarcely speaking since. He is queer in some ways too. For example, he told John Wilson, our Secretary, that he would have to sell about $4,000. worth of bonds to pay for this casting. This is absurd because we not only have the money on hand but offered it to him and he only took $2,500.

I think he is trying to wiggle out exchange on us but I wouldn't go farther than to say that I was ready to consider paying half the exchange up to 10%. Fortunately I have this in writing. He and I are very friendly and he thinks I have treated him very well and I want to maintain these relations. He tells me it is a matter of some months to cast such big figures in bronze so I don't suppose we need expect anything until the Spring.

At the present moment he seems to have, or pretends to have, some scare that a war being on some feeling might be aroused by the unveiling of this monument. I told him that this monument stood for the very thing we are fighting for and to get that idea out of his mind. Your letter to me, strange to say, covers the very same point.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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THE SENATE

CANADA

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King #2 Sept 26/39

We have all the money we need and can raise the rest in due course without fail. I know this, so it is only the sculptor's natural procrastination that delays matters and my unwillingness to stir him up at all.

With very kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

A. C. Hardy

(A. C. Hardy)

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
February I9th,I940.

To the
Honourable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

The bronze foundry always wishes to know,after a plaster csat is in the bronze,whether the sculptor wishes the plaster cast kept ,or, as it takes up much room,if he wishes it to be des/troyed.It hsa occurred to me that some section of this Province might,at some future date wish to have a bust of your Grandfather placed in the open,ona a suitable pedestal.If you think this is possible,I shall have the bust stored.

I have all but completed the model adapting the two figures"Truth and Justice" for the King Edward Memorial,and I think the result is satisfactory.Should you be in Toronto in the near future I should like you to see this,and to see also,some of the designs I have made ,at the request of the National Battlefields Memorial Commission ,for a proposed Memorial to be erected by them commemorating the recent visit of the King and Queen to this Country.

Quebec

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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They propose to incorporate in this Memorial the landing of Wolfe at Wolfe's Cove.,Unfortunately the Commission ~~now~~ find that they have not sufficient funds to erect any of the designs I should like to do,so they are going to erect a simple stone .Nevertheless,I think you would be interested in the designs.

For all the days ahead we send you our very best wishes, good health,and great success,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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Personal

Ottawa,
February 24, 1940

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Allward:

You will appreciate the reasons which have made it impossible for me so much as to acknowledge your kind letter of the 19th instant before tonight.

I should think it was quite probable that once the Mackenzie memorial was completed and on view in Queen's Park, Toronto, there might be requests from one or more parts of Ontario and, possibly, from the province of Quebec, for a bust of Mackenzie, were it known that a replica of the Queen's Park portrait were available. I should think, therefore, that if the expense of having the plaster cast stored is not too considerable, the outlay involved might prove, in the end, a good investment. I am glad you have thought of this possibility.

I shall watch the first chance to come up to your studio. I doubt, however, if this can be arranged before the elections are over.

I am glad to know you have been able to make progress with the King Edward memorial. I shall look forward to seeing the model, and also what you have prepared in the way of designs for the Quebec Battlefields Commission.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Allward and yourself, and with every good wish,

Yours very sincerely,

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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JAG/MP
21.2.40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

1. Mr. Walter Allward has written to ask whether arrangements should be made for the storing of the plaster cast of the figure of William Lyon Mackenzie, which has now been cast in bronze. He explains that if such an arrangement is not made, the plaster cast will be destroyed. As he considers that some section of the Province might, at some future date, wish to have a bust of Mackenzie placed in the open, Mr. Allward suggests that the bust might be stored, and he expresses his willingness to make the necessary arrangements.

   Will the Prime Minister direct the reply he would wish to be returned to Mr. Allward?

2. In previous correspondence Mr. Allward spoke of making a revised model for a King Edward VII memorial. He now mentions that if the Prime Minister should be in Toronto in the near future, he would be glad to have Mr. King see the adapted model, incorporating the figures of "Truth" and "Justice".

3. Mr. Allward also mentions that, at the request of the Quebec National Battlefields Memorial Commission, he has made some designs for a proposed memorial commemorating the visit to Canada of Their Majesties.

A. D. P. H.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
March 27th. I940.

To the
Honourable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

May I send my sincere congratulations to you.

Your intense desire to serve your people so unselfishly has been enthusiastically supported,and I am sure you will be enabled to carry on your great task with courage and conviction.

The day before the election I had a letter from the Gorham people telling me that the bronze castings have been completed .Coming as it did on the eve of your victory suggests that your family name is a very durable one.

Mrs Allward and my son join me in every best wish to you for all the days ahead.May good health be given you also,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Permanent address: Ottawa, Canada

Dictated at Virginia Beach, Va.,
April 21, 1940

Dear Mrs. Allward.

I have brought with me here your letter of March the 27th, as I wished to send you something more than a mere acknowledgment of its congratulations. I have had no chance for anything of the kind until the present "vacation".

May I now thank you most warmly and also Mrs. Allward and your son not only for your congratulations on the outcome of the elections, but also what I value even more, the good wishes you sent "for all the days ahead."

Naturally I was delighted to learn that the bronze castings of the Mackenzie Memorial have been completed. It pleased me particularly that this word was received by yourself from the Gorham people on the day preceding the elections. I have never believed other than that the Liberal victory of 1940 had its very real association with the struggles of 1837 and '38.

The erection of the Mackenzie Memorial in this particular year will help to give that association an enduring place in our political history. This causes me to express the hope that the Memorial Committee will agree and that you may find it possible to have the castings shipped immediately to Canada and put immediately in place. My own thought is that the quicker and the more quietly this can be done, the better. I think it should be done without any reference at the moment to the ceremony of unveiling. That can be arranged for a little later one. The National War Memorial

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

at Ottawa was in place some nine months before the unveiling ceremony, and I need not remind you that the Memorial at Vimy was also in place and completed a long time before the moment of its unveiling took place.

There is always the possibility of some incident arising which might render a false emphasis to the erection of the Memorial at a particular time. I have in mind, for example, a possible dissolution of the Ontario Legislature say within the next month or two, and an endeavour to have the Memorial put in place before the election was over. How much better to avoid the possibility of any chance of the kind! Personally, I would like to see the castings put in place without the loss of a day. If this could be done within the next few weeks, the press would make their comments upon the monument itself and would not be led to associate it with any political events such as the triumph of the recent general elections. Then, after the first session of our new Parliament is concluded, a few of us could arrange for what might appear to be the best time during the summer or early autumn for a suitable time for the unveiling and arrange a ceremony that would be wholly fitting.

I hope you will - as I am sure you will - agree with this as being the wise and prudent course to adopt. I think I should feel that the present had been the most perfect vacation if on my return, a week hence, I should find a letter from you saying that the castings were on their way, and that I would likely see them in place the next time I am in Toronto. Do, please, if you can, arrange accordingly.

With renewed thanks for your letter and with my warmest and best of wishes, as

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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always, to Mrs. Allward, your son and yourself,

Believe me, dear Mr. Allward,

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ont.,
Toronto.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
April 25th.1940.

To the
Honourable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

I have received your kindly letter of April 21st. After writing to you, I received a letter from Senator Hardy in which he memtioned the possibility of an unveiling about the end of May,and that it would be inadvisable to erect the bronze castings until the time of the unveiling.Acting on this letter I asked the Gorham Co. to store the bronzes until we could have them shipped .Owing to the length (approximately 22feet) the bronzes will be taken from the train on a double truck to the site,and lifted from this truck to the base.We do not want to have a double handling if it can be avoided.

On the receipt of your letter I saw Mr John Wilson, the Secretary of the Committee.I explained your earnest wish that the bronzes be erected as soon as possible,and that the unveiling might take place during the summer,or the early autumn. Mr Wilson is writing to Senator Hardy immediately,regarding your wishes in this matter and then the Senator will,I know write you . Assuring you of my desire to help in every way ,and with our sincere wishes that your vacation has been beneficial to you,

Yours very sincerely,

Walter Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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file re
Quebec Memorial

Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
May 29th. 1940.

To the
Honourable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa Ontario,

Dear Mr King,

I must apologize to you for troubling you in these days of great stress about the sales tax on the bronze castings ,but I was most anxious to get them released and safely stored in a fireproof building as soon as possible.

I had received word on Monday from Mr Wilson,the Secretary, that they were not to be erected,but were to be stored for a few weeks until this time of crisis had been passed.

At the time of signing the contract for the Memorial,I had been assured by my custom broker that its free entry was covered by item 348A so I had not thought of a sales tax and was considerately surprised when the broker called for $356.32. I knew that bronze castings for War Memorials were exempt.I knew too that other items coming under "Education" were exempt

MAY 31 1940

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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and as your Grandfather's Memorial is a public one erected for a patriotic purpose,and was in no way commercial.I thought that the Department of Customs might consider it free of tax.

If you think it worth a chance I shall write them and ask them to a take up the matter.

The bronzes are carefully wrapped in cotton, placed in strong boxes and stored in a large steel and iron building at the granite works.They are fully covered by insurance.The plaster models will be taken care of until the bronzes are in position.

Thanking you again and with our continued best wishes that you may keep strong and well through these nerve testing days,

Yours very sincerely

Walter. Allward.

P.S. Thank you for your telegram

W.S.A.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

Ottawa, May 29, 1940

W. S. Allward, Esq.,
47d Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Glad to receive your wire. Bronze castings are subject to sales tax. Am advised by Customs Department exemption not possible.

Mackenzie King.

Chg: Prime Minister's Office.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, May 29, 1940.

Without indicating the purpose of enquiry, it has been ascertained privately that bronze castings are subject to sales tax.

W. J. T.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. Galloway, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING 420

OTTAWA ONT

BRONZE CASTINGS ARRIVED SUBJECT TO SALES TAX CAN THIS BE ELIMINATED

PLEASE WIRE

ALLWARD 40 YONGE STREET.

FORM 6124

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1939-1946

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file re

Dec 9th-1940.

OLD YONGE STREET.

YORK MILLS.

Dear Mr King.

The Memorial is splendid -
splendid indeed. It will lastly fearlessness
the Grandfather - towering out - and beyond
as he must ever have looked in those long
ago days. When he was young, and perhaps
a bit lonely too.

The frame on the wall is very becoming -
I wish you might take those few hours from
your busy days, slip away & see it.

Hall - is too shy to tell you this. so.
feeling you would really like know - it
takes it as simply.

Very sincerely.
Margaret Allward.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Walter Allward Jr. is in Ottawa today and would very much like an opportunity to tell the Prime Minister about the Memorial in Toronto.

Mr. Allward said he would call at the House of Commons office at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to ascertain if his request for a few minutes of the Prime Minister's time might be granted.

HH.

June 13, 1940

after 6 pm

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
March 27, 1940

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

PERSONAL

My dear Will:

Mr. Allward informs me that the bronze castings for the Mackenzie Memorial have been completed. Mr. Allward does not think they should be mounted until very shortly before the unveiling ceremony. The actual mounting will take only a short time but he does not want the heavy bronze brought in to Canada until a few days before the unveiling so that they can be transferred directly from the Railway terminal to the foundation.

I am writing to ask when you think would be a good time. I am returning to Florida to-day and expect to be back about the 7th. or 8th. of May and of course I don't want it to take place in my absence. My own opinion would be that towards the end of May when the weather begins to get better would be the proper time. The Park will be looking well and any soreness caused by the elections shall probably have been healed over. In addition, I want a little time to collect some more money but I don't think we should let it run later than the late Spring. I know how you will be tied up at Ottawa but it will be essential for you to be at the ceremony - otherwise I wouldn't have thought of building a monument. Of course I don't mean that a date should be set now except in a very wide margin of say some weeks from the 15th. of May to the 15th. of June.

You might think this over when you can get a few minutes - there is no great hurry - and let me know. Any letters will be forwarded. I hate to bother you with details of this kind at this moment.

Faithfully yours,

Al. Hardy

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Nearing Charleston,S.C.
Apl.29th,1940

Rt.Hon.W.L.M.King,M.P.
Ottawa, Canada.

"y dear Will;- Personal.

I was glad indeed to get your letter addressed to me at Brockville.It was put on board early morning just as we were leaving Daytona Beach and the above city is the first from which I could telegraph John Wilson regarding the placing of the bronzes. I will do this at once on landing telling him to have Allward have the figures placed at once. I think this will meet with A's approval.He may want a fence around the structure but we shall have to take chances and have the fence placed later.It seems that children from the slummy parts around the Park want to bathe in the pool and make a mess of everything,so it had to be partly filled up.This has cut d eply into Allward as he thinks that the local Minister of Public Works should have h ad the place properly guarded and so forth. He overlooks the point that the crowd there know very little of what is proper. As soon as I get home I shall look into the matter of a proper fence-I should like bronze but probably that would be quite too dear.A good iron one should clear the matter up.

I should have preferred to have the figures placed a few days before the unveiling,which would have given us time to have a fence built,but you have always shewn such an uncanny instinct and foresight of what may happen,that I am only too glad to meet your suggestions. One cannot know what may happen at Queen's Park from week to week. Hepburn has several by-elections and it may be that he would prefer to face a general election rather than risk a defeat in two or more ridings at this time. I think he will lose Kingston and Roebucks old seat. I have always thought th that his last election was called prematurely for the same reason, after his personal defeat in Hastings. The CIO gave him the excuse.

The Florida winter this year has been very disappointing and it seems to have lasted right to date. Last year on the run home(which we are making now)it was actually hot up to Norfolk,Va. This year we have not had even a warm day.We expect to get to Norfolk about the 4th and then train it home. When I get there I want to have a short talk with you regarding the speakership of the Senate. Of course,if Casgrain retains that in the Commons, there need be no change in our House but if not then we shall have to take on a French Speaker and I dont know where we have one in the Senate.David from his personal habits would be impossible,clever as he is otherwise. Outside of Dandurand we now have not one Fr.Canadian who could touch either the Speakership of Leadership.Raymond might do for the former,but would you think so? I could not though it might make him more friendly which he has not been since Beauharnois. Then there is the possibility that Foster may not want to continue on in the office on account

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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of his deafness. He has had a pretty hard time of it for this reason,but has made a very fine speaker,and at the moment I see no one-except Hughenson-who could fill theplace as it should be filled.The only possibilities are Horsey and Little.You might not like the latter. However we may have a short session with no changes made at all and another year should make some changes. I am asking myself if Dandurand can continue on. Not much longer, I fear.

I trust that your big majority in the House will not prove to be unwieldy. I am not sorry that neither the Maritimes nor Sask.have the usual solid blocks. It should help a bit.

You did well to get in a holiday,even such a short one,before the House meets and I hope that you will keep in good health through what will be a trying time. However,with the weak Tory bloc and a short session,there should be little trouble as after March 26th not many will want to be very fractious. I dont see even a good third class man on that side, save perhaps Hanson,whose record will not stand scrutiny.

We have been living on the boat for just four months and have enjoyed every hour of it. We had a delightful ten days in Nassau where they were almost too hospitable. They have a mighty high opinion of you-even such oldster Tories as Williams-Taylor and Holt spoke very highly of you,though they did not seem to think much of Mr.Hepburn!

With kindest regards and all good wishes, as always

Faithfully yours

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Permanent address: Ottawa, Canada

Dictated at Virginia Beach, Va.,
April 21, 1940

My dear Arthur:

I must apologize most sincerely for not having immediately acknowledged your two kind letters of March the 27th, the one referring to our victory of the day before, and the other to the Mackenzie Memorial. In my mind, the two will always have an immediate association. I am happy indeed that circumstances have so developed that, by its erection in 1940, the Mackenzie Memorial will be permanently associated with the greatest victory any political party has had in the history of our country.

First as to the elections. You may recall that at the party caucus on the day following dissolution, I told those present that I believed the party would be returned with a larger majority than it had received at the previous general elections. This I firmly believed at the time, and except when I saw how little we had in the way of effective organization, I never hesitated to continue to believe. With effective organization, we could, I believe, have carried every seat in the country bar none.

After the kind of campaign the Tories waged, I have enough of the old Adam left in me to heartily rejoice that those who sought to encompass our defeat not excluding a certain Queen's Park group who were so completely routed. If our triumph constitutes one of the best chapters in the history of Liberalism in our country, the behaviour of the Toronto outfit certainly constitutes the worst.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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I shall always be pleased that you presided at the meeting at Massey Hall. In a way, it was the pivotal meeting of the campaign.

As to the Mackenzie Memorial. My view is that in every way the best thing to do would be to have the bronze put in place immediately without any reference to an unveiling ceremony. The more quietly the whole business cambbe gone about, the better. The main thing at the moment is to get the monument in place before any incident occurs which might occasion, in that connection, some embarrassment or further delay. If, for example, the Ontario House should suddenly be dissolved, the completion of the erection of the Memorial at that moment would be certain to be misunderstood.

I agree, of course, with you that we should have an unveiling ceremony. The occasion should be made a really memorable one, and so worked out as to give it its proper setting in the annals of our country. I would think that this might best be effected by having the ceremony take place some time after our Parliament has concluded its first session and at a time when the Ontario Legislature will not be in session. Some time in the summer or early autumn would, I think, be best. The figures need not be concealed meanwhile. The National War Memorial, as you recollect, was in place some nine months before it was unveiled.

In a letter from Allward, written the day following the election, he said: "The day before the election I had a letter from the Gorham people telling me that the bronze castings have been completed. Coming as it did on the eve of your victory suggests that your family name is a very durable one."

I am acknowledging Allward's letter today and in it, am taking the liberty to express the

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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hope that the Committee may find it possible to have the bronze castings put in place just as soon as possible. If you agree with my view, perhaps you would write Allward yourself and also such members of theCCommittee as would wish to be consulted in the matter.

I am sure I am right in suggesting that the figures should be put immediately in place, and that this be done as quietly as possible and as soon as possible, and that after the press have had their comments to make on the Memorial itself, that the time for the ceremony be then considered.

I hope you are having a pleasant visit in the South. My few days here have done me an immense amount of good.

I am going on on Monday to spend the night with the President at Warm Springs, and shall then be returning to Ottawa with a stop over at Williamsburg and Washington.

The Honourable Senator A.C. Hardy,
Brockville,
Ontario,
Canada.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.
August 2nd, I940.

To the
Honourable MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr King,

Would you kindly let me know if you are to be in Toronto in the near future as I should like to see you.

The low yew hedge which I had planted around the Memorial has been most effectual in keeping the children away, and it makes a fine setting for the Memorial.

My congratulations to you on your great leadership during these days of Canada's war effort.

Mrs Allward and my son join me in all best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter, Allward.

AUG 5 1940

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Ottawa,
August 2, 1940

John L. Wilson, Esq., K.C.,
711 Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, 2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I thank you warmly for sending me the cutting from the "Toronto Saturday Night", containing the picture of the Mackenzie Memorial. I am much looking forward to a visit to Toronto to view the Memorial.

I am greatly pleased with the photo. I am sure it has been not less a relief to your own mind than it has to mine, not only to see the Memorial in place, but to know of the general approval that has been accorded its erection at this time.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King

MK/MH/FM

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Ottawa,
September 7, 1940

My dear Judge Lovering:

How exceedingly kind of you to send me the very fine photograph of the Mackenzie Memorial! I have not, thus far, seen the monument itself. The photograph, therefore, was, in every way, a most welcome surprise as well as gift.

I thank you too, for letting me have the loan of the manuscript of what you have prepared for publication on "The Struggle for Responsible Government in Canada". I shall be grateful if you will let me keep the manuscript for a time. At a moment's notice, I would be glad to return it. Meanwhile, I should enjoy its perusal at odd intervals, and having it at hand for purposes of reference.

I wholly agree with what you say as to the unwisdom of the articles being published at your instance at the present time. It

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

may be that at some future time, I, myself, might find it possible to arrange for their publication in a manner which could not possibly occasion either criticism or misunderstanding. With the manuscript at hand, I shall be situated to consider possible publication, should some favourable opportunity for ~~consideration~~ of the matter present itself in some chance conversation.

May I say again how grateful I am to you for all you have done in perpetuating and honouring Mackenzie's memory. That his name will have its merited place in the history of our country, I have never doubted. Today's events are, however, bringing his prophetic role into its true light.

Again with my warmest thanks for your letter, your gift and all that the manuscript expresses of your personal friendship toward myself as well as admiration of my grandfather's life,

Believe me, as always, dear Judge Lovering,

His Honour
Judge Egerton Lovering,
Judges' Chambers,
City Hall,
Toronto, Ontario.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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JOHN L. WILSON, K.C.

711 Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto 2, July 27th, 1940.

Dear Mr. King:

I enclose a picture of the Memorial in Queen's Park, appearing in the issue of Saturday Night under date of July 27th, 1940. This is the best picture I have seen so far, although it does not do the Memorial justice.

I know you are very busy so please do not take time to acknowledge this letter.

Yours sincerely,

John L. Wilson

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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to know
kindness polite

CANADA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS
CITY HALL
TORONTO, ONTARIO

PERSONAL September 3, 1940

The Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, P.C., LL.D.,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. King:

Now that the Mackenzie Memorial is erected you will be wondering, perhaps, what has become of my proposed book. I have not forgotten my promise to publish it. The matter has been much on my mind, but there are several reasons why the publication has not been proceeded with.

On discussing the matter with the publishers, I found that the cost of printing and binding would be prohibitive in view of the restricted sale of a book which by a large part of the public would be considered quite partisan. The publishers want $800.00 for 1,000 copies, or $600.00 for 500 copies.

The articles were written for the enlightenment of the electors of Eglinton Riding. I thought I might be running there again, and they were good advertising for myself and the Liberal party. I know they did much good for the cause. I have had many favourable comments. Only today a lady who came before me in Chambers, and whom I did not know, told me she and her friends had read the articles and were much impressed by them.

Should the articles now be reproduced in book form I believe that you would be criticised, as well as myself. The many narrow-minded and bitter critics of your government might accuse you of appointing a political Judge - and perhaps say my appointment was a reward for the book, or vice versa. You have had, in the past year, far more than your share of unfair criticism, and I shrink from being the cause of any more.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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CANADA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS
CITY HALL
TORONTO, ONTARIO

The articles served the purpose for which they were intended. You now have a Liberal supporter from Eglinton Riding. The tremendous amount of work I put in during the 1935 campaign, and the "Mackenzie" articles, contributed in no small degree to the Liberal victory in the last election.

Perhaps I may find time to re-write the manuscript and make it non-partisan as far as possible. I am convinced now, more than ever, of the far reaching importance of Mackenzie's work. History may well give Mackenzie his due place as the pioneer of a political system which not only unites in free association the nations of the British Commonwealth, but also serves as an example to all the world. This war is showing the nations of the whole world that the British Empire is built upon a solid political foundation. That foundation was in no small degree begun by Mackenzie and his associates, and, I am proud to say, substantially added to by yourself.

I had intended including a picture of the Memorial in the book and procured a picture for that purpose. I am forwarding it to you under separate cover. I shall be pleased to have you accept it with my compliments. I am also forwarding under separate cover the manuscript of the proposed book. Perhaps you will be able to find time to look at it. If so, I think you will agree with my present views on the matter of publication.

May I take this opportunity of telling you that from all sides I hear the greatest praise of your statesmanship. You have silenced your bitterest enemies by your accomplishments.

May you continue to be blessed with good health, and ~~may~~ may Canada and the Empire enjoy your leadership for many more years.

Yours faithfully,

Gordon Lovering

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Personal

August 13, 1945

Madison Sale, Esq.,
c/o Telegram Staff,
The Evening Telegram,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Sale:

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to ascertain whether it might be possible for him to secure copies of the photo by yourself of the Mackenzie monument at Queen's Park which appeared in The Evening Telegram, of Wednesday, July the 25th. If so, I would be obliged if you would kindly send, along with your account, two copies of this photograph to me at the above address.

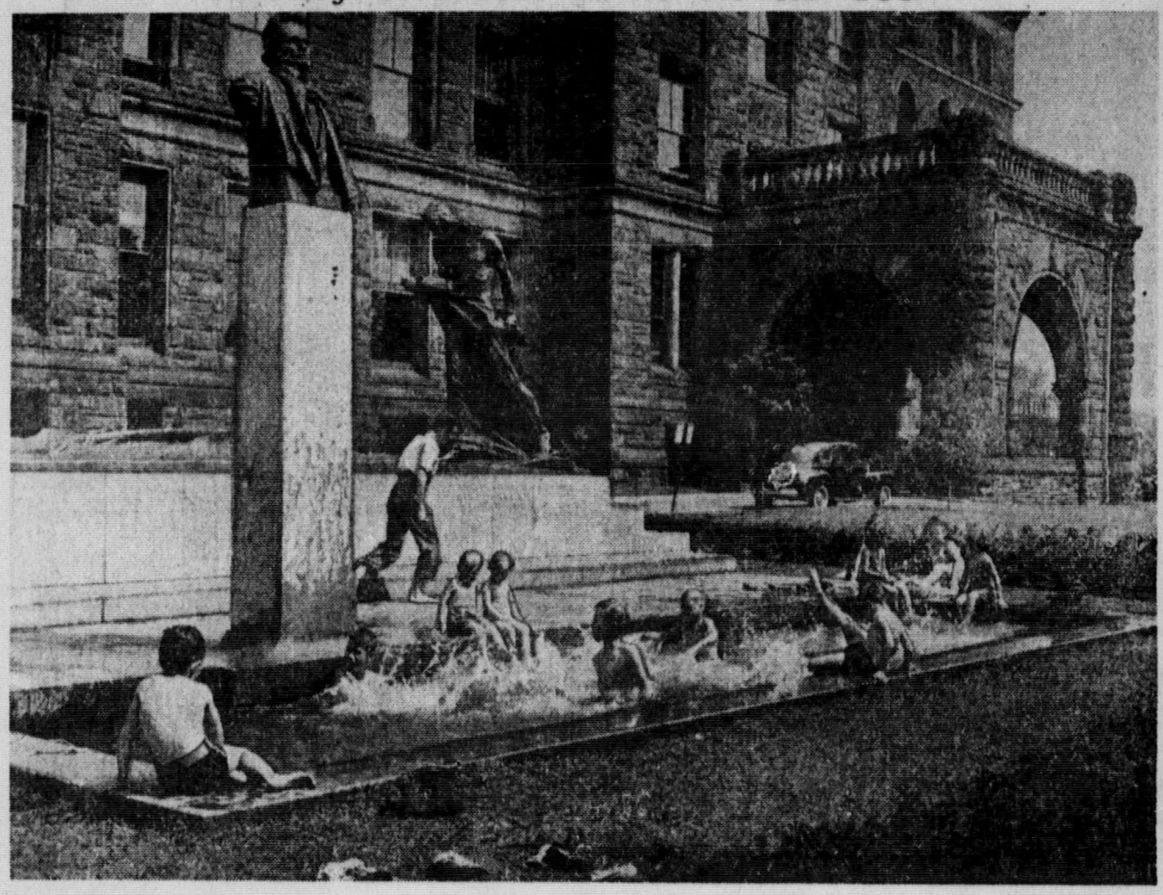
Yours sincerely,

J.E. Handy,
Confidential secretary
to the Prime Minister.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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They Are Hot Little Rebels Too



(Telegram Staff Photo by Madison Sale)

Right in the shadow (only there wasn't any) of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, these Toronto young fry cool off in the shallow pool that is intended, not for juvenile aquatic sports, but only as an ornamental setting for the stern-visaged statue of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the Rebellion of 1837.

WINNER OF V.C. PASSES CREDIT

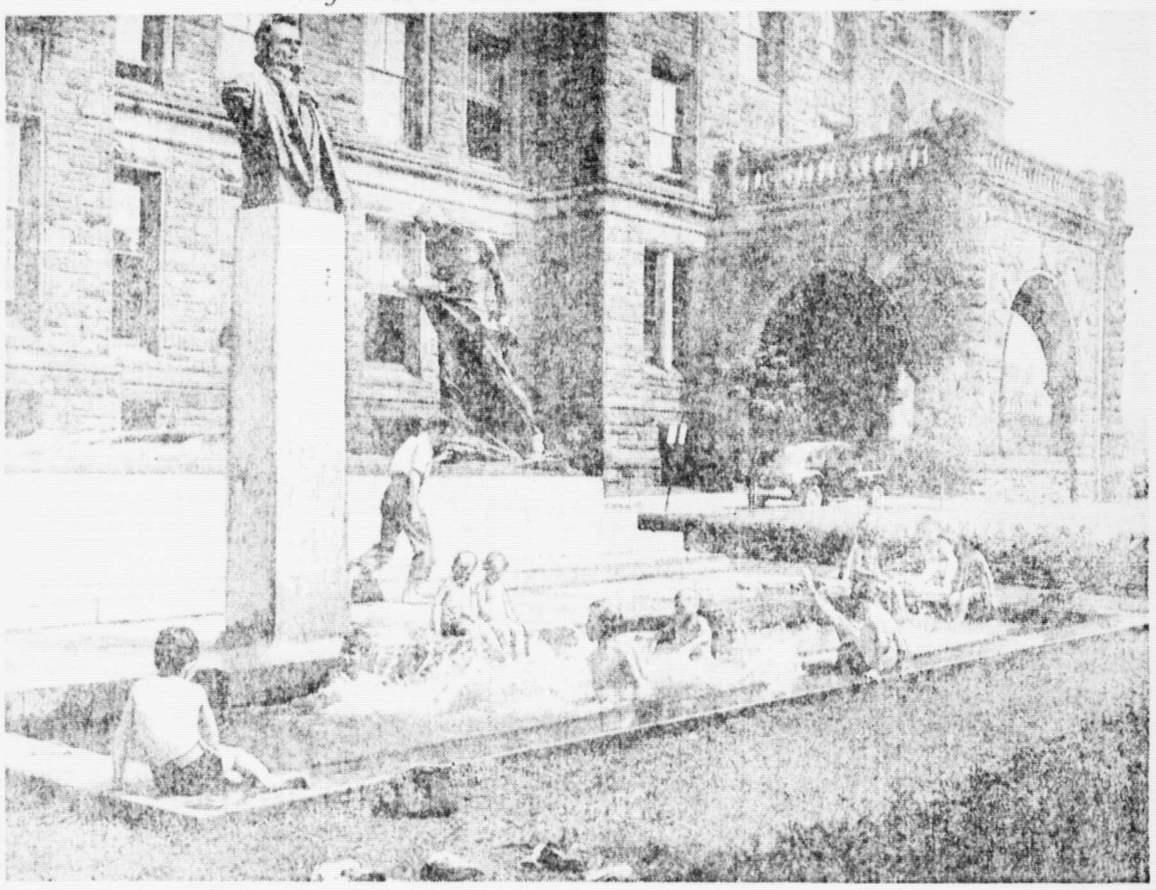
RAILWAY HOTELMAN J. STRATHDEE DE/

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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They Are Hot Little Rebels Too



(Telegram Staff Photo by Madison Sale)

Right in the shadow (only there wasn't any) of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, these Toronto young fry cool off in the shallow pool that is intended, not for juvenile aquatic sports, but only as an ornamental setting for the stern-visaged statue of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the Rebellion of 1837.

WINNER OF V.C.
PASSES CREDIT

RAILWAY HOTELMAN
J. STRATHDEE DE/

L-5-0000-1

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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REPEAT
REPETITION

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

COR. BAY AND MELINDA STS.

Folio.....

Mr. Mackenzie King. *Toronto,* Sept. 10, 1945

Laurier House, OTTAWA, Ontario.

Telephone Waverley 6011

IN ACCT. WITH .. **J. ROSS ROBERTSON ESTATE**

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

To Account Rendered

2	glossy finished prints of Mackenzie Monument	2	00

KINDLY RETURN BILL WITH REMITTANCE

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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Re: Mackenzie Memorial - Queen's Park

"To commemorate the struggle for responsible government in Upper Canada and the pioneers of a political system which unites in free association the Nations of the British Commonwealth."

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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file re

June 21, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Inscription of Mackenzie Monument

Mr. J. L. Wilson, the Secretary of the Mackenzie Memorial Committee, telephoned from Toronto this morning (Elgin 4164) to say that he had noticed the similarity of the inscription on the Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls and the proposed inscription of the monument. He assumed this was deliberately done, but was holding up the actual cutting of the inscription until he received word from the Prime Minister to that effect.

Dedication inscription - Memorial Arch

This memorial was erected to honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generation who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Pertinent passage of proposed inscription for monument.

To commemorate the struggle for responsible government in Upper Canada and the pioneers of a political system which ~~became the corner stone~~ of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

political freedom

united in free association

--

Attached is an editorial from yesterday's Toronto Telegram, with reference to the inscription on the Arch.

E. A. P.

united in free association and equal status as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations

~~united by the tie of~~ allegiance to the Crown ~~and~~ united by the tie of equality of status of the Nations of the British Commonwealth

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Star

Date July 4/46

Subject



BENEATH STATUE of William Lyon Mackenzie children bathe in small tank beside the parliament buildings. Queen's Park guards have a tough time chasing swimmers away as there is no rule to prevent them entering the pool. However, statue climbing is taboo

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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REPEAT
REPETITION

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

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The Prime Minister

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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REPEAT
REPETITION

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"The Studio"
33 Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

November 5, 1946.

The Honourable George H. Doucett,
Minister of Public Works,
Parliament Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

When the MacKenzie Memorial was designed and subsequently carried out, an endeavour was made to add to the natural beauty of Queens Park by incorporating a pool in front of the Memorial. This was apparently a mistake, as it is now evident that in hot weather the children cannot be prevented from using it as a bathing pool, with the very natural result that the Memorial has become soiled, marked with crayon, lipstick, etc., and when one considers that the Memorial, placed as it is, at the entrance to the Lieutenant-Governor's apartments, it would seem that something must surely be done to ensure against further defacements.

Apparently the only way to do this is by filling in the pool and sodding the resulting area, in which case the children will not have the water as an incentive to bring them into contact with the Memorial. Such a step would also eliminate the danger of having children injured by the fast-moving traffic on the road immediately in front of the Memorial. It has been drawn to my attention that children thoughtlessly have, from time to time, run out on to the street, thus endangering their lives.

In view of this, would your Government consent to the filling in of the pool? If such a move should be advisable, as it certainly appears to be, I am confident that your Government only need give consent to the wishes of the Committee and they would assume responsibility for the alteration and elimination of the pool.

I would greatly appreciate your assistance in this matter, that the work might be carried out this Autumn if at all possible.

Thanking you very sincerely.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Allward

WSA/P

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

National Archives of Canada
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"The Studio"
33 Old Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

November 13, 1946.

Dear Mr. King:

In your letter of September 25, 1946, you suggested that I see Mr. Drew regarding the filling in of the pool at the front of your grandfather's Memorial. As yet I have not seen Mr. Drew, but I have received an answer to a letter which I wrote to Mr. Doucett, the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Doucett telephoned to me and said that he would be willing to have the pool filled in were it the wish of the MacKenzie Memorial Committee to do so.

You will see by the enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Doucett, why I think the pool should be filled. To me there seems no alternative, as apparently the children cannot be prevented from using the pool as a bathing place, and so long as these conditions continue, the Memorial will be untidy and soiled.

Now that we have permission to fill it in, I wish you would discuss the question with Senator Hardy and see what can be done, not only regarding the filling in, but also the careful cleaning of the Memorial. I am sorry to trouble you, but I am sure you would not be happy were the Memorial neglected in any way.

Thanking you, and with every best wish,

Yours sincerely,

Walter S. Allward

Walter S. Allward

WSA:P
Encl.

The Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence
1939-1946

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Personal

Ottawa,
November 15,
1 9 4 6

My dear Arthur:

The enclosed correspondence speaks for itself. Would you give me a word which I could send to Allward in reply.

With kindest regards,

The Honourable Arthur Hardy,
Brockville,
Ontario.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Brockville, Ontario
18, November 1946

Walter S. Allward, Esq.,
The Studio,
33 Old Yonge Street,
York Mills,
Ontario

Dear Mr. Allward:

Mr. King has forwarded me your letter of 13th. November attached to a copy of yours to Mr. Doucett.

I note what you say as to Mr. Doucett's willingness to have the pool filled in and I am writing him to that effect. I had hoped to be in Toronto some time and look over the situation and get in touch with you but some way I have not been able to get away at all. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. King and perhaps you will see how it stands.

I think it is almost a disaster to have to fill that pool. Your conception was something that just stood by itself and it merely goes to show that in Canada we haven't entirely passed the stage of barbarism. I fear that this state arises from the fact of our self-satisfaction and complacency - one of the outstanding features of the average Canadian.

Can you find someone to fill this pool? As I understand it it has a stone curbing. May I suggest that when the pool is filled that the stone curbing be still exposed and that when the hole is filled up a few inches at least of good soil be placed on top and seeded down, or sodded. Any landscape firm could do this job for us. I will look after the financial side of the matter and you will be relieved from any actual physical superintendence although I would ask you to be good enough to cast your eye over the work after it is finished.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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You will know someone who can clean the monument and if you will have this done and have the bill sent to me I will take charge of it.

This monument to my mind is quite the finest thing in Queen's Park, beyond comparison, and I hope the change we are making will relieve you of further anxiety.

By the way, while on the point, would it not be well when this is being filled in to have the inlets and outlets protected by a heavy wood or lead cover so that if the pool should be opened again some day these parts would not be found deteriorated. If the earth is just thrown in it is bound to fill up the outlet especially and in any case would soon corrode and eat away the pipes and other connections. The covering should be water-proofed in some way as far as possible and while there may be some expense attached to it I think it would be well worth while and then when we become sufficiently civilized in Canada that pool could be opened up again.

May I express the satisfaction I have in the great interest you have always felt in this fine work of yours and I only regret that you have had all this anxiety regarding it.

With very kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(A. C. Hardy)

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Ottawa,
November 20, 1946.

I thank you warmly for your letter of the 18th instant and its enclosure with regard to the Mackenzie Memorial at Queen's Park. You have gone to a lot of trouble in this matter. I am very grateful for your having written Mr. Allward direct.

In your letter you speak of Mrs. Hardy having a very severe operation last May. This comes as a surprise to me. As I was absent in England that month I can understand how I may have missed hearing of it. Some way or another I do not recollect anyone having spoken to me of it since.

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Do please tell Mrs. Hardy how sorry I am not to have, at the time, sent to her some expression of my sympathy. I am now pleased to know she is again in the best of health.

I hope you both will have a restful and pleasant time during your days in the South.

Honourable A.C. Hardy, P.C., K.C.,
Brockville,
Ontario.

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Brockville, Ontario
18, November 1946

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Laurier Avenue,
Ottawa,
Canada

My dear Will:

I have your letter enclosing copies of Mr. Allward's two letters. As Mr. Allward states in his letter to you that the Minister of Public Works in Toronto will permit the filling in of the pool, we shall have no difficulty in the matter. I will immediately get in touch with Mr. Allward and also with Mr. Doucett as I think both should have cognizance of what is proposed to be done.

I know that Mr. Allward has been much concerned for a considerable time over this matter. The children not only bathe in the pool and make a mess of it but they climb over the monument. I was prepared to put a good wrought iron fence around the whole thing but he thought that would take away the aesthetic value of the whole setting. I would not say that he is wrong in his conception as to how the matter would look because he would have an eye for things that a layman can't have and I have always found Mr. Allward to be most obliging and co-operative from the very beginning - in fact it has been a great pleasure to have worked with him.

To be frank, I felt we could not get very far with the last Government for reasons I need not set out here but now that Mr. Doucett and Mr. Allward have got together sufficiently we shall have the pool filled in. This is most unfortunate because it was a beautiful feature of the memorial to say nothing of it having cost a very considerable amount of money.

I will write to Mr. Allward to-day and ask him if he can make arrangements to have it done and if he is not able to (it might be an imposition to ask him to do so), I will

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find someone to undertake the job. I will look after this at once.

We are moving to Ottawa very early this year - a week from to-day if possible - as we want to leave for the South before Christmas. Our yacht went down nearly a month ago and we count on living on her until about the end of April.

You may know that Dora had a very severe operation last May and while she is in fine health, I want to get her away before the labours of Christmas come on.

You have had your own troubles of late although you seem to take them as they come along, so I won't bother you about my own.

With very kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(A. C. Hardy)

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Ottawa,
November 20, 1946.

Dear Mr Allward

As Senator Hardy has written you direct with regard to the Mackenzie Memorial at Queens Park, I shall not trouble you further beyond letting you know that Senator Hardy has forwarded to me a copy of his letter to you.

May I add an expression of my own thanks to you for your kindness in this matter?

With kind remembrances to Mrs Allward and yourself

Yours

Walter S. Allward, Esq.
The Studio,
33 Yonge Street,
York Mills, Ontario.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) William Lyon Mackenzie - Queens' Park Memorial - Correspondence 1939-1946

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Ottawa, December 29, 1915.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

While with my father at Mrs. Lay's residence in Walkerton during the Christmas vacation, my father showed me your letter of December 23rd and the designs sent with it. After we had opportunity, along with my mother and sister, of considering the designs and your letter together, my father asked if on my return to Ottawa I would take up with you the subject of the contract for a family monument. He being,as you know, quite blind and unable to give to the details the care which they require, whatever may be agreed upon with me, acting on my father's behalf, will be satisfactory to him, and he will so inform you by phone on his return to Toronto in the New Year, or by letter should you prefer it. His wish, and the wish of my mother and sister as well, is that in this matter the work should be executed in accordance with my judgment and liking, and the contract itself made with me. As a matter of fact, inasmuch as I am acting as a trustee for my father in the administration of some of his affairs, I am wholly agreeable to assuming responsibility for the contract with your firm, should you prefer to make it with me direct instead of through me as my father's agent.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Before deciding as between the designs submitted, or agreeing finally upon terms, there are two or three matters on which I should like to get further information, and should be obliged if you would consider.

1. The width of the cross. The first is as to the width of the cross itself. I am assuming that you have retained copies of the designs which you have forwarded. If not, I shall be glad on receiving word from you to remail the designs you have submitted. In your letter I notice that you yourself draw attention to the extra width of the cross stating that this is necessitated by the use of the wider bases to keep the proportions of the whole correct. Personally I think the extra width spoils the effect somewhat, and I hope it may be possible for you, notwithstanding the wider bases, to so arrange the design as to keep the proportions of the cross truer to the original St. Martin's Cross at Iona, a photograph copy of which I am enclosing with this letter and which I would ask you kindly to return. With this photograph post card I am also enclosing the photograph attached to the drawing of the cross which you sent to illustrate the character of the Celtic inter-laced design you proposed to use. The proportions of the cross in this photograph are more nearly those of the original Iona Cross, and I should like to ask if it would not be possible, notwithstanding the wider bases of the monument you are proposing to have, to retain the proportions desired by having the base of the cross cut as in the photograph you have enclosed, and the cross in this shape set on top of the inscription panel block first or second block above the

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of the drawing sent. I am sure that would be an improvement, and I hope it is one you will regard as feasible.

2. Inscriptions. As this is to be a family monument, my father is desirous of recording upon it not merely the name of his own mother, who is buried in the family plot at Mount Pleasant, but the name also of his father, who died and is interred in the Military burying-ground at Quebec. What we thought would be appropriate would be to have the names of my father's father and mother recorded on the one side, and that the far side, of the monument, and the front reserved for our own family. Would you please let me know how much wording could appropriately be put on each of the two sides; also whether there would be space enough for an inscription on the two smaller side panel faces of the inscription block, and how much of an inscription, if any, could appropriately be recorded there.

If there is not room for an inscription on the two smaller panel faces, what number of inscriptions would it be possible to appropriately place on the one side reserved for our family, and how and just where would you propose to record my sister's name and date of birth and death? Should there not be left appropriate space for both my father's and my mother's name to precede other names on the monument? Just what amount of lettering will the one large panel take?

As to the lettering, am I right in understanding that the expression "Letters on Die" means that the lettering is first cut into the stone, and the open spaces filled with lead to be brought even with the surface? If not, please let me know exactly what it means.

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3. Ornamentation. Are you able to say whether the ornamentation on the photograph you have attached to the drawing, and which is intended to show cleally the character of the Celtic inter-laced design you propose to use, is a true reproduction of an original anywhere, and if so, what is it a reproduction of? The matter of the ornamentation is something that I hope you will be agreeable to my giving a little thought to before any final decision respecting it may be reached. It is my desire, and the wish of all of us (and I spoke of this to Mr. McIntosh, Jr. when we talked together of the monument and its design) to have, in whatever may be executed, something which will have a direct association with some of the art in the Old World. I am going to a good deal of trouble just at the present time to obtain from the Old Country and New York information concerning Celtic crosses, styles of ornamentation, tracery, etc., for I am particularly anxious that whatever may be ultimately agreed upon shall have a reason back of it, otherthan merely of accepting a conventional design or one that is only copied from a source that has no particular significance. I am sure you will agree with me that if a design involving no greater amount of work than that indicated on the drawing "B" which you have forwarded can be obtained which will also have an historic association of value to a work of art in Canada as well as of significance to our own family and its Old World connection, it will be not less to your own interest than to ours to have this a feature of the work. Perhaps you would be so kind as to say whether,if satisfactory drawings could be obtained

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of what is wanted in this connection, you would be willing to execute the work to an extent equal to the work involved in what you have proposed, at the cost you have named.

One other thing, you do not say in your letter whether there is to be a design on both sides of the cross, but only on the one side. As I understand it, the cross is to be placed in the centre of our plot which, with the addition of the extra piece of land to be secured, will be a comparatively large one. Its location in this way will mean that it will be seen from different sides. From mention in your letter of the name on both sides of the base as shown, it is clear that you understand that both large panels are to be used for purposes of inscriptions, but as your letter does not say anything about both sides of the cross, I shall be obliged if you will let me know just what is proposed for both sides.

4. Location. I gather from your letter that the foundation has been completed and the corner posts and foot-stones put in place. Could you without too much trouble supply me with a little sketch of our plot in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery which would show the exact location of the monument, and also the location of the corner posts and foot-stones as they are at present or will be when the additional piece is added.

5. Foot-stones and corner posts. Are we to understand that you have already placed a foot-stone with the word "Isabel" upon it and lily carved in relief, at the foot of my sister's grave. None of us care particularly for the lily indicated on the drawing

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you have submitted, on the foot-stone bearing my sister's name. If the lily as carved is at all like the one on the drawing, we shall certainly wish to have this stone changed, as it is very far from conveying the thought which we had in mentioning this association with her death on Easter Sunday.

6. Material. The material throughout will be of the first quality Barre (Vermont) gray granite, fine hammered finish. This we may take as agreed upon in connection with any monument that may ultimately be decided upon. Perhaps you could, without great inconvenience, send me a small sample of the granite it is proposed to use. I suggest this, not because I have any doubt at all as to your firm complying absolutely with each and every specification; but, acting as a trustee as I am for my father in this matter, I feel I should be even more particular than if I were placing the order myself, and, besides, in matters of this kind, as your experience as well as mine will have amply proven, complete ultimate satisfaction is likely to be in proportion to the degree to which all possible uncertainty as to details is removed at the outset.

I hope you will not mind my speaking out very frankly on all these matters, or appearing to be exacting as to details. You will understand, of course, that a monument of this kind has a personal significance which nothing else that one may ever be called upon to have to do with is likely to have, and for a number of reasons I should prefer not seeing anything done than any feature unsatisfactorily carried out. Having the sacred personal associations

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which a family monument has, and being a permanent thing, I feel that too much thought cannot be given in advance to every detail, and while I do not wish to take from your designer any duties which he may rightly regard as his own, I hope both you and he will be as considerate as possible in allowing me to express my opinions very freely and to have the work, in some of its features, embody ideas which I have much at heart.

I shall have to wait until I get the further details which this letter requests before being in a position to let you know which of the designs, "A" or "B", will be accepted. The probabilities are that we shall prefer the one with the larger amount of ornamentation, if that can be executed in accordance with the preference expressed; also something will depend upon what is proposed as respects both sides of the cross.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

P.S. Please return, when writing, the picture of the Melbourne Wallace Whitney monument, and the postal card photo of the St. Martin's Cross sent with your letter of the 23rd instant and which I am enclosing herewith.

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Toronto, January 1st 1915

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir. Yours letter of December 29th to hand and noted. I am preparing a careful reply to it and several drawings necessary; will also see your father so that he will understand what is being done and time saved in writing back and forth.

In the meantime I am taking the liberty to enclose a list of books on Celtic Crosses, some or all of which you may have access to in Ottawa or Montreal. No doubt there are some others to be found of equal interest and value; if you should find any such I would take it as a great favor if you will send me a list of them and where they may be seen or purchased. I feel sure it is not necessary for me to apologize for thus reding my "hobby," your own intrest in the matter has stimulated mine.

Yours respectfully. Robert D. McIntosh

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List of Books on Celtic Crosses and Celtic Arts, etc. in library of R. D. McIntosh, Toronto.

"Ancient Sepulchral Monuments." by Wm. Brindley and H. Samuel Weatherley. London. Vincent, Brooks, Day and Son. 1897 Folio
Copies can be had from Bruno Hessling. 87 Mansfield St. Montreal.

"The date of the Ruthwell & Bewcastle Crosses." by Albert S. Cook, Professor of English, Yale University. Transactions of Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Yale University Press. 1912 Octavo.

(689)
"Early Christian Art in Ireland" by Margaret Stokes.
London. Chapman & Hall.

"Celtic Art in Pagan & Christian times." by J. Romilly Allen.
London. Methuen & Co. 2nd Edition 1912 Octavo.

"Christian Symbolism." by J. Romilly Allen. London. Whiting & Co. 1887 Octavo.
Scarce. My copy has interesting notes and corrections by a former owner.

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"The Cross in Tradition, History and Art" by Rev. Hm. Wood Seymour.
G.P. Putnams Sons, New York & London. 1898 Quarto.

"The Fine arts and Civilization of Ancient Ireland" by Henry O'Neill.
London. Smith, Elder, & Co. 1863. First Edition, fine plates,
Scarce. Quarto.

"Ancient Stone Crosses of England." by Alfred Rimmer. 72 Woodcuts.
London Virtue, Spalding & Co. 1875 Octavo.

"Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd" by Rev. Owen. - I got this recently in
its original 4 parts, complete, uncut, and as it is now in the
binders' hands cannot get further particulars at this writing.

91"
Guide to Celtic Antiquities of National Museum, Dublin" by George Coffey.
London. Williams and Norgate. 1910.

"The Swastika" by Thomas Wilson. Smithsonian Institute.
Washington. Government Printing Office 1896

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"Mark Crosses," by P.M.C. Kermode. Many illustrations & plates.
London. Bemrose and Sons. 1907 Large Quarto.

"The Cross in Ritual, Architecture and Art" by Rev. Geo. S. Tyack.
London. William Andrews & Co. 2nd edition 1900

"Cambridge County Geographies" Argyllshire & Buteshire
Cambridge University Press. Toronto J.M. Dent & Sons. 1914
Has good photos of Kildalton & Iona Crosses.

"The Book of Kells" by Sir Edward Sullivan. 24 Colored plates.
London. "The Studio" 1914 Quarto

"Celtic Illuminative Art." by Rev. J.F.N. Robinson M.A. Many plates
Dublin Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 1908 Quarto.

Some cuts, photos, articles, etc of no great value preserved in clipping file

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The following are beautiful (and expensive) books on Celtic Art which I have not yet been able to add to my Collection but have seen in Libraries -

"Sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland" by Henry O'Neill. 1857 large folio with fine plates. Very rare. The only copy I have seen is in the Astor Library. New York but I have some small photos ("cuts") of the plates taken recently.

"Sculptured Stones of Ancient Scotland." Stuart. A beautiful and very complete book. Large folio with numerous fine plates. A copy is in the Royal Canadian Institute in Toronto.

"Antiquities of Iona." Graham. I have never seen this book but see it frequently mentioned and ~~reform~~ quoted from.

"Vetusta Monumenta" - Fine copy of this famous work may be consulted in Toronto Public Library.

"Rude Stone Monuments" Ferguson - to be found in nearly every library, but deals mainly with remains antedating the Celtic Crosses.

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In the Antiquarian Society Proceedings (Archaeologia) there are many articles on Celtic remains, but those dealing with "Crosses" are mostly confined to small fragments found in recent years.

There is an old "Guide Book to Iona" in the Public Library here which has some good illustrations of the Crosses and interesting data, published by the local ministers. I have never been able to procure a copy.

The foregoing is far from a complete list of works dealing with the subject but I believe it includes the best of them. Books on Celtic Arts are few and far between in this country; most of mine I have procured from London through a local dealer who keeps track of them in other dealers' catalogs which he receives from time to time. I have missed some very desirable volumes by not getting my order in in time - on the other hand I have several times been "stung."

R. D. McIntosh

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, January 7, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Yours of Dec' 29th to hand and noted.
We are glad to take up with you directly the matter of detailing the cross and assure you it is a pleasure to spare no pains in carrying out your ideas; so few of our customers know or care very much about the signifance that can be embodied in the memorial they erect.

We have kept a copy of the drawing sent you and reply to the points of your letter in order;- When one of the fine Crosses of the Old Land has ideas and associations that appeal to you it is well to follow the design of that cross as far as possible. These crosses are invariably of high artistic merit both in proportion and detail; they are of a period and style of art peculiarly national; and their religious symbolism and the spirit that prompted their creation is deeply significant. St. Martin's at Iona is undoubtedly the finest of the Scottish Celtic Crosses, and you of course know something of the history represented by the crosses and ruins of the "birthplace of Christianity in Scotland". In designing the cross you propose to erect you could not do better than take St. Martin's for your model. The post-card you sent does not give the details very clearly, in fact the old cross is so covered with lichens that the several good photos we have do not show the details much better. The little photo herewith is from an authoritative drawing of the Cross and gives the details as far as they can possibly be made out. We are sorry the photo is so small; it was made for a lantern slide but with a good reading glass it can be seen clearly.

Under separate cover we are sending you an outline drawing of St. Martin's the size of the original to the same scale as the drawings already sent you, and another drawing showing it reduced to the size necessary to bring it within the appropriation. By keeping the bottom base low and broad (as a platform) the correct proportions will be maintained, the cross and die protected from injury and the expense of cutting

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Ottawa, January 10, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I should have acknowledged more promptly your letter of the 1st instant, and thanked you for the references it contained to works in your library on Celtic crosses. I should have done so had I not gathered from the letter that a further communication would follow almost immediately. Doubtless the letter you speak of will come to hand in due course.

Meanwhile, I should like to acknowledge the drawings which came to hand on Friday of last week. I am retaining these. They are most interesting, and I cannot thank you enough for the evident personal attention you are giving to the subject of this monument. I am glad to know that Celtic crosses are a hobby of yours. I think before this particular monument is erected they will also be a hobby of mine, for I find the study of them fascinating, and it is a very real pleasure to feel that in the execution of the contract you are agreeable to allowing me much latitude in considering details along with yourself.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. Since dictating the above your kind letter of yesterday has been received. I shall write you probably tomorrow with reference to it. Meanwhile please accept a further acknowledgment of my thanks. W.L.M.K.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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(2) *Toronto,* January 7, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

the second base and family name had better be put into the size and detail of the Cross. By the time several inscriptions are cut on the die the name will be repeated often enough. Frankly too we think it a mistake to cut the family name in large letters on any part of a cross.

As to the lettering- There is room for at least two names, and two dates to each with necessary statement of place of birth and parentage, on each side of the die, that is eight names in all. We have shown how this works out to scale on the last drawing. The letters will be leaded as you understand it, and in any case they will be carefully drawn out on paper and submitted for approval before being cut on the stone. In our estimate we allowed for approximately 120 letters which is ample for two ordinary inscriptions. If you grandfather's name, dates, place of birth and place of burial are recorded also it would mean an extra charge of probably twelve or fifteen dollars.

Ornamentation: The ornament on the Whitney Cross, and which we propose to cut on both sides of yours as shown in the drawing "B", is a modern adaptation of the ornament on St. Martin's Cross. If you will closely examine the drawing of St. Martin's you will see that the carving on the west side represents in the centre boss the "Nativity" with the emblems of the four Evangelists surrounding it; "the man for St. Matthew because his gospel begins with the genealogy of Jesus according to the flesh; the lion for St. Mark because his gospel begins with the "voice crying in the wilderness"; the ox-the sacrifical animal-symbolizes St. Luke whose gospel opens with the sacrifice of Zacharias; and the eagle,-alone of created things was reputed to gaze straight into the light of the sun-is the emblem of St. John who from the first transports men to the heart of divinity". These four animals in some cases are also symbolic of Christ as man in His birth, Ox in His death, Lion in His Resurrection and eagle in His Ascension. The animals with interlaced tails and limbs in the top panel of the front are probably of heraldic significance. The group of figures in the long middle panel below the Nativity have been variously interpreted as "Christ in Glory"; "the Twelve Apostles"; "The last Judgement". At the bottom are six bosses of interlaced ornament

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(3) *Toronto,* January 7, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

combined with ent/wined serpents.

The East side of St. Martin's Cross has five large bosses carved in interlaced patterns, these are supposed to represent the five wounds of Crucifixion. The non-descript ent/wined animals at the top are probably heraldic. The rest of the face is filled with small carved bosses combined with ent/wined serpents. The significance of the serpent as here used has given rise to many theories, but has never been satisfactorily explained. It is said to symbolize the fall of man; it is the symbol of wisdom, and of eternal life. An ancient tradition of the Western Isles mentions the worship of the serpent in earlier ages and the word for serpent in Gaelic (righuin) also means a princess. The nimbus or wheel is carved with a delicate interlaced ribbon pattern on both sides, but the edges of the cross are unornamented. We believe there have been exact duplicates made of this cross for modern memorials but cannot give names or locations.

It would be expensive, even if desirable, to carve the figure subjects as represented on the front of the original because a model would have to be made and the carving executed slowly and with great care in the granite. Another way would be to carve both sides of the new Cross as a replica of the back of St. Martin's or vary one side as shown in the "Theodore Thomas" photograph sent with the drawings. If both sides of your cross are carved to the extent shown in drawing "B" the same as the east side of St. Martin's our quotation of $550.00 would stand; if the front is varied to the extent shown on the "Thomas" photo and the back kept as the original it would add $20.00 to our quotation. In a work of this kind it is of course more artistic to vary the two sides and yet keep the general design in harmony throughout, though this adds to the cost by double detailing. Another suggestion would be to keep to the form of St. Martin's Cross exactly and carve it with a conventional vine of Byzantine character as is done in the Oransay, Ruthwell, and Bewcastle crosses, which we send you drawings of. Personally we like the "Melbourne Wallace Whitney" design best, except for the die and base, which are hardly in character with the cross. This cross was made,,we understand, by Tiffany Studios of New York; the detail follows the general configuration of the original, the

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(4) *Toronto,* January 7, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

interlaced band is quite as characteristically Celtic as the serpent, in fact more so, and whatever significance the serpent had when St. Martin's Cross was carved is lost to us today. In addition to this the form and execution and the ornamental effect are much superior in style and richness to the original. In the design first submitted we were obliged to stop the carving about half way down the shaft in order to keep within the appropriation; to carve it to the bottom on both sides would add $50.00 to our quotation. How would it do to carve the front from top to bottom as in the Whitney Cross (or to a different design) and leave the back plain except to carve the nimbus and centre boss?. This would keep the price as already quoted.

Location: The enclosed plan, drawn by the Superintendent of Mount Pleasant Cemetery gives all particulars of the lot and position of Monument. This plan we sent to Mr. John King at the time the foundation was ordered and is to be filed with your deed to the lot; we got it from him to send herewith so please have it returned to him as you may find convenient. The cemetery office will notify you in the spring when the additional ground is ready.

Footstones and Corner Posts: These have already been made and set in position in the lot. The writer thought he understood what was wanted when he had the markers made and that they were to be put in as soon as possible. The one with the lily carved on it looks well and we would suggest that it be left till you can see it; if you desire to have it changed then we will be pleased to do so.

Material: This will be best quality Barre granite, a sample of which we send you under separate cover. When the various details have been decided on we will give you a specification and tender covering all the particulars before any contract is made. The full-size drawing for the work will be made and submitted for your approval before any cutting is done on the stones.

We have tried to cover fully all the points of your letter and trust we have made ourselves clear in the absence of books and photos necessary for reference in a rather intricate subject.

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(5) *Toronto,* January 7, 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

We will be glad to answer any further questions to the best of our ability and endeavour to carry out your own ideas to your satisfaction. We assure you we take quite as much interest in the success of this work as you do yourself.

Yours respectfully,

The McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.
per Robert D. McIntosh

P. S. The foregoing has been read to Mr. John King., and has his approval. Will you please return to us the cuts and photo. While of no great value these "clippings" are very hard to duplicate and we want to keep our reference file complete.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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- Family Monument - Correspondence
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Ottawa, January 11, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I find that the designs "A" and "B" of the monument as originally proposed have not been forwarded with the other drawings and designs. If not already forwarded when this letter is received, would you kindly let me have them, as I should like to refer to them in writing you further.

I shall see that all the photos and pictures you have forwarded are carefully safeguarded, and will see to their safe return very shortly.

Meanwhile, let me again thank you for the considerable trouble to which you have gone.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
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Toronto, January 13, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of the 11th inst would say that we have only the original rough drawings of designs "A", "B", finished copies of which were sent to Walkerton at Xmas. We understood you took these with you to Ottawa but to make sure we called up Mr. John King and inquired if he has them but they are not with him. We believe you will find them among your own papers since in your letter of Dec' 29th/15 you refer to them as in your possession. The sample of Barre granite goes to you by this mail.

Yours truly,

The McIntosh Granite Co., Ltd.

Per. D. Taylor McIntosh

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

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Ottawa, January 26, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I must apologize for not having resumed more promptly the correspondence begun at the opening of the year. I have been trying to secure some of the books mentioned on your list, but, excepting two of them, have found it impossible to secure any of them here. I expect to be in Toronto on the 5th of February, and shall endeavour to arrange to be at your offices some time during the morning of that day, when I hope it may be possible for us to finally determine the several details of the contract for the monument.

I have been carefully considering the several points developed in your letter, and comparing the drawings which you have kindly sent. I incline more and more to your own preference of omitting the second base, and family name, and putting the expense of cutting the same into the size and detail of the cross. My father, I understand, rather holds to the inclusion of the second base with family name, but this may be because he has not seen the two designs to contrast them. I shall bring up with me the designs you have sent, and in the meantime am returning the pictures. If it were not occasioning too great trouble, perhaps

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you could have by itself a design of a cross similar to the one on the Ames Throu design sent down which would be an exact replica of the east side of St. Martin's Cross of Iona.

You may take it for granted that the cross which will be ordered will be in form and proportion an exact replica of the St. Martin's Cross, and in this connection I would refer you to the photo of the scale drawing in "Ancient Sepulchral Monuments", by Brindley and Weatherly, which you have kindly sent, and which I am returning; also to the photo reproductions of the west and east sides of St. Martin's Cross, on one of the book sheets which you have sent.

There is one thing with which I keep being impressed as I look at the photos and designs, and that is that the photos appear to present a much more slender cross than that presented by the designs. This may be only an optical illusion, and due to the absence of ornamentation in the drawings, which may help to give a narrowing effect. The truer the final design may be to the original in the matter of its slenderness, and therefore its spiritual feeling, the better, and I hope that in the final outline you will devote particular care to this feature.

In addition to having the monument the exact reproduction in form and proportions of the original, I think it would be well to have the one side of the cross which in our case would be the more important one, an exact reproduction of the east side of the St. Martin's Cross, as shown in the two photos just referred to. By a reference to the drawing, you will see that the carving is

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not carried to the base of the cross, but stops at a point just a little lower down than that indicated on your design "B".

Ornamentation. I notice that your estimate included ornamentation of both sides similar to what is indicated in design "B". This is quite satisfactory.

Having studied carefully the ornamentation on the Whitney Cross and on the original St. Martin's Cross, I must say that my preference is wholly for the latter. I do not like the modern adaptation, and I think you will probably be of the same mind as myself in thinking that the monument would be much finer and of greater historic and artistic worth were it a true reproduction of an original in so far as it purports to be such. Please,therefore,consider that our wish would be that the main side of our monument should be as nearly an exact reproduction of the east side of the original St. Martin's Cross at Iona as it may be possible for you to make it. The east side having none of the symbolical figures which are on the west side of this Cross, would not appear to require more in the way of carving or ornamentation than what you have indicated, in your design "B", but if it should we can consider that in deciding on the amount of carving to be placed on the other side.

The only point which appears to deserve of a little further consideration as to ornamentation on this side is, what it would be best to do with the entwining serpents on the surface and the two nondescript heraldic figures at the top. Personally, I do not care particularly about the serpents, though I much

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prefer the kind of line they represent to the line in the Whitney Cross. Perhaps if the serpents were made nondescript, they would not be distinguishable as such. The other alternative would be the substitution of a vine, following exactly the lines which the serpents make in the original. This is a point which perhaps you would think over. I notice in the Cross of Kilchoman there appears to be a vine which is not unlike a serpent; also in the Oransay Cross. Perhaps you could substitute the vine in the Oransay Cross for the serpents in the St Martin's Cross, and in this way incorporate two originals, rather than fall back on some modern adaptation. My desire is, if possible, to keep the entire monument true to the ancient feeling and the expression of it at the time in so far as this may be known through surviving monuments. As you have the large plates in the Brindley and Weatherly volume, it will probably be possible for you to have this side worked out as a true and accurate representation of the original.

As to the heraldic figures at the top, I am not sure what may be appropriate and proper in this connection; but whatever you place there will in all probability be to some extent nondescript, and I am wondering whether, in the circumstances, it would be proper to reproduce in this connection two heraldic figures which are very similar to the ones on the original, and which appear in a coat of arms which belongs to my father's family. These two figures are on either side of a small figure

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symbolical of a hand, below which in Latin is a motto which, interpreted, means, "Our hope lies beyond the stars". Perhaps if you had this design, which is in my father's possession, you would be able to tell whether or not it could be appropriately used. It is so nearly similar to what is suggested in the original monument that if these symbolical figures are of heraldic significance, it may be that the inclusion of this coat of arms would be entirely proper. Please understand, however, that the coat of arms business is not one that any of us take particular stock or pride in one way or the other, and it would only be because this particular crest has so close a resemblance to what is suggested in the St. Martin's monument that I would for a moment consider its use as suggested, and that only in the event of this being entirely appropriate. Above all else, I should wish to prevent a clash of secular and spiritual symbols in a monument of this kind, but it may be that representations of the sort are an appropriate feature of family monuments. You would know and be able to advise as to this.

I agree with you that, having one side a replica of the back of St. Martin's, it would be more artistic to vary the two sides and yet keep the general design in harmony throughout. Perhaps we could leave the consideration of what would be most appropriate for the reverse side until I see you. We would doubtless be able then, with little difficulty, to agree upon some suitable conventional design.

As to the <u>lettering</u>, what you say in this connection

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in your letter of the 7th instant is entirely satisfactory.

Material, ditto.

Location. I should like to speak of this when I come up, as I am wondering whether, with the change to be made in the lot it would be possible to place the monument immediately in an appropriate position, or whether it will require moving later. I am greatly obliged to you for sending the plan, which, as suggested, I am having placed with the deed of the lot.

Foot-stones and corner posts. I note what you say in this connection, and will visit the Cemetery to look at the lily design on the stone you have placed there, before communicating further with reference to it.

Allow me to assure you that I very much appreciate the interest you are taking in this monument and the interest you are permitting me also to take in the fashioning of its details. I am sure that the finished work will be as much a source of pride to yourself as it will be of satisfaction and gratification to all of us.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

P. S. I am returning the cuts and photos by mail, and wish to thank you again for your kindness in allowing me to have the loan of the same.

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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

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Toronto, January 27, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 26th inst to hand and noted.

We will have several drawings made of the cross and its ornament on the lines you indicate and have them ready for your consideration when you come to Toronto next week.

Yours respectfully,

The McIntosh Granite Co., Ltd.

D. Taylor McIntosh

~~Secretary~~-Treasurer.

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Ottawa, January 28, 1916.

Dear Father:

-- I enclose a diagram of the Mount Pleasant plot, which please have put in some safe place where it can be obtained if required for reference when the enlargements of the plot are to be made in the spring and fall. I have made a copy to keep with my papers here.

You have not returned the copy of my letter to McIntosh. Perhaps you had better hold it for the present, and I can get it when I come up next Saturday. I have had further correspondence with him, and hope we may be able to conclude this agreement when I am home.

Tell Mother I was delighted with her letter received this morning. It is the best letter I have had from her in years. Nothing gives me quite the same happiness as to know you are both well and finding real enjoyment in the days as they pass.

With love to you both,

Very affectionately yours,

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Ottawa, January 31, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I shall be in Toronto on Monday of next week instead of Saturday of this. Could you have any of the designs which may be ready sent to my father's house, 4 Grange Road, on, say, Saturday of this week, so that we could look them over together on Sunday, and I could bring them with me to your office when I come on Monday. If this can be arranged without too much trouble, I shall be deeply obliged.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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Ottawa, January 31, 1916.

Mr. George Locke,
Librarian, Toronto Public Library,
Toronto.

My dear Locke:

We are erecting a small family monument in our plot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, which we hope may be a suitable memorial to my sister Isabel, whom I think you remember, and to my father's parents, and also serve as a memorial to all, as one by one Time may gather together members of the family in this last resting-place. My father and I have thought we should like to make the monument, small as it may be, of some worth historically and artistically, and we have decided to erect a Celtic cross which in form and design will be an exact reproduction of St. Martin's Cross at Iona, Scotland, which is regarded as the birth-place of Christianity in that country.

I shall be in Toronto on Monday of next week, to finally conclude with Mr. McIntosh, of the McIntosh Granite Works, the contract for this monument. I have already looked over such material on Celtic crosses as I have been able to find in the Library of Parliament, but it is scant indeed; political memorials are to be found in larger numbers than those descriptive of sacred art. I have thought that in the Toronto Public Library there

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might be many illustrated volumes which would be suggestive and helpful, and my purpose in writing is to ask if you would be so kind as to have someone look up ~~such~~ books containing plates of Celtic crosses or rubbings of crosses, or plates illustrative of ornamentation and designs, and have them put to one side where I could look them over on Monday morning before having a final talk with the monument designers.

There is one book which I think would be especially serviceable, and that is a book on Celtic crosses by Lord Archibald Campbell. This is a volume I am particularly anxious to see, and if you have it in the Library, or know where it is to be obtained, I should be grateful for information concerning it.

I feel that if it is possible to erect in this country a memorial, however slight, which will help to link the sacred art of the Old World with the New, a service of real worth will be performed; and knowing that it will be a pleasure to you to help to further this aim, I do not hesitate to ask your kind co-operation in the manner I have.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

TERMS ARE MADE FOR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OCCURRENCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, February 2, 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.,

The Roxborough, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 31st to hand and noted.

We will have the designs ready at you father's house on Saturday as requested.

Yours respectfully,

The McIntosh Granite Co., Ltd.

D. Taylor Whitlock

Secretary-Treasurer.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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THE · W · W · LELAND · COMPANY, INC.
FIVE SIXTY NINE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AND SCULPTURE

Architects
ROBERT F. SMALLWOOD, A·B·B·S·A·
WM. HENRY DEACY, B·S·

Sculptor
ANDREW C. McHENCH

February 15, 1916

Mackenzie King, Esq.,

Rockefeller Foundation,

61 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Dear Sir:

After you left our studio last evening, it occurred to me that you might like to see a sample of the buff oolitic stone which we suggested for your cross. We shall be very glad to forward sample to you if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

WHD/W

THE W. W. LELAND CO., Inc.

Wm Henry Deacy

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Books on Monuments

"Ancient Sepulchral Monuments" - by Brindley and Weatherly; London, 1887; published for the authors.

"The Cross in Antiquity, History, and Art" - by Dr. W. W. Seymour; New York, 1898, Putnam.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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Ottawa, February 18, 1916.

Mr. William Henry Deacy, B.S.,
The W. W. Leland Company, Inc.,
569 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Deacy:

I have received, on my return to Ottawa to-day, your kind letter of the 15th instant, addressed to The Rockefeller Foundation. I should be pleased indeed to have a sample of the buff oolithic stone of which you speak, and if you would have the kindness to have a sample forwarded to me here, I shall immediately take up with the firm of McIntosh and Company of Toronto, who are designing the monument, the possibility of arranging for this stone instead of the Barre Vermont Granite.

Would it be requesting too much to ask if you could let me have a second copy of the booklet your firm has issued, "Concerning Memorials". I value so much my own copy that I do not wish to let it out of my hands, even as a loan, and I should be glad indeed if I could have another copy for this latter purpose.

I hope you will believe that I appreciated very much the interest you took in the memorial I spoke to you of. I shall always remember with real appreciation your generous

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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voluntary co-operation in this matter.

With kind regards, and thanking you for your letter, Believe me,

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

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Ottawa, February 19, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have just returned to Ottawa from New York. During my ten days there, I took advantage of the opportunities offered to visit the Art Museum to study the plaster representations there of Celtic cross designs and ornamentation; also to consult in the New York Library special works of reference on Celtic crosses and religious art; and finally to confer with one of the members of the firm of monument designers, The W. W. Leland Company, 569 5th Avenue, New York, who, I understand, are among the most artistic, if not the most artistic, of the designers in America. This firm has issued a booklet entitled "Concerning Memorials: Their Historic Origin and Present-Day Adaptations, as designed and erected by The Leland Company of New York." In this booklet there is a photograph of a reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona. The original of this reproduction has been erected at Woodlawn, N.Y. for Mr. James Dwight Rockwell. I have one copy of this publication and have written to New York for a duplicate. When the latter is received, I shall forward it to you, unless by chance I should learn in the interval that you already have a copy.

The investigations made in New York, together with the study of work at the Library in Toronto on the morning of the day we conferred together, have all tended to confirm me in the belief that we have been very wise in deciding upon an exact reproduction in form of the St. Martin's Cross, and that our decision to reproduce on the face of the cross the vine to be found on a slab within the remains of the Oransay Chapel was also a wise one. My researches and talks with different persons have led me to believe that if we can preserve a unity in feeling and design and be true in each detail to this, the monument will be one of historic worth, and as such of value to the country as well as most gratifying to our family.

What I have been impressed with most is the desirability of being just as true to the original St. Martin's Cross in <u>detail</u> as circumstances will permit. This will mean, as we

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have agreed, that the five bosses which are so distinctive a feature of the original cross, shall be reproduced exactly, in location and form. So far as may be possible, I hope you will reproduce the ornamentation upon them. I have been impressed with the significance to be attached to the design to be placed upon these bosses. In most cases it would appear that the design is symbolic of eternity, that where, for example, there is inter-lacing, it is of a sort which admits of neither beginning nor end. You doubtless are paying special attention to these features; but I am making mention of them because of the appeal they make to me. I have seen nothing, in all the plates I have studied, which equals the bosses as they appear on the plate of the east side of the St. Martin's Cross which appears, as plate 52, in Brindley and Weatherly. Especially did I like the design, not only in the centre boss but around the centre boss, as shown in this plate. I hope, as to form, you will find it possible to be especially true to that representation.

If you have difficulty in selecting suitable designs for the other bosses, might I suggest that, in considering what is best, you have a look at the centre boss on No. 3 figure, Plate 34, which displays a design to be found in the churchyard at Aberlemno. Might I suggest, also, your consulting Plate 33, No. 2, and Plates 43, 47, 48, 50 and 54, in considering bosses. I was a good deal impressed with the bosses on this last which represents a cross at Kildalton, Islay, Argylleshire.

You see what is in my mind: I should like to be able, when the monument is finished, to point out exactly where each feature was taken from, and to be able to say that it was true to the original. It has seemed to me also that in reproducing the vine it may be advisable, in order to preserve the general effect of the St. Martin's Cross, to have its contour following pretty closely the contour of the snakes in the original cross, and preserve the effect of the smaller bosses, four in number, within each of the panels on the front of the cross. I realize that latitude will have to be allowed here, but I have no doubt that you will have in mind what I am striving to indicate in whatever you may design.

I have been studying, too, different samples of vine tracery. I doubt if we could have made a better choice than the one you had anticipated. In addition to having the immediate historic association with the cross, it appears to be a particularly appropriate style of vine. I thought Plate 63 in Brindley and Weatherly was particularly suggestive of vine treatment.

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I hope you have found it possible to locate the Cross of Thorns windows, the thorn design of which we thought of reproducing on the nimbus. In a little book entitled "Symbolism in Christian Art", by Edward Hulme, published by The Macmillland Company, New York, in 1910, you will see, at page 90, a very beautiful crown of thorns which you may wish to look at if you do not find the window wholly suitable. This book is in the Public Library at Toronto, in case you do not happen to have it in your possession and should wish to consult it.

Referring again to Brindley and Weatherly, I thought Plates 47 and 48 were suggestive as to treatment of the nimbus. I have placed an order in New York for a copy of Brindley and Weatherly for myself, and I imagine it is going to be difficult to obtain a copy of this publication. As you have said, it is certainly the best of any of the authorities to consult.

When it comes to arranging the design for the reverse side of the cross, while the treatment will be simple, I hope that there, as well as on the front, we may be absolutely true to some original which has symbolical meaning in whatever may be reproduced. There is such a splendid variety of designs suitable for the centre of the cross, the nimbus, and the points at which the several bosses are located, that these I think can be made very effective and very beautiful if true. It was understood, I think, between us that while the front of the cross will have the crown of thorns upon the nimbus, the back of it will have the crown of glory symbolized by the kind of jewel treatment which is found in many of the nimbuses. I recall your making a hasty drawing of this jewel design, but I forget at the moment just how the jewels were located. One of the members of the Leland firm in New York told me he thought care should be taken to see that the representations of the jewels were placed at either side of a suitable inter-lacing or other design, which would constitute a central band around the nimbus. Care should be taken to see that all the designs on the reverse side of the cross should be symbolical of immortality. On the front side, which we see first, it is suitable that the living vine and the crown of thorns should appear.

I found Mr. William Henry Deacy of The Leland Company of New York very willing to give me any assistance or suggestions concerning this monument. I told him, of course, of your doing the work, and he told me to tell you not to hesitate to communicate with him in regard to anything wherein he could be of service. You will probably not need or wish to do this, but Mr. Deacy was so cordial in his offer of co-operation that, while it may mean nothing at the moment, at some future time you may have occasion to communicate with him; and should that time come I think you will find him a helpful member of your profession.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Amongst other things he spoke to me of stone for monuments of this kind. He agrees that the Barre Virginia Granite is excellent. He said that his firm had found that buff oolitic stone, which comes from Indiana, was the very best stone to work with. It was sort at the outset so that it admitted of great detail in cutting, but hardened with years, and so was splendidly adapted for memorial purposes. He advised me to suggest to you a consideration of this stone, in the event of the granite not already being secured. Unless you feel yourself that this feature is one you would care to consider, please do not trouble about it one way or the other. I presume the McIntosh firm at Vermont is connected with your own company, if not controlled by it, which will, of course, be a real reason why you should prefer having the granite from Vermont. As I have indicated, the Vermont granite is wholly acceptable to us. I mention the buff oolitic only that you may know of the suggestion.

I was very sorry to be so hurried on the afternoon we talked together. I had not expected the call to New York when I arranged to be in Toronto on the Monday. Had I known of it before,one o'clock, I should have spent the morning with you instead of going to the Library. Please accept again my thanks for your kindness in coming to my father's house, and for the trouble you are taking in this matter.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Ottawa, February 19, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have just returned to Ottawa from New York. During my ten days there, I took advantage of the opportunities offered to visit the Art Museum to study the plaster representations there of Celtic cross designs and ornamentation; also to consult in the New York Library special works of reference on Celtic crosses and religious art; and finally to confer with one of the members of the firm of monument designers, The W. W. Leland Company, 569 5th Avenue, New York, who, I understand, are among the most artistic, if not the most artistic, of the designers in America. This firm has issued a booklet entitled "Concerning Memorials: Their Historic Origin and Present-Day Adaptations, as designed and erected by The Leland Company of New York." In this booklet there is a photograph of a reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona. The original of this reproduction has been erected at Woodlawn, N.Y. for Mr. James Dwight Rockwell. I have one copy of this publication and have written to New York for a duplicate. When the latter is received, I shall forward it to you, unless by chance I should learn in the interval that you already have a copy.

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Yours very sincerely,

COPY

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Ottawa, February 19, 1916.

Mr. George Locke,
Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library,
Toronto.

My dear Locke:

I left for New York on the afternoon of the day we talked together in Toronto, and have just returned to Ottawa. This will explain why I have not sooner sent you a line of thanks for the trouble you went to in having available for me the many books of reference on Celtic crosses which I consulted when at the Library. I much appreciated your kindness, and also the pheasure of seeing you again.

I have read with great interest your report to the members of the Library Board. It is an excellent work you are doing, and I congratulate you heartily upon it.

Your account of the Out-of-doors Library has left a delightful impression in my mind, and I hope you will find it possible so to develop this feature of your work that your name and the name of Toronto may become identified with it, for I am sure that if carried out, with its many educational possibilities, with respect to nature as well as books, it will prove of the greatest service to our own and future generations. Please believe that I am deeply interested in your splendid work.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Feb. 24 1916

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir. I have delayed answering your letter of 19th inst. till I could look up the books you referred to in the Library here, and study out your suggestions in regard to the details of the cross. I am glad you consulted the Leland Co.; they do good work and have a high reputation as designers. I have a photo of the "Rockwell" cross you refer to and, frankly, I cannot say I admire it,- in fact I did not think it worth showing you at the time when the matter was discussed. This cross is well cut but the ornament is very flat and lifeless and wholly lacking in the "spirit" of St. Martins' Cross. The Leland Co. have done much better work than this "Rockwell" cross which was erected 5 or 6 years ago. If you get another copy of their

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BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 185
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, 191

booklet I would be much obliged to receive it. Will also consult Mr. Deacey at the first opportunity.

When you are next in New York may I suggest that you consult the Tiffany Studios, Monumental Dept. Their memorial work is in a class by itself and their showrooms have a number of fine models of crosses set up for study and suggestion. I am sure their designer and manager are artists enough to welcome your inquiry.

At the public Library here I looked up several books containing pictures of the "Crown of Thorns" window in Melrose Abbey. The window is, of course, quite large and the detail of the Crown in full relief so that it would be impracticable to reproduce it in the crosses, the number of which is comparatively small. However, the idea is the same in each case and will be worked out to get the effect.

The details for the crosses are being made now. I will keep

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
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(3)

Toronto, 191

your letter constantly before me so that your ideas will be carried out as far as possible.

Mr. Deacey's suggestion to use Bedford Limestone (Indiana Oolitic) we do not consider advisable. This is a building stone and a fine one, and we have also used it for fonts and monuments. We find however that where it is all exposed to our more severe climate it does not stand as well as in the vicinity of New York, nor do we like its color after years of exposure. Our firm has no connection with any quarry or firm in Barre W. Our President (Mr. John McIntosh) is Manager of the Stanstead Granite Quarries at Beebe, Que., a separate Company, whose quarries are on the Quebec side of the International boundary line. This stone (granite) is used only for building work - it is too coarse grained for fine monumental work except in bottom bases. We recommend the Barre granite which we get from the best quarry in Barre because our experience has proved it perfectly reliable in

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BRANCH OFFICE:
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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

(4) Toronto, 191

every quality desirable for out-of-door memorials.

The full-size details will be forwarded for your consideration in a few days. The material is being got out at the quarry and work will be started as soon as it is received.

Please excuse this "personal" letter – the typewriter is not available at the moment.

Yours respectfully

Robert D. McIntosh

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

R1500

THE · W · W · LELAND · COMPANY, INC.
FIVE SIXTY NINE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AND SCULPTURE

Architects
ROBERT F. SMALLWOOD, A·B·B·S·A·
WM. HENRY DEACY, B·S·

Sculptor
ANDREW C. McHENCH

February 23, 1916

Mackenzie King, Esq.,

The Roxborough, Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Mr. King:

I am pleased to send you under separate cover a sample of the buff oolitic stone of which I spoke when you were in our studio. I feel sure that the firm of McIntosh & Co. of Toronto will be able to cut your memorial from this stone, as it will probably be more reasonable to import the rough block to their plant; otherwise, if they have no definite arrangements for cutting it, we would be very glad to make a proposition for cutting it in our workshop in New York. The duty into Canada would probably be very slight.

We shall be very glad to co-operate with you in any way, and if we can be of any further assistance to you, do not hesitate to call upon us.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

WHD/W

P.S. We are pleased to send you under separate cover another copy of our booklet "Concerning Memorials".

Return

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51 5 0 0 0

Ottawa, February 25. 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I agree with you as to the ornamentation on the Rockwell Cross. I think I mentioned in my previous letter that it was the form alone which made its appeal to me, and that,in consequence of its close resemblance to the St. Martin's Cross.

The Leland Company is sending me a second copy of their book. When it is received, I shall forward it to you. I am sure that the reproduction it contains of this Cross will make the same kind of appeal to you as it has to me.

I shall carry out your suggestion of visiting the Tiffany Studios, Monumental Department, when I am in New York again. As I expect to be there next week, I shall hope to have the opportunity then.

I note what you say about the relative value of the Barre Granite and the Indiana Oolitic. This is a matter which, as I mentioned in my previous letter, is one entirely for your own judgment.

With many thanks for your letter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Ottawa, February 28, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Works,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I am sending you under separate cover the pamphlet which I have received from The Leland Company. You will find at page 39 the picture of the reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona to which I referred in a previous letter.

By the way, in the same letter I spoke of "Oransay" in referring to the Chapel at Iona. This should have been "St. Oran's Chapel", as you yourself would know.

I enclose, for your information, a letter I received from Mr. Deacy of The Leland Company, which please return. Its contents are probably of no value, but I thought you might like to see the correspondence.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 186
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

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Toronto, Feby. 29th. 1916. 191

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Before completing the full-size detail of the ornamental for the cross, we are sending you a blue print showing the general scheme of the work in outline. We tried to follow your suggestion to have all the bosses shown on the east face of St.Martin's cross, surrounded by the interlaced vine instead of the serpents, but this does not prove practical in the limited space. In the blue print the design "A" shows the arrangement of 5 bosses and the vine, and design "B" shows the center boss only with the rest of the space filled with the vine pattern. We believe the arrangement in design "B" will look better than "A", the effect of the whole face(B) being more harmonious, besides which it corresponds better in general effect with the west side (or front) of St. Martins; and again the five prominent bosses in the east(or back) will be in character also with the original. We would point out too that the cross when erected will practically face west and

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C 005519 A

Ottawa, February 28, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Works,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I am sending you under separate cover the pamphlet which I have received from The Leland Company. You will find at page 39 the picture of the reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona to which I referred in a previous letter.

By the way, in the same letter I spoke of "Oransay" in referring to the Chapel at Iona. This should have been "St. Oran's Chapel", as you yourself would know.

I enclose, for your information, a letter I received from Mr. Deacy of The Leland Company, which please return. Its contents are probably of no value, but I thought you might like to see the correspondence.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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Toronto, Feby. 29th. 1916. *191*

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Before completing the full-size detail of the ornamental for the cross, we are sending you a blue print showing the general scheme of the work in outline. We tried to follow your suggestion to have all the bosses shown on the east face of St.Martin's cross, surrounded by the interlaced vine instead of the serpents, but this does not prove practical in the limited space. In the blue print the design "A" shows the arrangement of 5 bosses and the vine, and design "B" shows the center boss only with the rest of the space filled with the vine pattern. We believe the arrangement in design "B" will look better than "A", the effect of the whole face(B) being more harmonious, besides which it corresponds better in general effect with the west side (or front) of St. Martins; and again the five prominent bosses in the east(or back) will be in character also with the original. We would point out too that the cross when erected will practically face west and

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Toronto, Feby. 29th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa. (2)

east as does St.Martins, the west being the front.

You will please note that the bMue-print is only in rough outline, the effect of the finished carving will be much more rich and varied and the curves of the ornament better drawn. When you have looked over this print we will be glad to have your approval,or suggestion for alterations desired,before we complete the full-size drawings. You may keep the print so that references can be made in futurn correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

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Toronto, March 3rd. 1916. *191*

Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 28th.ult to hand and noted. We thank you for the Leland Co.booklet,and return Mr.Deacy's letter herewith; he would find the duty 42 1/2% on monumental work quite an item.

We hope you received the Blue-print we sent you and that we may have your decision in regard to the ornament at your early convenience.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

R. D. McIntosh.
per. L.P.L.

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000520 A

Ottawa, March 7, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

Referring further to your letter of February 29th, the receipt of which was acknowledged by me over the phone last evening, I write to set forth what I recollect our understanding was as to what it would be best to do as respects the final detail of the ornament for the cross.

We were agreed that design "B" in the blue print submitted with your letter would be preferable to design "A", for the reason, amongst others, that the west side, which is the front of the original cross at Iona, is without bosses, and as this is to be the front and west side of our cross, to confine the bosses to the east side will be strictly in keeping with the character of the original. There was the further reason that by the substitution of the vine on the front of the cross, the bosses seem an intrusion.

As respects the bosses on the east side, including the centre boss, we were agreed that these should represent as nearly as possible the bosses on the original cross at Iona.

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0005521 A

If there is any doubt about the design on the original cross, let me say that, with the exception of the boss to the right of the centre boss shown on the rear elevation in your design, I like the bosses as copied from the Kildalton Cross better than the bosses shown on front elevation design "A". There seems to be a greater harmony between the centre boss, the nimbus, and these bosses, than between the bosses on design "A" and the centre boss as shown on the rear elevation.

It is my wish to have the part of the cross that faces the east symbolical of the resurrection and immortality. The circle formation as appearing on the carvings of the Kildalton cross, with the exception of the one mentioned, appear to give this better than the interlaced carvings as shown on the bosses in design "A". It is the presence of the one right angle inter-lacing boss as shown in the design of the rear elevation which seems to me to destroy the harmony of that face, as shown in your design. I think in this one particular your drawing differs from the original Kildalton cross, and it would be well should you ~~would~~ hold to the Kildalton cross bosses because of lack of clearness in the Iona bosses, or for other reasons that you keep strictly to the Kildalton original in this particular. Indeed I am not sure that if you made the central boss on the front elevation of the design as at present shown in "A" and "B", it might not be well to make all of the bosses on the rear elevation, so far as carving is concerned, true to the Kildalton cross original. Perhaps it would let us decide the matter in a definite way -

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if it were not giving you too much trouble - if you could have one more blue print prepared which would show the rear elevation with the designs as they would be were the Iona cross ~~names~~ followed, and it could then be contrasted with the rear elevation design following the Kildalton cross in this particular as it is shown on the rear elevation of the blue print already prepared.

It was further understood that before the sides of the cross are finished, opportunity will be given of consideration whether one or two lines of some slight detail should not be added to relieve the bareness of them. My present impression is that something of the kind may be desirable, in as much as an inscription or two will be placed on the side base of the cross, and without some slight ornamentation this might appear very bare.

It is understood that I am to send you shortly the inscriptions to be placed on the base; also that you will send me sketches of the proposed lettering for approval, and also full-size drawings of the cross detail.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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Toronto, March 10th. 1916. 191

Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 7th.inst.to hand and carefully noted.

In reference to the bosses on the east side would say that the detail of these was as closely copied from Brindley and Weatherly's drawing of Kildalton Cross,and from a photograph,as nearly the writer could decipher it. It is true,as you say,that the right hand boss is not in keeping with the others and it would be better to alter it so that all would harmonize. In place of the serpents coiled around the center boss in the original Kildalton Cross we have shown the interlaced band enclosing the small bosses. As the writer mentioned in our telephone conversation these bosses are hemispherical and the effect of the ornament is thereby greatly enhanced. In making the drawings these bosses are necessarily shown as flat disks in so small a scale and in consequence are not attractive as in a photo. When the full-size detail is made we will have these bosses drawn in several different ways so that the best

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WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, March 10th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

arrangement can be ~~settled~~ selected.

The other points of your letter are quite as we understand them.

Yours Respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per Robert D. McIntosh

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In loving memory of

John King, born in Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, April 1814, enlisted Royal Artillery 1833, joined regiment in Canada 1834, died May 10, 1843 in Quebec and whose remains are interred in the Military cemetery there. — and his wife, Christina, daughter of Alexander Macdougall, born in Glasgow 1821, died in Toronto, November 6, 1900.

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C 005225 A

Ottawa, March 13, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

re Inscription on Monument.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I enclose a draft of the inscription to be placed on the side of the monument which is to record the names of my father's parents, and a draft of an inscription to be placed on the side of the monument which is to record the name of my sister Isabel. I mention these inscriptions as drafts, because they are sent in the form in which they are that you may consider the amount of spacing they will require, and whether or not some amendment of them may be necessary unless the lettering is to be too small on the space reserved.

With respect to the inscription referring to my grandparents, you will notice I have drawn in pencil a circle around the names of the months and the word "in" where it occurs. This is to indicate that these words and dates are not vital to the inscription, and if of necessity it must be cut down, they should be the first to be sacrificed. You will notice also that I have indicated in pencil the omission of the day of the month in one case, and the month and day of the month in another. These omissions can be supplied if spacing will permit, but unless there is ample room for them

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there would be no need to consider them. Personally, I should like to include the word "in" where it occurs, if the spacing will permit. The inclusion of this word makes the inscription read a little more smoothly; but its insertion is not so essential as the proper size of the lettering.

You will notice on the inscription referring to my sister, I have the words "dearly loved" after her name and before the word "daughter". These words are, of course, not wholly essential, but if the spacing would permit of their use we should all be pleased to have them inserted.

Perhaps you would give me at your convenience a drawing of the proposed lettering. If this is got in readiness now, there will be less to consider when the moment of completion of the monument comes.

Do you think there is any prospect of the monument being in readiness for Easter Day of this year? That would be April 21st. I doubt if this is going to be at all possible, and my purpose in asking the question is not to occasion any unnecessary haste on your part, but simply to indicate that if the monument could be in readiness by that time it would be a source of deep gratification to us all.

These inscriptions will go on the broad part of the base stone. Above this broad base there are two narrow levels. My present impression is that some such words as "In Loving Memory Of" should appear on the lower of these two levels, and

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just above the inscription. That would mean, would it not, a repetition of this phrasing on two sides of the monument at present and on the other side as the future might determine.

I have wondered whether, as an alternative to this, there might not be inscribed around this lower base a passage of Scripture which would be like a band around the four sides. I believe I could find a sentence made up of four phrases of a few words each which would make an inscription suitable if read in its entirety, or if read with respect to each individual inscription.

If it would be better to use the words "In Loving Memory Of" or some similar expression, repeated on each of the four sides on the lower of these two levels, perhaps it would be wholly appropriate to carve some such passage as I have suggested on the upper one. I should be pleased to have your views on this at your convenience.

The inscription to my grandparents is to be on the side of the cross which faces east, and which will be the side with the carved bosses, not the side that will have the carving of the vine.

You will know on which side the inscription referring to my sister should be placed. Perhaps you would indicate in your letter which side you think this should be.

There is no immediate hurry about these inscriptions;

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but I have thought it would perhaps save time in the end and enable us also to get a better impression of the full-size design, if all of these features could be completed, that they might be studied together.

Yours very sincerely,

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C 005350 A

Duplicate only

Ottawa, March 13, 1916.

re Inscription on Family Monument.

Dear Father:

I enclose a copy of a letter I have sent Mr. McIntosh, and with it copies of the suggested inscriptions to which it refers.

You will notice, with reference to your father, that I have indicated the date of his enlistment in the Royal Artillery, and the date of his coming to Canada to join the regiment here. The mention of his enlistment in 1833 will make it clear that he was but 19 years of age at that time. The mention of his joining the regiment in Canada in 1834 will indicate that he was 20 years old when he came to this country; and the mention of his death in Quebec and interment in the military cemetery there will be sufficient to disclose the circumstance that during all his life in Canada he was in the army. It may be that I have put more on this inscription than it will be possible for McIntyre to place on the allotted space; but we can see what he says when he attempts the design.

I find that the word "Horse" does not appear in the description of the Royal Artillery Regiment to which your father belonged. In Scotland the Regiment is referred to as the Royal Regiment of Artillery. In Canada, it is referred to as the 106th Battalion Royal Artillery. I think the inscription as

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I have worded it is accurate and sufficient, and think it will please you when you have read it.

I think if there is any question about the spacing it would be as well to omit, as respects both births and deaths, the day of the month, and as respects births, the month itself, in the case of your parents. Whether there were difficulty in this connection or not, I am inclined to think that the omission of the day of the month and the month where one goes back to the early part of last century would be wholly appropriate, and in fact more appropriate than the inclusion of these details. I find in looking over tablets that many of them do not have the months or days of the month. I have,for example, before me the photo of the bronze tablet put up to Sir Aemilius Irving, K.C. and his wife by their children. It reads:

Sir Aemilius Irving, K. C.
Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada
Born 1823 · Died 1913
and his wife
Augusta Louisa Gugy
Died 1892
For a quarter of a century members of this
Church, whose remains are interred
in St. James' Cemetery, Toronto.

Also the following inscription on a tablet:

To the Glory of God and the Memory of
the Honourable Jacob Aemilius Irving, M. L. C.
Born 1797 - Died 1856
and his wife
Catherine Diana Homfray
Born 1801 - Died 1858
whose remains are interred in this Churchyard.

You will see from this that the Irving family have not only omitted the months and the days, but also the place

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of birth and death. Personally I like the simplicity of these tablets.

-- I enclose a letter from George Duncan received this morning, giving his opinion of the design of the proposed memorial tablet to Isabel. In matters of this kind I know of no one who has better taste or who has had greater advantages in cultivating it and of acquiring accurate information, than Duncan. Please let me have this letter back when you have read it. Perhaps Miss Jones would read it to Nellie Douglas over the phone the part of the letter which refers to the tablet, and which I have indicated between pencil marks.

With best love to Mother and yourself,

Ever affectionately yours,

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Isabel Christina Grace

dearly loved

Daughter of John and

Isabel Grace Mackenzie King

Born, Berlin, Ont. November 15, 1873

Died, Toronto, Easter Day, April 4, 1915

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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In loving memory of

John King, born in Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, April 1814; ~~enlisted~~ joined Royal Artillary 1833, ~~joined~~ enlisted regiment in Canada 1834; Died in Quebec, May 10, 1843, ~~and whose remains are~~ interred in the military cemetery there, - and his wife, Christina, daughter of Alexander Macdougall, born in Glasgow 1821; Died in Toronto, November 6, 1900.

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Pte. Percival

Native Australian Private
Beloved Son and
Daughter of John and
Jessie Grace Mackenzie King
Born: Berlin, Ontario Oct 15, 1873
Killed in Action Belgium May 4, 1915

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See letter to J. John King, March 20 - Edmonds
K.

In Loving Memory Of

John King, born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814; joined Royal Artillery at Aberdeen, 1833; served with regiment in Canada from 1834; died, Quebec, 1843; remains interred in military cemetery there.

And his wife, Christina Macdougall, born Glasgow, ~~Scotland~~, 1821; died, Toronto, 1900.

As an alternative to "served with regiment in Canada from 1834", in above, if space does not permit use simply the words: "subsequently served in Canada".

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Toronto, March 27th. 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

We received your letter of 16th.inst.in reference to the inscriptions for monument,and today we have the revised form as received from your father and about which he has written you. Your suggestion in regard to having an appropriate text of four phrases arranged on the narrow space above the inscription panel is a very good one. The words " In memory of " are stereotyped and needless; the text would be more in harmony with the whole memorial.

These is no possibility of having the cross completed by Easter, the die and base have come from the quarry and are being cut but the stone for the cross is not shipped yet. If there is not a suitable piece on hand at quarry it usually takes some time to get out these long stones in winter weather.

Before drawing out the inscription on paper for your approval we would point out that there are nearly 400 letters

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, March 27th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, (2)

in it. By referring to ours of January 7th.you will see we allowed 120 leaded letters for the inscription. At 25¢ per letter the extra work will amount to quite an item. When your father telephoned us at first in reference to the lettering we understood he intended to shorten your grand-father's inscription but we find it now still longer.

Please let us have your instructions on this point. In the meantime we will complete the drawing for the cross, the lettering can be left till the last.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per R. D. McIntosh

C 00 55 8 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, March 31st. 1916. 191

Hon W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 28th.to hand and noted. Your father telephoned also this morning in reference to the inscription and the writer has just called on him and have gone over the matter. Several arrangements can be made to reduce the extra expense of lettering and we will follow your suggestion to sketch out the letters ready for your consideration when here at Easter. Will also think over your suggestion re ornament for east side of cross in addition to the bosses and will have this ready when you come.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per. R. D. McIntosh

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- Family Monument - Correspondence
1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000549A

Ottawa, April 5, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I enclose a copy of the inscription to my father's father and mother as we agreed upon it in conversation at your office on Monday.

In thinking over the inscription to my sister, it has seemed to me that it would be better to spell the work "Ontario" in full after the word "Berlin", rather than use an abbreviation. I do not like abbreviations if they can be avoided. If you find this difficult on account of space, by omitting the "in's" before the place of birth and death you come out about the same. My own feeling is that if the "in's" are to be omitted on the other inscription, it would be as well to keep all of them as nearly symmetrical as possible.

I need not say how greatly pleased I was with the talk we had together and the prospect I see of the monument being, when completed, all we have hoped for.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

John King, Acting Subaltern, Royal Artillery, — born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814, — served in Canada, 1834-43, — died Quebec, 1843, - interred in military cemetery there; — and of his wife, Christina Macdougall, - born Glasgow, Scotland, 1821, — died Toronto, 1900.

Enclosed with letter of April 5. 1916.

A 1 5 5 0 0 0

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

John King, Acting Subaltern, Royal Artillery, - born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814,- served in Canada, 1834-43, - died Quebec, 1843, - interred in military cemetery there; - and of his wife, Christina Macdougall, - born Glasgow, Scotland, 1821, - died Toronto, 1900.

Enclosed with
letter of April 5, 1916

0005242 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000543A

Ottawa, April 26, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I wrote you yesterday in Toronto, but having carried the letter away to Ottawa with me, am sending this communication instead.

We went carefully over the two inscriptions at home, and they seem quite satisfactory. Fortunately, however, we noticed that there was an error in the date of my sister's birth, which is given as the year 1874. It should be 1873. I fear I am responsible for this, and must apologize to you. You will not fail to see that the necessary change is made and that the date is made correct.

Perhaps, too, you would be agreeable to considering one or two other very slight changes. In the inscription referring to my sister, my father feels, and I agree with him, that the word "in" coming before "Berlin", and again before the word "Toronto", would be better left out, for two reasons: first, the inscription being brief it reads better without them; and, secondly, as these words do not occur in the other inscription

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

referring to my grandparents, their omission would bring uniformity.

Next, would it not be well to insert a little separating block before the word "born" and after the word "King". This little block appears before the word "Born" in the other inscription, and I think helps to make a separation that is desirable. Possibly, with the word "in" omitted, the word "Toronto" might come without a break on the one line, by taking out one of the little squares after "1874"; or, if preferable, the word "November" could be broken into two: "Nov-ember", but this is really a matter of indifference.

At one moment I thought a square would be better than a comma after "Ontario", but I think, after reflection, that the comma is right.

The larger inscription seems all right as it stands, with improvement in some of the lettering which you yourself spoke of: for example, the last line has evidently been hurriedly and poorly drawn. There should, I think, be added one of the little squares after the name "Macdougall" and before the word "born" in the sixth line. Please consider, too, if after "Aberdeenshire", line 2, there should not be a comma. If this would spoil the line, do not mind, but if appropriate I think one should be placed there as well as after "Glasgow", where one now stands in the second last line.

0 0 0 5 4 4 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

A 0005345

You will not fail to change the two bars that appear in this inscription. Keeping a kind of uniformity with the squares, possibly inserting a couple of them would be better than the bars. But you may have some other design which is equally good. I presume that in the final work, each letter will be examined carefully by itself. The designs are at my father's house, ready to be called for at any time. If, however, it is not occasioning you too much additional trouble, I should be obliged if you could let me pass upon the final design before you begin to execute in lead. Perhaps you could send me a tracing of the wording as finally drafted, when that is completed.

I understand that you will send me, when you have the same completed, the designs we agreed upon for the sides of the cross. In sending blue prints of these designs, please indicate on them from what originals they are taken. You will not fail, I hope to keep in mind that it is my intention when the cross is erected to have it photographed and also to prepare a little pamphlet descriptive of its several features. In this connection, I hope you will keep a record in each instance of originals followed in the designing of the main shafts, the bosses, etc., etc.

Again thanking you for your interest and the trouble you are taking with the monument, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

P.S. If it were not giving you too much trouble, I should be glad if you would have someone in your office make a tracing of the nimbus "The Crown of Thorns" side when you have it as finally decided upon. Do not, however, bother about this if it adds materially to your work or is likely to occasion any embarrassment.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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C 000545 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, April 28th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 26th.inst.to hand and carefully noted.

The corrections and alterations you desire will be made in the final draft and sent to you for approval in a few days, together with designs for carving on the sides of the cross and a detail for the "Crown of Thorns" in the nimbus as requested.

The headstones have been correctly placed in position in the lot as shown in plan enclosed.

The writer is keeping careful note of the origins of the design and details and his books,photos or other data in this connection are entirely at your service for the purpose of your pamphlet. We have good photographs made of all our work and will be glad to supply you with a copy of your cross when it is completed.

Yours respectfully,

Robert D. McIntosh

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

A 1 5 0 0 0 7

Ottawa, June 19, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto

re Family monument.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

Confirming our conversation over the phone on Thursday of last week, I now enclose the inscription to the memory of my father's father and mother, which my father has agreed to having inserted on the family monument instead of the longer inscription which we had previously approved, but which, as I learned from you in conversation, has fortunately not yet been cut on the stone. The revised enclosure brings the amount of lettering down to what more nearly accords with that on which your original estimate for the cost of the monument, including inscriptions, was based.

You will not forget that I am counting on having from you a tracing or blue print of the exact lettering before the cutting is commenced of the inscription to my sister's memory, and also of this inscription to the memory of my grandparents. I should suggest that it might be well to send me one blue print that I could keep and a

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

tracing that I could return to you marked "Approved" and initialled by me, so that no question could possibly arise as to any feature of it after the stone is cut. It is only because this part of the work is impossible of change once the die is made that I am anxious to be most particular about the avoidance of the slightest possible error.

I appreciate the difficulty you are having through the scarcity of labor, and therefore have not sought to have you feel that we were anxious to hold you in any way to the time within which you thought it would be possible to have the work done. I know how important it is that artistic work should not be hurried. On this account I do not wish to urge you unduly to have the work completed. At the same time we shall all appreciate whatever progress you may find it possible to make.

Yours sincerely,

W L. MACKENZIE KING

000548 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

In Loving Memory Of

John King, R.H.A., born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814; died, Quebec, 1843; remains interred in military cemetery there. And his wife, Christina Macdougall, born Glasgow, Scotland, 1821; died, Toronto, 1900.

Enclosed with
letter of June 19, 1916.

A 6 5 9 0 0 0

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

In Loving Memory Of

John King, R.H.A., born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814; died, Quebec, 1843; remains interred in military cemetery there. And his wife, Christina Macdougall, born Glasgow, Scotland, 1821; died, Toronto, 1900.

COPY

Enclosed with
letter of June 19, 1916.

A 0000550

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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on alone

In Loving Memory of

R.N.A.

John King, born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814;
~~joined Royal Artillery at Aberdeen, 1833; served~~
~~with regiment in Canada from 1834,~~ died, Quebec,
1843; remains interred in military cemetery there.
And his wife, Christina Macdougall, born Glasgow,
Scotland, 1821; died, Toronto, 1900.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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John King, Acting Subaltern, Royal Artillery, - born Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1814, - served in Canada, 1834-43, - died Quebec, 1843, - interred in military cemetery there; - and of his wife, Christina Macdougall, - born Glasgow, Scotland, 1821, - died Toronto, 1900.

COPY

Enclosed with
letter of April 5, 1916

000552 A

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BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, June 22nd. 1916. 191

Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough, Ottawa,

Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 19th.inst.to hand and noted. The inscription for your grandparents is being drawn out again as now revised and copies of all lettering and of detail for edges of cross will be sent you without further delay.

We are sorry the work is taking so long to complete and appreciate your patience in the matter. We are taking special pains with this order but it is difficult to get much done with less than half our usual staff.

Yours truly,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

Secretary-Treasurer.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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BRANCH OFFICE:
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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 186
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

L

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, July 8th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Under seperate cover we are mailing you bule-print of lettering and details for edges of cross in duplicate. We trust these reach you in due course and ~~if~~ that you find them in order. Please O.K. and return one copy of each to us at your early convenience, retaining the other prints for your own reference.

The die is ready to letter and can be gone on with, and the cross will soon be ready to carve.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company.Ltd.,

per Robert D. McIntosh

Secretary-Treasurer.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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000555 A

Ottawa, July 10, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

While in the city on Saturday for a few hours, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King examined the blue prints of lettering and details for the edges of the Celtic cross you have designed. Not having opportunity himself to write, Mr. King asked me to let you know that one copy of each blue print is being returned by this mail, two of which bear the mark of his approval on the lower right hand corner.

Mr. King wished to make one or two suggestions before approving of the third design, that, namely, which bears the inscription to the memory of his grandfather. He would prefer to substitute for the Scotch thistle which follows the name "John King, R.H.A.", one or two small Celtic crosses or some other design which might be more appropriate. Would you be kind enough, therefore, to submit on a separate sheet a design which might be used to replace the Scotch thistle.

Mr. King also desired me to draw attention to the letter "S" in Scotland, in the same blue print, and to inquire

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000559 A

whether this character could not be strengthened in appearance.

A letter addressed to Mr. King at The Roxborough, Ottawa, will be forwarded to him immediately in case of absence from the city.

Mr. King expects to be in Toronto on Saturday next. It is just possible he may find time during the morning to run in to your office for a moment, although engagements already made would seem to make such a chance exceedingly improbable.

Yours very truly,

F. A. McGREGOR

Private Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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000551 A

Kingsmere, Que.,
July 14, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

Mr. McGregor wrote you concerning the slight change on the larger of the two inscriptions. It seemed to me that the Scotch thistle was hardly in keeping with the rest of the design, which is Celtic throughout and is devoid of modern devices and features.

I notice that in writing you Mr. McGregor suggested possibly Celtic crosses. Please do not take this suggestion too literally. It may be that a small block having a design similar to that on either of the sides of the cross would be most appropriate and wholly in keeping. As I remember the inscription, with the period after the "A", two crosses may give too open an appearance. Something more solid, in the nature of a block may be necessary.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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C 005508 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
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CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, July 18th. 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Your letters of the 10th.and 15th.inst.to hand and your objection to the use the thistle in the inscription noted; also that the letter S in "Scotland" requires more character. The blue-prints you returned have been received and the writer will you in a day or two other suggestions for filling the space more in harmony with your ideas.

Yours truly,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Lily carved in relief.



KING

Full size of pattern 17" x 7"

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A
000550

Ottawa, October 23, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Works,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I enclose the wording of the inscription to my father's memory, to be placed on the front base of the monument. As part of the space should be reserved for an inscription, when the time comes, to the memory of my mother, it will be necessary for you in arranging the lettering to take this circumstance into account. Accordingly, in the draft inscription which I enclose herewith I am giving you my mother's name and place and date of birth, that you may see that the wording with reference to my father is so arranged that the entire tablet may present a proper appearance.

I think the name of my father and his degrees, and the name of my mother when it comes to be inscribed, should both be in a little larger lettering than the rest of the inscription. There should be, as far as may be possible, a uniformity with the style and size of the lettering of the other inscription. Of course as to letters used and small designs for punctuation purposes, everything should be in entire keeping with the other inscriptions.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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000501 A

I have been trying to block out, the other inscriptions before me, the space that will be needed. As I have worded the inscriptions on the sheet attached, you will see that I have put on the first line

"John King, M.A.,K.C. - Lecturer Emeritus."

It may be that you will find it impossible to include the whole of the word "Emeritus" in the first line, in which event you will have to break the syllables with a hyphen. You will also notice that I have spelled out the months in full. This is desirable if it can be conveniently arranged; but if doing this is going to necessitate the rest of the lettering being too small or crowded on the tablet, the months in all cases could be abbreviated.

It is important that my mother's name should stand out on the inscription just as prominently as my father's. It may be, therefore, that the inscription would be most effective were the words "and his wife" kept pretty much on a line to themselves. On the other hand, this may not harmonize with the general plan, and the making of the lettering of my mother's name the same size as that of my father's, and both a little larger than the rest, may serve to bring out the name as desired. I think, however, the matter is arranged that my mother's name should not be broken as between the lines, but should, if possible, commence a new line.

Will you please send me a blue print of the lettering when you have it completed. The blue print might indicate a

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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C 000502 A

part of the inscription respecting my mother, so that it will be possible to see the proportion of the whole. Please be sure to see that Celtic designs are used throughout, and do not forget to see that the Scotch thistle is replaced by a different design on the inscription which relates to my grandparents. You were to send me on a sheet the design which you proposed to substitute for the thistle. I shall be glad if you will do that.

Please let me have the blue print at your earliest convenience, and I hope that when sending it, it will be possible for you to mention that with the exception of the completion of this inscription the monument is now in shape for erection. We are all most anxious that the winter shall not come on without the monument being in place.

I hope you have not overlooked my request to have a foot-stone with the word "Father" placed in the Cemetery at the foot of my father's grave. I should be obliged if you would send me a design of the lettering which you are using for that stone. It will, I presume, accord with the style of lettering used on the foot-stones of the other graves.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

DICTATED BY MR. KING
WHO WAS OBLIGED TO LEAVE
BEFORE LETTER WAS WRITTEN

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

In Loving Memory of.

John King, M.A., K.C., — Lecturer Emeritus, Law School, Osgoode Hall, — Born Toronto (September) 15. 1843, — Died Toronto (August) 30. 1916. — and his wife —

~~Isabel~~ Grace Mackenzie Born New York February 6 1843 — — — — —

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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In Loving Memory of

John King, M.A.,K.C. - Lecturer Emeritus,

Law School, Osgoode Hall. - Born Toronto

September 15, 1843. - Died Toronto August 30,

1916. - and his wife -

Isabel Grace Mackenzie. Born New York

February 6, 1843 - - - - -

000954 A

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BRANCH OFFICE:
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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
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CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Oct. 23rd. 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L.Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Enclosed please find full-size detail for new marker for your father's grave in Mount Pleasant. It is in keeping with the other markers in the lot, the conventionalized vine leaf at each end of the word being also in keeping with the detail of the cross. If this detail is approved please advise and we will have it placed at once.

Yours truly,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per. W. J. Wilson

C 0 0 5 5 5 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
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000556

Ottawa, October 26, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Works,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 23rd instant addressed to Mr. Mackenzie King was received after Mr. King's departure from the city. Mr. King will probably return on Monday next, and will no doubt take the first opportunity to reply to your communication.

I have received a note from Mr. King to-day, saying that he has requested you to make a change in the wording of the inscription in memory of his father which is to be placed on the monument. Not being sure that his letter to you was correctly addressed, he has asked me to confirm the change which his letter requests, so that the inscription will read as follows:

"John King, M.A., K.C. - Lecturer Law School,
Osgoode Hall, 1893-1915."

Will you kindly have this change noted in the preparation of the design.

Yours very truly,

F. A. McGREGOR

Private Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C 000571 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

TERMS ARE MADE FOR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OCCURRENCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Oct. 30th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough, Ottawa.

Dear Sir;-

We have your letters of the 23rd.and 26th.inst.in regard to the inscription. The drawing is being prepared and blue print will be forwarded at earliest possible moment. The rest of the wording is progressing nicely and we expect to have it all completed at an early date.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per. W. J. Wilson

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000558 A

Ottawa, October 31, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 30th instant has been received in the absence of Mr. Mackenzie King, whose return to the city will probably be deferred for another fortnight. I have let Mr. King know of its contents, and shall forward to him the blue print design of the inscription as soon as I receive it from you.

I have sent on to Mr. King for his approval the design for the new marker, which came with your letter of the 23rd instant. You may expect to hear from him shortly with respect to it.

Yours very truly,

F. A. McGREGOR

Private Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C 005596 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 186
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Oct. 31st. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough, Ottawa.

Dear Sir;-

Under seperate cover we send you two blue-prints of your father's inscription for cross, also tracing of design to substitute for thistle in your grandfather's inscription, and revised detail for the letter "S" in the word "Scotland".

You will note that the new inscription as arranged, allowing for 1 more in the future as may be required, spaced out to correspond well with the other sides. If the lay-out is satisfactory please O.K.and return one of the prints; or if otherwise, indicate correction desired and oblige.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per. L. J. Wilson

returned

Approved & returned Nov. 13/16 from A.C.

returned

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C 000 570 A

Ottawa, November 2, 1916.

The McIntosh Granite Company, Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

I have received for Mr. Mackenzie King your letter of the 31st ultimo and the blue prints and tracing mentioned therein, which you have sent under separate cover.

These I am forwarding to Mr. King to-day.

Yours very truly,

F. A. McGREGOR

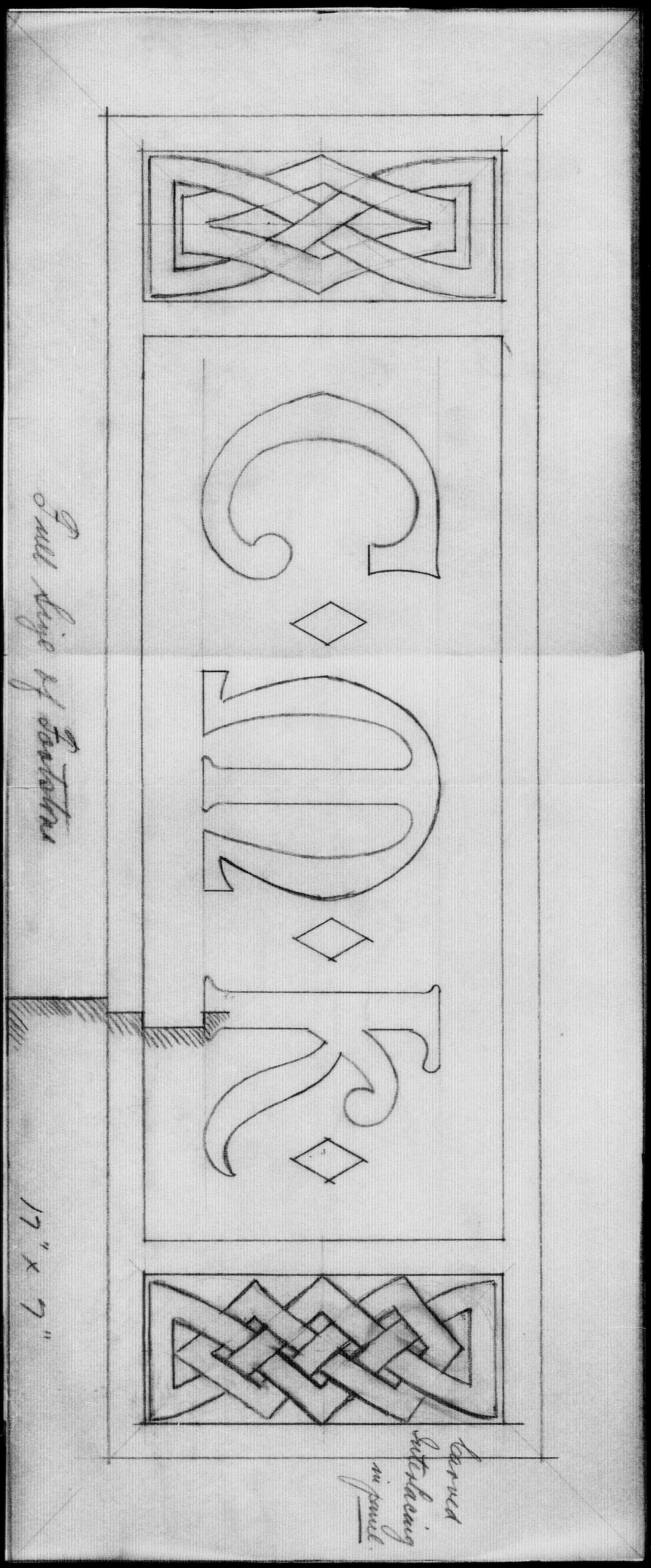
Private Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
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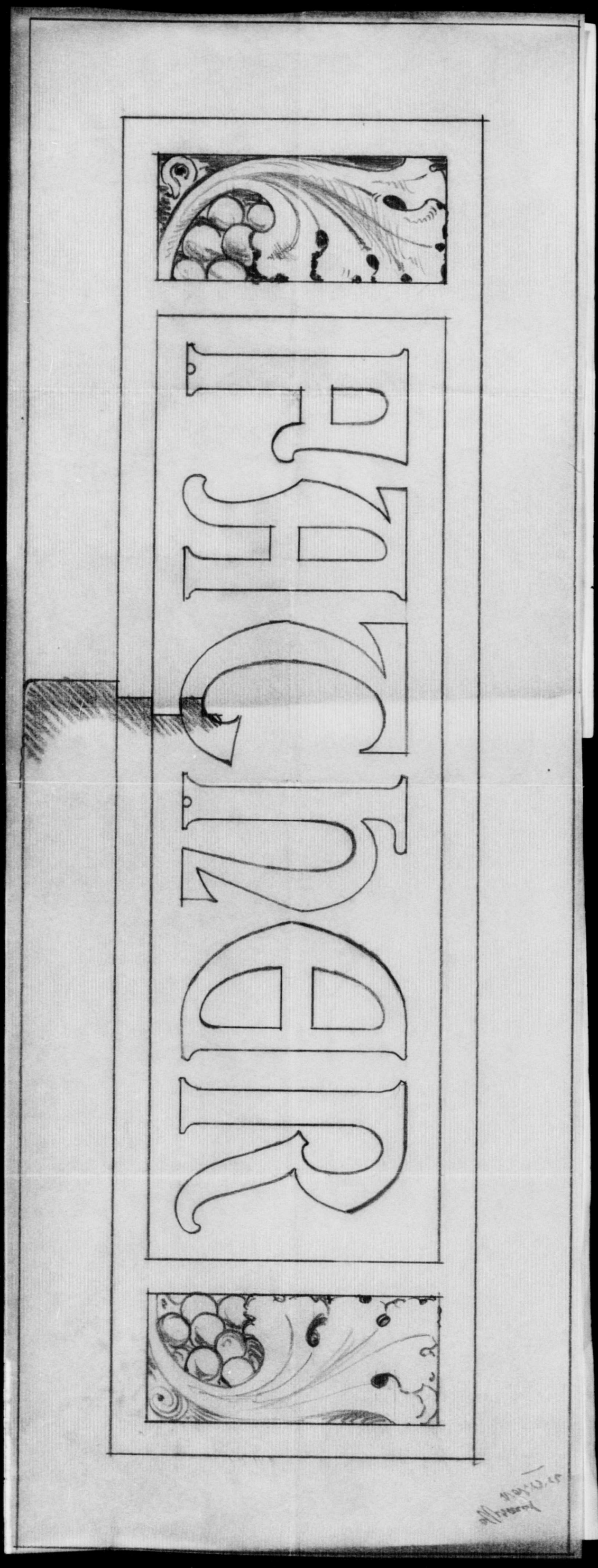
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

000374 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Nov. 17th. 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 13th.inst.to hand and noted. The cross is completed and the lettering on the die will be finished on Friday, except for your father's inscription. If the drawing for this had been O.K. we could have had the work erected by next Thursday, including the footstone. Revised detail of inscription will be prepared and forwarded at earliest possible moment but the completion of the work will be delayed several days now on that account.

We have a copy of the details for the footstone so you may retain the tracing sent you.

The finished cross looks very well indeed and is much admired by those who have seen it. We feel sure it will please you.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000575 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Nov. 17/16 191

Dear Mr. King- In further reference to your letter of 13th inst., I am enclosing rough draft of proposed revision of inscription. This will show pretty well the new arrangement as compared with the previous blue-print and if you decide to have it done this way a finished tracing will be made and blue-prints sent you for approval.

I made a note on the tracing in reference to the ornament after the date. The "S's" have been corrected as you desire.

The tracing sent herewith is pretty roughly drawn and I regret that owing to lack of time I am unable to make it neater but I am sure you will find that it answers your purpose for the present.

Yours sincerely

Robert D. McIntosh.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

A
000579

Ottawa, November 20, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I return herewith the tracing, which I was glad to receive this morning with your letter of the 17th instant. The wording seems to me to be more appropriate than that on the original draft, and I shall be pleased if you will prepare a finished tracing and let me have a final blue print for approval.

I have one slight addition to propose. After the name of my grandfather William Lyon Mackenzie, I should like to insert the letters, "M.P." This will probably involve the first syllable of the word "February" being carried over into the last line, but I imagine that this will be possible without prejudice to the necessary space, as I notice that in the first tracing submitted, the last line begins with the word "February". Please watch the "S's" in this inscription, to see that they correspond with the others on the monument. I notice that the "S" in September and the "S" in August in your latest draft are different from the "S's" in the words "his", "Isabel", and "youngest". Be sure to see that all are similar.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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C 005711 A

As to the ornament after the date "1916", I agree with you that the first device is better than the one on the last tracing; but I am wondering whether a device similar to the little cross at the end of the inscription to my grandparents would not be better than either thus far proposed. On the tracing I am returning you will notice where I have made an alteration to reduce the size of the cross, but it is not satisfying. If the cross were turned around a little so as to be similar to the one in my grandparents' inscription, it would, I think, be better. What that line in the inscription seems to need is something that will give a little less crowded appearance to it and more freedom. That is why I was anxious to get away from the solid block appearance of the first device. Please think this over in connection with the tracing as you finally make it.

Since my return I have looked over the letters received from you during my absence. You will have duly received my approval of the full sized detail for new marker of my father's grace in Mount Pleasant. I am assuming that you are arranging to have it placed at once.

I was delighted to learn from your letter of the 17th that the cross is completed; also the lettering on the die with the exception of my father's inscription. As mentioned in a previous communication, I expect to be in Toronto on Thursday of this week and may remain over until Saturday. It

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

A 0 1 8 0 5 0 0

would be a source of very great pleasure to me if you could arrange for the erection of the monument by the end of the week, though if to effect this would impair the work in any particular, of course I should not wish you to attempt it. I shall call at the works on Thursday morning, and if the blue print tracings are ready at that time, I could approve of them on the spot. As there will not be more than two and a half lines of lettering on the die, in addition to the words "In Loving Memory Of" - which of course you can go ahead with at any time - it may be that this lettering could be completed in time to permit of the erection of the monument on Friday or Saturday. As a matter of fact, I am quite prepared to approve immediately of the inscription to my father in accordance with the tracing you have sent, as far as the date "1916" inclusive, but omitting the device which follows, on the understanding, of course, that you will be careful to see that the letter "S", where it appears in "September" and "August" is kept uniform with the other "S's" on the inscription. If you take the lettering of the original blue print and follow it with reference to the part of the inscription which relates to my father, I shall be quite satisfied. Having this approval by tomorrow, perhaps you will find it possible to have the work completed so that I will have the pleasure of seeing the monument erected and of possibly taking a photograph of it to send to my brother and my brother and sister.. I shall appreciate deeply any special effort

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

you may be able to make in this direction.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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Archives nationales du Canada

Copy of tracing of inscription
returned to Mr. R. D. McIntosh
with Mr. King's letter of Nov-
ember 20, 1916

JOHN KING · M·A; K·C; BORN TORONTO
· SEPTEMBER 15 · 1843 & DIED TORONTO
AUGUST 30 · 1916 & AND HIS WIFE ISABEL
GRACE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM
LYON MACKENZIE BORN NEW YORK FEB-
RUARY 6 · 1843

A 0 0 5 0 8 0 5

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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A
000501

Ottawa, November 29, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received this afternoon your account for the Celtic cross monument erected in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. I enclose herewith my cheque for $500.00 on account. I shall send you the balance due in the course of a few days.

Before sending you a final cheque, might I draw your attention to the circumstance that the amount named for the cross is $560.00. The quotation as originally made and, so far as I can see, agreed upon through the correspondence, was $550.00. The original estimate did not take account of the carving of the edges,or the marker for my father's grave, or the extra leaded letters; but these several items are met separately on the account. Perhaps you could let me know just how the extra $10.00 comes to be added to the original estimate, which was the one agreed upon.

I am a little surprised at the cost of the extra carving of the edges of the cross. I did not ask for an estimate in writing, but I had not thought from the conversations I had respecting it, or by comparison with the cost of

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000582 A

the cross itself together with the carving on the front and back and its erection, that the extra work on the sides would amount to the figure of $165.00. This seems to me a good deal, and doubtless is explained in part by the difficulty of obtaining labor at the present time. I am wondering whether, in view of the circumstance that the cross has only just been erected, whereas it was expected, at the time the contract was entered into, that it would be finished and erected in the spring of the year, you would not find it possible to make some discount in view of the immediate cash payment which I am making at the present time and which I hope to be able to make in forwarding the balance due after hearing from you. I do not wish to ask for any reduction which you may not consider perfectly reasonable and fair, for I deeply appreciate the great thought and care which has been given by your Company, and particularly by your nephew, to this work, the execution of which, as I told you on Saturday, is entirely satisfactory and most pleasing in every particular.

Unless, however, there has been some agreement of which I am not aware as to the increased charge of $10.00 on the original contract, I should feel that this sum should not be included, and I hope it may be possible, as respects the extra carving on the edges, to make some reduction; but this, of course, I am willing to leave entirely to you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C 000 000 A

BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Dec. 4th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

"The Roxborough",

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Your letter of the 29th.ult.to hand with cheque enclosed for $500.00 which we have placed to your credit. Thanks for same.

In regard to the price, we find we have made a mistake of $10.00. The first price was $550.00 but afterwards it was changed to $560.00 when you dicided to have your grandfather's inscription put on, and order was entered in our books accordingly. Afterwards when the number of letters were increased so much, it was decided to charge extra for all letters over a certain number; this agreement cancelled the former extra of $10.00 but no note was made of it in our books. You will therefore change amount of account by reducing it $10.00. We agree with you that the carving of edges of cross seems to come high, but we only charged $25.00 over the cost of carving, and this amount does very little more than cover cost of drawing it out etc.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Dec. 4th. 1916. 191

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, (2)

We regret we cannot allow a discount, but all our work is figured on a basis of cash. If we could afford to allow you a discount we would be pleased to do so.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

Secretary-Treasurer.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000585 A

Ottawa, December 5, 1916.

Mr. D. Taylor McIntosh,
Secretary-Treasurer, The McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received your letter of the 4th instant.

The explanation which it contains is perfectly satisfactory to me, and I have much pleasure in enclosing you my cheque for $282.00, in payment of the balance of your account for the Celtic Cross Monument. I enclose the account herewith and would be obliged if you would return me a receipt in full.

In sending the balance of the account, I should like again to express my appreciation of the satisfactory nature of the work performed and of the personal interest and attention given to it by Mr. R. D. McIntosh. It has been a pleasure to me to have the opportunity of co-operating with him in deciding on features of the design, and I shall always remember with gratitude the sympathetic interest shown by him in the endeavour to carry out the aim we had in common.

I hope you will be able to arrange to have me sent photos of the monument at an early date. Also if Mr. R. D. McIntosh could send me the blue print of the draft tentative

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

inscription in full for the front of the monument, which he kindly promised to let me have, I shall be deeply obliged. I am anxious to have all the papers relating to this matter properly sorted and filed before the Christmas vacation.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

A 0055085

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
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BRANCH OFFICE:
KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE:
PHONE BELMONT 188
WORKS: PHONE NORTH 1249

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Dec. 6th. 1916. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

"The Roxborough",

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

We have your favor of yesterday with cheque enclosed for $282.00 in full settlement of account for monument for which please accept thanks. Return you receipt account herewith.

Will send you the blue-print of letters at once and photo as soon as we can get it. Photographer has been trying to get a good day to take it, but the only one there was he started off to cemetery but his car broke down and he did not get there. Will get at him again at once.

We are indeed very glad that you were so pleased with the cross and thank you for telling us so, so many people do not tell us these things. Thanking you for your confidence in us in giving us the order and for prompt settlement. We remain.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

Secretary-Treasurer.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

BRANCH OFFICE: King St., Aberdeen, Scotland TELEPHONE NORTH 1249 Cable Address: "MAGULL"

Office, Showroom and Works, 1119-1121 Yonge St.

TORONTO, Nov. 24 1916

Hon W. L. Mackenzie King
Ottawa Ont

To THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults, General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

To Barre Granite Celtic Cross Monument				
erected in Mount pleasant Cemetery			80 00	
Extra for Carving edges of Cross			165.00	
" - Leaded letters	208	25	52 00	
" - 1 Marker Father			15.00	
				$792.00
				10 -
				$782 -

Less amount charged in error — as per letter from Gunn Mackintosh, Dec. 4. 1916

Rec'd Payment in full

McINTOSH GRANITE CO'Y Limited

D. Taylor McIntosh
Secretary-Treasurer

Dec. 6/16

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

A
000589

Ottawa, December 11, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received from Pringle and Booth copies of the photographs they have taken of the Celtic Cross monument. They are excellent photographs, and reveal very successfully the beautiful proportions and detail of the monument.

I should like particularly to have one view of the front of the monument which would disclose its exact proportions. The views sent me are excellent as giving two sides; but a front one which would show the detail of the nimbus and bring out the exact proportions of the cross, it would, I think, be well to have. Such a view, I imagine, would have to be taken in the morning to have the sunlight upon the front of the cross. Is there a probability of your arranging for this in connection with your own photographs? Or would it be necessary for me to arrange with the photographers myself? I have just written Pringle and Booth acknowledging the receipt of the photos they have sent and ordering two additional copies of each of them.

Thanking you for the kind attention you have given this matter,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

A 0052000

Ottawa, December 11, 1916.

Messrs. Pringle & Booth,
181 George Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:

I have received this morning the two photographs of the Celtic Cross monument in Mount Pleasant Cemetery erected on our family plot. I should like to obtain two additional copies of each of the two photographs you have sent, and would be obliged if you could arrange to let me have them some time this week - the earlier the better. In sending the photographs, kindly submit your account with the same.

The photographs seem to me to be exceptionally well taken, and the mounting to be wholly appropriate. Perhaps you would arrange to have the copies you send similarly mounted.

I should like to have had one picture taken directly facing the monument, one which would show the front proportions of the cross and bring out the detail of the nimbus. It ought to be taken with the sunlight upon it rather than in shadow. Will you be arranging to take such a view for the McIntosh Granite Company, or would I have to order a special photograph. Kindly let me know as to the cost, etc., when filling the present order.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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BRANCH OFFICE KING ST., ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND TELEPHONE NORTH 1249 CABLE ADDRESS "MAGULL"

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
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OFFICE, SHOWROOM AND WORKS: 1119-1121 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Dec. 14th. 1916. *191*

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

"The Roxborough",

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of the 11th.inst.to hand and in reply would say we will have to wait until spring for the taking of another photograph of your cross as everything in cemetery is now covered with snow, or wait until the weather moderates.

Yours truly,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor Whitton

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C 005292 A

Ottawa, December 15, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

A friend of mine in looking at the photographs of the Celtic Cross monument expressed how greatly she would prize a miniature in stone of this beautiful memorial. I can well see the appeal which such a work of art on a diminutive scale would make, and I have thought that I would write you to ascertain whether you thought it would be possible to have anything of the kind made at a cost which would not be considerable. A small cross that would not be more than 6 inches in height, possibly 4 or 3, is the kind of thing I have in mind. The work would have to be executed with enough skill to bring out the design in exact detail, and possibly ivory or some other material would be better than stone. You probably know of no one at the moment to whom a commission of this kind could be entrusted, but I write you simply that you may have the idea in your mind as something which I may arrange to have done later on.

I hope it will be possible for you to let me have the blue print inscription by Thursday of next week, as I expect to

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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leave for the Christmas vacation on that day, and I am anxious to file away all papers and correspondence relating to this monument before going, that I may not have to take up the subject again at the beginning of the New Year. Perhaps, too, if you have finished with it, you could let me have back the little book on "Symbolism in Christian Art", as I may take part of the Christmas vacation to prepare the little sketch I hope at some to make illustrative of the monument and its symbolism, and should be glad to have the book at hand.

I hope you will tell the workman, whoever he was, who did the carving on the monument, that I am greatly pleased with the skill of his work. If you could send me his name and address, I should be very glad to send him a line of personal thanks and appreciation.

Again heartily thanking you for your own considerate thought and interest, and with best wishes for the approaching season, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.
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Toronto, Dec. 15/16 191

Dear Mr. King-

Under separate cover I am sending you the revised blue-print of lettering for the front of the monument. I trust it reaches you in good order and that you find it satisfactory. Sorry it has taken so long to forward this to you but I have been so busy that it was difficult to get it completed.

When you are ready for them I will be pleased to loan you half-tone cuts of St. Martins Cross and the fragment in St. Oran's Chapel at Iona showing the originals of the cross we designed. If you will advise me of the size of the pages (approximately) in the pamphlet you propose to have printed I will have the cuts made to fit.

The finished cross pleases me very much and I am glad to know you find it so satisfactory. When it has weathered a little and the sand parts of the ornament darken slightly in time it will look even better. When a mon-

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Toronto, 191

ument has lost its "brand new" appearance and, has, as it were, grown into its environment it acquires a feeling of fitness and dignity that increases with years.

The detailing and execution of this work has been a great pleasure to me and I have seldom had the opportunity to learn so much through the application of considerable previous study of the subject of Celtic Crosses. Your own interest in the matter was, and is, to me an inspiration.

Very sincerely yours

Robert D. McIntosh

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Ottawa, December 18, 1916.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received your letter of the 15th instant, and this morning the revised blue print of lettering for the front of the monument, sent under separate cover. It is entirely satisfactory with one exception, and that is that wherever the letter "S" occurs there appears to have been an unconscious reversion to the old type of letter and not to the one agreed upon which finds its place in the inscription which is already on the monument.

I presume you have a blue print in your possession similar to the one sent me. Will you please, on receipt of this letter, see that all the "S's" are changed so as to make them accord with the other lettering of the monument. This will involve changing five letters, two of which, however, are already on the monument itself.

There is one addition which I think should be made, and that is the insertion of a small diamond square after the

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word "Grace" and before the word "youngest", in the fourth line. Either a little diamond square, or a comma, would seem necessary. You will know which of the two would be better; but I think one or other should be inserted.

If you would be so kind as to have the changes mentioned made and send a letter saying that this has been done, I should then be pleased if you would retain on your files one of the copies of the lettering thus revised, so that it may be available for the future in the event of my own copy not being at hand. I shall place one copy with other papers in the safe deposit vault that it may be carefully retained.

I need not say how deeply obliged I am for your kindness in this matter. Let me also thank you most cordially for offering to loan me half-tone cuts of the St. Martin's Cross and the fragment at St. Martin's Chapel at Iona showing the original of the cross designed. I have been giving the matter of a little pamphlet further thought and have concluded that the appropriate time to bring it out would be at Easter of next year. In the interval I shall hope to work on it in leisure moments, and shall be pleased to correspond later with reference to the size of the cuts to be loaned.

It delights me very much to know that you have experienced the same inspiration and happiness in executing and detailing the work of the Celtic Cross that I have in making

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suggestions and considering its progress. I shall always remember with gratitude your exceedingly cordial interest and co-operation.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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PRINGLE & BOOTH

COMMERCIAL & PRESS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
181 GEORGE ST.

PHOTOGRAPHS
MADE
AT ANY TIME
OF ANY THING
AT ANY PLACE

PHONE MAIN 6034

Toronto, I4, December, I9I6.

The Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,
The Roxborough,
OTTAWA,
Ont.,

Dear Sir,

Yours of the IIth. inst. to hand and we are shipping to-day two mounted Photographs of each of the two views of the Celtic Cross.

We might say that these photographs were originally made for the McIntosh Granite Co., and the two copies we sent you were sent on their order. It would be impossible to get the new photograph showing the front of the Cross with sunlight on it, as the Cross faces North, and the sun will not be round that far, so as to get a good photograph until about the Ist. of June.

Thanking you for your order,

We are,

Yours truly,

PRINGLE & BOOTH.

B/L.
Encl.

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Toronto, Dec. 21/16 191

Dear Mr. King- Yours letters of 15th and 18th inst. received. In regard to a miniature of the Cross, I do not know who could make this for you. In stone or marble 6" height would not admit, cutting the details with any good effect. Ivory or bronze would be costly; you could have it made in metal by Gorham or Tiffany of New York, or some private worker in ivory or metal might be found who would be more reasonable in price. I will keep your suggestion in mind and if any means of having this miniature made should be found will advise you.

I returned the book on "Symbolism in Christian Art" which I hope you received safely. At the first opportunity I intend to add a copy of this work to my library as it contains much useful explanation of emblems frequently used.

The letters "S" in our copy of the inscription have been corrected as you request and a print filed away with other details. The

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Toronto, 191

small mark ◆ has also been inserted after the word. GRACE.

The name of the man who carved the cross is Robert Runcie, his address is 45 Marlborough Ave.

Wishing you all the compliments of the season, I remain

Yours sincerely

Robert J. McIntosh

Rec'd Dec. 30, 1916

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- Family Monument - Correspondence
1915-1918

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Ottawa, December 24, 1917.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I am expecting to receive the blue print sketch of the inscription to be placed on the family monument commemorative of my mother's birth and death. As soon as you have it completed, I shall be glad if you will forward it for approval, and let me know what you propose as to the time of executing the work, and what the charge will be. I am anxious, if possible, to have all matters relating to my mother's burial settled before the present year expires.

I understand it may be on in the spring before you would think it well to undertake the lettering on the stone. You can write me as to that.

In the meantime, however, it should be possible to place immediately a small stone at the head of the grave, with the word "Mother" upon it. I wish you would send me a sketch of such a stone, in keeping with the other stones which are there at the present time marking the graves of my grandmother, sister, and father. The design should be of a Celtic nature, and the lettering the same style as the lettering on

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Correspondence 1915-1918

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the other stones. I should be particularly grateful for any special care you can give this particular stone, both in the matter of the design and its execution.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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C 000 004 A

The Roxborough,
Ottawa, December 26, 1917.

Mr. R. D. McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received the blue print sketch of the lettering to be placed on the monument, recording my mother's birth and death and her relationship to William Lyon Mackenzie. The blue-print as received is wholly satisfactory. I shall retain it until I hear from you whether you have a duplicate or not, and whether or not you desire to have it back. If you have an exact duplicate, please consider this letter as approving the inscription as drawn.

I shall await further word from you as to the probable time and expense of performing the work itself.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, December 26th. 1917. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Under separate cover we send you blue print showing inscription for the front of the monument in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, which we trust you will find in order. We return the print which Mr.McGregor left with us. The new inscription cannot be cut till the weather moderates sufficiently for a man to work out of doors. The charge for this work will be 30 cts.per letter.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

per. W. F. Wilson

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Toronto, December 28th. 1917. 191

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King,

"The Boxborough",

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Replying to yours of the 24th.inst. we enclose full size drawing for the footstone. This corresponds in style and lettering with the others. The Celtic ornament is of the same style as that on the cross. The word "MOTHER" takes more space than the word "FATHER", consequently there is less room for an ornament at each end of the word. As the two footstones should match in size it is better to have the ornament at only one end of the word "MOTHER", thus giving it sufficient space to look well. This irregularity is, in every case, characteristic of the Celtic style. Also the footstone at your sisters' grave has the ornament at one end only. In the ornament on the new footstone the endless interlaced band is suggestive of Eternity, and the leaves repeat the symbolism of the vine carved on the Cross.

We sent you the drawing for the lettering on the cross several days ago and trust you received it ere this.

The footstone could not be placed before spring. The

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WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, December 28th. 1917. 191

Hon.W.L.M.King. (2)

Cemetery authorities set these things in place and they will not accept delivery during the winter. We could have it made in the meantime however, and have it placed at the earliest possible moment. The price of this footstone is $15.00 set in place.

Awaiting your further commands we remain.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

Secretary-Treasurer.

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The Roxborough,
Ottawa, December 31, 1917.

Mr. D. Taylor McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Limited,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received your letter of the 28th instant, and the drawing for the fott-stone.

The lettering is entirely satisfactory. I understand also the necessity of confining the Celtic ornament to one end only. I like very much the intention in the ornament to symbolize eternity by the endless interlaced band and the repetition of the symbolism of the vine carved on the cross. I confess, however, that the design is not wholly satisfying. Whether it is that too much is attempted in so small a space, or whether some other cause is responsible, I do not know. But to be quite frank, about the impression the design makes on my mind, I would say that it is too snake-like in appearance to be satisfying. I wonder whether it might not be possible to make a design which would combine the Celtic ornamentation on the far side of the cross, the thin side, i.e., the one opposite the side which has the inscription to my sister, with the endless band and jewel representation. I attach hereto something of what is in mymind. It is just possible that the

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leaf of the vine might also be suggested in some such way as I have indicated.

Perhaps you would not mind submitting me another sketch for the ornament. You will appreciate, I know, why I am most anxious to be wholly satisfied with this particular stone.

I enclose herewith my cheque for $15.00, payment in advance of the cost of the stone and having it placed at the earliest possible moment. I shall count upon your letting me know when the stone itself has been made ready, and also when it has been placed, which I shall be glad to know has been done at the earliest possible date.

I notice from your letter of the 26th instant that the inscription cannot be cut on the monument itself until the weather moderates, and that the charge for the work will be thirty cents per letter. Though your letter makes no mention of the numerals, I presume that the charge is the same as for the letters. I do not imagine, however, that there is any charge for the punctuation marks. Adding together the numerals and letters of the new inscription, I find there are 101 in all, which would make a total charge of $30.30. There is also a small ornament which would probably be the equivalent of an additional letter. I realize that, with the monument erected, the lettering may be difficult of execution; but the charge of

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thirty cents a letter seems to me somewhat considerable, realizing that there is practically no cost for material and that the whole charge is the cost of labor on a time basis. I shall be glad to hear whether, in view of the amount of lettering, some deduction may not be possible in this charge. I must, of course, leave that to you, but I shall appreciate any consideration you may find it possible to show.

I am retaining the blue print drawing referred to in your letter of December 26th, and understand that the work will be in all respects of the same order as that already done, and will be executed as shown in this blue print.

Again expressing my appreciationoof the personal attention you have given these matters, I am, with best wishes for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, January 4th. 1918. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

The Roxborough, Ottawa.

Dear Sir;-

Replying to yours of December 31st.we enclose revised design for ornament on footstone on the lines you suggest. We had thought of using the ornament on the edge of the cross as the motif for the footstone but it seemed better to have it correspond with the detail of the front. However, the distinction is not important.

In regard to charge of 30 cts.per letter for inscription. This is the regular price for all such work and your letters are not so easily done as the ordinary ones, besides which they must be extra well done to match the others. It will take a man more than five days to do this inscription by hand and as he is a skilled artisan our charge is not excessive. We will make the charge for inscription $30.00.

We thank you for your cheque for $15.00 for footstone which will be put in hand and completed as soon as possible after you decide about the ornament on it.

We have duplicates of detail for both footstone and inscription so it will not be necessary for you to return your copies.

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WORKS: 1119 YONGE ST.

Toronto, Jany. 4th. 1917. 191

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

Ottawa. (2)

Reciprocating your good wishes for the New Year, we remain.

Yours respectfully,

McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

D. Taylor McIntosh

Secretary-Treasurer.

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The Roxborough,
Ottawa, January 5, 1918.

Mr. D. Taylor McIntosh,
The McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I am very greatly obliged for your letter of the 4th instant, just received. The new design you have submitted for the foot-stone pleases me very much, and is entirely satisfactory. I hope it may be possible to have the work executed with the same skill that you have shown in its designing.

I quite appreciate the nature of the charge for the lettering on the monument, and I thank you for making the amount the definite figure of $30.00. If you will let me know when the work is completed, I shall forward a cheque in immediate payment.

Let me again say how gratifying it has been to me to have had your sympathetic as well as expert interest in matters which have been so much to me personally, and which are not without historic as well as personal significance. I shall always remember the relations with you in these transactions as in the nature of a soft and sweet light which has brought some illumination in the midst of great gloom.

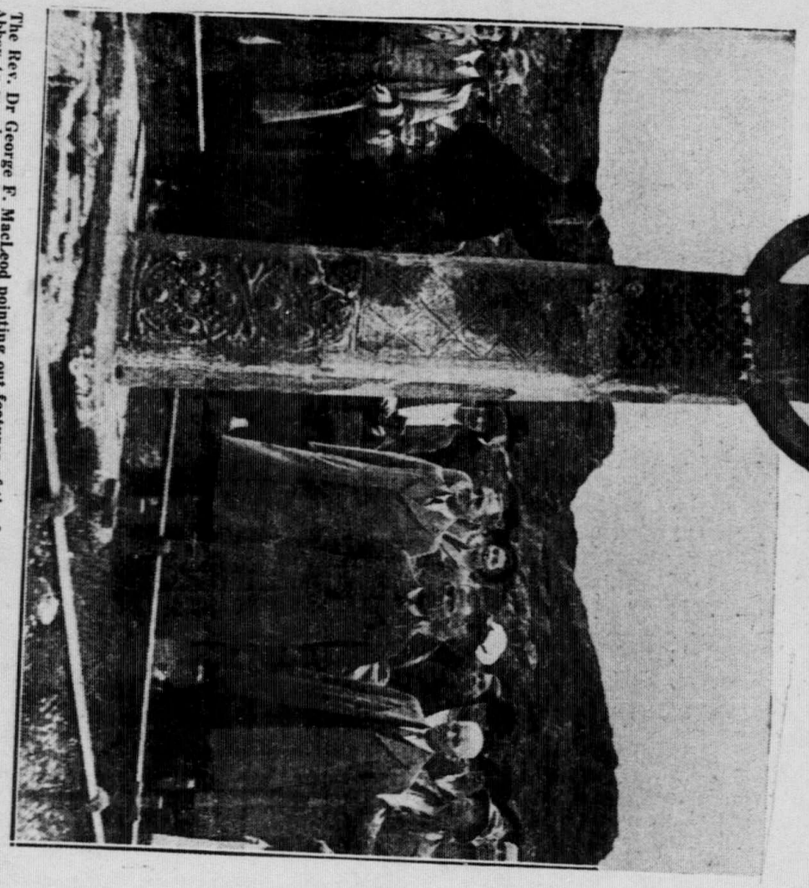
Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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Pilgrimage to Iona



The Rev. Dr George F. MacLeod pointing out features of the famous St Martin's Cross outside the Abbey to members of the party who made the pilgrimage to Iona on the 1342nd anniversary of St Columba's death.



King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous
n.d., 1923

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Pilgrimage to Iona



The Rev. Dr George F. MacLeod pointing out features of the famous St Martin's Cross outside the Abbey to members of the party who made the pilgrimage to Iona on the 1342nd anniversary of St Columba's death.

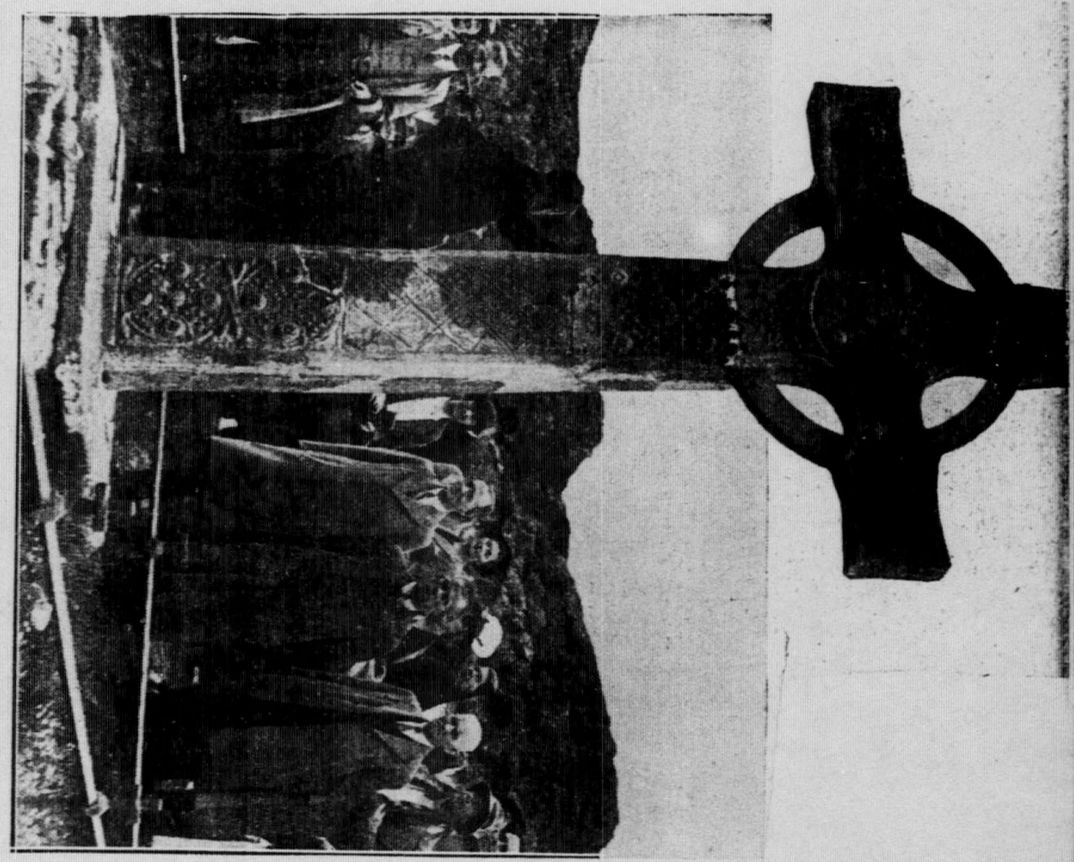


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REPEAT
REPETITION



The Rev. Dr George F. MacLeod pointing out features of the famous St. Martin's Cross outside the Abbey to members of the party who made the pilgrimage to Iona on the 1342nd anniversary of St Columba's death.

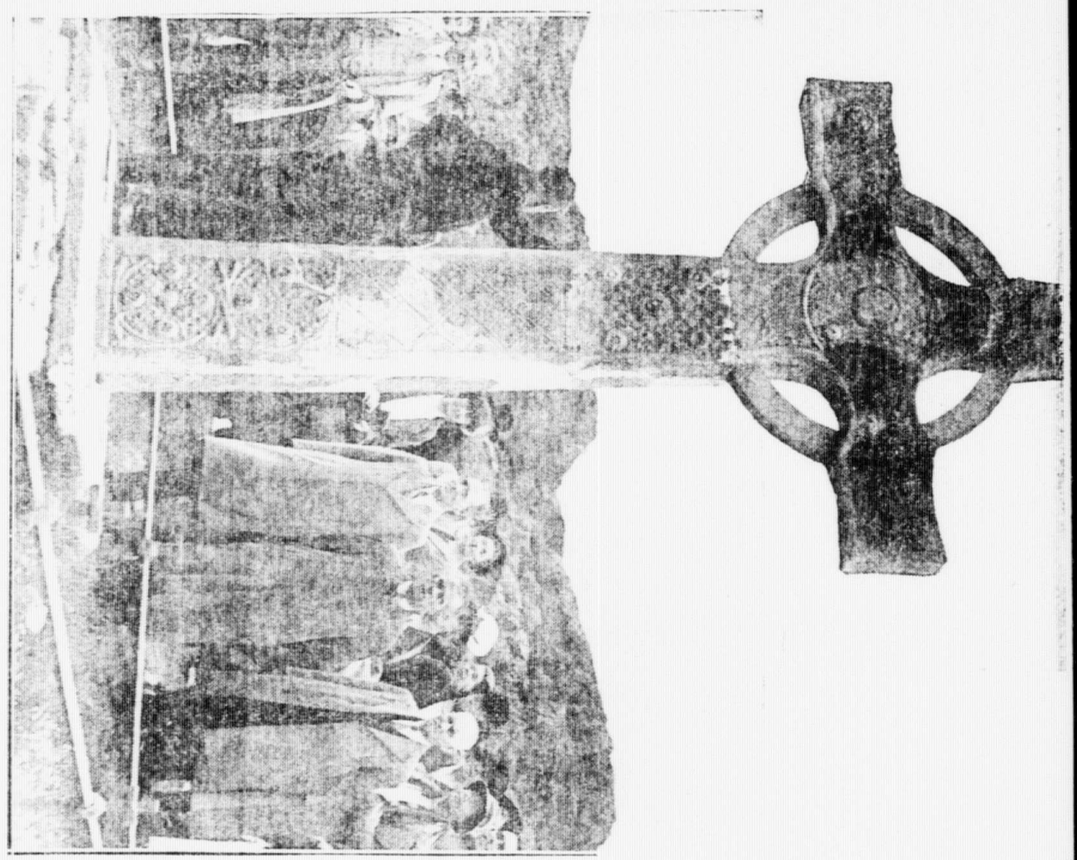


Two of the visitors to Iona take a look at the old monks' well from which the members of the Iona Settlement—a Church of Scotland scheme for the training of divinity students—draw their water for household and building purposes.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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The Rev. Dr George F. MacLeod pointing out features of the famous St Martin's Cross outside the Abbey to members of the party who made the pilgrimage to Iona on the 1312nd anniversary of St Columba's death.



Two of the visitors to Iona take a look at the old monks' well from which the members of the Iona Settlement—a Church of Scotland scheme for the training of divinity students—draw their water for household and building purposes.

RETEAR
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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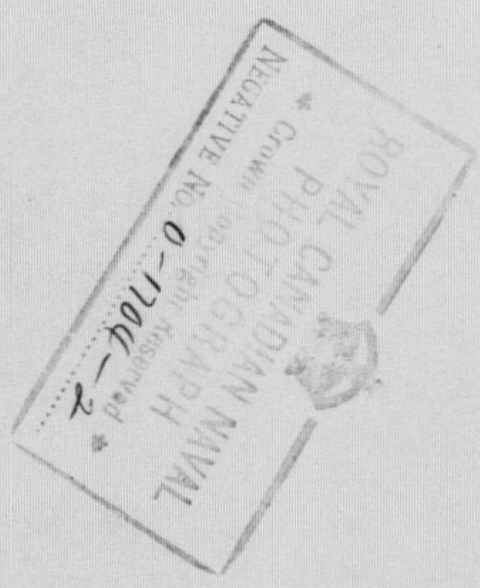


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MacKINNON'S CROSS.

From "The Story of Iona." David Douglas, Edinbro.' 8/6 nett. of all booksellers.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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MACKINNON'S CROSS

From "The Story of Iona" David Douglas, Edinburgh Sorrett & Gibb booksellers

REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE
WRITTEN HERE

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous
n.d., 1923

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous
n.d., 1923

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REPRODUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S CROSS AT IONA
AT MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO, CANADA

The Cross, as to form and proportion, is an exact reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona, though it is considerably reduced in size. The original cross is 16 feet 8 inches in height; the cross at Mount Pleasant rises to a height of about 13 feet from the ground. The base on which the inscriptions are placed, like the cross itself, is an exact reproduction of the base of the cross at Iona. The lettering of the inscriptions is done in black lead, which is hammered into the stone into which the inscriptions have been cut by hand.

When the photograph attached was made, only the inscription of my father appeared on the front of it. The whole of the front space is now completed, with the added inscription referring to my mother. On the right side of the cross is an inscription commemorative of my sister, who was the first member of our family to die. On the reverse side of the cross is an inscription in memory of my father's father and mother, the former, having been an officer in the British Army, was buried in the Military Cemetery at Quebec, where his remains still lie. My father's mother was buried in the family plot over which the cross was erected. My mother's father and mother are buried in the Necropolis, another cemetery in Toronto, over which a Celtic cross is also erected. It is for this reason no mention of their names appears on this little monument. There remains one side of the cross upon which a further inscription can be placed.

The photographs disclose how appropriately an inscription can be placed on the base of the monument. Were it so desired, an inscription might be made continuous around the four sides. The exact place of burial of each individual is marked by a simple stone, also carved in Celtic design, as shown in the photograph.

<u>Symbolism of the Cross</u>. On the front of the cross will be noticed a Celtic design of a vine. It is taken, practically without exception, like the other designs on the cross, either from the original tracery on the cross at Iona or from slabs appearing in the little chapel near by, and from other pieces of Celtic tracery found in Iona. On the front of the original cross, there are, as I recall, representations from the narratives in the Old and New Testaments, symbolism in part relating to the Garden of Eden, and in part to the Apostles, to the Virgin and Child, and to Daniel

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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in the Lion's Den. Much of it is indistinct, and a good deal of it very difficult to comprehend. On our cross, I have taken the idea from the original of the vine as symbolical of human life. It retains an association with the Garden of Eden; it also has an association with the teachings of Christ, referring to Himself as the Vine, and members of human society as the branches. In the centre, at the front, there are three Celtic designs interwoven, all of which are symbolical of immortality, there being no beginning and no end to any one of the three. They are each of the nature of a chain that completes itself in a circle. This is suggestive of our life in relation to immortal life, as without a beginning and without an end.

On close examination of the nimbus, one will see the design of a Crown of Thorns. It is in keeping with the Vine and is intended to be symbolical of the Crown of Thorns placed on the head of the Saviour at the time of the Crucifixion, which was the only crown visible to mortal men.

In a word, all of the front of the cross is symbolical of life on this side of the grave. It reveals the perishable nature of life as we behold it, and the apparent defeats of its lofty purposes. It has, however, also in the centre of it, all the suggestion of immortality, of life without a beginning and without an end.

The reverse side of the cross is intended to symbolize immortal life, or life as it is known and exists beyond the grave. The Vine, which perishes, has vanished. The unchiselled granite, resembling the sky on a clear day, has a suggestion of the Infinite about it. The endless chains and other designs symbolical of immortal life on the front of the cross are revealed as still more glorious symbols of immortality on the reverse side. Their reproduction in nobler note helps to add the suggestion of a more glorious reality as revealed beyond. The thorns in the Crown of Thorns appear as jewels, and the crown itself is in reality a crown of glory. The four bosses which appear in relief on the reverse side, around the large central relief, are symbolical of the four wounds of the crucifixion. They, too, are seen to have a note of immortality and glory about them, carrying as they do a symbolism suggestive of these qualities. They suggest the endless creation of new worlds. All this symbolism is a part of the Celtic symbolism to be found in one place or another either on the original cross at Iona or on slabs or bits of ecclesiastical architecture thereabouts.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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The tracery on the two sides of the cross is particularly beautiful. The one side has the note of the Vine and the living present; the other, the note of the endless chain with the symbolical cross between.

Considered in a large way, the cross itself stands as it were the separating symbol of life as viewed on this side of the grave, and immortal life as inherited beyond. Altogether, the whole significance might be dwelt on at considerable length, there being a real symbolism in every note. The cross itself stands as a symbol of the Christian faith. The original cross in Iona stands as a monument to the origin of Christianity in Scotland. The transplanting of the design to the Dominion, in perfect detail as to proportion and the like, suggests the contribution Christianity has effected in the New World through the migration of our Scottish ancestors.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monument - Miscellaneous n.d., 1923

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REPRODUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S CROSS AT IONA
AT MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO, CANADA

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Symbolism of the Cross. On the front of the cross will be noticed a Celtic design of a vine. It is taken, practically without exception, like the other designs on the cross, either from the original tracery on the cross at Iona or from slabs appearing in the little chapel near by, and from other pieces of Celtic tracery found in Iona. On the front of the original cross, there are, as I recall, representations from the narratives in the Old and New Testaments, symbolism in part relating to the Garden of Eden, and in part to the Apostles, to the Virgin and Child, and to Daniel

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AT MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO, CANADA

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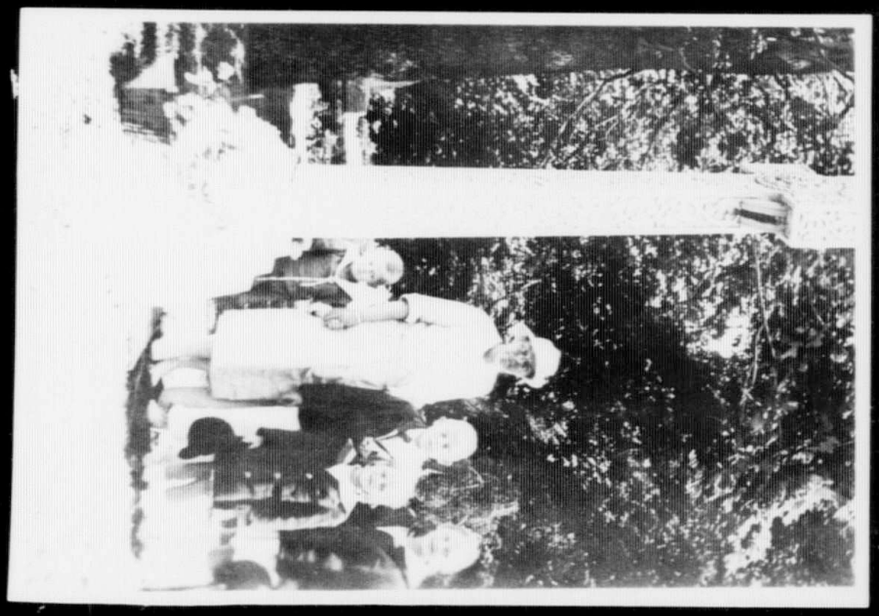
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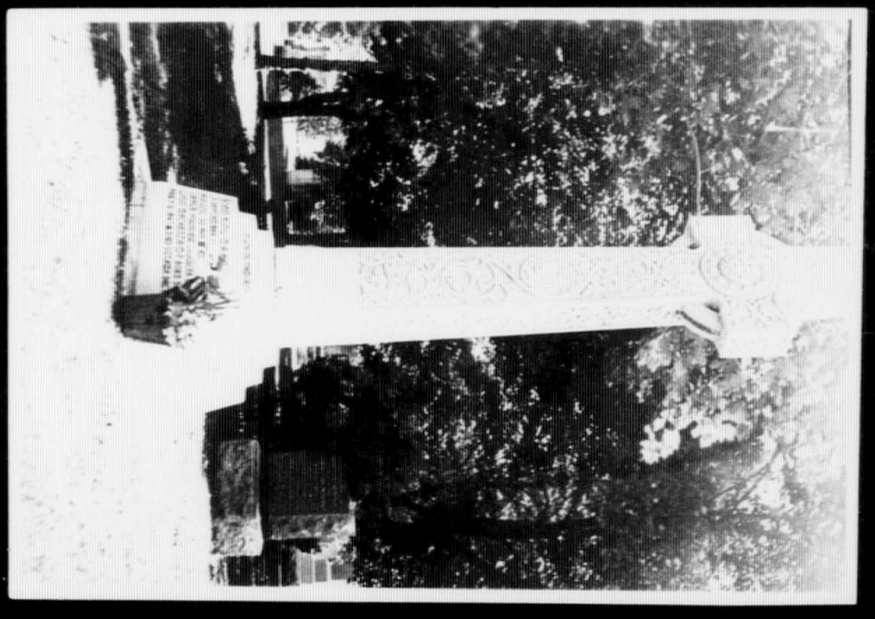
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

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Mount Pleasant
~ Prospect ~
Necropolis
Pine Hills
Cemeteries

REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis -
Correspondence n.d., 1930

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January 18, 1930

C. W. McMaster, Esq.,
Secretary, The Trustees of The
Toronto General Burying Grounds,
1643 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McMaster:

I am much obliged to you for sending me the particulars conveyed in your letter of January 17th.

I am enclosing herewith, by registered post, the deed issued by the Toronto Necropolis to William Lyon Mackenzie on June 10, 1858, and the original transfer made by my mother to myself of this deed, dated July 10, 1915.

It would be interesting to me to have the declaration made by my mother on the 9th day of July, 1908, setting forth the facts of how she came into possession of the lot. If it would not be troubling you too much to have a copy of this declaration made and sent to me, I should be greatly obliged.

In view of the spaces available in the Lindsey and Mackenzie plots respectively, I am somewhat surprised

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

that an application was made to open a grave in the Mackenzie plot for the burial of Mrs. Leigh, who was a daughter of the late Charles Lindsey, and that she should not have been buried in the Lindsey plot. I understood,from the message which came to me over the 'phone, that there was no space in the Lindsey plot for this purpose, and that ~~this~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~reason~~ ~~the~~ ~~one~~ ~~for~~ ~~my~~ ~~giving~~ my consent for the opening of the Mackenzie plot. I believe it would have been preferable in every way to have held in each case to the family arrangement in its entirety. Apart from immediate personal interest which arises out of family association, there is the circumstance that the Mackenzie plot has become one of historic interest, and among the reasons which led my mother and father to desire to have a separate plot in Mount Pleasant was that of keeping the Mackenzie plot undisturbed.

I, of course, have no desire to take exception at this time to the arrangement as made with respect to the burial of Mrs. Leigh, but I would like it to be understood that so far as the future is concerned, no further change is to be made with respect to any of the graves in the Mackenzie plot other than the transfer of Mrs. Leigh's remains into the Lindsey plot, should that at any time be desired.

Yours sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

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The Trustees of The
Toronto General Burying Grounds

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY
TORONTO NECROPOLIS

1643 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

PROSPECT CEMETERY
PINE HILLS CEMETERY

January 17th, 1930.

The Rt.Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,M.A.,LL.D.,
Laurier House,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favour of the 8th inst. enclosing copy of conveyance by Isabella Grace Mackenzie King of Section O, Lot 94, Toronto Necropolis to yourself, together with copy of Necropolis deed and receipt for lot given to the late William Lyon Mackenzie.

I wish to thank you for same as we will now make a record in our books that this lot was transferred to you by indenture, dated July 10th, 1915 and registered in the books of the Toronto Necropolis, January 10th, 1930, being the date your letter was received with the documents.

Would you kindly forward us the original transfer made by your late mother to yourself, together with the deed issued by the Trustees to William Lyon Mackenzie, in order that a notation of the transfer may be made on both documents? I will then return both by registered mail.

When application was made for the interment of the late Mrs. Leonard Leigh, our reason for asking your consent was that we have on file in this office a declaration made by your late mother, on the 9th day of July, 1908 setting forth the facts of how she came into possession of the lot.

I am enclosing you a tissue sketch of both lots, showing the position of graves and names of those interred. Lot 87 was originally owned by Charles Lindsey and was transferred to the late George G. S. Lindsey on the 6th day of February, 1914.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930
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The Trustees of The
Toronto General Burying Grounds

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY
TORONTO NECROPOLIS

1643 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

PROSPECT CEMETERY
PINE HILLS CEMETERY

January 17th, 1930.

The Rt.Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,M.A.,LL.D.,

I am sending you, under separate cover, a pamphlet showing how the Trust is administered, which I hope you may find of interest.

Very truly yours,

C.W.McMaster

McM/C

C.W.McMaster,
Secretary.

A 2005-0093

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

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Toronto Necropolis January 17th 1930

N

Infant Lindsey Isabella Lindsey	E. Mackenzie Helen Mackenzie Barbara Mackenzie
J. Lindsey.	Helen G. Leigh George Mackenzie
C. Lindsey.	Isabella Mackenzie
George G.S. Lindsey x Leigh	Wm Lyon Mackenzie

W E

Lindsey S Mackenzie

O-87 O-94

Isabella Lindsey Feb 14-1858	Barbara Mackenzie Feb 17-1860
child of Mrs Lindsey May 17-1858	Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Aug 28-1861
Janet Lindsey July 18-1906	George Mackenzie- Feb. 11-1871
Charles Lindsey apl. 12-1908	Isabella Mackenzie Jan 12-1873
George G.S Lindsey - May 27-1920	Helen Mackenzie Feb 22-1878
	Elizabeth Mackenzie Sept 1-1901
	Helen Leigh. Jan 5-1930

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

National Archives of Canada
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The Trustees of The
Toronto General Burying Grounds

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY
TORONTO NECROPOLIS

1643 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

PROSPECT CEMETERY
PINE HILLS CEMETERY

January 22nd, 1930.

The Rt.Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,M.A.,LL.D.,
Laurier House,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. King:

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. enclosing deed issued to William Lyon Mackenzie on ~~January~~ 10th, 1858, for Section O, Lot 94, Toronto Necropolis, together with transfer of same made by your mother to yourself, dated July 10th, 1915.

I now return both documents with notation of transfer and corporate seal attached. I am also enclosing you copy of declaration made by your late mother, dated July 9th, 1908, establishing her heirship to the William Lyon Mackenzie plot.

I quite agree with you that it was a pity to disturb the Mackenzie plot and I have noted your wish that no further disturbance should be made except as directed in your letter.

You will notice that I have corrected the number in the left hand corner of the deed and initialled same as we have the original books of the Necropolis in the office and I noticed that they made a mistake of one number.

Very truly yours,

C.W.McMaster

McM/C
encls.

C.W.McMaster,
Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

January 25, 1930

C. W. McMaster, Esq.,
1643 Yonge Street,
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. McMaster:

This note will acknowledge the due return and receipt by me of the enclosures sent to you with my letter of the 18th instant. May I thank you for your kindness in writing me on the matters to which your letter refers, and also very warmly for sending me a copy of the declaration made by my mother, on July 9, 1908, establishing her heirship ¢¢ the MacKenzie plot.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

C 000595

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Mackenzie Plot - Toronto Necropolis - Correspondence n.d., 1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

TORONTO NECROPOLIS.

TORONTO, [illegible] 185[illegible]

Purchaser, [illegible]

Lot, [illegible]

Sec., [illegible]

Ground, [illegible]

Vault, [illegible]

Interment, [illegible]

[illegible]

Secy.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

(COPY)

Dominion Of Canada)
Province of Ontario) IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of William Lyon
County of York:) Mackenzie, deceased.
To Wit:)

I, Isabel Grace Mackenzie King of the City of Toronto in the County of York, wife of John King of the same place, Barrister-and Solicitor,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE

1. That my father William Lyon Mackenzie died intestate on or about the twenty-seventh day of August, 1861, leaving him surviving his widow, my mother Isabel Grace Mackenzie, four daughters, Janet, Helen, Elizabeth and myself, and two sons, George and William Lyon. There were, as I was informed and believe, seven other children who died prior to my mother's death on the twelfth day of January, 1873. Four of these Margaret and Barbara, George and William Lyon all of whom I distinctly remember, were adults and died unmarried and intestate. The other three I do not remember, but I was informed and I believe that they died in infancy. They were named Isabel, Elizabeth and Joseph Hume, respectively. I am the sole survivor of the family, being the youngest child.

2. My mother, upon my father's death, took out letters of administration, as I was informed and believe, to his estate, and upon her death, my sister Janet and myself gave up all our claims on the estate to our two sisters Helen and Elizabeth. Helen, who died intestate, predeceased Elizabeth, who then became sole heiress at law of the estate, and, at Elizabeth's death a few years ago, intestate, the estate was divided between Janet and myself, Janet taking some of the goods and chattels and the rest of the estate, including the deed of the burial plot in the Necropolis (which I received from Elizabeth in her lifetime) coming to me. The deed has been in my possession ever since.

3. My sister Janet, wife of the late Charles Lindsey, city Registrar, died about two years ago.

A 2058
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930
National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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(COPY)

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

DECLARED before me at Berlin in the County of Waterloo this 9th day of July A.D. 1908.

(signed) Isabel G. M. King

(signed) H. J. Sims
A Commissioner in H.C.J.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

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0000550

Conveyance of Family Plot in Toronto Necropolis,
Isabella Grace Mackenzie King, to her son, William
Lyon Mackenzie King.

I hereby give and convey to my son, William Lyon Mackenzie King, Plot No. 94, Section O, measuring nine by twelve feet, in the Toronto Necropolis, purchased by my father, William Lyon Mackenzie, on the ninth of June, 1858; and as evidence of the same, present him herewith with the Deed, No. 854, dated Toronto, 10th June, 1858, issued by the Secretary of the Necropolis, and the receipt in payment of said lot by my father, signed by James Tolmie, and dated, Toronto, June 9, 1858.

witness:
Lillian A. Pearson

I. G. M. King

Dated at Toronto, Ontario,
July 10th 1915.

REGISTERED IN THE BOOKS OF THE TORONTO NECROPOLIS,
January 10th, 1930.
C. W. Master
Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

No. 1170 N

This Agreement made in duplicate the twenty fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand ~~eight~~ nine hundred and sixteen.

Between the Trustees of the **TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS** of the ~~First~~ Part, and George G. S. Lindsey Esq. of No. 46 King Street West of the City of Toronto in the County of York, and Province of Ontario.

Whereas the ~~said~~ Estate of William L. McKenzie is the proprietor of a burial lot in ~~Mount Pleasant~~ Toronto Necropolis Cemetery, known and described on the Plan or Survey of the said Cemetery as Plot Section O Lot Ninety four

And Whereas the said George G. S. Lindsey K. C.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED
ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT
COPY

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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And Whereas the said George G. S. Lindsay K. C.

Toronto Necropolis.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

REPEAT
REPETITION

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Dated 28th October 1916.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
Toronto General Burying
Grounds

WITH

George E. Lindsey

PLOT:

Section C Lot No. 94

No. 1170 "

AGREEMENT.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000654

Dated 25th October 1915.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE

Toronto General Burying Grounds

WITH

George D. Davidson

PLOT:

Section C Lot No. 94

No. 1170

AGREEMENT.

REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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is desirous of providing for the perpetual care and maintenance in manner hereinafter set forth of the said Lot.

Now therefore this Indenture Witnesseth, *that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of* Sixteen 20/100 ——— *Dollars, which have been paid to the said parties of the first part, the receipt whereof is hereby by them acknowledged. They, the said parties of the first part, for themselves and their successors,* **Covenant** *with the said party of the second part* his *executors, administrators and assigns in manner following, that is to say,* **They** *will at all times hereafter maintain said lot in good order and condition and as often as shall be necessary cause the grass thereon to be cut and the trees and shrubbery to be trimmed.*

Provided however *that this covenant shall not be held to embrace the renewal, re-building, painting or repairing of any of the structures on said Lot.*

In Witness whereof *the said parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their Corporate Seal and the Chairman and the Secretary of the said parties have hereunto set their respective hands.*

~~Signed, Sealed and Delivered,~~
~~IN THE PRESENCE OF~~

A. E. Morrison
Chairman.

C. W. Masten
Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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C
C

we desirous of providing for the perpetual care and maintenance in manner hereinafter set forth of the said Lot.

Now therefore this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of Sixteen 25/100 Dollars, which have been paid to the said parties of the first part, the receipt whereof is hereby by them acknowledged. They, the said parties of the first part, for themselves and their successors, **Covenant** with the said party of the second part Her executors, administrators and assigns in manner following, that is to say, **They** will at all times hereafter maintain said lot in good order and condition and as often as shall be necessary cause the grass thereon to be cut and the trees and shrubbery to be trimmed.

Provided however that this covenant shall not be held to embrace the renewal, re-building, painting or repairing of any of the structures on said Lot.

In Witness whereof the said parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their Corporate Seal and the Chairman and the Secretary of the said parties have hereunto set their respective hands.

~~Signed, Sealed and Delivered,~~
~~IN THE PRESENCE OF~~

L. E. Norwood
Chairman.

C. W. Master
Secretary.

REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

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Signed, sealed and delivered
July 10th 1930
Robert Mackenzie

Issued to William Lyon Mackenzie King by indenture dated
and registered in the books of the
Toronto, Jan. 10th, 1930.

C. A. Webster
Registrar

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

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Archives nationales du Canada

000658 A



TORONTO NECROPOLIS

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

This is to Certify that, [illegible] as the Registered Proprietor of [illegible] Plot No [illegible] Section [illegible] Measuring [illegible] Feet more or less and is entitled to the exclusive right of Burial therein subject to the usual Fees Regulations and By-laws as sanctioned by the Directors, in consideration of having paid the sum of [illegible] as purchase Money the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged

[illegible] Secretary

No [illegible] (Quarter) 3 Toronto [illegible] 185[illegible]

Hugh Scobie Lith. Toronto C.W.

Transferred to William Lyon Mackenzie King by indenture dated July 11th 1915 and registered in the books of the Toronto Necropolis Jan 16th, 1931

C.A.W. Master

A 2005-59

REPEAT
REPETITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

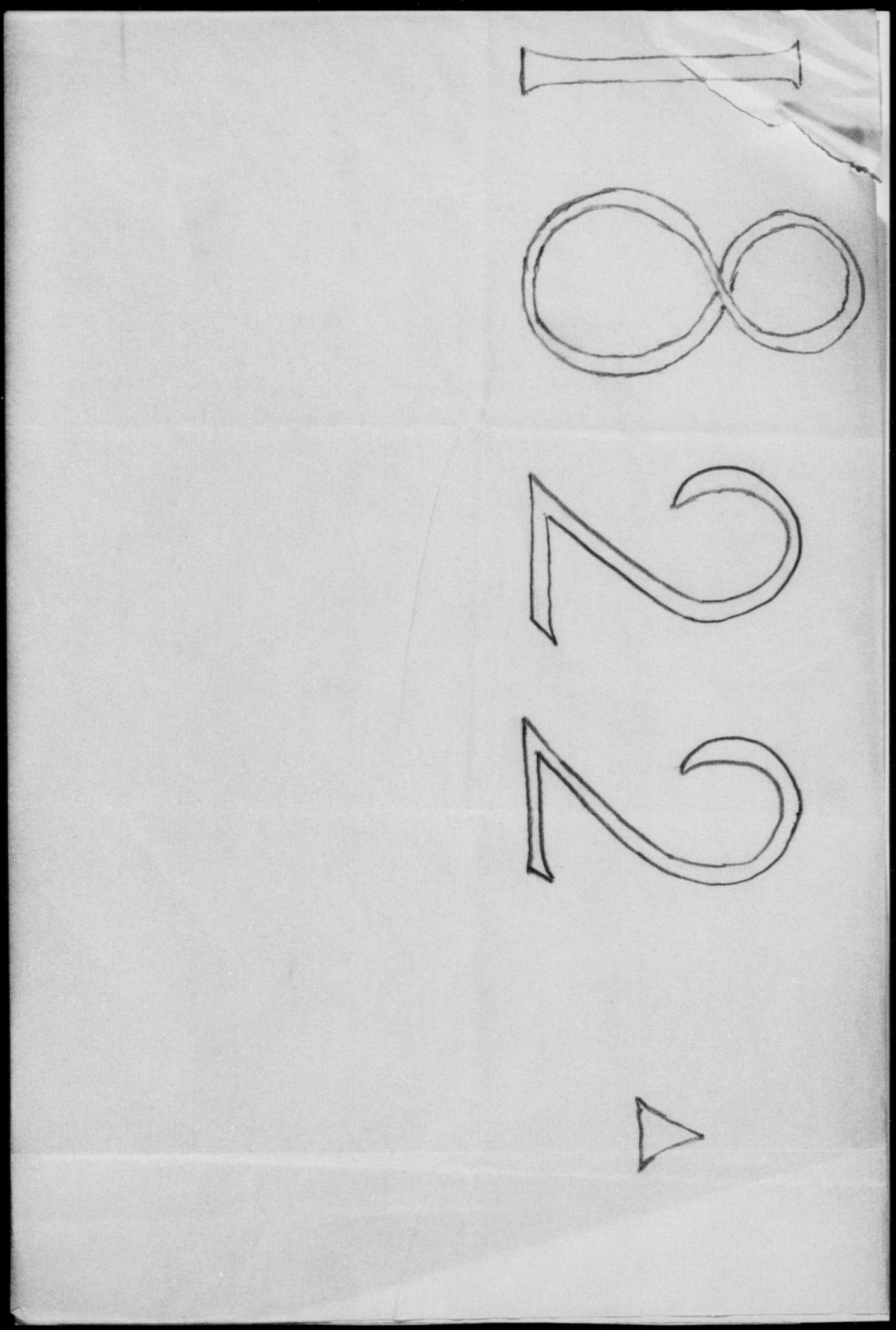
National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Deed to W. L. Mackenzie King
of Lot No.
within Reservation
Toronto

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Deeds and conveyances 1858-1930

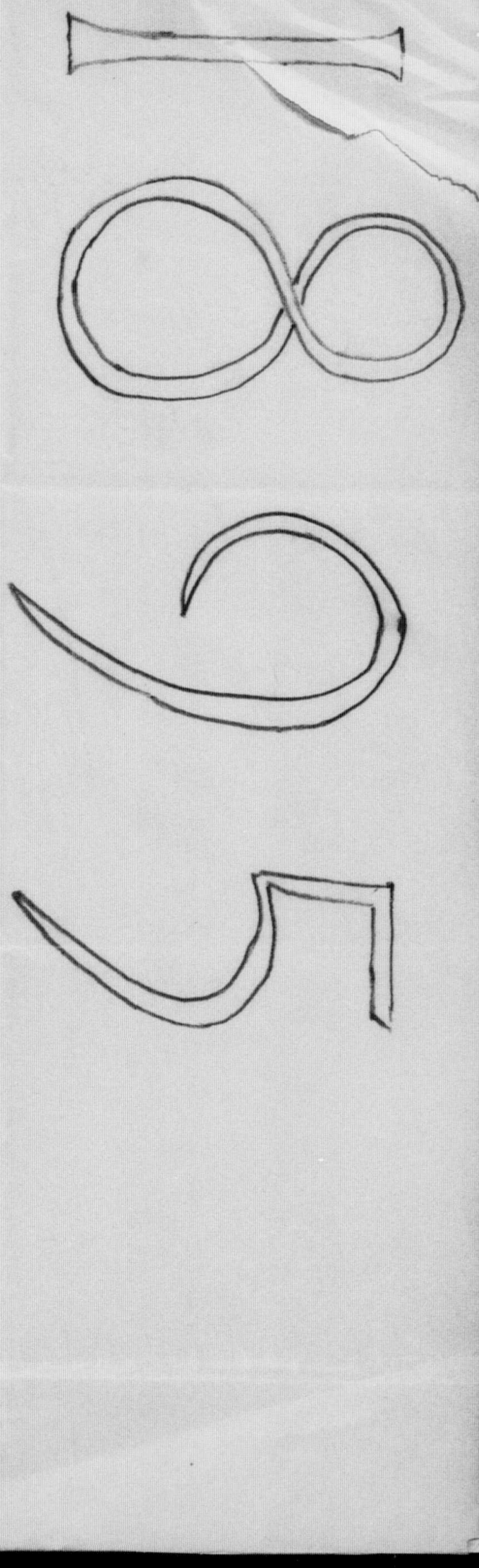
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

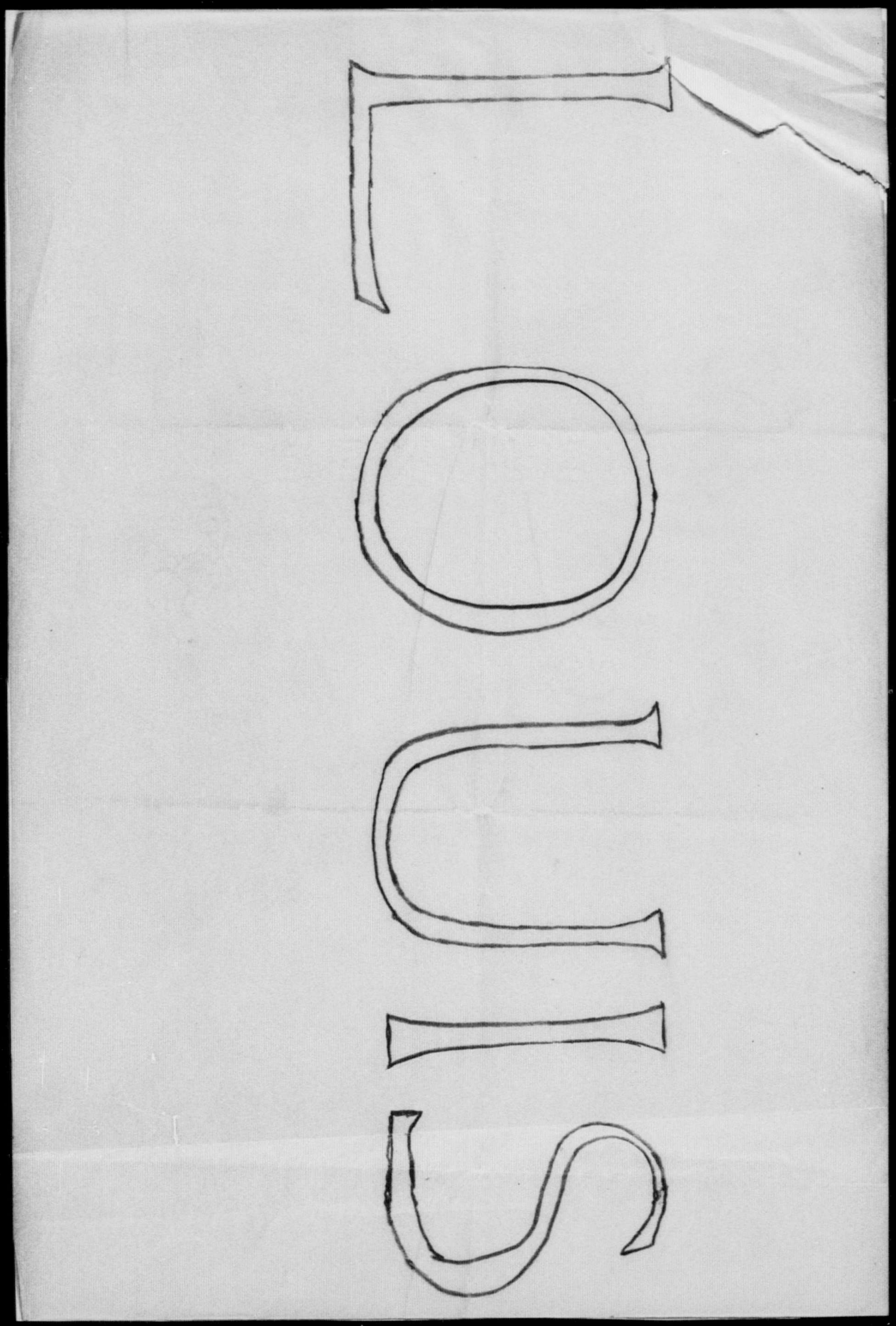
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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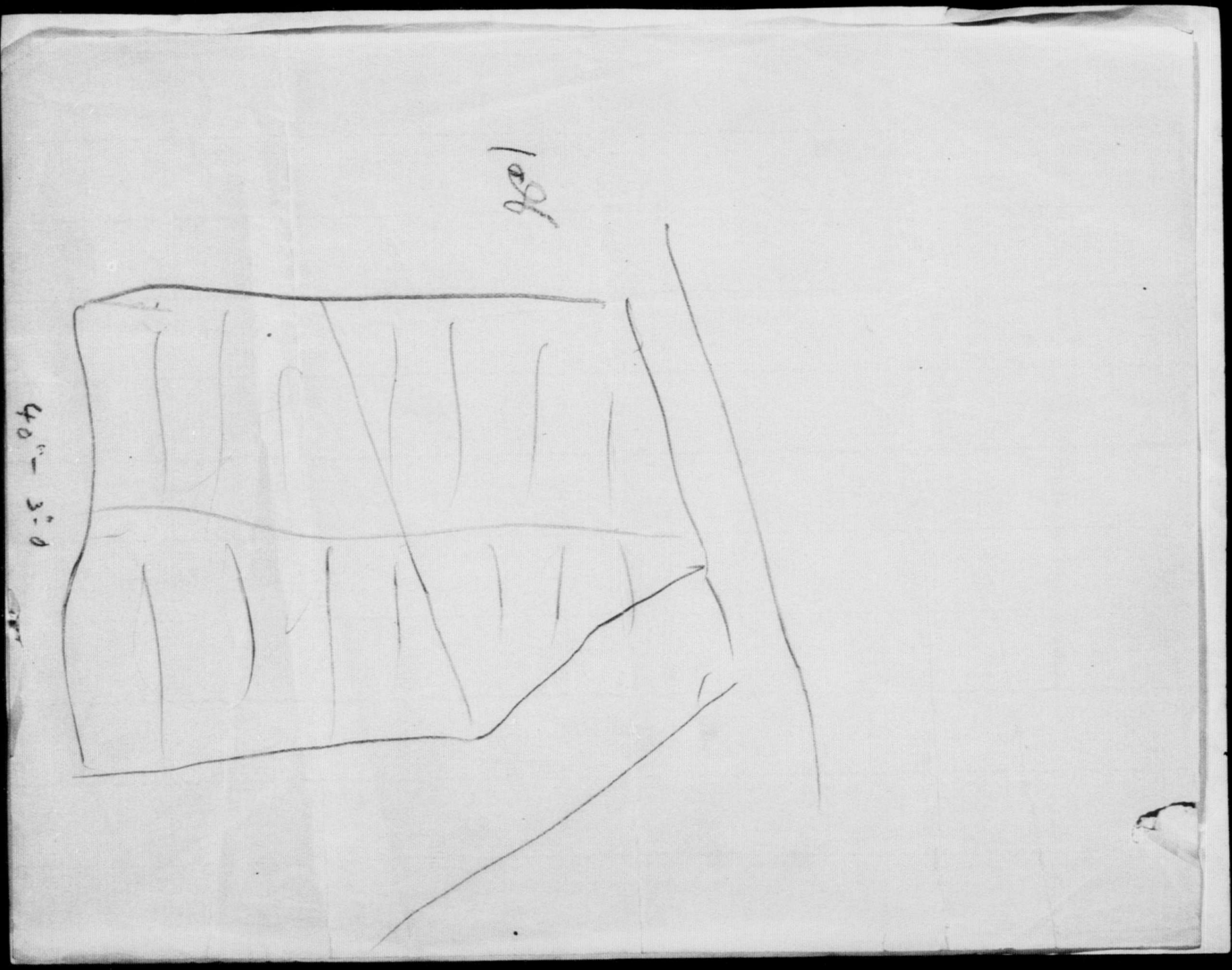
In Loving Memory of

John King, Sabalterne. Royal Artillery
Born Aberdeenshire Scotland April 1814
died and interred Military Burying Ground. Quebec
May 1843 and
Christina McDougall, his wife,
Born Glascow, Scotland,
died Toronto. — —

Isabel Grace ~~King~~ Christina King
beloved daughter of John King ~~and~~ and Isabel
Grace Mackenzie, Born Quebec Nov. 15. 1873
and Toronto Easter Sunday April 4, 1915.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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Archives nationales du Canada



King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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000665 A

IN LOVING MEMOR

ISABEL CHRISTMA

DAUGHTER OF JOHN K

AND ISABEL GRACE MA

KING BORN BERLIN

NOVEMBER 15 · 1873 ·

ONTO EASTER DAY · APR

A000959

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

1 OF 1DE

IN LOVING MEMOR

ISABEL CHRISTINA

DAUGHTER OF JOHN K

AND ISABEL GRACE MA

KING ✠ BORN BERLIN

NOVEMBER 15 · 1873 · ✠ I

ONTO EASTER DAY · APR

A 999567

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

1 OF/DE

IN LOVING MEMORY OF

ISABEL CHRISTINA GRACE

DAUGHTER OF JOHN KING K.C.

AND ISABEL GRACE MACKENZIA

WHO WAS BORN BERLIN ONTARIO

DECEMBER 15·1873· AND DIED GOOD-

FRIDAY DAY· APRIL 4·1915·

2 OF/DE 2

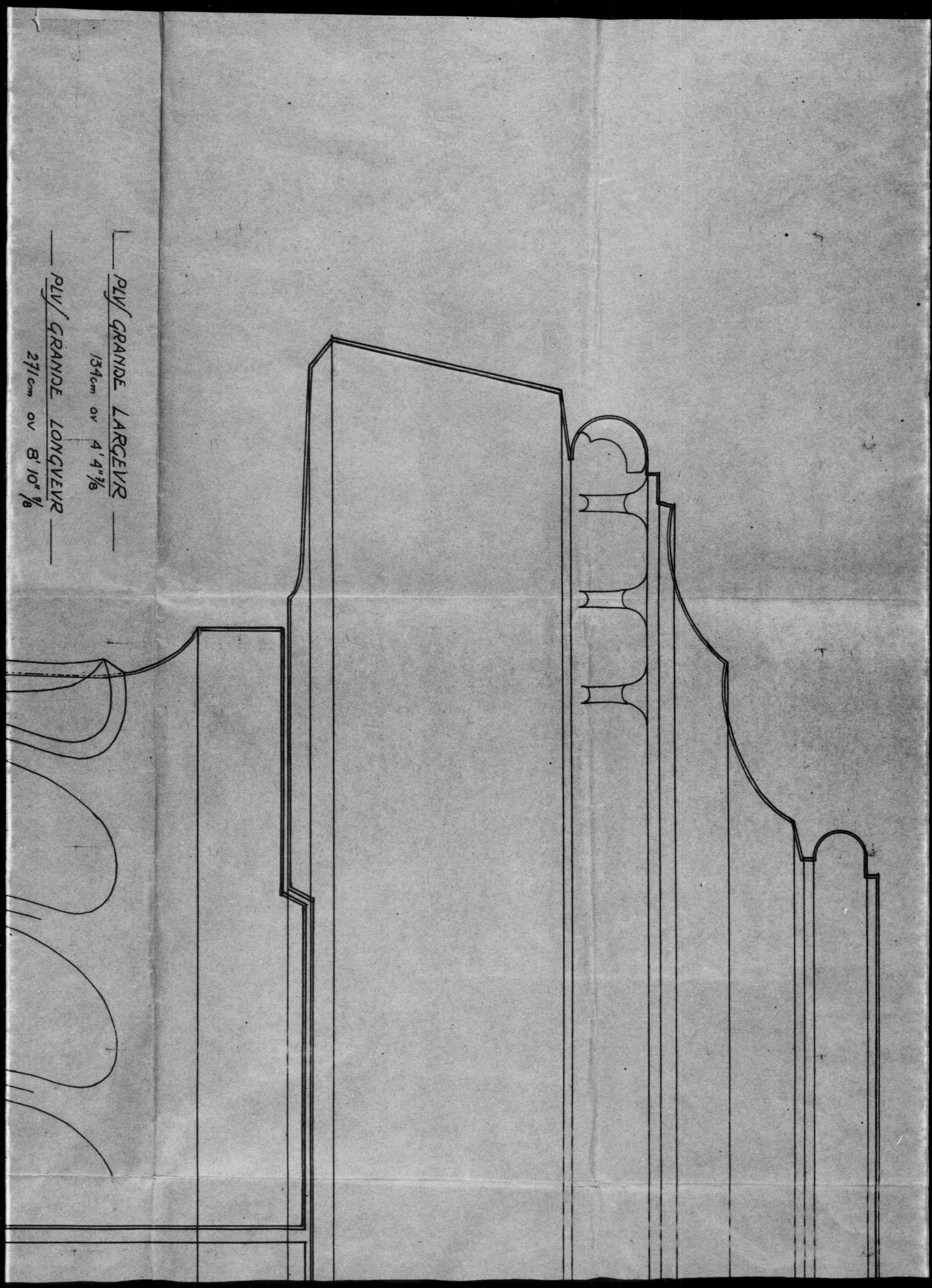
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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Archives nationales du Canada

0006

PLY/ GRANDE LARGEVR ——
134cm ov 4'4"⅞

PLY/ GRANDE LONGVEVR ——
271cm ov 8'10"⅛

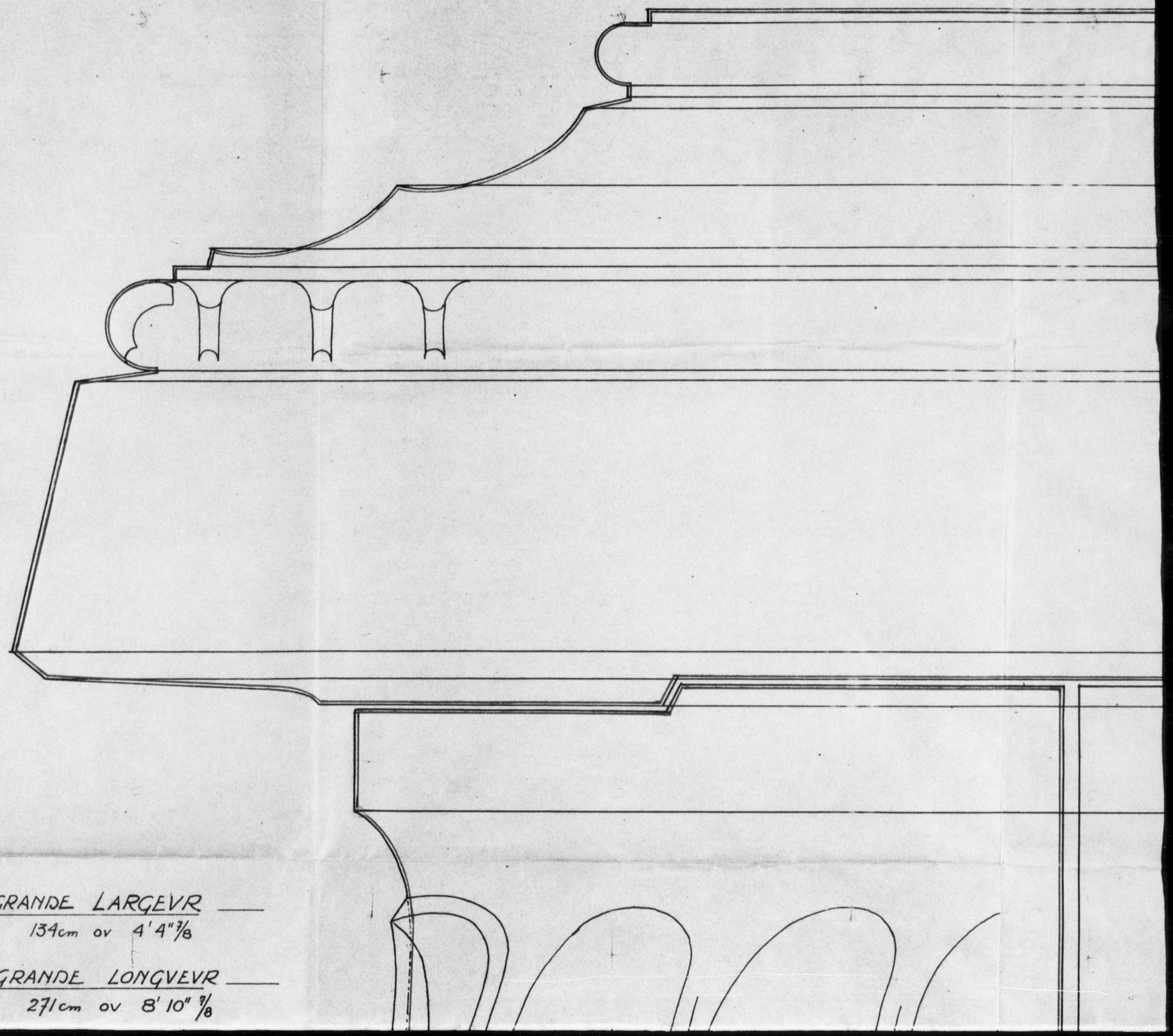


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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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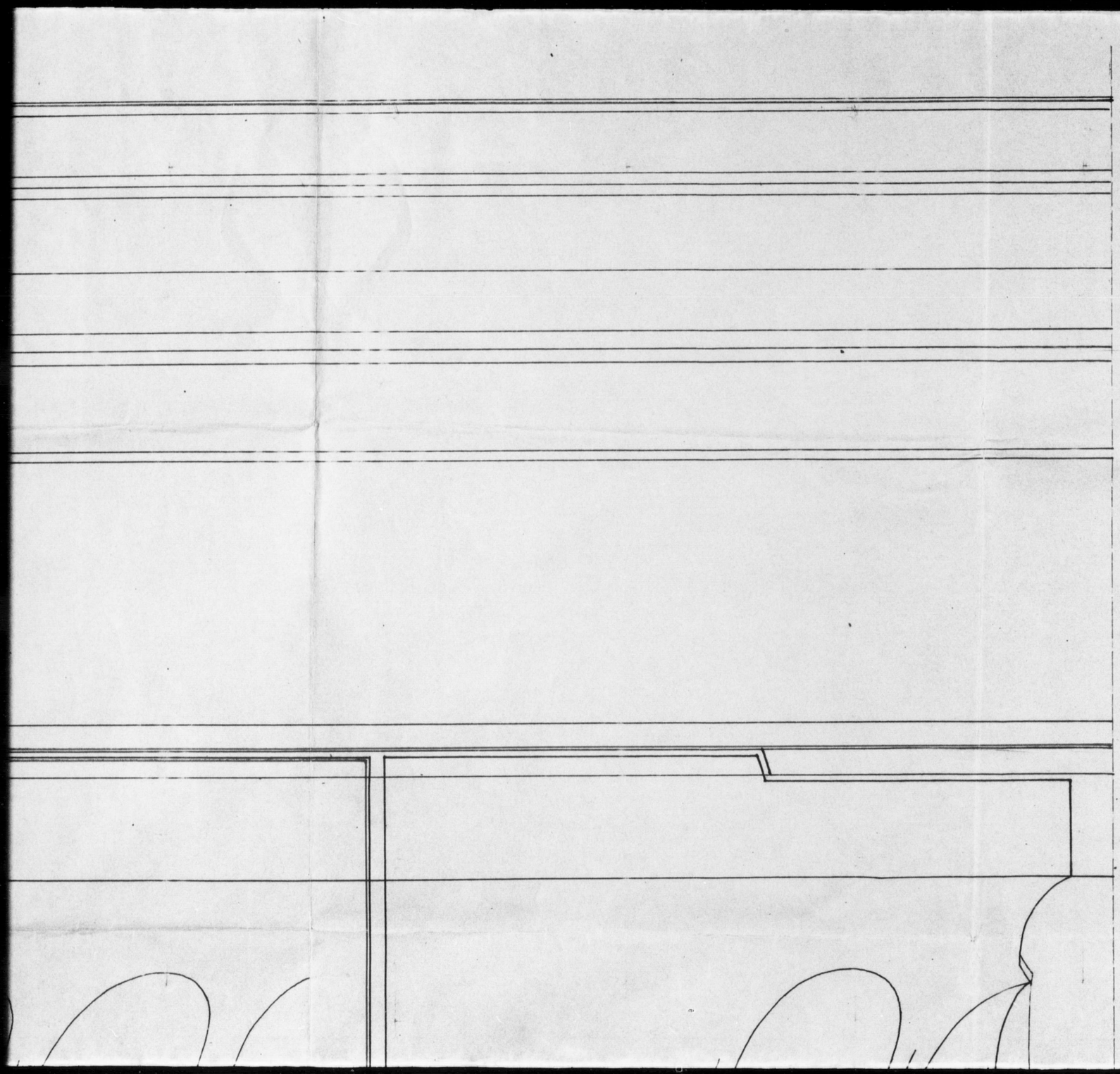
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PLV/ GRANDE LARGEVR
134cm ov 4'4"7/8

PLV/ GRANDE LONGVEVR
271cm ov 8'10"9/8

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946
1 OF/DE
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2 OF/DE

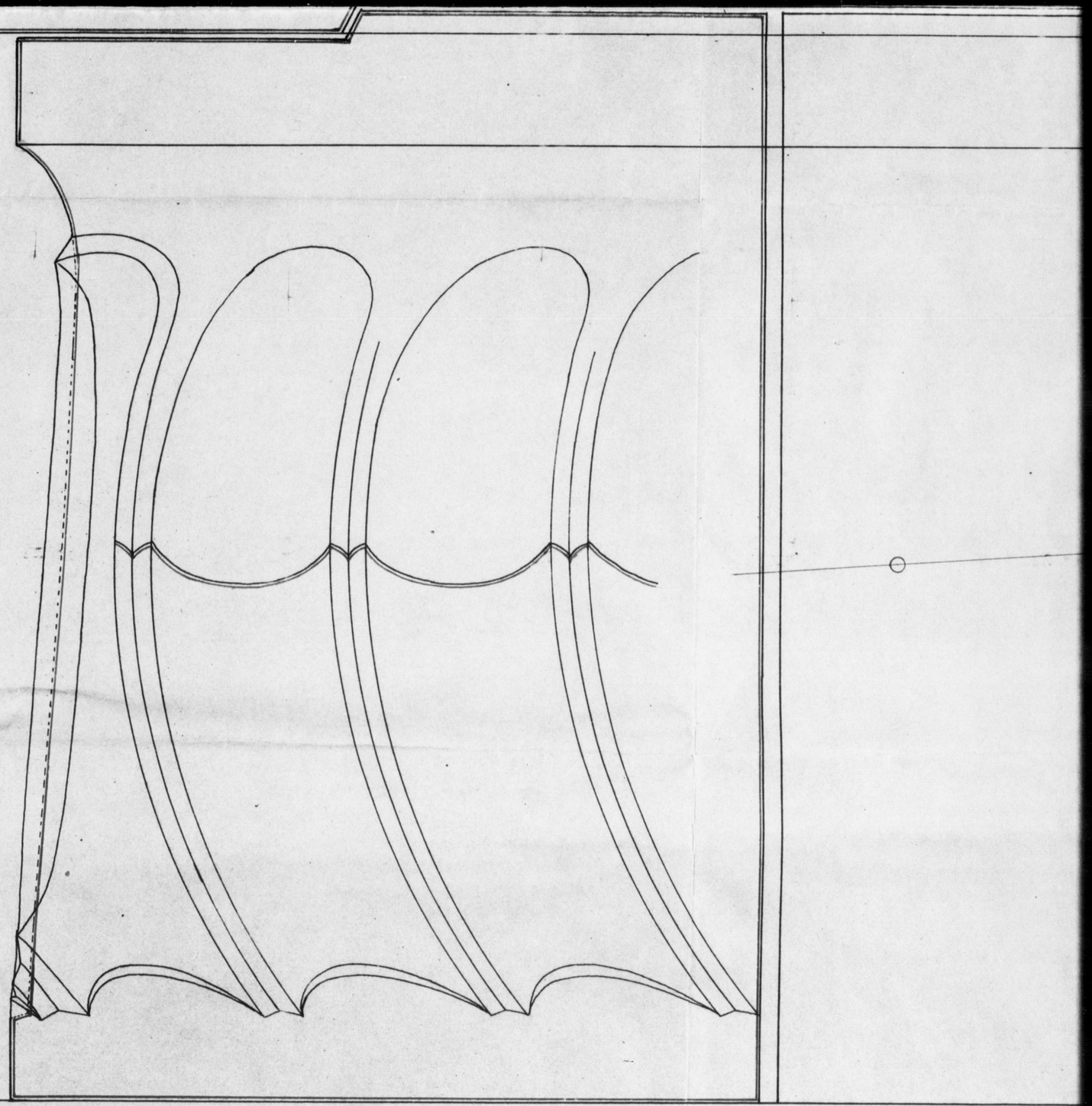
PLVS GRANDE LARGEVR
134cm ov 4'4"3/8

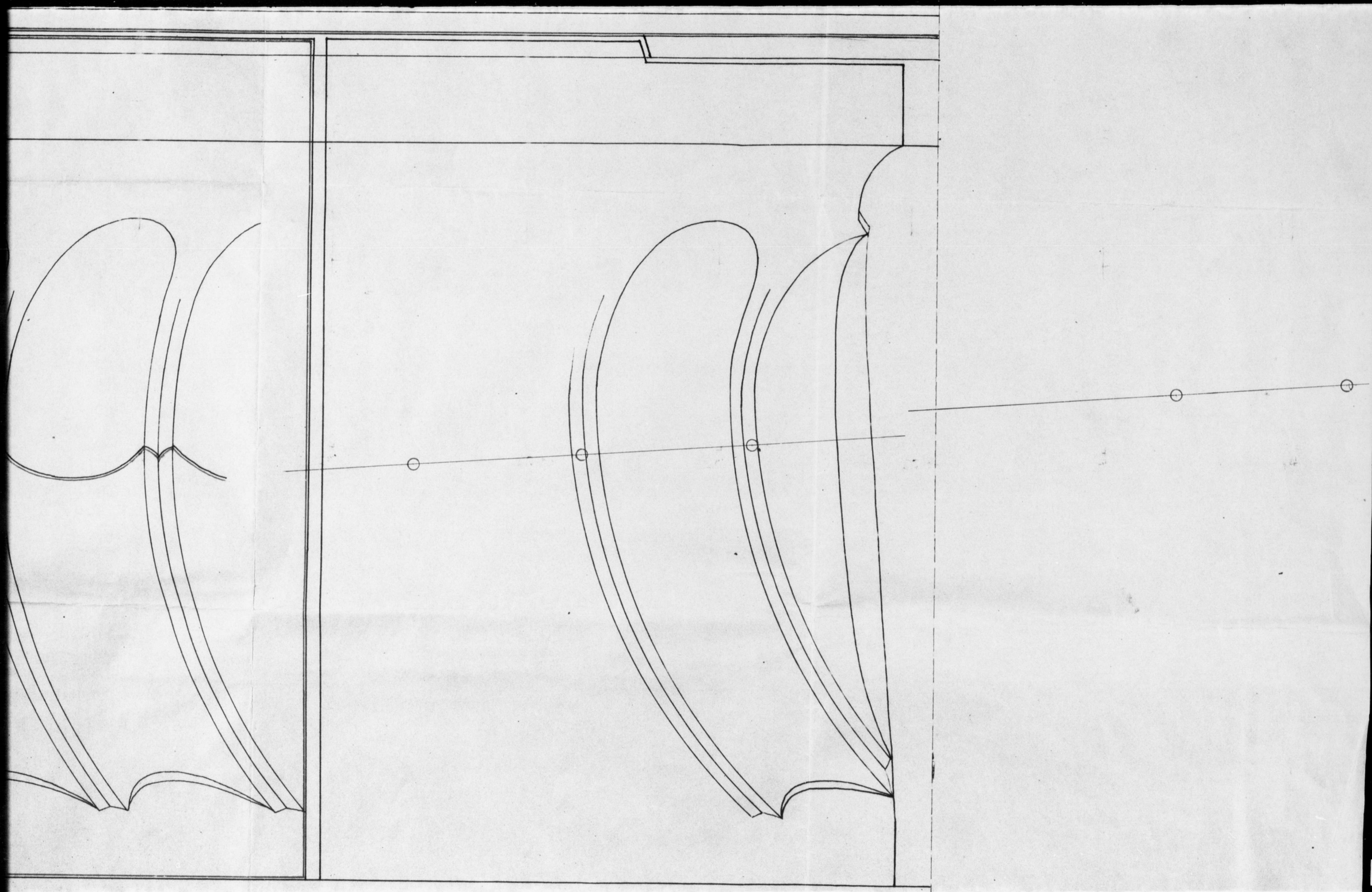
PLVS GRANDE LONGVEVR
271cm ov 8'10"3/8

HAVTEVR
64cm ov 2'1"1/4

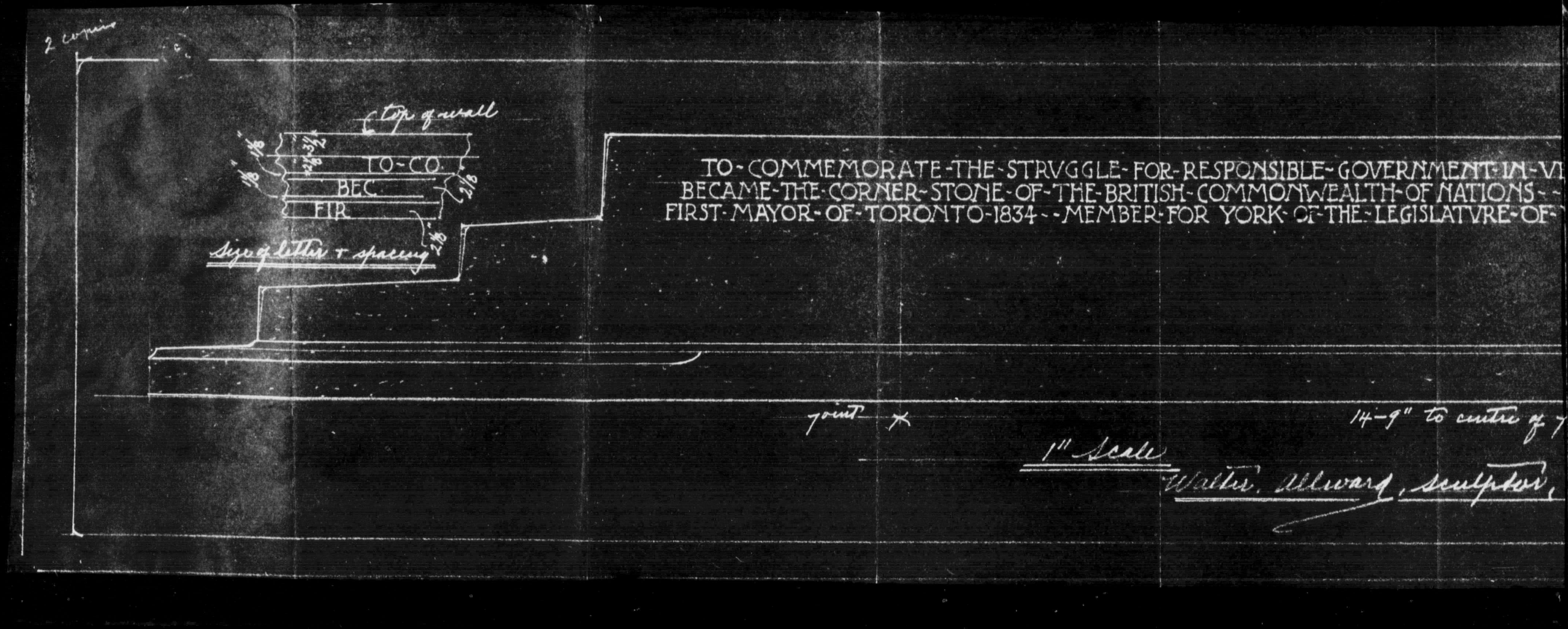
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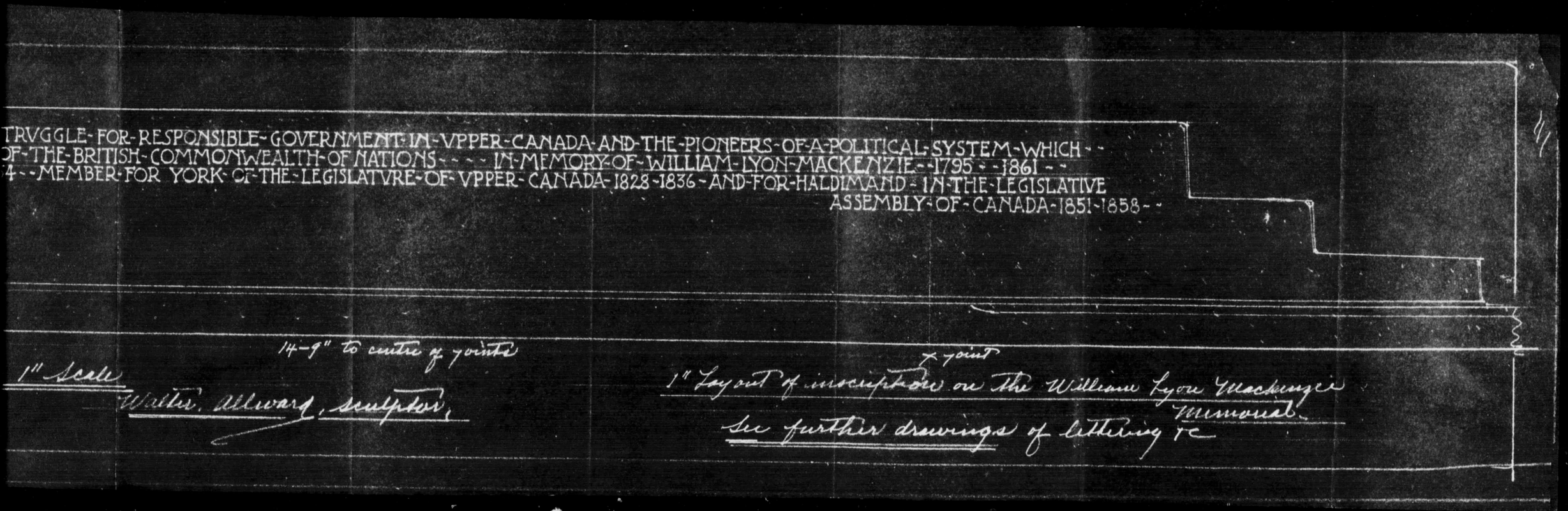




4 OF/DE 4



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1 OF/DE


TRVGGLE-FOR-RESPONSIBLE-GOVERNMENT-IN-VPPER-CANADA-AND-THE-PIONEERS-OF-A-POLITICAL-SYSTEM-WHICH--
OF-THE-BRITISH-COMMONWEALTH-OF-NATIONS----IN-MEMORY-OF-WILLIAM-LYON-MACKENZIE--1795--1861--
4--MEMBER-FOR YORK-OF-THE-LEGISLATVRE-OF-VPPER-CANADA-1828-1836-AND-FOR-HALDIMAND-IN-THE-LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY-OF-CANADA-1851-1858--
14-9" to centre of points
1" Scale
Walter Allward, sculptor
1" Layout of inscription on the William Lyon Mackenzie Memorial.
See further drawings of lettering &c

2 OF/DE 2



A 1988 0055

1 OF/DE

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ING MEMORY OF

D·A·K·C; LECTURER LAW

ODA HALL 1893-1915 ⁂

SEPTEMBER 15·1843 ✝ DIED

EC 30·1916 ✠ AND HIS WIFE

2 OF/DE

ING MEMORY OF

M·A·K·C· LECTURER LAW

ODE HALL 1893–1915

SEPTEMBER 15·1843 † DIED

T 30·1916 ✠ AND HIS WIFE

2 OF/DE

JOHN KING·M·A·K·C·LE
SCHOOL OSGOODE HALL
BORN TORONTO SEPTEMBER
TORONTO AUGUST 30·1916
ISABEL GRACE MACKENZIE
FEBRUARY 6·1843 E

3 OF/DE

IN LOVING MEMORIZ

JOHN KING · M · A · K · C · L

SCHOOL OSGOODE HAL

BORN TORONTO SEPTEMBE

TORONTO AUGUST 30 · 1916

ISABEL GRACE MACKENZI

FEBRUARY 6 · 1843 F C

3 OF/DE

RELEASE
REPRODUCTION

N·A· K·C; LECTURER LAW
OOD HALL 1893-1915
SEPTEMBER 15·1843 † DIED
ST 30·1916 AND HIS WIFE
MACKENZIE BORN NEW YORK
EC

4 OF/DE 4

A·A· K·C· LECTURER LAW
ODE HALL 1893-1915
SEPTEMBER 15·1843 † DIED
EC 30·1916 AND HIS WIFE
DACKENZIE BORN NEW YORK

4 OF/DE 4

N·A·K·C; LECTURER LAW
SCHOOL HALL 1893-1915
SEPTEMBER 15·1843 † DIED
DEC 30·1916 AND HIS WIFE
MACKENZIE BORN NEW YORK
FEB

4 OF/DE 4
WILLIAM PENN MUSEUM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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Archives nationales du Canada

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT

LYON MACKENZIE KI

BORN OCTOBER JANUAR

KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEM

WHILE SERVING ON H.M.C

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION.

A
1988-0007
National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada
1 OF/DE

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT
LYON MACKENZIE KIN
BORDOCCHAOH JARGARG
KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEMB
WHILE SERVING ON H.M.C.S

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION.

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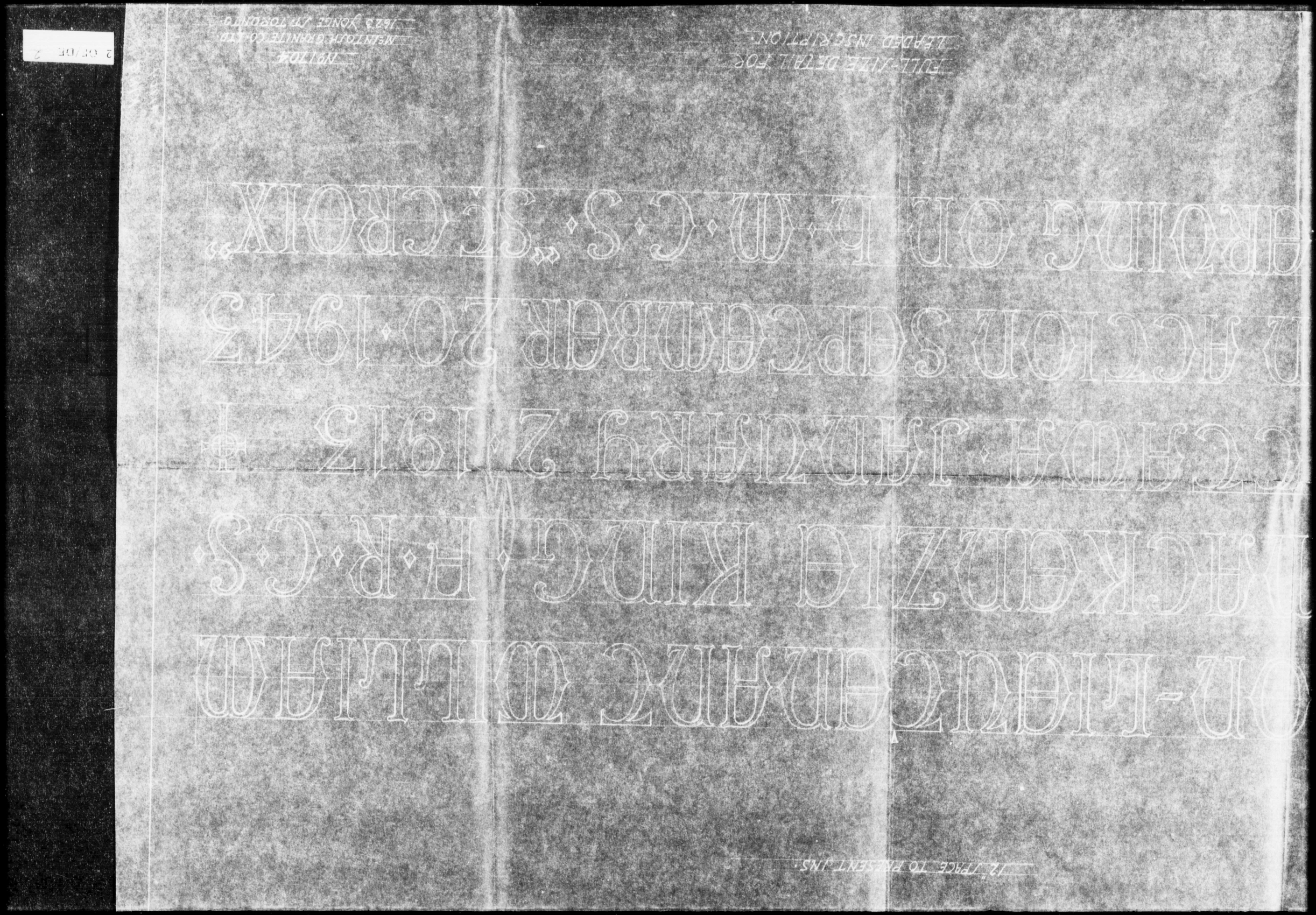
National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

1 OF/DE

2 OF DE 2

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION.

NOTICE
MEINTOUH GRANITE CO. LTD
1625 YONGE ST TORONTO



12 PAGE TO PRESENTING.

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM
MACKENZIE KING · F · R · C · S ·
CANADA · JANUARY 2 · 1913 ✝
ACCION SEPTEMBER 20 · 1943
BOARDING OF H · M · C · S · "STE CROIX"

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION.

№1704
McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD.
1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

2 OF/DE 2

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

0006

IN LOVING MEMO

DOUGALL MACDOUGA

SON OF JOHN KING K

GRACE MACKENZIE KING

ONTARIO NOVEMBER 11

DENVER COLORADO M

0000902A

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

1 OF/DE

IN LOVING MEMO

DOUGALL MACDOUGA

SON OF JOHN KING K

GRACE MACKENZIE KING

ONTARIO NOVEMBAR 11 I

DANVAR COLORADO MA

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Archives nationales du Canada

1 OF/DE

REPRODUCTION

LOVING MEMORY OF

L MACDOUGALL KING · M · B ·

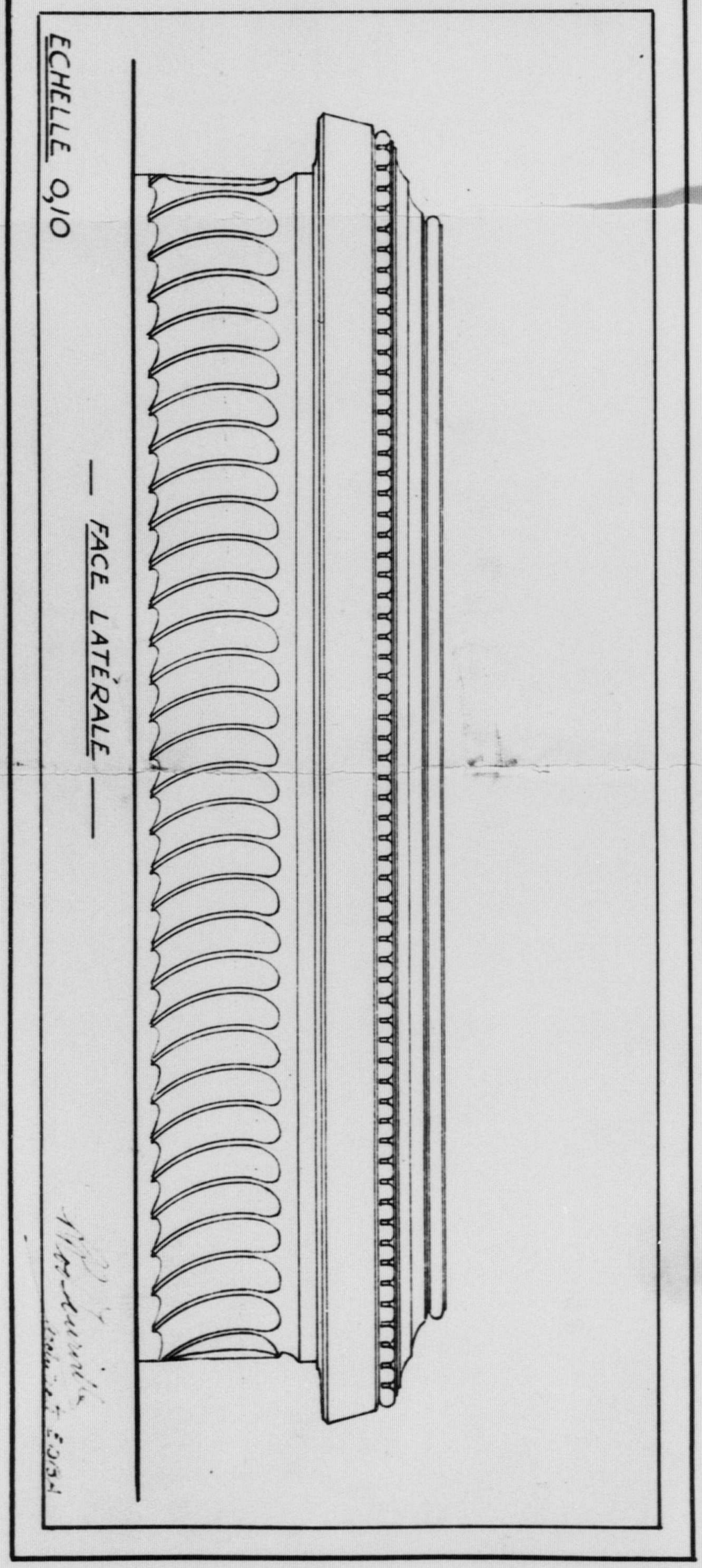
JOHN KING · K · C · AND ISABEL

CKENZIE KING · BORN BERLIN

NOVEMBER 11 · 1878 ✝ DIED

COLORADO · MARCH 18 · 1922

2 OF/DE 2

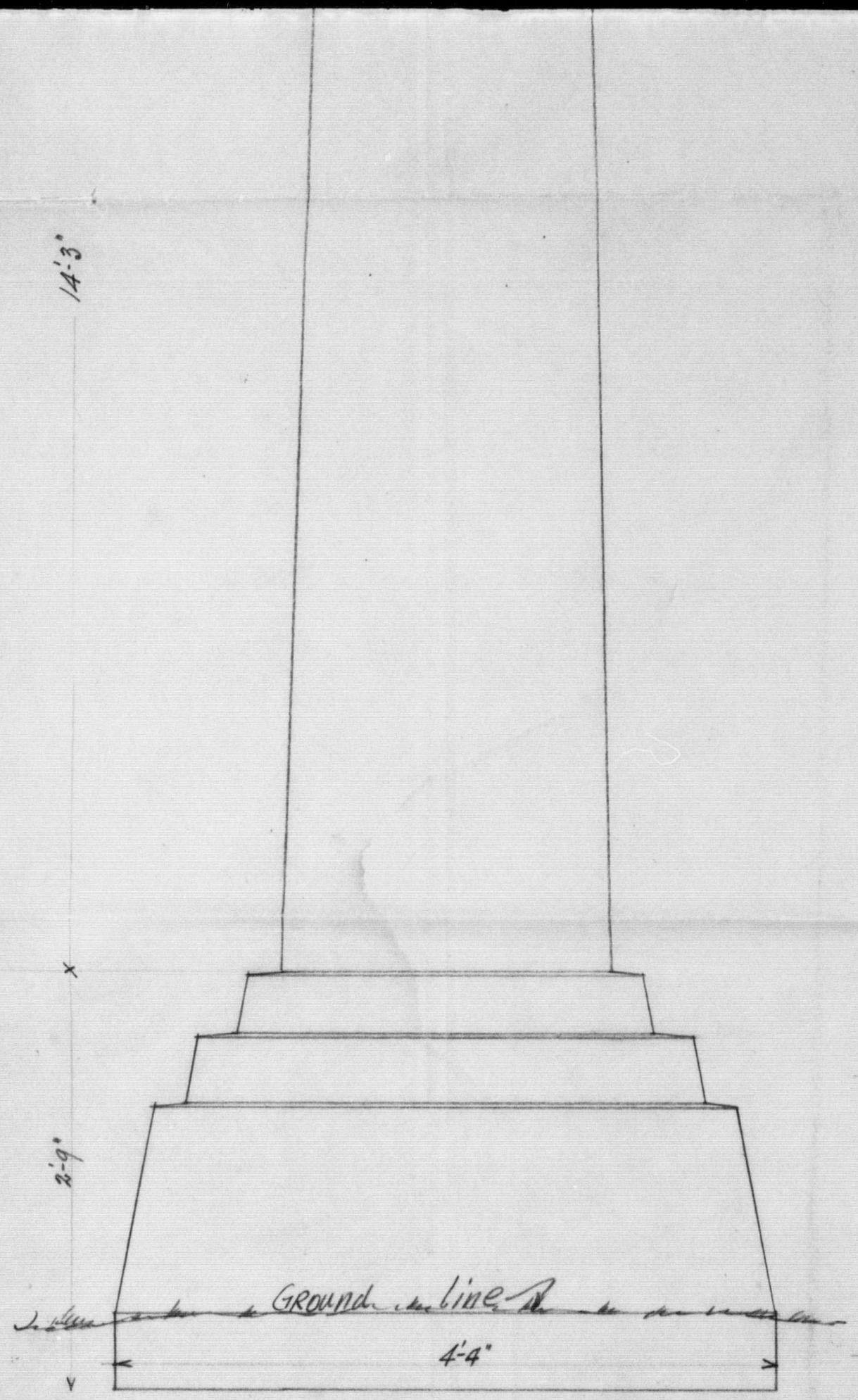


ECHELLE 0,10

— FACE LATÉRALE —

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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OUTLINE OF ST MARTIN'S CROSS AT ORIGINAL SIZE



OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CROSS FOR MT · PLEASANT CEM.

Scale 1½"=1'-0"

AMES THROU

APPROXIMATE FULL-SIZE OF INSCRIPTION LETTERS TO BE LEADED

MARGARET ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF JAMES AND MARY SMITH · BORN FEBRUARY 10 · 1868 † DIED CHRISTMAS DAY 1910 · †

2'-1"

SIDE PANEL

If names and dates only are used there is room for 3 names on each face.

MACKINTOSH GRANITE CO'Y.

0000598 A

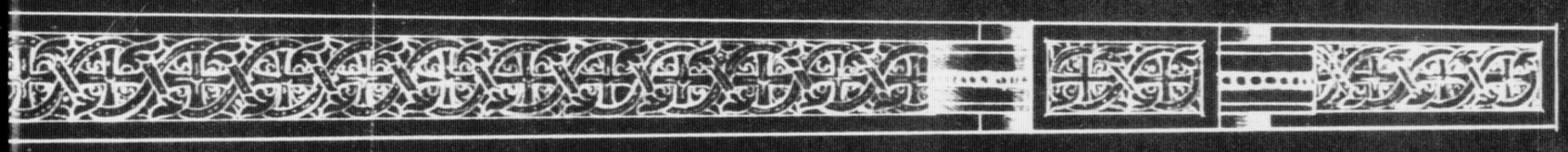
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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2 OF/DE 2



RUNNING VINE PATTERN FROM CELTIC GRAVE SLAB AT KILLEAN, ARGYLLSHIRE.

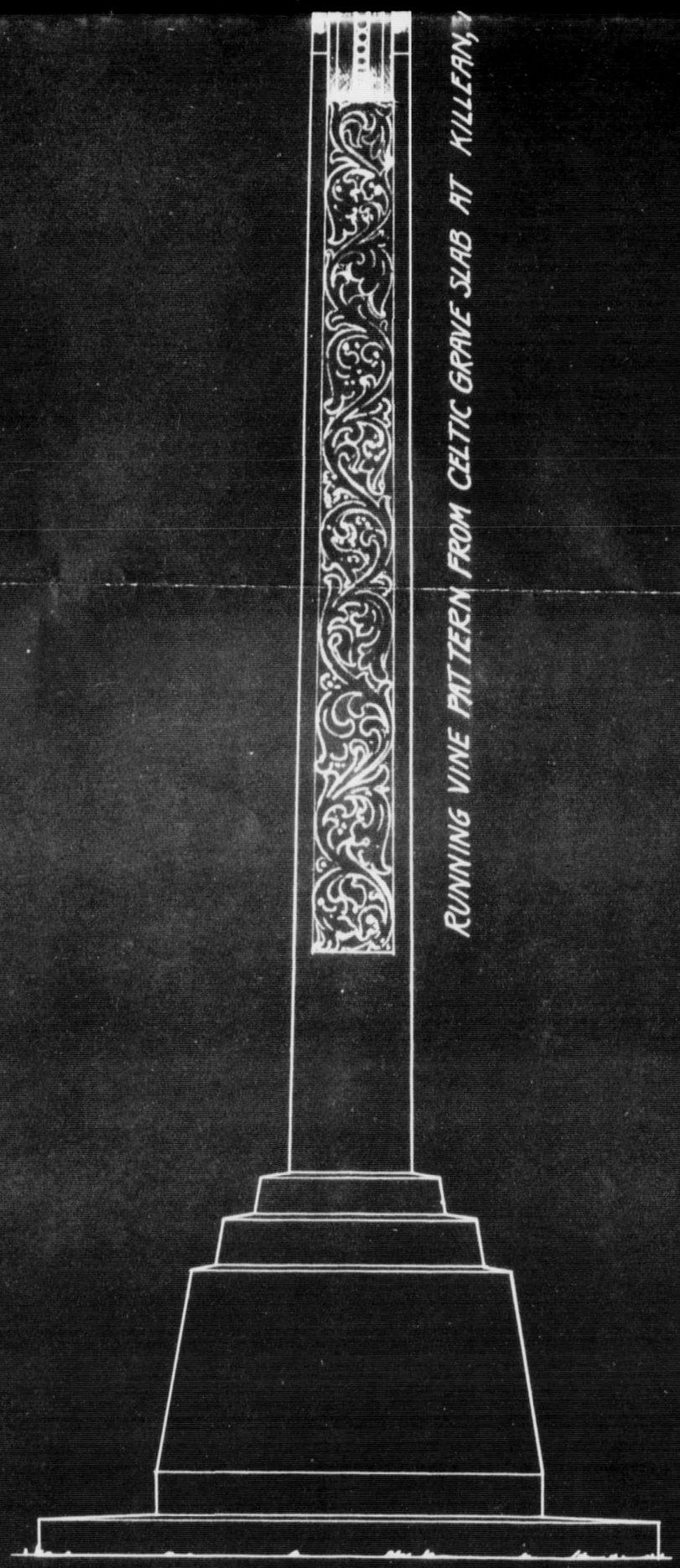


NVENTIONALIZED VINE INTERLACED WITH CROSS. FROM CELTIC GRAVE SLAB AT IONA.

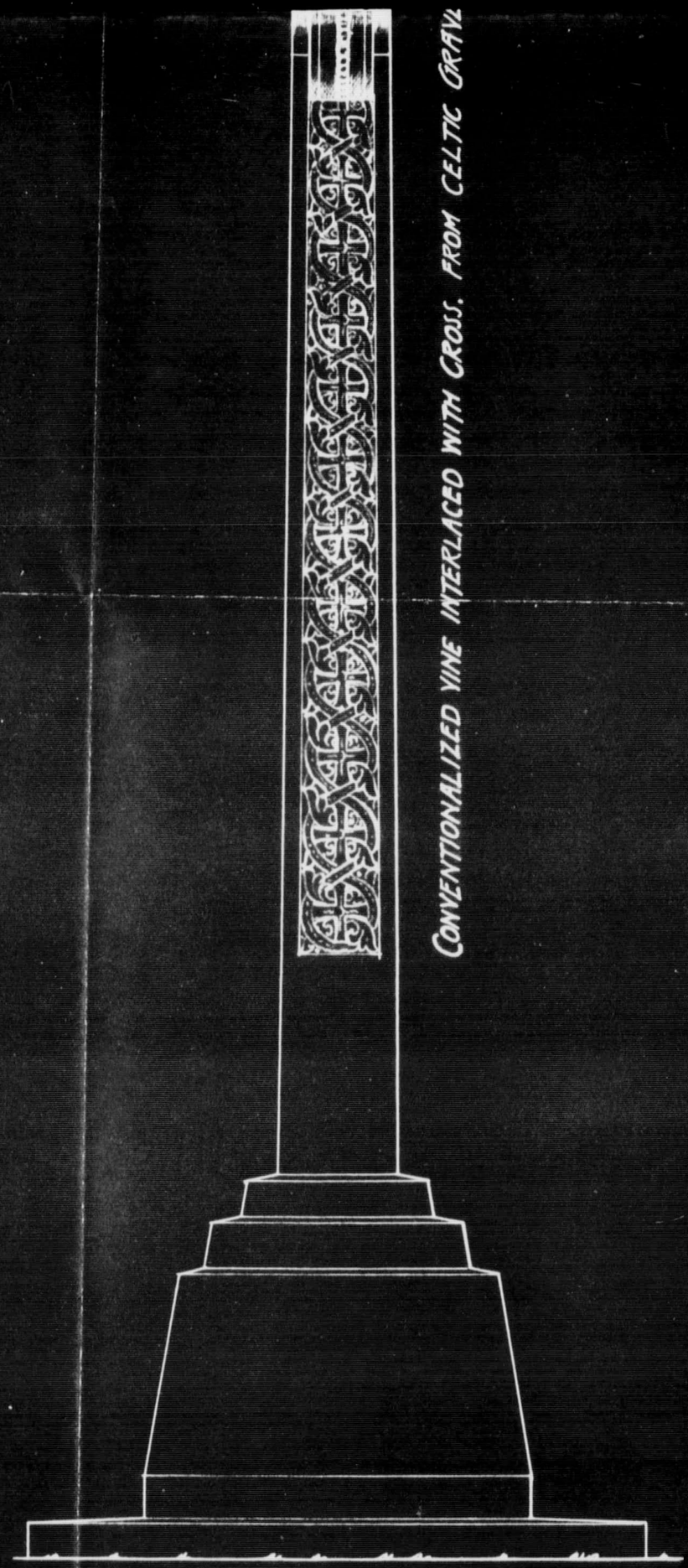
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WEST SIDE OF CROSS



EAST SIDE OF CROSS

RUNNING VINE PATTERN FROM CELTIC GRAVE SLAB AT KILLEAN

CONVENTIONALIZED VINE INTERLACED WITH CROSS. FROM CELTIC GRAVE

DETAILS FOR ORNAMENT ON SIDES OF CELTIC CROSS

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

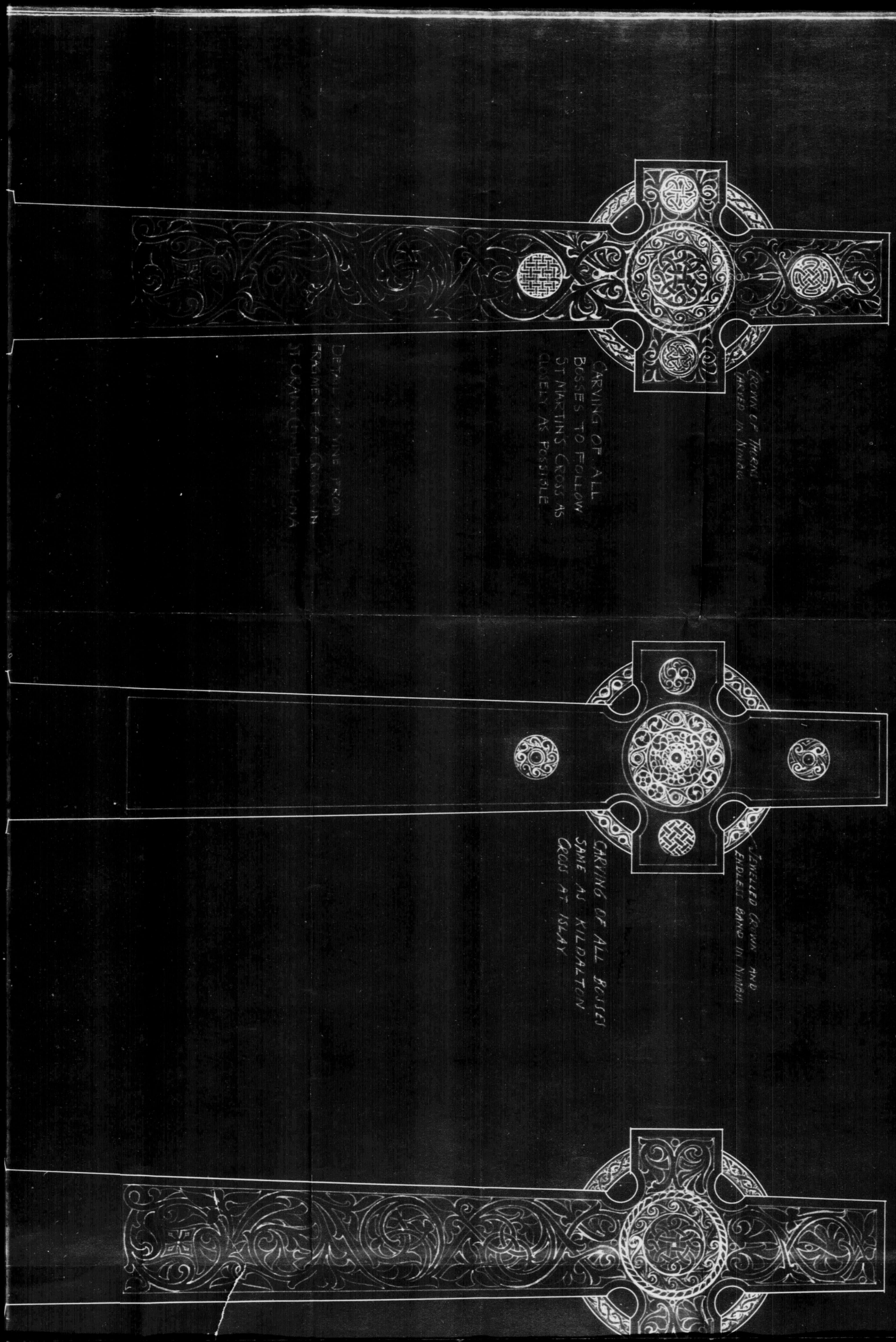
McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD.
1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

R.D.M.
JULY. 1916.

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2 OF/DE 2



1 OF/DE

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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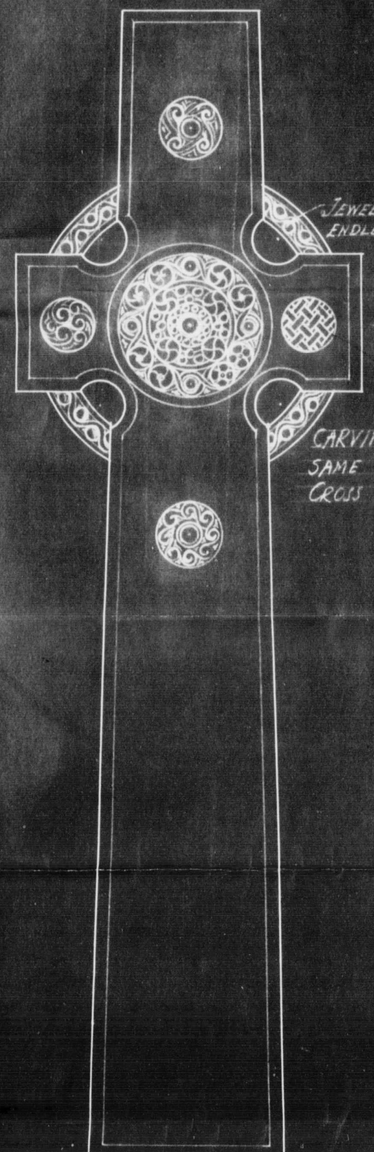
N OF THORNS'
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S TO FOLLOW
RTIN'S CROSS AS
AS POSSIBLE

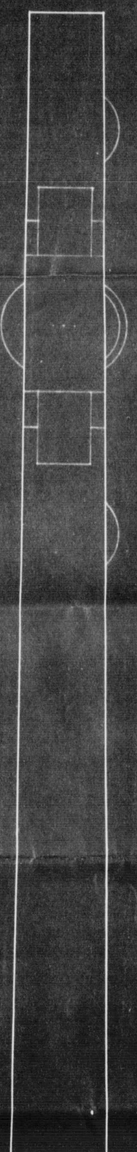
OF VINE FROM
NT OF CROSS IN
S CHAPEL IONA

JEWELLED CROWN AND
ENDLESS BAND IN NIMBUS

CARVING OF ALL BOSSES
SAME AS KILDALTON
CROSS AT ISLAY





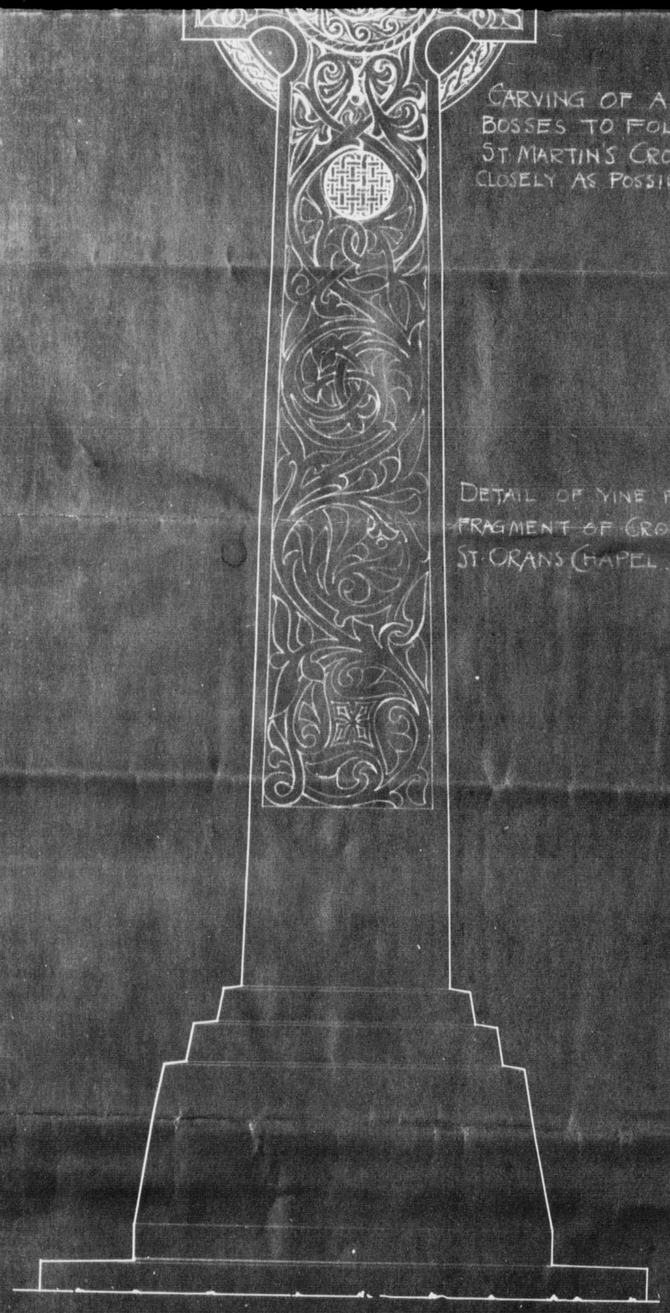


2 OF/DE

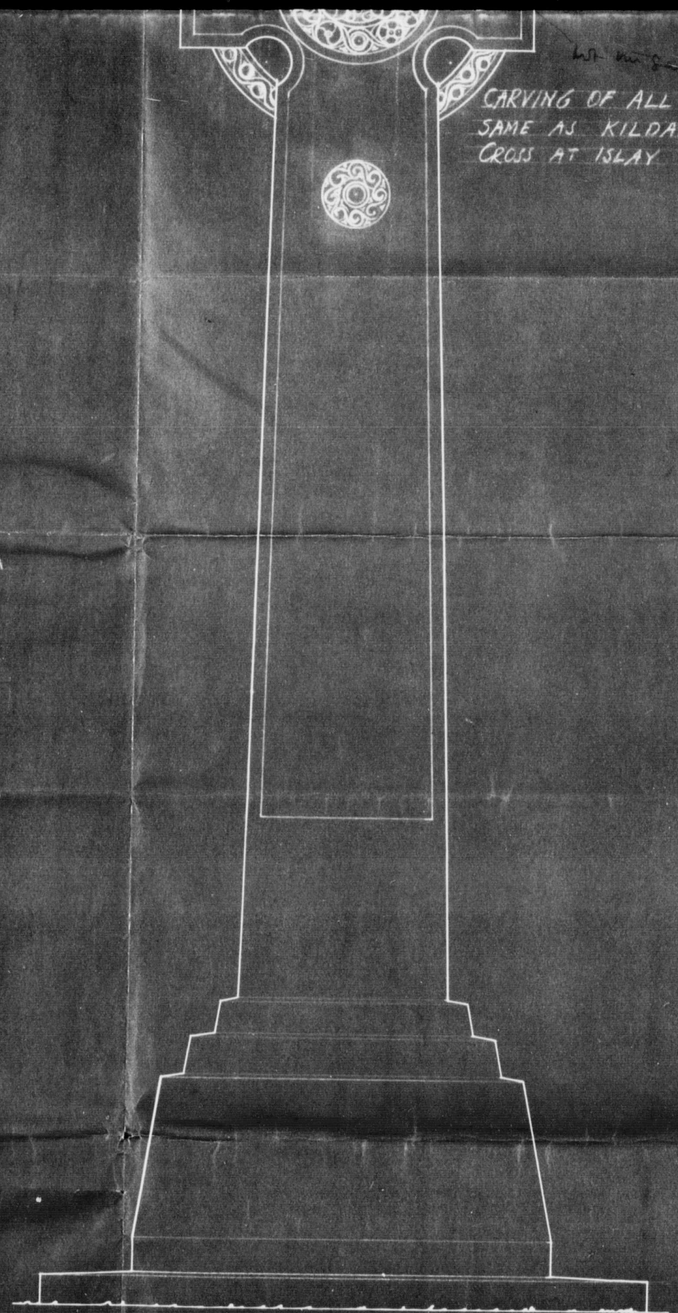
CARVING OF ALL BOSSES TO FOLLOW ST. MARTIN'S CROSS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE

DETAIL OF VINE FROM FRAGMENT OF CROSS IN ST. ORANS CHAPEL, IONA

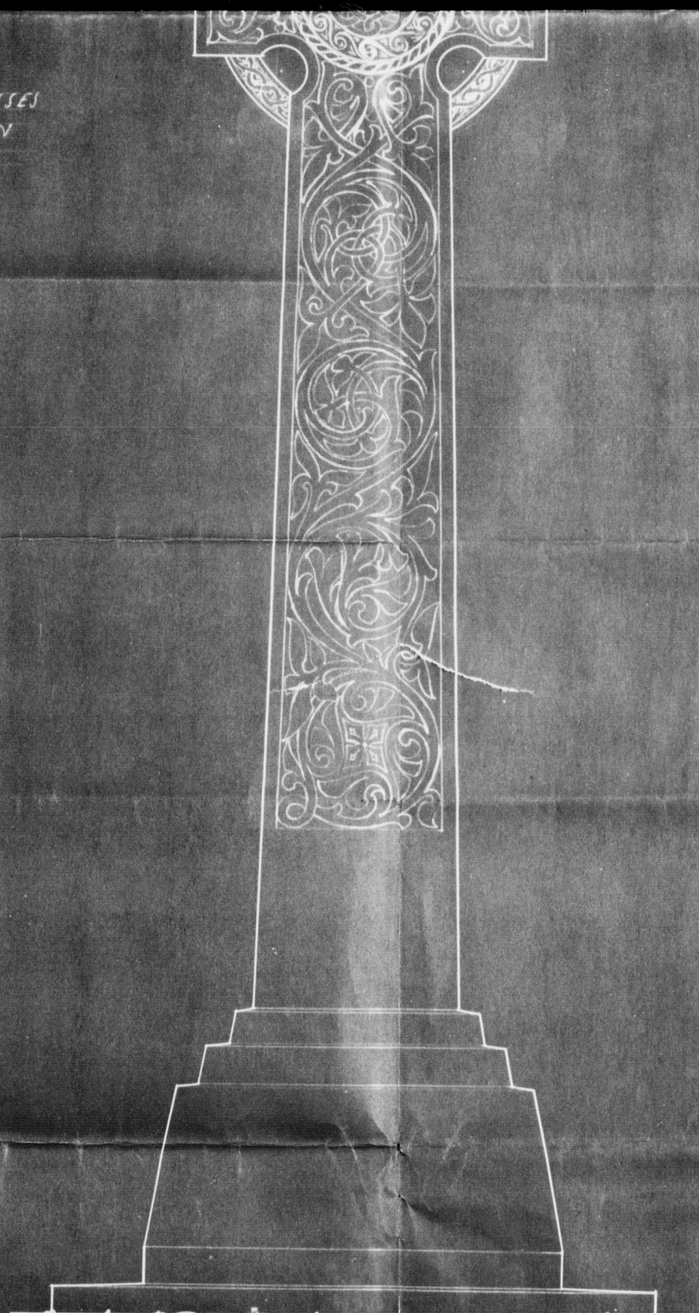
CARVING OF ALL BOSSES SAME AS KILDALTON CROSS AT ISLAY



FRONT ELEVATION - DESIGN "A"



REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION - DESIGN "B"

DETAILS FOR A CELTIC CROSS - AFTER "ST. MARTIN'S CROSS" AT IONA.

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD.
1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO. CAN.

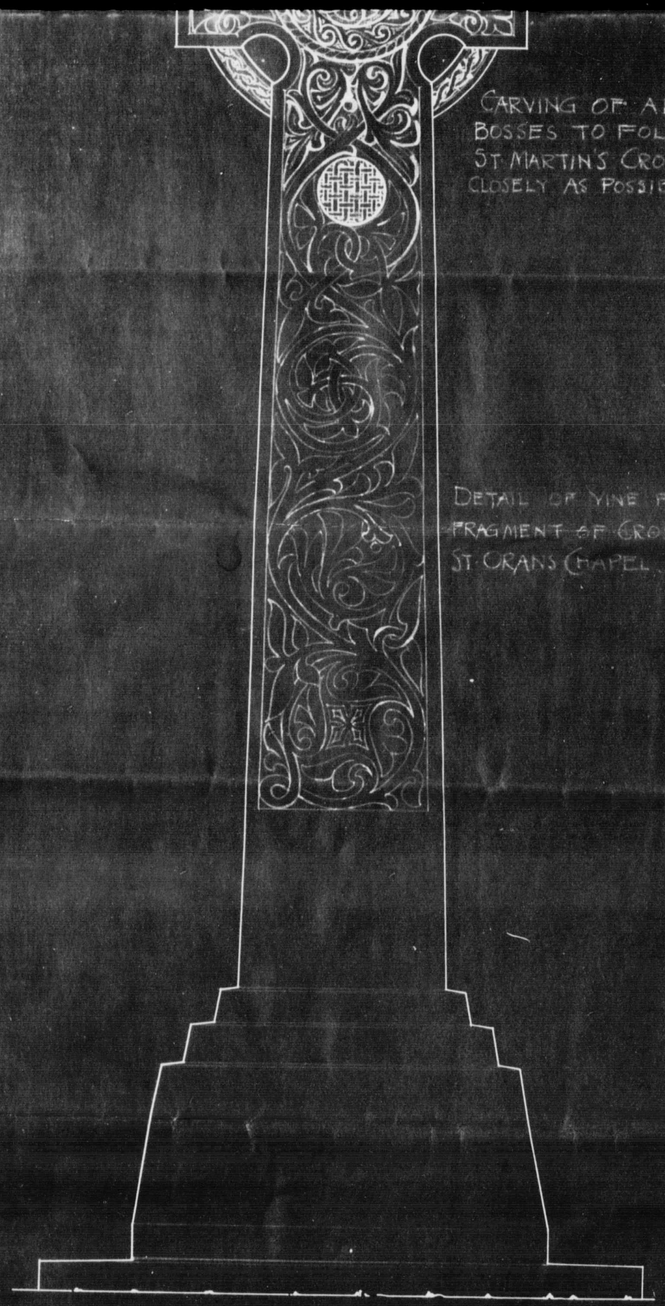
R.D.M. FEB 24/16

3 OF/DE

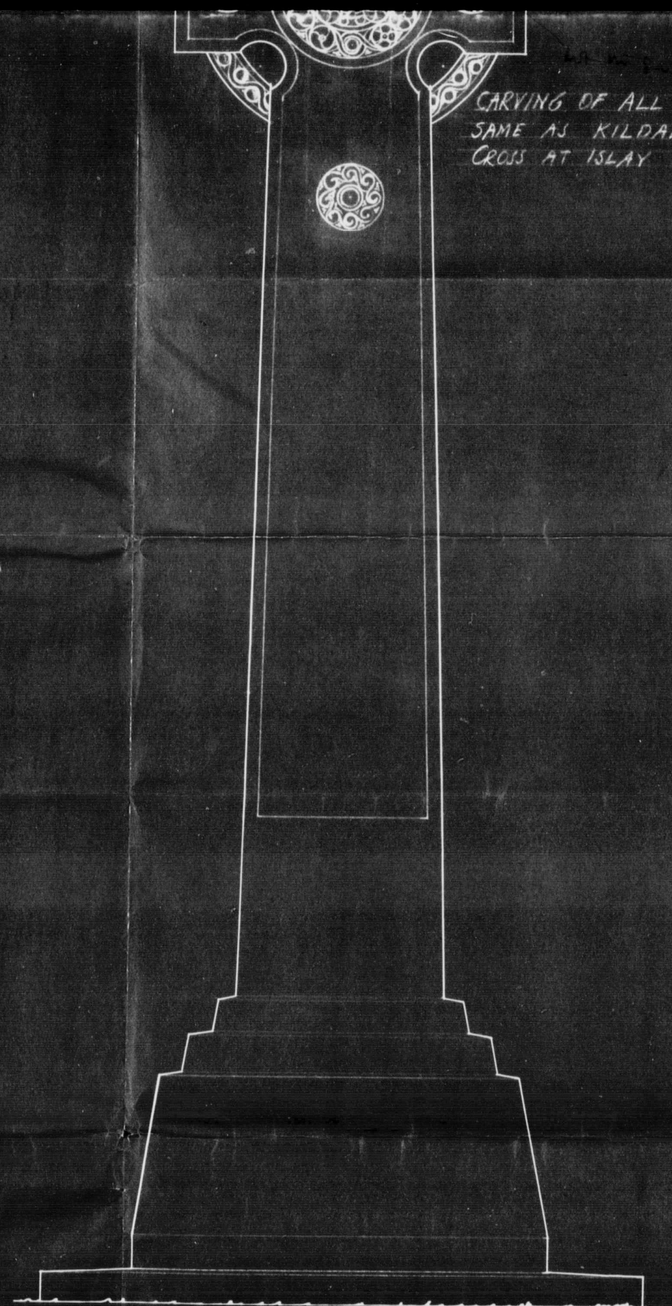
CARVING OF ALL BOSSES TO FOLLOW ST. MARTIN'S CROSS AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE.

DETAIL OF VINE FROM FRAGMENT OF CROSS IN ST. ORANS CHAPEL, IONA

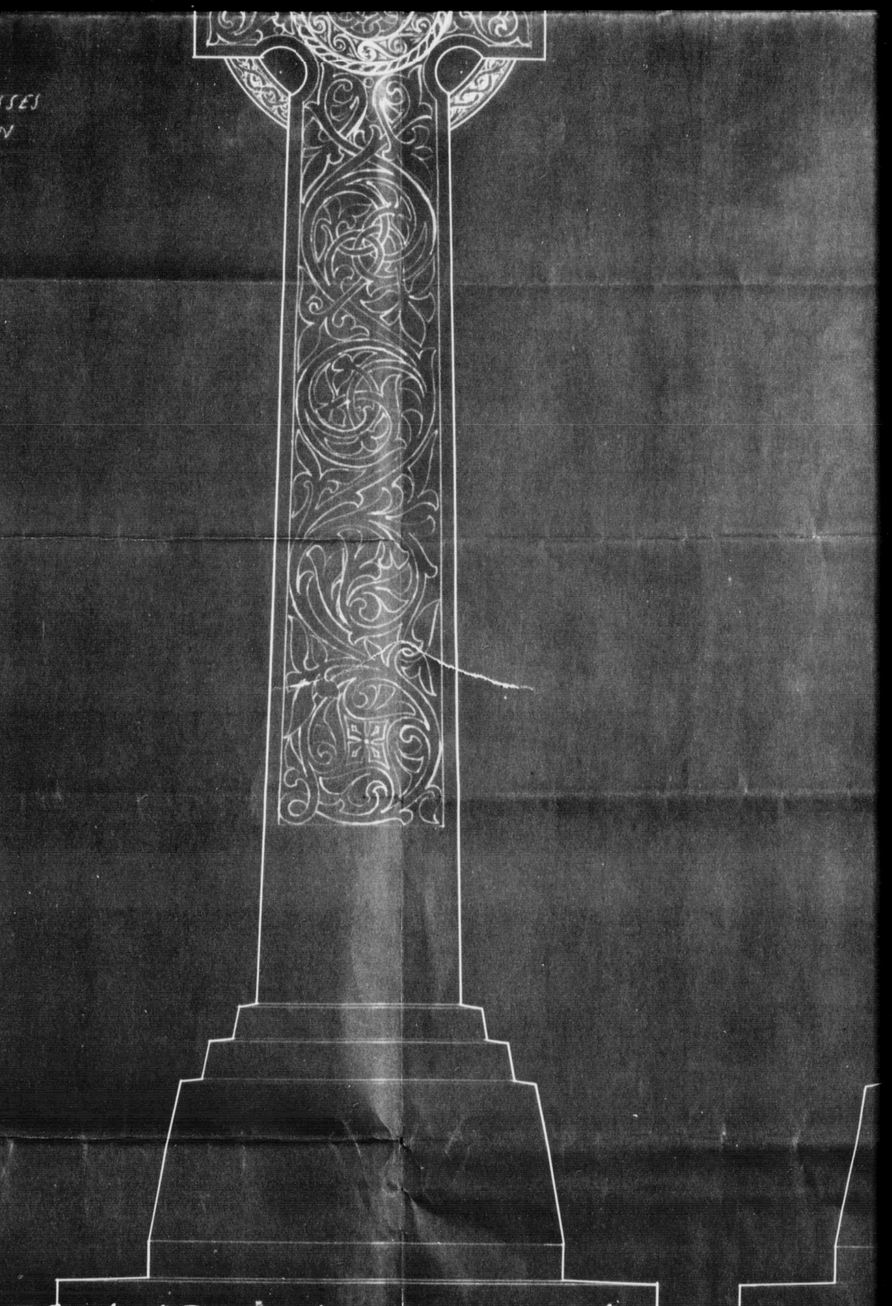
CARVING OF ALL BOSSES SAME AS KILDALTON CROSS AT ISLAY



FRONT ELEVATION - DESIGN "A"



REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION - DESIGN "B"

DETAILS FOR A CELTIC CROSS - AFTER "ST. MARTIN'S CROSS" AT IONA.

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD.
1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO. CAN

R.D.M. FEB 24/16

3 OF/DE

REPRODUCTION

VING OF ALL
ES TO FOLLOW
ARTIN'S CROSS AS
LY AS POSSIBLE

OF VINE FROM
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NS CHAPEL, IONA

CARVING OF ALL BOSSES
SAME AS KILDALTON
CROSS AT ISLAY

"A"

REAR ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION - DESIGN "B"

SIDE ELEVATION

DETAILS FOR A CELTIC CROSS - AFTER "ST. MARTIN'S CROSS" AT IONA -

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

4 OF/DE 4

VING OF ALL
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ARTIN'S CROSS AS
LY AS POSSIBLE

OF VINE FROM
NT OF CROSS IN
NS CHAPEL IONA

CARVING OF ALL BOSSES
SAME AS KILDALTON
CROSS AT ISLAY

"A"

REAR ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION - DESIGN "B"

SIDE ELEVATION

DETAILS FOR A CELTIC CROSS - AFTER "ST-MARTIN'S CROSS" AT IONA -

SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

4 OF/DE 4

RELEASE
REPRODUCTION

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT
LYON MACKENZIE
BORN OCTAVIA JADZU
KILLED IN ACTION SAPTE
WHILE SERVING ON H.M.

FULL-SIZE DETAIL F
LEADED INSCRIPTI

A 8011888

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Archives nationales du Canada

1 OF/DE

RELEASE
REPRODUCTION

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

LIEUT AND WILLIAM

KENZIE KING · P · R · C · S ·

ADA · JANUARY 2 · 1913 ✝

CTION SEPTEMBER 20 · 1943

ING ON H · M · C · S · "ST CROIX"

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION

№1704
McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD.
1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO

KIVA
LIMITED

2 OF/DE 2

JUN 10 1946

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000712 A

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS:

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT
LYON MACKENZIE KIN
BORN OTTAWA JANUARY
KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEMB
WHILE SERVING ON H.M.C.

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION.

A 611388

1 OF/DE

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12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT
LYON MACKENZIE KING
BORN OTTAWA JANUARY
KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEMB
WHILE SERVING O.E.F. M.C.

FULL SIZE DETAIL FOR
LEADED INSCRIPTION

A 2111888

Gates, Pte. John William Lyon Mackenzie (SC)
26th Battalion (New Brunswick Canadians)
- Newspaper clippings - 1916-1918

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1 OF/DE
RELEASE
REPETITION

12" PRICE TO PRESENT INS

LIEUT-COL. THE HON. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.

BORN JANUARY 2, 1913 †

KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

SERVING WITH R.C.N.V.R. AS CAPTAIN OF H.M.C.S. "ST. CROIX"

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR ENGRAVED INSCRIPTION

No. 1704
MELVILLE GRANITE CO. LTD.
TORONTO

2 OF/DE 2

12" SPACE TO PRESENT INS.

ION-LIEUT AND MAJ WILLIAM MACKENZIE KING · E·R·C·S·

OF CANADA · JANUARY 2 1913 ✝

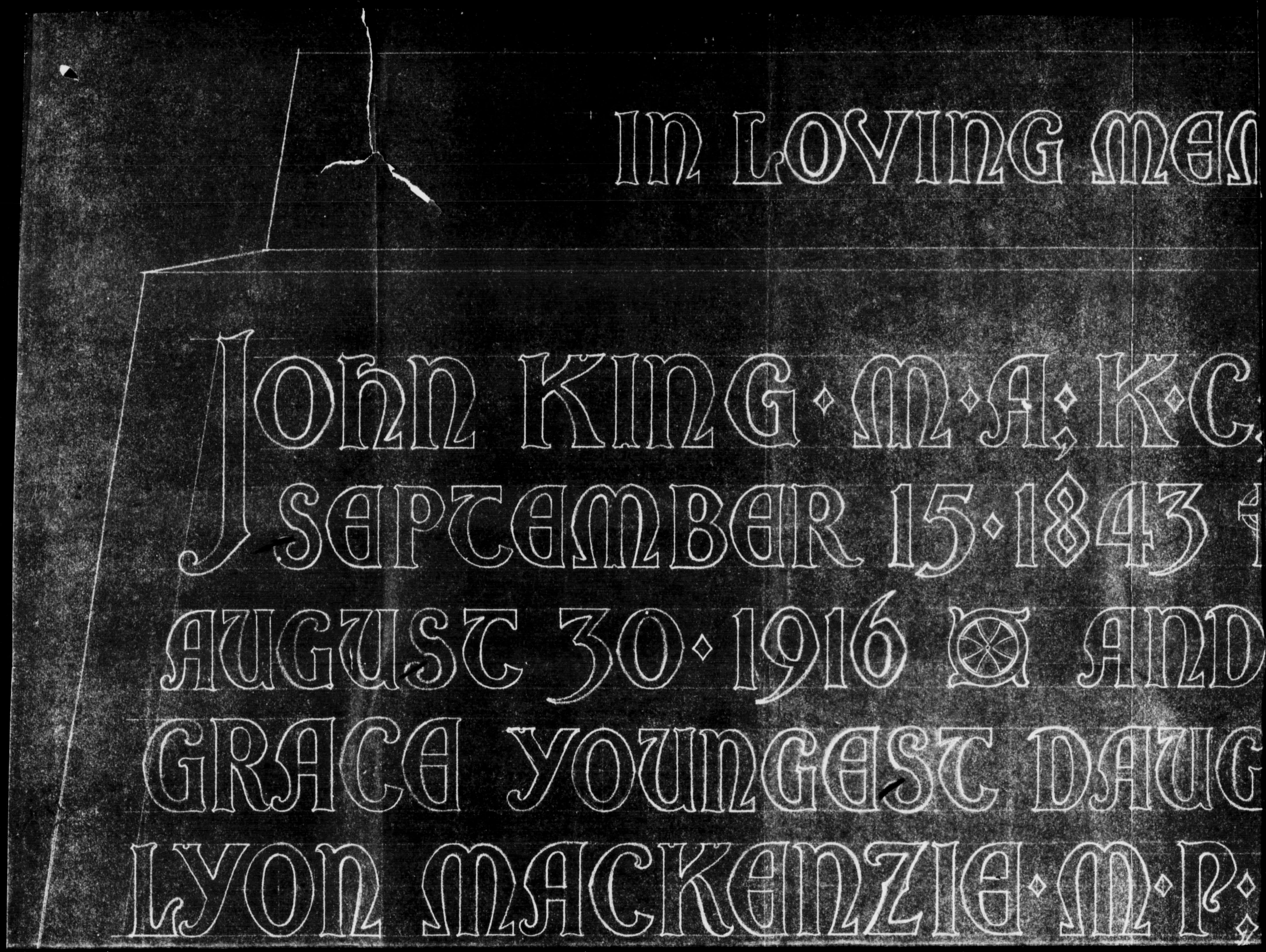
IN ACTION SEPTEMBER 20 1943

SERVING ON H·M·C·S· "STCROIX"

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR LEADED INSCRIPTION

No 1704
MENTOR GRANITE CO. LTD.
620 YONGE ST. TORONTO

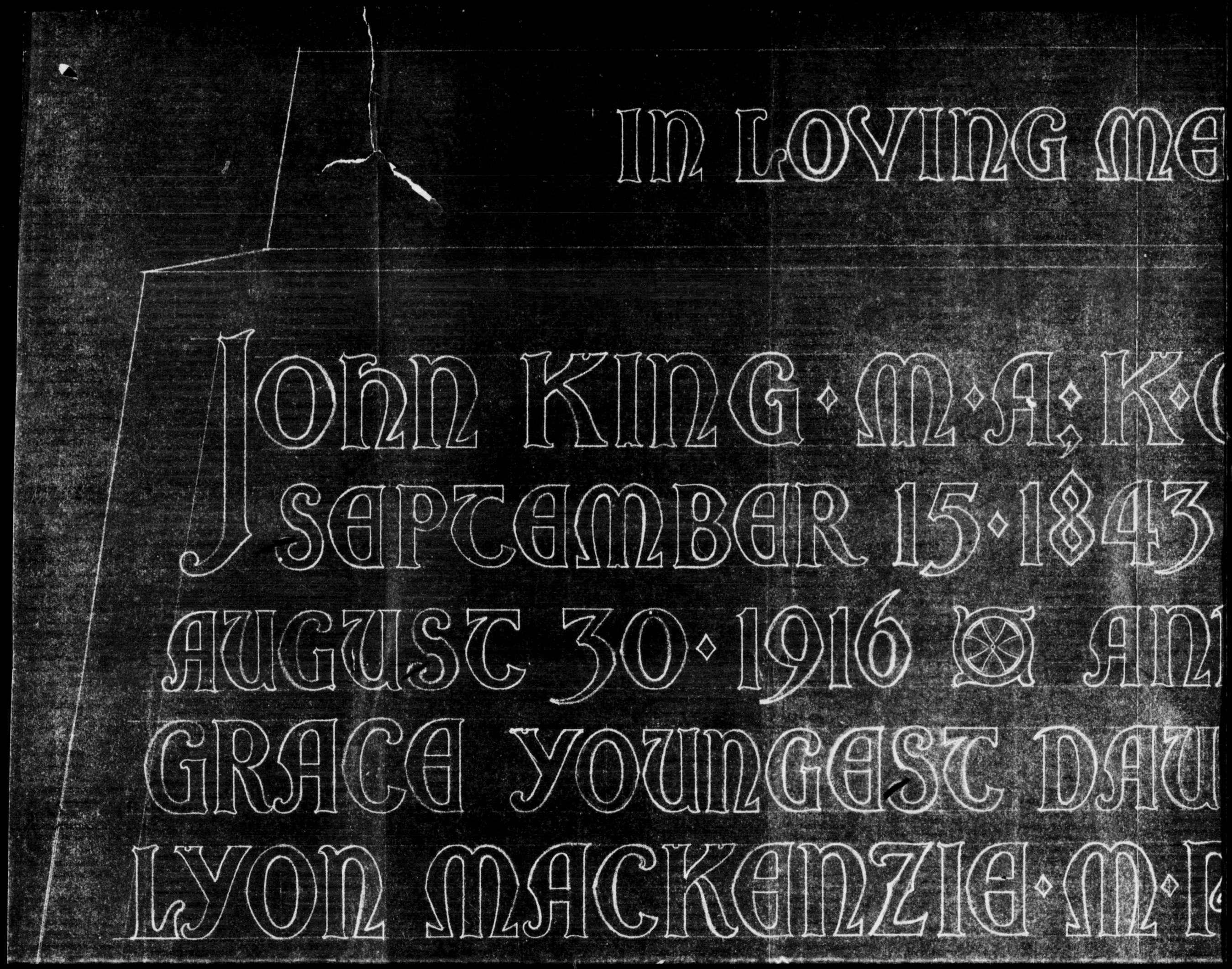
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RELEASE
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VING MEMORY OF

M·A·K·C· BORN TORONTO

15·1843 † DIED TORONTO

6 ⊠ AND HIS WIFE ISABEL

IST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM

ZIE·M·P· BORN NEW YORK

2 OF/DE

VING MEMORY OF

M·A·K·C· BORN TORONTO

15·1843 † DIED TORONTO

6 ⊠ AND HIS WIFE ISABEL

IST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM

ZIE·M·P· BORN NEW YORK

2 OF/DE

RELEASE
REPETITION

VING MEMORY OF

M·A·K·C· BORN TORONTO
15·1843 † DIED TORONTO
6 ⊠ AND HIS WIFE ISABEL
IST DAUGHTAR OF WILLIAM
ZIE·M·P· BORN NEW YORK

2 OF/DE
REPEAT
REPETITION

JOHN KING · M · A · K · C · BOR
SEPTEMBER 15 · 1843 † DIE
AUGUST 30 · 1916 AND HIS
GRACE YOUNGEST DAUGHTE
LYON MACKENZIE · M · P · BOR
FEBRUARY 6 · 1843

3 OF/DE

JOHN KING · M · A · K · C · BOR
SEPTEMBER 15 · 1843 † DIE
AUGUST 30 · 1916 AND HIS
GRACE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER
LYON MACKENZIE · M · P · BOR
FEBRUARY 6 · 1843

3 OF/DE
REPEAT
REPETITION

King

Received December 18, 1916.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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000727

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
DOUGALL MACDOUGALL KING M.D.
SON OF JOHN KING K.C.
GRACE MACKENZIE
ONTARIO
DENVER COLORADO U.S.A.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT WILLIAM
LYON MACKENZIE KING R.C.N.V.R.
BORN OTTAWA JANUARY 2 1913 †
KILLED IN ACTION SEPTEMBER 20 1943
WHILE SERVING ON H.M.C.S. "STE CROIX"

JOYCE R. * * PRESENT WIFE

NEW W.S. * * ALL LETTERS LEADED

4'-0"

2'-0 3/4"

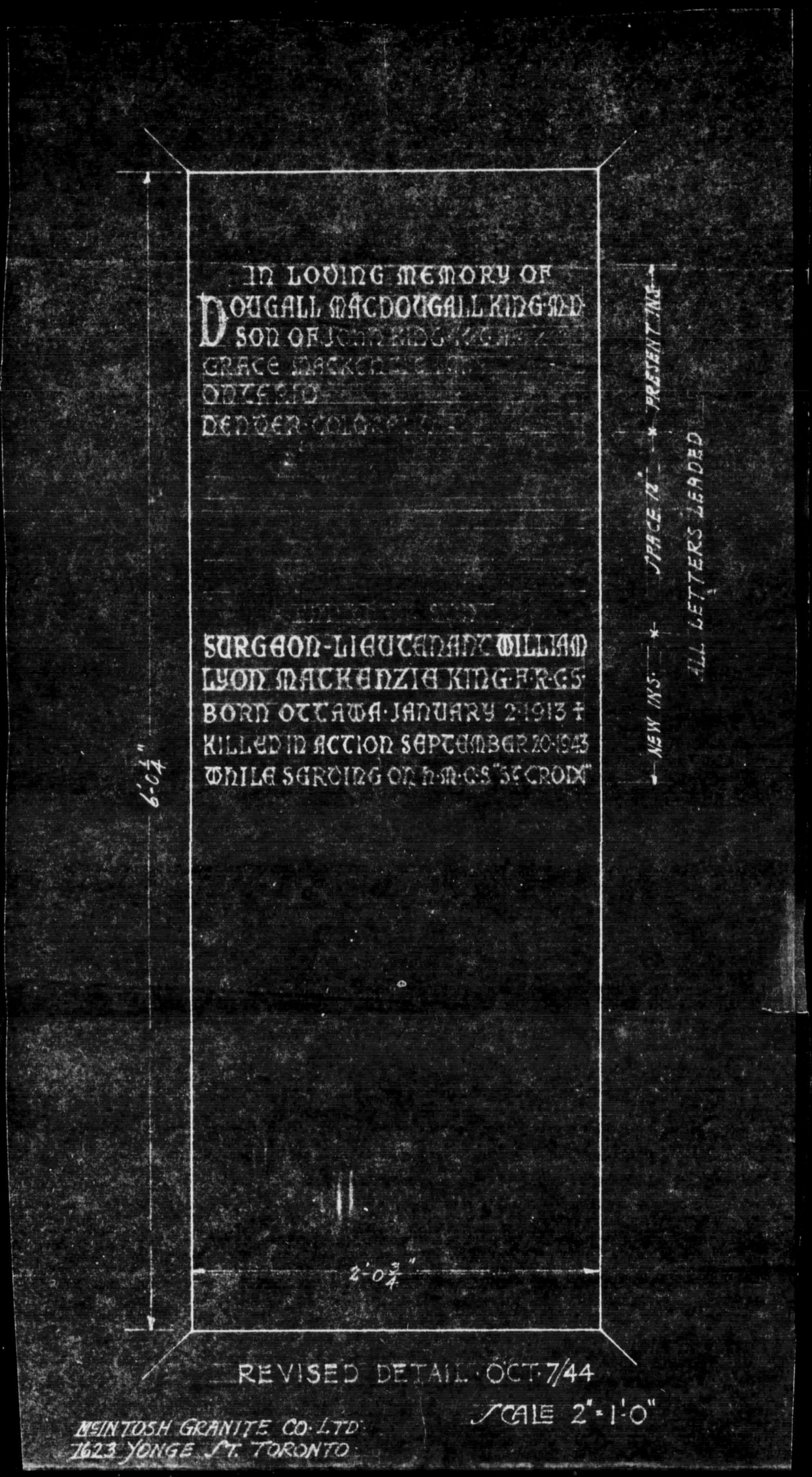
REVISED DETAIL OCT. 7/44

SCALE 2" = 1'-0"

MCINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD.
1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO

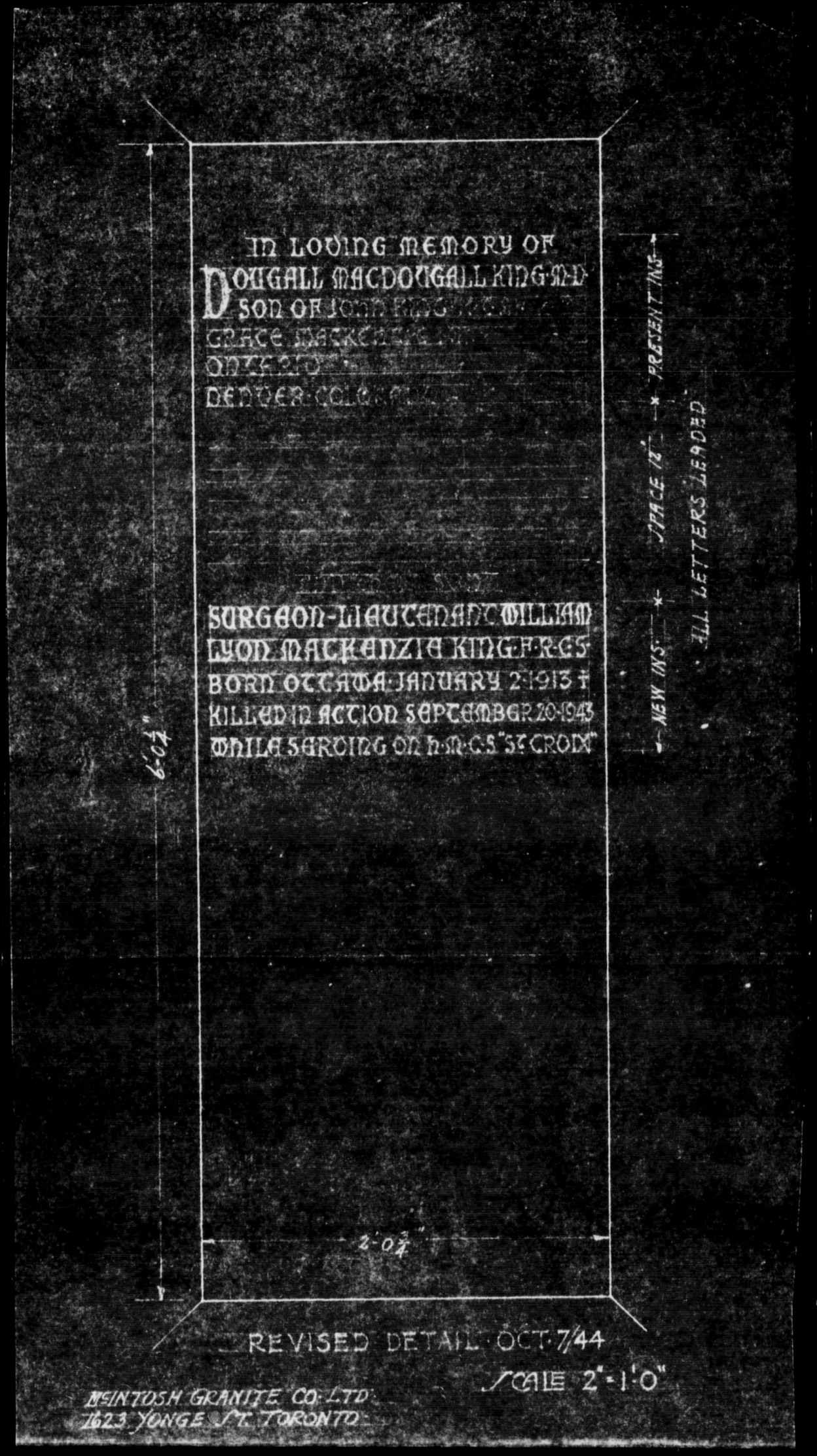
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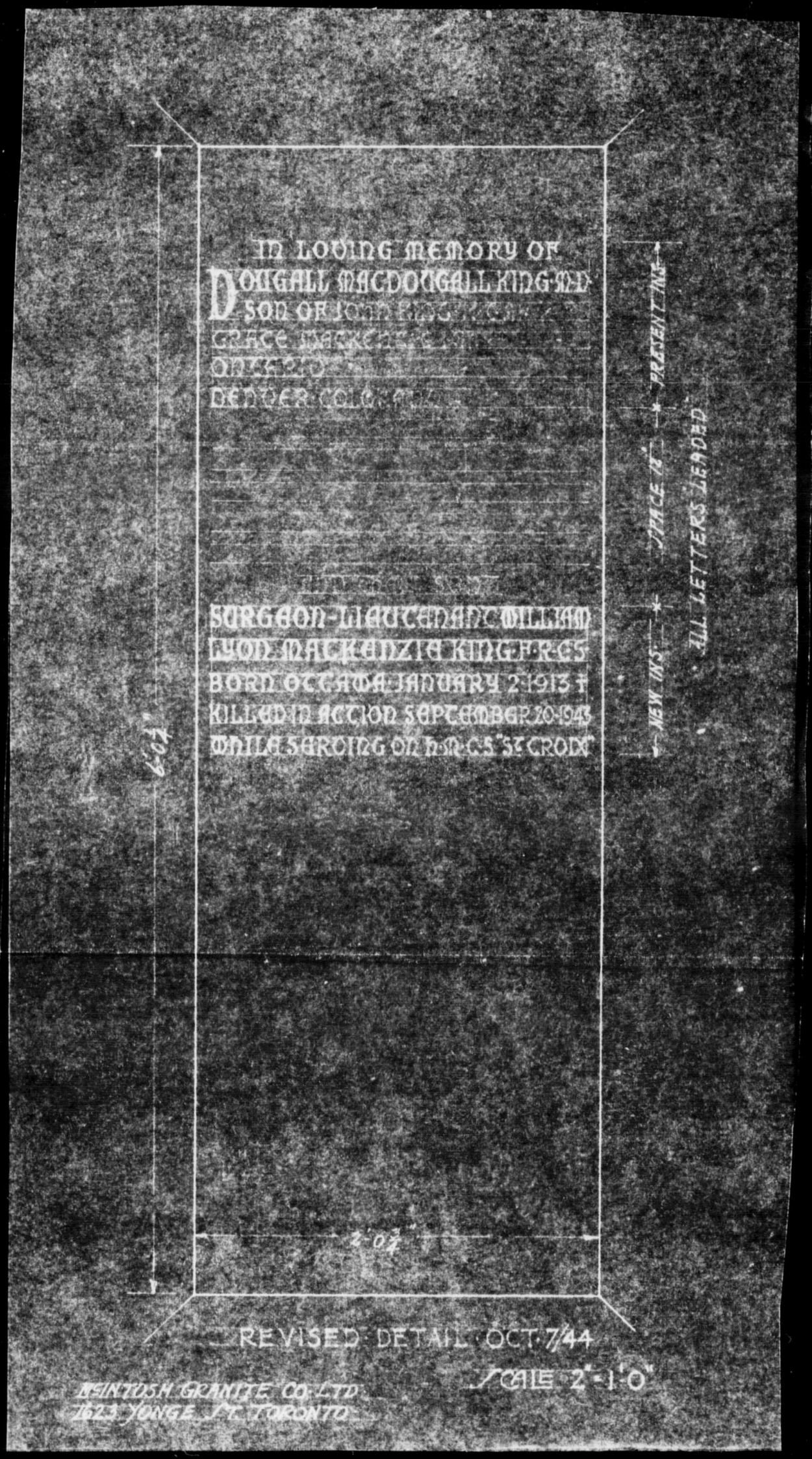
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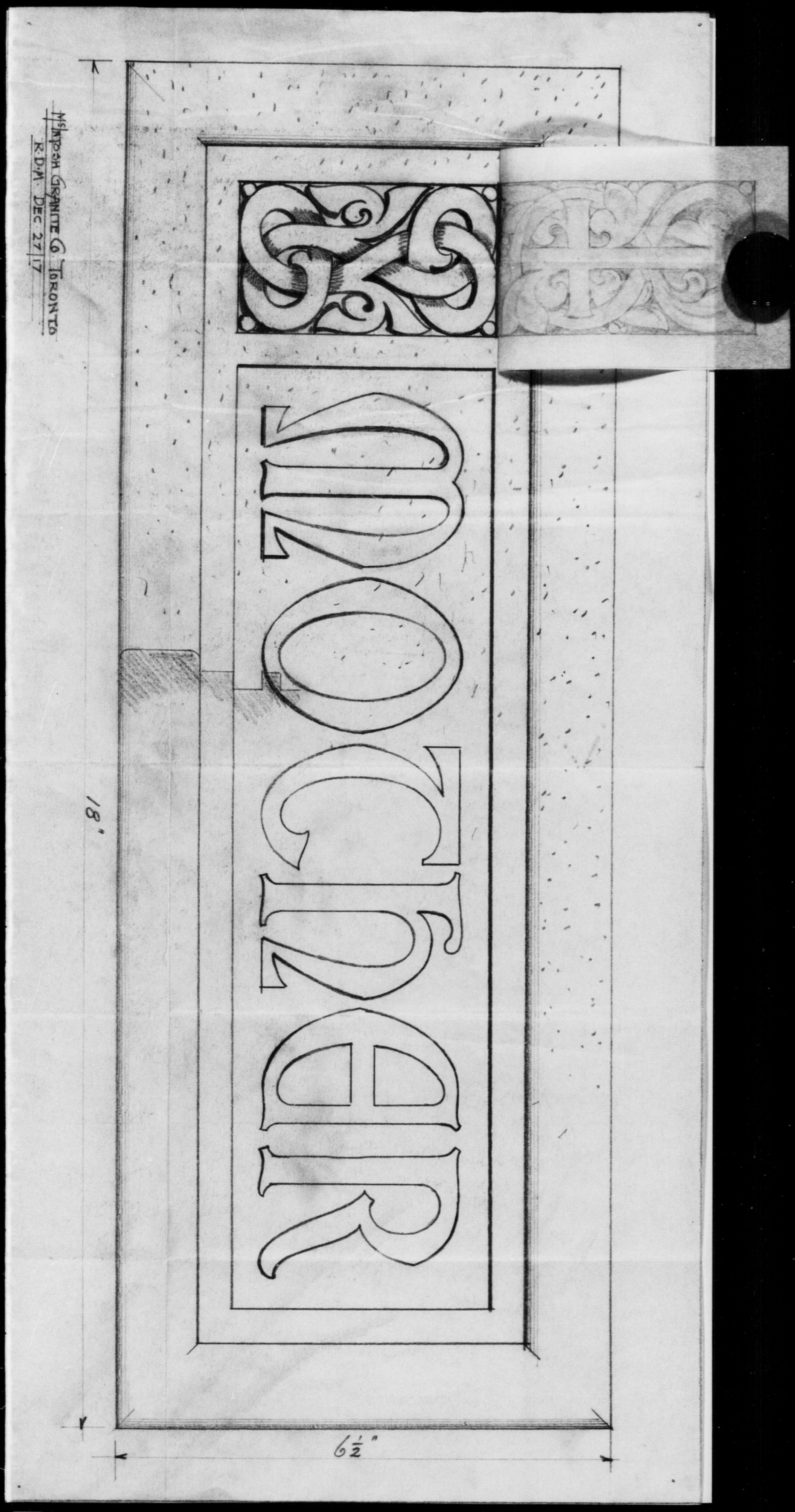


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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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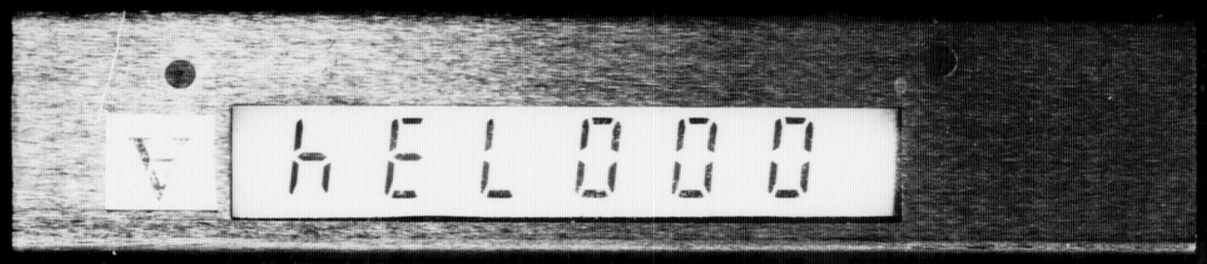


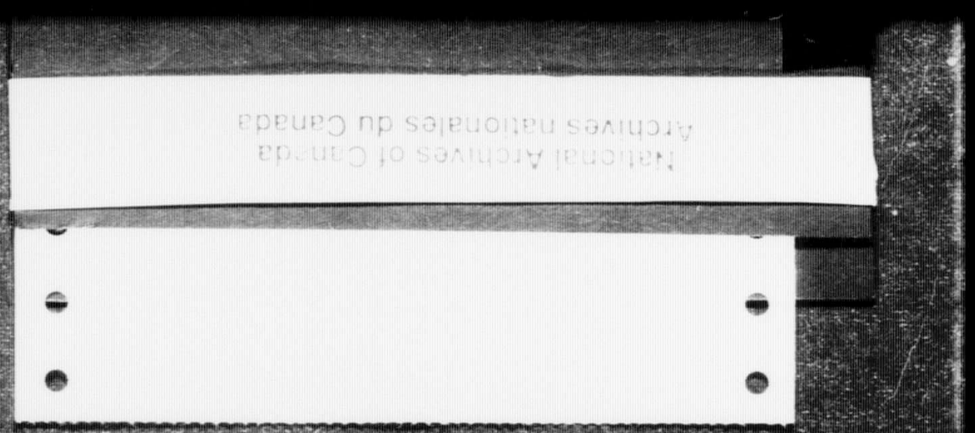
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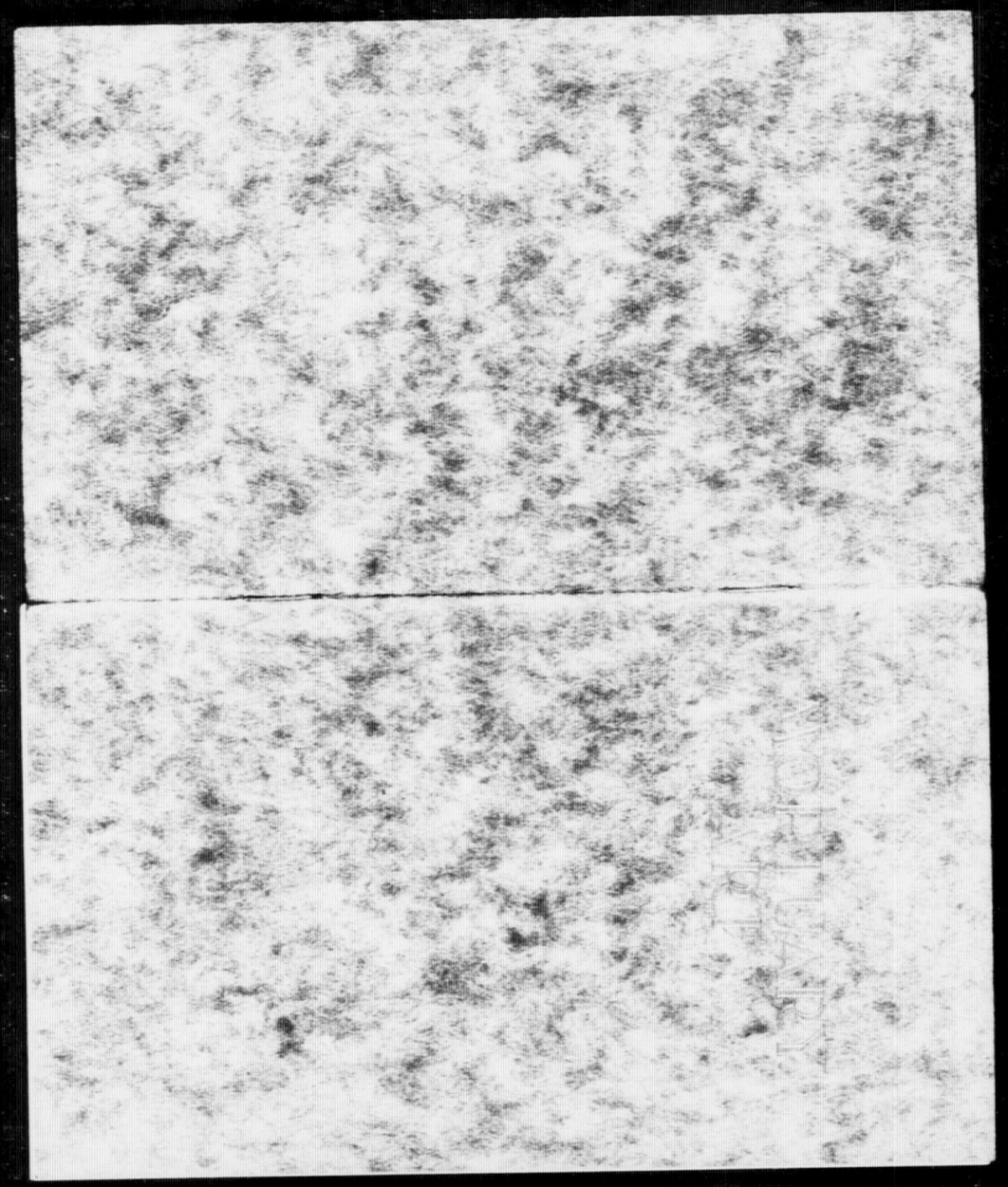
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Necropolis - Blue prints n.d., 1916-1946

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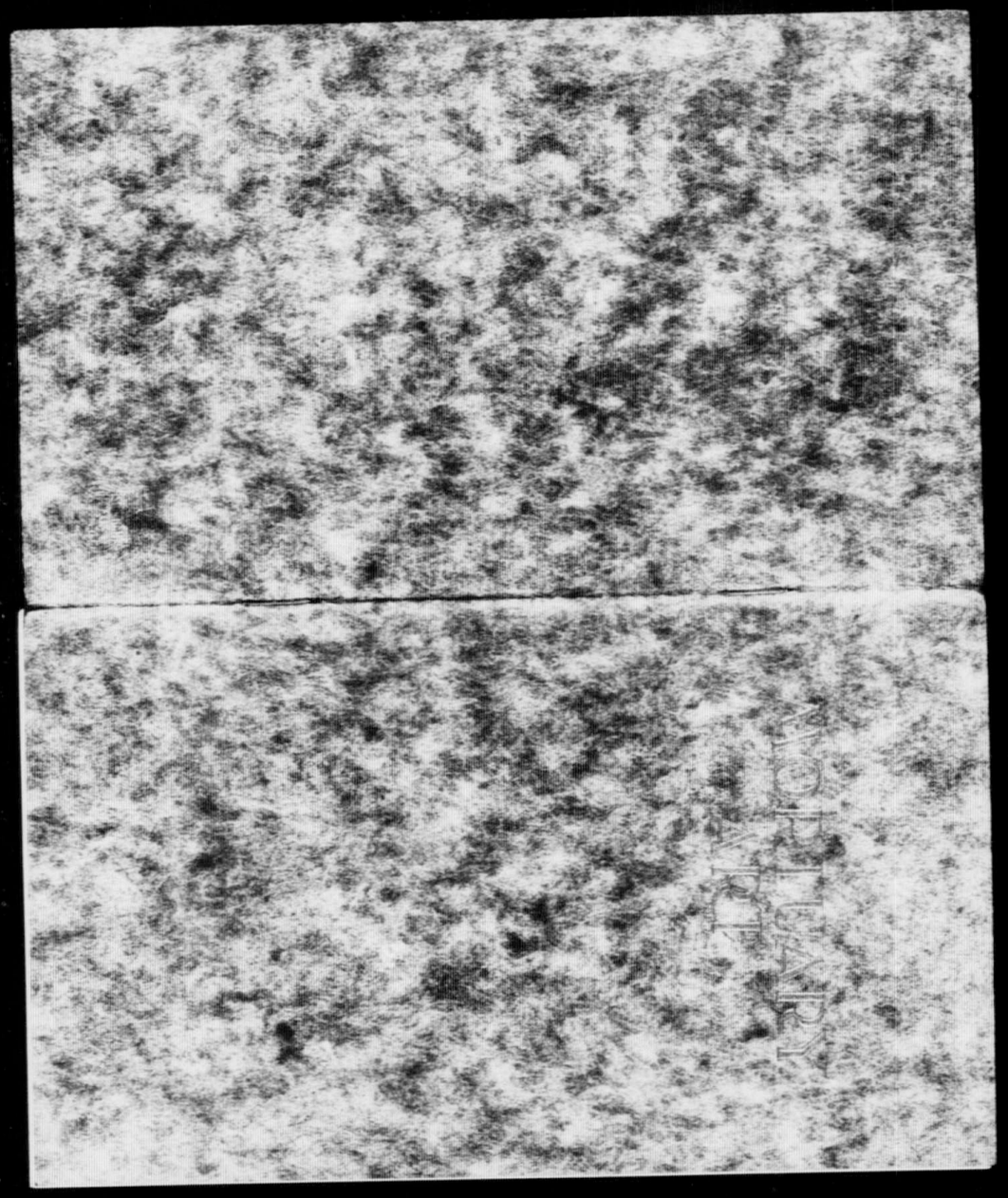



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ARTISTIC MEMORIALS

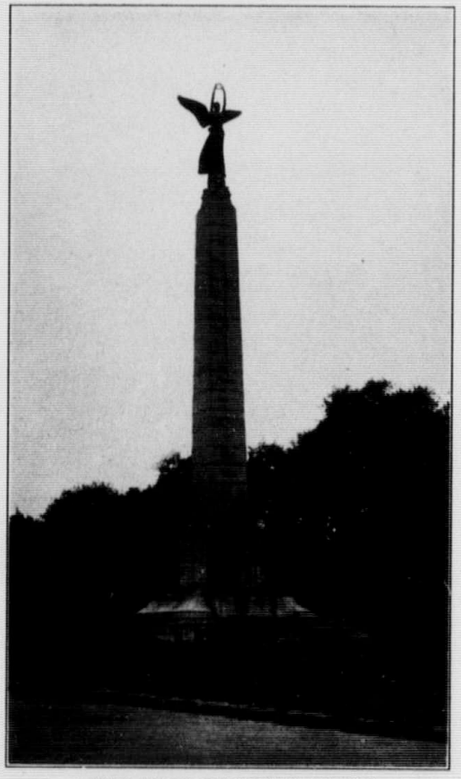
Statuary, Mausoleums, Crosses,
Sarcophagi, Tablets,
Altars, Fonts

Established 1880

THE
McINTOSH GRANITE CO.
Limited
SCULPTORS
1119-1121 Yonge Street, Toronto

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THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

THE McIntosh Granite Co., Limited, in this booklet, showing examples of their work, invite your critical investigation of their complete equipment for the careful execution of Memorials of every description.

All the details of design, construction and erection are carried out by their skilled workers, under the experienced supervision of men who "*know how*," and who have a sincere purpose and keen interest in making each contract an opportunity for something better.

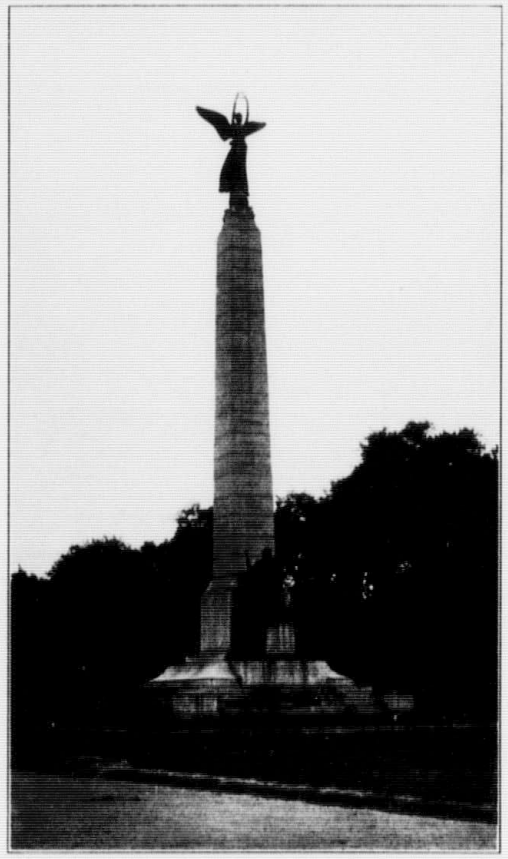
Buying from the maker direct, instead of through an agent (to whom a commission has to be paid), eliminates any intermediate profits, and thus the purchaser receives full value for his money.

Estimates are made as low as is consistent with the best of material, artistic design, skilled execution and careful erection.

Special designs will be furnished upon request without charge.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence n.d., 1899-1917

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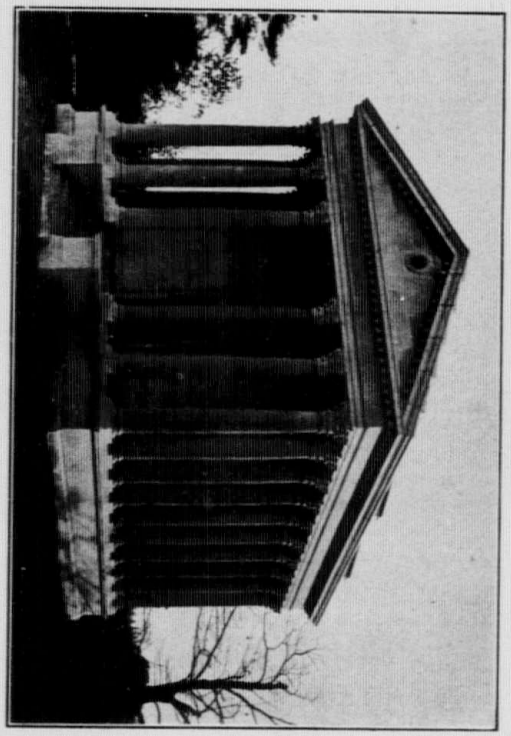
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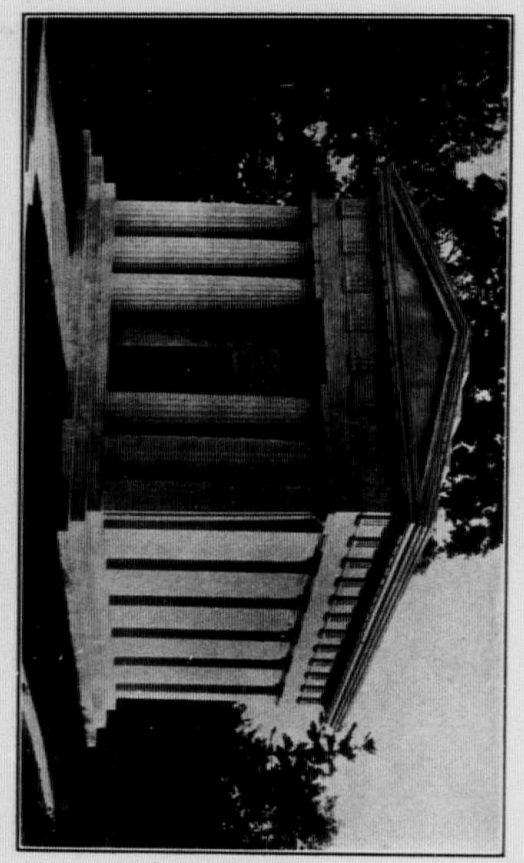
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence n.d.,
1899-1917

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REPETITION

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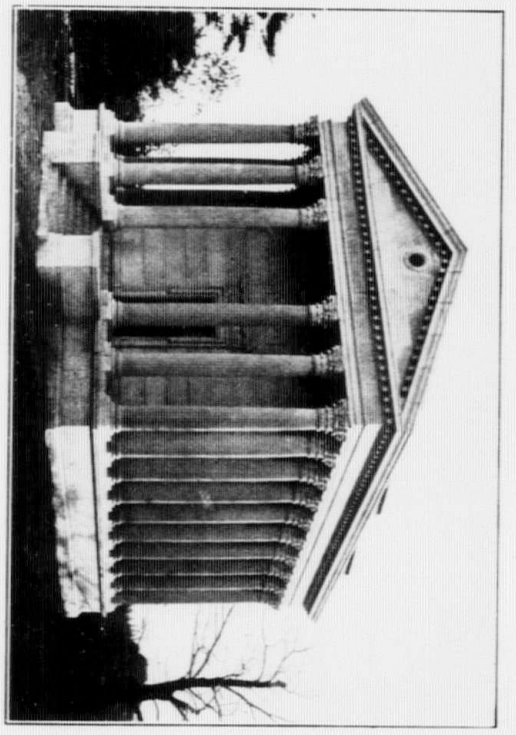
ERECTED FOR LATE TIMOTHY EATON, ESQ., MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO
THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED



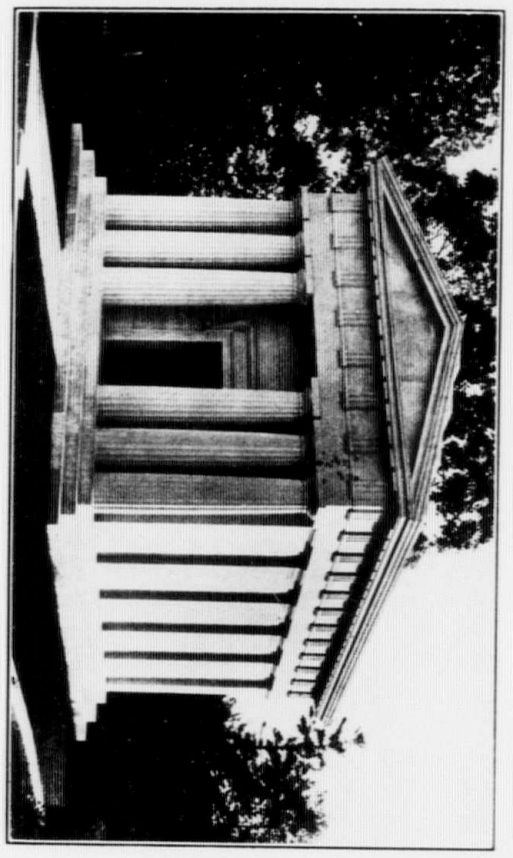
ERECTED FOR HON. SENATOR COX, MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO
THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence n.d., 1899-1917

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ERECTED FOR LATE TIMOTHY EATON, ESQ. MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO
THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

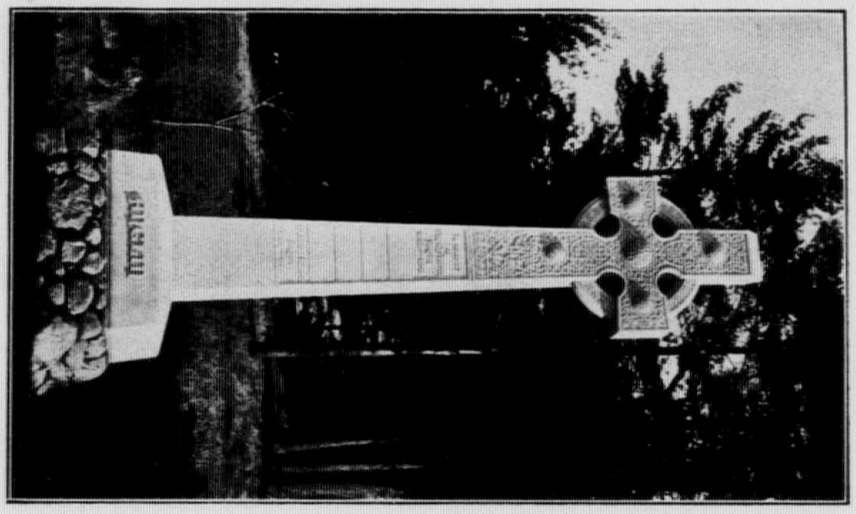


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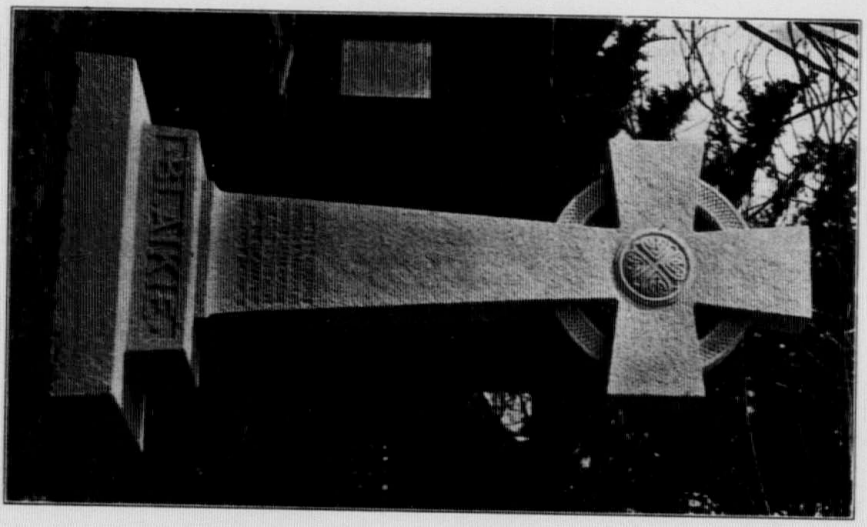
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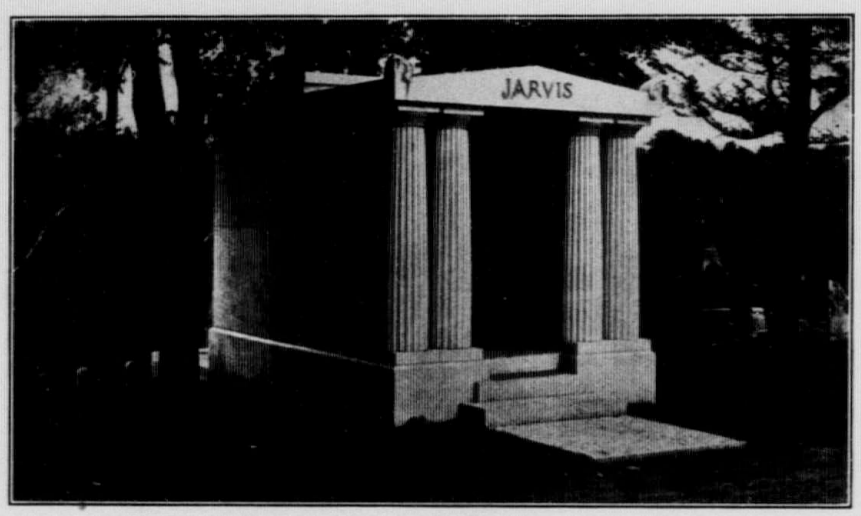
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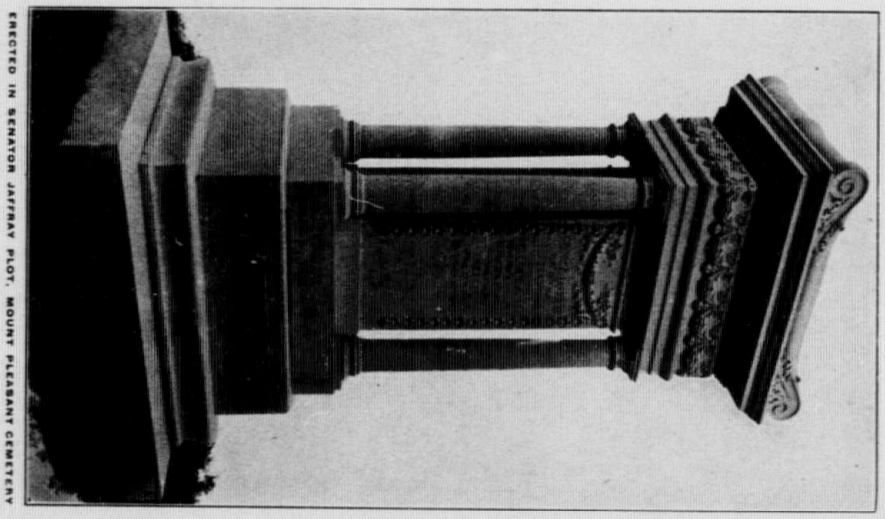
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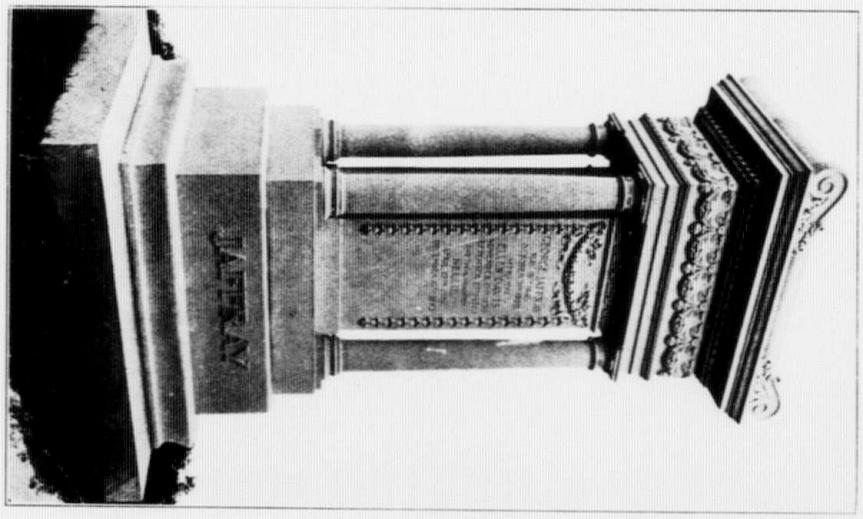
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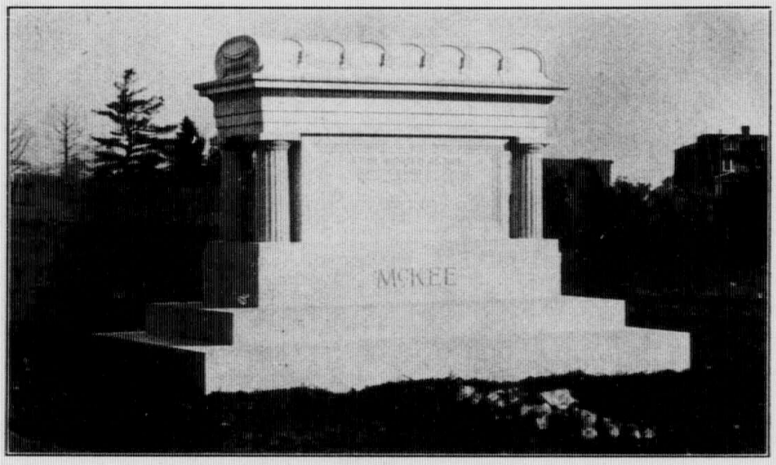


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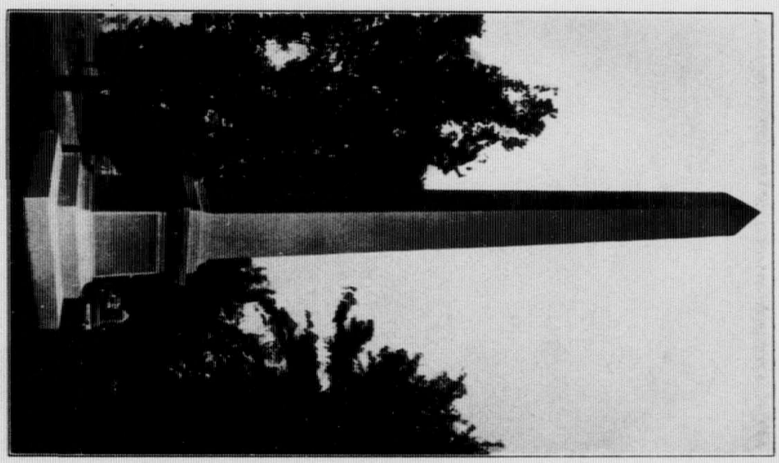
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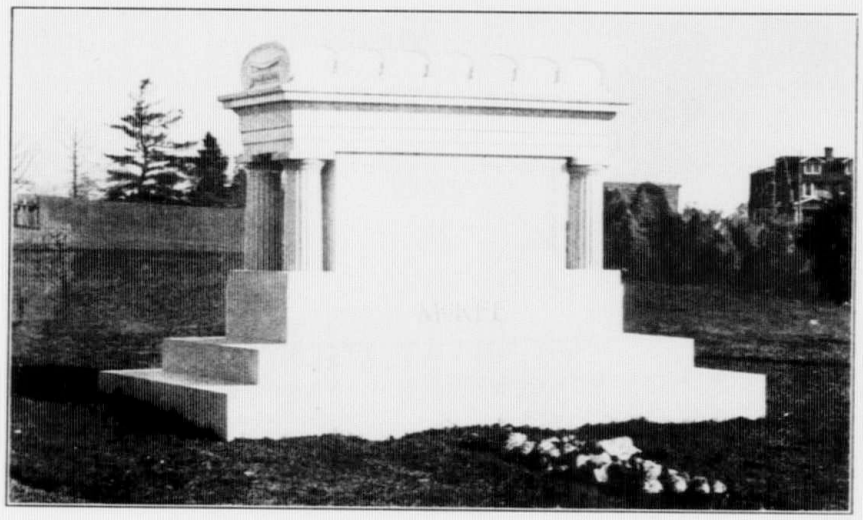
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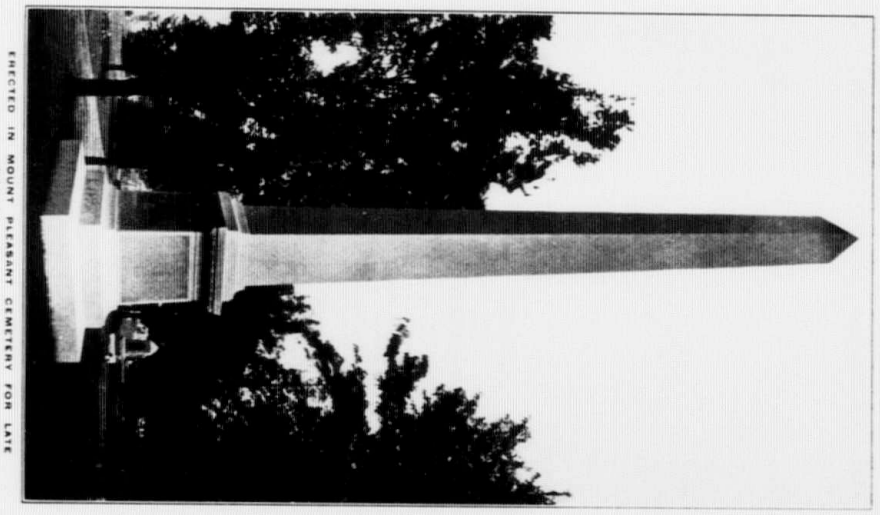
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THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SOME OF OUR CLIENTS

We will add to this list on application

AIKENS, SENATOR ..... Toronto
ANGLIN, HON. JUSTICE ..... Toronto
*AMYOT, GEO. E ..... Quebec
ARMY & NAVY VETERANS' MONUMENT COMMITTEE ..... Toronto
*BOWLBY, EX-MAYOR ..... Berlin
BADGEROW, GEO. W ..... Toronto
BLAIN, HUGH ..... Toronto
BOECKH, EMIL ..... Toronto
BURNS, REV. DR ..... Toronto
BODDY, REV. DR ..... Toronto
BURNS' (ROBERT) MONUMENT COMMITTEE ..... Toronto
BROOKE, D. O., ESTATE ..... Toronto
*BROCK, W. R ..... Toronto
BARRETT, MRS ..... Owen Sound
CLARKE, H. E ..... Toronto
CORCORAN, J. W ..... Toronto
*CHANDLER, W. HOWARD ..... Toronto
CLARK, J. B., K.C ..... Toronto
*COX, HON. SENATOR ..... Toronto
CAMPBELL, J. M ..... Cincinnati, Ohio
CASWELL, MRS ..... Toronto
CREELMAN, A. R., K.C ..... Montreal
COLLINSON, W. H ..... St. Catharines
COFFEE, SENATOR ..... London
DOMINION GOVERNMENT—
Battlefield Monument at Lundy's Lane.
Battlefield Monument at Chrysler's Farm.
Battlefield Monument at Chateauguay.
DALLEY, F. F ..... Hamilton
DAVIS, HON. E. J ..... Newmarket
*EATON CO., T ..... Toronto
*FLUKE, MRS ..... Toronto
*FULFORD, SENATOR ..... Brockville
*FULFORD, J. H ..... New York
GLASSCO, J. T ..... Hamilton
GORDON, ADAM ..... Oshawa
HOSKIN, MRS. ALFRED ..... Toronto
*HAMMALL, W. J ..... Toronto
HORSEY, DR. EDWARD ..... Owen Sound
INCE, MRS. WM ..... Toronto

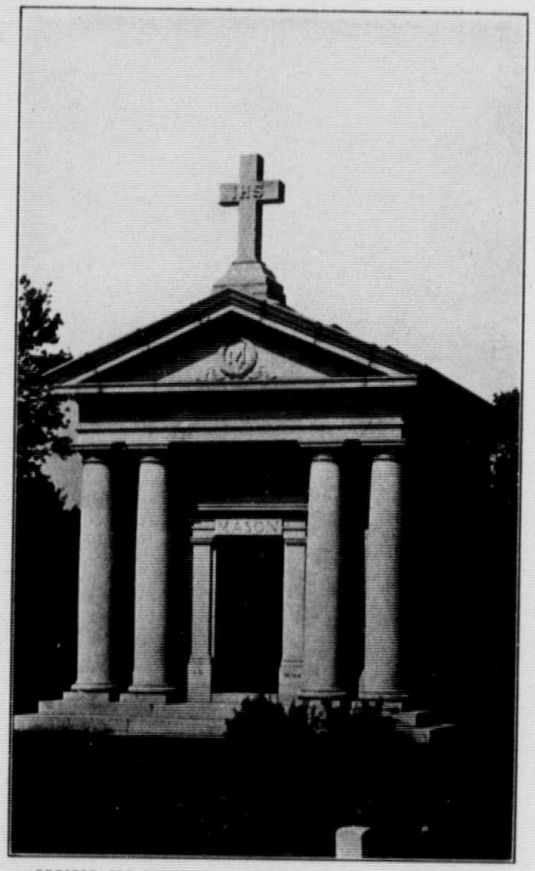
*Mausoleums.

*JARVIS, ÆMILIUS ..... Toronto
JERMYN, MRS ..... Toronto
JAGOE, H. B ..... New York
KERR, MRS ..... Weston
LATCHFORD, HON. JUSTICE ..... Ottawa
LUKE, F. E ..... Toronto
LARKIN, MRS ..... St. Catharines
MARKS, THOMAS ..... Port Arthur, Ont.
MACDONALD, MRS ..... Winnipeg
MORSE, MRS ..... Winnipeg
MORRIS, HON. ALEX ..... Toronto
MACDONALD, PETER ..... Toronto
*MASON, COL. JAMES ..... Toronto
*MASSEY ESTATE, THE ..... Toronto
MOWAT, SIR OLIVER ..... Toronto
MARSHALL, MRS ..... Toronto
MARSHALL, NOEL L ..... Toronto
MERRITT, DR ..... St. Catharines
MACKENZIE, SIR WM ..... Kirkfield
NORTH-WEST VOLUNTEER MONUMENT COMMITTEE ..... Toronto
ORR BROS ..... Toronto
OSLER, HON. JUSTICE ..... Toronto
OWEN, SAMUEL ..... New York
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—
Pedestal for Queen Victoria Monument.
Pedestal for Sir Oliver Mowat Monument.
Pedestal for Governor Simcoe Monument.
Pedestal for Sir John A. Macdonald Monument.
PATTISON, T. C ..... Weston
PHILP, RICHARD ..... Toronto
POWELL, CHARLES B ..... Toronto
POTTS, REV. DR ..... Toronto
ROSS, SENATOR SIR GEO. W ..... Toronto
ROBINETTE, T. C., K.C ..... Toronto
ROGERS, SAMUEL ..... Toronto
RUMSEY, MRS ..... St. Mary's
*RYAN ESTATE, HUGH ..... Toronto
REFORD, ROBERT ..... Montreal
SWAN, ROBERT ..... Toronto
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY ..... Toronto
STREET, HON. JUSTICE ..... London
SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE ..... Toronto
STAHLSCHMIDT, W ..... Preston
SHULTZ, SIR JOHN ..... Winnipeg
TANNER, MRS ..... Waubashene
THORBURN, DR ..... Toronto
WALLACE, MRS. THOMAS ..... Woodbridge
WALSH, REV. FATHER ..... Toronto
WALKINGTON, ROBERT ..... Maple
WHITLA, MRS ..... Winnipeg
WOOD, HON. S. C ..... Lindsay

*Mausoleums.

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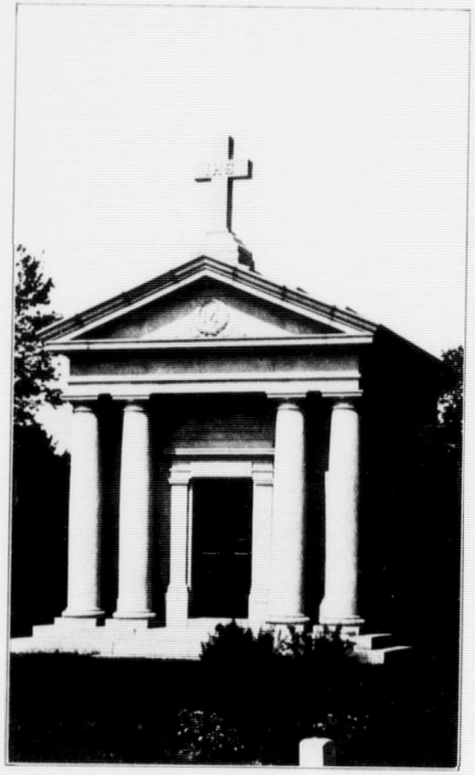
WHERE a certain sum and no more can be used for a Memorial, we submit designs obtainable for that figure. It is much more satisfactory in such cases to select a less elaborate design than to cheapen material or workmanship.

We are always ready to call by appointment, to explain the detailed dimensions, and to fully describe materials and workmanship.

We have always on hand a large stock of Canadian, Scotch and Foreign Granites to select from.

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26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemete
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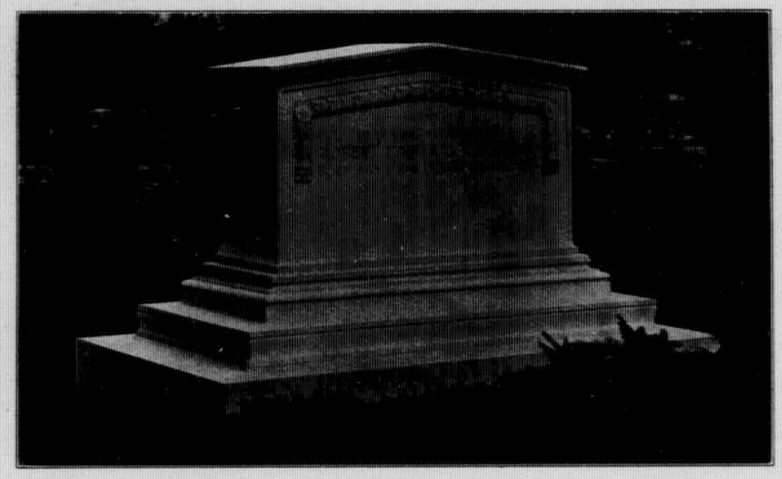
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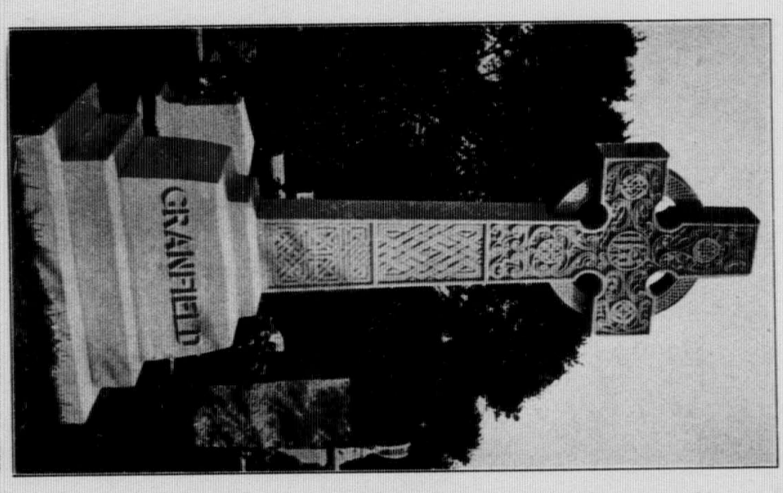
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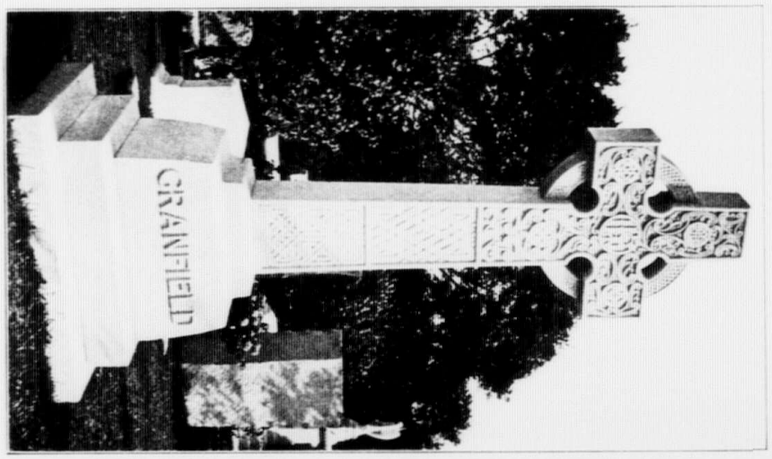
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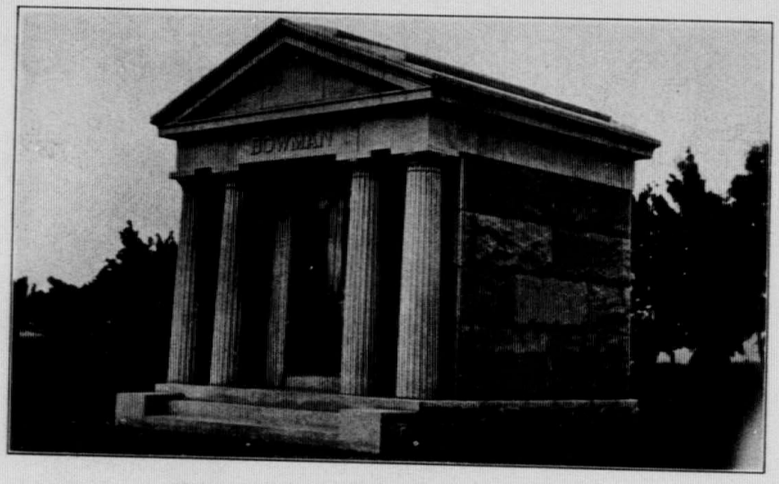


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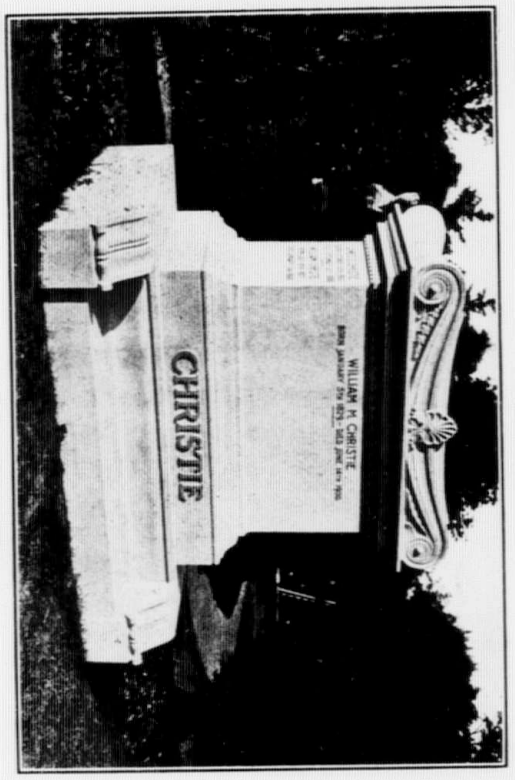
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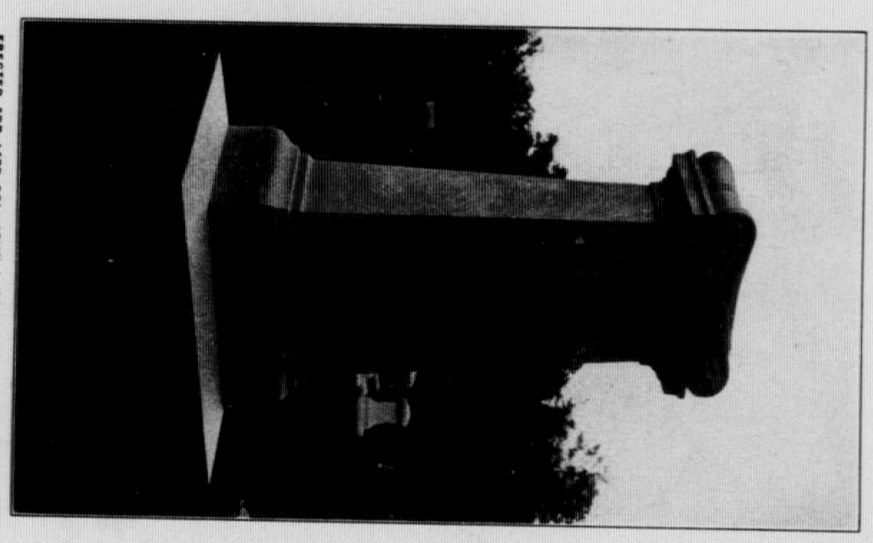
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THE TRUSTEES

...OF THE...

TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS

RULES

...AND...

REGULATIONS

Toronto, Canada.

1899

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—OF THE—

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Rules and Regulations

TORONTO, CANADA.

1899

HENDERSON & CO., PRINTERS,
8 AND 10 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Medical Council Building, S.E. corner of Bay and Richmond Sts.
Telephone No. 1213.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON.

Superintendents.

NECROPOLIS - - - - - - R. POSTANS (1890)
Telephone 3449.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY - HENRY THOMPSON (1889)
Telephone 3099.

PROSPECT CEMETERY - - - JOHN PINDER (1892)
Telephone 5179.

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CEMETERIES.

NECROPOLIS.

Is situated at the easterly end of Winchester Street, the front entrance facing Riverside Park, and the eastern part of the grounds overlooking the Don Valley. This is the oldest of the cemeteries of the Trust, and is not under the perpetual care fund, although any lot owner can take advantage of its provisions. The Winchester Street cars run to the cemetery.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Is situated on the east side of Yonge Street, north of Deer Park, the main entrance being at the north-west end of the grounds. The Yonge Street cars take visitors to North Toronto, and the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway to the entrance. It is four miles from the intersection of King and Yonge Streets.

PROSPECT.

Is situated on the north side of St. Clair Avenue, about a quarter of a mile West of Dufferin Street and north of the Davenport Road. The main entrance on St. Clair Avenue is only about seven minutes' walk from Davenport Station, on the Northern Division of the G. T. R.

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The great advantages which lot owners possess over those interested in other cemeteries in this country are, the purely benevolent character of the trust, and the certainty that all funds are held sacred for the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds. No profits can be appropriated for any other purpose.

The most important feature is the fact that every lot and grave in the ground under the perpetual care of lots fund, is taken care of by the Corporation, without further expense to the owner. The lawns on all the sections are cut as often as needed, and persons residing abroad may be assured that their lots are receiving the same attention as the lots of resident owners.

Surveys of the cemeteries are on file in the city office of the Trust, together with maps of each section; also diagrams of each lot. The diagrams are drawn to scale, and all graves and monumental work accurately indicated. A complete record is kept of all interments.

Persons desiring to purchase lots should visit the Cemetery, where the Superintendent will be found in attendance and give all needed information. After selection has been made they should at once bring their certificates to the city office, and pay for their lots, for which a deed will be given.

General Rules.

The main object of the Trust being the improvement and embellishment of their Cemeteries, it is with the utmost confidence that they appeal to the citizens to aid them in the carrying out of the following Rules and Regulations, which must be observed.

SALE OF LOTS.

1. Lots for burial purposes will be sold for cash exclusively at such prices as may be determined upon by the Trustees, and according to the plans on file in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and Superintendents.

2. Lots purchased will be conveyed by the Trustees to the purchaser on the form adopted by them, and such deed will be subject to the following regulations, as if embodied therein in full:

(*a*) No lot shall be used for any other purpose than the burial of human bodies; and no trees shall be planted, cut down or destroyed, without the consent of the Superintendent.

(*b*) Proprietors shall not allow interments to be made in their lots for a remuneration.

(*c*) The grantee or grantees under such conveyance shall not sell, transfer, assign or convey any such lot, or any interest therein, without first notifying the Trustees in writing of their intention so to do, and furnishing

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full particulars as to the name, address, occupation or other description of the party to whom it is proposed to sell; and a register of such sale, transfer, assignment or conveyance, is to be kept in the Trustees' transfer book; and no such transfer shall be made while there are any arrears due upon the said lot.

(*d*) The proprietors of lots, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, shall have the right to erect proper stones or monuments thereon, and cultivate trees, shrubs and plants to adorn their lots.

(*e*) If any monument, or any structure whatever, or any inscription be placed in or upon any lot, which shall be determined by the Trustees for the time being to be offensive or improper, the Trustees or their agents shall have the right, and it shall be their duty to enter upon the lot and remove the said offensive or improper object or objects.

(*f*) The owners must observe all the rules and regulations passed by the Trustees from time to time for keeping the lot in order.

3. Owners may dispose of their lots as above and have the transfer recorded on the books by the payment of two dollars for each transfer, but no transfer will be permitted except with the consent of the Trustees and in Mount Pleasant Cemetery such consent will not be given without the lot being placed under the perpetual care system.

4. Before recording the transfer of lots acquired by inheritance, an affidavit or statutory declaration of one or more of the heirs-

at-law, proving such heirship, must be deposited with the Trustees; in case of a devise, a certified copy of the will must be deposited.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

5. The owner shall, on the issue of the deed, erect at his or her own expense, under the direction of the Superintendent, suitable landmarks of stone at the corners thereof, and shall also cause the number of the section and lot to be legibly and permanently marked thereon. Such posts not to stand above ground more than two inches.

And if the owner shall omit for ninety days after notice to erect such landmarks, with the number aforesaid, the Trustees shall have authority to cause the same to be done at the expense of the said owner.

6. Borders.

6. Fences, railings, walls, cut-stone coping, and hedges in or around lots, are prohibited. Fences, railings or hedges in existence at the Necropolis previous to the adoption of this rule, if owner so desires, will be removed free of cost to owner, and a reduction made in the annual charge for the care of such lots after the removal of said obstructions.

CARE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LOTS.

7. All lots are to be properly sodded, the grass regularly mown, and the trees and shrubbery kept trimmed; and so that the Cemetery may be kept in uniformly good order, and so as to protect the grounds from injury by the introduction of irresponsible workmen such work is to be done by the

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Superintendent at the expense of lot owners, and for such work lot owners are required to pay the following prices, namely:

IN MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY.

For sodding a grave	$0 50
" sodding a lot 8 x 12	2 00
" cutting grass on lot 8 x 12 and keeping clean as above, per season	1 00
" sodding or cutting grass on fancy lot and keeping clean as above the charges will be according to size, but at the above rates for an 8 x 12 lot.	

Which prices are to be paid by all lot owners except those whose lots are under the Perpetual Care System.

8. Lot owners may arrange with the Superintendent to have the following work done by him or under his direction at the following scale of prices, which are to be paid when the order for work is given.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND PROSPECT CEMETERIES.

Top dressing lot 8 x 12	$1 00
" " fancy lot, according to size, but at above rate for 8 x 12 lot.	
Making flower beds, according to size and shape.	
Preparing adult's grave for flowers	0 50
Preparing child's grave for flowers	0 25
Planting and watering of flowers per season; according to size of beds, etc.	

CARE OF LOTS IN NECROPOLIS.

(*a*) The following prices will be charged lot owners in the Necropolis who may desire and arrange to have such work done:

For cutting grass and watering lot 9 x 12, per season	$2 00
" cutting grass and watering single grave, per season	1 00
Sodding a grave	0 75
Sodding lot 9 x 12, including loam	4 50

(*b*) But lot owners who do not arrange to have the above work done will be charged 25 cents per year for ordinary rough cleaning of a 9 x 12 lot, and other lots will be charged for in same proportion, and all lot owners who do not arrange for the care of their lots under the first part of this rule are to be liable for the rough cleaning under part two of this rule.

(*c*) All owners of lots are required at their own cost to keep in proper repair, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, all stones, monuments, or other erections upon such lots, and must remove all rubbish occasioned by the putting up or repairing of such stones, monuments or erections to such places of deposit as are provided by the Superintendent for that purpose.

(*d*) The Superintendent shall from time to time and at any time report to the Secretary any lot or lots, upon which the stones, monuments, or erections are out of repair;

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whereupon the Secretary shall notify the owners of such lots so reported to him that the same are so out of repair, and that the same must be put in proper repair, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, and in case any lot owner shall, after such notice by the Secretary to him, refuse or neglect for the space of three months after such notice to him, to put any such stones, monuments or erections in proper repair, then the Superintendent may remove same.

(*e*) All notices required by any by-law, rule or regulation, to be given to lot owners, may be given personally to the owner of such lot; or may be mailed to the last known post-office address of such owner, or his legal personal representatives, and proof of such notice having been so mailed as aforesaid shall be taken to be sufficient proof of such notice having been given.

Where obstructions do not exist, or under rule 6 are removed, the charges will be the same as those at Mount Pleasant and Prospect Cemeteries.

9. Gardeners or others employed by lot owners to plant flowers, etc., must remove all rubbish to such places of deposit as are provided for the purpose, and carry on their work under the direction of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent will in all cases, designate the place where materials to be used in erecting monuments or excavating

vaults are to be placed, during the course of erection or excavation.

11. Implements or materials used in performing any work within the Cemetery, which may be left on any lot or adjacent ground, must be removed by the owner or owners thereof without delay, otherwise the obstruction will be removed by the Superintendent, and the expense charged to said owner or owners.

12. All workmen employed in the construction of vaults, erection of monuments, etc., must be subject to the control and direction of the Superintendent; and any workman failing to conform to this regulation will not afterwards be permitted to work in the grounds. Masons and stonecutters are required to lay planks on the lots and paths over which heavy materials are to be moved, in order to protect them from injury.

13. Foundations for monuments will be built by the Trustees at the expense of the lot owners, and will be charged for at the following rates:

1 foot x 2 feet x 5 feet and under.....	$4 00
1 foot 3 inches x 2 feet x 5 feet.....	5 00
1 foot 6 inches x 2 feet x 5 feet.....	6 00
2 feet x 2 feet x 5 feet.....	7 00
2 feet 6 inches x 2 feet x 5 feet.....	9 00
2 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches x 5 feet.	10 00
3 feet x 3 feet x 6 feet.....	12 00
3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches x 6 feet.	15 00
4 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet.....	18 00

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4 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches x 6 feet. 21 00
5 feet x 5 feet x 6 feet..... 25 00

If cement is used in building, the prices will be increased twenty-five per centum.

13A. All foundations for vaults built above ground, where no architect is employed, shall be constructed by the Trustees at the expense of the owner. Where an architect is employed he shall have the superintendence of the whole structure.

14. Lettered boards designating graves will not be allowed.

15. No slabs will be allowed unless placed in a horizontal position, and no head or foot stones will be permitted exceeding two feet in height above ground, unless placed in a cut stone base, with stone foundation five feet deep.

No stone shall be erected less than three inches in thickness.

Stones of three inches in thickness, shall not exceed two feet six inches in height, including the base.

Stones of four inches in thickness, shall not exceed two feet nine inches in height, including the base.

Stones of five inches in thickness, shall not exceed three feet in height, including the base.

Stones of six inches in thickness, shall not exceed three feet six inches in height, including the base.

All stones with rough butts shall be set at least two feet below the surface, on a foundation four feet in depth; and such stones shall not be less than four inches in thickness, nor more than two feet in height above the ground.

All monuments, and all parts of vaults that shall be permitted above ground, shall be made of cut-stone, granite or marble.

16. No vault shall be erected wholly or in part above ground without permission of the Trustees, and such must be furnished with shelves having divisions allowing interments to be made separately, and permanently sealed, so as to prevent the escape of unpleasant effluvia. Such portions as are above ground must be faced with cut quarry stone, granite or marble.

17. The walls of vaults shall be confined within the limits of the premises, and they shall be at least 16 inches, if of brick, and 24 inches if of stone, in thickness; the inside crown of the arch shall be at least four feet below the surface of the ground and not less than one foot in thickness, if of brick, and 18 inches if of stone; and the entrance to the same shall be covered with a stone or iron plate, and these covered with earth, so that the said stone (or iron plate) and earth shall be, at least 3 feet in depth, and on a level with the surrounding ground. And where the vault is excavated vertically in the side of a hill, there shall be double iron doors with at least a space of 18 inches between the outer and inner doors. The entrance to be

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indicated by a suitable stone sunk in the ground.

18. No steps to lots or vaults shall be built without special permission, first obtained from the Superintendent. The steps must be of solid, cut stone, with side pieces, and placed on a good stone foundation.

19. Heavy loads will not be allowed to enter the Cemetery when the roads are in an unfit condition.

20. Persons who make improvements upon their lots after having been graded, thereby disarranging the previous improvements made by the Trustees, will be charged the cost of putting the same in order again.

21. All persons are forbid cutting walks, except by permission of the Superintendent.

22. The Trustees reserve the right to prevent the erection of any structure which might in their judgment interfere with the general effect or obstruct any view.

INTERMENTS.

23. In each case of burial a written statement giving the name, place of nativity, late residence (with street if person is from the city), date of birth, age, date of decease, disease or cause of death of the person to be interred, place of decease, names of parents (if not an adult), whether single, married, or widowed, occupation, time of interment, in what lot interred, and name of undertaker, medical attendant and officiating minister, must be furnished to the Secretary, that an

accurate register thereof may be made. The size on top of coffin or case must be mentioned, and the location of the graves to be opened should be accurately designated by a diagram drawn on the back of the statement.

24. Notice of each interment to be made shall be given at the Head Office at least eight hours of daylight previous thereto, except under special circumstances, as the Trustees cannot be responsible for having graves prepared for funerals unless such notice shall be given.

25. No disinterment will be allowed in any lot or grave without an order from the owner thereof.

26. Every order for interment must be signed by the owner, or his or her agent.

27. No grave or vault shall be opened for interment, or removal, by any person not in the employ of the Trustees.

28. No grave shall be opened nearer than six inches from the boundary line of the lot.

29. When more than one interment is made in the same grave, the last shall have at least four feet of earth over the coffin. Only two interments permitted in the same grave, except in the common ground.

30. No burial shall be allowed in any lot against which there shall appear charges due and unpaid.

31. Persons ordering graves will be held responsible for charges incurred.

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32. All charges to be paid at the Head Office before interment is made, at following rates:

Opening a grave for a shell 3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft.	$2 00
Opening a grave for a shell over 5 ft.	3 00
Opening a grave for a shell up to 3 ft. 6 in.	1 50
An adult's single grave, coffin shape..	8 80
An adult's single grave, casket shape..	9 80
A child's single grave (under ten years)	5 80
A pauper adult's grave	2 00
A pauper child's grave	1 50

Interments in pauper graves must be accompanied by a certificate from the mayor or reeve.

The charge for brick graves, top and bottom jointed flag, sides 4 inches and ends 8 inches brick wall, laid in cement, is as follows:

Grave 4 ft. 0 in. long	$25 00
" 4 ft. 6 in. "	27 00
" 5 ft. 0 in. "	30 00
" 5 ft. 6 in. "	32 50
" 6 ft. 0 in. "	35 00
" 6 ft. 6 in. "	40 00
" 7 ft. 0 in. "	45 00
" 7 ft. 6 in. "	50 00

A charge of 50 cents extra for opening a child's grave, and a charge of $1 extra for opening an adult's grave will be made in

each year, from 15th December to 1st April, inclusive.

VAULTAGE CHARGES.

33. Interments in the receiving vault may be made, subject to the following charges, namely:

For use of mortuary chapel at Mount Pleasant	$3 00
" receiving and discharging each body, adult	2 00
" receiving and discharging each body, of child under 10 years..	1 50
" still-born infants	1 00
" use of vault per month, or part of month, for persons 10 years of age or over	0 50
" use of vault per month, or part of month, for persons under 10 years of age	0 25

Double rates in case of bodies received for interment elsewhere than in one of the cemeteries of the Trustees.

34. All bodies to be removed from vault by first of May in each year.

35. Bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases will not be placed in vault, but must be interred, and shall not be disinterred.

36. The placing of the body of any of the lower animals in any vault is strictly prohibited.

SUNDAY INTERMENTS.

37. The burying grounds under the control of the Trustees will be closed against Sunday

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interments, except in cases of extreme necessity, such as where there is danger of contagion or infection; and then only upon a certificate from the attending physician that there is such danger, and that it is absolutely necessary that the interment should take place.

PUBLIC PLOTS.

38. No monuments will be allowed in these lots except slabs laid upon the grave, or thick headstones not exceeding two feet in height above the ground. Neither slabs nor headstones shall be more than two feet wide for adults and eighteen inches for children, and must have foundations.

39. The purchaser of a grave in any public plot, wishing to use the same for more than one burial, shall pay the usual cost for opening graves for each and every interment. Where lots are afterwards purchased, the cost of the grave vacated will be allowed after deducting the expenses for the disinterment of the remains and restoration of the ground.

RULES CONCERNING VISITORS.

40. Children under the age of twelve years shall not be admitted to the grounds except when in charge of an adult.

41. No horses will be allowed to pass through the grounds at a rate faster than a walk.

42. Driving on the paths less than ten feet wide will not be allowed.

43. Neither bicycles nor tricycles will be allowed on the grounds.

44. Drivers of carriages at funerals are required to remain in their seats, or by their horses, during the continuance of funeral ceremonies.

45. No vehicle or horse shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, be driven upon or over a plot.

46. Proprietors of carriages and horses will be held responsible for any damage done by them or their drivers, in violation of the rules of the Cemetery.

47. No horse shall be left by the driver unfastened, or where he may do injury.

48. No picnic party will be admitted in the grounds.

49. No smoking will be allowed within the grounds.

50. Dogs will not be admitted.

51. All persons are prohibited from picking any flower, wild or cultivated, or breaking any shrub or tree.

52. All persons are prohibited breaking, removing, or displacing rocks in the several rockworks.

53. Fishing, bathing, and washing in the water-courses, are strictly prohibited; also skating upon them in winter.

54. All persons are prohibited from writing upon, defacing, or injuring any monument, fence, or other structures, or any tree in or belonging to the Cemetery.

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55. Any person disturbing the quiet and good order of the place by noise or other improper conduct, or who shall violate any of the foregoing rules, will be compelled instantly to leave the grounds.

56. The gates are opened for entrance at 7 a.m., and closed in the winter at 7 p.m. and in summer 8 p.m.

57. No money shall be paid to any person in the employ of the Trustees in reward for any personal services or attention.

PERPETUAL CARE OF LOTS.

58. All lots are now sold subject to perpetual care, a certain portion of the purchase money being carried to the credit of the Perpetual Care of Lots Fund. The interest of this is paid out annually for keeping the lots in good order and condition, cutting the grass and trimming the trees and shrubbery.

59. The Trust will receive any lots sold prior to the adoption of this plan to its benefits, on receipt of such sum as the Trustees may from time to time determine.

60. Should any lot owner desire any extra care or labor on his or her lot, over and above the services guaranteed under the Perpetual Care of Lots contract, such as planting, cultivating or watering trees, shrubs or flowers, he can secure these by the payment to the Treasurer of such sum annually as may be agreed upon.

61. All moneys received for the purpose of keeping lots in repair, shall collectively constitute a separate fund, called the " Perpetual

Care of Lots Fund," and shall be kept invested under the direction of the Trustees on such security as may be approved.

62. For men in the employ of the Trustees the charge for extra work will be at the rate of 20c. per hour.

PRESERVATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

63. The Trust is empowered by law to receive gifts or bequests for the preservation of improvements as well as for the general benefit of the Cemetery.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

OF MONEY FOR THE CARE OF LOTS.

I hereby give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds the sum of ..... Dollars, to have and to hold the same to the said The Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds, and their successors, upon trust, however, to keep the same invested, in accordance with their general rules and regulations; and to apply the income thus arising therefrom, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to the repair, preservation or renewal of the monument or grave-stone; or for planting and cultivating trees, shrubs, flowers or plants, and keeping the grass cut in or around lot number.....in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (or Necropolis or Prospect), of the said Corporation.

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Form for Clause in Will to Bequeath Money for Perpetual Care of Lot.

I hereby direct my executors to pay to the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds such sum of money as may be necessary to obtain from said corporation a receipted obligation for the perpetual care of my lot No. ....., Section ....., in said Cemetery.

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THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
Toronto General Burying Grounds

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TORONTO, CANADA
1914

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THE TRUSTEES

..OF THE..

TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS

Rules and Regulations

TORONTO, CANADA

1914

TORONTO

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, LIMITED

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Board of Trustees

D. E. THOMSON, K.C., *Chairman.*
~~JOHN HARVIE.~~
J. SHORT McMASTER.
ARNOLD W. THOMAS.
WILLIAM P. GUNDY.
~~W. N. TILLEY.~~
ROBERT S. GOURLAY.
Jno. Watt
Sir F. Le M Brassett

Secretary-Treasurer
~~R. S. F.~~ McMASTER.

HEAD OFFICE:—533 Confederation Life Building, corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets.
Telephone No. Main 1213.

Solicitors

KERR, DAVIDSON, PATERSON & McFARLAND.

Superintendents

NECROPOLIS . . . . . R. POSTANS (1890)
Telephone North 449.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY . . W. H. FOORD (1905).
Telephone ~~North 99.~~ Bell 96.

PROSPECT CEMETERY . . . F. D. CLARK (1907).
Telephone Junction 1218

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CEMETERIES.

TORONTO NECROPOLIS.

Is situated at the easterly end of Winchester Street, the front entrance facing Riverdale Park, and the eastern part of the grounds overlooking the Don Valley. This is the oldest of the cemeteries, of the Trust, and was not originally laid out under the perpetual care plan, although any lot owner can take advantage of its provisions. The Winchester cars run to the cemetery.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Is situated on the east side of Yonge Street, No. 1645, a short distance north of St. Clair Avenue. The Yonge Street cars connect with the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway which pass the entrance.

PROSPECT.

Is situated on the north side of St. Clair Avenue, No. 1466, about a quarter of a mile west of Dufferin Street, and north of the Davenport Road. The St. Clair Avenue street cars run past the main entrance.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

One of the great advantages which lot owners in these cemeteries possess is the public character of the Trust, and the fact that its funds are used solely for purposes of administration and ornamentation and improvement of the grounds.

In each Cemetery all lots are now sold subject to perpetual care, a certain portion of the purchase money being carried to the credit of the Perpetual Care of Lots Fund. The interest of this is used for keeping the lots in good order and condition, cutting the grass and trimming the trees and shrubbery.

The Trustees will receive any lots sold prior to the adoption of this plan to its benefits, on receipt of such sum as they may from time to time determine.

Should any lot owner desire any extra care or labor on his lot, such as planting or cultivating trees or shrubs, he can secure it by the payment to the Secretary-Treasurer of such sum as may be agreed upon.

Surveys of the cemeteries are on file in the city office together with maps of each section or plot; also diagrams of each lot. The dia-

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grams are drawn to scale, and all graves and monumental work accurately indicated. A complete record is kept of all interments.

Persons desiring to purchase lots should visit the Cemetery, where the Superintendent will be found in attendance and give all needed information. After selection has been made they should at once bring their lot tickets to the city office, and pay for their lots, for which a deed will be given.

The attention of intending purchasers is directed to the advantage of large over small lots. Not only is there greater capacity for interments, but as the rules allow only one monument in a lot there is more scope for erecting a suitable memorial without interfering with the space for graves.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

One of the objects to be secured being the improvement and embellishment of the Cemeteries, it is with the utmost confidence that the Trustees appeal to the citizens to aid them in the carrying out of the following Rules and Regulations.

SALE OF LOTS.

1. Lots for burial purposes will be sold for cash exclusively at such prices as may be determined upon by the Trustees, and according to the plans on file in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and Superintendents.

Purchasers of lots acquire simply the right and privilege of burial of the dead and of constructing vaults or tombs and of erecting cenotaphs and other monuments, subject to the Rules and Regulations from time to time in force.

No lot will be considered sold or reserved from sale until reported at the Secretary's office and approved by him.

2. Lots purchased will be conveyed by the Trustees to the purchaser on the form adopted

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by the Trustees, and such deed will be subject to the following regulations or such regulations as may from time to time be determined upon by the Trustees, as if embodied therein in full:

(a) Trees, shrubs, flowering or other plants, may be cultivated on lots, but only such varieties as are in good taste and in keeping with the general plan of the grounds and subject to the approval of the Superintendent, but no tree or shrub growing within the lot may be removed or injured without the consent of the Superintendent. If any trees or shrubs situate in any lot shall in the opinion of the Trustees become by means of their roots or branches, or in any other way detrimental to the adjacent lots, drains, roads or walks, or prejudicial to the general appearance of the grounds or inconvenient to the public, the Trustees shall have the right to enter the said lot and remove the said trees or shrubs, or any parts thereof as may be considered detrimental, prejudicial, dangerous or inconvenient.

The throwing of rubbish on the roads or walks or any part of the ground is prohibited. Proper receptacles are provided at convenient points on the grounds for the deposit of weeds, decayed flowers and plants, etc.

(b) Proprietors shall not allow interments to be made in their lots for a remuneration.

(c) The grantee or grantees under such conveyance shall not sell, transfer, assign or

convey any such lot, or any interest therein, without first notifying the Trustees in writing of their intention so to do, and furnishing full particulars as to the name, address, occupation or other description of the party to whom it is proposed to sell or transfer; and a register of such sale, transfer, assignment or conveyance shall be recorded by the Secretary; and no such transfer shall be made while there are any arrears due upon the said lot.

(d) If any monument, or any structure whatever, or any inscription be placed in or upon any lot, which shall be determined by the Trustees for the time being to be offensive or improper, the Trustees may enter upon the lot and remove the said offensive or improper object or objects.

3. Owners against whose lots there are no unpaid charges may dispose of the same as above and have the transfer recorded by the payment of two dollars for each transfer, but no transfer will be permitted except with the consent of the Trustees, and in Mount Pleasant Cemetery such consent will not be given without the lot being placed under the perpetual care system.

4. Before recording the transfer of lots acquired by inheritance, the following proof will be required:

(*a*) In case of a devise the production of and

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depositing with the Trustees a certified copy of the will with probate attached.

(*b*) In case of intestacy an affidavit or statutory declaration setting out in terms satisfactory to the Trustees such intestacy, the names and addresses so far as known of the heirs-at-law, and the ages of such of them as may be minors, and all such heirs-at-law and guardians of minors must designate one of their number as representative, who shall be authorized to sign orders for interments and give other needful directions regarding the lot. Until such designation is filed, or in the absence of a person so designated, the Trustees may, from time to time, designate some one of the heirs or guardians so to act.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

The owner shall, on the issue of the deed, erect at his expense, under the direction of the Superintendent, suitable landmarks of stone at the corners of the lot or lots mentioned in the deed, between 4 inches and 6 inches square and and not less than 6 inches deep, and shall also cause the number of the section and lot to be legibly and permanently marked thereon. Such posts shall not stand above ground and must be dressed on all sides.

If the owner shall omit for ninety days after the issue of the deed to erect such landmarks, with the number aforesaid, the Trustees may

cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner and charged against the lot.

Borders, fences, railings, walls, cut-stone copings and hedges in or around lots, are prohibited. Fences, railings or hedges in existence at the Necropolis previous to the adoption of this rule, if owner so desires, will be removed free of cost to him, and a reduction made in the annual charge for the care of such lots after the removal of said obstructions.

Owners of lots on which overhead vaults have been or may hereafter be erected, who are desirous of placing copings around the boundaries of their lots, level with the ground, may on submitting to the Trustees a plan showing the design and specification showing the material and method of construction and on obtaining the consent of the Board, erect copings in accordance with such plan and specification.

Where fences, hedges, copings and other enclosures heretofore erected around any lot have, by reason of neglect or age become objectionable in the judgment of the Trustees, the Trustees may have such enclosures removed.

CARE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LOTS.

1. All lots shall be properly sodded, the grass regularly mown, and the trees and shrubs kept trimmed, so that the Cemetery may be kept in uniformly good order, and in order to protect

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the grounds from injury by the introduction of irresponsible workmen such work is to be done by the Superintendent at the expense of lot owners where such lot is not under perpetual care plan, and for such work lot owners are required to pay the prices established by the Trustees.

2. All owners of lots are required to keep in proper repair, at their own cost and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, all stones, monuments and other erections upon such lots, and must remove all rubbish occasioned by the putting up or repairing of such stones, monuments or erections to such places of deposit as are provided by the Superintendent for that purpose.

3. The Superintendent shall from time to time report to the Secretary any lot upon which the stones, monuments or erections are out of repair; whereupon the Secretary shall notify the owner of such lot that the same is out of repair, and that the same must be put in proper repair, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, and in case any lot owner shall, after such notice, refuse or neglect for the space of three months, to put any such stones, monuments or erections in proper repair, then the Superintendent may if authorized by the Trustees repair, remove or otherwise deal with the same.

4. All notices required by any by-law, rule or regulation, to be given to lot owners, may

be given personally to the owner; or may be mailed to such owner, or his legal personal representatives, at his or their post office address as appearing in the books of the Trustees.

5. Implements or materials used in performing any work within the Cemetery, which may be left on any lot or adjacent ground, must be removed by the owner thereof without delay; otherwise the obstruction may be removed by the Superintendent, and the expense charged to said owner.

6. If any lot owner shall make any change in his lot interfering with the grading of the same it may be regraded by the Trustees at the expense of the owner.

7. No person shall make any walk or cut any sod or move corner posts or grave markers in any of the cemeteries.

8. No chair or wooden or wire trellis or arch or iron rods of any description will be permitted to be brought upon the grounds. All seats must be benches of approved design and must be painted a dark green. Sprinkling pots must .not be left upon any lot, tree, or shrub, but may be left at places designated by the Superintendent.

MONUMENTAL WORK AND FOUNDATIONS.

1. All foundations shall be built by the Trustees, and the location shall be subject to their approval.

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2. All foundations must be of the same size as the bottom base.

3. Notice must be given at the Head Office before any monumental work is brought into the Cemetery.

4. Lettered boards designating graves will not be allowed.

5. Any stone which projects above the level of the ground shall be considered a monument, and, save as provided in section 7, page 16, only one monument will be allowed in each lot, but one marker, level with the ground, may be placed at each grave in addition to the monument. Markers for adults shall not exceed 2 feet by 18 inches and not more than 4 inches in thickness. Markers for children shall not exceed 18 inches by 12 inches and not more than 4 inches in thickness.

6. No slabs will be allowed unless placed in a horizontal position.

No monument shall be erected less than five inches in thickness, and none with rough butt will be admitted.

Monuments of five inches in thickness, shall not exceed three feet in height, including the base.

Monuments of six inches in thickness shall not exceed three feet six inches in height, including the base.

7. In half lots (lots under 96 sqr. ft.), separately owned, only one monument not exceeding two feet in height above the ground will be permitted.

8. All monuments shall be made of cut stone, granite or marble.

9. All foundations for vaults built above the ground, where no architect is employed, shall be constructed by the Trustees at the expense of the owner. When an architect is employed he shall have the superintendence of the whole structure, provided complete working plans and specifications for the same be first submitted to the Trustees and the site, design and construction of the proposed structure receive their approval. All such structures whether built partially or entirely above ground must be of stone, and exposed parts of granite. In all cases they must be furnished with crypts made of stone or slate wherein interments can be made separately and hermetically sealed.

10. The walls of underground vaults shall be confined within the limits of the premises, and they shall be at least 20 inches in thickness; the inside crown of the arch shall be at least four feet below the surface of the ground and not less than 20 inches in thickness, and the entrance to the same shall be covered with a stone slab at least 8 inches thick. And where the vault is excavated vertically in the side of a hill, there shall be double iron doors with a space of at least 18 inches between the outer and inner doors.

11. No steps to lots or vaults shall be built without permission first obtained from the Trustees.

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12. No monumental work shall be delivered at the Cemetery until the foundation is completed, and the contractor is ready to proceed with the work of erection at once.

13. All workmen employed in the construction of vaults, erection of monuments, etc., must be subject to the control and direction of the Superintendent; and if the Trustees so direct any workman failing to conform to this regulation shall not be permitted to work in the grounds afterwards. Masons and stonecutters are required to lay planks on the lots and paths over which heavy materials are to be moved, in order to protect them from injury.

14. The Superintendent will, in all cases, designate the place where materials to be used in erecting monuments or excavating vaults are to be placed during the course of erection or excavation.

15. Heavy loads will not be allowed to enter the Cemetery when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the roads are in an unfit condition.

INTERMENTS.

1. The Superintendent of the Cemetery or his assistant or some one in the employ of the Trustees is required to be in attendance at each interment.

2. In each case of burial a written statement giving the name, place of nativity, late residence (with street if person is from the city), age,

date of decease, disease or cause of death of the person to be interred, place of decease, names of parents (if not an adult), whether single, married, or widowed, occupation, time of interment, in what lot interred, and name of undertaker, medical attendant and officiating minister, must be furnished to the Secretary, that an accurate register thereof may be made. The size on top of coffin or case must be mentioned, and the location of the graves to be opened should be accurately designated by a diagram drawn on the back of the statement.

3. Notice of each interment to be made shall be given at the Head Office at least eight business hours previous thereto, except under special circumstances, as the Trustees cannot be responsible for having graves prepared for funerals unless such notice shall be given, and no interment or disinterment shall be allowed without a written order for the same from the Secretary.

4. No interment or disinterment will be permitted without the written order of the owner of the lot or of the person who may be designated, as provided in Rule No. 4 on pages 11 and 12 (as may appear on record at the office of the Secretary), and all interments in lots shall be restricted to members of the family and relatives of the proprietor thereof unless by permission of the Trustees.

5. No grave or vault shall be opened for

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interment, or removal, by any person not in the employ of the Trustees.

6. No grave shall be opened nearer than six inches from the boundary line of the lot, and shall be at least six feet deep for adults and of sufficient depth for children.

7. When more than one interment is made in the same grave, the last shall have at least four feet of earth over the coffin. Only two interments permitted in the same grave, except in the common ground.

8. No burial or disinterment shall be allowed in any lot against which there shall appear charges due and unpaid.

9. Persons ordering graves will be held responsible for charges incurred.

10. Mounds will not be allowed over graves.

11. When an interment is made a wire screen to cover the grave may be used.

VAULT REGULATIONS.

1. When a body is to be deposited in the Receiving Vault an order must be obtained from the Secretary under the same conditions as prescribed for interments.

2. All bodies must be removed from vault by first of May in each year.

3. The remains of persons dying from contagious diseases are not receivable in the vault, but must be interred, and shall not be disinterred.

4. No body may be deposited in the Receiving Vault from May 1st to November 1st unless the same is enclosed in an air-tight metallic casket or hermetically sealed zinc-lined box.

5. The placing of the body of any of the lower animals in any vault or grave is strictly prohibited.

6. The Trustees reserve the right to remove a body deposited in the vault and inter it in the common ground at any time after the expiration of the time for which payment has been made or at any time should the condition of the body render its interment, in the opinion of the Superintendent, necessary or expedient.

SUNDAY INTERMENTS.

1. The Cemeteries will be closed against Sunday interments, except in cases of extreme necessity, such as where there is danger of contagion or infection; and then only upon a certificate from the attending physician that there is such danger, and that it is necessary that the interment shall take place.

SINGLE GRAVE PLOTS.

1. No monuments will be allowed in these lots except markers level with the ground, provided

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such markers shall not exceed two feet by eighteen inches on the surface and not more than four inches in depth for adults, and shall not exceed eighteen inches by twelve inches on the surface and not more than four inches in depth for children.

2. The purchaser of a grave in any single grave plot, wishing to use the same for more than one burial, shall pay the usual cost for opening graves for each interment. Where lots are afterwards purchased, the cost of the grave vacated will be allowed after deducting the expenses for the disinterment of the remains and restoration of the ground.

RULES CONCERNING VISITORS.

1. Children under the age of twelve years shall not be admitted to the grounds except when in charge of an adult, who in all cases will be responsible for their good conduct.

2. No vehicle will be allowed to pass through the grounds at a rate faster than four miles an hour nor to leave the avenues.

3. Carriage drivers and others employed at funerals will not be allowed to turn their vehicles on the avenues but must drive around the section on the way out of the cemetery.

4. Drivers of carriages at funerals are required to remain in their seats, or by their horses, during the continuance of funeral ceremonies.

5. Proprietors of carriages and horses will be held responsible for any damage done by them or their drivers.

6. No horse may be left by the driver unfastened or fastened to a tree or where it may do injury.

7. No picnic party will be admitted in the grounds.

8. No dogs will be allowed in the grounds.

9. All persons are prohibited from taking flowers or plants on lots or graves from the Cemetery without special permission, or from picking any flowers, either wild or cultivated, or breaking any tree, shrub or plant, or writing upon, defacing or injuring any monument, fence or other structure in or belonging to the Cemetery.

10. Any person disturbing the quiet and good order of the place by noise or other improper conduct, or who shall violate any of the foregoing rules, may be expelled from the grounds.

11. No gratuities shall at any time be given to any officer or employee, nor shall any reward be given for any personal services or attention. Any officer or employee found to have violated this rule may be at once dismissed.

12. The gates are opened for entrance at 7 a.m., and closed to visitors at sundown.

13. The office of the Secretary will be open each week day, except holidays and Saturdays,

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from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on holidays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. On Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

14. The Cemetery offices will be open each week day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Sundays from 9 a.m. until 10 a.m., and from 2 p.m. until 3.30 p.m.

Special Rules for Monument Dealers.

1. Contractors employed to build vaults or mausoleums, or erect monuments or do any other work on lots, must first present an application at the office of the Secretary; duly signed by the owner or representative of the lot requesting permission to employ such contractor to do the work therein specified. Such application to designate the Plot, Section and Lot.

No statuary work for monuments shall be commenced until the plans therefor are submitted to and approved by the Trustees.

2. To avoid possible misunderstanding and trouble dealers shall, before making a contract, submit the design of the proposed structure to the Board for approval. Applications and orders for work shall be delivered at the Secretary's office within one week after making such contract.

3. Dealers may specify on their orders the date they wish foundations ready, and must give at least fifteen days' notice before the

work is required. All requisite blank forms can be obtained at the office of the Secretary. No lettering is allowed on the side of the monuments placed at boundaries of lot.

4. Bases for monuments and markers must be dressed on the under side to an even, level bed, leaving the stone of a uniform thickness.

5. Corner posts and markers are set by Cemetery employees only. Any person displacing, removing or setting the same will not be permitted in the grounds.

6. No material for the construction of vaults, mausoleums, monuments or tombstones may be brought into the cemetery until required for immediate use, nor shall any be placed on any other lots without special permission from the Superintendent.

7. Workmen must suspend their labors if in the immediate vicinity of an interment until the conclusion of the services.

8. Workmen will not be allowed on the grounds in the evening after the bell rings for the dismissal of Cemetery employees unless by special permission.

9. Workmen will not be allowed to work on Saturdays later than 12 o'clock noon.

10. All persons are prohibited from canvassing for orders or distributing business cards in the grounds of any of the Cemeteries.

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Special Rules for Gardeners.

1. Gardeners or others employed by lot owners to plant flowers, etc., must remove all rubbish to such places of deposit as are provided for the purpose, and carry on their work under the direction of the Superintendent.

2. Gardeners or their employees are prohibited from entering the grounds on Sunday for business purposes.

3. No soil may be removed from any lot or from any space adjoining or between lots without a special permit.

4. No wire-work will be allowed.

5. No tree or shrub will be allowed to be planted inside or outside any burial lot without a written permit.

6. Application to plant must be made at the office of the Cemetery at least two days previous to planting.

7. Iron rods and hanging baskets are prohibited, and empty vases will be removed from all lots and graves after June 1st in each year.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

OF MONEY FOR THE CARE OF LOTS.

I hereby give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds the sum of..... Dollars, to have and to hold the same to the said The Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds, and their successors, upon trust, however, to keep the same invested, in accordance with their general rules and regulations; and to apply the income thus arising therefrom, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to the repair, preservation or renewal of the monument; or for planting and cultivating trees, shrubs, flowers or plants, and keeping the grass cut in or around lot number.....in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (or Necropolis or Prospect), of the said Corporation.

Form for Clause in Will to Bequeath Money for Perpetual Care of Lot.

I hereby direct my executors to pay to the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds such sum of money as may be necessary to obtain from said corporation an agreement for the perpetual care of my lot No.....,, Section....., Plot..... in said Cemetery.....

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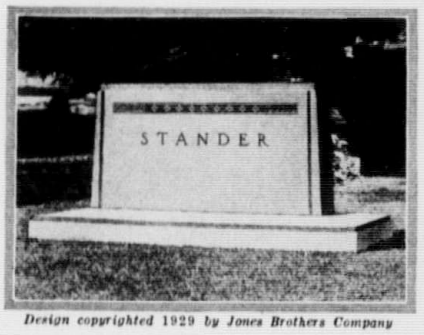
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A beautiful love inscrolled *forever*



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THE swelling thaws of spring, the bursting freezes of winter or the eroding rains of summer will never mar or discolor this Guardian Memorial. Centuries will pass over it, and it will remain unchanged. Time cannot harm it. Forever it will stand over this quiet grave, a clear eternal tribute of a beautiful love.

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6 *new and rare* LILACS $10



Showy, Hardy, Easy to Grow.

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VARIETIES

ADELAIDE DUNBAR—Violet red, handsome clusters.
PRINCE NOTTINGER—A strong, rapid-growing variety with large shining leaves. Color carmine, red in bud, lilac when open. Truss large, distinct.
CHARLENBURG—Very large. Fine globular form. Color rosy lilac. Beautiful, one of the best lilacs we grow.
PROF. STOCKHARDT—Very large panicles of delicate rosy-pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large. One of the finest.
VIVIAND MORELL—Double clear lilac flowers, having white center with vilaceous reverse. A "pippin."
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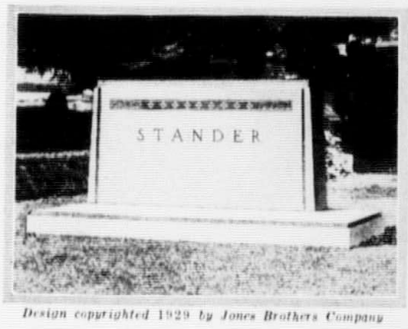
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Glenwood Nurseries
1762-72 Main Street **Rochester, N. Y.**

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REPEAT
REPETITION

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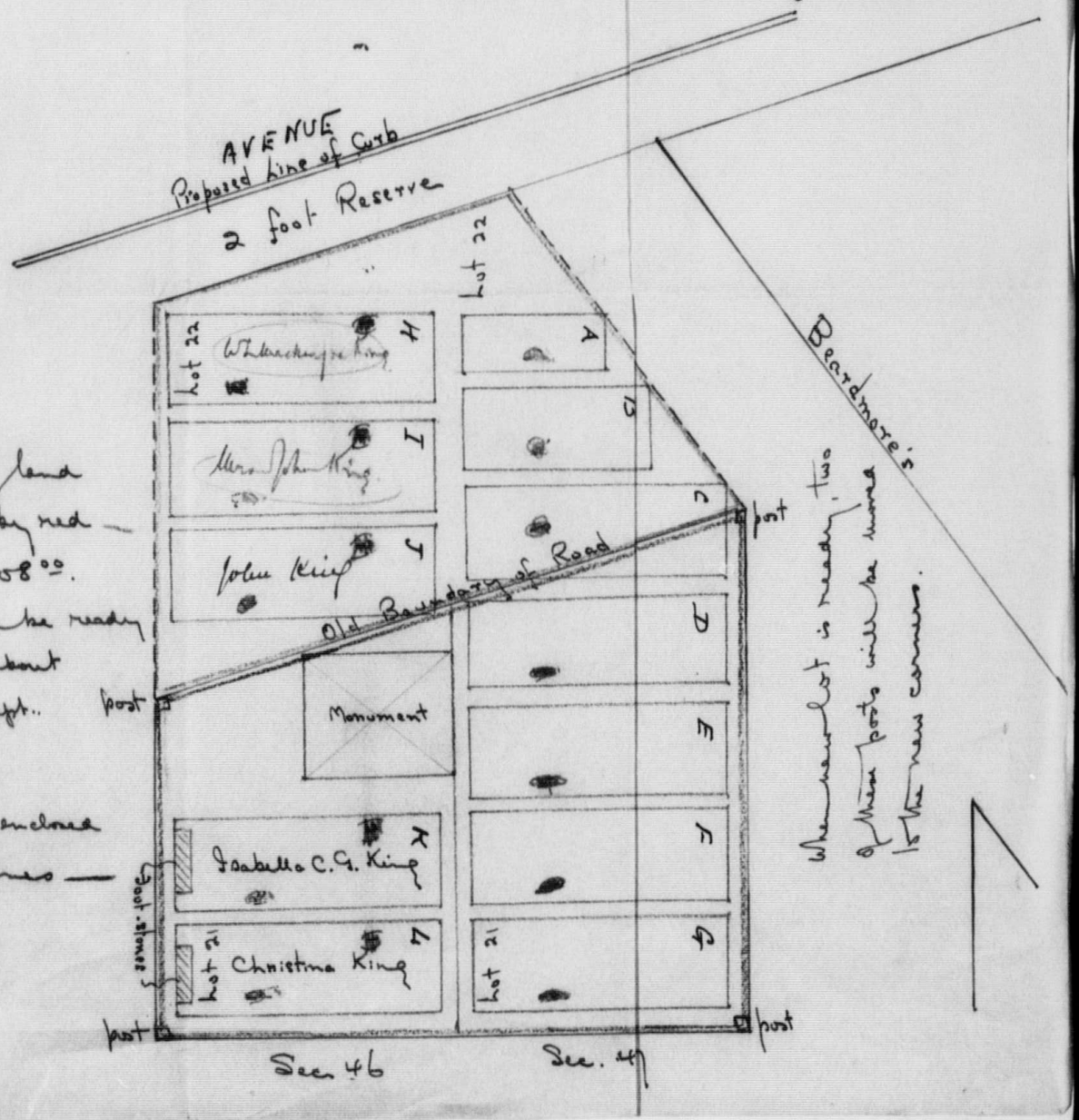
W.H.FOORD
Superintendent.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY
1643 Yonge Street

Toronto, December 4, 1915

Keep for future reference.
Order graves when
required to be opened
by letter & alphabet

Plot "L" Section 46 - 47, Lots 21 North Gores
Also shewing Land to which can be purchased
when Road is Pared ~~Reduced~~ in width
Scale, 4 feet = 1 inch.



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Mt Pleasant Cemetery

No deed 10136

Plot L - Sec 46 Lot 21 22
42

Lot 22 (South) (North)	Lot 21 (North)
Lot 22. (N) sold 1 metre yellow	N side L Gundersen
b Pink rose c	b c f g

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No deed — 10136

Plot L — Section 46 = Lots 21 & 22

47 21 - 22

Mount Pleasant Cemetery

Toronto

Jan 2-1917

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Ottawa, October 17, 1916.

Mr. C. W. McMaster,
Secretary, Toronto General Burying Grounds,
533 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

re J. King family burying plot,
Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Dear Mr. McMaster:

You will recall my telephone conservation with you on September 5th last with respect to the additional land recently added to the lot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery belonging to my late father, John King. My father's lot is indicated in the survey of the Cemetery as Plot L, Sections 46 and 47, Lots 21 gore and 21. Mr. W. H. Foord, the Superintendent, before my father's death sent him a lot ticket dated August 18th, which indicates the additional land to be added to his lot. In this lot ticket the additional land is described as Plot L, Section 47, Lot 21, and the price of the lot is given as $101.00.

Last year my father was sent a diagram showing this additional land. By reference to this diagram it would appear that the additional plot is known as Lot 22. I think the statement on the lot ticket describing the additional lot as Lot 21 is a mistake, for on the diagram sent last year Lot 21 describes the portion held by my father. I may be incorrect in this assumption, but I mention it that the point may not be overlooked in preparing a deed for the new property.

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This letter is to request you to have the deed for the new lot made out to me, and I enclose herewith my cheque for $101.00 in payment of the same. For purposes of the deed, my full name and designation had better be given as: William Lyon Mackenzie King, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation. If place of residence as well is required, it is The Roxborough, Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa.

As mentioned to you in conversation my father, by his will, left all his real and personal property to my mother, and appointed me sole executor. The plot in the cemetery which stands in his name therefore becomes my mother's property. As the monies due my late father's estate are very small, in amount, to save expense it is not the intention to have the will probated. As requested by you, I enclose a copy of the will with notarial certificate attached. I also desire to add that the only other members of our family living besides my mother and myself are my sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay of Walkerton, Ontario, and my brother, Dr. D. Macdougall King, of Denver, Colorado. They are both, as well as myself, entirely agreeable that the plot belonging to my father should be now entered in my mother's name, and they as well as my mother and myself are desirous that the additional plot should be made out in my name. We would all much prefer, however, if it could be so arranged, that instead of a separate

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deed issuing for the new plot, an entirely new deed might be made out to me which would include both the plot formerly owned by my father and the additional plot for which a new deed is required. Under the will which my mother has made, and which I hold, she has bequeathed all her real and personal property to me. Eventually, therefore, the plot which it is now suggested should be put in her name will, in the event of my surviving her, come to me.

I hope that the Trustees of the Burying Grounds will see the desirability and wisdom, from business as well as sentimental and personal reasons, of having one deed to cover the entire family plot, instead of two, and be agreeable, on receipt of the payment which I enclose herewith, to allow a fresh dangle deed to issue covering both plots. In this hope I enclose, in addition to my cheque, the lot certificate and the lot ticket, the deed, dated 7th November 1900, of the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds to my father for Plot L, Sections 46 and 47, No. 5454, and hereby authorize you to cancel this deed should it be possible to substitute a new one as requested. If it is not possible, kindly return this deed, together with the deed of the additional plot made out to myself as requested.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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TOP SLIGHTLY ROUNDED FOR WEATHERING

8"

3'-0" x 7'-0"

GRADE LEVEL OF LOT

FOUNDATION LEVEL

INSCRIPTION TO BE ENGRAVED IN LEADED LETTERS TO APPROVED FULL SIZE DETAIL

7'-0"

3'-0"

PLAN · AT 1" SCALE

FULL-SIZE DETAIL OF MOULDING

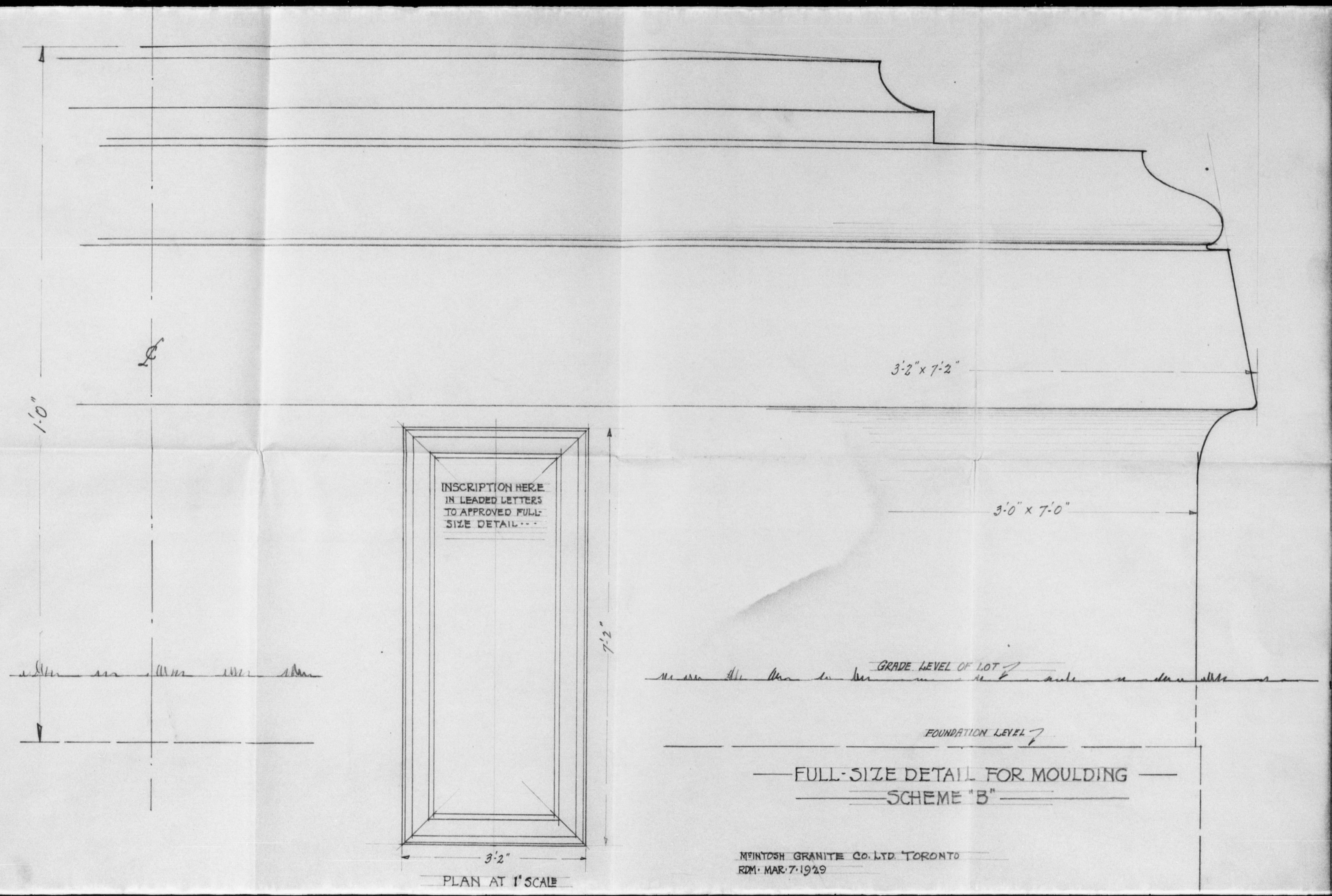
SCHEME "A"

DESIGN FOR MEMORIAL LEDGER FOR MOUNT PLEASANT CEM· TORONTO·

McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD· 1623 YONGE ST TORONTO·ONT·

A
000709
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1899-1917 n.d.,
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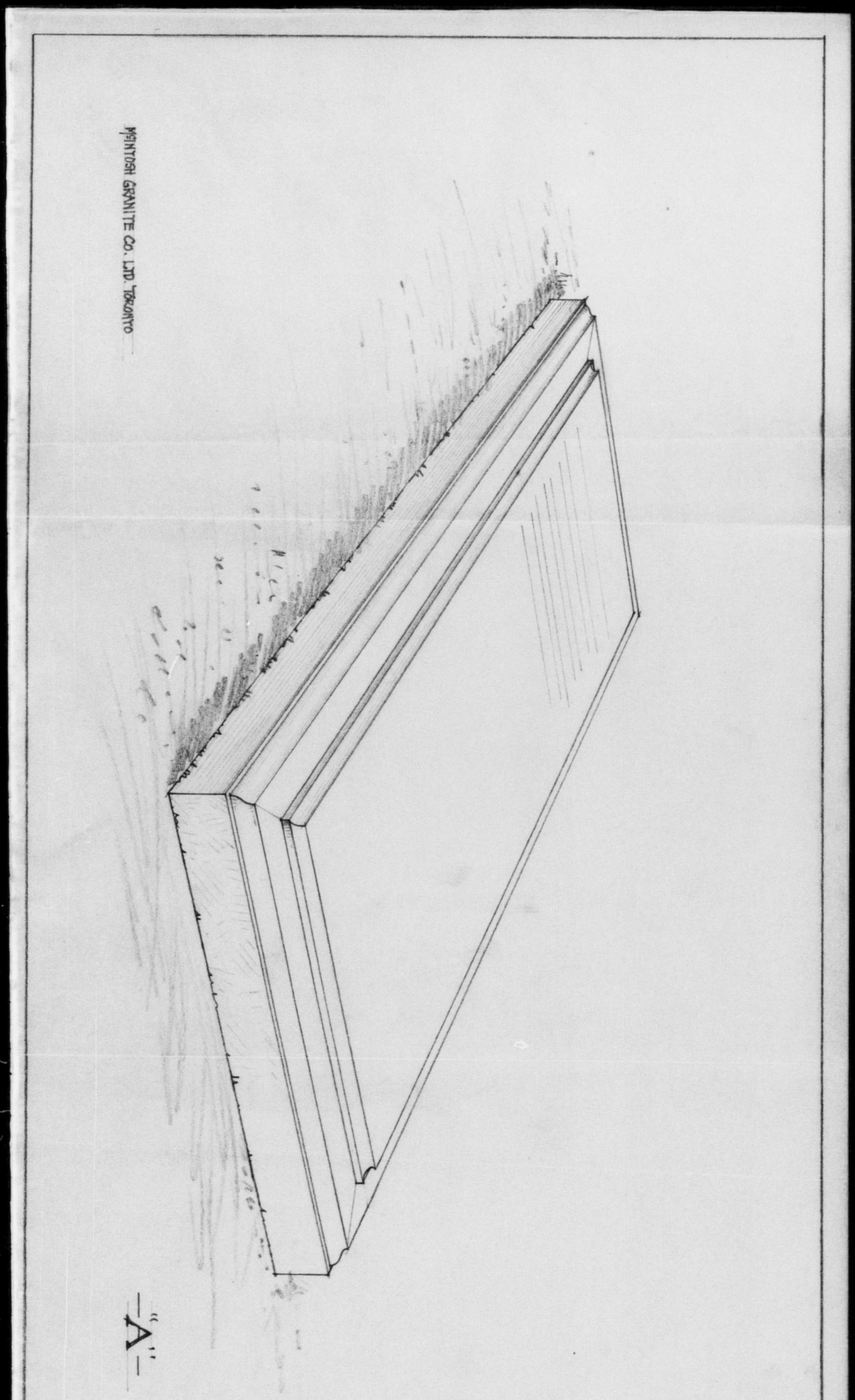
PLAN AT 1" SCALE

FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR MOULDING SCHEME "B"

McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD. TORONTO
RDM. MAR. 7. 1929

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1899-1917 n.d.,

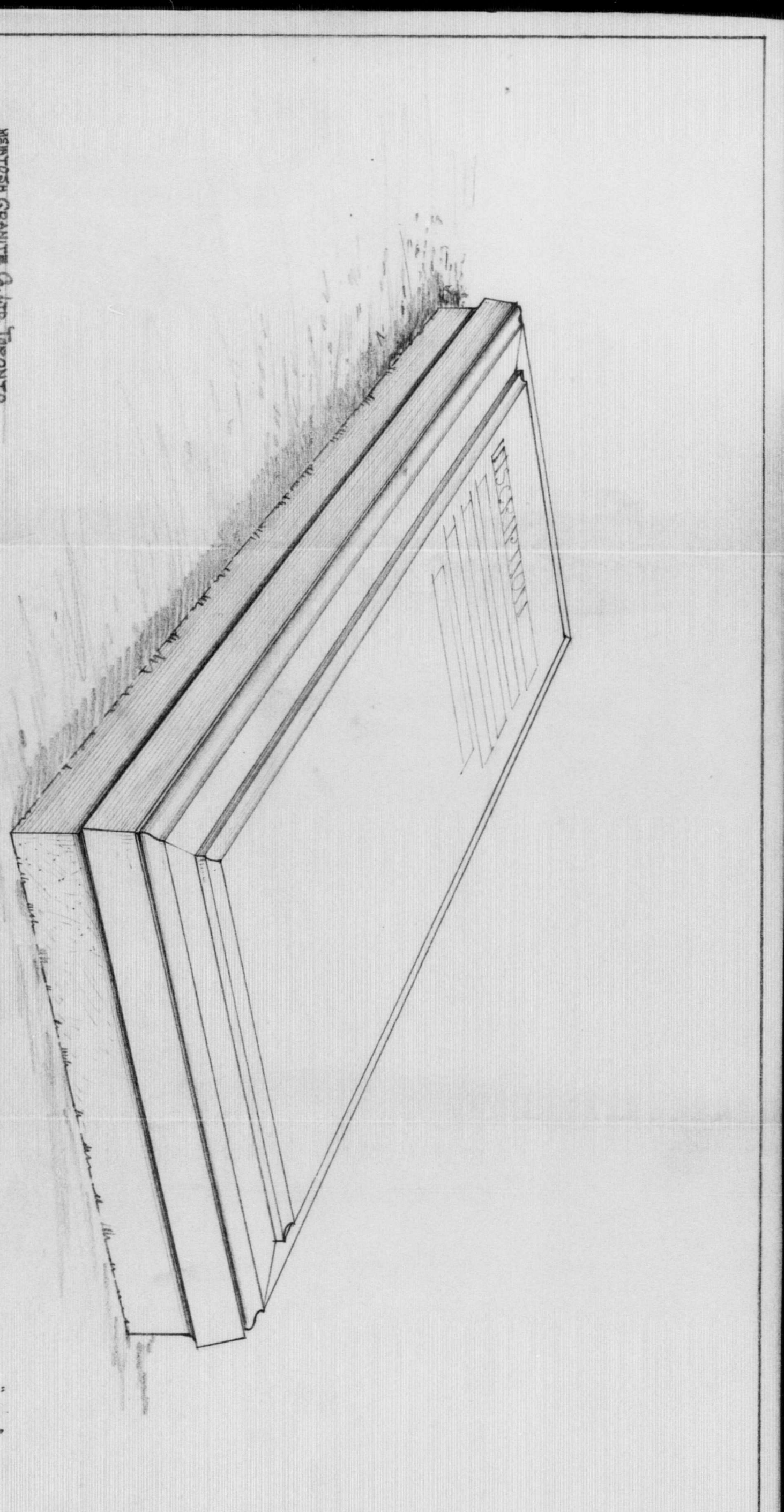
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No. 10136

This Indenture

made in duplicate the Twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Sixteen

In pursuance of an Act respecting Short Forms of Conveyances *and also of an Act of the Province of Ontario passed in the Thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign entitled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Ground, to confirm certain purchases made by them, to authorize them to acquire additional lands for the purposes of the said Trust, and to amend the Act relating to the said Trust" and amending Acts.*

Between *the Trustees of the* **Toronto General Burying Grounds** *of the first part and* Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation, "The Roxborough" Laurier Avenue West *of the* City *of* Ottawa *in the County of* Carleton *and Province of Ontario of the second part.*

Witnesseth *that in consideration of* One Hundred and Twenty Eight 45/100 *Dollars of lawful money of Canada now paid by the said part y of the second part to the said parties of the first part, the receipt whereof is hereby by them acknowledged,* **They** *the said parties of the first part* **Do grant,** *bargain, sell and convey to the said part y of the second part his heirs and assigns for ever*

All and Singular *that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Cemetery or Burying Ground, designated and known as the "MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY," situated in the Township of York, in the County of York, and described and laid down on the Plan or Survey of the said Cemetery as Plot — L — Sections Forty-six Forty seven Lots Twenty One and Twenty two Twenty One and Twenty two*

To have and to hold *unto the said part y of the second part his heirs and assigns to and for his and their use for ever* **for** *the sole purpose of a* **Burial Ground** *under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, and Amendments thereto,* **Subject** *to the provisions of the said Act and all Acts relating to the said Trust, and to all Rules, By-laws and Regulations hereto annexed, or that now are or hereafter may from time to time be adopted by the said parties of the first part in regard to the use of the said lot and for the regulation and government of said Cemetery, which said Rules, By-laws and Regulations shall be taken and construed as if incorporated in this Indenture.*

And *the said parties of the first part for their successors and assigns do hereby* **Covenant** *with the said part y of the second part his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that they will at all times hereafter maintain said lot in good order and condition, and as often as shall be necessary, cause the grass thereon to be cut, and the trees and shrubbery to be trimmed, provided, however, that this covenant shall not be held to embrace the renewal, re-building, painting or repairing of any of the structures on said Lot.*

And *the said part y of the second part for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns,* **Covenant** *with the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, that he will observe and obey all rules, by-laws and regulations that now are or hereafter may be made in relation to the said Cemetery, and the manner in which the same or any lots or portion thereof shall be used, kept, or transferred.*

In Witness Whereof *the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their Corporate Seal.*

A. E. Morrison
Chairman.

A W Master
Sec'y.-Treas.

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Dated October 24th 1916

THE TRUSTEES OF THE

Toronto General Burying Grounds

TO

Hon Wm Lyon Mackenzie King
Ottawa
Ont

PLOT: L

Sections 46+47 Lots No. 21 and 22 / 21 " 22

No. 10136

DEED.

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PLEASE BRING THIS
WHEN PAYING ACCOUNT.

533 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,

Toronto, OCT 24 1916

The Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King

The Roxborough Laurier Ave. West.

To THE TRUSTEES OF THE

Toronto General Burying Grounds, Dr.

Plot..... Section..... Lot..... MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY.

To Transfer of Deed
No 5454 $200

PAID

OCT 24 1916

TRUSTEES TORONTO
GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS
C. W. McMaster Sec.-Treas.

Rule 8.—"No burial or disinterment shall be allowed in any lot against which there shall appear charges due and unpaid."

Kindly notify Head Office of any change of address.

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Trustees Toronto General Burying Grounds

Date OCT 24 1916

Received from Rev. Canon Macnab Fee

One hundred and twenty-five ($125.00) Dollars

for lot owner's privileges under and subject to the rules and regulations from time to time of the Trustees in respect of Plot 46 Section 47 Lots 21 & 22

in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery which will be conveyed to the purchaser by the Trustees' usual form of Deed.

G. H. Mills Sec.-Treas.

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Bring this receipt when calling for deed.

Received from John King Esq.

Seventy seven 45/100 Dollars

for L- 46 - 21. 21 in MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY.

$ 77.45

NOV 7 1890

TRUSTEES TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS,

Per G. M. Mackenzie

SEC'Y. TREAS'R.

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Bring this receipt when calling for deed.

189

Received from John King Esq.

County of York $ 100 One Hundred Dollars

for Lot 46 - 21. 42. 21 in MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

$ 17.45

TRUSTEES TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUNDS,

SEC'Y-TREAS'R.

NOV 7 1890

REPEAT
REPETITION

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MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY.

Plot L Sec.'s 46 Lot's 21 & 22

also plan of above plot

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TELEPHONE BELMONT 66

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

1645 YONGE STREET

W. H. FOORD,
SUPERINTENDENT

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1917. 19

Mr F.A.McGregor.

Pte. Sec. to W.L.King.

Ottawa Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Inreply to Yours of the 16th. inst. We have a Chapel in the Cemetery available for use any time,ready for service at a few minutes notice.

Inclosed find tracing of the Plan adopted by Mr King; We have only copies of this Plan in Our possession; the others were distroyed this is the only safe plan for Mr King to follow; because two different plans are sure to lead to confusion.

The safest plan to avoid any mistakes is for Mr King to mark the grave which is to be opened on the inclosed traceing, and the permit and return in the inclosed envelope.

Yours truly

W.H.Foord

Sup't.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence n.d., 1899-1917

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February 5, 1929.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I was sorry to miss seeing you when in Toronto last Friday. I wanted to have a word with you concerning a suitable memorial to be placed over the grave of my brother, Dr. Macdougall King. He is buried, as perhaps you know, in the same plot as that which contains the remains of my father and mother, sister, and grand-mother, and in the centre of which there is a beautiful Iona cross, which you made for us.

My impression is that the plot is really two or more plots joined together.[X] I mention this, because the young lady in your office said to me that if there was only one plot, the cemetery authorities would perhaps not permit a second memorial to be placed on it.

My brother, Dr. Macdougall King, was married, and his widow and two little boys still reside in Denver. It would be their wish, as it is mine, that there

X The Plot is Lot 21, Sections 46 and 47. The Iona Cross is on Lot 21. Section 46. My brother is buried in Lot 21, Sec.47(I think).

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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should be a separate memorial for him, and that it should be so constructed that, when the time comes that further members of his family are taken away, they may be buried near him, and the stone over his grave was constructed as to make possible also the record of their names.

My thought was to reproduce over his grave the slab which appears in Paris over the grave of Louis Pasteur. In many particulars my brother was not unlike Pasteur, though of course he was a very young and unknown man, while Pasteur was an old and very great man. Pasteur's grave is marked by a slab, of which I have reproductions. It is, however, in a chapel, which prevents it from being exposed to the weather. What I would like to ask of you first, is whether or not, the grave being out-of-doors, and likely to be covered with snow in the winter season, there could be any objection other than that of the concealment of the name in having the grave marked by an oblong raised stone, six or eight inches from the ground. Also, would it have to be tilted, or could it be perfectly flat, which is what personally I would prefer.

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Secondly, I would like to ask you whether you think a flat memorial of the kind would conflict with the Iona cross. It would have to be placed in the upper north-west (I think) corner of the plot. That is, I think, the corner in which my brother's grave is. Lot 21 Sec. 47

What would be the most suitable stone, having in mind the stone which is used in the Iona cross.

If the oblong slab were not thought suitable, the next choice would be, I think, an upright block-shaped memorial, something of the kind of thing which Mr. Rowell has over his boy's grave. I saw several very nice photographs of this style of memorial in the box you have.

I will probably wish to do with this memorial as I did with the cross - work out a design that will have some symbolism of significance. In the meantime it will help me to make headway if you can give me the benefit of your views on the points I have mentioned, and also, if you are in a position to do so, if you would send me a few photographs of graves covered with slabs, and graves marked with the square block memorial, which I could look at myself,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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P-1-0000

and send to Denver for my sister-in-law to see, I would return them to you in due course. Also I would be pleased if you would give me, for her information, as well as my own, the approximate cost of each style of memorial and its being placed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President and Manager,
McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Extra copy

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51 0 0 0 0
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should be a separate memorial for him, and that it should be so constructed that, when the time comes that further members of his family are taken away, they may be buried near him, and the stone over his grave was constructed as to make possible also the record of their names.

My thought was to reproduce over his grave the slab which appears in Paris over the grave of Louis Pasteur. In many particulars my brother was not unlike Pasteur, though of course he was a very young and unknown man, while Pasteur was an old and very great man. Pasteur's grave is marked by a slab, of which I have reproductions. It is, however, in a chapel which prevents it from being exposed to the weather. What I would like to ask of you first, is whether or not, the grave being out-of-doors, and likely to be covered with snow in the winter season, there could be any objection other than that of the concealment of the name in having the grave marked by an oblong raised stone, six or eight inches from the ground. Also, would it have to be tilted, or could it be perfectly flat, which is what personally I would prefer.

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C-1-00-00-00

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

Copy & seal

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

TERMS ARE MADE FOR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE CONTRACTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OCCURENCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

February
eighth
1 9 2 9.

Rt.Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr.King:

Your letter of the 5th inst. only received this morning. On receipt of it I went to see Mr.Foord, the superintendent of the cemetery, to find out if the stone you speak of could be set in your lot. The rules are that no matter how many lots one may own if they are all under one deed, only one stone that stands above the level of the ground will be allowed. Mr.Foord got out the diagrams &c. and decided it would be alright for you to have the stone you are thinking of.

As to the design: I don't think one like Mr.Rowell's (which we made) would be in keeping or harmonize with the cross at all, but the slab would.

The slab can be made of Barre granite, same as the cross.

If you would kindly send us a cut of the Pasteur tomb, ~~and~~ we will have a preliminary sketch made the same or somewhat similar and send it to you.

I expect to be in Ottawa before long, and if the sketch was ready I could take it along, and if you could spare me a few minutes out of your busy time we might discuss it.

Yours faithfully,

D. Taylor McIntosh

FEB 9 Rec'd

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
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Copy + send

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FEB 9 Rec'd

12161

C 000820 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Mr. McIntosh, of the McIntosh Granite Company, has just telephoned. He would like to leave Ottawa on the 1.30 train at noon to-day; but if it is not convenient for you to see him before that time, he will wait over and go by to-night's train.

If you will indicate your wishes, I will telephone to Mr. McIntosh. I do not know of any appointment before Council. You, of course, have a luncheon engagement at one o'clock at the Rideau Club.

WHM

Mr King saw at 11.10 am

March 6, 1929.
10.10 a.m.

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

March
nineth
1 9 2 9.

Rt. Hon. W. L. McKenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

We return your book by C.N.R. Express today, together with designs for ledger memorial. These designs are made to scale with full-size details, together with rough perspective sketches.

The Pasteur tomb is apparently made of polished black marble, we have followed it as closely as possible, the slight modifications of detail being necessary for an out-of-doors memorial in granite.

Design "A" would be made of one slab of Barre granite, 7'0" x 3'0" x 8", with plain vertical edges, and moulding, as shown, set on concrete foundation. The approximate price of this memorial would be Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, ($450.00), including leaded letters, foundation and erection, complete.

Design "B" would be made of one piece of Barre granite, 7'2" x 3'2" x 1'0", with bevelled edges and supporting base member, (more nearly in the form of the Pasteur memorial), and mouldings as shown in detail. The approximate price of this would be Five Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, ($525.00), complete, as in Design "A".

We would prefer not to give you a definite price at present; only an idea of what it would come to. In any case, prices will not be more than above, and possibly less.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

Rt.Hon W.L.Mackenzie King.

You will note that in both designs the top face is slightly rounded over so that the weather will not lie on the surface.

A full-size detail of the lettering would be submitted to you for approval before cutting. The work would be guaranteed first-class in every detail of material and workmanship.

We will be glad to send further designs or details as you may desire, and remain,

Yours very truly,
The McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

J. Taylor McIntosh

President.

C 000823 A

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9439

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

Rt.Hon W.L.Mackenzie King.

You will note that in both designs the top face is slightly rounded over so that the weather will not lie on the surface.

A full-size detail of the lettering would be submitted to you for approval before cutting. The work would be guaranteed first-class in every detail of material and workmanship.

We will be glad to send further designs or details as you may desire, and remain,

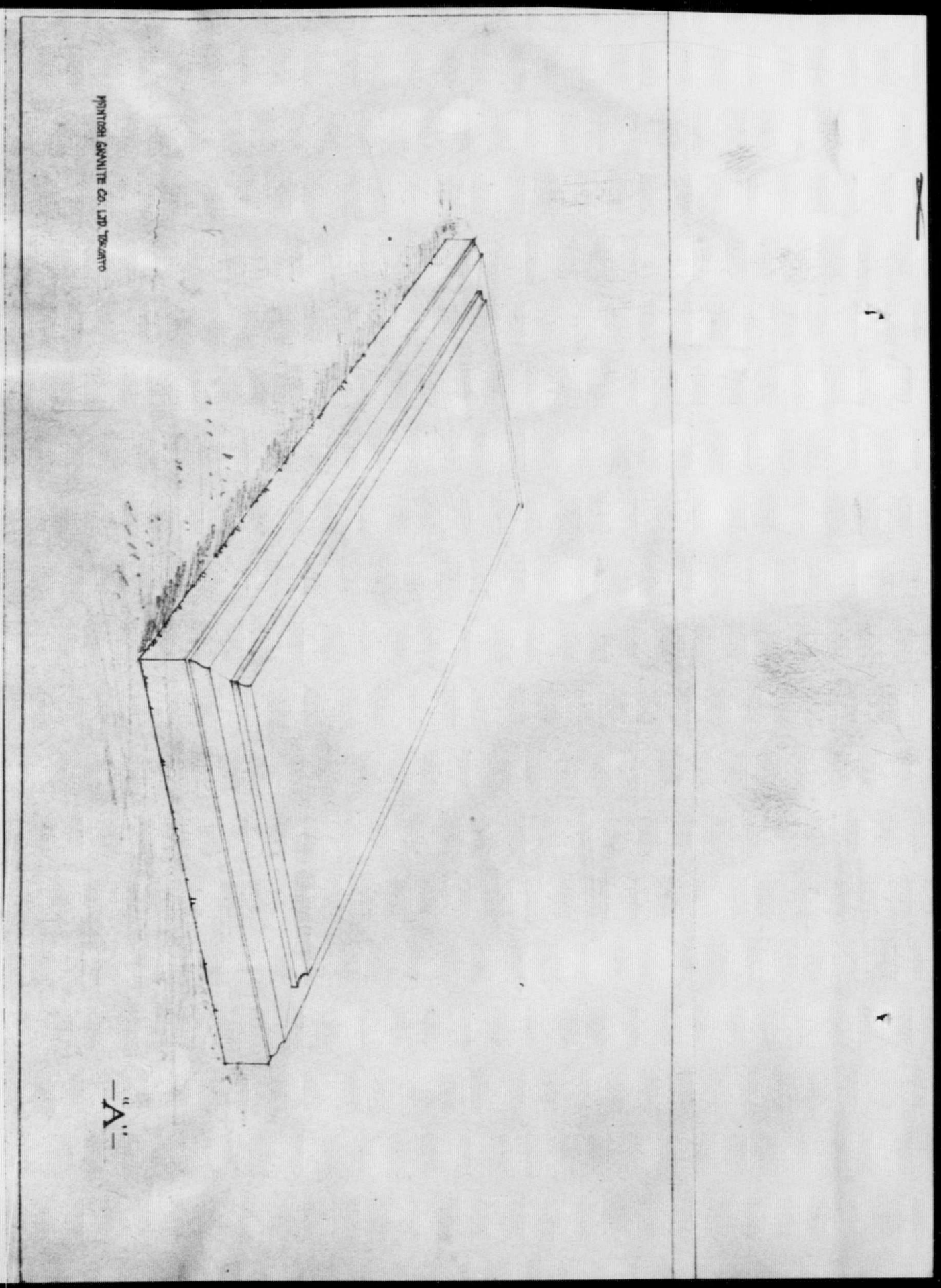
Yours very truly,
The McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

J. Taylor Jr.

President.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

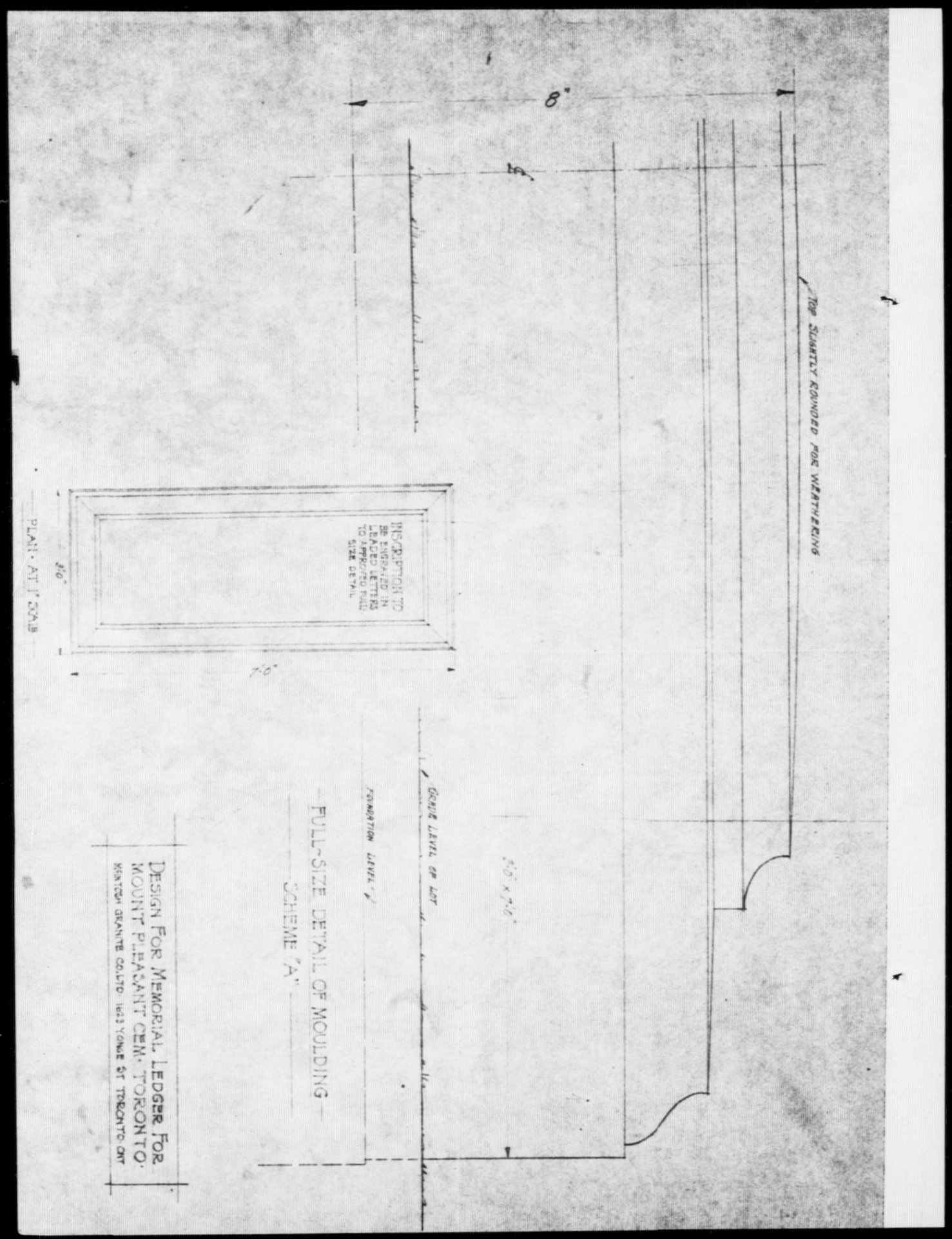
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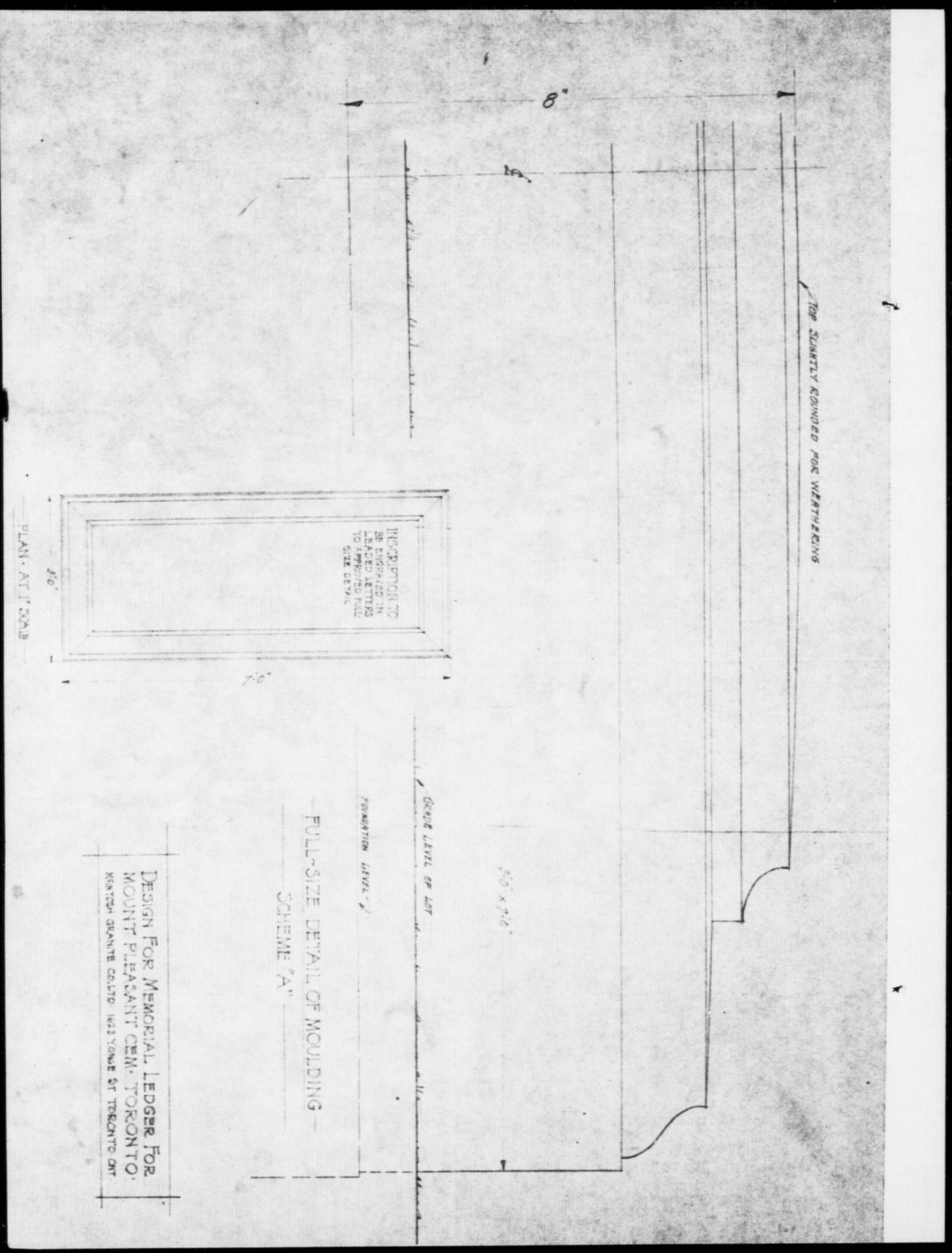
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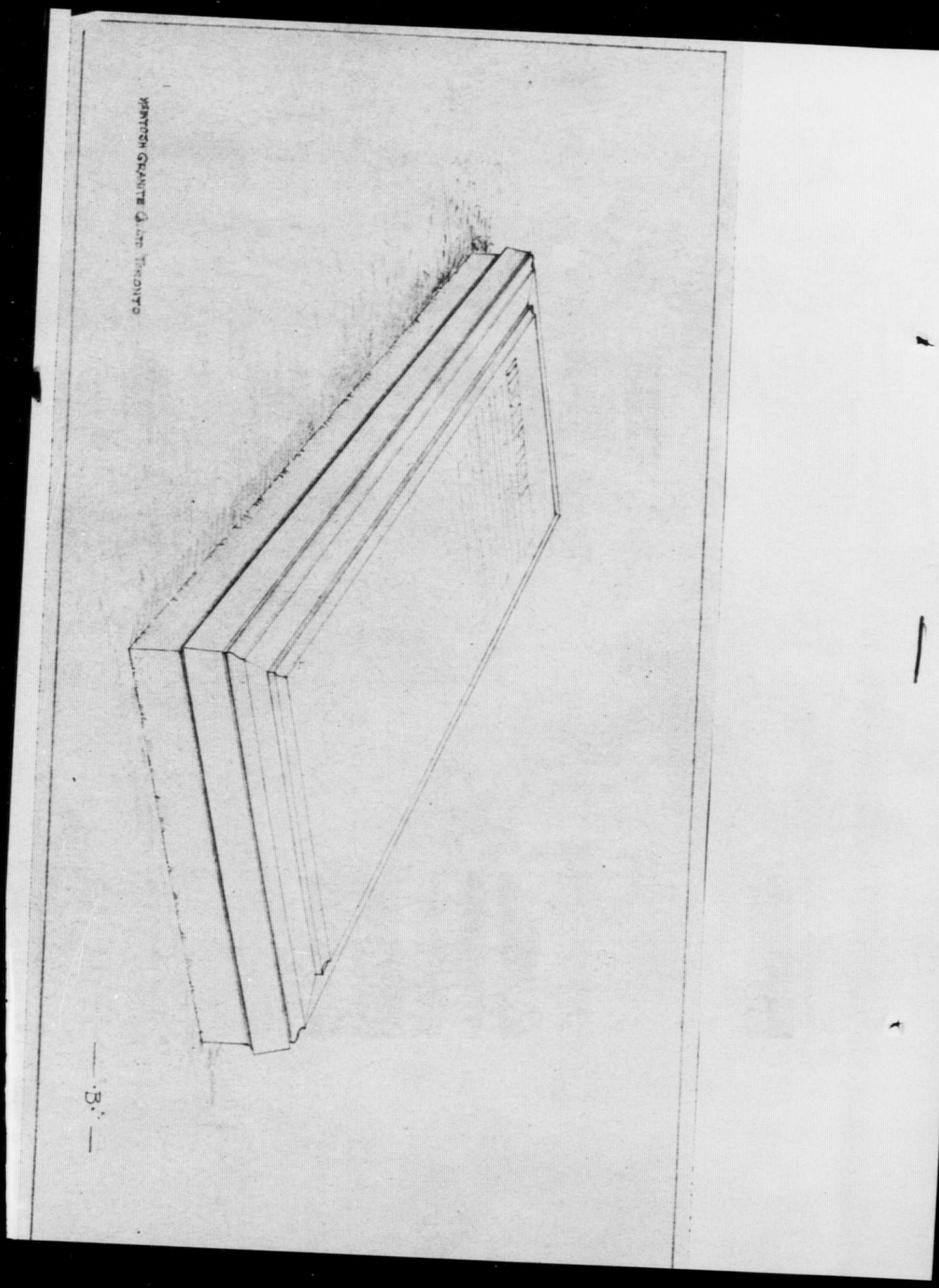


RELEASE
PERMISSION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

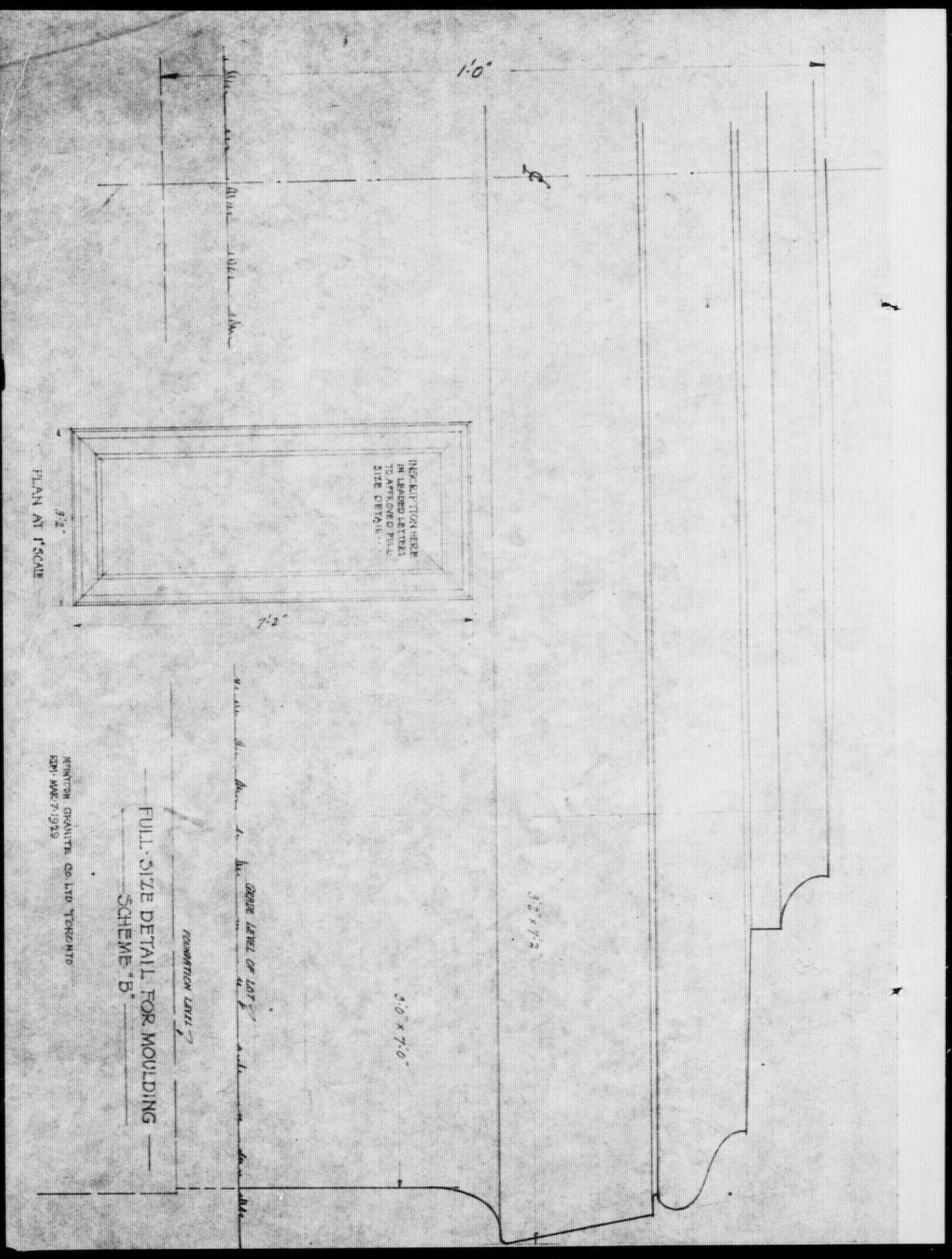
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FACTORY 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

Copy + seal

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

February
eighth
1 9 2 9.

Rt.Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr.King:

Your letter of the 5th inst. only received this morning. On receipt of it I went to see Mr.Foord, the superintendent of the cemetery, to find out if the stone you speak of could be set in your lot. The rules are that no matter how many lots one may own if they are all under one deed, only one stone that stands above the level of the ground will be allowed. Mr.Foord got out the diagrams &c. and decided it would be alright for you to have the stone you are thinking of.

As to the design: I don't think one like Mr.Rowell's (which we made) would be in keeping or harmonize with the cross at all, but the slab would.

The slab can be made of Barre granite, same as the cross.

If you would kindly send us a cut of the Pasteur tomb, ~~and~~ we will have a preliminary sketch made the same or somewhat similar and send it to you.

I expect to be in Ottawa before long, and if the sketch was ready I could take it along, and if you could spare me a few minutes out of your busy time we might discuss it.

Yours faithfully,

D. Taylor McIntosh

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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W.H.FOORD
Superintendent.

Keep for further reference.
Order grave when required to be opened.
by letter from Solicitor.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

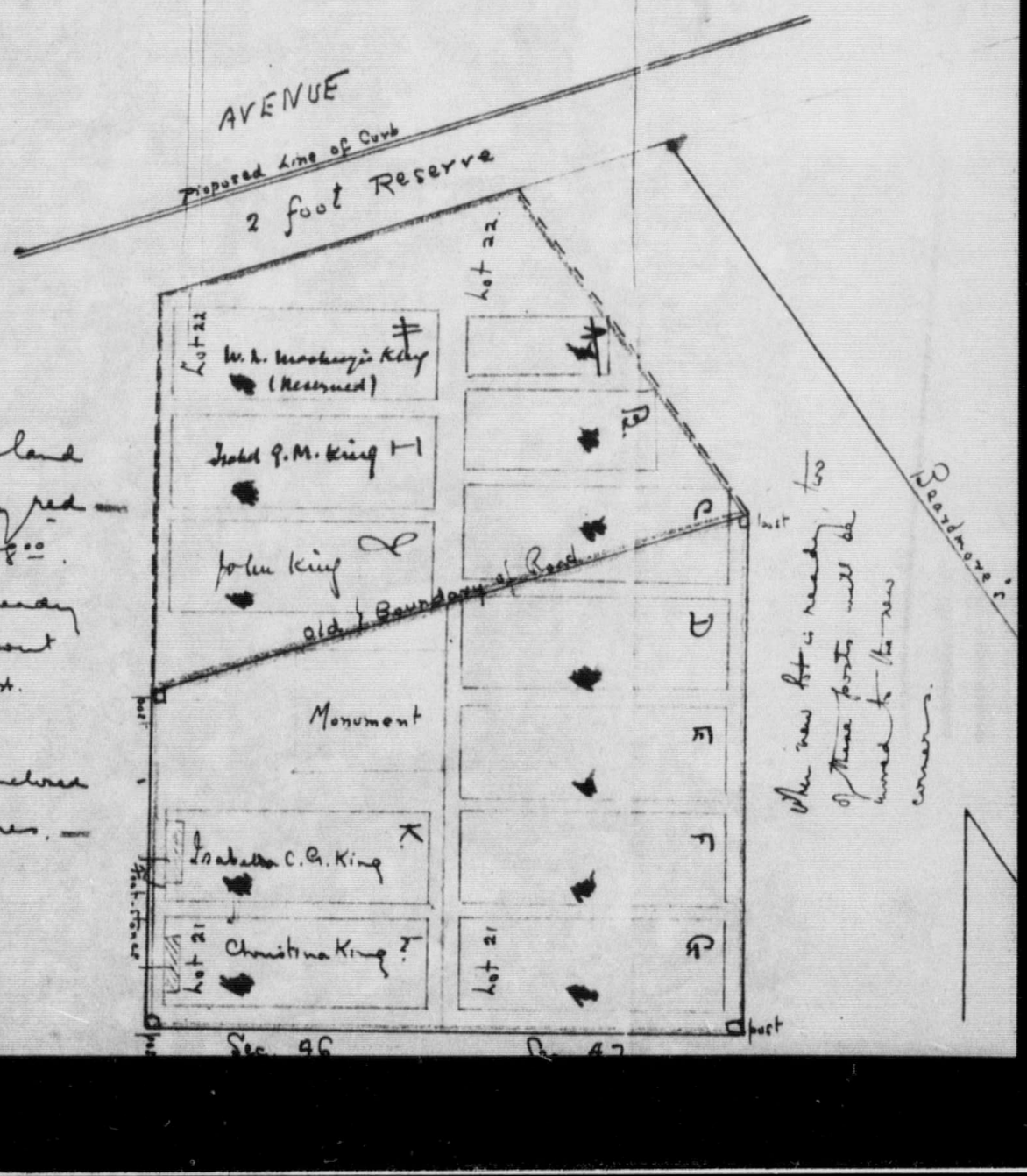
1643 Yonge Street

Toronto. December 4, 1915.

Plot "L" Section 46 & 47, Lots 21 North Gores

Also shewing Land to which Can be purchased
when Road is Paved & Reduced in width

Scale 4 feet = 1 inch.



Cost of land enclosed by red lines, $108.00.
This will be ready in 1916, about time or Sept.

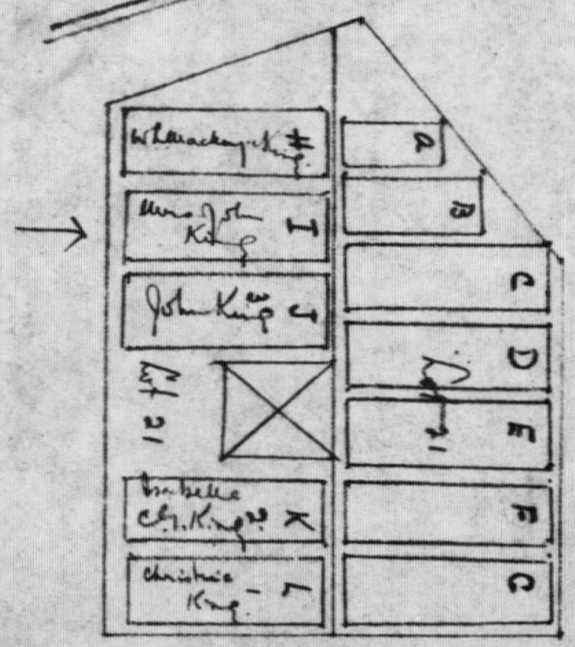
Land enclosed by blue lines, — old lot.

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Reduction of plan which accompanies letter of October 20, 1917.

Plan adopted by Mr. King



Lot 96.

Lot 95

Reduced to ½ size.
Additions made by Mr. King. Oct. 22, 1917.

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TELEPHONE BELMONT 86

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

1645 YONGE STREET

W. H. FOORD,
SUPERINTENDENT

Toronto, Oct. 20th, 1917. *19*

Mr F.A.McGregor.

Pte. Sec. to W.L.King.

Ottawa Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Inreply to Yours of the 16th. inst. We have a Chapel in the Cemetery available for use any time,ready for service at a few minutes notice.

Inclosed find tracing of the Plan adopted by Mr King; We have only copies of this Plan in Our possession; the others were distroyed this is the only safe plan for Mr King to follow; because two different plans are sure to lead to confusion.

The safest plan to avoid any mistakes is for Mr King to mark the grave which is to be opened on the inclosed traceing, and the permit and return in the inclosed envelope.

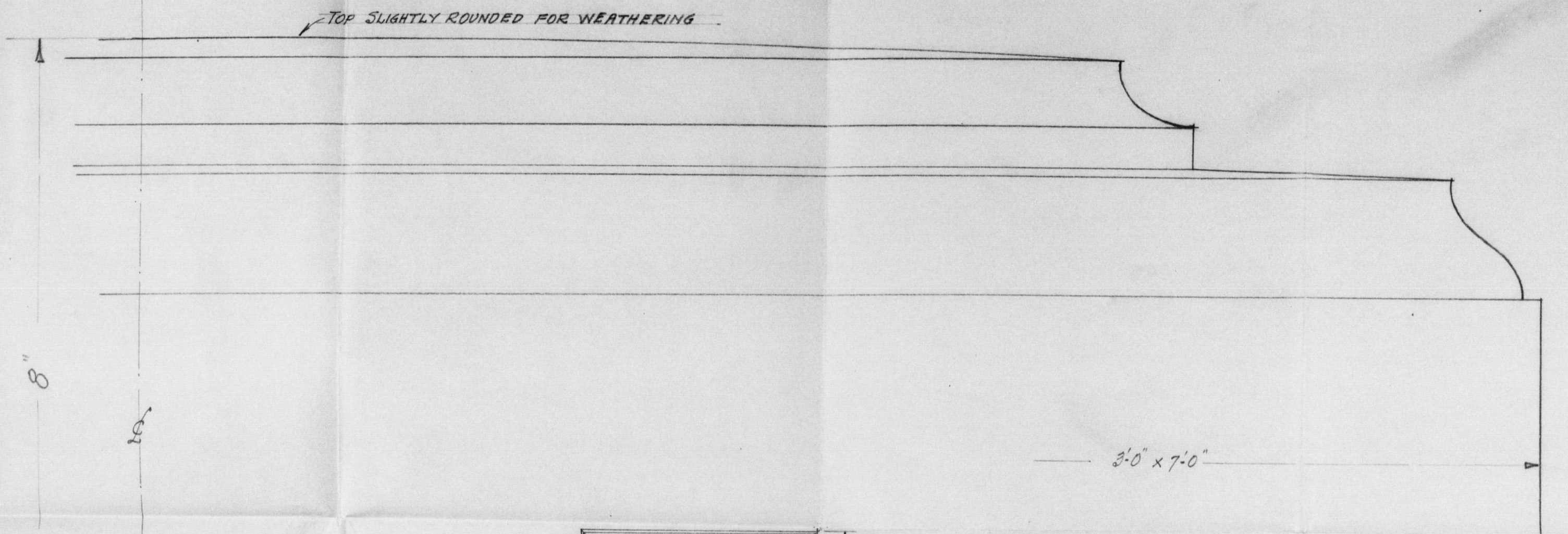
Yours truly

W.H.Foord

Sup't.

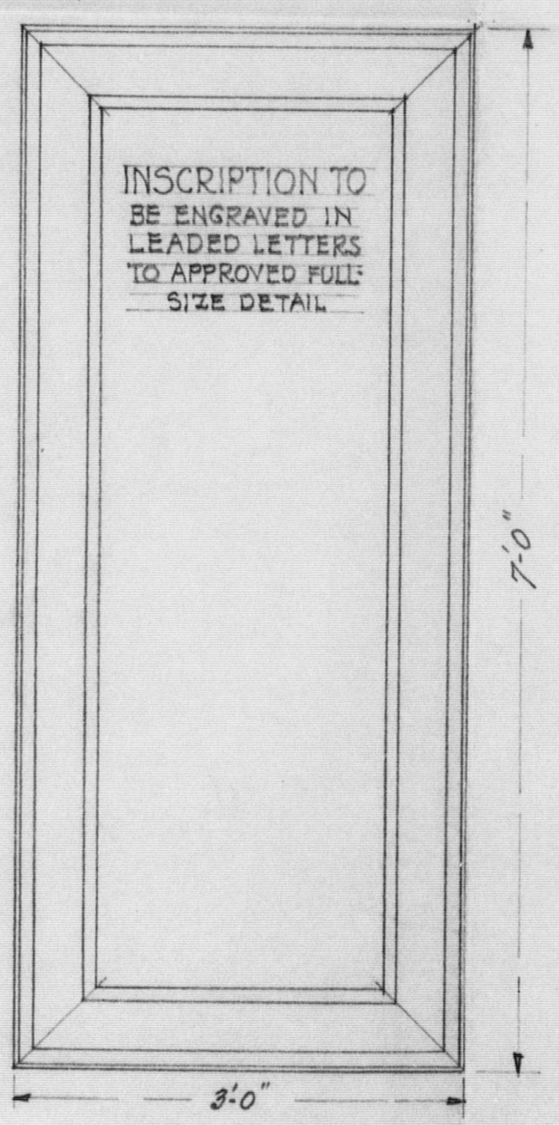
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FULL-SIZE DETAIL OF MOULDING

SCHEME "A"



PLAN - AT 1" SCALE

DESIGN FOR MEMORIAL LEDGER FOR MOUNT PLEASANT CEM. TORONTO.

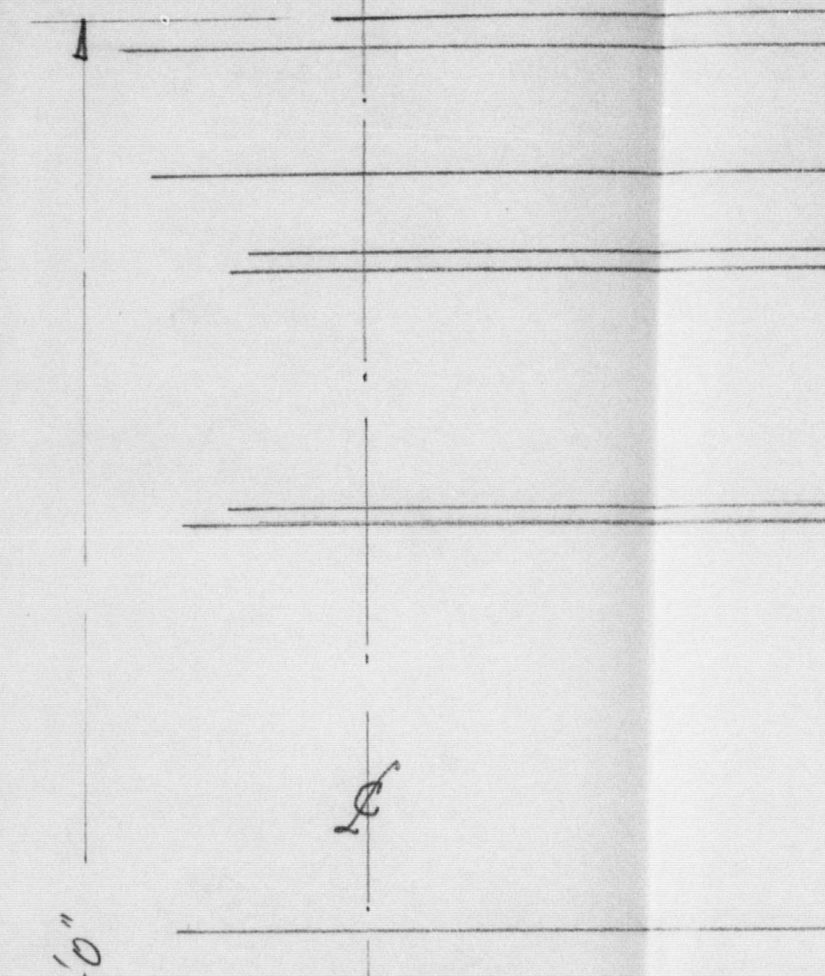
McINTOSH GRANITE CO. LTD. 1623 YONGE ST. TORONTO. ONT.

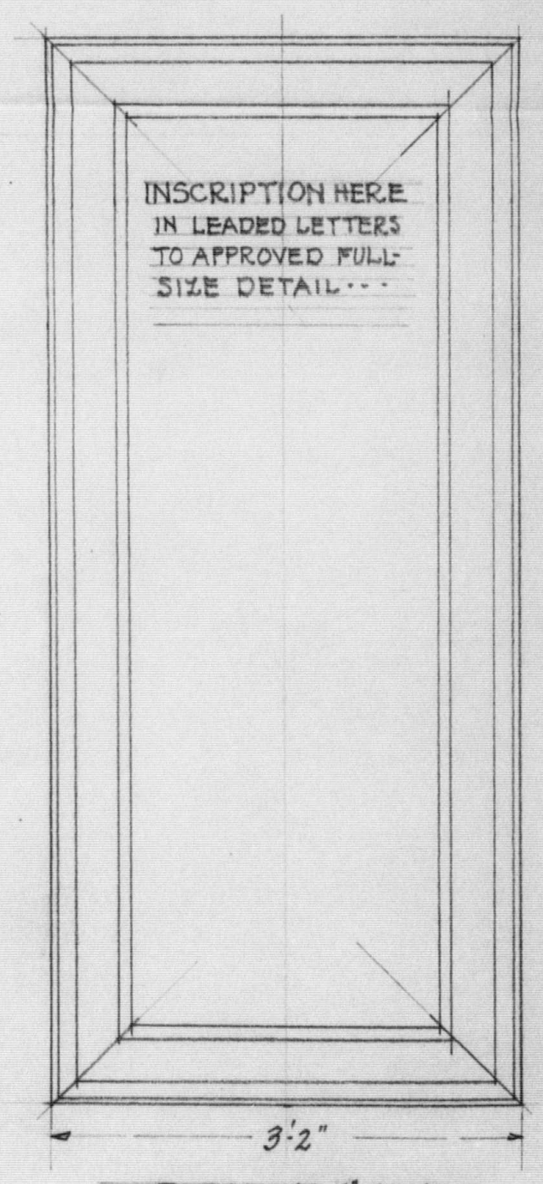
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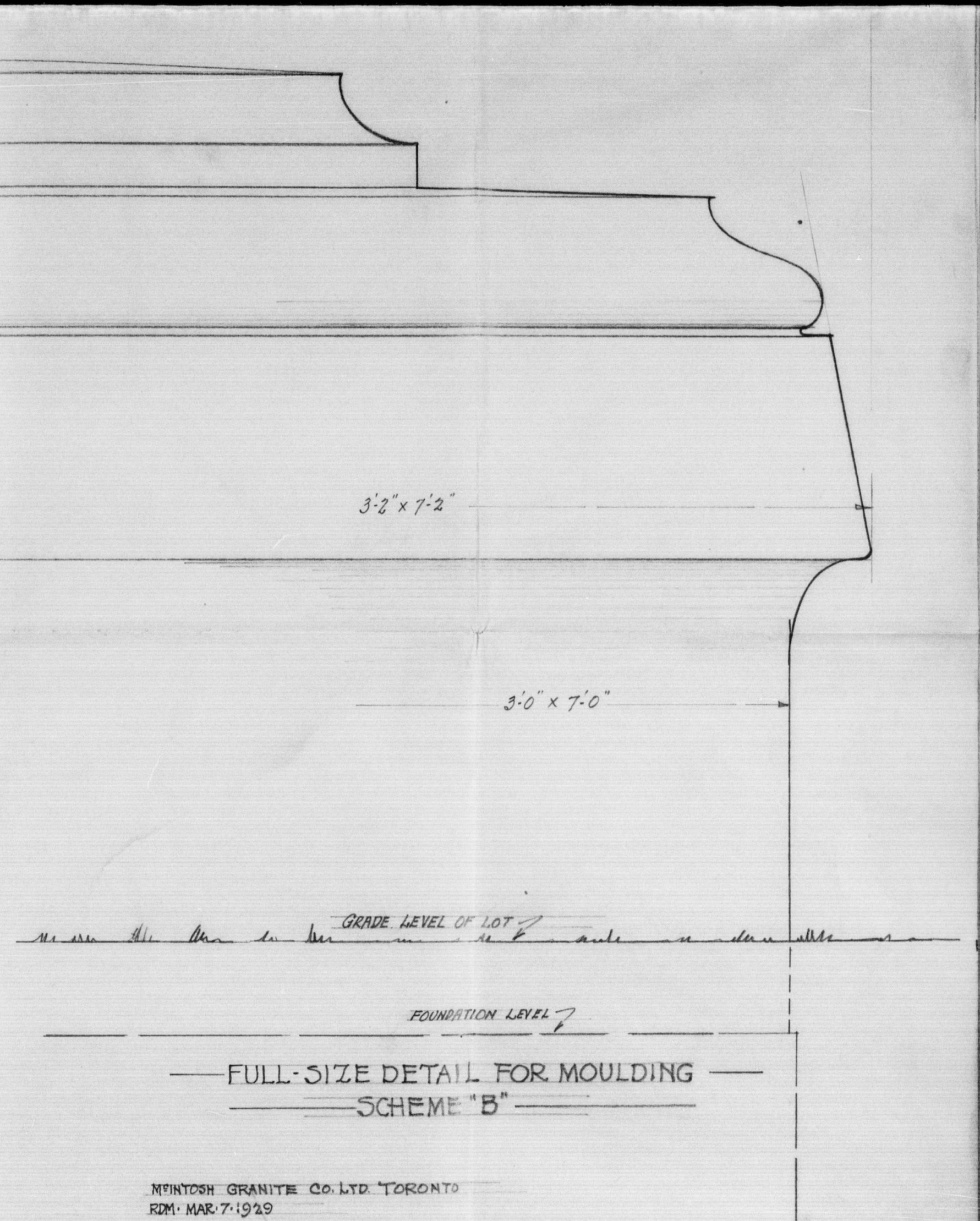
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PLAN AT 1" SCALE

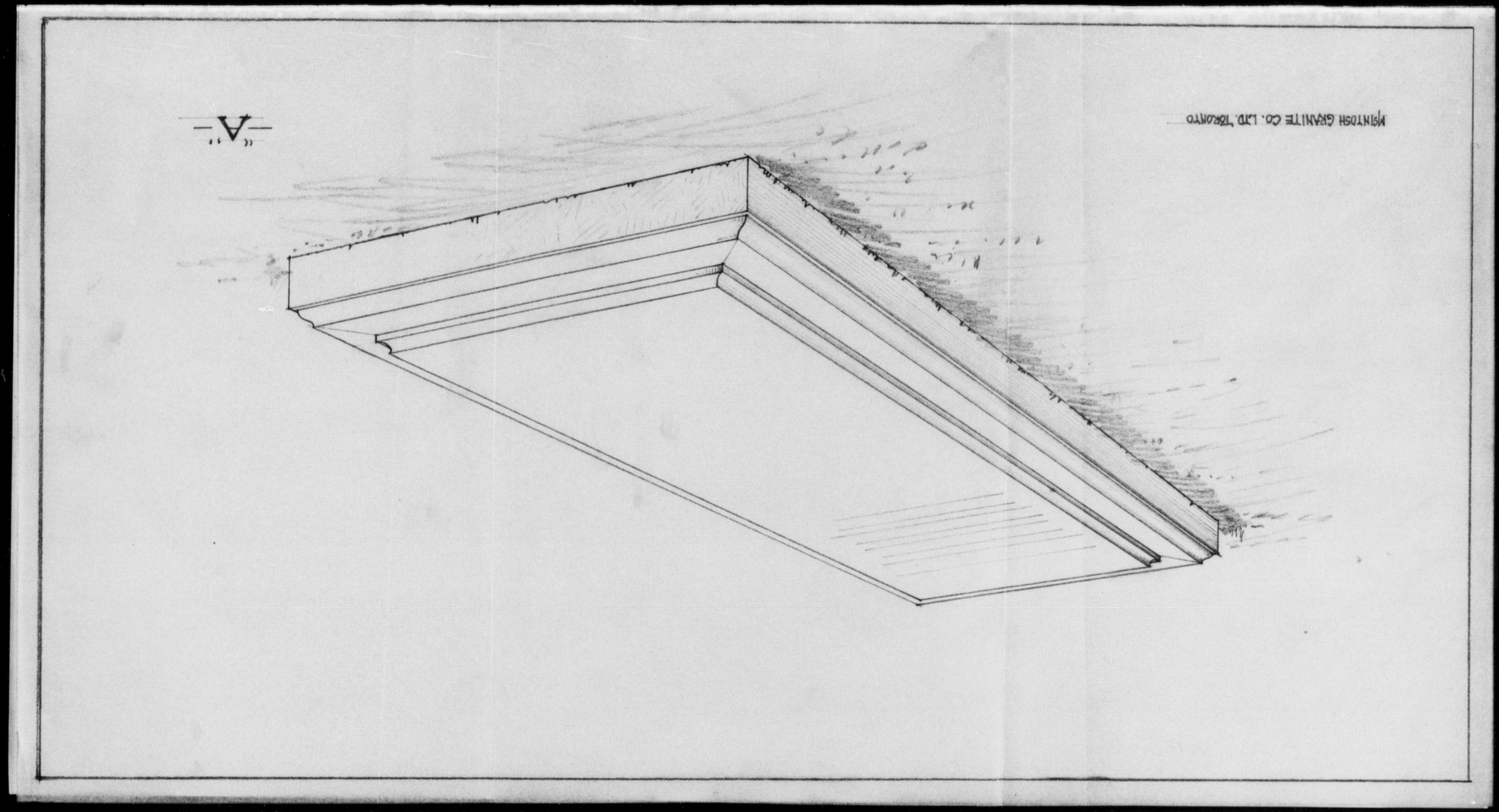


FULL-SIZE DETAIL FOR MOULDING SCHEME "B"

McINTOSH GRANITE Co. LTD. TORONTO
RDM. MAR. 7. 1929

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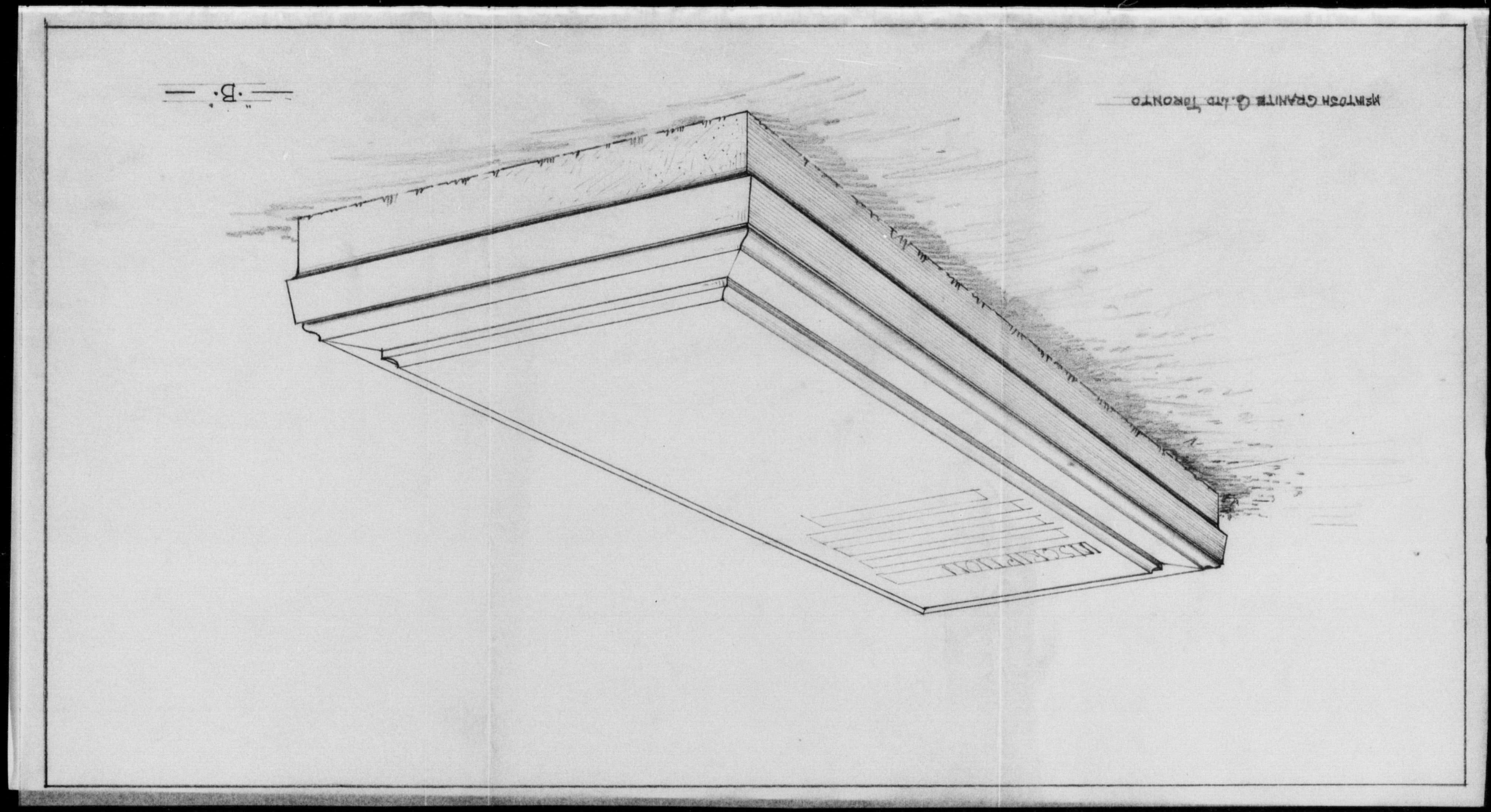


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TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

March
nineth
1 9 2 9.

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Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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The Pasteur tomb is apparently made of polished black marble, we have followed it as closely as possible, the slight modifications of detail being necessary for an out-of-doors memorial in granite.

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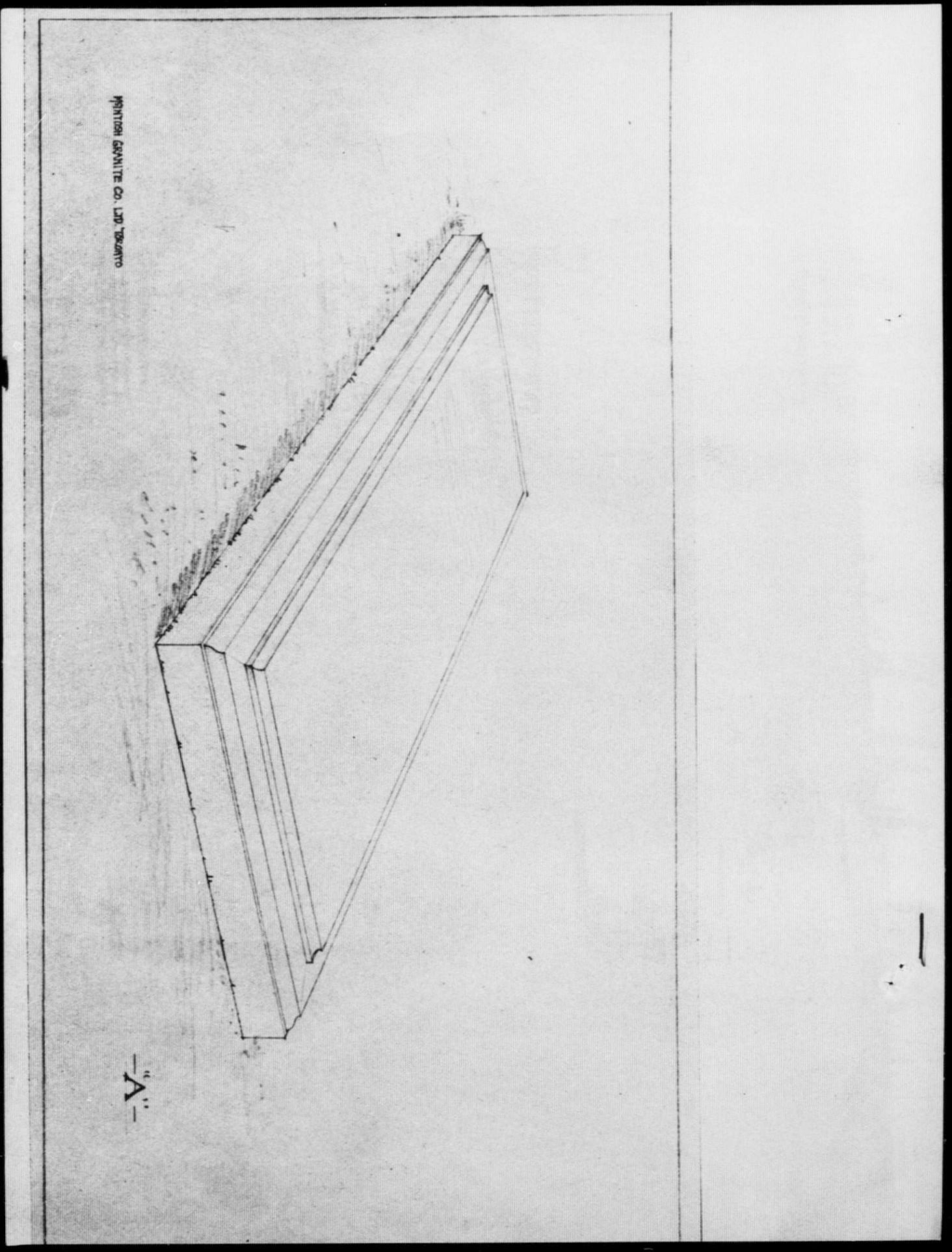
J. Taylor McIntosh

President.

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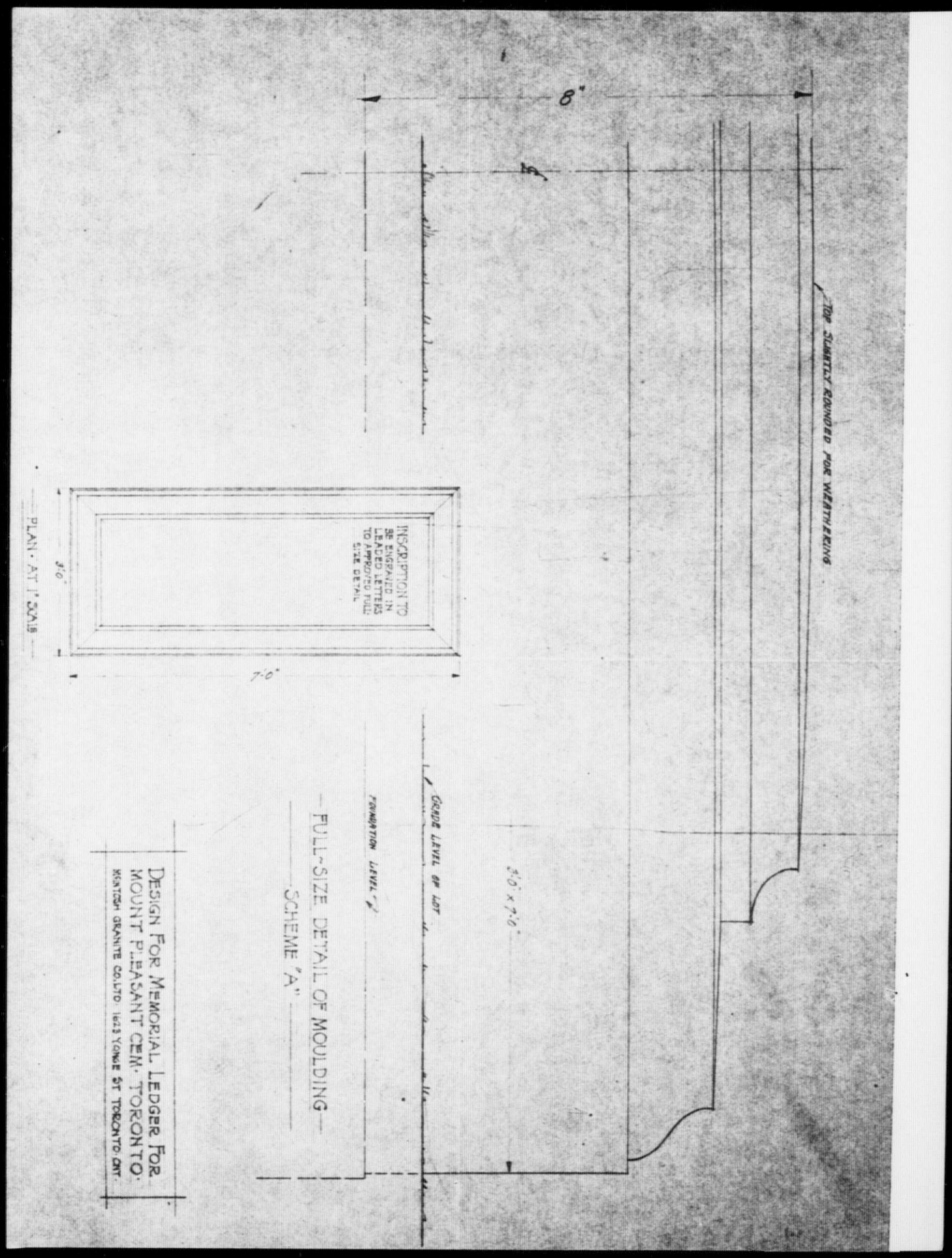
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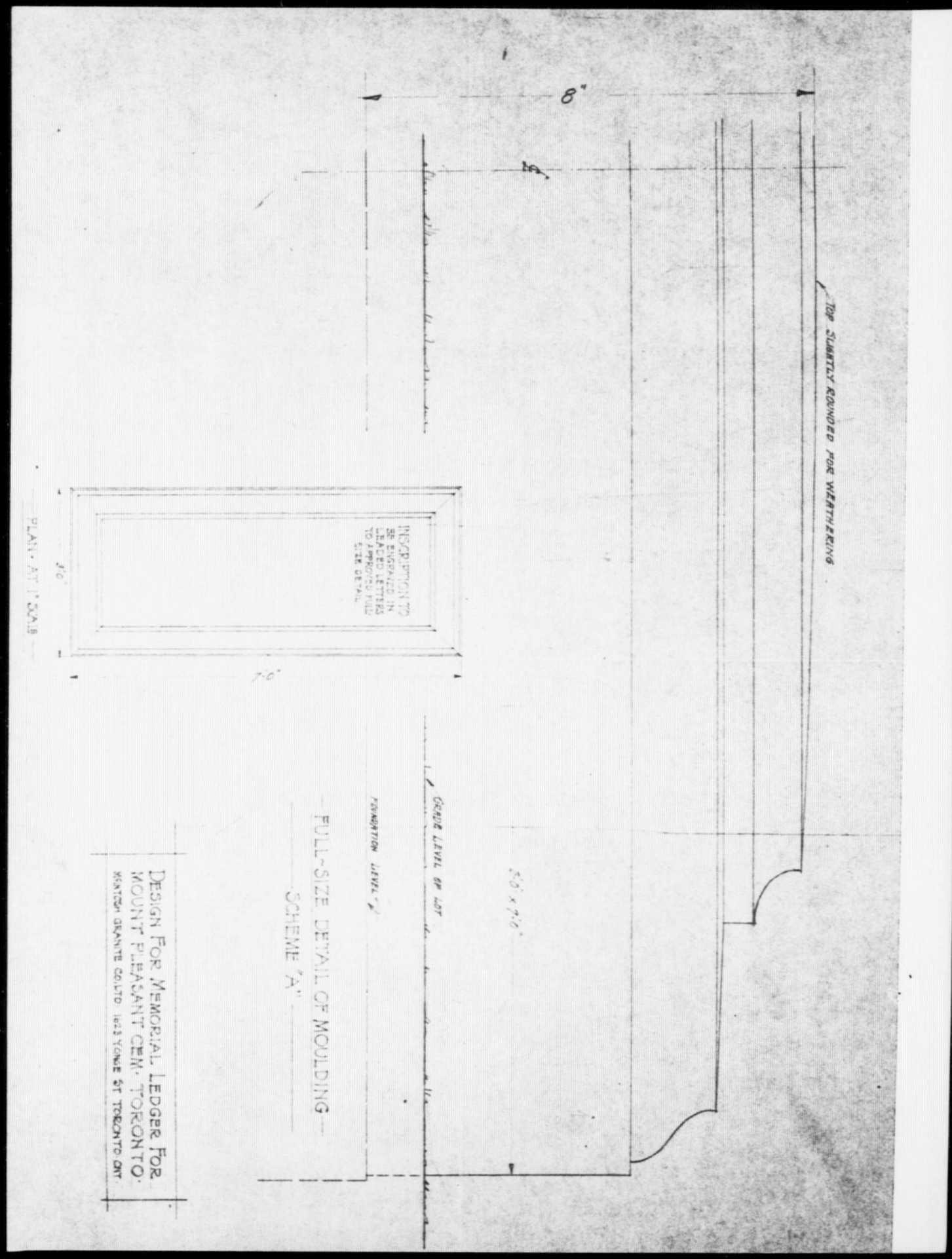
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REEL/C
REPETITION

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March 11, 1929.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have received this morning your letter of March the 9th; also, at the close of last week, the Pasteur memorial volume and the designs for the ledger memorial.

We may take it as settled that I will ask you to execute the memorial in accordance with the design "B", which is a more exact reproduction of the Pasteur memorial, having the extra elevation from the ground which the Pasteur memorial has.

You will recall that, in the execution of the Iona cross, I went to considerable trouble to get the exact proportions, so that the cross, when erect, might be regarded in that particular as a perfect reproduction of the original. I have come

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to the conclusion that it would be well for me to do the same with respect to the Pasteur ledger memorial. This memorial would then be a reproduction of the Pasteur memorial.

The designs you have prepared are as near as it would be possible to make them from the picture of the tomb in the memorial volume which I sent to you. On the other hand, it has occurred to me that, if I were to write to France, I might be able to obtain from the firm that designed the Pasteur tomb exact dimensions and proportions. Accordingly, I am to-day writing Mr. Roy, our Minister in France, in whose company I visited the Pasteur tomb last year, asking him if he will secure the exact dimensions in detail. As soon as they are received, I will forward them to you. The memorial to my brother will then have the added historic interest of bearing an exact relationship to the Pasteur memorial in France.

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To enable Mr. Roy the better to to secure from the designer of the Pasteur tomb exactly what I want, I am having a tracing made of your drawing and am forwarding it with my letter. I think it would be well to have the elevation from the ground correspond, as well as all other features, to the Pasteur memorial.

I note what you say about altering the detail slightly because of the weather. That may be necessary as far as concerns slightly sloping the levels; but I think it is important that, as regards the edges of the different levels, they should follow exactly the design of the Pasteur memorial. If, for example, it is a vertical instead of an undulating line, I think that feature should be reproduced exactly. It will probably not take more than three weeks to get a reply back from Mr. Roy, so that if you wish to secure the necessary granite in the meantime, please feel free to go ahead. I will give you the lettering in a subsequent letter.

0 0 0

Since our talk together at Ottawa I have received a letter from Mrs. Macdougall King, in answer to one I wrote after my visit to your office in Toronto, and I am happy to say that Mrs. Macdougall King is in entire accord with our preference for a ledger memorial instead of one corresponding to the Rowell memorial, and also is in like accord with respect to the inscription and other details. She and her little boys are greatly pleased that we are going to reproduce exactly the Pasteur memorial.

Let me again thank you for the kind personal interest you are taking in this matter, and also say how much I enjoyed our much too brief talk together at the time of your recent visit to Ottawa.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President and Manager,
McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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Extra copy

March 11, 1929.

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National Archives of Canada
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With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President and Manager,
McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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March 11, 1929.

Dear Mr. Roy:

May I enlist your good offices in a matter in which I know you will be more than pleased to assist. You will recall our visit together to the tomb of Louis Pasteur, and also my mentioning to you at the time my thought of erecting over the grave of my brother, Dr. Macdougall King, a memorial similar to that over the grave of Pasteur in the Memorial Chapel at the Pasteur Institute.

When you secured for me from the City of Paris the memorial volume commemorative of the Pasteur Centenary, and I saw in it a photograph of the tomb of Pasteur, I thought this would be sufficient to enable a designer in Canada to make for my purpose an exact reproduction of the ledger memorial which is in the centre of the Chapel. I gave the volume to a firm in Toronto,

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the McIntosh Granite Company, with whom I have placed an order for the memorial to my brother, and they have sent to me a design made from the photograph in the commemoration volume. On close examination, however, I notice that they have made slight alterations in the edges of the upper slab, and I am not quite certain that the proportions are wholly exact.

As I have decided to reproduce in Canada the ledger memorial in the Pasteur Chapel, I should like it to be an exact reproduction at least so far as design is concerned. It will not be of black marble, as is the Pasteur memorial, but will be of granite of the character similar to that of the exact reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona, which I had made some years ago as a memorial over the grave of my father and mother. I should like visitors to

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the Cemetery to know, if they are interested at all in the Pasteur memorial, that what I have had reproduced in Toronto is as nearly exact as is possible, making allowance for the fact that the Pasteur memorial is within an enclosure, whereas the memorial to my brother will be under the open vault of heaven.

I am enclosing a blue print of the design which the McIntosh firm has sent to me. Now here is where I am anxious to enlist your good offices. Would it be possible for you to have some one get in touch with the firm which made the Pasteur memorial and have them give to me information as to its exact size, shape, carving, lettering, etc. If it is not possible to get in touch with the firm which did the work, would you be so kind as to get some designer of cemetery memorials to visit the Pasteur memorial and take the measurements for me, at the same

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time giving me an exact profile, so that the lines in what I am having made will be true in every particular to those of the Pasteur memorial. My impression is that the black marble slab is all one piece, and that it rests on another slab which rises from the level of the floor a distance of about six or nine inches. It is these details, as well as the length and width, that I am desirous of having as exact as possible.

Should the French measurements be in metres, as I assume will be the case, I would like to have that point noted. It looks as though the block on which the slab rests is carved to represent either wings or vines. I should like, if possible, to get an exact tracing of this carving, and of any other carving that there may be on the memorial.

I am sorry to put you to any trouble in so personal a matter; but I feel sure that you will be hardly

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less interested than I am in my endeavour not only to secure a suitable memorial for my brother's grave, but also to reproduce in Canada the central feature of the memorial to Pasteur in France.

How I wish we might have had in Canada a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the nature of the memorial tomb and Chapel in which there is this ledger memorial to Pasteur! That is what we should have had, and I did all in my power at the time to bring that about. Some day we may even yet secure that.

I should be very grateful if you could have this slight commission put in hand at once, and let me have at your earliest convenience the expenses incidental thereto. I am anxious to have the work proceeded with just as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

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With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Honble. Philippe Roy
Canadian Legation,
1, rue François Premier,
Paris, France.

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

March
thirteenth
1 9 2 9.

Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Your very kind letter of the 11th inst. to hand and noted. If you will kindly let us have the exact dimensions of the Pasteur Tomb when you receive same from Mr.Roy, we will have it carefully detailed, keeping in mind what you say about the edges of the different levels, &c. &c. We will then send the details to you for approval or suggestions before going on with the work. In the meantime we will have the stock ordered.

Thanking you for your kindness to me when in Ottawa, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. Taylor McIntosh

President.
The McIntosh Granite Co.Ltd.

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PD/LV

CANADIAN LEGATION
PARIS

5th April 1929.

My dear Prime-Minister,

Following our private correspondence, I have pleasure in sending you today, under two separate covers, full particulars concerning the Pasteur Memorial.

These designs were made by Mr. Rodolphe Tourville, Canadian architect from Montréal, who has just completed his studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

Yours very sincerely,

Thibaudeau Rinfret

Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie-King,
Prime-Minister,
Ottawa.

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April 20, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President and Manager,
McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I am sending you, under separate cover to-day, the original drawings of the Pasteur Memorial, which I have received from Paris this morning. The large drawing is, I think, an exact scale drawing of what appears in the Memorial Chapel, and the small scale lateral ~~vein~~ view drawing is a reproduction on small scale of the slight amount of carving on the side of the tomb. You will notice that the proportions of the Memorial are of its very essence, as well as the relative height of the various levels, the projections, etc. I hope you will do your utmost to follow, with the greatest accuracy possible, the several lines of the original as they appear in the drawing. The measurements on the large drawing are given in centimetres as well as in feet and inches. My hope is that the space over my brother's grave will permit of the Memorial being exactly in

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size as well as in design as the Pasteur Memorial, but, if that is not the case, it will be necessary to have the whole carried out in proportion as will suit its environment.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to whether or not the Memorial over my brother's grave cannot be made, in all particulars save the stone itself, exactly as the Pasteur Memorial. I shall send you, in the course of a few days, the wording which I should like to have placed on the slab, the lettering of which I underetand from you will be in lead.

I think you will agree with me that this particular design has, as a work of art, much to commend it. It should, however, have a vastly greater value because of its historic association and significance. I am glad that your firm has the work in hand, because I know how much this phase of the Memorial will also appeal to you.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

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April 20, 1929.

Honble. Philippe Roy,
Canadian Legation,
1, rue François Premier,
Paris, France.

Dear Mr. Roy:

I received by this morning's mail the architect's full-scale drawing, giving measurements, etc., of the marble slab over the grave of Pasteur in the Memorial Chapel we visited together. I also received a day or two ago a pen and ink drawing, showing the design of the carving on its side; and I write at once to thank you for procuring so promptly the exact particulars for me. They are just what I was most anxious to have, and I am sending them forward by to-day's mail to the firm in Toronto who are making the Memorial for me.

On behalf of my brother, as well as on my own account, I should like to thank you warmly for your good offices in this matter. Perhaps you would be so kind

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as to express to the architect my appreciation of his work, and to ask him to let me have his account at his earliest convenience.

I also received in this morning's mail the Maréchal Foch Memorial Number of "L'Illustration," April 6, 1929, which you so kindly sent to me, and which I am indeed pleased to have. The photographs of the funeral services and procession are very fine. The whole ceremony had a note which only France could give - an expression of the eternal spirit, even in the midst of death. I thank you warmly for this thought as well.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

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(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

April
27th
1929.

Rt. Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr.King:

Your letter of recent date was duly received but the writer was out of town.

The drawings are now completed, and I expect to leave here on Monday morning early, to motor to Kingston and Ottawa. I hope to arrive in Ottawa about five o'clock, and will call you by telephone as soon as I get in.

Yours very truly,

D. Taylor McIntosh

President.
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited.

D.T.M./D.

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April 29, 1929.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have written to-night to Mr. Sydney March. I hope it may prove to be of some service.

May I again thank you for your kindness in coming to Ottawa to see me about the memorial to my brother, and also for the deep personal interest as well as generous attitude which you are taking towards the execution of this work. I cannot thank you too cordially, nor can I say how pleased I am that the execution of this memorial, with its historic as well as personal associations, is in your hands.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
The McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

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Personal

Ottawa, April 29, 1929

The Honourable Philippe Roy,
Canadian Legation,
1 rue Francois Premier,
Paris, France.

Dear Mr. Roy:

Since writing you a day or two ago, I have received your letter of the 5th instant, mentioning that the designs of the Pasteur Memorial were made by Mr. Rodolphe Tourville, Canadian architect from Montreal, who has just completed his studies at l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. I shall be grateful if you will express my very warm thanks to Mr. Tourville for his kindness in this matter, and ask him to let me have his account at his early convenience.

Once again, may I thank you for your own good offices, which I very deeply appreciate.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

WLMK/C

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April 29, 1929.

Dear Mr. March:

I wrote you this morning, thanking you and your brothers for the beautiful bronze of Peace and Victory, which came from you some weeks ago. By a curious co-incidence I had a visit to my residence this evening of Mr. D. Taylor McIntosh, the President of the McIntosh Granite Co. of Toronto. Some years ago this firm executed for me a very beautiful reproduction in granite of the St. Martin's cross at Iona. It marks the burial place of my father and mother. At the present time they are reproducing for me in granite, as a monument to my brother, the memorial over Pasteur's tomb in Paris.

Some weeks ago when Mr. McIntosh was in the Capital and I was discussing this memorial with him, I promised that I would write to you, mentioning the name of his firm as one well qualified to execute

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the granite or stone portion of the national memorial which you are making. Unfortunately, in the pressure of other duties, I omitted writing you at the time. I write now to say that, if you are free to make your own selection of the firm to do this particular part of the work, I do not believe you will find in Canada a firm that is more reliable or more competent to carry out this part of your contract. They have been in a large way of business for many years, and much of the finest stone work in Canada has been executed by them.

I, of course, know nothing of the terms of your contract or of the plans you have in mind; but, in case you may require the services of some firm in connection with the executing of the portions of the monument other than those which are in bronze, or assisting in its erection, I have the pleasure of giving you the name and address of this firm, which is as follows:

The McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

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No doubt your brother and sister in Toronto will have full knowledge of the Company and of its reputation.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sydney March, Esq.,
Goddendene,
Farnborough,
Kent,
England.

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

June
26th
1929.

Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr.King:

We have the monument for your brother, Dr.Macdougall King, pretty well along, and it will soon be ready for the inscription.

If you are going to be near here in the course of a week, we would like if you could make it convenient to call and see the work as far as it has gone. We could see Mr.Foord, the Superintendent of the Cemetery, at the same time, to arrange about building the foundation.

Yours very truly,
The McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.

D. Taylor McIntosh

President.

DTM/D.

P.S We have not heard anything from Mr. Mackenzie,

D.T.M.

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July 15, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
The McIntosh Granite Co., Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I thank you for your letter of June 26th. Within a day or two I shall send you what I would suggest as the inscription for my brother's monument.

Do I understand that it will be necessary for me personally to make arrangements with Mr. Foord, the Superintendent of the Cemetery, as to the building of the foundation? I understood from our conversation together that you had already seen to this, and had Mr. Foord's assurance that the work could be proceeded with when ready.

I am afraid that it may be a little difficult for me to get up to Toronto during the course of the present month, but if it is imperative that I should, I might so arrange. Please let me know just how matters stand.

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With kindest regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

I enclose a copy of a letter received from the
Marcil brothers. I was under the impression that a
copy had gone forward to you a month or two ago.
I hope you will write the Public Works at once in the
matter. It may be possible to have it arranged
without tender, seeing the amount is not large, but
if it is above a certain figure the law, I know, requires
that tenders be called for

Wm. Mackenzie.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

L-N Hellyer
Bryden

Dear Mr Hellyer:

Mr Mackenzie King has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 18 which has been dealt with and to thank you for the information which it gives.

Mr King also wishes me to say that he looks forward to receiving from you a report of your visit to Dorchester and will await further communication from you.

Yours faithfully,
David Smith
P.S.
Private Secretary

Mr. Y.
Please file
+ send with acknowledgement
thank

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

My stenographer is on holiday, so learn to write this by hand. Hope you can read it.

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OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

July 18th 1929

Rt Hon W. L. mackenzie King
Laurier House
Ottawa

Dear Mr. King

I am in receipt of your favr of the 15th inst and noted contents. It is not necessary for you to come up as far the foundation is concerned. I am enclosing you herewith a diagram of the lot showing where Mr. Foord wants mont placed, also permit form. If you will kindly sign both of them, and return them to me I will hand same to Mr. Foord who will at once have the foundation built. When we receive the discription we will have it cut, and will leave the other matter until you come up next month.

The Donat is heavily moulded, and our member is a bead, which shows caused on the original, but we think that for this Donat being fine hammered instead of polished, and out in the open instead of indoors as the original is, it will look much better to leave this bead plain, but would not think of setting mont in cemetery until you have seen it and decided for yourself. Otherwise the work is complete and looks extremely well. It is something entirely different from any other mont in this City.

I want to thank you for the Copy of Mr. Marchs letter, also what you say about Donat Memorial. I have written Mr. Fuller, Chief Architect today in regard to it, asking him to let us have drawings, so that we can make up our price or if he does not want to let them out of his office I will go down to Ottawa.

Yours very Sincerely D. Taylor McIntosh

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July 20, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
The McIntosh Granite Co., Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

Mr. Mackenzie King has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 18, and to thank you for the information which it gives.

As requested, I beg to return to you herewith the diagram and permit, both of which Mr. King has signed.

Mr. King asked me to add that he will watch for an early opportunity of seeing you.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Measures,
Private Secretary.

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July 27, 1929.

Rodolphe Rod Tourville, Esq.,
c/o Rod Tourville, Esq.,
22 Ainslie Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Tourville:

I wish to thank you very warmly for your kindness in preparing for me the design and drawings of the marble slab which marks the grave of Pasteur in the Memorial Chapel of the Pasteur Institute. When I asked Mr. Roy to lend his good offices in obtaining for me the information necessary to serve as guide for the reproduction of this monument over the grave of my brother, Dr. D. Macdougall King, at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, I had no thought that the necessary information would be secured and the work performed for me by a distinguished Canadian architect and fellow-Liberal, and one whose father for so many years was an outstanding figure in the Canadian House of Commons. May I say that this association has added not a little to the interest which will always attach to the memorial itself, and on behalf of Mrs. Macdougall King and her two boys, as

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well as on behalf of my sister, Mrs. Lay, and myself, I should like to express the most cordial appreciation of your generous assistance.

Mr. Roy, who has just been spending the night with me at my country residence at Kingsmere, tells me that you would not permit him to give you any honorarium for your professional services, preferring to make your contribution a good-will offering toward myself. May I say that I am not a little touched by this expression of your friendship, and shall always gratefully remember it.

With renewed thanks for all you have done, and with my best of wishes,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King

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July 29, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
The McIntosh Granite Co., Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I have invited my late brother's two boys (Dr. Macdougall King's sons) to pay me a brief visit this summer. They leave Denver this week. I shall be in Toronto to meet them on ~~Monday of next week~~ Sunday night of this week, when I hope later to take them to the Cemetery to show them the grave of their father, and the memorial which is to be placed over it.

I expect to be in the city also on Saturday morning, and shall, unless prevented from so doing, run up to your office at that time. I suppose there is no chance of the memorial being in place by then? If there were, I should be happy if matters could be so arranged. I confess I was not able to gather from your last letter just what might still be necessary with respect to a completion of the carving. I take it that a concrete base has to be prepared, on which the slab is subsequently laid. Could not this base

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be made in readiness for Saturday, so that if I am satisfied with the work already done on the stone, it can be placed in position before I bring the boys to the Cemetery?

The chances are that my sister, Mrs. Lay, of Barrie, will come down to Toronto to meet my nephews and myself when they arrive from Denver. If we could all be together at the time of the laying of the stone, that would be a little ceremony which I think would be much cherished in our memories. On the other hand, I can quite understand wherein matters may not be at a stage where this could be arranged. Perhaps I had better leave the matter entirely to your judgment, trusting that you will take the course which you feel will most meet with my approval in the end.

Yours very sincerely,

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Ottawa, August 13, 1929

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

In thinking over the inscription for the memorial slab to be placed over my brother's grave, I have felt that all that would be necessary would be his name in full with his medical degree, and the date and place of birth and death appearing on a line below in smaller lettering.× I am taking for granted that both the references to birth and death could be on the one line. The words "born" and "died" are, I assume, customary, and, I imagine, essential, as well as appropriate. My brother's full name was Dougall Macdougall King, and his university degree is M.B. He was born at Berlin, Ontario, on November the eleventh, 1878. He died at Denver, Colorado, on March the eighteenth, 1922.

I should like the lettering to be of the same style as that of the Iona Cross. I notice that the inscriptions

+. Since telephoning to Toronto I agree it is well to add In memoriam

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there have no abbreviations for the date, and I think we should follow in the memorial the setting forth of the month and the province (or state) in full.

It would also be well, I think, to have the name preceded by the words "In loving memory of". The stone is something more than a mere tomb-stone. It is in the nature of a memorial, and as such is being placed there by my brother's wife and myself.

The only point about which I am in doubt is whether I should or should not include* after the name of my brother the words "Son of John King, K.C., and Isabel Grace Mackenzie King". My thought is that, as my brother was married and had sons of his own, possibly this memorial should start with simply his own name and the date and place of birth and death, with space left below for mention of his wife and their sons, should either of the latter come to be buried in the same plot. Unless the boys have families of their own, which I hope may come to be the case, it would probably be their mother's wish that they, as well as herself, should be buried in the same plot as their father. This should be taken into consideration in the spacing of the lettering and the relative position of the first line.

* - since saying I think it is best to include

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Since dictating this far, it has occurred to me that, as the words "In loving memory of" appear on the cross, it might be better not to repeat them on the memorial stone, but later cut into the cross the reference to my brother being a son of John King, K.C., and Isabel Mackenzie King, omitting this reference as well from the memorial for my brother. Perhaps you would give me the benefit of your judgment on this point. ×

I am enclosing a sheet with the inscription in its simplest form. You might have a drawing made and submit it in the lettering similar to that on the cross, and, if you think well of so doing, another drawing with the words "In loving memory of" and the reference to my brother's parents. I could then, along with your own judgment, make the choice between them which would seem most fitting. — (one drawing of the large inscription will be sufficient)

My brother's boys are leaving Ottawa to-night to visit my sister, Mrs. Lay, in Barrie, and will be there for a few days. I had hoped very much that it might be possible to have the memorial completed and in place before they return to their home in Denver, so that they might give their mother an account of it. If

× This too is covered by our phone conversation this idea can be disregarded.

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this is possible, I should be delighted. If, however, it is not, I shall fully understand, for I know the extra work of beading and fluting, which when last in Toronto I decided should be done, may take a little time. I shall be glad to hear from you just how soon you think the memorial could be completed and set in place.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING

WLMC[illegible]AP

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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REPRODUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S CROSS AT IONA
AT MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY, TORONTO, CANADA

The Cross, as to form and proportion, is an exact reproduction of the St. Martin's Cross at Iona, though it is considerably reduced in size. The original cross is 16 feet in height; the cross at Mount Pleasant rises to a height of about 13 feet from the ground. The base on which the inscriptions are placed, like the cross itself, is an exact reproduction of the base of the cross at Iona. The lettering of the inscriptions is done in black lead, which is hammered into the stone into which the inscriptions have been cut by hand.

When the photograph attached was made, only the inscription of my father appeared on the front of it. The whole of the front space is now completed, with the added inscription referring to my mother. On the right side of the cross is an inscription commemorative of my sister, who was the first member of our family to die. On the reverse side of the cross is an inscription in memory of my father's father and mother; the former, having been an officer in the British Army, was buried in the Military Cemetery in Quebec, where his remains still lie. My father's mother was buried in the family plot over which the cross was erected. My mother's father and mother are buried in the Necropolis, another cemetery in Toronto, over which a Celtic cross is also erected. It is for this reason no mention of their names appears on this little monument. There remains one side of the cross upon which a further inscription can be placed.

The photographs disclose how appropriately an inscription can be placed on the base of the monument. Were it so desired, an inscription might be made continuous around the four sides. The exact place of burial of each individual is marked by a simple stone, also carved in Celtic design, as shown in the photograph.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Symbolism of the Cross. On the front of the cross will be noticed a Celtic design of a vine. It is taken, practically without exception, like the other designs on the cross, either from the original tracery on the cross at Iona or from slabs appearing in the little chapel near by, and from other pieces of Celtic tracery found in Iona. On the front of the original cross, there are, as I recall, representations from the narratives in the Old and New Testaments, symbolism in part relating to the Garden of Eden, and in part to the Apostles, to the Virgin and Child, and to Daniel in the Lion's Den. Much of it is indistinct, and a good deal of it very difficult to comprehend. On our cross, I have taken the idea from the original of the vine as symbolical of human life. It retains an association with the Garden of Eden; it also has an association with the teachings of Christ, referring to Himself as the Vine, and members of human society as the branches. In the centre, at the front, there are three Celtic designs interwoven, all of which are symbolical of immortality, there being no beginning and no end to any one of the three. They are each of the nature of a chain that completes itself in a circle. This is suggestive of our life in relation to immortal life, as without a beginning and without an end.

On close examination of the nimbus, one will see the design of a Crown of Thorns. It is in keeping with the Vine and is intended to be symbolical of the Crown of Thorns placed on the head of the Saviour at the time of the Crucifixion, which was the only crown visible to mortal men.

In a word, all of the front of the cross is symbolical of life on this side of the grave. It reveals the perishable nature of life as we behold it, and the apparent defeats of its lofty purposes. It has, however, also in the centre of it, all the suggestion of immortality, of life without a beginning and without an end.

The reverse side of the cross is intended to symbolize immortal life, or life as it is known and exists beyond the grave. The Vine, which perishes, has vanished. The unchiselled granite, resembling the sky on a clear day, has a suggestion of the Infinite about it. The emblem chains and other designs symbolical of immortal life on the

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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front of the cross are revealed as still more glorious symbols of immortality on the reverse side. Their reproduction in nobler note helps to add the suggestion of a more glorious reality as revealed beyond. The thorns in the Crown of Thorns appear as jewels, and the crown itself is in reality a crown of glory. The four bosses which appear in relief on the reverse side, around the large central relief, are symbolical of the four wounds of the crucifixion. They, too, are seen to have a note of immortality and glory about them, carrying as they do a symbolism suggestive of these qualities. ~~All~~ The endless this symbolism is a part of the Celtic symbolism to be found in one place or another either on the original cross at Iona or on slabs or bits of ecclesiastical architecture thereabouts.

The tracery on the two sides of the cross is particularly beautiful. The one side has the note of the Vine and the living present; the other, the note of the endless chain with the symbolical cross between.

Considered in a large way, the cross itself stands, ~~between~~ life as viewed on this side of the grave, and immortal life as inherited beyond. Altogether, the whole significance might be dwelt on at considerable length, there being a real symbolism in every note. The cross itself stands as a symbol of the Christian faith. The original cross in Iona stands as a monument to the origin of Christianity in Scotland. The transplanting of the design to the Dominion, in perfect detail as to proportion and the like, suggests the contribution Christianity has effected in the New World through the migration of our Scottish ancestors.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

TERMS ARE MADE FOR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OCCURENCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

August
fifteenth
1929.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 13th inst. to hand and carefully noted. In reply we are sending you, under separate cover, full sized blue print detail of inscription for approval.

The letters have been laid out in the same size and style, and in panel form, to match the lettering on the cross. There will be ample room for four or five more inscriptions should they be required at any time in the future. If this detail is approved will you please so advise us; it will not be necessary to return the print unless you wish to mark thereon any alterations that may be required.

The carving will be finished about August 24th and the lettering by August 29th; the stone will be erected on the next day. The carving is a great improvement in the appearance of the memorial. We regret, however, that it will be set so close to the ground, and would like to suggest that a base be placed under it, raising it about 3" off the ground. This will not only better the whole effect but also protect the carving from lawn mowers when the grass is cut, as the sharp arrises of the carving are sure to be damaged by the mower. This base can be finished by the time the rest of the work is ready to erect, and the cost of it will be practically saved in the carving which is taking less time than we expected.

Awaiting your further instructions, we remain,

Yours very truly,
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited,

W. F. Wilson
Sales Manager.

AUG 16 REC'D

WFW/D.

16256

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ONT, W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, August 16, 1929

Mr. W. F. Wilson,
Sales Manager,
McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Please arrange to have a base placed under memorial as suggested in your letter August 15th just received.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

(CHGE:PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE)

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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000052

FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

6h LR

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

TERMS ARE MADE FOR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OCCURENCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

August
seventeenth
1929.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We received your wire yesterday asking us to have a base made, as per our letter of the 15th inst., to be placed under the memorial, and will go ahead with this part of the work immediately.

Yours truly,
The McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,

W. F. Wilson

Sales Manager. per E.D.

WFW/D.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Archives nationales du Canada

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM August 17, 1929

Mr. King:

As far as I have been able to learn nothing has been received from the McIntosh people from Toronto at the office, except the letter which was sent to you yesterday.

There is no one at Laurier House to-day from whom I could obtain any information there.

E A P

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. Bonbright, General Manager

1929 AUG 20 AM 10 57

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

1929 AUG 20 AM 10 57

RA288 10

TORONTO ONT 20 1040A

W L MACKENZIE KING 179

LAURIER HOUSE OTTAWA ONT

BLUEPRINT OF LETTERING SENT AUGUST FIFTEENTH WILL

SEND DUPLICATE TODAY

MCINTOSH GRANITE CO.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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000857

FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

August
20th
1929.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram came this morning, and we replied to it as follows, "Blue print of lettering sent August 15th. Will send duplicate today".

We cannot understand why this blue print has not reached you as it was mailed the same day as the letter. However, we are mailing you a duplicate of same today, and trust same reaches you safely.

Yours very truly,
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited,

D. Taylor McIntosh

President.

DTM/D.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, August 20, 1929

McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Have not yet received lettering of inscription for approval. Stop. Please advise if and when sent. Stop. If possible please send duplicate.

W. L. Mackenzie King

(FU.142)

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery 1929-1946 - King Plot - Correspondence

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Copy

Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1929.

The McIntosh Granite Company,
1119 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Have received Special Delivery letter with inscription, also have found blue print mailed August 15th. Stop. Lettering of inscription, the wording of which has been approved by Mrs. Macdougall King, wholly satisfactory. Stop. Please have carried out in accordance with blue print.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

F.U.142.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery
- King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9456

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

August
28th
1929.

Hon. W. A. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. King:

We have got the tomb for your brother, the Doctor, erected this afternoon, and it certainly looks very handsome, to me. I hope you will think the same when you see it.

Sorry to have missed seeing you when you were here recently, but I was away on a short vacation.

Yours sincerely,

D. Taylor McIntosh

DTM/D.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO Bolton

Hand copy of letter to Laurier re Plan

Copy sent to Plan

Letter from

12/11/29

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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CANADIAN LEGATION
PARIS

PD/LV

28th August 1929.

My dear Prime-Minister,

Following your letter of the 28th of April, concerning the grave of Pasteur in the Memorial Chapel, I have pleasure in sending you herewith copy of the inscriptions where are engraved on the Monument.

On the top edge is engraved the name of PASTEUR, and on the bottom edge the year of birth and death.

I think Mr. Tourville, who is now back in Canada (Montréal, 22, Ainslie Str.) would greatly appreciate a word from you thanking him for his design.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours faithfully,

Philippe Roy

Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King,
Prime-Minister,
Ottawa.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

September 3, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
McIntosh Granite Company,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I was indeed pleased to receive word that the memorial over my brother's grave had been placed in position before his two boys, who came from Denver to spend a few days with me and their other relations, returned home. I received word from them that they had seen the monument in place, and their description of it and the feelings it evoked, was all that I could have wished for.

I am indeed pleased to know that you yourself regard the memorial as handsome. I am sure that the extra carving of the beading and fluting design have added materially to its beauty. There is the satisfaction that it makes the memorial an exact reproduction of the memorial over the tomb of Pasteur in France, which was what I had very much in mind in the selection of this particular form of memorial.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946
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I shall be greatly obliged if you will let me have the account for the memorial at your early convenience. May I take advantage of this letter to say how very much I appreciate the personal time, thought, and attention which you and other members of your Company have given to this matter.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

0 0 0 0 5 0

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Mr. King:

This is to remind you that I am still holding the cheque for $250 sent you by Mrs. D. Macdougall King. You asked me to keep it where you could find it. It is in the left hand top drawer of the wooden cabinet index in the office at Laurier House.

WHM

September 13, 1929.

Write him about
Please remember

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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Family
W. Lyon Macdougall King

Ottawa, September 14, 1929.

Honourable Phillippe Roy,
Canadian Minister to France,
Canadian Legation,
1, rue François Ier,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Roy,

I thank you warmly for your kindness in sending me a copy of the inscriptions on the Pasteur monument.

You will be pleased to know that the memorial to my brother, which is a reproduction of the marble slab over Pasteur's grave, has been completed and is now in place in Mount Pleasant cemetery in Toronto. I saw the memorial just before the inscription had been cut into it, and was greatly pleased with it. Those who have seen the memorial tell me that it is as fine as anything they have ever seen.

I am greatly pleased with the outcome, and should like to renew my thanks to you for all your good offices. I shall never be able to really say how much I appreciate your helpful co-operation.

I enclose a copy of a letter which I sent to Mr. Tourville in July last, as a very slight acknowledgment of his

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946
National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

trouble in preparing for me the designing and drawing of the original. The reply received from Mr. Tourville ~~he~~ added to my sense of indebtedness to him.

With kindest regards,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

WLMK/L

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

September 25, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
The McIntosh Granite Co.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to drop you a note to say that he would very much like to receive your account for work in connection with the memorial to his late brother, Dr. D. Macdougall King.

The Prime Minister is anxious to receive your account as soon as convenient.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Measures,
Private Secretary.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Archives nationales du Canada

000951

FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

September
27th
1929.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith the account, as requested. We have gone over the figures several times trying to get the price down, but the carving took a long time, and the other extra, the base, brought the cost to very nearly the amount charged you.

Yours sincerely,

D. Taylor McIntosh

President.
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited.

DTM/D.

Enc.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

000059

September 30, 1929.

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
President,
The McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I enclose herewith my cheque for $590, also a cheque of Mrs. D. Macdougall King for $250, which I have endorsed to the McIntosh Company, making a total of $840, in payment of the monument tomb which your Company has recently placed over the grave of my brother in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

In forwarding payment for the monument, may I again express on Mrs. Macdougall King's behalf and my own, our grateful appreciation of the personal interest which you have given to the memorial, and also for the consideration which your firm has shown in the matter of cost. I wish particularly to say how pleased I was that it was possible to have the memorial in place before my brother's boys returned to Denver after their little

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
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visit to Cahada. They were both impressed and deeply pleased with the memorial, and I am sure it has been a comfort to their mother, too, as it has also been to me, that they have in their minds such a pleasing memory of the resting-place of their father.

With renewed thanks and kindest regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

September 30, 1929.

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The McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I enclose herewith my cheque for $590, also a cheque of Mrs. D. Macdougall King for $250, which I have endorsed to the McIntosh Company, making a total of $840, in payment of the monument tomb which your Company has recently placed over the grave of my brother in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

In forwarding payment for the monument, may I again express on Mrs. Macdougall King's behalf and my own, our grateful appreciation of the personal interest which you have given to the memorial, and also for the consideration which your firm has shown in the matter of cost. I wish particularly to say how pleased I was that it was possible to have the memorial in place before my brother's boys returned to Denver after their little

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
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visit to Canada. They were both impressed and deeply pleased with the memorial, and I am sure it has been a comfort to their mother, too, as it has also been to me, that they have in their minds such a pleasing memory of the resting-place of their father.

With renewed thanks and kindest regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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FACTORY: 1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9458

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Monuments, Statuary, Vaults
General Cemetery and Building Work in Granite

TERMS ARE MADE FOR PROMPT ACCEPTANCE. CONTRACTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OCCURENCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM: 1623 YONGE ST.,
(OPPOSITE LAWTON LOOP)
TORONTO 5.

October
fourth
1929.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 30th ult. to hand with cheques enclosed totalling $840.00 in full of account for the tomb recently erected in your lot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. We thank you very much for this settlement and trust that when you see the tomb you will like it as well as your nephews and many others who have seen it. The only thing I did not like about it was the cost, but this kind of work cannot be rushed.

Thanking you for this and other past kindnesses, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. Taylor McIntosh

DTM/D.
Enc.

C 000 812

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE
1623 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE HYLAND 2622

MONUMENTS

WORKS
1119 YONGE STREET
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 9456

THE McINTOSH GRANITE CO.
LIMITED

Family
of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Memorial

TORONTO 5. September 27, 1929

SOLD TO Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

Barre granite monument tomb, to sketch, erected in Plot L. Mount Pleasant Cemetery,	$650.00	
Extra for carving,	130.00	
Extra for base,	60.00	$840.00

PAID Oct. 4. 1929

McINTOSH GRANITE CO'Y LTD.
per L. E. D.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Ottawa, July 23, 1930

D. Taylor McIntosh, Esq.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

The Prime Minister received, on his return for a few hours to the Capital yesterday, the photograph of the memorials in Mount Pleasant cemetery, which you have been good enough to send to him.

Mr. Mackenzie King had to leave on the afternoon train for Montreal, and for that reason did not have opportunity to send you a personal line of thanks. Mr. King therefore asked me to send this expression of thanks on his behalf, and to say that he much appreciates this further token of your thoughtfulness and regard.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Measures
Private Secretary

WHM/IM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

April 4, 1944

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Turnbull has ascertained from the Naval Department that the exact inscription which could be used on a memorial tablet to describe how Surgeon-Lieutenant King died, is as follows:

"Surgeon-Lieutenant W. L. M. King killed in action September 21, 1943, while serving on H.M.C.S. St. Croix".

'Lost in action' may be used instead of 'killed in action', but the Naval Department prefers the expression 'killed in action'.

E.H.

Marie Bentley
3800

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Mr. Handy:

The date of the sinking of the St. Croix has now been definitely settled as the 20th of September. I was doubtful when I read on the attached memo. that it was 21st so I telphoned the Minister's secretary who verified the correct date to be Sept. 20th.

C.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa,.....

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

National Archives of Canada
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Ottawa, October 2, 1944

Robert D. McIntosh, Esq.,
McIntosh Granite Co. Ltd.,
1623 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

My sister-in-law, Mrs. D. Macdougall King, of Denver, Colorado, wrote me sometime ago of the interview she had with you concerning her late son, Surgeon-Lieutenant W. L. M. King who was killed in action on September 20, 1943 while serving on H.M.C.S. St. Croix.

Mrs. King wrote me of how kind you were to her in personally conducting her to our family plot at Mount Pleasant cemetery and has sent to me a blueprint showing the suggested place and lettering of the inscription in memory of Surgeon-Lieutenant King for the stone over my brother's grave. Circumstances have, unfortunately, delayed final settlement of this matter and as Mrs. King is now again living in Denver I have undertaken, if that is possible, to arrange the matter finally with you on her behalf. She and Surgeon-Lieutenant King's widow, who is now living at York Mills, have apparently agreed that they would like to have Surgeon-Lieutenant King's name appear in full on the stone, and also have the lettering F.R.C.S. (Fellow, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada) placed immediately after it. This, I believe, would be wholly correct.

As she herself is still living, I have pointed out to Mrs. King that I doubt the appropriateness of inserting, at the present time, the words "and their son" before the name of Surgeon-Lieutenant King. There is, of course, on the stone space being reserved, as shown on the blueprint, for the words "and his wife" with her name and date and place of birth and death, immediately below the inscription concerning my brother. It would be well I think not to crowd the inscription, leaving ample space for that which in time will take Mrs. King's name, and also leave space should it then be thought desirable to include the words "and their son" beneath the inscription in reference to her name.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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If my nephew's name, which is the same as my own, is to be spelled out in full, I think it should go in one line, even if it means smaller size lettering than that used for my brother's name. This would involve having the prefix "Surgeon-Lieutenant" on the preceding line and the "F.R.C.S." on the line immediately following the name.

It may be, however, that you might think it better to have the inscription read: "Surgeon-Lieutenant William" on one line, followed by "Lyon Mackenzie King, F.R.C.S." on the last line. The balance of the inscription would read as you have it on the blueprint: first line: "Born Ottawa January 2, 1913", next line: "Killed in action September 20, 1943", next line: "While serving on H.M.C.S. St.Croix". You will notice that I have changed the date on the blueprint from September 21 to September 20. The latter appears to have been the day of the action in which my nephew's life was lost.

Would it be possible for you to have another blueprint sent to me, with copies for Surgeon-Lieutenant King's mother and widwo and one also for his brother, so that all may finally approve the proposed working and lettering. Also, can you guarantee having the work done before the ground begins to be covered with snow? If that is at all possible it would mean much to all of us.

I am sorry to trouble you personally about a matter which is so small in itself. I know, however, what your own feelings are in matters of the kind and I recall the great interest which you took in representing in stone, as a memorial for my brother, the marble slab which appears over Pasteur's grave. I have, therefore, less hesitation in taking up with you personally a matter of so great interest to myself.

With kind regards,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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THE McINTOSH GRANITE COMPANY LTD.
Established 1880
"GRANITE MEMORIALS OF DISTINCTION"

R. F. Taylor, President
R. D. McIntosh, Vice-President
W. F. Wilson, Sales Manager

1623 YONGE STREET
TORONTO
CANADA

Telephone
HYland 2622

October 10,1944.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Office of the Prime Minster,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of October 2nd, about the inscription to be cut on your brother's memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, we send you herewith four blue-prints showing the revised arrangement of the lettering.

This inscription should be laid out in lines of uniform length to correspond with the present lettering, leaving space for Mrs.King's inscription - including the words "and their son" at that time. This is shown in the detail, and the letter sizes and forms would match the existing ones exactly.

We cannot promise to do this lettering before the snow comes, as the letter-cutter has to work out of doors, and it will depend when the cold weather starts.

Reciprocating your kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. D. McIntosh

RDMcIntosh/D.
Enc.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Personal

Ottawa
October 14, 1944

R. D. McIntosh, Esq.,
Vice-President,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh,

I thank you for your letter of October 10th and its enclosures.

The four blueprints look very well. I like the revised arrangement of the lettering and I am sure it will also appeal to my late nephews mother and widow and also to his brother.

I am sending copies to them and shall write you again as soon as I learn of their approval. I assume that if the lettering cannot be done before the snow comes I might count on the order being one which will be filled in the early spring. If there is any chance at all of having it done this autumn, of course that would be preferable. I am much obliged to you for the attention you have given this small matter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Personal

Ottawa,
May 12, 1946

R. D. McIntosh, Esq.,
Vice-President,
The McIntosh Granite Company, Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

You will recall correspondence I had with you in October, 1944, regarding the inscription to be cut on my brother's memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.(Dr. D. Macdougall King).

In your letter of October 10, 1944, you sent me four blueprints showing the revised arrangements of the lettering. Replying on October 14, I approved of the revised arrangements of the lettering, and said I was sure it would appeal to my late nephew's mother and widow, and also to his brother.

In your letter of October 10 you said that you could not promise to do the lettering before the snow came, as the letter-cutter had to work out of doors. In the pressure of public duties throughout the whole of last year, I omitted to write further in this matter.

I am leaving this afternoon for the Old Country, and may be absent for some weeks. I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the lettering begun some time in the immediate future, and would be glad if you could regard this letter as an order on my part to proceed therewith in accordance with our previous correspondence.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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If there is any question that you might wish to ask before proceeding, please do not hesitate to write me at once, addressing your letter to my office, to be marked "To be Forwarded". It will reach me in London. I am anxious, however, that if at all possible, this matter be completed before this summer is over.

Yours sincerely,

MK/PM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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THE McINTOSH GRANITE COMPANY LTD.

Established 1880

"GRANITE MEMORIALS OF DISTINCTION"

R. F. Taylor, President
R. D. McIntosh, Vice-President
W. F. Wilson, Sales Manager

1623 YONGE STREET
TORONTO
CANADA

Telephone
HYland 2622

June 5, 1946.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr.King:

We thank you for your letter of May 12th instructing us to proceed with the inscription on your brother's memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

We are sending you, under separate cover, four blue print copies of the lettering as we propose to cut it. Will you please have this checked over carefully and let us know if correct. It will not be necessary to return the prints to us, unless corrections are to be marked thereon.

We enclose herewith the necessary cemetery permit, giving us permission to do this work for you. Will you please sign it, if you are the lot owner, and return it to us at your convenience.

As soon as we know the lettering is satisfactory to you, and receive the permit, we will proceed with the work. We hope to complete it during the summer.

Yours very truly,

R. D. McIntosh

Vice President.
The McIntosh Granite Company Limited.

RDMcIntosh/D.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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Personal

Ottawa,
July 9, 1946

R. D. McIntosh, Esq.,
Vice-President,
The McIntosh Granite Company Ltd.,
1623 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McIntosh:

I regret that through some oversight your letter of June 5th, with which you sent blue-print copies of the lettering of the inscription regarding Lieut.-Surgeon W. L. M. King, to be placed on my brother's memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, failed of immediate acknowledgment.

The blue prints have been carefully checked over by both Mrs. Macdougall King (my nephew's mother) and Mrs. W. L. M. King (his widow), and approved by both. I also approve the lettering. I shall be glad, therefore, if the work on the inscription may be proceeded with at once.

I enclose herewith, duly signed, the necessary cemetery permit giving your firm permission to do the work for me.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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TELEPHONE
HYLAND 2622

ESTABLISHED 1880

FACTORY
1119 YONGE ST.

Please return

THE McINTOSH GRANITE COMPANY LTD.

"GRANITE MEMORIALS OF DISTINCTION"

1623 YONGE STREET

TORONTO
CANADA

August 8, 1946.

To Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEMORANDUM OF ACCOUNT

To cutting and leading inscription on memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery,	$65.00

RECEIVED PAYMENT
WITH THANKS
THE McINTOSH GRANITE COMPANY, LTD.
Sept. 9. 1946

Surgeon Lieut.
W. L. M. King

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - King Plot - Correspondence 1929-1946

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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Enclosure.

JUDGES CHAMBERS,
SUPREME COURT,
OTTAWA. May 4th 1915.

The Honourable W.-L.-Mackenzie King,
The Roxborough,
O T T A W A .

My dear Mackenzie King,

I have just arrived from a very interesting trip to Bermuda.

My main object in going there was to see my son, who is a Lieutenant in the British Navy, whose ship was undergoing repairs at the navy yard in those islands.

When I was in Bermuda, I thought of making inquiries as to our exiles who were banished to those islands by Lord Durham in 1838. Through the courtesy of the Governor, I had access to the Minute Book of the Executive Council of 1838 and found some very interesting information which may be used by our students of Canadian History. I suggested to the Secretary of State and to Dr.Doughty to have those documents copied and put in our Archives.

In looking over the Royal Gazette of Bermuda, I found out a letter which was written by your grandfather in the Jeffersonian and reproduced in the Royal Gazette

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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JUDGES CHAMBERS,
SUPREME COURT,
OTTAWA.

of the 1st of May 1838. This letter gives an account of the rebellion near Toronto.

I see that Lindsay, in his biography, does not seem to make any use of the detailed information which is contained in that letter. I am writing today to Doughty and ask him to have that letter copied and put in our archives.

I discovered also in the Royal Gazette of the 17th of April (1838) an account (reproduced from a Dundee paper) of the youth of your grandfather which is very interesting and which contains details that I don't see either in the work of Lindsay.

With the hope that it may be interesting to you, I enclose it herewith.

Yours truly,

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ROYAL GAZETTE.

BERMUDA.

17th April 1838.

The Canadian Rebel Mackenzie.

William Lyon Mackenzie for whose apprehension Sir F. Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, offers a reward of £1,000 (pounds) is from the village of Alyth, in the vicinity of Dundee. He was an apprentice to a respectable ironmonger and was afterwards clerk to a timber merchant. He subsequently commenced business in his native village in the line in which he was educated. In a short time he failed and fled to Upper Canada, where he established himself as printer and editor of a newspaper in Toronto of principles keenly opposed to the Government. In a short time, by his attacks on private character, he made himself a number of personal enemies and his office was burnt down in consequence. He raised an action against the parties and got pretty heavy damages. He then became a sort of the anti-government party and entered into correspondence with Messrs Hume, Roebuck, etc. and was one of a deputation from Canada to the British Government in 1835. While in this country, he ~~visited~~ came to visit the place of his nativity and paid off some of his old scores before returning to Canada.

He has an aunt in Dundee who earns a livelihood by winding yarns for a manufacture in her neighbourhood. She is very anxious for news about her nephew and making enquiries on the subject of her employer. He told her with characteristic naiveté: "I am not sure whether the next "account of him will be that he is hanged or made a general".

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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The Brown Palace Hotel,
Denver, Colorado, May 8, 1915.

The Honourable L. P. Brodeur,
Judges' Chambers,
Supreme Court of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Mr. Brodeur:

I have been greatly interested in reading your letter of the 4th instant, received here this afternoon. It is exceedingly kind of you to have copied from the Royal Gazette of Bermuda the sketch it contains of my grandfather's early life. From what I know of him, it is not surprising that his aunt in Dundee should have remarked, when inquiry was made as to the condition of her nephew, that she was not sure whether the next account of him would be that he was hanged or made a general. I imagine that in his day, had both been free to act in accordance with its wishes, the determining factor would have been the particular party in power at the time. I am glad you have arranged with Doughty to have copies made of data you have seen in the records at Bermuda. I shall look forward to reading the transcript at some future time.

I hope your son whom you saw at Bermuda will come safely through the perils of this awful world crisis. Should the Allies, as we all pray and believe, prove victorious, the world will have

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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cause to cherish as its benefactors the men who have sacrificed and have been ready to sacrifice their all in the cause of liberty.

I expect to leave Denver on Monday next, and am looking forward to participating in another campaign should the Government be disloyal enough to precipitate a party conflict at this time.

With kind regards, Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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Ottawa, Canada, February 23, 1916.

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie,
Barrister,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

You may remember a call my father and I made upon you at your residence in Edinburgh some years ago. Our stay in Edinburgh being so brief, we had opportunity, at the time, of little more than making your acquaintance. I hope you will not think I am presuming upon this circumstance in writing, as is my purpose in this letter, to ask if you have any information you can give me about the ancestors of William Lyon Mackenzie and his wife Isabel Baxter. It is hardly probable that you will have information concerning Mrs. Mackenzie, but I have no doubt that you have a great deal respecting the Mackenzie family, and if it is not putting you to too much trouble I should feel very grateful for any particulars concerning the family which you might be in a position to conveniently supply. If you have not the information at hand yourself, it is just possible that you could give to me the name of some person with whom I could communicate in the hope of ascertaining reliable data.

My father and I have had occasion within the past

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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year to arrange for a family monument, and in gathering particulars concerning my father's ancestors I have become interested in the genealogy of the other side of the family, and am seeking to get from as many sources as possible information which will enable me to trace back the stock as far as that may be possible. I shall be very grateful to you for any information you may find it possible to give which will be helpful toward this end.

Since we saw you in Scotland, my father has lost his sight, and has been obliged to retire from the practice of Law and resign his position as Professor at the Law School. He, however, retains good health otherwise, and my mother, who is the only surviving child of William Lyon Mackenzie, is, I am happy to say, also in fairly good health for her years. She had her seventy-third birthday only a little over a fortnight ago.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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6 MELVILLE CRESCENT,
EDINBURGH.

18th March, 1916.

Dear W Mackenzie King

I am in receipt of your letter of 23rd ulto and am glad to have the news of yourself and your parents. I regret to learn that your father has lost his sight which must be a great affliction to him

My mother, who is now over 85 has suffered from very impaired health during the past year which has caused my sister and myself much anxiety. My Aunt, Mrs Black, my Father's only surviving sister, who,is now 88 is a marvel in the way in which she has retained her health and all her faculties.

I would gladly assist you in every way I can to trace our family genealogy as far back as possible but I con--fess that this is somewhat difficult to do. The truth is that our ancestors were of very humble and obscure origin, being small crofters in Perthshire. A century ago there was no proper system of registration of births deaths and marriages in this country and accordingly it is now very difficult to get adequate information. I shall see my Aunt Mrs Black at Alyth within the next week or two and shall endeavour to get from her and another lady residing there who I think can help me as much information as is pos--sible for you. As you are aware my grandfather and Wil--liam

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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6 MELVILLE CRESCENT,
EDINBURGH.

Williamm Lyon Mackenzie were cousins but having said that and beyond knowing that my great-grandfather was a small croft -er in Perthshire I pefsonally have no further information. This is largely accounted for by the fact that if my father had lived until last month he would have completed a century. He has already been dead 25 years. His own father died when he was quite a lad and left his mother with a family of six to bring up with very little money. So far as I ever knew my grandfather was an only child. From these circumstan--ces you will readily appreciate how I have not many facili--ties for securing the information you desire.

Believe me
Yours very truly
Wm Lyon Mackenzie King

W. L. Mackenzie King Esq,
The Roxborough
Ottawa.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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April 15, 1916.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

I greatly appreciate your generous interest in my request for available information concerning our ancestry, and wish to thank you for your cordial letter and also for your kindness in promising to send further information should you ascertain any facts of interest in conversation with Miss Black at Aylth.

I have been struck by the use of the words "humble and obscure" in your reference to origin, and have wondered whether by any circumstance you recalled in writing, the use of these two words in a speech made by William Lyon Mackenzie, and which appears in Lindsey's "Life and Times of Mackenzie". The passage has always appealed to me more than any other of his that I have read. In case it may not have come particularly to your notice, let me quote it here. You will see just why I have been struck by the use of these words and their order in your letter.

Being taunted with his interest in the people, William Lyon Mackenzie, on the occasion I have referred to, replied:

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

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the humble and the lowly, for poverty and adversity were my nurses, and in youth were want and misery my familiar friends; even now it yields a sweet satisfaction to my soul, that I can claim kindred with the obscure cotter, and the humble laborer, of my native, ever honored, ever loved Scotland."

Mackenzie had none of the false pride which characterizes too many of the supposedly important persons of our time. His greatness lay, as does all true greatness, in appreciation of realities and worth and not in labels and appearances.

I regret to learn of your anxiety concerning your mother's health. At eighty-five years of age it is hardly to be wondered at that her strength should begin to fail. I hope for her sake and yours that she may be spared the distress which sometimes attends the infirmities of age.

With kind remembrances and renewed thanks,
Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie,
6 Melville Crescent,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 11, 1916.

Dear King,-

I have an enquiry from Porritt of Hartford whom I think you know, as to whether there are any monuments erected to William Lyon Mackenzie.

I would be much obliged if you would enable me to answer the enquiry.

Hoping things are well with you.

Yours faithfully

~~Acting Deputy Minister.~~

The Hon^ble

W.L. Mackenzie King,

Kingsmere,

P.Q.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Ottawa, August 14, 1916.

Mr. William Smith,
Public Archives of Canada,
Ottawa.

My dear Smith:

Replying to your letter of August 11th, I am not aware of any monuments erected to the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie other than the monument over his grave in the Necropolis, Toronto, but this is in the nature of a family, and not a public monument. A life-sized oil portrait hange in the City Hall, Toronto, in commemoration of the circumstance that he was the first Mayor of Toronto when it became incorporated as a city, and another life-sized portrait hangs in the Provincial Parliament Buildings, evidently in recognition of his public services. There is also a life-sized bust of Mackenzie in the Normal School, Toronto; but, so far as I am aware, with the exception of a few tablets that have been placed on buildings with which his life interests were associated, these are the only public memorials.

I hope you are well and enjoying the summer.

With kind remembrances, Believe me,

Yours very sincerely

W L. MACKENZIE KING

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Mount Pleasant Cemetery - Family Monuments - Correspondence 1915-1916

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Ottawa,
February 7 1935

Howard A. Gardner, Esq.,
Fine View,
N. Y.
1000 Islands,

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to thank you very sincerely on his behalf for your kindness in letting him see the page from the "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" of December 3rd. 1933, which contains reference to his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. Henry
Private Secretary

HRLH/LS

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

National Archives of Canada
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Office of the Prime Minister
Canada

B-101
1936

Ottawa, 9th January, 1936

Dear Mesdames,

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to acknowledge your letter of November 6th, enquiring if he is related to your grandmother Hermine Dorothea Antoinette Mackenzie, daughter of Cavalry Captain Mackenzie. Mr. King states that he is not related in any way to Captain Mackenzie or his daughter.

Yours sincerely,

H. R. L. Henry

Private Secretary.

The Misses Margarete and
Johanna Eberhardt,

Frankfurt a.d.Oder,

Rossmarkt 16 I,

Germany.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, Nov. 27, 1935.

HON. FERNAND RINFRET

Referred, from the Prime Minister's Office, to the Secretary of State, for translation.

H.R.L.Henry,
Private Secretary.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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DEPARTMENT OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

MEMORANDUM

Mr. H.R.L.Henry

I am sending you, duly translated, this letter you sent us on the 27th of this month.

Fernand Corbin

Private Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov.29th, 1935.

Ottawa, *193*

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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Translated by J. P. D. Van Veen.

Frankfort on the Oder,

6.11.1935.

Premier W. L. Mackenzie,
Canada,
North America.

We saw, by chance, your picture in an article in the local paper. The name struck us and we herewith beg to be informed if you are a relation of our grandmother (on the father's side). Her name was Hermine Dorothea Antoinette Mackenzie, and she was the daughter of Cavalry Captain Mackenzie and his wife, née Kathagen. Grandmother was married to Royal Forester Christian Ludwig Adolf Ernst Eberhardt. She died on the 16th of November, 1881, at the age of fifty-six years and was buried at the Marienfriedhof at Hildesheim.

As our father was an orphan since 1881 and died in 1907, it is very difficult to trace our genealogical tree, and therefore we beg of you to be so kind as to furnish us with some information with regard to this matter.

Thanking you in anticipation,

we remain,

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) Geschwister Margarete und Johanna Eberhardt,

Frankfurt a. d. Oder,
Rossmarkt 16 I,
Deutschland.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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Frankfurt a. d. Oder, den 6. 11. 1935.

Herrn Ministerpräsidenten W. L. Mackenzie
Kanada
Ottawa.

Zufällig habe mir in der hiesigen
Zeitung einen Artikel über Sie gelesen.
Da sie also gleich der Deutsch sind frage
mir ergebenst höflichst an, ob sie eventuell
ein Verwandter meiner Großmutter
(väterlicherseits) sind. Sie hieß ebenfalls
Dorothea Antoinette Mackenzie und ist
Tochter des Rittmeisters Mackenzie und
seiner Ehefrau geborenen Kathagen.
Großmutter war verheiratet mit dem

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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Mit freundlichem Dank im voraus
und mit

deutschem Gruß

Geheimrat Herzogenrath und Kollege Eberhardt
in Frankfurt a. d. Oder
Roßmarkt 16 I

Ihr

königlichen Förster Christian Ludwig
Adolf Joseph Eberhardt. Er ist am
16. November 1881 im Alter von
56 Jahren gestorben und auf dem
Kommunalfriedhof zu Hildesheim beerdigt.

Da unser Vater seit 1881 Witwer
und seit 1907 selbst tot ist, sind
unsere Nachforschungen betreffs Namen,
Datum äußerst schwierig und
wenden wir uns an Sie mit der
Bitte, ob Sie uns eventuelle weitere
Auskunft geben könnten.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

January 17, 1936

Morley Bebee Turpin, Esq.,
Archivist,
The University of Rochester,
Rush Rhees Library,
River Campus,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Turpin:

The Mackenzie papers and letters, which comprise a very large collection, were presented a year or two ago by Mr. Charles Lindsey to the University of Toronto. In this collection, I am sure there will be found many letters written by Mackenzie while a political prisoner in Rochester. Just whether Mr. Lindsey would have the right to extract one from the collection, to be sent to you, I cannot say. I imagine, however, that, by having a photostat made of the original, this might be arranged.

I would suggest that you communicate direct with Mr. Lindsey himself. His full name and address is: Mr. Charles B. Lindsey, 13 Mackenzie Ave., Toronto, Ontario. It was Mr. Lindsey's grandfather, Mr. Charles Lindsey, who wrote "The Life and Times of Mackenzie". The Mackenzie papers came into the possession of Mr. Charles Lindsey in connection with the writing of that book. Subsequently, they came into the possession of

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

his son, Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, and from him they passed to Mr. Charles Lindsey. I feel sure that if you will write to him, he will do his utmost to have your wishes met.

If you have additional copies of any of your articles on Mackenzie, other than those already sent me, I should much appreciate receiving any you may have to spare. Among the few papers I have, relating to Mackenzie, are the articles you have already sent to me.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

WLMK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

RUSH RHEES LIBRARY

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

January 14th 1936.

Rt.Hon. W.L.King.
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr.King;-

You will,no doubt,recall the writer of this letter as one who was interested in collecting material concerning William Lyon Mackenzie, while he was here in Rochester. Since writing certain Mackenzie articles for our local press I have been made one of the staff of the University of Rochester and as such am greatly interested in obtaining letters and documents relating to Rochester. I am wondering if you could see your way clear to present to this college a letter or document written by Mr.Mackenzie while he was a political prisoner here in this city. We are trying to build up a local history department in this university and would greatly prize anything conserning Mr.Mackenzie while he was here in our city. Such material would be placed in our treasure room and most carefully preserved.

Please do not regard me as a mere autograph hunter for such is not the case and I assure you that I am writing this letter with considerable hesitation,but with the hope that you may be able to present to this university a letter or document written by your grand-father that will be of local interest.

Hoping that you may see your way clear to help us in this matter I am

Most Sincerely Yours

Morley Bebee Turpin.

(Morley Bebee Turpin,Archivist.)

University of Rochester.
Rush Rhees Library.
River Campus,
Rochester,N.Y.

JAN 16 1936

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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12 Moore Ave.
Wanganui,
April 8th 36.

Dear Cousin,

Thank you for your kind reply to my letter & I appreciate it very much Knowing how little time you must have at your disposal. You were surprised to Know you had relatives in N.Z. & I may say I was equally so to Know I had some in Canada. I shall be as Concise as possible in explaining them to you.
My father, Peter Baxter Ross, came to N.Z as a young man lured by the Gold Strike in Otago, South Island, later coming to Wanganui where he married Mother, Anne Douglas of Carlisle Scotland. To my Knowledge, he had three brothers Robert, James, Lion & two sisters Jean

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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& Margaret. Roberts children John & Robert live in Dundee & their sister Margaret at Cass o Gaurie Castle.

As I explained before, my father was rather peticeat about his folks. Mother, who is 88 years, told me that my father's Mother & yours were sisters. I think she said their name was MacPherson or Mac something. My sister, who visited me lately said she thought they were Cousins.

Anyway, we are related in some way because you have the same name as my Uncle Lion. which is rather an unusual name but no doubt a family name like Baxter

When you live on a small Island in the middle of a large Ocean like the Pacific. it gives one a rather comfy feeling to know you have Some Kith & Kin

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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on the other side of the world.
after all, blood is thicker than
water, & the scotch are rather
clannish. Even though I am a
born & bred newzealander
Im proud I come of Scottish
stock.

I shall be posting you an
Auckland Weekly very soon as
a mail should go odd anytime.
now that Parliament has opened,
it may contain something of
interest to you.
I hope this finds you & yours
well & that things go along
smoothly as regards politics.
They wont though. I never knew
a man in politics yet, who could
please everyone. Kia ora to you

Your Sincere Cousin
Anne McLaughlin

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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B-101
1936

Ottawa, January 7, 1936

Mrs. Anne McLaughlin,
12 Moore Avenue,
Wargamui, N.Z.

Dear Madam:

Mr. Mackenzie King has directed me, in acknowledging your letter of December 9th, to thank you for your kind message of congratulation, as well as for the photographs which you enclose, and the copy of the Auckland Weekly, containing an account of the recent elections in New Zealand.

Mr. King is not aware of having any cousins in New Zealand, and so was both interested and surprised by your remark that you and he are cousins. He wishes me to ask you if you will be so kind as to give him further particulars as to the relationship to which you refer.

Yours faithfully,

H.R.L. Henry
Private Secretary

H.F/FM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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12 Moore Ave.,
Wanganui N.Z

Dear Cousin,

Congratulations on your wonderful victory. It was a great achievement and something to be proud of.
The "Auckland Star" described it as a "landslide" & indeed it truly was.
Being a keen Liberal myself I was delighted.
I have posted you an Auckland Weekly with the results of our election.
which came as a surprise to most of us. My husband, being a Labour supporter, quite expected it though.
We take a great interest in Canada & U.S.A. My daughter Lois has a friend named Walter Houck in Buffalo N.Y. who graduated from University two years ago. He is a very clever lad travelled quite a lot, but at present accountant for the Simplex Hunter Spare parts. He has been saving for three years to come to New Zealand. but I think he is rather poorly paid.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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He keeps us well informed on Politics in U.S.A + he lived in Canada 5 years so we get a lot of news too of your Country. It is rather strange for me to be writing to a Cousin, as I did not know till recently that you were my Dad's Cousin. He never spoke of his relations very often as I believe he left home feeling rather unhappy. Though I believe my elder sisters write to John + Bob Ross. Dundee. I have one girl. + she gained her A.T.C.L for music last year. Things have been rather quiet in that line since she left College, owing to illness. I think things are brightening now though most visitors to N.Z declare we do not know the meaning of a depression. If you like the Auck. Weekly. I shall be only too happy to forward you some more some time as they will let you see what a beautiful country is ours. Now I must remember what a very busy man you are and wish you + yours the Compliments of the Season. Kia Ora.

Yours Sincere Cousin
Anne McLaughlin.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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file

December 30, 1937.

Dear Mr. MacKenzie:

I thank you warmly for sending me the information conveyed in your letter of December the 11th, also the cutting from the Carlisle paper. Evidently the Town Clerk's notice had been inserted by Mr. Webster himself as a result of some communication sent to him by friends who were interested in assisting me to obtain the information to which it relates.

I am greatly obliged to you for all your own good offices.

May I thank you warmly for letting me have the little snapshot of Mrs. MacKenzie and yourself. It has given me much pleasure to make your acquaintance both by letter and picture. Some day, I may perhaps have the pleasure of meeting you in person.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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Please let this brief acknowledgment bring to Mrs. MacKenzie and yourself, with my thanks for your letter and its enclosure, my best of wishes for the New Year.

James MacKenzie, Esq.,
30 Shaddongate,
Carlisle,
Scotland.

MK/EH

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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To Rt Hon W. L. MacKenzie King.
P.M.

30 Shaddongate
Carlisle
Dec 11 - 1937.

Dear Mr King.

I feel very honoured to be able to answer your letter. I have not had an opportunity of making any further search of the parish records, but I will very shortly. It is a pity you did not (or at least your friends) begin this search about 3 years ago, because we had a relative then living who was over 90 & she was able to refer back to the times of the Rebellion concerning our family, I mean of course events & family connections of which she had been told by her elders. You will find enclosed a cutting of the Cumberland News Aug 7th concerning your letter. There is no doubt in my mind that if your ancestor & mine were not related

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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they certainly would be known to
each other. For at least 100 years untill
about 1920 we have been the only
MacKenzie family in Carlisle, untill
1920 every MacKenzie could be traced
to the one tree, But we have never
known of a Donald or Daniel before.
previous to 1785 our family were said
to belong to Inverness a Invernshire
Scotland, but since that I understand
there was another branch at Hamilton.
However now that I have your particulars
I shall take pains with my next
search. What strikes me as peculiar
is that a MacKenzie should come
to a town like Carlisle to learn
weaving where there were allready
(possibly) other MacKenzies weavers. of course
while I can trace back to 1785 regarding
our family, the records do not state
the occupations, untill about 1819.
In that year there was great unrest
in the weaving industry in Carlisle

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie -
Letters 1935-1938

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& on reference to the local papers for that year & untill about 1844 the MacKenzies took a very active part in the disputes, being appointed spokesman by the local corporation It would look very natural for a man like Daniel MacKenzie to seek his friends if he wanted to learn the weaving in barlick. What I am certain about is that they would be bound to know Daniel MacKenzie because he would have to learn the trade in our very neibourhood. Still we have nothing definate at the present but if I do strike on anything of interest to you I shall be very pleased to let you know.

Yours Respectfully
James MacKenzie.

P.S. I have enclosed a snapshot of my wife & self.

J. McK.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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MR MACKENZIE KING.

Sir,—The Canadian Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, desires help with regard to a link between his family and city of Carlisle. His maternal great grandfather, Donald or Daniel Mackenzie, who died in Edinburgh in 1795 at the age of 38 years, is said to have been trained as a weaver in Carlisle, and any information regarding him would be greatly appreciated by the Premier. No records of any Weavers' Association for that period are known to the city's officers, but the wide publicity afforded by your paper may lead to a clue.

I shall, therefore, be glad if anyone who possesses any information likely to assist Mr Mackenzie King in his search will communicate with me.—Yours, etc.

FREDERICK G. WEBSTER,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
Carlisle.
August 5, 1937.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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file

Personal

November 16, 1937

I duly received your letter of September the 12th in which you say that you were greatly interested in a letter I sent to the Town Clerk of Carlisle and which appeared in the local press. If, by any chance, you have a copy of the letter referred to, I wish you would send it on to me. I have not had any correspondence with the Town Clerk of Carlisle and am, therefore, at a loss to account for the communication. It is just possible that someone, knowing my interest in searching out particulars concerning my ancestors in Scotland, may, on my behalf, have communicated with the Town Clerk of Carlisle.

My grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, was born at Springfield, Dundee, in 1795. His parents were Daniel Mackenzie and Elizabeth Mackenzie. They were married in Dundee on the 6th of May, 1794. Daniel Mackenzie died in Dundee on the 9th of April, 1795, my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, being twenty-seven days old at the time of his death. Daniel Mackenzie was twenty-eight years old at the time of his death. From the records I have, it would appear that Daniel Mackenzie, prior to his marriage, had been to Carlisle to learn the weaving business. Just what years he was at Carlisle, or where he resided while there, I do not know. It would appear that having learned weaving in all its branches, he had entered into an unprofitable commercial speculation, and was reduced to keeping a few looms for the manufacture of "green cloth". Whether this was at Carlisle or at Dundee, I am unable to say. I rather gather it was at Carlisle.

Daniel Mackenzie's father was Colin Mackenzie, known as Colin Dhu who was a farmer under the Earl of Airlie, in Glenshee.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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The fact that you are descended from two Mackenzie families who were weavers in early 1800, would seem to afford reasons for assuming that your ancestors and mine may, in some way, have been related. It is certain that they must have been known to each other.

I notice , in your letter, you mention that in the letter sent to the Town Clerk of Carlisle, the reference was to a Donald Mackenzie. Unless the names Donald and Daniel were used interchangeably, there would appear to have been an error in the use of the name Donald instead of Daniel. Possibly this information will enable you to gather something from some of the old records which might be helpful to me in tracing family connections. The fact, however, that Daniel Mackenzie, my grandfather's father, was neither born nor died in Carlisle, might make it difficult to find any record of the period of his sojourn in Carlisle itself. What I should think was probable was that in learning the weaving business, he was associated with some of the Mackenzies, possibly some of your own ancestors.

Daniel Mackenzie was himself a native of Kirkmichael, Perthshire. His wife, Elizabeth Mackenzie, ~~oddly enough~~, was also a native of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, and, oddly enough, her father's name was also Colin Mackenzie. He came from the same Glen as Daniel Mackenzie's father, and served as an officer in a Highland Army in 1745.

These particulars may help you to trace some possible connection. It would certainly look as if the two families may have been related.

With many thanks for your letter,

Believe me,

James MacKenzie, Esq.,
30 Shaddongate,
Carlisle,
England.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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file

Personal

November 16, 1937

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These particulars may help you to trace some possible connection. It would certainly look as if the two families may have been related.

With many thanks for your letter,

Believe me,

James MacKenzie, Esq.,
30 Shaddongate,
Carlisle,
England.

MK/KH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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30 Shaddongate
Carlisle
12 Sept 1937.

To the Rt Hon MacKenzie King

Dear Sir

I was greatly interested in the letter you sent the Town Clerk of Carlisle which appeared in the local press. You see I am descended from two MacKenzie families who were weavers in Carlisle in early 1800. I have made search of two parishes records but so far I have not found any trace of a Donald MacKenzie. perhaps you would be kind enough to let me know whether your ancestor belonged to Carlisle. We are living in the same street where our ancestors lived & where all the weaving was carried on, ~~the~~ all the MacKenzies according to the parish records

SEP 21 1937

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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lived in Broadguards, Rigg St, & Queen St.
so if your fore elder was a native of
this Town I will make a proper
search for any trace. There was
a Donald Mac Kenzie executed in
Carlisle along with 20 others for
taking part in prince Charlies
Rebellion in 1745, a ghastly account
of which lies in our local Museum.
I am sure if there is any thing I
can do which will help you find
out what you seek nothing will
give me greater pleasure but it
would help if you could give me
any little clues or information.

Yours Faithfully
James Mac Kenzie.

P.S. please excuse any
mistake in name or address.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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Letters filed
Sections in Papers -
"Pictures, Donations
etc."

December 28, 1938

Dear Mr. Ross:

I have just received your kind letter and the framed picture enclosed with it.

How very kind of you to have parted with a possession which has been in your family for over a hundred years, and which possesses an interest almost as great, if not greater, to yourself, than it does to me.

I have very few pictures of my ancestors or their relations. A picture of the brother of my father's mother is, therefore, something which I naturally greatly value. The fact that he was also the brother of your great-grandmother makes the gift doubly precious.

Were it not that the picture has come so far, and that you have so generously expressed your feelings in the presentation of it, I should feel I was not justified in allowing you to part with anything so personal and precious. Considering, however, that I know what your feelings are, I am pleased indeed to accept the picture, with the understanding that if, at any time, you

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

National Archives of Canada
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should feel you would like to have it back, I shall regard it as having been held in trust meanwhile, and shall be only too happy to have it returned to you.

I am indeed deeply sorry to learn of the bereavements which have come to you and to your sister, Mrs. Taylor. Do please convey to Mrs. Taylor the expression of my deepest sympathy for her in the loss of her husband. Also, please accept for yourself the expression of my sincere sympathy in the loss of your brother. In the presence of a great loss there is so little one can say that can bring much in the way of comfort and consolation. I should like you to know, however, that you both have my understanding as well as my full sympathy.

I am glad to hear that Robert has become a partner in a motor and electrical business. When you write him, please give him my best of wishes for every success.

Please thank Mrs. Ross for joining with you in your letter and gift to me, and also for the card of good wishes with which both were accompanied.

I hope you have duly received the photograph of myself which I sent out to a few friends at the Christmas Season. As you will see, it was taken at the entrance of this house.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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With renewed thanks for your letter and gift, and with my best of wishes to Mrs. Ross, Robert and yourself, and to Mrs. Taylor,

Believe me, dear Mr. Ross,

Yours very sincerely,

R. C. Ross, Esq.,
Floral Cottage,
351 Strathmartine Road,
Dundee, Angus,
Scotland.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1935-1938

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FLORAL COTTAGE,
351 STRATHMARTINE ROAD,
DUNDEE, ANGUS.

Dec 8th 1938

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Dear Sir

The Picture enclosed has been in my Fathers home over One Hundred Years it is your Grandmothers Brother, my Great Grandmothers Brother I trust you will accept it with the same pleasure as we have, in offering to you, I got Two Copys taken off it One for Maggie (my Sister) & One for myself, The Name was Robert Baxter,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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Letters 1935-1938

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2) I was sorry I did not mention the fact, when you were visiting Broughty Ferry, during your never forgotten visit to Dundee, that Thomas Dick LLD who wrote The Christian Philosopher &c was buried there and his resting place is marked with a Monument erected by his Canadian & American Admirers I am proud to say, My Great Grandmother on my Mothers side was Thomas Dicks Sister

I am sorry to tell you I lost my only Brother in ~~November~~ & Oct & Maggie lost her Husband in November it has been a very trying time for all Robert my only bairn has gone into a Motor & Electrical business As a Partner, it is in East Yorkshire 3 nearly 400 Miles from home & We miss him very much, We know your good wishes will be with him in his start in life

We pray you will be long spared to carry on your Mission of Peace & Goodwill in this troubled World

With every kind thought from

May. Robert & Maggie

Your Sincere
Kirkcaldy
N.B.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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Letters 1935-1938

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May 9, 1939

Dear Mr. Randall:

In March last you wrote me a very kind letter. I am exceedingly sorry that the pressure of my public duties since the time it was received has made it impossible for me to send a fitting acknowledgment.

The reason I have not written you was that I had not at hand information that I thought might be helpful to you in locating the grave in Rochester, of which you so kindly made inquiries. Some researches, made a year or two ago, failed to gain for me the information in this connection which I had sought. With parliament in session, I have not had time to make further researches. I am leaving Ottawa, at the end of this week, and

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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shall be absent for a month or more. I shall, therefore, have to wait until some time in the summer to see if I can discover any data which would be of service to you. I am most grateful to have the information which you yourself have already obtained.

Will you please accept the expression of my warmest thanks for your interest in a matter so personal to myself. I am indeed grateful to you.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Howard Randall, Esq.,
78 Lill Street,
Rochester, N.Y.

MK/FM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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March 27, 1939

Mr. King:

Attached is the only correspondence I can find with anyone in Rochester, N.Y., or in connection with the burial place of your great-grandmother, Mrs. Daniel Mackenzie.

Z.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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78 Hill St.
Rochester, N.Y.
March 5, 1939

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King
Ottawa. Ontario
Canada

Dear Sir:

I am twenty-five years of age now but not until the last five years have I become a keen student of Canadian history. It was not until then that I fully realized what a great service your grandfather William Lyon-Mackenzie had rendered to the Canadian people in being the father of responsible

MAR 7 - 1939

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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Thereupon the Premier
Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved
seconded by the Minister
of Public Works and
Carried that the Com-
mission from Sandwich-
Windsor Amherstburg &
Essex Centre Railway
by Sandwich Windsor
& Amherstburg Railway
Company Dominion
Atlantic Railway Company
Pacific Railway Company
Canadian Northern
Railway Company
Canadian Pacific
Railway Company
Grand Trunk Pacific
Railway Company
Transcontinental
Railway Company
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according a family record of my
own, I know what it means to
find a missing date while
on the subject I trust that
you and your government fully
realize what a great help
Francis J. audet of the Canada
Archivin Bureau, is to people
like myself who can't afford to
hire a professional genealogist.
The only mention of your great
grandmother is found in the
Rochester Daily Democrat Tuesday
morning December 24th 1839 Vol. 7 #304,
Elizabeth mackenzie died on Sun-
day December 22, 1839 in her 90th year
The wife of the late Daniel mac-
kenzie. She was a native of Keith-

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CITY OF ROCHESTER
NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

January 26th. 1939.

Howard Randall,
78 Lill Street,
Rochester, New York.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your inquiry re:- Elizabeth Mackenzie who died in the year 1839. We made a thorough search of records, but do not find where she is buried in our Cemetery.

If you can give us any more information, we would be glad to check up for you.

Respectfully yours,

Wm. B. McMahon,
Superintendent,
Mt. Hope Cemetery.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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C O P Y

CITY OF ROCHESTER

NEW YORK

Department of Public Works
Mount Hope Cemetery

January 26th, 1939.

Howard Randall,
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(Sgd) Wm. B. McMahon

Superintendent,
Mt. Hope Cemetery.

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THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

CHARLES R. SANDERSON
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

23rd January, 1939

Howard Randall, Esq.,
78 Lill Street,
Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Randall,

In response to your letter of January 19th re the date of death of the mother of William Lyon Mackenzie, we would say that according to data contained in the "Life of William Lyon Mackenzie" by Charles Lindsey, his mother died in December of 1839, aged ninety years. The exact day is not given. W. L. Mackenzie was at that time a state prisoner at Monroe Country Jail.

A foot-note in this volume said to be copied from an old Family Bible states "Daniel and Elizabeth Mackenzie, both natives of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland, were married at Dundee, by the Rev. Mr. Macewen on the 8th day of May 1794. The name of both their fathers was Colin Mackenzie, and were from the same Glen in Perthshire."

Another entry stated to be copied from the Family Bible is:-- "William Lyon Mackenzie, born at Springfield, Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 12th, 1795. Baptized on the 29th by the Rev. Mr. Macewen." Also another entry is:-- "Daniel Mackenzie died at Dundee on the 9th of April, 1795, leaving one child, William Lyon, then twenty-seven days old." The year of his mother's birth is not given.

We hope this information may be of some service to you. It is all taken from the above mentioned life of W. L. Mackenzie. It is possible you would find this book in the Rochester Public Library.

Yours very truly,

Frances M. Staton

Head of Reference Division

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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COPY

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

Charles R. Sanderson
Chief Librarian.

23rd January, 1939

Howard Randall, Esq.,
78 Lill Street,
Rochester, N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Randall:

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Yours very truly,

(Sgd) Frances M. Staton

Head of Reference Division.

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October 11
1939

Dear Mrs. Doughty:

How shall I ever be able to thank you for your kindness in sending me the genealogical chart, in which, from earliest times, you have traced the descent of Queen Elizabeth! It is a marvelous achievement. In itself, it is a work of art, apart from all it reveals of patience and prolonged research.

When your letter was received, I waited for the quiet of a weekend before attempting to look at the chart. A week ago Sunday, I took both out to Kingsmere, to my home in the country. During the better part of a Sunday afternoon, I gave myself over to the perusal and enjoyment of them. Apart from the historical record and its association with our Queen, so much was suggested in other ways that I found the study fascinating beyond all words.

In your letter you say: "it would be most interesting if, at some future time, you could find out exactly where your Lyon ancestor came in". Curiously enough, at the time of the Coronation, I went to Scotland to avail myself of the pleasure of a visit, long promised, with Lady Aberdeen. Lady Aberdeen had kindly interested herself in my Scottish ancestry and together we worked out bits of a genealogical table, and

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amongst other matters of interest, visited the birth place of my father's father near Tyrie, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. On the way from Dundee, where my mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie was born, to Aberdeen, I travelled by motor through bits of Glenisle and Glenshee, to discover the home of one of Mackenzie's ancestors. In my grandfather's Life it is recorded that one of the Mackenzie's married a Spalding of Ashintally Castle. Their daughter was the mother of my grandfather.

To get particulars of the family tree, I had been told to call upon an old gentleman named Ramsay, who was eighty years of age, who was supposed to know all about the Mackenzies in that part of Scotland. Accompanied by a clergyman named Mr. Thompson, he conducted me to a churchyard and pointed to a stone bearing the name William Lyon. (The stone had a lion at the top). He said to me that he thought there was no doubt whatever that this William Lyon was one of myaancestors, that the Lyons had married the Mackenzies, and that William Lyon Mackenzie's name came from that source. x

A hardware merchant, whom I met in Kirrimuir, who would be a relative some distance removed, told me the same thing. Provost Phin, of Dundee, who was with me at the time, said that this merchant would know all about history of that part and he would be able to give me

x The churchyard was in the north part of Kirkmichael. The inscription on the stone was "Erected in 1787 by Robert Lyon Dalmoyl in memory of William Lyon and Janet Robertson his spouse - died in 1742 - aged 60 years. They had 6 sons and 7 daughters. It may well be that it was one of these Lyons who married a Mackenzie. "Janet" was the name of my mother's eldest sister.

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exact information. It was he who told me to get in touch with Ramsay. Ramsay said that the present Queen's family had issued some statement which made clear that the Lyon and Bowes-Lyon - the Queen's family name, was of the Lyon that married a Mackenzie.

I did not have time to look further into the matter when in Scotland, and, indeed, have not since had opportunity for so doing. When the King and Queen lunched with me at Laurier House, Her Majesty asked me if Lyon was a family name. I replied that I understood it was, but had thought of it only in association with my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie.

The chart which you have so kindly sent to me has, naturally, aroused a new interest in the subject. Some day, if the opportunity ever presents itself, I shall visit Scotland again and begin anew work on the ancestral tree. It was most kind of you to have thought of the personal as well as historic interest I would be certain to have in the chart. Now that my interest in the matter has been stimulated, I fear I shall not rest until I get additional data.

What has interested me almost as much as the chart itself as the fact that you should have written me concerning it and sent a copy of it to me, is the fact that for some time past my mind has been dwelling in a curious sort of way upon the relationship between our present lives with the remote past,

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of which we know little or nothing. It seems that only in this way is it possible to account for some of the interests we possess and some of the circumstances of our lives.

In this connection, it seems to me more than a coincidence that, within a week of the time of studying your chart and reflecting upon its significance, I should have received from a friend in Syria a piece of a marble column from the Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek. Mythology and tradition, as you are aware, gives Baalbek an association with time immemorial, [illegible] with more incidents than one recorded in your chart. I make mention of these circumstances that you may appreciate the better how much your gift means to me and how deeply grateful I am to you for bringing anything so precious into my possession.

May I avail myself of this letter to send my kindest remembrances to Arthur and Jean, and to say how much I hope that, despite advancing years, Time and Care will continue to deal gently with you for years to come.

Mrs. Doughty,
c/o Dr. Arthur Lynch,
3437 Osler Avenue,
Vancouver,
British Columbia.

MK/Z

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3437 OSLER AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

c/o D. Arthur Lynch –

Sept. 19th – 1939.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie – King.

I have refrained, so far, from sending you – in the midst of all your harassing problems and responsibilities – the promised descent of Queen Elizabeth, as a member of the Lyon family – from the old Scottish and Pictish Kings. But – as I am afraid that your responsibilities won't be over for many a long day, and my life – in all human probability – won't last very much longer (I shall be eighty – on a next November) – I am sending it now, and your secretary can put it away for some quieter time.

– Meanwhile – I have continued the Lyon descent (after 1379) – on one side – through Alfred the Great, to the old Saxon Heroes up to Adam! – according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle – And on the Scottish side to the old Irish Kings and Scota – who is supposed to have brought over the Stone of Destiny (Jacob the pedepiste – !) to Tara. I have left them on one sheet for convenience of transcript: but the red line marks where they can be cut – if wished.

The large sheet is as historically accurate as I can make it. The Irish & Anglo Saxon descents are of course traditional: but I have given their origin.

It would be most interesting if – at some future time – you could find out exactly where your Lyon ancestors came in. If after 1379 – you have a very wonderful pedigree.

With my prayers for health & strength to "See things through"

Believe me

Yours very sincerely.

Janet Hunter Doughty.

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Personal

Ottawa,
October 21, 1939

My dear Major Don:

You will recall the visit I made to Scotland shortly after Their Majesties' coronation, and the kindness shown me by Mrs. Don and yourself on the afternoon of my drive from Dundee to Aberdeen. I have thought many times since of the pleasure of that visit and, in particular, of your good offices in working out a table showing my ancestors, of which you were kind enough to give me a copy.

When I got back to Canada, I was distressed to find that some of the papers I had with me in Scotland, at the time of the visit, had been fyled among other documents and, among the number, were those relating to my ancestors, which I had sought to preserve with particular care. No doubt they will turn up some day, some where. Thus far, however, I have been unable to locate them.

Within the last few weeks a matter has come up which has necessitated my renewing the search. I am hopeful I may still be able to find the material, but with the pressure of my present duties what it is, I may not be able to continue the search for long. In the circumstances, I thought I would drop this line to you, to see if, by amy chance, you still have in your possession a copy of the table prepared at the time of my visit with Mrs. Don and yourself. If you have, I would be exceedingly grateful if you could let me have a another copy of it.

This may seem a strange request to make at a time like the present, when the thoughts of all of us are so completely engrossed with the appalling situation which now confronts the world. My desire to have the further particulars of my ancestry is not without its bearing on some of the matters with which, in the recent past, I have had more particularly to do.

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You may recall that, just before going to Glenshee, I had been to see an old castle known as Ashintully Castle, at one time owned by the Spaldings. The stone over the door indicated that the house had been built in 1583. In the Life and Times of my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, it is mentioned that his grandmother was a Spalding, of Ashintully Castle, who had married a Mackenzie. I remember you explaining places of interest to me around Glenshee. You directed my attention to a farmhouse in a wide open valley which you thought might have been the home of the Mackenzie who had married the Spalding.

There were no occupants in the Ashintully Castle at the time I visited the place. I was told by the factor, whose name I think was James Dour, that the Spaldins had disposed of the residence to a Mr. Rutherford, and that he had sold it to a Mr. and Mrs. Aytoun, who had made what was described as a love will, which meant that the sole right of the property would be left by the one who died first to the other. It appears that both died within a short time of each other, without any further will being made. At the time I was in Scotland, it had not been discovered who the heirs of the estate might be. I do not suppose you would have heard anything of this matter other than what I mention to you?

I was told that a Reverend Mr. Henderson, the Minister at Kirkmichael, knew all about Ashintully Castle. I did not get a chance to call on Mr. Henderson at the time, but I am writing to him today.

If I remember rightly, we visited together an old gentleman named Ramsay, who knew much about the Mackenzies in that part. He was accompanied by a clergyman, Reverend Mr. Thompson, who took us into a churchyard to show us a tombstone erected in 1787 by Robert Lyon Dalmoyl in memory of William Lyon. He said that the Lyons had married the Mackenzies, and he thought that the William Lyon, my grandfather's name, had come from that source.

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If, by any chance, you happen to know if Mr. Ramsay and Rev. Mr. Henderson - either or both - are still living, and could send me their Post Office address, I should be most grateful.

I am not at all sure that you yourself will be in Scotland at this time. I am, therefore, writing the letter on a mere chance. Unless you should happen to be in Glenshee, and have at hand the papers to which I refer, please do not permit my request to cause you the least thought or concern.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Don and yourself,

Major John Archibald Don, D.S.O.,
Cray,
Glenshee,
Blairgowrie,
Perthshire,
Scotland.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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Genealogy

Personal

Ottawa,
January 10, 1940

Dear Sir Henderson:

I duly received your letter of November the 7th. I regret that the pressure of my public duties, combined with added obligations at the Christmas season, prevented me from sending you an earlier acknowledgment of your kindness.

You will be surprised to learn that your letter discloses a relationship between ourselves. You mention as a cousin of yours, who died eighteen months ago, a retired Sheriff of Ayr, named William Lyon Mackenzie. I assume he is the late Sheriff Mackenzie who lived in Edinburgh, and whose sister, Miss Alice Mackenzie, predeceased him by a year or two.

Sheriff Mackenzie's father and my grandfather William Lyon Mackenzie, were related. I am unable to set out the family connection, as I do not happen to have it at hand. However,

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when in Scotland with my father in 1908, we visited Sheriff Mackenzie, and again, when I was attending one of the Imperial Conferences in 1926, at which time I received the Freedom of Edinburgh, I had the pleasure of dining with Sheriff Mackenzie and his sister and meeting a number of their friends at their home. I corresponded off and on with both William Lyon Mackenzie and his sister. I should be very happy indeed if this mention might prove sufficient to enable you to discover any relationship which I should very much value.

The particulars you have given in your letter concerning the Spaldings are most interesting to me. Do you think it would be possible for me to secure a copy of the book entitled "Notes Concerning the Family of Spalding", of which you make mention in your letter. I am today writing to Henry Young and Sons, Liverpool, with a view to seeing if the publishers are able to secure a copy for me. If not, and by any chance you could put me in the way of one I might purchase, I would be most grateful.

I am also communicating with Mrs. Aytoun and her daughters in Birmingham.

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I regret that the time at my disposal does not permit me to make mention of many matters of mutual interest. Unfortunately, as you will understand, I am so pre-occupied at present with pressing public duties that it is only on the wing, so to speak, that I am able to snatch a moment free for a dictated line.

With my warmest thanks for your letter, and good offices, and with every good wish for this New Year,

Reverend Fred. D. Henderson,
The Manse,
Kirkmichael,
Perthshire,
Scotland.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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Henderson

7th Nov. 1939.

H. E. W. Lyon Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

Dear Mr Mackenzie King

I had the honour of receiving yesterday by post a personal letter from yourself, making some enquiries with regard to Ashintully Castle and its owners in the past and in the present.

Since I was ordained minister in this parish eight years ago, I have taken an interest in the history of Ashintully Castle and its owners, and any information I have to give, or may hereafter discover, with reference to the enquiries you make, I shall gladly furnish.

After considerable difficulty I was able to purchase a copy of a book published, with a limited issue in 1914, by Henry Young and Sons Liverpool, entitled 'Notes concerning the family of Spalding' collected by F.J.S and M.S.

These Notes, which give an account of the Spalding Family, and in particular that branch of the family who owned Ashintully. contain much information about ethers and connected branches of the Spaldings of Ashintully.

In this book and other sources the circumstances in which the estate was bought bankrupt or judicially sold in 1766, and after some transactions between different parties, passed into the possession of the Rutherfords in 1780: all that, is recorded.

The estate is at present in the possession of three Misses (or native Mc Spalding and two Misses Bytaun) Bytaun, who were declared owners and came into

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possession after you had visited the castle.
These three girls have lived in it from time to time with their mother Mrs Clayton through whose husband the property passed to the daughters.
The eldest daughter has just been married but the others make their home with their mother who lives during the winter in Birmingham.
I am sure Mrs Clayton also would be ready to help you in further enquiries: her daughters are actually engaged in training, or work of one kind or another.
As I said I shall be glad to give any further assistance or information which I can. I hope this may be of some service to you and with good wishes

I remain Sir
Yours sincerely
Fred. D. Henderson.

Strangely enough; a cousin of mine who died 18 months ago a retired Sheriff of Ayr, bore the name William Lyon Mackenzie. He would have been keenly interested also.

– – –

Please note the 'Perthshire' in this address. There are at least six Kirkmichaels in Great Britain

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National Archives of Canada
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Personal

Ottawa,
October 21, 1939

Dear Mr. Henderson:

You will be surprised at receiving a letter from me.

After having been in England, to attend the coronation of Their Majesties and a meeting of the Imperial Conference, I paid a brief visit to Scotland. Amongst other matters of interest, I visited Ashintully Castle, near Glenshee. In the "Life and Times" of my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, there is mention of the fact that his grandmother was a Spalding, who married a Mackenzie. Because of this recorded association, I went to see Ashintully Castle.

The house was unoccupied at that time. The factor, whose name, I think, was James Dour, told me the Spaldings had sold it to a Mr. Rutherford, who, in turn, had sold it to a Mr. and Mrs. Aytoun. The Aytouns had died without leaving a will, and at the time I was in Scotland no one seemed to know to whom the estate belonged.

I was told by the factor that you would be the best person to whom to apply for information about Ashintully Castle. Unfortunately, my time was so limited as not to permit of a call upon you. I have meant many times since to write to you, but seem to have been robbed of any and every opportunity of so doing. Matters of personal and historic interest have come up within the recent past which have caused me to desire to know a little more of my ancestry. If, by

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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any chance, you could give me any information concerning Ashintully Castle, and those who have lived there, or of the disposition of the estate, I should be most grateful. It is just possible you may have some record of the Spalding or Mackenzie families from which I could trace my descent.

I recall visiting a churchyard in the north part of Kirkmichael where I was shown a tombstone erected in 1787 by Robert Lyon Dalmoyl in memory of William Lyon and Janet Robertson his spouse. It is recorded they had had six sons and seven daughters, and William Lyon had died in 1742. If I recollect aright, it was a Reverend Mr. Thompson, who, accompanied by an elderly gentleman, Mr. Ramsay, took me into the churchyard to show me the tombstone. Mr. Ramsay seemed to think that the William Lyon in my grandfather's name - William Lyon Mackenzie - had come from some marriage between the Lyons and the Mackenzies.

It may be that you have some knowledge of these matters. If so, and it would not be troubling you too much, I shall be grateful indeed to be told of anything which you think might have a special interest.

It may seem strange to you that I should be corresponding on so remote a subject at a moment when my more immediate duties are concerned with much larger and more pressing issues. The rapidity with which changes are being effected in our day is not without its bearing on my desire to rescue from the past some of the information I am now seeking.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

The Reverend Mr. Henderson,
Kirkmichael,
Scotland.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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Personal

Ottawa,
January 10, 1940

Dear Mr. Lyon:

I duly received your letter of the 20th of November, advising me that you had received from Provost Phin, of Dundee, my letter to him of October 21st.

It is most kind of you to have written Mr. Mackenzie Shaw, and to have in mind seeking to obtain information from other sources.

When I was in Scotland after the Coronation, at the time I had the pleasure of meeting you in front of your store on High Street, in Kirriemuir, Mr. Shaw had already undertaken to look up some records with respect to the descent of my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie. He was more particularly concerned in ascertaining the facts regarding the marriage of one of my grandfather's ancestors to Elizabeth Spalding, of Ashintully Castle. It was not until the conversation I had with you that I became particularly interested

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in the connection between the Mackenzies and the Lyons. That is the connection I am now anxious to obtain particulars of, if such should be available. It may be that among your family records you may have something which will throw a light upon the relationship which would link your family with my own.

Any information you may find it possible to send me will be greatly appreciated. Please do not go to any particular trouble or expense in the matter. I shall, of course, expect you to let me know of any disbursements you may find it necessary to incur in your search.

I recall very well the pleasant meeting I had with you on High Street. Please let this letter recall the same to your mind, and bring to you at the same time my best of wishes for this New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Lyon, Esq.,
10 High Street,
Kirriemuir,
Scotland.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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FOLIO No. .....

TELEPHONE No. 18.

Genealogy

CHARLES LYON

FARM AND GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER

SEEDSMAN



CHINA MERCHANT

10 HIGH STREET - 20/11/39 - KIRRIEMUIR

M Right Hon. W. L. Mc/kenzie /King, Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir

I had your letter of Oct 21st sent on from Provost Phin, Dundee.

It will give me very great pleasure to try & give you all the History of our Fore Fathers.

I have written to Mc/kenzie Shaw W.S. Edinburgh who I believe has the most carefully preserved History of Glenshee & Glenisla.

I hope to be able to get information from other sources. We may be a little time before getting any information but it will be my endeavour to do the best I can.

I thank you for the honour in asking me to assist you in this matter Yours Faithfully Charles Lyon

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Genealogy

Personal

Ottawa,
January 10, 1940

I thank you warmly for your kindness in forwarding to Mr. Charles Lyon, of Kirriemuir, my letter to you of October 21st. I have since heard from Mr. Lyon, who has taken the matter in hand to which it refers.

With my thanks for your good offices, will you please accept for Mrs. Phin and yourself my warmest and best of wishes for this New Year.

The Honourable John Phin,
Lord Provost,
City Chambers,
Dundee,
Scotland.

MK/Z

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City Chambers, Dundee.

6th November, 1939.

Rt. Hon. W. L. McKenzie King,
Prime Minister,
OTTAWA,
Canada.

Dear Prime Minister,

I am in receipt of your letter of 21st October, and am very glad to hear from you again. I well remember the day you spent with me; it will always be one of my pleasant memories.

I have forwarded copy of your letter to Mr. Charles Lyon, Hardware Merchant, Kirriemuir, and I have no doubt he will give you the information you require. I have asked him to communicate with you direct.

We are passing through terrible times again, and in due course will come out on top, be the struggle long or short. We were very interested in the great victory in the Province of Quebec. It heartened our hearts on this side to know that Canada was 100% with the Old Country.

I do hope that the strenuous days we are living through will bear lightly on your shoulders.

Yrs Phil & I send you our very best wishes and kind Regards

Yours Sincerely

John Phillip

Lord Provost.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1939-1943

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Personal

Ottawa,
October 21, 1939

Dear Provost Phin:

You will remember, I am sure, the day in June 1937, when I had the honour of being entertained by you at a civic luncheon in Dundee, and the drive which we had in the course of the afternoon.

In the course of the afternoon, we met, at Alyth, Mr. David S. Grewar, who gave me some interesting information concerning my mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie, who, as you know, was born in Dundee. You left me at Alyth, to return to Dundee.

I went on to Glenshee, where, amongst other places of interest, I visited Ashintully Castle, which at one time belonged to the Spaldings, one of whom married a Mackenzie. My grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, was her grandson. At the time of visiting Ashintully Castle, the place was unoccupied. I learned that the property had been disposed of by the Spaldings to a Mr. Rutherford, who, later, sold it to a Mr. and Mrs. Aytoun, an aged couple, who died without leaving any will. At that time a search was being made to discover to whom the estate might belong.

Still further on the visit, accompanied by Major John Archibald Don, D.S.O., I met an old gentleman named Ramsay who knew about the Mackenzies in that part. Together with a clergyman, a Reverend Mr. Thompson, they took me into a churchyard in the north part of Kirkmichael to see a tombstone erected in memory of William Lyon and Janet Robertson in 1787 by Robert Lyon Dalmoyl. Mr. Thompson said that the Mackenzies and Lyons had intermarried and he thought there was no doubt that the William Lyon, whose name was commemorated on the stone, was one of my ancestors.

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You may remember we met at Kirriemuir a hardware merchant who knew all about the history of that part of Scotland. It was he who told me to get in touch with Mr. Ramsay. Unfortunately, I am unable at the moment to recall the name of the hardware merchant at Kirriemuir to whom you introduced me. I regret this the more as I gather he would be a distant relative. You no doubt will recall at once who I mean.

My purpose in writing you, therefore, is to ask if you would be so kind as to drop him a line, with the request that he let me have such particulars as he may be in a position to give me of the relationship between the Mackenzies and the Lyons, or any other information which would help me to work out my ancestral relationship with more precision than has thus far been possible.

It might well be that the gentleman referred to at Kirriemuir might find it possible to call on Mr. Ramsay and on the Reverend Mr. Thompson, should either or both of them still be alive, and get at first hand such information as they might be in a position to let me have. I would be very glad to refund any disbursements occasioned by such visits or necessary to obtain any particulars concerning the Mackenzie and the Lyon relationship, or data with respect to Ashintully Castle.

The ~~only~~ one person who is supposed to know much about Ashintully Castle is a Reverend Mr. Henderson, the Minister at Kirkmichael. The only person I met when visiting the castle was the factor, Mr. James Dour, who narrated briefly to me such facts as he knew concerning its past.

You will think it strange my communicating with you about so remote a matter at a time when the thoughts of others are upon much graver issues. I have no doubt, however, you will appreciate the personal and historic reasons which make me anxious, in these times of rapid change, to rescue from the past such information as it may still be possible to gather concerning the lives of those whose influence upon my own account,

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perhaps more than all else, for the interest with which my life so immediately and, in some ways, so mysteriously has been identified.

I may say that I have written a line to the Reverend Mr. Henderson, of Kirkmichael. I have not, however, written to Mr. Ramsay or to the Reverend Mr. Thompson, as, unfortunately, I have not the address of either. If you happen to know their addresses, and whether either or both of them are still alive, I shall be grateful if you will send me this information and I shall write to them direct.

Major Don, of Glenshee, was with me at the time I met Mr. Ramsay and the Reverend Mr. Thompson. I have, accordingly, written a line to him. Whether or not, at this time, Major Don will be in Scotland, is, I think, extremely doubtful. In the circumstances, I should be doubly grateful for your good offices to bring me again into touch with our mutual friend in Kirriemuir, who, I imagine, would be the best of all persons to direct me in the matter of these researches.

As I dictate, it occurs to me that perhaps it would simplify matters if I enclose a duplicate of this letter, that it might be sent on to our friend as one intended even more for him than for you.

I hope that you and Mrs. Phin are both well. I continue to think very often of the memories associated with you both and with my memorable visit to Dundee.

With kindest regards,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd) W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Honourable John Phin,
Lord Provost,
Dundee, Scotland.

MK/Z

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Personal

Ottawa,
October 21, 1939

Dear Provost Phin:

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In the course of the afternoon, we met, at Alyth, Mr. David S. Grewar, who gave me some interesting information concerning my mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie, who, as you know, was born in Dundee. You left me at Alyth, to return to Dundee.

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As I dictate, it occurs to me that perhaps it would simplify matters if I enclose a duplicate of this letter, that it might be sent on to our friend as one intended even more for him than for you.

I hope that you and Mrs. Phin are both well. I continue to think very often of the memories associated with you both and with my memorable visit to Dundee.

The Honourable John Phin,
Lord Provost,
Dundee, Scotland.

MK/Z

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CEB

1st March, 1940.

Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, P.C., C.M.G.,
Prime Minister's Office,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Sir,

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter accompanied by remittance value £1/1/-, receipt for which we enclose.

We were extremely delighted to learn that you were pleased, and appreciated the sending of the copy of "Notes concerning the Family of Spalding".

Occasions do arise in business were much pleasure is derived by satisfying a client moreso than if there was a remunerative gain in a transaction. This particular instance is one of the occasions. We realised that there was every probability of a difficulty in obtaining a copy of the book, and therefore we released our own copy, which has been a privilege.

If on any further occasions you are desirous of procuring some out-of-the-way item, we hope you will make use of our services.

Again thanking you for your kind remarks.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Enc.,

Henry Young & Sons, Ltd.

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Prime Ministers Office. Ottawa. Canada.

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Genealogy
"Mackenzie"

Personal

Ottawa,
February 13, 1940

Henry Young & Sons Ltd.,
12 South Castle Street,
Liverpool, 1,
England.

Dear Sirs:

I am deeply appreciative of your kindness in permitting me to have your own file copy of the very limited edition of "Notes concerning the Family of Spalding". I have duly received both your letter and the book, and I am most appreciative of the former and delighted with the latter.

Please find enclosed draft in payment of the amount as set forth in the invoice.

Yours sincerely,

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12 SOUTH CASTLE STREET

LIVERPOOL, 1

30th January, 1940.

Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, P.C., C.M.G.,
Prime Minister's Office,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Sir,

Your esteemed letter dated 10th.instant has come safely to hand. The edition of "Notes Concerning the Family of Spalding" was limited to only 60 copies, so you will probably realise that the book only very very occasionally occurs for sale.

We had an enquiry for a copy some time ago and it was after exhaustive search we were fortunate in procuring one. The price of that copy was £1/1/-.

However, we have our own file copy and it will be a privilege to us to release this so as you will possess one without much delay. We are charging you the same as the last copy, and we will endeavour to pick up another for our files. We have had pleasure in forwarding the book to you, under separate cover by this post, and we enclose invoice.

Assuring you of our very careful attention at all times.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Enc.,

Henry Young & Sons. Ltd

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genealogy

Personal

Ottawa,
January 10, 1940

Messrs. Henry Young and Sons,
Publishers,
Liverpool,
England.

Dear Sirs:

I am advised by the Reverend F. D. Henderson, of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland, that your firm published in 1914 a limited issue of a book entitled "Notes Concerning the Family of Spalding" collected by F.J.S. and M.S. As an ancestor of mine was married to a Spalding of Ashintully Castle, I am writing to ascertain if, by any chance, you could secure for me a copy of this book, or put me in the way of a possible purchase.

I shall be pleased to remit in advance, or at the time of the book's receipt, the cost of the volume and any disbursements necessary to secure this copy.

Yours sincerely,

MK/Z

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Ottawa,
September 21, 1940

Dear Mrs Hale:

I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of August the 30th, and to learn that you have, in your possession, photographs and accounts of Ashentully Castle received during the recent visit to your nephew, Robert Roy Aytoun, of Windsor, Ont.

This line is just to express my deep appreciation of your kindness in writing me, and to say that I shall hope very shortly to be able to arrange, by 'phone, for a personal interview.

You will appreciate, I am sure, the reasons which have occasioned the long delay in my acknowledgment of your kind letter.

Yours v. sincerely,

Mrs. E.A. Hale
101 Second ave
Ottawa

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101 Second Ave
Ottawa Ont.
Aug 30/40.

The Right Hon:
Mr Mackenzie King.

Dear Sir

I have just returned from a visit to my nephews Robert Ray Ayton, son of the late Mayor of Windsor, Ont. While there we had a letter from Miss Ayton Sr. saying they had had a communication

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Sussex Gdns. Hyde
St. London
Sunday 9 Sept. 1939

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

Thank you for writing
as you did regarding
Dalhousie Castle.
If you have not already
heard from them, I have
some photographs & an
account sent to Rose
by his late Grandmother,
Mrs Robert Ay Low, also
Grandmother to the present
owner.
If these should interest
you, perhaps when you
have a little time to
spare, your Secretary

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THE SHEILING,
CLARENCE GARDENS,
SHANKLIN,
ISLE OF WIGHT.

23.11.42.

Dear Mr Mackenzie King

I have just heard from my nephew of the very kind way you helped him to get a "dependents' Allowance" for his Aunt who practically brought him up. The difficulty was a very serious one for she looked after Roy and was quite dependent on what he gave her.

May I remind you that I am the elderly Miss Aylmer who showed you the garden at Athintully and mentioned this very nephew Robert Roy Aylmer to you because he was a Canadian!

came to Athintully.
With kind wishes for Christmas and the New Year and renewed thanks

I am
yours sincerely
Adelaide F. L. Aylmer.

C
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie -
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I felt I must write & thank you personally, for I understand it was a letter of mine written to another Aunt of Roy's living in Ottawa which was sent for you to read as it refered to what his Aunt Miss Collett had done for him all his life.

I am very grateful for all the trouble you must have taken. I have never seen my nephew but he is very dear to me for his Father's sake. Your visit to Ashintully last year has indeed born wonderful fruit and I do thank you with all my heart. Ashintully is closed for the winter my sister in law having taken a flat in London for a few months so as to make a home for the two younger girls. Joanna whom you did not see is Assist. Principle in a Dept. of Board of Trade and Alston who was at Ashintully at the time of your visit is an Almoner to one of the London Hospitals. Elizabeth and her baby now a lovely boy with red gold hair & bright blue eyes - have also left Scotland for the winter but hopes to return with the others in the Spring.

We all feel encouraged with the War news. The strength of the United Free Nations is now beginning to be felt.

Please remember me to your Secretary Mr. Handys. He was with you when you

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for E.H.

Personal November 1, 1943

Dear Mrs. Girling:

I have been very long in writing to thank you for the kind letter you sent me at the beginning of last year, and for the snapshots enclosed. Both have given me the greatest possible pleasure. Only today am I finding it possible to so much as acknowledge many letters which came to me, now almost a year ago. Among the number is your letter, written at Ashintully on the 3rd of January. I should not like this year to go by without your hearing from me, and knowing how very pleased I was to hear from you.

I had a charming letter some months ago from Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Watson, one of our Canadian soldiers, who had spent a week at Ashintully. He was charmed, as he naturally would be, with the place, and wrote most appreciatively of how kind you had all been to him.

I was glad to learn that you met, aboard a train, two young Canadian airmen, who were returning from leave

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in London. I am glad they were supporters of mine. I am afraid the many restrictions which the past four years have brought are going to cost my colleagues and myself pretty dearly when the next appeal to the country comes.

Please let this letter bring my best of wishes for Christmas and the New Year to you, and to your little son. I shall never forget the week-end visit paid you all at Ashintully, now a little over two years ago.

Mrs. Girling,
c/o Miss Adelaide F. L. Aytoun,
The Sheiling,
Clarence Gardens,
Shanklin,
Isle of Wight.

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Askintully,
Kirkmichael,
Perthshire.
3. I. 42.

Dear Mr Mackenzie King.

I'm afraid these must come for the New Year instead of for Christmas. I was having 'the when the stars were sent and then left my Christmas preparations at a moment's notice to go to see my husband for a week. He has been at a Brigade H.Q. as Camp Commandant & Education Officer, and as the Brigade is now splitting up, he may be sent anywhere, anytime, so I wanted to make sure of seeing him.

Here are the two snaps we took of you at Askintully, and I am also sending one of the garden, made since the Spalding days, but which you will remember, and one of the loch, which you must see next time. 'Askintully' means 'Water in a hollow,' so

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that the name may have come from the lark, which lies in a basin in the hills behind the house.

We all enjoyed your visit so much, and hope you will come for a longer visit before too long. In one place at least in this country the words 'our Prime Minister' do not always refer to Mr. Churchill!

I came up in the train the other day with two young Canadian airmen who had been seeing London on their leave. They supplied the whole carriage with chewing-gum, which was new to most of us, and we had a long discussion about the war, & politics in both countries. They seemed to be great admirers of yours, & I obviously went up miles in their estimation when I said I had met you!

Mummy is in London seeing Joanna & Alison, or I'm sure she would send sweetwrap.

Robat has grown very big and lusty and laughs all day. His only anxiety is to learn to crawl. He would like to send you a share of his happiness for 1942. With best wishes

Yours very sincerely, Elizabeth Girling

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fw E.H.

Personal November 1, 1943

Dear Miss Aytoun:

I have been taking off a day to acknowledge letters which came some time ago, and to which I have never had a chance to reply. Among the number is one from yourself, written from the Isle of Wight on the 23rd of October of last year. It had reference to some word your nephew had been kind enough to send you of my small part in helping to ensure his Aunt obtaining a "dependent's allowance". I was glad indeed that a word of mine helped to prevent further delays in this matter.

I was pleased to read what your letter told me of the different members of the family. I shall always recall with delight my visit to Ashintully. I shall be very happy if some day we may again meet there.

Your letter brought me good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. I am indeed grateful for what the present year has brought. I think we may look

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forward to the New Year with confidence. Please let this line bring to you my every good wish for its days, and for the Christmas Season by which it is preceded.

My Secretary, Mr. Handy, wishes me to thank you for your kind remembrance of him, and joins me in my good wishes to you.

Miss Adelaide F. L. Aytoun,
The Sheiling,
Clarence Gardens,
Shanklin,
Isle of Wight.

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for E.H.

Personal November 1, 1943

Dear Mrs. Aytoun:

I duly received your two very kind letters, one written at Ashintully on November the 23rd, 1941, and the other in the course of your stay with Mrs. Edward Cadbury, at Rednal, near Birmingham.

I also duly received the photographs of Ashintully from Mrs. Girling, all snaps which were taken when I was at Ashintully in August, 1941, and the photographs of Ashintully taken by a friend who had been visiting with you earlier in the year. It makes me feel very badly that these letters and the photographs have been unacknowledged over so long a period of time. I can only plead, by way of explanation, that my public duties in these years of war have made it almost impossible for me to attempt aught in the way of personal correspondence.

I might say that on several occasions I have read over your letters and others received from other members of the family.

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and have greatly enjoyed looking at the photographs, and showing them to some of my friends. But there never seemed to be sufficient time in which to attempt a letter.

Now I am most anxious that you should know that, though I have not written, I continue to think very often of your kindness to me, in my search for Ashintully and its owners, and on the occasion of the memorable visit I had at Ashintully itself. Perhaps this letter will serve to bring you that assurance, and with it my warmest and best of wishes for the approaching Christmas Season and for the New Year.

I have written a short line today to Mrs. Girling, and also have sent a note to Miss Aytoun. Both letters have carried good wishes to you all. I should be grateful, however, if you would remember me especially to Joanna, whom I was so pleased to meet, and who, I hope, is very well, and also to your son Alison, whom I have still to meet.

It really begins to look as if the New Year will bring at least a cessation of hostilities in Europe. It will,

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however, be a long time before what we may truly speak of as peace may be restored. Whatever may follow in its wake, a military armistice cannot come too soon.

I have, in the little cottage in which I am dictating this letter, the shepherd's crook which Dewar made for me. As a symbol, and a work of art, and for all that it serves to recall, it is one of my most treasured possessions.

Mrs. Aytoun,
c/o Miss Adelaide F. L. Aytoun,
The Sheiling,
Clarence Gardens,
Shanklin,
Isle of Wight.

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as wonderful a baby as ever!

Elizabeth sends you the snaps taken when you were with us. They came out very well so I do hope they will reach you safely.

We still look forward to the time when the world will be at peace, & hope to welcome you once more to Ashintully for a longer visit.

With all good wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

A. Dorothy Ayton

Gp Edward Cadbury LL.D.. J.P.
HEANOR,
REDNAL,
Nr BIRMINGHAM.

Feb. 10th 1942.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

I ought to have written before to thank you for sending us the very kind cable & good wishes for the New Year. It was specially kind to remember us in the midst of all the important happenings of these days.

Now I hear that Denson has had a letter from you & I am sure he will be very pleased & proud to have it.

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I do not want you to think that we forgot you at Christmas time, for I did write & send you three specially nice photographs of Askintully which I thought you would like to have.
They were taken by a friend who stayed with us last spring.
Prints are difficult to get now, but I shall try to have reprints done if you did not get the first ones.
They were sent via Canada House at the same time as Dewar's crooks.

Since Christmas I have been to London to see my two daughters who are working there, & later came to Birmingham to nurse an old friend who died while I was with her.
Now I am staying with my great friend Mrs Edward Cadbury for a rest before returning home.
This is a lovely house built on the top of the Lickey Hills & the views from the windows are wonderful.
Elizabeth, Mrs Girling, writes that they are snowed up at Askintully, & I could not get home yet if I wanted to!
My grandson is growing fast & is

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C

Acke. beg P.M. own 'phone
29-VIII-41

PHONE KIRKMICHAEL 225.
No such number
5-9-41

ASHINTULLY,
KIRKMICHAEL.
PERTHSHIRE.

Aug. 22nd 1941

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

We are very interested to hear that you are in England + are wondering whether you will have time to come to Ashintully.

It will give us much pleasure if you are able to pay us a visit + we should love to show you the home of

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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ASHINTULLY
KIRKMICHAEL
PERTHSHIRE

your ancestors.

My daughter Mrs Girling is here with her baby son, & my youngest will be here till the 30th of this month.

My other daughter is in London at the Board of Trade so I am afraid would not see you.

Of course you will be terribly busy while you are in this country but we do hope you will find time & come.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely
A. Dorothy Ogilvie.

Miss Ogilvie

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PHONE
KIRKMICHAEL 25.
225

ASHINTULLY,
KIRKMICHAEL,
PERTHSHIRE.

Nov. 23rd 1941

Dear Mr Mackenzie King.

It seems a long time since that lovely August day when you came to see us.

We often speak of you & listen with interest to news of you on the wireless.

My daughter, Mrs Girling is sending you the snaps we took when you were here & I thought you might like to have

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ASHINTULLY
KIRKMICHAEL
PERTHSHIRE

there three of the horse which were taken by a friend of ours who has a very special camera.

Dewar has finished your crook, & I believe sent it off to Canada House yesterday.

Life goes on very quietly with us here – Mrs Girling is still living here & little Robert is flourishing & rather less like our Prime Ministers than he was!

Joanna & Alison are in London & both working very hard. They hope for a week at home for Christmas.

We look forward to seeing you at Ashintully again, & hope it will be before very long.

With our best wishes for Christmas & a happier New Year.

Yours sincerely,
A. Dorothy Ayton.

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March 5, 1940

Dear Mrs. Aytoun:

I was delighted to receive, last night, your very kind letter of the 17th ultimo. Just how it should do so I cannot say, but it comforts me very much to know that you and your daughters are fully and safely in possession of Ashintully.

The photographs of the house and grounds, which you so kindly enclosed, filled me with delight. I am sending one to my married sister who is the only surviving member of our immediate family.

If Mrs. Girling should find it possible to jot down some of the stories about the Spaldings I should be immensely interested in receiving the accounts of some of the ghostly happenings associated with the castle in the days of the Spaldings.

Such accounts as I have read of the Spalding family cause me to wonder whether after all one should be too happy in having much of their blood in one's veins. I have, however, derived immense interest from the reading of the volume relating to the family, "The Notes and Traditions Concerning the Family", which were published by Henry Young & Son of

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Liverpool, 1914, and a copy of which I have fortunate enough to receive from the publishers.

It is most kind of you to say that you would be pleased to welcome me to Ashintully when I come to Scotland. I do indeed hope that some opportunity to re-visit the land of my fathers will come in the not too distant future. Should that chance present itself, I shall certainly not hesitate to avail myself of the welcome to Ashintully you so cordially extend in your letter.

Mrs. Aytoun,
25 Wesley Hill,
Selly Oak,
Birmingham,
Warwickshire,
England.

MK:EH:MAC

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25. Hockley Hill
Selly Oak
Birmingham. 29.

Feb. 17th 1940

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

I was very pleased & interested to have your letter about ten days ago.

We heard from Dr Keyes. Devran, when he saw that he had been to Oshawa & visited us could have seen all the inns & shops the old house furnished &

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n its right mind as it were.
I do not know what Dr. Henderson has told you about our ancestors, but as his knowledge & ours comes from the book he mentions I fear we can add nothing.
There are a number of stories, pretty ghostly, about the Spaldings which my eldest daughter Mrs Girling says she would like to write down for you some day, if you would care to have them. The story of Green Jean & Scotland Davey for instance. There is still a room in the tower

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into the possession of the Ayotte family. It has been a much loved house & has the most welcoming & home-like atmosphere of any house I know.

I enclose a few post cards which you may like to see. Thank you so much for your kind wishes & of course we shall be delighted to welcome you & Mr Churchill & Scotland. With kindest regards from my daughter & myself

Yours very sincerely
W. Dorothy Ayotte

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called 'Green Years' from which she is supposed to have read to this day.

The cousin who owned Abbotsford had a copy of the book & the Spaldings & Ashintully had they had it for some who was ancestress & face a Spalding who had gone to Germany & in her hands returned. We also would like to have a copy & hope the publication may be able to face more than one.

I think I am right in saying that it was in the early 18th century that Ashintully came

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Genealogy

Personal

Ottawa,
January 10, 1940

My dear Mrs. Aytoun:

I have been seeking to ascertain information regarding the Spaldings of Ashintully Castle. In "The Life and Times" of my grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, there appears the following passage:

> "Colin Mackenzie, my paternal grandsire, was a farmer under the Earl of Airly in Glenshee, in the highlands of Perthshire;..... My mother's father, also named Colin Mackenzie, and from the same glen, had the honor to bear a commission from the Prince, and served as an officer in the Highland army. Both my ancestors fought for the royal descendant of their native kings; and after the fatal battle of Culloden, my grandfather accompanied his unfortunate prince to the low countries, and was abroad with him on the continent, following his adverse fortunes for years. He returned at length; married, in his native glen, my grandmother,

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"Elizabeth Spalding, a daughter of Mr. Spalding, of Ashintully Castle."

When I was in Scotland, almost immediately after the Coronation of King George VI, I visited Ashintully Castle. At the time, the house was unoccupied, and only a factor was in attendance. In conversation with him, he mentioned to me that the previous occupants had passed away and he was not in a position to say to whom the property might belong. On telling him of the purpose of my visit, and of the interest I had in seeing the place, he did me the courtesy of allowing me to have a few moments' glimpse inside.

Naturally, I have been most anxious to get particulars concerning Ashintully Castle and, more especially, of the relationship referred to in my grandfather's life. Recently, I have been in touch with the Reverend Fred D. Henderson, of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland, who I ascertained had some knowledge of the property and its owner. In a letter received from Mr. Henderson just before the close of the old year, he told me of the Castle having become the property of your daughters, the Misses Aytoun, and Mrs. Girling. It has been a great pleasure to me to learn that the heirs of the estate have duly come into their own.

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I am now writing to ascertain whether, by any chance, you or your daughters would be able to give me particulars which would be helpful in tracing my ancestry, and, in particular, the marriage of Miss Spalding to the Mackenzie who would be one of my ancestors. If so, and it would not be troubling you too greatly, I should warmly welcome any information you or your daughters might be in a position to give me.

Mr. Henderson, in his letter, makes mention of a book published in 1914 by Henry Young and Sons, Liverpool, entitled "Notes Concerning the Family of Spalding" collected by F.J.S. and M.S. Mr. Henderson mentions that these notes give an account of the Spaldings and, in particular, the branch of Ashintully. I am writing to Henry Young and Sons to see if it is possible to secure for me a copy of this volume. It may be that you will know of other sources of information which will be of assistance to me. If so, I shall be most grateful for mention of them.

May I avail myself of this letter to extend to your daughters and yourself my warmest and best of wishes, and, incidentally, as I perhaps should have done at the outset, to introduce

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myself to you as one who, should he have the privilege of visiting Scotland again, much hopes he may have the pleasure of meeting your daughters and yourself.

Mrs. Aytoun,
Birmingham,
Warwickshire,
England.

MK/Z

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File
MacKenzie
Genealogy

August 2, 1947

I have just received your letter of July 29th. I am exceedingly obliged for its enclosure, giving particulars which relate to our respective ancestors and which serves to throw some light on the family tree.

It will take me some little time to check up the information I have already collected with that which you have so kindly sent me before I could definitely ascertain whether the material I have, along with that which you have sent me, would afford an authentic record. This, however, I shall certainly take in hand at the first favourable opportunity.

Meanwhile, please allow me to thank you most warmly for your kindness in writing me as you have and giving me the information which your letter contains.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. J. W. A. Jarvis,
601, The Avalon,
Saskatoon, Sask.

MK/Z

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601, The Avalon,
Saskatoon, Sask.
July 29th /47

Dear Mr. Mackenzie,

I have pleasure in enclosing a summary of what I believe is our common ~~heritage~~ ancestry. I hope you will not be disappointed in its incompleteness

I am sorry it is not typewritten but I felt it was better this way. I feel you like your personal life kept private so do I. — Thank you for the mention of my niece, her husband, (Hugh Stuart-Menzies was a correspondent in the first great war & was terribly gassed. On advice

him in Vancouver in September for his mother's 100th birthday

Last year I was privileged to be presented to Viscount & Lady Alexander they were very interested in my father's medals which I wore — You may find many discrepancies in this account & I am beginning to be dubious about my spelling — I am afraid too I have gone beyond the test in speaking about me & mine, all of which I hope you will excuse

Yours sincerely,
Jean Jarvis.

(Mrs. J. H. A. Jarvis)

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of his Doctor in London - he toured about the islands & finally settled at Tahiti. When war broke out he gathered together his assets & they brought them to Canada to place in the Bank of Montreal, after doing so they went back to Tahiti but found it advisable not to stay. Meanwhile the outlook of the war was black & we began to worry about my sister who was living alone in a manse in Scotland) placed at her disposal by the Presbytery — Through the kindness of Ernest Lapointe (a friend) Hon J. A. Glen & the minister of Immigration I succeeded in getting her over - She came direct to me for three months as Hugh had not yet established domicile - which he did at Montebello on the edge of the Seigneury Club where he was a member & had been a tourist off and on — My sister lived two years, they cremated her (much against my wishes) & Hope hopes soon to take her ashes to Scotland & at the same time if at all possible will get a copy of the parchement I have spoken of.

Hope is an O.B.E. of the first great war. Hugh hopes to get to Tahiti this fall, but I think they will come back to Canada as home

Thank you for your news of Mr. Glen, I am in touch with his family the last news is a steady improvement they expect

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another editor of the Scotsman another founded the Leith Borough Pilot. another together with my father established a private school where the children of the rulers of European countries were taken. My father left to go to the Crimea war. Other two uncles were noted speakers & lecturers – My grandfather lived in the first house next the esplanade of the castle – John Glen took his children to see it before it was taken down – My mother was a brilliant woman, a fine elocutionist very quick at "repartee" – Often when I read what you have been saying, my thoughts go back & it comes to me that you have come by your gifts & tact loyally, & that all their gifts have been vested in you for the good of our race &

I cannot begin with a date. I am sorry my mother did not write in all down for me, she would have given details

I begin with two brothers named Mackenzie living in north west Scotland. The younger migrated to "America" I can say little of his descendants till we come to Lyon Mackenzie whom they called the rebel, what would this country have done without rebels, anyway the Scotch have always been proud of their rebels, even to Jenky Geddes.

The older brother supposedly the head of the clan, had four children two girls & two boys. The oldest of the family my great grandmother married a Lowlander & her name was erased from the family Bible. His name

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was Gardner. The younger girl also married a Lowlander & received the same fate. His name was Brown – The two boys were drowned & the estate went into Chancery. Each girl had one child a son – The Browns lived in Alva or Alloa, the Gardners in Edinburgh – For some reason or other the two cousins were brought up as brothers, looked very much alike, Of course the beards & clothing of that day would give color to this. Mr Brown eventually opened a "linen drapers" shop on one of the corners of High Street not far from the castle. He became bankrupt & took refuge in Holyrood Palace (the debtors refuge) but spent each Sunday with Grandfather Gardner. Grandfather managed to get a little money gathered & got a ticket to "America". The cousins arranged to meet somewhere on the route to Glasgow, where Grandfather put his plaid over his cousin & exchanged belongings – Thus came the Hon George Brown's father to this country, the rest you know – Some time before George Brown's death, he visited Edinburgh, & cleared up all his father's indebtedness –

I do not know what my Grandfather did but think he must have been a man of letters. He left my grandmother a widow with a very large family – I think she as well as my Great-Grandmother received an annuity as wards of Chancery – All the family were men of letters. One uncle was editor of the London Times

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country - great grandmother lived in a cottage in the suburbs of Edinburgh She died at the age of 93, & was buried in a churchyard of Edinburgh named Rosemount - & do not know if it was immediately after this, the estate was settled by Chancery. The great grandchildren to whom it went were so many that what any got was very little & I remember the rue of the prolonged settlement because my parchment of that settlement because my mother explained to me the difference between it & paper - & so the Mackenzie claim was scattered to the ends of the earth There is a Mackenzie ring. It was a privilege when any of the family were allowed to wear it for a certain time

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Once when my mother was visiting
Grandmother she was allowed to clean
house shortly after grandmother died
& mother kept this ring after she died &
wore it for years, but I wish my husband
did & left it to my niece with some other
things of my mother's as I was ill at the
time I did is not much of a ring as
rings go these days - A tourmaline I think
Hope you believe these days -

J.

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Personal July 23, 1947

Dear Mrs. Jarvis:

I must apologize for not having immediately acknowledged your letter of June the 17th. It came to hand at a time I was very busy with parliamentary duties. Until Parliament prorogued last week, I had to give up altogether any attemp at personal correspondence.

I am immensely interested in what you tell me of our possible common ancestry. I should be grateful indeed if you would - as you so kindly suggested you would be willing to do - draw for me an outline of the descent as it has been given to you. Naturally, I am much interested in matters of the kind. The fuller the account you are in a position to give, the more interested I should be in possessing it.

I am glad that you did not hesitate to follow your niece's advice in urging you to write me as you have. I am indeed deeply indebted to you for so doing.

In your letter, you refer to the fact that the eldest brother of the Honourable J.A. Glen had married your sister. You will be sorry to have learned of Mr. Glen's recent indisposition. I am hopeful, however, that he will soon be quite well and able to resume his public duties.

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When you write your niece, please give her my thanks for having urged you, as she did, to write to me.

With kind regards and all good wishes,

Believe me,

Mrs. J.W.A. Jarvis,
601, The Avalon,
Saskatoon, Sask.

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601, The Avalon
Saskatoon Sask.
June 18/47

The
Rt Hon Mackenzie King
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir,

On hearing you were going to the Seignory Club, I wrote my neice (she & her husband being refugees there from Yokuti since the beginning of the war) to have a good look at you as she came of the same ancestry, sending her a short history of how I had a letter from her this morning urging me that you would be interested all up — You will say why have I not told you this before simply because when I realised it you were Premier —

Hoping you will not find I have taken a liberty,

Yours sincerely,
Jean Jarvis,
(Mrs. J. W. A. Jarvis)

JUN 23 1947

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as you had been born in this country & I had lived amongst it & heard it talked of — If you are interested in ancestry I would be glad to draw an outline as it was given to me — If you are not kindly ignore this letter — Since the Hon George Brown's son died in Edinburgh last year, I believe you & I are the last of this generation & of the Mackenzie clan in direct line — Your great great grandfather & mine were brothers — My great grandmother was a ward of Chancery for many years - She died at the age of 93.

I remember as a little girl my mother receiving the parchment when the estate was settled — As you must get many bogus letters I would refer you to the Hon James Glen whose eldest brother married my sister.

Jean Francois Pouliot also Hugo Lapointe must remember the Jarvis family of Riviere du Loup though I have seen neither of them since they were small —

My neice is going to Scotland shortly & if possible will look it

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file
Biog. I

October 16th, 1948.

Dear Mrs. Trainer,

I have just received your letter of the 15th October. How kind of you to send me the cutting from a recent number of the "Scotsman". I am glad to have it to place among interesting records of my present sojourn in the United Kingdom.

I wish I could claim relationship to the late Rev.Peter Mackenzie, to whom you refer in your letter. The fact that he was born at Glenshee would indicate that our ancestors were obviously of the same clan. So far, however, as I have a record of my grandfather's family and immediate connections, there does not appear to be a Peter among the number, nor have I heard of a relation who was a preacher and lecturer, much as I should welcome a relative so distinguished.

May I thank you most warmly for your kind wishes in reference to my present indisposition. I am happy to say it occasions no real concern.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Ann Trainer,
Halidon,
Kelso,
Roxburghshire.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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Telephone:
Kelso 328.

Halidon
Kelso
Roxburghshire

Oct 13th

Dear Sir,

I was very interested in enclosed cutting from Scotsman & am most anxious to know if you were related to the late Rev. Peter MacKenzie, who was a famous preacher & lecturer. As a young girl, living then in Berwick. on. Tweed I will remember the crowded congregations he could command - People thronged the aisles & even sat on the steps of the Pulpit to hear him - My parents used to have him stay with us & I remember so well, that he was born at Glenshee, which we often visited when touring with friends. Your name & association with Glenshee induced me to write this request. I am so very sorry to read of your illness & trust that you may soon be restored to your usual health & vigour. One of Rev. Peter MacKenzie's favourite petitions in his wonderful prayers was;-"God spare useful lives" & I echo that petition

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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for you, that you may be long spared to speak & live for the Truth, which all nations require to-day-

If you have no connection with my old friend, please do not answer this, as I should really apologise for troubling you at this time, when so many calls are urgent & much more important-

With my sincere good wishes

Yours faithfully

Ann Trainer.

(Mrs.)

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Canadian Premier

Mr Mackenzie King is intensely proud of his Scottish ancestry. Both his mother's father and mother and his father's father and mother were Scottish.

His maternal grandfather, son of a Glenshee farmer, was the "rebel," William Lyon Mackenzie, born at Dundee in 1795. It was to the site of his grandfather's birthplace, Springfield, Perth Road, that Mr Mackenzie King made special pilgrimage when on his way north to receive the Freedom of Aberdeen 11 years ago.

The principal pictures in the veteran Premier's house at Ottawa are those of his mother and his Dundee forebear who was the leader of a movement for securing the rights of British citizenship for Canadians.

Mr Mackenzie King, who has been ordered to rest by his doctors, has always been a hard worker. His prescription for good health, he once declared, was "light food and heavy work."

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Genealogy

C O P Y

Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1949.

Rt. Hon.
W. L. Mackenzie King.

Dear Sir,

By way of introduction, I am the man who wrote you some time back enclosing a copy of "Bindery News", in which I wrote an article on the "History of Bookbinding in Toronto".

As your illustrious Grandfather was the owner of the first Bindery, I could not help but enlarge somewhat on the useful life that meant so much to Upper Canada at the time.

Next Tuesday evening on C.B.L. at 8 P.M. Alex Phair on "Gilsons of Guelph" program will talk on (I quote) "Mackenzie's trip to the frontier".

I am anxious to see if he can add anything to what we already know. Thought you would like to listen and may have missed the item.

Have no idea what you think about certain angles of that trip, but I have always thought it was a case of Divine guidance, when a lone man could out guess the militia who held all the bridgeheads and arrive safely at his destination.

Once he got away from Tory Peel Co. and over amongst the U.E.Loyalists, Lake Erie way, he was safe for they did not want Bond Head's English pounds. As I drive up Yonge St. near St. Wm. Mulock's old home, I see the only place that carries the name "Bond" into memory. It is a mud hole, sometimes called Bond Lake. I know where there is a monument that carries the name Mackenzie.

Hope we can enjoy the program even if it does bring back sad memories to you. Think of the final success, and I am glad that my Great Grandfather was able to do his little part.

Yours respectfully,

870 Palmerston Ave. (Sgd) Edwin L. Dunn

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February 5, 1949

Dear Mrs. Aytoun:

I am indeed sorry to have been so long in writing to thank you personally for your great kindness in presenting me with the charming old oak portable writing desk from Ashintully Castle. Joanna will, no doubt, have told you of its safe arrival at Ottawa. In my letter to Joanna, I explained the circumstances of the delay in its transportation.

I just cannot tell you how delighted I am to possess this exceptionally interesting and valuable gift with its many associations, both historical and personal. How very kind of you to have had me in your thoughts at the time of leaving Ashintully! But for your letter, I would not have known that you had left Ashintully. I am sorry to hear that you have left for I shall never forget the delightful Sunday afternoon I spent with you and your daughters. Your kindness and the charm of the old place have left an indelible impression on my mind. Ever since that day, I have been hoping I might have another chance of seeing you all again at a moment when there would be opportunity for a longer stay.

Ashintully will never be again what it was then. I hope whoever have come into possession of the property will be as careful of it as you were. If I ever have a chance to visit Scotland again, I shall seek out Ashintully once more.

C 2 1 0 2 5 0 0

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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Meanwhile I shall try to see you and your daughters in London and renew the pleasure of your acquaintance.

I am so sorry that I did not receive your letter until the day before leaving London to sail for Canada. I was still in bed at the time your letter was received and I had, unfortunately, to leave its acknowledgment in the hands of the very competent young lady who looked after my correspondence while at the Dorchester.

I am afraid that Joanna must have been put to considerable trouble in having the box subsequently delivered to Canada. Will you please thank her anew for all her good offices.

I wish I could tell you just all that your gift means to me. In a curious sort of way, I feel a very near association with it. This may all be pure imagination but I like to let my imagination play around the associations of Ashintully. The old oak writing desk must have many interesting tales that, were it animate, it could reveal.

You may be interested in knowing that the walls of Laurier House are panelled in oak almost identical in colour with the writing box. It would look as if some influence from the past had meant it to have a permanent place in my present home.

I shall never forget your kindness in having had me in your thoughts at the time you were leaving Ashintully and in presenting me with this remarkable gift so replete with the most precious associations. I can only thank you but this, I do most warmly.

C 2 0 1 0 0 0

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I hope that you and your daughters are all keeping very well.

My visit with you will ever be among the most cherished of memories associated with the land of my forebears.

Please allow this letter to bring to one and all my kindest of remembrances and best of wishes.

Mrs. A.D. Aytoun,
Flat 4,
St. George's Avenue,
Weybridge, Surrey,
England.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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000929

OFFICE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
CANADA HOUSE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO .....

11th January, 1949.

Dear Gordon,

Referring to your telegram No. 63 of the 10th January, I enclose herewith:

(1) the letter from Mrs. A. Dorothy Aytoun addressed to Mr. Mackenzie King,

(2) copy of a letter written by Mrs. Black to Mrs. Aytoun,

(3) copy of a memorandum from Mrs. Black to Mr. Hudd, and

(4) copy of a letter from Mr. Hudd to Mrs. Aytoun.

The portable writing desk was consigned to Mr. King care of the Department of External Affairs, and despatched per s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th December. I trust it has now been safely received.

All good wishes,
Yours ever,

(Campbell Moodie)

R. G. Robertson, Esq.,
Laurier House,
Ottawa.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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A180/1M/48

1st November, 1948.

Dear Madam,

Further to Mrs. Black's note of October 30th regarding the writing desk which your daughter was generous enough to offer to Mr. Mackenzie King:

If your daughter will get in touch with me so that we can make an arrangement that will be mutually convenient, I can have the desk called for and brought here to be sent to Mr. King in Canada.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FREDERIC HUDD.

Mrs. A.D. Aytown,
Flat 4,
St. George's Avenue,
Weybridge, Surrey.

AYTOUN.

C 001 202 1

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Rudd

The P.M. is very anxious to accept the gift of the writing box mentioned in this letter. He would like you to arrange to have it collected and sent to him in Canada.

I have not been able to get in touch with Miss Joanna Aytown.

G.B.

October 30th, 1948.

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October 30th, 1948.

Dear Madam,

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to acknowledge your letter of the 28th October and to thank you for the good wishes it contained. Mr. King has benefitted greatly from the enforced rest ordered by his doctor, and is returning to Canada this evening.

Mr. King was most interested in your offer to present him with an old oak writing desk which came from Ashintully, and which is now in your daughter's flat in Nevern Square. Had the Prime Minister not been leaving London today, he would have got into touch with your daughter himself to say how pleased he would be to accept the gift, and to have taken the box back with him. However, as this was not possible, Mr. King has asked Mr. Frederic Hudd, of Canada House, to get into touch with your daughter to arrange for the collection and despatch of the box to Canada.

Mr. King asked me to send you his best of wishes and to thankyou once again for your kind thought in offering the box to him.

Yours faithfully,

GB.

Mrs.A.D.Aytoun,
Flat 4, Leverton,
St. George's Avenue,
Weybridge, Surrey.

GB

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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Flat 4.
Norenton
St. Cloper Avenue
Heythridge
Surrey

Oct 28th 1948.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

I daresay you remember coming to see Asburnholme Castle during the war.

My daughter & I feel we should like to send you our greetings now that you are in England again, & to say how very sorry we are that you had this illness & have missed all the interesting events that have been happening.

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When we sold Ashwicken two years ago we bought the furniture direct with us to our various homes, & we kept a certain curious old oak writing desk for us in case we would like to have it in memory of your ancestors home. It is, I think about 2½ feet long & about 1½ feet high.

My daughter Joanna has it in her flat in Nevern Square. S.W.5.

If you feel it would be a burden & would rather not have it, we should quite understand. For on the other hand we would care for it, & Joanna's telephone number is Frobisher 3116. She is out all day at the Home of Commons where she works, & away most weekends, so evening is the best time to get her.

With kindest regards & best wishes for a speedy recovery from your operation

Yours very sincerely

A. Dobbs

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Show to Mr. McGregor before filing.

L.B.
Apr. 25

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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C 2 2 0 1 0 0 3

April 25, 1950.

Dear Professor McDonald:

I have just received your letter of the 24th instant.

I much appreciate the trouble to which you have gone in giving me particulars of the Mackenzie Clan, in which, naturally, I am much interested. Thus far, I have not found the time to attempt much in the way of research as to my ancestors. Your letter will certainly serve as an incentive.

I thank you warmly for your appreciation of my natural interest in this matter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Professor Philip McDonald,
1974 University Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie - Letters 1947-1950

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A 1950
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PHILIP McDONALD
1974 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

April 24, 1950.

Dear Mr. MacKenzie King:

In reading about the MacDonalds I keep coming across references to the MacKenzies, so I thought you might be interested. For example, the MacKenzies were said to be followers of the Lords of the Isles (MacDonalds) but when these latter lost their lands, the MacKenzies rose to prominence. They were associated with the MacIvers, the MacMurchys and the Murchisons, especially in Ross and Kintail.

In Alasdair MacGregor's recent enchanting book called "The Western Isles" (Robert Hale, London), he says that the MacKenzies began coming to the island of Lewis early in the seventeenth century and are now all over the place. They were "artful, ambitious, and civilized." Like the Campbells, they were on the side of the crown. "With commendable patience and consistency, they bided their time with results by no means unprofitable to themselves." Thus they waxed powerful. The motto of the Seaforth regiment is "Help the King." This is said to go back to Colin Fitzgerald, founder of the clan, who rescued the King of Scotland (Alexander the Third) from an infuriated stag. Benjamin West painted the scene. The MacKenzies of Lewis sold much of the island to Sir James Sutherland Matheson in 1844. Later Lord Leverhulme bought it.

MacGregor's book gives a realistic account of life on the islands. There is too much whisky, for one thing, he says also much laziness, stubbornness, and lack of good sportsmanship. The book aroused much scorn from Stornaway.

Philip McDonald (prof. at N.Y. University)

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MacKenzie

The MacKenzies claim to be descended from Colin, progenitor of the Earls of Ross, who died in 1278. The first chief was Kenneth Mor, who flourished in the 15th century. On the downfall of the Earls of Rose, the MacKenzies rose rapidly into prominence, and acquired extensive lands in Ross-shire. Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail was knighted by James VI. Colin, the second lord, was created Earl of Seaforth. The clan badge is holly and war-cry Tulach Ard—a mountain in Kintail.

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O

R.F. Ottawa.

H-251-G
1927

Dictated at Lake Wales, Fla.,
December 8, 1937

I-161
1927

Dear Mrs. Gill:

I thank you cordially for your interesting letter and its enclosures received a day or two ago.

P-400-F
Florida

Unfortunately, my sojourn in Florida is only for a few days. I shall not, I regret to say, be able to visit Saint Augustine before my return to Canada. I leave, in fact, for Ottawa at the end of the present week. I am indeed sorry to miss the opportunity of making your acquaintance and seeing the interesting documents and relics in your possession.

I would suggest that with respect to any matter of concern to the McGill University, you write direct to the Principal, Dr. Lewis Douglas. Dr. Douglas is himself an American citizen who has just recently received the appointment of Principal of McGill.

When I return to Ottawa, I will have a word with Mr. Gustave Lanctôt, the Dominion Archivist concerning the historic relics in your possession. It may be that they might have a special interest for the Dominion Archives of our Dominion.

I am returning, herewith, the enclosures of your letter. In doing so, may I again express

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my appreciation of your courtesy in writing and extending the invitation you have. I cannot too deeply regret that the brevity of my sojourn in this part of America will not permit of my paying a visit to you which I otherwise would have been most happy to do.

Yours sincerely

W. L. Mackenzie King

P.S. I have been interested in noting that among the names which find a place on your family tree are those of "Mackenzie" and "King". If the genealogy you have prepared has been printed, and shows the "Mackenzie" or the "King" line of descent, or ascent, I should be much interested in receiving a copy of it, if you have one to spare. My address is: Laurier House, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

W.L.M.K.

Mrs. M. Buchanan Gill,
Royal Museum,
6 Airlee St.,
St. Augustine,
Florida.

MK/EH

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C 1

Royal Museum
6 Aviles St.
~~18 AVENUE CARNOT~~
St. Augustine Fla.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King,
Lake Wales, Fla.
Dear Sir:

If you can possibly come to see me while you are in Florida I would like to discuss a very important matter with you.

I have important papers from the archives of the Mercy-Argenteau families of Belgium, and Duc d'Havre of Paris, giving clues to the escape of the Dauphin of France (Louis XVII.)

The Countess Mercy-Argenteau-Duchess d'Avarey-Princess de Monglia died here in Fla. 1925- - - -

She was in this country on a secret diplomatic mission, and engaged me to assist her with some research work.

She had recieved assistance from A. Edward VII- of England, and Prince de Paris- - - and went to a Cathedral in Montreal and secured papers there that were sent to the archives of Austria.

My Revolutionary ancestor, Dr. John Buchanan, was La Fayette's physician during the Revolution.

His brother Alexander Buchanan married Rachael Van Schaaik of N.Y. who was descended from the House of Orange in Holland.

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They brought the royal refugees over in the Alexandra Buchanan's merchant ship and took them to Trois Rivieres Canada to thank Louis XVII who had been an old friend under Louis XVI.

Major Peter Hunter who related to the Buchanans by marriage, was a brother of Lt. John Hunter, who was Governor of Gibraltar. Physician to Prince D Wales in 1794 - They were all connected with the Royal Louis XVII, who was taken to Canada by "Barrateen" uncle D Duke D Glocester the late Prince of Wales Antoinette Princess Theodore Rondell in 1905 - decided to give up the cause of the Bourbons, as it seemed that France did not wish to have them return.

I have a paper giving exact location of the body of Louis XVII buried with "Henry Richmond" Abbey under the name of "Richard" British officer.

I have had in Fla. the relic Marie Antoinette and Bourbon documents that I wish to try to take to Canada and continue the relationship.

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valuables kept for posterity.
I have had quite a bit of
assistance from Patrick Bu-
chanan K. C. of Montreal.
I am descended from the
Buchanans - Grahams & Craigs
of Va.
Rev. Wm Craig of Orange City
Fla. is quite interested in
my valuable collection and
has helped me in keeping
it intact. He is related to
one branch of our Mackenzie
line. I am also related
to the Armstrongs & Kings
of New York.

18 AVENUE CARNOT

I wrote to the Gov. of Fla. for
protection and advice.
He advised me to write to
Gainesville University where
they have built a museum.
If they could get co-operation
from Hunter — Mac Gill College
in Canada, I have much valuable
history connected with that college
and early Canadians of Royal
descent that they could use to co-operate
in connecting Fla. & Canada in this research.
As I am getting old, and
my health failing, I want my

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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Buchanan Mackenzie - King Geneology -
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I have completed a genealogy of our Scotch - Irish - English ancestors back to Cathen - and Diarmot - who were the ancestors of the Earls of Lennox from whom we descend directly. I would like to present the Hunter Mackill College with some of these records if they would co-operate with me in my research work.

Eleazer Williams was the substitute for the Dauphin, and I have his full history.

I do not wish to make an issue of my history — but merely use it for research regarding the ever fascinating story of the Lost Prince.

I have the relics of the Bishops of Liege, including the Cross used by the Royal Crusaders. — In fact, I have a large museum that needs protection from present day vandals + this climate.

I beseech you to come in person and see for yourself if you can advise me. I have many Queen Victoria + A.E. relics. If interested, please come over. Very truly Mrs. M. Buchanan Gill

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Mr. King

Copy loaned from Royal Empire Society

See p. 14 Derivation of name Mackenzie
Marriage of parents at Dundee.

15 Elizabeth Mackenzie - character and description of.

18 Mackenzie's story of his ancestry.

38 Marriage to Isabel Baxter.

51 Reply to charge of disloyalty.

62 Reference to ancestors.

92 (footnote)

125 Death of two children

284 Revisit to Scotland.

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259 Death of his mother.

THIS BOOK IS BORROWED FROM THE

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

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Book 9291, page 5-82 - B.825-1 Americans of Royal Dent.

"Milliam D Nassau 9th Prince D Orange and Sovereign Count D the States D Holland and Zealand, married four times, and had issue by each wife.

1st wife Anne D. Egmont - daughter D Maximilian Count de Buren and Leerdam. (She died abt 16-3-8

Issue:

2nd wife, M. Aug. 24th 1541 to Anne, daughter D Maurice the famous Elector D Saxony.

3d wife, Charlotte de Bourbon, D the House D Montpensier - by whom:

4th Louise de Coligny daughter D Admiral de Coligny - tillon, and by her Frederic Henry, only son Stratholder D Holland who succeeded his half brothers, who d. s.p. as Prince D Orange and father D William II Prince D Orange who married a daughter of King Charles 1st D England - Issue:

William III Prince D Orange who married Lady Mary Stuart daughter D James Duke D York, afterwards King James II, King D England.

William Prince D Orange was the father of:

Anne who married Wolfert Weber D Woolfertheim in Holland, and had issue:

3d child was:

Annetje Weber d. 1663 in Albany N. Y. - She came to New Amsterdam with her brother Wolfert Arment who died 1713. In 1649 she first married Aelof Janssen van Maesterlandt. He came from Maesland in 1650, to Rensselaerwyck and settled in 1636 in New Amsterdam where he got a patent for sixty two acres D land, which have been for two hundred years the subject D a law suit.

In the year 1630 or there about Wm Peter Minuet was Governor or Director General D New Netherlands, under the Right Honorable President Lords the Lords directors D the Honorable West India Company D the United Provinces D the Netherlands there landed at New Amsterdam a sturdy Dutchman Roeloffe Jans or Jansen who procured a position as one D the Superintendents at Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson. the great territory

Annetje Jans Jm. a 2nd to "Bogardus" a Minister whose name was (Everardus) — who fought against Prince Bishop's descendent. Rachael Vale Chasik married. Alexander Buchanan who brought the Dauphine to America on Merchant ship commanded by Capt. Pease +

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Ottawa, January 10, 1938

Miss Madeline B. Gill,
6 Aviles St.,
Royal Museum,
St. Augustine, Fla.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of recent date, addressed to the Prime Minister, and the enclosures accompanying it, have been received, and will be brought to Mr. King's attention at the first available opportunity.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. Henry
Private Secretary

C/PM

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C 0

The Earls of Orkney - Moray and Argyll were the descendents of the chemists and scribes who came down through the line of Hiram of Tyre - the great "Mason" - - - whose "Knights of Templers" went to Scotland - settled at Iona and kept alive by symbols only - the origin of man.

This history has always been suppressed by the descendents of Constantine the Great.

They claimed the "Divine Right to Rule."

The Pyramids were built scientifically by masterminds who were not polluted with superstition and fear!

These minds went right down thru the ages - The tribes through the line of Zedekiah's daughter who married Eochaid Heremon, King of Ulster - did not teach the same story told of the slaying of Abel by Cain - or Holy Conception

P.S. These documents need immediate protection from this damp climate!

MRK

Royal Museum
St. augustine Fla.

ARGENTEAU
BELGIQUE

My dear Mr. King:

Daily interruptions have delayed my work on a chart I am preparing for you.

Records that were left to me by my ancestors who have always been scribes in the royal house of England since the time of Christ - - - - - graft - politics - Ignorance !!! have retarded education and religion, because we are still laboring under the teachings of the cruel Romans!

I am laboring under a terrific strain physically and financially, to hold together all that is left of relics and words that will prove many stories of the Celtic religion that is supposed to be only "legendary".

I have all legal ownership of this museum

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REPEAT
REPETITION

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

F.C. re "Genealogy" Mackenzie"

January 18, 1938.

Dear Madam:

My Secretary has just brought to my attention your letter of January the 10th.

I had no idea, when mentioning in my reply to your letter that I would be interested in having information of genealogical interest, that you would think of going to the trouble you have in writing me so fully of the information you have acquired in the course of your lifetime, and the records so much of which are still in your possession.

I regret more than ever that I did not have the pleasure of calling upon and meeting you, when I was recently in Florida. However, your letter will serve as an additional inducement to take the first favourable opportunity of visiting Florida again.

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The position of Dominion Archivist, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Gustave Lanctôt. Mr. Lanctôt is at present in Europe, but when he returns, I shall allow him to see the letter you have written me, and will also have a personal word with him concerning our previous correspondence.

Meanwhile, may I say how much I appreciate the great trouble to which you have gone in setting me so fully on the matters to which your letter refers.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Buchanan Gill,
6 Aviles St.,
Royal Museum,
St. Augustine, Fla.

MK/EH

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● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mrs. Buchanan Mackenzie - King Geneology - Royal Archives - Florida 1937-1939 ●

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MG 26 J 7 A
Vol. 185

St. Augustine, Fla.
6 Aviles, St; Royal Museum,

My dear Mr. King:

I thank you for your letter. Am sorry you could not see my collection of historical documents and relics. One must see them before they can believe the unusual history that I have to relate.

You would be amazed at the intrigues and "grape vine" methods used in the days following the French Revolution to bring over French refugees to Canada and New Orleans.

You would also be surprised at the records kept by the pioneers of Canada and early Americans giving ancestral relationship to these families who came over to establish Protestant religion, and Democracy.

Your line of Mackenzie King goes directly back to Rufus the Roman Officer descended from King Lear and Penardûm, the daughter of Saint Anna. From this family came Constantine the Great whose descendents were always the rulers of the church until Louis XIV destroyed their stronghold at Liege.

From the line of Rufus whose descendents went down to William the Conquerer(William Rufus) who usurped the throne of Malcolm of Scotland (husband of St. Margaret). From Colin, a descendent of Kenneth Mac Alpin, the MacKenzie line, through the Stewarts and Colin Buchanan, the Earl of Seaforth, (Orkney) became the ancestors of the Canadian and American Mackenzies. They intermarried in the famous families of Rose, Grants, and Kings who came over in a clan just before the French Revolution. They belonged to the Merchant Ship Owners in Glascow and London . The name "King" began with William Rufus the King".

Beginning with Prince de Conde in the time of Louis XIV, the French German, English Scotch Irish Churches began the destruction of Liege where the Roman Church had always tyrannized over all other churches.

Ministers in England, Scotland and Ireland came over and established churches for persecuted Christians.

Russell, Elliott, Scott, and others joined with the royal refugees in establishing the Democracy of America.

Until that time ,doctors did not hold so much influence, but with the escape of the Dauphin(Louis XVII) to Canada, the doctors played an important role in this secret, as the doctors of Montreal and Quebec were in touch with Dr. Hunter, (brother of Major Peter Hunter) who assisted in the escape.

I have trunks of material left by ancestors who played a part in this history connecting Montreal and New Orleans and Baltimore where these secret agents met and exchanged messages.

My Revolutionary ancestor, Dr. John Buchanan, was private physician to La Fayette during Rev. war, and returned to France with him and assisted in the escape of Royalists. Alexander Buchanan owned merchant ships that brought them over, and he married in New York to a descendent of the House of Orange. He was a cousin of Dr. John Buchanan of Montreal, and James Buchanan, British Consul at New York, whose daughter married Alexander Buchanan, Emigrant officer in Canada.

my ancestor--Dr. Buchanan's daughter Anne married David Graham, of the house of Montrose and Monteith. David Graham's mother was Jane Armstrong, whose brother John was minister to France, and another brother was Dr. Robert Armstrong of Canada. They had intermarried into the family Dr. Robert King of [illegible] father of Rufus King, who was a friend of Pres. Buchanan.

As soon as I find time, I shall send you the most complete line

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of your ancestors that you will find in America.
My grandmother inherited the records of Americans of Royal descent, and kept the records of their descendents. She left them to me, and I have inherited the archives of the Prince Bishops of Liege, and the Bourbon archives back to Louis XIII.

It is one of the strangest stories on record , as the Princess de Montglion who left these records and relics with me, was the last member of a family that went directly back to King Lear and King of Tyre.

The archives at Liege held more records than any of the Byzantine rulers saved after Godfrey de Bouillon and Count de Flanders conquered Jerusalem. This family claimed direct descent from St. Peter's family.

The last to be Canonized was Prince d'O'Chain, Archbishop de Tyre, who became Napoleon's Chamberlain, and was the guardian of the child born to Margaret Hunter and Louis XVII(the Dauphin) in Montreal Canada.

This late Princess, the last of the Mercy-Argenteau family, went to Montreal and got the birth and babtismal certificates of the Dauphin's son, and sent them to the archives of Austria.

In Westminster Abbey, the tomb of the Dauphin bears the simple inscription "A GENTLEMAN of France", while a bronze marker just across the way is of Henry Rion, British Officer. They were one and the same.!!

The records of the burial are in Westminster archives, but for some reason, the French people and the British Gov't. do not wish to reveal it. I think it is because the Dauphin was not the legitimate heir to the throne of France. He renounced his claim and became a British subject through the Stewart line, connected with Poland and Holland. Austria was ambitious to put him on the throne of Holland since he failed to unite Austria with Fra

It is a terrible responsibility for a plain American old lady like myself to be responsible for the safety of these documents that hold the truth that must be preserved for future historians.

I do hope some one will take immediate steps to protect me as I have been trailed by so called agents of the Bourbon pretenders of Holland, who are trying to get posession of my collection to sell and pocket the money.

I have written to New Orleans, Baltimore and to several historians to help me solve my problem before these things are lost.

I can do nothing further until I secure a loan or means to live while I pack these treasures and move to a safer place.

I happen to be in a location that is wanted for Spanish Restoration program that is being sponsored by Carnegie Institute. I leased the place for two years , but my first year lease will expire in sixty days, and I do not want to stay another year, so am trying to find a way to move. New Orleans is nearer than the other two places I have in mind, so I am now corresponding with authorities there who are interested.

If the beastly question of my daily expense account can be solved, transportation , and housing these relics could be handled by the city officials or education board, while I am working on this history. It is foolish to continue wearing myself out daily with tourists who know so little about French history.

I really have enough for three museums. The relics of the Prince Bishops of Liege and Dukes of Lorraine, entirely Catholic, would fit in any French city. The documents and smaller objects would not be such a problem as they could be shipped easily, but large pieces of furniture would not be so easy to handle.

I have many large paintings, quite a lot of silver and china,the library furniture of Louis XVIII consisting of six chairs, three filing cabinets, game tables and large secretary, and other pieces of furniture. Twenty trunks of costumes ,laces, linens and other feminine relics of the famous women connected with the royal families.

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As I stand beneath this old cross that was originated by Eochaidh(St. Bede) your ancestor and mine, who went from Ireland to Scotland and kept records of the tribes of Dan and Abraham whose saintly elders were buried at Iona according to the customs of ancient rulers from Persia; I feel that something uncanny that will not die, has been passed to me to save.

Rufus the Roman soldier had the training under St. Peter and Saint Anna that was handed down from Abraham and King David's faith. They became the Oak worshippers, a symbol of everlasting life. Their descendents went to Ireland and Scotland and were the Druids. The Romans invaded and started wars against them to make them believe in King Lear's faith.

St. Columbo kept alive the simple faith of the Normans, but St. Augustine went over to France and Belguim, and the Romans already established there had conquered the Celts in the region of the upper and lower Lorrain and became the stronger.

George Buchanan the famous historian was the first to publish a history that was handed down through the lines of Barush(Brugh) scribe of Jeremiah who took the daughter of Zedekiah to Ireland. She married Heremon, (Eochaid the word Eochaidh meant "teacher." Their daughter married the scribe Barush and his sons became teachers. The descendents of Cathan, descended from Rufus and married into the Irish ruler's family. They sent missionaries of this branch to teach in the other countries. Cathan's descendents were Dermot who ruled by force and Eochaidh(St. Bede) who ruled by preaching) Chencity of Caen(meaning Canon); d'O'Chain in Belgium meaning "son of the Canon", Cathan or Cahan, Irish meaning of Canon, O'Cannaine, Scotch meaning of the Canon, were the origin of the name Buchanan. They were always the Senechals in the royal house since the time of King David. They were the ancestors of the seven earls of Scotland. Alcuin, 1st.Earl of Lennox, was the ancestor of the heiress of Dennistoune who married Buey Okyan, brother of Dermot, King of Ulster. Their son John married a sister of Gwalter(Walter) descended from Kenneth. From them descended Mackenzie, Mac Kinley, Mac Kenney families. Alwyn(had a daughter who) married Walter who became the Steward in the Royal house of Malcolm, and from them came the family of Stewart. From the Stewarts descended Walter, brother of Robert Bruce who married Isobel, descendent of King Malcolm.

Walter's descendents became rulers of Scotland, and Robert Bruce's descendents down to Walter Stewarts son Robert who became King of England- Then down through the line of William the conquerer and King Malcolm, the families intermarried and kept the lands and titles in these families descended from the Seven sons of the Earl of Lennox.

From them descended Lady Isobel Stewart who married Sir Walter Buchanan who was the thirteenth Lord of Buchanan. They had:

1)daughter Isobel who married Stewart in the Royal house of James Ist.
2)Patrick who married daughter of Argyll (Campbell)
3) Maurice who married a Stewart and was treasurer to Margaret Stewart who went to France when she became wife of Louis XI(first wife)
This Maurice had a son Colin who married a daughter of Mackenzie for whom was created the Earldom of Seaforth at Orkney.

4th was Thomas who was the ancestor of the famous George Buchanan who was the Historian and tutor of the children of the King of England.
He wrote the History left through the line of St. Bede and St. Colomb which was ordered destroyed by the Archbishop of Cantebury who had brought in the teachings of the Romans.
He did not destroy these records. He sent them on down through the line of William Buchanan of Auchmar who was the ancestor of the early Buchanans of America.

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William had a daughter Anna who married Thomas Buchanan, second son of Catherine Black and John Buchanan.
These were the ancestors of the Canadian and American Buchanans who came over to establish the faith of St. Bede (who opposed the Roman Catholic tyranny) and they joined Cooper, Prince de Conde and General Moeller in war to overthrow the Bishops of Liege who controlled the Kingdoms of the world through the Church of Rome. (Thomas Buchanan, second son of John was the ancestor of President James Buchanan.)

The teachings of St. Colombo who established monastaries at Iona were greatly changed when St. Augustine(Ist. Bishop Canterbury) went to France and Lorrainne and was influenced by the Benedictine monks.

The rulers from Kenneth Macalpine's line were influenced by the Bishops of Cantebury until the Battle of Bauge I420 when Alexander Buchanan slew the Duke of Albany.

The three chiefs of the realm of Scotland who opposed the tyranny of Henry V. were John Buchan Earl of Buchan---Son of Duke of Albany; Archibald Douglas, nephew of the Duke of Albany, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and Sir Thomas Seton who went to France to aid Charles VII, King of France.

Alexander Buchanan, son of John, nephew of the Duke of Clarence slew his uncle in battle which split the Royal houses of Scotland and England out of "reverence for Christ's passion and the taking of the sacrament".

(This led to the Scotch, French, Dutch, German, and Irish reformers secretly forming in Holland a group who organized Missionaries and secret agents who gathered in the schools of mines and studied a code that was later introduced bythe German who first introduced this code from whom and taught in Holland under Madam de Stael and Starke. (Armstrong) whose Polish branch Josephine der Starke, daughter of King of Poland married the son of Louis XV of France.)

Alexander Buchanan who slew Duke of Clarence was killed in the Battle of Verneuil in I424.

His heir was Maurice, second son of Walter, Earl of Buchan who married Isobel, Countess of Lennox.

This Maurice married a Stewart, and took her sister to France to be the bride of the Dauphin(Louis XI)(first wife). He was her secretary.

This was the beginning of the French and Scotch lines of ancestry when Maurice Buchanans sons and daughters married into the families of Dukes of Harcourt, Maine, and La Fayette families, through the Douglas line.

Maurice was made secretary to Margaret Stewart, Dauphine of Frances and the Earl of Douglass was given the duchy of Tourainne and made Lieut General of the King of France.

Margaret Stewart daughter of King James Ist. of Scotland (Ist wife of Louis XI) was greatly persecuted for her anti Roman Catholic views and died in I430. After this Maurice Buchanan returned to Scotland. With him were was Bishop of Brechin and the Earl of Orkney whose daughter married Colin, the son of Maurice (Ancestors of Sir George Mackenzie)(I636-I69I) This branch was also the ancestors of Joshua Mackenzie who married a daughter of Dr. Rose, whose descendents came to America and Canada. They intermarried into the Buchanan, Grant, King and Armstrong families. These families produced distinguished statesmen, doctors, ministers; and families who established merchant trading posts. The clan controlled the seas and were the first adventurers at sea, and merchant ship owners.

In New York, Baltimore, Germantown Penn. and New Orleans they established colonies of their clan to establish the secret order of the "Liber Pluscardensis" (written by Maurice B. Father of Colin)

Those who were followers were punished by the Quakers who still lived under the fear of the old

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About that time, Prince de Conde came to America and discovered the fi
first gold mine in America. At Mecklenburg N. C. He married the daught
ter of old Gen. Moeller a German protestant, and he changed his name
to "Conder". They went to Mecklenburg after the overthrow of the
Bishops of Liege. Their descendents went to Holland to take part in th
the war to overthrow the Roman powers there, and it was through the
Schools of mines, and throughtthe Protestant ministers and ship
owners that the royal refugees were brought to America.

Many early romances and marriages resulted in our families throug
this strongweb of freedom and religion that was woven to save the
little Dauphin of France.

There is little documentary evidence as their code was sent
through the ministers who used bible quotations in their letters,
and through old Col. Starke teaching a code language in the Schools
of Mines that looked something like Sanscrit that was used by the
early tribes of Dan and translated by Eochaidh (St. Bede).

I fear this is too much for the first reading, as few people
are as steeped in the history of the seven earls of Scotland as I.

My grandmother was the only American descendent who had the copy
of George Buchanan's story of the HISTORY OF CHRIST from the HOUSE
of David. (It was given to Harriet Lane by Queen Victoria)

I am not a religious fanatic as one might think. In fact, I
believe more on the thoughts of Freud and Luther Burbank.

The chemical organization of the body determines many things
that we can control by living right in the physical sense.

The origin of man will never be known except by the teachings of
Nature, Mother Earth, and faith in some divine power that controls
our destiny if we will but seek the TRUTH.

There is always a great desire found a School for Research
rather than a Church. With the few relics and documents that could be
salvaged from the archives and hidden places such as "cornerstones",
attics, old court houses and ancient tombs in Iona and Egypt that
have not been destroyed by the Romans, it is possible that a better
understanding of the story of the conception, birth and ascension of
Christ could be established fo4 future generations of scientists
who will not accept impossible stories that were taught through fear.

There was an old document that told the story of Ephratapha
the race of man before Adam that was neither male nor female, but
was of one body and two genders until the birth of Eve.

These early records were destroyed by early colonists who were
the Quakers, as they were too narrow to accept a scientific theory.

We had some quaint diaries discussing that question, which was
considered quite indelicate to my grandmother.

I was bold enough to go into the research of the latin and
and Egyptian words from whence came the word"Euphratapha". I was
amazed to find that so much that was once considered Mythology was
really the key to the origin of man through the Aryan line.

The word means"The strong man and the tender woman". There is too
much to go further into that, but if Macgill College would be interest
ed in what would be connected with early Canadian and American History
Perhaps we could establish a branch of My School for Research there.

I am beginning to get many historians to investigate my stor
of the Lost Dauphin through desire to get the TRUTH if we can stop
malicious "Doubting Thomasas" from destroying what I have inherited an
and spent fifteen years in travel and research to discard all that I
cannot actually prove.

There seems to be something at Westminster Abbey against
telling the history of Major Rion and the tomb "AGentleman of France"
Perhaps you could solve it.

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under the fear of the old superstitions of their unenlightened ancestors. They were accused of witchcraft and if they dared discuss chemistry or the cult of Ephra-tapher, which had been handed down to the Irish descendents of King David, through Barusch, the scribe of Jeremiah, who took Zedekiahs daughter Tea Tamir Taphir to Ireland where she married Heremon, the King of Ulster. They passed their faith to the Druids, followers of Abraham and the tribes of Dan. These became the Caledonians who were converted by Bede(Eochaidh) and St. Mungo.

ancient belief & descent's Ancestry

The followers of Eochaidh did not all accept the Roman faith of Mungo whose followers built a Roman Catholic church at Inchailleoch.

The old GianT's Castle at Rownfean Point, near Balmaha, to the "Meikle" Oak at Blairquash, near Strathblane was the first Protestant and Episcopal gatherings in Buchanan Chapel. They were the first to break from under the diocese of Glascow. (time of St. Mungo)

Records that had been brought to Scotland by St. Bede were kept by Aydan, his nephew who followed him to Scotland and became head of the house that became the House of Argyll whose descendents united with the Royal House of Ireland through Anselan Buey Okyan, son of Dermot, Ruler of Ireland

The American branch of Buchanans, Campbells and Vernons came from the descendents who were the first settlers in Va.

These families were considered fanatics because they could not be bribed or bullied by the Catholic Bishops who went first to Canada.

It is interesting to note that William Lyon Mackenzie was persecuted by enemies of the church who spread the propoganda that he died insane-- This was far from true. Bishop Strachan realized his influence and feared him. Rev. Scott who married a Buchanan, left a wonderful record of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, giving the reason for the political persecution. This Rev. Scott was related to Sir Walter Scott whose valet Clery was the secret agent for the Dauphin Louis XVII in Canada when two of Scotts brothers lived after the Dauphin was taken to Canada/,.

William Lyon Mackenzie's daughter

Unless you have gone deeply in the history of the Dauphun, or ancestry of the descendents of Kenneth Mac Alpin and through the Stewart line, I fear this will greatly confuse and bore you.

I have so much unpublished history that would debunk the stories told in the encyclopedias that were written because the real histories were supressed, that I hope when you are as old and useless in other lines as I am, that we could tell many things about President James Buchanan and William Lyon MacKenzie's ancestors that no one has ever told. When Pres. Buchanan and his niece, Harriet Lane went to England, they and gathered all that could be found about ancestors of the clan who had come here as pioneers. It was passed on to my grandmother who was a student of the history of Americans of Royal descent, and the history of the cross.

(virginia)

I have a collection of the most unusual historical crosses in the world.

I only wish I knew what is to become of these relics and history. Again I repeat that I regret that I did not see you when you were here as I have trunks of material for books and stories that should be saved. I am a very poor business woman as you can judge by my letter.

Being an historian, I never know where to stop, but before going on any further will close with hopes that someday I shall know you better. I never believe what I read in the papers.

This only covers a partial line in your ancestry. I suppose you have from William Lyon Mackenzie on down. I have much of the Archibald Mac Nab line from the Orkney line. He settled the Mac Nab lands in Canada and went back to Orkney where he inherited much of the MacKenzie-Buchanan estate there. I hope I live to tell all I know about them.

Am in touch with New Orleans Historical society to see if the French Dept. will assist me, and I hope to get MacGill University interested in my story of the Dauphin, and genealogy which connects them with the Hunter family whose daughter married Louis XVII, who was known as "Henry Rion".

Again thanking you, I remain

Yours truly, Madeline Buchanan Giel.

Please pardon mistakes am an amateur typist @35.

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Ottawa,
January 31, 1938.

Mrs. Buchanan Gill,
6 Aviles St.,
Royal Museum,
St. Augustine, Fla.

Dear Madam:

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of recent date, with which were enclosed various photographs of historical relics in the Royal Museum.

Mr. King wishes me to let you know that he will retain the photographs in his possession until he has had an opportunity to show them to the Dominion Archivist, Mr. Gustave Lanctot.

Mr. Lanctot is expected to return to Ottawa, from a trip to Europe, in the course of the next few weeks.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. Henry,
Private Secretary.

HH

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Royal Museum
6 Aviles St;
St. Augustine, Fla.
Jan. I5th. I938

Office of the Prime Minister
Ottowa Canada.
Dear Sir:

It is a matter of deep importance that something be done immediately for the protection of documents and relics that will throw more light on the subject of the French Revolution and the overthrow of Charles Xth., than any original documents now available.

Many stories have been written about the execution of Louis XVI and the escape of the Dauphin, but few know what really happened.

The history of Canada from I794 to I828 was made by Protestants who were organized to prevent the restoration of the Roman power in ~~Lieg~~ Liege, where the families of Henry IV and the Prince Bishops were rallying their forces to get back the power that had been broken by Louis XIV under Prince de Conde.

It has been the duty of my branch of the family of Stuarts to keep records . We descend directly from George Buchanan, the historian, who was the tutor in the Royal House of England and Scotland.
He was directly descended from St. Margaret and King Malcolm and Kenneth Mac Alpin; and the Buchanans , Argyll and Graham families, through the house of Stuart .

Following the overthrow of the Roman power, these clans made a network of ecclesiastical and political powers, forming their own company of "MERCHANT SHIP OWNERS" that controlled the seas.

They assisted in the escape of royal refugees who were persecuted and brought them to Canada and the United States.

I have genealogies showing the relationship of these families, and how cleverly they communicated with Protestant forces in Europe through code, by quoting passages in the Bible. The students of the mines communicated with code that looked like Sanskrit.

My Revolutionary Ancestor, Dr. John Buchanan was the private physician to Layfette during the Rev. War, and returned with him to France . and assisted in taking the Dauphin(Louis XVII) to Canada. Eleazeor Williams was the substitute first replaced when the Dauphin was taken from prison, and he was later brought to America with the Dauphin so that spies would not know who he was.

Sheriff Gugy of Three Rivers had been a Swiss Guard in Louis XVI(II) service, and he assisted in this escape. Major Peter Hunter put [illegible] in the British Army in engineering department and he was known as "Henry Rion"---He had gotten this name from "Montesson" (Charlotte de La Haye de Riou) who got passports under the name of "Madam Rion and son, Henry.
I have the relics and documents of Count Mercy Argenteau and Arch-Bishop de Tyre--last of the Mercy- Argenteau who were Royalists.
I have the ecclesiastical relics of that family, including documents of the Bourbons back to Louis XIII. These came through Comte d'Avaray, who was cousin and secretary of Louis XVIII.
Through Madam Tallien, Napoleonic secrets and relics came to the last Countess Mercy- Argenteau, who was in service of Napoleon III.

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The last member of these families came over to the U.S. looking for the descendents of Louis XVII, as she had positive proof of their existence.

Following clues, she met me, and when she discovered that I had much information regarding the Americans of Royal descent, and history connected with the House of Orange, she engaged me to assist her in writing a book to be published after her death. Her son, Marquis Antoine d'Avaray of Paris, was killed in 1921, leaving her his share of the ancestral relics of the Bourbons. These things had been hidden at chateau d' Avaray when Louis XVI was imprisoned, and the Duchy d'Avaray created for the Cousin and Secretary Comte D'Avaray who was to preserve them for the return of the Bourbons. However, they remained at chateau d'Avaray until 1921---when the estate was settled.

Realizing that at her death this valuable unpublished history would be lost,she engaged me to set up a museum made of her relics, and to protect the documents until they would fall into the hands of historians who would not be influenced by the Roman church, as it would be suppressed.

Our own Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, J. C. Calhoun,Rufus King, Thomas Greene Clemson, James and Alexander Buchanan--Russell---Scott---Williams--Hunt--Hunters--Grants--MacKenzies--Hamiltons and other families, all intermarried and fought for religious freedom---and to protect the Royal refugees who became Protestants--for the return to Holland and France to become Protestant Rulers. General Moeller was the Reformer who assisted Prince de Conde in overthrowing the Bishops of Liege. He came over and Germantown Pa. was the seat of that force,establishing Protestant Churches in this Country.-----Old Bishop Strachan was right here in Florida going back and forth to Canada and Europe as secret service agent for the Roman Catholics. I have some history "Strachan and William Lyon Mackenzie ; London Correspondents of Panton, Leslie and Co". Strachan was following movements of Mackenzie, and keeping in touch with the Louisiana and Canadian emigrants who left the church of Rome.

It is a complicated history, but when once the clue is followed, it is a wonderful discovery, and priceless to historians who have never known that it was the work of the priests that had Louis XVI executed, as they were no longer powers behind the throne.

Few people know that Prince de Conde-who never claimed his title, came to America, and his son George discovered the first gold mine in America at Mecklenburg N. C. His descendents still live there under the name of Conder------This is unpublished history that can be proven.

In the olden days our Scottish ancestors occupied the Island of Clareinch where they held their secret meetings and burned the firey cross when in distress. Their war cry was"Clareinch"---Their religious symbol was the Oak, used by the Druids,descended from the family of Hiram XXX of Tyre .

I am now sending out the same cry to our clan to come to my rescue and assist me in preserving valuable relics and documents that came down thru the ages to one who does not claim them by the "DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS" but through the "SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST". We must preserve principles of our ancestors, so that our descendents will not become Communists--

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(Please pardon disconnected pages – I am interrupted every few minutes and cannot correct this "rambling" letter properly)

I feel so helpless against political forces and "red tape" that the average museum owners must encounter---so I have kept my relics as "personal effects."-----Naturally, there have been many schemers and antique dealers--historical societies and churches that would like to get posession of these relics--and when failing to do so, would not assis me in making anything for the benefit of education or myself.

Few people realize what a strain it is to keep records and research work under trying circumstances. Few people bother now to keep records.

As I have served a life of usefulness in rearing and educating four daughters, whose personalities bespeak for their early environment; I feel that I am entitled to retire into a world of my own to do the things I have always wanted to do, without dictation or interference.

However, as I progress in my own mind, I find that so few people are able to follow me---and I am really not progressing in a business way Curious visitors and many interruptions take too much of my time and concentration, and I must have a studio for historians and enclycopedists who can realize that in no other museum in America can be found the actual relics and documents of the powerful rulers of the House of Rome and archives of the Bourbons.

Unfortunately the average mind is too busy with the private affairs of Helen of Troy---they overlook Troy entirely.

The people of the South are still to paralyzed from the effects of the Civil war---and Florida still suffering from the effects of the last boom. When I give lectures that go beyond the Civil War, their poor minds begin to stagger trying to connect history back to King David. To me it isn't half as intricate as a game of bridge. With generations steeped in the knowledge of the powers behind thrones since the time of Jeremiah the Prophet--I claim no credit for my seemingly remarkable train of thought. I have a chart that was made by the Historians of each generation of court scribes that was placed in my hands as a sacred trust.-----After trying about fifty historians to carry on this sacred History left in my hands by the last of the most famous family in the world's history--(descended directly from the family of Jesus Christ by the so called "DIVINE RIGHT" OF KINGS")-- I feel that it is time for some one who is not interested in the political procedures to come to my aid---even if in personal capacity.

Before I should die here in a nest of ignorant thieves, I would prefer to call upon a few individuals to raise funds for my "board and keep" while I make a complete record that will someday be the only one of its kind ever written.

If I could get the immediate financial assistance that I need so that I can close my doors for the few dimes I take in each day("casting pearls before swine")-I could afford to send you the most treasured of these relics to be protected by the British Government, as the Dauphin became a British subject, and his body is protected as such.

At present no law has been passed in the U.S. to prevent me from removing it to any place I choose, as never before has such a problem been studied. Never in the World's history has a long line of one family died after bringing their posessions to this country. I bought it legally and no one has ever been able to take it out of my possession as I keep it as "personal effects."

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(I understand that Canada has had so many fires in the Cathedrals and museums, that they have very little left for Museums and research)

As soon as some"smart Alex""discovers the monetary value in it, they will get busy and create a law to take it away from me--as the country is now experimenting with private property to raise taxes . I suppose I could get a Gov't. loan---but with no income I would soon lose it to the Gov't. and my four daughters would have to support me----which would be the end of me---as I do not fit in any modern household with my research work.

I believe you and Patrick Buchanan (K. C. of Montreal) could get your heads together and find a place for research work connected with MacGill University to take care of the housing, moving and protection of these valuable relics connected with the history of our ancestors.

I prefer it to be a "CLAN MUSEUM" than a National one.

I am working on PEACE problems, and can through my chart show that all the bloodshed in the name of JESUS CHRIST, has wiped out the flower of manhood from generation to generation---leaving only the weaklings to carry on the important problem of parenthood.-----The present generation of Communists and degenerates show that another war will take the last of the noble races that once existed "When Knighthood was in Flower".

I have a precious little grand son who shows the blood back of him, and I am devoting my life to saving him from the cruel guns of maniacs.

We could establish an INTERNATIONAL MONUMENT of PEACE ON EARTH--and while I still own the cross bearing the image of Jesus Christ that was made for Godfrey de Bouillon in 1060--I would like to set it up for a new cause. NOT TO GO OUT AND MURDER IN BLOODY BATTLES--but to show it as an innocent man who was cruelly murdered for GREED and POLITICS.

I have almost been murdered myself because I hold the secret of the heirs to the throne of France.--The Nauendorff pretenders in Holland had secret agents over here trail me and persecute me to get hold of the papers that prevent them from claiming the throne. I have been robbed of many papers---but in Congressional Library in Washington I have enough with what is here--to establish why our Americans assisted in the over throw of Charles Xth.--andWHO ELEAZER WILLIAMS and HENRY RION of Canada were--and many other secrets that have never been revealed or proven.

After I can convince you that I am just a normal person who inherited some very valuable documents---and because they are unusual, I cannot convince any one that they are important to National History. When I try to write, it sounds too absurd---but if you study the photographs I mailed yesterday---I feel sure that you can see that these relics are unusual---and if I could not show records proving my statements, I could be handled by the law for exhibiting a fake------

All I can say is "What Fools these Mortals be"--or "FATHER FORGIVE THEM**THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO"-------

For every creative mortal there are a thousand destructive ones-and through envy or ignorance some of the world's greatest enigmas will never be solved---for the ancient stones and scrolls were destroyed by the Powers who kept the world in ignorance for centuries--so they could be called "RULERS by DIVINE POWER of the KING"----

RIGHT and TRUTH are the Divine Right of every man--who is either a King or a Serf.

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I am ashamed to acknowledge the ignorance of my fellow countryman----
I am sorry to have to call on Canada to protect an American woman who is dying of neglect and lack of understanding--- or the attitude of "Who cares anyway"?

My secretary is a charming British girl who suggested that I write to you---She could not tackle the job, as she said she could never tell the story in my way---and it would be just like all other "cut and dried letters--if written in the usual business form.

Perhaps you would like to take a holiday and give MacKenzie King a chance to be himself--- not as an official--but as a private citizen delving into the past-- straightening out some "kinks" that have never been understood.

I long for a studio in Fla. far removed from the public--and want to use the things that belonged to the last Princess--as her life was not worthy of much notice, as she was the product of environment that made her what she was. However, she trusted me to do what she could not do herself--so I owe that much to her memory. The esclesiastical relics and the French Bourbon and Napoleonic things should be in a shrine.

For the sake of modern censors, the rest of the collection is more valuable because "the King could do no wrong"-(that makes me smile)---

The beautiful Scotch Collies painted by Miss Maude Earle are good enough for me; and with a few rare pieces I could have an ideal place in Fla. to retire and write if the rest of it will bring me enough to live comfortably in the evening of my life.

I do not know how old I look, but I have lived a thousand years, and it doesn't matter where I go from here.

As old Omar Khayyam said:

"The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon
Turns Ashes--or it prospers; and anon,
Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face
Lighting a little hour or two--was gone."

I am writing my last chapter on the sands of Time--I hope the best will be preserved to live after me so that my sacrifices have not been in vain.---- Public servants have little called their own-- I have much in the way of royal trinkets--and nothing except my children that are my very own---even they are no longer mine-----as they are married and gone.

I hope you will forgive this imposition on your time--it may bore you or it may give your mind a change from the usual daily grind.

I am offering to share my relics with your country if you are big enough to help me save them immediately---how--I do not know or care---

I leave it all to Kismet----

If you send an investigator down--let me know so I will be here---for sometimes I run away to get some fresh air.

No publicity---or no inquiring around until I prove who I am and what I have---as no one here even knows what it is all about. They have their own little "Fountain of Youth" and "Oldest House" and they merely look on me as another outsider camping here to catch the pennies from Winter visitors. They would be more interested in [redacted] fish.

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Please pardon my typographical errors as I haven't time to re write my letters---and my mind travels faster than my fingers--~~so~~ I ~~a~~am a poor ~~writer~~ typist.

Rest assured that I shall not give any news paper publicity to ~~y~~ our correspondence, as I have long ago learned that newspapers can ~~XXXXX~~ spoil plans that went wrong because of overzealous news reporters.

As for giving reference---~~I~~ have also learned that dirty politics can do ~~or~~ undo one's reputation.

I have the legal papers to prove my ownership--and inventories and wills to prove the authenticity of the history---and my minister ~~here~~ Rev. C. W. Marlin Grace M.E. Church, will vouch for my character.

I am a member of Colonial Dames of XVII Century----~~S~~State Historical Society--and Daughters of American Revolution.

Am eligible for AMERICANS of ROYAL DESCENT---EASTERN STAR(Masonic) and any other order bestowed upon any American family.

However, (confidentially), I am just a plain little old skinny grandmother, too old for romance, and too young to die before my work is finished---~~and~~ claiming nothing but a right to be taken care of by any one who can see that I am not trying to get rich or famous just because I was gifted with the mind of an historian--and because a poor old broken down Princess trusted me with her valuable history.

You would be ~~am~~ dissapointed or surprised if you could see me now--my studio filled with jewels and treasures from the King's palace, and here I sit by my kitchen stove to keep warm while I write to your R.H. daring to ask you to solve my problem---Who am I to imagine you are the one I think will be interested?--All I can say is"WHY DID THE PRINCESS SELECT ME?------ SOMETHING THAT WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND AS A PART OF THE DIVINE PLAN, OR THE MASONIC LAWS .I do not question this any more than I question WHY SHOULD I SUFFER physical needs for comforts while idle women and crooked politicians wallow in the fat of the land?

When these works of art and history are safe from vandals, I could close my eyes any time now, and die in peace. I am very tired-----

I cannot go further until some one realizes that I am not super-human--and my brain will not function properly for this work unless some one relieves me of the financial burden of carrying on---
It would make you smile to know that I am trying to exist on less than $5o a month--The strain is telling on me--and soon I will have to turn this over to the butcher and baker--to keep a roof over my head---
I have never asked for charity---as I consider my exhibit and lectures far more valuable than the few dimes left as silver offering. My home is my church and school--and I feel that I have earned what the visitors leave---and I always feel that some day the right one will enter and see my need---and take me away without all the technical and so called social formalities. I can deal with proper authorities.

Hoping you will hear my "Clarinch" I remain Yours truly,
Madeline B. Gill

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Louis par la grace de Dieu, Roi de France et de Navarre; A notre amé et féal Antoine Louis François de Béziade, Comte d'Avaray, Salut.

Un des premiers devoirs des Rois est de récompenser les grands services par de grands honneurs et nos prédécesseurs ont toujours fait usage de ce genre de récompenses, si convenable au caractere de la Nation Françoise. Voulant imiter leur exemple et suivre en même temps les mouvemens de notre cœur, nous avons résolu de recompêtre par un témoignage éclatant et qui passe jusqu'à la postérité la plus reculée, l'important service que vous nous avez rendu, lorsque par votre attachement à notre personne, votre courage et votre infatigable activité, vous nous délivrâtes, le 21 Juin 1791, de la captivité où nous étions alors détenus.

A ces causes et autres à ce nous mouvant, de l'avis de notre Conseil et de notre pleine puissance, certaine science et autorité Royale: Voulons et nous plaît que vous et vos descendans en ligne masculine, issus de légitime mariage, portiez à l'avenir dans l'écusson de vos armes, l'écusson de France, d'azur à trois fleurs de lys d'or et que vous prenia pour devise ces mots: Vicit iter durum pietas.

A l'effet de quoi nous vous avons adressé ces présentes, écrites et signées de notre main, auxquelles nous avons fait apposer notre Sceel pour les rendre fermes et stables à jamais et sur lesquelles foront toutes autres lettres nécessaires expédiées sans difficulté ni délai.

Donné à Verone, le premier jour du mois de Juillet, l'an de grace mil-sept cent quatrevingt-quinze, et de notre regne le premier.

Louis.

Cette empreinte est celle du cachet du Roi mon frere, dont ses affaires ont donné la description, et que du fond de la Tour du Temple la Reine trouva le moyen de me faire parvenir. Je conserve avec respect et sans en faire usage, cette fainte dépouille, mais aujourd'hui j'ai voulu qu'elle mît le sceau à cette de ma reconnoissance. Louis.

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L'âge et les infirmités ont pu changer la main qui vous écrit, mais vous reconnoîtrez une amitié de plus de quarante ans. Un lien encore plus fort nous unit, en vain la mort a-t-elle cru le briser, il subsistera toujours dans nos cœurs. Que Dieu veille sur vous deux, je ne renoncerai jamais à l'espoir de pleurer avec vous tout ce que nous avons perdu, c'est le seul plaisir qui nous reste.

(copy) from Library of Louis XVIII
(originals here)

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Crucifix placed with Fraser & Hall-Jones
of "James Henry Dix
L. R. d'O. C.H.V.
Baptized in Cathedral
at Montreal Friday
May 2 - 1828 - Son
of Margaret Hunter &
Henry Dix" who was
Louis XVIII - the Dauphin
of France — Papers kept
by Col. Starke P.S.C. Ottawa
P.S.C.

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Carte Postale

CORRESPONDANCE

ADRESSE

This is the Bourbon estate where the monk and relics were kept. Last owner was Marquis d'Aradary, son of the Prince de Monaco who died in Feb. 1925 Julia now exhibited in the Royal Museum in Fla.

Française de Phototypie - Chiasaudun

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Ocean Port Is Declared Huge British Plan

Big Purchases of Land in Vicinity of Canaveral Reported

DETAILS VAGUE

Anonymous Spokesman Is Quoted in Orlando Newspaper

This is beautiful section for a Winter home + school for Research Work—

English interests are making a huge investment in Florida, and are prepared to develop a big ocean port at Canaveral Harbor, near Cocoa, according to a story appearing in the press of the state. The Orlando Sentinel-Star of Sunday publishes the following:

Canaveral Harbor, 50 miles from Orlando as the crow flies, is going to be developed as a major ocean port, The Sunday Sentinel-Star learned this week from an unimpeachable source.

Great blocks of land between Canaveral Harbor and Florida mainland are being purchased, or options are being taken for acquisition, 150 titles having been transferred recently.

It is disclosed that a corporation plans to build a breakwater mole, piers, sea wall, warehouses, sheds and railroad tracks. The breakwater mole will be 4,100 feet long and 476 feet wide.

The lands which have been acquired follow a line west and southwest from Cape Canaveral Light House to a little town called Artesia, thence due west across the Banana River to Merrits Island, across the island to and across Indian River to a point slightly north of the City Point on the mainland. About twelve miles north lies Indian River City and three miles south is Cocoa.

"For some time past there has been a very quiet and somewhat secretive movement of real estate buying on Merrits Island and Canaveral Peninsula," said the Sunday Sentinel-Star informer. "A large number of actual purchases of acreage have been transacted and also many sales contracts have been made with substantial down payments. These land purchases have been made under the names of the Florida Citrus Development Co., the Palmetto Pharmaceutical Co., C. Jefferson and W. B. Dennison. The negodations for purchases have largely been conducted by C. A. Copeland and J. H. Hendry, of Cocoa.

"Within the past few weeks all of these purchases of acreage have been consolidated and titles transferred on the Brevard County records at Titusville under the name of the Port Realty Company. Some 150 titles have been transferred, representing totally the largest real estate transaction recorded in Brevard County for many years.

"By making a scale property map, and blocking out in black the properties purchased and recorded in the name of the Port Realty Company and the properties which are known to be under sales contract to that company or their buyers an idea is obtained of the extent and location of the lands purchased by the Port Realty Company and thus obtain an

veral Harbor District. South of the present Fish Pier their holdings include property bordering Avon by the Sea and lands purchased from J. E. Beggs and A. R. Lossier of Orlando.

The Real Purpose

"The character of this land and its location would indicate that its purpose was solely for harbor development, as most of it would be unsuitable for any other purpose.

"The originators and leaders in all this land buying is a syndicate or group headed by W. B. Dennison of Indianapolis. He and all those connected with him have been extremely reticent, and evidently do not desire publicity. However, some of the facts have leaked out and the picture is now more or less complete.

"Canaveral Peninsula forms a Port District, which was created by an act of the State Legislature. This district elected three Port Commissioners, namely W. B. Lewis, S. L. Knutson and A. Fortenberry, the latter also being county commissioner. These commissioners met Mr. Dennison by request and at that conference the latter disclosed the plans for the proposed harbor development and asked for the cooperation of the Port District and was assured by the commissioners that the district would welcome any genuine project for such harbor development. Later on Mr. Dennison conferred with me regarding the same matter in my capacity as executive secretary of the commission. He also showed me data and engineering plans and maps explaining the development intended," the anonymous informer said.

"It appears that construction work and operation will probably be in the name of the Atlantic Peninsular Corporation, in whose name a government permit has been issued authorizing certain harbor development near Cape Canaveral. This permit states that the work will include 'a breakwater mole, piers and sea wall and dredging.'

"The breakwater mole is to be 4,100 feet long and 476 feet wide. On this mole will be constructed various warehouses, sheds, railroad tracks, etc. Beyond the mole a breakwater will be extended for a total length of 4,600 feet further into the ocean. The channel, 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide will be dredged into and along the northerly side of the breakwater mole with a turning basin of 500 feet radius north of the easterly end of this mole.

"The plans also include the construction of a huge refrigeration plant, water works, power houses, packing plants and a large industrial village for the housing of the 1500 workmen to be employed as well as the engineers, foremen and other connected with the project.

Well Known Engineer

"Colonel Youngberg, formerly U. S. District Engineer and lately associated with George B. Hills, of Jacksonville, is the consulting engineer for the project.

"Mr. Dennison stated that one of the important results of the harbor development would be the extension of foreign export of citrus to Europe, a hardly touched new market for one of Florida's chief products.

"He also said that the Port facilities would include complete shiploading equipment for phosphate rock.

He further advised that a very thorough tonnage and economic survey of Central Florida had been made by their engineers and that finally established the cer-

and profitable

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This is beautiful section for a Winter home + echoo

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"This map shows that the Port Realty Company holdings starting with a tract on the west shore of the Indian River at the margin of the East Coast Railway property at City Point, extend from a point on Merrits Island directly opposite, due eastward across the Island to the Banana River in a strip from half a mile to two miles in width. The map shows that the Port Realty Company holds not only a clear stretch of land directly opposite extending across the Peninsula to Canaveral Bight, but fully half of the acreage of the Peninsula north of that point in Township 23 and 24 and Ranges 37 and 38. They have purchased practically all of the shore line way north of Canaveral Light House and beyond, excepting for a few tracts.

"Their purchases include property north, south and west of Canaveral Beach Park, part of the U. S. Light House reservation, and the entire property owned by Hon. O. R. Ellars and the Wilmot Estate, which was the site planned for development by the defunct Port Canaveral Terminal Company and later selected as a port site by the Canaveral Harbor Commissioners, namely W. S. Lewis, S. L. Knutson and A. Fortenberry, the latter also being county commissioner. These commissioners met Mr. Dennison by request and at that conference the latter disclosed the plans for the proposed harbor development and asked for the cooperation of the Port District and was assured by the commissioners that the district would welcome any genuine project for such harbor development. Later on Mr. Dennison conferred with me regarding the same matter in my capacity as executive secretary of the commission. He also showed me data and engineering plans and maps explaining the development intended," the anonymous informer said.

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"He also said that the Port facilities would include complete ship loading equipment for phosphate rock.

He further advised that a very thorough tonnage and economic survey of Central Florida had been made by their engineers and that this had fully established the certain success and profitable operation of this harbor.

"According to the statements of Mr. Dennison and others connected with the enterprise, from five to ten million dollars will be required to carry out the proposed development and construction work, and this capital has been raised in England and will soon be available for the active work of construction to begin."

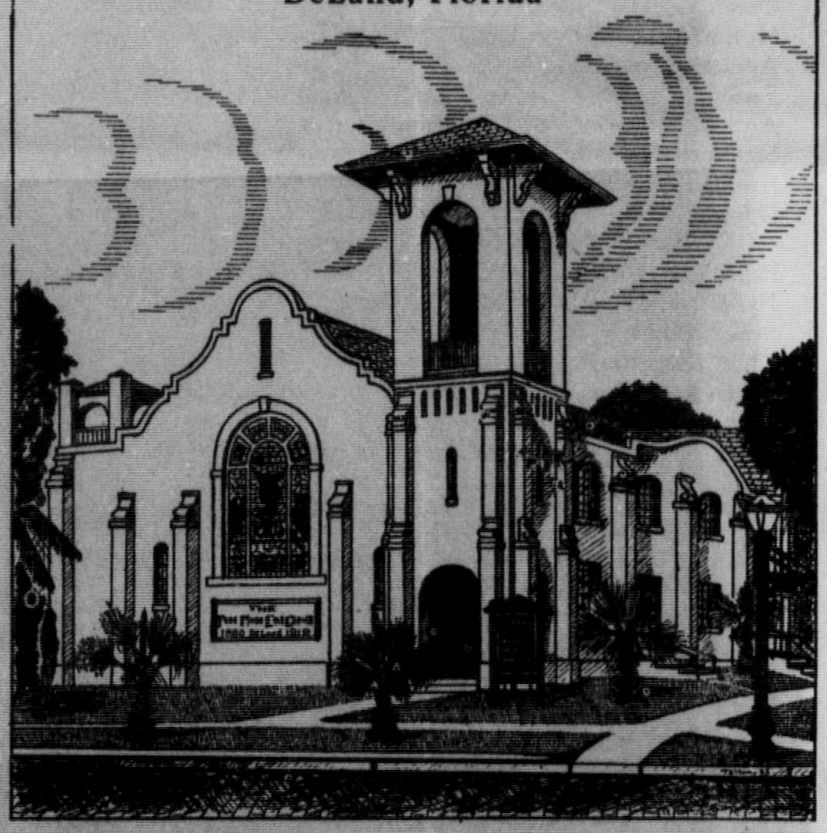
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The First Methodist Episcopal Church

DeLand, Florida



WILLIAM E. CRAIG, Pastor

Residence 115 East Howry Phone 186

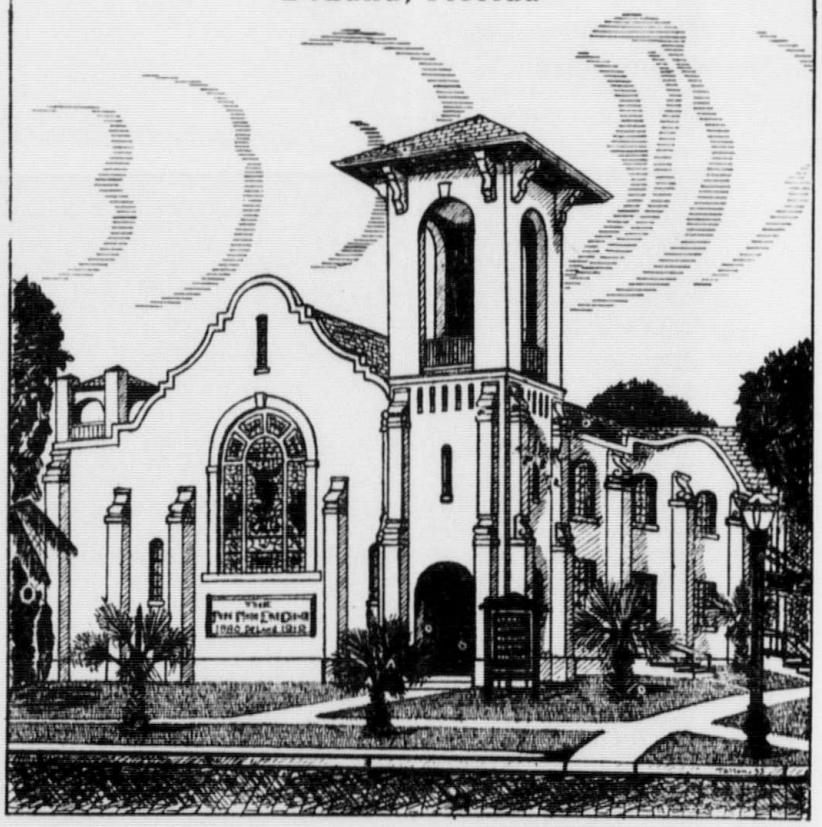
MATTHEW SLATER, Choir Director and Organist

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REPEAT
REPETITION

"Whosoever thou art that entereth into this, thy Father's house, leave it not without a prayer for thyself, for him who ministers, and for those who worship here."

SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1936

PALM SUNDAY

Morning Worship, 11:00

Organ Prelude, "June," ---------- Tschaikowsky
Hymn No. 355, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling"
Apostles' Creed
Pastoral Prayer
Anthem, "Hosanna in The Highest," ---------- Ashford
Scripture Reading, "The Triumphal Entry"
Announcements and Offering
Offertory Solo, "The Palms," ---------- Faure
Mrs. Ethyl Slater
Palm Sundy Sermon, "THE MISSING PORTRAIT," The Pastor
Hymn No. 408, "Lead On, O King Eternal,"
Benediction
Choir Response
Organ Postlude, "March," ---------- Henry Parker

All Sacred Concert, 7:30 P. M.

Pipe Organ Sacred Medley, ---------- Matthew Slater
Responsive Reading and Invocation
Announcements and Offering
Offertory Solo, "Sun of My Soul," ---------- Gaul
Mrs. Layton W. Dinning
Duet, "If You Love The Saviour," ---------- Gabriel
Mrs. Robert Allen and Mrs. Mary White
Anthem, "Hosanna," ---------- By the Choir
Address, "THE MOST DISTINGUISHING QUALITY OF THE MASTER," ---------- The Pastor
Baritone Solo, "In The Garden," ---------- Miles
Prof. Lyndon Street
Closing Hymn No. 332, "Thou My Everlasting Portion"
Benediction

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tonight there will be another ALL SACRED CONCERT at 7:30 o'clock. A grouping of excellent talent has been arranged for the service. The pastor will give a short address on the theme, "THE MOST FASCINATING THING IN CHRISTIANITY."

MONDAY: Circle B will meet with Mrs. Amos Griffith, 308 N. Boulevard, at 3:00 P. M.

MONDAY: Circle C will meet with Mrs. J. W. Cain, 512 N. Adelle, at 3:00 P. M. All members are urged to be present as this will be the meeting for the election of officers and reports of the work for the past year. Visitors are welcome.

TUESDAY: Cafeteria Supper commencing at 5:30 P. M., until all are served.

WEDNESDAY: Special Passion Week Service. This meeting should have an unusually large attendance.

FRIDAY: Crucifixion Day Services in the First Baptist Church, a series of seven services beginning at 12:00 noon and continuing until 3:30. Watch for detailed report in local papers.

On Easter Sunday the pastor will have a special service of baptism and invites parents who have children to be baptized to bring them for this service. Also reception of new members.

Would you like to buy one of the new hymnals? It is expected that a supply will be on hand for you this morning. See one of the ushers or the pastor.

The Annual Conference of the St. John's River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets in this church commencing April 15th. On Tuesday night, April 14th, there is to be an Educational Banquet for the Board of Education of the Conference. President Allen of Stetson University will give an address.

TUESDAY at 8:00 P. M.: "HISTORY OF THE CROSS," a pre-Easter program under the direction of Mrs. Madeline B. Gill, Curator of the Royal French Museum, who will portray the history of the Cross in a unique costume lecture. Crosses and relics of early ancient life will be exhibited, and a program of music by local talent, gowned in costumes of famous historic persons. This program is for the benefit of the World Service and an admission of 25c. for adults and 15c. for students will be asked. A large attendance is anticipated.

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L.H.

April 2, 1938.

Dear Mrs. Gill:

I have only a moment in which to acknowledge the receipt today of your letter of the 29th, and to thank you for it. This I do most warmly.

I note what you say in your letter about being obliged to give up your present quarters by May the First. I shall let Dr. Lanctot know of this. I doubt, however, if he will find it possible to visit the South before the Fall, as he has just returned from Europe after an absence of some months. I sincerely hope that nothing will happen to impair your interesting and valuable collection.

I need scarcely add that your letter contains much of very great interest to me.

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With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Buchanan Gill,
6 Aviles St.,
Royal Museum,
St. Augustine,
Florida.

MK/EH

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Royal Museum,
6 Aviles St;
March 29-'38- St. Augustine, Fla.

My dear Mr. King:

No doubt you think me very dilatory about answering letters, and sending the King genealogy that I promised.

Please believe me when I say that I was more than delighted to get your letter and that you were interested in having a copy of my work on the MacKenzie-King families. I have spent years in research work on the ancestors of Kenneth Mac Alpin, William the Conquerer,(Rufus)William Robert Bruce and the ancestors of the seven earls of Scotland.

They happen to be my direct line the same as yours. I feel that I have not lived in vain, because I am one of the few left who would give up the best years of life for a cause. I want to leave records proving that historians and encyclopedists do not tell but one side of the story of our pioneer ancestors.

My interest started when I was a little girl playing in my grandmother's attic. There were trunks of old documents, letters and costumes of members of President Buchanan's relatives. His niece Harriet Lane was my grandmother's cousin. They had a lot in common as both of them kept family records of the early pioneers and Americans of Royal descent.

However, Harriet Lane was quite wealthy, and grandmother was very poor. The Civil War took her husband, slaves, and all of her property, leaving her with only nine children to support. She was a marvelous woman. She built a log cabin and taught her own children as well as the neighbors children. She became a noted botanist and supported her family with her flowers and her articles about plant life. She studied deeply in mythology as well as evolution, as she had records from ancestors (George Buchanan about 1500 and William Buchanan late in 1600) who had original records that had been kept by St. Margaret who married King Malcolm.

Lord Lyons gave Harriet Lane some wonderful pictures and books that Albert Edward and Queen Victoria sent to her after her visit to the Queen. She was the first American born woman to be presented to the Queen after the Rev. War. The Prince of Wales was very much impressed with Harriet and sent Lord Lyons over to do some courting in his behalf. However, Lord Lyons, an old bachelor, did the courting in his own behalf. She settled the question by marrying Mr. Johnstone of Baltimore. She was thoroughly a Democrat and Liberalist. However, she was selected to keep the secret archives of the Royal children who came to America under assumed names . The Prince Bishops of Liege used Napoleon as a decoy to get back control in the countries that were becoming Protestant.

The English ministers came to this country as pioneers to convert and teach these children so that they would be returned as Protestant rulers. The merchant ship owners, ministers, merchants and miners formed a mighty network to establish freedom and Democracy.

Florida was Spanish Bourbon Roman Catholic, and as fast as a Protestant Colony was established, a Catholic Priest in disguise, bought land and colonized right beside it. Bishop Stracham was a traitor--He had power in Florida, and the lumber ships going to Europe took intrigues back and forth , undermining politics in Canada and the States. He spread vile propoganda against William Lyon MacKenzie. Melancholia from brooding over persecution caused the death of Mackenzie.

His mother was related to the Lyons family through the Grant line-- A relative of this branch was Mary Mason Lyon who taught the Royal children and communicated secretly through the chemists who were allied.

(Changed their name to Lyon because of religious persecution)

Have been very busy with my epistle - but hope soon to get you a copy of the King family ready.

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Lord Lyons, was the British minister at Washington and was quite intimate with Pres. James Buchanan---He gave Harriet Lane a record of the royal families in the U. S. who were living under assumed names to escape religious persecution. Among them was James Henry Rion, son of "Henry Rion" who was buried in Westminster Abbey as "Major Henry Rion" British Officer---on his tomb is the simple inscription"A Gentleman of France"--- His son, James Henry, was born in Montreal I7th. of April I828. He was babtized in Cathedral at MontReal Friday, May 2nd. I828. Called James Henry Rion----L.N.d' O.C.H.V.(Louis Navarre Duke of Orange Charles Henry Fifth)---------- He was NOT to be the next King of France, but Austria and Belgium wanted to send him to Holland as Prince of Orange to restore the power of the Prince Bishops of Liege in the Calvinist and Protestant countries. The Dauphin came in under the House of Stewart and was protected by the British, and became a British subject and his body is protected as such.

The French people do not wish the return of the Bourbons, and the doubt about the legitimacy of Marie Antoinette's child has caused the descendents of James Henry Rion(son of the Dauphin)not claim their rights. My ancestors, David Graham, John Armstrong and Dr. John Buchanan assisted in the escape of the Dauphin, and David Graham and Thomas Green Clemson took the wife and son of the Dauphin to John Calhoun in S. C. where was tutored by an old Royalist, Col. Starke who corresponded with the Prince of Orange and with Archbishop de Tyre.(Liege).

I had so much valuable information regarding the real Dauphin, a Princess who was related to the Prince Bishops of Liege through her father, Count Mercy-Argenteau(nephew of the Arch Bishop de Tyre and Count Florimond de Mercy, guardian of Marie Antoinette), selected me to carry on this secret research work. She knew that at her death the history would be lost, and these valuable relics and records would be scattered to the four winds.

Believe it or not--but I have the sacred reliquary of Henry IV the most powerful ruler of the Bourbons. Sacred relics that go back to the family of Christ through St. Helena who descended from Penardim,who married King Lear and was the sister of Blessed Virgin Mary.(Penardim).

I do not know of any one in the U. S. or Canada who can follow all I have except perhaps Mr. Lancetot the archivist and Mr.W. G. MacKendrick who wrote"The Roadbuilder". I have a link between the two as I am a Liberalist. I write and study for the sake of History and education, not religion.-----I find it very difficult to get the two factions agree on anything, but when I show them the chart of the Roman rulers and the chart of the Caledonians it seems to bring PEACE--- They cannot deny History as it must be the TRUTH based on facts.

I can show every proof that the Dauphin of France went to Canada and entered the British Engineering Corps under Major Peter Hunter and married his niece, Margaret Hunter in London--Their son was born at Montreal where her parents lived(Margaret Hunt and James Hunter).

There is so much to tell I do not wish to confuse you in writing. If you could run away when Parliament is over and bring both Mr. Lancetot and Mr. MacKendrick and perhaps, Patrick Buchanan of Montreal--I believe you would be convinced that I need immediate assistance and protection.

Many prominent Canadians have seen the collection, and each and every one, Protestant or Catholic--British or Frehch--are so enthusiastic when I tell them I hope to locate in Canada where this will be appreciated.

The United States is Democratic and Protestant--therefore no special

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department has been provided in any museum or college for orthodox Roman Catholic or Bourbon History. It is far too valuable to be floating around the country as a "Tourist Attraction" so I have at last decided to dispose it or get it permanently located.

It really should be used for research work as no doubt these documents back to the Crusades, and Bourbons back to Louis XIII contain information that has great bearing on present politics. Those Bishops of Liege used every method to get back in power after Louis XIV defeated them. Few historians know that they incited the poor people of France against Marie Antoinette because the French Kings put them out.

However, as Marie Antoinette was of the House of Rome it was a great blow to Count Mercy who was related to her. His nephew, Archbishop de Tyre went into Napoleon's court to influence him not to have the Dauphin poisoned--he had other plans also. He was Nuncio to Pope, and when Josephine had no son by Napoleon, he got the divorce, and he and Metternich of Austria selected Louisa as his wife and their son was christened KING of ROME---that was to get power in France for the Prince Bishops.

You would be surprised at the intrigues that these documents contain.

Mr. Lancetot writes that he hopes to come down in the Autumn to see the records. I thought I would write to you first and let you know that I must give up this place by May. Ist. The climate will ruin these things unless I get them to a dry climate. Every move is expensive and destructive. I am hoping I can find a way to finance a truck load of the most valuable things and get a building in Canada where the history can be thoroughly investigated and proven. Then I hope to find a solution to my problem---that of disposing of it to some institution that will give me a fair price for it, and let me remain long enough to get it all set up and recorded. That would be necessary, as there is a lot to tell. First, we must find out WHY the vergers in Westminister Abbey do not tell anything about THE"GENTLEMAN of FRANCE# buried there. The record is in the archives there and in Austria,. Why was Henry Rion buried in Westminster Abbey if he were just a plain British Officer? Why was his son christened "L.N.d'O.C.H.V.if he were only the son of a British officer? Why did the ambassador to Liege(Thomas Green Clamson) attend the school of Mines in Paris under the name of "Claussen" and assist in the overthrow of Chas. xth. and assist in placing Louis Phillipe on the throne? They were trying to create a new regime of"Democratic Royalists" to pave the way for a Liberalist party. The old house of Rome had intermarried to keep the "holy" blood of Constantine the Great in their family until they were all mad--so they were plamning a new line through Holland.

Joseph of Austria and Pope Gregory (I832) were beginning to throw more light on the despotism of the Prince Bishops by allowing more translations and better education that was spreading over the world. Of course they were not very popular, and you do not read much about them. However, the Arch bishop de Tyre was Nuncio to the Pope in the house of Napoleon III---Louis XVIII--down on to Napoleon III---to control church politics, at the same time protect the royal refugees. Tallyrand was the scamp who betrayed all of them and stole the money sent to this country to educate the children. He and Bishop "Smith" of Baltimore used the money to establish a Catholic center in Penn."Smith" was the son of a natural child of the Czar of Russia(Gallitzin) the Russian Ambassador to Holland. Gallitzin was the first Catholic priest ordained in America The Royalists sent him $I50,000 to educate the Royal Children and prevent them from becoming Protestants--(See Sarah M. Bronson's "Life of D.A.Gallitzin --Prince and Priest.)

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Right here in the library that actually belonged to Louis XVIII where his secretary and Cousin kept all the records of the Bourbons,--I have these valuable unpublished documents,---treasures of the ill fated Marie Antoinette that were hidden during the Revolution, and the relics of the Prince Bishops of Liege and Guardian of Marie Antoinette. Also the treasures of the Napoleonic Regime where the beautiful women of the House of Rome went in and controlled the new rulers.

Madam Tallien, Princess Chimay and the late Princess de Montglion who married Duke d'Avaray of Paris were the most famous.

Her father, Count de Mercy Argenteau entrusted Count Gregory, a notorious old Roue who was a companion to the last Prince of Orange) to come to America and get the birth certificate from the archives of the cathedral at Montreal. He came over many years later with the Princess and disgraced her in Montreal by forging a note against her to buy horses. He finally died in prison in Germany, and she remained in America. She and Countess Cunliffe Owen of New York were secret Royal Agitators--but trying to keep the Nauendorff pretenders off the throne as they knew the real heir was HENRY RION buried in Westminster Abbey.

In 1921 the son of the late Princess died in Paris--that ended her quest and she knew that she would not live long enough to see the return of the old Regime---so she instructed me to preserve these relics for the sake of education and history. Who knows the mighty powers behind this key that I hold in my hands? It is a great responsibility for a plain American "grandmother" to have to carry alone----

I do not know how much you have studied the French Revolution and family of Constantine the Great---but I feel sure that you would see my need of assistance if you only knew how valuable these relics are.

If you would like for me to insure the documents of the Bourbons and ship them to you for inspection, perhaps we might be able to sell them to France through Mr. Lancetot, and get enough to finance a move to Canada. We could exhibit for the benefit of people interested in French history, and find a way to keep it there. I want a Winter home in Fla. as I cannot stand cold climate. I would like to locate between Palm Beach and Daytona Beach and organize a Caledonian Society. I have been a public entertainer so many years I have met many Canadians who come to Fla. in the Winter. It would make a hit with them to find a place where they could study their old plaids and war crys.

I must keep in my posession all pertaining to the Dauphin, as it would not be wise to send them. There is so much that I have to explain as every true historian knows they had secret codes and destroyed all evidences possible. I have sufficient evidence for at least your consideration in connecting it with Canada. We must keep quiet as news paper reporters can stir up a lot of agitation by being over zealous. They have botched up many a good history by not knowing history. I am wondering if you have read the enclosed clipping. I am quite interested.

Rev Wm. E Craig of Canada (or our clan) has helped me wonderfully He has the courage of old Willaim Lyon MacKenzie who hid in a cave like Robert Bruce-- Just a repetition of history. How strange are we mortals----Here I am writing to you as if you were my brother----

I would like to be your court jester--for I really am a joke. I teach history--but love to be silly when off duty--I think it is a real talent if one can be silly and not take anything too seriously. Who cares any way?

My typewriter is going crazy so must close. Hope to hear from you soon.

Faithfully Yours - Madeline Buchanan Gill -

Am enclosing a photo of cupatal cuerfix given to son of the Dauphin when he was betrayed in Montreal May 2 - 1828 -- (note the stars)

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Personal

Ottawa,
April 30, 1938

Dear Mrs. Gill:

I duly received your letter of April the 21st.

Unfortunately, what may be possible with respect to acquiring any of the historic relics you have for the Government, or for organizations in Canada, is something which, for official reasons, I am obliged to leave to others to decide.

I regret, too, that with the pressure of my public duties what they are, it is not possible for me to do more than I have by way of bringing to the attention of others the extent of your valuable collection of historic relics, and also the opportunity, as at present exists, with respect to their acquisition. You will, I am sure, appreciate just how I am situated in this regard.

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I have thought it well to send this word at once, lest you might feel that because of my position I possess some exceptional power in matters of the kind.

-- I return the letter from Mr. Fortier which was enclosed with your communication.

With kind personal regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Buchanan Gill,
Royal Museum,
6 Aviles Street,
St. Augustine,
Florida.

MK/EH/FM

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Royal Museum
St. Augustine
April 21st-'38

My dear Mr. King:

I am planning to dispose of as much of my Museum as possible, then get a place in Florida where I can live in the Winter and devote my time to research work before my records are all lost.

Opening to the Public for thirteen years, and moving around so much, I will soon be a wreck and will not be able to do the work I so long to do.

I want a quiet comfortable place and enough income to close the doors. I have a cousin in N. Y. who has often planned to have a Winter home down here where she can organize a Caledonian Club for the Canadians who come down in the Winter, as she has done extensive research work on the same lines that I work on, and we could have a retreat for students interested only for pastime or for the sake of history.

I am "on the fence " so to speak, as I am a Protestant exhibiting a very valuable Catholic exhibit that really belongs in the Vatican or in a shrine. If I wanted to commercialize it I could work a big racket by making a sacred shrine of it------but as I am Protestant and do not believe in miracles, I only relate the history and let it go at that.

Unless I am able to solve my financial problem very soon, I will need a miracle to happen, as I have packed up and closed the building with no special place to go.

Mr. Atkins of Bronte is helping me by trying to find a way or place to get as far as N. Y. with the World's Fair. Unless it is set up and time given to study the relics, it is almost impossible to get together on a proposition to sell or lease.

If I could get one huge van for transportation and a building that is suitable for an exhibit in N.Y. or Canada, I believe I would be able to dispose of enough of the rarest treasures and documents to enable me to keep the less important cumbersome objects in Florida for a home.

At present I am camping like a Gypsy just waiting for something to happen. I decided to wait in St . Augustine as it is cheaper to live here than to get a temporary place. St. Augustine is as good as any other place right now.

The Louisiana State Museum is interested, but without studying the situation in person, it seems difficult for them to understand just what to do to help me immediately.

I spent last week end with Rev. and Mrs. Kerrison Juniper of Ormond, who are close friends of Mr. Mac Kendrick, (the author of "The Destiny of the British Empire"), to see if I could get some work with him either to exhibit some relics or to do research work with him on the lines of genealogy that he is interested in.

I really am so broken down from this packing that I wonder if I am worth anything to any body.

I would just get a loan on the French documents and the library furniture of Louis XVIII from New Orleans if I could get enough to get a place and rest for the Summer--but that would really break the value of the collection. The University of Toronto might be interested in that special group including my history of the escape of the Dauphin who went to Canada. I haven't sent them the list of documents and relics yet as I haven't had time yet. However I shall get busy, and shall also write to Mr. Douglass of Mac Gill University.

Mr. Lanctot will not be able to get down before Autumn, and I must do something before then as I have no income since I closed the exhibit.

The Tourist season is over and I am just resting and cataloguing as I pack up. With all of these treasures and my ability to present them with educative lectures, I don't see why I should become a beggar or chiseller. With all of that, I have no business ability to manage a sale as I have never before tried to sell or lease it.

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If there is anything that you can suggest to help me to get moved in a building or University where the documents could be studied and the relics used for research work whereby I could have a nominal salary until enough is disposed of to enable me to return to Fla., before cold weather sets in, I would be willing to undertake the move.

I am about the most detached person you may think of, almost like the man without a country. I must find a place to keep my things here that are not so valuable and I can find some one to stay in it while I am away. St. Augustine is as good as any place in the Winter and I have many Canadian visitors who come down every Winter.

At present, politics at home and abroad seem unsettled, and the "white collar" laborers like myself seem to get no assistance from the Government, without jeopardizing valuable property. If I store my relics and go home to live with relatives I would have to put these relics in storage and they would probably be stolen. Isn't it a problem?

From the few photographs I sent, you can easily see the amount of packing to be done each time I move.

An old deserted church would be suitable for the exhibit of the Arch bishop de Tyre, and shrine of Marie Antoinette. The library furniture and documents would fit in any elegant modern home. Dog paintings, bridal chamber and Napoleonic relics would make a good exhibit for Winter tourists down here or in New Orleans.

(I also have many trunks of historical costumes.) Regarding relics, If Canada could send them to the New York's World Fair as an international "Good Will" exhibit, representing French Canadians, I believe it could be handled . For a reasonable sum I could lend it to Canada for that purpose. The French departments of the Canadian Universities could sponsor it. Perhaps the French Government would aid in getting it up there as part of their exhibit. I really do not know enough about business and politics to handle it myself, but am hoping it will give you an idea of some immediate possibility of getting it up there.

Perhaps Gov. Whalen of N. Y. would send a special van for it as they have vans from Fla. to the fair grounds at their disposal . The state of Fla. is not at all interested in French history, but New Orleans is very much interested. Perhaps Mr. Fortier and Mr. Lanctot could think of some co-operation between the French Canadians and La. French citizens to set up an historical French collection with my relics. Anything that would give me work right now would be acceptable. I merely want protection until I can dispose of it.

I believe the Fair will be a huge success and bring together much scattered history of international interest.

A good will interest between Canada and Florida would not be amiss as more Canadians are coming to Fla. each Winter, and Canada should have more publicity to take Southerners to Canada in the Summer. Most of us know little about Canada, but I have always felt so much at ease with Canadians. They have a certain culture and gentleness that seems to be lacking in the Yankees of the Northern States. I would love to live there if I could stand the climate---but I would freeze to death.

Rev. Wm. E. Craig was in recently and states that he would lend any assistance possible in helping me move if I can make arrangements to set up a Museum up there as he goes home every Summer where his mother lives. He is having quite a pull taking care of two families, but is advancing in the ministry, taking a Drs. degree and State Supervisor of M.E.Ministers. He has a son named MacKenzie, and is of your line .

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He is quite proud of you, but never boasts of anything to boost him self. He certainly has done a lot for me and if I should ever be in a position to return some of his assistance I shall not forget his kindness. His mother and sister are both quite ill and his mother-in-law died recently after twenty years of invalidism. He is educating two sons and succeeding in spite of handicaps.

I merely mention this because I do not know but that it may be possible for him to help me move if I should make contacts there.

He travels up every Summer and is familiar with the roads.His son is six feet and four inches tall and quite a husky--- Perhaps you know them----I didn't ask Dr. Craig if he knew you personally.

However, I have met many people who do know you personally, and it might puff you up if I tell you what they say about you----

I was in Brunswick recently and met some people who also had met you, and they said you visited Sea Island last Winter. That was my old home where I lived when I was a bride. I left there in 1920 and came to Fla. Mr. Gill died in Brunswick seven years ago. My friends want me to move there, but I don't think I could stand the emptiness back where I was once so happy.

My children and grand children live in Fla. and I could be very happy down here if I could get settled once more. My happiness depends entirely on being independent, and that is what I am now working for. Hoping to be equal to the test if by some good fortune I should find a way to sell these relics. Because the history is inter woven with the history of Canada, I appealed to you for advice. I do not know why I picked on you--------Several Canadian visitors suggested that I write to you as they thought the Canadians would appreciate having such a museum in Canada.

I have a bed big enough for the Dionne quints to sleep in--I wish I could present it to them and have their pictures taken in the bed of a French Princess as a publicity stunt. However, as she was once the"favorite"of Albert Edward VII---I don't advertise her personal effects. She was merely vamping him to get court secrets regarding the tomb of Henry Rion (the Dauphin) who was buried in Westminster Abbey. (She got everything she went after-----and more). Queen Vic kept her eyes on her to keep her from getting his eye balls. She had a taking way with her, and Sir Stanley Clarke reprimanded her more than once to stop charging jewelery to him. Thomas Lipton usually paid the bills. I have many interesting letters of Lipton and Sir Stanley Clarke and a few of His Majesty A.E.VII---but many have been lost through moving.

I presented Rev.Craig with the gold cuff buttons of A.E.VII., as he had the courage to defend the conduct of the French women who were used merely as tools for political purposes. The late Princess was only a poor broken creature hiding from the world when she lived in Fla. I only knew her as a woman seeking some one to preserve some valuable history that had been left in her hands when her son, Marquis d'Avaray was killed in France in 1921. She had expected him to marry and carry on the family history--but at his death she was the heiress to these relics.

Myron T. Herrick assisted her in bringing them over here as she had become an American citizen, and nothing was left of her war torn country. Her ancestral home near Liege was sold to strangers, and Chateau d'Avaray was sold for debts---so here I am with all that is left.

Soon there will be no more such treasures left as time and wars have played havoc in Europe with cathedrals and museums. Only few people

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have time oor money now for historical treasures, and they should be put in a museum or college as soon as possible.

Mr. Fortier of New Orleans did not seem to understand that I want to sell or lease the collection. He seems to think I want a salary just for bringing my exhibit there . I do not wish to continue owning and travelling with it. I want some one else to buy it and I will stay with it until it is set up and catalogued or whatever work may be necessary.

I do hope you are interested in connecting the history of the Royal refugees of France with Canada, as I certainly can produce enough information to warrant your interest. I am sure Mr. Lanctot would see the value and authenticity of these French relics.

The University of Ontario would co-operate I believe---
Any suggestions that you will be kind enough to offer would be highly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Madeline B. Gill

P.S. I have a hunch that Mr, Atkins would consider letting me put on an exhibit somewhere near Bronte as he and I have a mutual appreciation of the historical cave on his place. I am working on the pagaent made from Harriet Lane's sketch of historical caves. Perhaps one of his farm trucks could be used to send down and get the most valuable treasures. I have always longed to get up in that section for research work as the history of Eleazeaor Williams and Henry Rion the two Royal children of France were taken there. With Lord Nelson so involved with the Queen of Naples(sister of Marie Antoinette) who knows what can be discovered in Canada?

I have the history of Eleazeor Williams---He was the son of Charmealy(Chamilly) valet of the King. He was injured during the riot which rendered him speechless. Madam Simon nursed him and he was taken t replace the Dauphin who was taken out by Josephine and Madam Tallien.

Removed first to Chateau d'Avaray,the watering place of the Bourbons (famous for its mineral water) , he was then taken to D'OChain near Liege. (I am speaking of the Dauphin)------- Then the guardian of Marie Antoinette, Count Florimond de Mercy Argenteau took him to England to the home of Duke d'Harcourt,whose wife was related to La Fayette----

Count Argenteau was very old---he contracted pneumonia and died before forming the coalition between England, Holland, Germany, Belgium and Austria against the French Armies.

Montesson, wife of Duke of Orleans took the child to Canada and placed him in the hands of Major Peter Hunter and he became a British Officer. Married Margaret Hunter, daughter of Margaret Hmnt and James Hunter who died in Montreal I828. The Dauphin (Henry Rion) was buried in Westminster Abbey as "A GENTLEMAN of FRANCE"---- I have the papers.

If I could get a nominal salary with Mr. Lanctot to investigate all that I can prove, it would be possible to come up soon--but it is impossible for me to leave until I get some cash for moving--- I am very slow and can not work too steadily as my eyes are giving me trouble, but I get up very early and work until about five P.M. and if I have a quiet place I accomplish quite a bit each day.

I have so many irons in the fire and so many interesting friends who are "Comrades", I would like to be about six people, and to have every day 36 hours long--Selah!

M. B. G.

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Personal

Ottawa,
May 6, 1938.

Dear Mrs. Gill:

This is only a line to acknowledge your letter of May the 3rd just received. I regret I have not time even for correspondence with the pressure of work what it is at the moment.

I enclose what I have by way of genealogical record of the "King" side of the family, and what I have of the "Mackenzie" side. I am afraid my researches do not go back very far.

I am most grateful for the time you have taken in the preparation of the material you have so kindly sent to me.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. Buchanan Gill,
6 Aviles St.,
Royal Museum,
St. Augustine,
Florida.

MK/EH

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file

Royal Museum,
St. Augustine, Fla.
May-3d. 838

My dear Mr. King:

Your letter recieved, ---I really do appreciate the position in which you are placed---and know that you are limited in time and power to do more than have Mr. Lanctot study what I have connecting the history of Canada to history that I have.

It is quite difficult by correspondence---as I have so much. I am trying to get some lectures and a group of my things to Canada this Summer so I can do some further research work regarding Henry Rion, the Dauphin of France who was taken to Canada by Montesson(Duchess d'Orleans).

Many interested Canadians have offered to entertain me after I get there, and I want to organize a Caledonian Society in Fla. next Winter for the Canadiam Tourists.

I have done so much work in that line and have quite a few yearly visitors.

Lake Wales or Babson Park would be the "Highlands" suitable for the background, and I shall write to Mr. Babson to get his re-action. Perhaps my distant kinsman, Patrick Buchanan of Montreal might help me get a lecture in Montreal or assist me with the research work. So many of the Cathedrals and barracks have burned,destroying records-----it would be very difficult to get what I know was in Cathedral of Montreal archives. However I do hope to get some information regarding the tomb in Westminster Abbey.

I am very much interested in the work done by Mr. MacKendrick who wrote"The Destiny of the British Empire"----my interest being in the genealogical study. I shall soon send you a chart of the MacKenzie-King history It is one of the most interesting lines in the world as records have been kept by the scribes of these two families by the historians in my family.

The King family began with The King ofthe Orkneys abou.200 B.C.

He was descended from the King of Atticus whose daughter married Cecrops the Phonecian who was the first to write and lay down the laws of Civic and social life. They were the first navigators and came forth from the sea---thereby gaining the name "Earls of Seaforth"

The Kings castle was "Coningsburgh"and when William the Conquerer came in, gave to Earl Warren who married a daughter of King from whom came the Bishops and families by the name of King. They were succeeded by the Earls of Arundel,of the same family from the House of Stewart, through Alice, a sister of John, Earl de Warren. The place was known as "Seaford"- or "Seaforth"--after the Stewart line went into the hands of the MacKenZie families through Colin, earl of Kintail.

The MacKenzie famuily came directly from Kenneth Mac Alpin through the line of St. Margaret and King Malcolm--Robert Bruce--Isobel Stuart who married her cousin Sir Walter Buchanan whose son Maurice had a son Colin who married daughter of MacKenzie of Kintail(same branch married into the Hamilton---and Lindsay families)(Crawford)--- Grants and other families of The Orkneys(original King family from Cerdic and Norman line.)

Lewis Alexander Grant(I767-I840) was a cousin to the Earl of Seafield another Orkney branch, and succeededto that title.

"MacKenneth" who accompanied Maurice Buchanan to France when Margaret married Louis XI- became Mackenzie.--Kenneth, the twelfth head of the clan, was made Lord Mackenzie of Kintail in I609, and his son succeeded him as Lord, and became Earl of Seaforth I623. His half brother George, became the second Earl in I633. He was alternately a Royalist and a covenanter betwen I636 and I646--went to Holland with Charles II--- who made him secretary of

Would you kindly send me anything you may have of your family?

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State for Scotland.

His grand son Kenneth 4th. Earl followed James II to France, and was with the dethroned King in Ireland . The King sent him to head a rising in Scotland and he was imprisoned , but released and died in Paris I70I.

His successor was his son William who joined the Jacobite standard at Braemar in I7I5, and was appointed Lt. Gen. of the Northern Counties. In I7I6 he was attainted and his titles taken from him. He was relieved of some of the penalties of his treason altho his titles and estates were not restored. His son Kenneth (I7I8-6I) did not recieve the title of Earl, but helped the English Government His son Kenneth(I740-I78I) became Earl of Seaforth I77I and left no male heirs. His nephews William and Alexander were heirs to the older Earldom which was under attainder. (Wm. MacK. and Alexander Grant MacK.

The descendents of William went to Canada where members of the clan of sea merchant ship owners had migrated. The MacKenzies became navigators and politicians in the new world .

They were originators of the merchant ship owners having built their share of the crown ships in Seaford where their lands had been restored and annexed to Hastings by Henry VIII for their service(I544)

There is a mention of the Grant--King--Hamilton- MacKenzie clan in Canada . I have a hand written sketch of the King family that I will include as I haven't time to copy. If you will pardon the sketch.

I have a delightful sketch of a story of Historical caves. Harriet Lane mentions William MacKenzie as leaning toward Guizot's influence- Guizot was the Minister of Louis XVIII and his mother was a Scotch Hugenot and assisted in teaching the Royal Children in the Protestant faith. She was related to the Lyon family.

I fear all of this will weary you, and if I have made mistakes it is because I am a bad typist--and very tired---

I hope someday I shall have a quiet place away from the world (down in South Fla.) where I can devote my time to finishing the many charts of the Americans of Royal descent.

Your arms should bear the twin lions of Judah, as you come directly down through all the ages from the Norman Kings and House of David until the time of William the Conquerer---then the Kings became Bishops---

One lion represents the Ecleastical rulers of Ireland--the other the Norman Kings.(Saxon König)

The modesty that is characteristic of the Kings and MacKenzie families has perhaps come from the persecutions of the church and loyalty to their cause---and loss of property after William, earl of Seaforth had his lands confiscated and they suffered hardship from that time on.

It is interesting to study the names that have become great leaders and both of your names KENNETH (Mackenzie) and King should sustain you in office.

I have watched your career with keen interest, and hope you will succeed in all you undertake--keep good health and finally retire and enjoy the beauties of Fla. and just be lazy like I am----

I thank you for your kind interest, and hope you will hear some day that Mr. Lanctot will allow me to show him the records entrusted in my care. I want to place the records in the archives of Canada as soon as I make a copy of the history of Henry Rion(Louis XVII) whose son was born in Montreal.

With kindest personal regards , I remain,
Cordially yours, Madeline Buchanan Gelf

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King families of America and Canada -

King of the Orkneys m. d. of Saxamus the Great - The island of Iona was the first stat of learning from the early Greeks & Phoenicians. Later became abode of St. Bede & St. Colombo - 1st Bishops of Moray & Galloway from whom came Bishop King's family and Scott & others.

Robert Buchanan b. about 1700 in Ireland married Catherine MacDonnell - settled in N. Y. 1737 - among others he had

I. James, born in Ireland 1728. His second son was:

Robert b. 1752 - married Hannah Campbell, (daughter of John Campbell) - Issue:

1. James m. Jane Reed, whose daughter Amelia m. Wm Fish.
2. Samuel, whose widow married Wm Moffatt -
3. Jane m. Thomas King (settled in Lake Co. Ohio
4. Mary m. William King " " " " "
5. Charles m. Lois Armstrong
6. Miriam m. Alexander Scott (Father of Rev. Chas Scott.
7. Susan m. John Boyd (Minister)

This clan later moved to Canada where they had relatives.

Rufus King 1755 - 1827 - was born at Scarborough Maine m. Mary Alsop (1769-1819) of N.Y. in 1788 - He moved to N.Y. - Had issue.

1) John (1788-1867) was secty to his father minister to Great Britain 1796 —

2) Charles (1789-1867) Banker in Liverpool & N.Y.

3) James Gore King (1791-1853) —

(James King is mentioned in list of officers - Fort Regiment 1815)

Wm Lyon MacKenzie — Miss Mackenzie (sister of W.L.) married Wm Craig had a daughter who m. John King — another M. Lindsey — (over)

(Please send me all that you have on this line.)

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Clan of Canadian Mackenzie – King &c –
List of Officers 49th Reg. Foot – 1815 = James King
Wm & Charles Grant: John Buchanan married
Ursula Grant –
Cap. Kenneth Mackenzie Moffatt (son of George Mack.
Moffett m. Caroline Black Buchanan, (daut of British
Colonel James. B.)
Alice Mackenzie m. Ernest Bowen Buchanan
(Son of Alexander Buchanan) 1886 –
Roderick and Andrew Mackenzie lived at #18+19 Gabriel Ct
about 1828.
The Hunter – Mac Gil – Long & Crawford (Lindsay)
Family from Dodnes & Samuel Buchanan family
migrated to Canada – (were teachers) –

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Origin of the MacKenzie-King Family—

From the delightful story of Ivanhoe by Sir Walter Scott, we find the most accurate history of the families of William the Conqueror and Kenneth Macalpin.

From the Zetland Islands the name "König" from the Gallo Saxon word King—(Comings—burgh) "King's Castle", originated the King family of England and Scotland—"

The Castle afterward belonged to King Harold. William the Conqueror bestowed it upon William de Warren, a baron who accompanied him to England, and who was the ancestor of Robert Bruce. This was the beginning of the granting of lands and titles to the seven earls of Scotland.

Feudal law required that the king should take seisin of the Earldom before granting and receiving the homage—

John de Warren, Earl of Surrey (descendant of William) was the ancestor of Robertus (dictus) King, descended from the families of Robert Bruce—through the line of William the Conqueror of England—

From Ardic (d. 1034) came the Kenneth Mac Alpin line of MacKenzies, MacDonalds - Macedmonds and from Auselan Buy O'Kyan son of King of Ulster, who married a Stewart, Countess of Lennox, came

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The early american families of these names -

From Robertus (dictus) King descended the family of Aberdeenshire. He died 1[illegible]47. Descended from Baron König (King family of Warren - who came to England with William the Conqueror - connected with the family of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, & Earl of Carrick.

Sir John King, a member of a Yorkshire family which had migrated to Ireland was the father of:

Henry King 1591-1669 John King James Edward King -1610-1637
English Bishop & Poet
His brother James of Bonnar
was sent to Chas 1st

James King - of Aberdeen migrated to Antrim:

William King D.D. John James
b. May-1650 -1729

(Descendents came to America)

Ezekial King - Connected with the Hyde family - (English

William King 1663-1712 James Thomas
Poet, writer & sec. to Princess anne

William 1685-1763 - Father of Thomas the actor -
from this family came William and Thomas King of N.Y.

Lord Peter King King - 1st Baron (1669-1734)
Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Exeter.

Murdock Mackenzie - (Hydrographer) d. 1797

His great-grandson William (1800-1893) married in 1833 to the only daughter of Lord Byron the poet, & was Earl of Lovelace
Another descendent was Peter John Locke King 1811-1885
Was a Member of Parliament

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Patrick Buchanan has written a delightful book - "Buchanan Book" giving early history of Canadians.

Cap. Kenneth MacKenzie Moffatt; son of Geo. Moffatt of Montreal m. Caroline Black Buchanan, dau't of H.B.M. Consul James Buchanan,

Alice MacKenzie m. Ernest Bowen Buchanan son of Alexander B.

I have some more King + MacKenzie History and hope to get it together as soon as I can get my affairs settled. Everything is packed away + this is all from memory. The history of the famous caves near all of the famous castles name many of these characters.

Whatever you have of yourself + family, please do not be too modest to send me if you find time. - I'm hoping soon to get a place where I can hide out + write. I'm so interrupted here, I never get anything finished - Please forgive this "sketchy" attempt.

Cordially
M.B.G.

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file re - unanswered Gill

Lake Helen, Fla.
Box 210 Feb. 28-1939.

Prime Minister W.L.MacKenzie -King
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

My dear Mr. King:

Mr. Lanctot wrote recently, promising a visit the last of this month to inspect the Bourbon documents. As I had told him how to locate me,--and expressing pleasure over his decision, I did not write again. I hope he understood fully that I am expecting him.

I had planned to write to Senator Pepper for information and assistance regarding the preservation of these valuable documents, and to see what steps could be taken to get them all together once more.

As I have told you, there are several thousand papers of this collection in Congressional Library, practically overlooked, as historians of the present day do not seem to know the importance of the history of the Prince Bishops of Liege, now vanquished.

Had I not believed that what I have here was worthy of a trip to examine them, I assure you that I would not have dared extend the invitation. As Mr. Lanctot is an authority on French history and language, I know that he will feel the necessity of assisting me in getting them to safety for future historians to study.

I have the most authentic story of the escape of the Dauphin, and know that he was taken to Canada and became a British officer--and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Can furnish exact location of his tomb, and his papers are in the secret archives of Westminster Abbey, and Austria.

Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson figure strongly in the esaape, taking messages from Marie Antoinette to Caroline, the Queen of Naples Montesson, under the name of "Madam Rion" and "son, Henry" went to Canada and "Henry Rion" (the Dauphin) became a British subject.

When Mr. Lanctot sees my papers, I do not see why you cannot get information from Westminster Abbey. The late Princess discussed it with Prince of Wales (Edward VII) and knew that it was there that the Dauphin was buried. She went to President Theodore Roosvelt with papers regarding the present descendents of Louis XVII, who live here in Fla., and then went to Canada to search for the birth certificate of James Henry Rion(son of Louis XVII) but the Cathedral of MontReal had been burned since 1828. The papers had been copied and sent to Prince of Orange and to AUSTRIA. Prince of Orange engaged Col. Starke to tutor the child of the Dauphin who was taken to John C. Calhoun where he was carefully educated. His mother, Margaret Hunter, (daughter of Margaret Hunt and James Hunter--and niece of Major Peter Hunter) lived in the home of J.C.Calhoun. Thomas Green Clemson, under the name of "Claussen", was the secret ambassador to Paris and Liege in behalf of the son of the Dauphin.

There is too much detail to attempt in this letter. The relics that belonged to Duchess d'Angoulême(sister of the Dauphin) were taken to d'O'Chain, home of Count Mercy, the Guardian of Marie Antoinette. The Archbishop de Tyre was made guardian of the children of Marie Antoinette. He was the great uncle of the late Princess, and

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Her husband, Duke d'Avaray had inherited the archives of the Bourbons. These relics are now in my posession, and were left to me as a sacred trust by the secret Bourbon Agent, Fitz James Henry Werner who died here three years after the death of the Princess.

(It occurred to me not to write to Senator Pepper until Mr. Lanctot sees the papers, as he will have more influence than I would have, as he is such an authority.)

The French Catholics have always held themselves apart from the Roman Catholics, and I feel that either France or the French Canadians should have these sacred relics, as the symbols of the Celts and Arians give many clues to the ancestry of the Royal Scotch Highlanders and French Kings through the lost line of Hyrcanus and the Masons.

I have spent fifteen years gathering the best of all authorities dealing with genealogy, and connecting the lines of the first Americans to the Royal families of Holland -Scotland--France Ireland and England. They came in clans, and usually for political and religious reasons. Much may be learned from these documents.

I would like to know Mr.Douglass of the MacGill University. I feel that he could utilize many of my records in connecting MacGill with the Hunter-MacGill families of early Canada. The Hunt and Hunter families were always the tutors or doctors of the Royal families---

If you should visit Florida this Winter, I would greatly appreciate a personal visit from you to discuss many matters.

Within a mile of my place is a comfortable quiet hotel with good meals, and you and Mr. Lanctot would be my guests while here, as my brother would come up and assist me if you come.

Mr. G.C.Atkins of Bronte has invited me up to his place to study the famous cave and ravine at "Woodlands". Much history is attached to that place---I would like to make a shrine of it,someday--- I have been expecting Mr. and Mrs. Atkins for a visit, but have not yeard heard if they have changed their plans. They have been most interested in following up the history and ultimate disposal of these relics.
I am so handicapped in many ways, my progress is slow--but I feel that something will happen soon to guide the way---

Knowing your many duties, I have not continued the correspondence started last year for fear of imposing upon your time. However, it is one of my pastimes to trace back the ancestry of the Scotch-Irish and Welch lines that have always so closely connected your ancestors with mine. I feel a very close kinship. Rev. William E. Craig, a Canadian Minister here has helped me so much. His grandfather Craig married a sister of William Lyon MacKenzie--but he says he has never met you. He is not the intruding kind--and would not boast of his ancestry.
I only regret that I did not spend more time with my grandmother who was so closely associated with American history. Her father's place at La Grange Ga. was the meeting place for Calhoun, Rufus King and others. They had trunks of valuable papers that would be interesting to study.

If Mr. Lanctot has not yet left Canada,please be kind enough to inform him that I am expecting him daily. This little village is very quiet, but quite ideal for study and writing--

With kindest personal regards, I remain, Cordially, Madeline B. Gill —

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A WORTHY FAMILY

Historic Account of the Clan Chattan McIntoshs

John McIntosh, the son of one of the Chiefs of the Clan McIntosh of Inverness, Scotland, had six brothers killed at the Battle of Culloden. The Chief himself was not at the battle of Culloden, but his followers were there. (See history of the battle). In the year 1745, under Prince Charlie, the headquarters of the Chiefs of the Clan McIntosh was the Castle Moy Hall. The estate is still occupied by McIntosh of McIntosh, the present Chief, at Inverness, Scotland, and has been occupied by each successive Chief for the past 800 years. The Castle Moy Hall has only been rebuilt once. Prince Charles slept at Moy Hall the night before the battle of Culloden. It is said that Lady McIntosh commanded the clans at the battle but that report is not true. Her maiden name was Farquharson. She took a very active part in collecting the clans to carry the standard of Prince Charlie. John McIntosh, alone, left Inverness, Scotland, after the troub,es of 1745, and came to the United States and settled near Albany in the State of New York, until the American Revolution. When the war of Independence broke out in 1776 he joined the U.E. loyalists, left the United States, came to Canada and settled on a farm near St. Andrews in the township of Cornwall, in the county of Stormont. The home he built in 1805 is of solid oak, and stands today as firm as the day it was built, notwith-

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n.d., 1936

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standing that it has sheltered six generations, and is still firmly in the McIntosh family. John McIntosh's family consisted of two boys and seven girls..... Big John McIntosh and Donald McIntosh, who went to the Northwest and joined the Hudson Bay Co., were stationed at Winnipeg and at the Kaministiqua River, Port Arthur. The sisters were Mrs. Col. John Cameron, Mrs. R. Wood, Mrs. Stephen Wood, Mrs. Duncan McLellan, Mrs. J. Snyder, Mrs. Donaldson and Miss Christie McIntosh. The latter never married and remained on the homestead where she died. The six generations who have been sheltered in this good old home are as follows: John McIntosh, who left Inverness, first; his son, Major John McIntosh, who lived in the fifth concession Cornwall, second; Donald McIntosh, John's son, who died on the homestead, and left it to his son Donald, third; Donald, now occupying and owning the homestead, and his nephew, John McIntosh, is the fourth generation; the nephew John McIntosh the fifth generation; the sixth generation was a girl, who was there a short time last summer. She is now in British Columbia. Her grandmother was Anne McIntosh, sister to Donald McIntosh, who married James Fraser. Her daughter married Grant, which makes young Miss Grant the sixth generation.

Donald McIntosh, well known as Big Dan. McIntosh was a genuine, sterling Scoth Highlander, true to his country and a worthy representative of his clan. Donald McIntosh left a family of four boys and two girls that are second to no people in any

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country. They are kind, generous and give a cheerful Highland Scotch welcome to any who may call to see them. The daughter of John McIntosh and granddaughter of Donald McIntosh, great-granddaughter of Major John McIntosh and great-granddaughter of John McIntosh, the Chief's son, was married a few days ago to John James McDonald's son. There were 300 guests at the wedding and sufficient left of the supplies for the inner man to satisfy 300 more.

Can any of the many families now in the country equal the foregoing family illustration.

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A WORTHY FAMILY

Historic Account of the Clan Chattan McIntoshs.

John McIntosh, the son of one of the Chiefs of the Clan McIntosh of Inverness, Scotland, had six brothers killed at the Battle of Culloden. The Chief himself was not at the battle of Culloden, but his followers were there. (See history of the battle). In the year 1745, under Prince Charlie, the headquarters of the Chiefs of the Clan McIntosh was the Castle Moy Hall. The estate is still occupied by McIntosh of McIntosh, the present Chief, at Inverness, Scotland, and has been occupied by each successive Chief for the past 800 years. The Castle Moy Hall has only been rebuilt once. Prince Charles slept at Moy Hall the night before the battle of Culloden. It is [illegible] commanded the clans at the battle, but that report is not true. Her maiden name was Farquharson. She took a very active part in collecting the clans to carry the standard of Prince Charlie. John McIntosh, alone, left Inverness, Scotland, after the troubles of 1745, and came to the United States and settled near Albany in the State of New York, until the American Revolution. When the war of Independence broke out in 1776 he joined the U. E. loyalists, left the United States, came to Canada and settled on a farm near St. Andrews in the township of Cornwall, in the county of Stormont. The home he built in 1805 is of solid oak, and stands to-day as firm as the day it was built, notwithstanding that it has sheltered six generations, and is still firmly in the McIntosh family. John McIntosh's family consisted of two boys and seven girls [illegible] Big John McIntosh and Donald McIntosh, who went to the Northwest and joined the Hudson Bay Co., were stationed at Winnipeg and at the Kaministiqua River, Port Arthur. The sisters were Mrs. Col. John Cameron, Mrs. R. Wood, Mrs. Stephen Wood, Mrs. Duncan McLellan, Mrs. J. Snyder, Mrs. Donaldson and Miss Christie McIntosh. The latter never married and remained on the homestead where she died. The six generations who have been sheltered in this good old home are as follows: John McIntosh, who left Inverness, first; his son, Major John McIntosh, who lived in the fifth concession Cornwall, second; Donald McItosh, John's son, who died on the homestead, and left it to his son Donald, third; Donald, now occupying and owning the homestead, and his nephew, John McIntosh, is the fourth generation; the nephew, John McIntosh, the fifth generation; the sixth generation was a girl, who was there a short time last summer. She is now in British Columbia. Her grand mother was Anne McIntosh, sister to Donald McIntosh, who married James Fraser. Her daughter married Grant, which makes young Miss Grant the sixth generation.

Donald McIntosh, well known as Big Dan. McIntosh, was a genuine, sterling Scotch Highlander, true to his country, and a worthy representative of his clan. Donald McIntosh left a family of four boys and two girls, that are a credit to any people in any country. They are kind, generous and give a cheerful Highland Scotch welcome to any who may call to see them. The daughter of John McIntosh and granddaughter of Donald McIntosh, great granddaughter of Major John McIntosh and great granddaughter of John McIntosh, the Chief's son, was married a few days ago to John James McDonald's son. There were 300 guests at the wedding and sufficient left of the supplies for the inner man to satisfy 300 more.

Can any of the many families now in the country equal the foregoing family illustration.

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A WORTHY FAMILY

Historic Account of the Clan Chattan McIntoshs.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

E. Ridout

Secret

To the Honorary of Clarenceux Pre
a Patent of Nobility, Provincial
Duke conferred by Canada in 1824,
died at Rochiel Lore Ilse 29, 1858, a
76 years and six months, also to
followed by the same Coat which
29 Nov. 1848.

Entered by the Lord Lorne and

Entered on Malahouse Rolls Corrected

(Signed) Thomas Worthington

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EPITAPH

Sacred to the memory of Alexander McIntosh, a native of Kingussie, Invernesshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in 1824, and died at Lochiel Gore, December 27, 1858, aged 76 years and six months, also to his beloved wife Ann Cattanach who died 29th November 1848.

Erected by his sons John and Duncan

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Interred in Dalhousie Mills Cemetery.

CARNSCLIFFE
LINEN BOND
MADE IN CANADA

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COPY

Topchoppy, April 2 - 36

Mr. W. R. McDonald, M.P.,

My dear Nephew:

An occasional query a nice break in monotony of our existence, when a reply can be satisfactory. I may state we are not much better regarding ancestors than you are. You may not remember you have two McIntosh familes to account for. I enclose an epitaph copy sent us over two years ago from Glen Robertson after work was started in Dalhousie Mills Cemetery. Sister Kate had $1.25 in shinplasters anxious to be rid of. I done the writing, asked for copy of Epitaph if any there. We knew there was stone erected to our Grandparents on Mother's side. She was first of family born in Lochial Gore, three older born in Scotland. Father born in Canada. He had brothers in Kingston. Donald McIntosh married someone, cannot recall a McMaster name. Mr. A. and I were guests of John McIntosh and sisters when at World's Fair in Chicago 1893. Alexander McIntosh another brother was in Kingston a number of years, I think his wife a McDonald, two sons and a daughter Mrs. J. McLellan. He died in 1907 at or near St. Andrews, a few weeks before Father died, cannot tell what part of Scotland his parents came from. One of his ancestors was styled the "woman with all the cows", forty head, that was a Gaelic tytle. I cannot tell it properly. Premier King may have heard of her. I cut the Clan Chattan history from scrap book. Kecpt it. You can leann

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how important that McIntosh clan were. If the late Senator McMullins was alive he could tell about the woman had so many cows. She was the first to live in the house of oak, we think still standing.

M.A. and Hardy (?) were in it a few years before leaving Glengarry. Anselm was good to keep trace of ancestors. He pasted this in scrap book, M.A. says, cut it out, if I happen to meet any more sketches relative to McIntosh I will send it to you. I must clean up all in a tin box bank papers no good, sorry I cannot do better.

Before this will reach you I hope you have met the Poupore party and learn of their stay in Topchoppy district. It was short but very pleasant, pleased to see Anna get around so well, Mr. P. also seemed to enjoy life, Mrs. Courtney the life of the party, Theodore a good looking McDonald, hope they got back safe.

Your change from long trips to Quebec would be a benefit, as the winter was so very severe. It was the coldest we felt here, grate fire started Nov. 18, only a few days closed, even in March we had a fire each morn to warm house up to the 20th. Mac has started to town, my letter not ready, means it may not leave here until Saturday. I imagine Mrs. McDonald will enjoy the change to city life for awhile.

Regards to all from Aunt

"M. McINTOSH"

Topchoppy Florida.

You did not give City address so I send to Chapeau. Forgot the Camerons. I cannot trace to kin of that name. Okane Cameron was married to our Aunt, Father's sister. Mother was kin to some of that name.

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Ottawa, December 22, 1925.

Dear Mrs. Thom:

You will be surprised, I know, at receiving a letter from me, and especially at the request I am about to make, but I hopeso long a time has not elapsed since I saw you as to cause me to fade entirely from your memory.

A request from one of the American universities for certain biographical material has caused me to explore a little concerning family matters, and I am trying, at the moment, to get further particulars of father's family. You, I remember, knew grandmother very well, and Jennie (Mrs. Lay) to whom I recently wrote on this subject, told me she thought you would be able to give me some particulars I wanted better than anyone she knew.

Can you tell me how many members there were in grandmother's family? How many sisters or brothers she had, and which member of the family she was, first, second, third, etc. If you can tell me anything about her father or mother, or grandfather or grandmother, I should be glad to get this data. In fact, what I am really after is any guide to my father's ancestry. If you have knowledge of any corresponding information concerning father's father, I should be glad to have it.

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It is surprising how quickly information of the kind is lost track of altogether. Please do not let me put you to any trouble in this matter, but if at your leisure you have time to send me a line or two, I shall be very grateful.

I hope that you keep well, and that Mary (Mrs. Scott) is also well. May I send to you both my best of Christmas wishes.

With kindest remembrances,
Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. John Thom,
Co Mrs. Robert Scott,
5 Rosedale Road,
Toronto

C 211 000

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5 Hazelhurst Heights Toronto
Jan 29th 1926.

Dear Billie-

You ask if I have forgotten you. but of course I have
confidence. I shall be delighted to help you in any way that I can. I
do like your touch of your grandmother
and the sketch of her is typical of
her early married days.
I do think you know that your
father died born some months
after his father died, and I
remember your grandmother

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Both my dear little girl was born before your father. She died in infancy.

As far as I can remember from dear Mrs King both the father of your father was a soldier who died of consumption and was buried at Grosse Isle.

As to the number in your grandmothers family - the only ones whom I knew personally were Mrs King herself her brother Donald and sister Flora. Another brother, junior Either your grandmother or Mr McDonald was the eldest.

but I do not know the order of the family.

Perhaps Miss Elizabeth you do know that your grandmother often spoke of her brother Donald. Mrs A. M. Smith and Mrs Sandford Fleming visiting at the same period in Knox Church Toronto as young men. Mrs A. M. Smith for many years a prominent wholesale grocer in Toronto was in the British Army as a young man.

I am sorry that I cannot tell you any further particulars

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of your father's ancestry. Probably you would like to live with Mary, her husband and her little daughter - I could not ask you to come anywhere else.

With kind love to the Bishop and best wishes for the New Year

Very sincerely yours
Elizabeth Brown

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.
Ottawa.

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Re MacDougall
Mrs John King 24 Chestnut

Ottawa, January 4, 1926.

My dear Mrs. Thom:

I am deeply grateful for your kind letter just received. My recollection was in accord with what you have told me, but I am glad to have my impressions authoritatively confirmed.

It is most kind of you to have gone to the trouble of writing me at such length. Some time when I am in Toronto, I shall endeavour to give myself the pleasure of calling on you and having a talk. Unfortunately, my time has been very little my own for some years past.

Will you please give my kindest remembrances to Mary and to her husband, and with renewed thanks for your kind letter and all good wishes,

Believe me, as always,

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Thom,
5 Rosedale Road,
Toronto.

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TELEPHONE No. 23 MEMSIE.

Bengie e Mailer, pour Fraserburgh

Estate Office,
Witchhill House,
FRASERBURGH, 12th June, 1937.

Dear Lady Aberdeen,

I am sorry that I have not yet been able to trace the home of John King, Mr. Mackenzie King's paternal Grandfather, but have not given up the quest and would like to inform you of such progress as I have made.

I think it is certain that there are no Kings in Tyrie Parish at present and that there have been none for a considerable time. I have searched Lord Saltoun's Rentals as far back as 1733 without finding the name so that there can have been none in his part of the Parish. Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes' Factors have kindly had the Boyndlie Rentals looked over, also without result. The only other Estate in the Parish is that belonging to Lord Clinton. I wrote to his Factor a week ago asking for his help but have not yet heard from him. It would seem that it is to that part of the Parish that the Kings belonged, as there were undoubtedly people of that name in Tyrie up to 60 years ago. I have had the graveyard at Tyrie searched without coming on any information, but people from Lord Clinton's lands would probably have been buried in New Pitsligo Graveyard which I have still to look over. Madge and I had to go South for a few days this week otherwise we would have done so ere now.

The foregoing results are purely negative, but I find that a George King, who was born on 20th January, 1799, and died on 18th January/

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January, 1865, became Tenant of Cockmuir Farm, Mormondside, Strichen, which is the next Parish to Tyrie. He left a large family and some of his grandchildren are still in the district. The most informative of them are the Misses King, who live in Strichen village and who are very anxious to give any help they can. They tell me that their Grandfather, George King, had some brothers who went abroad and they believe that one of them was a soldier. I think that one is likely to have been Mr. Mackenzie King's Grandfather. He and indeed any of the Brothers might quite well have lived in Tyrie before going abroad, and I am now trying to follow up that line of inquiry. I hope still to hear from Lord Clinton's Factor and the New Pitsligo Graveyard may yield some information.

I have mentioned that there were undoubtedly Kings in Tyrie Parish. I have found for instance that in 1861 an Alexander King married a Janet Brown and that two years later an Alexander Thom married a Jane King and also that a James King, born in 1827, left Tyrie as a young man for Canada and died near Toronto in 1897. I mention these merely to show that there were certainly Kings in Tyrie, whose home I still hope to trace.

It is perhaps more important to state that a John King, the eldest son of the George King whom I have already mentioned and himself now 81 years old, lives at 9 Merton Crescent, Hampstead, Montreal. His sisters, the Misses King, think he is likely to know more about his Father's/

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Father's Brothers than anyone else and, should our efforts fail on this side, Mr. Mackenzie King might think it worth while to interview him on his return to Canada.

The Misses King showed Madge and myself some family photographs which struck us as having a resemblance to the photo of Mr. Mackenzie King which appeared in the Aberdeen Journal.

It is rather a coincidence that the name Tyrie is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic "Tigh righ" meaning "King's house".

Just as I write I have a 'phone message from Lord Clinton's Factor who tells me that he has been from home but that he is to make some research over the week-end and will write me on Monday.

Madge sends her love and hopes that you had a pleasant and satisfactory visit to Dublin.

I hope to write further in a few days, and I remain

Yours sincerely,

Robert Brown

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Right Brown

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TELEPHONE No. 23 MEMSIE.

[redacted]

Witchhill House,

FRASERBURGH, 1st July, 1937.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

By same post I am sending you two books which have a local interest and which I hope you will do me the pleasure of accepting. One is Pratt's "Buchan" in which you will find, at pages 252 to 258, an account of the Parish of Tyrie and in particular of the Church which we passed on the way to Ladysford, in which your Grandfather must have worshipped as a boy since there was then no other church in the Parish. The original church was built in the sixteenth century and was used until about 1800 when the present church was built. The chair which Mrs. Davidson presented to you was taken out of the original church and may therefore be of very considerable age. At Page 192 of the book there is also an account of the village of New Pitsligo, which is in Tyrie Parish, and through which we passed on the way from Ladysford to Strichen. On a map at the end of the book I have indicated by a red line the road we took from Witchhill to Ladysford and Strichen.

The other book is one on the "Folklore of the North-East of Scotland". Its Author, Dr. Gregor, who was born about 100 years ago, lived in the adjoining Parish of Old Pitsligo (we crossed a part of it on the way to Tyrie) and was the greatest authority on the subject of local/

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local folklore. You may therefore take it that his account of baptismal usages in Chapter III is thoroughly reliable and that it establishes with practical certainty that your Grandfather was born in the house in which, probably only a few days later, he was afterwards baptised.

From an Ordnance Survey Sheet I have cut out a section showing Ladysford, and this is being put up with some photographs which my wife is sending you.

Your visit was a great joy to us and one on which we will always look back upon with the greatest pleasure. I hope that all your missions on this side have been successful and that you will have a pleasant voyage to Canada where I am sure a warm welcome awaits you. Meantime, if and when I can collect any further information of the King family which would be of interest to you, I will not fail to send it to you.

With best wishes and warmest regards,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Rev. J. Brown

P.S. Both books mentioned are out of print, but you must not therefore think you are depriving me of them, as I chance to have two copies of each, and I mention the fact merely to explain why they are not in new condition.

J.B.

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Personal

19th July 1937

Conland,
Forgue,
Huntly
Aberdeenshire
Scotland

To The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa
Canada.

Dear Sir, May I approach you upon a personal matter? I must introduce myself first as Andrew King, farmer Conland, Forgue and of the same Kings as your own forebears. Our grandfathers I learn were brothers. The Misses King upon whom you called on in the village of Strichen, are cousins of mine - their father and my father (Andrew) were brothers. I was born in 1870 and have farmed here for 40 years; it is a typical, arable, Aberdeenshire farm of 250 acres. I wrote Lord Provost Watt, as regards writing to you and gave him my credentials if necessary: he thought you would be interested to hear from me. When first we learned of Mr. Mackenzie King being offered the Freedom of Aberdeen we were proud to know that it was a man of Aberdeenshire descent who was being honoured little did I dream, then, that we might be akin! We would like to offer our tribute of admiration for the great qualities you are making use of, in the world today: we are not able to realise all that you are doing, but we do know something of, and set a high value upon the energy, pluck, determination and tact which has

JUL 27 1937

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has helped you to reach the highest position in your land: for this we honour you and I regret that I did not know in time to be present in the Music Hall when you received the Freedom of the City. Needless to say we are proud that the same blood flows in our veins and the honour so worthily given to you reflects in a far off way upon us.

In your speech you mentioned unyoking the horses of Lord & Lady Aberdeen's carriage to pull it round the University grounds and we wondered if by any chance you rubbed shoulders with their Chaplain Rev. James Brebner (later D.) who was minister of this parish for 46 years and who often told us about going to Canada with them. He was a great friend of the Aberdeens. Another tie for me with your country is that my only brother's (Alec) remains rest in a cemetery in Toronto. He went out to Toronto a young man - built up a business as a haulage contractor: after the War he had to go in for motors instead of horses: the slump came, he lost his wife, had no family, fell ill and died in 1922, after he had booked his passage for home.

I have a wife (was rather late in marrying) and three of a family - two boys and a girl - the oldest. Andrew is just seventeen: we are planning to do with him as your parents did - he is to go to the University (Aberdeen) in October of next year. He is curious to know the subjects you took in your University Course - His are - History, English, Latin, Greek & Maths. We can never look for him attaining a position like

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like yours but meantime you are the ideal he has set himself to follow. They are all at the Gordon School Huntly. about six miles from our farm.

Many tales of the King family I could relate to you, some have gone to S. Africa & made good those who have stayed on in this hard North East of Aberdeenshire have all done creditably well - our fathers and grandfathers had a much harder struggle. I know of none of them who have gone under: without exception they have all taken a great interest in their church and altho there are many different characteristics amongst us I know of none who would shame you. Most of us are in the farming industry which has not been in a good way for some time but which is going to be better I think. Here, I rear our own calves for fattening - they are ready to sell from 2 years to 2½ years old: there are generally about 80 head of cattle and 200 sheep on the farm. and still use horses for ploughing and working the farm.

If I have trespassed in writing thus to you excuse me. even altho this may not interest you we will read with eagerness any account of your speeches and doings and will always be proud of the relationship that exists between us: and to know that our grandfathers as brothers may have warmed themselves round the same peat-fire in their childhood days.

With all honour and respect I am

Yours very faithfully
Andrew King

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Many tales of the King family I could relate to you, some have gone to S. Africa & made good those who have stayed on in this hard North East of Aberdeenshire have all done creditably well - our fathers and grandfathers had a much harder struggle. I know of none of them who have gone under: without exception they have all taken a great interest in their church and altho' there are many different characteristics amongst us I know of none who would shame you. Most of us are in the farming industry which has not been in a good way for some time but which is going to be better I think. Here, I rear our own calves for fattening - they are ready to sell from 2 years to 2½ years old: there are generally about 80 head of cattle and 200 sheep on the farm. and still use horses for ploughing and working the farm.

If I have trespassed in writing thus to you excuse me - even altho' this may not interest you we will read with eagerness any account of your speeches and doings and will always be proud of the relationships that exists between us: and to know that our grandfathers as brothers may have warmed themselves round the same peat-fire in their childhood days.

With all honour and respect I am

Yours very faithfully
Andrew King

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Postcard from
Andrew King
former
Cotland, Forgue
Huntly
Aberdeenshire
Scotland

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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Personal COPY

Conland,
Fergue,
Huntly,
Aberdeenshire,
Scotland.
19th July, 1937

To the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Sir:

May I approach you on a personal matter? I must introduce myself first as Andrew King, farmer, Conland, Fergue, and of the same Kings as your own forebears. Our grandfathers I learn were brothers. The Misses King upon whom you called on in the village of Strichen, are cousins of mine- their father and my father (Andrew) were brothers. I was born in 1870 and have farmed here for 40 years; it is a typical, arable, Aberdeenshire farm of 250 acres. I wrote Lord Provost Watt as regards writing to you, and gave him my credentials if necessary; he thought you would be interested to hear from me.

When first we learned of Mr. Mackenzie King being offered the Freedom of Aberdeen, we were proud to know that it was a man of Aberdeenshire descent who was being honoured, but little did I dream then that we might be akin! We would like to offer our tribute of admiration for the great qualities you are making use of in the world today; we are not able to realise all that you are doing, but we do know something of, and set a high value upon the energy, pluck, determination and tact which has helped you to reach the highest position in your land; for this we honour you and I regret that I did not know in time to be present in the Music Hall when you received the Freedom of the City. Needless to say we are proud that the same blood flows in our veins and the honour so worthily given to you reflects, in a far off way, upon us.

In your speech you mentioned unyoking the horses of Lord and Lady Aberdeen's carriage to pull it round the University grounds, and we wondered if by any chance you rubbed shoulders with their Chaplain Rev. James Brebner (later Dr) who was minister of this parish for 46 years and who often told us about going to Canada with them. He was a great friend of the Aberdeens. Another tie for me with your country is that my only brother's (Alec) remains rest in a cemetery in Toronto. He went out to Toronto a young man, built up a business as a haulage contractor; after the War he had to go in for motors instead of horses; the slump came, he lost his wife, had

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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no family, fell ill and died in 1922, after he had booked his passage for home.

I have a wife (was rather late in marrying) and three of a family- two boys and a girl- the oldest Andrew is just seventeen. We are planning to do with him as your parents did; he is to go to the University (Aberdeen) in October of next year. He is curious to know the subjects you took in your University Course. His are- History, English, Latin, Greek and Maths. We can never look for him attaining a position like yours, but meantime you are the ideal he has set himself to follow. They are all at the Gordon Schools, Huntly, about six miles from our farm.

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Andrew King

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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Personal COPY

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Andrew King

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Possible Relationship

17.. Alexander King m. Barbara Murison (New Deer)

1799. George m. Helen Henderson

1822 - Margaret
1825 - George
1825 - John. His son, John, born 1856, lives at 9 Morton Cres.Hampstead, Montreal. Clergyman. John (b.1825) was also father of Misses King of Kingsville, Strichen.

1828 - James. Went to Canada. Died 1897. Buried in Toronto. One son, lawyer.

1830 - Helen.
1832 - Alexander
1835 - Andrew. Went to Canada
1836 - William. His son, James lives in Turfhillock,Strichen.
1838 - David
1840 - Ann
1845 - Mary - married....King.

Also 4 children who died in infancy.

Numerous Grandchildren

179..William m. Janet Craib

1818. George,* m. Margaret Grey died June 20,1860

Helen* Born 1842, died Feb. 10,1862

Alex. Died 1822 buried in Toronto.

18.. Andrew No.? X

Andrew b.1870

17.. John, m. Katherine Callum

1814 - John King m. Christina Macdougall

1843 - John King m.Isabella Grace Mackenzie

1874 Wm.Lyon Mackenzie King

1876 Janet Lindsay King of Harris. Mass. Now Mrs H.W. Hay. from whom descended

John Leon Horsley

*All buried at New Pitsligo, Tyrie Parish

Tombstone bears inscription:

"Erected by Margaret Gray in memory of her affectionate husband, George King, who dide 20th June, 1860, aged 42, also their daughter Helen, who died 10th February, 1862, aged 20 years".

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Personal

July 30, 1937

Reverend John King,
9, ~~Merchants~~ Crescent,
Hampstead,
Montreal, Que.

When in Scotland, a month or two ago, I went to Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, to search out the house in which my father's father, John King, was born. At the same time, I gathered not a little material concerning the family. It would appear, from the information I have, that you are a grandson of George King who was born in 1799, and who married Helen Henderson who died in 1865; that your father, whose name like your own was John, was born in 1825, and that you were born in 1856.

While at Fraserburgh, I called upon the two Miss Kings who live at Strichen. I gather that they are your sisters.

It appears that George King, your grandfather, was a brother of John King who married Katharine Callum, and who was the father of John King born in 1814 - my father's father. John King, who married Katharine Callum, was born at Ladysford, Tyrie, in 1814, and baptised on the 3rd of May that year. He was the only son of an only son. Apparently he was educated later at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and left for Canada with the Royal Horse Artillery from Aberdeen in 1834. He died at Quebec in 1845, my father being born in the same year.

I should be greatly obliged if you would let me know if this account accords with your own knowledge or recollections of the fact. If it does, I should be very grateful to you if you would give me additional information about any of the ancestors whom we may have in common.

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From such information as I have been able to obtain, George King, your grandfather, and John King, my great grandfather, were the children of Alexander King and Barbara Murrison. Have you any information as to just where they came from, when they were married, and who their ancestors were? I shall greatly value any information you may be able to send me, and indeed would be happy to run down to Montreal, at some convenient time, to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance and of talking over the family relationship with you, should that be agreeable to you.

Not being sure whether this letter will find you at the address mentioned, I will not add more at the moment beyond expressing the pleasure it affords me to know that someone of the family connection appears to be within calling distance of myself.

I might add that your sisters, the Misses King, whom I met at Strichem gave me a warm welcome, and themselves appeared to be in the best of health.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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9, Merton Crescent, Hampstead
Montreal P.Q., August 3rd 1937.

Dear W. King,

I am in receipt of your letter of July 30th and note its contents viz:- an account of your ancestral line from your Great grand-father, John King down to yourself and also an account of mine from my grandfather, George King, down to myself. Your enquiry as to my knowledge of the said John King and George King when born and whence they came I cannot at the moment answer satisfactorily but I shall endeavour third my Sisters and others (like the Stitchen Estate Office) to secure what you desire.

Your records so far as my knowledge goes agree with mine. It may interest you if I add some facts regarding my side of the line. My grandfather George King was tenant of the farm of Cookmire in the parish of Stitchen. His family of which my father was the eldest farmed in various parts of the County of Aberdeen and many of their descendants are there still. A curious fact is that my father often told me that "uncles" migrated to Detroit. Contact was once made with one of them but it was not continued. Coming down the line I am the eldest of my father's family. Four of them survive - my two Sisters in Stitchen and one brother - Retarded in South Africa and in business in the Transvaal near Klerksdorp and myself. My own family consists of four sons. The Eldest - John - an Honour graduate of Glasgow University is a principal Teacher of Mathematics in one of the High Schools of Glasgow. The next passed thro' Glasgow Technical College with distinction in practical and Technical Chemistry, then secured a B.Sc. Hons and D.I.C. of London University besides Membership of the Institute of Chemistry and is now Chief Chemist to the British Government's Committee's work in Explosives at Greenwich. Another is a Master of Arts and an Authority on the Low Carbonization of Coal

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Works with Jas P. Coats at Paisley while the 4th is an accountant with James Coris-tine & Co Jarvis Montreal (Jessie with him). As to myself I was ordained to the ministry in 1887. The bulk of my Ministry was spent in the City of Glasgow. There in addition to my ministerial duties I was a member of the Education Authority In the Connection I was Convener of Continuation Classes Committee, a member of the National Committee for the Training of Teachers and of the Secondary Education Committee. In addition the British Ministry of Labour appointed me Convener of one of Glasgow's Juvenile Advisory Committees and also a member of one of Glasgow's "Dole" Committees. Add to this that I acted as officiating Clergyman to the Troops on duty on the Clyde and you may think that my life like the Claim of Sam Weller was "extensive and peculiar" —

It will give me the greatest pleasure to meet you at your convenience when you should be in Montreal and to discuss matters of interest to both of us. Anything that I can do to further your enquiries will ~~will~~ be gladly done. I hope that between our efforts all desired information will be secured —

Permit me to thank you for your very kind and friendly reference to myself and my two Sisters

With all Regards

I remain Yours faithfully

John King

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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Ottawa, September 15, 1937

Andrew King, Esq.,
Conland, Forgue,
Huntley,
Aberdeenshire,
Scotland.

Dear Mr. King:

I almost feel I should say "My dear Andrew".

I have received many letters in the course of my life but few, if any, which have brought me feelings of greater pride and pleasure than yours received some little time ago. I would have acknowledged your letter immediately, had it not been that I have been so busy since my return from abroad, and that until within the last day or two, I have had no time whatever to devote to personal correspondence. My time is not my own. Not one who has a responsible position in public life today can devote much time to his own personal pursuits, without feeling that public interests are thereby being sacrificed in some measure. However, we all need something in the way of recreation and inspiration. Your letter brought me much of the latter, and in writing to you, as I now am, I am enjoying a full measure of the former.

By a happy "coincidence" - I myself do not believe these happenings are by chance - today happens to be the anniversary of my father's birthday. He was born on the 15th of September, 1845. His name, as you know, was John. Your father, Andrew King, and my father's father, John King, would be full cousins; you yourself would be a nephew of my grandfather John King, and my father, John King, would be a nephew of your father, Andrew King. How sorry I am that during his lifetime my father had not the pleasure of visiting the birthplace of his father, or of getting to know any of his relatives. It is really too bad that he was deprived of this pleasure, and

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that none of us knew, until my recent visit to Scotland, of there being any other members of the family in Canada, other than my own father. We lived many years in Toronto, of which city my mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie, was the first mayor, just one hundred years ago, in 1837. Had we known of your brother, Alex. being in Toronto, it certainly would have been a pleasure to us all to have come to know him, and to have shared his friendship while there. It was only until on my recent visit to Scotland that I learned that the Misses King of Strichen had a brother, the Reverend John King, in Montreal, who is some eighty years of age. Since my return, I have gotten into touch with him by correspondence, and hope when I next visit Montreal, to have the pleasure of making his acquaintance. My father and I visited Scotland together in 1907, I think it was, but we were on the west side. We were visiting Lord Strathcona at Glencoe. Had time permitted, we would have visited Tyrie. I well recall with what regret, at the time, we were obliged to forego that opportunity.

I must thank you very warmly for having made yourself known to me, and for the beautiful letter which you have written me. I am terribly sorry that we did not meet when I was in Scotland. I should have been delighted to have had you and the members of your family present at the ceremony in Aberdeen, when I received the Freedom of the City, and I certainly would have gone to call on you at your farm, at the time I called on the Misses King at Strichen, had I known of your being in the near vicinity. Perhaps some day I shall have the privilege of visiting Scotland again, in which event I shall hope it may be my good fortune to meet you and the members of your family on your farm.

I am much interested in learning that one of your boys, Andrew, is to begin his course at the University of Aberdeen, in October of next year. When at the University of Toronto, of the subjects mentioned as coming within Andrew's course, I took History, English and, for a time, Latin and Mathematics, but I did not take Greek. My father was a strong believer in the classics and in his day was a good scholar in both Greek and Latin, and particularly good in English, in which he won the highest honours and prizes, both in essay reading and speaking. I specialized more particularly in subjects coming under the heading of political

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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economy and political science, such as Constitutional History and Law, Economics and Political Philosophy. I am a strong believer in a young man selecting, as his special subjects, those in which he feels a particular interest, and which relate to the kind of a career which he may feel he would like to follow, regardless of what that career may be. I would feel that History and English are two subjects to which a young man cannot give too much attention. If I were living my life over again, I would seek to gain a wide knowledge of history and to familiarize myself with the best literature of my own and of other countries, both in prose and verse. I believe the best asset a man can have, in any profession or ~~work~~ in life, is a well-trained and well-stored memory.

Your kind and generously expressed interest in my "career" prompts me to send you a little biographical sketch, which was prepared by one of my colleagues, shortly before our last general election. It contains references to my parents and grandparents, and contains pictures of our home and of my father and mother, which I am sure will be of interest to Mrs. King and yourself and the young people. The book too, fragmentary as it is, may be of interest to Andrew in gaining the wider knowledge in reference to my own life and work, in which you kindly tell me he has so great an interest.

The one and practically only letter I have written to Scotland since my return to Canada, and written within the last ~~day~~ or two, was one to Lady Aberdeen, which I was writing at the time your letter was received. This reference to the Reverend Dr. Breadner would, I feel, be of real interest to Lady Aberdeen, so I had a copy of your letter sent on to her. I am also venturing to send a copy of it to Mr. Alexander G. Brown, of Fraserburgh. It was Mr. and Mrs. Brown who secured, in advance of my coming to Scotland, such information with respect to the birthplace of my father's father, as I received at the time of arriving there. If, therefore, either Lady Aberdeen or Mr. and Mrs. Brown should look in upon you, at any time, please do not be surprised; also should you be in the near vicinity of their homes, please do not hesitate to make yourself known to them, letting them know that I had told you so to do.

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I am most anxious to get whatever material I can which will throw light on my ancestors, both on my father's and mother's side. If, therefore, you happen to have any family records of any kind or information which you think would be of interest to me, I should be grateful for anything you may find it convenient and possible to send. So far as I have been able to gather, my father's father, John King, who was the brother of your father's father, Andrew, and therefore also of George King, was married to a Miss Katherine Callum, that their home was at Ladysford - sometimes spelled Ladiesford - not far from Tyrie, and that my father's father was born there in 1814, (baptized May the 3rd). I have no further particulars of my grandfather's father, other than that he was of a military family, members of which had come to (the south of) Scotland from England. If you have any knowledge of our common ancestory which runs into the past, or of Katherine Callum's family, I should be particularly pleased to receive it. I should greatly welcome too any information concerning the family connection which you think would be of interest.

This letter, I fear, is getting unduly long and I must not write more. Let me, before concluding, however, say how much I have been interested, in addition to all else, in the account you have given me of your farm, and of your present interests and pursuits. Do please tell me more of these things, for I am much interested in them. My public life may rob me of the chancechance of doing justice in correspondense to your kindness in writing, but that, I am sure, you will fully understand. I may be out of office any day, in which event I would, of course, have more time for matters of immediate personal interest and concern. So long, however, as I continue to hold my present position, its duties will necessarily absorb practically all of my time.

Please give my kindest regards to your wife, also to your two boys and your daughter, and accept for yourself, and, indeed, for all of your family, an expression of my very sincere affection.

With every good wish,
Believe me, my dear Andrew,

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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P.S.

On a separate sheet I am giving you what I have thus far been able to work out of the King genealogy and possible relationships. I gather that your father, William, married a Miss Janet Craib, and that our grandfathers' father was Alexander King, who married a Miss Barbara Marison of New Deer. They had three children, George, William and John. George was born in 1799, married a Miss Helen Henderson, who died about 1865. They had sixteen children, and have numerous grandchildren. William, your grandfather, had a son George, who was born in 1818 and married a Miss Margaret Gray. She died on the 20th of June in 1860, at the age of forty-two. They had a daughter Helen, who was born in 1842 and died on the 10th of February, 1862. The Misses King of Strichen were also daughters of George. I have not the dates of their father's birth, or death, or the name of their mother and when they were married. If you can give me these particulars, also other particulars regarding your own family, your wife's name, etc. and that of your brother's (Alexander) birth, I should be glad to have them, along with any extra information as to places of birth etc.

My own descent on my paternal side I trace as follows: I was born on the 17th of December, 1874. My father, John King, who married Isabella Grace Mackenzie, was born in Toronto in 1845. My father's father, John King, was born in 1814. He married a Miss Christina Macdougal of Glasgow. My grandfather's father, also named John King, married a Miss Katherine Callum. I do not happen to have the date of his birth, or any particulars regarding Miss Callum. John King, who married Miss Katherine Callum was the son of Alexander King, who married Miss Barbara Marison of Auchmaleedy Parish of New Deer. I have no particulars as to the dates of their births, marriage, or death. If you have any of these particulars, I should be glad to have them.

MK/EH/MAC

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Personal

Ottawa,
September 15, 1937

Reverend John King,
9 Merton Crescent,
Hampstead,
Montreal, Que.

Please pardon me for not having immediately acknowledged your letter of August the 3rd. My public duties since its receipt have left me but little time for correspondence.

I am indeed pleased to have discovered our relationship and your whereabouts. The first time I am in Montreal and have a free moment, I shall give myself the pleasure of calling at your son's residence and of meeting him, I hope, as well as yourself, and, possibly, other members of the family.

The information you have given me concerning yourself and some of the members of your family is naturally of the greatest possible interest. I must thank you for your kindness in undertaking to supplement what you have given me with any additional information you may find it possible to secure. In this connection, a little chart which I have prepared may be of some assistance. It gives, in very brief outline, such data of our ancestral line as it has been possible for me, thus far, to secure.

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A few weeks ago, I received from Andrew King, of Conland, Forgue, Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a most interesting letter giving me particulars of his family. It would appear that his grandfather William, your grandfather George, and my father's grandfather John were all brothers, and the children of Alexander King who married Barbara Murison, of New Deer. I have the certificate of your grandfather's (George) baptism. It reads as follows:

"January 20, 1799. Alexander King
"and Barbara Murison, in Auchmaleedy, Parish
"of N. Deer, had a son, baptized and named
"George.

"Witnesses: William Murison, of
"Rethan, and John Murison, Rethan Parish.
"This is an extract from the Register of
"Births and Baptisms for the Parish of
"Strichen, in the County of Aberdeen."

I should like to avail myself of this letter to congratulate you very warmly upon your career, and that of your sons. It is a family record of fine achievement and service, a record of distinction which all members and relatives of the family may well share with pride.

By a curious coincidence, today happens to be the birthday anniversary of my father, John King. It affords me real pleasure to know that your father's name, as well as your own, was also John King. My father's father was also named John.

I have made out, from such information as I have in my possession, a sort of tree of the King family. I enclose a copy herewith which may be of assistance to you in any researches you may have time to make. It is likely to be of interest to your sons as well as to yourself. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of all the particulars set forth, but I hope, as time goes on, to be able to verify them, and to have such corrections and additions made as may be necessary and possible.

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I shall not write more as I hope, before very long, to have the privilege of meeting you personally. To that pleasure, I am much looking forward.

With my warmest thanks for your letter, and with kindest personal regards,

Believe me,

WLMK/SH

P.R.O. 1109

Personal

September 28, 1937

You will be interested in hearing that on Friday evening of last week, I had the pleasure of calling upon your brother, Reverend John King, at the home of his son and daughter-in-law, 9 Merton Crescent, Hampstead, Montreal.

I found your brother looking exceedingly well. I was more than charmed with his fine personality, and am exceedingly proud as well as pleased to have discovered the relationship between our families which has given me the pleasure of making his acquaintance. We talked a good deal of Scotland and of your sister and yourself, and of many other matters of mutual interest.

May I again express to your sister and yourself, my warm appreciation of the little visit I had with you both at the time of my sojourn in Scotland. It has left many happy memories.

With kindest regards and all good wishes,

Miss King,
Kingsville, Strichen,
Aberdeenshire,
Scotland.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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2.E/

Personal

Ottawa,
September 28, 1937

I should like to say again what a real pleasure it was to me to meet you and your son and daughter-in-law on Friday evening of last week. You have all been much in my thoughts ever since.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of a biographical sketch of myself which was prepared by one of my colleagues and issued at the time of the last general election. My reason for sending it is that it contains a photograph of my father which, I think, you will be particularly interested in seeing, and which, I am sure, you will be glad to have. There are other references to the family, and a picture of my mother and

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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of the homes of my childhood which I know will also prove of interest to Mr. and Mrs. Henry King as well as to yourself. To one and all, I send my kindest remembrances.

Please remember that I should much welcome the privilege of having you pay me a visit at Laurier House, should you and your son and daughter find in possible to motor to Ottawa some day. It would be well to let me have a word either by letter or telephone or telegraph, a day or two in advance, just to make sure that I will be in the City at the time, and my time sufficiently free to see something of you while here.

Reverend John King,
9 Merton Crescent,
Hampstead,
Montreal,
Quebec.

MK/EH

P-1-0-0-0

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9, Merton Presceath Hampstead
Montreal, October 5th 1937.

Dear W. King,

I desire to thank you very gratefully for the biographical sketch of your career that you have sent to me. Still more, if that might be, for the kind and friendly letter that accompanied it. Biography has had to me as to many others great attractions and I often pictured to my mind the numbers of the world's great ones who found in one or other of the lives of Greak leaders of their fellowmen by Plutarch the inspiration that helped them to climb the stairs of achievement. I have dipped into your life story, and my young people have done the same, and as a life long Liberal and worker in the Cause like my father before me I shall take time to read and study it. I was struck, while reading its pages by the number of times so near to one another that you had to kneel under the weeping willow trees of bereavement and I allowed my sympathies to go out towards you

I send herewith a box of

heather and heath gathered by my sisters in aberdeenshire and you may find in the white some of the good luck it is believed to contain and which is so useful and helpful in these difficult and trying times. On my own and sisters' names I ask you to accept it with our best wishes.

I thank you very much for your kind invitation to call upon you at your home in ottawa. At present we are not sure if we may be able to make the trip when the Montreal and Rugby teams meet. The game, I believe, falls to be played at the end of the present month or beginning of next. Should we decide to come I shall give you due warning I enclose two cuttings from the Glasgow Herald whose contents will show you what another member of the clan is doing. Herewith also find copy of entries in my father's family bible which confirms the family tree sent by you.

Again thanking you for your kindness and courtesy and with regards from my son, daughter in law and myself I remain yours Sincerely

John King

P.S. It may interest you to be told that our authority on the highland Clans once assured me that the Kings were a sept of the Red Macgregors. I used to think that our name was a translation from the French. Huguenot Refugees most likely had among them some one bearing the name "Roi" Which would you prefer?

J.K.

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Personal October 6, 1937

Dear Mr. King:

I was delighted to receive this morning your letter of October 5th and its enclosures. I have read the letter with pride, as well as interest. As you will no doubt wish to retain the clippings from the Glasgow Herald, I am returning them herewith.

The box of heather and heath, gathered by your sisters in Aberdeenshire, which you have so kindly sent to me with their good wishes as well as your own, has just arrived. I am delighted to have it, and thank you very warmly for this expression of your friendship and good-will. When you are writing your sisters, please tell them how much I have appreciated their kind thought.

0011 5
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I am pleased to have the copy of the entries from your father's family bible, which confirm the family tree as it has thus far been worked out.

I shall hope to see you at some time in Ottawa. If the ball game affords the occasion, that will be all to the good.

With kindest remembrances, and many thanks,

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Rev. John King,
9 Merton Crescent,
Hampstead,
Montreal, P. Q.

MK/Z

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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Kingsville
Aikey
Aberdeenshire
31st October 1937

Dear Mr. King

Many thanks for letter we received the other week. It was very kind indeed of you to think of us, and we do appreciate the honour, and also thank you for coming to see us. I meant to write before, but I felt I was taking too great a liberty.

My sister and I were delighted to hear you had called to see our eldest brother John, and that you found him looking so well. Canada has agreed with him very well as he was far from well when he left. He was exceedingly pleased and told us what a pleasant interview you had.

We have only another brother alive in the Transvaal. left now out of seven. At one time we had four there and all wrote weekly to our Mother. she died seventeen years ago, and the two left then continued writing to us. James died last year and his passing has left a blank in our lives which can never be filled. He was more than a brother and never failed us in any difficulty.

Aberdeen is mourning the loss of Sir Ashley Mackintosh, a physician beloved by all who knew him. As a family we have had a lot of sickness, and often

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we have consulted him. I have had several serious illnesses myself and had it not been for him I could not have recovered. He was indeed another of God's good men. I think you must have met him when in Aberdeen in June.

Again thanking you very very much for your thoughtfulness in writing to us and

With kindest regards and best wishes to you and yours from my sister and myself

Love

Yours very sincerely

Jeanie W King

C-1-0-0

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I have read and is a valuable help to those in particular who are striving for world peace.

We had a call recently from the Swiss King, Streiden. They showed us some photographs of members of your family, and we were struck with the resemblance of at least one of them with the portrait of your Father. You may have seen copies of them when you visited their Mother in Montreal but, if not, I am sure they would be glad to send them to you for inspection.

Witchhill is quiet without our boys who have now gone to the University of St. Andrews, but we are glad to know that they are

TELEPHONE, No. 23 MEMSIE

WITCHHILL HOUSE,
FRASERBURGH.

November, 1937

Dear W. Mackenzie King,

I have just finished writing a letter to you with reference to your family tree, and I now turn to your letter of 13th September which I am sorry indeed not to have replied to earlier. I can assure you, however, that you have often been in the minds, and your name on the lips, of Marjory and myself, and that we and our boys still look back to your visit to us with a great and peculiar pleasure.

It was most kind to read

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us Mr. Roger's Biography of you which has been of the greatest interest to us, and, on looking at the picture of "Woodside" we are not surprised that "Witchhill" called up memories of it to you. The account of your life has been of special interest to us, but the book has also given us a clearer understanding of the political and social problems of Canada in the solution of which you have to take so large a share. Apart from these things I have been very much struck with the accounts of the life and work of your grandfather, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie,

and your Father. The memory of these is a noble inheritance.

We were glad to learn that you had called on the Reverend John King, of Montreal and found him so pleasant a personality. I received a letter from him, written before your visit to him and was able to judge from it that he was a man of culture and kindness.

Please accept our thanks for your broadcast Address on the Coronation and the Imperial Conference which is a welcome record of a memorable speech which has been largely quoted in the press here not only on the occasion of its delivery but at many times since. It puts the meaning and significance of the Conference more clearly than any other account

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TELEPHONE, No. 23 MEMSIE.

WITCHHILL HOUSE,
FRASERBURGH.

very happy there and their Christmas vacation will soon be here. They are bringing home with them two of their College friends, one a Norwegian and the other a Swede, as I hope they are beginning to acquire some international interest and a wish to form an understanding of other peoples.

Marjory and I reciprocate all your kind expressions and we are proud indeed to be honoured with your friendship. We shall be happy to hear from you at any time, but we know how heavy a burden you have to carry

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and will never mistake silence
for forgetfulness. She joins me
in best wishes and with our
kindest regards

I remain

Yours very sincerely

Rt. H. Brown

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King genealogy

Witchhill House,

FRASERBURGH, 22nd November, 1937.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King

I am ashamed to have so long delayed my reply to the letter which you wrote me on the anniversary of your Father's birthday, but in the interval a good deal of unexpected work has fallen upon me and deprived me of what leisure I usually enjoy. Nevertheless I have at no time lost a particle of interest in the establishment of your family tree, although what further progress I have made has for the most part been in the way of eliminating what has proved to be irrelevant.

It was an interesting chance that you should meet Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes in Berlin and I hope he has been able to give you some definite information regarding your Grandfather's connection with Ladiesford. When I enquired about this neither his Father nor the Factors on the Boyndlie Estate could supply this and I rather gathered from the latter that the rent rolls for the early part of last century were not available. The words "in Ladiesford" occurring in the entry of the birth would in the usage of that day relate to one definitely residing at the place and not for instance a mere visitor.

The sketch of your Father's life from the Cyclopaedea of Canadian Biography is very interesting. If the information it contains is correct then the "Scotch lassie" who married your Great-Grandfather was of course Katherine Callum and of her and her connection with Tyrie I am searching for information in every likely quarter.

Mrs. Niven, Aberdeen, in her letter to you refers to a family of Wilsons who were friends of your Grandfather. It may have a bearing on this that Helen King (born 1830, the daughter of George King and Helen Henderson) married an Alexander Wilson, Brownhill of Auchnagatt. This Alexander Wilson died very soon after the marriage and left no family, but some of his kin may well have been friends of your Grandfather, and if so it would confirm your cousinship with George King's descendants. I find that Lady Aberdeen knows Mrs. Niven and I hope through her introduction to get whatever additional information Mrs. Niven can give us. Auchnagatt is a Parish about midway between Fraserburgh and Aberdeen.

I have been unable to think of any person of the name of Thom in this district, but as I write my wife recalls to me that a widow of that name came here not long ago for some ray treatment, and I will take an early opportunity of questioning her about her husband's people who possibly/

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possibly were related to the Alexander Thom who married Jane King in 1863. In any case I will search the registers and other sources of information and will let you know the result.

The only criticism I can make of the family tree which accompanied your letter is that it seems to indicate that Andrew King (born 1870, now in Conland) is descended from William King and Janet Craib. He is in fact the grandson of George King and Helen Henderson through his Father Andrew King. I have not met Mr. King, Conland, but hope to take an opportunity of doing so. In his letter to you he assumes that your Grandfathers were brothers, but I think it more likely that they were cousins.

The points which I am trying to clear up definitely are these

(1) The precise nature of the connection of your forbears with the Ladiesford property.

(2) Whether Alexander King and Barbara Murison had in fact three sons - George, William and John. George we know, but the connection of the other two is still uncertain.

(3) Whether, assuming the foregoing to be established, their son John was the one (your Great-Grandfather) who married Katherine Callum or the other (your Grandfather) who married Christina Macdougal. Both are possibilities but the former is I think the more probable.

Of any present descendants of William who married Janet Craib I can find no trace.

I hope soon to take a day in the Register House, Edinburgh, to search for the missing information and my wife and I also hope to get some further information from certain graveyards in the district which we have not yet visited. If these efforts fail I will be glad to enlist the services of some expert in genealogists and to give him all the help in my power. But of all this I hope to write you later.

With kindest regards

Yours very sincerely

Robt. H. Brown

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,
Laurier House,
Ottawa.

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and a story always told to the children, but it serves to show that a King came from Ayrs to his relatives in Fit-oligo & Strichen districts.

I would like you to know that Miss Hilda Brown M.A 43 Landale Rd Peterhead - a teacher is taking a great interest in what her mother calls "reddin' up" our kin. She is a granddaughter of Helen King (B. 1830) of Geo. King & Helen Henderson. She means to have a holiday in Edinburgh soon and go to the Register House there to have a thorough inspection of some of the old registers of the Ayrs, Strichen and Fitoligo districts.

Have I written too much about ourselves! What of our times in our own special industry? Our harvest was a good one - the weather of the best as that it was gathered in good condition.

Prices for cattle are much better but we would like to manage without what we call the subsidy which is 7/6 per cwt on the best fed cattle. Oats are at 7/4 per cwt; meantime for milling oats. and we will have about 120 qrs of barley which is selling at 40/- per qr. Fat Sheep 50/- ... 60/-

9th Dec. 1937

Conland
Forgue
Huntly
Aberdeenshire
Scotland

Personals

To The Rt Hon. W.L Mackenzie King
Ottawa. Canada.

My dear Sir. It was with very full hearts my wife and I read your letter dated 15th Sept. little did we think you would appreciate it so much: for all the kind things you say, and for the time and trouble you like to write at such length I thank you more than I can say.

We are all very much interested in the sketch of your life and public career. it makes you known to us somehow. I have read most of it aloud to the family circle and we talk over the different passages in it: of the hardships your grandfathers had to pass through. of your own career of how you managed to settle disputes, to help the workers to better conditions; time and again we go over different passages My wife and girls are charmed with the picture of your mother, and have read all about her and also the tribute you pay to her

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they have drawn the attentions of visitors to this special part of the book. I'm to say no more but that neighbours and friends want to read "our book". and we are proud of what our own flesh & blood has done in the affairs of Canada - part of our own land I may say.

I would have liked about all to have looked into the past and unravelled the kinship further back. My father Andrew - born of George King and Helen Henderson in 1835 went to America - came back, married Anne Longmore and had four Children: (1) Isabella Helen King B. 1864 D 1922.

* (2) Anne Longmore King B 1866

(3) Alexander Longmore King B 1868. D 1922

(4) Andrew King B. 1870 - married Jessie Anne Tocher in 1917 their children are:- Andrew - B. 18th May 1920.

Jessie B. 19th Sept 1921

James Alexander B. 14th Dec 1922.

My sister Anne Longmore has a farm of her own about 3 miles from Conland. We all (except Alex) were on this farm Conland until 1917 when we managed affairs so that we my sisters and I had homes of our own. My father died in 1[illegible] but my sisters and I had to stick together until we managed to get a nice home for my two sisters unfortunately the elder one did not need it long. Anne is never without a visit of our youngsters to tea daily on their way home from school. I take them into Huntly with to the cat in the morning - at night they walk out to Hillock head (Amy's place) - have tea and then manage to catch a bus home.

An old story which has been handed down serves to show there were Kings at Tyrie! how long ago, I am not certain. but one evening a King came across the hill from Tyrie to Pitsligo (the district we, originally, or as far as is known belonged to or settled in after coming from the South.) When he came into the house - it was dark - he told them he thought he heard "a bairnie greetin" as he was crossing this hill coming from Tyrie to visit his "own folk". He was told it would just be imagination - but next day it was found that a child had been lost on the hill - had wandered away and was found dead next morning. This man was of course questioned by the authorities This is only an incident which has been always spoken of among the women folks

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50/-- 60/ each. I should have mentioned a fat bullock or heifer say 9 to 10 cwts might bring £18 to £20 + this subsidy per cwt. But wages are going up. It takes (270 cwts) 90 qrs. of oats to pay 1 man with his perquisites for 1 year. We usually have 5 men with 1 or 2 extra in hay and harvest times. Our men deserve it if we can manage to get it out of produce. But agriculture especially in this North East corner has been going down. Men and women servants will scarcely come to work on a farm: the old little crofts and homesteads have fallen out of existence there is not a living to be made on the crofts now: much more is needed and the landlord is unable to keep up the buildings because of masons. joiners & other tradesmen's big charges.

For shoeing a horse I pay 11/- in pre-war days it cost 4/. This harvest I got a new (5 ft.) Massey-Harris binder which cost me £48 here. When I started here with my father 40 years ago, we bought two binders

Received
from Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King
Ottawa
Date
March
Classification

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which cost £24 each. (young Andrew says "Better mind what you're saying Massey is Chancellor of his Exchequer").

It is because all trademen's accounts have gone up too fast in comparison with what we receive for our produce that makes us so hard hit: For wool this year we got 9 1/2d H.B. fleece wool per lb. For the plainest worsted (not cloth) we would have to pay 6/6 per lb. the difference in the manufactured article we consider too much - same with hides. How many pairs of shoes could be cut out of a good hide? say 10 or 12 pairs at least. We have to pay 21/- per pair for decent shoes to the boys (girls just as much) for hides the value is not more than £3 each for bullock's and sheep's 18/ each. We think the difference between the raw and the manufactured article too much - you know our servants have to pay the big prices for their children's shoes and clothing. I'm not good at stating my case but these things make for discontent among our workers.

'Tis the end of the year. Xmas will soon be with us and the shortest day past. We have snow and frost: last night we had thunder which means a severe snow storm.

We shall always be pleased if you can find time to write us shortly. ~~If you cannot~~ and we would all like to offer our best wishes to you for Christmas and the year that is coming.

We note all that concerns you in our press. even to your kind sympathy and tribute to our worthy North Country Man. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. We consider him one of our greatest tho' humblest of men. I am yours with all respect and sincerity Andrew King

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L.H

Personal December 20, 1937

Your letter of November the 9th, with the snapshots enclosed, was received this morning. I thank you very warmly for both. You will appreciate the reasons which make it impossible for me to send more than a line by way of acknowledgment.

Your letter, like the previous one, brought me much pleasure, and I thank you for the information it conveys, particularly with regard to family matters and to the position of agriculture in Scotland at the present time. How unfortunate it is that the people of the land, on whose well-being that of society itself depends, have the odds so strongly against them in these days!

The snapshots are most welcome, and I am grateful for them.

Please let this brief acknowledgment bring to you and to all of your family my best of wishes for the New Year. I am afraid it will be too late to carry them, as well, for the Christmas Season.

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With kindest remembrances and all good wishes,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King

Andrew King, Esq.,
Corland,
Forgue,
Huntley,
Aberdeenshire,
Scotland.

MK/FM

0015

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Genealogy

9, Metton Crescent, Hampstead, Montreal
Que, December 30th 1937.

Dear W. King

Permit me in the name of Harry Bertha and myself to thank you for your telegram on Christmas day conveying to us your greetings and good wishes. This friendly act made the day full of the kindliest of feelings. May I now wish you a good new year and the best of good things to yourself as well as success to your efforts for the wellbeing of Canada.

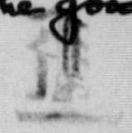
I had a letter recently from my sister in Stricken with some interesting news. My peoples ground in Stricken Churchyard Consists of five lairs (or breadths). In it there were two flat stones about whose presence my father often wondered. One of them was removed by an uncle (David) of mine when he put up a family stone. On the remaining one is the following inscription "Under this stone lies the body of John Murison son to Andrew Murison and Isobel Kid in Lahmuirs a hopeful young man who when Student of Philosophy departed this life 10th July 1763 aged 19 years. Also the body of Elizabeth Trail daughter to a former marriage to John Trail and Isobel Kid who died 19th February aged 24 years" The stone removed contained details of the Murison family I believe. The Murisons lie in our family burial ground proof of the family connection in former years. This stone adds some information and I am hopeful of finding more from this and other sources.

Meantime with our kindest regards and Good wishes
I remain Yours Sincerely John King over

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P.S. We spent a very pleasant Christmas. Mrs. King's Mother, Sisters and a Cousin were with us and we did full justice to the good things of Turkey & provided for us. W.L.M.K.



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file re Genealogy

January 7, 1938

Dear Mr. King:

I was glad to receive your kind letter of December 30th, and to have the information it gives concerning the stone bearing the name of John Murison. I shall be much interested in any additional information you may receive.

I am glad the Old Year ended so pleasantly for you and for the members of your family. I hope the New Year will be a particularly good one for you all.

Yours very sincerely,

Reverend John King,
9 Merton Crescent,
Hampstead,
Montreal, P. Q.

MK/Z

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C 1 1 0 0 0 7

Witchhill House,

FRASERBURGH, 14th February, 1938.

Dear W. Mackenzie King,

I spent a day in the Register House, Edinburgh, recently and tried to trace your Grandfather's family tree a bit further back. With this view I examined the old Registers (which are not complete) of Tyrie and the adjoining Parishes of Strichen, Pitsligo, New Deer and Rathen from about the middle of the 18th century up to 1820 but I am sorry to say that the results have been very meagre. There were a number of entries in the name of King but none of them connecting to John King, born in Ladysford, or to his Father, John King, or his Mother Katherine Callum.

Here are specimens of the entries -

Strichen Parish.

"4th May 1786, John King and Janet Paterson, in Auchorthy, had a daughter baptised Elisabeth.
31 Dec. 1806, Alex. King from Fraserburgh Parish, died aged 80.
15 Sept. 1815, Isabel King from Strichen died, aged 76.

Tyrie Parish.

2 Dec. 1806 - James, son of William King and Janet Ogilvie, New Pitsligo, baptised.
7 Jan. 1814 - John Callum in New Pitsligo and Rachel Moir, His wife had a son baptised and named John.

New Deer Parish.

11 May, 1766 - Lewis King in Methlick and Mary Sutherland in this Parish married.
14 June 1770 - George King, Old Deer, and Elizabeth Cook in this Parish married. "

I cannot connect these or any of the other entries with your people, who, I am now disposed to think, may have come from another part of the country.

The following entry is of some little interest.
"Strichen June 26th 1798. James Henderson and Margaret Moonlight in Burntack had a daughter baptised named Helen."
It is quite likely that this daughter was the same Helen Henderson who married George King, Cockmuir. It is the first time I have come across the surname "Moonlight".

I/

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I am in correspondence with a Mrs. Dean, Premnay Village, Insch, who I think is descended from William King and Janet Craib, and am today writing to her and putting some questions about her family history the answers to which may possibly be helpful.

When at the Register House I was introduced by one of the officials to a Mr. Walter S. MacLeod who is largely engaged in tracing genealogies. His late Father specialized in the same way. I am sending Mr. MacLeod a note of the results we have already obtained and asking him what further steps he would suggest and what would the probable cost be. When I hear from him I will write you further.

Trusting you are well and with kindest regards and best wishes,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely

Rt. Brown

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa,
Canada.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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Great Grandfather - William King
Wife - Janet Craib
Son - George King
Wife - Margaret Gray
Son - Andrew King ?
Wife - Jeanie Gray or Nellie Gray

Grandfather - George King
Wife - Margaret Gray
Son - Alexander King } My Father & Mother
Wife - Jessie Rae Brown }
Son - James King
Wife - Alice Waghorn
Daughter - Helen King (died unmarried)

Grand-Uncle - Andrew King ?
Wife - Jeanie Gray ?
Son - Alexander King
Wife - Name Unknown
Daughter - Helen King (died unmarried)

Others Uncertain

My Great Uncle went abroad supposedly to Winnipeg, Canada. Sarah King, daughter of Alexander King, visited there on her way to San Francisco. Said Alexander King and Wife immigrated to San Francisco in the late 90's, not later than 1901.

++++++++++

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

file
King genealogy

Personal

April 11, 1938.

Alexander G. Brown, Esq.,
Witchhill House,
Fraserburgh,
Scotland.

I am indeed distressed to have been so long in writing to acknowledge and to thank you for no less than three very kind letters received from you, two - one by hand - of November, 1937, and the other, of February of this year. I can only explain this seeming neglect by the constant pressure of my public duties and the little opportunity I have had to enjoy any measure of personal correspondence.

I am availing myself of this first day of a brief Easter vacation to take up some of my personal correspondence at the point at which it was dropped months ago.

It is indeed kind of you to have continued to give so much time and thought to matters pertaining to the King genealogy. I am really more grateful to you for so doing than words can well express. The further details you have sent are of the greatest possible interest. Will you please accept my warmest thanks for your kindness.

I am glad you spoke to Mr. Walter S. MacLeod, at the Registry Office, in Edinburgh, and let him have a note of the results already obtained in tracing the genealogy. I shall be interested in hearing whether he has thought that more could be obtained than what has already been secured through your very detailed investigation and enquiries. I shall be surprised indeed if

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he does not feel that your own researches are even more complete than anything he, himself, might have found it possible to effect.

As I am writing Mrs. Brown as well as yourself, I shall not add more to this present letter than to say again how truly and deeply grateful I am to you both for all your good offices, and, above all, for the close friendship which I have come to enjoy with each of you. It is one of the deeply prized possessions of my life.

MK/EH

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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42 Dewey Ave.,
Ingram, Pa.
Dec. 5, 1938

Your Excellency:

On a recent visit to Scotland I had occasion to make inquiry concerning my forbearers. Through this I discovered that you, too, were in Scotland on a like errand. My visit disclosed the information on the enclosed transcript.

In view of our mutual interest in the King genealogy and in light of the information herein, are you able to determine whether or not you are of this

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particular King lineage.

I would be greatly appreciative of any information which you might have concerning the above.

Most Sincerely

Anna King Ironside.

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TELEPHONE, No. 23 MEMSIE

WITCHHILL HOUSE,
FRASERBURGH.
6th December, 1939

Dear Mr Mackenzie King,

My Wife is writing to you today and will doubtless convey our united good wishes to you, but I feel I must add a note to express my regret for not having acknowledged the receipt of the Cheque for £3 which you sent to cover the cost of sending out the old brass kettle from Ladyford to you. It was a very kind thought on your part but the cost was very trifling and we would not think of accepting repayment of it, and I have therefore laid aside the £3 to meet any charge Mr Mackenzie may make for his researches into the history

my best wishes for Christmas and for your happiness and success in all your endeavours in the coming year.

Yours very sincerely

Ralph Brown

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of the King family. I am sorry that so far he has made very little progress with it, but he did send me the particulars of which I enclose a copy. I do not think the facts he has ascertained fit in with our previous information, but I send them nevertheless in case they should some day chance to supply a missing link. My wife and I personally are still interested in the search and lose no opportunity which shows a possibility of securing further information. I am a believer in the old saying that "God sends wool for a web begun".

Ever since your visit here we have followed the course of Canadian

with a great and growing interest and with an increasing sense of the magnitude of your tasks and responsibilities.

Everywhere on this side the Dominion's great reception to the King and Queen was a matter of heartfelt appreciation, and gratitude has been redoubled by the great and willing help it is giving to the old country in its present fight for the freedom of all. We are very proud of Canada. This must have been a year of almost overwhelming responsibilities for you but they have given you a place in the thoughts and prayers of your countless friends and well-wishers.

Please do not feel for a moment that you need acknowledge this letter as I know how fully occupied your time must be, but accept

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Genealogy

January 11, 1940

Dear Mrs Bloomfield:

I have just written Marjorie at some length. Please let a much briefer note bring to you an equally warm measure of thanks for the letter I received from you at the Christmas Season, and your kind thought and remembrance in other ways as well.

It touches me deeply to know that you are continuing to interest yourself in my ancestral tree. It is more than good of you to do this. What happiness has been added to my life through the discoveries you and Marjory have already made I shall never be able to say. It has been far to great ever to permit even of acknnowledgment.

I agree with you that Mr. John MacLeod seems to have wandered into an adjoining field, though one that is interesting and suggesting parallels. I have been interested in noticing, in addition to the name King such names as Janet Davidson, John Cruickshanks, Marjory Gordon and others which have an

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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immediate association with Ladysford and other of our immediate friends.

Please do not fail to keep MacLeod on the job. He appears to be most thorough in his researches.

I would like to write more but my time, as you so well appreciate, has ceased to be my own. For correspondence the best I can do is to snatch odd moments. How I hope and pray that this year may see the end of hostilities. I rather fear however, that it may be a long as well as a very terrible war. Please believe that you and Marjory and all of your family will always be very much in my thoughts.

Alexander G. Brown, Esq.,
Witchill, House,
Fraserburgh,
Scotland.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Carstairs, Alberta.
March 28, 1940.

Rt. Honorable Mackenzie King,
Ottawa. Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Sir;

For some time I have wanted you to have a copy of this protectorate which belongs to our mutual family.

As you possibly know at the troubled times in Scottish history here recorded there were only four such protectorates granted.. This one was issued to a great, great, great grandfather

APR 3 1940

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King
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of your grandfather & my grandmother
Our admiration & respect go out
to you for your latest success. The
honour of having been chosen, a
fifth time by the people of Canada
for your present position must fill
you with pride as it does us.

I remain,

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth Dorathea Ure-

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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National Archives of Canada
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file re mackenzie

Ottawa, April 5, 1940.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Ure,
Carstairs, Alberta.

Dear Madam:

It was very kind of you indeed to send me a copy of the interesting and unique document with its memories of the troubled times in Scottish history. This is the first "Protectorate" of the kind which I have seen.

I wish to thank you also for your kindly good wishes. I am very proud of my Scottish ancestry and I am delighted to think that I have the encouragement and support of one who is able to look back with pride through many generations and far off days to that romantic land whose children have brought so much courage and strength to the building of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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Hugh Mac Kay Major Genrat
Commander in chiff of all Their
Maties forces in the Kingdome of
Scotland And one of their Maties
Hone Privie C

Whereas I [illegible] Libby informed That Dom:
Drew chamberlain to the Earle of
has hitherto behaved himself Loyall
dutifully to the present Government and
hindred all his tennents and Servants from
Joyneing Those in Rebellion Contr Their Maties
King William and Queen Mary
These are therefore Inhibiting and dis
all Officers and Soldiers of Their Maties
damnye to [illegible] or molest the said
& Shaws [illegible] tennents or Servants or to take
[illegible] any of his or their
goes carries cattle or others whatsoever belongeing to
them As they shall be answerable upon their
Given att the Champ att Auchrintoull on the head of Gairne

H Mackay

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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0-1-0-0

Hugh Mac Kay Major Genrall
Commander in chiff of all Their
Maties forces in the Kingdome of
Scotland And one of Their Maties
Honble Privie Co[uncil]

Whereas I am credibly informed That Dom:
Thow chamberlain to the Earle of [illegible]
has hitherto behaved himself Loyall[y]
dutifully to the present Government Has
himbred all his tennents and Servants from
Joyneing those in Rebellion Against Their Maties
King William and Queen Mary
These are therefore Inhibiting and dis[charging]
all Officers and Soldiers of Their Mat[ies]
Armys to trouble or molest the said
& Shaw tennents or servants or to take
any of his or their
goes comes cattle or others whatsoever belonging to
them As they shall be answerable upon their
Given att the Champ att Auchintoull on the head of Gairne
H Mackay

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Publication issued by Scotland
Yard [illegible]
at Ramsay Hall, 13 Mecklenburgh Sq.
London, W.C.1. Mar 28, 1940

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To A Secretary or whoever may open
this letter. Please see that it is given
to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King himself.
It is a personal and private family
matter, not relating to affairs of State.
Thank you

Yours truly
(Miss) Bessie Waring

430 Douglass St
San Francisco
California.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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430 Douglass Street
San Francisco - 14
California

March 30 - 46

To The
Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King
of Canada.

Dear and Honored Sir,

During the past year, a young man named George King, of New York City, wrote to my brother Alexander King of San Francisco, asking if he was descended from Andrew King of East Aberdeenshire Scotland.

As Andrew King was our grandfather, our father being Alexander King of East Aberdeenshire, my brother replied to the letter. Letters passed between them, relationship was established, both convinced we are of the same family of King. He had not heard from any of these cousins, since our Parents left Aberdeen in 1898.

During this correspondence your name was mentioned, as being of the same family of King. As I am well along in years, and feel that my time on earth may be short, I have a great desire to know if this is correct. I have no means of obtaining this information, other than asking it directly from yourself.

I have hesitated long before writing to you, but finally have come to the point, as my idea is, always to go to headquarters, or the highest authority for information.

May I now respectfully ask you to tell me. Also to please overlook the liberty I have taken of writing to you. My age, 81 years last Feb 11th, and my great desire, and interest in this matter, is my only excuse. Please pardon me.

I have read of your many achievements, with great interest and pride, in one of the name of King having accomplished so much.

If you are descended from the family of King of East Aberdeenshire, we

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shall all be proud and happy to know it. We are proud of you anyhow as a King, and a fellow Scot.

I have taken the pleasure of sending you a booklet, containing some facts about our family, which I wrote down at request of my youngest brother James W. King. He had these printed in 1939. Hoping you will do us the honor of reading it and keeping it.

Hoping you enjoy Gods greatest blessing, good health.

With best wishes, and earnest hope to receive from you a reply to the question I have asked.

Yours most respectfully

Eliza Kissing

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Personal

To The Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King

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(2)

Personal

Ottawa,
April 9, 1946

Mrs. P. H. Wissing,
430 Douglas Street,
San Francisco 14,
California.

Dear Mrs. Wissing:

I have been much interested to receive your letter of March 30th, with which you sent me a copy of the brochure describing some of your forbears of the King family.

I am glad that you have not hesitated to write me about a possible relationship with the Kings of East Aberdeenshire. My paternal forbears came from Aberdeenshire, though I am not sure whether from the records I have I can establish a direct relationship. I believe however, that such must be the case.

Alexander King (my great-great-grandfather) married Barbara Murison of New Deer. One of their three sons was John King, and his son, John King (born 1814) was my paternal grandfather. The first John King had two brothers, George and William. I notice, among the descendants of these latter, three different Andrew Kings, and two different Alexander Kings. In no case, however, do the dates of birth (where given) correspond with those set out in your tables, nor do the names of their wives (where given) correspond with the names shown. Three of the descendants of William King, mentioned above, are buried at New Pitsligo, Tyrie Parish, in Aberdeenshire.

I conclude that there may have been a relationship at some stage earlier than the latter part of the 18th century, but I cannot establish it from a comparison of the records available to me.

May I say how much I appreciate your thought in writing to me. With my thanks for your good wishes, I send you my own for continued good health throughout the eventide of your long life.

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430 Douglass St
San Francisco – 14
California.

April 20–46

To
The Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King

Dear and Honored Sir,

I now have the honor and pleasure of acknowledging receipt of your most kind and welcome letter of April 9th

Your consideration towards me, and your condecension, made me very happy, and I thank you gratefully for your reply.

Also for expressing interest in the matter of our branch of King family.

My father Alexander King was born in New Deer, Aberdeenshire, also his father Andrew King. I do not remember hearing the date of birth of Andrew King, or any of his brothers. I have no records at present, but will enquire of my brothers when I see them. They may have some papers, or even hearsay from our father.

I feel that your conclusion is right, and possible relationship, goes back to anyhow last half of 18th century. I think the last quarter.

I will not intrude on your busily occupied time, unless something transpires that might be of interest to you. With your kind permission, I will let you know, and if I am alive to the fore.

Thanking you sincerely for your good wishes for my health, I am thankful to say that my health is wonderful for my age.

I wish for you the best of health, and may God spare you a long time to Canada.

Thanking you again I am yours
most respectfully & sincerely
Eliza Wissing

P.S. What I have written does not half express the joy and pride that I feel, in knowing that you are descended from Kings of New Deer Aberdeenshire Scotland

Also the happiness I feel in being honored with your reply to my letter. Eliza Wissing

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Personal

To Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

(5)

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Personal

At sea, aboard S.S. GEORGIC,
en route Ottawa to Paris,
July 20, 1946

Mrs. P. H. Wissing,
430 Douglas St.,
San Francisco 14,
California.

You will recall having written me on March the 30th of this year and having enclosed with your letter a booklet containing facts about your family.

Since replying to your letter, I wrote to Reverend John King who lives at the present time at 9 Merton Crescent, Hampstead, Montreal, and asked him if he would let me have his views upon it. In his letter, Rev. Mr. King says: "The Andrew King mentioned belongs to a generation before our records. His son was born in East Aberdeenshire - by name, Alexander. He left there for the city of Aberdeen and migrated from there to the United States. He had a large family and the married name of one of them was Mrs. Wissing".

It is quite clear that Rev. John King, now of Montreal, who came to Canada some years ago is a close connection of yours as he is also of mine.

Rev. John King was born in 1856. His father John was born in 1825. John's father's name was George. He was born in 1799 and married to Helen Henderson. George King's father was Alexander King who married Barbara Murison of New Deer.

Alexander King who married Barbara Murison had 3 sons: the George King - born in 1799 - whom I have mentioned and who married Helen Henderson; William King, born some time in the 1790's who married Janet Craib, and John King, also born in 17.. who married Katherine Cadlum. This John King was my great grand-father. His son, my grand-father, was born in 1814 and his son, my father, was born in 1845.

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It seems to me quite clear that we have common ancestors in the persons of Alexander King and Barbara Murison and their antecedents.

What puzzles me a little is to know from which of the two brothers, George or William, your grand-father Andrew King was descendant. As your record shows, Andrew King died in 1865.

On the table that I have worked out, there are mention of two Andrew Kings: (1) who was a son of George King who married Helen Henderson, and one of whose sons was John King the father of the Montreal clergyman. There is mention in this line of an Andrew King who came to Canada in 1835. I am wondering if he could be your grand-father;

(2) there is this possible alternative: William King married Janet Craib in 179.. One of his sons, was Andrew. I do not know to whom he was married. He, however, had a son Andrew who was born in 1870. Also a son Alex. who died in 1922 and is buried in Toronto.

Something which interested me in looking at the genealogical chart compiled by yourself is the number of names which appear therein that belong to those of my mother's family, for example, your own name Eliza. Apparently your grand-mother was Eliza MacIntosh.

My mother's mother was named Isabel Baxter, a daughter of Peter Baxter of Dundee. Isabel Mackenzie, also from Dundee, married William Lyon Mackenzie (my grand-father). My mother Isabel Mackenzie was their daughter.

My mother's mother Isabel Baxter had a sister Ella Baxter who married a MacIntosh. ~~A daughter of this marriage was named Eliza MacIntosh. In some other connection, there was a marriage to a Mr. McMaster.~~ In this connection, there was also a relation named Innes. It is quite remarkable that your mother should have been Eliza MacIntosh; also that the name Innes should be with you a family name. It may well be that there is, if not a relationship, certainly a connection with myself on both your father's and your mother's sides. I shall be interested in knowing if you have any information which would throw light on this possibility.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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I am writing this letter at sea en route from Ottawa to Paris to attend the Peace Conference which oppns on the 29th of this month. It is the only opportunity I have had of going into family records since my letter to you of April the 9th.

Please allow this letter to bring to you my very cordial and best of wishes.

With kind personal regards

Yours sincerely

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430 Douglass St
San Francisco – 14
California.

August 12th 1946

To
Honorable Wm Lyon Mackenzie King.

Dear and Honored Sir,

I am writing now to tell you that I had the great honor and pleasure of receiving your letter of July 20th, written on board ship. It made me very happy, and I was and still am filled with wonder at your great kindness, in taking so much interest in the matter of our ancestors. And your consideration in writing to me concerning this matter.

Some of the statements in our family booklet sent to you, and which I am proud to know you have read, may be a little wrong. As I was very young when my Paternal grandmother talked to me about those who had gone before.

I never saw my Grandfather Andrew King, only heard of him from Grandmother; My own Mother told me of going to his funeral with my Father, and taking me along, as a baby 6 weeks old. This is how I fixed the date of his death as 1865, my birth year. My Mother told me that she and Father went by a Boat, from Aberdeen to Peterhead for the funeral. I do not remember hearing her mention the Place of interment.

I have made out a copy of what the descent from Great Grand Parents seems to me. Cousin Jessie Dean of Aberdeen told me she got their the names of our Great Grand

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- Parents William King and Janet Craib, from a Mr Brown, who is a Genealogist, and assured her they are correct.

I was glad to hear of Reverend John King of Montreal, and very glad he knows about our family, and is in some degree a cousin. Maybe I should say "Kinsman"

This knowledge is altogether marvellous to me, I am certainly glad it came to me while I am still able to realize it.

I wish we had known about yourself in the lifetime of my eldest brother, John, who passed on in 1939.

About the other possibility of relationship on your Mothers side, it is wonderful, the combination of those two names, of Innes and Mac Intosh is most remarkable and extraordinary.

Eliza Mac Intosh was my maternal grandmother. She came from Grantown on Spey. She told me with pride of her grandfather Robert Innes. Told me he was Provost of Grantown in his day. She had several sisters and one brother, also Aunts, who went further South than she did.

I greatly regret that I do not recall hearing any real facts about just where they went. I am deeply appreciative of your writing to me on this subject.

I hope you had a pleasant voyage, and will have a safe return. Thanking you very sincerely for courtesy and consideration to me, and for kind wishes. I wish for you the very best, long life, and health to carry on your wonderful work.

Yours very sincerely

Eliza Wissing

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Greatgrand Parents William King married Janet Braib. So informed by Cousin Mrs Jessie Dean of 44 Mariechal St Aberdeen Scotland

Three Sons

Grand Parents 1 Andrew King married Jean Gray

Son

Parents Alexander King married Eliza Watt
Born 1839 Born 1843

4 Sons

1 John W. King Born 1866 in Plathieway Banffshire died 1939 in Fresno California

2 Alexander King born 1876 in city of Aberdeen now residing at 478 Flood Ave San Francisco California

3 Henry X. King Born 1884 city of Aberdeen now at 2617-G-St Sacramento California
Has 4 sons

4 James W. King born 1887 city of Aberdeen now at 14 Curtis Ave San Rafael California.
No children

Also 7 Daughters of Alexander King living in various parts of California
Mrs P. H. Wissing being the oldest of family.

2 Alexander King married Margaret Gray
Son Alexander King who also came to city of Aberdeen
Had a large family
2 Daughters now living. One is
Mrs Jessie Dean
44 Mariechal St Aberdeen Scotland.
4 Sons One is living in Detroit Michigan
James King

Their grandmother Margaret Gray was a sister to Jean Gray who married Andrew King.

We know of this family as our second cousins. Had not heard of them since our Parents left Aberdeen in 1898, until recently. Last year.

3 Son who left Scotland
Name John?

My grandmother Jean Gray King told me of his going to America
I thought she was saying Carolina
I feel now that she said Canada.
Also I think she was using a nick name, instead of his full name.
I thought she said Hay, which is too unusual. It might have been Jack or Jake she meant. Nick names or abbreviations of names are much used in East Aberdeenshire. And I was very young, about 11 or 12 years old when I heard these things from my grandmother King.
I do not know which one of the 3 Brothers was oldest.

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King Family

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430 Douglass St
San Francisco-14
California.

file Personal

December 10-46

Dear and Honored
Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King,

I hope you are very well, and have been well through the trying year.

I am thankful to be able to tell you that I am well, and have been mercifully preserved to this time.

Your kindness and great courtesy of writing to me, leads me to feel that you may be interested and kind enough to allow me to tell you this, and to say to follow. It gives me so much pleasure and joy to write this note, that I ask you to excuse me, and not to think that I am being too forward, or trying to intrude on you in any way. I am still reading about you, and realize how very busy, and greatly occupied you are.

Sincerely thanking you for past courtesy of kind letters.

Yours Sincerely and
Respectfully
Eliza Kissing.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King - Miscellaneous 1925-1946

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that I am glad to be age to the fore.

My sisters and brothers are all well. No new developments in our Family History. So it looks like we will have to let it go at that. But we know, and the knowledge is enough for me.

I am still filled with great happiness when I think of you being from the same ancestors, Kings of New Deer Aberdeenshire Scotland

I read about your Birthday being December 17th, so I am taking the pleasure of sending my very best wishes, for that Day, and for the year

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..... KING, (a paternal Great-grandfather of Mr. W.L. Mackenzie King).

Came of English military family

MARRIED a Scotch woman who possessed considerable property in her own right.

Settled near Fraserburgh, in the Parish of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire.

Had one SON - John KING (q.v.), Grandfather of Mr. W.L. Mackenzie King.

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CHRISTINA MACDOUGALL, (Paternal Grandmother)

Born in Glasgow.

Daughter of Alexander Macdougall (q.v.).

MARRIED John King on April 22nd, 1841.

Had One SON - John KING, father of Mr. W.L. Mackenzie King.

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ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL (Paternal Great-Grandfather)

of the clan of Macdougall of Lorne, of Oban in Argyleshire.

Emigrated to Canada in 1830. Settled first at Chateauguay (Lower Canada), then moved to Toronto where he engaged in a manufacturing business.

Married the daughter of a Macintyre of Glenorchay, of the clan of that name in Inverness and Eastern Argyleshire.

DAUGHTER - Christina Macdougall (q.v.)

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7) Alexander King m. Barbara Murison

L- John King married Katherine Callum

1

1814 John King m. Christina Macdougall

1

1843 John King m. Isabella Jane Mackenzie

1

1874 Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King

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FORBEARS OF W. L. MACKENZIE KING

(On Father's Side)

JOHN KING (Paternal Grandfather)

Born at Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire; only son. Inherited love of military life from father.
EDUCATED: Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Horse Artillery, Aberdeen, and subsequently went to Canada with detachment of battery of Royal Horse Artillery in 1834; came in a subaltern capacity.
MARRIED: Christina Macdougall (q.v.), daughter of Alexander Macdougall, on April 22nd, 1841.
For some time in command of Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, below Quebec. Then quartered at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. In command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, during troubles along the St. Lawrence after 1837 Rebellion. Services highly commended. Contracted an illness a few years later while superintending defensive works at Fort Wellington and died at Quebec in 1843, when scarcely 30 years of age. Buried in Military Cemetery, Quebec.
ONE SON - John KING (father of W. L. Mackenzie King).

(Exact date of birth and place of marriage not obtainable in "A Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography" by Geo. Maclean Rose).

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FORBEARS OF W. L. MACKENZIE KING

(On Father's Side)

JOHN KING (Paternal Grandfather)

Born at Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire; only son. Inherited love of military life from father.
EDUCATED: Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Horse Artillery, Aberdeen, and subsequently went to Canada with detachment of battery of Royal Horse Artillery in 1834; came in a subaltern capacity.
MARRIED: Christina Macdougall (q.v.), daughter of Alexander Macdougall, on April 22nd, 1841.
For some time in command of Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, below Quebec. Then quartered at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. In command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, during troubles along the St. Lawrence after 1837 Rebellion. Services highly commended. Contracted an illness a few years later while superintending defensive works at Fort Wellington and died at Quebec in 1843, when scarcely 30 years of age. Buried in Military Cemetery, Quebec.
ONE SON - John KING (father of W. L. Mackenzie King).

(Exact date of birth and place of marriage not obtainable in "A Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography" by Geo. Maclean Rose).

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FORBEARS OF W. L. MACKENZIE KING

(On Father's Side)

JOHN KING (Paternal Grandfather)

Born at Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire; only son. Inherited love of military life from father.

EDUCATED: Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Horse Artillery, Aberdeen, and subsequently went to Canada with detachment of battery of Royal Horse Artillery in 1834; came in a subaltern capacity.

MARRIED: Christina Macdougall (q.v.), daughter of Alexander Macdougall, on April 22nd, 1841.

For some time in command of Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, below Quebec. Then quartered at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. In command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, during troubles along the St. Lawrence after 1837 Rebellion. Services highly commended. Contracted an illness a few years later while superintending defensive works at Fort Wellington and died at Quebec in 1843, when scarcely 30 years of age. Buried in Military Cemetery, Quebec.

ONE SON - John KING (father of W. L. Mackenzie King).

(Exact date of birth and place of marriage not obtainable in "A Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography" by Geo. Maclean Rose).

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FORBEARS OF W. L. MACKENZIE KING

(On Father's Side)

JOHN KING (Paternal Grandfather)

Born at Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire; only son. Inherited love of military life from father.

EDUCATED: Royal Military Academy Woolwich. Joined Royal Horse Artillery, Aberdeen, and subsequently went to Canada with ~~the Canadian~~ detachment of Artillery of Royal Horse Artillery, in 1834. came in a subsidiary capacity

MARRIED: Christina Macdougall (q.v.), daughter of Alexander Macdougall, on April 22nd, 1841.

For some time in command of Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, below Quebec. Then quartered at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. In command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, during troubles along the St. Lawrence after 1837 Rebellion. Services highly commended. Contracted an illness a few years later while superintending defensive works at Fort Wellington and died at Quebec in 1843, when scarcely 30 years of age. Buried in Military Cemetery, Quebec.

ONE SON - John KING (father of W.L. Mackenzie King).

(Exact date of birth and place of marriage not obtainable in "A Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography" by Geo. Maclean Rose).

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JOHN KING m. Katherine Callum (17....)

JOHN KING (1814) m. Christina Macdougal

(Baptised at Ladiesford, Tyrie, 3rd May, 1814.)

JOHN KING (18..) m. Isabella Grace Mackenzie

WM LYON MACKENZIE KING (1874)

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Possible Relationship.

17..., Alexander King m. Barbara Murison. (Murray)

1799, George, who married Helen Henderson. (died 1825)

1825 John —

Had 16 Children, ~~see list.~~

Numerous Grandchildren

William 179...?, who married Janet Craib

1818- George, who married Margaret Gray — died 20th June 1860 aged 42 from

Helen. — died 10th Feb. 1862 aged 20 years.

17...? John, who married Katherine Callu, m

Andrew King (former Scotland Forfar Hamilton Aberdeenshire)

1814 - John King, who married Christina Macdougal

18,43 - John King, who married Isabella Grace Mackenzie

1874 - Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King

× All buried at New Pitsligo, Tyrie Parish.
Tombstone bears inscription:-

"Erected by Margaret Gray in memory of her affectionate husband, George King, who died 20th June, 1860, aged 42, also their daughter Helen, who died 10th February, 1862, aged 20 years.""

Tyrie is derived from Gaelic Tigh Righ King's House

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17.... ALEXANDER KING m. Barbara Murison, New Deer.

Parents of

1799. GEORGE KING m. Helen Henderson. (Died 1865)
(Became Tenant of Cockmuir Farm, Strichen, 182..?

1822. Margaret
1823. George
1825. John. His son John, born 1856, lives at 9 Merton Crescent,Hampstead, Montreal. Is aClergymen.
This son (John, born 1825) was also the Father of the Misses King, Kingsville, Strichen.
1828. James.Went to Canada. Died 1897. Buried in Toronto, One son a lawyer.
1830. Helen.
1832 .Alexander.
1835. Andrew. Went to Canada.
1836. William. His son, James, lives at Turfhillock, Strichen.
1838. David.
1840. Ann.
1845. Mary. Married .....King.

Also 4 children who died in infancy.

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Answered by 'phone
June 16/37.

BOYNDLIE HOUSE,
FRASERBURGH.
ABERDEENSHIRE.

TELEGRAMS TYRIE,
TELEPHONE NEW ABERDOUR 27.

June 8th/37

Dear Sir: Mackenzie King

I am writing for my husband to say nice should he very pleased if you could where the two ladies work to pay us a visit.

We hear you are coming to Aberdeen shortly & also to see your lady

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Met old country. We have
in the Parish of Tyrie
a well line of direct
anything of interest
you. If you can spend
a night or two or
come to Lunan's Country
any friends would and
with you we should be
very glad to see you &
meet.

We are about two miles
could probably call in
ordinary daily Motor-bus
meet you.

Yours sincerely
Annie Mackenzie Forbes

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TEL. 735

June 15/37

6, THE CHANONRY,
OLD ABERDEEN.

The Prime Minister of Canada
Dear Mr Mackenzie King,

In case it may interest you, as I see by the newspapers you are coming North for the purpose of visiting the homes of your forebears.

The Wilsons who came from near here founded the town of Fergus in Ontario naming it after the little Chapel of St. Fergus at Dyce from where they had emigrated, their descendants went to Guelph & then Toronto. — I believe the Kings were with the Wilsons at Fergus - Guelph - Toronto I see, however, you are visiting (so the paper says) Tyrie near Fraserburgh. — The strange part is that Mr Wilson was the great, great grandson of Tyrie of Dunnydeer Castle near Insch in Aberdeenshire & a Tyrie married a Forbes of Boyndlie which estate lies close to your Tyrie near Fraserburgh. — I am over 70 and my grandmother was a younger sister of Mr Wilson who went to Fergus and of course I know

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the details of the story of their emigration. —
This possibly holds no interest for you, and
except that I have good reason for believing
that the Kings were closely associated with
the Wilsons at Fergus I would not have written
you. — I am
Yrs. sincerely
M. Niven (Mrs)

P.S.
I shall register this letter as I do not know
your private address, but do not trouble to
reply unless it interests you, as I know how
pressed you must be. — Perhaps your secretary
would send a postal ack nowledgement to let
me know it has safely gone astray

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INLAND

TELEGRAM

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

For Conditions of acceptance, see over

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To.....

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If you wish to pay for a reply insert R.P. here

ADDRESS

London, June 17, 1937

Mrs. M. Niven,
6, The Chanonry,
Old Aberdeen.

Your kind letter duly received. Am most grateful for interesting personal information it conveys. Kindest regards.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Charge: Room 322,
Canadian Delegation.

Please write the name and address of the sender, **IF NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED**, on the back of this form

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0022

Personal

September 15, 1937

Dear Mrs. Ogilvie-Forbes:

You may recall your kindness in writing to me while I was in England for the Coronation and the Imperial Conference, and shortly before my visit to Scotland. You may remember also that I had the pleasure of speaking with you from London to Fraserburgh over the 'phone. Possibly your son, Sir Ogilvie-Forbes, may have told you that I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and that of Lady Ogilvie-Forbes, in Berlin, Germany, during the course of the 3 or 4 days I spent there.

I was very disappointed not to have had the opportunity of calling upon you and Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes while at Tyrie. No doubt, you learned from Mr. or Mrs. Alexander Brown how very short my visit was, and the circumstances which made it impossible for me to visit both Ladysford and Boyndlie House. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have no doubt told you also of their researches and my own which resulted in my discovering the place of birth of my father's father, John King. Apparently, it was the house now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Davidson, at Ladysford.

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The General Registry Office, Edinburgh, gives me, as an extract of an entry in the Register of Births and Baptisms for the Parish of Tyrie, the following:

> "1814. May the 3rd. John
> "King, in Ladiesford, and Katherine
> "Callum, his spouse, had a son,
> "baptized and named John in the
> "presence of Joseph Cruikshank,
> "Ladiesford."

Mrs. Davidson, who is residing at present at Ladysford, is a grand-niece of the Mr. Cruikshank who witnessed the baptism of my father's father.

When I met your son, Sir Ogilvie-Forbes, I understood him to say that the house of Ladysford was a part of the Ogilvie-Forbes estate. In the circumstances, I am wondering whether it would be possible for your husband or yourself to give me any additional information which might be of interest in helping me to learn a little more about my ancestry, on my father's side. I have the family tree, on my mother's side, traced back a good many generations. On my father's side, the only particulars I have are that my father was the only son of John King who was born at or near Tyrie, in 1814 (baptized at Ladysford, 3rd of May, 1814), whose father was John King who married Katherine Callum. I have not particulars of the ancestry of Katherine Callum, but as to

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John King, I believe his father was Alexander King who married a Miss Barbara Murison, of New Deer, of which marriage there were three children, George, William, and John, the last named being my father's grandfather. If you or Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes, by any chance, had any information which would help me in gaining further particulars of John King or Katherine Callum, and their ancestors, I would more than appreciate it.

I should also be deeply grateful if you could give me any particulars about the ownership of the house at Ladysford, in which my father's father was born. I am wondering whether the house was owned outright by John King and his wife at the time of the birth of my grandfather, or whether it was rented from the Ogilvie-Forbes estate, and, if so, for what time John King and his wife may have been tenants.

Please do not permit the request of this letter to occasion either Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes or yourself any trouble or inconvenience. I am writing on the mere chance that some of this information may be easily accessible or, in some way, generally known to you.

I was sorry to learn, while at Fraserburgh, that Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes had not been too well. I much hope that his condition may have since improved.

0021-000

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With my kind regards to Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes and yourself, and my renewed thanks for your most kind letter,

Believe me,

Mrs. J. C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes,
Boyndlie House,
Fraserburgh,
Aberdeenshire,
Scotland.

MK/EH

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file

Oct 8th/37

Dear Mr Mackenzie King

I found your letter awaiting me on my return from London.

Mrs Ogilvie Forbes & I were very sorry not to have had the opportunity of making your acquaintance while you were in the North Mr Ogilvie Forbes was as far from well that it was unfortunately quite impossible.

Ladyford is part of the Ogilvie Forbes Estate & has been in the family since 1711. The tenant at Ladyford at the time of your father's father's birth was Mrs Cruickshank grandfather or grand. uncle of Mrs Davidson whom you saw.

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Mr. Forbes hopes he may be able to give you further information when he has an opportunity of looking through old Bagnalle papers.

I am so glad you made the acquaintance of my stepson & his wife in Berlin he told me he had had the pleasure of meeting you.

With our kind regards

Yours sincerely

Annie Ogilvie Forbes

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Personal

September 15, 1937

Dear Mrs. Mien:

I have just been rereading the very kind letter you sent to me while I was in England. It arrived in London. I am unable to recall at the moment whether any acknowledgment was made of it at the time. My impression is that an acknowledgment was sent by wire, but as to this, I cannot, at the moment, say. The letter must have come to London just after I had left for Scotland, and could not have been received by me while I was in Aberdeen, or I should have sought, while there, to get in touch with you. I hope it is not too late to thank you very warmly for having given me the particulars which your letter contains, and which are of very real interest to me.

I, of course, know very well the town of Fergus, in Ontario, and Guelph which is nearby. For a time, my father and mother lived at Berlin, (now Kitchener) Ontario, which is only some 12 miles distant from Guelph, and 8 or 9 miles from Fergus. I recall, as a little lad, attending a picnic at Fergus, having gone there with my father and mother to see some friends. It is quite

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probable that the friends would be the Wilsons. My father's father was born at Ladysford, near Tyrie. His name was John King, the same as that of my own father. He married a Miss Christina Macdougall, of Glasgow. My father's father came to Canada at the age of about 20, with a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery from Aberdeen. Unfortunately, he died when he was quite young.

When in Berlin, Germany, quite recently, I met Sir Ogilvie Forbes who told me that his people came from Tyrie, and also that the property at Ladysford, where my father's father was born, was a part of the Forbes estate. Prior to meeting Sir Ogilvie Forbes, I had received from his mother, Mrs. Ogilvie Forbes, of Boyndlie House, Fraserburgh, a letter inviting me, when in Scotland, to visit her husband and herself. Unfortunately, in the short time I had to visit Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, I did not have an opportunity of calling on Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie Forbes. My father's father - John King - was born in Ladysford, Tyrie. His father, also named John King, was married to a Miss Katherine Callum.

Great friends of my grandmother, on my father's side, were Mr. and Mrs. John Thom. They lived in Toronto, and my impression is that the friendship was one which had existed between the Kings and the Thoms when both families resided in Scotland. I do not suppose

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that you would have any knowledge of either family, but as this is possible from other names referred to in your letter, I am mentioning it here.

Please permit me to thank you very warmly for your kindness in writing to me. I am more than sorry not to have had an opportunity of writing at any length to you before this..

With kind personal regards,

Believe me,

Mrs. M. Niven,
6, The Chanonry,
Old Aberdeen,
Scotland.

MK/EH

0021-0022

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October 7th/37

TEL. 735.

6, THE CHANONRY,
OLD ABERDEEN.

Dear Mr MacKenzie King

Your very interesting letter, loaded me when I was visiting in the North; thank you much for it. My grand mother, on my mother Lady Stewart's side was Catherine Dyce younger sister of Mary Agnes Dyce, afterwards the Mrs Wilson referred to at Pelgrue & Guelph and I distinctly recollect my mother saying the Thoms were a distant connection, but what Thoms & what connection I cannot at the moment recall. —

You, yourself, seem to be Lowland & Highland. — McKenzie — Mitchell all are very Highland names also I am practically certain Callum is too. If I may venture to say so Highland & Lowland Scotch inter married at the period your family had evidently done makes for the very best, hence your rise to fame I do not doubt. There is a stability in the Lowland Scot - that the Highlander seldom does, but the Highlander has a charm of manner & a deep perspicacity (almost uncanny sometimes) of

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of human nature that frees him from the power to gloss over troubles & difficulties.

I forget now if I mentioned in my previous letter that my husband Wm C. Niven was a member of a distinguished Scientific family. His elder brother, Sir William Niven was Director of the Royal Naval College Greenwich for many years; they were both Fellows of Trinity College Cambridge - my husband was Senior Wrangler in his day & was a Professor at the age of 21. He was 42 years Professor of Physics here & during the war in his spare time he worked in his own laboratory to compass the submarines and in the autumn of 1917 he sent to the Admiralty the "Theory of the Location of Sound in Water" which was the first step in the sinking of the submarines.

Our only son, who follows in his father's footsteps is in Ottawa at the National Research Laboratory & I understand he is working successfully at a new freezing system for food storage for the railway. — He is unmarried & keeps very much

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very much to himself — His hobby is the protection of fur-bearing animals against inhumane killing such as the steel-trap. My daughter & I visited him each year in July & August — I had no idea of the beauty of Canada until then — you have a truly marvellous country, full of future hopes everywhere — so different to our beloved land. — I often feel glad that my husband did not live to see the regrettable decline in the morale of the Administration of his once much loved University —

Yours

Yours Sincerely

M. Niven

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C 21 003

Personal

September 15, 1937

The last time I saw you was in the Gallery of the House of Commons on the day that Mr. Neville Chamberlain took his seat for the first time as Prime Minister. I was indeed sorry not to be able to have a word with you neither at that moment, nor at any other in the course of our stay in London. My time, however, as you know, was far from my own throughout the whole of that period.

You may have seen that I visited Scotland before going to the Continent, and returning to Canada. While in Scotland, I visited the home in which my father's father, John King, was born. It is at Ladysford, near Tyrie, which is near Fraserburgh, in Aberdeenshire. This visit has caused me to gather together what information I can concerning my father's people. There is no one living, so far as I know, who has the same or indeed any knowledge of my father's father and mother as your own mother. I have always been under the impression that your father's people or your mother's people had been friends of my grand-

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mother Macdougall through the Kings in Scotland. Among the records I have secured, there is one of an Alexander Thom who, in 1863, married a Jane King. As my father had a cousin named Jane, I am wondering whether this marriage might not, in some way, serve to have linked our families. On the other hand, I am not at all sure that the Jane relationship did not come in from the Macdougall rather than the King side, and it is quite possible that your mother's friendship with my grandmother's family, was through the Macdougalls rather than through the Kings.

Would you be so kind as to ask your mother to let me know what she may remember of my father's father's people, or of my father's mother's people? Perhaps there is something she could tell me that would be of interest, and would help me to trace further along the road of the past, the families that have an immediate association. I shall not be surprised if information might be difficult to secure, at this late date. It is amazing how quickly the memories of those who have gone fade into oblivion.

I hope you are keeping very well, and that despite her many years, Mrs. Thom keeps well.

With my kindest remembrances to you both,
Believe me, as always,

Mrs. R. F. Scott,
5, Rosedale Road,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MK/EH

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228 St. George Street
Toronto

Sunday. Sept 18th

Dear Mr Thistle. In your kindness
practising, I find it hard to call
you "Billy"! It was a
sudden and rather foolish im-
pulse which made me want
to speak to you that day in the
Gallery when my daughter and
I were there. Later, when
we saw you again at the Lambeth
Garden Party, I understood why
you left daily. Everything
was intensely interesting in London
this summer, wasn't it? I was
lucky enough to be there nearly

Mrs. P. H. Lent

Mrs. Winkler's husband. and
Gee writes so well of you
the practical, professionally
Kitty

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tion about the Whigs and Macdonald.

You know both Father's and Mother's parents came to Canada early in the last century and more or less lost touch with relations in Scotland. Some years ago, I visited Dalrymple churchyard in Ayrshire and found stones "Thom" gravestones but do not remember whether any stones marked a "Whig".

My recollection is that the friendship between our families dated from the time Father was Head Master of the Berlin High School - between graduating from Knox College and studying law. That was before he was married. I do remember my Mother telling me that your grandmother, Mrs Whig, stayed with Mrs Whig, after Father's death and was very kind to her. Grandmother Whig was a Miss Ferrie, sister of Mrs Peter Ferrie, Peterborough. Mrs Whig's husband was a Presbyterian minister and I think was pastor of Knox Church, Galt, when I was a boy there. I remember Mrs Whig's daughter Jessie, who married Mr Bruce Fraser, Barrister, Galt. Bruce Fraser's father was a Presbyterian minister and I think was pastor of Knox Church, Galt, when I was a boy there. I remember Mrs Whig's daughter Jessie, who married Mr Bruce Fraser, Barrister, Galt. Bruce Fraser's father was a Presbyterian minister and I think was pastor of Knox Church, Galt, when I was a boy there.

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Personal September 29, 1937

My dear Mary:

I have less timidity than you, so shall not call you"Mrs. Scott", and hope you will not again address me as "Mr. King".

I thank you warmly for your letter, received this morning. I was particularly pleased to read what it told me of your trip, and the enjoyment and profit derived from it.

I felt pretty sure you would not be able to recall any of the facts so well known to your mother and father, concerning the Macdougalls and the Kings. However, I feel much rewarded for having written you, by learning from you that my father's mother was the guest of your father and mother at the time of my father's marriage. It has given me particular pleasure to learn of that.

With warmest thanks for your kindness in writing,

Believe me, as always,
Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. R. F. Scott,
228 St. George Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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C-2100

Personal
and Private

September 15, 1937

Dear Sir George:

You may recall our meeting in Berlin and, in particular, the evening we spent together at the Opera. I shall always remember you and your kindness in coming to the train to see me off.

You may remember, in the course of our conversation together, reference was made to Ladysford which I ascertained, while in Scotland, was the birth-place of my father's father, and which I understood from you was at the present time and had been for years past, a part of the Ogilvie-Forbes estate.

I had hoped it might be possible for me, ere this, to have followed up some of the information I obtained while in Scotland concerning my forbears, both on my father's and mother's side. Unfortunately, until today, I have had no chance to give a thought to matters of the kind. As this happens to be the anniversary of my father's birthday, I thought I would take an hour or two off to get ~~some~~ further data concerning the home of his father, as might be possible.

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I have obtained the following extract of an entry in a Register kept in the General Registry Office, in Edinburgh:

"1814. May the 3rd. John
"King, in Ladiesford, and Katherine
"Callum, his spouse, had a son,
"baptized and named John in the
"presence of Joseph Cruikshank,
"Ladiesford."

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Davidson who resides in the house I visited as that of the birth-place, at Ladysford, of my grandfather, is a grand-niece of the Mr. Cruikshank who was witness to the baptism of my grandfather, John King. What I am anxious to know is whether, at the time of my grand-father's birth, the house which I visited at Ladysford was rented by my great grandfather King and his wife, Katherine Callum, from the Ogilvie estate, or whether the property was their own. I do not know whether, without too much trouble, you could secure any particulars for me but, if you can, I should be most grateful and would be very happy to meet whatever disbursements might be involved in securing the information, and, if such were possible, any additional information which might help me to trace the family tree, on my father's side, a little further back.

The only information I have, thus far, is that John King, who married Katherine Callum, was a son of an Alexander King who married a

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Miss Barbara Murison, of New Deer, but I have no further particulars about either Alexander King or Barbara Murison or about Katherine Callum to whom my grandfather, John King, was married. In a sketch of my father's life, I see the following:

"His father came of an English military "family, several of whose members saw a good "deal of active service with the British "army abroad. One of these, Mr. King's "parternal grandfather, married a Scotch "lassie in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, "who was possessed of considerable property "in her own right, and soon afterwards "retired comfortably near Fraserburgh in the "parish of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, where our "subject's father, John King, was born. He "was an only son, who, inheriting a love of "military life, was educated at the Royal "Military Academy at Woolwich, with a view "to his entering the army. He subsequently "joined the Royal Horse Artillery at Aberdeen "and, in September, 1834, was despatched to "Canada in a subaltern capacity, in charge of "a detachment of his battery, etc., etc."

I am wondering whether the house I was in at Ladysford is, by any chance, the property referred to in this extract as having been possessed by Katherine Callum "in her own right", or whether it was the property which she and her

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husband "afterwards retired to, near Fraserburgh, in the parish of Tyrie".

I should mention that I have today written Mrs. Ogilvie-Forbes, at Boyndlie House, Fraserburgh, in further recognition of the kind letter I received from her when in London. In my letter, I have made mention of the circumstances I am here narrating to you. Except for your kindness in that you might be able to assist me in getting some of this information, I would not think of troubling you in the matter. In any event, if what I am requesting should involve more than your giving me what may be a matter of personal knowledge with respect to the Ladysford property, I hope you will not trouble about it at all.

These are anxious days for you and for all of us. I refrain from writing concerning them only because I know how much, at the present, your time must be occupied with most urgent matters.

With kindest remembrances to Lady Ogilvie-Forbes and yourself, and to the Ambassador,

Believe me,

Sir George A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, K.C.M.G.,
His Britannic Majesty's Embassy,
Wilhelmstrasse, 70,
Berlin, Germany.

MK/EH

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
BERLIN.

30th September 1937.

My dear Prime Minister,

I have your letter of 15th September. Family history, especially connected with Scotland, is one of my favourite hobbies and I will enquire into the subject you raise with the greatest interest.

There is, however, no difficulty in answering your question as to the ownership of Ladysford, where your grandfather was born. It is and has been for long in the property of the Forbes branch of my family, an ancestor of whom acquired it in 1680, a cadet of the Forbes of Monymusk. At the time, therefore, when your grandfather was born, the then laird must have been my great-uncle Alexander Forbes. The property possessed by your grandfather's mother is described as in the highlands of Aberdeenshire. Ladysford, as you know, can hardly be described as highland, and this is an additional reason why, if the above description is correct, it cannot be the property referred to.

At/

The Right Honourable
W.L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
BERLIN.

At all events, while there is no doubt that Ladysford has been in my family for over 250 years, even if there were we would not willingly surrender the honour of being the proprietors of the farm in which was born the grandfather of one who is now a most distinguished scion of the parish of Tyrie.

I will make further research, which owing to my distance from Scotland may take some time, about the ancestors you mention. No doubt the Registrar General for Scotland and the Lyon King of Arms, who as you know is the equivalent in Scotland of the English Garter King of Arms, will be of assistance. I am a personal friend of the Lyon King (Sir Francis Grant) and I am sure he will take a special interest in helping you.

I thank you for your kind reference to my family, and I am very sorry that my father, who is nearing eighty-eight years old, was not able to receive you as

he/

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
BERLIN.

he would have liked when you came to Ladysford last June.

Yours sincerely,

Henry G. Gordon Forbes

P.S. Mrs. Davidson, the present tenant of Ladysford, is very pleased with the engraved chair which you sent to her and also to hear that the ancient chair which she gave you is in an honoured place in Canada, where so many of our Aberdeenshire kith and kin have settled.

S.V

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Personal

October 16, 1937

I have received, this morning, and read with great pleasure, your interesting letter of October the 7th. I thank you warmly for your kindness in writing me as you have.

It was a surprise to learn that you had a son in Ottawa. I shall certainly hope to have the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and shall watch for an early opportunity of so doing.

With kindest regards,

Mrs. M. Niven,
6, The Chanonry,
Old Aberdeen,
Scotland.

MK/EH

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WLH

Personal

September 15, 1937

my dear Mary:

The last time I saw you was in the Gallery of the House of Commons on the day that Mr. Neville Chamberlain took his seat for the first time as Prime Minister. I was indeed sorry not to be able to have a word with you, either at that moment, or at any other in the course of our stay in London. My time, however, as you know, was far from my own throughout the whole of that period.

You may have seen that I visited Scotland before going to the Continent, and returning to Canada. While in Scotland, I visited the home in which my father's father, John King, was born. It is at Ladysford, near Tyrie, which is near Fraserburgh in Aberdeenshire. This visit has caused me to gather together what information I can conerning my father's people. There was no one living, so far as I know, who had the same knowledge of my father's father and mother as your own mother. I have always been under the impression that your father's people or your mother's people had been friends of my grandmother Macdougall through the Kings in Scotland. Among the records I have secured, there is one of an Alexander Thom who, in 1863, married a Jane King. As my father had a cousin named Jane, I am wonder-

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ing whether this marriage might not, in some way, have served to link our families. On the other hand, I am not at all sure that the Jane relationship did not come in from the Macdougall, rather than the King side, and it is quite possible that your mother's friendship with my grandmother's family was through the Macdougalls rather than through the Kings.

Do you by any chance recall anything Mrs. Thom may have told you concerning my father's father's people, or of my father's mother's people? Perhaps there is something your mother may have told you that would be of interest, and would help me to trace further along the road of the past, the families that have an immediate association. I shall not be surprised if you have no information or if I should find it difficult to secure much more than I already have. It is amazing how quickly the memories of those who have gone fade into oblivion.

I hope you are keeping very well.

With my kindest remembrances,
Believe me, as always,

Yours v. sincerely,

Mrs. R. F. Scott,
5 Rosedale Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

MK/EH.

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Personal

Ottawa,
November 1, 1937

My dear Sir George:

Your kind letter of September the 30th has been on my desk for some days. Please accept my cordial thanks for the information you have so kindly given me concerning the Ladysford estate.

From what I knew of your family history, I had assumed that the property at Ladysford must have been in your family for a very long time. I shall be much interested in seeing whether more light can be thrown on the line of my own descent by the further research you have kindly instituted on my behalf.

I hope you will not fail to ask the Lyon King of Arms to communicate with me direct concerning whatever fees and disbursements may be incidental to any inquiries his office may make. x

x I mean, of course, to send his account for professional services direct to me, I shall welcome and hereby authorize any search you may suggest.

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I hope you continue to be very well. I follow with the greatest interest all that I have opportunity of reading of diplomatic despatches between Berlin and London.

Please remember me most kindly to the Ambassador.

With warm personal regards,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Sir George Ogilvie Forbes, K.C.M.G.,
Counsellor,
The British Embassy,
Berlin, Germany.

MK/FM

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The kettle & Stand from Ladysford
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Fraserburgh
Aberdeenshire
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The Kettle & Stand from Ladysford

Sent From mrs Brown

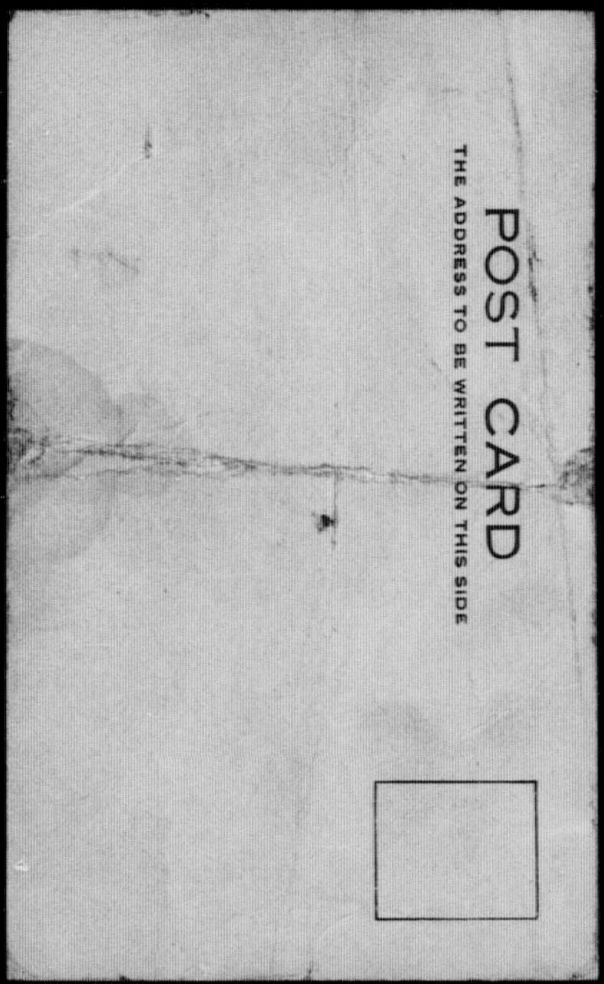
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LADYSFORD,
FRASERBURGH.
1st June 1938.

Dear Mr Mackenzie. King,

I must thank you very. very much for your letters and the lovely Rowster bard which I received some short time ago. They were most beautiful letters, and comforting. You do make one see things in a right light - I cannot ever thank you enough for them. but I appreciated them very, very much - only you could have written them.

We are all doing our best to carry on here. My brother John, the one you met, is taking over the farm. I will be staying on here in the meantime. I really dont know yet what

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I may do in the future, as John is getting married soon, and well, everything is different now.

I was down at Witchhill House the other Sunday and lift the old Brass Kettle and Stand with Mr & Mrs Brown, who are to forward it to you, so trust you receive it alright. Mother always wished you to have it - but somehow it was omitted to be sent along with the old Chair. Mother wished me to have the Chair you gave her.

We have been having rather cold weather here, and quite a lot of rain which was very welcome as crops were beginning to suffer from the

drough, and water was getting very scarce.

If there is <u>anything</u> else in this house that you would like, I do hope you will let me know, and I would only be too glad to send you it, as most of the furniture was left to me. There is an old Family Bible which you might like to have. It is dated 1814, and belonged to A. Cruickshank.

Again thanking you very much for showing me such kindness. I will never forget it.

Yours very sincerely,
Jean D. Davidson.

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0021253

At Kingsmere,
July 16, 1938

Dear Miss Davidson:

I duly received your kind letter of June the 1st. I have had, however, to wait until after the prorogation of Parliament before attempting anything in the way of correspondence.

It is very kind of you to say that my letter written shortly after your dear mother's death was a comfort to you. It makes me very happy to think that any word of mine could have helped, in however small a way, to assuage your grief.

How very kind of you to send me the old brass kettle and stand which you took to Witchhill for Mr. and Mrs. Brown to forward to me! It was duly received at Laurier House just a month ago.

I am spending the summer months at my home in the country, at

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Kingsmere. The kettle and the stand are on the sideboard of my dining room, and are a great joy to me. It makes me very happy to think that they have come from you, and that your mother wished me to have them. They will always be a very precious possession having belonged to your mother and you, and having the association which they have with Ladysford. It was most kind of Mr. and Mrs. Brown to arrange for their shipment to me. I sent Mrs. Brown a cable to let her know that they had been duly received. In a day or two, I shall supplement the cable with a letter.

I am glad to know that you have the chair I gave to your mother. The chair she gave to me is also here, at my home in the country. Had I known that it was as old as it is, at the time Mrs. Davidson gave it to me, I doubt if I would have allowed her to part with it. However, it has a place now which will, I hope, serve to add to its many associations and historic interest.

0012525

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It is sweet of you to think of saying you would be glad to let me have anything else in the house at Ladysford which I would like to have, and to mention, in particular, the old family Bible which is dated: 1814. You should not part with the old Bible to anyone; that is a possession which you should always keep. I could not think of allowing you to part with it, or indeed with anything else. You have already been far, far too generous.

I do, however, greatly appreciate your kind thought as well as the gifts you have already made. Do please accept my warmest thanks for the kettle and stand. It adds much to my enjoyment of their interest and charm to know that they have come from you as well as from your mother.

The little plants that came from the garden at Ladysford are all doing well. They are in my garden here, and I shall never look at them without thinking of you and also of your mother, and of the old home in which my grandfather was born.

0012537

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I do hope you are keeping well, and that you have overcome the effects of your first grief which must have been great indeed. Do keep in mind the thought that your mother's Spirit is ever at your side, and know that she will continue to guard and guide your life, and to inspire your thoughts.

With affectionate good wishes to you, and kind remembrances to your brother John,

Believe me,

Miss Jean D. Davidson,
Ladysford,
Fraserburgh,
Scotland.

MK/EH

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Name or Subject: Davidson, Miss Jean (Mrs. Pittendrigh)
Ladysford,
Fraserburgh,
Scotland.

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE MACKENZIE PAPERS

Name or Subject: Genealogy
Family Connections

File No.

Req. 1265
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000 1 2 5 8

Ottawa, January 26, 1916.

The Editor, "Debrett",
160-A, Fleet Street,
London, E.C., England.

Dear Sir:

Could you conveniently put me in communication with the most reliable person or persons to be entrusted with tracing the genealogy of each of my parents, ~~family~~. Both my father and mother were born in Canada, but their parents and ancestors for generations back were Scotch. I have the dates and placed of the births and deaths of all of my grandparents, and some particulars with regard to their forbears; and what I should like to know is whether it would be worth my while to retain anyone to search out further particulars, and, if so, what expense would likely be incurred in a matter of this kind. There are, I believe, individuals, and possibly offices that devote their entire time to such work, but I do not happen to have the address of any. If, without too much trouble, you could merely pass on this letter to parties that you know to be reliable, so that they may know of my desire in this matter, and communicate particulars, I should be deeply obliged.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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160A., FLEET STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Feb. 7th, 1916.

Sir,

Your favour dated January 26th duly to hand and as I note that your family and ancestors were Scotch, I would refer you to the Lord Lyon, Chief Officer of Arms in Scotland, who would no doubt be pleased to communicate with you in the matter and afford you any official information that may be available.

The address is:-

Sir J. Balfour Paul,
Lyon Office, General Register House,
Edinburgh.

If you have access to a copy of the current 1916 edition of "Debrett" you will find the names of all Officers of Arms for England, Scotland and Ireland on page xxxiii.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.

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Ottawa, February 23, 1916.

The Editor, "Debretts",
160-A Fleet Street,
London, E.C., England.

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of the 7th instant in reply to mind of January 26th, and I write to thank you most cordially for your kindness in referring me to the Lord Lyon, Chief Officer of Arms in Scotland, as the person with whom I should communicate respecting ancestral genealogies.

I am greatly obliged for the trouble you have voluntarily incurred in complying with my request for this information.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

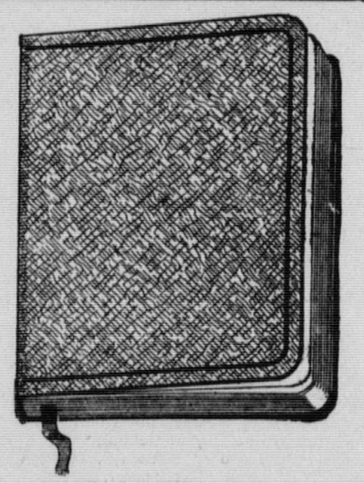
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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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0012954

Ottawa, Canada, February 23, 1916.

The Honourable Sir J. Balfour Paul,
Lyon Office,
General Register House,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

My dear Sir:

I write to ask if you would inform me what steps I should take in order to secure information concerning my ancestors, who, as far as I am aware, were all natives of Scotland. My grandparents, on both my father's and mother's sides, emigrated to Canada from Scotland at the beginning of last century. My father's father, John King by name, was a member of the Royal Artillery. He was born at Tyrie, near Fraserburg, in Aberdeenshire, in April 1814. My father's mother, whose name was Christina Macdougall, was born in Glasgow. Her father was Alexander Macdougall, born in Glasgow, and her mother Mary McIntyre, also born in Glasgow.

On my mother's side, my grandfather was William Lyon Mackenzie, who was born in Dundee, and was a son of Daniel Mackenzie, a native of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland. His wife was Elizabeth Mackenzie, also a native of the same place. My mother's mother's name was Isabel Baxter, who was born in Dundee July 1802, a daughter of Peter Baxter and

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Barbara Baillie. I could supplement this information by further particulars, but in the main it represents about the amount of information I have.

My purpose in writing is to ascertain just what is the proper course to take in endeavouring to secure information of this kind, and also, if possible, some estimate of the expense likely to be incurred in obtaining information. Is it possible to secure information of this kind through official sources, or has it to be obtained at the instance of private investigators? In the latter case, could you inform me as to persons with whom it might be advisable to get into communication in the event of my deciding to have further details secured at the present time?

I shall be greatly obliged for any information you may kindly give me in this matter.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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000129

Court of the Lord Lyon,
H.M. Register House,
Edinburgh, 16th March 1916.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd ult. the best way of investigating your pedigree is to put the matter into the hands of a professional searcher and get him to search the records for you. They are all, including the parish registers, in the Register House here, and some of them are indexed which of course makes the search all the easier. I think you will probably be able to find something in the Tyrie parish registers which go back to the early part of the eighteenth century. And there are many other records such as those of the testaments which may be consulted.

I send you herewith the name of an experienced and trustworthy searcher: it is always better in such a case to fix a certain limit, say £5 or £10, beyond which the searcher is not to go without in first place reporting to his principal.

I might perhaps suggest that after you get the search completed you might take out arms here and so put the pedigree on official record for all time. This however is a matter entirely for your own consideration: the fees, which would amount to about £44, are all payable to H.M.Exchequer through this office.

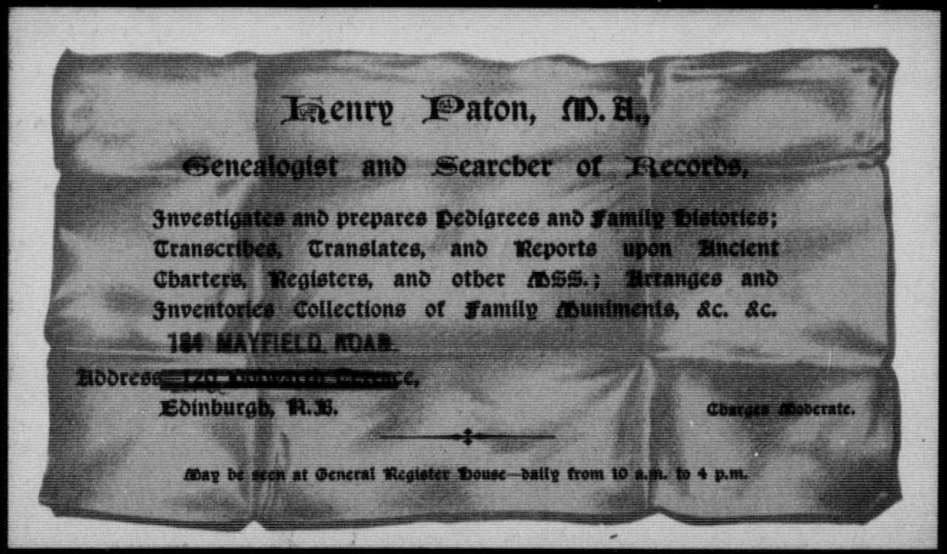
If I can be of any further service to you I shall be pleased if you will let me know.

Yours very truly,

J. Balfour Paul

W.L.Mackenzie King Esq.
The Roxborough
Ottawa
Canada

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Henry Paton, M.A.,

Genealogist and Searcher of Records,

Investigates and prepares Pedigrees and Family Histories; Transcribes, Translates, and Reports upon Ancient Charters, Registers, and other MSS.; Arranges and Inventories Collections of Family Muniments, &c. &c.

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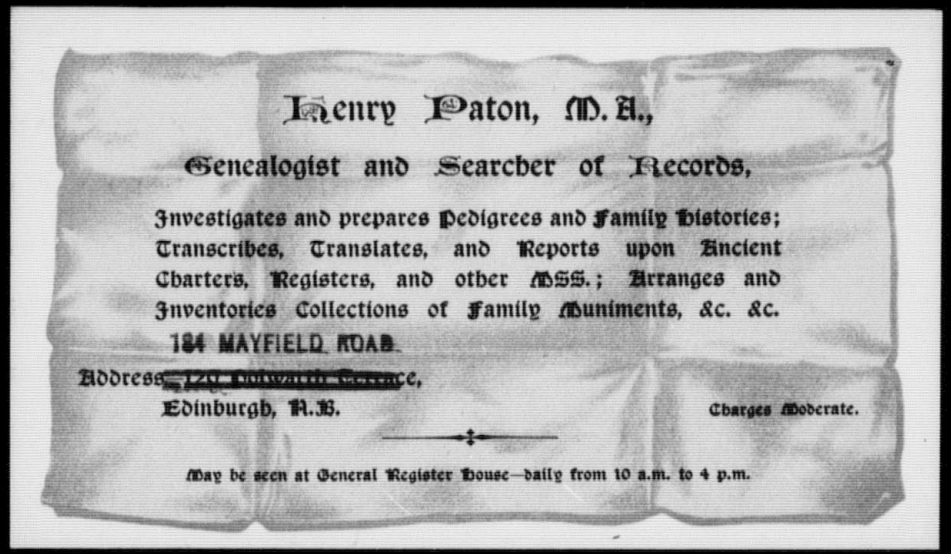
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REPEAT
REPETITION

000129

Ottawa, March 30, 1916.

J. Balfour Paul, Esq.,
Court of the Lord Lyon,
H. M. Register House,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dear Sir:

I have received to-day your communication of the 16th instant in reply to my letter of the 23rd ultimo, and I write to express my thanks for the information and particulars you have so kindly given me, and which I shall be glad to take advantage of in my efforts to obtain further particulars pertaining to our family. I greatly appreciate your kind offer to be of further service if desired.

Yours very truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

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Ottawa, January 20, 1926.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to send you the following information which has come to him since forward replies to your questionnaire, namely, that his grandmother,on his mother's side had three brothers and two sisters and was the third of the family,

Yours respectfully,

(Secretary)

John F. McKendrick Esq.,
4222 North Hermitage Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

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Biog. sketch

Ottawa, December 10, 1925.

John F. Kendrick Esq.,
4222 North Hermitage Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Kendrick:

I am returning the heredity questionnaire which came with your letter of September 26. It is fairly complete, though not just as complete as I would like to have had it. I regret that the pressure of my public engagements has prevented me from earlier returning the enclosure to you, but I hope it may arrive in time to be of some service. When your work is completed, I should be glad to know where any of the published results of your researches may be obtained.

Wishing you all success in your scientific endeavours,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Enc---

Sent Jany 13/26

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The more important data relative to my work on Premiers: Kindly oblige,
J.F.K.

Heredity Questionnaire

(Note: No names of persons or places or dates other than year dates are required. We wish to ascertain the quantities of time between births of ancestors of those investigated; this is our only aim.)

PARTIAL GENEALOGY of W. L. Mackenzie King

In the interest of eugenic science will you not kindly fill out the following blanks, accurately or approximately:

Year you were born: 1874

Year your father was born: 1843 Or about what year: --

Year your mother was born: 1843 Or about what year --

Year (or about what year) your father's father was born: 1814

Year (or about what year) your father's mother was born: 1821

Year (or about what year) your mother's father was born: 1795

Year (or about what year) your mother's mother was born: 1802

In the following blanks please give as near as possible the order in which each ancestor was born, whether the first child, third child, tenth child, etc; also give the number (or about) of the children in each family:

You were the 2nd child of a family of 4.

Your father was the 2nd child of a family of 2

Your mother was the 13th child of a family of 13

Your father's father was the only child of a family of 1

Your mother's mother was the 2nd child of a family of ..... (large)

Your mother(s mother was the....3.....child of a family of..21....

Often the date of death and the age at death of a party will, with other data, work to supply a birth rank; therefore, kindly give the mortuary data of any of the above. Give the name of the relationship butnot the name of the person:

Relation	Date died (year only)	Age at death

When executed please return to John F. Kendrick, 1775 Cullom Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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4222

JOHN F. KENDRICK
~~4222~~ North Hermitage Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Sept. 26, 1925

Dear Mr. King:-

Please excuse the form of this communication. Every scientist is not wealthy, nor is style necessarily an index of worth. I am a research worker in biology and am gathering the birth ranks of eminent men and women in order to prove the mathematical significance of the lapses of time between generations.

I hand you a questionaire (attached). Please note that no intimate facts are desired. I do not want the names of any ancestors nor where they were born or died; nothing but the year dates are needed to establish the birth ranks.

I ask that you kindly fill out this questionaire to the best of your ability. If your memory is fallible in this regard, or if some relative is keeping the family genealogy, please forward the blank to him or her for execution.

No signature is required to this questionaire unless you wish it so. In any event, the return of it will be considered evidence that it has had your consideration.

Thanking you, I remain

Yours for science,

John F. Kendrick

JOHN F. KENDRICK

P S— We are not all Bryanites in the U.S.A. a small number of scientists is fighting for its life.
J.F.K.

OCT 10 Rec'd
SEP 29 Rec'd

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.
"COURT, EDINBURGH."

TELEPHONE EDINBURGH 20414

W/Fe we enquiries pursued

1 Thistle Court,
Edinburgh, 2. 18th June 19 37.

The Most Hon.
The Marchioness of Aberdeen & Temair,
G.B.E., LL.D. J.P.,
Gordon House,
Rubislaw Den North,
ABERDEEN.

Dear Madam,

I thank you for your letter of yesterday.

Major Don of Cray, Glenshee, dined with me on Wednes-:day evening when I told him the result of such enquiries as I had been able to make regarding the maternal ancesters of Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier. The Parish Records are very defective in Kirkmichael, Perthshire (which includes Glenshee) at the time when the parents of Mr. Mackenzie King's grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie were born in that parish according to Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's life, but I am inclined to think that the information given in that life as to William Lyon Mackenzie's ancesters is inaccurate. According to the life his parents Daniel Mackenzie, Weaver, and Elizabeth Mackenzie, both natives of the parish of Kirkmichael, were married at Dundee on 8th May 1794. The relative entry in the Dundee Marriage Register /

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Register is, however, as follows:-

"10 May 1794 Donald Mackenzie,Weaver, and Elspet "Mackenzie, both in this Parish. Married 26th."

The Names"Daniel"and"Donald"are practically the same and so are "Elizabeth" and Elspet". Assuming that the Dundee Marriage entry is correct it shews that the life is inaccurate and it is likely to be more inaccurate as regards earlier information e.g. Donald's father could not be a tenant of Lord Airlie in Glenshee where Lord Airlie had no land at that time,but if he was in Lord Airlie's Regiment-of which there is no record - he would likely be from Glenisla and most of the Glenisla Mackenzies originally came from Glenshee. William Lyon Mackenzie states that one of his grandparents was Elizabeth Spalding and I find that there was a Donald Mackenzie living in Inveriddrie,Glenshee,(near the place where Thomas Mackay lived when Forester at Glenshee Lodge) in 1765 who was married to an Elizabeth Spalding and these may have been forebears of William Lyon Mackenzie. It is not unlikely,though not impossible, that the Elizabeth Spalding referred to in the life of William Lyon Mackenzie was the legitimate daughter of Spalding of Ashintully, but it may be taken that all the Spaldings in that district were connected with that family in some way.

I did not make any extensive search in the Kirkmichael Registers such as they are, and I did not look at the Glenisla Registers. I found, however, that there were a great number of people making enquiries /

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enquiries at the Register House on the same subject - so many as to make the Officials wonder what the meaning of it all was.

I think there need be no doubt that William Lyon Mackenzie's forebears belonged to Glenshee, but whether it will be possible to fix them down to a particular place seems very doubtful. I observed in the life that William Lyon Mackenzie's mother was said to believe that the Mackenzies had a warning of death and there is a Mackenzie family still represented in Glenshee which had such a warning for nine generations.

I know David Grewar, who is a neighbour of mine in Glenisla, but I have had no opportunity of enquiring whether he had any information other than what is already given in William Lyon Mackenzie's life.

I have seen Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie K.C. lately Sheriff of Ayrshire, whose grandfather James Mackenzie, Vintner in Alyth, was a cousin of William Lyon Mackenzie, but he can give no information as to their common ancestry, although he was good enough to lend me William Lyon Mackenzie's life printed in Toronto in 1862.

I hope this information may be of interest to your Ladyship, but Mr. Mackenzie King will already have got it from Major Don.

I met your Ladyship and Lord Aberdeen some years ago when Lord Aberdeen was addressing the St. Andrew Society here at a St. Andrew's /

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Andrew's dinner. As a Vice-President of the Society I was deputed to bring you down to the reception from your room in the North British Station Hotel.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. L. Mackenzie King

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From Volume 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".

Page 14: (Chapter 1)

Under the head "Mackenzie"[x] I find among Mr. Mackenzie's papers several slips of memoranda, going over a long story of pedigrees. On reading them my curiosity was excited to see whether he was going to give point to the recital by tracing his own descent from some of the ennobled members of his family name; but the conclusion somewhat brusquely excluded any claim of this kind. According to what was long the orthodox method of writing history, he derived the Mackenzies from Noah; but with this difference, that, instead of pretending to complete the chain, he made a safe assumption of the fact.

[x] ("This ancient family," writes Mr. Mackenzie, "traces its descent from the House of Gerald, Ireland, (whence sprung some of the noble families of Leinster, Desmond, etc.,) a member of which and his followers settled in Scotland about 1261, and was created Baron of Kintail. His name was Carlimus Fitzgerald, First Baron of Kintail. He married a daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland; was succeeded by his son Kenneth; who again was succeeded by a son of the same name, Third Baron of Kintail, called in Gaelic, Kenneth Mackenneth, which in English was pronounced Mackenzie Mackinzie; and hence (says Burke's peerage) arose all the families of Mackenzie, in Scotland.")

Mr. Mackenzie's parents were married at Dundee on the 9th of May, 1794, by the Rev. Mr. Macewen.[*]

[*] (The following entry is copied from an old family Bible: Daniel Mackenzie and Elizabeth Mackenzie, both natives of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland, were married at Dundee, by the Rev. Mr. Macewen, on the 9th of May, 1794.)

Of this marriage William Lyon Mackenzie, the object of this biography, was the sole issue. He was born at Springfield, Dundee, Scotland, on the 12th of March, 1795;[+]

[+] (William Lyon Mackenzie, born at Springfield, Dundee, Perfarshire, Scotland, March 12, 1795. Baptised on the 29th by the Rev. Mr. Macewen, Seceder Minister. -- Entry in Family Bible)

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38).

Page 16:

and his father died when the child was only twenty-seven days old.#

#(Daniel Mackenzie died at Dundee on the 9th of April, 1795, leaving only one child, William Lyon, then twenty-seven days old. - Entry in Family Bible.)

His death was brought on by a cold contracted at a dancing party; and during his illness, which lasted only a few days, he suffered severely from a violent pain in the head. The knowledge of this circumstance caused the son, throughout his life, to dread the severe pains in the head with which he was occasionally afflicted, at long intervals, and generally after great and long continued mental exertion. What he had dreaded all his life came upon him before his death. For several weeks he complained of increasing and almost contant pains in the head. At all times, when they occurred, they had been extremely violent; and in his last illness, but chiefly before he took to his bed, or had ceased to struggle against the disease, they were the cause of intense suffering. The discrepancy between the ages of his parents was great; his father being only twenty-eight years old when he died; while his mother had seen forty-five summers when her only child was born.

His mother, by the death of her husband, who left behind him no property of any account, became to a great extent dependent upon her relatives, of whom she had several in the Highlands; and she sometimes lived with one and sometimes with another. Some of them were poor, others well to do; and if it be presumed that she gave the largest share of her patronage to the latter, the former were probably

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 16:

not missed in their turn. At the same time she always managed, by some ingenuity of industry, to keep a humble home over the heads of herself and her boy. Her constitutional temperament always kept her busy, let her be where she might; her high nervous organization rendering inaction difficult to her, except towards the close of her life. In this respect, there was a remarkable resemblance between herself and her son; and from her, it may safely be affirmed, he derived the leading mental characteristics that distinguished him through life.

She was so small in stature as to be considerably below the average size of her sex. In complexion she was a brunette; her hair was dark-brown, till whitened by age, and at ninety it was as abundant as ever, and always long. Her dark eyes were sharp and piercing, though generally quiet; but when she was in anger, which did not often occur, they flashed out such gleams of fire as might well appall an antagonist. Her features, corresponding with her size, were small; and the prominence of her cheek-bones gave unmistakable indications of her Celtic origin. The small mouth and the thin, compressed lips, in harmony with the whole features, told of that unconquerable will which she transmitted to her son. The forehead was broad and high, and the face seldom relaxed into perfect placidity; there were always on the surface indications of the working of the volcanic feelings within. The subduing influences of religion kept her strong nature under control, and gave her features whatever degree of repose they ordinarily wore.

Her strong religious bias made her an incessant reader of the Scriptures and such religious books as were current among the Seceders.

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)
Page 17:

With this kind of literature she early imbued the mind of her son; and, it would not be difficult to show, the impressions thus formed were never wholly effaced. Though of Highland origin, she spoke Gaelic but rarely, it would seem, for she never imparted more than a very slight knowledge of it to her son. She cherished some plausible superstitions, firmly believing that a Mackenzie never died without warning of the coming event being given by some invisible messenger in a strange, unearthly sound, and had a strong suspicion that fairies were something more than myths. The strongest reciprocal affection existed between her and her son, at whose house she spent the last seventeen years of her life having followed him to Canada, in company with Mr. J. Lesslie, in 1822, and died at Rochester, N.Y., in 1839, while her son was a state prisoner, in Monroe county jail, under sentence for a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States. She had attained the mature age of ninety years, a fact which goes to show that it was through her that Mr. Mackenzie inherited a physical frame capable of extraordinary endurance, as well as his natural mental endowments.

Daniel Mackenzie, father of the subject of this biography, is described as a man of dark complexion; and his grandfather Colin Mackenzie, used to bear the cognomen of "Colin Dhu" or bhuik Colin. Daniel learned weaving in all its branches; but entering into an unprofitable commercial speculation, he was reduced to keeping a few looms for the manufacture of "green cloth".

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 18:

But Mr. Mackenzie may here be allowed to tell his own tale of his ancestry. In June, 1824, just when he had entered on his editorial career, he was called upon to meet the charge of disloyalty; and his defence, which is in his happiest mood, shows how much better were his early compositions when youth was fresh and hope beat high, than those of his later days, when the pangs of disappointment had fastened upon his soul, and the great aims of his life had miscarried.

"My ancestors too stuck fast to the legitimate race of kings, and though professing a different religion, joined Charles Stuart, whom (barring his faith) almost all Scotland considered as its rightful sovereign. Colin Mackenzie, my paternal grandsire, was a farmer under the Earl of Airly in Glenshee, in the highlands of Perthshire; he, at the command of his chieftain, willingly joined the Stuart standard, in the famous 1745, as a volunteer. My mother's father, also named Colin Mackenzie, and from the same glen, had the honor to bear a commission from the Prince, and served as an officer in the Highland army. Both my ancestors fought for the royal descendant of their native kings; and after the fatal battle of Culloden, my grandfather accompanied his unfortunate prince to the low countries, and was abroad with him on the continent, following his adverse fortunes for years. He returned at length; married, in his native glen, my grandmother, Elisabeth Spalding, a daughter of Mr. Spalding, of Ashintully castle, and my aged mother was the youngest but two of ten children, the fruit of that marriage. The marriage of my parents was not productive of lasting happiness; my father, Daniel Mackenzie, returned to Scotland from Carlisle, where he had been

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 19:

to learn the craft of Rob Roy's cousin, Deacon Jarvie of the Saltmarket, Glasgow, or in other words, the weaving business, took sickness, became blind, and in the second year of his marriage with my mother died, being in his twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth year. I was only three weeks old at his death; my mother took upon herself those vows which our Church prescribes as needful at baptism, and was left to struggle with misfortune, a poor widow, in want and in distress. It is among the earliest of my recollections, that I lay in bed one morning during the grievous famine in Britain, in 1800-1, while my poor mother took from our large Kist (which is an article of furniture of a sort only to be found among the Septch and Irish) the handsome plaid of the tartan of our clan, which in early life her own hands had spun, and went and sold it for a trifle, to obtain for us a little coarse barley meal, whereof to make our scanty breakfast; and of another time during the same famine, that she left me at home crying from want and hunger, and for (I think) 8s. sold a handsome and hitherto carefully preserved priest-gray coat of my father's to get us a little food. How the mechanics and laborers contrived to exist during these times, is what I cannot tell; my recollections of this period are faint and indistinct. Well may I love the poor, greatly may I esteem the humble and the lowly, for poverty and adversity were my nurses, and in youth were want and misery my familiar friends; even now it yields a sweet satisfaction to my soul, that I can claim kindred with the obscure cottar, and the humble laborer, of my native, ever honored, ever loved Scotland.

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

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" 'Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!'

"My mother feared God, and He did not forget nor forsake her: never in my early years can I recollect that divine worship was neglected in our little family, when health permitted; never did she in family prayer forget to implore that He, who doeth all things well, would establish in righteousness the throne of our monarch, setting wise and able counsellors around it. A few of my relations were well to do, but many of them were poor farmers and mechanics, (it is true my mother could claim kindred with some of the first families in Scotland; but who that is great and wealthy, can sit down to count kindred with the poor?) yet amongst these poor husbandmen, as well as among their miniters, were religion and loyalty held in as due regard, as they had been by their ancestors in olden time. Was it from the precept - was it from the example of such a mother and such relations, that I was to imbibe that disloyalty, democracy, falsehood, and deception, with which my writings are by the government editor charged? Surely not. If I had followed the example shown me by my suriving parent, I had done well; but as I grew up I became careless, and neglected public and private devotion. Plainly can I trace from this period, the commencement of these errors of the head, and of the heart, which have since embittered my cup, and strewed my path with thorns, where at my age I might naturally have expected to pluck roses.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie extracts from publication n.d., 1923-1930

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 21:

"Earnestly did my mother desire me to honor my heavenly King, to remember my Creator in the days of my youth, and I at this distant day have much greater cause to regret the little attention I then paid to her well meant admonitions in that respect, than to take blame to myself for either thinking or speaking disrespectfully of our anointed sovereign. The celebrated traveller, my namesake, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, died on the same month on which I was born, and just a quarter of a century thereafter. I came into existence the 12th of March, 1795; he left the world the same date, 1820; he was no kinsman of mine, but he was a Mackenzie, and if I can spread the fame of THE ADVOCATE (the name of the first newspaper he published) to regions as far west as to where he travelled, I shall be very well satisfied, whether Sir Thomas gets his copy or not."

Page 23:

At the age of ten years, some difficulty occurring between him and his mother, he resolved to leave home, and set up on his own account. For this purpose he induced some other parts, of about his own age, to accompany him to the Grampian Hills, among which he had often been taken, and where, in a small castle which was visible from Dundee, and of which they intended to take possession, they made the romantic resolve of leading the life of hermits. They never reached the length of the castle, however, and after strolling about a few days, during part of which they were terribly frightened at the supposed proximity of fairies, they were glad to trudge their way back to the town, half famished. This incident is characteristic, and might have been regarded as prophetic; for the juvenile brain that planned such enterprises

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 23:

would not be likely to be restrained, in after life, where daring is required. In it we see the same impatience of restraint that impelled Captain John Smith, best known by his association with Pocahontas, to sell his books and satchel, when a mere urchin, with a determination to steal away to sea.

It is probable that the difficulty between young Lyon and his mother, which led to this escapade, arose out of the long reading tasks which it was her custom to impose upon him. He was in this way thoroughly drilled in the Westminster Catechism and Confession of Faith; he got the Psalms and large portions of the Bible by rote, and was early initiated into "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted", and several similar works. When one of these tasks had been given him, his mother used to confine him closely till it had been mastered. That he sometimes felt these reading tasks to be irksome is known from his own statements; and his idea, in mature life, was that the thing had been overdone. This early exercise of the memory, it may be reasonably assumed, tended to give to that faculty the strength which in after life was a source of astonishment to many. Perhaps, however, those who did not know Mr. Mackenzie's personal habits often attributed to his unaided memory much that was the result of reference to those stores of information which he never ceased to collect, and which were so arranged as to admit of easy access at any moment. It would be a mistake to suppose that the large amount of religious reading he was compelled, at an early age, to go through gave him a distaste for that kind of literature. On the contrary, what had been imposed as a task

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 25:

seems to have become, in time, a pleasure, if we may judge by the list of theological works which he voluntarily read between the ages of eleven and twenty-four years. He has left in his own handwriting a list of "some of the books read, between the years 1806 and 1819, by W. L. Mackenzie", in which are fifty-four works under the head of "Divinity", one hundred and sixty-eight on History and Biography, fifty-two of Travels and Voyages, thirty-eight on Geography and Topography, eighty-five on Poetical and Dramatic Literature, forty-one on Education, fifty-one on Arts, Science, and Agriculture, one hundred and sixteen Miscellaneous, and three hundred and fifty-two Novels; making, in all, nine hundred and fifty-eight volumes, in thirteen years. One year he read over two hundred volumes. Here the list ends, and it may be taken for granted Mr. Mackenzie's reading of books became less after 1824, when he got immersed in politics, and had a newspaper to conduct. It is not often that the world is enabled to see, at a glance, the stores of information by which the mind of a remarkable man has been enriched and modified; and it is peculiarly fortunate that a catalogue has been preserved, in this case. With his tenacious memory, Mr. Mackenzie must have been enabled to draw, from time to time, upon these stores, during the rest of his life. The works are confined almost exclusively to the English language; and the truth is, that he had only an imperfect knowledge of any other. Otherwise there is little reason to object to the want of variety, and there does not appear to be any reason why they should have given any undue bias to the mind.

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 34: (Chapter 111)

In April, 1820, there was among the passengers of the Psyche, bound for Canada, and commanded by Captain Thomas Erskine, a young man just turned twenty-five years of age, born of poor Scottish parents; whose mother, widowed in his infancy, had sometimes been at a loss to find the plainest food for his nourishment; a young man who had been a clerk in a counting house, at Dundee; who had tried mercantile business on his own account, in a small Scottish market town, and failed; who had held a clerkship under a company and a nobleman in England; who, without have enjoyed any other advantage of education than the parochial and secondary schools of Dundee offered, had a mind well stored with varied information which he had devoured with the appetite of a literary glutton; who was so little known that his departure from his dear native soil excited no public interest or attention. Yet was it fated that this young man should change the destiny of the country to which the good ship Psyche was bearing him. He was of slight build and scarcely of medium height, being only five feet six inches in stature. His massive head, high and broad in the frontal region and well rounded, looked too large for the slight wiry frame it surmounted. He was already bald from the effects of a fever. His keen, restless, piercing blue eye, which threatened to read your most interior thoughts, and the ceaseless and expressive activity of his fingers, which unconsciously opened and closed, betrayed a temperament that could not brook inaction. The chin was long and rather broad; and the firm-set mouth indicated a will which, however it might be baffled and thwarted, could not be subdued. The lips, firmly pressed together, constantly undulated in a mass, moving all

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

that part of the face which lies below the nostrils; with this motion the twinkling of the eyes seemed to keep time, and gave an appearance of unrest to the whole countenance. The deep dimples in the cheeks, exaggerating the protuberance of the cheek bones, were connected by a strongly marked sunken line which shot up to about half the height of the nose, and left a slight ridge which ran at right angles with the upper part of the cheek bone. The centre of the nose at the base protruded a rounded point below the orifice of the nostrils. The deep-set eyes were overarched by massive brows, which threw the forehead a little out of its perpendicularity, and which alone gave it the least receding angle. This assemblage of features will at once be seen to have been striking and characteristic. They were almost constantly animated by a flow of spirit which put the rest of the passengers in good humor; for the hope of youth deceptively painted with its roseate views that future which, to the young Dundee emigrant, was to be beset with so many difficulties, bestrewed with thorns, and watered with tears of blood.

Page 38:

While living in Dundas, Mr. Mackenzie was married. This event took place on the 1st of July, 1822, at Montreal. Miss Isabel Baxter, his bride, may be said to have been a native of the same town as himself; for she was born at Dundee and he at Springfield, a suburban of the same place. Though they both were at the same school together, when young, they had ceased to be able to recognize one another when they met at Quebec. The marriage took place within three weeks from

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

the first interview; a circumstance that accords with the general impulsive nature of his character. Of this union the issue was thirteen children: three boys and ten girls; six of whom are now living: four daughters and two sons. Five died in infancy: one at thirteen years, and one at thirty-two.

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Searched the following Parish Registers, for the birth entry of William Lyon MacKenzie, born 12 March 1795; with a negative result:-

Dundee. Liff, Benvie, Monifieth, Lochlee, Mains and Strathmar-:tine, St. Vigeans.

Dundee 10 May 1794 Donald MacKenzie, weaver and Elspeth MacKenzie both in this parish, married 26th instant.

Searched 1786-94, for the marriage of Daniel (or Donald) Mac-:Kenzie and _____ Baxter.

1829 February 7. KJohn Ross, flaxdresser and Catharine Pearson both of this parish, daughter of James Pearson, carpenter. Married 23rd February.

Searched Births 1803-09 for the birth of Catharine Pearson 666 Not found.

Searched Deaths for year 1795, for Death entry of Daniel Mac-:Kenzie. Not found.

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R. C. Ross, Esq.,
66 Alexander Street,
DUNDEE.

26th October, 1923.

Dear Mr Ross,

I am now in a position to send you a copy of the document which I received from Messrs Millar & Bryce, Searchers of Records, Edinburgh, showing the result of the search made with a view to discovering the name of Mr David MacKenzie's wife. I am just a little afraid that you will consider the results disappointing.

Messrs Millar & Bryce write "We presume we are correct in "restricting the Search to the Parish of Dundee." Is this so? They add "You will see that the only reference to David MacKenzie, Weaver, "is in 1791 not in 1793 as stated by Dr Millar. Finding another David "MacKenzie in the same year we thought it best to look the Baptismal "Register to see if there was a son born to either of these parents "having a middle name "Lyon"."

In addition to the Dundee Register of Marriages and the Baptismal Register Messrs Millar & Bryce searched the Birth Register from 1748 to 1752 to ascertain if Mary Gellately was born at any time during that period but they found no reference to the name at all. They also searched the Burial Register but found no reference to David MacKenzie's death. If you or Dr Millar can suggest any way in which Messrs Millar & Bryce might be of further assistance to you they will be glad to take the matter up again. I return Dr Millar's letter to you of 27th September last and Mr Charles Soutar's letter to Dr Millar of 20th September. I am going out of town on business tonight but will be glad to see you if you are passing any time after Tuesday next.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Mackenzie extracts from publication n.d., 1923-1930 ●
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MARRIAGE OF DAVID MACKENZIE, WEAVER, DUNDEE.

The following searches have been undertaken with the view of discovering the name of David Mackenzie's wife:-

PARISH OF DUNDEE, Marriages, 1790 to 1794 inclusive:

Only the following entries found, relative to any David Mackenzie:-

1791, May 28, contracted David Mackenzie, Flaxdresser, and Janet Yool, daughter of William Yool, both in this Parish; married 14th June.

1791, November 12, contracted David Mackenzie, Weaver, and Mary Gellately, daughter of Andrew Gellately, both of this parish, married 2nd December;

PARISH OF DUNDEE, Baptisms, 1791 (August) to 1795 inclusive: nothing of a son to David Mackenzie & Mary Gellately, but the following as to a daughter:-

1794, July 22, born July 27 baptised to David Mackenzie, weaver, and Mary Gellately a daughter Isabel, named after Isobel Ogilvie.

Also found two children of David Mackenzie & Janet Yool, viz:- Jean, born 4th, baptised 15th April 1792; and William, born 10th June, baptised 13th July 1794. No mention of name Lyon in connection with any of these entries.

PARISH OF DUNDEE, Burials (Howff) for the year 1795;

No reference to David Mackenzie.

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R.C. Ross Esq.
Floral Cottage
Dundee

JOHN MACLEOD,
Searcher of Records.

80 Montpelier Park,
Edinburgh, 28 May 1930

Dear Sir

I regret to say that notwithstanding further search, no additional light has been thrown on the parentage of Wm Lyon Mackenzie. I am of opinion that the Donald married to Elspeth McKenzie on 26 May 1794, mentioned in my last report is the father of Wm Lyon, but unfortunately we have not found his birth Entry to complete the proof. There is no evidence of a Mackenzie - Baxter connection.

I am Yours faithfully
J MacLeod

P.S. I return the papers you sent me.
Jr.

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The Late DAVID LYON,
NEWTON, GLENISLA.

In Glenisla Parish Church, on Sunday, 5th November, the Rev. Wilfrid J. Lewis, B.D., preaching from the text Job v., 26 —"Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season"—made the following reference to the late David Lyon, Newton, Glenisla:—

"It is our melancholy duty to-day to take note of the passing of one of our oldest members and the senior elder of our church in Glenisla. The name of David Lyon of Newton was widely known in these counties, and with us he seemed the survivor of a past age. Appointed to the eldership here as far back as June, 1862, he long survived those men who were appointed with him to that office, and whilst strength was given to him, he upheld the hands of ministers much younger than himself with honest upright counsel and genuine Christian charity.

In so long a life-time he had seen many changes in the world about him, and had witnessed the rise and fall of many men; and these stories of human life and struggle were to him an ever interesting and instructive theme. He had learned the moral of every success and failure which had happened to his fellows, and he knew how to trace it back to the hidden source in heart or mind.

When he began life on his own behoof, stern conditions ruled the lives of men in these valleys. Dark and unpropitious skies and a soil intractable and reluctant, called for earnest effort on the part of the man who would earn a livelihood. Rent had to be found and paid. But our friend David Lyon was no sluggard. He was not afraid of honest toil. Afoot and afield before the dawn for many a year he had the satisfaction of seeing his own prosperity, under the blessing of God, increase from year to year. He knew what loss and defeat meant, but these things never soured him He braced himself to greater energy and wiser prevision, trusting the promise of the great Ruler who instructeth us, that 'while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter shall not cease.'

Of his end we can speak with thankfulness. His memory to the last was clear. He had heard the word of God read and expounded here for many years, and the consolations of that Holy Book fell into prepared ground in his heart. Simple in his faith, he grasped the central theme of the gospel with unshaken confidence and his death was almost without pain as that of a little child. Fear he had none, for he trusted Him who spake the familiar words.

'Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou are with me . . .' He was shrewd and far-seeing, but he knew that only the steps of a good man are guided of the Lord; that no man liveth and sinneth not, and he laid his transgessions and sins with a repentant heart on the Saviour of men, and in Him he fell asleep, and was gathered to his fathers."

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FAMILY REGISTER.

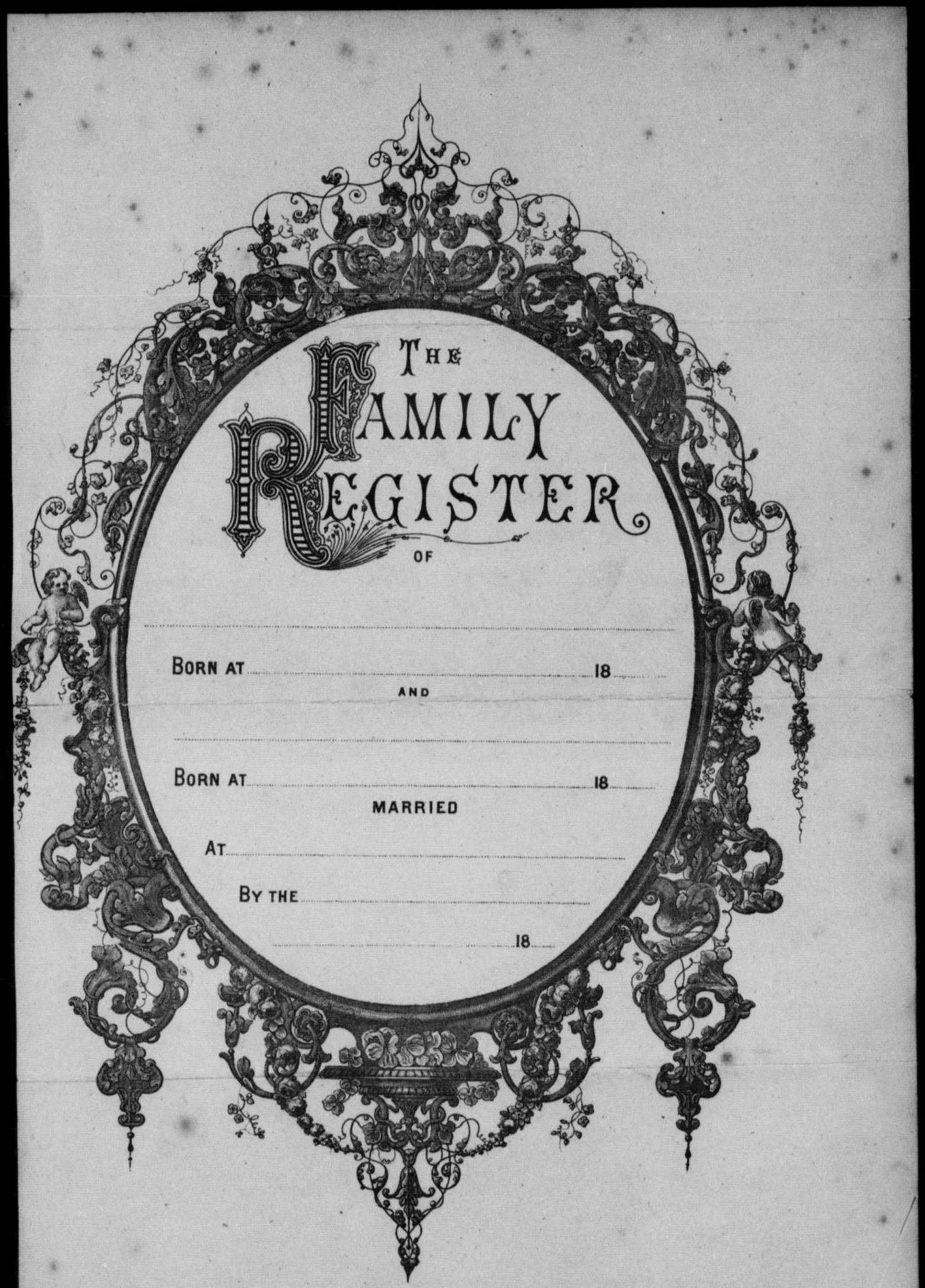
BIRTHS

	Born	Married	Died
John Ross	25 Dec 1808	23 Feb 1829	29 March 1859
Catherine Pearson	15 April 1806	23 Feb 1829	1 April 1874
Margt Adamson Ross	17 Jan 1830	..	
Jane Baxter Ross	10 Sept 1831	..	
Robert Scott Ross	30 Jan 1834	..	June 1896
John Ross	26 June 1836	..	August 25
James Ross	15 Nov 1839	..	July 14 1858
Peter Baxter Ross	9 Jany 1842	..	Sept 1921
Wm Lyon Mackenzie Ross	2 Jany 1845		6 April 1886

C-12-03

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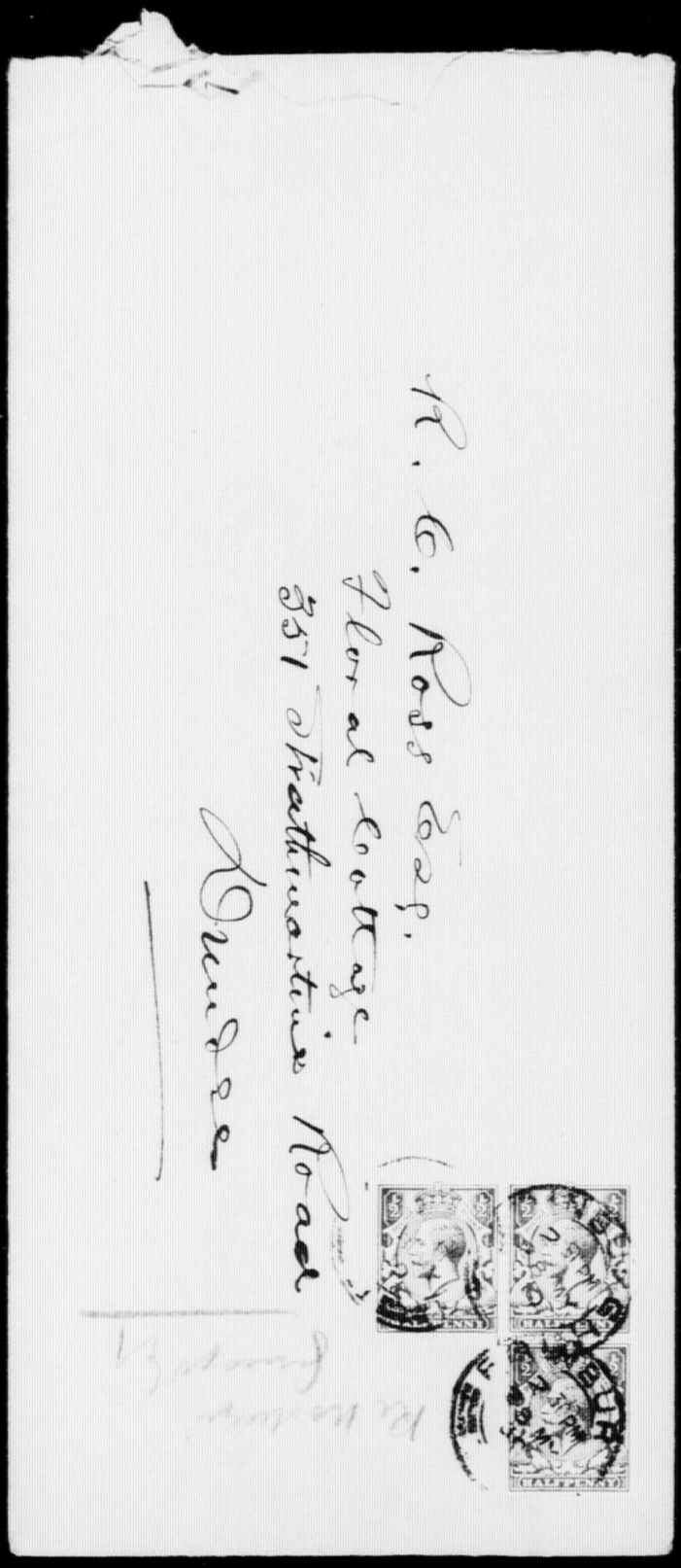
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R. C. Ross Esq.
Floral Cottage
351 Strathmartine Road
Dundee

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REPEAT
REPETITION

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Marriage: D.Macdougall King & Mrs.King

Births: D.Macdougall King
Mrs. King
Lyon
Arthur

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Marriage

Names in full:

Dongall Macdongall King

May Wookey

By whom married:

Rev. Horace Pukover

Date of marriage:

Year: 1911

Day of month: 18th October

Day of week: Wednesday

Hour of day: three o'clock p.m.

Where married:

City: Toronto, Ontario

Street address: 118 Collier St

Witnesses:

Gladys Emily Wookey

W. L. Mackenzie King

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Births

Name in full:

Dongall Macdongall King

Date of birth:

Year: 1878

Day of month: 11th November

Day of week: Monday

Hour of day: 6. a. m

Where born:

City: Berlin, Ontario

Street address: Margaret St.

When christened:

March 13th 1879

By whom christened:

Rev. J. F. Dickie

Died. Denver, Colorado. U.S.A.,
March 18. 1922.

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Births

Name in full:

May Wookey

Date of birth:

Year: 1880

Day of month: 16th August

Day of week: Monday

Hour of day: 11.30 a.m.

Where born:

City: Manchester, England

Street address: No 2, Dorset St

When christened:

September 23rd

By whom christened:

Rev. Alexander Thompson M.A. LL.D. DD

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Births

Name in full:

Arthur Meighen King

Date of birth:

Year: 1913

Day of month: 2nd January

Day of week: Thursday

Hour of day: 6.30. a. m.

Where born:

City: Ottawa

Street address: The Kennington, Elgin St

When christened:

Wednesday, June 16th 1915

By whom christened:

Rev. W. A. Hunter. D. D.

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Births

Name in full:

William Lyon Mackenzie King

Date of birth:

Year: 1913

Day of month: 2nd January

Day of week: Thursday

Hour of day: 7.15 a.m.

Where born:

City: Ottawa

Street address: The Kensington, Elgin St

When christened:

Wednesday, June 16th 1915

By whom christened:

Rev. ~~D.D.~~ A. Hunter D.D.

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Marriage: H. M. Lay and Mrs. Lay

Births:

H. M. Lay
Mrs. Lay
Nelson
John
Jean

missing Harvey Jr.

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Births

Name in full:

Janet Lindsey King Lay

Date of birth:

Year: 1876

Day of month: August 27th

Day of week: Saturday

Hour of day: 12. 01 a.m.

Where born:

City: Berlin

Street address: King St

When christened:

By whom christened:

Rev. J. F. Dickie

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Archives nationales du Canada

Births

Name in full: Harry Morrison Lay

Date of birth:

Year: 1866

Day of month: July 9th

Day of week: _____

Hour of day: _____

Where born:

City: London, England

Street address: 89 Gloucester Terrace

When christened:

_____

By whom christened:

_____

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Marriage

Names in full:

Harry Morison Lay
Janet Lindsay King

By whom married:

Rev. Thomas Crawford Brown

Date of marriage:

Year: 1906
Day of month: December 26th
Day of week: Wednesday
Hour of day: 3.30 p.m.

Where married:

City: Toronto
Street address: 4. Grange Rd

Witnesses:

Isabel C. G. King
W. L. Mackenzie King

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Births

Name in full:

Horatio Nelson Lay

Date of birth:

Year: 1903

Day of month: January 23rd

Day of week:

Hour of day: 9.45 a.m.

Where born:

City: Skagway, Alaska U.S.A.

Street address: Bishop Rowe Hospital

When christened:

July 12th 1903

By whom christened:

Rev. James Thomson

in 1st Presbyterian church, Skagway

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Rosabel Elizabeth
Born Nov. 8, 1912
Christian July 1, 1917

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National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Births

Name in full:

Janet Isabel Lay

Date of birth:

Year: 1913

Day of month: December 29th

Day of week: Monday

Hour of day: 6.30 a. m.

Where born:

City: Walkerton

Street address: Bruce County Hospital

When christened: May ~~25~~ 24th 1914

By whom christened:

Rev. Thomas Wilson

in Knox Presbyterian Church, Walkerton

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National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Births

Name in full:

John Leslie Lay

Date of birth:

Year: 1912

Day of month: October 4th

Day of week: Friday

Hour of day: 3.30 a.m.

Where born:

City: Walkerton

Street address: Bruce County Hospital

When christened:

May 25th 1913

By whom christened:

Rev. Thomas Wilson

in Knox Presbyterian Church, Walkerton

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

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Re: Miss Margery L. Rean

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Rean, of Toronto.

Has received degree of M.A. in Psychology.
(See Dr. King's letter of August 29th, 1938.)

Mr. Rean is a Branch Manager of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

The marriage will take place in the Rosedale United Church, Toronto, on Saturday, January the 7th, 1939, at 7.30 p.m.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

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Re: Miss Margery L. Rean

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Rean, of Toronto.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

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KING, Dr. William Lyon Mackenzie

(Son of late Dr. D. Macdougall King
(and Mrs. King, of Denver, Colorado)

Born - January 2, 1913

Married - January 7, 1939

to Miss Margery Little Rean, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rean, Toronto.
(Born - January 23,

Children:

Son - William Lyon Mackenzie - born July 22, 1940.

Daughter - Katherine Elizabeth - born April 1942 .

(Surgeon-Lieutenant King Lost at Sea while serving
on H.M.C.S. "St. Croix" - September 20, 1943)

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Degrees held by Dr. W. L. M. King

M.D. June 10, 1937 - Graduated from University of Toronto.

M.S. June 14, 1941 - Master of Science in Surgery from the University of Minnesota.

F.R.C.S. Oct. 25, 1941 - Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

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Degrees held by Dr. W. L. M. King

M.D. June 10, 1937 - Graduated from University of Toronto.

M.S. June 14, 1941 - Master of Science in Surgery from the University of Minnesota.

F.R.C.S. Oct. 25, 1941 - Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

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Dr. Dougall Macdougall King
died March 18, 1922, at 9 p.m.

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KING, Arthur Macdougall

(Son of late Dr. D. Macdougall King and
(Mrs. King of Denver, Colorado).

Born - January 2, 1913

Married - May 20, 1943

to Miss Kathleen M. Thomas,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A.H.R.Thomas,
56 - 22nd Avenue, New Toronto, Ont.
Telephone Zone 6-672.

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The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King,

P.C., C.M.G., M.P., ~~B.A., LL.B., PH.D.~~ LL.D. (Queen's, Toronto, Harvard & Oxford)

Fellow in Political Science, Harvard; F.R.S.C.

Prime Minister of Canada and Secretary of State for External Affairs,

Son of John King, K.C.

Has devoted his life to Public Service, especially to Labour and Emigration Problems.

Representative of Canada to Governments of India and China on the question of Emigration.

A British Delegate on International Opium Commission.

Created first Labour Department in Canada.

Became First Minister of Labour in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Instrumental in obtaining maximum production of essential War supplies by the adjustment of relations between employers and employed in chief centres of America.

Arbitrator in industrial disputes in Canada.

Author of :

Legislation in Canada on Industrial disputes:

Investigation of Combines and Trusts:

"Industry and Humanity."

"The secret of Heroism."

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BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

of

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., LL.D., M.P.

KING, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, P.C., 1922; C.M.G. 1906; LL.D.; M.P.; Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and President of the Privy Council, Canada. Born, Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, 17th December, 1874; eldest son of John King, K.C., and Isabel Grace, youngest daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P; Unmarried. Education: University of Toronto - undergraduate course, Arts and Law; B.A., 1895; LL.B., 1896; M.A., 1897; Hon. LL.D., 1923. University of Chicago - post graduate course, Fellow in Political Economy, 1896-1897. Harvard University - Fellow in Political Science, 1897-1900; including travelling fellowship abroad; M.A., 1898; Ph.D., 1909; Hon. LL.D., 1923. Queen's University - Hon. LL.D., 1919. Oxford University - Hon. D.C.L., 1923. Edinburgh University - Hon. LL.D., 1923. Yale University - Hon. LL.D., 1924. Deputy Minister of Labour, Canada, and Editor of the Labour Gazette, 1900-1908; during which time served as Chairman of several Royal Commissions on Labour and Immigration Problems, and as Government Conciliator in numerous industrial disputes; represented Canadian Government in negotiations with British Government on matters pertaining to Immigration from Britain, 1906; again on subject of Immigration to Canada from the Orient,

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and Immigration from India in particular, 1908; Representative of Canada to Government of India on same subject; also one of the British delegates on International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai, China, 1909. Fellow,Royal Society of Canada, 1910; Fellow, Royal Colonial Institute, 1925; Fellow, Royal Zoological Society, 1923. M.P. (Liberal) North Waterloo, Ontario, 1908-11; Minister or Labour of Canada in Laurier Administration, 1909-11; President, the General Reform Association of Ontario, 1912-14; unsuccessful Liberal candidate (North Waterloo) 1911, and (North York) 1917. Engaged upon investigation of industrial relations under auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, 1914-17; during same period and subsequently rendered extensive service in furthering continuous and maximum production of essential war supplies through the adjustment of relations between workers and employers in several of the most important war industries in America. Member, National Executive, Canadian Patriotic Fund, 1914-1920; Selected as the late Sir Wilfred Laurier's successor as Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada at National Liberal Convention, Ottawa, August 1919; elected by acclamation (bye-election) member for Prince, (P.E.I.) October 1919; returned for North York (General Election) 1921, and by acclamation (bye-election) 1922. On the defeat of the Meighen Ministry at the General Election was called upon by His Excellency, Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor General, to form a

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Ministry. Assumed office with new Ministry as Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, and Secretary of State for External Affairs, December 29, 1921. Publications: "The Secret of Heroism", 1906; "Industry and Humanity" - a study in the Principles underlying Industrial Reconstruction, 1918; "The Four Parties to Industry", 1919. Recreations: country and riding. Addresses: Laurier House, Ottawa; "Woodside", Kingsmere, P. Q. Clubs: Rideau, Golf, Ottawa; Ontario, Toronto; Harvard, Century, New York.

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KING, JOHN , Berlin, Ontario, a well-known member of the legal profession, resides at Berlin, in the County of Waterloo. Although of Scoth parentage, and of Highland Scotch descent, Mr. King is a native of Canada, and was born in Toronto, September 15th, 1843. His father came of an English military family, several of whose members saw a good deal of active service with the British army abroad. One of these, Mr. King's paternal grandfather, married a Scotchlassie in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, who was possessed of considerable property in her own right, and soon afterwards retired comfortably near Fraserburg, in the parish of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, where our subject's father, John King, was born. He was an only son, who, inheriting a love of military life, was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, with a view to his entering the army. He subsequently joined the Royal Horse Artillery at Aberdeen, and in September, 1834, was despatched to Canada, in a subaltern capacity, in charge of a detachment of his battery. He was for a time at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, in command of the quarantine station there, and was afterwards quartered at Kingston, Prescott, and Quebec. During the filibustering troubles along the St.Lawrence frontier, which followed the rebellion of 1837, he was in command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, his services there being highly commended by Colonel Williams, R.A., the commandant of the Johnstown district. A few years

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afterwards, while superintending the erection of defensive works at this same place, he contracted an illness of which he died at Quebec. He was then scarcely thirty years of age, and had a promising career before him. He was a man of soldierly qualities, and of acknowledged professional and literary abilities, and was the author of a work on gunnery and military engineering. He married, on April 22nd, 1841, Christina, daughter of Alexander Macdougall, of Toronto, and sister of D. Macdougall, the present registrar of the County of Waterloo. A daughter who died in infancy, and the subject of this notice, were the issue of this marriage. Mr. King's mother, who is still living, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and is of Highland Scotch parentage and descent, her father being of the clan Macdougall of Lorne, of Oban in Argyleshire, and her mother a Macintyre of Glenorchay, of theclan of that name in Inverness and eaastern Argyleshire. Her father emigrated with a large family to Canada in 1830, settled for a time in Chateauguay, in Lower Canada, and afterwards removed to Toronto, where he was engaged in a a manufacturing business. A maternal uncle emigrated at the same time to the United States, and settled near Syracuse, Oswego county, State of New York. He there reared a large family, principally sons, all of whom served in the Northern

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army during the civil war. Two were killed fighting under Grant in the battles around Vicksburg. Mr. King's earliest years were spent in Prescott, Brockville, and Toronto, where his mother resided after her husband's death. He received his early education at the old Toronto Model School, then opposite Upper Canada College, an the present site of Government House, and was subsequently a pupil at the Belleville, Chatham, and Berlin grammar schools. He and his mother resided with his uncle, Mr. Macdougall, who was connected at different times, as editor and publisher, wirh the newspaper press at these different places. In September, 1857, the family removed to Berlin, where they have since resided. In September 1859, Mr. King entered the University of Toronto as a matriculant in the Faculty of Arts; commenced his undergraduate xxx career as a resident student in the following year; was admitted to the degree of B.A. in June, 1864, and to the degree of M.A., in June, 1865. He was engaged as a private tutor during the greater part of his University course;was distinguished as a student for his literary and rhetorical attainments; was a first prizeman in University college as English essayist and public speaker, and won the last University prize awarded for the best thesis by candidates for the degree of M.A. He was also elected twice in succession president of the University College Literary and Scientific Society, and afterwards secretary of the

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University Association. He was one of the original projectors of a University journal and review, his name appearing in the first prospectus issued as chairman of the committee who had charge of the undertaking.. The project failed for want of substantial encouragement, but was subsequently revived with success in the publication known as "The Varsity", to which Mr. King was a frequent contributor in the first years of its existence. He was also a member of the University Rifle Corps (No. 9 Q.O.R.) from its formation, in the Michaelmas vacation of 1861, till he graduated, and subsequently volunteered and served at the front with his old comrades during the Fenian troubles in 1866. Upon taking his degree, he assumed editorial charge of the Berlin Telegraph, to which he had previously been contributing, and conducted it for about a year. In April 1865, he was admitted at Osgoode Hall as a student-at-law, and was at the same time articled to James Maclennan, Q.C., in whose office he studied his profession. He passed as attorney and solicitor in Michaelmas term, 1868, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1869. Upon being admitted as attorney, he opened an office for a few months in Toronto, and was at the same time appointed assistant law-clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and private clerk to the Speaker of the House, the late Hon. John Stevenson. While acting in these capacities, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, then premier

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and attorney-general, offered him the law clerkship, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Miles O'Reilly, Q.C. He declined this appointment for the active practice of his profession, which he commenced in December,1869, at Berlin, and has there since continued. For about three years he also had an office at Galt, in the same county, and was for a time associated there with E.J. Beaumont, in the firm of King & Beaumont. The partnership was dissolved in January, 1885. At Berlin he was solicitor for the Consolidated Bank, and is now solicitor for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, its successor. He is also county solicitor, and, as Crown counsel, conducts criminal business at the assizes in different parts of the province. He is a Liberal in politics, an ex-president of the North Waterloo Reform Association, and, for many years past, has taken a prominent part in electoral contests on the Liberal side. He has nearly all his life been a writer for the newspaper press; wrote for the Canadian Monthly during its existence, and is an old member of the Canadian Press Association. He has always been an active University man, rendering service in many ways to his alma mater, whenever her interests required it, and is a member of the University Senate, having been elected to that body by his fellow-graduates in May, 1880, and re-elected by acclamation

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in May, 1885. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum Society. Mr. King married, December 12th, 1872, Isabel Grace, youngest daughter of the late William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P., so distinguished in the early struggles for responsible government in this country. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this marriage. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes a zealous interest in church matters.

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MACDOUGALL, DOUGALL, Berlin, Ontario, was born in the City of Glasgow, the commercial capital of Scotland, in the year 1828. Although by birth a Lowlander, he is a true Celt, as both his parents were Highlanders from Argyleshire. Mr. Macdougall's father was a member of the ancient and powerful clan whose name he bore. His mother was a native of Glenorchay, in Eastern Argyleshire, once the home of the warlike Macgregors. For generations back Mr. Macdougall's ancestral relations followed the profession of arms. Several of them occupied high ranks as officers in the British army, and served with marked distinction under Wellington in the Peninsula and in other parts of the world. Mr. Macdougall's father came to this counttry, and arrived in the Province of Quebec at a time when it was in a most primitive condition, and privations and hardships were the lot of every adventurous settler. He remained for a time on the banks of the Chateauguay river, where Mr. Macdougall, then a boy of seven years, acquired a fair knowledge of the French dialect as spoken in the district. His father removed from there to Toronto, where he went into business. There the subject of this sketch received such an education as could be had at the best schools of the time. He applied himself to his studies with the zeal and and perseverance for which he is distinguished, and, being fond of books and a great reader, he made the best of his time. His father died when he was about sixteen years of age.

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Mr. Mackenzie's parents were married at Dundee on the 8th of May, 1794, by the Rev. Mr. Macewen.(1) Of this marriage William Lyon Mackenzie, the object of this biography, was the sole issue. He was born at Springfield, Dundee, Scotland, on the 12th of March, 1795;(2) and his father died when the child was only twenty-seven days old.(3)

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(1) The following entry is copied from an old family Bible:

Daniel Mackenzie and Elizabeth Mackenzie, both natives of Kirkmichael, Pertshire, Scotland, were married at Dundee, by the Reb. Mr. Macewen, on the 8th of May, 1794.

(2) William Lyon Mackenzie, born at Springfield, Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 12th, 1795. Baptized on the 29th by the Rev. Mr. Macewen, Seceder Minister - Entry in Family Bible.

(3) Daniel Mackenzie died at Dundee on the 9th of April, 1795, leaving only one child, William Lyon, then twenty-seven days old.- Entry in Family Bible.

"My ancestors, too stuck fast to the legitimate race of kings, and though professing a different religion, joined Charles Stuart, whom (barring his faith) almost all Scotland considered as its rightful sovereign. Colin Mackenzie, my paternal grandsire, was a farmer under the Earl of Airly in Glenshee, in the highlands of Perthshire; he, at the command of his chieftain, willingly joined the Stuart standard, in the famous 1745, as a volunteer.

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My mother's father, also named Colin Mackenzie, and from the same glen, had the honor to bear a commission from the Prince, and served as an officer in the Highland army. Both my ancestors fought for the royal descendant of their native kings; and after the fatal battle of Culloden, my grandfather accompanied his unfortunate prince to the low countries, and was abroad with him on the continent, following his adverse fortunes for years. He returned at length; married, in his natige glen, my grandmother, Elizabeth Spalding, a daughter of Mr. Spalding, of Ashintully castle, and my aged mother was the youngest but two of ten children, the fruit of that marriage. The marriage of my parents was not productive of lasting happiness; my father, Daniel Mackenzie, returned to Scotland from Carlisle, where he had been to learn the craft of Rob Roy's cousin, Deacon Jarvie of the Saltmarket, Glasgow, or in other words, the weaving business, took sickness, became blind, and in the second year of his marriage with my mother died, being in his twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth year. I was only three weeks old at his death".

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MR. KING

SCHOLAR, HUMANITARIAN, AUTHOR, STATESMAN

A brilliant undergraduate career at the University of Toronto - expressive on occasions of the kind of radical liberalism which sent his distinguished forebearer William Lyon Mackenzie into exile with a price upon his head - gave to Mackenzie King at the age of twenty-two the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Law and Master of Arts. Mr. King was also one of the track stars of his college and the editor of the students' publication. In those days he was a sprinter. Today his political opponents know that he has lost none of the speed of his youth for even now when he has reached the age of three score years and ten, they find it difficult to keep up with the pace he sets in the field of political action.

Not satisfied ~~with his education~~ that his education was completed he pursued his studies in Political Economy and Political Science at the University of Chicago and at Harvard where he secured the further Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosphy. Under a travelling fellowship his studies were extended to the British Isles and Europe. While on the continent in this last phase of his educational training, he was offered a

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place on the teaching staff of Harvard. Sir Wilfred Laurier, then Prime Minister of Canada, at the same time requested him to become the Deputy Minister and Editor of the Labor Gazette in the Department of Labor, which the Liberal Government contemplated bringing into being. Mr. King acceded to the Canadian Prime Minister's request. Thus commenced the most distinguished career as yet recorded by any Canadian statesman. The Department of Labor was established and was carried on in association with the Department of Postmaster General. Mr. King acted as Deputy for the Department from 1900 until 1908 when he became the Minister of Labor. Incidentally that was the same year that Churchill was made a Minister of the Asquith ~~Minister~~ Liberal Government at Westminster.

Mr. King continued as Minister of Labor until 1911, when the Laurier Government and Mr. King were defeated in the election of that year. The cry of the Conservative Party on that occasion in Quebec was

"no Canadian Navy to fight England's wars"

while in good old Ontario and throughout Anglo Canada, the cry of the Tories was

"No truck or trade with Yankees".

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By that time, however, the reputation of Mackenzie King as an authority on labor relations was established on an international basis. Following the outbreak of war in 1914 his services were secured by the Rockefeller Foundation to bring about better relations between Capital and Labor in the United States. His efforts were crowned with oustanding success. The production of coal, steel and many other basic requirements of the war industry program underway in the United States were greatly increased and the loss of production of war requirements through labor troubles was substantially reduced. During that period he gained a wide experience in putting his theories into practice. What is ~~nearly~~ equally, if not more important to Canada, was the fund of practical information which he secured and which he was able to use in this war in bringing Canada to the very peak of her productive power in the Canadian war industries which have made so great a contribution in bringing the ~~inmates~~ enemies of ~~Germany~~ Germany to Unconditional Surrender.

"A Study in the Principles Underlying Industrial Reconstruction" entitled "Industry and Humanity" was written and published by Mr. King in 1918. It was revised and

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republished in 1935 and is acknowledged as one of the classics on modern economics. In 1919 at the great Liberal Convention in Ottawa, Mr. King was elected as Sir ~~William~~ Wilfred Laurier's successor in the leadership of Canadian Liberalism. In 1921 he became Prime Minister of Canada. Since that date he has been Prim e Minister with the exception of a few months in 1926 and from 1930 to 1935 when he was leader of the opposition. When Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, Mr. King announced Mr Canada declared war for Canada ~~and~~ convened Parliament to confirm the declaration. In the war time election of 1940 he was returned to power with the largest majority ever given to a Canadian Prime Minister. He took a united Canada to Britain's side and in the words of Winston Churchill now the victory is won

"he can look back with just pride upon a record surpassed by none"

Mr. King, while studying at the University of Chicago, enjoyed the beneficent advantage of an association with Jane Adams great work in Hull House. As one of her social workers, the future Prime Minister of Canada learned of the grim realities of the poor and needy in the midst of plenty, the

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the sorry existence of the disappointed, the degrading enervation of those who never had a chance to succeed and the embittered frustration of those who labour in unrequited toil. Conscious of the intolerant evil of the ruthless struggle for individual riches and security that leaves in its wake, slums and sweat-shops, children born in misery and aged existing in hopeless despair, Mr. King determined then that his life work would not be in the merchantry of the law and journalism, but in the service of mankind. Returning to Canada he secured his first results in his native land when he induced Sir William Mulock to do away with the practice under which government contractors had farm out postmen's uniforms to sweat-shop operations. Such was the beginning of the vast program of labor reforms which have since come into being in the Dominion of Canada. In the year 1900 when Mr. King became Deputy Minister of Labor, there was no legislation whatever designed to protect Canadian workers, or to extend the least measure of social justice and security to the Canadian people on the statute books of this nation of rugged and exploiting individuals. It was only through his prodigous capacity for work, his unrelenting loyalty to the ideals, his courage, based on the conviction of reason and thought and his unfailing

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courtesy born of the ~~dominant~~ humility of his natural kindliness that he accomplished a record of achievement unparalleled by any other Canadian statesman and which has placed Canada foremost among the nations of the world in the foundations which are laid for the conquest of property. Here is his record.

The Combines Investigation Act, ~~1907~~; the Industrial Disputes Act, ~~1910~~. These were ~~followed~~ by Acts covering "Labor Conciliation", governing annuities, fair wages, superannuation for civil servants, workmen's compensation, alien labor, technical education, old age pensions, pensions for the blind, home improvement loans, vocational training, national employment services, youth training, unemployment insurance and family allowances, together with a host of other betterments which apply to all classes of wage earners throughout the land. Plans for "National Health Insurance" and "Contributory Old Age Pensions" are ready for approval at the next conference with the Provincial Governments.

The Department of Labor started in 1908 ~~with~~ greatly extended since then, and still extending, now has the co-operation of the Department of ~~Pensions and Health~~ and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Mr. King's leadership in the

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cause of reform has not been confined to Labor, Social Service and Social Justice. It includes a vast program of public ownership ~~and~~ of public utilities. In his election campaign of 1921 he repudiated the rumoured proposal of turning over to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian National, Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental Railways then in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Government. Following the election these railways, together with the Grand ~~Trunk~~ Trunk and all Provincial Railways in the Maritimes and Quebec were consolidated into what is now the Canadian National Railway system, the largest public utility operated by any Government in the world, with the exception of the Soviet Union. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, The Trans Canada Airlines, have also been brought into being as public utilities ~~under~~ owned and operated by the Government of the nation. Following the election of 1935, when Mr. King declared that currency and credit should be issued

"in terms of public need, not private gain"

the Bank of Canada, established by the Bennett administration as a privately owned corporation, was taken over and is now operated as a public utility service to the nation. Through that Bank

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the Government is able to control rates of interest and also has the power to issue national currency to meet the monetary needs of both government and people. During the present war the Government, through that Bank, has been able to issue a One Thousand Million Dollars as the basis of financing the tremendous war program which has been undertaken. That is debt free money. Money has also been borrowed from the Chartered Banks at interest rates of ¾% to 1%. The financing of this war stands out in marked contrast with the financing of the last war when 5½% tax free bonds were issued as a means to raise the funds required to support the men who fought and died for $1.10 a day.

Search the record as you will, you will not find a single item of importance in the field of humanitarian progress, security for labor, public ownership or social justice in the ~~record of the~~ legislation of the Conservative Party ~~while it was in power in Canada~~ since Confederation. All of the reforms established stand fairly as an enduring monument to Mackenzie King the Canadian Scholar, Author, Humanitarian and Statesman who in his youth saw their need and who in manhood strove successfully to make them the foundation of the social order of his people.

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Mr. King has laboured to expand our Domestic and Foreign Trade, he has fought to raise the standards of living throughout the land; better wages and working conditions for the workers; better prices for the farmers and the fishermen; better health; better homes; better housing and the beautification of city and countryside; Social Security for the children and the aged of the land. All these reforms were envisioned in "Industry and Humanity" - all have faced the bitter opposition of partisan prejudices and the subtle resistance of entranched privilege. They are laid in foundations which are sound and enduring and form the basis upon which the Social Security of Canadians will flourish and expand into that conquest of poverty which will banish forever, fear of want in this land of abounding plenty.

Whether it be in the capacity of a humble student pursuing knowledge at home or abroad, as a citizen, a Civil Servant, a Member of Parliament, a Member of the Government, Leader of the Opposition, or Prime Minister, representative at the Imperial Conference, colleague of Churchill and Roosevelt in the last great martyrdom of man, speaking to the world from the Rostrum of the British Parliament in war-torn London, as at the Peace Conference in San Francisco - Mr. King has always dignified

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Canada, added to her prestige and given to Canadians more reason to be proud of their association with the British Empire and of their allegiance to the King and land which is their own.

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Sketch of John King

Father of John King, M.A., K.C.

April, 1814 — Born in the parish of Tyrie, in or near the town of Frasersburg, in the County of Aberdeen.

November 20, 1833 — Enlisted in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, at Aberdeen, in the County of Aberdeen, at the age of nineteen years seven months.

Bounty for which enlisted, $£2/12/-. Received in cash, 2s.6d. Received in necessities, £2/9/6.

Description given in military record of appearance at this time, as follows:

Size: 5 feet 8½ inches
Complexion: Fair
Eyes: Dark gray
Hair: Light brown
Two moles, left side of chin.

Next of kin, date of entering the army, described as a sister, Rebecca, resident parish of Tyrie, County County of Aberdeen.

1834 — Stationed at Woolwich

September 7, 1834 — Embarked at Woolwich for Canada with a detachment to join his company. Was 20 years 6 months old at this time.

April, 1837 — Stationed at Kingston, U.C.

April, 1838 — " " " "

April 1839 — " " " "

1840-41-42 — Stationed at Prescott, U.C.

June, 1840 — Secretly engaged to be married to Christina Macdougall.

September 21, 1840 — Asked consent of her father to marriage.

December, 1840 — Consent not yet granted.

April 22, 1841 — At twenty-seven years of age, married to Christina Macdougall by Rev. Robert Boyd, in the presence of Thomas Kelley and Thomas Robinson.

July 25, 1841 — Alex. Macdougall, father of Christina Macdougall, wife of John King, died at Toronto. He was born in Glasgow, and on November 20th,____, married Mary McIntyre of Glasgow.

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March 14, 1842	A daughter born.
April 24, 1842	Daughter baptized, name Rebecca, by Rev. Robert Boyd, Presbyterian Minister, Prescott.
June, 1842	Described as stationed at Montreal, though apparently went on from there to Grosse Isle, Que., where he was in August, 1842.
September 1, 1842	Daughter Rebecca died. (This must have been at Grosse Isle, Que.)
May 10, 1843	Died, at the age of 29 years one month.

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The following communication, signed by W. L. Williams, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Johnstown District, and dated Prescott, May 30, 1842, was given apparently at the time of his leaving for Gross Isle, and is in existence in Colonel Williams' handwriting. It speaks for itself:

> "Bombardier John King of the Royal Artillery was stationed under my command in charge of a detachment of his Corps in Fort Wellington at Prescott, Canada West, for nearly three years, during which period his conduct as a good and steady soldier was uniformly exemplary and such as to merit my entire approbation; I have also reason to believe that in his private capacity he has been very highly respected by the inhabitants of the place."

The following by Rev. Robert Boyd, A.M., Presbyterian Minister at Prescott, dated at Prescott May 22, 1842, evidently intended as a church certificate for removal from one community to another, is also interesting. It read as follows:

> "I do hereby certify that the bearer, John King, Bombardier of the Royal Artillery, has been a member in full communion in the Presbyterian Church of Prescott during his residence in this place. He has been very regular in his attendance on public worship, an example of sobriety and meekness, has the Christian esteem of his brethren in the Church, and I have no hesitation in saying that he may with confidence be received into the Church wherever Providence may cast his lot."

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Extract from: A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography
Representative Canadians
(Rose Publishing Company, Toronto, 1886)

Pages: 156-158 incl:

KING, JOHN, Berlin, Ontario, a well-known member of the legal profession, resides at Berlin, in the county of Waterloo. Although of Scotch parentage, and of Highland Scotch descent, Mr. King is a native of Canada and was born in Toronto, September 15th, 1843. His father came of an English military family, several of whose members saw a good deal of active service with the British army abroad. One of these, Mr. King's paternal grandfather, married a Scotch lassie in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, who was possessed of considerable property in her own right, and soon afterwards retired comfortably near Fraserburg in the parish of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, where our subject's father, John King, was born. He was an only son who, inheriting a love of military life, was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, with a view to his entering the army. He was-subsequently joined the Royal Horse Artillery at Aberdeen and in September 1834 was despatched to Canada in a subaltern capacity, in charge of a detachment of his battery. He was for a time at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, in command of the quarantine station there and was afterwards quartered at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. During

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the fillibustering troubles along the St. Lawrence frontier, which followed the rebellion of 1837, he was in command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, his services there being highly commended by Colonel Williams, R.A., the commandant of the Johnstown district. A few years afterwards, while superintending the erection of defensive works at this same place, he contracted an illness of which he died at Quebec. He was then scarcely thirty years of age, and had a promising career before him. He was a man of soldierly qualities, and of acknowledged professional and literary abilities, and was the author of a work on gunnery and military engineering. He married on April 22nd, 1841, Christina, daughter of Alexander Macdougall of Toronto and sister of D. Macdougall, the present registrar of the Country of Waterloo. A daughter who died in infancy, and the subject of this notice, were the issue of this marriage. Mr. King's mother, who is still living, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and is of Highland Scotch parentage and descent, her father being of the clan Macdougall of Lorne, of Oban in Argyleshire, and her mother a Macintyre of Glenorchay of the clan of that name in Inverness and eastern Argyleshire. Her father emigrated with a large family to Canada in 1830, sttled for a time in Chateauguay, in Lower Canada, and afterwards removed to Toronto, where he was engaged in a manufacturing business. A maternal uncle emigrated at the same time to the United States and settled near Syracuse, Oswego county, State of New York. He

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there reared a large family, principally sons, all of whom served in the Northern army during the civil war. Two were killed fighting under Grant in the battle around Vicksburg. Mr. King's earliest // years were spent in Prescott, Brockville, and Toronto, where his mother resided after her husband's death. He received his early education at the old Toronto Model School, then opposite Upper Canada College, on the present site of Government House, and was subsequently a pupil at the Belleville, Chatham and Berlin grammar schools. He and his mother resided with his uncle, Mr. Macdougall, who was connected at different times, as editor and publisher, with the newspaper press at these different places. In September, 1857, the family removed to Berlin, where they have since resided. In September, 1859, Mr. King entered the University of Toronto as a matriculant in the Faculty of Arts; commenced his under graduate career as a resident student in the following year; was admitted to the degree of B.A. in June, 1864, and to the degree of M.A. in June, 1865. He was engaged as a private tutor during the greater part of his University course; was distinguished as a student for his literary and rhetorical attainments; was a first prizeman in University college as English essayist and public speaker, and won the last University prize awarded for the best thesis by candidates for the degree of M.A. He was also elected twice in succession president of the University College Literary and Scientific Society, and afterwards secretary of the University Association. He was one of the original projectors of a University journal and review, his

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name appearing in the first prospectus issued as chairman of the committee who had charge of the undertaking. The project failed for want of substantial encouragement, but was subsequently revived with success in the publication known as The 'Varsity, to which Mr. King was a frequent contributor in the first years of its existence. He was also a member of the University Rifle Corps (No.9 Q.O.R.), from its formation, in the Michaelmas vacation of 1861, till he graduated, and subsequently volunteered and served at the front with his old comrades during the Fenian troubles in 1866. Upon taking his degree, he assumed editorial charge of the Berlin Telegraph, to which he had previously been contributing, and conducted it for about a year. In April, 1865, he was admitted at Osgoode Hall as a student-at-law, and was at the same time articled to James Maclennan, Q.C. in whose office he studied his profession. He passed as attorney and solicitor in Michaelmas term, 1868, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1869. Upon being admitted as attorney, he opened an office for a few months in Toronto, and was at the same time appointed assistant law-clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and private clerk to the Speaker of the House, the late Hon. John Stevenson. While acting in these capacities, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, then premier and attorney-general, offered him the law clerkship, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Miles O'Reilly, Q.C. He declined this appointment for the active practice of his profession, which he commenced in December, 1869 at Berlin, and has there since continued. For about three years he also had

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an office at Galt, in the same county and was for a time associated there with E. J. Beaumont, in the firm of King and Beaumont. The partnership was dissolved in January 1885. At Berlin he was solicitor for the Consolidated Bank, and is now solicitor for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, its successor. He is also county solicitor, and, as Crown counsel, conducts criminal business at the assizes in different parts of the province. He is a Liberal in politics, an ex-president of the North Waterloo Reform Association, and, for many years past, has taken a prominent part in electoral contests on the Liberal side. He has nearly all his life been a writer for the newspaper press; wrote for the Canadian Monthly during its existence, and is an old member of the Canadian Press Association. He has always been an active University man, rendering service in many ways to his alma mater, whenever her interests required it, and is a member of the University Senate, having been elected to that body by his fellow-graduates in May, 1880, and re-elected by acclamation in May, 1885. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum Society.

Mr. King married, December 12th, 1872, Isabel Grace (Born Feb. 6, 1843) youngest daughter of the late William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P., so distinguished in the early struggles for responsible government in this country. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this marriage. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes a zealous interest in church matters.

(Mr. John King died August 30, 1916).
(Mrs. King died December 18, 1917).

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JOHN KING, M.A., Q.C., a well known member of the legal profession, resides at Toronto where he was born September 15th. 1845. He is of Scotch parentage and Highland Scotch descent. His father came of an English military family, several of whose members served with distinction in the British army abroad. One of these, Mr. King's paternal grandfather, married a Highland Scotch lady, sold out his regimental commission, and retired ~~comfortably~~ near the ancient barony of Fraserburg in ~~the Parish of Tyrie~~, Aberdeenshire, where Mr. King's ~~subscribe's~~ father, John King, was born. He was an only son and was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, with a view to his entering the army. He subsequently joined the Royal Horse Artillery at Aberdeen, was despatched to Canada in September, 1834, in charge of a detachment of his battery, and was afterwards on active duty at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. During the fillibustering troubles along the frontier, following the rebellion of 1837, he was in command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, his services there being highly commended by Colonel Williams, R.A., the commandant of the old Johnstown district. While superintending the erection of defensive works at the same place, a few years afterwards, he contracted an illness of which he died at Quebec. He was a man of soldierly qualities, of acknowledged professional and literary abilities, and was the author of a work on gunnery and military engineering. He married April 22nd., 1841, Christina, daughter of Alexander Macdougall of Toronto, and sister of D. Macdougall, late Registrar of the County of Waterloo. A daughter, who died in infancy, and the subject of this notice, were the issue of this marriage. Mr. King's mother, who isstill living, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and is of Highland Scotch parentage and descent, her father being of the clan Macdougall of Lorne, of Oban in Argyleshire, and her mother of the clan Macintyre, of Glenorchay in Inverness and Eastern Argyleshire. Her father emigrated with

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a large family to Canada in 1850, settled for a time at Chateauguay in Lower Canada, and afterwards removed to Toronto, where he was engaged in business. A maternal uncle emigrated at the same time to the United States and settled near Syracuse, Oswego County, State of New York. He there reared a large family, principally sons, all of whom served in the Northern army during the civil war. Two were killed fighting under Grant in the battles around Vicksburg. Mr. King's earliest years were spent in Toronto, Prescott and Brockville, where his mother resided after her husband's death. He received his early education at the old Toronto Model School, then opposite Upper Canada College on the present site of Government House, and was subsequently a pupil at the Belleville, Chatham and Berlin grammar schools. He and his mother resided with his uncle, Mr. Macdougall, who was connected, ~~at different times~~, as editor and publisher, with the newspaper press at these different places. In September, 1857, the family removed toBerlin where Mr. King's mother still resides. In September, 1859, Mr. King matriculated in Arts at the University of Toronto, and entered upon his undergraduate career as a resident student in the following year. He was admitted to the degree of B.A. in June, 1864, and to the degree of M.A. in June, 1865. He was engaged as a private tutor during his University course and subsequently while pursuing his professional studies. He was also connected with the press as the Toronto correspondent of ~~the Hamilton Spectator and other~~ a number of outside newspapers. He was distinguished as a student for his literary and rhetorical attainments; was a double-first prizeman ~~in~~ at University College as English essayist and public speaker, and won the last University prize awarded for the best thesis by candidates for the degree of M.A.. He was elected twice in succession President of the University College Literary and Scientific Society, and ~~afterwards~~ was also Secretary

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of the University Association. He was one of the original projectors of a University journal and review, his name appearing in the first prospectus issued as chairman of the committee of University men who had charge of the undertaking. ~~The project was~~ Although not then proceeded with, ~~but~~ it was subsequently revived with success in the publication known as The 'Varsity, ~~in the promotion of~~ to which, in the earlier years of its existence, Mr. King was a frequent contributor. ~~took an active interest~~. Mr. King was a member of the University Rifle Corps, which formed part of the Queen's Own Rifles, from its formation in the Christmas vacation of 1861, till he graduated; and he subsequently volunteered and served at the front with his old comrades during the Fenian troubles of 1866. Upon taking his degree he assumed editorial charge of the Berlin Telegraph, to which he had been previously contributing, and conducted it for about a year. In April, 1865, he was admitted as a student-at-law, and became articled to James Maclennan, Q.C., now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, in whose office he studied his profession. He passed as ~~a~~ attorney and solicitor in Michaelmas term, 1868, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1869. He opened an office for a few months in Toronto, and was at the same time appointed deputy law-clerk of the Legislative Assembly and private secretary to the first Speaker of the House, the late Hon. John Stevenson, M.P.P. While acting in these capacities the Hon. J.S.Macdonald, then premier and attorney-general, offered him the law-clerkship of the Assembly, which had been vacated by the late Miles O'Reilly, Q.C. This appointment Mr. King declined for the active practice of his profession which he commenced in December, 1869, at Berlin, and there continued till his removal to Toronto in July, 1895. He ~~also~~ had a branch office at Galt during a portion of that period. While in practice at Berlin Mr. King was solicitor for the Consolidated Bank, and for its successor, the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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He was also solicitor for the County, and for a number of the local municipalities. As Crown counsel he has, for many years, conducted criminal business at the assizes in different parts of the Province. Besides being engaged in the active practice of his profession Mr. King has been a writer for the newspaper press, and is one of the oldest members of the Canadian Press Association. As a member of that Association he has rendered the press of Canada valuable service by ~~drafting~~ preparing, and promoting amendments of the law of libel, civil and criminal, which have been adopted by the Provincial and Dominion Legislatures. Mr. King wrote for the Canadian Monthly during its existence, has contributed prose and verse to the 'Varsity and the Week, has written for the Canadian Law Times and Law Journal and for other periodicals, and is also the author of several papers and treatises on the law of newspaper libel. The appearance of the late J. C. Dent's "Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion", with its novel exposition of that period of our history, and its strictures on the character and career of William Lyon Mackenzie and other political leaders of the time, called forth an able and effective critique by Mr. King entitled "The Other Side Of The Story". The book attracted wide attention and was highly praised by the press of all parties. As a prominent and popular University man, Mr. King has rendered his Alma Mater special service in many ways. He was elected a member of the University Senate by his fellow graduates in May, 1880, and has been re-elected ever since (once by acclamation) by the vote of the graduate body. He is a Queen's Counsel by the appointment of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and in June, 1895, was appointed by the Benchers a Lecturer to the Law Society. He then removed to Toronto, and has since been actively engaged in the Law School at Osgoode Hall, and in the practice of his profession as the head of the law firm of King,

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Mercer, Bradford & Titus. Upon leaving Berlin he was made the recipient of a testimonial by his friends, and of a highly complimentary resolution by the County Council, expressive of the respect and regard in which he was held, personally and professionally, by the people of the County.

He married December 12th., 1872, Isabel Grace, youngest daughter of the late William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P., so distinguished in the early struggles for responsible government in this country. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this marriage. Mr. King is a Liberal in politics, and an ex-president of the North Waterloo Liberal Association. He is a member of St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) Church, and ~~has always~~ has taken a zealous interest in Church matters.

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"MAITRE" JOHN KING, ~~K~~.C., M.A.

FATHER OF THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

John King, father of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, was born in Toronto on September 15th 1843. He was the posthumous child of Bombardier John King who died at Quebec in the spring of 1843. To understand the career and the character of "Maître" John King, it is necessary to say a few words about his own father. The latter was born in Aberdeenshire in 1814. Having decided to enter the army, he studied at the famous Military Academy of Woolwich. He came to Canada with his Regiment, the Royal Horse Artillery. During the troubles of 1837, he was serving as Bombardier. Premier Mackenzie King has himself told the episode of his grandfather John King pointing his guns against the old mill at Prescott when William Lyon Mackenzie was reported to have taken refuge there. Thus, the two grandfathers of Mr. King were fighting in opposite camps in those stormy days of our political emancipation.

During the winter of 1843, Bombardier John King was suddenly taken ill with pneumonia while he was garrisoned at Kingston. His condition was so bad that he was rushed to Quebec with the hope that he would receive better treatment at the Military Hospital of the Ancient Capital. Alas! nothing could save the young officer who breathed his last on May 9th 1843. Bombardier John King was only twenty-nine years old when he died. Though his tombstone cannot be found now, everything indicates that

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the young officer was buried in the cemetery of St. Matthew Church on St. John Street. It cannot be otherwise according to Mr. Pierre Georges Roy, F.R.S.C., the Archivist of the Province of Quebec to whom we are indebted for our information concerning the death of the Bombardier. In 1843, says Mr. Roy, St. Matthew's Cemetery was the only burial-ground in Quebec for Protestant officers and soldiers.

The young officer had composed a treatise on gunnery and artillery, but it was never published under his name. It was even appropriated by some of his comrades and printed without any acknowledgement of the true author. For this grievance, it is easy to understand the indignation of the young widow (née: Christina Macdonell insert name & surname). She was practically without means when her orphan son was born. She lived with her boy in Toronto and to obtain some little revenue, she took a few boarders. Thus, Sir Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine, roomed at the house of Mrs. John King, when he used to come to Toronto to sit at the Parliament. The illustrious French-Canadian statesman became so fond of the young John King that he asked permission his mother to adopt him. He wanted to give him his name and to leave all his estate to him as he had no issue. The young widow refused because she did not want to part from her son. By some miracle of devotion and ingenuity, she managed to give to her boy an excellent education, the most precious of all gifts.

John King, the second of his name, took his degrees at the University of Toronto. Before becoming Master of Arts, he published an excellent essay entitled "Our English Shakespeare."(1) He received a prize for this

(1) See: "Our English SHAKSPERE", The Canadian monthly, December 1876 p.501).

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contribution which was recognized as being the best of all those written by the students of that promotion. During the spring of 1866, John King enlisted in the University Rifle Corps which was organized to repulse the Fenian Raids. Three of the fellow-students of Mr. John King were killed in the battle of Limestone Bridge. With emotion, he referred to their heroic death, when he became President of the Literary & Scientific Society of University College, on October 26, 1866. It is almost seventy-five years ago that this inaugural address was delivered, but it has in no way lost its interest after three quarters of a century. On the contrary, the words of John King fit the present circumstances in a most appropriate way. It may even be said that he spoke with prophetic insight.

In order to judge the talent and the style of the young President of the Literary Society, let us turn for a few moments to his Inaugural Address, always bearing in mind that this very gifted writer and speaker was then only twenty-three years old.

In his introductory remarks, the speaker refers to Canada and states that he does not "doubt that in the course of years, this land which we love so well shall have written her name indelibly on the roll-call of nations and that she shall have achieved that true national greatness which she is now ardently striving for". Speaking of the rising generations, Mr. John King quotes this beautiful sentence from Charles Kingsley: "It is a pleasant thought to feel surer, day by day, that one is not needed-that science moves forward swift and sure, under a higher guidance than our own-that the sacred torch-race never can stand still, that He has taken the lamp out of old and

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failing hands only to put it into young and brave ones, who will never falter till they reach the goal." Afterwards, the speaker expresses the opinion that popular government and self government in Canada favour the development of literature and science. He explains also, in this respect, the beneficial influence of the "tie which knits this distant outpost of the Empire to the Mother land - a tie that is preserved by mutual attachment and mutual respect." Mr. King then explains the objects of the Literary Society of University College and he declares that it seeks "to awaken those tastes and aspirations which may lead us in some degree to aim at being co-workers with those great men, who, while they are advancing the triumphs of literary research and scientific discovery, and enlarging the boundaries of knowledge, are conducing at the same time to the peace, the welfare and the happiness of their fellow-men the wide world over."

Mr. King appreciates in a very remarkable way the advantages of education: "A collegiate training, according to him, is the best disciplinarian for the mind and the surest foundation for future greatness. A University course does not profess to give that superficial knowledge of the current literature or questions of the day, which is too often considered to be the only essential quality of a well-ordered mind; it does not deal with bare isolated facts or particular results of science as so many curiosities to be treasured in the memory; but it trains the understanding to habits of deep thought, mature reflection and close observation, in examining every link in the chain of cause and effect, and in applying those processes of analysis and synthesis so often used in the subject-matter of a student's

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reading. It introduces him to the master minds of the past, to the grandeur of ancient thought and the majesty of ancient language - sole relics of a vanished civilization. It leads him to the pages of history wherein he is enabled to study the lives of men and nations, and so to study them as to scorn violence, dishonesty, immorality - as to admire everything that furthers the ends of justice and adds to the virtue and dignity of man. It opens before him the book of science, wherein he is taught the unalterable laws that nature has imposed on all her subjects, from the sun in his meridian splendour to the faintest star that twinkles in the night. It places within his grasp a key to unlock the rich full store of literature of every people and of every tongue,"...

In a brilliant manner, Mr. King then gives an historic account of Debating Societies in Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin. Mr. King has faith in the development of the Literary Society of University College and in the future of Canada "when, in the lapse of years, a steady stream of immigration shall have set in upon us; when the close barriers with which we are now girded shall have been broken down and cleared away; when the sun shall have set upon the present clump of weak, isolated Provinces, to rise upon a new and undivided empire in British North America."

Many of the quotations just given show the great insight of Mr. John King. But the following passage is even more significant. He refers to the importance for all his fellow-students to qualify themselves

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for their duties of after life, remembering that "we must not merely learn, but act and live, and act and live not only as young men, but as young men who will have to bear the burthens, buffet the billows, and share in the sharp contests of older and sterner manhood. Keeping this in mind, is it a matter of little moment how we are prepared or preparing for the task which lies before us? Commonplace as the thought may appear, it withal contains a truth worth pondering deeply, that the seals of the future are committed to our charge. Of the weal or woe of nations we must one day become the arbiters. The destiny of the world must be entrusted to us. Within late years, how many great lights have gone out; how many within the past twelve month; and how many are even now fast waning away? Orators and poets of whom the world is proud have passed from the scene of their triumphs to man's common resting place. Titled great ones, whom it delighted men to honour, have found earthly homage no bar to their going the way of all earthly things. Statesmen have been snatched from the councils of royalty-some ripe for the mower, and some before the full harvest of their fame had been gathered in. Philosophers, warriors, men of letters, mechanicians, lawyers, inventors, have all been summoned away, leaving blanks in the roll-call of humanity; it is we who must fill their places. How many holding posts of trust and emolument, here and elsewhere, have passed the meridian of their lifetime, and must ere long retire before the young and vigorous who are springing up around them? Who must rear our edifices, penetrate our forests and hew down, construct our railroads, canals and enginery, level our highways and byways, till our fields, extend our trade, and dot

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the seas with the sails of our commerce? When sweeping changes are struggling into birth, and agitating storms are rolling waves over the souls of men, who must interpret " the signs of the times"-

"-see what's past, and learn what is to come?" To whom do the people look to become their wise rulers and judges, their shrewd journalists, their ingenious mechanicians, their favourite authors, their bewitching painters, their honoured clergymen and their soldiers of high renown? Who must watch the ebb and flow of circumstances, warn against impending disaster, be prepared for sudden peril, and tide the nations in safety over the upsurgings of human pride, passion and selfishness? Who must cross the vast ocean highways as bearers of the arts of peace and civilization to other lands-and who follow "the star of empire" as westward it takes it away? Who go in and out amongst their fellows on errands of benevolence and good-will, promoting the peace, the welfare and the brotherhood of man-and who seek for lonely, oppressed or forlorn ones, and lead them to virtue and refinement by words to solace their cheerless misery, and acts of sweet charity? Who "interrogate nature" and nature's laws, or write their names and leave a record of their noble deeds on history's emblazoned page? To whom do our people look for the clear, far-seeing eye and sagacious mind, the steady hand and dauntless heart which must belong to those who shall guide this young country, and the new empire wherein it will soon be merged, in its upward and onward career? Who, too, shall burst through and dissipate the gloom of ignorance and vice, and raise undismayed the beacon lights of honour, duty and truth? Who are to lead the van in fearless assaults on

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despotism and wrong-doing, whenever and wherever encountered, and be the champions of civil and religious liberty in the trying times that are looming up ahead of us? In a word, whose mission is it to "redeem, regenerate and disenthral" the world? None other than ours-we who are commencing our life's work-who have the dew of freshly-attained manhood on our brows, and let it be hoped, the fire of endeavour in our hearts."

I have given in full the last quotation because its author really seems to speak with a prophetic accent. His appeal to the Canadian youth of his time has not lost its deep meaning and communicative emotion. On the contrary, after seventy-five years, the words of John King are truer than ever. The young student who was just a little more than of age speaks with a mystic tone, foreseeing the storms which were to come. All his words apply perfectly to our present Prime Minister; one has the impression that his father was unconsciously thinking of his son to be born a few years later. When reading these lines of John King, it is impossible not to be struck by this extraordinary coincidence that his own child would one day be Canada's Leader during the greatest war of all times. But let us continue with our summary of this very interesting Inaugural Address. The speaker, discussing again the future of Canada, exclaims:

"This country has her destiny to work out like every other; history must repeat itself here as elsewhere." Then, Mr. King asks his audience: "Who can predict the part which any one of you may be called upon to play?" To answer this question, he makes an admirable review of great

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men who rose from obscurity: Shakespeare, Burns, Lee, Watt, Peel, Nelson, Dickens, Thackeray. "But, let it be observed, adds Mr. King, that whatever we may achieve can only be achieved by our own exertions. Self-education is that upon which we must all rely for future success." The speaker then proceeds with an excellent study of eloquence, which he defines as "speech in its most elevated form, under the sure guidance of Reason? Indeed, in the highest species of eloquence, which is ever the most intellectual, Reason is supreme; and though it stirs the feelings to their depths by thrilling pathos or the tumults of passion, she never once relaxes hold of her sovereign sceptre." The power of eloquence is irresistible. "It can correct the most flagrant evils, or expose and eradicate the grossest wrongs. It can add new strength to the forces of social amelioration everywhere, and shed lustre upon an advocacy of the claims and a pleading of the cause of erring, oppressed or fallen humanity." Mr. King evokes in turn: Greece with Demosthenes who"stirred the hearts and nerved the arms of the people of that "fierce democracy" to withstand the Macedonian invader", Rome with Cicero, Mediaeval Europe with Peter the Hermit, France with Napoleon and his proclamations, England with Fox, Burke, O'Connell, Peel, Disraeli..."Men must be born to poetry and bred to eloquence", which is the creature of discipline. Mr. King makes excellent suggestions concerning the way to acquire eloquence and to overcome one's deficiencies. He applies to orators the advice of Reynolds to painters: "If one has great abilities, industry will improve them, if he has but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labour: nothing is to be gained without it." A little later, Mr. King

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repeats that " labour is the only price of solid fame, and that whatever his force of genius be there is no easy method- no short or royal road to becoming either a vigorous and powerful writer, or a ready, skilful and successful debater."

"The absolute importance of careful preparation-of coming into the arena of debate full of subject-cannot be too strongly urged." We must strive after perfection though we cannot reach it. "Beautifully has it been remarked that-this inflexible, unremitting pursuit of ideal and unattainable excellence is the source of all the real excellence which the world has ever seen. It is the foundation of everything great and good of which man can boast. It is the basis on which our highest and most enduring hopes rest; it is the source of all those gentler influences which controul and subdue our race; it is the root of all that is honest and sterling and true in morals and in taste."

Let us pause here for a moment. It is very clear that Mr. John King had a very great influence upon his son. Our Prime Minister has been absolutely faithful to the lesson taught by his father when he was insisting upon the importance of education and self-preparation. He has inherited the literary tastes of "Maître" John King and his constant pursuit of artistic perfection in his writings and in his speeches. In the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, we find a true love for Art in all its forms: music, sculpture and painting as well as literature. He shows also a very deep appreciation of History, covering every field in its embrace: economics, social science and culture in general. Let us add that like his father, our distinguished Prime Minister was also President

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of a Literary Society, that of the Berlin High School.

In the last part of his Inaugural Address, Mr. John King explains how the Literary Society can help its members in the art of public speaking, how it can do so almost as a pastime to be dearly remembered in later years. Mr. King then makes a contrast between peaceful arts and military preparations. This brings him to pay tribute to the three members of the Literary Society who had been killed on June 2nd 1866 in the affray of Limestone Bridge. He says that "they have proved to the world the magic, universal brotherhood of the British name."

"But let us hope that war for one year at least has seen its worst, and that Peace, smiling, sunny and sweet, will soon bid the joyous Christmas bells to "ring out the thousand wars of old, ring in the thousand years of peace, "for the fulfilment of old Merlin's prophecy, and the advent of King Arthur, who, dying, said-

"I come again
With all good things, and war shall be no more."

Then and not till then can we look forward for the realization of that happy time-

"When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world;
When the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

In his conclusion, the Speaker says: " We shall have the satisfaction of witnessing our Association grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of a country, the progress of which in every element of material prosperity will bear comparison favourably with that of any other in the world; a country that will, ere many months have passed away, have been merged into a great nationality, which, governed in the well-tried ways of the British Constitution,

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shall yet be the pride and glory of this new world." Mr.King finishes with the following quotation from "rare Tom Hood":-

"With the good of our country before us,
Why play the mere partisan's game?
Lo! the broad flag of England is o'er us,
And behold, on both sides 'tis the same!

"Not for this, not for that, not for any,
Not for these, not for those, but for all-
To the last drop of blood, the last penny,
Together let's stand, or let's fall!

"Tear down the vile signs of a faction,
Be the national banner unfurled,-
And if we must have any faction,-
Be it 'Britain against all the world!"

It must always be kept in mind that this Address was delivered during the autumn of 1866, before the coming into force of the B. N. A. Act (on July 1st 1867).

After being admitted to the Bar of Ontario (insert date), the young lawyer established himself at Berlin. He did not abandon his literary pursuits and he managed to combine journalism with the practice of his profession. He wrote for many years in the "Berlin Telegraph." It was on (insert date and place) that John King married Isabel Grace King, daughter of the great Patriot of 1837: William Lyon Mackenzie. Never was there a couple more united! The young couple first lived on Benton Street in a simple but charming cottage. It was an old-fashioned colonial house with only one floor, a long gallery in front, the main door in the centre and on each side a door-window. Mr. and Mrs. John King were living there when Premier King was born on 17th December 1874. The birthplace of Mr. King has now been demolished. On its site now stands the Tabernacle of the Evangelical Church. In 1874, this locality was still in the country as Berlin had then only about 6,000 inhabitants. Gardens were surrounding

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the cottage and open fields spread all around. Mr. John King used even to shoot at targets from his gallery as the next neighbour was at quite a distance.

Mr. John King had his law office on the second floor of a house which still exists and which is on the street, just back of Walper Hotel. Maître King was busy with law and literature, but he was not indifferent to politics. For a time, he was President of the North Waterloo Reform Association. He was invited on several occasions to run as a candidate in North Waterloo for the Liberal Party. It is too bad that he could not find his way to accept such nomination. Mr. John King would have been a great asset for the forces of Liberalism. As a speaker, he was endowed with very exceptional gifts. To his wide knowledge of literature and history, he added an extraordinary ability for impromptu speeches. His sentences were so nicely phrased, his expressions were so perfect that many could not believe that the addresses of Mr. King were not written beforehand and learned by heart. Yet, they were masterpieces of improvisation. This great extempore speaker was also an ardent Liberal. It is sufficient in this respect to refer to his defence of William Lyon Mackenzie when he published: The Other Side of the "Story" with Letters re: Mackenzie - Rolph Controversy (J. Murray & Co., Toronto, 1886, 150p.) This vindication of the memory of his father-in-law does great credit to the courage, the sincerity and the conviction of its author.

In 1893, Mr. King was appointed Professor of Criminal Law at Osgoode Hall. He went to reside in Toronto with all his family. It then numbered four children: Bella

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the first born, William Lyon Mackenzie, then Jenny and finally Macdougall. (We will find them again in another Chapter).

Mr. John King was not satisfied with giving only lectures, but he published also some very interesting articles on Libel: The Newspaper Press and the Law of Libel (Canadian Monthly, Toronto, 1875, vol.8, No.5, p. 394-405). A Decade in the History of Newspaper Libel. (Woodstock, printed at the Sentinel, 1892, 50p. in-8). Afterwards, Mr. King published on the same matter two excellent books: The Law of Defamation (Slander & Libel) (Carswell Co. Ltd., Toronto 1907). The Law of Criminal Libel. (Carswell Co. Ltd., Toronto, 1912). These two books contain a very fine exposition of the doctrine and jurisprudence on Slander and Libel which forms so important a subject for all lawyers. But those volumes are not only good law-books but they are remarkably well written. It is very seldom that jurists combine those two qualities in their writings and it is to be wished that the example of "Maître" John King be often followed.

The University of Toronto received also a large part of the interest of Mr. King. He was Chairman of its Board of Legal studies; from 1876 till his death, namely during 37 years, he was a member of the Senate of the University as representative of the graduates in Arts. During the last part of his life, Mr, King lost gradually his sight. But he showed admirable courage. His undaunted heroism against coming blindness ~~enabled him to continue to publish various works.~~ Thus, ~~he gave first in "Varsity"~~ and then in a book-form his essays on "McCaul, Croft, Forneri, persolanities of early university days." (Toronto -MacMillan 1914,

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256 pages). Finally, through blindness Mr. King was obliged in 1913 to abandon the practice of law and to discontinue his lectures at Osgoode Hall. For a long time, he had used for his teaching notes in very large letters, but with the progress of the disease, he could no more do justice to himself. How appalling it must have been to see this excellent professor unable to continue his lessons because he was almost totally blind! All his life, John King was a very religious man. He was an elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Toronto. For him and for his family, the service of God always came first. Thus, his faith enabled John King to undergo all his ordeals and sufferings with a serene resignation. Calmly, he left his family for the world beyond on 30th August 1916. His poor mortal eyes were closed for ever, but as it is written in Isaiah (58-8):

"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning."

"Lux perpetua luceat ei."

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Amongst the other articles published by Mr. John King, see:

The American Centennial Exhibition (Canadian Monthly, Toronto, 1875, vol. 8, no.4, p. 308-314).

Canadian Pacific Railway Construction in 1875 at Fort Williams (Thunder Bay Historical Society. Papers of 1926-8, p. 44-46).

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Attached is carbon (others on file) which gives particulars re your father's ancestry, etc.

G. July 13/25

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KING, JOHN , Berlin, Ontario, a well-known member of the legal profession, resides at Berlin, in the County of Waterloo. Although of Scoth parentage, and of Highland Scotch descent, Mr. King is a native of Canada, and was born in Toronto, September 15th, 1843. His father came of an English military family, several of whose members saw a good deal of active service with the British army abroad. One of these, Mr. King's paternal grandfather, married a Scotchlassie in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, who was possessed of considerable property in her own right, and soon afterwards retired comfortably near Fraserburg, in the parish of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, where our subject's father, John King, was born. He was an only son, who, inheriting a love of military life, was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, with a view to his entering the army. He subsequently joined the Royal Horse Artillery at Aberdeen, and in September, 1834, was despatched to Canada, in a subaltern capacity, in charge of a detachment of his battery. He was for a time at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, in command of the quarantine station there, and was afterwards quartered at Kingston, Prescott, and Quebec. During the filibustering troubles along the St.Lawrence frontier, which followed the rebellion of 1837, he was in command at Fort Wellington, Prescott, his services there being highly commended by Colonel Williams, R.A., the commandant of the Johnstown district. A few years

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afterwards, while superintending the erection of defensive works at this same place, he contracted an illness of which he died at Quebec. He was then scarcely thirty years of age, and had a promising career before him. He was a man of soldierly qualities, and of acknowledged professional and literary abilities, and was the author of a work on gunnery and military engineering. He married, on April 22nd, 1841, Christina, daughter of Alexander Macdougall, of Toronto, and sister of D. Macdougall, the present registrar of the County of Waterloo. A daughter who died in infancy, and the subject of this notice, were the issue of this marriage. Mr. King's mother, who is still living, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and is of Highland Scotch parentage and descent, her father being of the clan Macdougall of Lorne, of Oban in Argyleshire, and her mother a Macintyre of Glenorchay, of theclan of that name in Inverness and eastern Argyleshire. Her father emigrated with a large family to Canada in 1830, settled for a time in Chateauguay, in Lower Canada, and afterwards removed to Toronto, where he was engaged in a a manufacturing business. A maternal uncle emigrated at the same time to the United States, and settled near Syracuse, Oswego county, State of New York. He there reared a large family, principally sons, all of whom served in the Northern

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army during the civil war. Two were killed fighting under Grant in the battles around Vicksburg. Mr. King's earliest years were spent in Prescott, Brockville, and Toronto, where his mother resided after her husband's death. He received his early education at the old Toronto Model School, then opposite Upper Canada College, on the present site of Government House, and was subsequently a pupil at the Belleville, Chatham, and Berlin grammar schools. He and his mother resided with his uncle, Mr. Macdougall, who was connected at different times, as editor and publisher, wirh the newspaper press at these different places. In September, 1857, the family removed to Berlin, where they have since resided. In September 1859, Mr. King entered the University of Toronto as a matriculant in the Faculty of Arts; commenced his undergraduate ~~mxm~~ career as a resident student in the following year; was admitted to the degree of B.A. in June, 1864, and to the degree of M.A., in June, 1865. He was engaged as a private tutor during the greater part of his University course;was distinguished as a student for his literary and rhetorical attainments; was a first prizeman in University college as English essayist and public speaker, and won the last University prize awarded for the best thesis by candidates for the degree of M.A. He was also elected twice in succession president of the University College Literary and Scientific Society, and afterwards secretary of the

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University Association. He was one of the original projectors of a University journal and review, his name appearing in the first prospectus issued as chairman of the committee who had charge of the undertaking. The project failed for want of substantial encouragement, but was subsequently revived with success in the publication known as "The Varsity", to which Mr. King was a frequent contributor in the first years of its existence. He was also a member of the University Rifle Corps (No. 9 Q.O.R.) from its formation, in the Michaelmas vacation of 1861, till he graduated, and subsequently volunteered and served at the front with his old comrades during the Fenian troubles in 1866. Upon taking his degree, he assumed editorial charge of the Berlin Telegraph, to which he had previously been contributing, and conducted it for about a year. In April 1865, he was admitted at Osgoode Hall as a student-at-law, and was at the same time articled to James Maclennan, Q.C., in whose office he studied his profession. He passed as attorney and solicitor in Michaelmas term, 1868, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1869. Upon being admitted as attorney, he opened an office for a few months in Toronto, and was at the same time appointed assistant law-clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and private clerk to the Speaker of the House, the late Hon. John Stevenson. While acting in these capacities, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, then premier

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and attorney-general, offered him the law clerkship, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Miles O'Reilly, Q.C. He declined this appointment for the active practice of his profession, which he commenced in December,1869, at Berlin, and has there since continued. For about three years he also had an office at Galt, in the same county, and was for a time associated there with A.J. Beaumont, in the firm of King & Beaumont. The partnership was dissolved in January, 1885. At Berlin he was solicitor for the Consolidated Bank, and is now solicitor for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, its successor. He is also county solicitor, and, as Crown counsel, conducts criminal business at the assizes in different parts of the province. He is a Liberal in politics, an ex-president of the North Waterloo Reform Association, and, for many years past, has taken a prominent part in electoral contests on the Liberal side. He has nearly all his life been a writer for the newspaper press; wrote for the Canadian Monthly during its existence, and is an old member of the Canadian Press Association. He has always been an active University man, rendering service in many ways to his alma mater, whenever her interests required it, and is a member of the University Senate, having been elected to that body by his fellow-graduates in May, 1880, and re-elected by acclamation

in May, 1885. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum Society. Mr. King married, December 12th, 1872, Isabel Grace, youngest daughter of the late William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P., so distinguished in the early struggles for responsible government in this country. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this marriage. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes a zealous interest in church matters.

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Biographical Article on John King

"A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography" - pages 156-7-8.

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volunteered and served at the front with his old comrades during the Fenian troubles in 1866. Upon taking his degree, he assumed editorial charge of the Berlin Telegraph, to which he had previously been contributing, and conducted it for about a year. In April, 1865, he was admitted at Osgoode Hall as a student-at-law, and was at the same time articled to James Maclennan, Q.C., in whose office he studied his profession. He passed as attorney and solicitor in Michaelmas term, 1868, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1869. Upon being admitted as attorney, he opened an office for a few months in Toronto, and was at the same time, appointed assistant law-clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and private clerk to the Speaker of the House, the late Hon. John Stevenson. While acting in these capacities, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, then premier and attorney-general, offered him the law clerkship, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Miles O'Reilly, Q.C. He declined this appointment for the active practice of his profession, which he commenced in December, 1869, at Berlin, and has there since continued. For about three years he also had an office at Galt, in the same county, and was for a time associated there with E. J. Beaumont, in the firm of King & Beaumont. The partnership was dissolved in January, 1885. At Berlin he was solicitor for the Consolidated Bank, and is now solicitor for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, its successor. He is also county solicitor, and, as Crown counsel, conducts criminal business at the assizes in different parts of the province. He is a Liberal in politics, an ex-president of the North Waterloo Reform Association, and, for many years past, has taken a prominent part in electoral contests on the Liberal side.

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Marriage: John King and Mrs. King.

Births: John King
Mrs. King
Isabel King, and all the
other Kings.

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Family Records

Mr. and Mrs. John King

married December 12, 1872

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

Mr. and Mrs. John King were married by the Revd. Dr. Topp, now of Toronto.

March 1, 1930.

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Births

Name in full: John Young

Date of birth:

Year: 1843

Day of month: 13th Sept.

Day of week: _____

Hour of day: _____

Where born:

City: Toronto

Street address: Richmond St.
on present site of the Temple Building

When christened: _____

By whom christened:

Rev Barclay D.D.

Died at 276 Avenue Road. Wednesday morning. 7.am.
aug 30. 1916. Nursing home of Clonard Community
Sept 2. 1916. Rev Dr Galvin - officiated

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

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Births

Name in full: Isabel Grace Mackenzie

Date of birth:

Year: 1843.

Day of month: 6th February

Day of week: Saturday

Hour of day:

Where born:

City: City of New York U.S.A.

Street address:

When christened:

1873

By whom christened:

~~Rev J.J. Lockie~~ St. St. Andrews church Berlin Ont. by the Minister Rev J.J. Lockie

Isabel Grace Mackenzie born March 6th 1843 New York City U.S.A. Baptized March 17 1873 at St. Andrews Church Berlin Ont. by the Minister Rev J.J. Lockie

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Births

Name in full: Christina Isabel Grace King

Date of birth:

Year: 1873

Day of month: 15th ~~Sept~~ November

Day of week: ~~Friday~~ Saturday

Hour of day: 2.30 AM.

(Hour is correct. Family recollection is about 2. am.)

Where born:

City: Town of Berlin Ont

Street address: Benton St

When christened: Sunday 10th May 1874

In St. Andrews church Berlin Ont-

by the Rev J.F. Lochie ?

By whom christened:

Died April 4. 1915 at 6 pm:
4 Grange Road Toronto:
buried Mount Pleasant Cemetery
by Galvin. Undertaker

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Marriage

Names in full:

John King
Isabel Grace Mackenzie

By whom married:

Rev Alex Topp D.D. assisted by Rev J.T. Dickie.

Date of marriage:

Year: Dec 12th. 1872.

Day of month:

Day of week: Thursday

Hour of day: 9 a.m.

Where married:

City: Toronto

Street address: Charlotte

Witnesses:

J.B. McQueston
Chas W. Lindsay

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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Births

Name in full: Janet Lindsay King

Date of birth:

Year: 1876

Day of month: 27th August

Day of week: Saturday

Hour of day: born at Lindsay 12 noon [illegible] 27th

(Family records)
(Re Letter May 5-1934)

Where born:

City: Berlin Ont.

Street address: King st.

When christened: 17th June 1877

By whom christened:

In St. Andrews church Berlin Ont.
by the Minister the Rev J F Hicks

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Births

Name in full: William Lyon Mackenzie King

Date of birth:

Year: 1874

Day of month: 17th December

Day of week: Thursday -

Hour of day: 8 AM. (A little before 8 o'clock Dr. Bowlby sent word to Grandfather Veazey - that a boy was born this night at 7 and everything was well.)

Probably 7 minutes should - this 7 obtained from memory 45 years & 6 months

8 minutes should

No fingers on the hands at birth (no nails on the fingers at birth) caul on the head

Where born:

Town or City: Berlin Ont -

(Grandmother Veazey lived to be 93 years but I am sure she died many of at least with 4 I think 4 more years. She remembered 1837 and 1848 also 1849 - 20-1-33)

Street address: Benton St -

When christened:

11th July 1875 -

By whom christened:

In St. Andrews Church Berlin Ont - by the Minister the Rev J.J. Bricker

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

C 8 0 0 3

Births

Name in full:
Dougall Macdougall King

Date of birth:

Year: ~~1877~~ 1878

Day of month: 11th November

Day of week: Monday

Hour of day: 6 A.M.

James mother.
I mean my being still on making at 6 a.m. this I had a small breakfast, I may not be up much at this hour

Where born:

City: Town of Berlin Ont.

Street address: Margaret St.

When christened: 30th March 1879.

By whom christened:

In St. Andrews Church Berlin Ont. by the Minister the Rev J.J. Hicks.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

(No. 13) Original Certificate. "I Isobel MacDonald, of 123 Mulberry Street, midwife, do hereby certify that Isobel, wife of William Lyon Mackenzie, Actuary of the Mechanics' Institute, City Hall, New York, was safely delivered of a female child (Isobel) on Monday, February 6th, 1843, at 12 Chambers Street, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

New York, February 10th, 1843.

her mark
Isobel / MacDonald

The undersigned, sisters of the infant Isobel, are witnesses to Mrs. MacDonald's mark, made by her to the above certificate, after it had been correctly read over to her, on the above day.

Barbara Mackenzie.

Janet Mackenzie.

● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - Miscellaneous n.d., 1925-1930 ●

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Bombardier John King,
6th Battalion Royal Artillery,
Grosse Isle, Que.

(Letter from John Wilson written at Prescott, U.C.,
October 14, 1842)

Alexander Macdougall,
Funeral, Tuesday July 27, 1841, from the residence
of his son, Daniel Macdougall, east of Osgoode Hall.

Letter from John King to Mr. Alexander Macdougall, re
engagement, dated from Prescott, U.C., September 21,1840.

Marriage lines, Alex. Macdougall, Turner, in Glasgow, and
Mary McIntyre, residenter there. Married at Glasgow,
November 20, . William Walker, Session clerk,
date of certificate, November 24. Parties married by
John McLaurin, Minister

Robert Boyd, Prescott, married John King and Christina
Macdougall on April 22, 1841, at Prescott.

Rebecca King, born March 14, 1842; baptized April 24, 1842
by Robert Boyd.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

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Genealogy

COPY

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

Isabel Grace Christina King
Christina Macdougall King.

John King K.C.

Born Toronto Ont. Feb. 15. 1843.
married Toronto Ont.

Isabel Grace Mackenzie King

Born New York, U.S. Feby 6. 1843.

Isabel Grace Christina King

Born Berlin, Ont. November 15. 1873
died Toronto Ont. April 4. 1914
aged. 41 yrs, 4 mos. 19 days.

William Lyon Mackenzie King

born Berlin Ont. December 17. 1874

Janet Lindsay King

Born Berlin Ont. August 27. 1876
married Toronto " November

Dougall Macdougall King

born Berlin Ont. November 11. 1877.
married Toronto Ont. 1918

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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Christina Macdougall King
born [illegible] 1840 1821 (2)
died [illegible]
[illegible] November 6 - 1903.

Isabel Christina Grace
daughter of John King and Isabel Grace
Macdougall King
born Salford November 1873
died Sunday, October 4th, April 1915.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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Archives nationales du Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Wm.Lyon McK King & Margery Rean
Married Jan 7, 1939

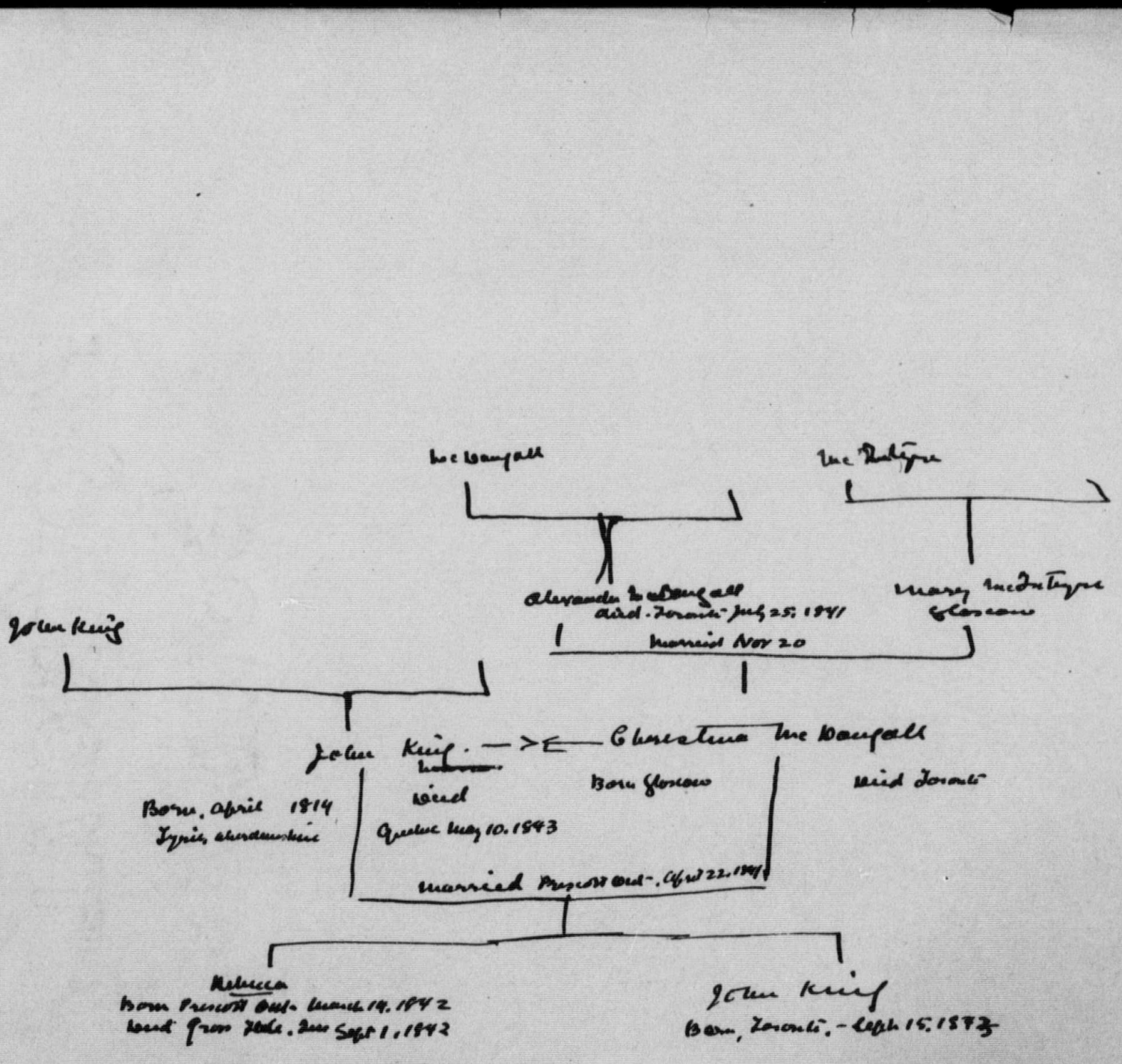
William Lyon Mackenzie King
born July 22, 1940

Katherine Elizabeth King
born April 1942

Dr. Wm.L.McK. King lost aboard the Ste Croix Sept, 1943

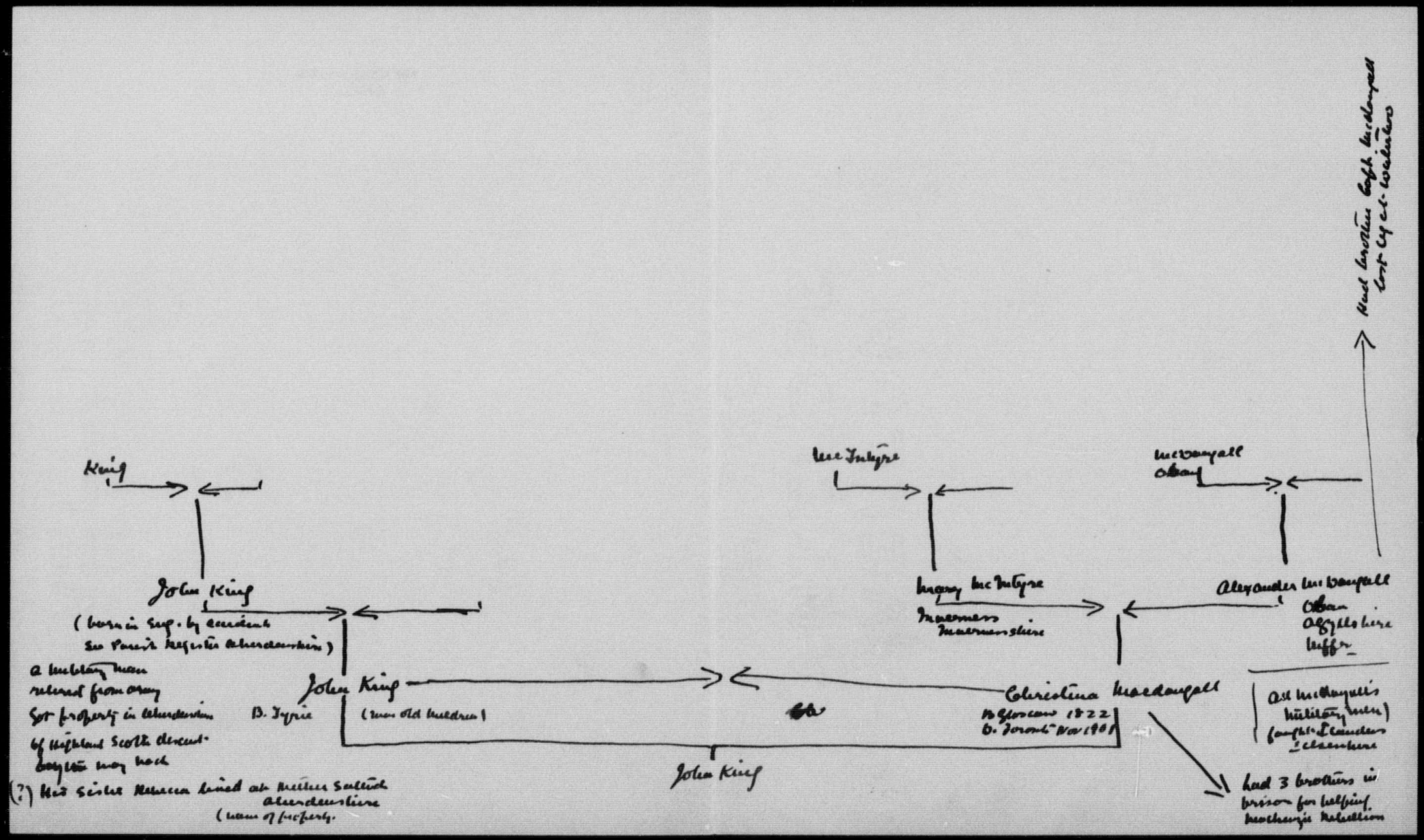
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National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada



King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada



- King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc.
- n.d.

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Archives nationales du Canada

THE ROXBOROUGH
OTTAWA.

King - genealogy.

Biographical

C3

● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. ● n.d.

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Archives nationales du Canada

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
THE ROXBOROUGH
OTTAWA

In memory of
John King
Salutation R.N.R.

Born. Spic. Aberdeenshire Scotland 18
(Twenty
odd miles)
and and entered military service June 1843
11 May 1843

Catherine Isabella
his wife

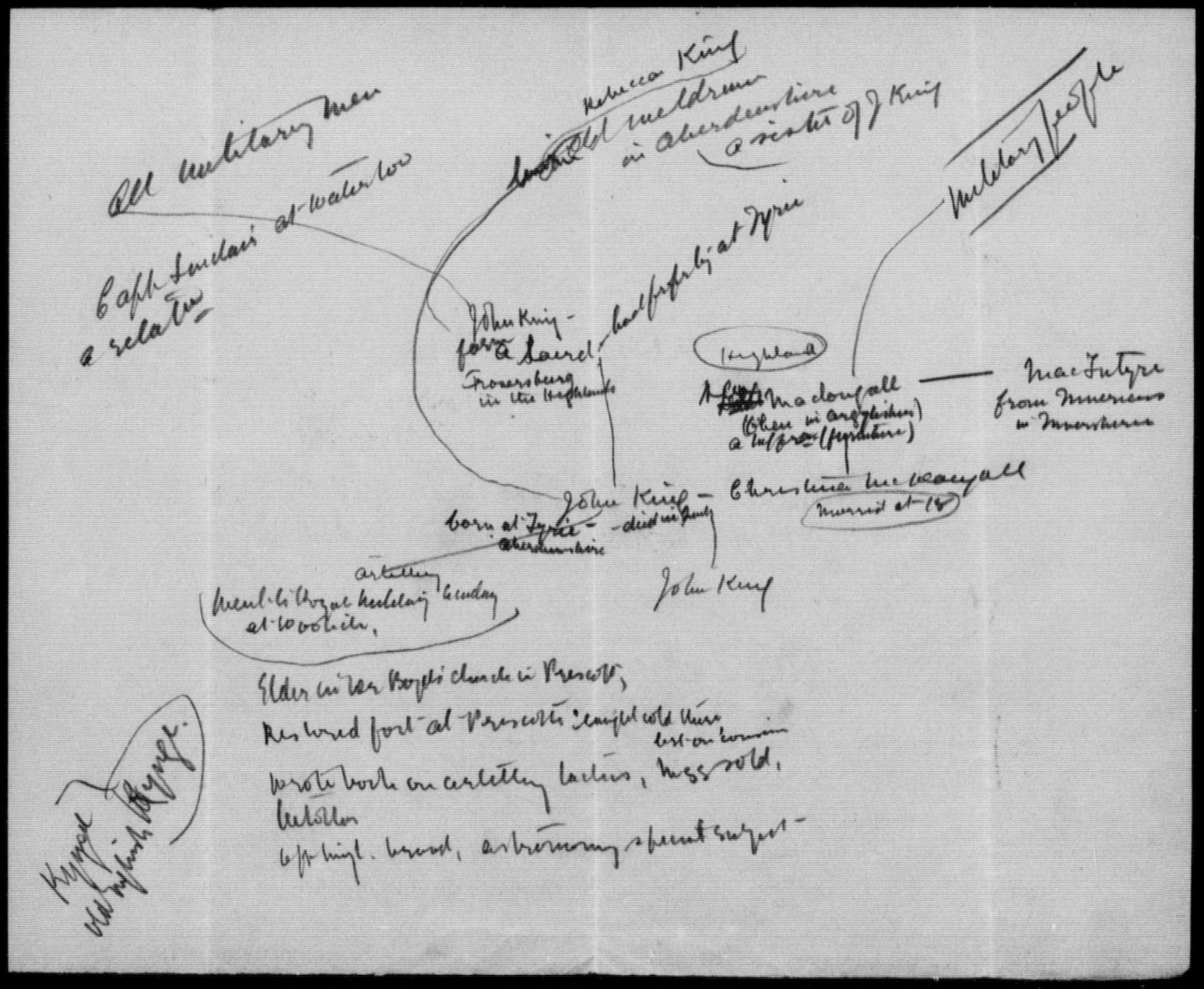
Born Glencoe, Scotland 1822
but Toronto, Canada. Nov. 1901

104 items.

24

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada



● King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc.
● n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

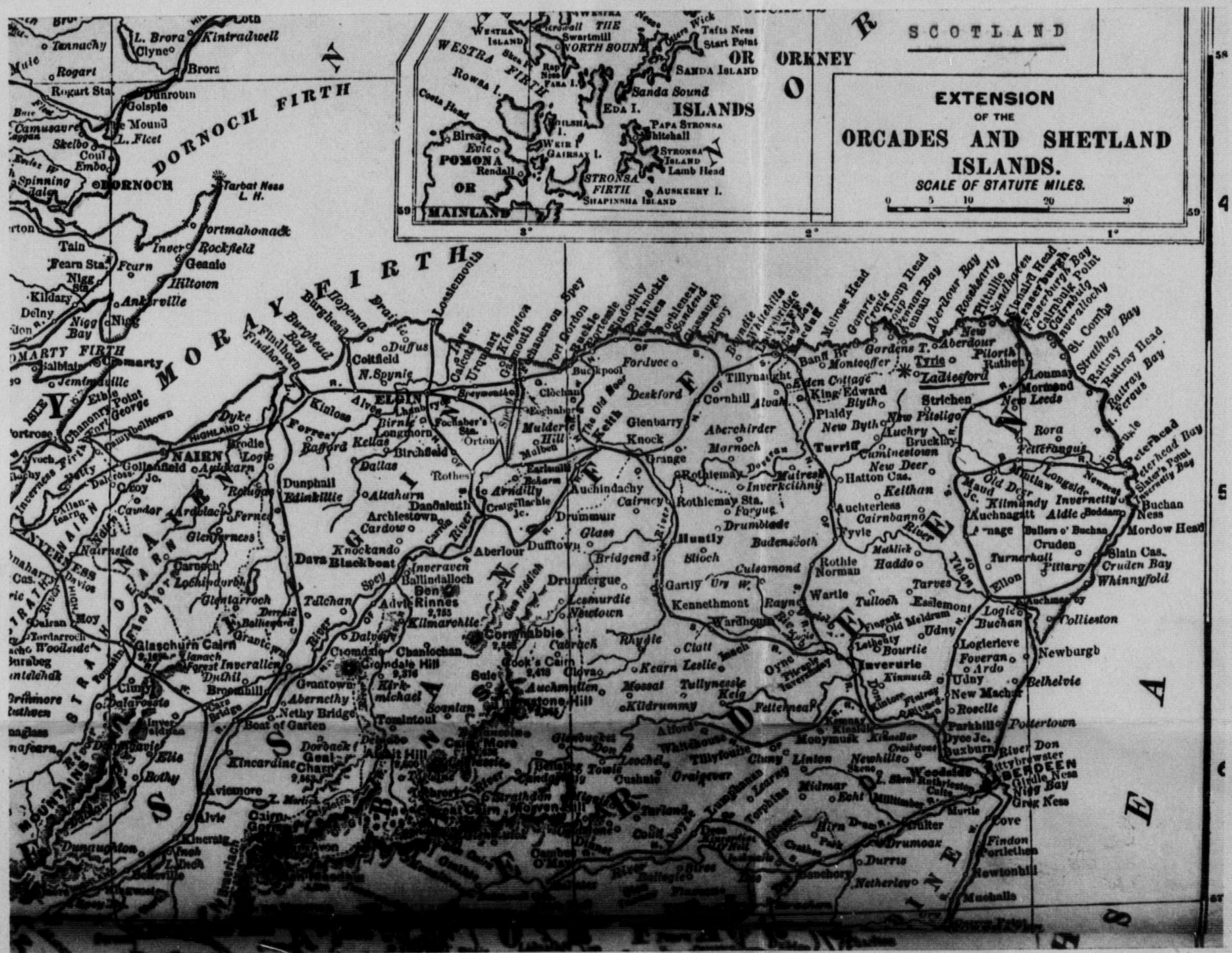
It is Ordered, that the

do within ten days after the service of this Order on or Solicitor make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in possession or power, relating to any matters in question in this action and to produce the same to and deposit the same

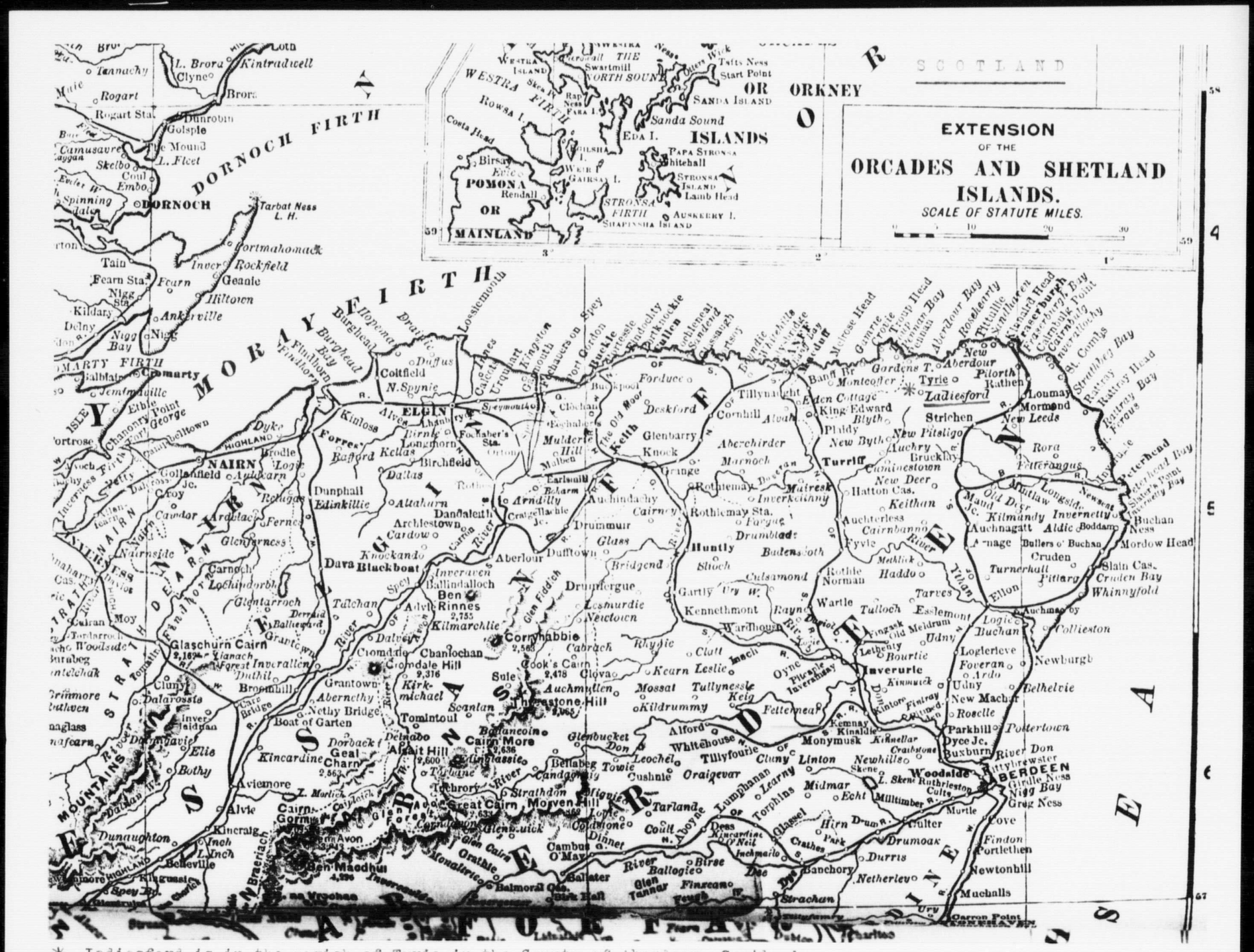
of this Court at for the usual purposes.

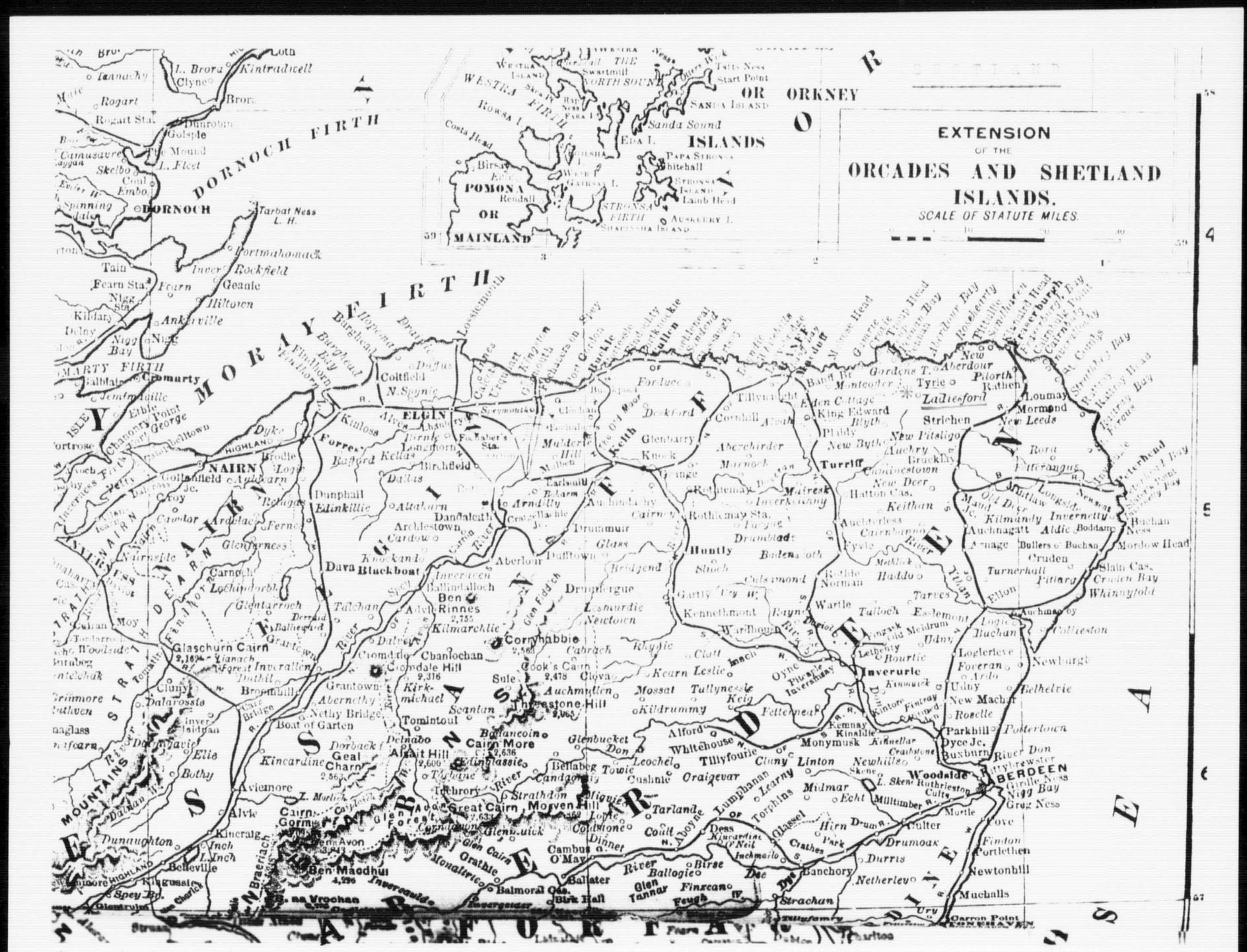
King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada


SCOTLAND
ORKNEY
OR
EXTENSION
OF THE
ORCADES AND SHETLAND
ISLANDS.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30
MAINLAND
POMONA
OR
WESTRA ISLAND
WESTRA FIRTH
ROWSA I.
COSTA HEAD
NORTH SOUND
SANDA ISLAND
SANDA SOUND
EDA I.
ISLANDS
PAPA STRONSA
WHITEHALL
STRONSA ISLAND
LAMB HEAD
AUSKERRY I.
SHAPINSHA ISLAND
STRONSA FIRTH
WEIR
GAIRSAY I.
SWARTMILL
TAFTS NESS
START POINT
BIRSAY
EVIE
RENDALL
DORNOCH FIRTH
MORAY FIRTH
INVERNESS FIRTH
DORNOCH
TARBAT NESS L. H.
PORTMAHOMACK
TAIN
INVER
ROCKFIELD
GEANIE
FEARN
HILTOWN
ANDREVILLE
KILDARY
DELNY
NIGG
NIGG BAY
INVERGORDON
CROMARTY FIRTH
CROMARTY
FINDHORN
FINDHORN BAY
BURGHEAD
BURGHEAD BAY
HOPEMAN
DUFFUS
LOSSIEMOUTH
COLDFIELD
N. SPYNIE
ELGIN
FORRES
KINLOSS
ALVES
DYKE
NAIRN
DUNPHAIL
EDINKILLIE
AUDLEARN
CAWDOR
DAVA
BLACKBOAT
ABERLOUR
DUFFTOWN
GLENFARCLAS
KNOCKANDO
ARCHIESTOWN
DANDALEITH
ARNDILLY
CRAIGELLACHIE
ROTHES
ORTON
DALLAS
BIRCHFIELD
KELLAS
BALLINDALLOCH
ADVIE
RINNES
KILMARNOCK
CORNHABBIE
CROMDALE
CHANLOCHAN
GRANTOWN
ABERNETHY
NETHY BRIDGE
BOAT OF GARTEN
DULNAIN BRIDGE
GLASCHURN CAIRN
INVERALLEN
BROOMHILL
KINCARDINE
AVIEMORE
ALVIE
DUNMAGLASS
KINGUSSIE
NEWTOWN
LESMURDIE
DRUMMUIR
DRUMMERGUE
BRIDGEND
GLASS
KEITH
CAIRNEY
AUCHINDACHY
INVERAVEN
CULSALMOND
GLENBARRY
KNOCK
ABERCHIRDER
MARNOCH
GRANGE
ROTHIEMAY
ROTHIEMAY STA.
INVERKETHNY
FORGUE
DRUMBLADE
HUNTLY
STICH
GARTLY
KENNETHMONT
WARDHOUSE
RHYNIE
CLATT
KEARN
LESLIE
TULLYNESSLE
KEIG
KILDRUMMY
ALFORD
WHITEHOUSE
TILLYTOUDLE
CLUNY
LINTON
NEWHILLS
CRAIGTON
CRAIGIEVAR
MIDMAR
ECHT
SKENE
KINELLAR
KINTORE
KINTORE JC.
KINTORE STA.
MONYMUSK
DYCE JC.
DYCE
BUXBURN
RIVER DON
WOODSIDE
ABERDEEN
TORRY
GIRDLE NESS
NIGG BAY
GREG NESS
MURTLE
CULTER
DRUMOAK
DURRIS
NETHERLEY
MUCHALLS
FINDON
PORTLETHEN
NEWTONHILL
CRUDEN BAY
WHINNYFOLD
SLAIN CAS.
PITTARG
CRUDEN
BUCHAN NESS
MORDOW HEAD
PETERHEAD
PETERHEAD BAY
SLATER'S POINT
INVERNETTY
LONGSIDE
NEWSEAT
OLD DEER
MAUD JC.
KILMANDY
ALDIE
BODDAM
BUCHNAGATT
BULLERS O' BUCHAN
RORA
PETERCULTER
MINTLAW
NEW PITSLIGO
AUCHRY
BRUCKLAY
NEW DEER
HATTON CAS.
CUMINESTOWN
TURRIFF
NEW BYTH
PLAIDY
KING EDWARD
BLYTH
EDEN COTTAGE
CORNHILL
ALVAH
DESKFORD
BUCKPOOL
FORDUCE
TILLYNAUGHT
STRICHEN
MORMOND
NEW LEEDS
RORA
RATTRAY
RATTRAY HEAD
RATTRAY BAY
PEREBUS
ST. COMBS
STRATHBEG BAY
INVERALLOCHY
CAIRNBULK POINT
FRASERBURGH
FRASERBURGH BAY
KINNAIRD HEAD
SANDHAVEN
PITTULLIE
ROSEHEARTY
ABERDOUR BAY
TROUP HEAD
GARDENS T.
ABERDOUR
NEW PITSLIGO
PILORTH
RUTHEN
LOUMAY
TYRIE
LADIESFORD
GAMRIE
TROUP HEAD
PENNAN BAY
CRUDEN
MELROSE HEAD
BANFF
MONTCOFFER
BANFF BAY
BANFF HARBOUR
MACDUFF
MACDUFF BAY
GARDENSTOWN
TROUP HEAD
PENNAN BAY
ABERDOUR BAY
ROSEHEARTY
PITTULLIE
SANDHAVEN
KINNAIRD HEAD
FRASERBURGH
FRASERBURGH BAY
CAIRNBULK POINT
INVERALLOCHY
ST. COMBS
STRATHBEG BAY
RATTRAY
RATTRAY HEAD
RATTRAY BAY
PEREBUS

C 22 1 00 C


SCOTLAND
EXTENSION
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ORCADES AND SHETLAND
ISLANDS.
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ORKNEY ISLANDS
MAINLAND
POMONA OR MAINLAND
WESTRA FIRTH
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PAPA STRONSA
STRONSA
STRONSA FIRTH
AUSKERRY I.
SHAPINSHA ISLAND
SANDA ISLAND
Sanda Sound
Start Point
Tafts Ness
Swartmill
NORTH SOUND
Costa Head
Birsay
Rendall
Evie
Tarbat Ness L. H.
Fortmahomack
Tain
Fearn Sta.
Geanie
Hiltown
Ankerville
Delny
Nigg Bay
Kildary
Dornoch
Golspie
Brora
Kintradwell
Clyne
Rogart
Rogart Sta.
Lairg
Dunrobin
The Mound
L. Fleet
Skelbo
Coul
Embo
Spinning dale
Camusavre
Laggan
Inver Rockfield
Tarbat Ness
DORNOCH FIRTH
MORAY FIRTH
Lossiemouth
Burghead
Hopeman
Findhorn
Findhorn Bay
Culbin Sands
Forres
Kinloss
Alves
Elgin
Fochabers Sta.
Longmorn
Rafford
Kellas
Birchfield
Dallas
Coltfield
N. Spynie
Dufus
Drainie
Garmouth
Fochabers
Port Gordon
Buckie
Portessie
Findochty
Portknockie
Cullen
Sandend
Portsoy
Whitehills
Banff
Macduff
Gamrie
Troup Head
Pennan
Aberdour Bay
Rosehearty
Fraserburgh
Kinnaird Head
Cairnbulg Point
Inverallochy
St. Combs
Strathbeg Bay
Rattray Head
Rattray Bay
Crovie
Gardenstown
Monteoffer
Tyrie
Aberdour
Pilorth
Rathen
Ladiesford
Lonmay
Mormond
New Leeds
Strichen
Auchry
Brucklay
New Pitsligo
Rora
Peterhead
Boddam
Buchan Ness
Mordow Head
Slain Cas.
Cruden Bay
Whinnyfold
Collieston
Newburgh
Ellon
Auchmacoy
Logie Buchan
Foveran
Udny
Belhelvie
New Machar
Roscelle
Parkhill
Dyce Jc.
Buxburn
Potterton
Woodside
ABERDEEN
Girdle Ness
Nigg Bay
Greg Ness
River Don
Newstewster
Rothienorman
Fyvie
Auchterless
Cairnbanno
Hatton Cas.
Keithan
New Deer
Turriff
Auchnagatt
Aldie
Old Deer
Maud Jc.
Kilmundy
Inverneltry
Longside
Mutlaw
Auchterless
Cairnbanno
Fyvie
Methlick
Haddo
Tarves
Ythan
Tullynessle
Keig
Kildrummy
Alford
Whitehouse
Tillyfourie
Monymusk
Kinellar
Craibstone
Newhillock
Skene
Midmar
Echt
Millbuie
Culter
Drumoak
Durris
Banchory
Netherley
Muchalls
Cove
Findon
Portlethen
Newtonhill
Torphins
Learny
Lumphanan
Cushnie
Oraigevar
Leochel
Towie
Bellabeg
Candacraig
Tarland
Coull
Aboyne
Dess
Kincardine O'Neil
Inchmallo
Glassel
Crathes
Park
Drum
Glen Tanner
Finzean
Birse
Ballogie
Dee
Strachan
Ballater
Balmoral Cas.
Glen Muick
Glen Gairn
Glen Girnock
Glen Tanar
Glen Esk
Invermark
Mt. Keen
Mt. Battock
Clachnaben
Cairn Gorm
Ben Macdhui
Braeriach
Cairn Toul
Sgor an Lochain Uaine
Cairngorm Mountains
Aviemore
Kincraig
Inch
L. Inch
Belleville
Kingussie
Spey Bay
Speyside
Glen Feshie
Glen Geldie
Glen Tilt
Glen Fender
Glen Shee
Glen Clunie
Glen Muick


EXTENSION
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NAIRN
MORAY
BANFF-SHIRE
ABERDEEN-SHIRE
ELGIN
DORNOCH
Tarbat Ness
L. H.
Inverness
Rockfield
Fortrose
Cromarty
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Banff
Aberdeen
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Buchan Ness
Kinnaird Head
Girdle Ness
Greg Ness
Ben Macdhui
4,296
Cairn Gorm
4,084
Ben Avon
4,241
Ben na Vrochan
4,224
Cairngorm
4,095
Morven
3,824
Cairn More
2,636
Cairn Classie
2,566
Ben Rinnes
2,755
Cook's Cairn
2,478
Corryhabbie
2,566
Meikle Conval
2,644
Hill of Stake
2,359
Cromdale Hill
2,316
Knock Hill
2,363
Scalan
Tomintoul
Glenlivet
Dufftown
Keith
Huntly
Turriff
Banchory
Strachan
Inverurie
Oyne
Kemnay
Monymusk
Woodside
Old Meldrum
Ellon
Newburgh
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Mormond
Lonmay
Rora
Strichen
Ladieford
Tyrie
Gardens T.
Aberdour
Pitsligo
Rathen
Crimond
Inverallochy
Cairnbulg Point
Kinnaird Head
Fraserburgh Bay
Peterhead Bay
Buchan Ness
Slain Cas.
Cruden Bay
Whinnyfold
Mormond Head
Aberdeen Bay
Girdle Ness
Greg Ness
Nigg Bay
Torry
Footdee
Pocra Quay
Aberdeen
Old Aberdeen
Bridge of Don
Don
Dee
Ythan
Ythan Wells
Methlick
Tarves
Udny
Logierieve
Foveran
Ardo
New Machar
Rosselle
Parkhill
Dyce Jc.
Buxburn
Potterton
Kinellar
Craibstone
Newhills
Skene
Kintore
Kinmuck
Fintray
Kinaldie
Keithhall
Inverurie
Oyne
Pitcaple
Inveramsay
Kemnay
Monymusk
Midmar
Echt
Milltimber
Culter
Drumoak
Durris
Netherley
Banchory
Muchalls
Newtonhill
Findon
Portlethen
Cove

PATERNAL FORBEARS

17.. Alexander King m. Barbara Murison (New Deer)

1799, George m. Helen Henderson

1822 - Margaret
1823 - George
1825 - John. His son, John, born 1856, lives at 9 Merton Cres. Hampstead, Montreal, Clergyman. John (b.1825) was also father of Misses King of Kingsville, Strichen.
1826 - James, Went to Canada. Died 1897. Buried in Toronto. One Son, lawyer.
1830 - Helen.
1832 - Alexander.
1835 - Andrew. Went to Canada.
1836 - William. His son James lives in Turfhillock, Strichen.
1838 - David.
1840 - Ann.
1845 - Mary - married.....King.

Also 4 children who died in infancy.

Numerous Grandchildren.

179.. William m. Janet Craib

1818, George [x] m. Margaret Gray died June 20, 1860

Helen [x] Born 1842, died Feb. 10, 1862

18.. Andrew m. ?[x]

Alex. Died 1922 buried in Toronto.
Andrew B. 1870

17.. John m. Katherine Callum

1814 - John King m. Christina Macdougall

1843 - John King m. Isabella Grace Mackenzie

1874 - Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King.

x All buried at New Pitsligo, Tyrie Parish. Tombstone bears inscription:
"Erected by Margaret Gray in memory of her affectionate husband, George King, who died 20th June, 1860, aged 42, also their daughter Helen, who died 10th February, 1862, aged 20 years."

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

National Archives of Canada
Archives nationales du Canada

PATERNAL FORBEARS

17.. Alexander King m. Barbara Murison (New Deer)

1799, George m. Helen Henderson

1822 - Margaret
1823 - George
1825 - John. His son, John, born 1856, lives at 9 Merton Cres. Hampstead, Montreal, Clergyman. John (b.1825) was also father of Misses King of Kingsville, Strichen.
1826 - James, Went to Canada. Died 1897. Buried in Toronto. One Son, lawyer.
1830 - Helen.
1832 - Alexander.
1835 - Andrew. Went to Canada.
1836 - William. His son James lives in Turfhillock, Strichen.
1838 - David.
1840 - Ann.
1845 - Mary - married.....King.

Also 4 children who died in infancy.

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MATERNAL FORBEARS

House of Gerald, Ireland
Baron of Kintail 1261
married Walter, High Steward of Scotland

"

son Kenneth

"

son Kenneth, 3rd Baron of Kintail
(called in Gaelic: Mackenneth - Mackenzie)

"

Spalding of Ashintally Castle

Colin Mackenzie

(Farmer under the Earl of Airly in Glenshee in the Highlands of Perthshire; joined the Stuart Standard as volunteer in 1745)

Colin Mackenzie - **Elizabeth Spalding of Ashintally Castle**

(of same glen as other Colin Mackenzie; bore commission for Prince Charlie as officer in the Highland Army; accompanied Prince Charlie to low countries after Battle of Culloden, returned to Scotland several years later; married Elizabeth Spalding)

Daniel Mackenzie

(Born at Kirkmichael, Perthshire, 1767; married, at Dundee, May 9, 1794; died at Dundee April 9, 1795, at age of 28)

Elizabeth Mackenzie

(Born at Kirkmichael, Perthshire, 1750, 3rd youngest child of 10 children; came to Canada 1827 accompanied by Mr. J. Leslie; died at Rochester, N.Y., in 1839, at age of 90)

Peter Baxter

(Born Dundee; buried near Kingston, Ontario)

"

William Lyon Mackenzie

(Born Springfield, Dundee, March 12, 1795; married, Montreal, July 1, 1822)

Isabel Baxter

(2nd daughter of Peter Baxter; born Dundee; not quite 21 years old when married; died Toronto Jan. 12, 1873)

"

Isabel Mackenzie

(Born New York, Feb. 6, 1843; married John King, Dec. 12, 1872; died Dec. 18, 1917)

"

William Lyon Mackenzie King

(Born Berlin, Ontario, December 17, 1874)

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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Extract from letter from Mr. John Macleod, Searcher of Records, Edinburgh.

"I have examined the wills of the District of Moray and "enclose genealogical abstracts of these. They show a family of "Kings resident in and about Elgin from about 1690 to 1800. I "have not as yet examined the parish Registers of that district "or Aberdeenshire but hope to tackle these as soon as possible".

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Moray Commissariot Testaments.

Volume 1, page 208.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods of the late Jean Carmichael spouse to Wm. King in Cairncair who died in April 1693. Given up by the said W. Executor Dative.

Sum of Inventory £133:12: 2.

No Debts due to Defunct.

Debt due by her to Margaret King £6.

Sum of Debts £64:17: 8.

Free Gear £68:14: 6.

Adam Dunbar, mason in Elgin is Cautioner.

Confirmed 14 June 1693.

Volume 1, page 343.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods of the late Capt. Robert King in Achanpatrick, who died in June last. Given up by Alex. Anderson of Auchinrents Executor Dative qua Creditor decerned to the Defunct in respect of a debt of 543 merks contained in a bond of date 1 April last.

Sum of Inventory £587.

John Gordon portioner of Easter Dullachie is Cautioner.

Confirmed 22 July 1700.

Volume 5, page 47.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of debts due to the late Wm. King, Waggonmaker, in Elgin, who died in January 1762. Given up by Janet Davidson his relict and spouse to James Milles merchant in Elgin as Executrix Dative.

Sum of Inventory £3 Sterling.

John Paul Farmer in Inverloughtie is Cautioner.

Confirmed 27 Nov. 1764.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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Archives nationales du Canada

Volume 5, page 97.

The Testament Testamentar and Inventory of the late Wm. King of Newmiln who died in Oct. 1764. Given up by himself and by Wm. King of Newmiln his son as sole Executor.

Inventory contains £3055 Scots due by Alex. Brodie of Brodie by his Bond to the deceased Alex. Gordon of Dykeside of date 12 Nov. 1740, and in Disposition by the said Alex. Gordon to Marjory Gordon his daughter now relict of the said deceased Wm. King dated 2 Feb. 1736.

Latter Will narrates Bond of Provision to his younger children the discharge of which he leaves to Wm. King his eldest son (except the moveables to which the said Marjory Gordon his spouse is provided). At Greyfriars near Elgin 1 Nov. 1758.

James Shaw vintner in Elgin is Cautioner.

Confirmed 8 July 1766.

Volume 6.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the late Wm. King Waggonmaker in Elgin, who died in ... 17.., Given up by James, Joseph and Marjory King his children, Executors Dative as nearest of Kin and John McPherson husband to the said Marjory King for his interest. Debts and household furniture valued at £45 Stg. 1/3 whereof falls to Janet Davidson the Defuncts widow, to the 2nd 1/3 whereof the Executors have right as their legitim and the other 1/3 to the Executors as nearest of kin.

Mr. Arch. Duff Sheriff Clerk of Elgin is Cautioner.

Confirmed 25 March 1774.

Volume 7, page 58.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the late Wm. King late Waggonmaker in Elgin and James King late Shoemaker there his lawful son, Given up by Joseph King Tailor in Elgin Executor Dative as nearest of kin.

Sum of Inventory £9: 3:11.

John McPherson Gardener in Elgin is Cautioner.

Confirmed 15 Oct. 1784.

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Volume 8, page 11.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the late James King Square wright in Keith, Given up by John Cruikshanks Baker in Keith and James Ingram Manufacturer there, Executors as Creditors.

Sum of Inventory £4: 9: 6½ Sterling.

Mr Thomas Sellar writer in Elgin is Cautioner.

Confirmed 6 April 1789.

Volume 9, page 158.

The Testament and Inventory of the late Wm. King of Newmiln, Given up by Joseph King of Longlane Southwark, London, his immediate younger brother Executor to the Defunct by Disposition dated 28 August 1795, Failing children of his own body dispones to the said Joseph all his goods and gear and to perform andpay every obligation which he stands in and to pay Marjory Gordon alias King his and my mother and to Margaret King or Monro his and my sister and spouse to Alex. Monro late Surgeon to the northern forts £15 yearly and to the said Mr. Alex. Monro £10 Stg. To Major Francis, Capt. Alex, Capt. Wm. and Marjory Stewarts children of the late Wm. Stewart of Lesmurdie and Barbara King alias Stewart his spouse and sister to the said Joseph King the sum of £50 Stg. each. At Elgin 28 August 1795.

Patrick Duff, Writer in Elgin is Cautioner.

Confirmed 12 Sept. 1800.

Authorities referred to.

Moray Commissariot Testament 1684-1800 noted as above.
Aberdeen Commissariot Testaments 1715-1800.
Services of Heirs 1750-1829.
Tombstone Inscriptions Aberdeenshire, references to King of Barra and Tertowie.
Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff - Negative result.
Miscellany of Spalding Club. Negative result.
Lyon Office Genealogical Notes. Negative results.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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George King waas born the 20 of January 1799
Hellon Henderson waas Born the 25 of June 1801
we were miled in marriage the fifth day of April 1821

Margrat King waas Born January 31 . 1822
Margrat King waas removed from us by death Oct 17. 1826
George King waas born October 21 . 1823
Witnefses, Jas Henderson in Burnlack & Wm Marrison in Hillside
John King waas born October 28 . 1825
Witnefses, Jas Henderson in Burnlack & Geo Scott in Redbog
James King waas born April 13 . 1828
Witnefses Jas Henderson & Alex. Henderson both in Burnlack.
Hellon King waas born March 16 . 1830 Witnefses as above.
Alexander King waas born April 17 . 1832 witnefses as above
Andrew King waas born May 4 . 1835 witnefses as above.
William King waas born July 21 . 1836 Witnefses as above.
David King waas born September 24 . 1838
Witnefses, Jas Henderson in Burnlack & Ja Stephen in Leeds
Ann King waas born Jun 21 1840
Witnefses. John Findlater in Redbog. & Adam Kinghorn in Redbog.
Mary King waas born May 16 . 1845
Witnefses John Findlater Redbog - John Urquhart Cockmuir.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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Possible Relationship

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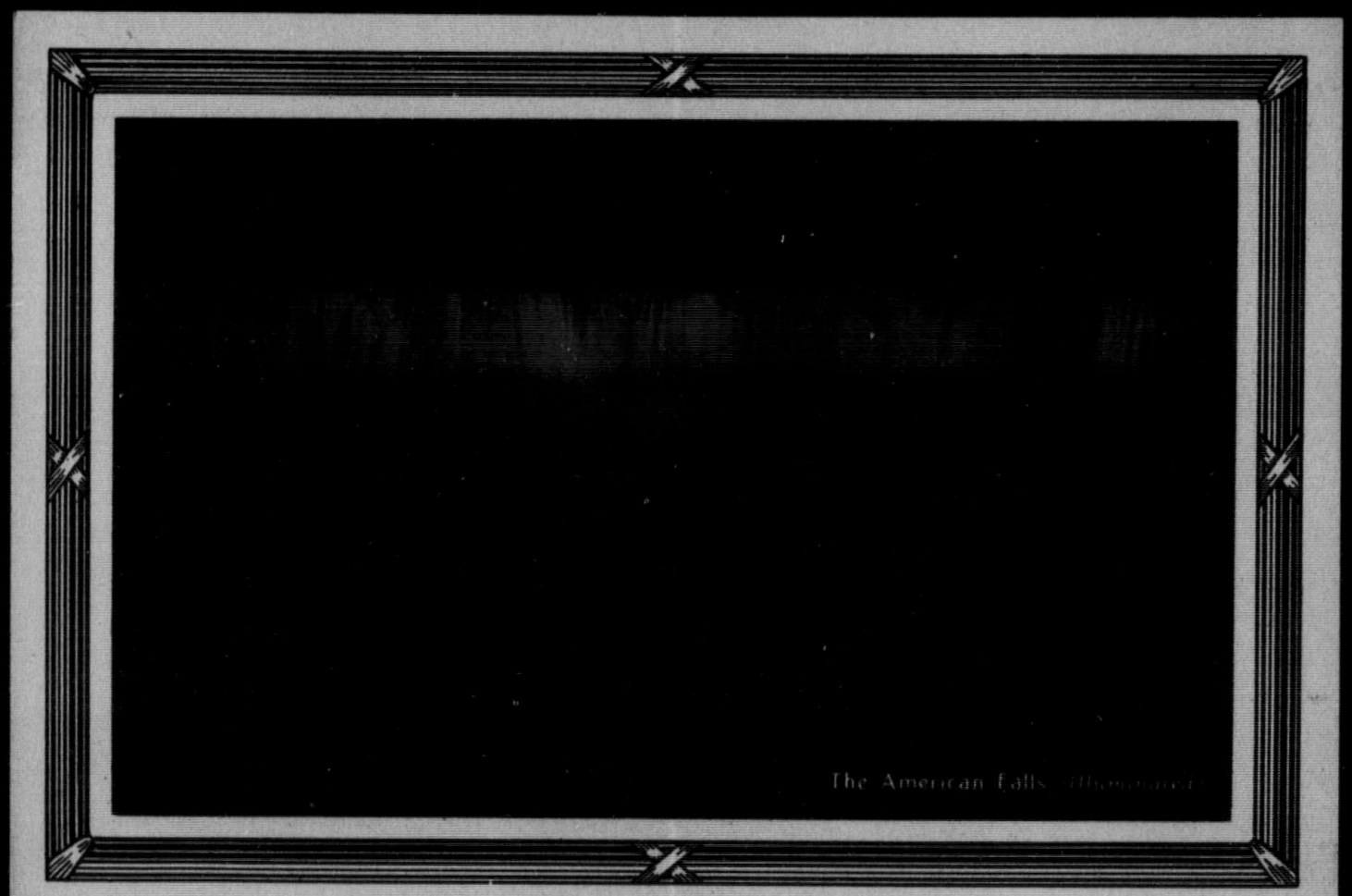
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SUNSHINE AT NIGHT ON NIAGARA

MIGHTY NIAGARA in the glorification of bursting sunrise — clothed in veils of rainbows and clearing mist — has furnished wonderment for millions of visitors for years past. In the dull gray of a cloudy day, Niagara's mood is reflected in the faces and hearts of her guests. In pale moonlight, her rolling crest laps the moonbeams and her yawning abyss deepens in contrast. And Niagara's reaction to a battery of huge electric searchlights is remarkable.

Mounted on a slight elevation, these great lights distribute one billion four hundred forty million candlepower to light every inch of the crests of both Falls, penetrating banks of heavy mists and drawing the cataracts into bold relief against the darkness of night. Varicolored lights transform the scene into a fairyland of color, blended into a velvety soft splendor.

This pageant of color is made possible by the cooperation of civic interests on both the American and Canadian sides of the Falls, and the colored lights are operated every evening throughout the year with special features on particular occasions. This furnishes a spectacle which is making Niagara the mecca of hundreds of thousands of travelers.

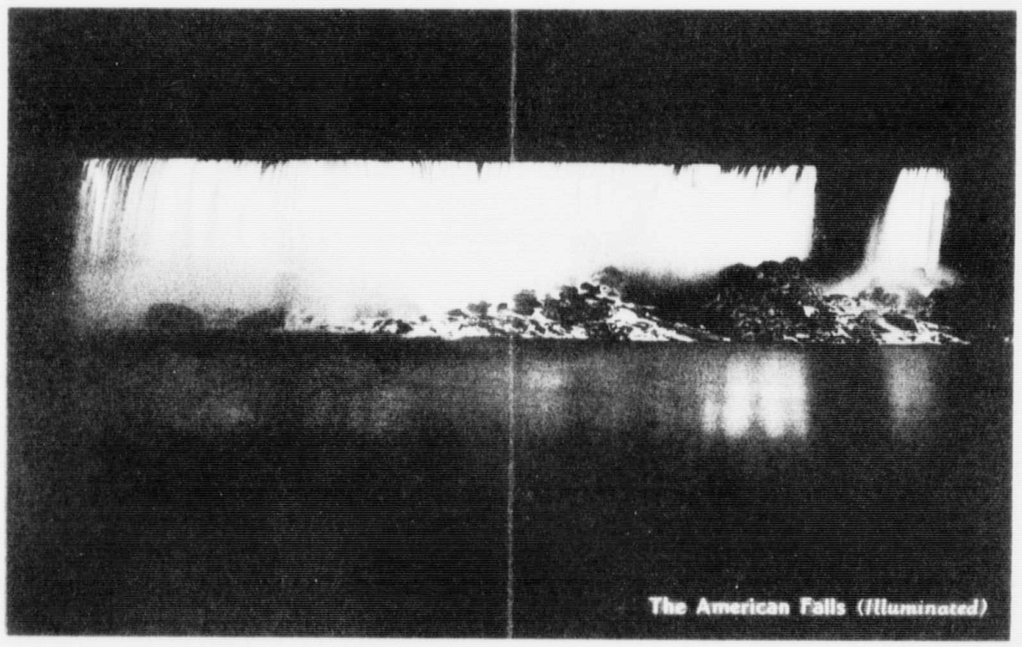
To see the illumination at its best, spend the night at Niagara Falls . . . where modern hotels meet the needs of every traveler.

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The American Falls (*Illuminated*)

SUNSHINE AT NIGHT ON NIAGARA

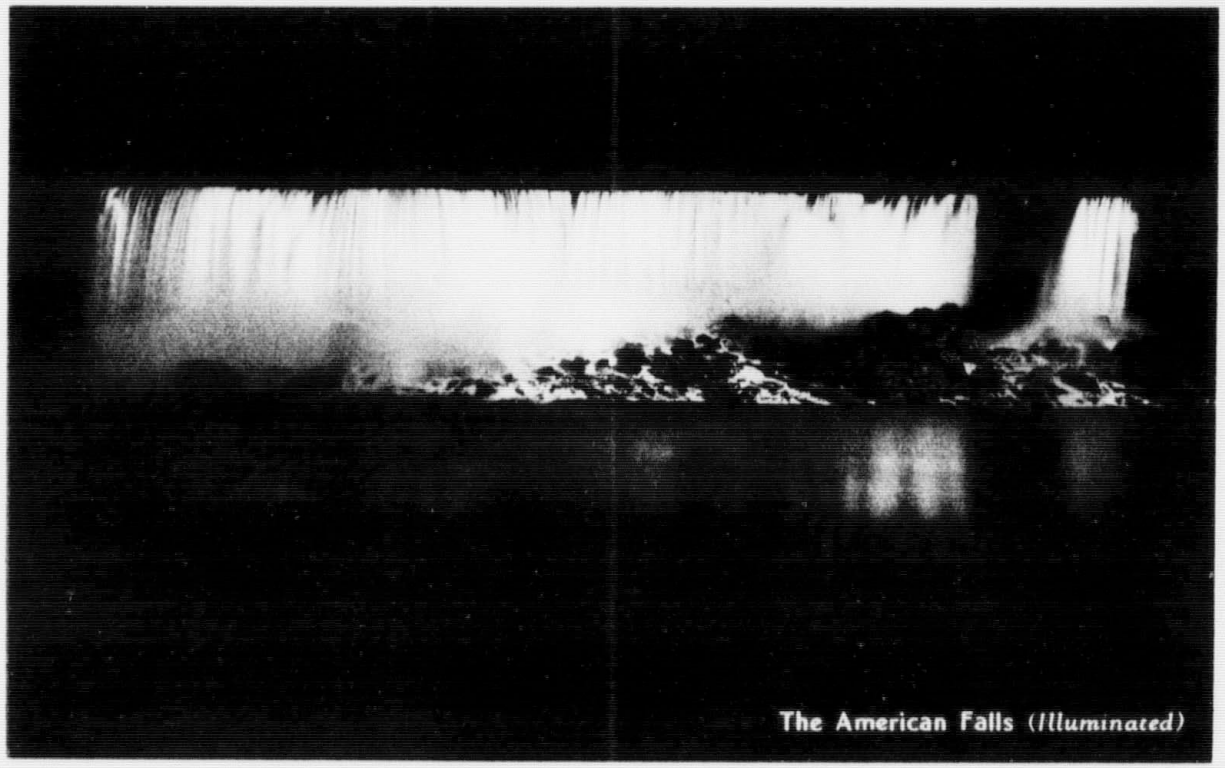
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The American Falls (*Illuminated*)

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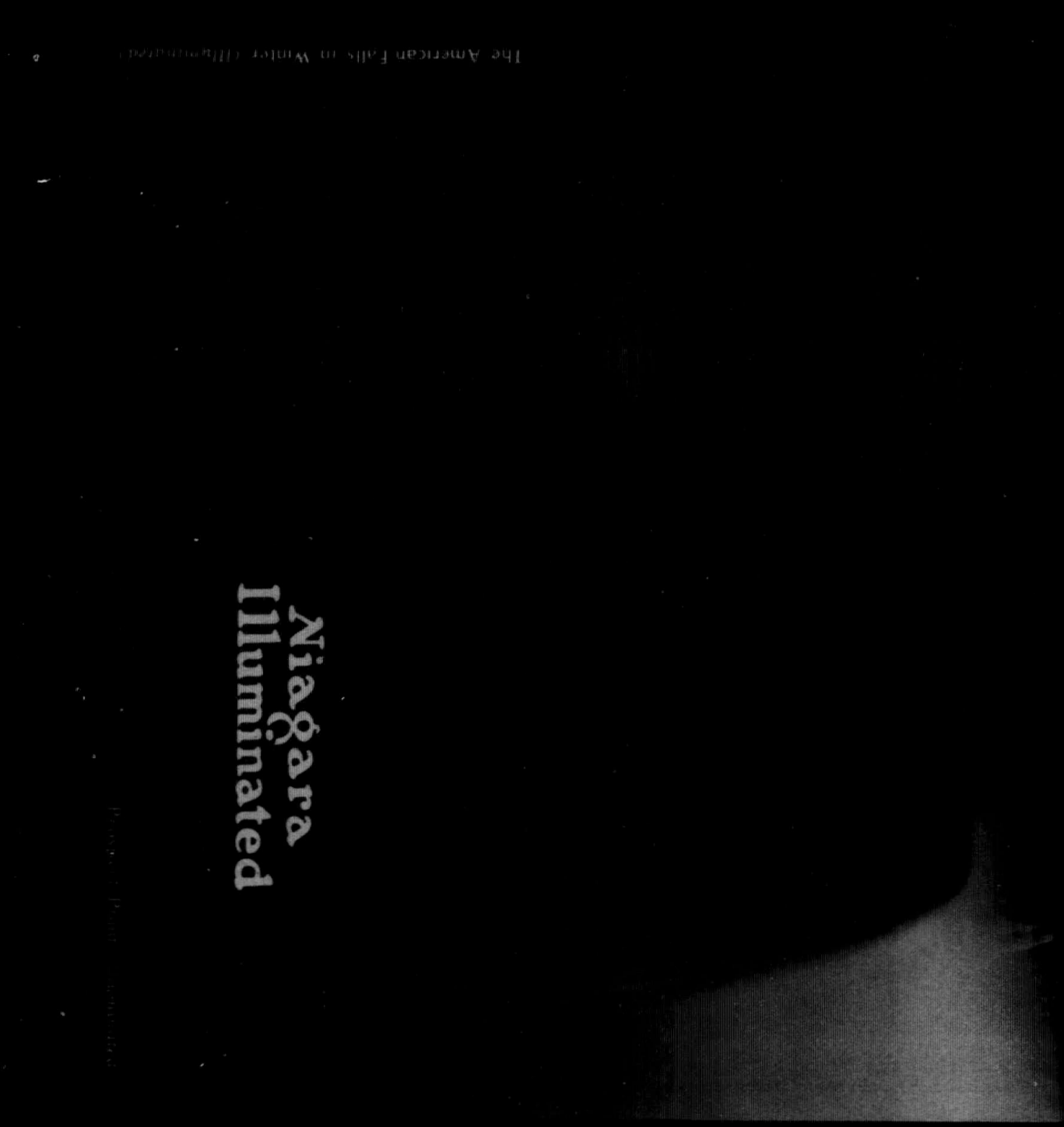
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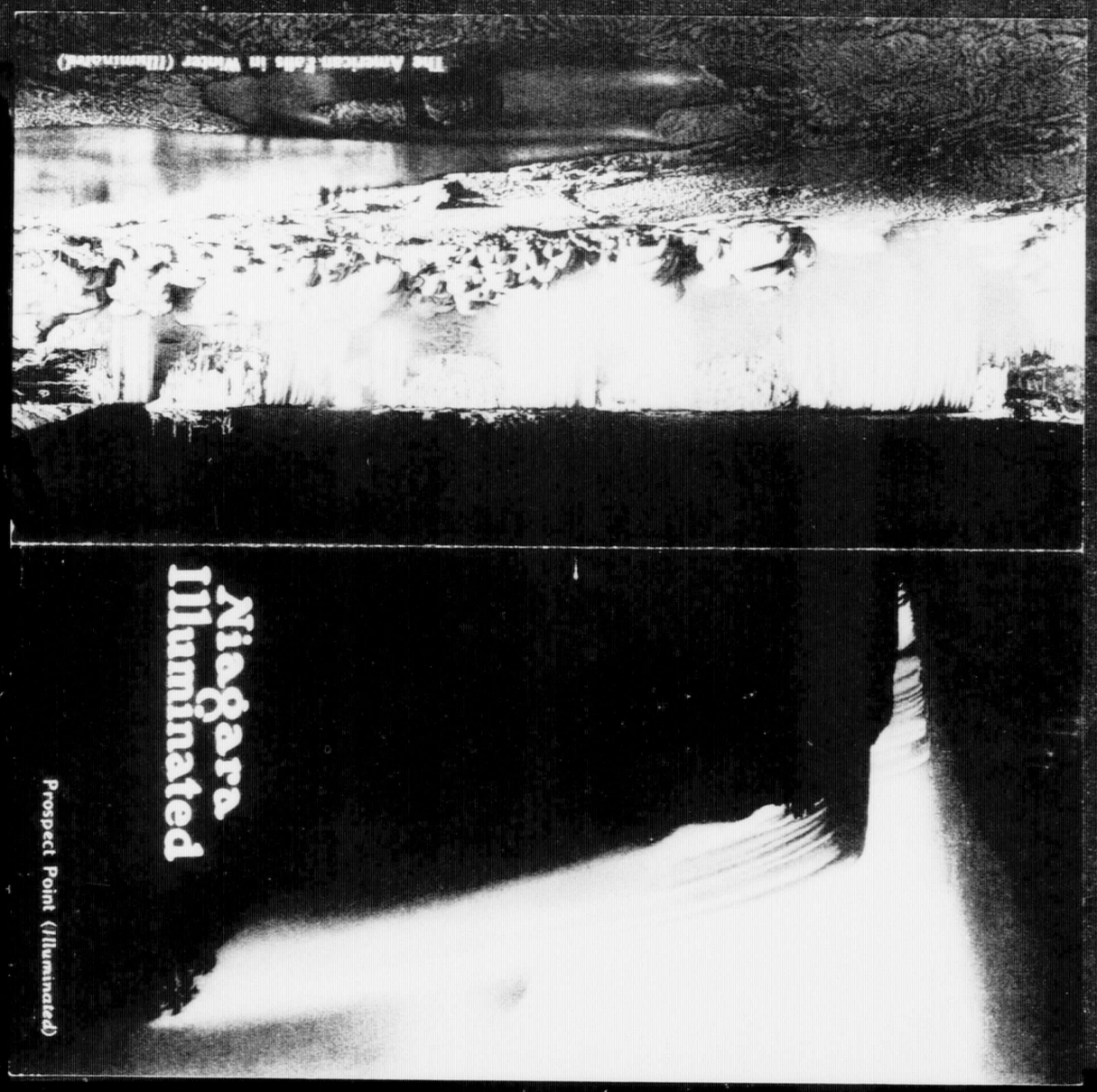
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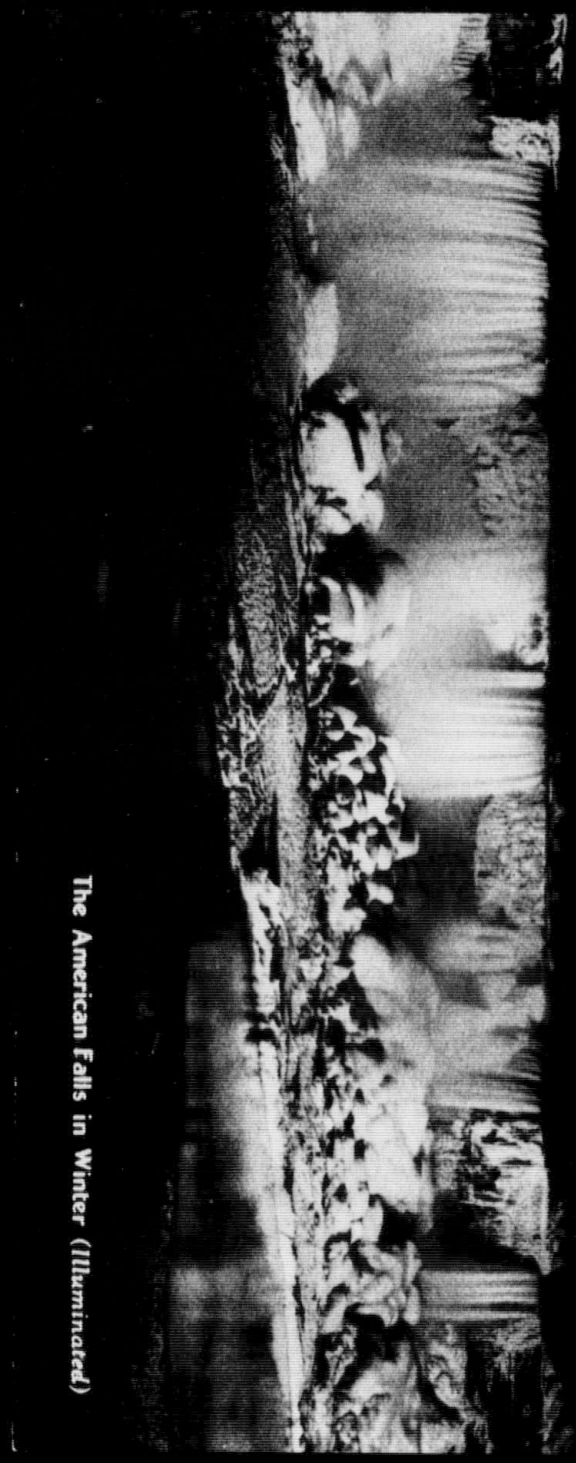
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The American Falls in Winter (*Illuminated*)



Niagara Illuminated

Prospect Point (*Illuminated*)

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Memorandum re biographical material

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Knowledge of men and countries.

Has travelled in Europe (years of Fellowship) and other parts of the world, including India, China, and Japan.

Knowledge of conditions, as well as of men, in these countries.

Knowledge of all classes.

Interested in social problems fromnthe start.

Is the only one left in the British Empire and other countries who were leaders of their country at the beginning of the European war:

Chamberlain - England)
Lyons - Australia (passed away.
Savage - New Zealand)
Hertsog, leader at time of war, followed by Smuts after.

Has known all the leaders of the different parts of the British Empire, and of most of the allied nations. Intimate friend of Churchill, Roosevelt, etc.

Re: Policies - Believes that the test of a course of conduct or policy is whether it can be pursued indefinitely, e.g. free trade versus protection; inclusive instead of exclusive, e.g., of British Empire or other countries.

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Information . : .

About Niagara River

Length of River	35 Miles
Length of Horseshoe Falls	2,600 Feet
Length of American Falls	1,000 Feet
Height of Horseshoe Falls	162 Feet
Height of American Falls	167 Feet
Depth of Water at Foot of Horseshoe Falls,	190 Feet
Total Depth of Gorge	350 Feet
Depth of Whirlpool	125 Feet
Flow (Gallons per minute)	
Horseshoe Falls	114,000,000
American Falls	6,000,000
Potential Horse Power (both Cataracts)	5,000,000

See Night Illumination of both Cataracts by giant battery of searchlights, radiating one billion, three hundred and twenty million candle power.

THE NIAGARA PARKS

NIAGARA FALLS

CANADA



MAINTAINED AND OPERATED BY

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] - Charts, Documents etc. n.d.

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THE NIAGARA PARKS

NIAGARA FALLS

CANADA



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NIAGARA FALLS ONTARIO

Explore its many wonders

Plan NOW to spend this week-end at Niagara—a wonderland of scenic beauty —of enjoyment for every member of the family.

THE PARK RESTAURANT

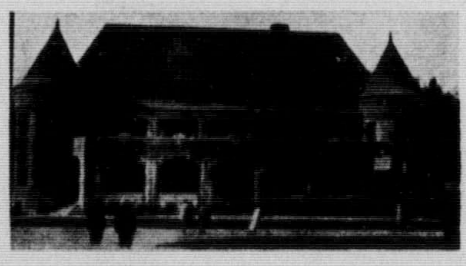
View the Falls from its spacious Balcony and Dining Room. See gorgeous night illumination of both Cataracts from this Restaurant.



TABLE ROCK HOUSE

(At the Right)

Finest view of the Falls obtainable. Take a trip through the Scenic Tunnel beneath and behind the Horseshoe Falls.



THE OAKES GARDEN THEATRE

(Lower Right)

Do not fail to VISIT the OAKES GARDEN THEATRE at the entrance to Queen Victoria Park. Its imposing architecture, landscaping and setting are without a rival on this continent.





BROCK'S MONUMENT

(At the Left)

Historical Queenston Heights Park and Brock's Monument.

Restaurant—Picnic and Sports Ground.

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Niagara has everything to make an interesting week-end.

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THE

NIAGARA PARKS COMMISSION

Niagara Falls **Canada**

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5-1-00

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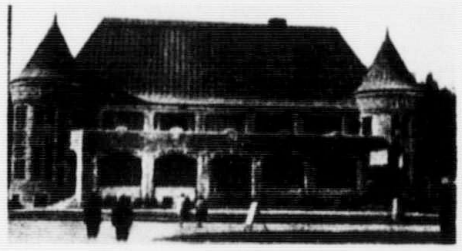
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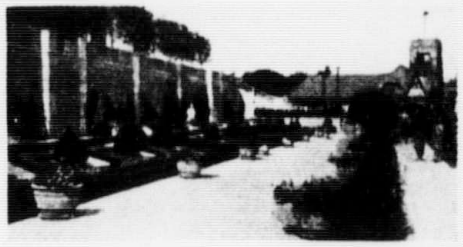
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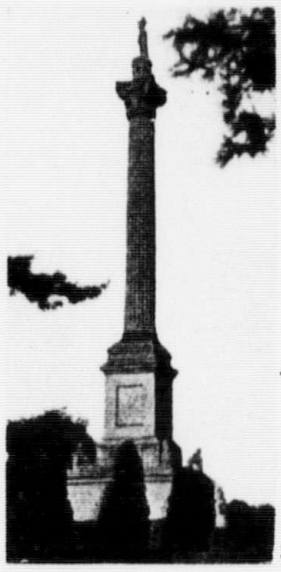


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If further generations are known, give same; if this lineage or any of the persons named herein are referred to in any printed work, give name of same.

It is not essential that all the above information be given, but as much as is known should be filled in.

This sketch when condensed by editor should not contain more than 300 words (or if space for wife's Arms be required 250 words).

If further space is desired, for additional description, or for entering co-latera branches, thus completing the tree, an additional charge of $5.00 will be made for every 300 words or part thereof added. Payment for such additional space must accompany order.

COAT *of* ARMS (if known)

Describe same: Give sketch, enclose book-plate, or impression from die.

Arms .....

.....

.....

Crest .....

.....

Motto .....

.....

NOTE: If subject has received any official honours from the Sovereign, such as Knighthood C. V. O., C. C. etc., he is entitled under the rules of heraldry to have same displayed with his Arms, as follows: For Knighthood: the collar and motto of the Order surrounding the shield, with the badge pendant below; for Companionship: the badge pendant below.

Prefered an illustration of the C.M.G. badge with be prin without coat of arms

If it is desired that the Wife's Arms also appear, please furnish description. They may appear on a separate Shield, or they may be impaled on the Paternal Shield. The latter is the correct form in British heraldry. The former is the French method.

Armory and Pedigrees *of* Canada

Form used to assist in making up Pedigree: fill in as much as possible and return to MR. GEORGE TODD, 314 Madison Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

Name ..... (IN FULL)

Born at ..... *Date* .....

(If subject of sketch is deceased give date of death and locality)

.....

Description (Official, profession, business. Orders, degrees, etc., inserting any other personal facts desired in record.)

.....

.....

.....

To whom married .....

Date ..... *at* .....

Wife's Father's Name .....

Position ..... *Abode* .....

Wife's Mother's Name .....

(If subject married more than once give separate particulars.)

.....

.....

Names of Children (Give years of birth, marriages and deaths.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Residences

Clubs

Societies

NOTE: If subject himself immigrated, give year and place of settlement, otherwise give the information in the proper generation below.

LINEAGE

1st GENERATION FROM SUBJECT

Father's Name ____ *business, etc.* ____

Of ____

Born at ____ *Year* ____

Died at ____ *Year* ____

Married ____ *daughter of* ____

Locality ____

Children (Years of births, deaths. To whom married.)

2nd GENERATION BACK

Son of ____

Grandfather's Name ____ *business, etc.* ____

Born at ____ *Year* ____

Died at ____ *Year* ____

Married ____ *daughter of* ____

Children (Years of birth, deaths. To whom married.)

3rd GENERATION BACK

Son of ____

Great-grandfather's Name ____ *business, etc* ____

Born at ____ *Year* ____

Died at ____ *Year* ____

Married ____ *daughter of* ____

Children (Years of birth, deaths. To whom married.)

4th GENERATION BACK

Son of ____

Great-great-grandfather's Name ____ *business, etc.* ____

Born at ____ *Year* ____

Died at ____ *Year* ____

Married ____ *daughter of* ____

Children (Years of birth, deaths. To whom married.)

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E 5 1 0 3

Note on the Prime Minister's personal interest in Battle of the Windmill and in Prescott.

John King came to Canada in 1834 with a detachment of the ~~Canadian Horse Artillery (or~~ Royal Horse Artillery).

Took part in the Battle - services commended by superior officer.

Subsequently stationed at Prescott- superintending defensive works at Ft. Wellington - contracted there illness from which he died at early age of thirty.

William Lyon Mackenzie visited Ogdensburg in February, 1838. (Battle took place in Nov.)

He was currently but wrongly believed to have been with the invaders in the Windmill at the time of the Battle.

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Fact that one grandfather believed he was attacking the other gives a certain poignancy to associations which this incident has for me and other members of my family.

Two weeks ago in Niagara peninsula, took part in ceremonies commemorating the achievement of responsible government, with which Mackenzie's name will always be associated.

Today participating in commemoration of the defence of constituted authority against generous, but misguided, crusaders for "liberty".

These two ceremonies taken together illustrate the reconciliation of the two ideals of "liberty" and "order".

Achievement of responsible government made possible the defence of order and constituted authority by lovers of freedom -

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Under responsible government, constituted authority is the authority of the people themselves - hence no conflict.

King family - an epitome of the reconcilitation of order with liberty which has developed out of the conflicts of 1837 - 38.

The Wolfe Memorial Monument, Quebec
(2 races.) (2 former world powers
to be seeking control of New World
today allied for democracy
seeking to maintain liberty
in the old

A monument in Canada ——— at end of 100 years
to show who had chosen wisely
in supporting principles of liberty

when conflict
of authority was rooted

Canada a land of reconciliation
(see message of Coronation) The dust of the millennium assumes
Old bones revived with the dust of
new clay

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E 5 1 0 0

Extracts from: The Makers of Canada, Vol. XI
William Lyon Mackenzie
by
Charles Lindsey

Pages: 34-38 incl. :

Mackenzie's parents were married at Dundee, Scotland, on May 8th, 1794. Of this marriage, William Lyon Mackenzie, the subject of this biography, was the sole issue. He was born at Springfield, Dundee, on March 12th, 1795; and his father died when the child was only twenty-seven days old. His mother, by the death of her husband, who left behind him no property of any account, became to a great extent dependent upon her relatives, of whom she had several in the Highlands; and she sometimes lived with one and sometimes with another. Some of them were poor, others well to do; but the mother always managed, by some ingenuity of industry, to keep a humble home over the heads of herself and her boy. Her constitutional temperament always kept her busy, let her be where she might, her highly nervous organization rendering inaction difficult to her, except towards the close of her life. In this respect, there was a remarkable resemblance between herself and her son; and from her, it may safely be affirmed, he derived the leading mental characteristics that distinguished him through life.

Her dark eyes were sharp and piercing, though generally quiet; but when she was in anger, which did not often occur, they

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E 5 1 0 0 0

flashed out such gleams of fire as might well appal an antagonist. The small mouth and the thin, compressed lips, in harmony with the whole features, told of that unconquerable will which she transmitted to her son. The forehead was broad and high, and the face seldom relaxed into perfect placidity; there were always on the surface indications of the working of the indomitable feelings within.

Her strong religious bias made Mrs. Mackenzie an incessant reader of the Scriptures, and such religious books as were current among the Seceders. With this kind of literature she early imbued the mind of her son; and the impressions thus formed were never wholly effaced. The strongest reciprocal affection existed between her and her son, at whose house she spent the last seventeen years of her life, having followed him to Canada in 1882. She had attained the mature age of ninety years when she died, a fact which goes to show that it was through her that Mackenzie inherited a physical frame capable of extraordinary endurance, as well as his natural mental endowments.

Daniel Mackenzie, father of the subject of this biography, is described as a man of dark complexion; and his grandfather, Colin Mackenzie, used to bear the cognomen of "Colin Dhu", or black Colin. Daniel learned weaving in all its branches; but, entering into an unprofitable commercial speculation, he was reduced to keeping a few looms for the manufacture of "green cloth".

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E 5 - 2 0 5

In June, 1824, just when he had entered on his editorial career, Mackenzie was called upon to meet the charge of disloyalty; and his defence, which traces his ancestry, is in his happiest mood.

"My ancestors," he said, "stuck fast to the legitimate race of kings, and, though professing a different religion, joined Charles Stuart, whom (barring his faith) almost all Scotland considered as its rightful sovereign. Colin Mackenzie, my paternal grandsire, was a farmer under the Earl of Airly in Glenshee, in the highlands of Perthshire; he, at the command of his chieftain, willingly joined the Stuart standard, in the famous 1745, as a volunteer. My mother's father, also named Colin Mackenzie, and from the same glen, had the honour to bear a commission from the prince, and served as an officer in the Highland army. Both my ancestors fought for the royal descendant of their native kings; and after the fatal battle of Culloden, my grandfather accompanied his unfortunate prince to the Low Countries, and was abroad with him on the continent, following his adverse fortunes for years. He returned at length, married, in his native glen, my grandmother, Elizabeth, a daughter of Mr. Spalind of Ashintully Castle, and my aged mother was the youngest but two of ten children, the fruit of that marriage. The marriage of my parents was not productive of lasting happiness; my father, Daniel Mackenzie, returned to Scotland from Carlisle, where he had been to learn the craft of

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Rob Roy's cousin, Deacon Jarvie of the Saltmarket, Glasgow, in other words, the weaving business, took sickness, became blind, and, in the second year of his marriage with my mother, died, being in his twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth year. I was only three weeks old at his death; my mother took upon herself those vows which our Church prescribes as needful at baptism, and was left to struggle with misfortune, a poor widow, in want and in distress.....

"Well may I love the poor, greatly may I esteem the humble and the lowly, for poverty and adversity were my nurses, and in youth were want and misery my familiar friends; even now it yields a sweet satisfaction to my soul that I can claim kindred with the obscure cotter and the humble labourer of my native, ever honoured, ever loved Scotland.

"My mother feared God, and He did not forget nor forsake her; never in my early years can I recollect that divine worship was neglected, in our little family, when health permitted; never did she in family prayer forget to implore that He, who doeth all things well, would establish in righteousness the throne of our monarch, setting wise and able counsellors around it. A few of my relations were well to do, but many of them were poor farmers and mechanics, (it is true my mother could claim kindred with some of the first families in Scotland; but who that is great and wealthy can sit down to count kindred with the poor?) yet amongst these poor husbandmen, as well as among their ministers, were religion

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and loyalty held in as due regard as they had been by their ancestors in the olden time. Was it from the precept, was it from the example, of such a mother and such relations, that I was to imbibe that disloyalty, democracy, falsehood, and deception, with which my writings are by the government editor[1] charged? Surely not. If I had followed the example shown me by my surviving parent, I had done well; but as I grew up I became careless, and neglected public and private devotion. Plainly can I trace, from this period, the commendement of those errors of the head and of the heart which have since embittered my cup, and strewed my path with thorns, where at my age I might naturally have expected to pluc roses."....

([1]Charles Fothergill, editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, then published in Toronto, and King's printer. The Gazette, like the Moniteur of Paris, had an official and non-offical side.)

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While living in Dundas, Mackenzie was married on July 1st, 1822, at Montreal. Miss Isabel Baxter[1] his bride, may be said to have been a native of the same town as himself; for she was born at Dundee, and he at Springfield, a suburb of the same place; they both were at the same school together.

Up to this time, Mackenzie had not held any other office in Canada than that of school trustee; and he confessed that even that mark of public confidence inspired him with pride. He and David Thorburn were elected to that office at the same time, at Queenston.

([1] Miss Isabel Baxter was the second daughter of Peter Baxter of Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, who settled near Kingston in the county of Frontenac, where he became the owner of a valuable farm property, which, after his death, passed into the hands of George Baxter, one of his sons. George Baxter was master of the Royal Grammar School at Kingston, and had, as two of his pupils, Sir Richard Cartwright and the late Sir John A. Macdonald. His sister, Isabel, who married Mackenzie, came to Canada with Mackenzie's mother, and the marriage took place three weeks after her arrival. The youthful bride, who had scarce attained her majority, has been described as "a bright, handsome, Scotch lassie, who preserved her refined features, and her gentle, winsome manner till past the age of seventy". Mrs. Mackenzie died at Toronto on January 12th, 1873, in her seventy-first year. See sketch of her life, with portrait, at page 221 of Morgan's interesting work on Types of Canadian Women (1903).)

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From Volume 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".

Page 14: (Chapter 1)

Under the head "Mackenzie" I find among Mr. Mackenzie's papers several slips of memoranda, going over a long story of pedigrees. On reading them my curiosity was excited to see whether he was going to give point to the recital by tracing his own descent from some of the ennobled members of his family name; but the conclusion somewhat brusquely excluded any claim of this kind. According to what was long the orthodox method of writing history, he derived the Mackenzies from Noah; but with this difference, that, instead of pretending to complete the chain, he made a safe assumption of the fact.

*("This ancient family," writes Mr. Mackenzie, "traces its descent from the House of Gerald, Ireland, (whence sprung some of the noble families of Leinster, Desmond, etc.,) a member of which and his followers settled in Scotland about 1261, and was created Baron of Kintail. His name was Carlinus Fitzgerald, First Baron of Kintail. He married a daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland; was succeeded by his son Kenneth; who again was succeeded by a son of the same name, Third Baron of Kintail, called in Gaelic, Kenneth Mackenneth, which in English was pronounced Mackenzie Mackainzie; and hence (says Burke's peerage) arose all the families of Mackenzie, in Scotland.")

Mr. Mackenzie's parents were married at Dundee on the 8th of May, 1794, by the Rev. Mr. Macewen.*

*(The following entry is copied from an old family Bible:
Daniel Mackenzie and Elizabeth Mackenzie, both natives of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland, were married at Dundee, by the Rev. Mr. Macewen, on the 8th of May, 1794.)

Of this marriage William Lyon Mackenzie, the obhect of this biography, was the sole issue. He was born at Springfield, Dundee, Scotland, on the 12th of March, 1795;*

*(William Lyon Mackenzie, born at Springfield, Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 12, 1795. Baptized on the 29th by the Rev. Mr. Macewen, Seceder Minister. -- Entry in Family Bible)

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and his father died when the child was only twenty-seven days old.#

#(Daniel Mackenzie died at Dundee on the 9th of April, 1795, leaving only one child, William Lyon, then twenty-seven days old. - Entry in Family Bible.)

His death was brought on by a cold contracted at a dancing party; and during his illness, which lasted only a few days, he suffered severely from a violent pain in the head. The knowledge of this circumstance caused the son, throughout his life, to dread the severe pains in the head with which he was occasionally afflicted, at long intervals, and generally after great and long continued mental exertion. What he had dreaded all his life came upon him before his death. For several weeks he complained of increasing and almost contant pains in the head. At all times, when they occurred, they had been extremely violent; and in his last illness, but chiefly before he took to his bed, or had ceased to struggle against the disease, they were the cause of intense suffering. The discrepancy between the ages of his parents was great; his father being only twenty-eight years old when he died; while his mother had seen forty-five summers when her only child was born.

His mother, by the death of her husband, who left behind him no property of any account, became to a great extent dependent upon her relatives, of whom she had several in the Highlands; and she sometimes lived with one and sometimes with another. Some of them were poor, others well to do; and if it be presumed that she gave the largest share of her patronage to the latter, the former were probably

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not missed in their turn. At the same time she always managed, by some ingenuity of industry, to keep a humble home over the heads of herself and her boy. Her constitutional temperament always kept her busy, let her be where she might; her high nervous organization rendering inaction difficult to her, except towards the close of her life. In this respect, there was a remarkable resemblance between herself and her son; and from her, it may safely be affirmed, he derived the leading mental characteristics that distinguished him through life.

She was so small in stature as to be considerably below the average size of her sex. In complexion she was a brunette; her hair was dark-brown, till whitened by age, and at ninety it was as abundant as ever, and always long. Her dark eyes were sharp and piercing, though generally quiet; but when she was in anger, which did not often occur, they flashed out such gleams of fire as might well appall an antagonist. Her features, corresponding with her size, were small; and the prominence of her cheek-bones gave unmistakable indications of her Celtic origin. The small mouth and the thin, compressed lips, in harmony with the whole features, told of that unconquerable will which she transmitted to her son. The forehead was broad and high, and the face seldom relaxed into perfect placidity; there were always on the surface indications of the working of the volcanic feelings within. The subduing influences of religion kept her strong nature under control, and gave her features whatever degree of repose they ordinarily wore.

Her strong religious bias made her an incessant reader of the Scriptures and such religious books as were current among the Seceders.

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With this kind of literature she early imbued the mind of her son; and, it would not be difficult to show, the impressions thus formed were never wholly effaced. Though of Highland origin, she spoke Gaelic but rarely, it would seem, for she never imparted more than a very slight knowledge of it to her son. She cherished some plausible superstitions, firmly believing that a Mackenzie never died without warning of the coming event being given by some invisible messenger in a strange, unearthly sound, and had a strong suspicion that fairies were something more than myths. The strongest reciprocal affection existed between her and her son, at whose house she spent the last seventeen years of her life having followed him to Canada, in company with Mr. J. Lesslie, in 1822, and died at Rochester, N.Y., in 1839, while her son was a state prisoner, in Monroe county jail, under sentence for a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States. She had attained the mature age of ninety years, a fact which goes to show that it was through her that Mr. Mackenzie inherited a physical frame capable of extraordinary endurance, as well as his natural mental endowments.

Daniel Mackenzie, father of the subject of this biography, is described as a man of dark complexion; and his grandfather Colin Mackenzie, used to bear the cognomon of "Colin Dhu" or black Colin. Daniel learned weaving in all its branches; but entering into an unprofitable commercial speculation, he was reduced to keeping a few looms for the manufacture of "green cloth".

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would not be likely to be restrained, in after life, where daring is required. In it we see the same impatience of restraint that impelled Captain John Smith, best known by his association with Pocahontas, to sell his books and satchel, when a mere urchin, with a determination to steal away to sea.

It is probable that the difficulty between young Lyon and his mother, which led to this escapade, arose out of the long reading tasks which it was her custom to impose upon him. He was in this way thoroughly drilled in the Westminster Catechism and Confession of Faith; he got the Psalms and large portions of the Bible by rote, and was early initiated into "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted", and several similar works. When one of these tasks had been given him, his mother used to confine him closely till it had been mastered. That he sometimes felt these reading tasks to be irksome is known from his own statements; and his idea, in mature life, was that the thing had been overdone. This early exercise of the memory, it may be reasonably assumed, tended to give to that faculty the strength which in after life was a source of astonishment to many. Perhaps, however, those who did not know Mr. Mackenzie's personal habits often attributed to his unaided memory much that was the result of reference to those stores of information which he never ceased to collect, and which were so arranged as to admit of easy access at any moment. It would be a mistake to suppose that the large amount of religious reading he was compelled, at an early age, to go through gave him a distaste for that kind of literature. On the contrary, what had been imposed as a task

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seems to have become, in time, a pleasure, if we may judge by the list of theological works which he voluntarily read between the ages of eleven and twenty-four years. He has left in his own handwriting a list of "some of the books read, between the years 1806 and 1819, by W. L. Mackenzie", in which are fifty-four works under the head of "Divinity", one hundred and sixty-eight on History and Biography, fifty-two of Travels and Voyages, thirty-eight on Geography and Topography, eighty-five on Poetical and Dramatic Literature, forty-one on Education, fifty-one on Arts, Science, and Agriculture, one hundred and sixteen Miscellaneous, and three hundred and fity-two Novels; making, in all, nine hundred and fifty-eight volumes, in thirteen years. One year he read over two hundred volumes. Here the list ends, and it may be taken for granted Mr. Mackenzie's reading of books became less after 1824, when he got immersed in politics, and had a newspaper to conduct. It is not often that the world is enabled to see, at a glance, the stores of information by which the mind of a remarkable man has been enriched and modified; and it is peculiarly fortunate that a catalogue has been preserved, in this case. With his tenacious memory, Mr. Mackenzie must have been enabled to draw, from time to time, upon these stores, during the rest of his life. The works are confined almost exclusively to the English language; and the truth is, that he had only sn imperfect knowledge of any other. Otherwise there is little reason to object to the want of variety, and there does not appear to be any reason why they should have given any undue bias to the mind.

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

Page 34: (Chapter 111)

In April, 1820, there was among the passengers of the Psyche, bound for Canada, and commanded by Captain Thomas Erskine, a young man just turned twenty-five years of age, born of poor Scottish parents; whose mother, widowed in his infancy, had sometimes been at a loss to find the plainest food for his nourishment; a young man who had been a clerk in a counting house, at Dundee; who had tried mercantile business on his own account, in a small Scottish market town, and failed; who had held a clerkship under a company and a nobleman in England; who, without have enjoyed any other advantage of education than the parochial and secondary schools of Dundee offered, had a mind well stored with varied information which he had devoured with the appetite of a literary glutton; who was so little known that his departure from his dear native soil excited no public interest or attention. Yet was it fated that this young man should change the destiny of the country to which the good ship Psyche was bearing him. He was of slight build and scarcely of medium height, being only five feet six inches in stature. His massive head, high and broad in the frontal region and well rounded, looked too large for the slight wiry frame it surmounted. He was already bald from the effects of a fever. His keen, restless, piercing blue eye, which threatened to read your most interior thoughts, and the ceaseless and expressive activity of his fingers, which unconsciously opened and closed, betrayed a temperament that could not brook inaction. The chin was long and rather broad; and the firm-set mouth indicated a will which, however it might be baffled and thwarted, could not be subdued. The lips, firmly pressed together, constantly undulated in a mass, moving all

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that part of the face which lies below the nostrils; with this motion the twinkling of the eyes seemed to keep time, and gave an appearance of unrest to the whole countenance. The deep dimples in the cheeks, exaggerating the protuberance of the cheek bones, were connected by a strongly marked sunken line which shot up to about half the height of the nose, and left a slight ridge which ran at right angles with the upper part of the cheek bone. The centre of the nose at the base protruded a rounded point below the orifice of the nostrils. The deep-set eyes were overarched by massive brows, which threw the forehead a little out of its perpendicularity, and which alone gave it the least receding angle. This assemblage of features will at once be seen to have been striking and characteristic. They were almost constantly animated by a flow of spirit which put the rest of the passengers in good humor; for the hope of youth deceptively painted with its roseate views that future which, to the young Dundee emigrant, was to be beset with so many difficulties, bestrewed with thorns, and watered with tears of blood.

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While living in Dundas, Mr. Mackenzie was married. This event took place on the 1st of July, 1822, at Montreal. Miss Isabel Baxter, his bride, may be said to have been a native of the same town as himself; for she was born at Dundee and he at Springfield, a suburban of the same place. Though they both were at the same school together, when young, they had ceased to be able to recognize one another when they met at Quebec. The marriage took place within three weeks from

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(From Vol. 1, "Life and Times of Mackenzie and the Rebellion of 1837-38".)

the first interview; a circumstance that accords with the general impulsive nature of his character. Of this union the issue was thirteen children: three boys and ten girls; six of whom are now living: four daughters and two sons. Five diend in infancy: one at thirteen years, and one at thirty-two.

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Subject of Interest	William Lyon Mackenzie	John King
Place of Birth	Springfield, Dundee, Scotland.	Tyrie, Fraserburgh Aberdeen, Scotland.
Date of Birth	March 12, 1795.	May 3rd 1814.
Left Scotland	May 1817 (Went to England) November 1819 went to France. Sailed "Psyche" in April 1820.	Sept. 1834.
Date and Place arriving Canada.	1820.	October 1834.
Place Settled.	York (now Toronto)	In command of Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, below Quebec.
Place and date of Marriage.	At Montreal, July 1st, 1822.	~~At Toronto,~~ April 2, 1841.
Places of Residence and Dates.	Dundas, Ontario. Autumn 1823 moved to Queenston. York - Nov. 1824.	Quartered at Kingston, Prescott and Quebec.
Rebellion 1837-38.	December 7, 1837.	November 13-16, 1838 - in command at Fort Wellington, Prescott.
Place and Date of Death.	At Toronto, August 28, 1861. (66 years of age)	At Quebec, May 9th, 1843. (29 years of age)

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Re: William Lyon Mackenzie

Re: Rebellion of 1837 - references to forces opposed in the rebellion but since united as one in the making of the Canadian nation.

Compare passage in chapter on Cromwell's ~~statutes~~ statue page 158 - an autobiography and other essays by G. M. Trevlyan, Longman Green and Company.

Francis Knowles Rem

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It was agreeable to the nature of things that Cromwell's statue was not hidden away during the Second World War, but remained under fire guarding the entrance of the House of Commons with Bible and with sword. It was equally appropriate that Charles I 's statue was put away as a work of art too precious to be exposed to the chances of battle. It is often remarked that some of our London statues are oddly chosen or curiously placed. The Duke of York who deserves a bust in the War Office for the good work he did there is set on the top of a column that rivals Nelson, as though he meant as much in our military history as Nelson in our naval. Meanwhile the Duke of Cambridge rides forever outside the War Office, but Charles I and Cromwell are just right. There they both are in the heart of our Capital, each statue symbolizing aspects of England's life once in mortal conflict, now reconciled, and making up together the best part of what we now are. What is best in us today is neither Roundhead nor Cavalier. The 19th Century was agitated by the question should Cromwell have a statue, and settled it in 1895 in a characteristically English way. Thorncroft's fine statue of him was placed at Westminster, but was not paid for out of public funds. The Liberal Government of that day wished to pay for it, but the proposal was vetoed by their political allies from Ireland, for in those old days England had to consult Ireland about English affairs as the price of governing Ireland against her will. The great Unionist or Conservative Party, to whom this arrangement about Ireland seemed to be the very palladium of the constitution was itself in two minds about Cromwell's statue. On the one hand he was a dissenter and a radical, on the other hand he was a patriot and an imperialist. So a compromise was agreed to, by which Lord Rosebery, the Liberal Prime Minister, paid out of his own pocket for the statue, which was set up outside the entrance of the House of Commons. The position is excellently chosen. For one thing, it arouses question. Who is this? says the casual visitor to the Houses of Parliament. Cromwell here! But of all people! Why he ~~marked~~ marched his troopers into the House of Commons and took away the bauble.

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Neill

Genealogy original filed "Mackenzie papers" Subject Correspondence "Family Section"

(Note: See diary for Monday. January 30, 1939)

Mr. A. W. Neill, M.P., sent to Mr. King, to read, part of a letter received from Mrs. Neill's brother who, like herself, was a second cousin of Lyon Mackenzie, of Edinburgh.

"Sheriff Lyon Mackenzie, a second cousin of Jeanie and us, passed away in May last, and I went to Dundee with the Edinburgh friends to Western cemetery.

Mr. King told me once he called upon him occasionally when in Scotland, but on his last visit to England he did not get to Scotland. I think he phoned from London. There was some distant relationship between them.

The Sheriff's father made a lot of money in bleaching, being a partner with Cargill & Co., besides being Manager of Royal Bank, Dundee - this combination would not be allowed nowadays.

The Sheriff left $56,000 all to one niece in Sydney."

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

(Pls. see diary for Monday, January 30th, '39)

Mr. A.W. Neill, M.P. sent to Mr. King, to read, part of a letter received from Mrs. Neill's brother who, like herself, was a second cousin of Lyon Mackenzie of Edinburgh.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

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Henry Monroe of Royal Navy
Kennedy - Mrs Constantia
Lucinda and the Admiral have
elopes.
Rt. Hon. Lyon 56,000 all
to the Prince in Sydney

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

From Wm Lyon Mackenzie King

Shortly after leaving a second memo
of Pierre & we passed away &
Mary Plant & Pierre & Pierre
were the other friends &
Western Canada.

When Mary & the Children & a
cocktail after from accompanying
them to Ste Claire & Ann & Jack
Noel went to Ship & the other way
for Portland. - Dr Mary The Stewart
from Quebec, Pierre were Sara
Stewart & Catherine Cochrane that
Mr Ruggles father made a CPR
agency in Tokio which Company
with Gordon & Co. Chinese

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Henry Hunter of Royal Bank
Kennedy — Was considerably
lowered until the Alliance was
closed.

The Hunter Life $6,000 all
of our monies in Sydney

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n.d.

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I, John King, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, King's Counsel, solemnly, sincerely and truly declare as follows:

I was born as I have good reason to believe and do verily believe, on the fifteenth day of September, Eighteen hundred and forty-three, at the said city of Toronto; and I have seen a record of the fact contained in a military bible belonging to my late father, John King, which has passed out of the possession of my family and the present whereabouts of which is unknown to me; the said entry was to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief in the following words, namely: "John King, son of the late John King, born 15 September, 1843, at Toronto." This entry was contained in the fly leaf of the said bible along with some other entries relating to members of our family. I am satisfied, from conversations I had with my mother, that the said entry is a true entry of the date and place of my birth.

Solemnly declared before me

this _____ day of _____

A.D. 1915.

John King

_____

A Commissioner for taking affidavits
in the Supreme Court of Ontario.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] 1915-1946

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MEMORANDUM RE JOHN KING

During conversation on Christmas Day, Father, in answer to different questions asked him, told me that his father was born at Old Meldrum (or Fraserburg), Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 18___; that he was married on the 22nd of April, 1841, by the Rev. Robert Boyd, D.D., in the parish church at Prescott; that he died in the military hospital at Quebec on the 11th day of May, 1843; and is interred in the military cemetery in that city. He came out to Canada prior to the rebellion of 1837-38. He was a member of the Royal Horse Artillery, and was first of all stationed at Grosse Isle, where he was in command of a small force and had charge of the instruments of a telegraph station located there. At the time of the rebellion of 1837-38 he was stationed at Kingston, Ontario, and when trouble broke out, at Prescott, owing to a marauding expedition from the American frontier, he took the guns from Kingston down the river and was in command of one of the batteries. Colonel Allan, subsequently a resident of Acton, Ontario, who was present, told Father while he was alive that he saw his father order the men to train the guns on the wind mill at Prescott,which was fired upon. Father also mentioned that he understood they trained the guns also upon a vessel in the St. Lawrence, which was sunk. Colonel Allan told him

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that his father was a very accurate man, and had a splendid knowledge of the minutiae of gunnery. Father's own mother told him that he had written a book on military fortifications, which was in manuscript at the time of his death. The material of this book was subsequently used by someone else, an artillery officer who published it under his own name.

He was a great reader and had a splendid private library; also he possessed a number of astronomical instruments. He would cross the river at Prescott to go to the States to get books. The library and the instruments were all sold after his death by his widow, because of necessity.

Colonel Allan told my father that his father was a very powerfully built man, straight as an arrow, had good features, in fact was a handsome looking man. Just prior to his death Father's father was in charge of the work of rebuilding a redoubt at Fort Wellington. The reconstruction of the fort there was carried out under his direction. The military authorities wished him to stay at a hotel, but his father did not like hotels, was a strong teetotaller himself, and could not bear to see men under the influence of liquor. He preferred to live at the fort rather than live at the hotel while the work was being carried on. The accomodation at the fort was bad and in the cold damp building he caught cold which developed into acute pneumonia.

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There were no hospital facilities at Prescott, so he was taken to the military hospital at Quebec, where he died after a brief illness.

Father mentioned that his Uncle Dougall, who knew his father well, had told him often that he was a high type of man; also a very proud man. He was an elder of Dr. Boyd's church while resident in Kingston.

My father's mother was Christina Macdougall, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1822, and died in Toronto, November 1901. There were two children the offspring of this marriage, one a girl Rebecca, who died in infancy and was buried in Prescott, the other my father, who was born in September 1843, a posthumous child, his father having died on the 11th of May of that year.

When quite a lad my father's father ran away from home to join the army. His father had been a military man himself. By accident of birth he was an Englishman, though his ancestors had all been Scotch (resident at Oban?). When he left the army he bought a property in Aberdeenshire, which when his son was old enough he wished him to care for. The lad, however, was strong in his desire for a military life, did not like the thought of life in the country, so ran away and joined the army. Later, his father evidently forgave him and helped to provide him with a military education

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at the Woolwich Academy. The old man was a strong Tory. My father's father was also a Tory, and his own mother was down on Mackenzie all her life. Curiously enough her reason for this was that three or four of her brothers were put in prison for joining Mackenzie during the rebellion. Her father was a Macdougall, born in Oban, Argyleshire, a Highlander who made his living making furniture. All his people had been in the army. Captain Macdougall, a brother, had lost a leg in the battle of Waterloo. He was a profane old soldier, who could tell from personal experience about the man who had held the gate at Hugemont at the time the French tried to force it. He used to enjoy unscrewing his cork leg and putting it to one side and telling children of the Napoleonic Wars. Others of the Macdougall stock had foot in Flanders and elsewhere. My father's mother's mother was a McIntyre of Inverness.

The father of Wherear, a jeweller in Toronto, was in the same battery as my father's father.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

1916.

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Rt. Hon. Wm. Mackenzie King

Memorandum to accompany questionnaire of Margaret
R. Thomas, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
dated January 14, 1925, re Hereditary Greatness.

---

4. Father:
John King, K.C.
Barrister and Solicitor; Professor of Law; Author of Law of Libel and Slander.
Address: Toronto.
Died in 1916 at age of 73 years.

Mother:
Isabel Grace Mackenzie
Quite exceptional beautiful nature
Address: Toronto
Died in 1917 at age of 74 years

Grandfather:
William Lyon Mackenzie
First mayor, City of Toronto, 1834
Prominent Member of Parliament in the 30's, 40's and 50's
Distinguished journalist, writer and speaker
Also leader of Upper Canada Rebellion, 1837-38
Died in 1861 at age of 66 years

5. Brother:
Dr. D. Macdougall King
Author of "Battle with Tuberculosis" and "Nerves and Personal Power."
Address: Denver, Colorado
Died in 1922 at age of 44 years

Sister: active in charitable and like pursuits

Relations: Several have been prominent in professional and public life.

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(Copy)

Smith College
Department of Economics and Sociology
Northampton, Massachussetts

January 14th, 1925

The undersigned, a graduate of the University of Toronto, and now doing post-graduate work at Smith College Mass., is making a study of Hereditary Greatness in Canada. Sir Francis Galton made a study of this nature in England. Similar investigations have also been carried on in United States and France.

A list of about five hundred names of the distinguished men and women of Canada have been chosen from various sources, and to each of them this questionnaire is being sent.

You will confer a personal favor, as well as make possible a scientific work, by filling out, and returning this questionnaire.

This work will be published, if a sufficient number of answers is received to make it a worth-while contribution to Science.

In the first three questions we seek to learn what races have contributed most frequently to the superior men of Canada.

1. What is the colour of your hair?
~~Blond~~ ~~Light Brown~~ Medium Brown ~~Brown~~ ~~Black~~ ~~Red~~
(Not Blond)
2. What is the colour of your eyes?
Blue ~~Gray~~ ~~Green~~ ~~Light or Medium Brown~~ ~~Dark Brown or Black~~
3. From what nationality or race ar e you descended? Scotch Descent

In the next three questions we seek to learn to what extent distinction runs in families.

4. Have you a distinguished father, mother, or any distinguished grandparents?
Please give name, distinction, address, and whether living or deceased. (See memorandum attached)

5. Have you any distinguished brothers, sisters, or any distinguished relations?
Please give name, distinction, address and connection.
(See memorandum attached)
6. Have you any distinguished children? (Unmarried)
Please give name, distinction, and address.

In the final questions we seek to learn the rate at which

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distinguished family strains are multiplying.

7. How many children did your father have? Four

8. How many children have you? (unmarried)

(Sgd) Margaret R. Thomas.

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4.

Father:
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Barrister and Solicitor; Professor of Law; Author of Law of Libel and Slander.
Address: Toronto.
Died in 1916.at age of 73

Mother:
Isabel Grace Mackenzie;
Quite exceptional beautiful nature
Address: Toronto 1841
Died in 1917 at age of 74.

Grandfather:
William Lyon Mackenzie.
First mayor Cityof Torono, 1834.
Prominent Member of Parliament in the 30's, 40's and 50's;
Distinguished Journalist, writer and speaker
Also leader of Upper Canadian Rebellion 1837-38.
Died in 1861 at age of 66 1878 44

5.

Brother:
Dr. D. Macdougall King.
Author of "Battle with Tuberculosis" and "Nerves and Personal Power"
Address: Denver, Colorado
Died in 1911 at age of 1878 44

Several relations have been prominent in professional and public life.

Sister: active in charitable and like pursuits

6.

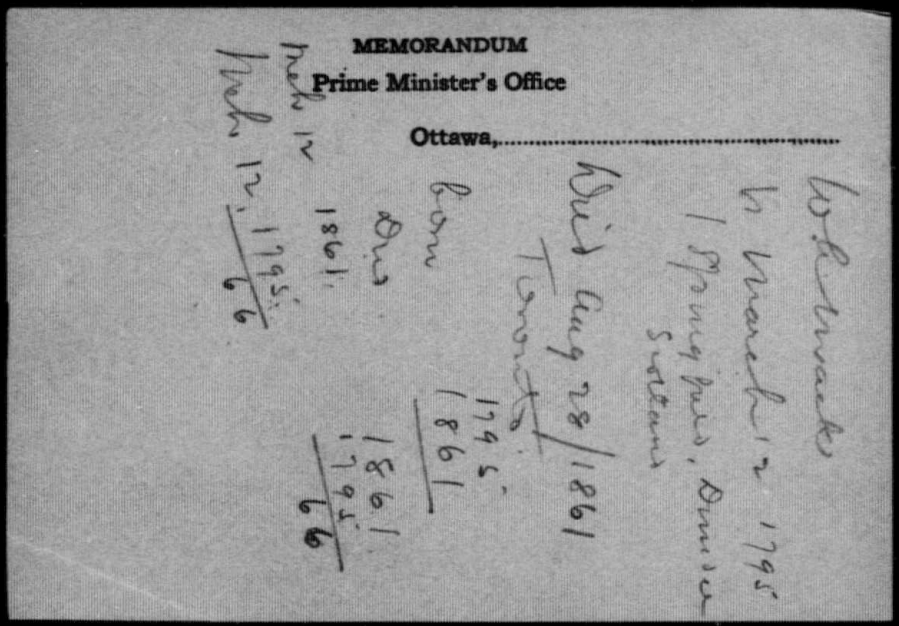
Unmarried

Brother had twin sons.

Sister: four children
Other sister: Unmarried.

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MEMORANDUM
Prime Minister's Office

Ottawa,.....

W. R. Lunacks
b. Lunenburg 12 Mch 1795
1 Spring Gdns, Dundee
Scotland

Died Aug 28/1861
Toronto

Born
Mch 12
1795.
26

Died
Aug 28
1861.
66

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EXTRACT OF AN ENTRY

IN A REGISTER KEPT AT THE GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

In terms of 23° & 24° Vict. cap. 85, sect. 6, and 10 Edw. VII. & 1 Geo. V., cap. 32, sect. 1.

1814

King — May 3rd John King in Ladiesford & Katherine Callum his spouse had a son baptized and named John in presence of Joseph Cruickshank Ladiesford & —

20th Regd

EXTRACTED from the REGISTER of BIRTHS and BAPTISMS for the Parish of Tyrie,

in the County of Aberdeen.

GIVEN at the GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, NEW REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH, under the Seal of the said Office, the 20th day of May 1936.

In terms of the 6th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 85, and the 57th section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80, every person is entitled to search the Parochial Registers of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages or Proclamations of Banns, and any relative Inventories or Indexes, in the custody of the Registrar-General on payment of a fee of *Twenty Shillings* for a *General Search*, and *One Shilling* for a *Particular Search*, and to have an Extract of any Entry in the said Registers for the further sum of *Two Shillings*, exclusive of Stamp Duty (54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, sect. 64) of *One Penny*.

By the Act of 10 Edw. VII. & 1 Geo. V., c. 32, sect. 1, it is enacted "that the Registrar-General shall cause to be made a Seal of the "said General Registry Office, and the Registrar-General shall cause to be sealed or stamped therewith all Extracts of Entries given in the "said Office; and all Extracts of Entries purporting to be sealed or stamped with the Seal of the said General Registry Office shall be "deemed to be duly authenticated by the Registrar-General."

Any person who falsifies any of the particulars on this Extract and makes use of the same as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

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King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] 1915-1946

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EXTRACT OF AN ENTRY

IN A REGISTER KEPT AT THE GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

In terms of 23° & 24° Vict. cap. 85, sect. 6, and 10 Edw. VII. & 1 Geo. V., cap. 32, sect. 1.

1814

King — May 3rd John King in Ladieesford v Katherine. Ballum his spouse had a son baptized and named John in presence of Joseph Cruickshank Ladieesford v ———

EXTRACTED from the REGISTER of BIRTHS and BAPTISMS for the Parish of Tyrie,

in the County of Aberdeen.

GIVEN at the GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, NEW REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH, under the Seal of the said Office, the 16th day of June 1937.

In terms of the 6th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 85, and the 57th section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80, every person is entitled to search the Parochial Registers of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages or Proclamations of Banns, and any relative Inventories or Indexes, in the custody of the Registrar-General on payment of a fee of *Twenty Shillings* for a *General Search*, and *One Shilling* for a *Particular Search*, and to have an Extract of any Entry in the said Registers for the further sum of *Two Shillings*, exclusive of Stamp Duty (54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, sect. 64) of *One Penny*.

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Any person who falsifies any of the particulars on this Extract and makes use of the same as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

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EXTRACT OF AN ENTRY

IN A REGISTER KEPT AT THE GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

In terms of 23° & 24° Vict. cap. 85, sect. 6, and 10 Edw. VII. & 1 Geo. V., cap. 32, sect. 1.

Baptisms

Jany 20th 1799

Alexr King & Barbara Murison in Auchmaleedy Parish of N Deer had a son baptized & named George. Witnesses Wm Murison in Rathen & John Murison in Rathen Parish.

King.

EXTRACTED from the REGISTER of BIRTHS and BAPTISMS for the Parish of Strichen,

in the County of Aberdeen.

GIVEN at the GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE, NEW REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH, under the Seal of the said Office, the 18th day of June 1937.

In terms of the 6th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 85, and the 57th section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80, every person is entitled to search the Parochial Registers of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages or Proclamations of Banns, and any relative Inventories or Indexes, in the custody of the Registrar-General on payment of a fee of *Twenty Shillings* for a *General Search*, and *One Shilling* for a *Particular Search*, and to have an Extract of any Entry in the said Registers for the further sum of *Two Shillings*, exclusive of Stamp Duty (54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, sect. 64) of *One Penny*.

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Any person who falsifies any of the particulars on this Extract and makes use of the same as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

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(Retyped from pencilled copy)

Outline of Mr. King's Speech at Luncheon, in

The Town and County Hall, Aberdeen,

Saturday, 19th June, 1937, at 1 P.M.

The Hon. The Lord Provost proposed the toast to "Our Youngest Burgesses", and said that 21 names had been added to the freedom roll in recent years. Said that Freedom of the City is given in recognition of personal qualities; also recognition of devotion to public service.

Expressed heartfelt thanks to City for great honour bestowed by presentation of Freedom of the City. Honour done me and country which I have the honour to represent in public life. Word of thanks to the Lord Provost for the words he used in introducing me. Word of appreciation for hospitality, unbounded in every way, extended to visitors from Dominion of Canada. "They have opened not only their homes but their hearts as well to all of us. I assure you that is something which will never be forgotten. We will carry in our hearts a warmer place, if that were possible, than that ever held before on the part of our people toward you and your country."

First word as freeman of the City of Aberdeen. Remember you have in this City the secret of what the world needs today. Attitude of good-will. Good-will will solve every problem. Comparison made with "sun-dial". Results: hours of the days points of

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the compass; position of earth's axis - degrees of latitude all told at a glance if position correct - all this makes perfectly clear an order so far as physical universe is concerned. "True position" means everything. "Right attitude" in human relations corresponds to "true position" in other relations. It will solve everything, relations between classes, nations, etc. Will give degree of unity and strength comparable with nothing else. Every one who has come to the Coronation has come because they wanted to come, because they were free to come, because they loved to come. The British Empire is not talking to the world in terms of armaments, in terms of force, but in terms of good-will.

Reference to task of Mr. Lyons and my own.

The report of the Imperial Conference has made clear that so far as the British Empire is concerned, all parts are of the one mind, one purpose, one heart. With these qualities, we may claim to have a great Empire, an Empire that will go ahead. Reference to world contribution.

One thought. Persons who go from old lands to the New see all that there is in the way of opportunity and must be deeply impressed by that particular phase, but nature is just as beautiful here as she is there; perhaps a little more beautiful in many parts

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(Retyped from pencilled copy)

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here. What you have here that we haven't is the history of people over a thousand or more years; the story of their struggles; the story of Government ever widening liberty. What has been achieved in preserving peace. These forces unconsciously have been working in our land. They have come from these Islands. What we have in the Dominions is the expansion of England, Scotland, Ireland. But there is something deeper than appears at first sight - as one's thoughts go back to the struggles of the peoples here and to the forces that helped to make them what they were, one thinks of their industry, their frugality, their love of learning, and, above all, reverence for God, - a God who we know "ever lives and ever loves". That is what has impressed me more than anything else.

Let me repeat here as my last wish for Scotland, for all of you, and for this country which I love as the home of my ancestors, those lines which are so well known in Scotland, and which I thought were most appropriately sung at St. Paul's Cathedral on the day of the great Empire Service.

Reference to assembly at St. Paul's.

In these days of materialism, we have lost the conviction our forefathers had. The words sung that day were:

"Oh God of Bethel ....
God of our fathers, be the God
Of their succeeding race."

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] 1915-1946

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ULW

June 21, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Inscription of Mackenzie Monument

Mr. J. L. Wilson, the Secretary of the Mackenzie Memorial Committee, telephoned from Toronto this morning (Elgin 4164) to say that he had noticed the similarity of the inscription on the Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls and the proposed inscription of the monument. He assumed this was deliberately done, but was holding up the actual cutting of the inscription until he received word from the Prime Minister to that effect.

Dedication inscription - Memorial Arch

This memorial was erected to honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generation who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Pertinent passage of proposed inscription for monument.

To commemorate the struggle for responsible government in Upper Canada and the pioneers of a political system which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

-- Attached is an editorial from yesterday's Toronto Telegram, with reference to the inscription on the Arch.

P/G E. A. P.

P.S., In accordance with the Prime Minister's instructions, Mr. Wilson informed inscription on monument satisfactory and work should not be held up on Prime Minister's account.

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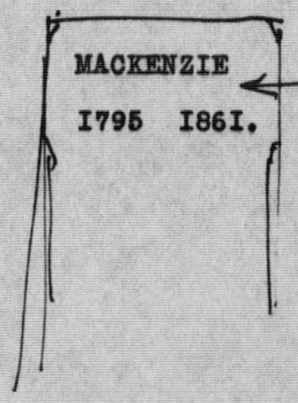
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MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION.

TO COMMEMORATE THE STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN UPPER CANADA AND THE PIONEERS OF A POLITICAL SYSTEM WHICH BECAME THE CORNER STONE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE FIRST MAYOR OF TORONTO I834; MEMBER FOR YORK OF THE LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA I828_I837 in Assembly AND FOR HALDIMAND IN THE ~~PARLIAMENT~~ Legislative Assembly OF THE UNITED CANADAS I85I_I858. Canada



← on the bust pedestal.

Copy.

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C 90 611

June 28, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: The Ceremonies at Prescott and Windmill Point on July 1, 1938.

Herewith are a few notes on the associations of the Prime Minister's family with Prescott and the neighbourhood.

There is also attached the third and final article in the series "Ottawa Valley Days" from the Ottawa Journal of June the 25th. The earlier articles in this series were included with the material previously sent to the Prime Minister in connection with the Prescott celebration.

E. A. P.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG 26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King [MacDougall] 1915-1946

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Rebels Against Heat In "Little Rebel's" Pool



Telegram Photo

Right beside the Parliament Buildings at Queen's Park, children splash and paddle in an unofficial pool by a statue of William Lyon Mackenzie. Their "swimming hole" is intended as ornamental setting for the Little Rebel's monument.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 25) Genealogy - King
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File - with inscription - Mackenzie

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By courtesy of "Bon-Accord"

Mr. Mackenzie King on his way to plant a Coronation Maple Tree in the grounds of Gordon House, Aberdeen, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, Lady Pentland, and Rev. Matthew Urie Baird and Mrs. Baird.

A Prime Minister in Quest of the Homes of His Ancestors.

By Ishbel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, G.B.E., LL.D.

The visit of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to Scotland, after he had concluded his labours in connection with the Imperial Conference of 1937, was of a rather unique character.

For many years he had desired to spend some time in Scotland in order to visit the districts where his family had lived before going to Canada, but on every occasion when he came over to this country his time had been so fully occupied with public work in connection with Canada and Imperial relations, that he never had time to carry out his intentions. And so the promise made to Lord Aberdeen and myself 43 years ago, when we first made his acquaintance, that he would come and visit us in our Scottish home, was never fulfilled.

But at last this year he wrote to me saying that he could set apart three days to fulfil his old promise, and that he was, moreover, greatly gratified that the City of Aberdeen had offered him the Freedom of Aberdeen, and that he had written to say he could come to Aberdeen to receive this much-prized honour.

It will be perceived that, taking one day for the Aberdeen City ceremonies, there was not much time remaining for Mr. Mackenzie King to explore the haunts of his ancestors. Nevertheless, with the help of diligent enquiries made by kind friends, much was accomplished.

The Lord Provost of Dundee personally took the Canadian Prime Minister a tour round Dundee before entertaining him at a Civic Luncheon, and he was also introduced to Dundee's industries, and to the old part of the city where his grandfather had lived with his family in much poverty, and under many privations, before they took ship for the new home on the other side of the Atlantic. Some kinsfolk, too, gathered together to greet their distinguished relative, and presented him with a Scottish pearl breastpin as a souvenir of his connection with Dundee.

The Canadian Premier was piloted through the wilds of Glen Shee and Glen Isla by Mr. T. Mackay, a native of Glen Shee, who introduced Mr. King to various old inhabitants of the glens, whose stories of the life and

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But at last this year he wrote to me saying that he could set apart three days to fulfil his old promise, and that he was, moreover, greatly gratified that the City of Aberdeen had offered him the Freedom of Aberdeen, and that he had written to say he could come to Aberdeen to receive this much prized honour.

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customs of the shepherds of the glens and the conditions under which they lived were made very real and vivid to the eager descendant of the Mackenzies of Glen Isla.

But I think what gave him most pleasure in his exploitations was the discovery made by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Brown of Witchhill, Fraserburgh, of the actual house where his grandfather, John King, was born and baptized, and the name of the minister, Rev. George A. Simpson, who baptized him. It is a pretty little place, named Ladysford, in the parish of Tyrie, now belonging to the estate of Mr. Ogilvie Forbes, and occupied as a tenant by Mrs. Davidson, who, with her son and daughter, gave Mr. Mackenzie King and his party a warm and hospitable welcome. The illustration of the house is from a photograph of a sketch made by Mr. William Henry.

Mrs. Davidson also gave Mr. King an old chair, and an old fashioned kettle which came originally from the manse of Tyrie, and some cuttings of flowers, which are now planted in the Prime Minister's garden at his home near Ottawa. In exchange, Mr. Mackenzie King has sent Mrs. Davidson a comfortable arm-chair of modern design, a very charming interchange of gifts. Thus Mr. Mackenzie King returned to Canada fully acknowledged as a son of Aberdeenshire, and a free Burgess of the City of Aberdeen. During his visit the Prime Minister planted a maple tree, in remembrance of his Coronation year visit, in the grounds of Gordon House, thus giving to Aberdeen another token of his connection with the Granite City.

On the Sunday morning before he left, he yet further sealed his fellowship with us by participating in the Communion Service at East and Belmont Church, Aberdeen, conducted by the Rev. M. Urie Baird, together with myself and members of our family circle. Of this experience he wrote to me in the following words :—

> " I think of all that I experienced and enjoyed most while in the British Isles and the Continent was the Communion Service in which we shared. That is what I value most and which will remain, even if all else is forgotten."

We in Aberdeenshire will henceforth watch Mr. Mackenzie King's career with added interest and pride, and we are vain enough to believe that it will do him no harm in Canada to be known as belonging to the City and County of Aberdeen.

It is very well worth while to place on record some extracts from the report of Mr. Mackenzie King's speeches at the ceremony in the Music Hall, when the Freedom of the City was conferred on him and Mr. Lyons, the Prime Minister of Australia, and at the Civic Luncheon which followed, as reported in the *Aberdeen Press and Journal :*

> Mr. Mackenzie King referred to his own personal associations with Scotland, and spoke of the part which his paternal and maternal grandfathers took in the struggle a century ago for political freedom for the mass of the people in Canada. William Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion was not rebellion against the authority of the Queen ; it was a rebellion to win for British citizens in Canada the liberties and freedom which British citizens at home had already begun to enjoy.
>
> He revealed an interesting fact in the lives of his grandfathers during those anxious days. His mother's father was a leader of the Rebellion, and his father's father, John King, left Aberdeen with a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery, to take up life in the Dominion. So during that Rebellion, he said, John King trained a cannon on a windmill, in which William Lyon Mackenzie, his mother's father, was supposed to be secreted, in the hope of blowing both the windmill and his grandfather to pieces.
>
> Each was serving as he thought best and right the traditions and the ideals that were dearest to his heart. John King had his natural inclinations strongly associated with the Crown ; William Lyon Mackenzie's associations at the time were more closely with the people and their struggles for political freedom.
>
> But each of these men was seeking to do his part to preserve what he believed to be best both in the Crown and in popular institutions ; and the story of the development of the British Empire has been the keeping of these two together in such a way that instead of there being discord between them there is perfect harmony.
>
> Mr. King then spoke about his Scottish forbears when he alluded to the 150-mile journey he had made from Dundee through Glen Shee and Glen Isla on his way to Aberdeen. " I have looked at the homes of my ancestors," he said, " and I have realized how they lived. My thoughts go back to what it must have meant to those men and women who spent their lives in toil on those hillsides and glens, and then had the courage to leave all, and their security here and go across the Atlantic, with all its terrors, and enter the primeval forests of the Dominion, there to hew out homes for themselves with the end in view that their children and their children's children might have a freedom greater than they themselves had been privileged to enjoy.
>
> " The struggle was not merely in the lives of those who were in the forefront, but in the lives of the great unknown and unnumbered pioneers who went out and settled in Canada and helped to develop it in those early days. If to-day we have this great Dominion, it is due to the lives of those simple, humble folk who feared God, upheld the King, and, above all, reverenced their God. Had it not been for what my

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father and mother sacrificed to enable me to have the benefits of a full education, which they never had,



MR. MACKENZIE KING AT LADYSFORD.

I should never have been Prime Minister of my country.

" In accepting this honour, I think also of John King of Tyrie, who went out from Aberdeen to uphold the rights of the Crown, and whose remains lie to-day within the walls of Quebec. In accepting your Freedom to-day, I take it not because of any merit of my own, but because of what he represented as a son of Scotland, and because I am proud to bear his name.

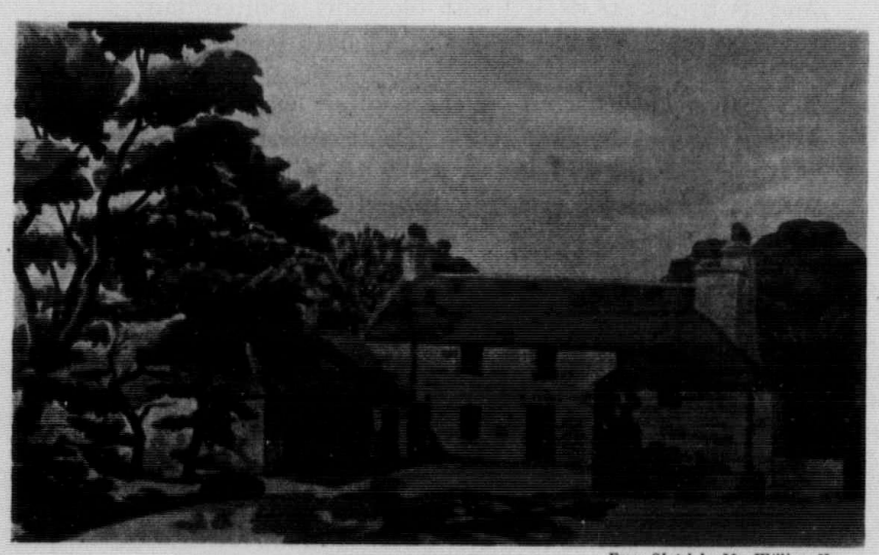
" My last words are to the children assembled here. If you wish to help your country, the Empire, and the whole world, try through your lives to develop in every way goodwill as between country and country, as between race and race, religion and religion, class and class, and man and man. That and that alone will cure the ills of the world and give us a civilization we all greatly need at this time.

" In doing that you will be faithful to the motto of your great city, for ' Bon-Accord ' is the secret of the world's security to-day."

At the Civic Luncheon which followed, in responding to the toast of his health proposed by the Lord Provost, Mr. Mackenzie King took what he said might be his last opportunity in public before returning to Canada to express gratitude for the hospitality extended to Dominion visitors who had come to this country for the Coronation.

Expressing his great pleasure at being a Freeman of the City, he again referred to the City of Aberdeen's motto, " Bon-Accord," in which lay the secret of the world's need to-day. The world was in a very troubled condition ; there was no quarter of the globe that was not suffering from unrest and uncertainty. He was convinced that no solution would be found except the one which was in the hands of all, and in which all would have to take a hand, and that was in an attitude of goodwill.

" I believe," he said, " that these old islands are going to help, along with the Dominions, to show the world



From Sketch by Mr. William Henry

LADYSFORD.

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that goodwill between men and women, though they are scattered to the uttermost parts of the world, can bring about a degree of unity and strength comparable to nothing else. That is what we have had at this Coronation. This is the British Empire speaking to the world. We are not talking to the world in terms of armaments, but in terms of goodwili and affection towards all men.

"The Imperial Conference met not for the purpose of framing some single policy for all parts of the Empire, for they have each their own problems, and must face them in their own way; but what we have been able to do has been to see how far, if possible, recognizing our own particular difficulties and problems, our policies can be so related as to form a harmonious whole. That we have been able to do. We are all of one mind and purpose and one heart, and with this kind of unity this great Empire can go ahead.

"The secret of the influence of the Scottish pioneers who did so much to mould the life of Canada is that they brought with them and practised the old Scottish virtues of industry, frugality, love of learning, and faith in the God of their fathers. What is wrong with the world to-day is that it has largely lost the realization of the old spiritual values. Amidst all the changes of the present day, these spiritual values remain the true secret of power, and we can never express them better than in the words of the grand old Paraphrase which men sung in St. Paul's Cathedral on the day of the great Empire Service:

'O God of Bethel! by whose hand
Thy people still are fed;
Who through this weary pilgrimage
Hast all our fathers led:

'Our vows, our prayers, we now present
Before Thy throne of grace:
God of our fathers! be the God
Of their succeeding race.'"

"Interwoven."

To Lady Aberdeen on the occasion of her 80th Birthday Party.

Interwoven in my woof as I sit and weave
Are the heather and the mist and the rainbow's light;
All reciprocal thoughts which our minds receive,
All the shadows, the yearnings, and the sunshine bright.

Interwoven in my woof are the friendships rare;
From every side they gather in a river strong and wide;
And its banks are deck'd with blossoms, scented, fair,
In a pattern gay and lovely all its length beside.

Interwoven in my woof are the pools of love,
Very wide and deep and still, reflections holding
Of an olive branch of Peace, and a Holy Dove,
An infinity of faith and hope enfolding!

Interwoven in my woof are all early thoughts, and late,
The wooing, and the wedding, and the little tripping feet!
Now ere I throw the shuttle I shall pause awhile and wait,
Musing on the love and friendship that has made my life so sweet.

G. E. B. McWilliam.

Reprinted from "The Deeside Field," No. 8, 1938.

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File re: John King

St. Lawrence International Peace Centennial.

Prescott, July 1, 1938.

Appreciation of invitation (Mr. Casselman)

Pleasure of being present - 71st Anniversary of Dominion;

Very close to similar national anniversary of U.S. (July 4th)

(1) Personal considerations;

(2) Public considerations;

(1) **Personal** -

Associations with both sides of family, and both sides of struggle;

Visit to Scotland year ago - to home of both grandfathers;

Both came to Canada to seek freedom and opportunity in new land;

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Found government not responsible to people -

Crown and machinery of government used by governor and "family compact" as bulwark for power and privilege -

"law and order" meant defence of existing order in face of people's will;

Those seeking freedom thus made to appear enemies of Crown -

Conflict of loyalties;

Parallel with British history -

Same opposing forces in motherland and colony

Long constitutional struggle -

Climax in events of 1837-8 -

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Both branches of family represented on opposite sides -

John King in H.M. forces came to Prescott to drive out invaders -

Took part in battle of the Windmill and later superintended defensive works at Fort Wellington; there contracted fatal illness to which he succumbed soon after- buried in military cemetery at Quebec

Mackenzie had been a fugitive in U.S. after outbreak in December 1837 -

Was believed to have participated in battle of the Windmill - actually was in N.Y. City at time - had no connection

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with expeditions (not im-
prisoned at Rochester until
June (21?) 1839 -

John King, as subaltern, helped train artillery on Windmill, believing Mackenzie among those besieged!

Conflict resulted in final achievent of responsible government -

Thus, forces of freedom and of law and order became united in building of nation!

Struggle for reform and responsible government and place of these in structure of British Commonwealth received fitting commemoration at Niagara Falls fortnight ago!

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Building of Canada a great epic -
a land of reconciliation of
differences;
Recalls monument at Quebec - single
shaft to commemorate victor
and vanquished alike;
two different races which share
inheritance of this land;
Believe time has come for memorial
of both sides of struggle of century
ago -
Both true to duty as they saw it;
Old land has also witnessed historic
reconciliations -
Briton and Saxon,
Saxon and Norman,
Roundhead and Cavalier -
Statute of Cromwell in
shadow of Westminster
Hall.

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(2) Public -

Public significance - importance of event, as of centenary, in national life of Canada;

International significance -

Events which took place at Prescott century ago involved people of U.S. -

Their interest is evinced by presence of Hon. Allen Newell, N.Y. Assemblyman; Mr. Simmons, as representative of U.S. Govt., and so many others from neighbouring country;

Welcome to them - as to countless of their countrymen who come as friendly visitors to Canada - visiting neighbours;

Interest also in presence of Mr. Pawlica, Polish Consul General at Ottawa, and in unveiling of bronze tablet in memory of General von Schoulz and others of his compatriots who participated in battle of The Windmill;

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Conflict of 100 years ago an aftermath of rebellion -

Conducted by those who believed they were assisting cause of freedom Canada;

Constituted, nevertheless, infringement of neutrality laws;

Desire to further liberty and democracy in Canada -

Had its part in motives of people of U.S. -

during invasion of 1775,

war of 1812,

expeditions of 1838 (Prescott etc.)

Fenian raids of 1866;

Battle of the Windmill one of last display of force across international border -

Since that time, in spite of differences, reason and friendship

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have prevailed over forces
making for ill-will and strife
(Mackenzie himself imprisoned
in U.S. to avoid trouble
between U.S. and Britain)
Peace which has existed so long be-
tween our two countries based upon -
common intellectual heritage,
common love of justice, abhorrence
of armed strife,
friendly intercourse which has
fostered understanding
and co-operation;
Mutual desire for peace found expres-
sion in Rush-Bagot Treaty - (1817)
limiting naval armament on
great lakes;

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No need of monuments of stone or bronze to commemorate peace between Canada and U.S. -

A living vital fact -

Evidence in to-day's ceremonies!

Perhaps most eloquent memorials of peace are old forts and ramparts along border, long since fallen into disuse, whose very ruins betoken mutual faith and confidence of two peoples!

To-day, the emblems of the peace and friendship which, happily, characterize our relations, are international parks and gardens, and great bridges and thoroughfares which serve to further the exchange of visits and commerce between our countries.

HLF/O
June 30th, 1938.

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Urges Memorial To Combatants Of Century Ago

Canadian Premier Sounds High Note of Friendship And Patriotism at Prescott Peace Celebration.

By R. A. JEFFERY

PRESCOTT, July 1—Sounding a high note of friendship and patriotism as he stood today before the Windmill, around whose historic walls the American forces under the Polish Nicholas Von Schoultz and the Canadian defenders of the Crown fought at death grips 100 years ago. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, grandson of the fiery rebel who led the rebellion in Upper Canada, declared "There is nothing finer in the world than the monument in Quebec to Wolfe and Montcalm, a monument that jointly honors the services of both men in opposing forces. We might well have in Canada more monuments like this bearing the names of those who gave their lives in support of the Crown, alongside those who gave theirs in support of what they considered the cause of the people. My hope is that some day a fitting monument will be erected to the principle for which these people fought, people of opposite views who fought and died for a common cause."

Led Invading Forces.

Nicholas Von Schoultz, nobleman and soldier, led the Poles from Ogdensburg, N.Y., across the river on their invasion of Canada. After his followers had made a gallant but futile stand in the Windmill against British troops they were captured and Schoultz was hanged.

Before his death he said he had been misguided into believing there was in Canada such a tyranny as prevailed in Poland.

The program on this most important day of the seven-day St. Lawrence International Peace Centennial was marred considerably by inclement weather and while some changes were necessarily made, the program was carried out as nearly as possible with the original plans.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

C 69100

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a new land as they saw their duty," said Mr. King. "Edmund Burke said justice is the common concern of mankind, but I would change the word justice and say freedom is the common concern of mankind." Such events as these he regarded as the greater conception of real brotherhood uniting races, creeds and nationalities as human beings, all serving alike and also sons of a common God.

The Polish people of Canada participated prominently in today's proceedings, appropriate because Von Schoultz and many of his followers were of that race. The outdoor celebration of the mass was transferred to the parish church because of falling rain and a sodden field. The celebrant of the mass was Rt. Rev. Mons. Biernacki of Barry's Bay in Renfrew county. The deacon was Rev. J. S. MacDonald, C.S.S.R. of Brockville, and the sub-deacon, Rev. Cameron MacDonald, also of Brockville. The preacher was Rev. S. Puchniak of Toronto, and other Polish clergymen present were Rev. E. A. Wilowski of Wilno, Rev. W. J. Gulczyuski of West Toronto, and Rev. Dr. T. Tarasiuk of Brantford.

Prominent Polish laity included Consul General and Madame Pawlica of Ottawa, C. Kaminsk, chairman of the Federated Polish Societies in Canada, and Andrew Rzepha and J. K. Flis of Hamilton, vice-chairman of the federation.

During the mass there was a guard of honor from the Canadian Polish Legion under command of Capt. Matthew Maslauk of Montreal.

2,000 In Arena.

The ceremonies to have have been carried out within the shadow of historic Fort Wellington were transferred to the arena because of inclement weather and when A. C. Casselman, K.C., M.P., opened proceedings, there was an audience of about 2,000 present, including the Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Highlanders the Polish Prescott and Ogdensburg Legions, a detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police under command of Staff Sergt. Soames, Boy Scouts and several bands, all drawn up in parade formation.

Excellent addresses were made by John Farr Simmons, charge d'affairs of the United States Legation at Ottawa, and Rt. Hon. W. Allan Newell, Assemblyman of the First District of St. Lawrence County, New York. The former referred in glowing terms to what had been accomplished in the interests of neighborliness between the two peoples by the International Joint Commission and by establishment of independent diplomatic relations between Canada and the United States. Both countries have been fortunate in their choice of ministers to the legations, he said.

Amicable Trade Relations

Nothing makes more for peace than amicable trade relations, said Mr. Simmons. The present crisis in world affairs could be attributed to exaggerated protectionism and a reckless striving for extreme nationalism and economic self-sufficiency. Nothing was more urgent than freeing international trade.

The Canada-United States 1935 reciprocal trade pact had been a

His opinion was that no matter what has happened among nations "we are hopeful that through the League of Nations the same conditions may prevail in other parts of the world as we find here among these two countries."

Representing An Ideal.

He said he came not representing institutions but rather an ideal because he had long felt that some day nations would find a way of settling international disputes by peaceful measures. His confident plea was that the countries of North America would continue to stand together in the interests of liberty, peace and freedom.

Greetings were gracefully extended by Prescott, Arizona, and Prescott, Arkansas, the former in a neat address by Mrs. Alex L. Jones, representing Mayor Timerhoff of that town and the latter by winsome Miss Ruth Gertrude Westmoreland representing Mayor R. P. Hanby of the Arkansas town.

The historical pageant to have been presented on Fort Wellington field tonight was postponed be cause of the weather, but the Queen of the Pageant has been determined by popular vote, and she is pretty Miss Mary Barry, native of this town and daughter of Capt. Murray Barry, one of the best known skippers on the St. Lawrence.

A feature of today's ceremonies and one much appreciated by the people and the committee was the excellent service of officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Leg Crushed by Train

SUDBURY, Ont., July 1.—Adolph Fontaine, railway employe, had his left leg amputated between the knee and the ankle in hospital today a short time after he slipped and fell beneath a Canadian Pacific Railway freight train in Sudbury yards. His condition at hosiptal was reported good.



. . . a fitting climax to a perfect evening. Order one of our delicious dishes, and while waiting, join the crowd watching the antics of our three funny little bear cubs . . . already the popular favorites of hundreds of patrons.

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Ottawa Morning Citizen
July 2, 1938

Urges Memorial To Combatants Of Century Ago

(Continued From Page One.)

The highlight was, of course, the rather unexpected appearance of Prime Minister King. He had expressed a desire to be here if parliamentary duties would permit and there was prolonged applause in the arena during progress of the afternoon's proceedings when announcement was made that Mr. King was leaving for Prescott promptly after Parliament prorogued and that he would be present at the unveiling of the bronze plaque to the memory of Von Schoultz and the other Polish soldiers who fought at the Battle of The Windmill. The inscription on the tablet reads: "To the memory of the Polish Patriots who fought at the Battle of the Windmill, November 12, 1885." It was unveiled and dedicated by Jan Pawlica, Polish Consul General in Canada.

Prime Minister King was introduced by Rt. Hon. Senator G. P. Graham, who described him as "not only one of the best known men in the world but one of the greatest agencies of peace." The Prime Minister said there were personal as well as public reasons why he desired to be present at this peace celebration. He then referred to his recent visit to the homes of his ancestors in Scotland, his mother's father William Lyon Mackenzie and his father's father, John King, one of whom was a rebel in the fight for responsible government, and the other a soldier of the Crown, who was in conflict with the rebels. The speaker said his mother was born while his father, the rebel Mackenzie, was in prison in New York State, placed there temporarily to satisfy the neutrality regulations of England and the United States at the time. Records in Mr. King's possession prove that his grandfather King, was in charge of the Canadian troops who fired upon the United States soldiers within the Windmill, thinking his grandfather Mackenzie, was there to assist Von Schoultz. John King was for a time stationed at Fort Wellington here where he became ill and subsequently died and was buried in Quebec.

Freedom Common Concern.

"No matter on what side those men of 1838 fought they were all but seeking to further freedom in a new land as they saw their duty," said Mr. King. "Edmund Burke said justice is the common concern of mankind, but I would change the word justice and say freedom is the common concern of mankind." Such events as these he regarded as the greater conception of real brotherhood uniting races, creeds and nationalities as human beings, all serving alike and also sons of a common God.

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long step in the right direction. The successful termination of the present negotiations at Washington for a considerable broadening of the present agreement should add further tangible benefits to the vital trade relationships, he said.

Early fruition of the dream of an ocean seaway up the St. Lawrence was seen by Mr. Simmons. The project was a matter of vast potential economic value for the many millions of farmers and exporters in the central and western regions of the two countries.

Mr. Newell traced the history of the St. Lawrence graphically and declared that understanding made for friendship and friendship has made for enduring peace.

Rt. Hon. Senator Graham humorously suggested that he had been probably delegated to represent the Canadian Government "because I more thoroughly represent a centeniial than anyone else." He paid fine tribute to the Polish people, whome he had first learned to know best in Renfrew county, and he regarded it as the right of Canadians to think of their country as the best in the world, while allowing those of other countries to think the same about theirs.

Concluding an able address, Jan Pawlica, Polish consul general in Canada, said amid applause "this famous river of the St. Lawrence which one hundred years ago was the theater of battle, flows today, as before quiet, blue and beautiful to the great Atlantic ocean and unites two great countries, the United States of America and Canada, in peace and harmony for which the Battle of the Windmill was one of the cornerstones."

Peace Bell Presented.

A large bell to be hereafter known as the Peace Bell, was presented by E. A. Collins, assistant to the general manager of the International Nickel Company and was gracefully accepted by Mr. Casselman in behalf of the St. Lawrence communities. The expressed wish of the donors was "may the cultural and commercial bonds between Canada and the United States, which have so successfully endured for the past century, continue to withstand the stresses and corrosion of world politics in the generations to come."

One of the most inspiring addresses of the afternoon was that by Dr. H. M. Tory, D.Sc., LLD. representing the League of Nations Society in Canada, who said that "in this fine spirit of friendship, Canada and the United States have perhaps come closer to the concept of the angels who sang Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men than any other nation on earth." His opinion was that no matter what has happened among nations "we are hopeful that through the League of Nations the same conditions may prevail in other parts of the world as we find here among these two countries."

Representing An Ideal.

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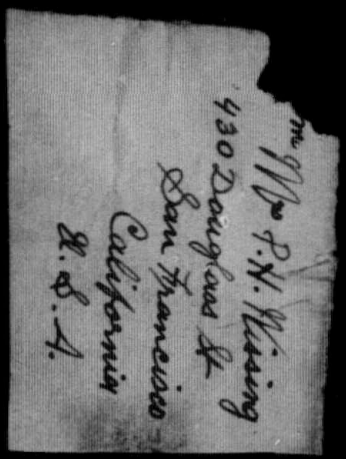
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Mr W. P. M. King
4130 Douglas St
San Francisco
California
U. S. A.

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To
The
Honorable W.L. Mackenzie King

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THE KING FAMILY

Formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland

Descent and Generations

Compiled by
ELIZA WISSING
Born King

From Memory and Hearsay
of Grandparents

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER, 1939

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Re ours writing

Andrew King - died in 1865

|

Alexander - born East Aberdeen Shire 1839 died 1916 in Coldstream left for city of Aberdeen
Engaged Miss Isabella Blake in 1891 married her Sept 30
Eliza — had a large family (one Eliza married Lee Downing)

Grandfather King — Grandmother King

Married

ANDREW KING
of East Aberdeenshire
Scotland

JEAN GRAY
of East Aberdeenshire
Scotland
Was in eighties at time of death, I think 85.

Six Children

Alexander
Married Eliza Watt

James
Died in early manhood.

Maggie
Died in infancy.

Jean
Became Mrs. Yeats

Helen
Not Married

Was Aunt Nellie

Jessie
Became Mrs. Mitchell

Mother of Jean Gray was Helen or Nellie Black.

Mother of Helen Black was Margaret Bruce, both of Aberdeenshire.

Andrew King died in 1865.

He had several brothers, one named Hay King, who came to the southern states in early 1800's.

A brother, named Alexander, married a sister of Jean Gray.

King

Hay, being an uncommon name, might have been an abbreviation, or nickname, so often used in East Aberdeenshire

Alexander becomes Sandy, Alick, Alex, Aikey, or Aiken, Etc.

Grandmother King said he came to America.

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Father | Mother

Married

Alexander King
Born Hallowe'en, 1839, of East Aberdeenshire Scotland.
Died August, 1916 in Selma, California.

Eliza Watt
Born July 14, 1843 in Rothiemay Banffshire, Scotland
Died January, 1902 in San Francisco.

Four Sons

John Watt King

Alexander King

Henry X. King

James Wilson King

Alexander King and his wife, Eliza, came to the United States in 1898, from the City of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Eight Daughters

Eliza, now Mrs. Wissing

Helen, now Mrs. Brodie

Julia, now Mrs. Ludington

Jean, now Mrs. Hart

Sarah, now Mrs. Henkel

Jemima, now Mrs. ~~Laufer~~ now Shuler

Jessie, now Mrs. Sponamore

Annie, died in 1902, aged ten years

Also two sisters, named Maggie, one died in infancy; one was seven years old. Probably in 1876 or 78.

Grandfather | Grandmother on mother's side.

Married

John Watt
of Claymires
Rothiemay
Banffshire, Scotland
Born 1790; died 1881, in his 92nd year.

Eliza MacIntosh
of Grantown on Spey
Inverness-shire
Scotland
Died in 1889, in 82nd year.

One Son

John Watt, Jr.
Born in Rothiemay Banffshire, Scotland, May 3, 1849; died 1933, in Neshanie, N. J.
John Watt, Jr., came to U. S. A. in 1870.
Married in Chicago.
Lived in San Francisco, where his children, three sons and one daughter were born. One boy died at age of 15; two sons and daughter live in New York and New Jersey.

Two Daughters

Eliza became Mrs. King
Born 1843; died 1902 in San Francisco.

Margaret—Mrs. Smith
Born 1846; died 1939 in her 94th year in Grimsby, England.
Left two sons and seven daughters in Scotland, England and Canada.

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JOHN WATT, born August 1790; died November or December, 1881.

of Claymires, Rothiemay, Banffshire, Scotland. Lived all of his long life in his native parish, on his farm of Claymires. He was married twice, his second wife being Eliza MacIntosh, grandmother to the children of Alexander King. She was 18 years younger than her husband John Watt. He was a man of intelligence, could read newspapers and all books, and the Bible. He also was a good writer. His father, named Alexander Watt was aged 99 when he died, and his father, John Watt lived to 100 years. Six generations in all of father and son lived on the same farm of Claymires. John Watt, our grandfather, being the last one of his name to live there. He remembered about Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo, and many other events of those days. He was highly respected by all who knew him, known for his honesty and uprightness. He was the oldest man in the parish at the time of his death. His family consisted of four children of first wife; two sons and two daughters, and three children of second wife, one son and two daughters. By Eliza Wissing.

Eliza MacIntosh, second wife of John Watt, born in Grantown on Spey, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1808, third child and second daughter of Peter MacIntosh and his wife, Margaret Innes. She had two brothers, Robert, who was drowned in River Spey at age of 22, and Peter, who became a sheep farmer in Wales. Had also seven sisters, all married. as follows:

Aunts to Eliza King, born Watt

Marion, the eldest went to Carlisle, Eng.
Margaret—Mrs. Riach, lived in Aberdeen. She had sons who went to sea.
Jean—Mrs. Cruickshank, had sons who went south to London, Boston, England.
Jemima—Mrs. Brown, childless.
Annie—Mrs. Annard, one son.
Jessie—Mrs. Garden, had a large family of sons and daughters in Aberdeen and some in U. S. A.
Helen—Mrs. Grant, stayed in Grantown.

Their father, Peter MacIntosh came from Badenoch in Highlands of Scotland. He was a Free Mason, a piper and dancer; kept a bake shop in Grantown; spoke only Gaelic until taught English by his wife.

ALEXANDER KING, father of King family, born 1839; died August, 1916.

Father	Mother
Andrew King	Jean Gray

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ELIZA KING, mother of King family, born 1843; died 1902.

Father John Watt	Mother Eliza Watt or Eliza MacIntosh
Grand Father Alexander Watt	
Great Grand Father John Watt	Grand Mother Margaret Innes
Grand ~~Father~~ ~~Peter MacIntosh~~	Great Grand Mother Marion

JAMES WILSON KING, born Aberdeen, Scotland.

Father—Alexander King; Grandfather—Andrew King; Grandmother Jean Gray

Grandfather—John Watt; Great-Grandfather, Peter MacIntosh.

Mother—Eliza Watt; Grandmother—Eliza MacIntosh; Great-Grandmother—Margaret Innes;

Great-Great-Grandmother, Marion, wife of Great-Great-Grandfather Robert Innes.

Peter Baylis - Married Isabel [illegible] Baylis M. W. d. [illegible]

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NOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Hereunder is a translation of an excerpt of a letter received by Major Pierre Daviault, from an American citizen, following a radio talk which he delivered recently about the origin of names in Canada; Major Daviault has asked me to bring this letter to your attention.

J. L. D.

J. L. D.

.....

"I am writing you to submit a thought which occurred to me in connection with the name MacKenzie borne by your illustrious statesman, Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King. There are in Scotland thousands of French names like, for instance, Fitz-Simmons, MacRoy, Le Bruce, etc., which date back to the wars which Scotland and France fought together against England, from the days of Joan of Arc; great numbers of Normans also settled in England and Scotland after the Norman conquest such as the Quincy family which went to Scotland, where the name was changed successively into Kenzie and MacKenzie. In the United States, our second President himself, Samuel Adams, as well as his son, John Quincy Adams, also one of our Presidents, bore that Anglo-Norman name, and therefore it is possible that your congenial Prime Minister might be of French origin."

(Signed) Wm. N. Heyward, Jr.,
26 Lyttleton Ave.,
Burnes Downs,
Charleston, S.C.,
(Caroline du Sud).

Ottawa, February 26, 1946.

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CITEZ Nº.....

CANADA

MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE
ARMÉE
BUREAU DES TRADUCTEURS MILITAIRES OTTAWA,

le 23 février 1946

Monsieur Jean-Louis Delisle
Secrétaire particulier
du Premier Ministre
Edifice de l'Est
O T T A W A

Monsieur,

Sous ce pli, je vous fais parvenir copie d'une lettre qui me vient de la Caroline du Sud et dont le passage marqué en rouge pourrait intéresser le Premier Ministre. Pourriez-vous lui en faire part?

Cordialement à vous,

Pierre Daviault

PAD/RD

Major Pierre Daviault
531, rue Besserer
Ottawa

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copie

26 Lyttleton Ave.,
Burnes Downs,
Charleston,S.C., (Caroline du Sud)

Monsieur Pierre Daviault,
Etymologiste,
Radio-Canada,

Cher Monsieur:

J'accuse réception de votre discours de Dimanche matin sur l'origine des noms et mots propre au Canada-français. Je dois ajouter que j'entends vos programmes on ne peut plus clairement et avec une grande marge de volume comme n'importe quel poste local.

Etat d'assendance française par les familles Heyward (anciennement Haye-ouarde, Anglo-Normande) et Guérrard Franco-Normande et Huguénotte de la Caroline, venue en Amérique avant la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes par Louis XIV et durant l'Alliance qui a marqué le règne de Charles II après la chûte de la République Anglaise de Cromwell, période qui a vue le Roi d'Angleterre recevoir une pension pour la vie du Roi de France vous devez penser que je suis un enthousiaste de cause de la civilisation française.

Je vous écris pour vous proposer une idée qui m'est venue au sujet du nom MacKenzie qui fait partie du

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nom de votre illustre homme d'Etat Monsieur W.L. MacKenzie-King. Or, il y a des milliers de noms Français en Ecosse comme par exemple les Fitz-Simmons, les MacRoy, les Le Bruce, etc., du fait des longues guerres qui ont uni ce pays et la France contre l'Angleterre même aux jours de Jeanne d'Arc; aussi beaucoup de Normands s'y sont-ils établis après la conquête d'Angleterre par les Normands ainsi la famille Quincy est-elle passée en Ecosse où le nom a changé succésivement à Kenzie et MacKenzie. Aux Etats-Unis notre deuxième Président même Samuel Adams et son fils John Quincy Adams lui aussi Président ont porté ce nom anglo-normand donc il se peut que les ancêtres de votre sympathique Premier Ministre soit d'origine française.

Merci, de vos beaux programmes radiophoniques qui sont un ornement de la culture mondiale. Je veux dire dans les deux langues qui ont tant d'affinités.

Bien cordialement

à vous,

Wm.N. Heyward, Jr.

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