C82

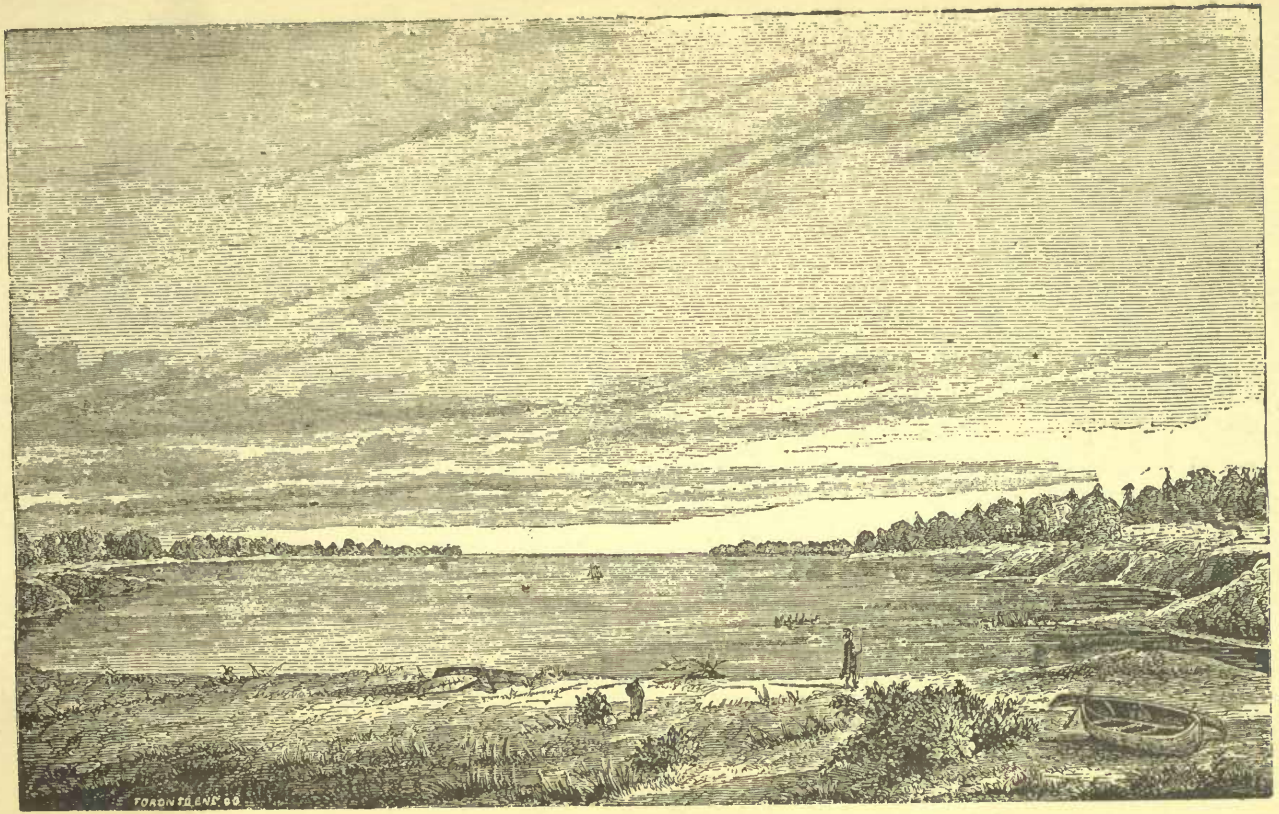
ROBERTSON'S

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO.

DUE DATE
JAN 21 1972
DEPA
THIS
M ROPOLITAN
T)
L
CA ADIAN HISTORY

METROPOLITAN
TORONTO
LIBRARY

CANADIAN HISTORY



TORONTO HARBOR IN 1793.

YORK IN 1803.

ROBERTSON'S

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO

A COLLECTION OF

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE OLD

TOWN OF YORK

From 1792 until 1833,

AND OF

Toronto from 1834 to 1893.

ALSO

Over Three Hundred Engravings of Old Houses, Familiar Faces and Historic Places, with Maps and Schedules connected with the Local History of York and Toronto.

PUBLISHED FROM THE TORONTO "EVENING TELEGRAM."

Toronto:
J. ROSS ROBERTSON.
1894.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, by J. Ross Robertson, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

METROPOLITAN
TORONTO
LIBRARY
CANADIAN HISTORY

PREFACE.

The contents of this volume scarcely require the commendation that as a general rule makes up the literary prelude of all works, be they pamphlets bound in paper or encased in more expensive covers. Whatever merit the book possesses is in the abundance of information sought to be supplied. As a literary effort the articles will probably average fairly well with the ordinary run of newspaper work. If the book enables the general reader to pass a pleasant hour with the memories of long ago, which cluster around familiar faces and historic places, and is useful as a book of reference, the aim and object of the publisher will have been fully accomplished.

"The Landmarks of Toronto" is a familiar line to readers of *The Toronto Evening Telegram*. Under that superscription during the past six years that journal has given, as space permitted, glimpses of the hitherto unknown history of a metropolis that by an evolution, the result of intelligence and industry, has given to the place in which we dwell an importance in 1894 as the capital of a great province, which it could not claim in 1794 when it was the hunting ground of a couple of families of strolling aborigines.

One hundred years ago Chippewas in their wigwams were the only inhabitants to welcome the first white man, who with axe in hand hewed from forest trees a primitive log cabin on a half acre, now covered by palatial marts of business, valued in the millions.

The rise, the progress, the development and material advancement of such a place should interest all who claim Toronto as a residence, whether as sturdy pioneers from motherland, or as native-born descendants of those whose strong arms turned the forest trees into homes, or, like the Egyptians of old, fashioned the clay into the conventional red brick which to-day stands as a memorial of the early days of the closing century.

The effort of the publisher in this volume is to give a readable and reliable history of the old houses and historic spots in the former town of York, with a glimpse at many of the familiar forms and faces of those who have aided in upbuilding Toronto.

The period embraced covers York from 1792 until 1833, and Toronto from 1834, the year of its incorporation as a city, down to the present year of grace.

These sketches were originally contributed by myself and by members of the staff of *The Toronto Evening Telegram*, and have been prepared under my personal direction. No effort has been spared to make each sketch accurate and trustworthy.

Since their newspaper publication each article has been carefully revised, not only by myself, but by those persons whose descendants were directly interested in the subject matter of each article. With the advantage thus afforded of a perusal of family records and other documentary material almost absolute accuracy has been secured.

It is true that the sketches are not in what may be termed chronological sequence, nor are they, regarding location, in any way consecutive. This may be explained by the fact that "The Landmarks" were written as separate and distinct articles, as each presented itself to the writer, who had the assignment in hand. To have published the work in any other form would have necessitated the preparation of each "Landmark," regardless of numberless opportunities afforded of collecting information. Moreover, when first published it was not contemplated that the volume now issued would occupy nearly six hundred pages of printed matter.

The engravings given have been reproduced from early pencil drawings, Canadian and

SEP 28 1982
BR 971.354
R57

British lithographs, dagnerreotypes, photographs and pen-and-ink sketches. Every care has been exercised by the artists employed to faithfully preserve all the details of the original drawings.

While every effort has been made to secure authentic information, it is possible that inaccuracies may have crept in. Should any such catch the eye of the reader, a notification sent to the publisher would assist the issue of an errata list during the year, a copy of which will be sent to every subscriber.

Of this volume one thousand copies have been issued. The edition is limited to this number.

A second volume of similar size will be issued in the coming autumn, which will also be limited to one thousand copies.

The volume sells for one dollar and a half in paper and two dollars in cloth. To have reproduced the work in the regulation book type would have materially increased its cost. In fact, the entire book and engravings could not have been produced for less than ten dollars per volume.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON.

TORONTO, May, 1894.

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I. PAGE
Two Famous Houses—The Givins and Castle Frank—Governor Simcoe's Residence 1
CHAPTER II.
Mackenzie's York Street Home..... 6
CHAPTER III.
History of Holland House—The Home of H. J. Boulton..... 7
CHAPTER IV.
John McIntosh's House..... 10
CHAPTER V.
History of Beverley House—The Residence of Chief Justice Robinson—Sometime Home of Lord Sydenham 11
CHAPTER VI.
Jordan's York Hotel—A King Street East Hostelry..... 13
CHAPTER VII.
First Bank in Upper Canada..... 15
CHAPTER VIII.
Cottage of Lieutenant Mudge — His Death and Grave..... 16
CHAPTER IX.
The First Brick Building—The Home of Quetton St. George..... 17
CHAPTER X.
The Gardeners' Arms—A Famous Yonge Street Resort..... 19
CHAPTER XI.
A Queen Street Block—A Fated House 21
CHAPTER XII.
The Tecumseh Wigwam 23
CHAPTER XIII.
A Once Great Mercantile Row—King Street from George to Frederick Streets in "The Twenties."..... 24
CHAPTER XIV.
College Avenue Lodge — The Queen Street Entrance..... 27
CHAPTER XV.
Bishop Strachan's Mansion—Where the Famous Prelate Lived and Died... 28
CHAPTER XVI.
The Children's Friend (Jesse Ketchum). 30
CHAPTER XVII.
Universities, Old and New..... 34
CHAPTER XVIII.
The Old *Globe* Office..... 36

CHAPTER XIX. PAGE
A Sketch of the Grange—The Home of D'Arcy and William Henry Boulton. 38
CHAPTER XX.
George Ridout's Mansion — Sometime Home of George Ridout and Afterwards of the Bishop of Quebec.... 40
CHAPTER XXI.
Jonathan Scott's House—A Reminiscence of Captain McGill and the Rebellion of 1837..... 42
CHAPTER XXII.
Harper's Queen Street House—A Dwelling Occupied by Many Well-known Clergy 44
CHAPTER XXIII.
Richmond's Blacksmith Shop—Queen and Simcoe Streets..... 46
CHAPTER XXIV.
Andrew Mercer's Cottage—An Early Printing Office—A Forged Will.... 46
CHAPTER XXV.
The Greenland Fishery—A Well-known Front Street Public House..... 48
CHAPTER XXVI.
Robert Beard's Hotel—Church and Colborne Streets—Early Masonic Halls —A Mysterious Murder 50
CHAPTER XXVII.
Doel's House and Brewery—More Reminiscences of the Rebellion..... 51
CHAPTER XXVIII.
Justice Powell's House — A Famous Judge..... 55
CHAPTER XXIX.
The Public Market—The Pillory and the stocks..... 59
CHAPTER XXX.
The Military Cemeteries..... 65
CHAPTER XXXI.
Forts—French and English..... 68
CHAPTER XXXII.
Justice Campbell's Mansion..... 80
CHAPTER XXXIII.
The Checkered Store—Some Well-known Residents of Toronto..... 81
CHAPTER XXXIV.
The Jails of the County —Many Sad Scenes..... 83

CHAPTER XXXV. PAGE
The Old Red Lion Hotel—A Famous Yorkville House—William Lyon Mackenzie's Election of 1831..... 88
CHAPTER XXXVI.
Berkeley House—The Home of Major Small and his Descendants..... 95
CHAPTER XXXVII
T. C. Capreol's residence—The Kinnear Murder and Mr. Capreol 99
CHAPTER XXXVIII.
The Bellevue Homestead—The Home of the Denisons..... 111
CHAPTER XXXIX.
The Sun Tavern—Further Reminiscences of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie..... 113
CHAPTER XL.
The Old Blue School at York— Dr. Strachan and other Famous Teachers..... 115
CHAPTER XLI.
A Sketch of Russell Abbey—Its Many Occupants..... 120
CHAPTER XLII.
The First Catholic School 124
CHAPTER XLIII.
The Dixon House 126
CHAPTER XLIV.
Logan's Cottage and Garden—The First House on Church above Queen street..... 125
CHAPTER XLV.
Home of Secretary Jarvis—The Old House on Duke and Sherbourne Streets..... 128
CHAPTER XLVI.
The Smith Homestead—The First Frame House in York—The Don House... 132
CHAPTER XLVII.
The Home District School—The First Public School in York — Dr. Strachan's First Residence 136
CHAPTER XLVIII.
The First Methodist Church—Singular Changes..... 140
CHAPTER XLIX
Paul Bishop's House and Shop—The First Cab..... 142
CHAPTER L
Upper Canada College—Famous Masters and Scholars..... 144
CHAPTER LI.
The Post-offices—Curious Recollections 155
CHAPTER LII.
Dr. W. W. Baldwin's Residences—Spadina House and Avenue..... 167
CHAPTER LIII.
Alexander Wood's House — First sidewalk in Toronto..... 177
CHAPTER LIV.
A Yonge Street Corner..... 179
CHAPTER LV. PAGE
John Sleigh's House—A Well Known Duke Street Residence..... 180
CHAPTER LVI.
Freeland's Soap Factory—Some Interesting Incidents Connected with it 182
CHAPTER LVII.
The Shakespeare Hotel — The Actor's Resort —The Only Theatre — A Great Fire..... 186
CHAPTER LVIII.
Dr. Grant Powell's House — Incidents of the War of 1812..... 188
CHAPTER LIX.
The Scadding Homestead—Henry Scadding's House in Trinity Square.... 194
CHAPTER LX.
Mackenzie's Home in York street, additional particulars—Dr. Hornby... 196
CHAPTER LXI.
Dr. Widmer's houses—An eminent Front st resident..... 199
CHAPTER LXII.
John Farr's Brewery—Gore Vale and Gore Vale Brook..... 201
CHAPTER LXIII.
Colborne Lodge, High Park—The home of John George Howard..... 204
CHAPTER LXIV.
Two old breweries—Joseph Bloor and John Severn, both of Yorkville.. . 207
CHAPTER LXV.
The Old *Globe* Corner—second notice .. 216
CHAPTER LXVI.
The Farmers' Storehouse Company.... 218
CHAPTER LXVII.
The Jennings Church—The First United Presbyterians..... 219
CHAPTER LXVIII.
An early Bay Shore View..... 221
CHAPTER LXIX.
The McGill Square—John McGill—Colors of the Third York Militia . 223
CHAPTER LXX.
Thomas Mercer Jones' Villa—A Front street House — Afterwards the House of Captain Strachan..... 22
CHAPTER LXXI.
Montgomery's Hotel — The Place on Yonge street Where the Mackenzie Rebellion began and ended 227
CHAPTER LXXII
The Telegram Corner..... 239
CHAPTER LXXIII.
The Steamer Frontenac—First Steam Vessel on Lake Ontario 243
CHAPTER LXXIV.
Cooper's Wharf 245
CHAPTER LXXV.
Hart's School..... 247
CHAPTER LXXVI.
Hayes Boarding House—A Once Popular Resort for Members of Parliament 247

CHAPTER LXXVII. PAGE
The Customs Houses 251
CHAPTER LXXVIII.
Mackenzie as an Exile 261
CHAPTER LXXIX.
The McLean Homestead—Formerly the Residence of John Henry Dunn and his son, the Famous Soldier 264
CHAPTER LXXX.
Bank of Upper Canada 268
CHAPTER LXXXI.
Donald Macdonald's House 271
CHAPTER LXXXII.
Wreck of the Monarch 271
CHAPTER LXXXIII.
York House — The Home of Judge Hagerman and Lieutenant-Governor Crawford 274
CHAPTER LXXXIV.
A Once Popular Hotel—The Ontario House—The Wellington Hotel 274
CHAPTER LXXXV.
Old St. Andrew's Church 279
CHAPTER LXXXVI.
The Ridout Homestead 280
CHAPTER LXXXVII.
The York Militia 282
CHAPTER LXXXVIII.
Canada's Defenders—Some Well-known Names 285
CHAPTER LXXXIX.
Maryville Lodge—The Home of Hon. D. W. Smith 286
CHAPTER XC.
The City Hall 290
CHAPTER XCI.
The Bond-head Inn 292
CHAPTER XCII.
St. Patrick's Market 292
CHAPTER XCIII.
Miss Hussey's School 294
CHAPTER XCIV.
The Toronto Academy 295
CHAPTER XCV.
The Bostwick House 296
CHAPTER XCVI.
Elmsley Villa, Sometime Residence of Lord Elgin 296
CHAPTER XCVII.
The Bank of British North America 299
CHAPTER XCVIII.
The Harris Shinplasters 301
CHAPTER XCIX.
Major Hillier's Cottage 303
CHAPTER C.
An Early Methodist Church—Adelaide and Toronto streets 303
CHAPTER CI.
Elmsley House—Where Now Stands Government House 304
CHAPTER CII.
The American Hotel 306
CHAPTER CIII. PAGE
An Old Picture—View of York 306
CHAPTER CIV.
A Directory of 1815 308
CHAPTER CV.
Early Days of York — Biographical Sketches 310
CHAPTER CVI.
The Court Houses 319
CHAPTER CVII.
The Railroad Stations 326
CHAPTER CVIII.
The Dennis Cottage—Afterwards the Ridout Warehouse, now the Cunard Office 328
CHAPTER CIX.
The City In 1846 329
CHAPTER CX.
A West Market Street Block 332
CHAPTER CXI.
An Old Tar—Michael Masterson 334
CHAPTER CXII.
The Waterloo Buildings—Stone, Macdonald's and Ellah's Hotels 335
CHAPTER CXIII.
Land Grants in York and Toronto from 1796 to 1861 337
CHAPTER CXIV.
Houses of Parliament 351
CHAPTER CXV.
York's First Stone House 359
CHAPTER CXVI.
King Street East in 1846 360
CHAPTER CXVII.
The British Coffee House, where now stands the Rossin House 362
CHAPTER CXVIII.
George Monro's House—Afterwards The Black Horse Hotel 364
CHAPTER CXIX.
The British America Assurance Company 366
CHAPTER CXX.
Assessment Roll of the Town of York in 1833 367
CHAPTER CXXI.
The Lawn—The Home of the Drapers. 377
CHAPTER CXXII.
The Central School 378
CHAPTER CXXIII.
The Coffin Block, now Gooderham's Corner 380
CHAPTER CXXIV.
Two Plans of the Town 384
CHAPTER CXXV.
Caleb Humphrey's House—Afterwards Garside's Hotel 390
CHAPTER CXXVI.
Bank of Montreal 391
CHAPTER CXXVII.
The Crown Inn—Afterwards a Newspaper office 393

CHAPTER CXXVIII. PAGE
Osgoode Hall 393
CHAPTER CXXIX.
Dr. Thomas Stoyell's House 397
CHAPTER CXXX.
The Mechanics Institute—Now the Public Free Library 398
CHAPTER CXXXI.
The University Door 400
CHAPTER CXXXII.
The Assessment Rolls of the City for 1834 401
CHAPTER CXXXIII.
The Mills on the Upper Don—Terry's Mills and Helliwell's Brewery 427
CHAPTER CXXXIV.
Bishop Macdonnell's House 430
CHAPTER CXXXV.
A Celebrated Case—The Mercer Will ... 433
CHAPTER CXXXVI.
The MacNab Homestead 433
CHAPTER CXXXVII.
Dr Telfer's House 437
CHAPTER CXXXVIII.
John Thomson's House 438
CHAPTER CXXXIX.
King and Bay Street Corner 439
CHAPTER CXL.
North-west Corner of King and Bay Street 440
CHAPTER CXLI.
The Observatory 441
CHAPTER CXLII.
A Popular Bath House 442
CHAPTER CXLIII.
A Church Street Building 444
CHAPTER CXLIV.
An Adelaide Street Building 445
CHAPTER CXLV.
Abner Miles' Store 445
CHAPTER CXLVI.
Simon Washburn's House — Duke and George Streets 454
CHAPTER CXLVII.
Mathew Walton's House — Afterwards the Cavan Arms 455
CHAPTER CXLVIII.
Colin Drummond's House 457
CHAPTER CXLIX
The Black Bull Hotel 457
CHAPTER CL.
A Peter Street Residence—The Home of Robert Stanton 459
CHAPTER CLI.
Houses of Sir Francis Hincks 459
CHAPTER CLII.
A Richmond Street Dwelling—The Home of Dr. Mewburn and Lawyer Turner 462
CHAPTER CLIII.
The Market Lane School 464
CHAPTER CLIV.
Crispin's Tavern 464

CHAPTER CLV. PAGE
Children's Hospitals 465
CHAPTER CLVI.
John Hutchinson's House 468
CHAPTER CLVII.
Alexander Legge's Building 469
CHAPTER CLVIII.
John Beikie's Dwelling 469
CHAPTER CLIX.
The Macdonell House 470
CHAPTER CLX.
Joseph Bloor's House 476
CHAPTER CLXI.
Governor Simcoe's Carriage 477
CHAPTER CLXII.
A House of Two Doctors, Drs. Diehl and King 477
CHAPTER CLXIII.
The Theatres of the Town 478
CHAPTER CLXIV.
A King Street View 491
CHAPTER CLXV.
Chancellor Jameson's House 492
CHAPTER CLXVI
The First Brewery of York 495
CHAPTER CLXVII.
The Queen's Wharf 495
CHAPTER CLXVIII
An Old Time Assembly—Frank's Hotel 498
CHAPTER CLXIX.
St. Paul's Church, Bloor street 500
CHAPTER CLXX.
Church and Cathedral—The History of St. James' 501
CHAPTER CLXXI.
Knox Church Buildings—First Presbyterian Church in Toronto 510
CHAPTER CLXXII.
The First Municipal Election 511
CHAPTER CLXXIII.
Two Duke Street Mansions 513
CHAPTER CLXXIV.
An Old Corner — King and George streets 514
CHAPTER CLXXV.
A View on the Humber 515
CHAPTER CLXXVI.
An Early Wholesale House, Gamble & Birchall 516
CHAPTER CLXXVII.
Street Nomenclature 516
CHAPTER CLXXVIII.
Fifty Years Ago—Changes and Improvements 528
CHAPTER CLXXIX.
John Bishop's Block 529
CHAPTER CLXXX.
A Poplar Plains House—The Residence of J. S. Howard 531
CHAPTER CLXXXI.
The Man-of-war Cherokee 533

CHAPTER CLXXXII. PAGE
An Old Law Office..... 533
CHAPTER CLXXXIII.
Sleepy Hollow—The Home of John Beverley Robinson..... 535
CHAPTER CLXXXIV.
An Old Foundry—Cheney's..... 537
CHAPTER CLXXXV.
John Duggan's House..... 538
CHAPTER CLXXXVI.
The General Hospital..... 538
CHAPTER CLXXXVII.
An East King Street Building—Mrs. Loders'..... 540
CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.
House of the Duke of Kent—Oak Hill —The Shaw Residence..... 541
CHAPTER CLXXXIX. PAGE
The Cawthra Houses..... 543
CHAPTER CXC.
An Old Military Order Book..... 244
CHAPTER CXCI.
The Leslie Stores..... 553
CHAPTER CXCII.
Charles March's Shop..... 555
CHAPTER CXCIII.
The British Wesleyan Chapel..... 556
CHAPTER CXCIV.
The Rosedale Homestead—House of J. E. Small and the Jarvis Family.. 556
CHAPTER CXCV.
Moss Park—Residence of Colonel and The Hon. G. W. Allan..... 559

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Toronto Harbor—1793.	Frontispiece
York in 1803.	Frontispiece
Castle Frank.	Frontispiece
Givins' House (two views)	opp. 2
Givins' Library	2
Castle Frank	4
Simcoe, Governor	5
Mackenzie's House	7
Holland House—Front View	8
Holland House—Garden View	9
McIntosh's, John, House	11
Beverley House	12
Jordan's Hotel, King Street East	14
Bank, An Old	16
Mudge's, Lieutenant, Cottage and Grave	17
York's First Brick Building	18
Bird's Tavern	20
Queen st west, James to Terauley st.	opp. 21
Gardeners' Arms	22
Tecumseh Wigwam	23
College Avenue Lodge	28
Strachan's, Bishop, Mansion	29
Ketchum's, Jesse, House	31
University, The Old	34
University, The New	35
Globe Office, Old	37
Grange, The	opp 38
Ridout's Mansion in 1820	40
" " 1887	41
Scott's, Jonathan, House	43
Harper's, John, House	45
Richmond's Blacksmith Shop	47
Mercer Cottage	opp. 47
Greenland Fisheries	49
Beard's Hotel	51
Doel Homestead and John Doel	52
Doel Brewery	53
" " and Homestead, another view	54
Powell's, Justice, House	60
Markets in York, The First five Views.	63
St. Lawrence Hall	opp. 65
Cemetery Tombstones	66
Cemetery West of Garrison	67
Old Fort from Lake	69
" " Remains of	opp. 69
" " Entrance to, 1796-1812	71
" " Battery, South Side of	73
" " Officers' Quarters, 1816	75
" " Block House, 1888	77
" " West Entrance	78
" " East Entrance	79
Campbell Mansion	opp 81
Checkered Store	81
Quebec Bank (two illustrations)	82
York Jail, 1800-24	84
Jail, North-east Corner King and Yonge streets	85
Graves of Patriots	86
Jail, 1858-1894	87
Jail, 1840-1860	opp. 87
Red Lion Hotel	89
Ball and Public Room, Red Lion	90
Bar-room, Red Lion	91
View from Yard of Red Lion	93
Mackenzie Medal	94
Berkeley House	96
Capreol's Auction Rooms	100
Capreol's House, Wellington street	102
Capreol, F. C.	103
Capreol's, F. C, Residence, Clarence square	104
Capreol, F.C., at Mr. Ogilvie's Window	107
Northern Engine, First	109
Railway Time Table, First	opp. 109
Railway Ticket, First	109
Denison House	112
Sun Tavern	114
Blue School at York	117
Russell Abbey	122
Russell, President	opp. 122
Catholic School, First	125
Logan's Cottage and Garden	127
Secretary Jarvis, Home of Mr.	130
Bishop, Paul, Houses Built by	131
Smith Homestead, First	opp. 132
Smith's Don House	133
Smith Homestead, corner King and Sherbourne streets	135
Smith Homestead, King street east	137
Methodist Church, First	139
Bishop's Shop, Duke street	141
Bishop's Shop, south side Duke street	143
Seaton, Lord	145
U. C. College	146
" " remodelled	149
" " Deer Park Buildings	opp. 154
Post Office, First	156
" " Second	158
" " Third	159
" " Fourth	161
" " Fifth	162
" " Sixth	164
" " Seventh	165
" " Eighth and Present One	166
Baldwin Residence, Early	168
Spadina House	170
" " Built Dec., 1836	172
Glen Cottage	174

	PAGE
Baldwin House, Front street	176
Woods' House	178
Yonge and Gould sts., Corner	180
Sleigh's, John, House	181
Freeland's Factory	184
Shakespeare Hotel	187
Powell's, Dr., House	190
Powell's Burial Ground	192
Scadding House	195
Trinity square, No. 10	196
Mackenzie and Hornby Houses	198
Widmer's, Dr., House	200
Farr's Brewery	202
Farr's Brewery, second view	203
Howard, Mr. J. G.	204
Colborne Lodge	206
Howard Cairn	209
Severn's Brewery	212
Bloor's Brewery	214
Old *Globe* Office	217
Jennings' Church	220
Old Fish Market, (two views)	222
McGill Residence	224
Mercer Jones' Villa	226
Moodie, Col., Death of—J. Montgomery	228
Anderson, Thomas	229
Sheppard, Thomas	230
Patriot Defeat	231
Anderson, J.	234
Execution of Lount and Matthews	236
Telegram Corner, 1893,	opp. 238
French & Wyman's Chair Factory	240
King and Bay Streets, 1846, S. W. cor.	242
Steamboat Frontenac	244
Cooper's Wharf	246
Hart's School House	248
Hayes' Boarding-house	250
Custom House, First	252
Allan's Wharf—Second Custom House	254
Columbus Shop and Third Custom House, (two plates)	255
Columbus Shop and Fourth Custom House	256
Custom House, Fifth	257
" " Seventh	258
" " Sixth	259
" " Eighth	260
Rebellion, 1837, Lieut.-Governor's Proclamation	opp. 261
Mackenzie Cartoons	262
" Promissory Note	263
McLean Homestead	266
Upper Canada, Bank of	269
McDonald House	opp. 270
Monarch, Wreck of	272
York House	273
Ontario House, Old	275
Windmill, Old	277
St. Andrew's Church	279
Ridout Homestead	opp. 280
Ridout House	Next 281
Maryville Lodge	287
York Harbor and Country, Map of	288

	PAGE
York, 1794, Map of	289
City Hall, 1851	291
Bond Head Inn	292
St. Patrick's Market	293
" " " 1893	opp. 294
Hussey's, Miss, School	294
Toronto Academy	295
Bostwick House	296
British North America, Bank of	268
Harris' Shinplasters	300
Ryerson, Egerton	302
Hillier's Cottage	303
Methodist Church Adelaide street	304
Elmsley House	305
American Hotel	308
Toronto in 1828	opp. 308
Court House, Richmond street	320
Court House, 1837	321
Court House, 1894	322
Grand Trunk Depot, Old	327
Dennis House	329
West Market st	332
Masterson Cottage	334
Waterloo Buildings	336
Parliament House 1797-1813, First	351
" " Another view	opp. 352
Parliament House 1818-24	353
House of Assembly, Proposed Plan	opp 354
" " " "	opp. 354
Parliament Buildings in the Forties	355
" " 1892	357
Kingston House	359
King st E 1845-6	opp. 360
" 1846 Two views	opp. 360
King st, South Side two views	opp. 360
Coffee House King st W	363
Monro's, George, House	365
Assurance, B. A., Company,	366
Draper Residence, The Lawn	377
School, Central	379
Coffin Block	381
" " South Side	382
" " North Side	383
York Harbor 1797	opp. 384
Toronto Harbour, Plan of	385
Humphrey's, Caleb, House	390
Bank of Montreal	392
Mirror Printing Office	394
Osgoode Hall	396
Stoyell's, Dr., House	397
Library, Public	399
University Door	400
Brewery on Don, 1820	427
Eastwood's, J., House	428
Helliwell House	429
Macdonell's, Bishop, House	431
Mercer's, Andrew, Will	434
MacNab, Sir A. N., Residence of	436
Telfer's, Dr., House	438
Thomson's, John, House	439
Cor. King and Bay sts., 1850	440

	PAGE
Toronto Observatory	442
Blue's Bath House, Lamb's Hotel	443
Church st. Candy Shop	444
Auction Room, Adelaide st	445
Washburn's, Simon, House	455
Cavan Arms	456
Drummond's, Colin, House	457
Black Bull Hotel	458
Stanton House	460
Hincks', Francis, House	461
Hincks', Francis, First House	462
Turner House	463
Market Lane School	opp. 464
Crispin's Hotel	465
Hospital, Second	466
" Third	467
" Fourth	468
Hutchinson's, J., House	469
Legg's, Alex., House	469
Beikie's, John, House	470
Macdonell House	474
Bloor's, John, House	476
Simcoe's, Governor, House	477
King's, Dr., House	478
Theatre, First	478
" Second	479
" Third	481
" Fourth	483
" Fifth	484
" Sixth	485
" Seventh	486
" Eighth	487
" Ninth	488
Theatre, Tenth	490
King st., Toronto, 1836	opp. 492
Jameson's, Chancellor, House	493
York's First Brewery	495
Queen's Wharf	497
St. Paul's Church, 1841	499
" " 1861	500
Cathedral, First, (two views)	502
" Second	503
" St. James	507
" Fourth	509
Knox Church	511
Knox Church, Second	512
Cameron's, M. C., Residence	513
S. E. cor. King and George streets	514
Humber Mills	515
Gamble & Birchall's Store	516
Bishop's, Paul, Block	530
Olive Grove	535
Cherokee, The	534
Robinson's, Attorney General, Office	535
Robinson's, John B., House	536
Cheney's Foundry	537
Duggan's, J., House	538
Hospital, Old	539
Hospital, Plan of Old	540
Loder's, Mrs., Tavern	541
Shaw House, Oak Hill (two views)	542
Lesslie & Sons' Stores	554
March's Paint Shop	556
British Wesleyan Chapel	257
Rosedale Homestead	558
Moss Park	560

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

PAGE

Allan, G. W. 561
Allan, William 251,366,559
Albion, Wreck of, Loss of Miss Powell . . 58
American Hotel, proprietors of 306
Anderson, Thos 227,533
Accident at Political Meeting in City Hall, 1834 62
Arthur, Geo. Sir 378
Aylmer, Captain 476

B.

Baby Raymond 173
Bagot, Chas. Sir 34
Bain, James 289
Ball Celebrated, 1848 498
Ball in York, Fancy Dress, 1827..171,193,333
Barclay, John Rev 241,278
Baldwin, Robert 169,543
Baldwin, W. W 124,167
Bank of Montreal, First Directors of . . . 391
Bank of Upper Canada 15,17
Bank of Upper Canada, Directors of . . . 270
Black Bull Tavern, Tenants of 459
Brant, Joseph 389
Branding a Convict — 56,62
Beard, Joseph 393
Beard, Robert 50
Berthon, M. 395
Beikie, John 469
Breckenridge, Mrs 469
Birchall, T. W 366
Bishop, John 529
Bishop, Paul 142
Bouchette, Joseph 387
Bond, William 280
Bostwick, L 296
Boyd's Academy 241
Boulton, Att.-General 358, 436
Boulton, D'Arcy 11-38, 294
Boulton, Henry John 8, 323
Boulton, Judge 8, 38
Boulton Library 39
Bloor, Joseph 211, 476
Borland, Alex 179
Brock, General Sir I 173, 189, 285, 542
Brown, Geo 216, 359
Brown's Wharf 185
Blue, Angus 444
Blue School and Dr. Strachan 118
Blue School, Pupils of 118

C.

Canada Company's Office 15
" Canada," Steamer 328
Canadian Institute 201
Canadian *Punch* 99

PAGE

Capreol, F. C 99, 111
Cameron, M. C 513
Campbell, Lieut 362
Campbell, William, Sir 80
Campbell, William 180
Cawthra, John 543
Chauncey, Commodore 191
Clarke, John 201
Craig, John 336
Crawford, John 391
Celebrated Ball, 1814 498
Checkered Store, Occupants of 80, 83
Chewitt, William 362
Children's Hospitals, Officials of . . . 465, 468
Chisholm, William 238
City Theatre 325
Crimean War, Incident of 38
Crispin, Richard 464
Coates, Richard 468
Colborne, John, Sir 66,144, 356, 464,533, 557
Collier, Thos 469
Columbus, Isaac 142
Cooper, William 245
Crookshank, Geo 268,299
Curiae Canadensis 463

D.

Daly, Chas 461
Daily Telegraph 241
Day Book of Abner Miles 441-450
Draper, Major 378
Draper, William Henry 377,534
Desjardins Canal Accident 50
Denison, F. C 112
Denison, G. T. 1st 111-113
Denison, G. T. 2nd 111
Denison, G.T. 3rd 111
Denison, John 5, 111, 113, 177
Denison, R.L 112
Dennis, John 239, 328
Dent, Chas. J 386
Diehl, Dr. 201, 477
Directory of 1815 208
Dixon, Alex 126
Dixon, B. Homer 306
Doel, John 51
Doel, W. H 51
Dorchester, Lord 384
Don Bridge, attempt to burn 533
Drummond, Colin 457
Duel, John Small and John White . . 97, 129
Duggan, Geo 136, 323, 514
Duggan, John 538
Dunn, A. R., Colonel 264
Dunn, John Henry 264

PAGE
Durham, Lord..... 461
E
Eastwood, John..... 427
Ellah, John.....336, 362
Ewart's Wharf..... 185
Elmsley, Chief Justice..... 304
Elmsley, John..... 296
Elliot, James..... 333
Elgin, Lord.....298, 378
F.
Fancy Dress Ball in York,1827..171,193,333
Farr, Jas..... 219
Fenton, John.....378, 464
Fletcher, Silas..... 219
Free Library Board 399
Freeland, Peter 182
First Masters U.C. College..... 148
First Catholic School, Pupils of 124, 126
First Directors Bank of Montreal..... 391
First Public Market..... 61
First Railroad Excursion from Toronto. 103
First Railroad from Toronto..... 102
Fisher. Thos..... 515
Fitz-Gibbon, Colonel 238, 282
G.
Galt, John 333
Gamble, Clarke 48, 119, 366, 515
Gardeners' Arms, Tenants of 19
Gardner, E. W..... 329
Grasett, H. J., Rev..... 510
Glen Cottage Poets..... 175
Glengarry Fencibles.....—..... 2
Givins, Cecil..... 1, 5
Givins, James ..... :—. 1, 5
Givins, Robt. C..... 2, 3
Gibson, David..... 229
Gibson, Wm..... 227, 238
Gore, Francis Sir..... 59, 328
Gurnett, Geo..... 290, 393
H.
Hagarty, Chief Justice..... 274
Hagerman, Alex..... 274
Hagerman, Solicitor General..... 358
Hamilton, Robt..... 377
Harbottle, Captain..... 533
Harper, John..... 44
Harris, T. D..... 138, 142, 301
Harris, W. R..... 142
Hart's School, Pupils of..... 247
Haunted House..... 132
Hayes, John..... 248
Head, Edmund W., Sir..... 306, 358
Head,Francis,Sir 55, 230, 261, 278, 282, 292
Heffernan, Dennis..... 124
Helliwell, Thos..... 429
Helliwell, William 249, 380, 429
Heward, Major..... 324
Hillier, Major..... 303
Hincks, Francis..... 177, 459
Home District School,First Pupils of 24,136
Horne, R. C., Dr..... 237
PAGE
"Horseboat" The..... 245
Horwood, Geo. C..... 276
House of Assembly, Walsh's Plans for... 354
Howard, A. McLean..... 155
Howard, J. G..... 186, 201, 204, 278
Howard, J. S..... 155, 531
Howard, Ulick..... 221
Howland, William P..... 219
Heddy, Joshua, Execution of..... 112
Hudson, Joseph, Rev..... 44
Humphrey, Caleb..... 390
Hunter, Peter, Governor 61
Hussey, Elizabeth, Miss..... 294
Hussey, Elizabeth, Miss, Pupils of 295
Hutchinson, John..... 468
I.
Indian Council..... 56
Inglis, Russell 276
J.
Jameson, Anne, Mrs..... 492
Jameson, Chancellor..... 492
Jarvis, F. S..... 557
Jarvis, Sam Peters.....129, 210, 557
Jarvis, Stephen,. 128, 238, 557
Jarvis, William —..... 128
Jarvis, W. B..... 557
Jennings, Bernard 220
Jennings, John..... 219
Jennings, Robert..... 220
Jennings, Wm..... 220
Jones, Augustus..... 390
Jones, Thos Mercer.....226, 299
Joseph, Frank..... 274
K.
Kent, Duke of.....128, 473, 541
Ketchum, Brothers The.....30, 34
Ketchum, Jesse.....30, 32, 34
Kildonan Settlement..... 57
King, John. 477
Kinnear Murder..... 105
King Street Fires 1841 and 1843....144 186
King Street, Residents of in 1836..... 491
King Street, Residents of in 1846..... 360
Knott, Wm..... 439
Knox Church, Adherents of..... 279
Knox Church, Ministers of.. 511
L.
Latham, Jacob..... 513
Leach,W. T., Rev..... 243, 278
Lee, Dr. 354
Lefroy, J.H., Captain..... 441
Legge, Alex. 468
Lesslie Brothers..... 553, 555
Library, Free, Board..... 399
Lieutenants of Counties..... 48
Lindsey, Chas. 232
Lippincott, Richard..... 112
Loder, Mrs..... 540
Logan, John..... 127
Lorne, Marquis..... 210
Lount and Matthews, Death of..... 85
Lount, Samuel..... 232

M PAGE
Macaulay, James..... 296, 359
Macdonald, John A..... 359
Macdonell, Alex..... 470
Macdonell, A. C..... 544
Macdonnell, Bishop 297, 430
Macdonnell, D. John, Rev..... 280
Macdonnell, John..... 431
Mackenzie, Wm. L.....6, 42, 53, 173, 196, 230, 261, 358.
Mackenzie, Wm. L., Commissions issued by him..... 264
Mackenzie, Wm. L., Expulsion from House of Assembly..... 113
Marsh Chas..... 555
Maitland, Peregrine Sir.....210, 251, 533
Maitland's wharf..... 185
Marks, Grace..... 110
Market Lane, School Masters and Pupils of..... 464
Masters of U.C. College, 1830-93...151, 155
Masterson, Michael..... 334
Matthews and Lount, death of..... 85
Mechanics' Institute, First Office bearers..... 398
Meikle, Miss..... 205
Mercer, Andrew.....46, 433
Mercer, Will Case.....48, 433
Medcalf, Chas. Sir..... 377
Meudell, F..... 257
Military Cemeteries, Those Interred There..... 66
Miles, Abner..... 445
Milligan, G. W. Rev 280
Molson's Bank..... 544
Montgomery, John.....219, 232
Monro, Geo.....299, 364
Monro, John..... 364
Moody, Colonel..... 227
Morris, Wm..... 278
Morrison, John..... 366
Mudge, Z..... 17
Murray, Alex..... 182
Mysterious Murder 50

Mc.

McBeth, Geo..... 251
McCutcheon, Peter..... 180
McDermott, Jas..... 110
McDonald, Donald..... 271
McGill, John, Captain..... 44, 223
McIntosh Brothers..... 10, 113
McIntosh, John 10
McKenzie, Jas..... 243
McLean Family..... 267
McLean, Judge..... 265
McMaster, W. M., Captain..... 243
McNab, Allan..... 233, 433

N.

Newbigging, Jas..... 299
Newburn, Thos..... 462
Nolan Murder 480
Nominations for Office in Rebellion Times Burlesqued 52

O. PAGE
Ontario House, Proprietors of..... 276
Ontario Lake, Steamers on, in 1829-1888. 26, 27
O'Connor, Wm..... 529
Old Order Changes, The..... 98
Osborne, Wm..... 216
Osgoode, William.....305, 395
Ox roasting, whole, at Queen's coronation..... 183

P.

Parish Stocks..... 325
Patterson, Peter..... 366
Patton, James..... 199
Patton, Major..... 196
Playter, Eli..... 219
Playter, Emanuel..... 427
Playter, George..... 219
Pearson, Joseph..... 219
Perry, Peter..... 459
Philips, Thomas, Revd.....120, 359
Pillory and Stocks..... 62
Prices in Toronto 1799..... 61
Prices in York 1819..... 179
Port, George W..... 219
Post, Jordan..... 14
Postoffices, Toronto, Masters and Boxholders.....155, 157. 167
Postage rate 1842..... 160
Potters' Field..... 253
Powell, Grant..... 188
Powell, W. D.....55, 323
Powell Grave Yard..... 193
Proudfoot, Alex..... 463
Proudfoot's store..... 25
Proudfoot, William..... 180
Public Chastisement, A..... 62
Pupils of Hart's School..... 247

Q.

Queen's Coronation, Ox Roasted Whole 183
Queen's Wharf, Owners and Lessees of 495, 498

R.

Raddish, Thomas..... 393
Read, D. B..... 304
Rebellion of 1837..... 232
Rebellion, Eve of..... 55
Rebellion, Incident of..... 42
Rebellion Times. Nominations for Office Burlesqued..... 52
Red River Insurrection..... 56
Red River Insurrection, Trial of Conspirators..... 56, 324
Richie, John..... 325
Ridout, Geo..... 40
Ridout, Geo. Percival 559
Ridout, John, Death of..... 129
Ridout, Thos. Gibbs..... 189, 281
Ridout, Percival..... 211, 366
Rintoul, Rev. W..... 278
Roaf, Rev..... 529
Robertson, J. Ross, and U. C. College.. 153
Robinson, Sir John Beverley.. 11, 13, 356, 377, 533
Robinson, Hon. John Beverley..... 535

PAGE

Robinson, Peter 207
Rolph, Dr 171
Rose, John 213
Rosedale House—Celebrated Ball 559
Rowan, Wm 557
Russell, Peter 120, 388
Russell, Peter, Death of 123
Ryerson, Egerton, Rev 302

S.

Savage, Geo 336
Scadding's Bridge 194
Scadding, H., Rev 85 134, 195, 388
Scadding, John 134, 199
Shank, Colonel 542
Shaw, General 541
Shaw, Sophia, Miss 542
Slavery in Canada 129
Small Brothers, The 98
Small, Chas 97
Small, John 95, 290, 556
Small, John E 556
Spragge, J. G 380
Stanton, Robt 256. 459
Strachan, James 179
Strachan, John, Bishop. 28, 30, 297, 501, 510
Strachan, J. McGill 226
Scarboro and Etobicoke, Inhabitants of 310
St. Andrew's Church, Adherents of 279
St. Andrew's Church, Trustees of 278
St. George, Quetton 19, 289
St. James' Church, Congregations of 1803-90 501-510
St. James' Church, History of 501-510
St. Lawrence Market 64
St. Patrick's Market, Tenants of 94
St. Paul's Church, Rectors of 500
Selkirk, Earl of 57
Severn, John 211, 215
Seymour, Mrs 193
Sheaffe, General 286
Sheppard, Thos 229
Shepard, Joseph 219
Sherwood, Henry 173, 297
Sherwood, Samuel 185
Sleigh, John 180
Skinner, Colin 427
Skinner, Isaiah 427
"Speedy," Wreck of 319
Steamers on Lake Ontario in 1829-1888. 26, 27
Stegman, John 286
Steward, Wm 255
Stewart, Chas. J 40, 207
Street Nomenclature 515-528
Silverthorne, Aaron J 219
Silverton, J 219
Simcoe, J. G., Governor 2, 44 65, 225, 388
Simcoe's First Visit to York 94
Simcoe, J. R., Captain 395
Sinclair Captain 271
Smith D. W 286
Smith, James E 257

PAGE

Smith, William 132
Scott Jonathan 42
Scott, Thos. C 257
"Spoon Bill" of 1816 59
Stone, J 335
Stoufer, Abram 219
Stoyell, Thomas., Dr 397
Smuggling, Extraordinary 253
Stuart, Geo. D., Killed 245
"Sugar John" 444

T.

Talbot, Thos., Colonel 249
Taylor, C. C 163
Telfer, Walter 437
Tenants of "Red Lion," Yorkville 94
Terry, Parshall 427
Tiers, Daniel 88, 95
Tinning, Rich 183
Tinning's Wharf 185
Theatre, City 325
Thomas, William 219
Thomson, E. W 94, 238
Thomson, James 380
Thomson, John 438
Thomson, Poulett Diary of 13
Toronto Academy, Masters and Pupils of 295
Toronto Assessment Rolls 367, 401, 426
Toronto Churches in 1836 304
Toronto First Brewery and its occupants 495
Toronto First Municipal Election 511
Toronto Fort and its History 68, 80
Toronto First Cab 142
Toronto General Hospital, old and present buildings 540
Toronto P. O., Masters and Boxholders 155, 157, 167
Toronto Theatres, Managers and Actors 478, 490
Toronto Semi-Centennial 387
Toronto in 1843 529
Toronto in 1846 329
Townsend Gang 23
Town of York Officers of 1799 397
Troops in Toronto During Century 80
Tully, Kivas 257
Turney, Stephen 188

U.

Upper Canada College, First Masters of 148
University of Toronto, Inauguration of 34
University of Toronto, Destruction of 36

W.

Walmsley, Thos 239
War of 1812 286
War of 1812, Orders Issued During. 544, 553
Walton, Geo 363
Walton, Geo. Directory for 1833 379
Walton, Mathew 455
Washburn, Simon 454
Wedding, Singular 50
Weekes' Duel 318
Weakes Wm 177

PAGE
Wreck of the Albion, Loss of Miss Powell 58
Weiler, William 381
Wells. Colonel 28
Widmer, Christopher 199
Willis, Mary, Lady 334
Wintersteen, Jacob 219
Whittemore, F. 81,83
Whittemore, F. E. 83
Wright, Ewd, one of Toronto's first Aldermen 48
Wood, Alex. 177
Wood's Warehouse, Goods Sold There .. 25

Y.

Yeo, James, Sir 436
Yonge street Wharf, original stockholders of 182
York, Inhabitants of 1805 312
York, Pioneer's Recollections of 26
York, Siege of 223
York and Toronto Land Grants 337, 350
York Town Officials, 1799 397
York, Marriage Licenses in 1806 256
York, Militia Officers of 1847 283
York, Wesleyan Preachers in 1833 289
Yorkville 213

Z.

Zimmerman, Samuel, Death of 50

CASTLE FRANK.

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO.

Sketches of Old Houses and Places of Interest from 1792-1890.

CHAPTER I.

TWO FAMOUS HOUSES.

The Givins Homestead—Who Built Them and the Probable Date—Interesting Historical Reminiscences.

On Queen street west, where the wall of the Asylum grounds stretches out on either hand in seemingly interminable lines of yellow brick, a street, not very long and not very wide, runs to the northward. An inscription in white letters, standing out from a little black board on the corner blacksmith shop announces that it is Givens street. On either side are rows of smart, modern houses, with the reddest of bricks, the greenest of window blinds, and the brightest of stained glass transoms. In the partially paved roadway chickens and sparrows dispute the possession of whatever bird edibles may be found.

Here stands in this year of grace, 1888, at the top of the street just named, the oldest house in the city, known as the "Givins Homestead." It is interesting both from its age and the history of its successive occupants. Coming near one is struck with the air of tranquillity about the old place. Not a sign of life is manifested save the ceaseless twitter of birds; the wind goes moaning among the shrubs; the pines, black with age, bury the dwelling in shadows, and gaunt acacias, with bare limbs, stand like lonely motionless sentinels before the door. The bright newness of the surrounding modern houses, the well-kept lawns, and the many colored flower beds seem to flout the weather-stained walls and grave forest trees.

A crescent shaped pathway leads to the front door, with on either side a giant locust tree, each planted by Colonel James Givins, the builder of the house, some time before its erection, probably between 1793 and the close of the century. Beds of lilies of the valley and myrtle plants, beloved by our grandmothers, flank the path. Noticeable is the substantial manner in which the house was built. The masonry of the foundation is in perfect preservation; it is said that the stone for it was brought from Hamilton. Such has been the care taken with the building that it is still a comfortable residence.

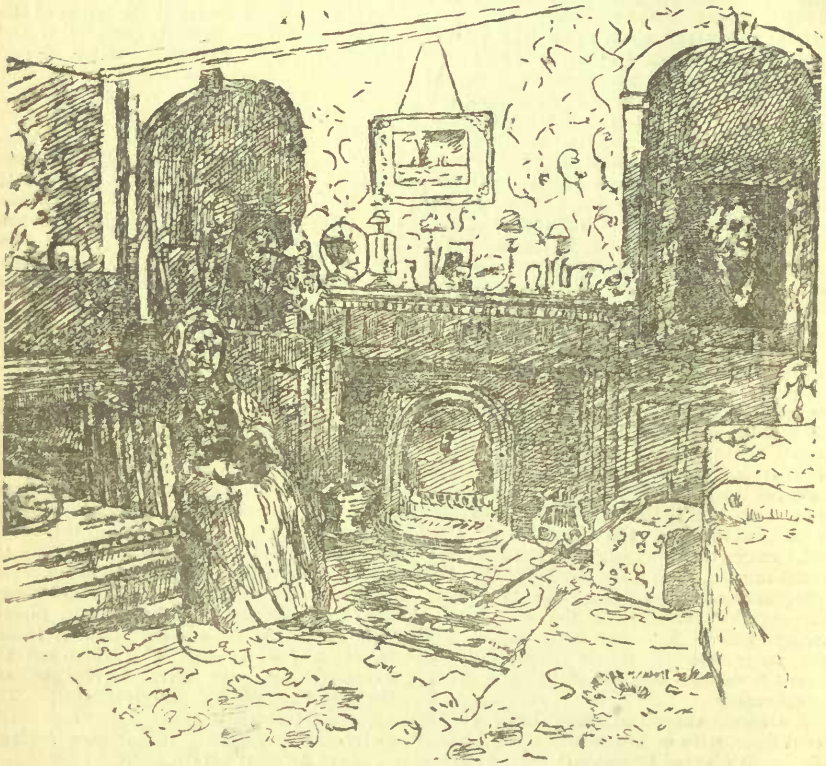
THE EXACT DATE OF ITS BUILDING is probably lost forever. Robert C. Givins, of Chicago, grandson of Col. Givins, thinks that the locust trees in front of the house were planted about 1790, and he would fix nearly the same time for the erection of the building, but it is extremely doubtful if Col. Givins visited Toronto at so early a period. John Charles Dent puts the date at 1797 or 1798. Still, in view of the fact that Col. Givins bought the land from Colonel Joseph Bouchette, a French-Canadian, devoted to the English cause, in 1802, as the records in the city registrar's office show, it would seem unlikely that the house was built before that year. There were twenty-eight of these lots, of which Col. Givins obtained one; they were known as the park lots, and consisted of one hundred acres each. The accompanying illustration gives a front view of the house as it now appears. Entering the front door the visitor steps into a hall from which all the rooms open. In the apartment to the left is Col. Givins' desk, and numerous pieces of old furniture. What formerly was the dining room is now transformed into the drawing room, and it is here that much of interest is to be found. Perhaps a description of the artist's sketch will convey the clearest idea of the apartment, its occupants and decorations. On the floor is a carpet put down many years ago, but still in an excellent state of preservation. Beneath it blood stains, plainly visible in the wood, are the result of Indian battles and of the war of 1812, when the wounded came to Mrs. Givins to ask the exercise of her surgical skill. The big fireplace, where big logs formerly blazed, has been modernized.

IN AN EASY CHAIR AT THE LEFT of it with her favorite cat and dog near by, sits Miss Cecil Givins, a daughter of Col. Givins, a life-long resident of the old homestead, and a lady now in her eighty-seventh year. Miss Givins was long a great belle in Government and military circles, both here and in the older settlements. Now although only left by time the memory of her social triumphs, her face and manner still preserve the grace and beauty of youth to a remarkable degree. Many are the reminiscences that she loves to linger over.

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock and Chief Joseph Brant have danced her on their knees when she was not yet in her teens.

RESTING ON AN OTTOMAN

one sees in the illustration the sword of Colonel Givins, which he wore on April 27th, 1813. On that day an American fleet of fourteen vessels appeared before York, and effected a landing about two miles west from Church street. Colonel Givins placed himself at the head of a force of sixty Glengarry Fencibles and a few Indians, and made a determined resistance to the land-



THE LIBRARY.

ing of the American van, under Major Forsyth. The Americans succeeded, however, and very soon reinforced by the main body under General Pike. Reinforcements immediately afterward came up to Col. Givins' aid in the shape of two companies of the 8th Regiment, 200 militia, and 50 regulars of a Newfoundland regiment. The invading force proved too strong, however, for the gallant colonel and his small force, and they were driven eastward by the American artillery. Such is the historical interest attached to the old sword. Many other curious articles are scattered about this apartment, including some fine specimens of ivory carving sent home from the east by Dr. George, a table over 200 years old, and a piece of the wood of the Royal George, the famous man-of-war.

A few words must be said now about the builder of the house specially. On November 11th, 1791, Lieutenant General John Graves Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Canada, arrived at Quebec in the Triton, after a blustering voyage. For several years previous to this James Givins, a young man of average stature, with a pleasant round face, a military bearing and a fiery temper, had been engaged in the north-west. Obtaining a commission of lieutenant in the army, he is found at Niagara in the dark green undress of the Queen's Rangers, acting as aide-de-camp to Governor Simcoe. Not liking Niagara, or Newark, as it was then called, for his seat of Government, the Gov-

ernor, starting out on a cruise of discovery, passed the mouth of the Humber on the morning of May 4th, 1793, and entered the bay of Toronto, accompanied, among others by Lieutenant Givins, who had also journeyed with him a few months before on a trip from Niagara to Detroit. In 1802 Colonel Givins bought a park lot, on which he built the Givins Homestead. He was a pew-holder in St. James' from the first.

Colonel Givins' name was connected in 1828 with an incident that made a good deal of stir at the time. A committee of the House of Assembly, desiring to have his evidence and that of Colonel Coffin, Adjutant-General of Militia, in relation to a trespass by one Forsyth on Government property at Niagara Falls, commanded their presence at a certain day and hour. On referring to Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutant-Governor at the time, and also commander-in-chief of the forces, permission to obey the mandate of the House was refused. Colonels Givins and Coffin were arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, who made forcible entrance into their houses. They were confined in gaol until the close of the session. They appealed, but no redress was to be had. Sir Peregrine Maitland was removed the next year, and Sir George Murray, Colonial Secretary, severely censured him for his action in the case. Colonels Givins and Coffin brought actions against the Speaker of the House, but they were not successful in their suits. Colonel Givins kept up an active interest in Canadian affairs until his death. He is buried in St. James' cemetery. Unfortunately there is no portrait in existence of this man, who exerted so great an interest upon the birth and youth of Toronto. The house that he built will soon be torn down, but his memory will always be cherished by those who would honor the early pioneer.

NOTE—This house was pulled down in in 1891.

Castle Frank which the Founder of Toronto Built for a Summer and Winter Resort During his Residence Here.

Stockton in one of his clever sketches humorously tells of a man who started out alone to establish the nucleus of a city in an uninhabited land. Ludicrously absurd is the picture drawn of him digging away on the great lonely plain, and yet how similar is the circumstance to which Toronto owes its existence. The new Governor of a new-created province goes cruising about in a strange country inhabited only by savages, and coming to a region of thickets, marshes and venomous copperheads, draws his sword and exclaims: "Here will be built a great city in the spring?" And surely enough a log house sprang up in the wilderness, and about the log house a hamlet and out of the hamlet a great and prosperous city. Here, then, on July 26, 1793, on the schooner Mississaga came John Graves Simcoe, Lieut.-General in the British army, and first Governor of Upper Canada, accompanied by his Executive Council, his Queen's Rangers in their dark green suits, his faithful aides, his surveyor and his canvas tent, which once belonged to Captain Cook, the famous circumnavigator. With a royal salute of 21 guns the Governor inaugurated his administration with a Council in the tent on Saturday, August 3. Meanwhile Surveyor Augustus Jones, who was walking about to look at the new town, remarked that nothing was to be seen of it except the site. Colonel Talbot observed that the party had gone city hunting and would lay out a magnificent city. Returning to Niagara on the dissolution of his Parliament, September 3, the Governor and his family went back to spend the winter at the new town of York, named after the Duke of York, second son of King George III. Huts were built for the accommodation of the camp, the Governor and his family passing the season in the canvas tent.

THE DWELLING OF THE GOVERNOR at Niagara was a small, miserable wooden house. Naturally he wanted a habitation of some kind at his new capital. During the spring of 1794 the Governor built Castle Frank, in the midst of the woods on the brow of a steep high bank overlooking the valley of the Don, at a point just a few yards beyond the fence which now bounds St. James' cemetery at the north. A large portion of the land formerly belonging to Castle Frank is now part of the burying ground. Immediately below the house, on the south, was a deep glen, down which, between hog-back formations, ran a stream named Castle Frank Brook, which flowed into the Don, just above a small island on the west side. The marshes gave way on the right at this point to good land covered with elm, butternut and basswood trees. The site of the building is half an hour's easy walk from town, and up to a dozen years ago its location might have been clearly recognized by a hollow in the sand. The ground on each side of it descended precipitously on the one hand to the Don, and on the other to the bottom of Castle Frank Brook ravine. The position was elevated, bnt the view was hemmed in by the trees that covered

alike the level land and the hill sides. The spot is beautiful by nature. Around Castle Frank were tall, white pines, and the hill sides about are still thickly wooded. To the east and west there were views—the forests cutting off the landscape in the other directions. To the east the view was down upon the valley of the *Don*, and to the west over the ravine now in the cemetery.

CASTLE FRANK WAS A CHATEAU,

or cottage or summer house. It was not occupied permanently by the governor and his family, but it was doubtless the scene

CASTLE FRANK.

of nearly all the social life in the little settlement during Governor Simcoe's administration. The building was oblong, of the dimensions of thirty by fifty feet—the former being the frontage, which was toward the south. The facade was much like that of a Greek temple. At the gable end, in the direction of the roadway leading from the infant capital, was a door but no windows. The trunks of four large, well-matched, un-barked pine trees answered for columns supporting the pediment or the projection of the whole roof. On each side were four windows with shutters of heavy double planks running up and down on one side, and crosswise on the other, and thickly studded with the heads of stout nails. Of a similar construction was the door. A chimney arose from the middle of the roof. The walls were built of rather small, carefully hewn logs, of short lengths, clap-boarded. They presented a comparatively finished appearance on the outside, but after a time took the weather-stained colour that unpainted wood assumes. Inside, the finish was rough, in fact the interior was never fully completed. A slight attempt at a division into rooms had been made but never fully carried out. Entering the front door the visitor found himself at once in an apartment extending the width of the building and about half its length. On one side was a big fire-place. At the rear of this was another room of similar dimensions with a fire-place in the opposite wall. This cleared space in front of the building was but a few yards across, and from it to the site of the town ran a narrow carriage-way and bridle-path, cut out by the soldiers and carefully graded, traces of

which may still be found. In what spirit of humorous contempt for their surroundings was it that these city founders, accustomed to the conveniences of large towns, designated their log houses, in the midst of a wilderness filled with savages, beasts and snakes, by such appellations as Castle Frank, Lambeth Palace, Pine Grove and Oak Hill?

CASTLE FRANK RECEIVED

its title from the five-year old son of Governor Simcoe, although the Rev. Dr. Henry Scadding, from whom nearly all the information here given in regard to it was obtained, points out that there was a "Castel-franc" near Rochelle, which figures in the history of the Huguenots. The Iroquois had given to the governor the title "De yonyn hokrawen," signifying "One whose door is always open," and on the young master of the castle, who appears to have been a great favourite with them, as he sometimes was attired in Indian costume, they conferred the honour of chieftainship, and named him Deyoken, which means "Between the two objects." "A warrior's fate befell the young chieftain. After the lapse of seventeen years he was a mangled corpse in that ghastly pile of English dead which closed up the breach at Badajoz in 1812." In spite of the unavoidable discomforts of life at Castle Frank and at York, many were the compensating pleasures, especially for the soldier pioneers who formed almost the entire male population. Governor Simcoe's mind was absorbed with schemes of government and war. Those who had sporting proclivities might gratify them to the full in the forest where bear, deer and wolves, and all sorts of small game abounded. Woodcock and snipe made the lowlands their home. Salmon were speared by night in the Don, and the bay and lake were filled with fish of all kinds. Until Governor Simcoe's departure, in 1796, Castle Frank's rough roof covered many a gay party, brought up by boat or on horseback. Among them the governor, moving about with military mien by the side of his lovely, charming and accomplished wife, whose maiden name lives in "Gwillim"-bury, where Benedict Arnold received a grant of 5,000 acres of land. Her father was one of the aides of General Wolfe, and was killed at the taking of Quebec. She lived until 1850. Francis and his young sister were by their parents' side, and in their train Secretary Major Littlehales, Aides-lieutenant Talbot and Givins, Surveyor Jones, and what guests, male and female, the gubernatorial party might have. Chief Joseph Brant, no doubt, visited it, and Colonel Butler, his associate at Wyoming.

AFTER GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S

retirement Castle Frank was frequently used by President Peter Russell and his family for a picnic, excursion party or ball, when the guests were taken up the Don in boats. That these trips must have been full of pleasure we learn from a letter of Mr. Russell, written in December,

SIR JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

1796, in which he says: "I hope the ladies may be able to enjoy the charming carioling (sleighing) which you must have on your bay and up the Don to Castle Frank, when an early dinner must be picturesque and delightful." Captain John Denison, an officer in the English militia, came to Canada from Hedon, Yorkshire, in 1792, and a first settled at Kingston, but in 1796 he moved to York, and for a time lived at Castle Frank by permission of the Hon. Peter Russell. He bought a park lot which descended to his heir, Colonel George Taylor Denison, from whom Denison avenue is named. About 1806 Castle Frank closed, and tenantless, began to show signs of decay, and in 1829, fired by some salmon fishers of the Don, the house built by the founder of Toronto went up in smoke, leaving not a vestige but a quantity of iron from the nails which thickly studded the doors and window shutters.

CHAPTER II.

MACKENZIE'S YORK ST. HOME.

The House Where William Lyon Mackenzie Edited "The Constitution" and from Which he Fled at the Rebellion.

On the west side of York street, what is now 184, half way between Queen and Richmond, separated from the pavement by a few feet of yard and a low fence, and partly shaded by a couple of not over-healthy looking trees, stands a modest two-storey red brick house. During the stormiest period of a peculiarly stormy career that irrepressible patriot William Lyon Mackenzie, made this dwelling his home and workshop. Here were his papers, pen and ink; here he thought out and wrote down those burning words that set all Canada aflame; here he planned that ill-advised and ill-fated rebellion, and here he left his family when he fled with a price set on his head. Without entering into a discussion of the question—which belongs to the domain of the philosophic historian and not the simple topographer—what results have evolved from the influence exerted by the great editor with the little body and massive head, it may be remarked that a great part in Canadian affairs has been played in this unpretentious dwelling. Here then early, in 1836, Mr. Mackenzie came with his family and effects, renting the house, a comparatively new one, having been occupied previously but a little time by its owner—from Dr. Horne. At that time it was the only building on the square, at each corner of which stood a poplar tree, and there were but two or three others on the whole street. The front, which looks now as then, is well shown in the artist's illustration. It was on the 4th of July, 1836, a significant date, as Charles Lindsey, Mr. Mackenzie's biographer, observes, that the first number of *The Constitution* was published. Already French Canadians had held insurgent meetings.

SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN

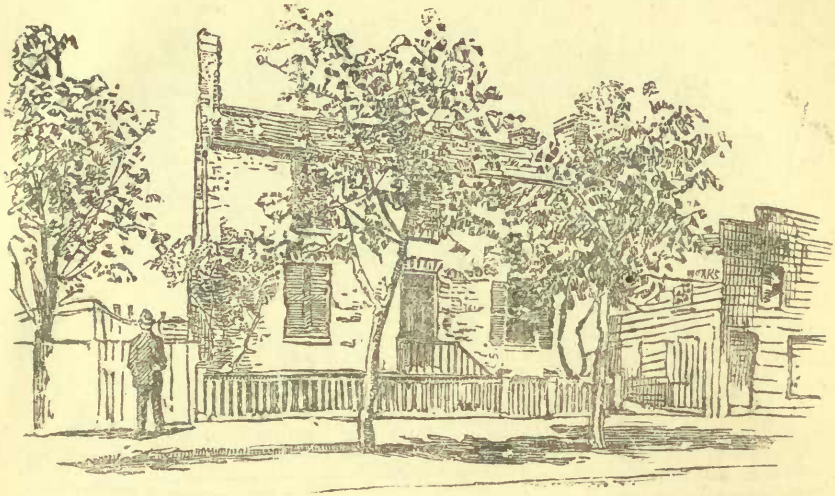
had armed themselves to fight if necessary against what they claimed to be the coercive measures of the Imperial Government, and events seemed hurrying on with resistless tread. A little rear room behind the dining-room, entered by steps leading up from the back yard, had been converted into an office and sanctum. In this apartment the fearless editor prepared those inflammatory articles, one of which appeared in the issue of the paper on July 5, 1837, when he asks, "Will Canadians declare their independence and shoulder their muskets?" and supplements the question by an affirmative appeal. This is followed, in the *Constitution* of August 2nd, by the publication of a virtual declaration of independence. Then meetings of the insurrectionists are held, 200 in all it is said, some attended with conflicts of the opposing factions. The events of the succeeding months belong to the history of the rebellion. At length the open outbreak so long expected occurs. The intrepid editor has thus far been a conqueror with the pen; he is now about to essay his style with the sword.

There are yet living many in Toronto who remember that December morning in 1837; and there are also, though it is nearly half a century since, not a few still hale and hearty in our midst, who took up arms to aid in restoring peace. Of these the Honorable George W. Allan, of Moss Park, Mayor of the city so far back as 1855, is one. He, with pardonable pride, displays in his museum the cross-belt, cartridge box and bayonet he, as one of the Bank Guard, was equipped with on that occasion. The late F. A. Whitney, whose son afterwards commanded the University Company of Rifles at Ridgeway, was one of Mr. Allan's colleagues. Mr. Allan, at the time a pupil at Upper Canada College, felt it no small trouble to his youthful self-importance that he should have to return to school as soon as the Christmas holidays were over. The Venerable Alexander Dixon, rector of Guelph, and archdeacon in the diocese of Niagara, was another of these youthful warriors. Mr. Clarke Gamble was yet another, and he narrowly escaped with his life at the skirmish which subsequently took place at Montgomery's.

Some one has said that the result of every battle hinges on a mistake; there certainly was a miscalculation in the plans of the insurgents. Captain Anderson and Colonel Moodie are shot on the evening of Monday, December 3rd, and then in hot haste chase one another the fighting of Tuesday night, the panic of Wednesday, Thursday's defeat of the insurgents, and the flight of Mr. Mackenzie with a reward of £1,000 offered for his capture.

AFTER MUCH WANDERING,

many narrow escapes and considerable hardship, the patriot leader reaches American soil. Meanwhile the distressed ladies and children of Mr. Mackenzie's family experience wretched days and nights of doubt and misgiving, first trembling for the fate of husband, father, son, secondly fearing for the safety to the important letters and documents pertaining to the rebellion that were in the house, thirdly in a state of continual apprehension by reason of the oft-repeated visits of the authorities. As soon as the news of an actual outbreak reached the Government



MACKENZIE'S YORK STREET HOME.

officials the York street house was put under the strictest surveillance. A guard was stationed at the door and patrols paced up and down before it. Every ten or fifteen minutes soldiers walk in and make the most thorough search from cellar to garret, they look under the beds, thrust their swords through them, peer and pry in every nook and cranny of the building ; nor is this attention intermitted by night. Although the only inmates now are women and children half a dozen civilians are domiciled in the dining-room at evening to watch there until morning. Ostensibly they are sent for the protection of the occupants who, however, decline to receive them in that guise and denounce them as spies. Protest is vain until Mrs. Mackenzie's grandmother, an old lady of 88 years appeals to their manly instincts asking if they are not ashamed to force themselves into the residence of defenceless women, and at this they go away. Some of these men still live in Toronto. Mr. Mackenzie's papers hung in files from the ceiling in his bedroom at the south side of the house and in his office at the rear. Singularly enough, although the plumes of the officers at times touched them they were never noticed, and the only ones seized were a few found hidden within the curtains of an old-fashioned bed. Immunity from the frequent visits of the soldiery was allowed to the inmates for the first time during church service on the Sunday morning following the outbreak. Seizing the opportunity the ladies kindled fires in four wood box stoves and burned every letter and document in the house. Scraps of charred paper were sailing upwards from the chimneys as the people came pouring out from their places of worship ; soldiers returning to resume search saw them and rushed in, but they were too late ; everything had been destroyed. It frequently happened that prisoners arrested after the rebellion was quelled were marched by the house, bound two by two with stout ropes, and they invariably lifted their hats as they passed. The family remained in the house about a fortnight after the events narrated, Mrs. Mackenzie joining her husband Dec. 29th, at Navy Island.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF HOLLAND HOUSE.

A Celebrated Toronto Mansion Named after the Famous House in Kensington where Charles James Fox Lived.

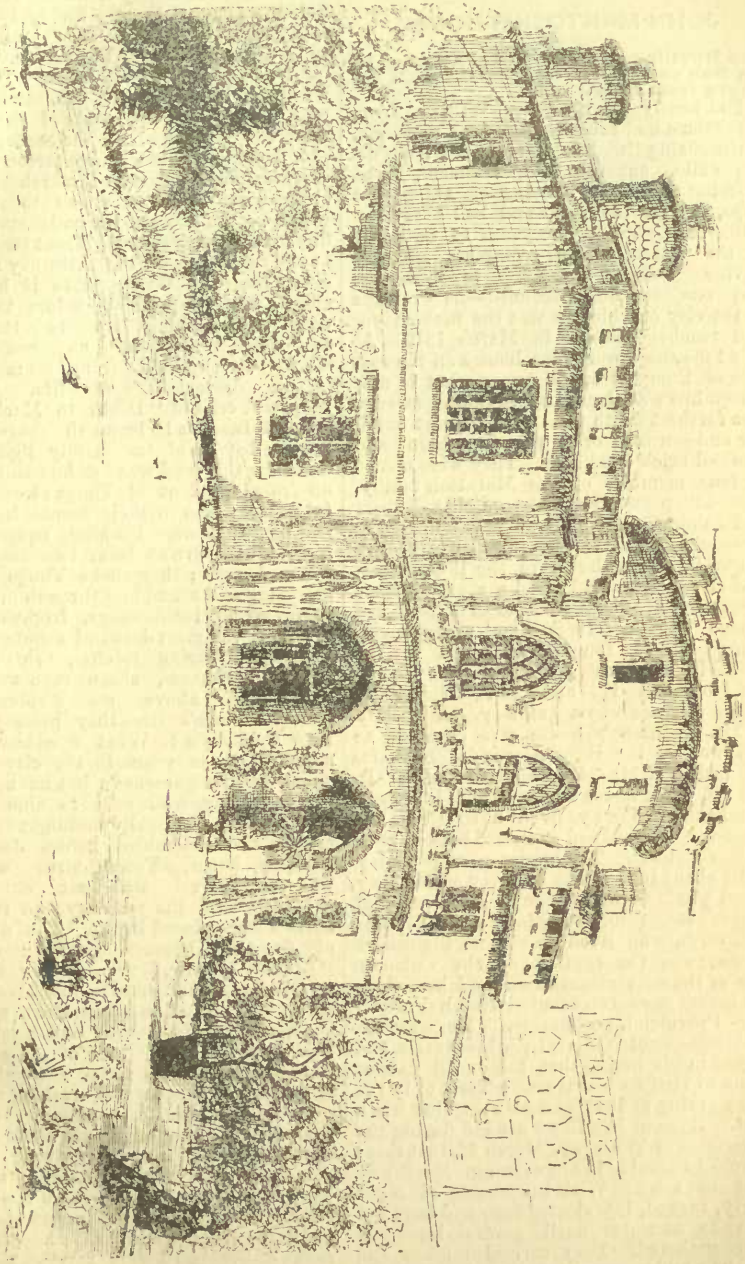
This is Holland House. Not the Holland House whose foundations were laid in Kensington parish, London, in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope, who styled it Cope Castle, and which passing from him at death to his daughter and heiress, Isabel, the wife of Sir Henry Rich, afterward created first Earl of Holland in 1624, was subsequently known as Holland House and made famous throughout the world by the goodly company of men and women that frequented it from the times of Charles James Fox, who lived part of his life there to that of Monckton Milnes, including every

HOLLAND HOUSE—FRONT VIEW.

person of note who lived in or visited England, among them Byron, Sir Humphrey Davey, Tallyrand and Madame de Stael. From 1799 to 1840 there was scarcely in England a man distinguished in politics, science and literature, who was not entertained there, and perhaps more sparkling bon mots and brilliant repartees have been uttered in its dining room than in any apartment of any house in the world.

But it is not of the Holland House of London that this article treats, but of its namesake, the Holland House of Toronto. A little west of Bay street, between Wellington street on the north and a lane called Piper street on the south, midway in a yard filled with trees and shrubbery, there now stands a turreted castle-like building. On the south the view of the grounds and the lower part of the building is shut out by a tall, indented board fence. At the north the yard is enclosed partly by a high brick wall and partly by an iron railing. Gravelled walks lead up to the entrances. In each of the two- storeyed wings are two large, square, three panelled windows. Near the four corners of the roof are massive, turret-shaped chimneys. The whole building is stuccoed and lined in imitation of brown stone. From the north, Holland House is severely plain. Although not resembling the Kensington House, there is a suggestion of it architecturally in the lower and flanking wings of the Toronto mansion.

Judge Boulton was an English gentleman, a lover of horses, a spirited rider, and a wit. In 1831 the Hon. Henry John Boulton, the son and heir of Judge Boulton, and the second son of Secretary Jarvis, erected on the location of the paternal residence the present baronial-like structure. Henry John Boulton was born in the famous English house, and he commemorated the fact by naming his Toronto home Holland House. He was Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, and in 1833 was appointed Chief Justice of Newfoundland. On his departure the mansion was let successively to Mr. Truscodd, the first private banker in Toronto, and to the Emslie and Sherwood families. It was then purchased from the Boultons by Alexander Manning, who lived there for a time with his family. A daughter dying in the house, the place became distasteful to Mrs. Manning, and Holland House was then taken by the Reform Club, but is now vacant Dr. Scadding says: —"It was at Holland House that the Earl and Countess of Dufferin kept high festival during a brief sojourn in the capital of Ontario in 1872. Suggested by public addresses received in infinite variety, within Holland House was written or thought out that remarkable cycle of rescripts and replies, exceedingly wide in its scope, but in which each requisite topic was touched with consummate skill and in such a way as to show in each direction genuine human sympathy and heartiness of feeling, and a sincere desire to cheer and strengthen the endeavor after the good, the beautiful and the true."



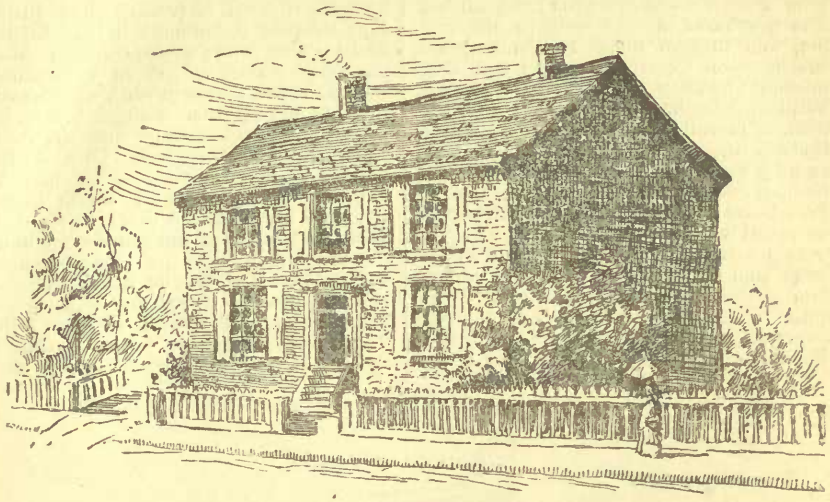
HOLLAND HOUSE, WELLINGTON STREET—VIEW FROM THE GARDEN.

CHAPTER IV.

JOHN McINTOSH'S HOUSE.

The Dwelling on Yonge Street Attacked by a Mob on William Lyon Mackenzie's Return from Exile.

For nearly thirty years William Lyon Mackenzie had been fighting for a principle, experiencing the bitterest poverty, enduring exile, suffering imprisonment, even sparring with death; losing all things but hope, faith in the right and belief in himself. Now after eleven years of outlawry in the United States complete amnesty having been granted to him—the last one to be pardoned—he returns to the city of which he was the first mayor and reaches Toronto in March, 1849. At this time there were four houses on the east side of Yonge street, between what is now Queen but was then Lot, and Shuter streets. The farthest north was a rough-cast building and south in order were one frame and two red brick dwellings. They were owned by four members of the McIntosh family, named respectively Charles, James, Robert and John. These buildings have since been remodelled into stores. John McIntosh's house, which is shown in the illustration, was of red brick and stood a short distance from the north-east corner of Queen and Yonge streets. It is now a dry-goods store. Good's foundry extended in the rear of it back to Victoria street, and between it and Mr. McIntosh's property there was a gateway. A portion of Mr. McIntosh's house was occupied at the time by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, the father of Mr. McIntosh's first wife. In the red brick house next north to it Robert Mackenzie's family lived until they left Canada. An orchard extended back of it to Victoria street. The houses were probably built about 1822. The land on which they stood was the first ground sold north of Queen street for building lots. Charles McIntosh, who lived in the northernmost house, was the captain of the Cobourg, one of the first steamers on the lake. John McIntosh once represented North York in the Provincial parliament. He was the father-in-law of William Lyon Mackenzie, and it was in his house that the exiled patriot came to visit on his return to Toronto in the early spring of 1849, and his reception was a riot. Rumour had flown around during the afternoon of Thursday, March 22, that there would be trouble in the evening. Mackenzie was in town. With the coming of night dirty, ragged, intoxicated men and boys began to assemble until several hundreds were gathered. They carried torches and in their midst were borne aloft effigies of Mackenzie, Attorney-General West and Solicitor-General West. Suddenly the mob sent up a shout of "fire" and rushed to a point on Yonge street not far from the McIntosh house. The alarm was false, but it served the intended purpose and swelled the ranks of the rioters. Then the crowd with all the confused babel of a mob starts down Yonge street. Turning eastward on King street it marches past the old market building, wheels to the right, passes by the doors of the police station, and directing its course along Front street, stops at the residences of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals West, where it burns the effigies of these officials before their windows. Preserving up to this time as much restraint as could possibly be expected from a mob, that is, no destruction of life, limb or property, cries of "Death to Mackenzie!" "To McIntosh's!" break the charm. With flaming barrels of tar luridly lighting the darkness this wild wave of humanity surges up from the foot of Yonge street. Peaceful citizens run to their homes, bolt doors and bar windows. Pushing, squeezing for place—there are at least two thousand in the mad mob; they choke Yonge street—splashing and stumbling through mud ankle deep, with ribald songs, frightful chorus of curses, the most dreadful shouts and imprecations, flaring torches, shrill yells, hideous grimaces, sharp report of fire-arms and above all strident cries for Mackenzie's life they press forward. Poor Mackenzie! What a welcome to get after all these years in the city that as mayor he first governed; but he must have become pretty well used to almost everything by this time. By midnight the whole crowd had assembled before John McIntosh's house. Yonge street was full. The tar barrel was set on end in the middle of the roadway and two more barrels were placed by it. The discharge of fire-arms became general: cries of "Colonel Moodie," were fiercely ejaculated mingled with demands for Mackenzie's surrender. Then an attack was made on the house, bricks, stones and sticks were hurled at it; every pane of glass in the windows was broken; stones weighing six or seven pounds were sent crashing through, carrying glass and sash along. Whispers passed among the leaders that if Mackenzie could be got at he would quickly be disposed of. The four policemen at hand were impotent. They arrest a law student but the rioters knock the constables down and rescue their comrade. In the front ranks of the crowd were several aldermen. Hervey Price, barrister, son of the Commis



JOHN M'INTOSH'S HOUSE.

sioner of Crown Lands, was attacked, severely cut about the head, and but for the interference of one of the policemen would have been killed. The fury of the mob increasing the constables stationed themselves at the door and prevented it from breaking in. While the utmost lawlessness prevailed at the front of the house some of the rioters made their way to the rear through the gate and made a similar attack in that quarter with every kind of missiles at hand. Great stones were hurled through the windows of Mr. Montgomery's house nearly opposite. At 4 o'clock in the morning the mob left the McIntosh house and went to the residence of Mr. Brown of the *Globe*, where windows and blinds were smashed. Friday night another crowd gathered at Mr. Mackenzie's stopping place, but two hundred special constables were on hand re-inforced by many private citizens in an attitude of defence and 60 soldiers who had been brought down from the barracks. Nothing was done beyond noisy demonstrations. Saturday night another rabble gathered, but learning that the McIntosh house would be protected by a strong force, no attempt was made to molest the inmates, the crowd contenting itself with breaking gas-lamps and windows on Bay and Bond streets and in sections of the city where there were no constables. After this no further display of violence was made against Mr. Mackenzie, and in 1850 he brought his family from New York to Toronto and took up his residence here, where he continued to live until his death, Aug. 28, 1861.

CHAPTER V.

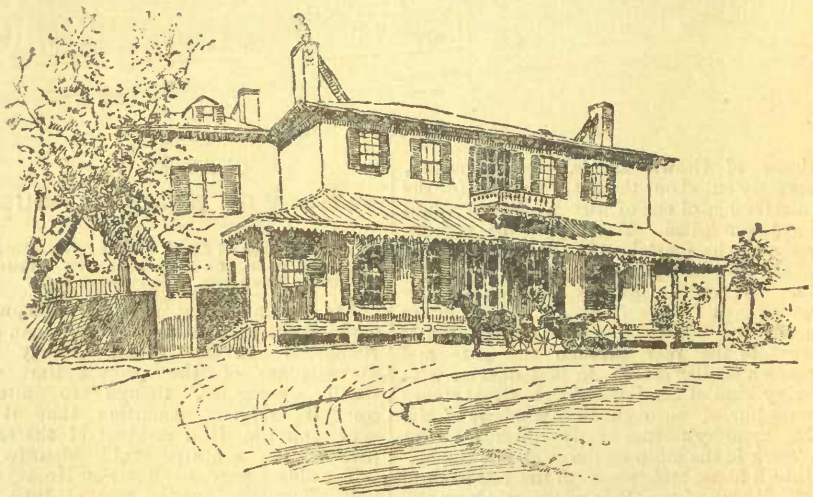
HISTORY OF BEVERLEY HOUSE.

The Residence of Chief Justice John Beverly Robinson and Temporary Home of Poulett Thomson, Lord Sydenham.

The accompanying illustration shows a house at the north-east corner of John and Richmond streets which nearly all Torontonians of the present time will readily recognize, though so altered from its original condition that it is very doubtful if a resident of the early part of the century could identify it.

The oldest part of Beverley House was built sometime about the war of 1812, by D'Arcy Boulton, eldest son of Judge Boulton, brother of Henry John Boulton and father of William Henry Boulton. At first it was a small brick cottage, and up to 1820 was the only building on the square bounded by John, Simcoe, Richmond and Queen streets, and stood near the south-west corner of this enclosure. D'Arcy Boulton lived here until 1816, when he moved to a large frame dwelling on the west side of Frederick street, just south of King street, and opposite the old post-office. This building is still standing, though greatly altered and changed in appearance. This Frederick street residence is a very old building, and an interesting incident is connected with its history. In 1813 when York fell into the hands of the United States forces, Prideaux Selby, Receiver-General of the Province, was living there, and at the

time of the invasion he was on his death-bed. The provincial moneys were in his keeping, and to save them from falling into the hands of General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey, Mrs. Selby and Mrs. William Allan hit upon a most ingenious plan. The confidential clerk of the Receiver-General was William Roe, familiarly known as Billy Roe. An order was procured from General Sheaffe and the Executive Council; Mrs. Selby and Mrs. Allan dressed Billy up as an old woman, an old horse and waggon were procured, three bags of gold and a large sum in army bills were pitched into the waggon, and in his guise of old woman Mr. Roe safely drove out to the farm of Chief Justice Robinson on the Kingston road, east of the Don bridge, where he buried the treasure. Afterwards the army bills were given up to the invaders, but the gold was not found, and after the departure of the Americans Mr. Roe returned it to the authorities in the parlour of the Rev. Dr. John Strachan. At the same time Mr. Roe took the Receiver General's iron treasure chest and hid it in the house of Donald McLean, clerk of the House of Assembly. Mr. McLean was killed while opposing the landing of the Americans; his house was plundered; the chest was found and broken open and about a thousand dollars in silver were taken. From the Frederick street house Mr. Boulton moved to the Grange. On his giving up the cottage at the corner of John and Richmond streets, Attorney-General, afterward Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson, took it. He first added a wing to the westward, then raised the whole building, put on a verandah, built stables to the north-west, and these alterations and additions changed it from the modest little brick cottage into the dwelling house as it now appears. Chief Justice Robinson, who was made a baronet, and whose eldest son is now Sir Lukin Robinson, lived here until his death. Sir J. B. Robinson was one of the pew-holders in St. James' church from its commencement. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant of volunteers, and it was the death of Attorney-General Macdonell, who was killed at Queenston Heights while acting as General Brock's aide-de-camp, that made the vacancy which Mr. Robinson at an unusually early age was appointed to fill. Sir John Robinson gave the site of Osgoode Hall, six acres, to the Law Society and the name which the building bears was his suggestion. Beverley House was temporarily the residence of Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, while Governor-General of the Canadas in 1839-40. It is said that he built the kitchen range connected with the house and that this was the indirect cause of getting the Union measure through the Upper Canada Parliament. Poulett Thomson gives an insight into his manner of life in a letter written to a friend in 1840, from Montreal, but which may be applied to his life in Beverley House as



BEVERLEY HOUSE.

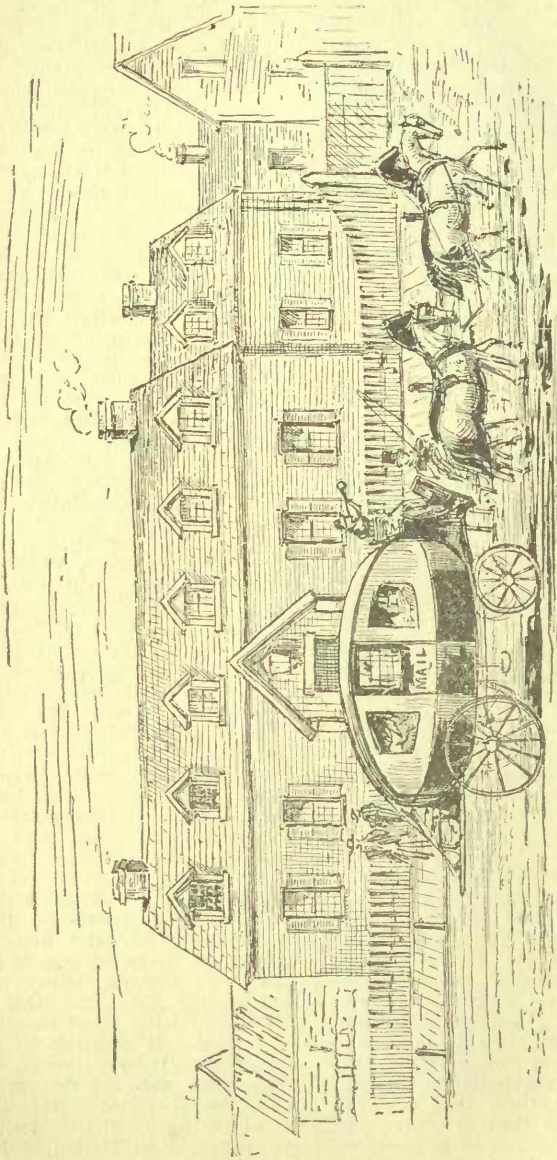
well. He says :—" Work in my room till 3 o'clock, a ride with my aide-de-camp till 5, work again till dinner, at dinner till 9, and work again until early next morning. This is my daily routine." After establishing the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Poulett Thomson was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Sydenham of Sydenham in Kent, and Toronto in Canada. He died in 1841 in Kingston through a fall from his horse as he was preparing to return to England. His age was 42 years. After Sir J. B. Robinson's death his widow, Lady Robinson, made Beverley House her home until she died, when it was taken by her son, Christopher Robinson, Q. C., who still lives there.

CHAPTER VI.

JORDAN'S YORK HOTEL.

A sketch of one of the best public houses in York and several objects of interest adjacent to it.

Dr. Samuel Johnson has said that there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn. If this be so then on the south side of King street between Princes street to the west and Berkeley to the east—but Widmers lane now runs between—stood a storey and a half frame building, with dormer windows along its roof, which must have afforded infinite pleasure to the early inhabitants of York. This was the celebrated " York Hotel," kept by John Jordan. At a very early period this was the first-class hotel not only of the town but of all Upper Canada. It was one of the oldest houses in York and as early as 1820, it presented a dilapidated appearance. Its foundations had given away, allowing this building to sag and appear as if about to topple over into the street. In the ball-room of this house before the completion of the Legislative Buildings which were to take the place of those burned by the Americans in 1813 the Parliament of Upper Canada sat for one session. Dr. Scadding says that members of parliament and other visitors considered themselves in luxurious quarters when housed there. Probably in no instance have the public dinners or fashionable assemblies of a later era gone off with more *eclat* or given more satisfaction to the persons concerned in them than did those which from time to time in every season took place in what would now be considered the very diminutive ball room and dining hall of Jordan's. When looking in later times at the doorways and windows of the older buildings intended for public and domestic purposes, as also at the dimensions of rooms and the proximity of the ceilings to the floors we might be led for a moment to imagine that the generation of settlers passed away, must have been of smaller bulk and stature than their descendants. But points especially studied in the construction of early Canadian houses in both provinces were warmth and comfort in the long winters. Sanitary principles were not much thought of and happily did not require to be much thought of when most persons passed more of their time in the pure outer air than they do now. Mr. Clarke Gamble says that in 1820 Jordan's, although still considered first-class, looked antique when compared with the Mansion House which stood a little to the west of it on the north side of King street, and that it was rapidly losing its patronage to the newer hotel, a long, white two-storey wooden building. The landlord of it was Mr. De Forest, an American who had lost both his ears, but who concealed the defect by the arrangement of his hair A large and handsome model of a full rigged ship was perched for many years on the roof tree of the Mansion House. In 1819 A. N. Bethune, D.D., D.C.L., the successor of Bishop Strachan in the See, came from Montreal as a young man to study divinity under Dr. Strachan. Of his arrival in York he says : We crossed the Don over a strong wooden bridge, and after half a mile's drive alighted at Mr. DeForest's inn, the best in the place, though Jordan's, nearly opposite, notwithstanding its low, shabby exterior, was the more popular one. I then made my way to the boarding house, where I was to reside on the north side of King street, a little east of Nelson street, (originally New street), and although a mean looking habitation, it was pretty comfortable, and the company, law clerks and clerks in Government offices, was intelligent and agreeable. At the north-west corner of King and Princes streets the second public pump in the town was placed in 1824, costing £36 17s 6d, the first well having been dug the same year at the Market Square and provided with a pump, the whole costing £28 1s 3d. One of the first buildings on King street stood just across on the north-east corner of King and Princes street. It was erected by a Mr. Smith, who was the first man to take up a building lot after the laying out of the town. Before Jordan's Hotel was erected, Paul Marian, a Frenchman, had built at the rear of the lot a large dome-shaped structure of brick for a bakery, and in 1804 he advertises to sell bread to the people of the town delivered at their



JORDAN'S YORK HOTEL, KING STREET EAST.

dwellings for cash at the rate of nine loaves for a dollar. At the same time Francois Belcour, another Frenchman, is plying the same trade. He advertises to make his bread in two, three and four pound loaves, as may suit the convenience of families; he offers to return one pound of bread for every pound of flour sent to him, and also offers to bake beef for all who may wish it baked. When Jordan's hotel was built Marian's oven fell into disuse, but after the abandonment of the hotel it was repaired and enlarged and in it was baked much of the bread supplied to the soldiers in 1838-9. About the first stone pavements laid in York were on the sidewalks about Jordan's. They were flat stones from the lake beach, of irregular shapes and surfaces and made a very uneven foot path. Mr. Jordan was one of the pew-holders in St. James' church from its commencement, and was one of the signers to a congratulatory address presented to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore on his return from England in 1815.

CHAPTER VII.

FIRST BANK IN UPPER CANADA.

The Brick Building at the South-east Corner of King and Frederick Streets—Its Builders, Occupants and History.

The four corners of King and Frederick streets form one of the most distinguished localities in the city, distinguished almost from the very first settlement of York, and distinguished yet. But the complexion of its fame has changed, and it must be noted now chiefly for showing the mutations of half a century. Before the second decade of the century had slipped by these four corners had become the chief business places of the nascent capital. Here were the four general stores or shops of the town. At the north-east corner John Baldwin's, now occupied by the Canada Company; at the north-west, Alexander Wood's, which, though remodelled and altered and recently narrowly escaping total destruction by fire, has again been patched up for occupancy. And in this connection it may be remarked as a somewhat singular fact that very few of the old buildings have been destroyed by fire. On the south-west corner was D'Arcy Boulton's. On the south-east corner, about the year 1818, William Allan, father of the Hon. George Allan, erected a strong, substantial, thick-walled brick, building, the present appearance of which the illustration can best show. The King street front has been somewhat altered since its construction. Originally there was one large arched doorway in the centre, with two windows at each side corresponding to those at present on the upper floor. The central window of the five in the second-storey was arched to match the doorway below it. A short distance south on the same side of Frederick street, where stands the present Newsboys' Home, were the first post office and custom house on the premises of Mr. Allan, who was postmaster and collector. The building was partly log and partly frame. Mr. Allan was also inspector of flour, pot and pearl ash, and inspector of shop, still and tavern duties. His dwelling was down on the same square near the bay shore. Mr. Allan occupied a very prominent position in York circles of every kind. In 1812 Major Allan is commanding a detachment of volunteers, and Colonel Allan's name is appended to the articles of capitulation on April 27, 1813, surrendering York to the commander of the United States troops. He was one of the two treasurers of the fund raised for the erection of the first St. James' church in 1803. In 1801 he was returning officer at a public election. Later he is Associate Justice W. Allan, Esq. In this building then at the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets, Mr. Allan opened a general store, the stock consisting of such a mixture of merchandise as hardware, spirits, silks, butter, cheese, in fact everything saleable in the community. At the legislative session of 1821 was announced the royal assent to the act passed in 1819 for the institution of a bank which was to be situated at York, the seat of government of the province, and was to be known as the Bank of Upper Canada. The stock was not to exceed £200,000. It was to be opened when the deposits amounted to £20,000. The Government was allowed to subscribe for 2,000 shares, and it was declared that the institution might expire by limitation in 1848. The bank did not begin operations before 1822, then for nearly half a century it did a good business, but at length became embarrassed, burdened with unsaleable lands taken as security and failed in 1866. Its incorporators were William Allan, Robert C. Horne, John Scarlett, Francis Jackson, William Warren Baldwin, Alexander Legge, Thomas Ridout, Samuel Ridout, D'Arcy Boulton, jr., William B. Robinson, James Macaulay, Duncan Cameron, Guy C. Wood, Robert Anderson and John S. Baldwin. When the bank began business, and Mr. Allan became its president, somewhere about 1822, the building of which this article treats was divided, the bank taking the corner part, the entrance to it being on Frederick street, where the large window now is, shown in the illustration. The vault of the bank, not much like

AN OLD BANK.

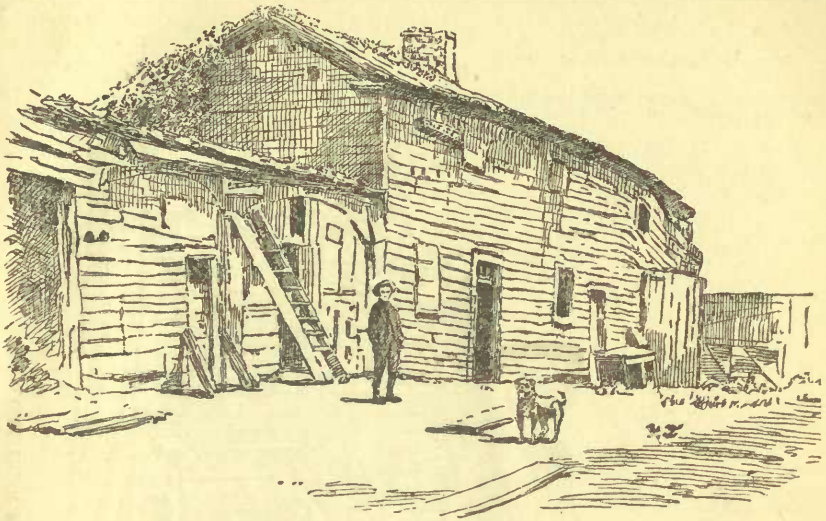
vaults nowadays, may still be seen at the western end of the cellar. The wall is of brick, about a foot thick at the front, but much thicker at the sides and rear. The interior dimensions are about three feet square. The door is of iron, half an inch in thickness. Two locks like ordinary door locks, only stronger, were relied on to defend the treasure. At the point where the vault is located the outside foundation wall of the building is over three feet through and of stone. The bank occupied these premises quite a number of years. John W. Gamble, who had been Mr. Allan's partner, succeeded him in the business and was in turn succeeded by William Gamble who opened in this building the first wholesale establishment in York. Afterwards a brewer by the name of Townsend occupied it partly as a residence and partly, as a brewery; the other part of the brewery at the rear has since been taken down. Early in the fifties John Mason moved there using it as a residence and boot and shoe store. During Mr. Mason's occupancy William Hamilton, of the St. Lawrence foundry, had part of the building and it was there that he established the business. Mr. Mason remained about twenty years and at his departure Joseph Clegg opened a fruit store and the same business is now carried on by J. Stinson, the present occupant.

CHAPTER VIII.

COTTAGE OF LIEUT. MUDGE.

The House in Which One of Sir John Colborne's Aides-de-Camp Shot Himself—His Tombstone.

Rapidly tumbling to decay, with clapboards falling off, broken roof overrun with Virginia creepers, and general appearance of dilapidation, there stands near the foot of Emily street on the west side of the way, a narrow building of wood surmounted by a brick chimney, now made to serve as a barn, but which was once a cottage. It is of considerable age, for in 1825 it was considered quite an old house. The entrance to it formerly led through quite a yard from Wellington street. This old building has a tragic interest. Here lived Lieutenant Zachary Mudge, an officer of artillery and one of the aides-de-camp of Sir John Colborne. He bore a name famous in the scientific annals of Devonshire. The sight of Lieut. Mudge and Sir John Colborne, both tall, stately, handsome men walking in company to service at St. James' church on a Sunday morning was a one which many turned to look at and admire. In the long pew on the west side of the Governor's seat in church sat the military officers, and here beside Lieutenant Mudge at times might be seen Major Browne, a brother of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess; a young ensign, one of Sir Peregrine Maitland's aides-



LIEUTENANT MUDGE'S COTTAGE.

de-camp, who was a direct descendant of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the scientist; also Major Powell, Captain Grubbi, Major Hillier, Captain Blois and Captain Phillpots, brother of Bishop Phillpots and an officer in the Royal Engineers who once attended Sir John Colborne on a trip to Niagara Falls on horseback. But to return

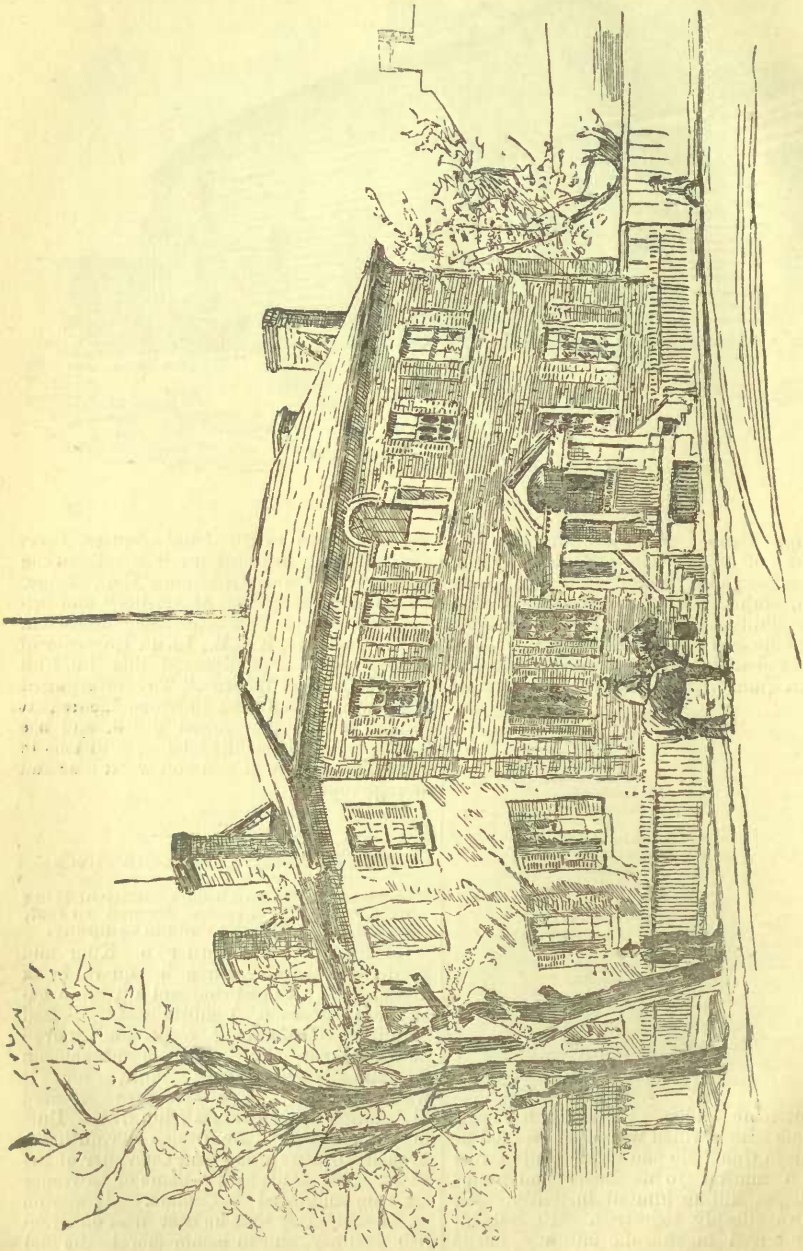
to Lieutenant Mudge. He was a bachelor. For some reason which was never learned he one day in this little house on Emily street placed a musket to his heart and pulled the trigger, killing himself instantly. His death was deeply regretted. His remains were interred in the old military burial ground. His tombstone at the north-western corner of St. John's Square, bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Zachariah Mudge, Esq., Lieut. in the Royal Regiment of Artillery and private secretary to His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of this province, who departed this life 10th June, 1831, aged 31 years." The Government now owns the building in which Lieutenant Mudge sought and found death, and has joined to it cloister-like looking additions to serve the purpose of coal and wood bins and storage rooms.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIRST BRICK BUILDING.

The House at the North-east Corner of King and Frederick streets. Erected in 1807, now Occupied by the Canada Company.

At the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets stands a square brick house, with a tinned roof and a porch ornamenting the facade. A substantial, well-sized building, with an air of respectability even now, it must have been a grand mansion in the days when built, for it was the first brick structure erected in Toronto, all the others being frame. During the progress of the French Revolution a French Royalist officer and Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis by the name of Lawrence Quetton emigrated to Canada. It was on St. George's day that he first trod on English territory, and to commemorate the fact he assumed the surname of St. George. He



OFFICE OF THE CANADA COMPANY—YORK'S FIRST BRICK BUILDING.

acquired a large tract of land north of York known as the Oak Ridges. He established numerous stations for trading with the Indians, one of which was at Orillia in 1802. For partner he had Gen. Ambrose de Farcy, who kept a store on the road between Niagara and Queenston, in the house of the Comte de Puisaye, a French officer who published a volume of memoirs and of whom Carlyle, Thiers and Lamartine speak in their works. In 1805 Quetton St. George established himself in business at York, getting all his wares direct from New York. He prospered so well that in 1807 he built the house now known to all residents of Toronto as the Canada Company's building. For its construction he brought the first bricks ever seen in York from Oswego or Rochester. The street floor and part of the cellar were used by Mr. St. George for carrying on his general mercantile business. The rest of his house was occupied as a residence.

THERE STILL MAY BE SEEN

evidence of its life as a store at the northwest corner of the building. Mr. St. George continued to conduct his business here until 1817, when having formed an acquaintance with the Baldwins he transferred his King street property to James Spread Baldwin, father of Canon Baldwin and uncle of William A. Baldwin the Reformer. Mr. Baldwin's brothers were W. W. Baldwin and Admiral Baldwin. He continued to carry on the business established by Mr. St. George for some time and then retired from active life and went to Montreal to live. Some time after this the Canada Company took the house which it still occupies renting it now from a son of Canon Baldwin. At the close of the Revolution in France Mr. St. George returned to his native country where he passed the balance of his life. The powerful organization known as the Canada Land Company has played a great part in the colonization of Canada. Managed in London, it was established at York in 1826, its first office being a room in the Steamboat Hotel in the market block on Front street. From the beginning land owners and others regarded it with disfavor to overcome which and please the people of the town Commissioner Galt of the company gave the famous fancy dress ball at Frank's hotel, at which Lady Mary Willis, personating Mary Queen of Scots, did the honours of the occasion for the commissioner in the absence of his wife. Perhaps no building in the city is better known, and its removal will take away a landmark from what was once the most important part of the town.

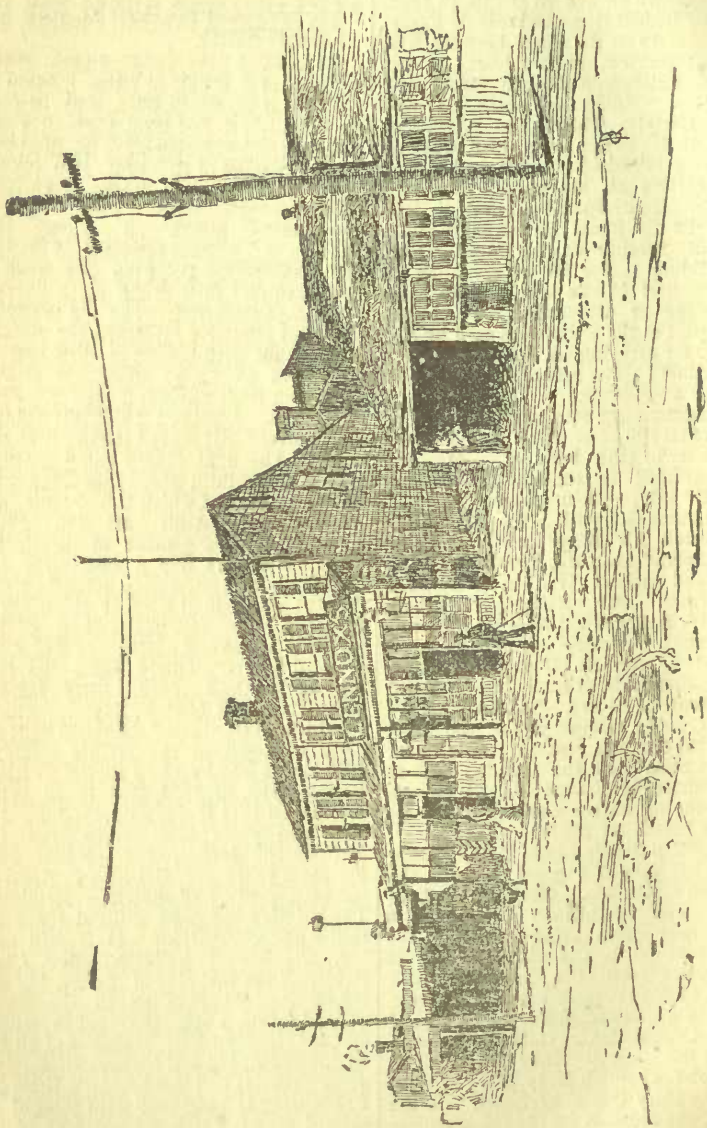
CHAPTER X.

THE GARDENERS' ARMS.

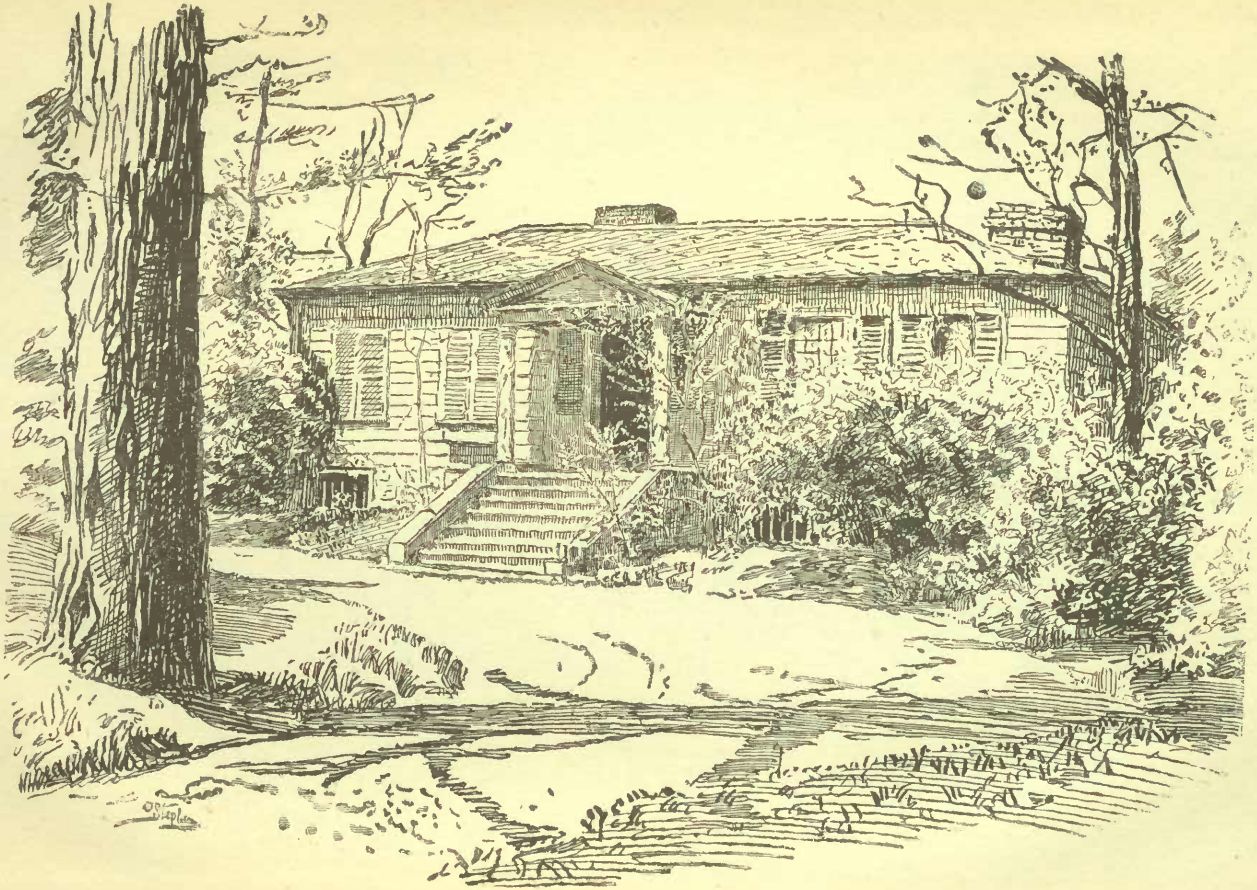
An Old Yonge Street Hostelry with Which was Connected Vauxhall Gardens, Once a Popular Resort.

At an early date Yonge street, within a distance of a couple of miles, boasted three roadside inns, which were well patronized by travellers to and from York, not only as a halting and watering place for tired horses, for the passage of the Blue Hill ravine, a little distance further north, was a tremendous struggle with a load, as indeed were many places on Yonge street, but also as a place of refreshment for drivers and passengers. Drinking was much more universal, and men drank more heavily in those days than now. The old brewers tell how they regularly furnished the clergymen of that time with barrels of their best beer. Far north on Yonge street was originally the Green Bush Tavern, a pine tree painted on its sign. Landlord Abrahams conducted it and afterwards moved it down near Queen street. The next tavern going north, just above the Sandhill, where once was a solitary Indian grave, but which is now built up, was the Gardeners' Arms. Its sign exhibited a heraldic arrangement of horticultural implements. It was a two-storey frame building with a one-storey narrow extension in front and a small wing at the north end. Before it were troughs and a pump for watering horses and cattle. It was a house of good repute. Thirty years ago it was kept by Matthew Ward. Fifty years ago its landlord was Thomas Naylor. The land on which the Gardeners' Arms was built originally belonged to the Emslie estate. In 1829 it was sold by Mary Emslie to Richard Brewer who, in 1854, sold it to William Allan. In 1871 it was sold to John Lamb who two years later transferred it to Mr. Joseph Jackes, the present owner. For some years the Gardeners' Arms has not been a place of public entertainment. The building has been utilized for various trades and occupations. It is still standing, the second building below Charles street, on the east side of Yonge, but wearing an air of dilapidation in the weather stained frame work, the broken windows and the rickety roof. Waggons of all kinds by the dozen, old and broken, litter up the yard. At one end is a cobbler's little shop. In the wing is a rag shop with piles of rags heaped about which women and children are assorting.

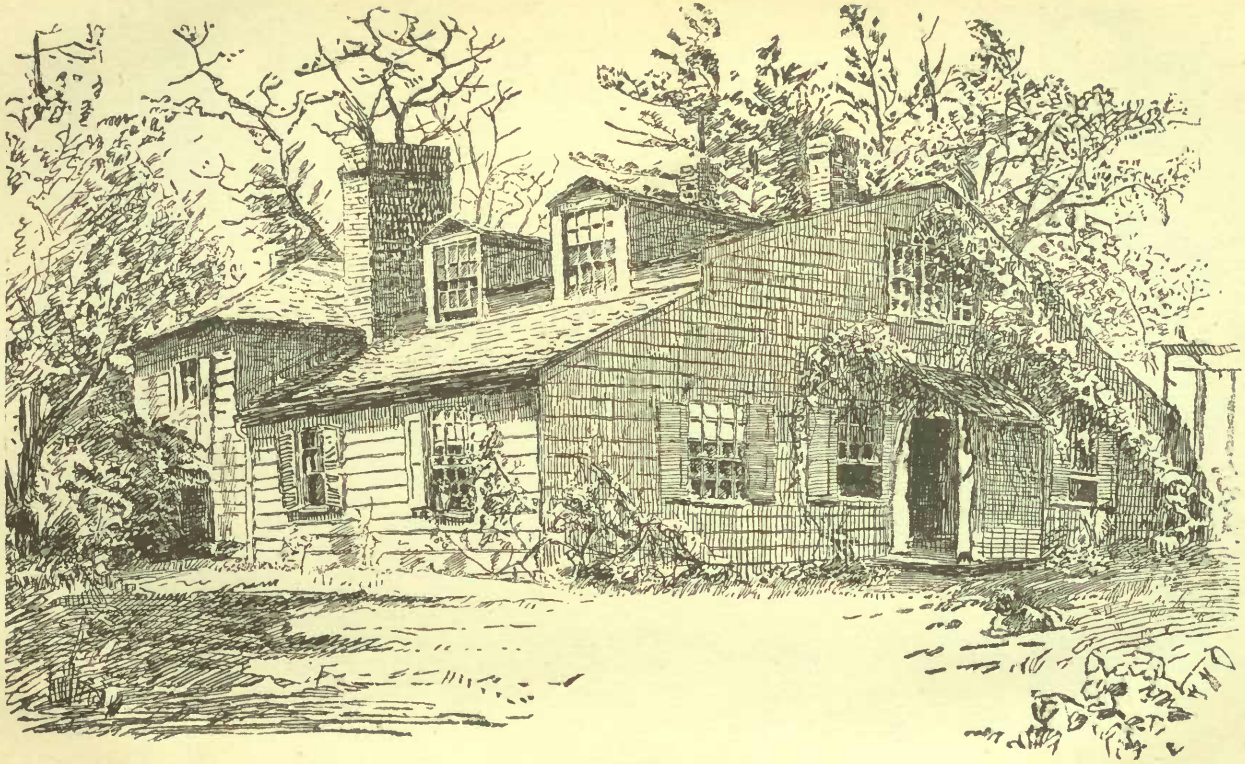
Just north of the Gardeners' Arms was the Vauxhall Gardens, a resort conducted in connection with the tavern and deriving its name from the celebrated London gardens,



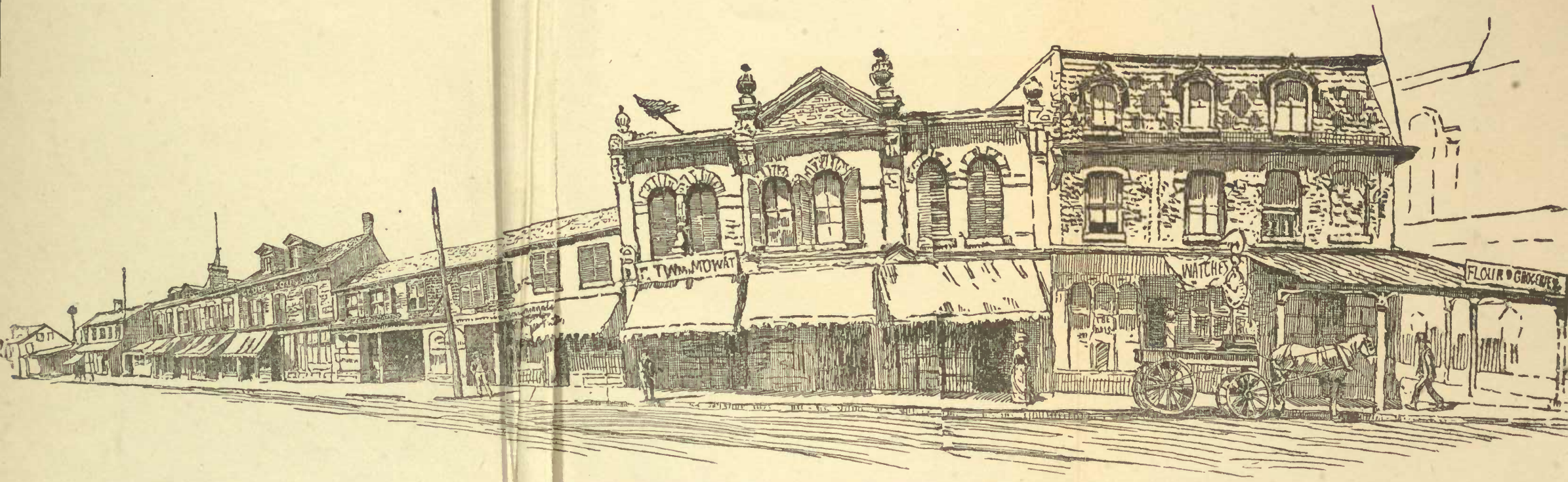
THE JOE BIRD TAVERN—QUEEN STREET, NEAR TERAULAY



GIVINS HOUSE—FRONT VIEW.



GIVINS HOUSE—REAR VIEW.



QUEEN STREET WEST, 1890—NORTH SIDE—JAMES TO TERAULAY STREET.

66, Bills. 60, H. Staines. 56, Hunt. 54, Cluff. 52, W. A. Robinson. 50, Jas. Dunns. 48, Mrs. Brown. 46, John Baker. 42, F. Lewis. 40½, W. J. Mowat. 40, E. Donlon. 38, Vacant. 36, Mrs. Judah. 32, Jas. W. Burns.

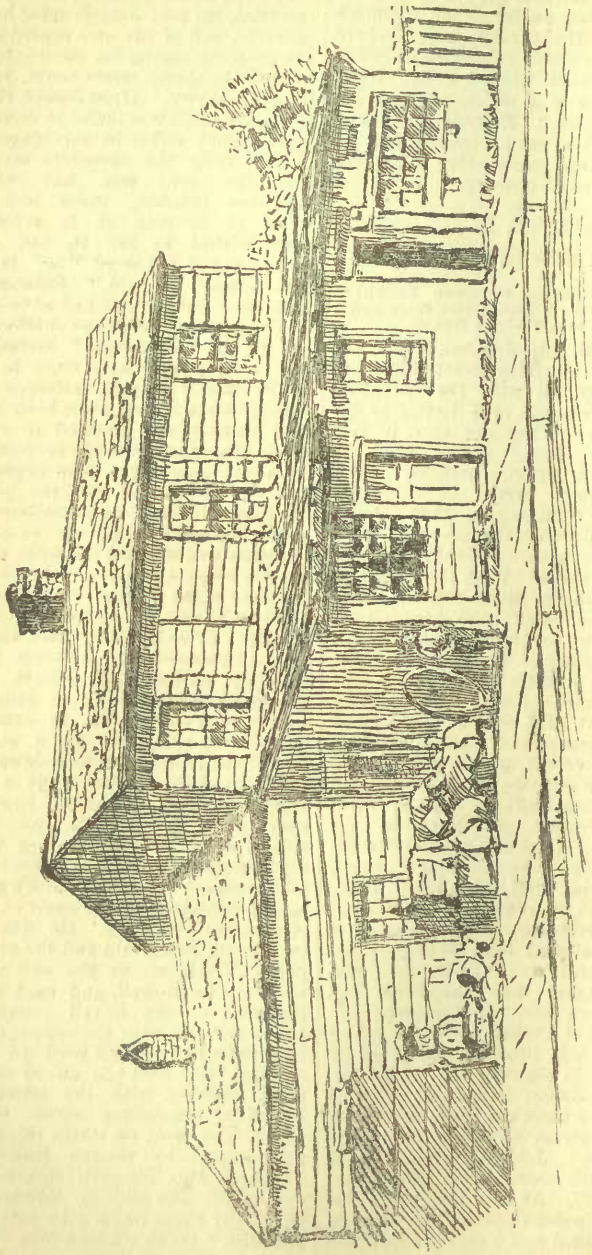
where readers of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" will remember Jos. Sedley drank too much arrack punch. The garden, with orchard in its rear, was surrounded by an ordinary fence. The entrance was on Yonge street, through an archway on which was painted "Vauxhall Gardens." Nothing remains of orchard or garden but a reminiscence, as it is flashed into momentary existence by the magic wand of memory.

CHAPTER XI.

A QUEEN STREET BLOCK.

The Row of Buildings Between Teraulay and James street—A House two Occupants of Which came to a Violent Death.

Along the north side of Queen street, between James and Teraulay streets, stretches a row of buildings, all with the exception of the two easternmost ones having an appearance of age. They are now, in this year of grace 1888, given over to boot and shoe men, barbers, and all the motley array of occupations which buildings that have seen their best days usually present. This is one side of the square on which the new court house will stand. With the exception of some on the James street side the other buildings on the block have been pulled down to make way for the new edifice. Beginning at the corner of Teraulay street the first-building is a little low structure now occupied as a butcher shop. This building was put up about 1825 and at first formed two small cottages which some time afterwards were converted into shops. Behind the butcher shop are two small houses and sheds which were built by Joseph Bird, about forty years ago. Next to the butcher shop is the frame building now known as Lennox's hotel. It was built in 1827, by John Bird, and was occupied by him at first as a general store and residence. The house has been somewhat altered from its original appearance. When it was built the floor was considerably higher than the street and was reached by an ascent of four steps running up the side of a railed platform. The front projection was subsequently added by James Spence. In the rear is a brick addition put on by James Lennox, the present occupant, which a little red lamp, suspended over the Queen street entrance, declares to be Dufferin Hall. John Bird bought the land on which the house stands from James Macaulay in 1820. At that time there was a little cottage, painted green, standing on the site. Mr. Bird met a mysterious death in 1830, and it is supposed that he was murdered. Dying intestate, by the law of entail then in force, the property descended to Joseph Bird, his son. Joseph acted honourably, however, and of his own accord divided up the property among his sisters, keeping for himself the Queen street house, in which he opened a tavern. Upon Joseph Bird's death in 1859 his will was found to direct that the place should either be mortgaged or sold. Consequently the executors mortgaged it, but the rent was not sufficient to pay the interest, taxes and the expense of keeping it in repair. Then they wished to sell it, but could not on account of the word "or" in the clause "mortgaged or sold." Subsequently the building society which had advanced £1,600 on the property sold it at auction. It was bought by "California" Metcalf, a man who, having failed here went to California at the time of the gold excitement, was successful, made money, came back to Toronto, paid his debts and invested in real estate. Some time afterwards the property was held for a brief space by a man named Robertson. It then came into the possession of William Charlton, who continued it as a tavern for many years up to about 1860. Charlton was the first assistant engineer of the fire brigade. A few years later, about the time of the Fenian raid, he was killed at a fire on Shuter street by a balcony falling on him. After his death Mrs. Charlton, his widow, managed the business two years, when she married John Elliott. She then transferred the property to James Spence, who in turn conveyed it to James Lennox, the present occupant. In a shed at the rear of the house, now torn down, a man by the name of Dawes once kept a rag shop. Next to the Lennox house on the east runs a passage, on the other side of which is a low, wooden building of considerable age, occupied from the first and still occupied as a black-smith's shop. Long ago an American by the name of Treat carried on business there. He was succeeded by Rowell, Fitzgerald and the present occupant. The house to the east of the shop was built by Rowell, and used by him as a residence. John Boxall bought Rowell's house, and also built the one next to it. Behind these two houses used to be a little cottage, some time ago pulled down. The brick building, with the letters, "Globe Foundry," stretching across its front, is next. The land on which this stands was first owned by George Hutchison. His daughter, Mrs. Bennett, inherited the property which she sold to Edward Beckett. Originally there was a little cottage on the site with a porch which a Mrs. Manus rented, and where she kept a small hardware shop for many years. On Mr. Beckett's



THE GARDENER'S ARMS, YONGE STREET.

coming into possession, he built a foundry at the rear of the lot, and on the street the brick building where he sold the pots and kettles he made. Mrs. Beckett, who afterward became Mrs. McNeil, owned and lived in the house next to the foundry. The property at the corner of James street, originally belonged to a man named Blevins. The two corner buildings are of quite modern construction. There is a cottage on James street in the rear of the Queen street corner where a man by the name of Perkis lived. He was a sailor and boat builder, and once he built quite a large vessel in his back yard which was dragged down to the bay on rollers by oxen. Not far from this standing back from the street in a square rough-cast house where Miss Hussy once taught school. Years ago the rest of the square was a pasture field and there was an orchard in which the children delighted to get.

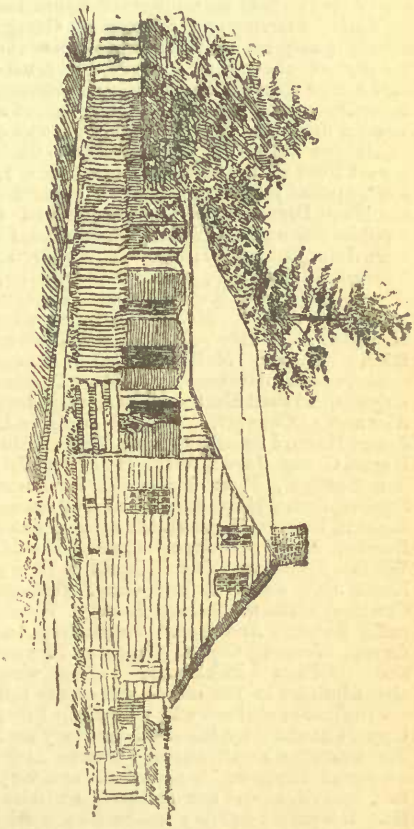
In the time of Joseph Bird, some of the adjoining property was owned as follows: Ishmael Iredale, at the south-west corner, and Dr. Trainor at the south-east corner of Queen and Bay streets. James Patten owned the north-eastern corner of Queen and James, Isaac White the south-west of James and what is now Albert but was then Jeremy street. Mr. Patten owned the south-east corner of Albert and Teraulay, and south of his property was the plot sixty feet wide given by Joseph Bird to one of his sisters, while directly opposite on the other side of Teraulay was a similar plot given by him to the other sister. The south-west corner of Teraulay and Albert was in the possession of Mr. Abbott. and the north-west corner of Teraulay and Queen in the possession of Mr. Emery. The material for the new court house is now under consideration and it will be but a short time before a magnificent pile of stone will be reared upon the site of the primitive houses of York.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TECUMSEH WIGWAM.

An Old Bloor Street Log Cabin, Once a Favourite Resort for the Young Men of the Town.

The illustration shows a little, low, one-storey log cabin, with a verandah, or, more properly, what an old Dutch burgher would call a "stoep," or stoop. It stood at the north-west corner of Bloor street and Avenue road, on the site now occupied by Albert Nordheimer's residence. It was known as Tecumseh Wigwam, and was for a long time a favourite resort for young men of social tastes and equally social habits, especially on Sunday. It was built about 1820. It continued to be a drinking-place up to about 20 years ago, when it was destroyed. In the fifties it was kept by an old man by the name of King. His son, George King, was a member of a notorious band of robbers known as the Townsend gang, who were the terror of the country. George was convicted of the murder of a stage driver, and about thirty years ago was hanged at Cayuga.



THE TECUMSEH WIGWAM.

CHAPTER XIII.

A ONCE GREAT MERCANTILE ROW

The Block on the South Side of King Street, Between George and Frederick Streets – As it Formerly was, and is Now.

The block on the south side of King street, between George and Frederick, is one of the most interesting sections of the city. Here were laid the foundations of Toronto's mercantile prosperity, and here also were the first beginnings of education in York. Starting at the corner of George street, it may be of interest to trace the history of the block. At the south-east corner then of King and George streets, where now is a brick hotel, formerly stood a wooden dwelling. At its east side was a small low stone addition. Dr. G. Okill Stuart lived in the dwelling and June 1, 1807, opened in the little stone structure the Home District School, the first school of a public character in York. Its first pupils were John Ridout, William A. Hamilton, Thomas G. Hamilton, George H. Detlor, George S. Boulton, Robert Stanton, William Stanton, Angus McDonell, Alexander Hamilton, Wilson Hamilton, Robert Ross, Allan McNab and among subsequent scholars were John Moore, Charles Ruggles, Edward Hartney, Charles Boulton, Alexander Chewett, Donald McDonell, James Edward Small, Charles Small, John Hayes, George Jarvis, William Jarvis, William Bowkett, Peter McDonell, Philamon Squires, James McIntosh, Bernard Glennon, Richard Brooke, Marshall Glennon, Daniel Brooke, Henry Glennon, Charles Reade, William Robinson, Gilbert Hamilton, Henry Ernst, John Gray, Robert Gray, William Cawthra, William Smith, Harvey Woodruff, Robert Anderson, Benjamin Anderson, James Givins, Thomas Playter and William Pilkington. Girls were also admitted to the school and on the roll are the names of those who were the belles of Upper Canada more than half a century ago. The master, who afterwards became Archdeacon of Kingston, is described as a very tall, benevolent and fine featured ecclesiastic. His pulpit delivery was curious, marked as it was by unexpected elevations, and depressions of the voice and long closings of the eyes. Afterwards Dr. Stuart's house was bought by George L, subsequently Colonel Duggan, who occupied it as a shop and residence. Mr. Duggan and Dr. Stuart did not agree very well, and it was the custom of the former to get up and walk out of the church whenever the Doctor preached at St. James. It is also related of him that he once kept a jury out all night, he being the only obstinate member. Mr. Duggan was living in the house at the corner of King and George streets in 1820, and in the street guide published in 1833-4 his name is found as the proprietor of a general store. Dr. Thomas Duggan at the same time occupied part of the building. In those days the numbers on King street ran toward Yonge street, instead of from it as now. In 1833 the number of this corner was 61; now it is 189. In the street guide or directory of that year the information is given that this building marked the corner of the Home District. For a great many years there was a wide vacant lot to the eastward of Mr. Duggan's property, and in the *Gazette* of March 18, 1822, this is offered for sale as a building lot and described in the advertisement as eighty-six feet in front and one hundred and seventeen in depth, and as being "one of the most eligible lots in the Town of York, and situated on King street, in the centre of the town." The first building erected on this lot was a frame structure put up by Armstrong & Beaty and occupied by them as a boot and shoe store. In the directory of 1833-4 Armstrong & Beaty, boot and shoe makers, are its occupants. It was then numbered 55 and 57. Its number now is 193, and is used as a tinware establishment, and is much the same in appearance as it was then. The first building to go up east of the Duggan House was a small frame house built by William and Thomas Foster. These brothers subsequently went into business in Toronto, and being both shrewd and persevering, were most successful. They are remembered as being upright and straightforward in all their dealings. In the directory above mentioned the name of W. Foster alone appears as occupying No. 59 King street. The Foster house was put up before 1828. Where it stood is now a brick building numbered 191 and used as a jewellery store. In 1833 George Donnington occupied part of the Foster building as a provision store. Next to this was the Armstrong & Beaty building mentioned above. Then came a yellow frame building erected before 1828 and occupied as a saddle shop by a man named Sullivan. Subsequently it was taken by John Sproule, a wholesale and retail grocer and wine merchant and Government contractor, who had possession of it in 1833. Its number then was 53. It is now 195. The building is now standing and used as a restaurant. It is shown in the illustration. Next to this was a frame building shown in the accompanying sketch as a saloon, numbered 199. It has been torn down to make way for a brick

building now in process of erection. Its original number was 51, and it was used in 1833 by Robert McKay as a grocery and liquor store. Next is a little modern structure, and beyond this the store of George Monro for a long time the A. T. Stewart of York, and afterward Mayor of Toronto in 1840, and member of Parliament for the South Riding in York in 1844-5. Associated with him in business was his brother John. It seems difficult to realize that the little two-storey frame building shown in the cut should once have been one of the grandest mercantile establishments in town, but such is the fact. In 1833, John Gallagher, a tin and iron worker, and Robert Tranior, a boot and shoe maker occupied it. Its number then was 49. It is now 203. In Mr. Monro's time it was residence as well as store. On the west side of it, where the little two-storey square frame building, shown in the illustration, now stands, was a tasteful flower garden and a trellised verandah, with cages of canary birds. Next to Mr. Monro's premises was a small brick tenement. In the year 1832 Mr. Clarke Gamble was called to the bar, and W. D'Arcy Boulton built for him in the vacant space between his house and this brick building a law office. Mr. Gamble's office was a little east of where the hieroglyphics of Yoot Loy are now to be seen. In 1833 Mr. Gamble had hung out his sign, and the directory of that year gives his number as 47. The building was afterward enlarged and remodelled, and now forms part of the brick house next to the corner. Studying law in Mr. Gamble's office were : Wm. H. Boulton, D'Arcy Boulton, Allan Cameron, John McLean, Archibald G. McLean, Sir James Lukin Robinson, John Strachan, son of the late Bishop Strachan, Matthew Crooks Cameron, afterwards Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, Hon. G. W. Allan, William W. Harvey and Judge Scott.

We are now at the south-west corner of King and Frederick streets. Here originally stood the store of D'Arcy Boulton, a large frame building, painted white. Mr. Boulton was barrister and merchant, and practiced law as well as kept shop. The firm afterwards became Boulton and Proudfoot. Sometime before 1830 the brick building seen at the corner in the illustration, and numbered now 211-213 was built by the firm and used as a general store. The partnership was dissolved, and in 1833 William Proudfoot alone dealt there, the number then being 45, in wines, liquors, dry-goods, etc. In the forties No. 211 was an eating house, kept by one Bloxom, a coloured man. Probably it was about 1833 when the plan of numbering houses superseded the method of distinguishing them by signs which told their own story, such as a crowned boot, tea chest, axe, saw, fowling piece, p ough, golden fleece, anvil, sledge-hammer or horseshoe. On the north-west corner of King and Frederick streets was the shop of Alexander Wood, in front of which the first sidewalk in Toronto was laid down. Mr. Wood's brother had been engaged in business in York both alone and in partnership with Mr. Allan, and at his death Alexander came here to settle up the estate and until after the war of 1812 he continued the business. He was a bachelor and lived above his store. He returned to Scotland where he died intestate and it was some time before the lawful heir to his property was established. Wood and Alexander streets run through land that once belonged to him and they are named after him. On the corner diagonally across from Mr. Boulton's building, at an early date stood the building now occupied by the Canada Company, and since we are in the mercantile district of infant York it may be interesting to show the varied assortment of goods advertised in 1805 as having just arrived from New York. They are as given in Dr. Scadding's Toronto of Old :—Ribbons, cotton goods, silk tassels, gown trimmings, cotton binding wire trimmings, silk belting, fans, beaded buttons, block tin, gloves, ties, cotton bed, line, bed lace, rollo bands, ostrich feathers, silk lace, black veil lace, thread do., laces and edging, fine black veils, white do., fine silk mitts, love handkerchiefs, Barcelona do., silk do., black crape, black mode, black Belong, blue, white and yellow do., striped silk for gowns, chambray muslins, printed dimity, split straw bonnets, Leghorn do., imperial chip do., best London ladies' beaver bonnets, cotton wire, Rutland gauze bandboxes, cambrics, Irish linens, callimancoes, plain muslins, laced muslins, blue, black and yellow nankeens, jeans, fustians, long silk gloves, velvet ribbons, Russia sheetings, India satins, silk and cotton umbrellas, parasols, white cottons, bombazetts, black and white silk stockings, damask tablecloths, napkins, cotton, striped nankeens, bandanna handkerchiefs, catgut, Tickenburg, brown holland, creas a la Morlaix, Italian lute strings, beaver caps for children, Hyson tea, Hyson chanlon in small chests, young Hyson, green Souchong and Bohea, loaf East India and Muscovado sugars, mustard, essence of mustard, pills of mustard, capers, lemon juice, soap, Windsor do., indigo, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, pepper, best box raisins, prunes,

coffee, Spanish and American segars, Cayenne pepper in bottles, peas, barley, castor oil, British oil, pickled oysters, chinaware in small boxes and sets, suwarrow, boots, bootees, men's, women's and children's shoes, japanned quart mugs, do. tumblers, tipped flutes, violin bows, brass wire, sickles, iron candlesticks, shoemakers' hammers, knives, pincers, pegging awls and tacks, awl blades, shoe brushes, copper tea kettles, snaffle bits, leather shot belts, horn powder flasks, ivory, horn and crooked combs, mathematical instruments, knives and forks, suspenders, fish hooks, sleeve links, sportsmen's knives, lockets, ear-rings, gold topaz, do. gold watch chains, gold seals, gold brooches, cut gold rings, plain do., pearl do., silver thimbles, do. teaspoons, shell sleeve buttons, silver watches, beads, pasteboard, foolscap paper, second do., letter paper, black and red ink, powder, wafers and a miscellaneous supply of literature.

Just here a York Pioneer's Recollections of Little York in 1828, cannot fail to be of interest. He says :— When I first came to York in July, 1828, I was a lad of twelve years of age. The town contained about three thousand inhabitants, mostly English, Irish and Scotch, and a few Americans and native Canadians. The impression first formed by me on being here a few days was that of it being a scattered village, the houses being built, with a few exceptions, of frame, with gable ends to the street, the chief street, as now, being King street. The roads on all thoroughfares of the town were like most village roads in dry weather, fairly good. No material, however, was used to improve them, in consequence of which in the fall and in rainy weather they were almost impassable for vehicles. The winters set in generally early, and the frost made the roads better, and as sleighing could be looked for almost to a certainty through the winter months up to the end of March, there was not much to complain of. So far as locomotion was concerned, the sidewalks, except in dry weather, were in no better state than the streets. This state of affairs, however, did not last long, as shortly after 1830 improvements on the street and sidewalks commenced, and on the latter some flagging and plank walks were laid down.

Quite a number of our wealthiest men, merchants, professional men and government officers, kept their carriages. The most in use by the merchants was a kind of four-wheeled light waggon or waggonette, made for one or two seats, and strongly made for rough roads. The society of the town was excellent, and among the Government officers and leading merchants and professional men much refinement and education existed, and York being a garrison town there were one or more regiments of Imperial troops stationed here, the officers of which were considered an acquisition to society, and many of the fair daughters of York formed marriages with these gallant fellows.

The chief business part of the town at that time, 1828, was King and Front streets, the western limit being Yonge-street, and the eastern limit the Don bridge. There were, however, many excellent private residences west of York on Yonge, Front and Dundas streets, as far west as the garrison.

Dundas street, now Queen, was the northern limit generally of the town, although there were some first-class private dwellings north of Dundas and Lot streets, but there were no streets laid out except Yonge street, and that street was an old military road, cut out before 1800 on the first settlement of the old Province of Upper Canada. It was cut out by the English Government, by Governor Simcoe and his troops, the Rangers, leading to upper lakes, and was, and is now, over forty miles long, bearing the name of Yonge street. The country improved rapidly after the war of 1812, and in 1828 there were many fine farms under cultivation on the Kingston road, Yonge street, Lot street and Dundas street west, with comfortable farm houses, and the farmers generally were well to do, and there were pretty fair taverns for the time on these roads. Stages were established on all leading roads, to the town in 1828. Hamilton and London were very small villages. The town of Kingston was the chief and largest town in the province, and from the fact of it being a naval and military station it was only second in importance to Quebec. There was a tribe of Indians on the Indian reserve of Port Credit, 16 miles west of York, and they frequently had their camping ground on the green near the old jail. The men lived by fishing, and the squaws made baskets and bead work, and the Indian boys were very expert with bows and arrows, and the sons of the towns people soon were equally so ; striking a copper or half-penny off a willow twig at some yards distance was no uncommon feat.

In 1829 among the many steamers plying upon the lake were the Canada to Niagara ; the Dalhousie and Toronto, between Kingston and Prescott ; the Niagara, Queenston and Alciope, between Kingston, York and Niagara ; and the United Kingdom between the two former ports. From 1830 to 1833 were added, among others, the Cobourg, William the Fourth, and

the Great Britain—and as years advanced the steamboat accommodation advanced, and, in 1842 the Canadians could boast of as fine a line of steamers and sailing vessels as on any of the inland waters, a daily line of steamers being formed between Toronto (old York) and Montreal to connect with a daily line to Quebec. At this date, 1888, the tonnage on our lakes has reached as follows : Number of vessels, 1,275 ; number of steamers, 610; gross tonnage, 81,724 ; total net tonnage, 129,548. The great competition of our carrying trade by railway has given a check to the increase in our tonnage of late years, but it is steadily increasing, and, in fact, it is not alone our merchant marine and our city which has made such rapid strides (the city now numbering nearly 150,000 people), but our unrivalled railway service and general improvement of the country at large, all of which should excite admiration.

It is something for a York pioneer to say at this date that after a lapse of sixty years in this locality he has a lively recollection of Muddy Little York with its three thousand inhabitants, surrounded as it was a few years previous to 1828 by a wilderness, and that the first white person born here in 1800 in a log cabin on Duke street, (the late much respected Andrew Heron), only a short time ago passed away from our midst.

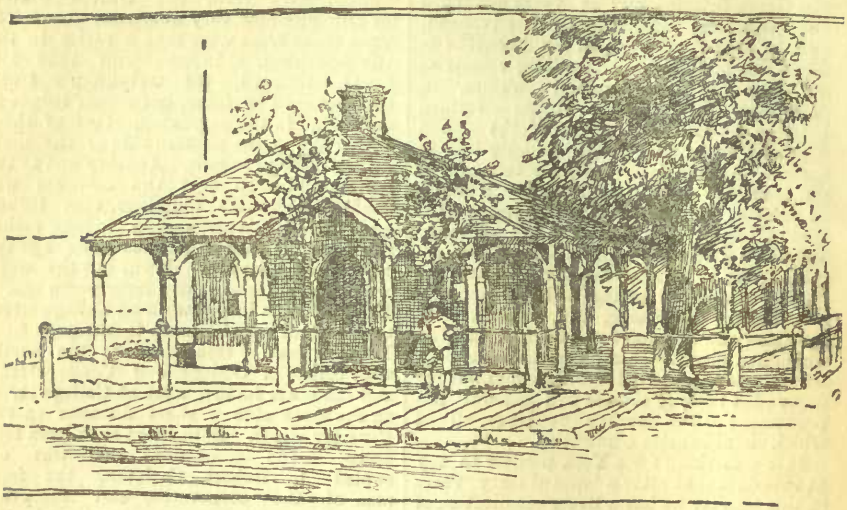
CHAPTER XIV.

COLLEGE AVENUE LODGE.

An Odd Little Structure at the Foot of the Broad Mall leading up to the University of Toronto.

On the western side of the grounds surrounding Osgoode Hall spring out from Queen street two parallel streets forming one noble avenue fringed with four rows of chestnut trees, leading up to Queen's Park and to the University. Regarded as two separate streets, the one further to the west is College avenue. It belongs to the corporation and was laid out in a very primitive way about 1825. In the original planting of the avenue numerous trees and shrubs were mingled together much as in a wild wood. Just before the building of the first University edifice in 1842 another street to the eastward of College avenue and adjoining it, was laid out and designated Park lane, after the London thoroughfare leading from Oxford street to Piccadilly and skirting the east side of Hyde Park. Afterward the name was changed to University street, which it still bears, a confusing nomenclature, however, in view of the parallel College avenue. The horse chestnuts planted at the same time were brought here from the United States, for although now very numerous about Toronto these trees were then a rarity in the neighbourhood. In the year 1832 Mr. J. G. Howard, the well-known architect and civil engineer, built four lodges of the design in the engraving. One of these lodges was at the western side of the main gate of College avenue. Another was at the eastern side, so that the entrance was flanked with two buildings, that looked amid all the surrounding foliage rather picturesque. About a dozen years ago the eastern lodge was torn down, but the western one remains as it was forty years ago. The other two lodges were on College street the entrance running west to the park from Yonge street. One stood at the north-west corner of College and Yonge streets and the other further west on College street on the same side a short distance east of Beverley street. Both these have been torn down. The easternmost one was occupied by Robert Carleton, the foreman of the corporation and the other further west by Thomas Hornibrook, the College avenue constable. At all these entrances were wooden gates, which were kept closed and only opened on application to the caretakers. No heavy waggons were allowed to pass. At a comparatively recent period University street and College avenue were separated by a fence. The cottage shown in the engraving at the north-west corner of College avenue and Queen street, is now occupied by Mrs. Fitzpatrick, the widow of Mark Fitzpatrick, who was a caretaker and lived there for many years previous to his death. He was injured in one of his feet and the University now pays a pension to Mrs. Fitzpatrick. The trees along the avenue were planted by Mr. Fitzpatrick. The lodge at the north-east corner of University street and Queen street which was torn down about a dozen years ago, was occupied for eighteen years up to its demolition by Geo. Hunt, now constable at the market. Previous to its occupancy by Mr. Hunt, George Stacey was caretaker and lived there. Mr. Hunt put up an addition of two rooms to the lodge in which he lived for which he was reimbursed by the corporation at the time of the destruction of the building.

The lodge is so small and so oddly out of keeping with its surroundings that one can not pass by and not have his attention attracted to it. Around it runs a row of wooden pillars supporting a low portico ; horse chestnuts overshadow it, and in the early summer from their great bunches of white flowers drift down upon its roof fragrant storms of falling blossoms. It is not



COLLEGE AVENUE LODGE.

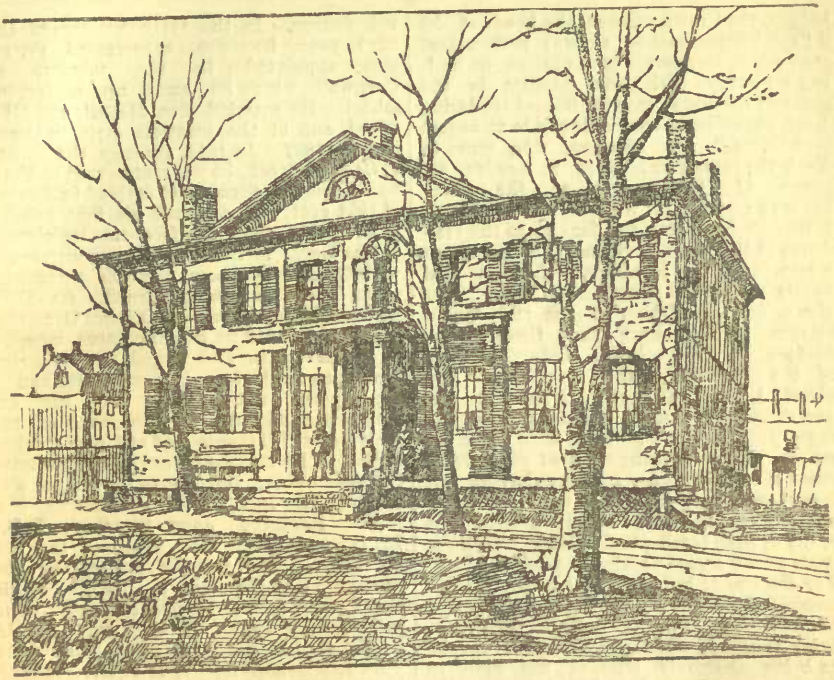
much bigger than the little yellow box that a cripple wheels every morning to its station across the roadway with his small stock of fruits, nuts, candies and daily newspapers. Something, too, of an ecclesiastical air is there about the gray, rough-cast little cottage, with its single chimney, conspicuously large for the size of the building, one door like that of a chapel and its Gothic-arched windows shaded by white curtains like surplices in their purity. George Wells made the lodge his bachelor quarters for a time. He was the son of Colonel Wells, once of the 43rd regiment, and inherited natural artistic gifts and a handsome form. Colonel Wells was decorated with the gold medal of Badajoz, and after retiring from the army built and occupied the pretty home called Davenport, which was afterwards used as a residence by his son, Colonel Wells, who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and on his return to Toronto was publicly presented with a sword of honour. Two-thirds of the way up College avenue to College street the intersecting road leading to the Park from Yonge street was the once famous Bowling Green, a level sward with a circular bank around and on the bank fine trees, where the old residents of Toronto used to go every pleasant afternoon to play bowls. The green was named Caer-Howell, after the original owner of the land, who called all the property he possessed here Castle Howell, in honour of the mythical Hoel, from whom all Ap-Hoels trace their descent. Here was a racket court also in high favour with the officers of the Garrison, and the grounds were often brightened with the gay dresses and fair faces of lady visitors. Shortly after the park was laid out the popularity of the green began and it continued up to about 15 years ago. Henry Layton, the proprietor, kept a little hotel near by where players and spectators might get refreshments, and perhaps no spot is more dearly cherished in the memory of old residents of Toronto than the Caer Howell Bowling Green.

CHAPTER XV.

BISHOP STRACHAN'S MANSION.

The House in which the First Bishop of Toronto Lived and Died—A Brief Sketch of the Bishop.

By a not unnatural correlation of ideas the house which the Rev. Dr. John Strachan built for a private residence came to be known as the Bishop's Palace and now converted into a private hotel is known as the Palace Boarding House. It is not strange that it should have received this high sounding appellation. In the first place it was a palace compared with the other buildings of York at the time of its erection, and then Dr. Strachan came to be bishop, although twenty years later. But the building never was a palace; never was anything more than a private residence. In 1818 Dr. John Strachan, rector



BISHOP STRACHAN'S MANSION.

of St. James' church and master of the District Grammar school, built in a large yard at what is now No. 130 Front street, a residence of capacious dimensions, with extensive and complete appurtenances. It is a two-storey building with a gable, facing the south, and is not unlike the Grange in general design, but differs with that structure in that no additions to it have been made. It remains now as when built. The bricks used in the construction of the house were manufactured on the spot, and it has the distinction of being the first building erected in York from bricks made here. The house, with gardens and grounds occupied the entire square, bounded on the west by Simcoe street (old Graves street,) Wellington street,(old Market street,) York street and Front street. In 1833, the west or York street front was sold, and Mr. J. G. Howard erected a brick villa for Mr. Thomas Mercer Jones, one of the Commissioners of the Canada Company. This villa was occupied for years by Capt. Strachan, then by Mrs. Skae, and was recently purchased by Mr. David Walker. It is to be torn down during the next few months. Several brick houses had previously been put up but the material was brought from Kingston or Montreal. The year after the building of the house and just as the family was nicely settled in it James Strachan, a book-seller, of Aberdeen, and a brother of the doctor, paid him a visit. James had not seen his brother since one day twenty years before, when he set out with a slender purse from Scotland to become a schoolmaster in Canada. One can easily conceive the worthy Scotchman's astonishment as passing along the rough streets, past the scattered little frame buildings of the town, with the memory of his brother's former poverty in his mind, he suddenly comes upon the imposing facade of the new mansion, surrounded by its large and handsome grounds. No wonder he pauses and, gravely addressing his brother, says, "I hope it's a' come by honestly, John!" On his return James Strachan published "A Visit to the Province of Upper Canada in 1819," a book now very rare, and much sought after by collectors. In this book, speaking of the society of York at the time, he says:— "The society, both as it respects the ladies and gentlemen, is very superior, and such as few towns in England can furnish. The

judges, the Crown officers, the heads of the different departments, several professional gentlemen, merchants and officers on half-pay all living with their families in the greatest harmony, cannot fail of rendering York exceedingly agreeable and to strangers interesting." Dr. Bethune, who came to York the same year, gives a similar account of the society of the town. He says: "There were a few scattered houses on King street as far up as the residence of the Lieut.-Governor, and on Front street, at long intervals, they reached nearly to the old garrison. There were also a few on Duke, Yonge and Queen streets. There were but three brick edifices in the town, and, exclusive of the military, the population was about 1,200. Though inferior in size and condition to many of our present villages York took a high rank as to social position. From its being the seat of Government the society was excellent, having not less than twenty families of the highest respectability, persons of refinement and many of high intellectual culture. To these were added a small sprinkling of military. For the size of the place there was a large amount of hospitality exercised, and on a handsome and bountiful scale." The three brick houses of which Dr. Bethune speaks as being the only ones of the kind in town were Dr. Strachan's house, the building erected by Quetton St. George at the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets, now occupied by the Canada Company, and the building directly opposite on the south-east corner of the same streets, afterward the first Bank of Upper Canada. Among the hosts of that day none was more lavish in his hospitality than Dr. Strachan. Not without interest will be found a sketch of the life of this extraordinary divine, who lived in the finest house in the town, gave entertainments that outshone those of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, rode about in a grand coach with a hemispherical top, and was at once priest, soldier and diplomatist. In stature he was slightly under the medium height, with a Milton-like head. John Strachan was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 12, 1778. At the age of nineteen he began his career as a teacher at Kettle. With the execution of Governor Simcoe's scheme to have a grammar school in every district of the Province, and a university at the seat of Government, young Strachan was selected as a teacher. He accepted the offer and sailed from Greenock in August, 1799. He first went to Kingston, where he studied divinity, under the Rev. Dr. Stuart, the rector of the town, and in the spring of 1803 was admitted deacon. In the early summer of the next year he was consecrated priest, and appointed to the mission at Cornwall where he built up a famous school. He married Mrs. McGill, *nee* Miss Wood, one of the prettiest girls in Cornwall, in 1807. In 1812, through the efforts of General Brock, he was transferred to York to succeed Dr. Stuart. He arrived in August of that year, and preached his first sermon at the parish church before the legislature on the war. In 1813 by his remonstrances with General Dearborn and his threats he saved York from being burned. At York he established the famous District Grammar School. In 1818 he was appointed member of the Executive and Legislative councils, remaining in the former until 1836, and in the latter until 1841. To his exertions are due the establishment of the University of Toronto and of Upper Canada College. He laid the corner stone of Trinity College. When the diocese of Quebec was divided in 1839, the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., was made first bishop of the See of Toronto and was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He died at his Front street house, November 1, 1867. The pall bearers at his funeral were all old pupils of his York school. They were Ven. Archdeacon Fuller, Rev. Dr. W. MacMurray, Vice-Chancellor Spragge, F. H. Heward, William Gamble and John Ridout. He lies buried in the chancel of St. James' Cathedral, a great monument to a great man.

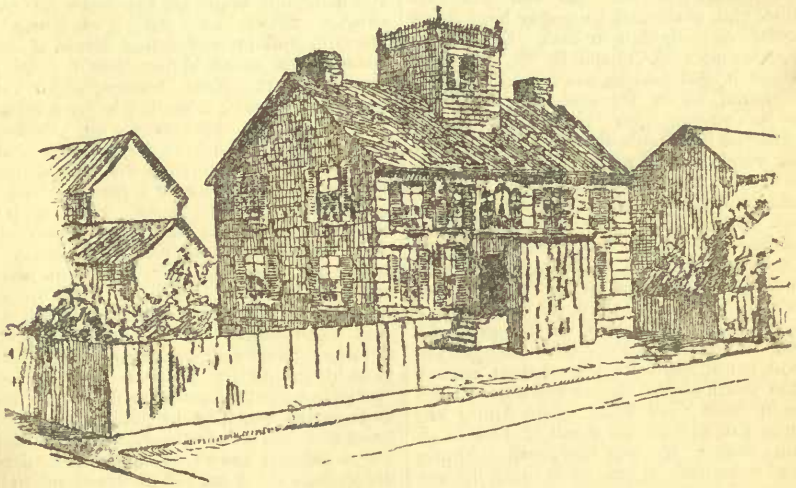
CHAPTER XVI.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

The Life and Public Beneficences of Jesse Ketchum who did much for schools and churches in Toronto and Buffalo.

Among the early settlers of York was a quiet, shrewd man of average stature, homely in appearance and in manners who came to the infant capital from Buffalo somewhere about the beginning of the century to attend to the affairs of an older brother who had previously settled here and built a tannery. The name of the new comer was Jesse Ketchum, and for nearly half a century he was one of the most prominent citizens of the place. The *Gazette* of June 11th, 1803, speaks of the death of his father, Joseph Ketchum, as occurring on Wednesday, June 8, at the advanced age of 85 years, and mentions the fact that the burial of the remains took place the following day. On his arrival here Jesse assumed the management of the tannery which was located at the south-west corner of Newgate (now Adelaide) and

Yonge streets. It stretched along the south side of the former street nearly over to Bay street, and along the west side of Yonge street almost down to King were ranged high stacks of hemlock bark. He owned the property up to Queen street, beyond which stretched the woods. Across from his tannery, which stood on the s. w. corner of Newgate and Yonge, he built a residence, a mansion in those days of York. It was a large frame building, painted white, and stood at the north-west corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets. The illustration, represents it very accurately. Dr. Scadding describes it as a dwelling in the American style, with a square turret bearing a railing rising out of the ridge of the roof. Perhaps Jesse Ketchum may be credited as being the first one to introduce sidewalks into the embryo city. The streets were in a deplorable condition at certain seasons of the year on account of the mud; Yonge street was particularly bad, and it was with the greatest difficulty that loads could be drawn along it. The sidewalks which Mr. Ketchum laid out were of tan bark, clean and dry. The exact date of the building of his house is not known, but it was probably in 1813 or 1814. It was destroyed about 1838 or 1839 and the land cut up into building lots. The house did not come down to the corner, but stood a little distance back from both streets; about it was a cluster of outhouses. In the early days of York Jesse Ketchum was one of the most liberal of its citizens, especially in all matters pertaining to secular education and religious instruction, and to his generosity is due the fact that the quadrilateral bounded by Queen, Adelaide, Yonge and Bay streets is filled to a remarkable degree with churches and religious and educational institutions. Hospital street, now Richmond street passed through his land and he opened and named Temperance street. The Bible and Tract Society obtained its house on Yonge street from him on condition that it should distribute books to the amount of the ground rent in the Public schools every year, an agreement which is still faithfully carried out by the society, which also secured the ground rent of an adjoining building under the proviso that books should be given to Sunday schools in a similar manner. He gave a site for a temperance hall, also several acres for a children's park at Yorkville, and this Public school on the Davenport road, a little way from Yonge street, now bears the name of "The Jesse Ketchum School." The ground is named the Jesse Ketchum Park. In 1820 among the contributions to a common school was Mr. Ketchum's subscription, unusually large for that time, of $100. Other subscriptions were: Jordan Post, £17 6s 3d; Philip Klinger, £2 10s, and Lardner Bostwick, £2 10s. From these names it would appear that not all the York pioneers were of English or Scotch extraction. In April 1822 Mr. Ketchum's name is down for a subscription to build a bridge over the Don to cost



JESSE KETCHUM'S HOUSE.

£325. At the annual town meeting of 1806 he was appointed one of the overseers of highways and fence viewers. In 1800 Yonge street did not extend down to the bay, but stopped at Queen street, the land south of this to the water's edge being simply vacant lots. When Yonge street was cut through, a street further to the eastward was closed and the owners of the land received proportionate pieces of it for the ground taken to lay out Yonge street, and in 1818 the names of Jesse Ketchum, William Bowkett, James Miles and William Richardson, appeared as being entitled to such divisions of the closed thoroughfare. On the east Mr. Ketchum's property was bounded by what was formerly called Upper George street. Mr. Ketchum was a pew-holder in St. James' church. He was a householder, and continued to reside here until he returned to Buffalo in 1845. One of his daughters married Colonel E. W. Thomson. She died in 1833, leaving one son called Jesse. In Buffalo, as in Toronto, Mr. Ketchum was known for his great and practical interest in schools and for his generous gifts, which won him there the affectionate title of "Father Ketchum." His brothers Seneca and Oliver were also charitably disposed. Jesse Ketchum came of Welsh origin, three brothers coming to America in the 18th century and settling in New York State. The eldest brother was Seneca, who came to Toronto in the early part of this century and established a tannery on Yonge street. Jesse, the second son, after whom the second son of each family has been named, on the death of his father was placed on a farm in New York State. The family was a large one, and at the death of Jesse Ketchum, senior, it was scattered. Young Jesse remained on the farm until he was quite a lad. Then on account of the harsh treatment of his employers, particularly his mistress, he ran away and joined his elder brother Seneca at York, who then conducted the tannery, the management of which Jesse assumed after a time on account of his brother's religious aberration of mind. Jesse's family was a very large one and members of it are now intermarried with the Warrens, of Rochester, and the Adams, of Massachusetts, the latter of which families has given two presidents to the United States. In 1843 Miss Sherbourne, only child of Mr Ketchum's sister-in-law, married the Baron De Fleur. In Knox church, to which Mr. Jesse Ketchum gave the land, and in large part built, there is a tablet with an inscription reading to the effect that it was erected in loving acknowledgment of the Christian life and beneficence of Jesse Ketchum. Painted on the wall of his tannery used to be a sign that there was plenty to eat for men and beast, but nothing to waste. In Buffalo Jesse gave a large donation in land and money for schools. The magnificence of his gift may be inferred from the fact that there are now in Buffalo twelve Jesse Ketchum public schools and that a sum of money is set apart for the annual distribution of gold medals in these schools forever. The medals are of coin gold, valued at twenty dollars each. On one side they bear the name of the prize winner and for what awarded and on the other a medallion of Jesse Ketchum. In the possession of the family is a picture showing all these schools with a portrait of Mr. Ketchum in the centre. It seemed as though the more Mr. Ketchum acquired the more he gave away. What he did give away in Toronto, Buffalo and other towns, if estimated at its value to-day, would reach an enormous sum. Near Orangeville he gave away a large plot, intending it for a sailor's home. When he gave up business he established all his old employes in profitable pursuits, and during his management of the tannery, whenever a man married he almost invariably gave him a plot of ground on which to build a house and sometimes furnished him with money to erect the building. Mr. Ketchum was a great churchman and also a great temperance man. His elder brother Seneca was also. The latter used to go about the country distributing Bibles and giving away plots of ground for chapels and churches. Seneca acquired a large plot of ground near Orangeville, which at his death fell into the possession of Jesse, who turned it over to his son Jesse, known in Toronto as Jesse the younger. A part of it turned out to be very valuable. The best part of Orangeville is built on it now. Jesse had two sons, Jesse, known as "Jesse the younger" and William who was elected to the Dominion parliament, and who was celebrated in his time for being the handsomest man in Toronto. William died in middle age. Jesse jr., married and lived for quite a long time on his property at Orangeville, leaving a large family, nearly all of whom survive. Among other possessions of the Senior Jesse was a large tract of land where the town of Port Credit now stands. In Buffalo he had a fine residence, in which he lived up to his death, and which is now occupied by members of the family on North street, probably the most fashionable street in that city. A great many descendants of the brothers of Jesse now live in the United States. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow

has written a very interesting memorial of Jesse Ketchum, from which some excerpts are taken, also quoting Dr. John Carroll in the same connection, the latter of whom says that the first dollar he ever earned was paid to him by Mr. Ketchum for planting potatoes where Knox church now stands. Dr. Withrow says: "One of my earliest recollections is of a silvery-haired old gentleman who used to visit the Sunday schools of Toronto. We all knew what to expect when he appeared. In the first place we received some kind and fatherly words of counsel and encouragement, the burden of which was: Be good, be true, be honest, be brave! Then from the capacious pockets of his overcoat he would produce a number of instructive and interesting books which he loved to distribute with his own hands to the eager-eyed boys and girls. The Christmas holidays of hundreds of boys and girls in both countries are gladdened by the gift of Christmas books, for the distribution of which forever provision was made in the last will and testament of this man. His own childhood was poor and neglected, full of toil and sorrow, and he knew how to sympathize with the sorrows of childhood, and he loved to add to their innocent joys." There is distributed a large amount, sometimes a thousand dollars, in reward books among the Sunday School scholars of this city, the result of Jesse Ketchum's bounty.

It is hard to conceive of Yonge street, with its bustling crowds of people, as it once was, a narrow road running through a pine clearing in which stood blackened stumps. Yet this was its aspect when Jesse Ketchum, a poor homeless boy, landed from a little schooner on the pebbly beach, and trudged on foot through the mud to seek a home with his elder brother on Yonge street, and in course of time the penniless boy became the owner of the whole block bounded by Adelaide, Queen, Yonge and Bay streets. At the south-east corner of this block stood his house, a large, square wooden building, a very grand one in its day. In the rear was the old rambling tannery, with its rows of deep tan vats filled with a dark-brown liquid, looking like tremendously strong tea, and its mounds of red brown leather tan bark, which was such capital stuff for the boys to jump and play upon, and the stacks of hemlock bark and the quaint mill where the patient mill horse went round and round the livelong day, grinding the bark and the not very savoury piles of hides and rows of currier's blocks. In that block there were four years ago six churches and a temperance hall in which Jesse Ketchum gave largely in land and money."

Mr. Ketchum was born at Spencetown, New York State, in 1782. His mother died early. The father lived to a great age. Jesse's boyhood was a particularly hard one. He was put out to live with a couple from whom he suffered much from the capricious temper of his mistress. Mr. Ketchum used to tell how once, boy-like, he had forgotten his new coat in the field; his mistress found it and tore it all to shreds and then threw it on a bush. Afterward she picked it up and showed it to him, alleging that through his carelessness the hogs had torn it to pieces. Jesse was sixteen years old when he ran away in a state of complete destitution to seek a refuge with his elder brother, Seneca, in York. Seneca at that time was managing a farm and small tannery on Yonge street, a little south of Hoggs Hollow. His education was defective, but he did what he could for his own improvement, and long after he was the father of a family he gave a schoolmaster free quarters to teach him grammar, arithmetic and handwriting. At eighteen years of age he was married. About the time of the war between the United States and Great Britain an American by the name of Van Zandt sold his property at the corner of Yonge street and Adelaide—then Newgate street—and Jesse Ketchum and his wife seized the opportunity to establish themselves in the tannery business there. Of his religious life Dr. Carroll says that he was always a church-going man, and had always family prayer in his house twice a day. At first his family held a pew in the English church, but when the Methodists opened a meeting house in 1818 the itinerant preachers were frequent guests at Mr. Ketchum's house. Mrs. Ketchum, however, was a Presbyterian, and her husband came to have proclivities that way himself. About 1820 the late Rev. James Harris, then a young Presbyterian minister from the north of Ireland, came here and Mr. Ketchum gave him free quarters for many years, till at length Mr. Harris married Mr. Ketchum's second daughter, when he was given a house as well as a housekeeper. When the first Sunday school in York was organized by the Rev. Mr. Osgoode in November, 1818, in the newly-built Methodist chapel, Mr. Ketchum was one of the teachers, along with Messrs. Patrick Morrison and Carfrae and he was its most liberal patron. The first Bible Dr. Withrow ever owned was inscribed with his name and when the school children went to Mr. Ketchum's kitchen for their first exami-

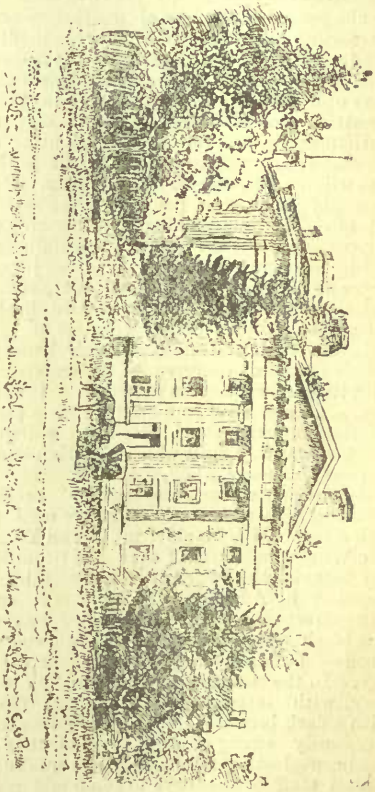
nation the ladies of the house gave them tea, without doubt the first Sunday school party ever held in York. In 1845 he returned to Buffalo, where he gave a plot of ground worth $20,000 for a normal school and secured an annual donation of $300 worth of books to the children of the city. This public benefactor died at Buffalo September 7, 1867, in the 85th year of his age, mourned by thousands of children.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNIVERSITIES OLD AND NEW.

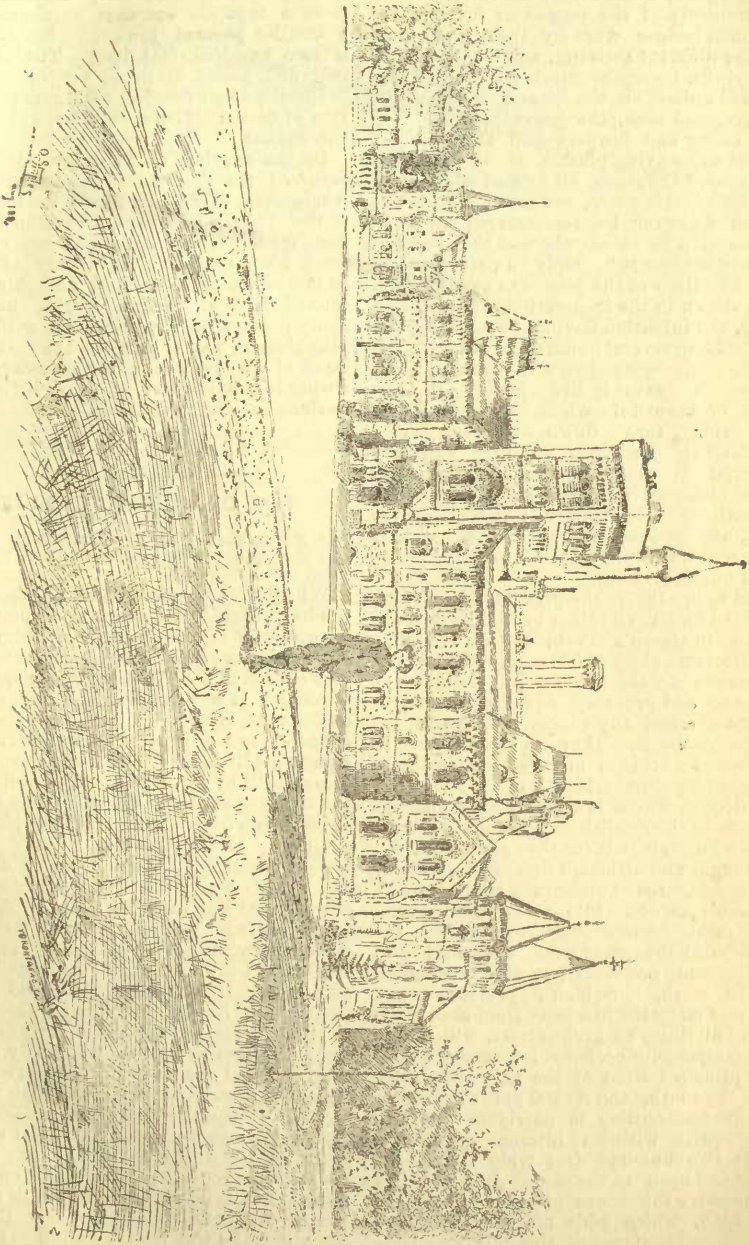
The History of the Great Canadian Seat of Learning—Projected in the Early Days of York.

Buildings have their vicissitudes as well as men, but was ever design of builders more completely thwarted than that an edifice intended for the home of the muses should become an asylum for the insane, and instead of the smooth flowing measures of Homer and Virgil should resound with the cries and wailings of mad women. As early as 1791 and before Governor Simcoe had left England to take charge of his newly created Canadian province he suggested to Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, the desirability of "a college of a higher class" in the colony. Of course at that time scarcely any students could have been found to attend the college if it had been established, but something of provision was made for its existence at a future day by the grant for such a purpose of a large portion of public land. In 1819 Gourlay thought the province still unprepared for a college, but suggested that batches of twenty-five students should be annually sent from Upper Canada to the English Universities, and supported there at the public expense. An elaborate model of a great educational institution was prepared, but when the time came to establish the University of Toronto it was rejected, and the work of drawing up a new plan was given to Mr. Young, a local architect who followed the style of architecture of which Girard College, Philadelphia, is a type. On April 23, 1842, the corner-stone was laid with all ceremony. The greatest procession which had ever been witnessed in Upper Canada marched up the avenue to the site of the new University building in Queen's Park, occupying part of the ground on which the new Parliament buildings are now being erected. The soldiers of the 43rd Regiment bearing arms lined the route of the procession. The Chancellor, Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General of the time and brother of the then Bishop of Oxford, accompanied by the officers of the University and his suite, took their places in a pavilion erected for the purpose, close to the north-east corner where the stone was to be laid. Fronting this was an amphitheatre of seats filled with ladies and between the pavilion and the amphitheatre the crowd stood. In *Curiae Canadenses* is the following description of the scene :—"The vast procession opened its ranks and his Excellency the Chancellor with the President, the Lord Bishop of Toronto on his right and the senior visitor, the Chief Justice on his left, proceeded on foot through the College avenue to the University grounds. The countless array moved for-



THE OLD UNIVERSITY.

ward to the sound of military music. The sun shone out with cloudless meridian splendour, one blaze of banners flushed upon the admiring eye. The Governor's rich Lord-Lieutenant's dress, the Bishop's sacerdotal robes, the judicial ermine of the Chief Justice, the



THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, QUEEN'S PARK.

splendid convocation robes of Dr. McCaul, the gorgeous uniforms of the suite, the accoutrements of the numerous firemen, the national badges worn by the office-bearers of the different societies, and what, on such a day—St. George's—must not be omitted, the red crosses on the breasts of England's congregated sons, the grave habiliments of the clergy and lawyers and the glancing lances and waving plumes of the First Incorporated Dragoons, all formed one moving picture of civic pomp, one glorious spectacle which can never be remembered but with satisfaction by those who had the good fortune to witness it." Only a part of one of the buildings of the plan was ever erected. It is shown in the illustration, and is only a wing, the intention having been to extend the building several hundred feet to the westward. The wing had a frontage of from sixty to seventy-five feet. It was built of beautiful white cut stone. It is being torn down as the new Parliament buildings go up and the material is used in their construction. This building was not long used as an educational establishment; indeed about 1856, and for some few years afterwards, it was converted into a branch of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Built in 1857, the present University, situated on an elevation to the west of the ravine in Queen's Park, is the crowning architectural glory of Toronto, rivalled only in Canada by the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and probably equalling in magnificence of effect any educational institution on the continent. They are of free stone in the Norman style of architecture, and were designed by Cumberland & Storm, Toronto, architects. There is a general resemblance in style to the English colleges of the middle ages The stone is for the greater part in the rough, and although finished only thirty years ago, the buildings already wear a venerable aspect. Site and structure combine most harmoniously to impress the beholder at the same time with a sense of solidity and grace. Upon the completion of the work, presidents, professors and students migrated in a body from the Parliament buildings, on Front street, which they had temporarily occupied for several years The principal front of the new University faces the south, and is 100 yards in length. The general outline is nearly in the form of a square with an internal quadrangle about two hundred feet wide facing the north and open to the park. In the centre is a massive tower one hundred and twenty feet high, which adds much to the commanding appearance of the pile and from the top of which is disclosed a prospect of great beauty and variety. The east front is two hundred and sixty feet long. In it is a separate entrance surmounted by a smaller pointed tower. The west end is two hundred feet long. The entrance hall and grand staircase are of beautiful proportions and finished with great elaboration of detail. There is much fine carving throughout.

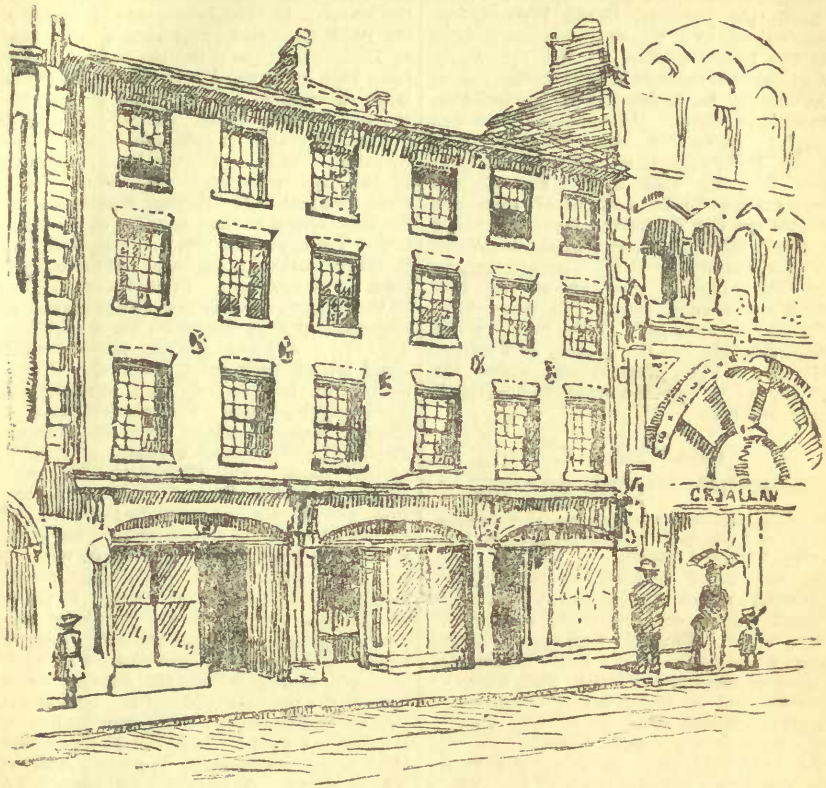
On the evening of February 14th, 1890, occurred the disastrous fire by which the whole of the University, with the exception of the Physical Science Department, was destroyed. When morning broke on February 15th, the priceless library of nearly 35,000 volumes, containing not only many rare editions of general works, but also many documents in connection with Canadian history, was a thing of the past. The cause of the fire was never fully explained. Owing to the scarcity of water little could be done to arrest the flames.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE OLD GLOBE OFFICE.

The Brick Building Recently Torn Down at the South-west Corner of King and Jordan Streets.

Where the Canadian Bank of Commerce has now erected its splendid structure of brown stone on the south-west corner of King and Jordan streets, formerly stood the first church of the Wesleyan Methodists in Toronto. It was the first building erected on the spot, and originally was a low wooden chapel forty feet square facing north and standing a little way back from the street. It was built by Mr. Petch. On each side of the building at the gable end facing King street was a door. Through one the men entered and through the other the women. The same division of sexes was observed within. the pews on one side being set apart for men and on the other for women, precisely as is the custom now in Hebrew synagogues. The Methodist body soon grew too large for the church and it was enlarged to 60 feet in length, the frontage remaining the same. In 1833 the Methodists gave it up for religious purposes and as so frequently befalls an abandoned church it was converted into a place of amusement under the high sounding title of the Theatre Royal. Theatrical representations were given here for several years, and then about 1837, Angus Dallas bought the property and erected on it the three-storey brick building shown in the accompanying cut, which was recently torn down to make way for the building recently completed.



THE OLD "GLOBE" OFFICE REMODELLED.

Here Mr. Dallas carried on a wooden ware business. For quite a number of years part of the building was occupied by the agency of the Commercial Bank, of which the late Mr. Charles S. Ross was manager. Mr. Dallas transferred the property in 1850 to George Brown, of the *Globe*, and a portion of it was occupied by that journal as its first office. A flight of steps led up through three heavy stone arched entrances into a lobby about eight feet broad, from which the stores and offices opened. About twenty years ago the front of the building was remodelled and given the appearance shown in the second picture. The *Globe* occupied the westerly side of the building as a business office, its press room being in a brick addition at the rear of the building. At one time a part of the building was occupied by the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, which subsequently closed its doors. The staff of the *Globe* then included many men who have since made their name famous in the world. Erastus Wiman, Wm. Edwards, and Charles J. Harcourt were reporters. C. W. Bunting was an employe in the composing room, and at a later date foreman. Provincial Librarian Houston was another reporter and Gordon and George Brown were just beginning their journalistic careers. The composing room was on the second floor and on the third floor were the editorial rooms. In the Crimean war, before the era of the Atlantic cable, the paper had a great sale on the days when the European mail arrived. Mr. Houston was a reporter on the paper at the time of the completion of the cable. There was a general election in England, and he by a shrewd scheme was the first to get the results from the wires, and thereby enabled to get out a special edition. When the *Globe* moved into its present office on King street the lower part of the building was

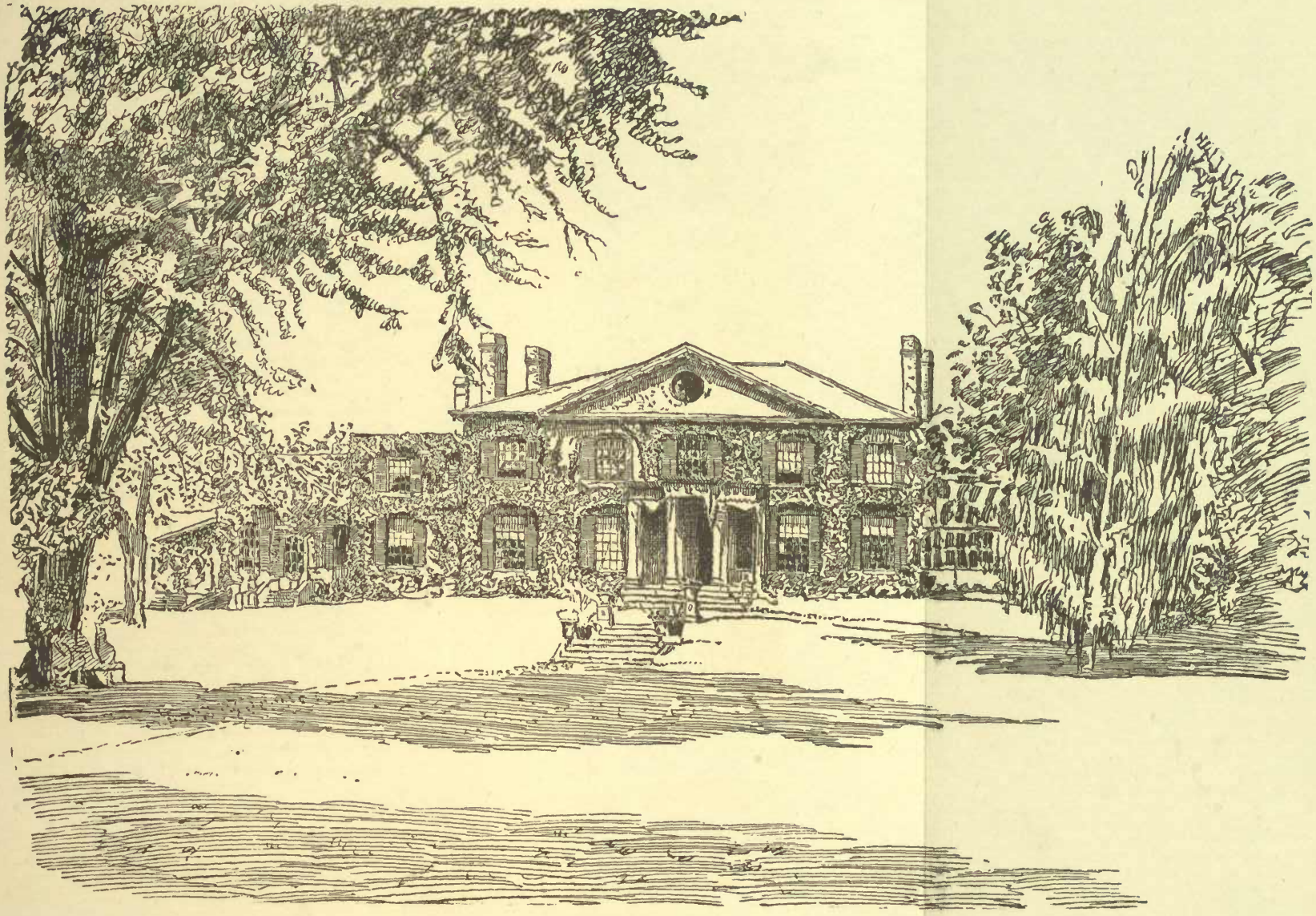
divided into shops and occupied by Wm. Wharin, the jeweller, David Wilson, the boot maker, and the centre office in 1866 was the business office of the old *Daily Telegraph* in Robertson & Cook's time. Since that time up to its demolition the building was used for shops. At one time there was a cigar store in the western part of the building. It was a great lounging place for the officers of the regular troops stationed here and one of them was arrested one day for having jocularly ridden his horse into the shop. That was when the 13th Hussars were in Toronto and the son of the officer is now one of the best known men around town. At one time in its early history a part of the building was occupied by the late Dr. Barclay as a private residence. The illustrations show the building as it was originally and after it was re-modelled.

CHAPTER XIX.

A SKETCH OF THE GRANGE.

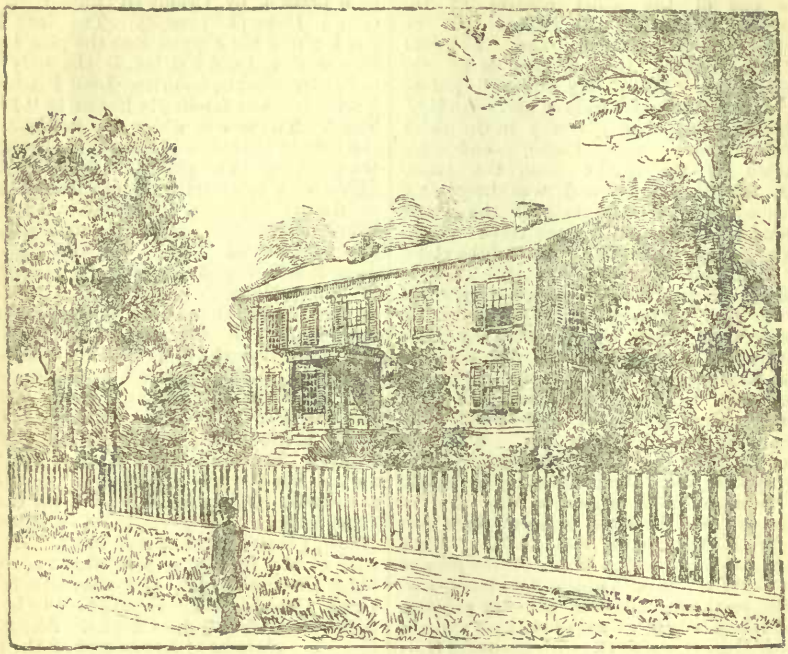
The Finest Specimen of the House Architecture of York now the Residence of Professor Goldwin Smith.

At the head of John street, looking down to Queen street, surrounded by spacious grounds, stands one of those low, roomy houses which afford the best type of a gentleman's residence. It is a solid, substantial two-storey structure of brick, with wings at the west and a conservatory extension at the east. A columned porch and a gable with an œil de bœuf window at the south relieve the main part of the house from the severe simplicity which the facade would otherwise present. The general aspect is that of an English mansion, which evidently furnished the model. This is "The Grange," one of the finest places and one of the best known houses in the city. The main building was erected about 1820 by D'Arcy Boulton, eldest son of Justice Boulton. Justice Boulton lived in the house, and his three-cornered hat, made by "Rogers, York," still hangs in the hall. A wing and the conservatory are later additions. The Grange gate, now crowded back to the head of John street, was originally on Queen street and the house was reached by a sweeping drive through the grounds beginning at the east side of McCaul street. Justice Boulton was a great lover of horses. He drove a pretentious phaeton, and his team, Bonaparte and Jefferson, were the crack pair of the day in York. Of these two horses a very curious story is told. Bears were common about the town in its early days, and it is said that Bay street was originally named Bear street from the fact that a bear was once chased down it to the water. In 1809 Lieutenant Fawcett of the 100th Regiment came upon a large bear in Yonge street and cut the animal's head open with his sword. It is related that a large bear once strayed upon the Grange pasture a little to the west of the house. Bonaparte and Jefferson saw the monster and at once attacked bruin by plunging at him with their fore feet. The Grange is probably the finest specimen of the beginning of the brick era at York, and as such is particularly interesting, although rendered additionally so from its associations. From its erection up to the present time it has always played an important part in the social life of York and Toronto, and many are the tales its walls could tell of balls and routs and dinner parties, of fair women and notable men. Lord Elgin, when Governor-General of Canada, was the guest there of William Henry Boulton, who was Mayor of Toronto at the time. Mr. Clarke Gamble, who breakfasted with Lord Elgin on this occasion, was greatly impressed by the Earl, and he describes him as a man out of ten thousand. This is a historical association with the building, memorable from the great public services of Lord Elgin afterward in China and India. The Boultons were very hospitable people and entertained largely. D'Arcy Boulton was a gentleman of polished manners, and his father, the Justice, was a type of the old school English gentleman. D'Arcy was one of the first men called to the Bar in Upper Canada, but he abandoned the law for commercial pursuits, and at length retired, leaving his business in the hands of Wm. Proudfoot. As was almost invariably the custom in those days, the Grange was built in the centre of a hundred-acre park lot. Mr. Boulton named it the Grange on its completion after a family estate in England, and it has since borne the name. Mr. Boulton lived at the Grange until his death in 1844, after which his widow continued her residence there with her eldest son, William Henry Boulton. The widow of the latter married Professor Goldwin Smith, who lives there now. The artist's sketch gives a good view of the front of the house from the south. Crossing the threshold one enters a square hall, at the right of which are the two drawing-rooms and at the left the dining-room. All these rooms are finished in black walnut, as were most of the gentlemen's residences of the day. At the west of the house proper is a large library, recently built in the place of Mr. Boulton's grapery, where now is stored the library of Professor Smith. During Mr. Boulton's time the Grange



THE GRANGE.

was one of the chief centres of the Family Compact. It is related that an Indian once entered the bedroom of Mrs. D'Arcy Boulton, and with the exclamation "My pretty squaw," patted her on the cheek and walked out. An English officer once lost his way in the thick woods about the house, and attracted by the smoke from the chimney, sought shelter and was hospitably entertained. In the rear of the house there used to be a race track reaching up to College avenue. Part of the stand for spectators is still standing. The big elm trees in front of the house were planted by the Hon. William Cayley. Near by is a young tree which was planted by Lord Lansdowne. The hall, with its polished oak floor and antique furniture, is one of the most interesting features of the house. Here are some fine wood carvings over two centuries old. This hall was designed by the Hon. Wm. Cayley. Everything about the house is kept as nearly as possible as it originally was. In the windows are the small panes of glass put in when the house was built. All the wood-work except the floors of the ground floor is of the most substantial black walnut In the dining room are fine cabinets and sideboards filled with old china and cut glass. Here is one of the wine glasses of Governor Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Canada. As its base is a little round knob so that it cannot be set down, and precludes all possibility of heel taps. At his recent visit to Toronto Lord Lansdowne drank the Queen's health from it. Before his departure Lord Lansdowne presented Professor Smith with a portrait of Lord Shelbourne, which hangs on the wall. The dining-room is small and does not comfortably seat more than fourteen persons, so that much that has been said about the convivialities of the Family Compact gatherings there are probably exaggerations. Ranged on the walls are 13 portrrits of celebrities in English history painted by G. E. Sintzenick from the originals. The pictures and the possessors of the originals are the Earl of Essex, owned by the Duke of Sutherland. Lord Fairfax, Lieut.-Col. Fairfax, Sir John Eliot, Earl of St. Germains, John Hampden, Earl of St. Germains, Sir Henry Vane, British Museum, General Fleetwood, the Misses Fleetwood, Andrew Marvel, British Museum, Admiral Blake, Wadham College, Oxford, R. Baxter, Dr. Williams, John Bunyan, Mrs. Olive, Milton and Pym. There is a picture of Cromwell, the original of which is in the Pitti palace, having been sent as a present by Cromwell himself to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The late Mr. Fairfax told the copyist that the painting of his ancestor, Lord Fairfax, is the only one in existence taken from life. Lord Fairfax in Yorkshire, was familiarly known as "Black Tom." The wound which he received on the chin at the battle of Edgehill is shown in the painting. The picture of Sir John Eliot differs very much with the one for which he sat during his last imprisonment in the town of London, which is too painful to be copied. The portrait of Sir John Eliot's friend Hampden is mentioned in Lord Nugent's memorial of Hampden, as presented to the family, in whose possession it now is, by the son of Sir John Eliot. Macaulay remarks of it that it is probably the only reliable portrait in existence of Hampden. Baxter's picture is the best of the two known of him. It is the one in most editions of the "Saints' Rest." Bunyan has only one original picture from which all portraits of him are taken. On the south wall of the dining room hangs a large portrait of a Spanish officer, painted by Sebastian Moro. At the head of the hall is a somewhat rude bust of Sir Charles Bagot, Governor-General of Upper Canada, which is supposed to be the first bust modelled in Canada. About the house are pictures of scenes around the residence of Professor Smith's father in Berks' county, Eng., views of Eton and Oxford, where Professor Smith was educated and a portrait of a lady member of the family who danced at the famous ball at Brussels on the night before the battle of Waterloo. After Professor Smith's donation of his fine library to Cornell University he set to work to make another collection of books which is now the finest private collection in the city. The most valuable book in it is Tableaux Historiques in four large volumes. They contain illustrations of scenes in the French Revolution, with descriptive articles accompanying them, and the value of the work is that the volumes were published contemporaneously with the Revolution.



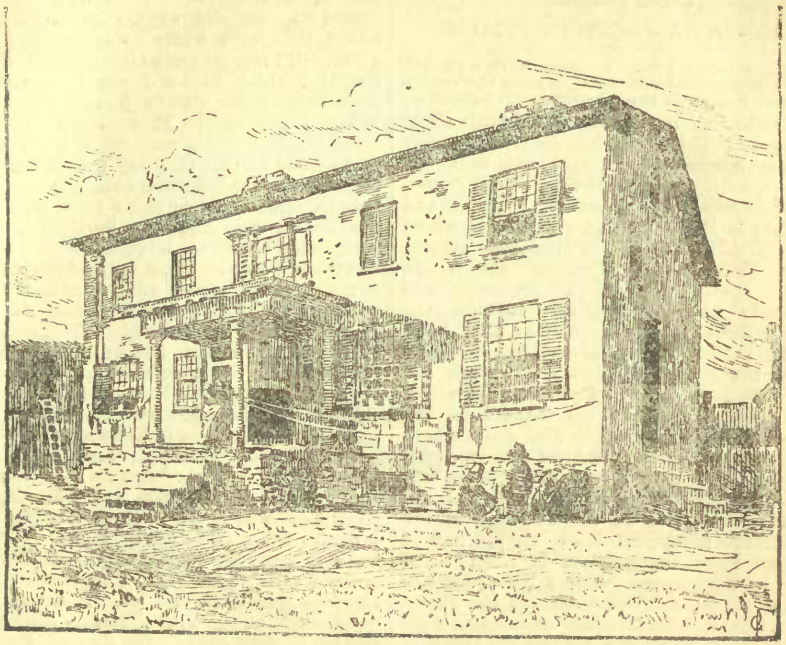
RIDOUT'S MANSION IN 1820.

CHAPTER XX.

GEORGE RIDOUT'S MANSION.

A palatial residence which sank by degrees into a hotel and then into a wretched tenement house.

Up to the latter part of last year there stood on the west side of Dorset street, a building which was once a palatial mansion but which at the time of its demolition had become a dilapidated rookery with an unsavoury reputation. The building, which was frame, afterward stuccoed, was two stories in height. Its walls were reared from a solid foundation planted on a slight prominence in the centre of a large block of beautifully wooded land covering the entire space bounded by the westerly line of the Government House grounds, Wellington, John and King streets. The house was built by the late George Ridout about 1820, and at that time it was considered a stately mansion fit for a king, with spacious rooms and extensive outbuildings, the front door guarded by a portico that lent an air of nobility to the house even in its decay. After a residence in the house of about ten years Mr. Ridout disposed of the property to a trust and loan company. Its next occupant was Bishop Charles James Stewart, second bishop of Quebec, a man of saintly presence and character, long a missionary in the southern townships of Lower Canada before his appointment to the episcopate. Bishop Stewart bore a striking resemblance in shape of head and facial expression to King George the Third. The bishop's duties called him to all parts of Canada, and he found it desirable to have a western diocesan in York on his periodical visits to Upper Canada. This, as an old directory of 1834 says, was "his residence when in town." In 1834 Capt. Phillpotts, R.E., aide-de-camp to his Excellency, Sir John Colborne, occupied the dwelling. The next tenant was Judge Jones. During his occupancy the house was the scene of many festivities and gay parties extensively patronized by the then leaders of society. Dr. Boys, bursar of King's College, afterward occupied it. This brings its history down to about thirty-five years of the present time and marks the era when the vicissitudes that finally brought the former beautiful place into local disrepute first began to appear. Subsequent to the year 1850—perhaps a year after that date — it was pressed into the service of the city



THE HOUSE IN 1887.

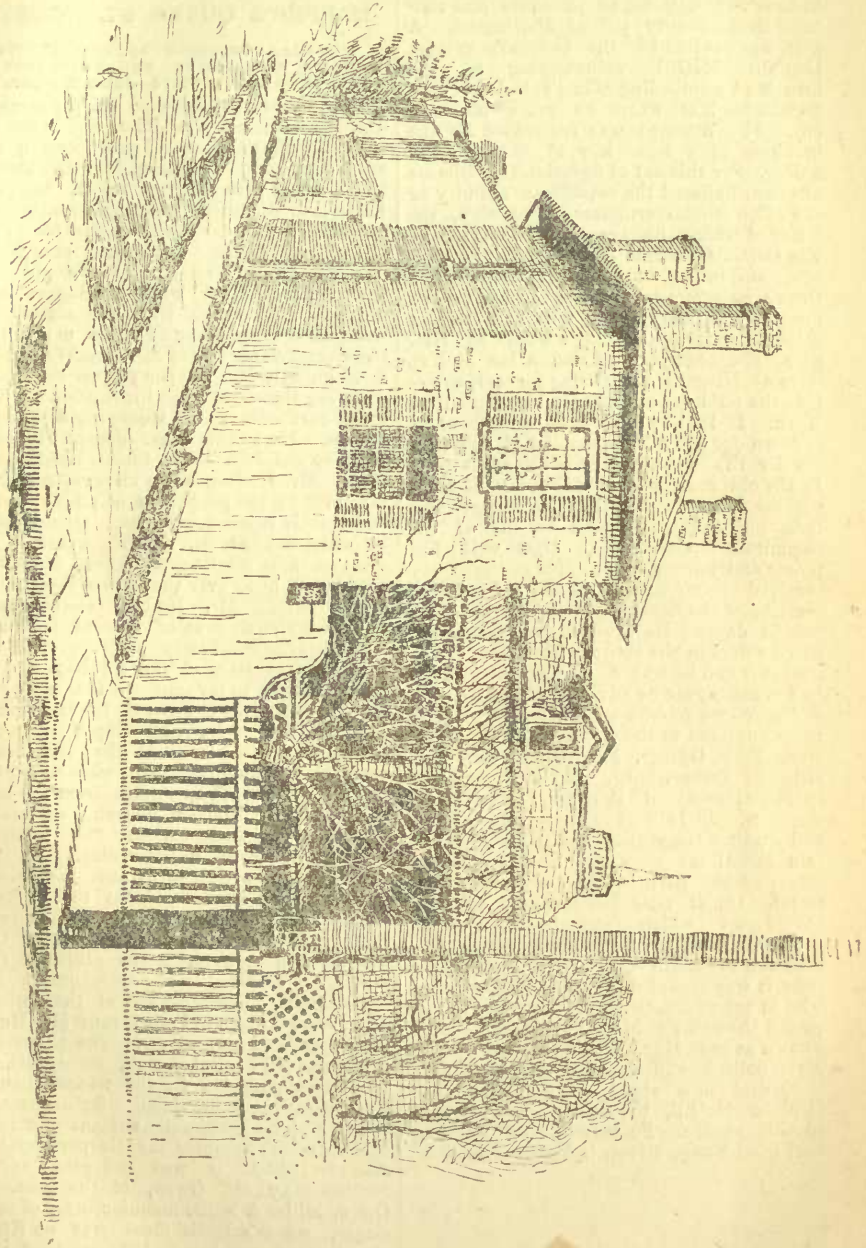
registrar, and while Samuel Sherwood occupied that position the building was his residence. The officers of a regiment of regulars stationed at Toronto had their quarters in the former palace of the bishop and the locality soon afterward acquired an unenviable notoriety as the resort of dissolute characters. On the regiment being ordered home the building was converted into a hotel bearing the name of the London House, a title which clung to it up to the time of its demolition. As a hotel it was a decided failure and soon closed its doors to the travelling public for lack of patronage. In the meantime its ownership had changed hands, and it was afterwards transferred to Mrs. Crawford, the widow of Lieut.-Governor Crawford. About 1871 the late Mr. Bugg acquired a twenty-one years' lease of the premises. The lease was up to about a year ago held by the trustees of the deceased gentleman's estate, Mr. Charles Bugg being the agent, when it became the property of James Robertson & Co., manufacturers, under whose instructions the work of demolition was carried out. In recent years the London House gained an unsavoury reputation on account of the bad character of some of its inmates. Its location and commodious rooms rendered it peculiarly suitable for tenement purposes, and the apartments became the homes of thriftless tenants, who lived in such dense squalor as frequently to call forth outbursts of indignation from the city authorities. In a communication addressed to Mayor Howland a prominent physician who had been called in to examine a child which had died in the wretched place under suspicious circumstances, characterized the house as a "hotbed of disease." The illustrations represent the building as it was in 1820 and in 1887.

CHAPTER XXI.

JONATHAN SCOTT'S HOUSE.

The home of a York butcher with a sketch of Captain John McGill—Where the scouts were posted in the Mackenzie rebellion.

The illustration shows a house built about the year 1825 by Jonathan Scott, a butcher in the market on the east side of Yonge street, a little above the Green Bush tavern at what was later the corner of Yonge and McGill or Magill streets, on the site where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands. The Yonge street house shown in the sketch for a time was the only house of any size between the Green Bush tavern and the Red Lion hotel at Yorkville. Mr. Scott used frequently to cross the fields back of the Green Bush inn for a near cut home. The bricks of which the house was built were made from the clay of the foundation. Mr. Scott was a thorough Englishman, honest and straightforward, and a man very much respected. It was in front of this house that one of the pickets was killed at the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion. Here on the day of the march of the patriots in town Sheriff Jarvis was posted with a detachment of riflemen. At this point some of the Jarvis scouts flanked Mackenzie's forces and commenced to fire at the pikemen. The first volley killed a pikeman by the name of Henderson, from Sharon. Two men were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the foot. Mr. Charles Durand says that on the following morning, coming down into town from Bloor street, he came upon the dead body of Henderson still lying in the roadway. Mr. Thomas Anderson has given the following interesting account of the occurrences of that December day. He says: "I was working in a building at the north-east corner of Yonge and Richmond streets, where I conducted a watch store. The rebels were to meet over my store on the Monday before the fight at Montgomery's, but there was a girl hanged in front of the jail on Toronto street that day, and there was such a crowd in town that the arrangements fell through. I knew that the rebels were out at Montgomery's, for I think my brother John, who kept a dry-goods store on Yonge street, went out to join them on Monday night. But bright and early Tuesday morning I started. I left my wife at our place and took my double barrelled gun and walked along up Yonge street. Up near Jonathan Scott's corner, McGill street, I met Sheriff Jarvis coming down. 'Good morning, Anderson,' said the Sheriff, looking closely at the gun I was carrying. 'Good morning, Sheriff,' I answered, 'it's a nice day.' I passed on. He did not try to arrest me, although he knew where I was going. I had a gun. He had no arms and I would have fought I think before I could have been kept from going out to join the rebels. When I got out to Montgomery's two or three hundred rebels were there. This was on Tuesday and all that day the Reformers from the township were coming in. Some rode in, some marched and a good many of the farmers were driven in by their young sons, who took the waggons back again. That night as you know we marched down as far as McGill street and then fell back when we could have chased Sheriff Jarvis' men right back into the city. Things would have been different if we had had a leader. Poor Mackenzie meant well and was brave enough but he was no soldier. If old Col. Van Egmond had been there that night all the loyalists in Toronto, and there were not many just then, could not have kept the city from us. But he wasn't there and we missed our chance." Thomas Sheppard, who was in the front rank of the invaders, tells the story thus:—"That Tuesday night we made a start. Mackenzie ordered us to march down Yonge street and away we went. He led us. I was in the front rank along with Thomas Anderson and his brother John. We stepped quietly along until we were coming out of the woods at Jonathan Scott's corners. All at once some Tories who were in the brick house there with Sheriff Jarvis fired on us. I don't know but they fired another volley before they ran. They took the back track quick enough, and if our fellows had only been steady we would have taken the city that night. I don't know what started our men running, but most of them made off up Yonge street as fast as the other fellows did down to the town. For a while some of us at the front stood our ground, and I was firing away among the last of them. But after three or four minutes of this work I said to myself, here, a handful of us can't go down and capture Toronto, so we took after the rebels, who were making for Montgomery's again." When Jonathan Scott's house was torn down several years ago to make way for the Young Men's Christian Association a sum of money was found in the old building. Mr. Scott bought the land from Capt. John McGill, a soldier with an interesting history whose name is perpetuated in McGill street. Capt. McGill was an officer in the Queen's Rangers, the corps commanded by Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, afterward first Governor of Upper Canada, and with that corps he fought in the war of the American Revolution. During the



JONATHAN SCOTT'S HOUSE, EAST SIDE YONGE STREET.

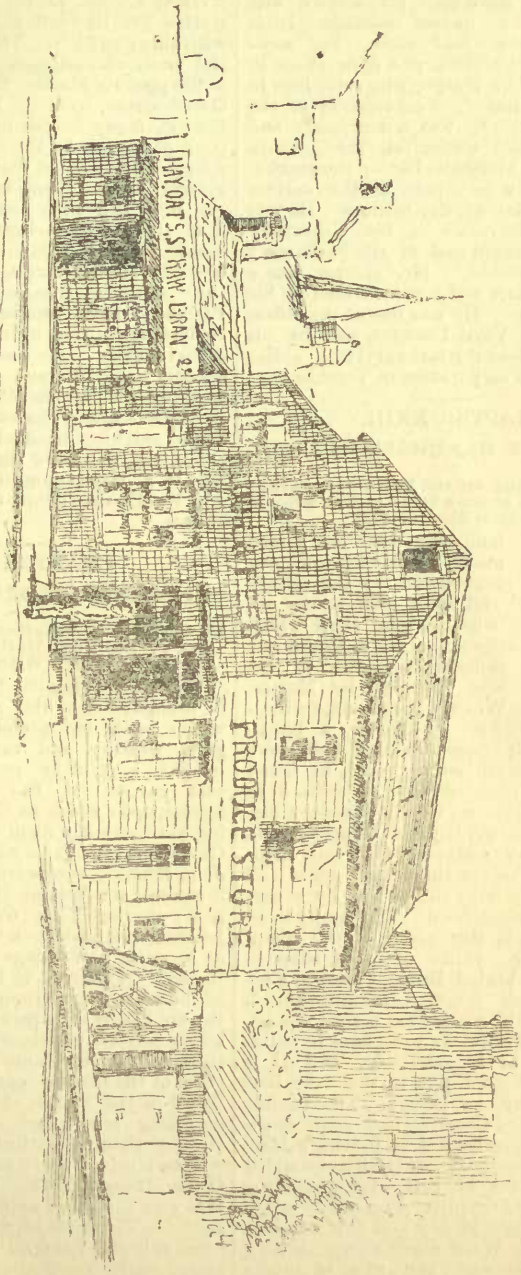
New Jersey campaign in 1779 he and Col. Simcoe were both taken prisoners and confined in the county jail at Burlington. A plan was devised for the Colonel's escape, Captain McGill volunteering to get into his commanding officer's bed and impersonate him while he made his way out. The attempt was frustrated by the breaking of a false key in the lock of a door. For this act of devotion Col. Simcoe afterward offered the captain an annuity or the office of quartermaster of cavalry, the latter of which he accepted. In 1793 he was Commissioner of Stores for Upper Canada, and in one of the first issues of the *Oracle* he offers ten guineas reward for the discovery of the thieves who had stolen a grindstone from the King's wharf at Niagara. The next year he and Allan McNab were at Niagara advertising for carpenters for the public buildings to be erected at York. In 1801 he is at York, and his name is down for $16 among the list of subscribers for the improvement of Yonge street. In the old records he is dubbed "the Honourable Captain McGill," and under this title his name is found as one of the committee appointed in 1803 with full power and authority to apply the money received from subscriptions toward the erection of the first church in York. This was St. James. Naturally he was one of the pew-holders in the church from its establishment and he was a regular attendant. In the same year he advertises in the *Oracle* as "agent for purchases" for pork and beef to be supplied to the troops at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg. In 1805 he is Inspector-General of Provincial Parliament accounts. In 1818 he is Receiver-General and Auditor-General of land patents. Captain McGill at an early date became the owner of the park lot, just east of Yonge street. On it near the southern edge of the forest which stretched away to the northward, he built a house which was standing in McGill square in 1870. For a long time it was occupied by Mr. McCutcheon, who in accordance with his uncle's will assumed the name of McGill and became well known as the Hon. Peter McGill. The Metropolitan church and St. Michael's Cathedral now stand on the park lot of Captain McGill, the former on what was McGill square. Further north, running east from Yonge street, is McGill street.

CHAPTER XXII.

HARPER'S QUEEN ST. HOUSE.

A Dwelling Occupied by Several Well-Known Clergymen, and Subsequently Converted into a Store—John Harper.

In the year 1818 Richard Harper came to Toronto with his son John, and upon his arrival bought the acre of land forming the south-east corner of Queen, then Lot street, and Simcoe, then Graves street, and extending to Richmond, then Hospital street, on the south. Richard Harper first built a house for the occupancy of his family on the north side of Queen street, just west of Simcoe and a little distance back from the street. It was pulled down recently and a new building erected on the site by Mr. Thos. Walmsley. Subsequently Mr. Harper put up the frame dwelling shown in the illustration at the south-east corner of Queen and Simcoe streets. Here the Rev. Joseph Hudson, military chaplain to the forces, lived about 1830. Mr. Hudson was a clergyman highly esteemed by the people as a pulpit orator and greatly beloved as a man. Occasionally he officiated at St. James' church. He was the first minister who ever wore the academical hood over the ordinary vestment in Toronto. Mr. Hudson endeavoured to have a church erected east of Bathurst street near the military burial ground for the accommodation of the soldiery, and he went so far as to lay out with a plow the ground plan of the church. At the same time, this was prior to 1830, he complained to the commander of the forces of the great inconvenience to which the troops were subjected in having to march two miles from the barracks to St. James' church, especially at those seasons when the weather and roads were unfavourable. He remarks that even in June the roads were in such a condition that the soldiers were prevented from attending service four Sundays in succession, and suggests as the best method of obviating the difficulty the erection of a chapel on the Government reserve for the accommodation of the forces. The Horse Guards did not favour Mr. Hudson's plan, and instead gave one thousand pounds to St. James' church, on condition that accommodation for the troops should be permanently provided. Subsequently the Rev. John Wenham, assistant minister of St. James', occupied the Harper house. About 1849-51 it was occupied as a residence by Mr. Owen, of the firm of Owen, Miller & Mills, manufacturers of carriages, whose establishment was on King street, now numbered 153, west of the Revere block. Later on, about 1853-55



JOHN HARPER'S HOUSE—S. E. CORNER QUEEN AND SIMCOE STREETS.

the house was converted into a store and occupied by one named Johnson. It is now a flour and feed store. For some time Burleigh Hudson kept a flour store in the building. John Harper, who came here in 1818 with his father, died recently at the age of 83 years. He was a contractor and built St. Michael's Cathedral, the Cawthra Mansion, now Molson's Bank; the general hospital, the new fort, part of the asylum and other well known city edifices. He was one of the arbitrators of the University buildings at Toronto and of the Parliament buildings at Toronto. Mr. Harper was a Baldwin Reformer and a great friend of Sir Francis Hincks. He was one of the oldest members of the York Pioneers, and by his death the city lost the last surviving alderman of the first corporation of Toronto.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RICHMOND'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The Old Building on the North-east Corner of Queen and Simcoe Streets—The Brown-Cameron Election Riot of 1857.

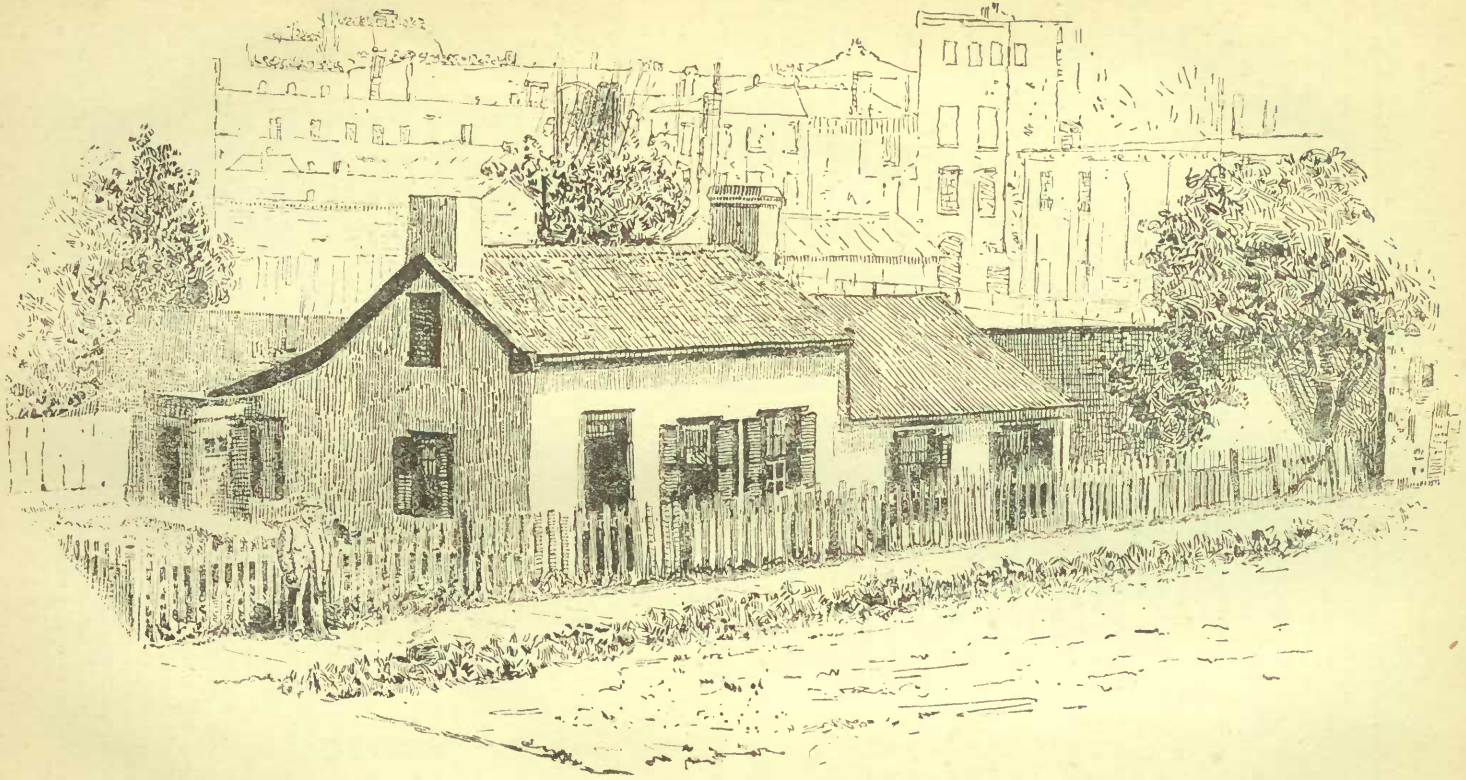
Another old landmark that has passed away with the march of civilization, one that will be remembered by the college boys of 1845-50, and up to 1860, is the old blacksmith and wheel-wright shop which stood at the north-east corner of Queen and William, now Simcoe, indicated in the engraving. It was occupied by Messrs. Richmond—one William Richmond, a wheelwright, and Robert Richmond, a blacksmith. In their respective lines they were about as good workmen as could be found in Toronto. The little plot of ground in front of the shop was, in the summer time, a great place for the boys of Upper Canada College to play marbles. Old man Richmond and his two or three sons were well liked by all the boys and as well by everyone in the neighbourhood. The family lived in the house to the north of the shop. Within a few yards of this shop in 1857, the celebrated Brown-Cameron election riot took place. Clinkunbroomer's brick house on the north-west corner was being built. A lot of bricks to be used in building were piled at the road side, and it is needless to say were put to the very best possible use by the rioters. The friends of John Hillyard Cameron had come down from the neighbourhood of St. Patrick's Market, while the George Brown faction assembled round the corner of this street, making Richmond's blacksmith shop their coign of vantage. Bob. Moody and five hundred from St. John's Ward came down to help the Reformers, and the pile of bricks that stood about twenty feet square was levelled almost to the ground before the rioters got through exercising themselves with these missiles. The hot part of the riot occurred on Queen street, a little west of Sheppard's Marble Works, although on Queen street, from St. Patrick's Market to Simcoe, many houses had not a complete pane of glass. In the old times when the college boys wanted their sleighs fixed they always brought them to Richmond, and if the boys had been out cutting shinnies near the White bridge, or in the neighbourhood of Rosedale, or Ridout's bush, now Sherbourne street, they always had the shinnies trimmed by one of the Richmond boys, who were not very heavy in their charges, in fact were so good-natured that unfortunately their good nature was frequently imposed upon. The old shop disappeared when Jones' hotel was put up some years ago. The sons are now living in the neighbourhood of Sarnia. They are well-to-do, and have the respect and goodwill of a large number of the old people who lived in the vicinity of Queen and Simcoe streets.

CHAPTER XXIV.

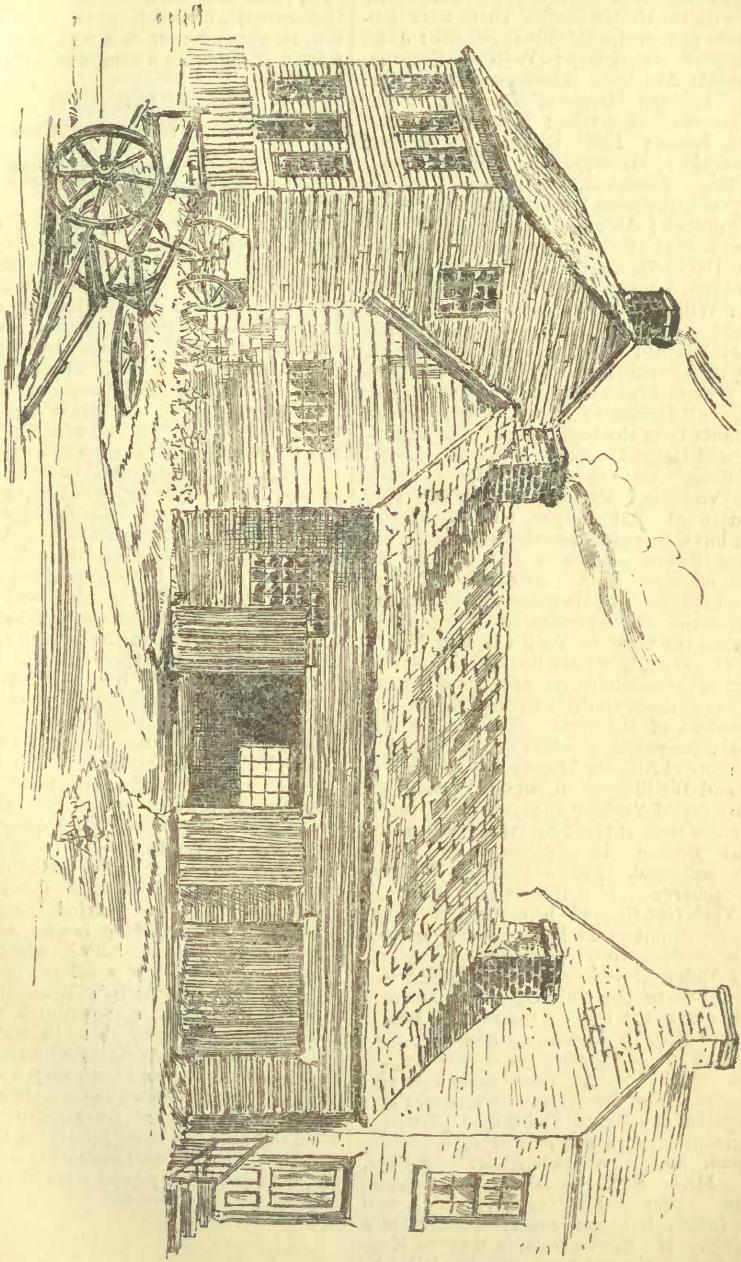
ANDREW MERCER'S COTTAGE.

An Early York Printing Office, at the Corner of Bay and Wellington streets—The Story of a Forged Will.

When Chief Justice Scott came to York he brought with him Andrew Mercer for whom he secured preferment. Mr. Mercer grew wealthy and early in the century bought a plot of ground at the south-east corner of Bay and Wellington streets, upon which he built a cottage, standing until recently upon the site of Wyld, Grasett & Darling's warehouse. In 1801 John Bennett succeeded Messrs. Waters & Simmons, and became the printer and publisher of the York *Gazette and Oracle*, a journal established a few years before at Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake, and recently transferred to York on the change of the seat of government. At this time the publishers of papers did not style themselves editors, but simply printers or publishers. In the same year the printing office of the *Gazette and Oracle* is established in the house of Mr. A. Cameron on King street, and a notice is issued stating that subscriptions to the paper will be received there and at the Toronto, Coffee House, York. For six months of this year the paper appears printed on blue sheets. The stock of white paper had become exhausted and no more could be received until the opening of navigation. In 1804 John Bennett began the publication at



THE ANDREW MERCER COTTAGE—S. E CORNER BAY AND WELLINGTON STREETS.



RICHMOND'S BLACKSMITH SHOP—N. E. CORNER SIMCOE AND QUEEN STREETS.

York of the *Upper Canada Almanac*, which he still conducted in 1813, at the time of the war with the United States. There were lieutenants of counties in 1804 as follows: John Macdonell, Glengarry; William Fortune, Prescott; Archibald Macdonell, Stormont; Hon. Richard Duncan, Dundas; Peter Drummond, Grenville; James Breakenridge, Leeds; Hon. Richard Cartwright, Frontenac; Hazelton Spencer, Lennox; William Johnston, Addington; John Ferguson, Hastings; Archibald Macdonell, Marysburgh; Alexander Chisholm, Northumberland; Robert Baldwin, Durham; Hon. David W. Smith, York; Hon. Robert Hamilton, Lincoln; Samuel Ryerse, Norfolk; William Claus, Oxford; Hon. Alexander Grant, Essex; Hon. James Baby, Kent; Middlesex is vacant.

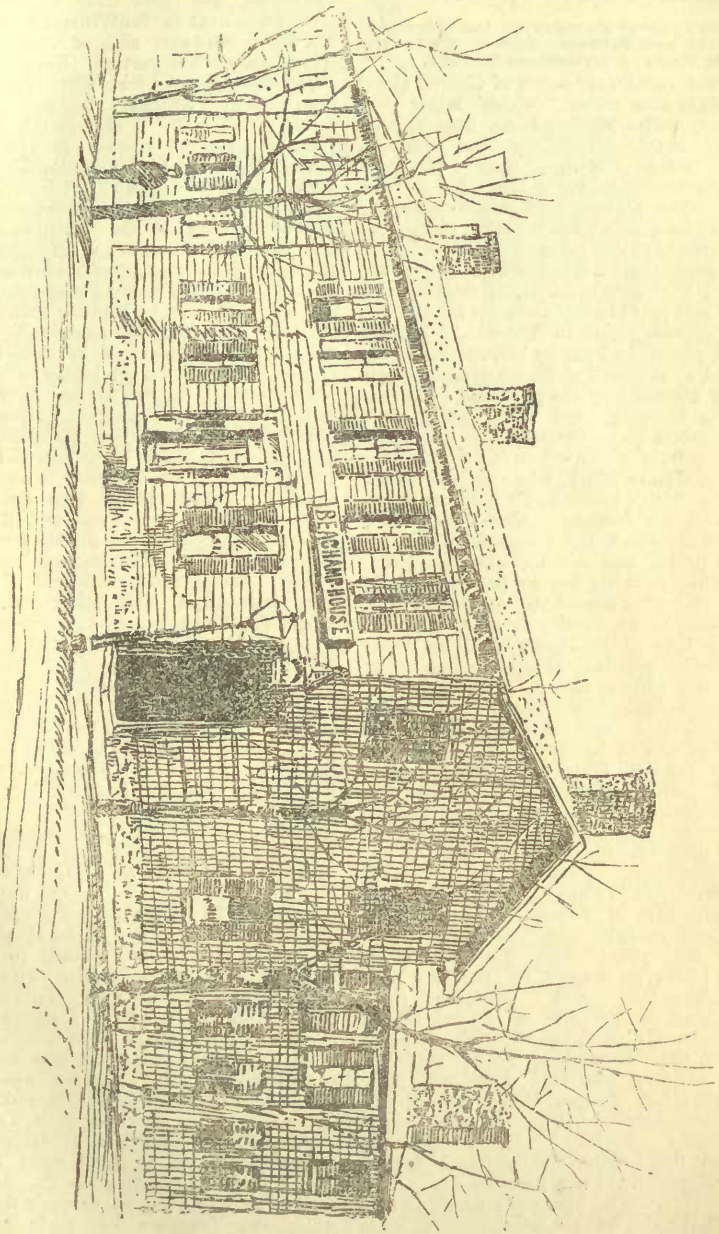
In the Crown Lands Office of Ontario at this time another old English term is in use. This is "Domesday Book." The record of grants from the beginning of the organization of Upper Canada is entitled "Domesday Book," and it now consists of many folio volumes. During the war of 1812 Bennett at first fought on the British side, but afterward deserted to the United States forces, and was killed at the siege of Fort Erie. As early as 1802 his name appears as a subscriber to the amount of $6 to the improvement of Yonge street between the town of York and Lot No. 1. Mr. Cameron, in whose house his printing business was conducted at the same time, was one of the committee to supervise the improvement of the street. During the war of 1812 the printing office was removed to the house of Andrew Mercer at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets. During the occupancy of York by the American forces the office was entered by the soldiers, the press broken in pieces and the type scattered. For a time Mr. Mercer had charge of the publication of the York *Gazette*, and before his death he used to exhibit to his friends parts of the press made useless on that occasion. In 1822 Andrew Mercer's name is found as a subscriber to the building of two bridges leading over the Don to the south. In the autumn of 1815 Lieutenant-Governor Gore returned to his duties in the province, from which he had been absent during the war. On his arrival he was met by a delegation of citizens and presented with a congratulatory address signed by a number of men, among whom is Andrew Mercer. On Mr. Mercer's death a scandal arose over his estate. A will was found, but the courts declared it a forgery. Mr. Clarke Gamble went to England to look up the heirs but he failed to find any and the property, valued at a large sum, was escheated to the crown. The Government, however, gave Mr. Mercer's son, in whose favour the will was drawn, a tract of land and a sum of money.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE GREENLAND FISHERY.

A York Hotel to which a Sailor Gave a Name—Its Landlord one of the First Aldermen of Toronto.

On the north-west corner of Front and John streets stands a plain two-storey frame building which, unlike many of the earlier buildings, has never been diverted from the purpose for which it was originally erected. It now bears in modest letters over the entrance the sign "Beauchamp House." Abont 1825 Edward Wright built this house as a hotel and conducted it as such for many years. A travelling sailor, who had been on a whaling voyage and possessed quite a good deal of artistic ability, coming along and being in need of money, Mr. Wright engaged him to paint a signboard for his inn. Accordingly on one side of the sign he painted an Arctic or Greenland scene, and on the other vessels and boats engaged in the capture of a whale. The work was well executed and the pictures spirited. They attracted much attention, and proved to be the source of an increased revenue to the landlord. Beside the pictures the sign bore the name of the proprietor and the words "Greenland Fishery." It was from this design of the sailor that the house derives its name. When York was changed to Toronto and from a town transformed into a city Mr. Wright became one of the aldermen of the first corporation. Subsequently Mr. Wright gave up the hotel business and for some time lived in the little frame dwelling adjoining to the north on John street. At this period there were a number of small drinking houses adjoining the "Greenland Fishery" which were much frequented by soldiers from the garrison. In the artist's illustration the hotel as it is now, is shown and also the little dwellings at the side, in which Mr. Wright lived. Mr. Wright had a son living in the States, who had been very successful in business. It was while on a visit to him that he died. Since its construction the hotel building has been renovated throughout, partly rebuilt and somewhat enlarged, and is now in a very good state of repair.



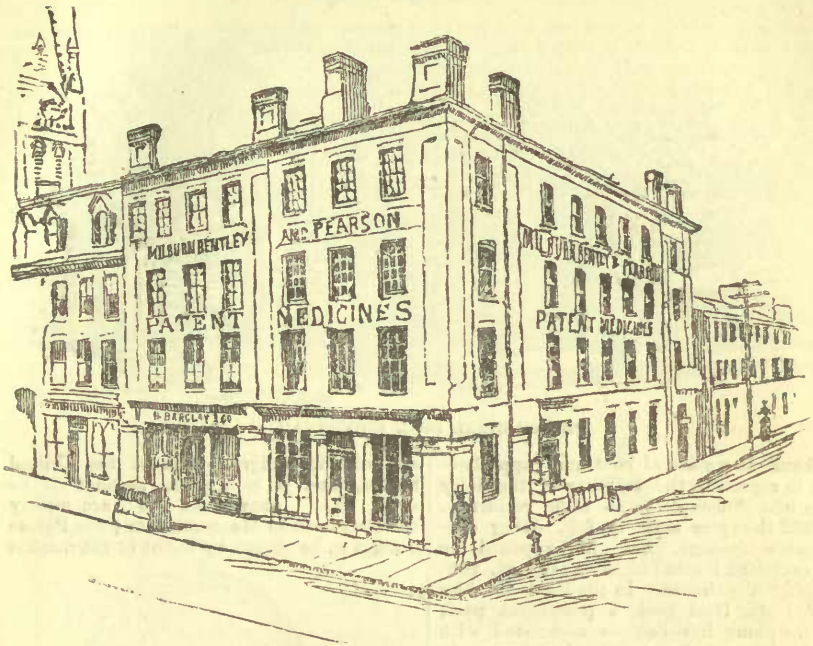
THE GREENLAND FISHERIES—N. W. CORNER FRONT AND JOHN STREETS.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROBERT BEARD'S HOTEL.

A Once Famous Hostelry at the Corner of Church and Colborne Streets—Early Masonic Halls—A Mysterious Murder.

At the north-east corner of Church street and Colborne street, which latter was formerly called Market Lane, once stood a frame hotel kept by a coloured man whose name was strangely at variance with his colour, for it was Snow. The old settlers who can remember him say he kept a good hostelry, and indeed landlords of colour seem to have been much more successful here in the first half of the century than now towards its close. From about 1841 to 1845 one of the most popular and well patronized inns in Toronto, especially well favoured by country folk, occupied the ground at the head of Toronto street, which is now taken up by the postoffice. It was a frame building, and connected with it were stables quite extensive for that day. Its proprietor was a coloured man by the name of James Mink, who retired from the business with a fortune. On the Tonawanda reservation of Indians in New York State is a chieftain who is the possessor of wealth and a pretty and accomplished daughter. Unwilling to marry her to one of his red brethren he has caused the statement to be circulated that a fertile farm of generous acreage is to be the Indian maiden's dowry whenever a pale-face of standing and character may win her hand. Somewhat similar was the desire of Mr. Mink, who offered to give $10,000 to any respectable white man who would wed his daughter. Miss Mink did, it was said, find a white man who married her, and they made their wedding trip to the Southern States, and, with a villainy that we are pleased to say characterizes few white men, sold his bride into slavery and abandoned her. Through the efforts of Mink's friends in Canada, and the payment of a large sum of money, Miss Mink was freed and brought back to Toronto, and lived for years with her father in the old home on the hill, on the east side of the Don and Danforth road. Returning to the site of Snow's inn, at the corner of Church and Colborne streets, we find that somewhere about 1848 the frame building was torn down, and in its place the late Joshua Beard put up the brick structure shown in the illustration, and only slightly altered on the ground floor from its original design. Snow occupied the new hotel for four or five years. He had with him in partnership a man named Wright, but for some reason or other they did not agree, and concluded to give up the hotel, Snow renting the Epicurean Recess, which stood on the site of the Ontario Chambers, the first door south of the alley-way, next to McWilliam & Everest's, No. 25, on the east side of Church street. After Snow's departure Robert Beard kept the hotel for five years, and then Azro Russell, brother of the Russells of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, leased it for seven years. In the days of the old Parliament of Canada, Beard's, or Russell's was the popular hotel of Toronto, and the resort of leading merchants, members of parliament and politicians. The late Samuel Zimmerman, of Niagara Falls, the railway magnate, was a constant guest here, and the last time he said good-bye in Toronto was when he jauntily walked out of the hotel with his grip in hand, and entered the omnibus for the Great Western Railway station. Within sixty minutes he was laid low in death, a victim of the terrible railway disaster on the Western, at the Desjardins railway bridge, near Hamilton. The dinners at Russell's were noted for their excellence. Gus Thomas, who has so steadily worked himself into wealth and position, was at one time a bell-boy in Russell's, and Smith, his old partner in the firm of Smith & Thomas, was the bookkeeper. Tom Mulholland and Ned Gray were bartenders, and dispensed unique drinks for the patrons of the house. Both were considered adepts in mixing. After Russell gave up the lease of the house John Montgomery, famous in rebellion times by the burning of his Yonge street hostelry, kept Russell's for three or four years. This finished the career of the building as a hotel. During the tenancy of the Beards and Russells the upper floors of the building were occupied by the Knights Templar, who had a hall, handsomely furnished, and considered one of the best Masonic meeting places in Canada. The rooms on the south side of the upper floor were leased by Royal Black Preceptory No. 96, of the Orange Order. After Montgomery retired the building was vacant for a short time, and then converted into stores. The upper floors of the hotel were built specially for St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, the north room was fitted as a blue or craft room and the south room was used as a supper room and reception apartment. After St. Andrew's Lodge moved to the upper floor of the east wing of St. Lawrence Hall buildings, the Russell Hotel lodge rooms were leased by the Knight Templar Encampment of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar. The room was very handsomely fitted up. After the Templars left their room to go to the Toronto street Temple, Messrs.



ROBERT BEARD'S HOTEL.

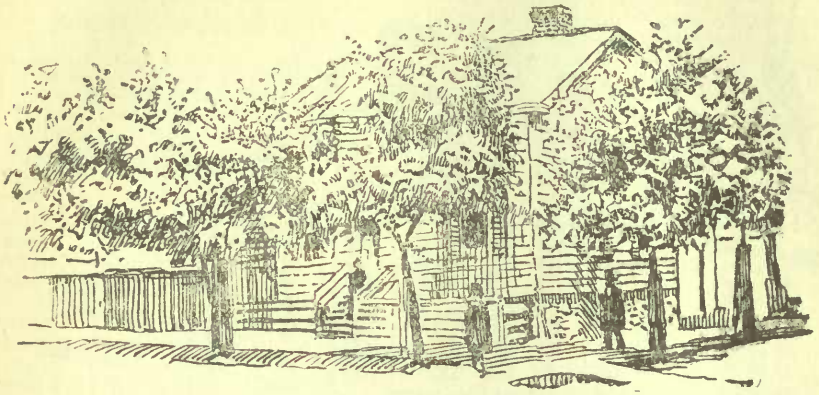
Torrance and Geo. Ewart had the north and south stores respectively. Then James E. Smith & Co. leased the corner, while Robert Spratt had the north store. John Holmes & Co. succeeded Smith & Co., and Spratt, and finally Messrs. Milburn, Bently & Pearson leased the building. Across from this house, at the south-east corner of Church, stood the Edinburgh Castle tavern, an old and celebrated hostelry. Snow's Royal Exchange in later years became the Young Canadian billiard saloon. In the alley-way referred to above, now known as Mark lane, and directly north of the entrance to the saloon, once occurred a mysterious tragedy. At early morning a man was found standing against the wall of the building, dead, with a hole in his heart. The mystery of his death was never solved.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DOEL'S HOUSE AND BREWERY.

The Buildings where the Rebellion of 1837 was Nourished—The Scene of the Quarrel Between Dr. Morrison and Mackenzie.

In the year 1818 John Doel, a native of Somersetshire, England, left the United States and settled in York. His journey from Philadelphia to York occupied a month, and from the former place to Niagara a week, the boat being obliged by bad weather to put in at Sodus Bay. At Niagara he waited for three days for a passage to York. In the year 1827 Mr. Doel built a frame two-storey dwelling-house at the north-west corner of Bay and Adelaide streets, which is still standing, but somewhat altered from its former condition, as the corner has been cut out for business purposes. The original house is shown in the illustration drawn from a picture in the possession of his son, Mr. William H. Doel, of Eglinton. At the rear of the house on Bay street Mr. Doel built a frame brewery in the shape of an L, running back about one hundred feet. This was one of the early breweries of York, and here beer of good repute in the town and neighbourhood was manufactured down to the year 1847, when the building was accidentally burned. Mr. Doel's name is linked with the early postal service of York. For many years he undertook and faithfully accomplished the delivery with his own hands of all the correspondence of the place that was thus distributed. Mr. Doel and his wife survived to a good old age, he dying in 1871, aged eighty-one years. For many years the family lived in



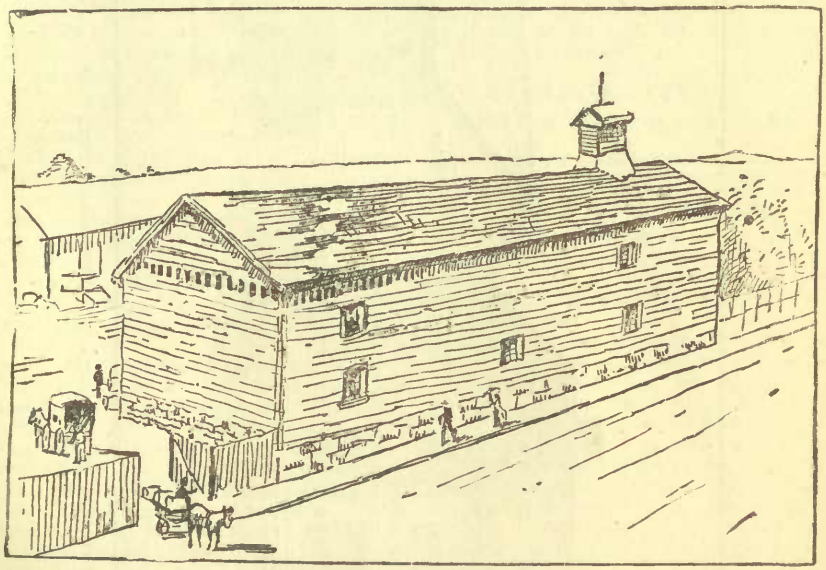
THE ORIGINAL DOEL HOMESTEAD.

the house in a state of continual apprehension in regard to the stability of the lofty spire of a church close to their residence. In 1862 the spire actually fell, doing considerable damage, but it happened to the eastward instead of the westward, thus escaping the house. In the local troubles of 1837 Mr. Doel took a prominent part, and his name has become associated with the leaders of the party of reform. In 1827 Robert Randal, M. P., was sent as a delegate to London in behalf of the so-called aliens or unnaturalized British subjects of United States origin. A series of burlesque nominations, supposed to be made by Randal to the Colonial Secretary, appeared at the time, issued by the friends of the officials of the day, in which Mr. Doel's name is set down for the postmaster-generalship. The document is as follows: "Nominations to be dictated by the constitutional meeting on Saturday next in the petition for the redress of grievances to be forwarded to London by Ambassador Randal; Barnabas Bidwell, President of Upper Canada, with an extra annual allowance for a jaunt for the benefit of his health to his native State of Massachusetts; W. W. Baldwin, Chief Justice and Surveyor-General to the militia forces, with 1,000,000 acres of land for past services, he and his family having been most shamefully treated in having grants of land withheld from them heretofore; John Rolph, Attorney-General and Paymaster-General to the militia, with 500,000 acres of land for his former accounts as District-Paymaster faithfully rendered; Marshall S. Bidwell, Solicitor-General, with an annual allowance of as much as he may be pleased to ask for, rendering no account, for the purpose of encouraging emigration from the United States, and a contingent account if he shall find convenient to accompany the President to Massachusetts; the Puisne Judges to be chosen by ballot in the market

JOHN DOEL.

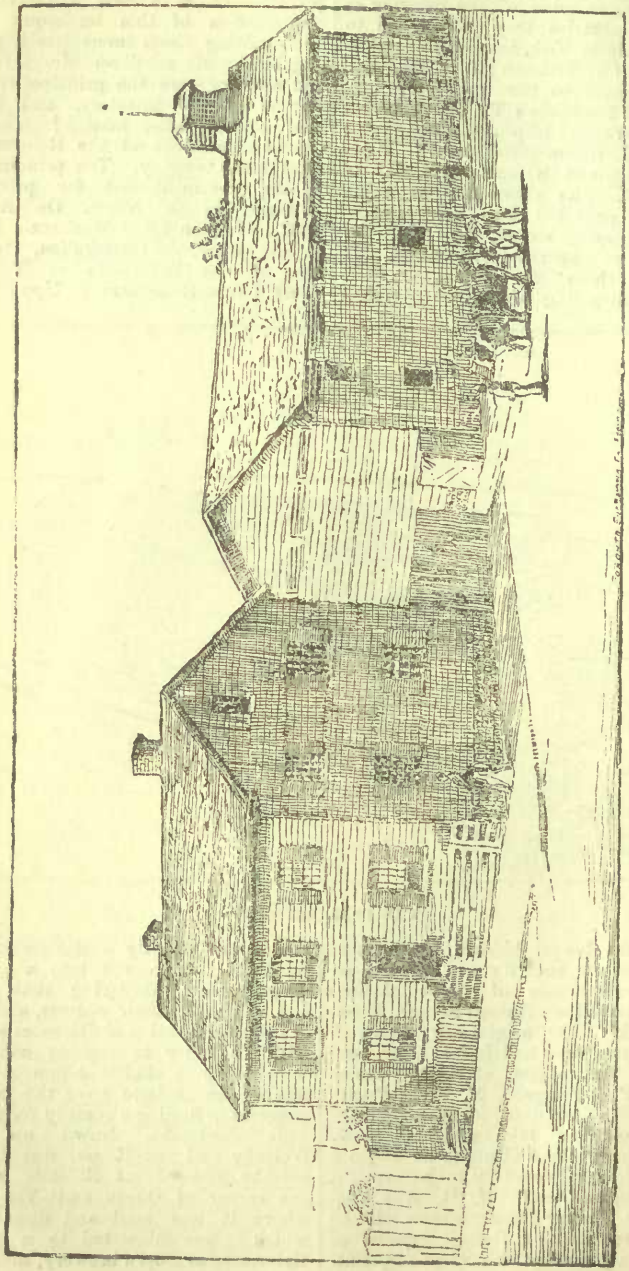
square on the 4th of July in each and every year, subject to the approval of W. W. B., the Chief Justice; their salaries to be settled when going out of office. Jesse Ketchum, Joe. Sheppard, Dr. Stoyell and A. Burnside, executive and legislative councillors. Joint secretaries, William Lyon Mackenzie and Francis Collins, with

all the printing; John Carey, assistant secretary, with as much of the printing as the joint secretaries may be pleased to allow him; Moses Fish, inspector of public buildings and fortifications; J. S. Baldwin, contractor-general to the province, with a monopoly of the trade; T. D. Morrison, surveyor-general and inspector of hospitals; Little Doel, postmaster-general; Peter Perry, chancellor of the exchequer and receiver-general. The above persons being thus amply provided for, their friends, *alias* their stepping stones, may shift for themselves; an opportunity, however, will be offered them for doing a little business by disposing of all other public offices to the lowest bidder, from whom neither talent nor security will be required for the performance of their duties. Tenders received at Russell Square, Front street, York. The magistracy, being of no consequence, is to be left for after consideration. The militia, at the particular request of Paul Peterson, M. P. for Prince Edward, is to be done away altogether and the roads to take care of themselves. The Welland Canal to be stopped immediately, and Colonel By to be recalled from the Rideau Canal. N. B. Any suggestions for further improvements will be thankfully received at Russell Square as above." Only those who have an acquaintance with the events of that time, and the principal actors in them, will have a proper appreciation of this burlesque. During the exciting times immediately preceding the Mackenzie rebellion Mr. Doel's house and brewery were the principal rendezvous of the patriot agitators, and here was held meeting after meeting. The largely attended meetings of the Reformers were held in the brewery. The principal leaders of the movement met for private consultation in the house. On August 2, 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie published in his paper, the *Constitution*, "a declaration of the Reformers of Toronto to their fellow-Reformers in Upper Canada,"



THE DOEL BREWERY.

which was virtually a declaration of independence. It entered into a long recital of grievances, declaring that the time had come for their redress, and resolving to call a convention of delegates at Toronto, with authority to appoint commissioners to confer with similar commissioners elsewhere, the whole to have the power of a congress in finding a remedy for grievances. This document, drawn up by Mr. O'Grady and Dr. Rolph, was taken to a private meeting at Elliott's tavern, at the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, where it was read and discussed, after which it was submitted to a meeting of Reformers at Doel's brewery, there adopted.



THE DOEL HOMESTEAD AND BREWERY—ANOTHER VIEW.

a permanent vigilance committee appointed, and a plan of procedure established similar to that in operation in Lower Canada, which was the holding of mass meetings throughout the country. Mr. Mackenzie was selected to attend these in the *role* played by Mr. Papineau in the lower province. At another meeting held at the brewery, not far from this in point of time, a plan proposed by Mr. Mackenzie for uniting, organizing and registering the Reformers of Upper Canada into a political union, was adopted. Thus matters ran along, public meetings being held every where throughout the country to the number of several hundred, until early in November, when a mob attacking Papineau's house he sent an appeal to Mackenzie to support the Lower Canadian Reformers in a resort to arms. Mackenzie was convinced that the crisis had come, and he invited the following persons to meet him that night at Mr. Doel's house to consider the situation :—Dr. T. D. Morrison, a physician ; John McIntosh, a retired vessel owner ; Robert Mackay, a grocer ; John Armstrong, an axe-maker ; Timothy Parsons, a dry-goods merchant ; John Mills, a hatter ; Thomas Armstrong, a carpenter ; John Elliott, an attorney ; William Leslie, a bookseller, and John Doel, the brewer, at whose house the meeting was to be held. All invited came. Dr. Morrison took the chair. Mr. Mackenzie took the floor and explained his views. He said that the wrongs of Canada were the same as those of the thirteen colonies. Redress from Great Britain was hopeless. The House of Assembly was packed ; the endowment of a hierarchy was begun ; provincial funds were squandered ; the government was converted into a detested tyranny. Then he went on to say that Governor Head had placed four thousand stand of arms in the City Hall and had sent all the troops to the lower province. Mackenzie's plan was to take Dutcher's foundrymen and Armstrong's axe-makers, who were reliable, seize Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Head, who was at Government House, guarded only by a single sentinel, carry him to the City Hall as a prisoner, seize the arms and ammunition there and the artillery in the old garrison, arouse friends in town and country and proclaim a provisional government. Mr. Doel objected to the plan. Dr. Morrison manifested the greatest astonishment, declaring that the scheme was high treason, and that he would not be entrapped into any such course. It is said Dr. Morrison was not opposed to the plan, but that he mistrusted one of the persons present and would not commit himself. At any rate, there was a violent altercation between Mackenzie, Morrison and Doel. The meeting was broken up, and Mackenzie left the house in a passion and never returned to it. Mr. Doel refused to take any further part in the operations of the Reformers. On November 18 a meeting was held attended by a dozen leaders, at which another plan of operation was agreed on. The organized bands all over the country were to collect at Montgomery's hotel, under the supervision of Mackenzie and Dr. Rolph, and march down Yonge street on Toronto, Thursday, December 7. The fiasco which followed is well known, and has nothing to do with Mr. Doel's house or brewery or himself.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JUSTICE POWELL'S HOUSE.

The Life and Public Services of one of the Ablest Chief Justices of Upper Canada—His Judicial and Diplomatic Career.

But a few weeks ago a building was torn down near the north-east corner of York and Front streets which was once the residence of one of the earliest and best judges of Upper Canada, the Hon. William Dummer Powell. The house shown in the illustration represents the building as it was during Judge Powell's occupancy. Originally the rear of it was a small log house, which was subsequently clapboarded. When the boards were torn off at the time of its demolition the logs were found to be in a state of perfect preservation. In front of this and connected with it was a frame structure two stories high, presenting its facade to York street, and but a little way back of it, ornamented with a porch or sort of verandah. The house was painted white. A curved driveway and path led up to the front door. About a dozen years ago a brick addition was put at the front of the building, projecting out to the York street sidewalk, which was divided into stores. The Hon. William Dummer Powell came of a very old Welsh family. The family estate in Wales was Caer-Howell. The name is Ap Howell, of which Caer-Howell, "Howell's Place,' the title given by the Chief Justice to his park lot at York, is a relic.

The grandfather of the Chief Justice came from England to America as secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Dummer. His grandmother was sister of Lieutenant-Governor Dummer. His father was John Powell, of Boston, Mass. The Chief Justice was born in Boston in 1755. At the age of nine years

he was sent to England to be educated. From England he went to Holland to acquire a knowledge of French and Dutch, and in 1772 he returned to Boston. He was called to the bar in 1779. Previously to 1791 he had resided for a time in Lower Canada and had rendered valuable aid to the United Empire Loyalists in obtaining the Act of 1791. In May, 1789, he left Montreal for Detroit, which was in possession of the British. His sister has described in a journal the voyage, which was made principally in boats. It took the party ten days to reach Kingston. It took four days to traverse the lake from Kingston to Niagara, where they were met by Chief Joseph Brant. An Indian council was being held at Fort Erie, which they visited, and Miss Powell gives the following graphic description of it:—"Each tribe formed a circle under the shade of a tree. They never changed places but sat or lay on the grass as they liked. The speaker of each tribe stood with his back against a tree. The old women walked one by one and seated themselves behind the men. The squaws preserved a modest silence, but nothing is done without their consent and approbation. The chiefs are remarkably tall and finely made, and walk with a degree of grace and dignity you have no idea of. I declare our beaux looked quite insignificant beside them." Two hundred chiefs were at this council, delegates of the Six Nations. One of these was Red Jacket, gorgeously dressed in a scarlet coat and waistcoat richly embroidered. On the ninth of June the party reached Detroit. In drawing the boundary line between the British and American possessions Detroit was left in the hands of the Americans and a new town was built on the other side of the river, where court was established and the Hon. William Dummer Powell was the first judge who presided over this court. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Peace of the Province of Quebec in 1789. In 1791 he was appointed Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for Quebec, and in 1792 to the same office in Upper Canada. On the third of September, 1792, Judge Powell presided at the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the District of Hesse in Upper Canada, and the next year at the same court in the parish of Assumption. At this court James Baby and Alexander Grant were his associates on the bench. A prisoner who was convicted was sentenced to be burned in the hand, and the sentence was carried out in the presence of the court. Judge Powell presided in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery yearly, and at times twice a year, in the several districts into which the Province had been divided from 1793 down to his retirement from the bench in 1825. Chief Justice Powell bore an important part on the British side in the war of 1812. He was at York at this time and was the confidential agent of the Governor, who was in England at that time. A letter written by Sir Isaac Brock to Sir George Prevost states that the Chief Justice and his third son, Mr. Grant Powell, Under-Secretary of State at Ottawa, had the confidence of the civil and military authorities of that day. The Chief Justice held important communications with the Americans after the investment of York in 1813. In 1818, at the Richmond street court house, before Chief Justice Powell, Justice Campbell, Justice Boulton and Associate Justice W. Allan, occurred the trial of the prisoners who had been confined in Fort William for two years for the insurrection in the Red River country. The accused were Paul Brown and T. T. Boucher, for the murder of Robert Semple on June 18, 1816, John Siveright, Alexander McKenzie, Hugh McGillis, John McDonald, John McLaughlin and Simon Fraser as accessories to the same crime, and two men named Cooper and Bennerman for taking, April 3, 1815, eight pieces of cannon and one howitzer from the house of Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, and putting in fear of their lives the people in the house. The cannons were described as being two brass field pieces, two brass swivels and four iron swivels. The counsel for the Crown were Attorney-General Robinson and Solicitor-General Boulton. The counsel for the prisoners were Samuel Sherwood, Livius P. Sherwood and W. W. Baldwin. The jury in the three trials were George Bond, Joseph Harrison, William Harrison, Joseph Shepperd, Peter Lawrence, Joshua Leach, John McDougall, jr., William Moore, Alexander Montgomery, Peter Whitney, Jonathan Hale, Michael Whitmore, Harbour Stimpson, John Wilson, John Hough and Richard Herring. Excitement waxed hot, but Chief Justice Powell exhibited a remarkable degree of professional ability and impartiality. The prisoners in each case were acquitted. A brief sketch of this famous trial will not be out of place, for out of the issues involved arose what is now the Province of Manitoba. The fifth Earl of Selkirk, a man of great vigour of mind and body, of considerable cultivation and the author of several literary works much esteemed in their time, one of them being an exhaustive treatise on emigration, secured a tract of land for emigration purposes and established a settlement at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. This became known as the Selkirk Settle-

ment. The land was a part of the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company. Miles Macdonnell, formerly a captain in Governor Simcoe's troop, the Queen's Rangers, appointed by the Hudson Bay Company first Governor of the District of Assiniboia, was made Superintendent of Affairs at Kildonan by the Earl of Selkirk, the name of the young settlement being derived from Kildonan, a parish in the County of Sutherland, from which the greater part of the settlers had emigrated. In 1813 the population of the settlement was about one hundred persons. At this time the North-west Company of fur traders of Montreal was a rival of the Hudson Bay Company, the former trading in the area drained by the streams flowing into Lake Superior and the latter in the region watered by the rivers running into Hudson's Bay. The North-west Company did not look with a friendly eye upon the Kildonan settlement, considering an agricultural colony in such close proximity to their hunting grounds a dangerous innovation. It was resolved to break it up, and in pursuance of this purpose the Indians were told that they would be made poor by the new comers who would drive away the buffalo. At the same time the colonists were told of the better prospects open to them in other settlements and were offered pecuniary assistance if they would move. Then attacks were made on the houses of the colonists, and acts of pillage committed. In 1815 Governor Miles Macdonnell was taken prisoner by Duncan Cameron, the agent of the North-west Company, who was stationed at a post called Fort Gibraltar and sent to Montreal. The result was that the same year the inhabitants of Kildonan dispersed, some making their way to the established Canadian settlements, and others proceeding northwards to find a means of returning home from Port Nelson by way of the Hudson's Straits route. The latter, however, only reached the northern end of Winnipeg Lake, establishing themselves at Jack River House, when they were persuaded by Colin Robertson, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, to return, he assuring them that a number of Highlanders were coming by way of Hudson's Bay to take up land at Kildonan. The next year the Highlanders arrived, and the re-established settlement claimed a population of two hundred persons. Duncan Cameron made an attack on the revived colony, and in retaliation Colin Robertson with his Highlanders seized Fort Gibraltar, Cameron's stronghold, and recovered two field pieces and thirty stand-of-arms taken from Kildonan. A strong feeling was excited among the Indians who were in the interest of the North-west Company. In 1816, Mr. Semple, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, arrived in person on the scene to adjust the difficulty if possible. On the eighteenth of June an angry conference was held, which resulted in a riot. The Montreal Company's Indians, to the number of seventy, headed by the half-breeds Cuthbert, Grant, Lacerte, Fraser, Hoole and McKay attacked Mr. Semple and his party. In the fight that ensued, Mr. Semple was killed with five of his officers and sixteen of his men. Out of this affair sprang the memorable trials that took place before Justice Powell in the old York Court House. In 1815 the Earl of Selkirk being interested in the progress of his Red River colony, left England to pay it a visit. On his arrival in New York he heard of the destruction of property at Kildonan and the dispersion of his emigrants. Then the news reached him of the partial re-establishment of the colony. He at once sent a trusty messenger by the name of Lagimoniere with the assurance that he would soon arrive in person bringing proper protection. Lagimoniere however was way-laid and murdered before reaching his destination. Peace having just been established between Great Britain and the United States, a great many regiments were disbanding. Lord Selkirk persuaded eighty-four men of the De Meuron, twenty of the Watteville, and a few of the Glengarry Fencible Regiments, to accompany him to the Red River settlement. On reaching the Sault news came of the second dispersion of the colony and the killing of Governor Semple and his men. The party at once pushed on to Fort William, where agent McGillivray, of the North-west Company, was established with about two hundred French Canadians and sixty or seventy Indians. In their hands were the prisoners taken at Kildonan. Armed with the authority of a justice of the peace, Lord Selkirk issued a warrant for the arrest of McGillivray. He surrendered himself and two of his friends who came with him to offer bail were also arrested. Without a leader the force at Fort William released their Kildonan prisoners, but on Lord Selkirk's attempt to arrest the men concerned in the slaughter of Governor Semple, the gates of the fort were closed and resistance was offered. Lord Selkirk's men came off victorious in the struggle and the men were arrested, and after two years' confinement at Fort William, were brought to York for trial, charges being preferred against them by Lord Selkirk, of high treason, murder, robbery and conspiracy. Lord Selkirk was not present at the trial. Two years later

before Justice Powell, a suit was brought against the Earl by members of the North-west Company for conspiracy to ruin its trade. Daniel McKenzie obtained £1,500 and William Smith £500 damages for false imprisonment. Two years later in 1820 Lord Selkirk died at Pau, in the south of France. When on the bench, Justice Powell had a humorous way, so Dr. Scadding relates, of indicating by a kind of quiet by-play, by a gentle shake of the head, a series of little nods or movements of the eye or eyebrow his estimate of an outre hypothesis or ad captandum argument. He was one of the pewholders in St. James' church from its commencement, and his pew was a long narrow enclosure in the gallery opposite the Lieutenant-Governor's pew, provided with a high screen at the back to keep off the draughts from the door in the gallery just behind. The inside of the pew and the screen were lined with dark-green baize. The justice's particular place was in the centre of the pew, where he usually sat surrounded by the members of his family. The Justice was a man of rather less than the ordinary stature, with features round in outline and a florid face, a partially bald head and milk white hair. His portrait painted by Gilbert is in the possession of one of the lady members of his family, but there is no picture of him in Osgoode Hall. He was a very religious man, and some years before his death he built a brick burial vault at the head of Simcoe street, which remained in existence until ten or fifteen years ago, when it was torn down. It is said that he used to go there to pray. He wrote a pamphlet on the ecclesiastical land question, in which he recommends the reinvestment of the property in the Crown, which he says will apply the proceeds equally for the support of Christianity without other distinction, and concludes by saying that if the wise provision of Mr. Pitt to preserve the law of the union between England and Scotland, by preserving the Church of England predominant in the colony, and touching upon her right to tithes only for her own advantage, and by the same course as the church desiderates in England—the exchange of tithes for the fee simple—must be abandoned to the sudden thought of a youthful speculator, Mr. Wilmot, secretary for the colonies, who had just introduced a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the sales of the lands to the Canada Company—let the provision of his bill cease, and the tithes to which the Church of England was at that time lawfully entitled, be restored. She will enjoy these exclusively of the Kirk of Scotland; but if all veneration for the wisdom of our ancestors has ceased and the time is come to prostrate the Church of England, bind her not up in the same withe with her bitterest enemy, force her not to an exclusive association with any one of her rivals, leave the tithes abolished, abolish all the legal exchange for them and restore the reserves to the Crown. Justice Powell's predecessor on the bench was Chief Justice Scott. His successor was Sir William Campbell. A severe blow was dealt to Justice Powell in 1822 by the loss of his daughter, who was drowned by the wreck of the packet ship Albion off the Head of Kinsale, April 22. Her fate was the more distressing to her relatives and friends, as she was in New York at the time of the sailing of the previous packet on which a number of York people made the voyage, but for some reason she did not accompany them. The Cork *Southern Reporter* gave the following account of the wreck: "The Albion, whose loss at Garrettstown bay was first mentioned in our paper of Tuesday, was one of the finest class of ships between Liverpool and New York, and was five hundred tons burden. We have since learned some further particulars by which it appears that her loss was attended with circumstances of a peculiarly afflicting nature. She had lived out the tremendous gale of the entire day on Sunday, and Captain Williams consoled the passengers at eight o'clock in the evening with the hope of being able to reach Liverpool on the day but one after, which cheering expectation induced almost all of the passengers, particularly the females, to retire to rest. In some short time, however, a violent squall came on which in a moment carried away the masts, and there being no possibility of disengaging them from the rigging, encumbered the hull so that she became unmanageable and drifted at the mercy of the waves till the light-house of the old Head was discovered, the wreck still nearing in, when the captain told the sad news to the passengers that there was no longer any hope, and soon afterward she struck. From thenceforward all was distress and confusion. The vessel soon afterward went to pieces, and of the crew and passengers only six of the former and nine of the latter were saved. The names of the passengers were: Mr. Benyon, a London gentleman; Mr. N. Ross, of Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Conyers and his brother-in-law Major Gough, of the 68th Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Americans; Madame Gardinier and her eight year old son; Colonel Provost; Mr. Dwight, of Boston; Mrs. Mary Pye, of New York; Miss Powell, daughter of the

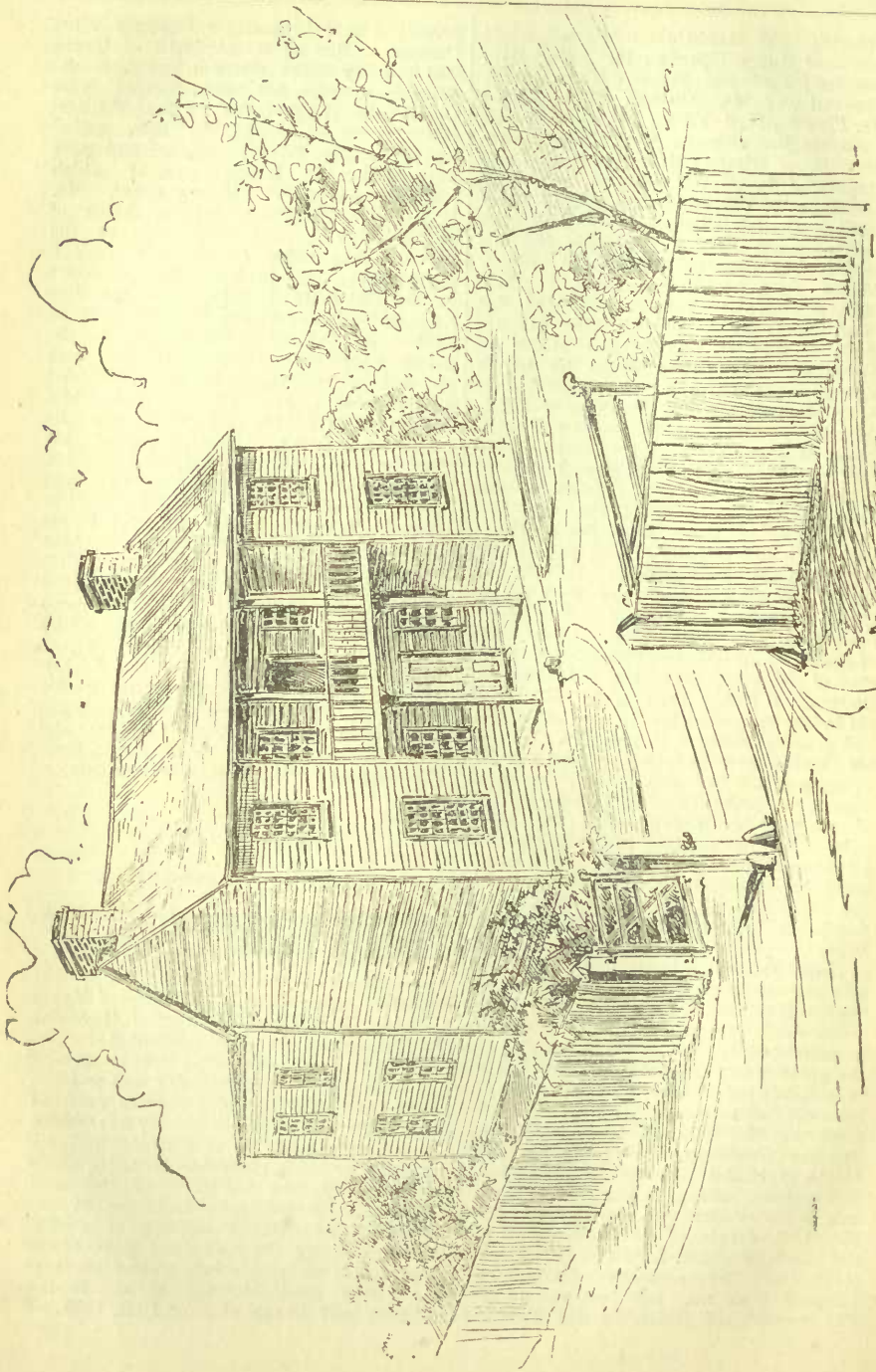
Honourable William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Rev. Mr. Hill, Jamaica; Professor Fisher, New Haven, Connecticut; Mr. Gurner, New York; Mr. Proctor, New York; Mr. Dupont and five other Frenchmen; Mrs. Mary Brewster, Mr. Hirst, Mr. Morrison, and Stephen Chase." By one of the Acts passed during the administration of Governor Gore, the foundation was laid of a parliamentary library to replace the one destroyed or dispersed during the occupation of York by the Americans in 1813. In the session of 1816 the sum of £800 was voted for the purchase of books for the use of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. At the same session the sum of £3,000 was recommended to be granted to Governor Gore for the purchase of plate, the joint address of the houses to the Prince Regent on this subject being as follows: "To his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. May it please your Royal Highness: We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, impressed with a lively sense of the firm, upright and liberal administration of Francis Gore, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, as well as of his increasing attention to the individual and general interests of the colony, during his absence have unanimously passed a bill to appropriate the sum of three thousand pounds to enable him to purchase a service of plate commemorative of our gratitude. Apprized that this spontaneous gift cannot receive the sanction of our beloved Sovereign, in the ordinary mode, by the acceptance of the Lieutenant-Governor in his name and behalf, we, the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with an earnest prayer that you will approve this demonstration of our gratitude, and graciously be pleased to sanction in his Majesty's name the grant of the Legislature in behalf of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. William Dummer Powell, Speaker Legislative Council chambers, March 26, 1816; Allan Maclean, Speaker Commons House of Assembly, March 25, 1816." This was the famous Spoon bill, and the house that passed the measure was a few weeks later abruptly dismissed. Mr. G. S. Jarvis, of Cornwall, states that the carriage of Chief Justice Powell was a rough sort of omnibus which would compare with the jail van used now. The memory of Chief Justice Powell is preserved in William street, formerly called Dummer. Simcoe street north of Queen was formerly called William, but since the first street west has been changed from Dummer to William, the original William street north of Queen has been called Simcoe. Judge Powell projected and gave the land for Dummer street which has been changed to William street. Mr. D. B. Read, who has written a sketch of Justice Powell, says that up to the war of 1812 Judge Powell had been a puisne judge. In 1815 he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship. The last time he presided in court was in Trinity term, 1825. At the Michaelmas term the *Reporter* notes that Justice Campbell took his seat upon the bench in place of Chief Justice Powell, who retired. The Chief Justice survived his retirement from the bench nine years. Three years of this time he spent in England, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The rest of his life was spent in quiet retirement in Toronto, where he died in his seventy-ninth year. His wife survived him, and died in 1849, in her ninety-first year. Dr. Gwynne afterwards lived in the house. Then it fell to a cheap lodging-house and was finally purchased by Mr. Ald. Verral, who pulled it down to make room for the stables of the Verral Transfer Company. Mr. Verral has kindly given Mr. J. Ross Robertson a half-a-dozen of the logs from the original building and out of these a couple of chairs and a table are being made by The Rogers Company.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

The First Public Market in Toronto and the Structures Subsequently Erected on the Same Site—The Pillory and the Stocks.

In the year 1799 Peter Hunter, who had acted as President of the Province of Upper Canada since the retirement of Governor Simcoe, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and in August of the same year he arrived at York in the spring and was met on landing by the Queen's Rangers, who escorted him home, when later in the day he received congratulations on his safe arrival and appointment. The Governor travelled about considerably until the spring of the next year when he took up his residence at the Garrison and called a meeting of parliament. During the next three years of the Governor's administration, public business of various kinds was transacted. In the *Gazette and Oracle* of July 13th, 1799, we



JUSTICE POWELL'S HOUSE, YORK STREET.

read the following advertisement:— "O. Pierce & Co. have for sale: Best spirits by the puncheon, barrel, or ten gallons, 20s per gal.; do. by the single gallon, 22s; rum by the puncheon, barrel, or ten gallons, 18s per gal.; brandy by the barrel, 20s per gallon; port wine by the barrel, 18s per gal.; do. by single gallon, 20s per gal; gin by the barrel, 18s per gal; teas, Hyson, 19s per lb; Souchong, 14s do.; Bohea, 8s do.; sugar, best loaf, 3s 9d per lb; lump, 3s 6d; raisins, 3s: figs, 3s; salt, six dollars per barrel, or 12s per bushel. Also a few dry-goods, shoes, leather, hats, tobacco, snuff, etc., etc. York, July 6th, 1799." These prices appear to be in Halifax currency. In 1803 the population of York had increased to such an extent that there was an imperative demand for a public market. Accordingly the Governor appointed weekly market day and a place where the market should be held, saying in his proclamation which appeared in the *Gazette* of 3rd November, 1803, "Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, &c." "Whereas great prejudice hath arisen to the inhabitants of the town and township of York and of other adjoining townships from no place or day having been set apart for exposing publicly for sale, cattle, sheep, poultry and other provisions, goods and merchandise brought by merchants, farmers and others for the necessary supply of the town of York and whereas great benefit and advantage might be derived to the inhabitants and others by establishing a weekly market at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid;

"Know all men that I, Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, taking the premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, and advantage, and accommodation of the inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others, His Majesty's subjects, within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, a public open market, to be held on Saturday in each and every week during the year, within the said town of York:— (The first market to be held therein on Saturday), on a certain piece or plot of land within that town, consisting of five acres and a half, commencing at the south-east angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market street and New street, then north sixteen degrees, west five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King street; then along King street south seventy-four degrees, west nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church street; then south sixteen degrees east six chains thirty-four links more or less to Market street; then along Market street north seventy-four degrees east two chains; then north sixty-four degrees, east along Market street seven chains sixty links more or less, to the place of beginning, for the purpose of exposing for sale cattle, sheep, poultry, and other provisions, goods and merchandize, as aforesaid. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign. P. Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor. By His Excellency's command, Wm. Jarvis, Secretary." The present St. Lawrence Hall occupies a part of this allotment. Governor Hunter had established a Market Square, but as yet, there was no Market building. In the Legislative session of 1814, an act supplementary to Governor Hunter's was passed, empowering the Commissioners of the Peace for the home district to fix upon certain days and hours, and to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the market, which are to be posted on the doors of the Church and Court house. In 1820 appeared an advertisement in the *Gazette* asking for tenders for a market house. This first market was simply wooden shambles forty-five feet long and thirty feet wide running north and south and situated in the middle of the square. Four years later the Market Square was enclosed on the east, west and south sides "with a picketing and oak ribbon, the pickets at ten feet distance from each other with three openings or foot paths on each side." These wooden shambles constituted the public market up to three years before the town of York was transformed into the city of Toronto. The digging of a public well here, near King was an event of considerable interest in the town. Dr. Scadding says: "Groups of school boys every day scanned narrowly the progress of the undertaking; a cap of one or other of them, mischievously precipitated to the depths where the labourers' mattocks were to be heard picking at the shale below, may have impressed the execution of this public work all the more indelibly on the recollection of some of them." The Upper Canada *Gazette* states that this was in 1823. An official advertisement in the *Gazette* of June the 9th, 1823, calls for proposals to be sent in to the office of the Clerk of the Peace, "for the sinking a well, stoning and sinking a pump therein, in the most approved manner, at the Market Square of the said town (of York), for the convenience of the

public." It is added that persons desirous of contracting for same must give in their proposals on or before Tuesday, the first day of July next ensuing; and the signature "by order of the court" is that of "S. Heward, Clerk of the Peace, H. D., (Home District.)

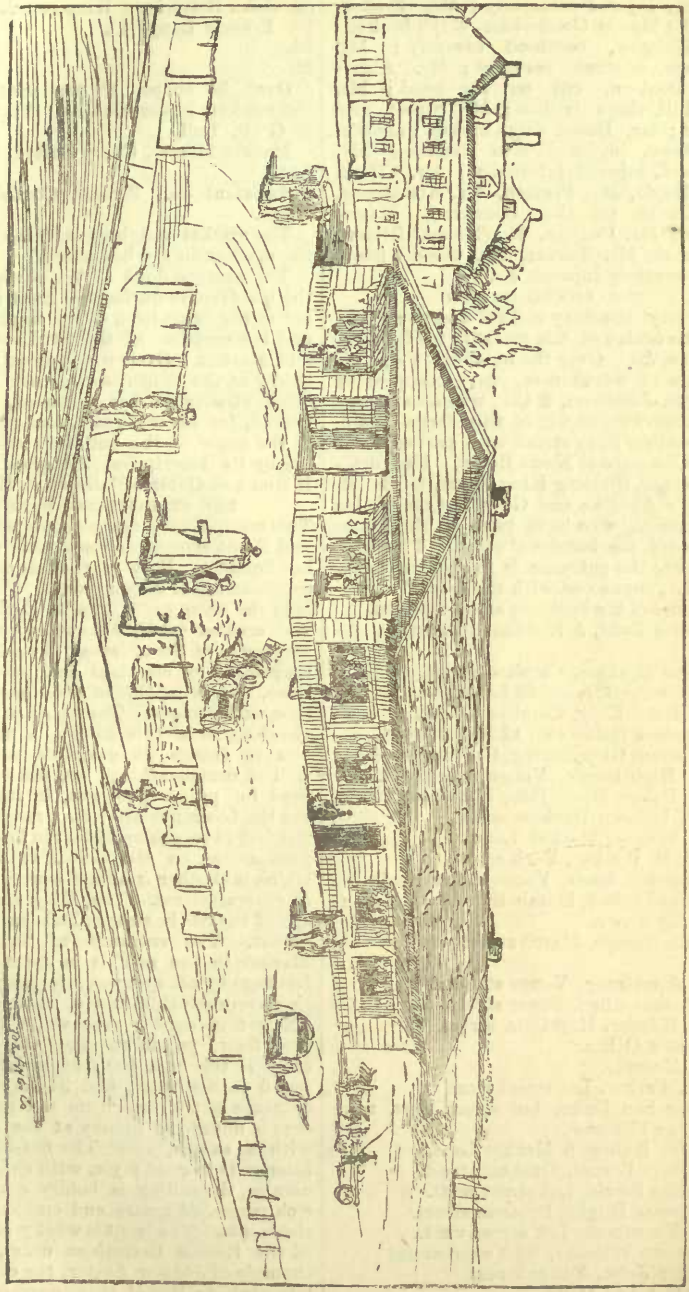
The tender of John Hutchison and George Hetherington was accepted. They offered to do the work "for the sum of £25 currency on coming to the rock, with the addition of seven shillings and sixpence per foot for boring into the rock until a sufficient supply of water can be got, should it be required." The work was done, and the account paid July 30th, 1823. The charge for boring eight feet two inches through the rock was £3 1s. 3d. The whole well and pump thus cost the county the modest sum of only £28 1s. 3d. The charge for flagging around the pump, for "logs, stone, and workmanship," was £5 2s. 4½d., paid to Mr. Hugh Carfrae, pathmaster. A well was sunk in the market square and provided with a pump for the convenience of the public. This well now exists somewhere under the present market. Auctions were held in the square, Patrick Handy and Patrick McGann being two of the most humorous and best known men in this line. The pillory and stocks were set up here, and continued in use until the year Toronto assumed the municipal dignity. In 1804 Elizabeth Ellis for being a nuisance was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to stand in the pillory on two market days for two hours at a time. The same year a man by the name of Campbell was given the same punishment for using "seditious language." The stocks, the pillory, the lash and the brand were in practice at York probably from its settlement. In 1798 Joseph McCarthy was burned in the hand pursuant to his sentence. Public floggings were frequent. Dr. Scadding relates that he once saw at the market place "the horrid exhibition of a public whipping. A discharged regimental drummer, a native African, administered the lash. The sheriff stood by keeping count of the stripes. The senior of the two unfortunates bore his punishment with stoicism, encouraging the negro to strike with more force. The other, a young man, endeavoured to imitate his companion in this respect but soon was obliged to evince by fearful cries the torture endured."

During the war with the United States the magistrates in 1814 fixed a scale of prices for the military authorities to pay at the market for provisions. It was as follows: Flour per barrel, £3 10s; wheat per bushel, 10s; peas per bushel, 7s 6d; barley and rye, 7s 6d; oats per bushel, 5s; hay per ton, £5; straw per ton, £3; beef on foot, per cwt £2 5s; beef, slaughtered, per lb., 7½d.; salt pork, per barrel, £7 10s; pork, per carcase, per pound, 7½d; mutton, per lb., 9d; veal, per lb., 8d; butter, per lb, 1s 3d; bread, per loaf, of four pounds, 1s 6d. How much prices had fallen by the restoration of peace may be seen from the table of prices current at the York market as given by James Strachan in 1819. It is as follows:—

Beef, per lb., 5s. 7d; mutton, per lb., 6s 7d; veal, per lb., 6s 7½d; pork, per lb., 7s 10d; fowls, per pair, 3s to 4s; cheese, 6d to 7½d; butter, per lb., 1s 3d; eggs, per doz., 1s 3d; peas, per bush., 5s 6d; potatoes, per bushel, 2s to 2s 6d; oats, per bushel, 3s to 3s 9d; turnips, per bushel, 1s to 1s 3d; cabbages, per head, 2d; flour, per cwt., 15s to 16s 3d; flour, per barrel, £1 7s 6d to £1 10s; tallow, per lb., 7½d to 8d; hay, per ton, £2; straw, per bundle, 3d; wood, per cord, 10s to 12s 6d.

In April, 1822, peace then reigning, York prices were:—Beef, per lb, 2d to 4d; mutton, 4d to 5d; veal, 4d to 5d; pork, 2d to 2½d; fowls, per pair, 1s 3d; turkeys, each, 3s 9d; geese, 2s 6d; ducks, per pair, 1s 10d; cheese, per lb, 5d; butter, 7½d; eggs, per doz., 5d; wheat, per bushel, 2s 6d; barley, 28 lbs., 2s; oats, 1s; pease, 1s 1½d; potatoes, per bushel, 1s 3d; turnips, 1s; cabbages, per head, 2d; flour, per cwt., 6s 3d; flour, per barrel, 12s 6d; tallow, per lb, 5d; lard, per lb, 5d; hay, per ton, £2 10s; pork, per barrel, £2 10s; wood, per cord, 10s.

In 1831 the wooden market building was torn down and in its place was erected a quadrangular brick building with arched gateway entrances at the sides. Around it were set posts with iron chains dependent. This building filled the whole square with the exception of roadways on the east and west sides. Around the four sides of this new market above the butchers' stalls ran a wooden gallery. Here in 1834 occurred a frightful accident. A political meeting was being held and the gallery was overcrowded. While one of the speakers was haranguing the assemblage part of the balcony gave way precipitating the people to the floor below. In the descent many were caught upon the sharp upcurved iron hooks of the butchers' stalls. The killed and wounded on this occasion were:—Son of Col. Fitzgibbon, injured severely; Mr. Mountjoy, thigh broken; Mr. Cochrane, injured severely; Mr. Charles Daly, thigh broken; Mr. George Gurnett, wound in the head; Mr.



THE FIRST MARKET IN YORK.

Keating, injured internally ; Mr. Fenton, injured ; Master Gooderham, thigh broken ; Dr. Lithgow, contused severely ; Mr. Morrison, contused severely ; Mr. Alderman Denison, cut on the head ; Mr. Thornhill, thigh broken ; Mr. Street, arm broken ; Mr. Deese, thigh broken ; another Mr. Deese, leg and arm broken ; Mr. Sheppard, injured internally ; Mr. Clieve, Mr. Mingle, Mr. Preston, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Leslie, (of the Garrison), Master Billings, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Thomas Ridout, Mr. Brock, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hood, (since dead), severely injured, &c.

THE SECOND MARKET.

The city directory of 1833-4 says :—

"The centre of the market, for farmers' waggons, &c. Over the butchers' shops are a range of warehouses, part occupied by Gillespie, Jamieson, & Co., who also occupy the north-west corner of this large building, fronting King street, over part of which is the Commercial News Room. The north-east corner, fronting King street, is H. M. Mosley's Auction and General Commission Warehouses, who have part of the warehouse over the butchers' shops. The large room over the entrance is for general meetings, &c., connected with the town."

Names of the butchers and residences.

1. James Todd, 5 Richmond street.
2.
3. John Graham, Caroline street.
4. Robert Atkinson, 26 Lot street.
5. William King, Caroline street.
6. Thomas Balderson, 12 Front street.
7. William Glendinning, Caroline street.
8. T. Nightingale, Yonge street road.
9. J. Baker, Black Bull, Lot street.
10. W. Lenton, Duchess street.
11. T. Wilson, Market Lane.
12. W. B. Walker, York street.
13. Jonathan Scott, Yonge street road.
14. John Linfoot, Elizabeth street, Macaulay Town.
15. John Sleigh, March street west.
16.
17. P. Armstrong, Yonge street road.
18. Thomas Allen, Front street.
19. S. Watson, Henrietta street.
20. James Oakes.
21. J. Mason.
22 Jas. Parker, Lot street west.
23. Jonathan Dunn, Lot street west, near the Common.
24. John Bishop, 6 Market Lane.
25. Robert Barnes, Duchess street.
26. James Petch, Lot street west.
27. Thomas Bright, Princess street.
28. L Thompson, Lot street west.
29. Benson Wheeler, 80 Yonge street.
30. Brice John, Yonge street.
31. Spears and Davis.
32. John Betteridge, King street.
33. Francis Langdrill.
34.
35.

Over the shops, at the south end of the market, is the General Printing Office of G. P. Bull.

Market Master, Curry Colson, 3 Market Lane.

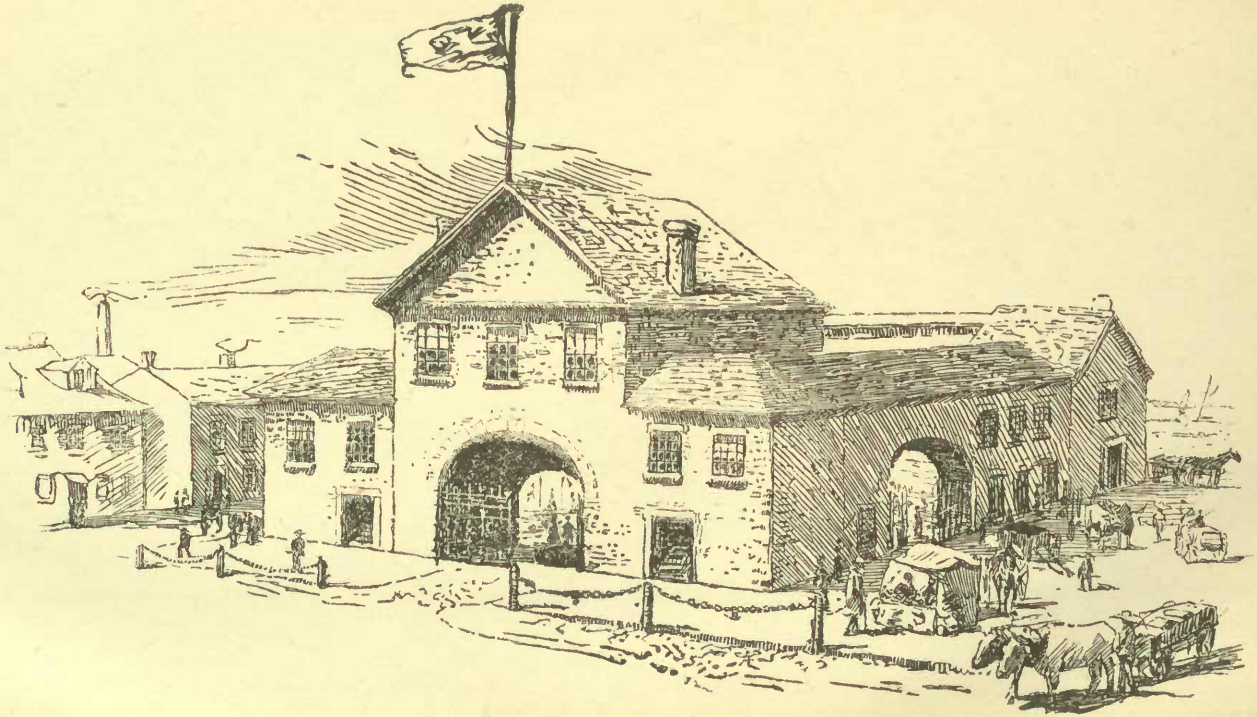
Assistant do., Patrick Connell, 7 King street.

The market weighing machine is outside the market on the bay shore."

The damage done to the northern end of the quadrangle during the great fire of 1849 led to the demolition of the whole building, and the erection of the St Lawrence Hall and Market. Over windows on the second storey at the south-east corner of the red brick structure now removed, there appeared, for several years, two signs, united at the angle of the building, each indicating by its inscription the place of "The Huron and Ontario Railway" office.

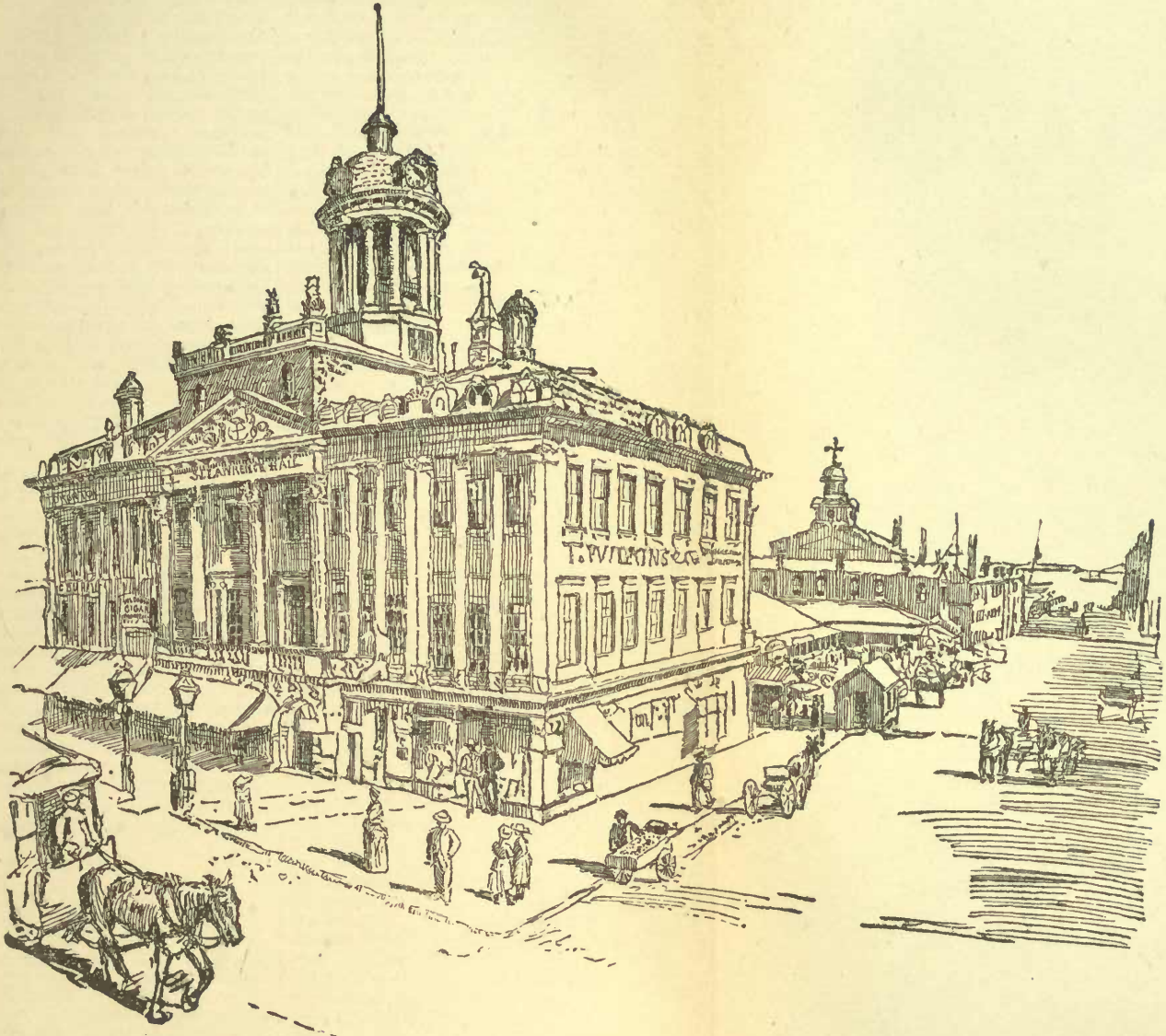
THE ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

This occupied the block bounded by King and Front streets, and east and west Market Squares, East Market Square being a continuation of Jarvis street. The building is in the form of a capital letter, I. It was erected in 1850 to meet the pressing exigencies of the citizens. The hall is appropriated for meetings and public exhibitions, and is capable of accommodating one thousand persons. The principal object of the designer of this edifice, Wm. Thomas, was to ensure its complete usefulness as well as ornamentality, for, while the hall is used for public purposes, in its rear runs the St. Lawrence Market, a range of arcade 200 feet in length by 29 feet in breadth, with neat stores on each side, at the end of which is another frontage south, consisting of general stores. The King street frontage of the St. Lawrence Hall is 140 feet in extent. The entrance to St. Lawrence Market in the rear is in the centre of the frontage by an archway, forming a line of shops on each side and a transverse piazza 100 feet in depth, over which are, on the first floor, public rooms. On the upper story is the hall, 100 feet in length by 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 34 feet high ; the entrance to the hall from the public staircase is under the gallery at the north end, with a saloon, etc. The finishing of the interior is in good style, with dado and rich cornice, the ceiling is boldly covered with rich pannelled centre and emblematical enrichments. The front is wholly of cut stone of the Roman Corinthian order, from the example of Jupiter Stator, the centre being tetrastyle portico of three-quarter columns,



THE SECOND MARKET IN YORK

Property of Princeton University Press



THE THIRD MARKET IN TORONTO (YORK).

with sculptured tympanum of the pediment, surmounted with a rich attic, the carved work throughout the enrichments is of a rich and varied character. The cupola forms a circular open temple of the Corinthian order, which contains a fine-toned large alarm bell, weighing 2,130 pounds. The aggregate cost of these buildings was £7,000. The first floor is used by the Health Department into offices and rooms for various societies, while the third floor is the public hall, at one time the finest and most aristocratic place of amusement in town. Here all the concerts, lectures and entertainments were given up to a comparatively recent period. It was here that Jenny Lind gave her two concerts before Toronto audiences, Otto Goldschmidt afterward her husband, being the conductor of the orchestra on those occasions. The hall is but little used for entertainments of this character now. The remainder of the building is but two stories high and is devoted to market purposes, the lower part of the structure connecting the King and Front street transverse buildings, being known as the Arcade. At the sides sheltered by sheds, are stalls for vendors of every kind usually found in a market. The stores on the east and west sides of the King street Arcade are private property, built on the land leased from the Corporation. The stores in the west wing were for years the places of business of Lyman, Farr & Co., then Lyman, Elliott & Co., druggists, and to this day one of the shops is occupied as a drug establishment. The stores on the east side were at one time tenanted by George Ewart, the grocer, Mabley & Co. and Graham & Co., the Temple of Fashion. Mabley & Co. left Toronto twenty-five years ago and started business as tailors in Detroit and subsequently in Cincinnati. These establishments in these cities are the largest of the kind on the continent. The father of the Mableys died a few years ago.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE MILITARY CEMETERIES.

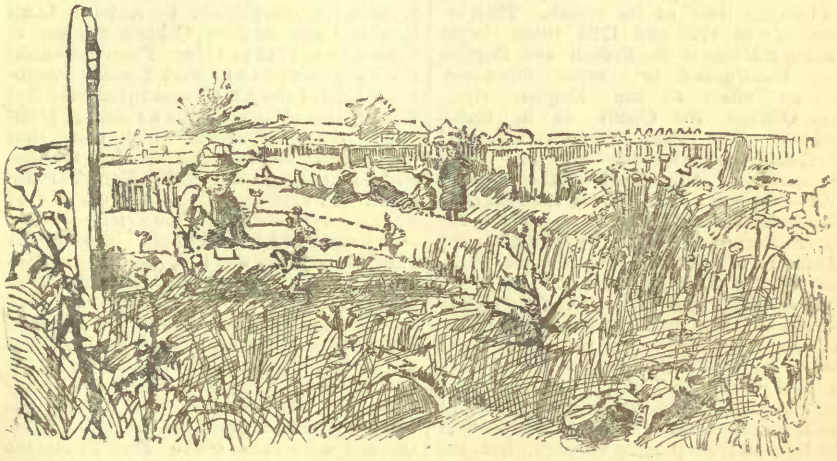
Hundreds of Obliterated and Forgotten Graves in the Soldiers' Burial Ground—The Tombstones that Still Remain.

The soldier finds a nameless grave in time of war, and in this respect he is not much better off in time of peace, for of the graves in the military burying grounds of Toronto by far the greater part are forgotten and obliterated. On the establishment of the seat of government at York and the stationing of troops here a clearing was laid out in the thick brushwood at what is now St. John's Square, at the western end of Wellington place, and devoted to the burial of the dead. It is an ancient cemetery, for in it was buried a child of the first Governor of Upper Canada—Sir John Graves Simcoe—a fact commemorated on the exterior of the mortuary chapel over his own grave in Devonshire by a tablet with the inscription: "Katharine, born in Upper Canada, 16th Jan., 1793, died and was buried at York Town in that province in 1794." The cemetery as laid out was of an oblong shape; its four picketed sides directed exactly toward the four cardinal points of the compass. The staking out of streets here was a comparatively late event and occurred at the second extension of York westward. In this old burying ground once occurred a scene which might have taken place in some warlike tribe of savages at the obsequies of their chief. Captain Battersby, a British soldier, sent out to take command of a provincial corps during the war of 1812, was the owner of several magnificent horses to which he was greatly attached. On the conclusion of peace at the close of the war, when the captain was ordered home, many of his brother officers and residents of York offered to purchase his horses, but he steadily refused to sell them up to the day before his departure for home, when it became known what his purpose was in regard to his favourites. He ordered a squad of soldiers to lead the animals to the burying ground, where they were all shot dead. He preferred this fate for them to the uncertainties of their condition in the hands of another owner. The carcasses were buried on the spot where the shooting took place. In this burying ground were interred the remains of Benjamin Hallowell, a near connection of Chief Justice Elmsley, and father of Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, K. C. B. He died on Thursday, March 28th, 1799, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and the funeral was held from the house of Chief Justice Elmsley on the following Tuesday at one o'clock, the interment being at the Garrison Burying Ground. Mr. Hallowell was one of the first owners of a park lot on the old road leading down from Fort Rouille. With the extension of the city westward the old burial ground was abandoned and the ground levelled off into a square. The only existing indication that it ever served as a cemetery is a row of tombstones ranged along the fence at the western boundary of the square. Some are of marble, some sand-stone and others wood. At the northern extremity of the

line is the headstone of Lieutenant Zachariah Mudge, private secretary of Governor Colborne, who shot himself June 10, 1831. Only two graves removed is a small stone bearing the simple inscription: "John Saumariez Colborne, born May 1, 1826, died July 30, 1829." He was the son of Sir John Colborne, one of the Governors of Upper Canada. Near by are several broken stones with undecipherable inscriptions, on one of which only the words: "Archibald Currie, of Glasgow, Scotland," can be made out. Here as in the newer cemetery are several soldiers who came to their deaths by accident. Privates William Jewell and Michael Jewell, drowned, and Patrick Raftery killed on the railroad. The next stone is to the memory of Barbara Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Hudson, who died July 17, 1831. He died in the Harper House, corner Queen and Simcoe. The most noticeable thing about this row of grave-stones is the number of women and children it memorialises Charlotte, wife of John Armitage, of the Ordnance Department, who died April 8, 1819; Margaret Ryan, wife of William Ryan, of the Canadian Rifles, who died in 1835, and Julia Courtney are buried here. The children are the infant daughter of W. and Emma Harrington; infant son of Matthew Moorhead; infant children of Joseph and Jane Raymond; infant daughter of George and Catharine McEwan; infant son of John and Bridget Prickett; infant son of James R. and Mary Ann McGowan; infant daughter of Major Charles Levinge; infant son of George and Margaret Long; infant son of J. E. and M. Sharp; infant daughter of David and Mary Weitch. The oldest stone here is that to Mrs. Armitage, bearing the date April 8, 1819. The latest is that to Private William Jewell, 1862. The other stones are to the memory of John Blaber, Matthew Moorhead, Robert Morris, Frederick Rudman, Michael Farron, James Forsyth and John Forsyth, soldiers. At the extreme south of the line is the most pretentious memorial. It is a recumbent stone to the memory of Mackay John Scobie, who died August 26, 1834, aged eighteen years, and Kenneth Scobie, who died September 10 of the same year, aged twenty-five years. They were sons of the late Captain James Scobie, of the 93rd Highlanders, and of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. The stone was placed over the remains by Hugh Scobie, of Toronto, a brother of the deceased brothers. These memorials above mentioned are all that remain to mark the names of those who were consigned to mother earth there during the period of sixty years that this plot was a burial ground. The next military burial ground was at Dufferin street, where the Great Western Railway now runs, just back of the exhibition main building. Only five or six interments were made there when, on account of the unsuitable quality of the soil, burials were discontinued and the remains removed to the cemetery west of the old fort. The first military hospital was close by the Grand Trunk railway under the hill, near where the cattle sheds now are, at the foot of Tecumseth street. It was a small brick building. It was afterward turned into an emigrant hospital. The cemetery west of the old fort is now rankly overgrown with grass and thistles, and no effort is made to keep it in condition. There are about two hundred graves distinguishable by the mounds of earth. In the whole cemetery there are only twenty-eight stones or wooden slabs standing to tell who lies beneath. A few broken stones have fallen; most of them are undecipherable and the rest are nameless. All the headstones are of the simplest and plainest character. There is not a monu-

OLD CEMETERY TOMBSTONES.

ment or shaft in the yard. On a few graves are simple wooden crosses without any inscription. Here and there is a square picketed enclosure about a grave, the fence in a very dilapidated condition and overgrown with grass, thistles and ivy. But one grave bears token that its occupant is still cherished in memory. The grave is that of Sergeant-Major F. W. Gathercole, of C School of Infantry, who died at the new fort, Toronto, February 13, 1883, aged forty-two years. A neat marble slab, simple but quite as pretentious as any in the cemetery, bears the inscription that it was erected by his comrades in affectionate remembrance. About the grave the grass and thistles have been cleared away, and four pots of geraniums in bloom had been placed on it. The stone marking the resting place of Assistant Commissary-General, John Moira McLean Sutherland, is broken and down. Everything about the grounds bears evidence that they are seldom visited. The proportion of soldiers drowned among the twenty-eight whose names are decipherable is large. They are John Manley Rattle, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, J. Ramsey Akers, Ensign in the 16th Regiment, James Walsh, Private in the 30th Regiment, and Corporal John Smeeton, of the 13th Hussars. Several graves are those of the wives and children of soldiers. The head-stones range in date, from 1860 down to that of Private E. A. Heath, of C School of Infantry, who died in 1885, being the most recent. Among the graves is one of Walter Toronto Lewis, the one year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lewis, who died in 1868. The 13th Hussars has the greatest number of burials. At two graves are tiny marble slabs, not over five inches wide and a foot high, bearing simply the inscriptions: "G. M. and G. F. S." They are evidently remembered, for loving hands had recently propped up the broken and fallen memorials with pieces of wood. Most of the stones bear inscriptions to the effect that they were erected by comrades. But little attempt at decoration has been made on the slabs. Here and there is a flag, a pair of crossed swords, a wreath, a cross, a crown, and other usual emblems of this character all very simply executed. Among the dead who lie here are: Trumpeter James McMahon, 13th Hussars; Rachel, wife of Sergeant-Major William Ross, of the 4th Artillery; Isabella Thomson, Private George Miller, 13th Hussars, and Colour-Sergeant John Hanney, 47th Regiment. Over how many a now forgotten and even obliterated grave have the customary volleys here been fired—those final honours to the soldier always so touching. In the mould of this old cemetery what a mingling from distant quarters! Hearts finally at rest here fluttered in their last beats, far away at times, to old familiar scenes beloved in vain long ago; to villages, hedgerows, lanes, fields in green England and Ireland—in rugged Scotland and Wales.



CEMETERY WEST OF THE GARRISON.

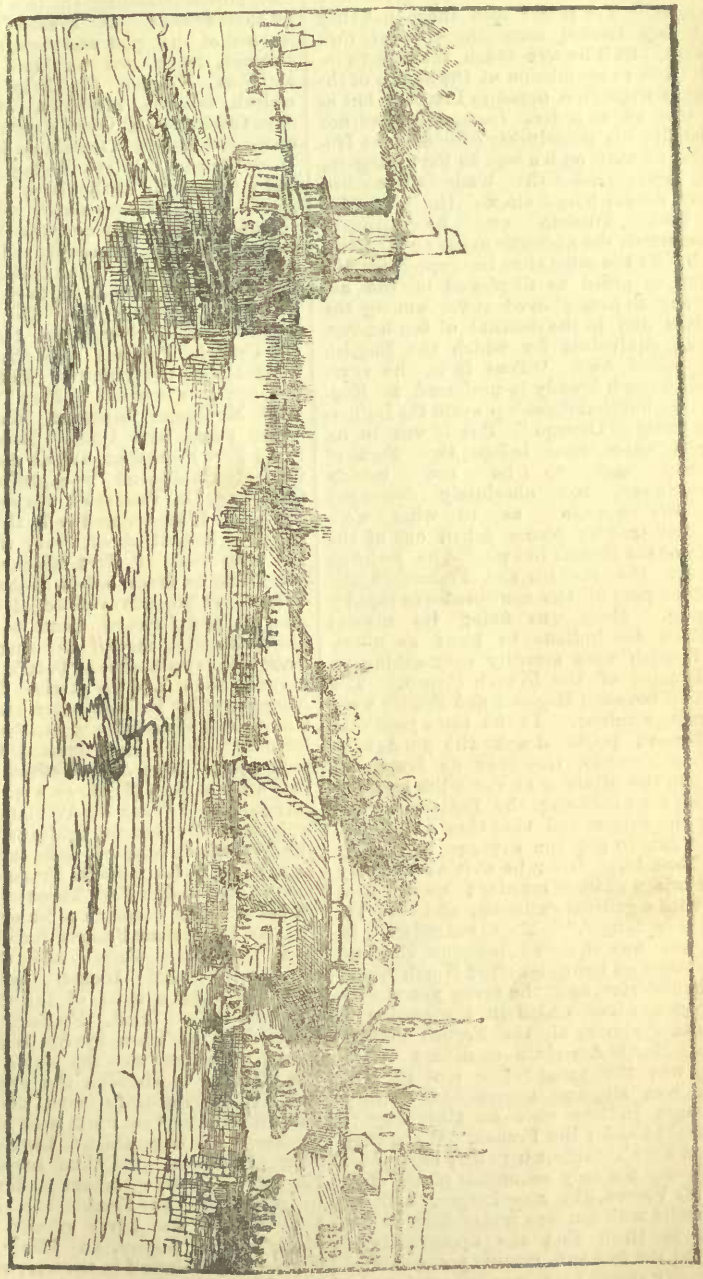
CHAPTER XXXI.

FORTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A Sketch of Fort Rouille, Commonly Known as Fort Toronto—The Old Fort at Garrison Creek as it Was and Is.

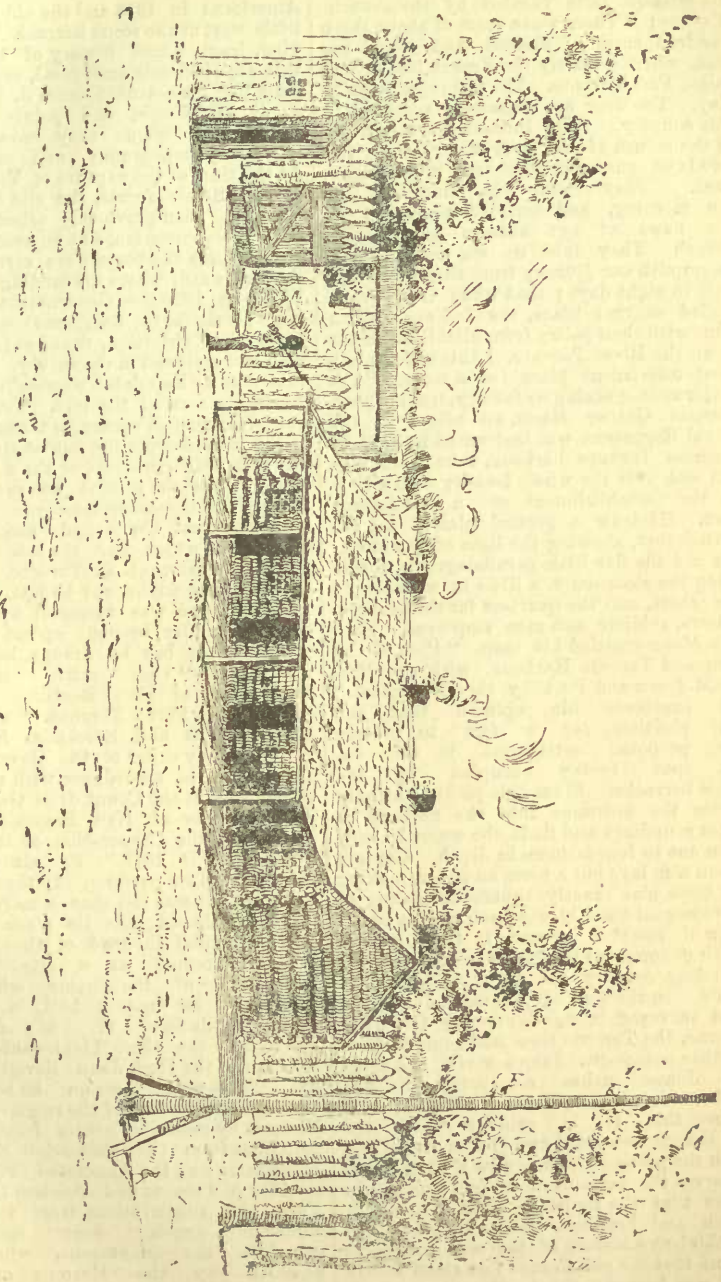
In 1679 the neutrality which existed between the English and French in regard to the domain of the Five Nations on the south side of Lake Ontario was broken, and in that year La Salle, with the permission of the Aborigines built a small stockade at the mouth of the Niagara river for the purposes of a trading post. The advantage derived from this by the French was so great that in 1722 Governor Burnett, of the Province of New York, erected a trading post on the west side of the Oswego river at its mouth. Then respectively in 1725 and 1728 these simple trading stations of the French and English were transformed into stone fortresses. As an offset to the English rival, Fort Oswego, the Count de la Galissoniere, the then Governor-General in 1749, gave direction for the establishment near the mouth of the Toronto river—for so the Humber was then called—of a stockaded trading post, and asked the Government of Louis the Fifteenth to send an officer, fifteen soldiers and some workmen to construct the post and occupy it. The men were sent, commanded by Officer Portneuf. The pass between Lakes Ontario and Huron by way of the Humber was known as the Toronto pass, and as early as 1686 Governor-General de Denonville had recommended the erection of a fort at the Lake Huron end of the pass to prevent the English from passing through, but the suggestion was never acted on. At the Ontario end of the pass however a fort was built, and what manner of fort it was may be known from the description of Captain Pouchot, the last French commandant at Fort Niagara in 1760. He says: The fort of Toronto was at the end of the bay, on the side which is quite elevated and covered by flat rock, so that vessels cannot approach within cannon shot This fort or post was a square of about 180 feet on a side externally with flanks of fifteen feet. The curtains formed the buildings of the fort. It was very well built, piece upon piece, but was only useful for trade. A league west of the fort is the mouth of the Toronto river, which is of considerable size. This river communicates with Lake Huron by a portage of 15 leagues, and is frequented by the Indians, who come from the north." Captain Gother Mann shows in his "Plan of the Proposed Toronto Harbour," dated December 6, 1788, that there were five buildings within the stockade which he marks out as well as the bounds of the quadrangle enclosed by the palisades, the line of which was visible, and some of the cedar posts still standing at the time of his visit. The ditches where the posts had been set, and the hollows where the buildings stood were visible down to ten years ago, when the ground was levelled and all traces of the fort destroyed. Since the erection of the fort, nearly a century and a half ago, a great portion of the southern side has been washed away. Dr. Scadding remembers seeing a number of flat stones from the beach laid down on the ground in juxtaposition, and this he conjectures was an oven. Although the fort was commonly known and mentioned as Fort Toronto, yet the official name conferred upon it was Fort Rouille, in compliment to Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy, Colonial Minister of France from 1749 to 1754. From the outset the trade carried on at Fort Toronto was for the benefit of the King's exchequer, and that this royal trading post was a source of profit appears from despatches which state that losses sustained at other trading stations will be made good by the Fort Toronto trade. In 1754 the only occupants of Fort Toronto were one officer, two sergeants, a storekeeper and five soldiers. The number of canoes sent up was five, each canoe containing goods worth about seven thousand French livres. The price given for good beaver skins was from three livres ten sous, to five livres a pound. It is evident from the complaints made and from the testimony of the French that Fort Toronto directly after its establishment was injuring the trade of Fort Niagara, as surely as Fort Oswego was ruining that of Fort Frontenac across the lake. Francois Piquet, a member of the fraternity of St. Sulpice, made a trip of exploration along the shores of Lake Ontario in 1752, in a royal boat supplied for the purpose. At Fort Frontenac he found trade ruined by the English fort at Oswego, or Choueguen, as the Indian name is. Here he fared badly. He complained of the pork and bacon and lamented that there was not enough brandy on hand to wash a wound. But when he reached Fort Toronto he found a striking contrast. He says:—"The wine here is of the best; nothing is wanting in the fort; everything is abundant, fine and good." Here the Mississaga Indians flocked around him in great numbers picturing the happiness their young men, women and children would feel if the King of France would only be so good to them as to the Iroquois and send them missionaries. "But," they sadly exclaim, "in

REMAINS OF THE OLD FORT.



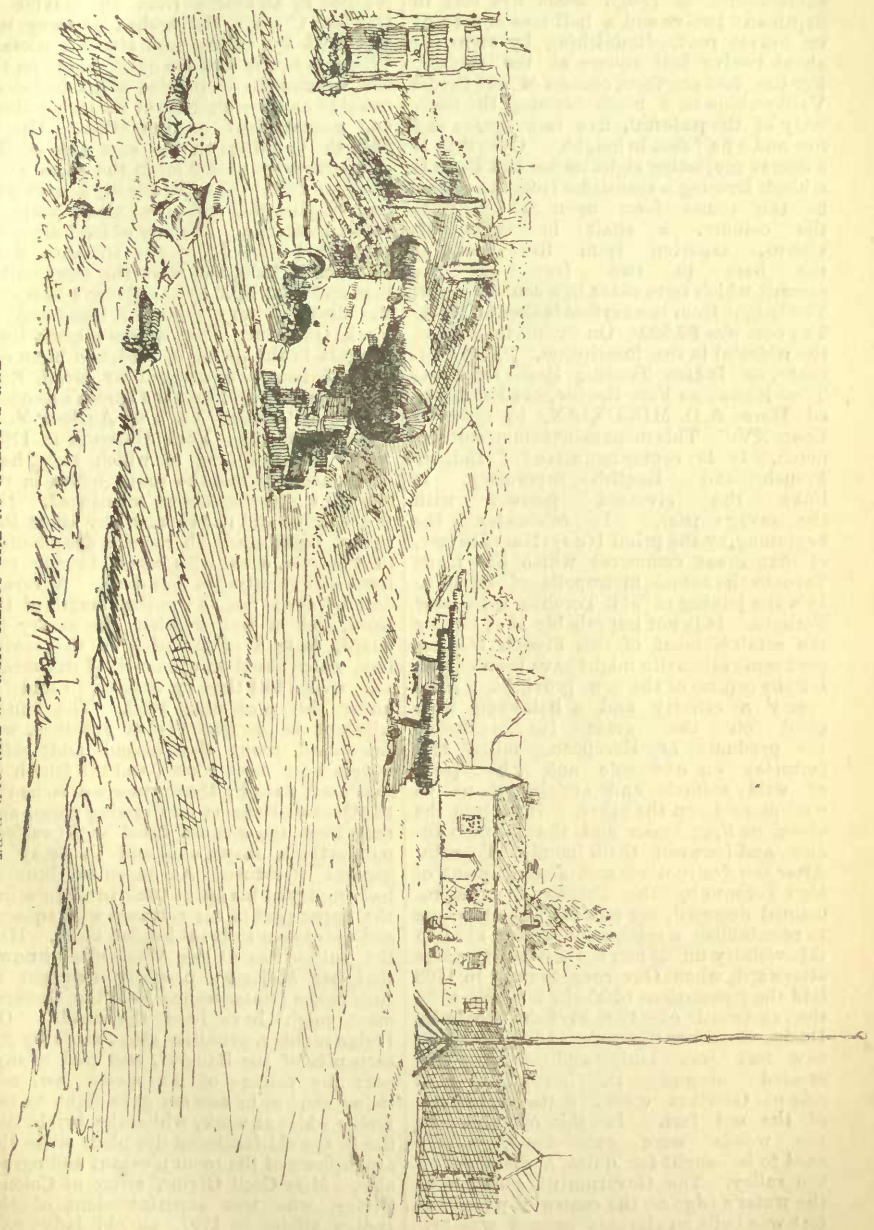
VIEW OF THE OLD FORT FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR.

place of a church he has only given us a canteen." The priest told them that they had been treated according to their own desires. Still he was much inclined to invite them to his mission at the mouth of the river Oswegatchie, opposite Prescott, but as he was under orders from the Governor to confine his proselyting efforts to the Iroquois he went on his way to Fort Niagara. He finds that the trade there had been diminishing since the erection of Fort Toronto and he strongly recommends the discontinuance of the latter Fort. At the same time he deprecates the policy of greed as displayed in the endeavour to pass alloyed silver among the Indians and in the demand of ten beavers for an equivalent for which the English only asked two. "True it is," he says, "that French brandy is preferred to English rum, but that doesn't prevent the Indians from going to Oswego." But it was to be only a short time before the Fort of Toronto was to be not merely discontinued, but absolutely destroyed and the question as to what were the best trading places taken out of the hands of the French forever. The jealousy between the English and French in the northern part of this continent was rapidly growing. Each was doing its utmost to attach the Indians to itself as allies. The English were steadily encroaching on the domains of the French Crown. The relations between England and France were becoming strained. In the same year that the French priest drank the good wine at Fort Toronto, Governor de Longueuil wrote to the Minister at Versailles that the English were inducing the Indians to destroy the French and that they would give a good deal to get the savages to destroy Fort Toronto. Later he writes:—"Every letter brings news of murder; we are menaced with a general outbreak, and even Toronto is in danger." Four years later, in 1756, war was declared between England and France on the question of North American boundaries and the seven years' conflict began, which ended in the cession to England of almost all the French domain on the North American continent. Toronto was the scene of a plot in 1757 which was all but successful. Ninety Mississaga Indians were on their way to Montreal to assist the French. When they reached Fort Toronto, where they encamped, finding that the only occupants of the fort were M. Varren, the storekeeper, and M. de Noyelle with ten men under him, it occurred to them that the opportunity of pillaging the fort and getting possession of the brandy stored in it was too good to be lost, notwithstanding the fort was occupied by their friends. A French servant girl learned of the plot and informed M. de Noyelle, who lost no time in sending to Fort Niagara for help. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the next day, two batteaux with sixty-one soldiers under command of Captain de la Feste and M. de Puisun, ran into the bay. Each boat had a swivel gun at the bow. When they neared the shore they sent a volley of cannon and musket balls over the tops of the Indian wigwams, and summoned the savages at once to a council. The Indians confessed the plot, but endeavoured to palliate their treachery by saying they had heard the English had driven out the French. But Captain Pouchot says that all they wanted was the brandy. But a year of existence was now left to Fort Toronto. In 1756 Montcalm captured Fort Oswego. Three years later Colonel Bradstreet captured Fort Frontenac, and at the same time Colonel Haldimand re-captured Oswego. Governor De Vaudreuil, the second of the name, in 1758 ordered all the available troops to be sent down from the west for the protection of Fort Niagara. At the same time he gives orders to the commandant at Fort Toronto to collect all the Indians possible and forward them to the same place, directing that if the English should make their appearance at Fort Toronto it be burned at once, and the garrison fall back on Niagara. The Indian hunter had drank his last glass of French brandy in Fort Toronto, for only a short time afterward Vaudreuil's orders were carried into effect. The next year after a siege of three weeks Niagara surrendered. When Sir William Johnson, who succeeded General Prideaux, killed in the trenches at Niagara, had captured that fort, he sent Lieutenant Francis with 30 men to reconnoitre Fort Toronto, purposing on his return to despatch a force to destroy it. All Lieutenant Francis found were five piles of burned timber and three rows of charred and broken cedar posts. Tequakareigh, a chief of the Chippewas, returned with Lieut. Francis, and was granted an audience by Sir William, the result of which was the chief promised Sir William to abandon the French cause and live in friendship with the English. Then Sir William sent him back to his tribe to keep his engagement, having clothed him, given him gifts, and suspended an English medal about his neck in place of the French one he wore. Fort Toronto was never rebuilt. In 1760 Major Robert Rogers, an officer who had distinguished himself in the war, visited the site of it on his way to take possession of



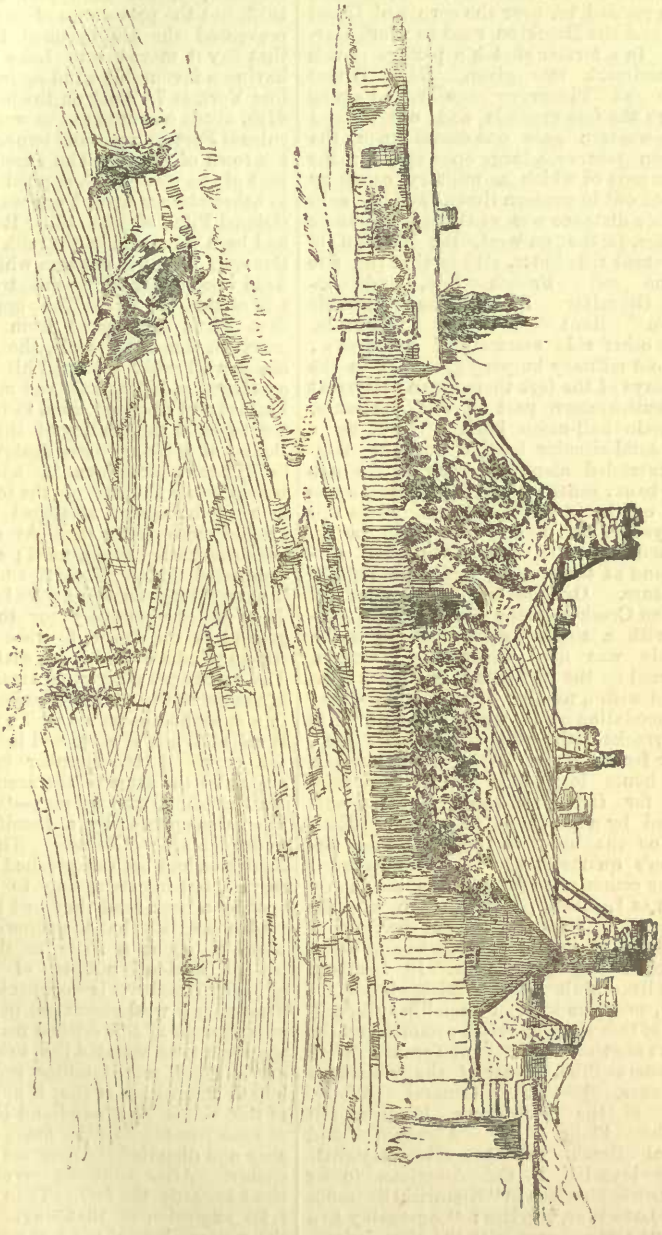
THE ENTRANCE TO THE OLD FORT AS IT WAS IN 1796-1812.

the western forts vacated by the French. He says: "There was a tract of about three hundred acres of cleared land round the place where formerly the French had a fort called Fort Toronto. The soil is principally clay. The deer are extremely plentiful in this country. Some Indians were hunting at the mouth of the river who ran into the woods on our approach very much frightened. They came in, however, in the morning, and testified their joy at the news of our success against the French. They told us we could easily accomplish our journey from thence to Detroit in eight days; that when the French traded at that place, the Indians used to come with their peltry from Michilimackinac down the River Toronto. I think Toronto a most convenient place for a factory," the Major adds, meaning by factory, trading post. Captain Gother Mann, an officer of the Royal Engineers, was instructed in 1788 to examine Toronto harbour, take soundings and look over the whole locality with a view to the establishment of a settlement here. He drew a ground plan of the old French fort, showing the lines of the stockade and the five little parallelograms, inside being the storehouse, a little in advance of the others, and the quarters for the keepers, officers, soldiers and men employed. Captain Mann entitled his map, "Plan of the Proposed Toronto Harbour, with the Proposed Town and Port by the Settlement." He expresses his opinion that the best position for a fort to protect the proposed settlement is the exact spot to-day occupied by the stone barracks. From this point slantingly across the entrance into the harbour he takes soundings and finds the water to vary from one to four fathoms in depth. Captain Mann also lays out a town on paper, making the town plot exactly square, consisting of eleven equal-sized blocks each way, a broad strip of reserved ground in front, a large patch of commons in the rear and the surrounding country cut up into farms and roads. In the time of Augustus Jones, the land surveyor brought over by Governor Simcoe, the Toronto river had come to have another name—St. John's river. Augustus Jones makes a survey of the broken front concession of York, and from this it is evident that the old French fort stood two chains or 132 feet from the present Dufferin street. Mr. Jones observes the remains of an old forge, and notes that the timber is birch, black oak, beech and hemlock, the soil clay. In Auchinleck's history of the war of 1812 he shows that the old French fort stood nearly half way between the landing place of the Americans in 1813 and the old fort, and a little west of the stone barracks. Dr. Scadding, from whose history of Fort Rouille this description is condensed, severely criticizes the historians Benson J. Lossing and S. G. Goodrich, and points out many errors into which they have fallen, as to history, topography and orthography. At the time of the capture of York by the United States forces, the site of Fort Toronto had been previously selected as the point of debarkation, but on account of the heavy winds the boats were carried far to the westward, where the landing took place. When in 1878 the Government secured a large portion of the Garrison Common for the Industrial Exhibition, the site of the French Fort was included in the survey. Previous to that time a dilapidated wooden fence had enclosed the area of the fort. This fence did not form a perfect square, as the original lines of the palisades did not run at right angles either to Dufferin street or the shore of the bay. When the ground was prepared for the park, it became necessary to remove this fence and level the mounds and fill up the depressions which were the sole remains of the first settlement at Toronto. That the historic spot might not be lost, a cairn of unhewn stone was mounted upon a huge granite boulder brought up out of the entrance to the bay by dredge, bearing this inscription—"This cairn marks the exact site of Fort Rouille, commonly known as Fort Toronto, an Indian Trading Post and Stockade, Established A.D. 1749, by order of the Government of Louis XV., in accordance with the recommendations of the Count de la Galissoniere, Administrator of New France 1717-1749. Erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, A.D. 1878." For six years the cairn served its purpose. It then began to settle, and it was felt that a more suitable memorial should take its place. At the semi-centennial in 1884, of the incorporation of Toronto as a city, and the restoration of the name which had been lost for nearly half a century, the foundation of a monument was laid by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. John Beverley Robinson. Three years later on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria by means of grants from the city, donations from the Industrial Exhibition Association and the Associated Pioneers of the City of Toronto and Ancient County of York, and subscriptions from individuals sufficient funds were raised to complete the monument, which was unveiled by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada



THE BATTERY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE OLD FORT.

on the opening day of the Exhibition, Sept. 6th, 1887. The monument consists of a substructure of rough stone five feet in depth and twelve and a half feet square at its lowest part, diminishing by steps to about twelve feet square at the surface. For four feet are three courses of cut Credit Valley stone to a block forming the main body of the pedestal, five feet square and five and a half feet in height. Over this is a course projecting eight inches and there is a block forming a transition from the square to the round form upon which rests the column, a shaft in eight divisions, tapering from five feet at the base to two feet at the summit which terminates in a conical apex. The height from the surface is about 30 feet. The cost was $2,500. On the north side of the pedestal is the inscription, "Fort Toronto, an Indian Trading Post, for Some Time Known as Fort Rouille, was Established Here A.D. MDCCXLIX, by order of Louis XV." This monument commemorates much. It is commemorative of Indian, French and English supremacy. It links the civilized present with the savage past. It celebrates the beginning, by the primitive system of barter, of that great commerce which has made Toronto the actual metropolis of Canada. It is the joining of old Toronto with new Toronto. It is not improbable that but for the establishment of this French trading post some other site might have been chosen for the capital of the new province. Here nearly a century and a half ago were piled on the grass for exchange the products of European mills and factories on one side and the pelts of wild animals and articles of native workmanship on the other. Here met the vivacious Frenchman and the taciturn Indian, and between them founded Toronto. After the destruction and abandonment of Fort Toronto by the French the site remained deserted, nor was any attempt made to re-establish a settlement of any kind in this vicinity until more than thirty years afterward, when Governor Simcoe in 1793 laid the foundations of York, four miles to the eastward of the French stockade. During Governor Simcoe's administration a new fort was built and a stockade erected around it, on the west side of Garrison creek, east of the site of the old fort. In this creek, before the woods were cut down, salmon used to be caught for quite a distance up the valley. The Government common at the water's edge on the centre of which the fort was built on elevated ground was originally a portion of a great circle radiating a thousand yards from its centre, the fort. The eastern entrance to the fort was reached by an ascent from the ravine of Garrison Creek. The arched gateway was protected by strong iron studded portals. Within a sentry and the guard house on the left, beyond the loop-holed block house on one side and the quarters of the men, officers and commandant on the other. Up to 1849 the buildings on the east side of the enclosure were pretty much the same as in the year 1800. Some of the log houses had been clapboarded and given a semi-respectable appearance. The row of log houses on the left hand side of the entrance were standing in 1859, and were the same buildings erected in 1796 by the Queen's Rangers, the first military regiment quartered at York Garrison The Rangers came from Niagara in the spring of 1794, and in an old Masonic record, discovered by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, we find that the Queen's Rangers Lodge, or "Lodge No. 3 of Ancient York Masons," met in York Garrison in 1799-1800. The building in which they held their meetings was the south house in the row of log houses above mentioned. The fire of 1812 did not in any way affect this row of buildings. There were four houses in the row, each with about twenty feet front and twenty-five feet deep. A verandah or shed ran the entire length of the front, and in wet weather the sentry on guard, instead of standing in the sentry box, which stood on the north of the verandah, would kill time by walking to and fro under this protecting shed. The house, adjacent to the gateway or entrance, was the guard room, the second and third houses were mess rooms, and the fourth or south was used by the engineers attached to the Queen's Rangers for drawing plans, and they kept the shelves filled with various publications, maps, etc., and an array of general literature. An ingenious brother had employed his spare time in decorating the upper part of the entrance with squares and compasses in brass-headed tacks. Had the authorities at the War Office known that her Majesty's property was put to such use, a remonstrance from the Government might have been the result. On Lodge nights a primitive altar, made by the carpenter of the Rangers, was used to support the volume of the sacred law, and tallow candles in sconces gave light to the Lodge while at work, while the bright log fire in the old-fashioned fire place made the atmosphere of the room pleasant and agreeable. Miss Cecil Givins, sister of Colonel Givins, who was superintendent of the Indian affairs in 1797, an old lady now nearly ninety years of age, has a perfect re-



THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS, 1816.

collection of this building in 1807. It was only a mile from Pinegrove the house Miss Givins resided in, near the corner of Dunel street and the Brockton road to York Garrison. In a former sketch a picture of this old landmark was given. Miss Givins resides at Pinegrove to-day. Passing through the fort grounds and out beyond by the western gate one comes upon the Garrison reserve, a large open space in the eastern part of which a military cemetery was laid out in modern times, and a considerable distance west of it the white stone barracks, farther on west, the location of the present rifle butts, still farther the site of the old French fort, and beyond Gibraltar Point, the extreme western limit of the peninsula. On the other side eastward of Bathurst st. is the old military burying ground. In the early days of the fort there was a battery at the southwestern part of the enclosure. The main half-moon battery, including a small semi-circular bastion for the flagstaff extended along the brow of the palisaded bank, south of the parade, which was in the centre of the enclosure. From this the royal salutes used to be fired on the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-Governor and at the opening and closing of the legislature. Overlooking the ravine of Garrison Creek was the south-eastern bastion with a single twelve-pounder which formerly was fired every day at noon. The knoll on the east side of the creek was covered with a number of buildings for the accommodation of the troops in addition to the barracks within the Fort. Here also, not far from the edge of the bank, stood a block house loop-holed as frontier forts were for Indian warfare. It was surrounded by a stockade of pickets. Eastward, on the brow of the bay, were the surgeon's quarters, and further eastward still the commandant's quarters, commonly known as Lambeth palace, though why the name of the official residence of the primate of all England should be given to a military building is not quite clear. In Lambeth Palace lived Major General Æneas Shaw, for a time, previous to his ownership and occupancy of Oak Hill. Garrison common and the old fort are the battle field of Toronto. Here fell General Pike, leader of the victorious Americans, just as General Wolfe, leader of the victorious English, fell on the Plains of Abraham and General Brock on Queenston Heights. Of the invasion by the American forces John Lewis Thomson in "Historical Sketches of the Late War," writes: "Agreeably to a previous arrangement with the Commodore, General Dearborn and his suite with a force of 1,700 men embarked at Sackett's Harbour, on the 22nd and 23rd of April, 1813, but the prevalence of a violent storm prevented the sailing until the 25th. On that day it moved into Lake Ontario and having a favourable wind arrived safely before York at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, about one mile to the westward of the ruins of Fort Toronto and two and a half from the town of York. The execution of that part of the plan which applied immediately to other attacks upon York was confided to Colonel Pike, of the 15th Regiment, who had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and the position which had been fixed upon for landing the troops was the site of the old fort. The approach of the fleet being discovered from the enemy's garrison, General Sheaffe, the British commandant, hastily collected his whole force, consisting of 750 regulars and militia, and 100 Indians and disposed them in the best manner to resist the landing of the Americans. Bodies of Indians were observed in groups in different directions in and about the woods below the site of the fort, and numbers of horsemen stationed in the clear ground surrounding it. At eight o'clock the debarkation commenced; at ten it was completed. Major Forsyth and his riflemen in several large batteaux were in the advance. They pulled vigorously for the designated ground at the site, but were forced by a strong wind a considerable distance above." The exact spot where the Americans landed is the point where Queen street if extended in a straight line would strike the water. It is called Wolfe's cove, and is just within the curve of the Humber bay. Circumstantially the same is the account given by Dr. Scadding, who writes:—"The debarkation was opposed by a handful of Indians under Major Givins. The Glengarry Fencibles had been dispatched to aid in this service, but in attempting to approach the spot by a back road they lost their way. A tradition exists that the name of Grenadier's Pond, a lagoon a little to the west, one of the ancient outlets of the waters of the Humber, is connected with the disastrous bewilderment of a party of the regular troops at this critical period. It is at the same time asserted that the name Grenadier's Pond was familiar previously. At length companies of the Eighth Regiment, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and of Incorporated Militia, made their appearance and disputed the progress inland of the enemy. After suffering severely they retired towards the fort. Then occurred the fatal explosion of that day. Just inside the western gate of the fort was the western battery with the magazine at the right of

the entrance. As the Americans pressed forward through the gate the magazine exploded, killing about 200 Americans, among them General Pike and some of the defending force. The Government House of the day, a large rambling cluster of one storey buildings, was shattered to pieces by the concussion, and on the restoration of peace, Chief Justice Elmsley's house, on King street, was bought and converted into Government House, but for a long time afterward it still went by the name of Elmsley House. At the time of the invasion of Canada, the fort at York was manned by the 3rd Regiment of York Militia. In the regimental order book o July 29th, 1812, occurs this note : "In consequence of an

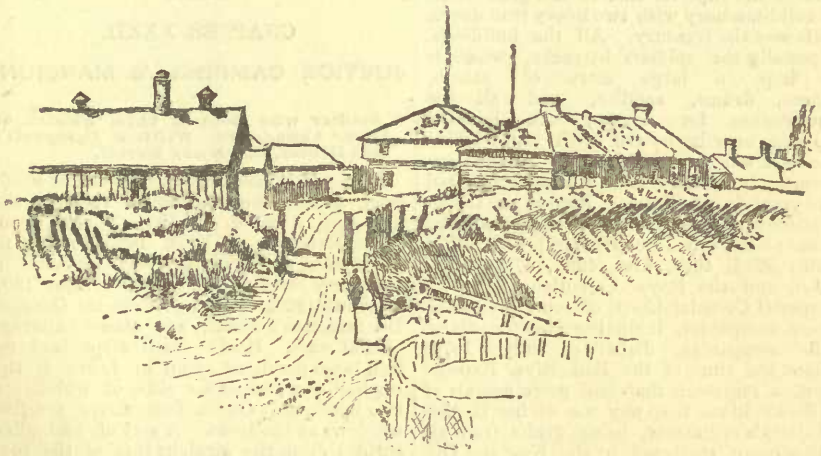
BLOCK HOUSE, OLD FORT, 1888.

order from Major General Brock, commanding the forces for a detachment of volunteers under the command of Major Allan to hold themselves in readiness to proceed in batteaux from the head of the lake to-morrow at 2 o'clock, the following officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, will hold themselves in readiness to proceed at 2 o'clock for the purpose of being fitted with caps, blankets and haversacks as well as to draw provisions. On their arrival at the head of the lake regimental coats and canteens will be ready to be issued to them." The names given are Capt. Heward, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Robinson, Sergeants Knott, Humberstone, Bond and Bridgeford. Continuing, the note says : "Major General Brock has desired me, Captain Stephen Heward to acquaint the detachment under my command of his high approbation of their orderly conduct and good discipline while under arms ; that their exercise and marching far exceeded any that he had seen in the province. And in particular he directed me to acquaint the officers how much he is pleased with their appearance in uniform and their perfect knowledge of their duty." On the 13th of October General Brock was a corpse on Queenston Heights, and in the following April York was in the hands of the invaders. "Toronto" was the counter-sign of the York garrison, July 23rd, 1812. Among the British killed at the battle of York was Captain McNeil, who fell at the head of his company of Grenadiers of the 8th Regiment. His body was buried by the Americans on the spot where he died. In after years the waters of the lake washing away the bank close up to the grave, Major Winnett, commanding the 68th Regiment at the fort, on May 9th, 1829, had the remains removed to the Garrison burial ground. A firing party and the band attended, and the remains were followed to the place of interment by the officers of the garrison and a procession of the inhabitants of the town and vi-

cinity. As portions of the clay bank along the bay have fallen away numerous skeletons have been exposed and military ornaments and pieces of firearms and other weapons found. Mrs. Murney wrote a manuscript narrative of the events of those days during which the Americans held York, taken down from the lips of her mother, Mrs. Breakenridge, who took refuge at Baron de Hoen's house, four miles up Yonge street. Mrs. Murney writes in regard to Captain McNeil:—"My mother saw the poor 8th Grenadiers come into town on the Saturday and in church on Sunday with the handsome Captain McNeil at their head, and the next day they were cut to pieces to a man." On the beach, protected by some earthworks, at the mouth of the Garrison creek, on the site of the present Queen's wharf were to be seen for many years a row of cannon, dismounted, spiked and rendered wholly useless by the regular troops before their retreat to Kingston. Loose canister shot were also frequently washed up by the waves at this point. These memorials of the capture of York were afterward sold to a Toronto foundry and melted up. The earthworks remained for many years. In connection with the fort it may be stated that at an early date a block house stood on the bank of the artificial channel known as the "Little Don," not far from the site of the first Parliament Buildings, and the stone jail recently torn down. It commanded the road which led from the carrying places or narrow part of the Island. Mr. Lossing, the historian who visited Toronto in 1860, says that this block house was situated on the high east bank of the Don, just beyond the King street bridge. It is possible that Mr. Lossing may have fallen into this error by seeing the log house now on the Exhibition grounds, which stood at that time in the place indicated by Mr. Lossing on the property of Mr. John Smith. The old Fort, as it is to-day, though fast falling into decay and wholly useless now for defensive purposes, gives a fair idea of what it was in the war of 1812. Entering the enclosure from the east the first building the visitor approaches is a long, narrow, one-storey shed, about 25x100 feet in dimensions. It is of comparatively recent date, and is now used as a gun shed by the Toronto Field Battery. Here all the guns of the battery are kept and here weekly drills are held Wednesday evenings. South-west of this is the old block house with loop holes for muskets. It is the older one of two buildings on the ground, the other also being a block house similar to it. This block house is two stories high, the upper storey projecting over the lower, a style of military architecture sometimes seen in pictures of old forts built with an especial view to Indian warfare. It is now used as an armoury by Colonel Fred. Denison's troop of the Governor-General's Body Guard, the senior corps in the Canadian service. The troop was first

WESTERN ENTRANCE, OLD FORT, 1888

organized by Col. G. T. Denison, sr., and it has always been commanded by a Denison. West of it is a small frame house used for washing purposes. At the north-west corner of the first long shed is a brick two-storey building with a log fence around it. It was formerly used as a magazine, and is placed between the two block-houses so that access to it might be had from either. It is now used as a storage house. West from this is the second block-house, similar to the first in size and architectural design. These were the two first buildings in the fort enclosure. Back of this is a shed recently put up for the guns of the artillery. On the opposite or north side of the road running through the grounds between the two block-houses is a wooden building, the east end of which—the first building one entering the fort approaches on the north side of the roadway—was the old guard house. At the east end of this was a sentry box and a tradition exists that an old soldier once shot himself in it. The other end of this building was used as a fire engine house in later years. The next two portions of this same building were staff sergeants' quarters. The next structure forms a double, one-storey house, in which were the officers' quarters and the orderlies' rooms. This is on the north side of the road. The next house on the same side of the road, a little to the west, is one-storey, frame, roughcast. It was put up twenty-five years ago for a canteen. The old canteen, which was in a hollow to the westward, was burned down, necessitating the erection of a new one. Farther west is a one-storey block house with an enormous chimney. This was the cook house and bake shop. The great copper kettles are still to be seen and the huge ovens perhaps bigger than those in any city bakery of to-day. South west from the cook house but still on the north side of the road is a one storey brick building used for the superior officers' quarters and mess room. The eastern gable overgrown with ivy presents a picturesque appearance. The ivy was planted by a soldier fourteen years ago. At the north-west extremity of the fort enclosure is a large two storey frame building with a frontage of about two hundred feet that was used for the soldiers' barracks. It is now the armory of B troop of the Governor-General's Body Guard, Major Dunn commanding. The band also uses part of it for practice rooms. At the west side of this building is a pear tree that still yields fruit, which was planted thirty-five years ago by Lieutenant Landon, who brought it with him from Connecticut. At the extreme west of the yard, just back of the soldiers' barracks, is a little brick building, which was the armourer's shop. In the west centre of the enclosure are two long, narrow one storey, whitewashed buildings, each divided into three cottages. These have always been reserved for married soldiers and their families. East of these is a stone magazine with an iron roof, surrounded by a high stockade. Loose powder for making cartridges for all the field batteries in Ontario is now stored in it. In front of it is a flagpole with a ball at the top. This was erected in honour of the Princess Louise, when she



EASTERN ENTRANCE, OLD FORT, 1888.

visited the fort. The Royal Standard was raised on that occasion, and perhaps it never will be again on that pole. Along the embankment on the bay side are seven seven inch thirty-two pounders bearing the dates 1843 and 1844. The guns are partly dismounted, rusted inside, and wholly useless for warfare now. The embrasures are filling in and going to decay. Near the south embankment stood the dead house, which has been pulled down. All around the enclosure of the fort is an embankment with an inclined stockade or row of pickets something like a *chevaux de frise* and beyond this a ditch. A well with a filter attached is at the north-west corner of the fort; it used to supply all the soldiers with water but it is now dry. Under the building once occupied as quarters by the superior officers is a great vault of solid masonry with two heavy iron doors. This was the treasury. All the buildings, especially the soldiers' barracks, where is is kept a large store of sabres, lances, drums, saddles, and all the equipments for cavalry are boarded up and heavily barred with iron. This measure was found necessary to shut out tramps, boys and thieves who once infested the grounds at night. Among the troops stationed at the Toronto forts have been these:—1st, 8th, 13th (Hussars), 15th, 17th, 30th, 32nd, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 47th, 68th, 79th, and the Royal Canadian Rifles, an Imperial Colonial Corps of some sixteen or more companies, including Newfoundland rifle companies, disbanded about 1870, about the time of the Red River Expedition, a regiment that had more medals of different kinds than any one of her British Majesty's regiments, being drafts from all other corps, stationed in the New and Old Forts, sometimes to the number of eight and ten companies. The 100th Royal Canadians recruited around Toronto, stationed in the Old Fort in 1860, when the depot was in charge of Capt. Clark, Dr. Widmer's son-in-law, and a Lieut. Fletcher. This company acted as a guard of honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with a company of Royal Canadian Rifles, at the amphitheatre on John street or the Government House. At the time of the Riel rebellion the Rifles, Colonel Fielden commanding, were quartered in the soldiers' barracks, and it was from there that they started for the first Red River expedition. No Imperial troops have been quartered at the Fort since, and the only occupants of the buildings now are the employes of the military department and their families. All the military stores for this district, such as rifles, tents, blankets, and knapsacks are kept in the frame buildings west of the old Fort, at the eastern end of which Colonel Alger has his office. A great grass grown mound rises from a level field also west of the fort. Here are stored boxes on boxes of rifle ammunition, millions of rounds. Over seven acres are in the fort enclosure, which is bounded on the south by the Canadian Pacific railroad tracks running between the trenches and the bay, on the north by the Western division of the Grand Trunk railway, on the west by the Garrison Common and on the east by the road leading to the Queen's wharf, or Bathurst street. Over to the west on the higher ground, overlooking the bay and commanding the entrance to the harbour, are the white cut stone barracks erected during the administration of Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne.

CHAPTER XXXII.

JUSTICE CAMPBELL'S MANSION.

A Soldier who Became Chief Justice of Upper Canada—Sir William Campbell's Last Illness, Death and Burial.

On a gentle elevation at the head of Frederick street, commanding a view of the bay and situated a little back from Duke street, is a large brick house in the style of architecture which prevailed in the early brick period of York from 1807 to about 1825. It is much like the Grange, Dr. Strachan's house, and other buildings of that class. Half a dozen steps lead up to a large porch or stoop in front of the big hall door, on either side of which are two windows. On the floor above are five windows at the front. A sort of half gable springs from the straight line of the roof in which is an oval window. This is the mansion which Chief Justice Sir William Campbell erected in 1822. Sir William Campbell was born in Scotland in 1758. He entered a Highland regiment as a soldier, and came to America at the time of the revolt of the colonies. He was taken prisoner at Yorktown in 1781 when Cornwallis surrendered. In 1783 he emigrated to Nova Scotia, where he settled down and began the study of law. After practising there nineteen years he was appointed Attorney-General for the Island of Cape Breton, a post which he held twelve years. In 1811 he was promoted to a judgeship in Upper Canada. It was while in this position that he sat on the bench in 1818 at the trial of the men accused of murder, high treason, robbery and conspiracy in the troubles growing out of the rivalry in the North-west between the

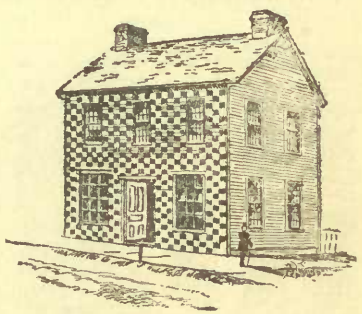
Hudson's Bay Company and the Montreal North-west Company of fur traders in 1815 and 1816, the other judges being Chief Justice Powell, Justice Boulton, and Associate Justice Allan. In 1825 Justice Campbell was appointed Chief Justice to succeed Chief Justice Powell. Justice Campbell died in 1834 at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Dr. Henry, author of "Trifles from my Portfolio," who attended him in his last illness, thus describes his eminent patient's case:—"My worthy patient became very weak towards the end of the year; his nights were restless; his appetite began to fail, and he could only relish tid bits." Here the doctor remarks that medicines proving useless he prescribed snipes. Continuing, he says:—"At the point of the sandy peninsula opposite the barracks are a number of little pools and marshes frequented by these delectable little birds, and here I used to cross over in my skiff and pick up the Chief Justice's panacea. On this delicate food the poor old gentleman was supported for a couple of months, but the frost set in, the snipes flew away, and Sir William died." Justice Campbell's venerable head covered with its snow-white hair, had for many years been a familiar spectacle to the worshippers at St. James', and his funeral at that church was worthy of the dignity he had ever maintained on the bench. It was a double funeral. At the same hour and within the same walls the final obsequies took place of Mr. Roswell Mount, a member of the Lower House, representing Middlesex, who had died at York. The Legislature was in session at the time, and attended in a body with the members of the bar and the judges. The funeral oration on this two-fold occasion was pronounced by Archdeacon John Strachan. The York *Courier* of the day in its description of the funeral remarks that twenty residents of York were present whose combined ages exceeded 1,450 years. After the death of Sir William Campbell the Hon. James Gordon, formerly of Amherstburgh, made his mansion his home for many years. Mr. Gordon was a very generous member of St. James', giving largely toward supplying its needs, and his daughter, Miss Gordon, following her father's example, gave $1,000 in 1872 toward the completion of the edifice, in accordance with the plans of F. W. Cumberland. Subsequently Terence O'Neill, an auctioneer, lived in it for thirty years. It was then purchased by John Strathy, who lived there until his death, and the place was afterwards sold to the present owner, Mr. John Fensom.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CHECKERED STORE.

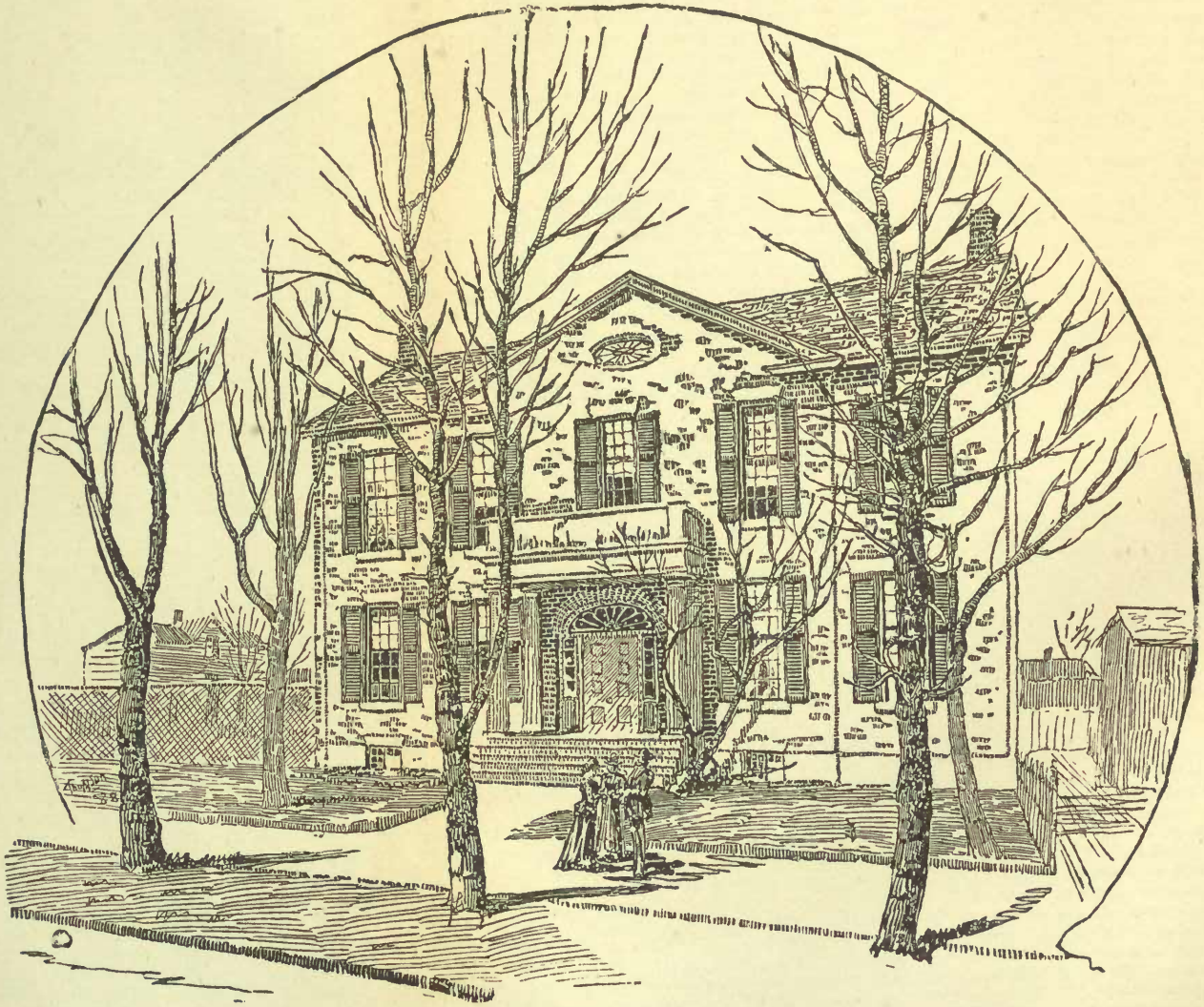
A Sketch of the History of the North-west Corner of Toronto and King Streets—The Occupants of the Various Buildings.

In the spring of 1886 a building was torn down at the north-west corner of King and Toronto streets to make room for the new Quebec Bank buildings which now adorn the street intersecting. Though not a historic corner in itself this present central business portion of the city is near the localities famed as the scenes which marked the history of the settlement of York. Opposite it to the eastward stood the jail where Lount and Matthews suffered on the scaffold. The north-west corner was not



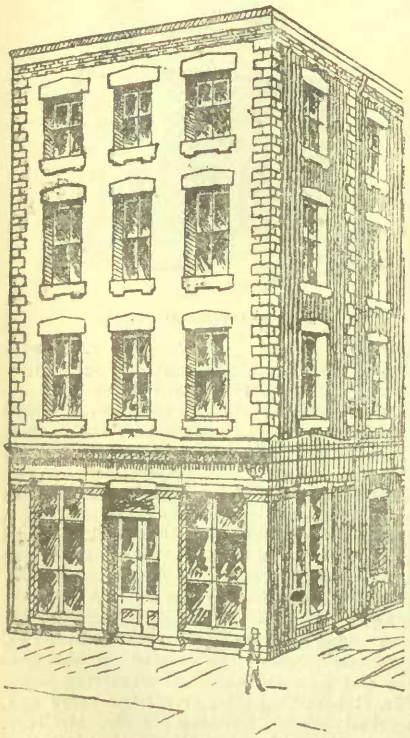
THE CHECKERED STORE.

always graced with the structures which have stood on it in recent years. The first owner of the lot was Thos. Robt. Johnston, a carpenter, who held the property from the Toronto street lane to King street. In 1831 a man named R. A. Parker erected the checkered store, a two storey frame building, selling notions, or as an old pioneer put it, everything from a needle to an anchor. In 1834 Parker moved to the south-east corner of King and Yonge streets, to the site of John Kay's old store, now the new building owned by Alex Manning and occupied by J. E. Ellis & Co. He was succeeded by Robert McClure, a tall, thin Scotchman, who carried on the auctioneering business and did a thriving trade. Mr. Robert Shanklin, over fifty years ago, worked in this building for Mr. McClure, the auctioneer. After the death of Robert Johnston and also of his wife Margaret Lawrence, Ezekiel Francis Whittemore was married to their daughter Margaret, and had a marriage portion as devised to her by the will of her father, which was a portion



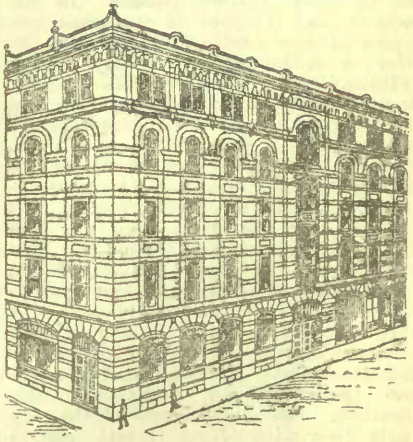
MANSION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CAMPBELL, DUKE STREET.

of the property on Toronto street. She never had any claim on the checkered store and lot on the corner of King and Toronto streets. By this will of Robert Johnston, his eldest son, Richard Lawrence Johnston, who is yet living, became, after his mother's death, the owner of the lot and checkered store. This Richard L. Johnston sold to E. F. Whittemore some time after Whittemore's marriage to his sister Margaret. When McClure gave up the store in 1846 Whittemore tore down the old checkered store and erected in its place the structure demolished two years ago. On its completion Thos. Rigney & Co. occupied it for about three years. Then Rigney went to New York and the firm became E. F. Whittemore & Co. (Thos. Rigney, Whittemore and Rutherford). Then the firm was dissolved, Thos. Rigney retiring, and it became Whittemore, Rutherford & Co. In 1855 the



40 YEARS AGO.

partnership was dissolved, Whittemore keeping possession of the building and starting a general banking and broking business taking in with him two former employes, Elswood Chaffey and Edmund Morris. This business was conducted until 1859 when Mr. Whittemore died. Mr. Rutherford died about three years ago. At the death of Mr. Whittemore, Chaffey & Co. sprang into life to give way to R. J. Kimball & Co., H. J. Morse & Co, and finally Gzowski & Buchan, which latter firm occupied the front part of the building on King street up to the time of its destruction. The property had remained in Mr. Whittemore's hands until two years before his death, when he sold it to the Hon. L. H. Holton, of Montreal, from whom it passed to Sir David L. Macpherson. The value of the corner where the checkered store stood was estimated at $25 a foot. About 1860 the rear portion of the building was divided into a couple of shops and an entrance on Toronto street led to the offices into which the upper part of the building was divided. The shop north of the Toronto street entrance was that of C. A. Backas, the bookseller and newsdealer, for



QUEBEC BANK.

years the postage stamp depot of the city. It was also the resort of newspaper men, and in a little nook at the south end of the counter, many a time and oft the late William Lyon Mackenzie used to regale any friend he met with reminiscences of the rebellion or accounts of the book trade sales in New York, which he was in the habit of attending. The first and second floors were lawyers offices and the front room on the upper floor was the location in 1864 of the "book and job printing office" of J. Ross Robertson. The *Grumbler*, a well-known humorous weekly, was issued here. Subsequently the entire upper floor was leased to Mr. Bates, the pioneer in the commercial college line, the title of the institution being

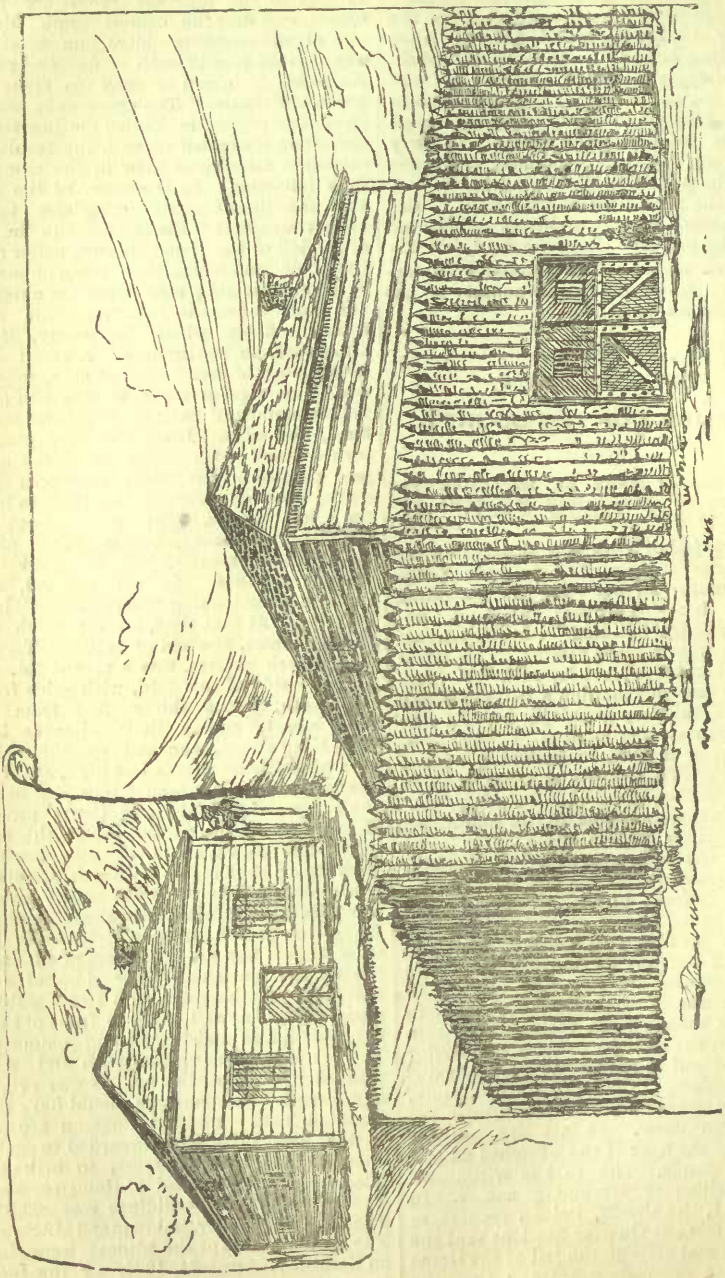
"The British American Commercia College." The Quebec Bank subsequently became the possessor of it for the sum of $48,000. After the building became a banking establishment the upper flats were utilized as lawyers' offices, and many are the now foremost lawyers of Toronto who struggled through their first brief in this place. Latterly bucket shop operators conducted a business there. The building when torn down showed proof of the good work of other days. Ex-Mayor Sheard was the architect and George Brown the builder. Both are dead, but the solid brick walls and substantial workmanship bore testimony to the honesty of the men of the old time.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE JAILS OF THE COUNTY.

The Scenes of Many an Execution—The Hanging of Lount and Matthews—The Prison of the Captured Fenians.

The first jail of York was situated on the south side of King street, between Yonge and Toronto streets. As Dr. Scadding describes it :—"This was a squat, unpainted wooden building with hipped roof concealed from persons passing in the street by a tall cedar stockade, such as those which we see surrounding a Hudson's Bay post or a military wood yard. At the outer entrance hung a billet of wood suspended by a chain communicating with a bell within. The English criminal code, as it was at the beginning of the century, having been introduced with all its enormities, public hangings were frequent at an early period in the new province. A shocking scene is described as taking place at an execution in front of the old jail at York. The condemned refuses to mount the scaffold. On this the moral suasion efforts of the sheriff amount to the ridiculous were not the occasion so seriously tragic. In aid of the sheriff the officiating chaplain steps more than once up the plank set from the cart to the scaffold to show the facility of the act and to induce the man to mount in like manner; the condemned demurs, and openly remarks on the obvious difference in the two cases. At last the noose is adjusted to the neck of the wretched culprit where he stands. The cart is withdrawn and a deliberate strangling ensues. In April, 1811, the sheriff, Beikie, reports to the magistrates at Quarter Sessions that the sills of the east cells of the jail of the Home District are completely rotten; that the ceilings in the different rooms are insufficient, and that he cannot think himself safe should necessity oblige him to confine any persons in said cells or debtors' rooms. An order is given in May to make the necessary repairs." The spike nails wanted are not to be had in York; the Lieutenant-Governor is applied to with the result that carpenter Leach gets them in the month of July following. In December of the same year the sheriff again complains to the magistrates that "the prisoners in the cells of the jail of the Home District suffer much from cold and damp, there being no method of communicating heat from the chimneys nor any bedsteads to raise the straw from the floors which lie nearly, if not altogether, on the ground. A small stove in the lobby of each range of cells, together with some rugs or blankets will add much to the comfort of the unhappy persons confined," he adds. Later than this posts of turned wood with round tops, the lower part painted a pale blue, the upper part white, were set up about the town to mark the jail limits. The yard about the jail was enclosed with a high picket fence. The second jail in York was erected in 1824. It was a good, substantial, plain-looking two-storied red brick building. At that time, on the north side of King street, stretching between Toronto and Church streets, was a vacant lot. At the west side of this field, with gable fronting south, about thirty feet from Toronto street, and a little distance back from King street, enclosed on three sides by a picket fence fifteen feet high, stood the new prison at what would now be nearly the corner of Toronto and Court streets. Directly across the vacant lot to the eastward, and relatively in the same position with regard to King and Church streets, a court-house was built at the same time precisely like the jail in external architecture. At the top of each was a pediment like that of a Greek temple. Pilasters of cut-stone ran up the front and outer sides of each building. At the sides were lesser gables, a portion of the wall rising in front of them finished square and sustaining chimneys. The entrances were on the south and were reached by flights of steps. It was originally intended that lanterns should have surmounted both buildings, but on account of the cost these were discarded to enable John Hayden, the contractor, to make the pilasters of stone instead of Roman cement. The cost of the two buildings was £3,800. The plans were by Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Swait. The corner stones of the edifices were laid on Saturday, April 24, 1824, by the Lieutenant-Governor attended by his staff and

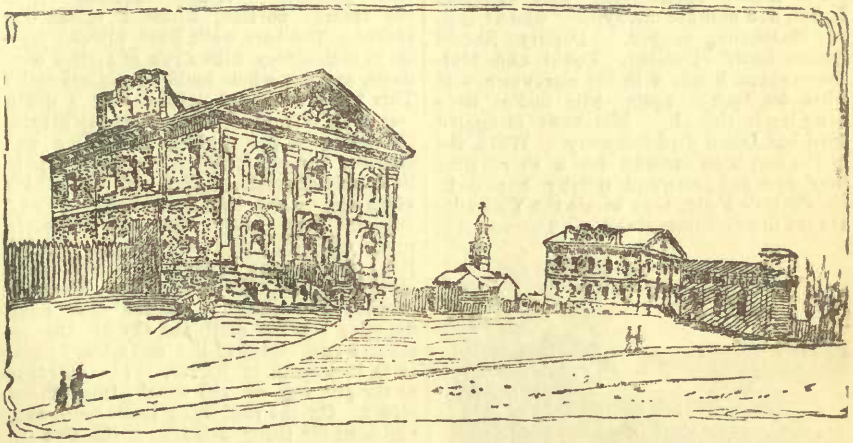


THE FIRST JAIL IN YORK, 1800-24.

accompanied by the members of the Executive Council, judges, lawyers, magistrates and principal inhabitants of York. A sovereign and a half sovereign, several silver and copper coins and some newspapers were deposited in the stone. The jail and court house were never torn down, but were remodeled and form part of the buildings now standing on their sites. York Chambers, at the corner of Toronto and Court streets, comprises the old jail. In 1836 J. Young published, among other pictures of old Toronto, lithographic views of the jail and court-house which may now and then be found in the possession of old residents. Near the front entrance of the jail stood the parish stocks. The open space in front of the jail and court house became the public place of the town after the erection of these edifices, and was called Court House Square. Here on one occasion William Lyon Mackenzie was borne aloft in triumph by the crowd, wearing around his neck and on his breast a massive gold chain and medal, and here, also, on another occasion, he was pelted by a mob with missiles of every kind. A touching incident connected with William Lyon Mackenzie is thus related by Dr. Scadding as occurring on the steps of the court house: "Sentence of death had been pronounced on a young man once employed in his printing office. He had been vigorously exerting himself to obtain from the executive a mitigation of the extreme penalty. The day and even the hour for the execution had arrived and no message of reprieve had been transmitted from the Lieutenant-Governor. As he came out of the Sheriff's room, after receiving the final announcement that there could be no further delay, the white collars on each side of his face were wet through and through with the tears that were gushing from his eyes and pouring down his cheeks. He was just realizing the fact that nothing further could be done, and in a few moments afterwards the execution actually took place." The jail yard was enclosed on three sides with a picket fence about fifteen feet high. In this yard Lount and Matthews were executed for participation in the Mackenzie rebellion. The governor of the jail was Mr. John Kidd.

Mr. Charles Durand, who was confined in this jail with Lount and Matthews, gives the following account of their execution:—

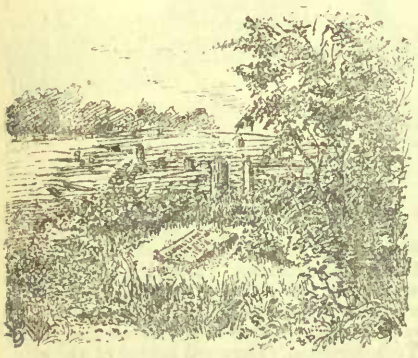
"The hours of April 12, 1838, were the saddest we ever spent. None of us could



THE JAIL, N. E. CORNER KING AND TORONTO STREETS—1824-1840.

sleep and we were all early astir. It was a fine spring morning. Looking through the window of our room we saw the scaffold. It was built by the late Mr. Storm. His foreman was Matthew Sheard, then a fine young Yorkshireman, afterward mayor of the city. He was expected to share in the work of building the scaffold. 'I'll not put a hand to it,' said he; 'Lount and Matthews have done nothing that I might not have done myself, and I'll never help to build a gallows to hang them.' So, without the foreman's assistance, the gallows was erected near the spot where the police court building now stands. Around the gallows the Orange militia stood in large numbers with their muskets. The authorities dreaded a rescue. While we were watching and talking we heard steps on the stairs, and then

the clank of chains. It was poor Lount coming up, guarded by his jailers, to say good-bye to us. He stopped at the door. We could not see him, but there were sad hearts in that room as we heard Samuel Lount's voice, without a quiver in it, give us his last greeting: 'Be of good courage, boys. I am not ashamed of anything I've done. I trust in God, and I'm going to die like a man.' We answered him as well as we could, and sorrowfully listened until the sound of his sturdy tramp and clanking chains died away. I don't know why Peter Matthews did not come up with Lount, but I saw him as they were led through the jail yard to the scaffold where two nooses were swinging. They never faltered. I saw them walk up the steps to the floor of the scaffold as firmly as if they were on the pavement. Again I saw them kneeling while Bishop Richardson, who attended Lount, and another clergyman who attended Matthews, prayed. Deputy Sheriff Robert Beard officiated. Lount and Matthews shook hands with the clergymen, and when we looked again their bodies were dangling in the air. Matthews struggled hard but Lount died instantly. When the bodies had been exposed for a short time they were cut down and quietly buried in the Potter's Field, near where the Yorkville avenue fire hall now stands. Thomas Anderson, who lives on Yonge street, and Mr. Gibson, a builder, assisted in 1843 in the removal of the bodies from the Potter's Field to the Necropolis, where they now lie near the western fence, with a plain marble slab over their remains, bearing the simple inscription, 'Samuel Lount, Peter Matthews, 1838.'"

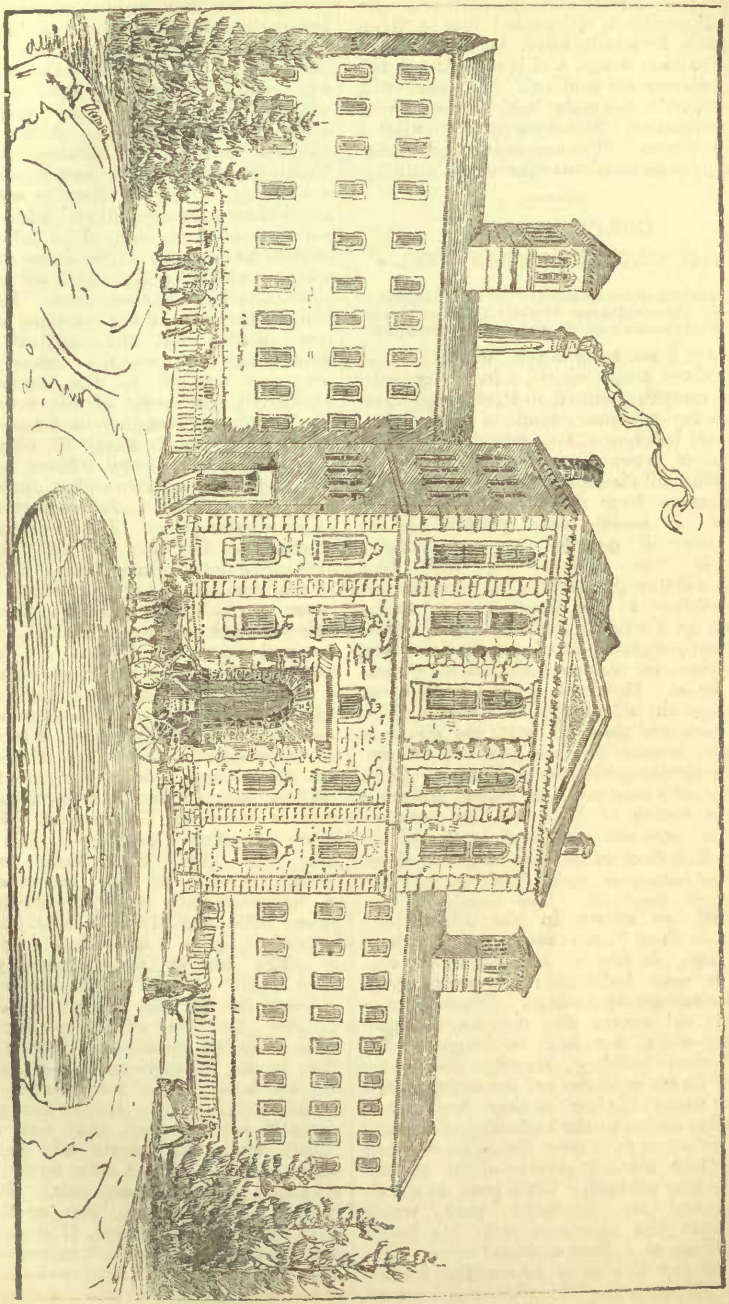


GRAVES OF THE PATRIOTS.

The third jail of Toronto, was built overlooking the harbour on a green near the bay side, not far from the present corner of Front and Berkeley streets. The latter street at that time was continued down to the water in a narrow road. It was nearly on the site of this jail that the first frame buildings were erected before the end of the eighteenth century for the use of the Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Justice. They consisted of two halls, offices and a public library. When the Americans captured York in 1813 these buildings were burned and all the books, documents and records in them were destroyed. A plain cubical brick block was put up on the same site for the use of the Legislature in 1818. It was accidentally burned in 1824, and for some years afterwards the ruins were still to be seen. Then in 1840 was erected the large structure of Kingston grey cut limestone, part of which is shown in the illustration. It was from plans by Mr J. G. Howard, and built by Mr. John Harper. It cost $80,000. Wings radiated from the central portion, where a turret was placed. The bare walls were pierced high up in each storey with a row of arched windows, and the whole building plainly said: This is a prison. A stone wall a dozen feet high encircled the whole structure. On the top of this wall a scaffolding was erected, and old residents remember a public double execution which took place there years ago. Long before daylight farmers' waggons came rattling into town, and early in the morning a great crowd encircled the jail. As the drop fell and two lives with all their possibilities passed out from the misshapen bundles of clothes that hung dangling between earth and sky all the repressed excitement of the assemblage burst forth in a moan of horror. The entrance to the jail was on the north from Front street. On the roof was a small brass cannon used for firing salutes on the Queen's Birthday and other occasions. The green by the jail, running down to the water, was a favourite play ground for the boys of Toronto. Opposite was an old tavern. The Fenian prisoners taken in the raid of 1866 were jailed in this prison and the grand jury visited them to inquire if they had all the comforts compatible with prison life. Among these prisoners was a Catholic priest. On the building of the new jail across the Don the Front street structure was no longer used for prison purposes. For a time it was occupied by a safe manufacturing firm. Last year the ground was purchased by the Gas Company, and the building was torn down to make room for new buildings.

The fourth and present jail, on the east side of the Don, is too well known to need much description. It was built twenty-four years ago. The material is white brick. The facade is toward the south. It is a

THE JAIL, 1840—ABANDONED 1860.



THE PRESENT JAIL, 1858 TO 1894.

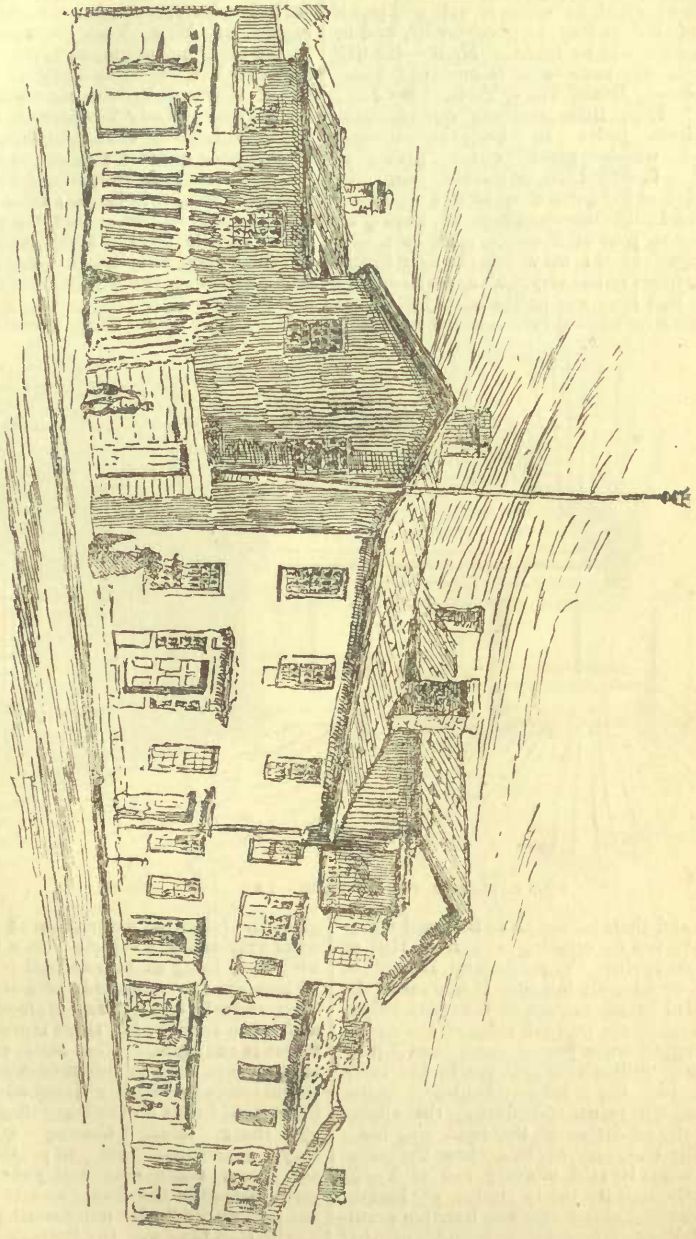
simple and massive looking structure. The central portion is something like a Greek temple in its architecture. On each side are plain looking wings, and it is in these that the prisoners are confined. The east wing is devoted to the males and the west wing to the females. The capacity of the jail is 184 prisoners. The accompanying illustration gives an excellent view of the building.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE OLD RED LION HOTEL.

The Most Famous Hostelry in the Annals of York—Associations Which Cluster About it—William Lyon Mackenzie's Triumph.

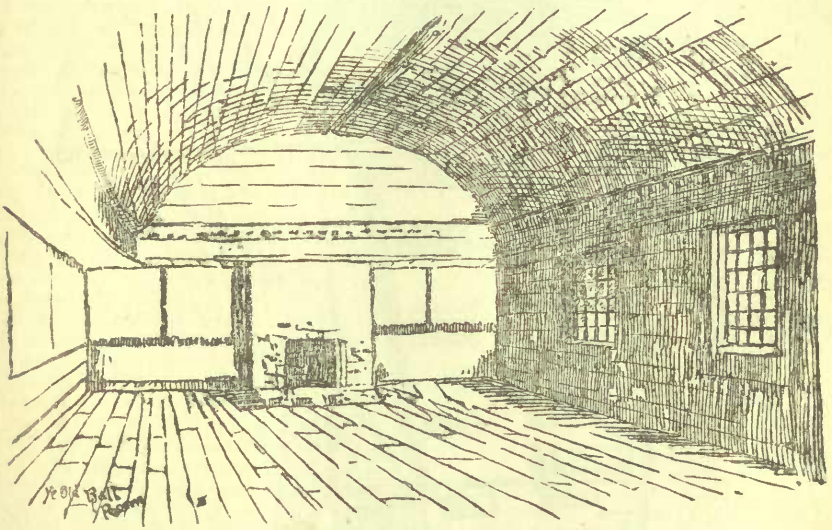
Above Bloor street a few doors, on the east side of Yonge street, a huge sign with a lion rampant painted on it, swinging above the central entrance stands a large white stuccoed building a little out of plumb now, barren of stucco in places and wearing altogether an abandoned look, but worthy of attention from the prominent part it played in social and political affairs for over a quarter of a century. It is the famous old Red Lion hotel, the first place for the accommodation of travellers in the district, subsequently known as Yorkville, and a hostelry which for nearly eighty years kept its doors and gates open for the accommodation of man and beast. Deprived of its license two years ago the old building now stands silent and mournful thronged with the ghosts of bearded, bronzed farmers, patriotic reformers, intriguing politicians, bright eyed girls, and spruce young men—all classes that made up the society of York and its environs. Its walls echo with strains of music and the merry flick-flack of dancing feet, with fierce political harangues, noisy disputes and wine-provoked laughter. The facade of the building, as shown in the illustration, stretches along Yonge street over one hundred feet. At first it consisted of the central or main buildings; afterward wings and extensions were added. Originally this famous old tavern was clap-boarded and painted white, but, as is so frequent with old Toronto building, its walls were stuccoed. In the windows are the antique little square panes of glass as they were put in the black sashes at the beginning of the century before anyone now living can remember. Only a small portion of the ground floor is now utilized, a little part as a fruit store, and the northern part, which once was the bar-room with its heavy oak beams, as a flour and feed store. Perhaps to-day the most interesting feature of the old inn is the ball-room in the second storey. This is an apartment about 40 x 20 feet in dimensions and 18 feet high with a ceiling arching from the sides. At each end is a large old-fashioned chimney and fire-place. The walls are covered with panels of wall paper with narrow blue borders. At the basis of the arch is a painted flaming red border. From the centre of the arch depend hooks for sconces, for the old hostelry was in its prime before the days of oil; when candles were in universal use. This ball-room attracted the devotees of the dance who drove out or walked in pairs from York to attend the entertainments given there. How many times through those antique windows have floated out the sounds of revelry. How many a couple, whose voices are now hushed in the tombs, have whispered soft words in this room. Perhaps here many a maiden has breathed that wonderful "Yes." Many an officer from the Garrison or half-pay officers settled in the neighbourhood frequented these social gatherings and lent to them something like an air of aristocracy. But to return to the origin of the Red Lion. When York could claim to be nothing more than a little hamlet and when all the region back of King street now so thickly populated was peopled only with oak and pine trees, Mr. Playter received from the Crown a grant of two hundred acres of land, upon one corner of which the Red Lion was subsequently built. This property afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. McDougall, who early in the present century sold it to Daniel Tiers, who was an early settler, for in 1801 and 1802 his name appears as subscribing to the fund for improving Yonge street. Upon his newly-acquired property Mr. Tiers built the Red Lion hotel on the central portion of it, in what year is not absolutely known, probably between 1808 and 1810. Local historians generally give the date as 1807 or 1808, but it could scarcely have been built before the latter date at least, for in the *Gazette* of January 12, 1808, Mr. Tiers advertises that he has opened a public house in the town of York. This is the advertisement:—"Beefsteak and beer house. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a house of entertainment next door to Mr. Hunt's, where his friends will be served with victualing in good order on the shortest notice and at a cheap rate. He will furnish the best strong beer at 8d, New York currency, per gallon, if drank in his house, and 2s 6d, New York currency, taken out. As he intends to keep a constant supply of racked beer, with a view not to injure



THE RED LION HOTEL, YONGE STREET.

the health of his customers, and for which he will have to pay cash, the very small profits at which he offers to sell will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be asked. N. B.—He will immediately have entertainment for man and horse. Daniel Tiers, York, 12th Jan., 1808." Like little stations on railroads sometimes prove to be the nucleus around which great cities grow, so Tiers' Red Lion Hotel may be regarded as the germ of what was afterward the flourishing incorporation of Yorkville, and is now part of Toronto, and even now no longer out of town will in the near future be the heart of the city. The establishment of the Red Lion was hailed with joy by the farmers who wanted refreshments for themselves and their horses after the hard struggle involved in crossing the Blue Hill or Rosedale ravine, the perils and labours of which were locally famous. It was called the Blue Hill because strata of blue clay cropped out in places on both sides of the gorge. The waggon track passed down and up by two long difficult slopes cut in the steep sides of the lofty banks. After the autumn rains, and during the spring thaws the condition of the road was indescribably bad, and at this time the same thing might be said of every rod of Yonge street through its thirty miles of length. Dr. Scadding extenuates the horrible condition of Yonge street by pointing out that English roads a century ago were not much better, and even in well settled districts where the soil is clay and the carting heavy as in the blue stone region of New York some United States roads are not much better to-day. In Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy of the "Provoked Husband," John Moody, describing the journey of Lady Townley from English York to London, thus complains: "Some impish trick or other plagued us all the day long. Crack goes one thing; bounce goes another; woa, says Roger; then sowse, we are all fast set in a slough; whim, cries Miss; scream go the maids, and bawl just as thof they were stuck, and so, mercy on us, this was the trade from morning to night!"

McTaggart in his "Three years in Canada,"



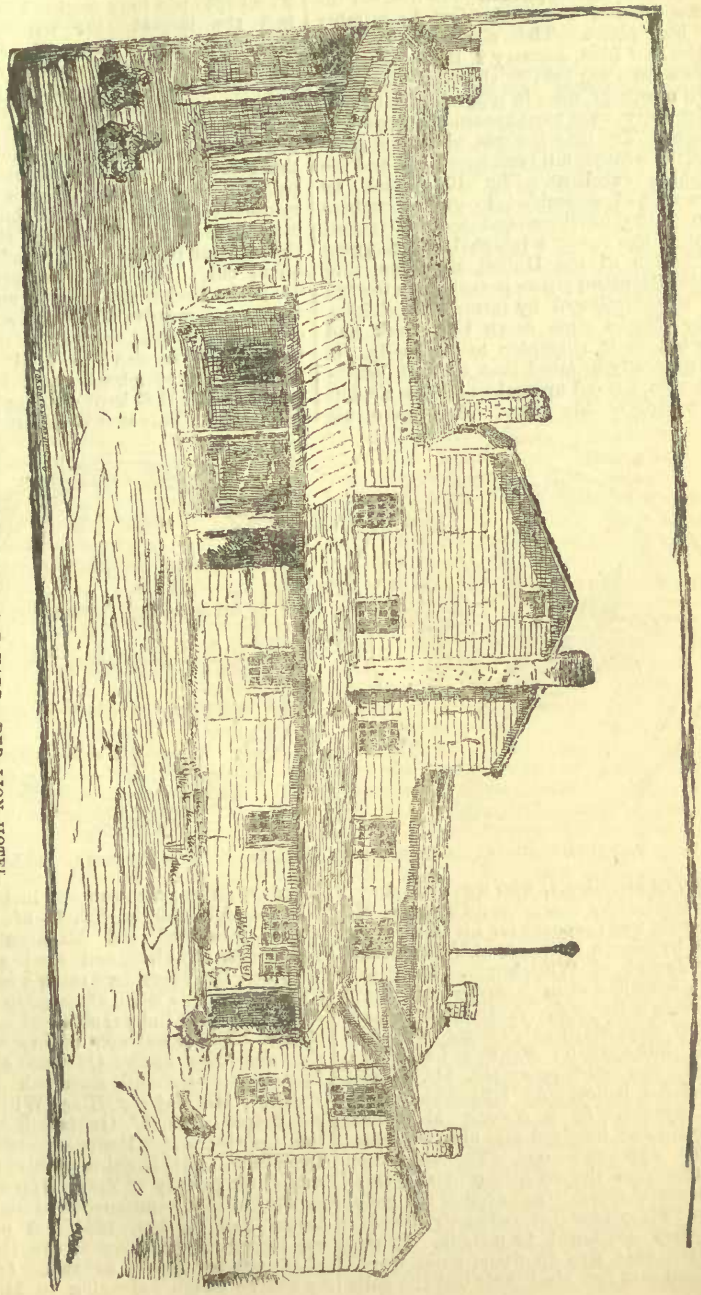
THE BALL AND PUBLIC ROOM—RED LION—1808-88.

gives the following description of the method of extricating a vehicle from a mud hole, the time being as late as 1829. He says: "There are few roads and these are generally excessively bad and full of mud-holes, in which if a carriage fall there is great trouble to get it out again. The mail coaches or waggons are often in this predicament when the passengers instantly jump off and having stripped rails off the fence they lift it up by sheer force. Coming up brows they sometimes get in; the horses are then taken out and yoked to the stern instead of the front, and it is drawn out backwards." In unpleasant proximity to the Red Lion was the Potter's Field, the general or strangers' burying ground, which

THE BAR-ROOM OF THE RED LION.

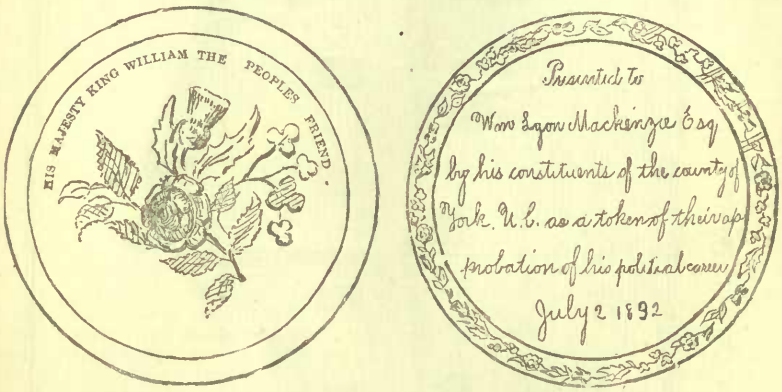
was located on the west side of Yonge street, above Bloor. When it was laid out for the purpose of a cemetery in 1825 this was considered an out-of-the-way place, but in 1845 the city had grown to such an extent as to demand its removal to the present Necropolis. The builder who hired the timber and put together the frame of the Red Lion was a man by the name of Sanders, who had come over with Governor Simcoe and had afterwards settled in the neighbourhood of Bloor street. He was killed at the blowing up of the old magazine in the war of 1812. The value of land in those days and in this vicinity was extremely small. Mr. Tiers once offered to sell the hotel and the two hundred acres adjoining it to William Smith, the grandfather of the present John Smith, for $400 and this offer was declined, the price being thought excessive. For many a year a big pump and a trough stood in front of the hotel for the refreshment of wearied horses. The stage coaches made this a regular halting place. The farmers from Holland's Landing and other outlying districts who were compelled to team their produce to York sometimes taking two or three days in the journey, made a practice of stopping here during the night and at early morning proceeding to the market. By staying at the Red Lion instead of going at once to town the farmers evaded double toll at the Bloor street gate as they could go to market and return the same day. Thus it happened as the home district grew in population the patronage of the Red Lion increased and nightly it was crowded with farmers, who over their glasses discussed the future prospects of the country, the political questions of the day and the personnel of the officials of the time, while frequently no doubt "news much older than their ale went round." These nightly assemblages made the Red Lion the most important political centre in the district when party feeling ran high. The Red Lion was one of the polling places for the election of representatives for the home district and in those days the balloting being prolonged for a week at a time the wayside inn was an animated and excited place. There are some old residents who remember Tiers, and speak of him as a typical landlord, pleasant and affable and much inclined to give oracular opinions on every question that might arise. A writer in the March number of Sibbald's Canadian Magazine for 1833 gossips thus about the first landlord of the Red Lion:

"An old acquaintance of mine, the landlord of the 'Red Lion,' who was a jolly fellow, although his name was Tiers—what his wife's name was before marriage is now forgotten for Tiers dropped upon the word and blotted it out forever—puzzled a gentleman sorely in my presence by telling him that he was tired of public life and must retire from the bar. I, myself, was once canvassing for a seat in parliament and applied to an Irish friend to let me have some wild land, that being considered the only qualification necessary in a member. I began by telling my friend Tiers in the elevated and patriotic style which the election time produces that I was desirous of having a stake in the country. 'Thin,' says he, 'you'd better go to Old Ireland for that same, for the never a steak you'll get in this country fit to ait for love or money.'" In the troubled times between 1830 and 1837 the Red Lion came prominently into view as a political factor. Here the Reformers met, denounced the oligarchy which ruled Canada, and formulated resolutions which they only then adopted, but which have since been ratified by the people and now form part of the Constitution. One of the most notable scenes that the Red Lion ever witnessed occurred in the ball room. To understand it fully it is necessary to retrograde a little. In the winter of 1831 William Lyon Mackenzie was a member of the Legislature. On the 12th of December of that year he was found guilty of a high breach of the privileges of the House for publishing in his paper, the *Colonial Advocate*, articles which were pronounced to be grossly false, scandalous and defamatory. By a vote of 24 to 15 he was expelled from the House the same day. On the afternoon of Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion his friends to the number of a thousand gathered together and proceeding to his house on Richmond street seized the man rejected by the Assembly as a libeller, and carried him through the streets in triumph amid loud acclamations. They stopped at the Parliamentary buildings and sent up cheers of victory and defiance. Loud cheers were given for the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, the editor of the *Guardian*, who had espoused Mackenzie's cause. Mackenzie after this demonstration addressed the crowd from the window of the Sun Hotel and at the conclusion of his speech round after round of applause was given for the Sailor King, King William the Fourth, Earl Grey and the Reform Ministry. When Mackenzie had retired the meeting was re-organized, and resolutions were passed sustaining his course as a politician and journalist, and pledging the meeting to present him with a gold medal, accompanied by an appropriate inscription and address. At the same sitting at which



THE VIEW FROM THE YARD—RED LION HOTEL.

Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion was decreed the House ordered a new election of a member in his place. The election was held at the Red Lion, January 2, 1832. Although the election was held on the same day that town meetings were in progress throughout the country, over two thousand persons were present. The morning was clear and pleasant, the weather mild and agreeable, and the sleighing excellent. By 10 o'clock the farmers had assembled in great numbers around the hustings, and soon afterward "the Yonge street triumphal car carrying the ensign of the United Kingdom, and several Highland pipers passed down toward the town followed by farmers in sleighs. Forty sleighs came down into York and escorted their champion to the polls. It was generally believed that Colonel Washburn would stand up against Mackenzie, but he withdrew his name and gave his



FAC-SIMILE MEDAL PRESENTED TO WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, 1832.

support to Mr. Street, who was introduced to the electors by Col. E. W. Thomson. Mr. Mackenzie was proposed for his third candidature by Joseph Shepard, of York, seconded by Jogart of Whitchurch. Mackenzie made a speech, and the names of the candidates were submitted. A forest of hands went up when Mackenzie's name was proposed. But one hand was raised when Mr. Street's name was presented. Mr. Street demanded a ballot. At 1:20 o'clock the polls opened. At 3 o'clock Mackenzie had polled one hundred and nineteen votes and his opponent one. The latter then withdrew from the unequal contest. Over one thousand voters stood around the polls, and for twenty-four hours after the election closed they continued to pour in. It was estimated that five thousand votes would have been cast for Mackenzie had the polls been kept open for a week. The assemblage was the largest ever witnessed up to that time in the Home District on any occasion. Upon the closing of the poll the committee appointed to present the medal and address followed by as many as could get in proceeded to the ball room. A great shout went up for Mackenzie. At this there entered at the eastern end of the ball-room a slight built man of scarcely medium height, five feet six inches, with a massive head, quite bald, high and broad in the frontal region, well rounded, a long broad chin, lips firmly compressed, deep dimpled cheeks set in a framework of whiskers, massive brow, over arching deep set, keen, restless, piercing, blue eyes that seemed to read one's very thoughts and ceaselessly and expressively active fingers that kept opening and closing nervously. This was William Lyon Mackenzie. After the tumult had subsided Charles McIntosh, in behalf of the committee presented Mr. Mackenzie with a gold medal and chain and read an address to which Mr. Mackenzie made a brief reply. The heavy cable chain attached to the medal contained forty links each about one inch in length. The medal was of fine workmanship and cost $250. On one side were the rose, thistle and shamrock with the words, 'His Majesty King William IV., the People's Friend.' On the other side was the inscription, 'Presented to William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, by his Constituents of the County of York, Upper Canada, as a token of the approbation of his Political Career, January 2nd, 1834.' A procession was then formed in front of the Red Lion, which wended its way to town. It was led by a large sleigh belonging to Mr. Mont-

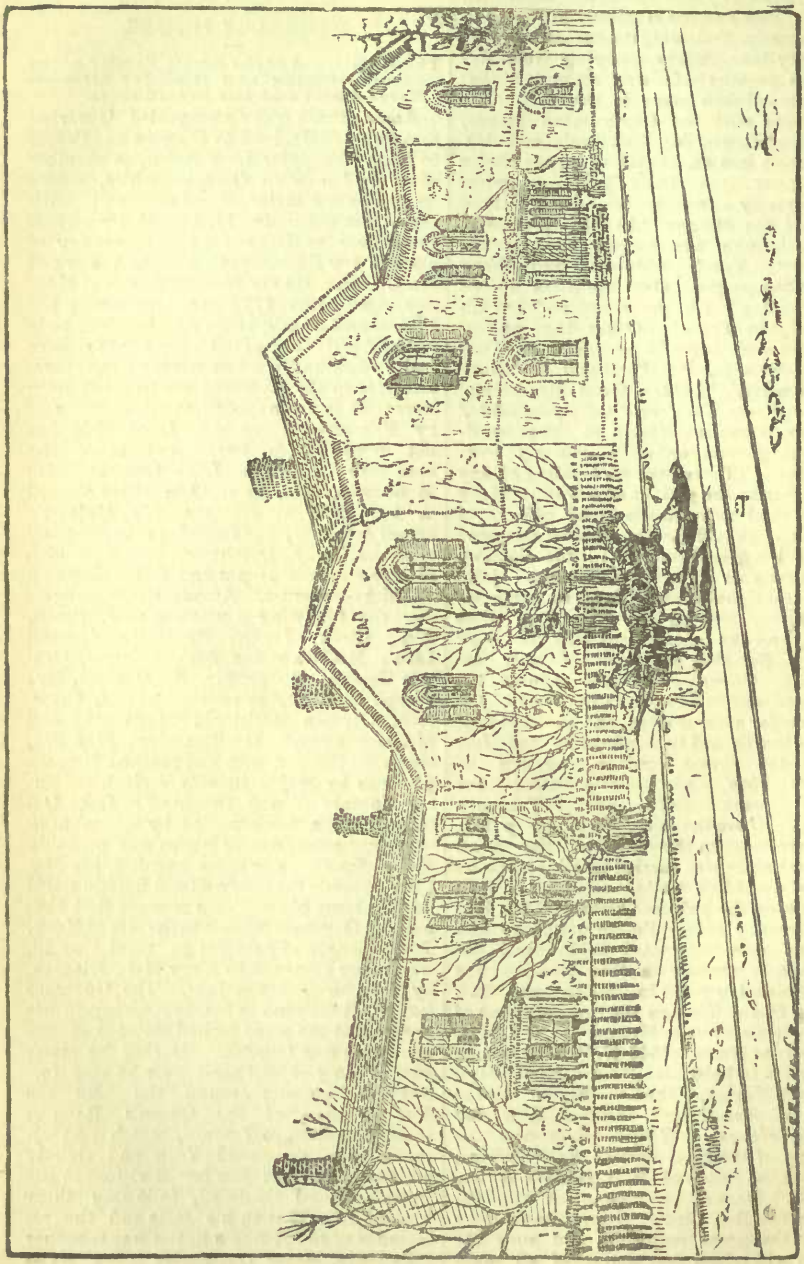
gomery, drawn by four horses and filled with a score of men and the Highland pipers playing vigorously. Following it came one hundred and thirty-four sleighs, carrying from five to fifteen persons. It was estimated that two thousand men were in the line. The march was past the Government House, Parliament House, Mr. Cawthra's and Mr. Mackenzie's houses, at each of which cheers were given. A little printing press kept warm by a furnace beneath it, stood on one of the sleighs. As the procession moved through the streets boys struck off New Year's addresses and threw them to the people. Over the press floated a crimson flag with the motto :—'The Liberty of the Press.' Other flags carried aloft bore such legends as 'King William IV. and Reform,'. 'Bidwell and the Glorious Minority,' '1832, a Good Beginning,' 'A Free Press the Terror of Sycophants,' Much spirit was manifested in the proceedings, but general order and sobriety were maintained. There was no treating of any kind either at the polls or afterwards. Many soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 79th Highland Regiment, then stationed here, took a great interest in the election. Quite a number went to the polls and joined the triumphal procession on its entry into the town, cheering while the bag pipes played, and the farmers rejoiced in their victory. But they paid dear for their enthusiasm. Governor Colborne ordered the articles of war to be read at the head of the regiment for several days, and directed that the soldiers should be confined in the fort during the great public meeting of January 19th, and also during the whole week of the February election. Upon the cessation of the public demonstrations in the streets of the town Mr. Mackenzie was carried into his house on the shoulders of his exultant admirers." With this episode the political history of the Red Lion virtually ends. Public meetings and elections were afterward held there, but Mackenzie's triumph on this occasion was the culminating point in its existence. Succeeding Daniel Tiers in the management of this old hostelry were Messrs. Thos. Young, who had the house in 1846-47, Wm. Trueman, who had it in 1850, and Messrs. Price, Freeman and Naylor, Thomas Elgie, George Davis, Stephen Stroud, William Kirk and Thomas Holmes. The hotel is now the property of the Hon. Justice Falconbridge, and is in the hands of R. J. Griffith & Co. for sale. Most of the characters who figured in the Red Lion's history have gone over to the great majority, and soon the old inn will follow the course of all mundane things.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BERKELEY HOUSE.

The Homestead of the Small Family at the Corner of King and Berkeley Streets—Major Small and His Descendants.

Among those who accompanied Governor Simcoe from England to Niagara and thence to York was Major John Small, a member of an old family in Gloucestershire, where he had been a major of militia and military instructor in 1778. Major Small came over to Canada in the capacity of clerk of the Executive Council and clerk of the Crown. He arrived at Niagara Monday, April 13th, 1793. Of this event the *Gazette and Oracle*, in its first number, published April 18th, 1793, says : "We have had a remarkably warm winter ; the thermometer in the severest time has not been lower than nine degrees above zero by Fahrenheit's scale. Lake Erie has not been frozen over and there has been very little ice on Lake Ontario. On Monday evening, April 13th, there arrived in the river at Niagara his Majesty's armed schooner, the Onondago, in company with the Lady Dorchester, merchantman after an agreeable passage from Kingston of thirty-six hours. Among the passengers were the following gentlemen :—J. Small, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council Lieut. McCarn of the 60th regiment, Captain Thomas Fraser, Mr. J. Denison, Mr. Joseph Forsyth, merchant, Mr. L. Crawford, Captain Archibald Macdonald and Mr. Hathaway." On Thursday, May 3rd, Governor Simcoe, who had reached Niagara previous to Major Small's arrival, set out for Toronto around the head of Lake Ontario in boats, accompanied by several military gentlemen, one of whom was probably Major Small. The same evening his Majesty's vessels the Caldwell and Buffalo sailed for the same place. This was the first visit paid by Governor Simcoe to the site of York. Their journey of exploration ended May 13, when they returned to Navy Hall, Niagara, by boat around the lake. The Governor lost but little time in making arrangements to settle at the place he had selected as the site of his new Capital. During the latter part of July of the same year he sent forward in batteaux around the lake the first division of the Queen's Rangers from Queenston to Toronto, which had already been christened York and shortly afterward he sent another division in the Onondago and Caldwell, following them himself July 29 with his suite and the remainder of the Rangers in the war schooner Mississaga, Major Littlehales being left at Navy Hall for a few days to



BERKELEY HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE KING STREET EAST.

arrange household matters for the Governor The following spring Major Small built a house at the south-west corner of an acre plot of ground, extending from King street to Front. Of this building Dr. Scadding says :—" Mr. Small's originally was one of the usual low looking domiciles of the country with central portion and two gable wings, somewhat after the fashion of many an old country manor house in England. The material of Mr. Small's dwelling was hewn timber. It was one of the earliest domestic erections in York. When re-constructed at a subsequent period Mr. Charles Small preserved in the enlarged and elevated building now known as Berkeley House, the shape and even a portion of the inner substance of the original structure. We have before us a curious plan, undated but old, of the piece of ground originally occupied and enclosed by Mr. Small as a yard and garden round his primitive homestead, occupied and enclosed as it would seem before any building lots were set off by authority on the Government reserve or common here. The plan referred to is entitled 'A sketch showing the land occupied by John Small, Esq., upon the reserve appropriated for the Government House, at York, by His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe.' An irregular oblong, coloured red, is bounded on the north side by King street and is lettered within 'Mr. Small's Improvements.' Round the irregular piece thus shown lines are drawn, enclosing additional space and bringing the whole into the shape of a parallelogram ; the parts outside the irregularly shaped red portion are coloured yellow, and on the yellow this memorandum appears :—'This added would make an acre.' The block thus brought into shapely form is about one-half of the piece of ground that at present appertains to Berkeley House. The plan before us also incidentally shows where the town of York was supposed to terminate ; an inscription—front line of the town —runs along the following route :—Up what is now the lane through Dr. Widmer's property, and then at a right angle eastward along what is now the north boundary of King street, opposite the block which it was necessary to get into shape round Mr. Small's first improvements. King street proper in this plan terminates at Ontario street ; from the eastern limit of Ontario street the continuation of the highway is marked 'Road to Quebec,' with an arrow showing the direction in which the traveller must keep his horse's head if he would reach that ancient city. The arrow at the end of the inscription just given points slightly upwards, indicating the fact that the said road to Quebec tends slightly to the north after leaving Mr. Small's clearing." Major Small was one of that small group of prominent men whose names continually occur in the old documents relating to the early history of York. His name is found as one of the largest subscribers to the Yonge street improvements of 1801 and 1802. He was a pewholder in St. James' Church from its commencement in 1803, and was a regular attendant at the services. Later, in 1822, he with his sons Charles and James E., subscribed to the fund for the construction of two bridges over the Don. He was an active member of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, and was one of the committee of the society that voted Andrew Borland £60 for his bravery in the war of 1812 at Detroit, Queenston and York, he having been shot six times at the latter place. In 1801 Mr. Small was a candidate for member of the House of Assembly to represent conjointly the County of Durham, the east riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, but he was defeated by Mr. A. Macdonell by a vote of 112 to 32 On the arrival at York of Lieut.-Governor Peter Hunter a deputation of Quakers from the settlement up on Yonge street came to him to complain of the delay the Quakers experienced in getting patents for their lands, they being sent from one office to another. The Governor requested the members of the delegation to meet him the next day at noon, and in the meantime he issued orders to D. W. Smith, the Surveyor-General ; John Small, clerk of the Executive Council ; Mr. Burns, clerk of the Crown, and to Mr. Jarvis, Secretary and Registrar of the province, to explain why the patents had not been issued. So vigorous were the measures the Governor took to confirm the rights of the Quakers that they returned to the settlement with a high opinion of the new administration and also with their patents. On the morning of January 3rd, 1800, Mr. Small fought a duel with Attorney-General John White in the grounds back of the Government buildings. Mr. White was shot in the hip and soon after died. Mr. Small was indicted, tried for murder and acquitted. Among the early residents of York was a man who used to go about making silhouettes for any one who would buy them. Several of these are now cherished by the old families of the town. One hanging in the dining room of Berkeley House represents Major Small in the costume of the period seated on his favourite horse, "Old Bob." It is called an excellent

likeness. On either side of it hang portraits in oil of the Major and Mrs. Small. The former is represented as a fine-looking, smoothly-shaven, gray haired man of the English type of countenance. Before the erection of the Government buildings the meetings of the Executive Council were frequently held in Berkeley House and Governor Simcoe as well as all the other notables of the day were frequent visitors, for it was a well known fact that Major Small kept open house. He would stand in the doorway and call out to any acquaintances who might pass by, "come in, I have got a good dinner for you to-day." Major Small died here in 1829. His wife also died in the same building. About 45 years ago, Charles Small, the son of Major Small, rebuilt and enlarged Berkeley House, giving it the appearance it now has, as shown in the accompanying sketch. It is a big rambling building, covering a large extent of ground, and from its peculiarities of architecture it seldom fails to arrest the attention of the passer-by. There are thirteen rooms in the building, all of which are large, and several, such as the drawing and dining rooms, at the west side of the house, 18x45 feet in dimensions. Charles Small was clerk of the Crown and Pleas Court of King's bench, occupying the position held by his father before him. During the life of Charles, Berkeley House was one of the great social centres and few indeed are the members of the old aristocracy who have not danced or dined beneath its roof. A dancing card for a ball given at Berkeley House, February 18, 1857, is lettered in gold on glazed white paper. On the outside is the small coat of arms and crest, and the order of the twenty dances comprising the quadrille, polka, waltz, galop, lancers, schottische, cotillion, and polka redowa, is much the same as at a ball of the present day. Charles Small and his brother James E., were pupils of Dr. Stuart at the Home District School. The latter was one of the seconds of Samuel Jarvis in the duel with John Ridout, in 1817, in which Ridout was killed. A remarkable coincidence is that Charles Small, who was an invalid during the last years of his life, died in 1864 within a few feet of the spot where he was born in 1806. Mrs. Charles Small possessed considerable artistic ability and her pictures are now shown with pride by her sons. She also died in the old homestead. Twenty years ago when the present Mr. John Small was making some alterations in the house the workman came upon the logs used in the construction of the original building. In recent years the old house has been converted into three houses, numbered 299, 301 and 303 East King street. The central one of these contains the remains of the log house erected by Major John Small, and it was here that he lived and died. Like most homesteads Berkeley House has its share of heirlooms, not the least interesting of which is the great dining table, at whose polished sides fifty persons have frequently sat down. On one side of the dining-room is a large rosewood sideboard, and beneath it a cellaret, a curiosity in these days, being a big lead-lined rosewood chest, brought from England for the keeping of wines and liquors. The ancient windows are tongued and grooved, so that when closed the sashes fit snugly into the frame. All the woodwork is hand-made. Here and there are relics of olden times—a rosewood desk, with countless pigeon-holes; shoe-buckles, worn in the days when silk hose, knee-breeches and powdered hair were in vogue; steel and ivory hooks for pulling on Wellington boots, and old prints of rural English scenes, mellow with age. At the birth of each of his sons, John, James and Charles, Major Small planted a pear tree at the rear of the house. A few years ago two of the trees being somewhat decayed, were cut down, but the third one is still standing, with a great bole two feet in diameter, and what is more, it bears fruit of good quality every year, and each spring is loaded with blossoms. As it cannot be less than 90 years old, it is undoubtedly the most venerable pear tree in the city. Stretching out behind the house is a fine lawn, which though still of good proportions is much curtailed, for the lot originally ran down to Front street, and here where now arises the noise and smoke of the modern factory the present Mr. John Small used to steal out with his gun in the morning and shoot quai in the thick asparagus beds at the rear of the paternal estate.

The Old Order Changeth.

There are among the many changes in the city during the last forty years few more startling than the metamorphoses that have been wrought in the western and north western districts.

Young people of 15 or 16 can hardly believe what changes have occurred, they have been so strange, varied and numerous.

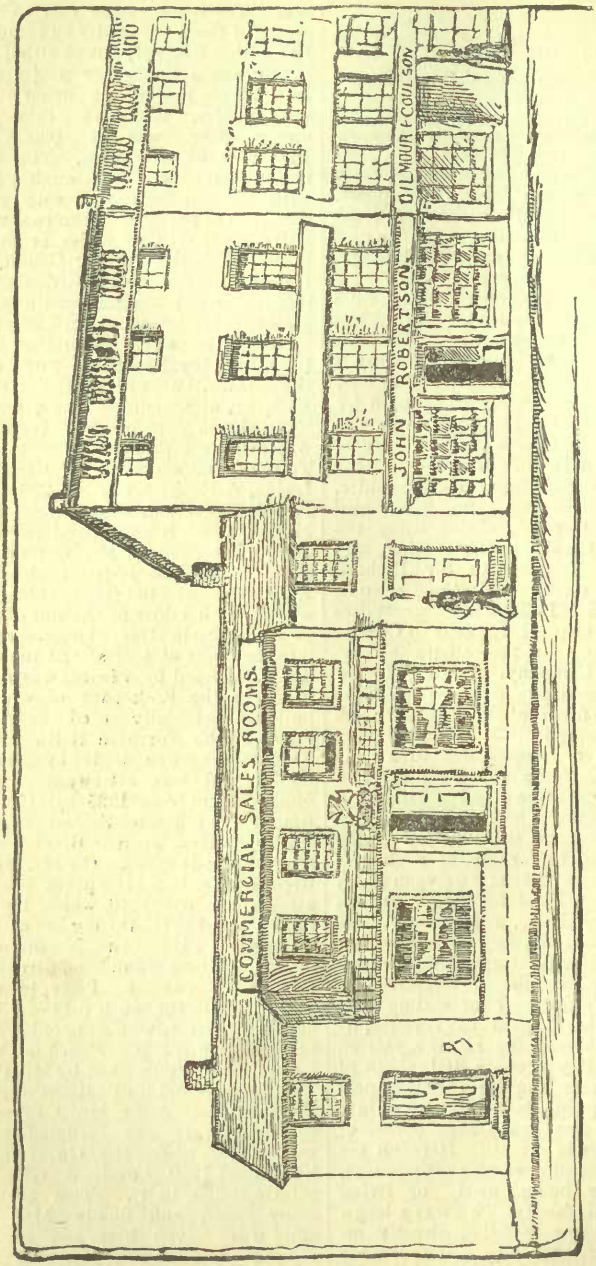
Take, for instance, the angle to the northwest of the city formed by Shaw and Arthur streets. Here now (1893) are houses, stores, and vacant land. There is a good deal of the latter certainly, but none under cultivation, yet in 1855 it yielded as fine agricultural produce as could be desired.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

F. C. CAPREOL'S RESIDENCES.

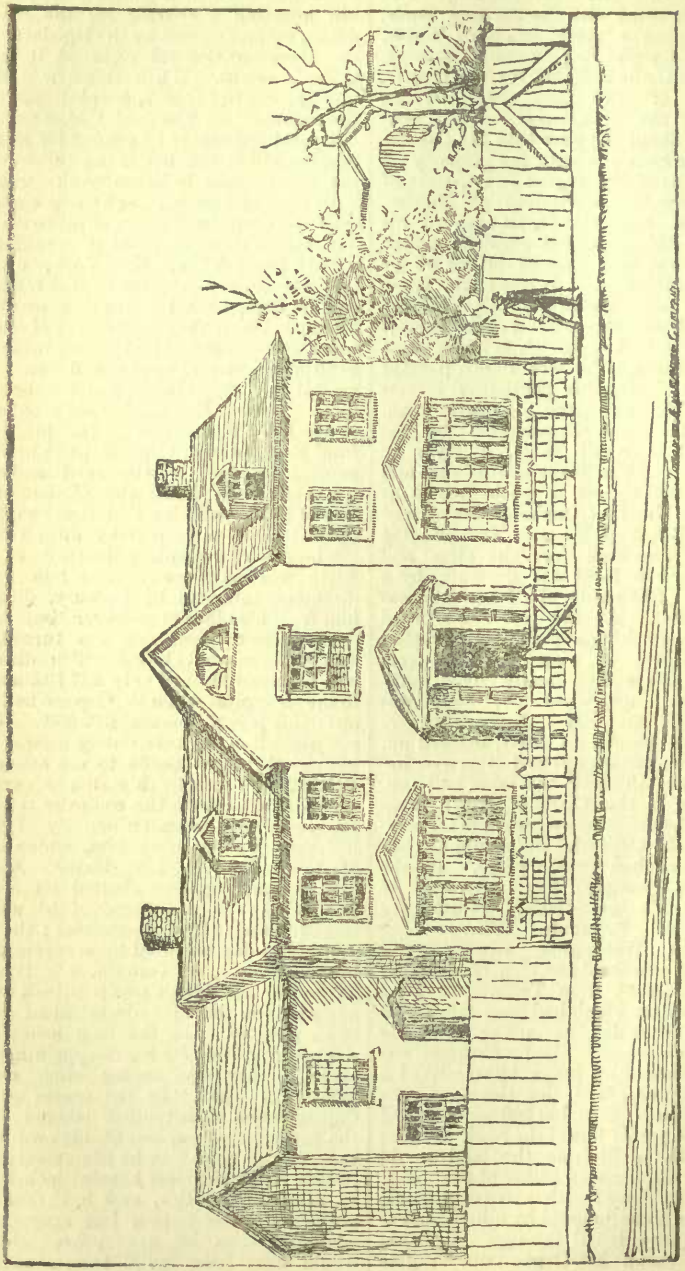
The Homes and Enterprises of the Founder of the First Railroad in Canada—Remarkable Capture of Two Murderers.

Several centuries ago there lived in Italy a noble family by the name of Caprioli. One branch of the family afterwards went to France where descendants of it are now living. Another branch went to England and taking up residence there Anglicized the name by dropping the final letter, making it Capreol. Mr. Morgan in his history of celebrated Canadians erroneously gives the family a French origin under the name De Capriole, but this spelling has never been adopted by the branch which settled in France, nor has the prefix ever been assumed. In June, 1803, was born to Thomas Capreol and his wife at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, a second son, who was named Frederick Chase Capreol, Chase being the family name on the side of the mother, who was the niece of the late Sir Richard Chase and a relative of the Marquis of Salisbury. In 1828, when twenty-five years old young Capreol was sent to Canada to assist in settling up the affairs of the North-west Fur Company. During his two years' residence he made his home in Montreal where the offices of the company were located. Returning in 1830 he spent three years in his native country and then came back to America. Soon after his arrival on the western continent he married Miss Skyring, a young lady who had been a passenger on the same ship across the Atlantic. The same year he came to Toronto, or York as it continued to be for about twelve months, and with his bride lived for a short time at the British Coffee House, which stood where now is the Rossin House, the landlord at that time being Mr. Keating. Shortly afterward Mr. Capreol bought a large tract of land at the Credit, and for a time lived there. Coming back again to Toronto, he took up his residence for about a year on the west side of Bay street, a little south of King street, where the club house now stands. Leaving this house, he moved into the building at the north-west corner of Yonge and Melinda streets. Here on the ground floor he conducted an auction room, the upper floor being used for living apartments for his family. This was a large, long, roomy building standing directly on the corner. It was two stories, but rather low, originally it was clapboarded and painted white, but afterward it was roughcast. The front was on Yonge street. The centre of the front of the building was topped with a flat roof, but at either end of the facade, the building was projected several feet, these projections being surmounted with gables. At the rear on the upper floor was a piazza running the width of the house. The entrance to the auction room was through a large door with big windows each side on Yonge street. On the edge of the roof was a long board sign, with a white ground and in black letters the words "Commercial Sales Rooms." Over the main doorway leading into the auction room was a large British crown, carved in wood and surmounted by a Maltese cross; these emblems in recognition of the loyalty of the owner, not only to the Crown, but to the Order of Knights Templar, of which he was a frater. Mr. Capreol was a member of Geoffrey de St Aldemar Preceptory of Knights Templar of Toronto, and a member of King Solomon's Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 22 G.R.C. Mr. Robert Townsend, when he was working for Mr. Samuel Rogers, well remembers the minute instructions Mr. Capreol gave him when he had to re-paint this ornament. The entrance to the domestic rooms was through a door at the end of the house, on the Melinda street side, and up a narrow interior flight of stairs. At the rear of the house, enclosed by a fence, was a capacious yard, in the back part of which was a building originally used as the Board room of the Northern Railway Company. This building was built by the Baldwin family, and was afterwards occupied by some of them from 1825 to 1832. At that time it was taken by Francis Hincks, afterwards the Hon. Francis Hincks, as a wholesale dry-goods house. On Mr. Hincks' retirement Mr. Capreol opened a commercial salesroom about 1840, which he continued until about 1850. During the earlier stage of the promotion of the Northern Railway he had an office around the corner, entrance from Melinda street. Prior to this there was a door in the south part of the building on Yonge street, where an office for *Punch in Canada* was kept. *Punch in Canada* was a comic paper, published by Mr. DeWalden. The cartoons and illustrations were made by the Shanleys. After Mr. Capreol vacated the building it was occupied by several people, and when the Government came here about 1850 Lovell & Gibson had a printing office in it. This continued for many years, and finally Mrs. Cleland's office was moved here, and business was carried on by Mr. Graham as printer. After this the building



CAPREOL'S AUCTION ROOMS—WAREHOUSES OF JOHN ROBERTSON—GILMOUR & COULSON.

was torn down. Mr. Hincks subsequent to this was connected with the Farmers' Bank, and finally kept a store on King street, near Mr. Joseph Roger s establishment, opposite the Cathedral. Mr. Wi liam Gentle, son-in-law of the late Mr. Dennis, managed the business for him. Somewhere about the year 1846 Mr. Capreol gave up this house, bought the property on the south side of Wellington street, west of Yonge, where the warehouse of Hunter, Rose & Co. now stands, and moved his family into the capacious residence which had previously been erected on the lot by Henry John Boulton. It was in the drawing-room of this house that Sir Allan McNab was married, and here also were born most of Mr. Capreol's children. The house when Mr. Capreol bought it was frame, painted brown, but during his occupancy it was stuccoed. It was two storeys high, with a flat roof, ornamented in the centre with a small gable, a style of architecture much in vogue at that time and which may still be seen in such houses as The Grange, Justice Campbell's house, and the Palace Boarding House. The building stood a few feet back from the street and the little yard in front was protected by a low railing. Sheltering the front door was a large porch. At the rear was a broad verandah overlooking a spacious and prettily laid out garden. A wing projected from the rear. Here the family lived until twelve years ago, when the house was moved to No. 24 Clarence square where it now stands, its front, bricked up, bow windows thrown out and otherwise improved, but in the main the same building. On the door of the Clarence square residence may be seen the well worn brass plate inscribed "Mr. Capreol," which did duty in England more than a century ago. In the dining-room hangs the portrait of Mr. Capreol's grandfather painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. While living in the Wellington street house Mr. Capreol conceived the idea of carrying through a railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, a project which had been much discussed, but for which no active measures had ever been taken. His first scheme was to raise the necessary funds by means of a lottery, the proceeds of the tickets to be used in the purchase of 100,000 acres of land along the projected line of the road, the idea being that the profit from the land would pay for the whole construction of the road. The plan was viewed with distrust by some, and condemned as immoral by others, and as as a consequence it fell through. Defeated in his first attempt Mr. Capreol did not give up in despair, but simply changed his course and set to work to organise a company. A bill granting a charter for the road was drawn up and passed by the legislature, but the Governor-General reserved it for the Queen's assent. When this new difficulty was thrown in his way, people began to call the organizer of the road "Mad Capreol," but nothing daunted he set out for England, laid the bill at the foot of the throne and in the short space of seven weeks was back with the royal assent. The energetic founder of the Canadian system of railroads of today lost no time in making arrangements with C. Story & Co., New York, contractors, for the construction of the road. On August 29th, 1849, the royal assent to the bill authorizing the construction of the road was received and Mr. Capreol ordered a handsome silver spade and an ornamental oak wheelbarrow for the occasion, Lady Elgin having consented to break the first ground. On his return from England Mr. Capreol had been appointed manager of the road and styled "father of the undertaking," but in the face of the benefit he had thus conferred upon Canada, and especially upon Toronto, the honour of presenting the spade to Lady Elgin was taken away from him. for the directors, animated by jealousy, dismissed him from his office of manager but a few days before the first sod was turned. At this time the whole board which dismissed him so cavalierly had only £37 10s. at stake in the enterprise while Mr. Capreol had spent out of his private means £12,350. To recompense him for this outlay he was voted by the directors bonds to the amount of £11,000, and beside this sum he never received a dollar from the company till about ten years ago, when an annuity of $1,200 per year was granted him, which lapsed at the time of his death. A good deal of sympathy was elicited on Mr. Capreol's behalf in consequence of this unhandsome treatment by the directors; the journals of the day censured them severely; the prominent men of Toronto, the Board of Trade and individuals sent petitions, numerously signed, for his re-instatement, but all to no purpose. In the long memorial of the people calling for his re-appointment as manager, they say, among other complimentary things: "In the course of Mr. Capreol's almost herculean labours during the past four years, and at his own heavy expense and great risk he has accomplished results which the most hopeful looked upon as nearly impossible, and has conquered obstacles which to men less sanguine and energetic than he has proved himself would have been found insurmountable." The weather on the 15th of October, 1851,

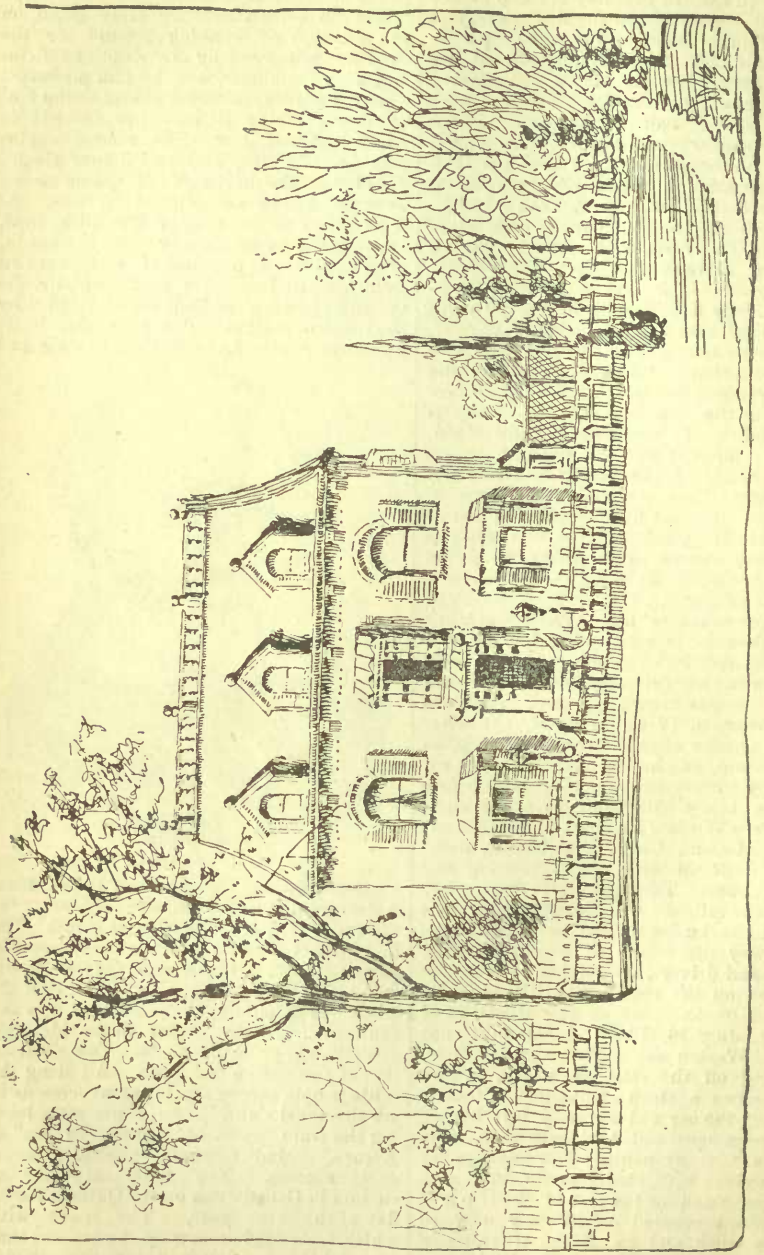


THE CAPREOL HOUSE, WELLINGTON STREET, NEAR YONGE.

was beautiful. On that day in the presence of a great assemblage on the Esplanade, just west of Simcoe street, opposite the parliament buildings, Lady Elgin pressed her dainty foot upon the richly ornamented spade, threw up a little dirt into the handsomely carved oak wheelbarrow which Mayor Bowes, who assisted in the ceremony, wheeled a short distance and then emptied. On this occasion Mayor Bowes was resplendent in a cocked hat, sword, knee breeches, silk stockings and shoes, with silver buckles. The road, later known as the Northern Railway, was then entitled the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad Company. Many flags floated in the air about the scene of the first breaking of the sod, conspicuous among them being banners with the inscriptions "Never Despair" and "Perseverance Conquers." The first locomotive for the new road was built at Portland, Maine. It was named Lady Elgin, and a photograph of it now hangs in the offices of the Northern Company. The Lady Elgin weighed about twenty-four tons. She had five-foot driving wheels and a 14x20 cylinder. She was what is technically known as an inside connected engine, her works all lying under the boiler and out of sight. She was of too light calibre for anything but construction work and at that she was put after her arrival. Of all the men who had charge of the Lady Elgin during her existence the whereabouts of only one was known last year. That was Philip Warren, of Collingwood, then running a freight engine between that place and Toronto, and he had charge of the engine only a comparatively short time before she was finally side-tracked. Other engineers were William Huckett, Silas Huckett, Carlos McCaul, Chris Hildebrandt, John Legge, Josh. Metzker, Dan. Sheehan and Dan Bracken. They are all dead now. Before the railroad was opened the stages did all the business, and as steam travel took away the means of livelihood from owners and drivers, the company gave them positions on the road. The first accident occurred on the road on the afternoon of Sunday, July 16, 1853. A short distance south of Weston the engine struck a cow, throwing off the rails the coach, which rolled down a steep embankment, totally wrecking the car and severely injuring an Irish passenger and two brakemen, who were its only occupants. The baggage car was provided with chairs to do duty as a passenger coach for the rest of the trip and the train proceeded on its way only to strike a truck and go off the track again near Newmarket. The Lady Elgin was used for shunting until 1880, when the gauge of the road was changed. A portion of the sod turned over by Lady Elgin on the occasion of breaking ground for the road was preserved by Mr. Sandford Fleming, a civil engineer, and by him presented to the company, in whose offices at the foot of Brock street it now lies encased in an ornamental box The second engine was the Toronto, built at James Good's foundry on the north side of Queen street, between Yonge and Victoria streets. At 8 o'clock in the morning of May 16th, 1853, the first passenger train ever run in Canada, pulled out in the presence of a large crowd from the little wooden shed opposite the Queen's Hotel, which had been dignified by the name of station. The train was made up of the engine Lady Elgin, a box car and

F. C. CAPREOL.

a passenger car. There was no ticket office, Alderman John Harvie, the conductor of the train, selling the tickets on board. The first ticket bought was by a shoemaker named Maher, living on east Queen street, who objected to paying a dollar to ride 30 miles. A dispute exists as to who was the engineer. It was either Carls McCaul, of Parkdale, or M. Huckett. The destination of the train was Aurora. All along the route people turned out in great crowds to see the novel sight. Two hours after leaving the train whistled "Down Brakes" at Aurora. Mad Capreol's scheme was a great success. The first railroad excursion in Canada was on the Queen's Birthday of the same year. The spade with which Lady Elgin threw up the sod on that eventful October day is a beautiful implement, now in the possession of Mr. Capreol's



THE CAPREOL RESIDENCE, CLARENCE SQUARE.

family. The wood, silver and gold are all natural products of Canada, and of Toronto workmanship. The handle is bird's eye maple, but almost completely covered with silver. On the blade, which is solid silver, is a large maple leaf in relief and engraved below it the British coat of arms with the legends "Never Despair" and "Perseverance Conquers." Where the handle joins the blade is a richly chased band of silver with a gold rose, shamrock and thistle in alto relievo. On the silver plate half way up the handle is the inscription "This spade was used at the formal commencement of the Lake Huron and Ontario Ship Canal by Frederic C. Capreol, Esq., President of the Company, Toronto, 17th Sept. 1866." this having been substituted for the original inscription on the spade in regard to the railroad. Above this higher up on the handle is the crest of the Capreol family with the motto : "Prends moi tel que je suis." On the cross-bar of the handle is the coat of arms of the city of Toronto and at either end heads of the British lion and the American eagle. After Mr. Capreol's dismissal from the management of the enterprise which he brought into existence he spent some time abroad in travel. While on this trip he was presented in London with a handsome service of plate, consisting of seventeen pieces, a tribute by the citizens of Toronto as a mark of their confidence, esteem and gratitude for the services which he had rendered to the city. On his return to Toronto Mr. Capreol again took up his residence here. In 1861 he succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature authorizing him to sell his lands at the Credit by lottery, and with the money to erect a large cotton factory. This bill received the Queen's assent, but Mr. Capreol's attention having been drawn into another channel in the meantime the project was dropped. His new scheme was the construction of a canal to make direct communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario—the idea being to shorten the distance by water between the territories of the great west and the seaboard about five hundred miles and thus opening communication with Lakes Michigan and Superior to facilitate the passage of emigrants to the Hudson Bay territories, the Red River and Saskatchewan districts, and eventually to form an important link in a chain of communication between Europe, the East Indies and China through British North America. The London papers devoted considerable attention to the plan of the proposed canal which was named the "Lake Huron and Ontario Ship Canal." Ground for it was broken Sept. 17, 1866, and offices of the company were established in a building on the north side of Wellington street, near Scott street. The project was never carried through to completion however. Of all Mr. Capreol's varied activities none is more remarkable or more interesting than his capture, single-handed and unarmed, of two murderers. As a piece of detective work and executive ability it has never been approached by a civilian, and it is doubtful whether it has ever been equalled in sagacity, directness, triumph over obstacles and expeditious execution by any professional detective or officer. The following account of this most remarkable and daring capture is the narrative as related by Mr. Capreol himself to his friend, Mr. Herbert G. Paull, who has kindly told it for this article. On Sunday evening of July 31, 1843, the people of Toronto were thrown into excitement over the startling rumour that a horrible double murder had been committed in a lonely house on the Yonge street road, many miles north of the city. The report which reached town was that Thomas Kinnear and his housekeeper, Ann Montgomery, had been assassinated at Mr. Kinnear's residence, a solitary dwelling lying back near the woods, a little beyond Richmond Hill, on the west side of the Yonge street road. The woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear. She was found in a wash-tub, and Mr. Kinnear had received a blow on the back of the head from some heavy instrument, fracturing his skull. There was evidence to show that the work had been done by at least two persons. It was believed that a large sum of money was in the house recently taken there by Mr. Kinnear and that robbery was the motive for the murder. As the people came from their respective places of worship that Sunday evening, they met excited groups at the street corners discussing the affair, for the murdered man was well known in Toronto. The news spread quickly through the city, and many were the eager questions asked : "Who were the murderers ?" "How many were there ?" "Was a woman connected with the work ?" "Where had they fled ?" Such were some of the inquiries, but none could answer them. Among the last to hear of the murder was Mr. Frederick C. Capreol, one of the most prominent citizens of the day and an intimate friend of Mr. Kinnear. His children brought the news home on their return from church, and detailed all the particulars they had heard about the crime. Hurriedly putting on his hat, without a word to any of the family, he rushed from the house on Wellington street, and

hastened to King street in the hope of finding some one who could give him more news of the tragedy. But the streets were almost deserted and he met no one who could impart additional information. He then went to the police station, where he found an officer and a detective on duty.

"Are you doing anything about this murder?" Mr. Capreol asked excitedly.

"No," replied the officer, sharply. "What is your name, sir?"

"You know very well who I am," cried Mr. Capreol, angrily. "This murdered man was a particular friend of mine and that is why I am so anxious about the matter."

"We have nothing to do with the case," said the officer curtly, proceeding to make an entry on the slate, as if to say "The interview is at an end."

But Mr. Capreol was not thus to be bluffed, and he asked "Do you intend to do anything about it?"

"Couldn't say; could tell you better in the morning," was the answer.

"But the morning will be too late to start about it. The rascals could be in the States by that time."

"We shall do our duty, whatever that may be. We have no authority in the matter," was the officer's response.

Seeing he could obtain no satisfaction from the police, Mr. Capreol left the station. At this time the founder of the Northern Railway of Canada was strong and agile and bold as a lion, and must have been a man of undaunted courage to conceive the plan he undertook that night. On leaving the station he walked rapidly to Yonge street, questioning every person he met in regard to the murder, and gaining the additional information that on the day before a suspicious looking man and woman had been seen in a much-bespattered waggon driving at a furious pace along the Vaughan road. For a few moments Mr. Capreol stood undecided at the corner of Colborne and Yonge streets. Then the determination seized him to pursue and capture the murderers alone if possible. At this moment Mr. Stevenson, a mutual friend of the murdered man and Mr. Capreol came along.

"Hello! Capreol, What are you doing here? Did you hear about Kinnear?" he exclaimed.

"Yes, and you are the very man I want to see; I propose to follow the murderers and catch them and I want you to go with me."

"Me?" cried Mr. Stevenson in surprise.

"Yes, why not! You have plenty of time. You are strong as a giant. I have just made up my mind to go. You were a personal friend of Kinnear. So come along."

"Of course I will not. Let the authorities take the matter in hand."

"The authorities? What do they care? I have just come from the station and nobody there knows anything about the affair or will take any action until to-morrow."

"Well, Capreol, perhaps the whole affair is a hoax, and we may see Kinnear tomorrow morning laughing over his own resurrection."

"It is not likely."

"Well, there's plenty of time."

"Plenty of time? Why, my dear man, they will be far away then. If once they get into the States they will be safe enough."

"Oh, I guess they will not get as far as that. Good night," and laughing pleasantly Mr. Stevenson hurried home.

Astonished but not in the least turned from his purpose Mr. Capreol rapidly walked to the house of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, then mayor of the city. On arriving he found it in darkness, the family and servants having retired for the night. He rang the bell and after a time a man servant came to the door.

"I want to see Mr. Sherwood at once," said the caller.

"You cannot see him; he has gone to bed."

"I must see him immediately."

"But he has gone to bed."

"Then call him."

"But, I tell you he has gone to bed."

At this moment the window over the front door was raised and the nightcapped head of the Hon. Henry Sherwood was thrust forth.

"Who's there? What's all the disturbance about? Why, is that you my dear Capreol?"

"Yes, I want to speak to you. Will you give me credentials to pursue the murderers of Mr. Kinnear and his housekeeper?"

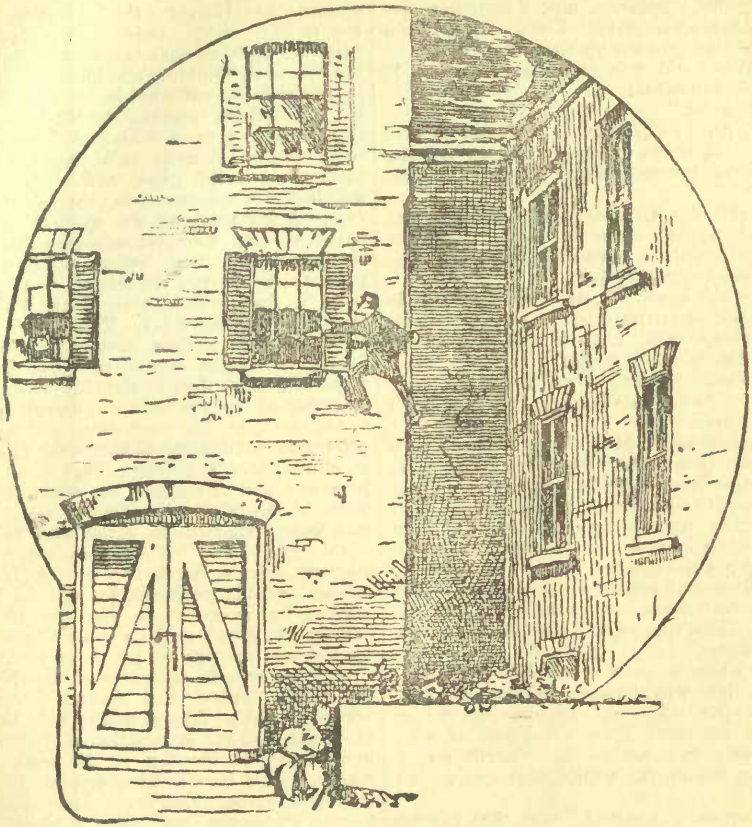
"Credentials! Credentials! I don't understand, Capreol, credentials did you say?"

"Yes. If you will give authority to pursue the murderers I feel confident I can bring them back within two days. All I ask is your authority. I will bear all the expense myself."

"Wait until the morning, I have gone to bed." At this the man in the hall chuckled.

"Yes, so your servant has told me half a dozen times, but if I don't get authority until morning the murderers will escape."

"Oh, no. I'll see about it then and the detectives shall be placed on their track."



MR. CAPREOL CLIMBING INTO MR. OGILVIE'S WINDOW.

"But why not place me on the track now? In two hours I will be on the lake in "The Transit" and in six hours I will intercept them at Lewiston, for they have probably gone that way."

"I can't do it now, Capreol, I am going to bed. Good night," and the window was closed. At the same time the hall door was shut, but not before a voice was heard exclaiming exultingly: "Didn't I tell you he had gone to bed!"

Disappointed, but more determined than ever, Mr. Capreol turned away from the Mayor's house and hurried to the Church street wharf where "The Transit" was lying. Here he found a man sitting on the rail enjoying a pipe.

He greeted him with the inquiry: "Are you Captain Richardson?"

"Why?" was the monosyllabic question in return.

"Because if you are, I want you to get up steam immediately," cried Mr. Capreol. But Captain Richardson, for it was he, did not move or appear in the least excited. Striking a match he deliberately re-lighted his pipe, which had gone out. Then he calmly asked:

"Have you got one hundred dollars about you?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Capreol, "I will give you a cheque right away for the amount if you must be paid in advance, although I think the charge extortionate merely to go across the lake."

"Is it a bogus cheque?" asked the doubtful captain, without moving his position.

"No; it is a good honourable cheque. I am Mr. Capreol and I want to get over to Lewiston before 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. You have heard about the murder on Yonge street, I presume? Well, I am pur

suing the murderers, and I hope to intercept them at Lewiston. Come, move like a good fellow and get up steam."

"What did you say your name was?" queried the captain.

"Capreol."

"Capreol! Capreol! I don't know that name. How do I know you are not the murderer yourself, trying to cut the country?"

At this Mr. Capreol grew indignant, but restraining his anger he said: "Do you suppose, captain, I would take this course if I were the murderer?"

"I don't know; it is very likely; it is not a bad idea; but I guess it is all right, only I want cash, not a cheque. How do I know the cheque is good?"

"I assure you the cheque is good."

"Well, I am not going to risk anything; I want cash."

Checked again, Mr. Capreol thought a moment, then taking from his pocket his pocket-book all the money he had with him —about $13—he gave it to the captain, saying: "Get up steam and be ready for me in one hour from now. In the meantime I will go and get the balance."

"All right," returned the captain, "but if you don't come back in an hour with the money I don't move, and you don't get this back either."

But where to get the balance at this time of the night was the next problem that confronted Mr. Capreol. Leaving the wharf at the corner of Front and Yonge streets, he nearly ran against Mr. Carruthers, a wealthy friend, to whom he appealed for help.

"I am sorry, Capreol," said that gentleman, "but I don't exactly care to advance money on such a hare-brained scheme as yours. I am thinking more on your own account. I would not go if I were you. The whole city will be talking about you. Your family do not know anything about it, you say. Come along with me, and leave the matter to the authorities."

"A curse on the authorities. Good night to you, and thank you for nothing," cried Mr. Capreol in a rage as he dashed up the street, leaving Mr. Carruthers standing amazed at the corner.

At Melinda and Yonge streets he paused, feeling almost baffled. But suddenly an idea occurred to him. "I'll try Mr. Ogilvie," he exclaimed to himself. Mr. Ogilvie then lived over his store on the south side of King street, a few doors west of Yonge, in the building now occupied by Fulton & Michie. In two minutes Mr. Capreol was rattling away at the front door of his store. But on this night circumstances seemed to thwart the amateur detective at every turn. It happened that Mr. Ogilvie's chamber was upstairs at the rear of the building, and knock as loudly as might be he could not be aroused. Finding he could not awaken Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Capreol went around to Melinda street with something like despair in his heart, for he knew that solid gates and a high brick wall barred the entrance to the yard in the rear. A few moments was spent in examination of the formidable-looking barrier, then, realizing that every moment was precious, he essayed the feat of scaling the wall, a feat which even Jean Valjean might have despaired of. Time after time he fell back to the ground. Once he heard or thought he heard footsteps approaching from Jordan street. In dismay he crouched by the wall, not knowing how to account for his suspicious actions if a policeman had discovered him in the attempt to climb over the wall. But no one approached, and re-assured he again set to work at his almost impossible task. The wall was as smooth as brick and mortar could make it. There was not the slightest hold for hands or feet. At length taking out his penknife, by dint of hard labour, he managed to dig out mortar sufficient to give him the scantiest-holed for his toes and the tips of his fingers. After several heavy falls, with torn clothes, bleeding hands, bruised and scratched limbs, without a hat he finally, half an hour before midnight, had the satisfaction of sitting exhausted astride the top of the wall. On recovering his breath he prepared to descend, a rather dangerous feat, as the ground within the wall was several feet lower than the sidewalk. At length he found himself in Mr. Ogilvie's back yard, his trials near at an end, as he thought, but indeed they had only fairly commenced. At the rear of the store was a door. Upon this he rapped and pounded and kicked for nearly ten minutes, but all to no purpose. Mr. Ogilvie was a sound sleeper and his windows were closed. Then he began a search for a stone or a piece of wood to throw against the glass, but neither could be found. The yard had been newly planked and swept and was as smooth and clean as a billiard table. Not until now had he lost heart, his condition was worse than before, for now he was a prisoner, as it was impossible to scale the wall several feet higher as it was on the inside than on the street side. Then it rushed upon him that Mr. Ogilvie was probably not at home. Sitting down on the steps he gave himself up to despair. Suddenly the recollection of his murdered friend arose. "They must,

June 13th 1853

Time P. M.	Dist. Chs.	Remarks	Time A. M.	Stp.
45	3. 75	Midland Line	3. 53	2
55	3. 71	Rio Hondo Rly	4. 11	2
13	4. 19	Rachelle Crossing	4. 43	15
58	5 66	Town	5. 13	1
14	6, -.	Pelican Station	5, 32	3
35	3. 9	Thornhill	5. 46	2
48	9. 37	Depot Point	6. 8.	—
9.	5. 02	Junction	6. 30	—

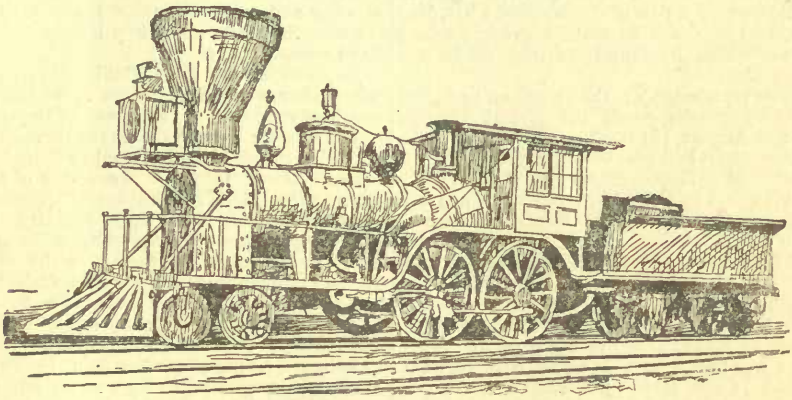
Passenger Train

Commencing Monday June 13th 1853

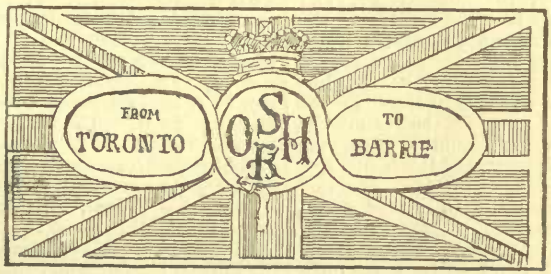
Leave	Time H. M.	Distance Miles	Arrive at	Time H. M.	Stop
Toronto	10, 30	5. 02	Parn't Road	10, 45	-
Parn't Road	10, 46	9. 37	Thornhill	11. 14	2
Thornhill	11, 16	3. 9	Richmond Hill	11, 31	3 -
Rich'd Hill	11, 34	6 0	King	11. 52	2
King	11. 54	5, 66	Bradshells Comy	12, 9	2
Bradshells Comy	12, 11	4. 19	New Market	12 23	2
New Market	12. 25	3. 71	Holl'd Landing	12. 36	2
Holland Land'g	12 38	3 75	Bradford	12. 45	.

Leave	Time H. M.	Distance Miles	Arrive at	Time H. M.	Stop
Bradford	3. 45	3. 75	Holland Land'g	3. 53	2
Holl'd Landing	3. 55	3. 71	New Market	4. 11	2
New Market	4. 13	4. 19	Bradshells Comy	4. 43	15
Bradshells Comy	4. 58	5 66	King	5. 13	1
King	5. 14	6, -.	Rich'd Hill	5, 32	3
Richmond Hill	5, 35	3. 9	Thornhill	5. 46	2
Thornhill	5; 48	9. 37	Parn't Road	6. 8.	-
Parn't Road	6; 9.	5. 02	Toronto	6, 30	-

they shall be brought to justice," he exclaimed and springing up he began anew an examination of the premises. All at once his eyes lighted upon the pipe which carried water from the roof. This pipe was fastened perpendicularly to the wall about five feet from Mr. Ogilvie's chamber which was about twenty feet from the ground. It was a desperate chance, for how could the window be reached at that distance from such a precarious position as one clinging to the pipe would be placed in. Mr. Capreol did not hesitate long. Clutching the pipe desperately, hand over hand up he went. The frail tube shook and trembled and bent as if about to fall away from its fastenings. The bands holding it quivered and creaked as if strained to their utmost. The perspiration stood out in great drops all over the face of the bold climber. Once looking down he was seized with vertigo, and would have fallen but remembering his mission and his family, his grasp tightened, and with clenched teeth he continued the perilous ascent. Finally looking westward to the window five feet away, he saw that his feet were nearly on a level with the sill. The Venetian blinds were open and held back against the wall by strong old-fashioned staples. This helped him in one way as it gave him a better hold than the pipe furnished, but the projection of the blind increased the difficulty of reaching the window sill with his foot. At length panting, utterly exhausted and nearly fainting, he obtained a foothold on the sill. Then with the blade of his knife, he raised the lower sash of the window so as to get his fingers under it. The next moment he had pushed up the sash and stepped into the room. There on his bed lay Mr. Ogilvie in sound sleep. Sitting down for a few moments the bold intruder watched his sleeping friend while he recovered his own composure. Then advancing to the bedside, he gently shook the sleeper. The effect was magical. In an instant Mr. Ogilvie had sprung to his feet, seized the supposed burglar by the throat with an iron grasp



THE LADY ELGIN—THE FIRST NORTHERN ENGINE.



FAC-SIMILE OF THE FIRST NORTHERN RAILWAY TICKET.

that choked him and rushing him to the open window, was about to hurl him out when he recognized the face of his friend.

Releasing his hold, frightened and pale, Mr. Ogilvie stood in astonishment looking at his strange visitor who stood before him bareheaded, with bloody hands and torn garments. Rapidly Mr. Capreol explained the situation while Mr. Ogilvie dressed.

"A hundred dollars? certainly. There are twenty-one sovereigns," and the merchant counted the gold in his visitor's hand.

Borrowing a pair of trousers and a hat, Mr. Capreol hastened to make his return to the boat, which he found waiting ready for operation.

The remainder of the story can be better told by quoting from the *British Colonist* of 2nd August, 1843:—The article used was a double-barrelled gun belonging to Mr. Kinnear. Mr. Kinnear came to Toronto on Friday late in the afternoon, remained all night, and went home the next day between two and three o'clock p.m. He had invited a friend named Capt Boyd to dine with him the following day. Capt. Boyd called at the house and finding all the doors open and the house apparently deserted, had the place searched, and the body of Mr. Kinnear was found in the cellar covered with blood. Capt. Boyd dispatched a messenger at once to Ald. Gurnett. After mature deliberation a warrant was made out for Ann Montgomery, the housekeeper, and James McDermott and Grace Marks, the servants. The warrant was placed in the hands of Mr. Kingsmill, the High Bailiff. It was found that Grace Marks and McDermott had been at the City Hotel in the morning, and had gone on the steamer to Lewiston with a horse and waggon, the property of Mr. Kinnear, and lots of luggage. Mr. Capreol, a friend of Mr. Kinnear, chartered the steamer Transit, and at one o'clock in the morning accompanied Mr. Kingsmill in pursuit, and the two were taken into custody in a house near the quay at Lewiston at five a.m. They were placed in separate rooms and brought to Toronto about midday. Their contradictory stories about Nancy led to a search, and the body was found in a barrel in the root-house, evidently strangled, a handkerchief being found around her neck, with marks of such a deed of violence. The prisoners were privately examined. James McDermott is five feet, six inches in height, and has been in Canada for six years, during one of which he was with Capt. McDonell, of the Glengarry Light Infantry. He had been discharged in May, and lived with Mr. Kinnear only a month. He was of slender build, swarthy, and of a forbidding aspect. Grace Marks, the female, although wholly devoid of education, possessed good features, and in point of personal appearance was much superior to her paramour. Mr. Kinnear was a brother of Mr. Kinnear, of Kinloch, Cupar fife, Scotland.

The *Colonist* says that Mr. Capreol went after midnight to the residence of Mr. Ogilvie, who when he was roused out of bed, and the circumstances explained to him, handed Mr. Capreol a cheque for thirty pounds, to enable him to engage the steamer and proceed on his journey. But for this circumstance the prisoners might have escaped detection.

As soon as the High Bailiff discovered where they were stopping at Lewiston, he cautiously proceeded (with one of the crew of the steamer that had brought them over, and who could identify them) to their bedrooms. Going into the room where McDermott lay Mr. Kingsmill softly approached the bed to see if he could identify him according to the description given. His heart at that time (according to the High Bailiff's description) was heaving violently, his countenance looked almost black, and he had the appearance of a fiend. There was another person sleeping at the same time in the room, who, after being informed of the murder, immediately got up and appeared in every way disposed to render assistance. The girl, who asked repeatedly what was the matter, with affected surprise at being disturbed, was made to dress first. Having given her in charge to the person with him, the High Bailiff then went up to McDermott's bed, who from the motion of his eyelids appeared to be only feigning sleep. The following dialogue then took place:

High Bailiff (rousing up prisoner)—"Come Mac, I want you, get up."

Prisoner—"What, what do you want me for? What's the matter?"

High Bailiff—"How came you not to pay the dues on the horse and waggon?"

Prisoner—"Because I had not got the money."

High Bailiff—"Well get up and dress yourself, I want you."

The prisoner up to this time, as the High Bailiff, was in plain clothes, appears not to have recognized him, but the young man who had been sleeping in the room with him, pronouncing the name of "Kingsmill," the truth of his position seemed to flash across his mind.

Prisoner—"Ah, I see it now. I know what you want me for. But have you found Nancy yet?"

High Bailiff—"No; where is she?"

Prisoner—"Have you offered any reward for her?"

High Bailiff—"No."

Prisoner—"Well, you find Nancy out. You get hold of Nancy. She'll tell you all about it. It was all owing to her. She was at the bottom of it."

The High Bailiff then having taken a variety of keys, a gold snuff box and other things out of the prisoner's pockets, tied them up in a handkerchief. As soon as he was dressed he handcuffed him, and got him downstairs. Several then being in the bar-room he very prudently took the prisoner into another room. Upon the passage to Toronto the girl Marks voluntarily made the statement previously published. Both parties, however, denied all knowledge of Nancy.

Both McDermott and the woman Marks were convicted of murder on their trial.

The trial of McDermott took place on Friday, 3 d November, 1843, William Hume Blake for the Crown, John Duggan for the friends of Kinnear and Kenneth McKenzie for James McDermott. McDermott was found guilty and executed 21st November, 1843.

McDermott was hanged in the old Berkeley street jail. Grace Marks was sent to the penitentiary for life. She was pardoned a few years ago, and is now living somewhere in the United States. Strange to say Mr. Capreol was never reimbursed by the authorities for the expense he incurred in bringing these two murderers to justice. This remarkable man died at his residence No. 24 Clarence Square, October 12, 1886, aged 83 years. His remains are buried in St. James' Cemetery. Although the Capreols have lived in Canada for just half a century his is the only death that has occurred in the family during that period.

NOTE—The locomotive "Toronto," before referred to as being built at Good's factory, on Queen street east, was on its completion taken thence to the railway track, by Queen and Yonge streets. A few yards of movable rails were laid, and these, as the engine was moved over them, were taken up and again re-laid. The progress made was astonishingly slow, it taking fully a week to get the great engine from Queen to Front street.

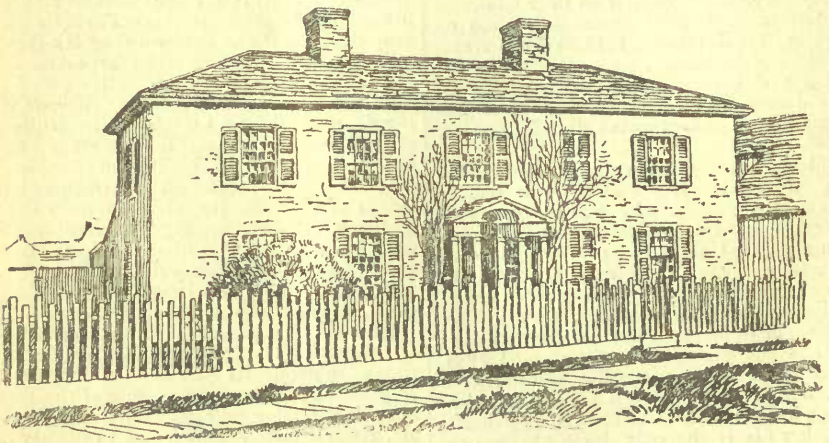
CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE BELLEVUE HOMESTEAD.

The Old Family Residence of the Denisons Seventy Years Ago—The Execution of Captain Joshua Huddy.

When Mr. Russell, President of Upper Canada Executive Council, was about to leave England in an official capacity in company with Governor Simcoe to emigrate to Canada in 1792 he persuaded his old friend, Captain John Denison, of Hedon, Yorkshire, to accompany him. Captain Denison first settled at Kingston, but in 1796 he removed to York, and for a time, by permission of Mr. Russell, who was then administering the Government, he occupied Castle Frank. He then took up his residence with his family in a cottage on the north side of Front street, near Bay, which was also owned by Mr. Russell. This house was one of the earliest specimens in York of an English rustic cottage with verandah and sloping lawn. Afterward it was occupied for a time by Major Hillier of the 74th Regiment, aide-de-camp and military secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland. In the *Gazette and Oracle* of 1803 Mr. Russell advertised this property for sale describing it as the "front town lot with an excellent dwelling house and kitchen recently built thereon in which Mr. John Denison now lives in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining." On the site of this cottage was afterward built Dr. Baldwin's residence which subsequently became a military hospital and then the head office of the Toronto & Nipissing railroad. The next year Mr. Russell installed his friend in the newly erected homestead of Petersfield, on the north side of Queen street, near the head of Soho street. Colonel George Taylor Denison, the son and heir of Captain John Denison, in the year 1815 bought park lot 17 and part of 18, adjoining the property of Mr. Russell, occupied by his father, and built thereon the same year Bellevue. The original drive up to the homestead is now known as Denison avenue. The house shown in the accompanying illustration was a large pleasant abode lying far back from Queen street but visible from it through a long vista of trees. From this old Bellevue have spread branches at Dovercourt, Rusholme and elsewhere, in most of which an aptitude for military affairs is marked. Colonel Denison's grandson, G. T. Denison, is the author of a work on "Modern Cavalry, its Organization, Armament and Employment in War," a book highly esteemed in strategi

cal literature, and "A History of Cavalry," which obtained the Czar's prize. Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., C.M.G., is another grandson. The farm was one of the hundred acre park lots and half of the next. Its boundary on the west was what is now Bathurst street. The first owner of the property was Major Littlehales, aide-de-camp and first secretary to Governor Simcoe, whom the Duke de Lioncourt describes as "a well bred, mild and amiable man who has the charge of the whole correspondence of Government and acquits himself with peculiar ability and application." Major Littlehales afterwards attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and in 1802 was created a baronet. In 1801 he was appointed Under Secretary for Ireland, a post which he held for nineteen years. On Governor Simcoe's recall, Major Littlehales returned to England, and his park lot became the possession of Peter Russell. In accordance with an early Canadian practice Captain John Denison selected a picturesque spot on the Humber, where he purchased a tract of over 1,000 acres and set a few acres apart as a family burial place, entailing at the same time the surrounding estate. In 1853, although entails had been annulled by act of parliament, his heir, Colonel G. T. Denison, first connected the land and burial plot with his family and descendants for all time by converting it into an endowment for an ecclesiastical living to be always in the gift of the legal representative of his name. This is known as St. John's Cemetery on the Humber. In 1857 Robert Britton Denison, Colonel Denison's son, erected at his own cost, near the old Bellevue homestead, the Church of St. Stephen and took steps to make it in perpetuity an ecclesiastical benefice. Mrs. Denison the widow of Captain John Denison survived him many years, and for a long time lived in a house shaded with willow trees and surrounded by a flower garden and lawn on the park lot originally owned by David Burns, the first lot westward from that of Colonel Givins, whose house now stands at the head of Givins street. This house was afterwards occupied by Mrs. Denison's son-in-law, Mr. John Fennings Taylor, who was for many years Chief Clerk and Master in Chancery, first to the legislative council of United Canada and then to the Senate of the Dominion. It was at Colonel Denison's house, Bellevue,



BELLEVUE DENISON HOUSE.

that Captain Richard Lippincott died, a soldier whose life was marked by a bold deed. Captain Lippincott was the father-in-law of Col. George Taylor Denison whose eldest son was named after him Richard Lippincott Denison. On the 12th of April, 1782, Captain Lippincott who was a native of New Jersey but then living in New York, acting under the orders of the "Board of Associated Loyalists of New York," executed by hanging near Middleton, Joshua Huddy, an officer in the American army, Huddy having put to death in like manner, Philip White, a relative of Captain Lippincott, who had been captured within the American lines while paying his mother a stolen visit on Christmas day. A paper was fastened on Huddy's breast, containing this inscription:

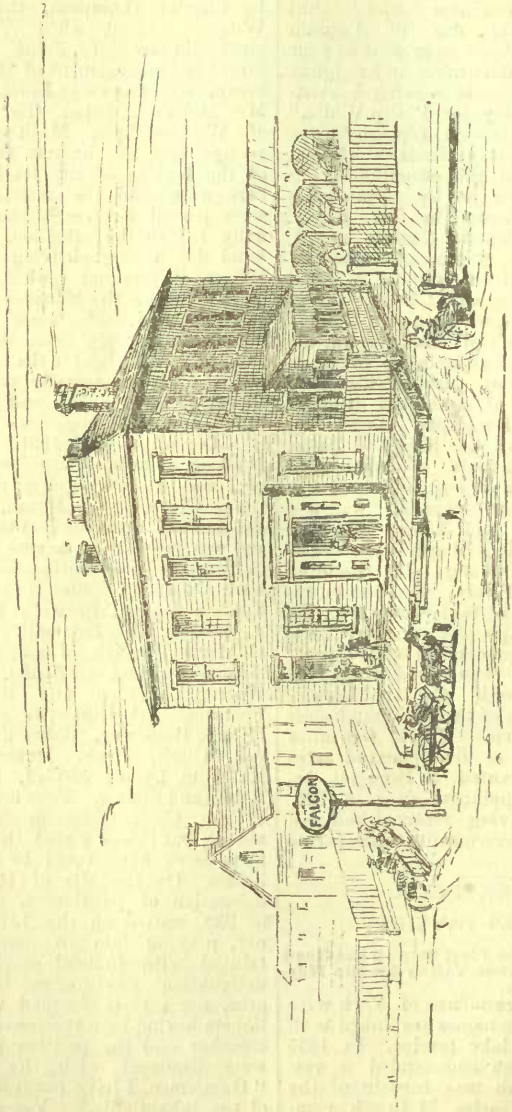
"We, the refugees, having long with grief beheld the cruel murders of our brethren, and finding nothing but such measures carrying into execution therefore determined not to suffer without taking vengeance for the numerous cruelties and thus begin, having made use of Captain Huddy as the first object to present to your view and further determine to hang man for man while there is a refugee existing. Up goes Huddy for Philip White." The surrender of Captain Lippincott was refused by the Loyalist authorities. Washington then ordered the execution of an officer of equal rank to be selected by lot from the prisoners in his hands. The lot fell on Captain Charles Asgill, of the Guards, a youth of nineteen. He was respited until the issue of a court martial held on Captain Lippincott was made known. The court acquitted Lippincott, but in the meantime Lady Asgill, the captain's mother, had appealed to the King and Queen of France, and the Count de Vergennis, Minister of State, was directed to ask Washington for Captain Asgill's life in the joint names of the King and Queen of France as a tribute to humanity. Washington granted the request, but it was not until the next year when the war was ended that Asgill and Lippincott were set free. Captain Asgill succeeded to his father's baronetcy. Dr. Scadding relates that Col. O'Hara, of Toronto, remembered dining at a table where Gen. Sir Charles Asgill was pointed out to him as a man who had been condemned by Washington to be hung, and who lived for a year under sentence of death. Captain Lippincott received a grant of three thousand acres of land near Richmond Hill, a few miles south of the tract of five thousand acres which the Crown granted to Benedict Arnold. Captain Lippincott died in 1826, aged 81 years, having received half-pay from the English Government for the period of 34 years.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE SUN TAVERN.

The Hotel Where the First Step in the Road to Insurrection Was Taken by the Mackenzie Reformers.

Among the early residents of York were three brothers whose names are linked with the history of the lake marine. In 1835 each of the brothers commanded a vessel. John McIntosh was captain of the Three Brothers, Charles McIntosh commanded the Superior, and Robert sailed the Eunice. John acquired considerable real estate in the town, and about 1825 was built a large square white frame edifice, for hotel purposes, at the north-west corner of Yonge and Queen streets, opposite Good's foundry, on property owned by him. The hotel, at first named the Sun Tavern, was originally occupied by Charles Thompson, then by landlord Wilson. About 1830 Thomas Elliott, brother-in-law of John McIntosh, assumed the management of the hotel, which became well known as Elliott's Sun Tavern. Mr. McIntosh being the brother-in-law of William Lyon Mackenzie, naturally enough this inn became the headquarters of the leaders of the Radical party, and here were held the meetings and here were passed the resolutions which eventually led to the rebellion. Although the hotel did a very thriving business under Elliott, it was not ranked with Jordan's York Hotel or the Mansion House as one of the fashionable hostelries, but drew its custom largely from the rural population. The open land to the north of Elliott's was the place generally occupied by the travelling menageries and circuses when such exhibitions began to visit the town. On December 12, 1831, William Lyon Mackenzie, then a member of the Assembly, was declared guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, he being accused of libel upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and was expelled by a vote of twenty-four to fifteen. Those voting for the expulsion were Attorney-General Berczy and Messrs. Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Elliott, Fraser, A. Fraser, R. Ingersoll, Jones, Lewis, McMartin, McNab, Macon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Vankoughnet, Warren, Werden and Solicitor-General Thomson. Against the expulsion were Messrs. Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Clark, Cook, Duncomb, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, McCall, Perry, Randal, Roblin and Shaver. Four members, Messrs. Wilson, Cook, Chisholm and Jarvis were absent, but it was stated that they would, if present, have voted to expel Mr. Mackenzie. On the day of the expulsion a delegation of petitioners, to the number of 930, waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to dismiss a house tainted with judicial partiality. Public indignation was aroused to a great degree, nor was it soothed when the petitioners having been received in the audience chamber and the petition presented, they were dismissed with the curt reply: "Gentlemen, I have received the petition of the inhabitants." Years were still to elapse before the Radicals appealed to force, but even at this time the precautions taken betrayed the fears of the Government. Mr. Mackenzie, in his descrip-



THE SUN TAVERN—NORTH-WEST CORNER QUEEN AND YONGE STREE

tion of this event, says: "The Government House was protected with cannon, loaded, served and ready to be fired on the people." The regiment in garrison was supplied with a double allowance of ball cartridges, and a telegraph placed on the viceregal residence to command the services of the soldiers, if necessary. Mr. Mackenzie restrained his followers who advised violent measures. Instead of being his day of humiliation, as his enemies intended, this was really his day of triumph. His expulsion won for him the sympathies of the people, who, after the return of the petitioners from Government House, proceeded to Mr. Mackenzie's house in large numbers and carried him through the streets with acclamations, and finally escorted him to the Sun hotel, from one of the windows of which he addressed the people, after which cheers were given for the Sailor King, Earl Grey and the Reform Ministry. Charles Lindsey, Mr. Mackenzie's biographer, says that after the Reform leader had retired the meeting was re-organized and resolutions were passed sustaining the course he had taken as a politician and journalist, complaining of the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to the petitioners as unsatisfactory and insulting, asserting the propriety of petitioning the Sovereign to send to the province in future civil instead of military governors, and pledging the meeting as a mark of their approbation of his conduct to present Mr. Mackenzie with a gold medal, accompanied by an appropriate inscription and address. This meeting was followed by Mr. Mackenzie's re-election by an overwhelming majority, the presentation of the medal by his admirers at the Red Lion hotel and another popular ovation. It was at the Sun hotel that the famous "Declaration of the Independence of Upper Canada" was taken for the approval of a committee previously appointed, consisting of Messrs. James Harvey Price, O'Bierne, John Edward Tims, John Doel, John McIntosh, James Armstrong, T. J. O'Neill and Mr. Mackenzie. This document was adopted at Doel's brewery July 31, 1837. This declaration was the first step in the road to insurrection. It committed all who accepted it to share the fortunes of Lower Canada. The machinery of agitation and organization was put in motion. Vigilance committees were appointed by the Reformers which became shortly afterward the nuclei of military organizations. Shooting matches with turkeys for the victims were got up; drilling was practiced with more or less secrecy; *feu de joie* on Yonge street with a hundred rifles in honour of Papineau would occasionally startle the town, and events were hastening toward the end. At the outbreak of the rebellion Elliott was still in charge of the Sun. On his death he willed the property which he had bought from Mr. McIntosh to his heirs, under such provisions, however, that a special act of parliament was made necessary to allow his wife and children to transfer it. Mrs. Elliott is still living at a good old age at Highland Falls. After Mr. Elliott's death Landlord Daniels, the father of Judge Daniels, of L'Orignal, took the inn. The name was changed to the Falcon, and at a late date was occupied by a man named Fulljames, who subsequently managed the Craven Heifer. It was on the opposite side of the street that Sheldon Ward lost his life by a scaffold on a building in process of erection giving way with him.

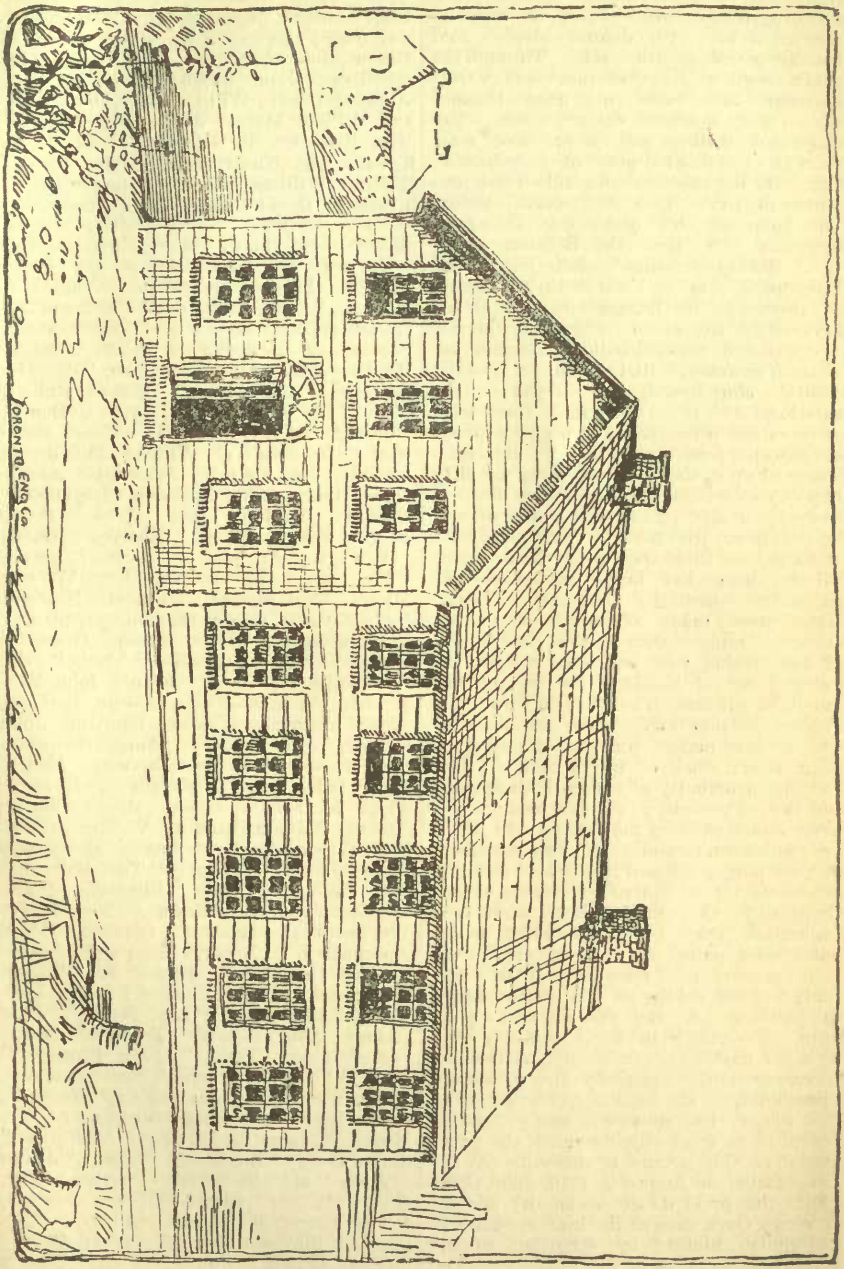
CHAPTER XL.

THE OLD BLUE SCHOOL AT YORK.

The District Grammar School and its Famous Head—Dr. John Strachan's Educational Methods—Masters and their Pupils.

As the name of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalett Nott is indissolubly linked with the education of youth in New York State, so the name of the Rev. Dr. John Strachan is inseparable from the early history of education in Upper Canada. Both men were alike pastor and master. Dr. Strachan might aptly be called the little school-master, for from his boyhood he was successfully engaged in the profession of teacher. At the age of 16 he was in charge of a school at Carmyllie, Scotland, having under him the grown-up sons of the farmers of the neighbourhood, and it speaks plainly for his tact and firmness that even at that early age he was able to keep them under control. While teaching here he still found time to keep up with his studies, and during the winter attended lectures at King's College, Aberdeen. Two years afterward he went to Denino, where he had obtained a better appointment. He remained there for two years, still keeping up his academical studies. While at Denino he was largely indebted, as he himself has stated, to the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Brown, afterwards professor at Glasgow, and Thomas Duncan, afterwards professor at St. Andrew's. Then for two years more up to 1799, he had charge of the parish school at Kettle. Here he had 82 pupils, among them

being Thomas Campbell, the poet, D. Wilkie, the artist, and J Barclay, the naval commander. In 1799, a poor young man in purse, but rich in a well-trained mind he came to Upper Canada and took a tutorship in a Kingston family. In 1807, mainly through his exertions, an act was passed establishing a grammar school in each district of the province, and very soon three superior schools were started at Cornwall, Kingston and Niagara, and later at York and other districts of Upper Canada. These schools were for pupils of both sexes. Dr. Strachan's Cornwall school is famous and on its books were the names of very many celebrated in the annals of Upper Canada. So successful was his work here, and so well was he beloved that in 1833, forty-two of his former scholars presented him with an address in which they say:—"Our young minds received there an impression which has scarcely become fainter from time of the deep and sincere interest which you took not only in our advancement in learning and science, but in all that concerned our happiness or could affect our future prospects in life." Among the signers to this address are the names:—Robinson Macaulay, McDonell, McLean, Jones, Stanton, Bethune, Jarvis, Chewitt, Boulton, Vankoughnet, Smith and Anderson. Part of the reply of Dr. Strachan to his former pupils' address gives an insight into his method of teaching. He says: "It has ever been my conviction that our scholars should be considered for the time our children; and that as parents we should study their peculiar dispositions if we really wish to improve them, for if we feel not something of the tender relation of parents toward them, we cannot expect to be successful in their education. It was on this principle I attempted to proceed." While Dr. Strachan was in the height of his success as a teacher at the Cornwall school—the fame of which had spread not only through Upper Canada but also through the lower provinces—Lieutenant-Governor Gore in 1812 offered him the parish of York. The clerical income was small and there was no parsonage, but the Governor added the chaplaincy of the troops at £150 a year, and as a still further inducement held out the promise of establishing a school. Dr. Strachan accepted the offer, and on August 2nd, 1812, the first Sunday after his arrival, he preached a sermon on the war before the Legislature in the parish church. It was not long before a district grammar school was established at York after the model of the one at Cornwall. For a time before the erection of the new building, an obscure frame building of the most ordinary kind on the north side of King street, just east of Yonge street, was occupied as the school house. Soon afterward a large field almost square, containing six acres, filled with huge pine stumps and small ponds of water in which cray fish were abundant, was set apart. Through the middle of this field from north to south ran a shallow swale where water collected after rains. The whole field was covered with the natural herbage that usually grows upon clearings. This block was designated College square, the block south of it being termed Church square and the reservation to the west of that Court House square. In the minds of those who laid out these plots the expectation was that they should remain ornamental pieces of grounds or small parks surrounding the buildings and the institutions for which they were set apart. The College Square was bounded on the south by Adelaide street, on the north by Richmond street, on the east by Jarvis street, and on the west by Church street, These are the modern names, Church street being the only one of the four that has retained its original nomenclature; Adelaide was formerly Newgate street, because the jail stood near it. Richmond was Hospital street and Jarvis was Nelson and then New street. The new District Grammar School building stood at the south-west corner of this lot, 114 feet from its western and 104 feet from its southern boundary. The rest of the block was the playground of the school. The building was a good sized frame structure, fifty-five feet long and forty feet wide, of two stories, each of a respectable altitude. The gables faced east and west. On each side of the school were two rows of ordinary sash windows, five on the ground floor and the same number on the floor above. At the east end were four windows two above and two below. At the west end were five windows and the entrance door. The whole exterior of the building was painted of a blueish hue. Within on the first floor, beyond the lobby, was a large square apartment. About three yards from each of its angles a plain timber post helped to sustain the ceiling. At about four feet from the floor each of these quasi pillars began to be chamfered off at its four angles. Filling up the southeast corner of the room was a small platform approached on three sides by a couple of steps. On this was a desk about eight feet long, its lower part cased over in front with thin deal boards. On the floor along the whole length of the southern and northern sides of the chamber were narrow desks set close against the wall with benches arranged at their outer side. At



THE BLUE SCHOOL AT YORK—AS IT STOOD IN THE CENTRE OF THE SQUARE.

right angles to these running out on each side into the apartment stood a series of shorter desks with double slopes and benches placed on either side. Through the whole length of the room from east to west between the rows of cross benches there was a wide vacant space. The walls and ceilings and desks and seats were all of unpainted pine of a yellowish hue. During school hours this room presented the usual aspect of a school interior. The ruler of this place was Dr. John Strachan. The Rev. Dr. Bethune, afterward Bishop Strachan's successor in the Episcopate, came to York in 1819 as assistant teacher in the Grammar School. Of his first visit to the school, after describing it as a capacious wooden building standing on an open common, a little in the rear of St. James' churchyard, he says: — "On entering it for the first time with the reverend principal on a bright September morning fresh schoolboy feelings were wakened up at the sight of forty or fifty happy young faces, from seventeen down to five years of age. There was a class of only two in Greek, who took up Horace and Livy in Latin, and there were three Latin forms below them, the most numerous and sprightly reading Cornelius Nepos. None were much advanced in mathematics, and, with the exception of the senior two had not passed the fourth book of Euclid. Everything was taught on the same plan as at Cornwall, but at York the pupils were much less advanced and the head master rarely took any share in the actual work of instruction. I had had the opportunity of seeing both schools, and though the glory of the former was never approached by the latter, still there are reminiscences connected with the school at York more fresh and lively than could be awakened by the more celebrated one at Cornwall." On public days when examinations were being conducted or debates were going on, the exercises were held up-stairs in a long room with a partially vaulted ceiling on the south side of the building. At the east end was a platform. Everybody in town used to attend on these occasions, from the Lieutenant-Governor down, especially the parents of the scholars. Dr. Scadding, who attended this school, has preserved many facts in regard to it from which much of the information in this article is derived. At the examination on August 7, 1816, John Claus spoke the prologue in which he advises Governor Gore, then at the head of affairs, to distinguish himself by attention to the educational interests of the country. The other boys who took part in the exercises were:—John Skeldon, George Skeldon, Henry Mosley, John Doyle, Charles Howard, James Myers, John Ridout, Charles Ridout, John Fitzgerald, John Mosley, Saltern Givens, James Sheehan, Henry Heward, Allan McDonell, William Allan, John Boulton, William Myers, James Bigelow, William Baldwin, St. George Baldwin, M. de Koven, John Knott, James Givins, Horace Ridout, William Lancaster, James McGill Strachan, David McNab, John Harraway, Robert Baldwin, Henry Nelles, Warren Shaw, David Shaw, Daniel Murray. This is the order of examination of the Home District Grammar school for Wednesday, August 11, 1819: First day—The Latin and Greek classes, Euclid and trigonometry. Second day—Prologue by Robert Baldwin. Reading class—George Strachan, "The Excellence of the Bible;" Thomas Ridout, "The Man of Ross;" James McDonell, "Liberty and Slavery;" St. George Baldwin, "The Sword;" William McMurray, "Soliloquy on Sleep." Arithmetic class—James Smith, "The Sporting Clergyman;" William Boulton, jr., "The Poet's New Year Gift;" Richard Oates, "Ode to Apollo;" Orville Cassall, "The Rose." Bookkeeping Class, William Myers, "My Mother;" Francis Heward, "My Father;" George Dawson, "Lapland." First Grammar Class, Second Grammar Class—"Debate on the Slave Trade." For the abolition—Francis Ridout, John Fitzgerald, William Allan, George Boulton, Henry Heward, William Baldwin, John Ridout, John Doyle, James Strachan. Against the abolition—Abraham Nelles, James Baby, James Doyle, Charles Heward, Allan McDonell, James Myers, Charles Ridout, William Boulton, Walker Smith. First Geography Class, Second Geography Class—James Dawson, "The Boy that Told Lies;" James Bigelow, "The Vagrant;" Thomas Glassco, "The Parish Workhouse;" Edward Glennon, "The Apothecary." Natural History Class—Debate by the young boys—"Sir William Strickland," Charles Heward; "Lord Morpeth," John Owens; "Lord Harvey," John Ridout; "Mr. Plomer," Raymond Baby; "Sir William Yonge," John Fitzgerald; "Sir William Windham," John Boulton; "Mr. Henry Pelham," Henry Heward; "Mr. Bernard," George Strachan; "Mr. Noel," William Baldwin; "Mr. Shippen," James Baby; "Sir Robert Walpole," James Myers; "Mr. Pulteney," Charles Baby. Civil History Class—William Boulton, "The Patriot;" Francis Ridout, "The Grave of Sir John Moore;" Saltern Givens, "Great Britain;" John Boulton, "Eulogy on Mr. Pitt;" Warren Claus, "The Indian

Warrior;" Charles Heward, "The Soldier's Dream;" William Boulton, "The Heroes of Waterloo." Catechism—Debate on the College of Calcutta. Speakers, "Mr. Canning," Robert Baldwin; "Sir Francis Baring," John Doyle; "Mr. Wainwright," Mark Burnham; "Mr. Thornton," John Knott; "Sir W. Scott," William Boulton; "Lord Eldon," Warren Claus; "Sir S. Lawrence," Allan Macaulay; "Lord Hawkesbury," Abraham Nelles; "Lord Bathurst," James McGill Strachan; "Sir Thomas Metcalf," Walker Smith; "Lord Teignmouth," Horace Ridout. Religious Questions and Lectures, James McGill Strachan," Anniversary of the York and Montreal Colleges anticipated for January 1st, 1822; Epilogue by Horace Ridout. As to the names which appear in the above programmes it is unnecessary to say anything. They are all familiar names in Toronto to-day. The reader will see at once that in the above exercises there is a great deal of recitation and declamation to a little examination. In the prologue pronounced by Robert Baldwin (in verse) the administration of Hastings in India is eulogized. Sir William Jones is apostrophized in connection with his Asiastic researches, the Marquis of Wellesley and the college founded by him at Calcutta suggests the necessity of a similar institution in Canada, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was probably present, is told that he could immortalize himself by establishing such an institution. The epilogue is a doggerel on United States innovations in the English language. For the greater part the examinations were conducted orally. Parliamentary debates were of frequent occurrence. On ordinary occasions these took place in the main school room, but on public days they were held up stairs. These debates consisted of the delivery of speeches somewhat abridged which had been made in the House of Commons. The object aimed at in Dr. Strachan's system of education was a speedy and real preparation for actual life. He himself knew from experience how early a youth may enter upon the serious work of life, and he summed up his object in the following sentence spoken to his pupils: "The time allowed in a new country like this is scarcely sufficient to sow the most necessary seed, very great progress is not therefore to be expected; if the principles are properly engrafted we have done well." He was continually impressing upon his scholars the fact that the learning acquired at school was only the foundation and that they themselves must lay the superstructure. There was a system of mutual questioning in classes which stimulated thought and research. In the higher classes every boy was required to furnish a set of questions for his classmates on the understanding that he should give the correct reply in case the answerer failed. Then there were rhetorical contests for which one boy challenged another. Dr. Strachan was a strict disciplinarian and well he needed to be, for his scholars were continually thrown in contact with Indians, half-breeds and bad specimens of French adventurers. Flogging was rare and only resorted to in cases of obstinacy, wanton cruelty or some word or act of immorality. For lesser offences the punishments were varied and frequently suggested themselves, for in everything Dr. Strachan had freed himself from routine and he wished his scholars to do the same. He might sentence a boy to stand against a post with his pockets turned inside out, or he might make him kneel for a few minutes or stand with outstretched arm holding a book. An apple or marble brought out during school hours would likely result in the exhibition of the contents of the pockets. A boy once giving an audible twang on a jewsharp during work hours was compelled to stand up on a desk and play an air for the entertainment of the school. Of sports during play hours there were not so many as now. Mr. Clarke Gamble says that cricket was wholly unknown, and that ball was the most popular game, both among the boys and girls, the former playing with a ball as hard as it was possible to make it, and the latter with a soft ball. In the winter of course snowballing was in high favour. Once a year, before the midsummer vacation, a feast was allowed in the school room, to which all contributed. Dr. Scadding humorously remarks that it was sometimes rather a riotous affair. The District Grammar School received its appellation "The Blue School" from the fact that it was painted blue. This was not done until 1818, for in that year Dr. Strachan advertised a course of popular lectures on natural philosophy at two guineas the course, the proceeds to be laid out in painting the District School. Apropos of this, Gourlay in his "Sketches of Upper Canada" remarks: "Schools and colleges, where are they? Few yet painted, though lectures on natural philosophy are now abundant." Mr. Samuel Armour, a graduate from Glasgow University, was first appointed as assistant and then succeeded Dr. Strachan as master of the Grammar School. He was an ardent sportsman and when flocks of wild pigeons flew over the town and guns were popping and banging on every side he could scarcely restrain himself sufficiently to attend to his classes.

Afterward Mr. Armour became a clergyman of the Church of England and officiated for many years in Cavan township. Mr. Armour was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Phillips, formerly of Whitchurch, Herefordshire, where he had been master of a school. He was a Cambridge man, having graduated in 1805. He was the ideal of the good, venerable English country parson of the old type. He wore the old-fashioned clerical costume, shovel hat included, and powdered his hair, except when in mourning. Dr. Phillips was a fine scholar according to the standard of the time. He introduced into the District Grammar school the text books in use at Eton at the time, much to the disgust of the boys, and school boys in Greek and Latin to-day will appreciate the difficulties that stood in the way of their grandfathers when they learn that the Greek Grammar was in its untranslated state. All the notes and elucidations to Græca, Minora and Homer were in Latin, and into that language the boys translated the Greek. Lexicons and vocabularies were translated not into English but into Latin. Dr. Phillips was at the head of the Grammar School in 1825, and at that time was one of the last wearers of powdered hair in York. He was old-fashioned even for those times in every sense. In reading the creed he always conformed to the old English custom of turning towards the east. Dr. Phillips died in 1849, aged 68 years, at Weston, on the Humber, where he founded and organized the parish of St. Philip. His body was borne to the tomb by his old pupils. Dr. Phillips was appointed vice-principal of Upper Canada College when it was opened in 1830. George Anthony Barber accompanied Dr. Phillips to York in 1825 as his principal assistant, and continued with him in that capacity. Although cricket was not played in Canada in 1825, yet nearly half a century later when the game had become a social institution Mr. Barber, who had given enthusiastic encouragement to it, was recognized as the greatest local authority on the subject. During the time of Dr. Phillips a sort of shed or lean-to was put up over the western end of the school house. During recess in wet weather the boys played here, and they were directed to call this their gymnasium. This is the first time the word was ever applied in York. With the establishment of Upper Canada College the Grammar School began to decline. The building was moved from its original position to the south-east corner of Jarvis and Stanley streets, the latter, formerly March, now Lombard street, and was degraded into a junk shop. More than a dozen years ago it was pulled down to make way for solid brick walls. The six acres of play-ground are built up and no trace remains of the old Blue School.

CHAPTER XLI.

A SKETCH OF RUSSELL ABBEY.

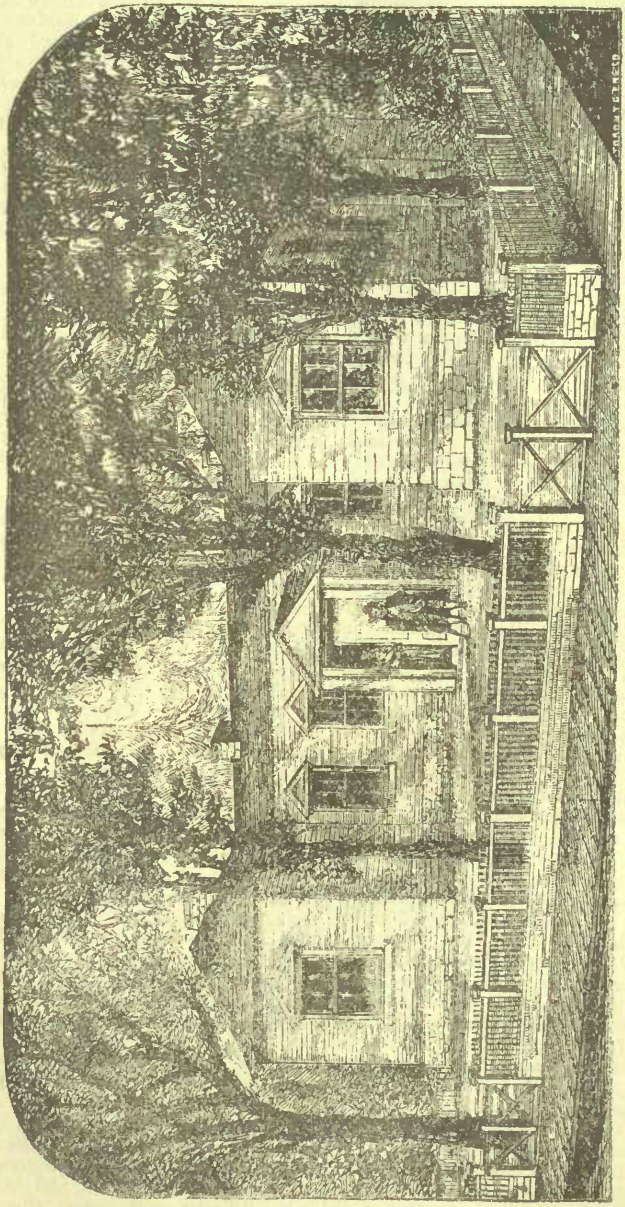
The Home of the President of Upper Canada —The Administration of Peter Russell— Subsequent Occupants of the Abbey.

Peter Russell was one of the founders of York, and from the time of the establishment of the Province of Upper Canada was one of the leading members of the new Government, having come over with Governor Simcoe from England in an official capacity. On Governor Simcoe's adoption of York as his capital Mr. Russell came over from Niagara, and built a house near the bay shore, and the foot of what is now Princess, but formerly was Princes street, the original name having been conferred upon it in honour of the children of George the Third. In 1796 Governor Simcoe was ordered to the West Indies. He met his parliament at Niagara May 16th, and prorogued it June 3rd. On his departure in the autumn of that year a provisional Government was established, with Peter Russell at its head, under the title of President or Administrator. Early in January of the next year President Russell's York house was destroyed by fire, and shortly afterward he built the residence which became generally known as Russell Abbey. Like Governor Simcoe, President Russell spent part of his time at Niagara, his departures and returns being announced by salutes of artillery. According to the York standard of houses at that time, Mr. Russell's residence was a rather pretentious edifice. It was frame of one storey, but exhibited considerable architectural taste and elegance. To a central building were attached wings with gables to the south. Over each of the windows was a pediment or decoration. In front of the house was a low stone wall with a light wooden paling at the top, surrounding a lawn shaded by tall locust trees. The house stood at the south-west corner of Princess and Front streets. The design of the building suggested an ecclesiastical style of architecture from which the name Abbey may have sprung. It was also spoken of as the Palace, but whether it was so called from being the residence of the man who for three years administered the Government

or whether because it was the principal house on the street, which was then Palace street, is not clear. Mr. Russell was a descendant of the Bedford Russells. The Irish family to which he belonged was a transplanted branch of the Aston-Abbott's subdivision of the family, and a marriage connection had long existed between this branch of the great English family of Russells and the Baldwins of the County of Cork. Russell Hill, near Toronto, is named from Russell hill in Ireland which in turn is named from the Irish Russell family. During the Revolutionary war, President Peter Russell had been Secretary to Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, from 1778 to 1782.

His portrait, preserved in the Baldwin family, shows a portly gentleman with a face full of character not unlike that of Thomas Jefferson. At a very early period Mr. Russell became convinced that York was no ephemeral settlement, but a hamlet destined to become a great city. Impressed with this belief he strove to lay the foundation of a great landed estate and his attempts in this direction brought down upon him much censure and much ridicule. As President he had peculiar facilities for the selection and acquisition of Crown lands. The duality necessary in the wording of patents by the Administrator to himself made him a veritable Pooh Bah, and the people spoke of him as "the man who would do well unto himself," and this appellation was not without good reason as the following list of properties advertised by Mr. Russell in the *Gazette* of 1803 to be sold, gives ample evidence. The advertisement reads:

"To be sold, the front town lot, with an excellent dwelling house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately; the lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 in the second, and lots 6 and 7 in the third concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1,000 acres, on which there are some very good mill seats; the lots 4 and 5, in first concession of East Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing according to the patent 600 acres more or less; the lots 1, 3 and 4 in the second, and lots 2 and 3 in the third concession of Beverley, containing 1,000 acres; the lot 16 in the second and third concession of the township of York, containing 400 acres; the lots 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the first, and lots 31 and 32 in the second, concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres; the lots 22 and 24 in the eleventh, lot 23 in the twelfth, and 24 in the thirteenth and fourteenth concessions of Townsend, containing 1,000 acres; lots 12, 13 and 14 in the first and second concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot containing 1,200 acres; the lots 16 and 17 in the first concession of Delaware township on the river Thames, containing 800 acres; the lots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 in the tenth; 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 in the eleventh; 3, 4, 5 and 7 in the twelfth concession of Dereham, containing 3,000 acres, with mill seats thereon, and the lots 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the first; 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the third, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the eleventh, and 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the twelfth concession of Norwich, containing 600 acres, with mill seats thereon. The terms are either cash or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec for the whole of such purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected or the same for one moiety of each purpose and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid for the other. The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York, Peter Russell." From this advertisement it will be seen that the President proposed to sell 9,200 acres of land besides retaining property in York. Mr. Russell's plans to create for himself a big fortune came to little, however. John Denison, whose name appears in the advertisement as occupying one of Russell's farms, had been persuaded by that gentleman to emigrate to Upper Canada, when the President first installed him in Castle Frank on the Don, subsequently at one of his houses in York, and lastly on one of his farms at Petersfield. In 1805 Mr. Denison advertised to sell potatoes grown on Mr. Russell's farm at Petersfield for four shillings a bushel in quantities of not less than ten bushels if delivered, or three shillings on the farm, and two years later he repeats the advertisement, specifying the tubers as blue nose potatoes. In 1803 Mr. Russell advertised a reward of five guineas for the thieves who stole his turkey hen and young ones from this farm. There are some points on which President Russell seems to have been inconsistent. For instance, complaint having been made of depredations in the Indian fishing places and burial grounds, he issued the following proclamation: "Whereas many heavy and grievous complaints have of late been made by the Mississaga Indians of depredations committed by some of his Majesty's subjects, and others upon their fisheries and burial places, and of other annoyances suffered by them by uncivil treatment in violation of the friendship



RUSSELL ABBEY, PALACE STREET (FRONT STREET) EAST.

PRESIDENT RUSSELL.

existing between his Majesty and the Mississaga Indians, as well as in violation of decency and good order: Be it known, therefore, that if any complaint shall hereafter be made of injuries done to the fisheries, and to the burial places of the said Indians or either of them, and the persons can be ascertained who misbehaved himself or themselves in manner aforesaid, such person or persons shall be proceeded against with the utmost severity, and a proper example made of any herein offending. Peter Russell, President, administering the Government, Alexander Burns, Secretary." This was dated December 14th, 1797. The complaint as to disturbance of burial grounds related to the ancient Indian burial plot, known as the Sandhill, north of York on Yonge street. Before the year 1813 the Indians had selected another burial ground and had removed there most of the bones and relics deposited at the Sandhill. The Sandhill is now completely obliterated. On the other hand although in 1772 Lord Mansfield had given his famous judgment in the case of James Somerset, a slave taken over to England from Jamaica, saying: "Villeinage has ceased in England and it cannot be revived. The air of England has long been too pure for a slave and every man is free who breathes it. Every man who comes into England is entitled to the protection of English law whatever oppression he may heretofore have suffered and whatever may be the colour of his skin." And notwithstanding the fact that an Act had been passed by the Provincial Legislature at Niagara in 1793, looking to the total extirpation of slavery, by prohibiting the importation of slaves, and ordering all children born in slavery to be freed on reaching the age of twenty-five, Peter Russell owned and traded in slaves, despite his vigorous protection of the Indians. In February, 1806, he inserted the following advertisement in the *Gazette and Oracle*:—"To be sold, a black woman named Peggy, aged 40 years, and a black boy, her son, named Jupiter, aged about 15 years, both of them the property of the subscriber. The woman is a tolerable cook and washerwoman, and perfectly understands making soap and candles. The boy is tall and strong for his age, and has been employed in the country business, but brought up principally as a house servant. They are each of them servants for life. The price of the woman is $150. For the boy $200, payable in three years with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond. But one-fourth less will be taken for ready money. Peter Russell." Perhaps the reason why Mr. Russell desired to sell these slaves may be found in the fact that a few years before Peggy had run away. In the paper of September 3, 1803, Mr. Russell advertised that his black servant Peggy not having his permission to absent herself from his service the public are cautioned from employing or harbouring her without her owner's leave. Whoever will do so, he adds, may expect to be treated as the law directs. Within the memory of many men now living, there used to be in York, a pure negress called Amy Pompadour, who had been legally presented by Miss Elizabeth Russell, the sister of President Russell to Mrs. Captain Denison. In 1801 Mr. Russell was a subscriber to the fund for the improvement of Yonge street. In 1803 he was one of the committee of subscribers entrusted with the erection of St. James' church, and he was one of the pew-holders in the church from its establishment. Peter street derives its name from Mr. Russell. In 1799 Mr. Russell retired from the presidency of Upper Canada. Peter Hunter having been appointed, Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Russell died at Russell Abbey, September 30, 1808. The *Gazette and Oracle* of the following day thus announced his death: "Departed this life on Friday, the 30th ultimo, the Hon. Peter Russell, Esquire, formerly President of the Government of the Province, late Receiver-General and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, a gentleman who whilst living was honoured and sincerely esteemed, and of whose regular and amiable conduct the public will long retain a favoured and grateful remembrance." The same journal of October 8th, gives the following account of his funeral which took place Oct. 4th:—"The remains of the Hon. Peter Russell were interred on Wednesday the 4th instant, with the greatest decorum and respect. The obsequies of this accomplished gentleman were followed to the grave by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Gore, as chief mourner, with the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, and they were feelingly accompanied by all ranks, evincing a reverential awe for the Divine dispensation. An appropriate funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Okill Stuart. The Garrison, commanded by Major Fuller, performed with becoming dignity the military honours of this respected veteran who was a captain in the army on halfpay." This Major Fuller was the father of the Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller, in 1873 Archdeacon of Niagara. Mr. Russell's entire estate passed at his death into the hands of his maiden sister, Miss Elizabeth Russell, a lady of

great refinement, who survived her brother many years and made Russell Abbey her home until her death. At her decease she willed the whole property to Dr. William Warren Baldwin including the valuable family plate embossed with the arms of the Russells. After the death of Miss Russell, the Abbey became the residence of Bishop Macdonell, a Scotch Roman Catholic prelate. Dr. Scadding, from whom most of the information contained in this article is obtained, says that his Episcopal title was at first derived from *Rhesina in Partibus* but afterward from Kingston, Ontario, where his home usually was. His civil duties, as a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada required his presence in York during the Parliamentary sessions. In 1826, Thomas Weld, of Lutworth Castle, Dorsetshire, was consecrated as Bishop Macdonell's coadjutor in England under the title of Bishop of Amylee, but he never came to Canada. He had been a layman and married up to the year of 1825, when on the death of his wife, he entered the church, in one year was made a bishop and afterward became the well-known cardinal. It has been supposed by some that Bishop Macdonell's occupancy of President Russell's house gave it the name of the Abbey, but this is an erroneous supposition for it was so styled long before his occupancy. About forty years ago Dr. Bradley, an emigration agent, lived in the Abbey. After he vacated it, about thirty years ago, a negro family named Truss, the male members of which were shoemakers, lived and carried on their business in the President's old home. In those days Captain Strachan, the son of Bishop Strachan, was one of the best dressed men about town. Speaker Truss, a large pompous negro, strove to emulate him in the way of dress, and great amusement was afforded by his attempts in this direction. No matter what kind of clothes the captain might appear in one Sunday, the next Sunday Speaker Truss was sure to come out in some sort of an imitation of it. Some years ago the old house was torn down and all traces of it have now disappeared.

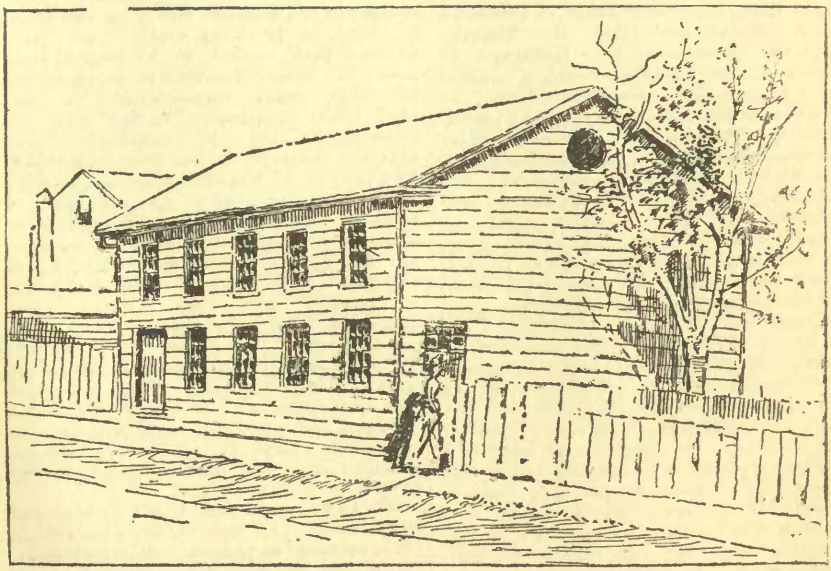
CHAPTER XLII.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

A Sketch of Denis Heffernan, One of its Masters, and the Subsequent History of the Building Until its Destruction.

About the time of the Mackenzie rebellion a humourous and clever Irishman by the name of Denis Heffernan came to Toronto. He was a slight, dark-complexioned man about five feet ten inches in height. His family and connections were good, and he himself had been well educated, was an accomplished scholar and one of the best mathematicians of his day. Shortly after coming to Canada he was one day thrown from his horse and picked up for dead. The fall injured him internally but, although he did not die, he recovered only after several years of illness, which drained alike his strength and his purse. On partially regaining his health he decided to turn his accomplishments to account and become a school master. Accordingly he opened a private school in his residence, which he owned. This was a two-storey frame house on the south side of Richmond street about one hundred feet east of Church street. The house was a common enough looking structure standing on the street line. It was about twenty feet front with a gable. The door was on the east of the front and beside it was one window. Up stairs was one window and also a small one in the attic. These were the only windows on the street front. There were two rooms upstairs and two on the ground floor, with a small extension which served as a kitchen. It was in the front room, up-stairs, that he opened his school about 1839 or 1840. It was a mixed private school, and although Mr. Heffernan was a Roman Catholic, among his scholars were some Protestants. In 1841 Mr. Heffernan had about twenty pupils, most of whom were boys. At that time the Catholic church owned quite a large tract of land at the corner of Jarvis, then Nelson, and formerly New, and Richmond streets, extending westward along the south side of Richmond street. It originally belonged to the Church of England, being a gift from the Crown. In 1841, through the energy and liberality of the Hon. John Elmsley, the son of the second Chief Justice of Upper Canada, on the lot now turned into a lawn at the rear of the Lombard street fire hall, was erected for a school house the frame building shown in the illustration, the side of which was on Richmond street, the gables fronting east and west. At the south-east corner of Jarvis and Richmond was a two-storey frame hotel, kept at first by Richard Sullivan and afterward by Thomas Quinn, a very clever man, whose sister had married Mr. Sullivan. West of the school-house, on the fire hall lot, was the residence of the late Charles Dunlevy, proprietor and editor of the *Mirror* for many years. This was a rough-cast building. Mr. P. B. McLoughlin was its first teacher. Mr. John Mulvey says that he was the first Catholic boy that entered the first Catholic school in Toronto, having gone previously to the Central school.

Later Mr. McLoughlin was appointed to the mastership of the District school (the forerunner of the Common school) at the corner of Berkeley and Duke streets, where the fire hall now stands. It was at this school under the tuition of Mr. McLoughlin that the late Chief Justice, the Hon. Thomas Moss, received a great part of his elementary education and whose distinguished career at the Toronto University was a source of pride to Mr. McLoughlin. Geo. A. Barber, of cricket fame, was first school superintendent. To the Hon. John Elmsley the early Catholic youth of Toronto owed a great debt of gratitude from his ceaseless zeal for their welfare and advancement.



THE FIRST CATHOLIC SCHOOL IN TORONTO.

He was a father to them as well as mentor. There are many yet living who remember how proudly he marched at the head of his Sunday school scholars in line from the Richmond street school house Sunday after Sunday to old St. Paul's for late mass, there being no other Catholic church in the city. Mr. Mulvey possesses now what he values as a treasure, a Bible received at his hands for attention at Sunday school in 1843. Mr. Heffernan was installed as teacher in the school-house in the fire hall lot. He could scarcely be called a pedagogue, for he rather drove than led his pupils through the intricacies of rudimentary learning, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling and geography being all the branches taught. Senator Frank Smith, Mr. William Henderson and Mr. Hugh Miller, who were acquaintances of Mr. Heffernan, remember him as a slight man of average stature, gray haired and somewhat bald headed. His wife, a Protestant, who was very much his senior, was a pleasant, gray-haired lady, who many a time saved a boy from a severe whipping. Old pupils say that at one time Mrs. Heffernan assisted her husband in teaching, she having charge of the girls upstairs, while Mr. Heffernan taught the boys downstairs; but this arrangement was only for a short time.

In 1843 there were about forty scholars in the school, the larger proportion being boys ranging in age from seven to sixteen years. Among them were Mr. James Herson, of St. Lawrence market; Mr. John H. Hasson, bookkeeper for Mr. John Burns, the carriage manufacturer, ex-Ald. John Mulvey and Mr. James Shannon. Mr. Heffernan's only relative in Canada was a niece, a pupil at the school, who afterwards married William Murphy, one of four brothers, three of whom were under her uncle's instruction. Mr. Murphy's father was a cooper by trade, as were two of his sons. For a long time Mr. Murphy senior, after him his son William, and later

his son John, kept the tavern known as the Coopers' Arms, a two-storey frame building at the north-west corner of Scott and Wellington streets. Ten years ago the property was sold to the Western Insurance Company for $10,000, and the old tavern was torn down. Of the Murphy brothers, John, Michael, William and Stephen, William afterwards became councilman of Toronto, Michael married a Miss Mulvey, a pupil of the school. The school-house was furnished in the plainest manner. At one end of the boys' room was a platform for the principal's desk, and facing this were rows of seats without backs, and long, flat, narrow tables. The hours were from nine o'clock to noon, and from one to four. The terms of tuition were from fifty cents to a dollar a month. A few years later Mr. Timothy McCarthy succeeded Mr. Heffernan as teacher of the Catholic school, a position which he occupied from 1843 to 1847. In 1841 the national school system was introduced in the school. Hon. John Elmsley was then school trustee, and Hamilton Hunter was superintendent of education. Mr. McCarthy says that during his time as master school was held up-stairs, except on Sunday, when Mr. Elmsley and Mrs King, the wife of Dr. John King, one of the prominent physicians of the day, would come and teach the children the catechism. Mr. McCarthy was succeeded by Mr. Taft, and he by Mr. O'Halloran. The first died in London, England, where he taught school after leaving Canada. The last died on shipboard on his way to California. Mr. McCarthy, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Heffernan, describes him as being very harsh and severe to his pupils, but a very agreeable and good-natured man socially. In 1851 Mr. McCarthy was appointed to a position in the custom-house, which he held until the first of the year (1887). On leaving the school Mr. Heffernan was appointed mail clerk on the City of Toronto, one of the first three mail boats running beeween this city and Kingston, the Princess Royal and the Sovereign being the other two Mr. Andrew Carruthers, an old post-office official, was clerk on the Sovereign, and Mr. McGilvray on the Princess Royal. Capt Thomas Dick, who built and owned the Queen's Hotel, was one of the proprietors and captain of the City of Toronto. Mr. Heffernan died on August 7th, 1858, aged 59 years. The school-house, which was afterward roughcast, was for a time subsequently used by the Sisters of Charity, and later by the Christian Brothers. Some years ago the property was sold by the Catholic Church, and part of it was purchased by the city, when the building was torn down.

CHAPTER XLIII.
THE DIXON HOUSE.

Its Owner and First Occupant—Alderman, Churchman and Philanthropist.

Until about five years since there stood on the corner of Jarvis and Gerrard streets a large brick house consisting of two storeys and an attic, with a turret on the eastern corner. It was surrounded by a lovely garden, and had in its rear a small orchard, a portion of which still remains. Here lived from 1847 until his death in 1855 Alexander Dixon, some time alderman of this city. Mr. Dixon was born in Ireland and came to Toronto about 1830, and for many years carried on business as a saddler's ironmonger in the premises now occupied by F. E. Dixon, at 70 King street East. Mr. Dixon at first resided at his place of business, but latterly removed to Jarvis street. He was most emphatically "a fine old Irish gentleman." He was an Orangeman, yet he commanded and obtained the respect of the Roman Catholics The Church of England possessed no more devoted adherent, yet he was ever ready to recognize the self-devotion and earnestness displayed by others who were not members of his own communion. Mr. Dixon combined with shrewd business habits a great love of books and literature. He could quote Shakespeare, Spencer, Scott or Burns alike readily. To any genuine tale of sorrow or distress he never turned a deaf ear. There are those now residing in this city who can tell of his kindness and unfailing friendship, at the time such sympathy was sorely needed. Chiefly owing to his exertions Trinity church was erected in 1843

Mr. Dixon, at his death, left a widow and large family. Of Mrs. Dixon, who died in 1877, nothing but pleasant memories remain. Of the sons, the eldest, Alexander, is Archdeacon and Rector of Guelph. The second, William, was, as Emigration Agent in London, a conscientious servant of the Dominion; he died in 1873. The third, John, was once prominent as a Freemason. Frederick, the youngest, was second in command at Ridgeway. Mr. Dixon's surviving daughters reside in Toronto.

CHAPTER LXIV.
LOGAN'S COTTAGE AND GARDEN.

The First House Built on Church Street Above Queen Street—Some Early Market Gardens of the City.

Interesting chiefly as the first house erected above Shuter street on Church street is the little cottage which stood, until a few years ago, when it was torn down to make

room for modern improvements, on the east side of the way one door above the corner of Shuter street. About the time of the Mackenzie rebellion, John Logan, a gardener and florist, who is remembered by some of the older residents of the town as a tall man of pleasant manners, obtained possession of this corner and built the small one and a half storey cottage shown in the illustration, one door above the corner. At the corner Logan put up a small hot house, and at the rear of this and the cottage was his garden, where he cultivated vegetables and flowers for the market. Extending from the cottage around the garden was a low picket fence, and within it a close hedge, always kept neatly trimmed. Boys making trips out into the woods beyond used to stop to look at the pretty flowers growing in the yard, and to admire the general air of neatness and cosiness which prevailed about the cottage and surrounding grounds. Logan used to stay at home and attend to the cultivation of the garden while his wife, a small, handsome woman, drove the waggon down to market where she sold the produce. In its later years the cottage had been unoccupied and falling into decay presented a picturesque appearance with its piazza in front all over-grown as was the roof with moss. At a later date was erected at the corner the one and a half storey building shown in the picture. From about 1868 until half a dozen years ago John Elliott occupied this as a saloon. A few weeks ago this also was torn down. About the same time that Mr. Logan conducted his garden several other market gardens were in operation in the city. Robert Mansfield cultivated a garden on Spadina avenue, opposite Knox College. The garden was surrounded by a tall, circular board fence. In connection with the garden he also conducted a beer saloon in his cottage adjoining. and young men were in the habit of walking out to his place across the fields on Sunday to drink beer in the garden, which on that day was furnished with tables and chairs. Mansfield had two daughters, who married brothers, Joseph and William Milligan, both painters. On the east side of Yonge street, a little north of what is now Wellesley street, about a hundred yards back in the fields, stood another little cottage surrounded by gardens, known as Frank's gardens from their proprietor. At the north-east corner of Sherbourne street (formerly Caroline) and Front (formerly Palace street) stands to this day the original house in which Mr. Jas. Leslie, sr., lived when he commenced the nursery business, which his family have so successfully carried on for years. Leslie's garden extended to the east and north of the house and were quite extensive. South of Bloor street on the east side of the way stood the well-known Gardeners' Arms, above and behind which were vegetable and fruit gardens and orchard, the produce of

LOGAN'S COTTAGE AND GARDEN.

which found its way to the city market. Like Mansfield's, this garden, styled Vauxhal Gardens, was a favourite resort for young men. The Gardeners' Arms, in a state of dilapidation, is still standing (1893).

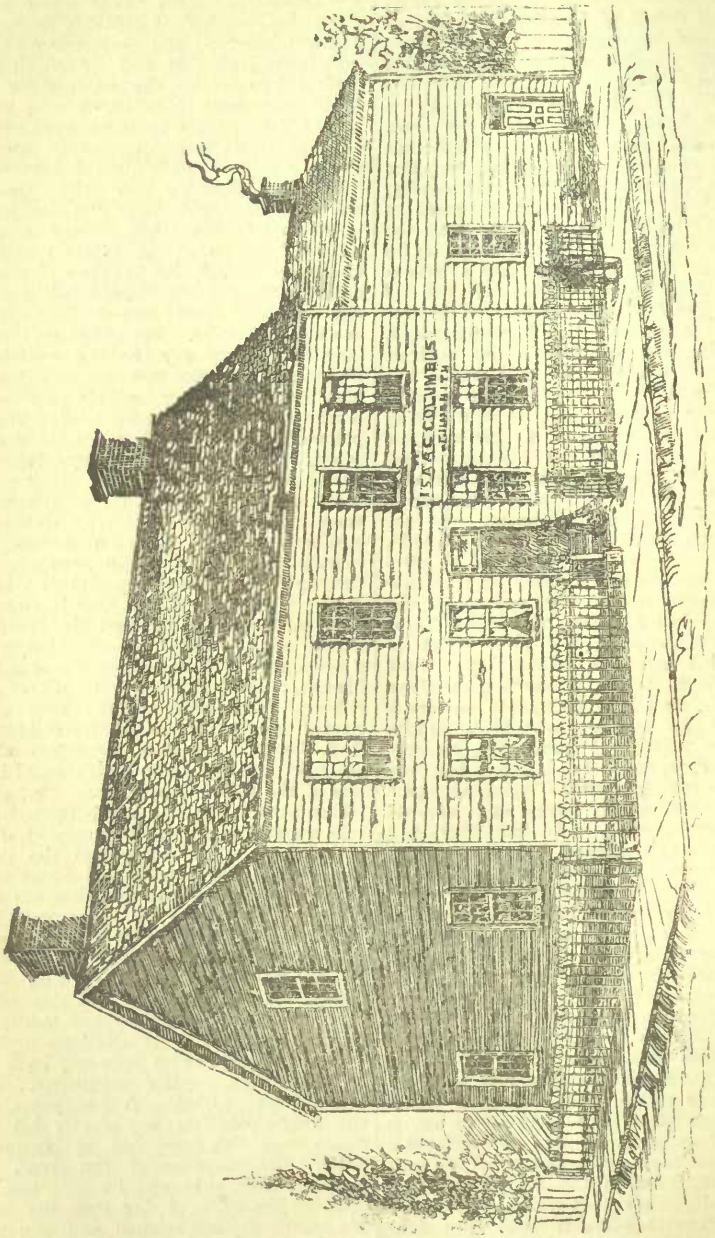
CHAPTER XLV.

HOME OF SECRETARY JARVIS.

An Old House with a History Which Stood at the South-east Corner of Duke and Sherbourne Streets.

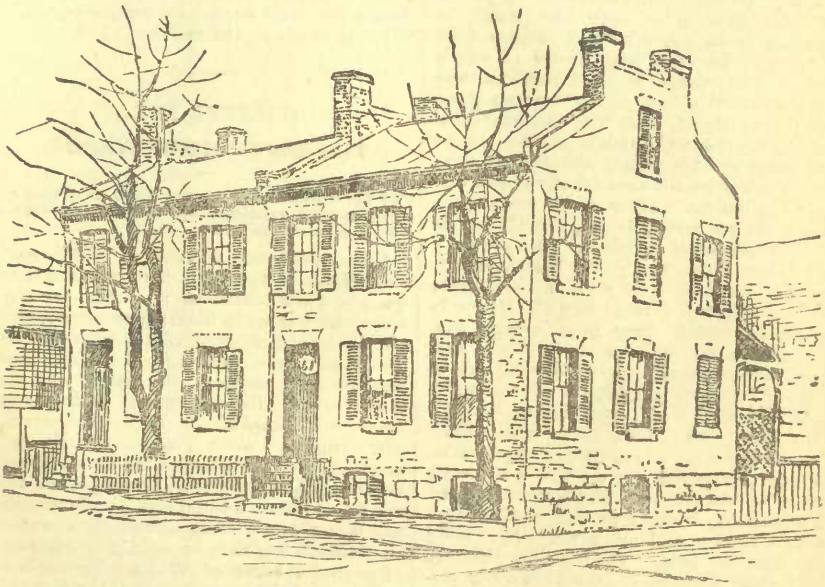
When the Independence of the United States was established, among the United Empire Loyalists who came to Canada and settled here were two first cousins—William and Stephen Jarvis—descendants of the same family which numbered among its members Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, and Dr. Samuel Farmer Jarvis, the church historian. Both the cousins were officers in incorporated colonial regiments during the war of the Revolution. Before Governor Simcoe arrived at Niagara to assume the administration of the province of Upper Canada, William Jarvis had been appointed by the crown Provincial Secretary and Registrar. In a letter dated Pimlico, March 28, 1792. addressed to his relative, Munson Jarvis, St. John, New Brunswick, Mr. Jarvis writes: "I am in possession of my sign manual from his Majesty constituting me Secretary and Registrar of the province of Upper Canada, with power of appointing my deputies and in every other respect a very full warrant." Secretary Jarvis was the first Grand Master of Masons in Upper Canada, and in the same letter, speaking of his appointment to this office, he says: "I am also very much flattered to be enabled to inform you that the Grand Lodge of England have within these very few days appointed Prince Edward—afterwards Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria—who is now in Canada, Grand Master of Masons in Lower Canada, and William Jarvis, Secretary and Registrar of Upper Canada, Grand Master of Ancient Masons in that province. However trivial it may appear to you who are not a Mason, yet I assure you that it is one of most honourable appointments that they could have conferred. The Duke of Athol is the Grand Master of Ancient Masons in England. Lord Dorchester—Governor General of the province of Quebec before its division into Upper and Lower Canada—with his private secretary and the secretary of the province, called on us yesterday and found us in the utmost confusion with half a dozen porters in the house packing up. However, his Lordship would come in and sat down in a small room which was reserved from the general bustle. He then took Mr. Peters home with him to dine: hence we conclude a favourable omen in regard to his consecration which we hope is not far distant." It was the intention to establish an episcopal see in Upper Canada to correspond with that in Lower Canada, and this Mr. Peters was expected to become the first bishop of it. But the see was not established at that time, nor was the plan carried into effect until 1839, when the Rev. Dr. John Strachan was appointed first bishop. Continuing his letter, the Secretary writes: "Mrs. Jarvis leaves England in great spirits. I am ordered my passage on board the transport with the regiment, and to do duty without pay for the passage only. This letter gets to Halifax by favour of an intimate friend of Mr. Peters, Governor Wentworth, who goes out to take possession of his government. The ship that I am allotted to is the Henneker, Captain Winter, a transport with the Queen's Rangers on board." Entering at Niagara on the duties of his new office when Governor Simcoe came to Toronto, Secretary Jarvis accompanied him. His consin Stephen also came here. As soon as York was laid out the Secretary selected the park lot bounded on the east by George street, and at the corner of Duke and Sherbourne streets William Smith built for him in 1794 or 1795 a finely finished large house of hewn logs, clap-boarded on the outside. The material for the house was cut on the spot. The building, which was two stories and a half in height, faced on Sherbourne street. It was built directly on the street lines, and the main entrance was through the Sherbourne street—then called Caroline street—door, over which there was an attempt at ornamentation. Quite a long extension ran back along Duke street, and there was an entrance to the house from that street. Farther along was a fence with a high peaked gate opening from Duke street into the lot where were built capacious barns, outhouses and a root house for the Secretary, who brought with him from Niagara a number of horses, cows, sheep and pigs. About the house were planted fruit trees, among which were many pear trees, for the pear seems to have been an especial favourite with the early settlers. At the rear of the house was a roomy verandah. The building was painted white. At the time of its erection this house was probably the largest building in the town of York.

The large room at the corner on the ground floor was converted into an office, the living rooms of the family being at the rear and up stairs. Up stairs above the Secretary's office was the large drawing room where balls and parties were frequently held. It was reached by a handsome flight of winding stairs from the main hall. In one of the outbuildings adjoining the house a man by the name of Marshall, in the employ of the family, cut his throat through disappointment in love, he having aspired, it is said, to the hand of a young lady high above him in social station. Secretary Jarvis was a man of great note in his day and of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in stature, well proportioned, with a fine face and head. No portrait of him is known to exist in Canada, but there is said to be one in the possession of the family in England. His name is of very frequent occurrence in the archives of Upper Canada during the administration of Governors Simcoe, Hunter and Gore. He was a pew-holder in St. James' church from its commencement. In the *Gazette and Oracle* of November 3, 1803, his name may be found appended as Provincial Secretary to an order of Governor Hunter appointing a day and place for holding a weekly public market at York. He was foreman of the jury which in 1800 tried and acquitted Major John Small for killing Attorney-General John White in a duel. Following the custom of the time he was a slaveholder, and in the early part of March, 1811, he complained to the court that a negro boy and girl, his slaves, had stolen silver and gold from a desk at his house and escaped from their master, and that they had been aided and advised by one Coachly, a free negro. The accused having been caught, the court ordered that the boy, named Henry, but commonly known as Prince, be committed to prison ; that the girl be returned to her master, and Coachly be discharged. Secretary Jarvis presided at a meeting of the subscribers for the improvement of Yonge street on Monday, March 9, 1801, and after the meeting the committee went in a body to view that part of the street which Mr. Hale had in part opened, and after ascertaining the alterations and improvements necessary to be made and providing for the immediate building of a bridge over the creek, between the second and third mile posts, they adjourned. On one occasion Secretary Jarvis came very near losing his place. It was during the administration of Governor Hunter, a man very peremptory at times in his dismissals. The Quakers from up Yonge street sent a delegation, he ded by Timothy Rogers and Jacob Lundy, to the Governor complaining of the difficulty and delay they experienced in getting the patents for their lands, whereupon Mr. Jarvis and several other officers of the province were ordered to appear the next day before the Governor, together with the deputation of Quakers. Pointing to the Quakers, the Governor exclaimed, "These gentlemen complain that they cannot get their patents." Each of the officials tried to exculpate himself, but it appeared that the order for the patents was more than a year old, and Mr. Jarvis was found to be the one most to blame. The unfortunate Secretary could only say that the pressure of business in his office was so great that he had been absolutely unable up to the present moment to get these particular patents ready. "Sir," was the Governor's reply, "if they are not forthcoming, every one of them, and placed in the hands of these gentlemen here in my presence at noon on Thursday next, by George I'll un-Jarvis you !" It is not necessary to remark that the Quakers returned with their patents. Secretary Jarvis died in 1818. His grandson, Col. Jarvis, was the first military commandant in Manitoba. Jarvis street was opened through the Secretary's park lot after his death by his son, Samuel Peters Jarvis, whose name it bears. The opening of the street necessitated the destruction of the residence of S. P. Jarvis, a handsome structure of the early brick era of York, which stood in the line of the new thoroughfare. Part of the offices attached to the house were turned into a dwelling on the west side of Jarvis street, and some years ago the gravel drive to the door of the old house might have been traced out by the acute observer. Throughout the house was fitted with black walnut. This interior woodwork was bought by Captain Carthew and put into his house at Deer Park on Yonge street. Samuel P. Jarvis was one of the parties in a duel fought on the morning of July 12, 1817, a short distance north of Grosvenor street and a little way back from Yonge street. His opponent, John Ridout, was killed. A few years after the death of Secretary Jarvis his residence met the fate that so frequently befalls the mansions of the great. The property was cut up by his son. A man by the name of Lee took the house. He was an Englishman and conducted an English chop house and billiard room in part of the building. He also put up



THE HOME OF MR. SECRETARY JARVIS, 1795-1818.

a small addition on the Sherbourne street side. Early in the twenties James Padfield rented a portion of the building from Lee and started a school. His first scholar was Mr. John Smith, who now lives over the Don; the second pupil was Nancy Bright and the third James Stafford. After this pupils came to the school in considerable numbers. When the school was broken up in 1824 Isaac Columbus came into possession of the house part of which he converted into workshops of various kinds, for he was a jack of all trades, using the remainder as a residence. Columbus, who was a native of France, was one of the characters of early York, in a small troup and post themselves at the door through which they allowed no one to pass until Columbus had completed their orders. As remarked, the talents of Columbus were very versatile. In the Jarvis house he opened a gun shop, a jewellery shop, a blacksmith shop, which on the Duke street extension, and for a time afterward was occupied by Paul Bishop, and a factory for the manufacture of stove pipes, he having obtained a contract for a quantity of stove pipes. In these varied occupations he employed quite a number of men, among whom were James Bright and Paul Bishop, both blacksmiths by trade and



HOUSES BUILT BY PAUL BISHOP ON THE SAME SITE.

peculiar in many respects, but good-natured, good-hearted, charitable, and a very clever workman. During the war of 1812 he was employed as armourer to the militia stationed at the Garrison, near which he had a forge. Many of the swords carried into battle by the officers were manufactured by him, and although perhaps not Damascus blades they did excellent service. Before moving into the Jarvis house he lived on the west side of Sherbourne street, a little north of Duke, and in both places he was still patronized by the soldiers of the Garrison, who, in order to get their work finished expeditiously, would come down both of whom married daughters of Mr. Columbus. Mr. Bright and his wife are still living at advanced ages on King street, a short distance east of the Don. The gun and jewellery shop was at the corner of Duke and Sherbourne streets. The stovepipe shop was further down on Sherbourne. Columbus was equally at home whether required to make a service of plate, pull a tooth, make and insert a new set of teeth, jump the battered axe of a woodsman, make skate blades, or the irons of an ice boat, put in order a surveyor's theodolite, or replace an instrument lost from a draughtman's case. He was the schoolboy's friend, and they used

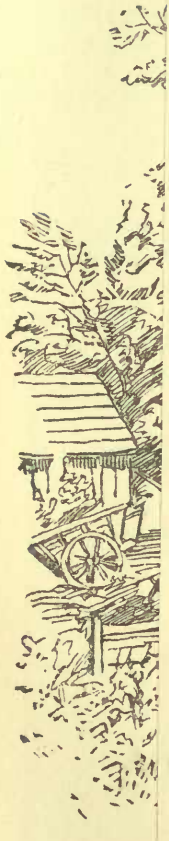
to flock to him in great numbers to get their little matters attended to. Dr. Scadding once having left an article for repairs, with instruction that it must be made at a specified time, Columbus retorted that "must" was only for the King of France. He was an out-and-out royalist, and refused to have anything to do with the York Liberals who were then beginning to agitate reform, on the ground that the modern ideas of government hindered the King from acting as a good father to his people. The expression "first quality blue," used by him to indicate an extra quality for which an extra price was to be paid, passed into a sort of proverb among the school boys of the time who grew into the habit of applying it to persons and things held by them to be of a high order of excellence. The name Isaac Columbus was painted over the door of his workshop on Sherbourne street, and his daughter Mrs. Bright, says that Columbus is the proper orthography of the name, although in some early York papers it occasionally appears as Isaac Collumbus. After some years spent in the Jarvis street house, Mr. Columbus fell into financial trouble; his property was taken from him; his health failed, and he went to live with his daughter and son in-law, James Bright. Here in the house which they now occupy east of the Don he died at a very old age. Mr. Columbus moved into the Jarvis house in 1824 and left it about 1832, when it was taken by Mr. James Kidd, the father of Mr. John Kidd, who lived there until 1837, when he built a one-storey and attic dwelling across the way on the south-west corner of Jarvis and Sherbourne streets. This building is still standing but elevated to two stories and an attic. Mr. Kidd died here in 1844. During the cholera epidemic in Toronto it is said several persons died of the dread disease in the Jarvis house. Either from this story or from the tale of the suicide, the old mansion after a time acquired an uncanny reputation and was commonly reported to be haunted. During Mr. Kidd's occupancy strange, unearthly noises were heard at night in the big room formerly used by Secretary Jarvis as an office, and no one could be persuaded to occupy it, so it was left vacant. On several occasions in the dead of night Mr. Kidd on one of these ghostly outbreaks would creep down to the deserted chamber, lamp in one hand and pistol in the other, to solve the mystery if possible, but on his approach the noises would cease and no trace of any visitor could be found. Once a man by the name of Baxter, recently arrived in Canada, came to the house to spend the night. He, being ignorant of the reputation of the house, was assigned to the haunted room. Several times during the night he was heard tossing restlessly on his bed. The next morning he appeared at breakfast pale and haggard, and declared he would never pass another night in that room. In 1848 Paul Bishop, who had acquired the property, tore down the old house and erected on the ground the two brick houses shown in the illustration, and the one-storey cottage a little further to the east. Of the two houses built together, which are now standing, James Peacock owns the corner one, and William Goldring the one east of it.

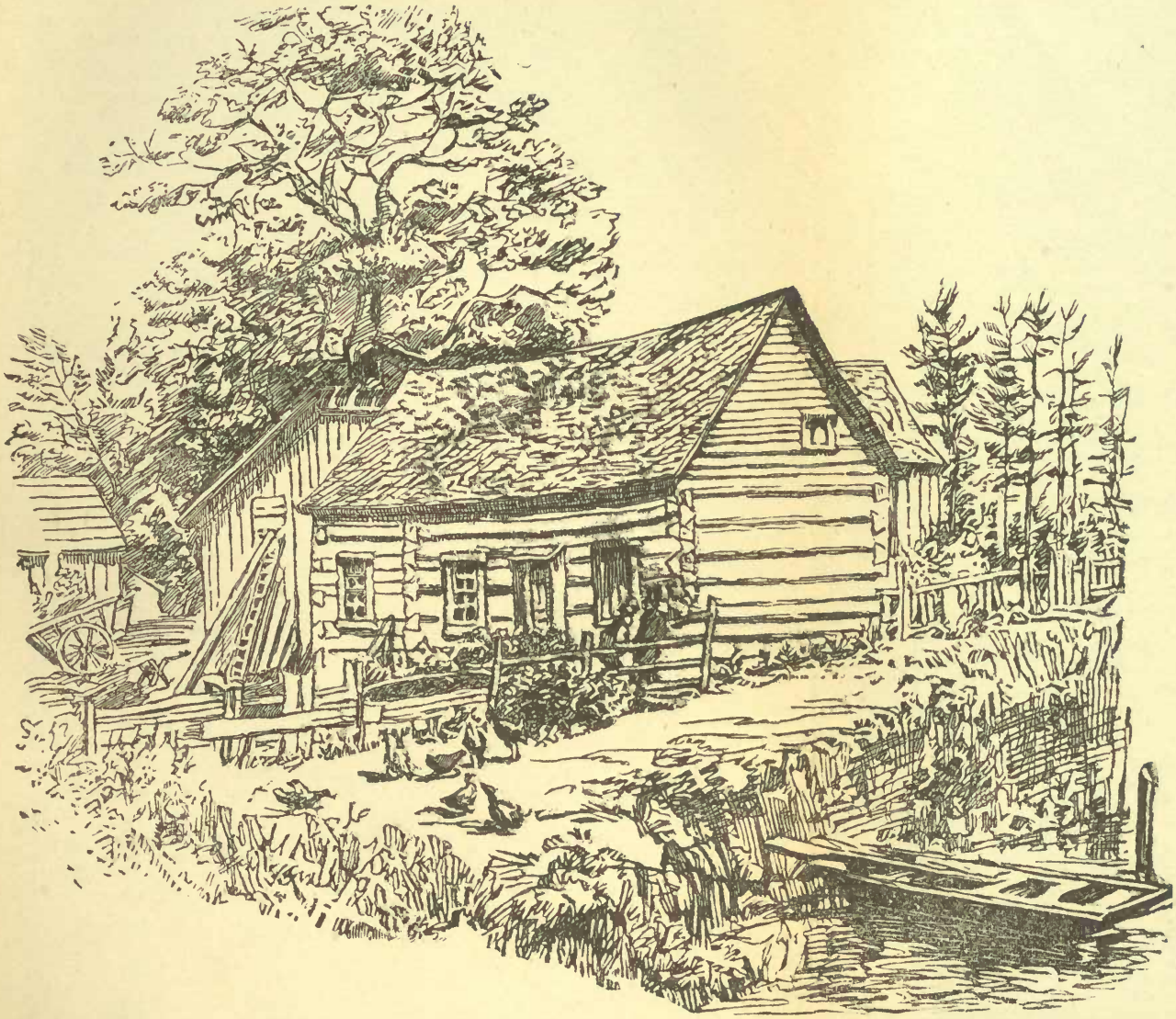
CHAPTER XLVI.

THE SMITH HOMESTEADS.

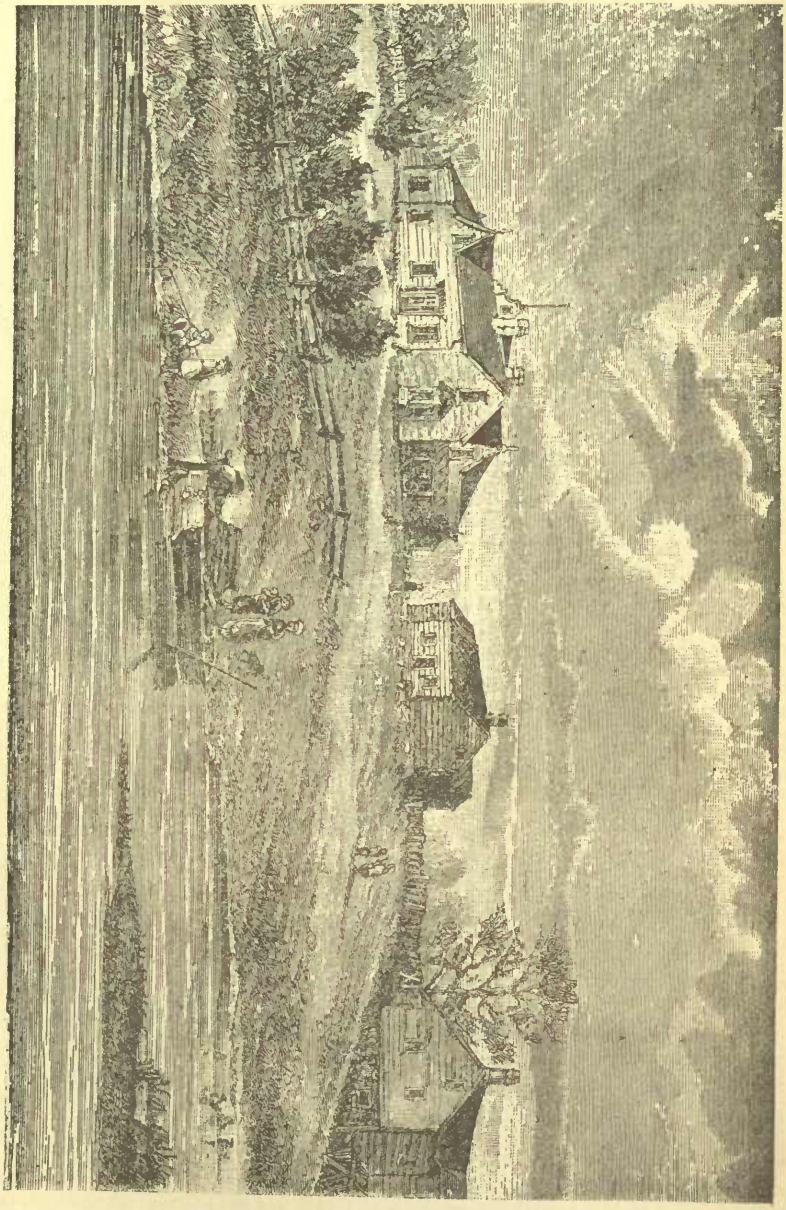
The First Frame House in York and One of the First Buildings on King Street—The House Over the Don.

When Governor Simcoe in 1793 came from Niagara to what is now Toronto in quest of a site for the seat of his Government, there came in his train an experienced builder by the name of William Smith. He remained here during the fall and winter and assisted in laying out the town which the Governor had chosen for his capital. In the spring Mr. Smith went over to Niagara and returned, bringing his family with him. After the laying out of the town plot he was the first to draw a building lot. It was the north-east corner of King and Sherbourne, the latter being then named Caroline street, after that Princess of Wales, afterwards so unhappily famous as George the Fourth's Queen Caroline. The same year Mr. Smith put up a log cabin on his newly acquired land for the temporary residence of his family. The next year this was pulled down and at the eastern end of the plot was built a frame house, which is reported to be the first frame house built in York, and certainly was one of the very first houses of any description on King street, which by the way was termed Duke street, and the modern Duke street Duchess street in the laying out of the town, in compliment to the Duke of York, son of George the Third, and the Duchess of York, eldest daughter of the King of Prussia. Subsequently, by an agreement made between William Smith and his son William, jr.,



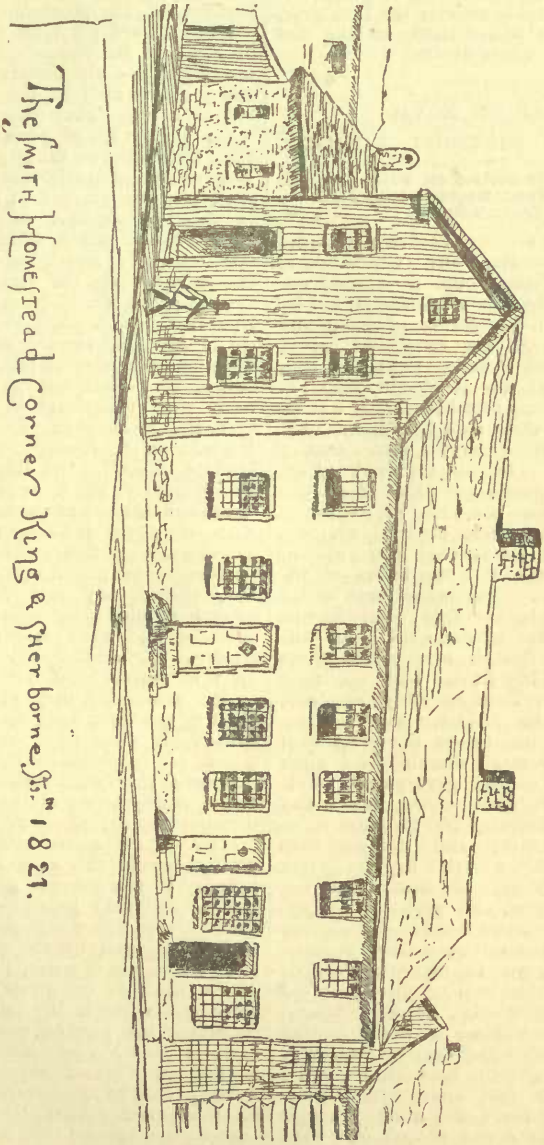


THE FIRST SMITH HOMESTEAD. op 132



MR. SMITH'S HOUSE, OVER THE DON.

who was but thirteen years old on his arrival at York, and who was one of the pupils of Dr. Okill Stuart at his Home District School, the young man acquired the western portion of the lot and built a frame addition to his father's house, married and settled down, and there in 1811 his first child, Mr. John Smith, who now lives across the Don, was born. Both the buildings erected by the father and son are still standing, somewhat changed from their original appearance. The houses were built of wood cut on the premises and at the rear of the houses there is to-day a stable the wood of which is of the same variety as the trees growing in the vicinity. Mr. Smith, the elder, built many of the earlier houses of York and also the bridge over the Don on what is now King street, but was then the Kingston road running between York and Kingston. That these early log and frame houses have stood in such good condition down to the present time is due mainly to the excellence of their construction. Among the men whom Governor Simcoe brought with him to build his embryo city were timbermen from Nova Scotia and other lower province expert hewers and dovetailers of logs, and Englishmen skilled in whipsawing and cutting joists and rafters. The wood too was good, consisting principally of oak and pine. Mr. John Smith has some oak cut by his grandfather in 1794, that is in a state of perfect preservation, and out of which he is having picture frames made. In 1802 William Smith, sr., was one of the subscribers to the fund for improving Yonge street, and in 1815 his name is appended together with that of his son William to the address of welcome presented by the citizens of York to Lieutenant Governor Gore on his return from England, September 27th, 1815. Mr. William Smith, sr., lived in his King street house until 1819, when he died. His picture, in the possession of the family, shows a fine-featured man with powdered hair and a queue. His face bears a striking resemblance to that of Lafayette. There also came to York with Governor Simcoe in 1793 Mr. John Scadding, father of the Rev. Dr Henry Scadding, of this city, canon of Toronto and author of "Toronto of Old," "The Four Decades of York, Upper Canada" and "The First Bishop of Toronto, a Review and a study." In 1796 Mr. Scadding obtained a grant from the Government of the whole of the lot No. 15 on the east bank of the Don, consisting of about 250 acres with a broken front on the lake in the first concession, the southern division stretching south to the lake, being known as the first concession, while that stretching northward was termed the second concession. Governor Simcoe was recalled the same year and Mr. Scadding returned to England with him. Previous to his departure he put Mr. George Playter, the father of the present Mr. John Playter, in charge of the property, installing him in the log house which had been built in the east branch of the Don just south of the Kingston road, and which may now be seen at the Exhibition ground. In this house Emanuel Playter was born in 1798. He died in 1869 About this log cabin an orchard had already been set out, the trees having been brought from the United States, and as late as 1832 one of the trees of this orchard, a sweet apple of excellent quality, was still standing. In 1817 Mr. Scadding returned to York and laid out his land on the north side of the Kingston road in building lots of one, two, three and five acres. These lots were sold, George Playter buying the one just east of the Don. William Smith, jr., bought all of Mr. Scadding's land south of the road, about fifty acres in 1819. In 1818 George Playter built a frame house one and a half stories high, and 18x32 feet in dimension on his plot just north-east of the present King street bridge over the Don. On purchasing Mr. Scadding's property William Smith, jr., started to build a tannery near the river which was in operation in 1820. He then bought George Playter's newly built house and moved it across the road, a little way back from it to his own land, an easy task at that time, as the ground was level and the roadway had not been cut down as it now is. In this house were lodged the employes of the tannery, Mr. Smith preserving his residence at the corner of King and Sherbourne sts., where all his family were born until 1832 when he decided to occupy the Don house as a residence. He had previously built an addition to it for the accommodation of the tannery men and when the family took possession of the house another addition of 18 x 13 feet was put on at the east side. After the death of William Smith the property came into the hands of his son John Smith, who made various additions to the house from time to time until it assumed its present proportions. The sitting room now is the original house built by John Playter. In it stands a tall hall clock, the case of which was made by Jordan Post, and which is probably the first clock case ever manufactured in York. In the parlour at the east wing of the house hang the family portraits. In 1879 Mr. Smith had the old log cabin, built in 1794, removed to the Exhibition grounds, where it now stands. The illustration shows the



The Smith Homestead Corner King & Sherbourne Sts. 1821.

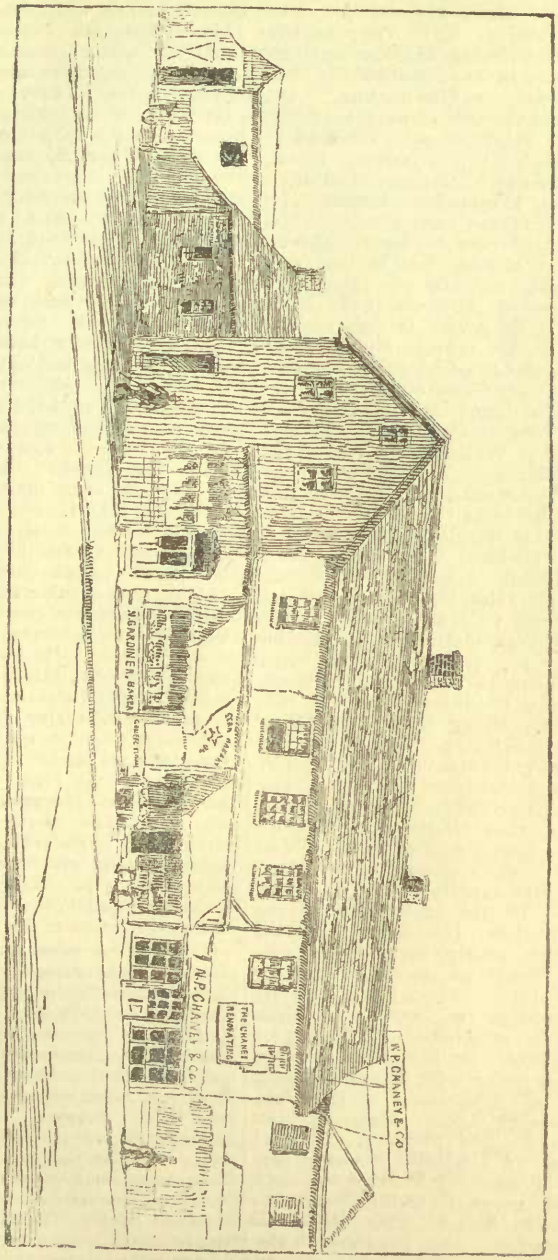
Don homestead, with the tannery and the log cabin in their original positions. The land on which they stand has been expropriated by the city for the purpose of straightening and improving the Don river. Mr. Smith built a new house on the east side of the Don, where he died.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The First Public School in York and the Home of the First Rector of St. James'—Col. George Duggan's House.

Early in the century, probably not later than 1805, the Rev. Dr. Okill Stuart built a modest frame house as a residence for himself on the plot of ground owned by him at the south-east corner of King and George streets. At the south-east corner of his house, and attached to it, he constructed a small low stone building, not much bigger than a root-house. The stone walls stood in their native rudeness, but they were afterward covered with a coating of clap-boards. In this primitive school house the first public school of York was established, and on the rolls of its pupils one may read the names of boys who became rich and celebrated men and of girls who blossomed into the belles of the growing capital. The school was called the Home District School, and it was opened on the first of June, 1807, by the Rev. Dr. Okill Stuart, who taught there several years. Dr. Stuart had taken up his residence in York as early as 1803, as rector of the Anglican congregation, which, at that time, before the erection of the first St. James' church, held their services in one of the government buildings. In March, 1799, there was a day of general thanksgiving for the late victories of the British, and prayers were read at 11.30 o'clock in the north government building. Dr. Stuart had not arrived at this time, and prior to his appointment and afterward during his absence Mr. William Cooper read the prayers. This Mr. Cooper was the owner of Cooper's wharf, a favourite landing place near the foot of Jarvis street. Dr. Scadding relates that a launch took place at the ship-yard adjoining Cooper's wharf once on a Sunday. All attempts to get the boat into the water the day before had been vain, and to prevent any accident which delay might have occasioned she was got off the ways on Sunday. As might be expected, Mr. Cooper was one of the pew holders in St. James' church from its establishment, and in 1802 was one of the subscribers to the improvement of Yonge street. At the beginning of 1803 Dr. Stuart had arrived in Toronto, for the *Oracle and Gazette* of January 22 of that year has the following account of the proceedings of the subscribers toward the fund for the erection of the first St. James' church :—"At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for erecting a church in the town of York, holden at the government buildings on Saturday, the 8th of January instant, the Hon. Chief Justice Elmsley in the chair : Resolved unanimously that each subscriber shall pay the amount of his subscription by three instalments, the first being one moiety in one month from this day ; the second being a moiety of the residue in two months, and the remainders in three months ; that Mr. William Allan and Mr. Duncan Cameron shall be treasurers and shall receive the amount of said subscriptions, and that they be jointly and severally auswerable for all moneys paid into their hands upon the receipt of either of them ; that His Honour the Chief Justice, the Honourable P. Russell, the Honourable Captain McGill, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Chewett, and the two treasurers be a committee of the subscribers, with full power and authority to apply the moneys arising from subscriptions to the purpose contemplated : provided, nevertheless, that if any material difference of opinion should arise among them resort shall be had to a meeting of the subscribers to decide ; that the church be built of stone, brick or framed timber as the committee may judge most expedient ; due regard being had to the superior advantages of a stone or brick building if not counterbalanced by the additional expense ; that eight hundred pounds of lawful money be the extent upon which the committee shall calculate their plan, but in the first instance they shall not expend beyond the sum of six hundred pounds, if the amount of the sums subscribed and paid into the hands of the treasurers, together with the moneys which may be allowed by the British Government amount to so much, leaving so much of the work as can most conveniently be dispensed with to be completed by the remaining two hundred pounds ; provided, however, that the said six hundred pounds be laid out in such manner that Divine worship can be performed with decency in the church ; that the committee do request the opinion of Mr. Berczy respecting the probable expenses which will attend the undertaking, and respecting the materials to be preferred, due regard being had to the amount of the fund as aforesaid,



THE SMITH HOMESTEAD, KING STREET EAST.

and that after obtaining his opinion they do advertise their readiness to receive proposals conformable thereto. N. B The propriety of receiving contributions in labour or materials is suggested to the committee. A. Macdonell, secretary to the meeting." Dr. Stuart preached the sermon at the funeral of the Hon. Peter Russell, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1808. On the second attack of the Americans on York one of the United States officers, hospitably entertained by the ladies of the town, was a brother-in-law of Dr. Stuart, Brookes by name. Church and school were closely allied in the early days of York, and both are inseparable from the history of the house at the south-east corner of King and George streets. Returning to the school, contemporary records show that the first names entered on its books were those of John Ridout, William A. Hamilton, Thomas G Hamilton, George H. Detlor, George S. Boulton, Robert Stanton, William Stanton, Angus McDonell, Alexander Hamilton, Wilson Hamilton, Robert Ross, and Allan McNab. Afterward there came to the school John Moore, Charles Ruggles, Edward Hartney. Charles Boulton, Alexander Chewett, Donald McDonell. James Edward Small, Charles Small, John Hayes, George and William Jarvis, William Bowkett, Peter McDonell, Philemon Squires, James McIntosh, Bernard, Henry and Marshall Glennon, Richard Brooke, Daniel Brooke, Charles Reade, William Robinson, Gilbert Hamilton, Henry Ernst, John Gray, Robert Gray, William Cawthra, William Smith, Harvey Woodruff, Robert Anderson, Benjamin Anderson, James Givins, Thomas Playter, William Pilkington, and boys by the names of Belcour, Hammeil and Marian, probably sons of the French bakers and confectioners of that day. Among the girls' names are many afterward distinguished in the society of Upper Canada. The Rev. Dr. John Strachan, afterward first bishop of Toronto, succeeded Dr. Stuart as incumbent of St. James' in 1813. The Home District School came to an end, and in its place Dr. Strachan established the District Grammar School. Dr. Stuart, on leaving York, became rector of St. George's church, Kingston, and Archdeacon of Kingston. On his departure Colonel George Duggan bought Dr. Stuart's property. Colonel Duggan was an Irishman of strong prejudices. He came to York at an early date. Oddly enough, he had an insuperable aversion to Dr. Stuart. That divine was a tall, benevolent and handsome man, but he had a peculiar delivery, and whenever he ascended the pulpit Colonel Duggan would invariably rise and walk out of church with the greatest gravity. This became such a regular performance that it ceased to attract attention, and the congregation came to regard it as a part of the service. Colonel Duggan gave and set out the row of Lombardy poplars which once stood in front of St. James' church, and which may be seen in old engravings of King street, when it became necessary to remove these, and the vestry voted their destruction, Colonel Duggan came very near assaulting T. D. Harris, the church warden, who was entrusted with the work of superintending their removal. Another instance of his strong prejudices is given in the story how he once kept a jury locked up all night by obstinately standing out against the other eleven members. They had their revenge, however, for they kept the Colonel awake the whole night, and so tortured him with tricks and pranks that he was glad to give in next morning when court met. In 1815 Colonel Duggan was one of the signers of an address welcoming Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore back to Upper Canada from England. In 1822 he was a subscriber to the fund for the erection of two bridges over the Don. He once stood for the town against Attorney-General Robinson, but was defeated. After Mr. Duggan, Patrick Hughes opened a dry-goods store in the building. His stock was largely exposed on the outside during the day and during the evening it was indoors. The old building shown in the illustration has long since yielded to the march of progress, and the boys and girls who pored over their books within its walls are all dead, and the mossy marbles rest upon Dr. Stuart and Colonel Duggan. Still it is a memorial of the first public school of this town and of the first rector of St. James'.

Of those who were pupils and who have also long since passed away may be mentioned: John Ridout, who in his very early youth was a midshipman on one of the lake gunboats in the war of 1812, and who met his death in a lamentable manner before he had completed his twenty-first year; Angus McDonell, than whom no man in Toronto was better known; the Smalls, whose descendants are in Toronto at the present time; William Cawthra, who erected the large stone house on the north-east corner of King and Bay streets, now occupied by the Molsons Bank: Thomas Playter, whose family is still in the city; and Allan McNab, of whom the stories told are legion.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN YORK.

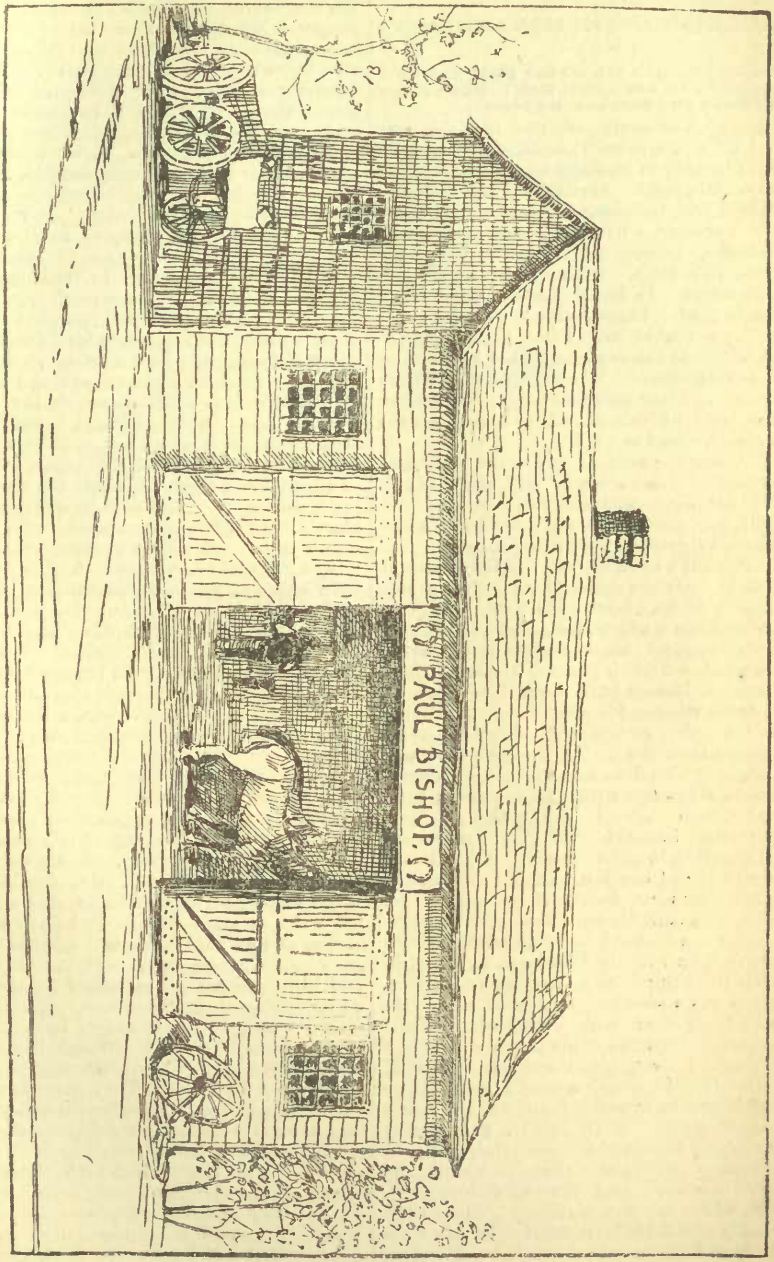
CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

A Sketch of the Primitive Wesleyan Chapel on King Street—Afterward Converted into the Theatre Royal.

The year 1818 was noteworthy in the annals of York as an era of extensive building operations. Numerous stores, private residences and other buildings were erected, several of which were of a more pretentious style of architecture than those previously existing in the capital. In the summer of this year was erected the little church shown in the illustration. It was the first place of public worship of the Wesleyan Methodists in York. The chapel was a little low common-place-looking frame structure, originally forty feet square, but afterward enlarged to forty by sixty feet. Its builder was a Mr. Petch. It stood a few feet back from what is now the corner of King and Jordan streets, but at the time of its erection Jordan street had no existence. It was on the south side of King street and stood north and south. On the site of the chapel was afterward built Hay's furniture establishment. The little chapel had a solitary double door-way opening toward King street. On each side of the entrance was a window, which, as compared with the size of the building, were of considerable dimensions. Three windows of similar size lighted the interior from each side. The interior was fitted up with a high square box-like pulpit at the end. Rude wooden benches were ranged along each side, leaving a narrow passage down the middle from the door to the pulpit. The entire cost of the building was about $250, and it is said that the congregation were three years in raising this amount. This seems strange to any one contemplating the wealth of the Methodist denomination in Toronto to-day. From the little wooden chapel at the corner of King and Jordan streets the magnificent Metropolitan church is a long step in less than half a century. In the first Methodist church the custom prevailed of separating the men from the women, the former sitting on the right hand entering the building, the latter on the left. This practice of separating the sexes in places of public worship came from the East, and is still followed by the Jews in their synagogues. It also exists at the present day in some of the English churches. Formerly, among the articles of enquiry sent from a Diocesan to church-wardens, was the question: "Do men and women sit together indifferently and promiscuously, or as the fashion was of old do men sit together on one side of the church and women upon the other?" In English churches the usage differed from the practice of the Methodists in Toronto; the north of the church was the place of the women and the south that of the men. The same custom of separating the sexes also obtained in the Greek church, In 1688 Sir George Wheler, in his "Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians," says that "this custom seems not only very decent, but now-a-days since wickedness so much abounds highly necessary, for the general mixture of men and women in the Latin Church is notoriously scandalous and little less is their sitting together in the same pews in our London churches." At the time of the erection of the chapel this part of King street was but sparsely built up, there being no house on the south side between the chapel and the corner of Bay street, where stood the private residence of Mr. Jordan Post, a well-known clock-maker of that day, whose name is commemorated in Jordan street. Mr. Post's shop was near the south-west corner of King and Yonge streets. Between this shop and the chapel the only building was Shepherd's blacksmith's shop, which stood about half way between Yonge street and the present site of Jordan street. Opposite was a solitary two-storey house, where a family by the name of Smith carried on a bakery and confectionery business. The end of this house abutting on the street is shown in the illustration. On the western side of the chapel, and at its rear, was an orchard extending southward to Wellington street, beyond which trees and shrubs stretched down to the water's edge across the road leading to the Garrison. The Wesleyan chapel continued to be used as a place of worship for fifteen years. In 1833 it was converted for a time into the "Theatre Royal."

And in the same building where had resounded the eloquence of the early Methodist ministers the playgoers of York listened to the soliloquies of Hamlet, followed the woes of Juliet, and sat aghast as the cupidity of Shylock was skilfully placed before them. To the first Methodist church and the change afterwards made in it may be applied the Shakespearean quotation "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be."



PAUL BISHOP'S SHOP, N. E. CORNER CAROLINE (SHERBOURNE STREET) AND DUKE STREETS.

CHAPTER XLIX.

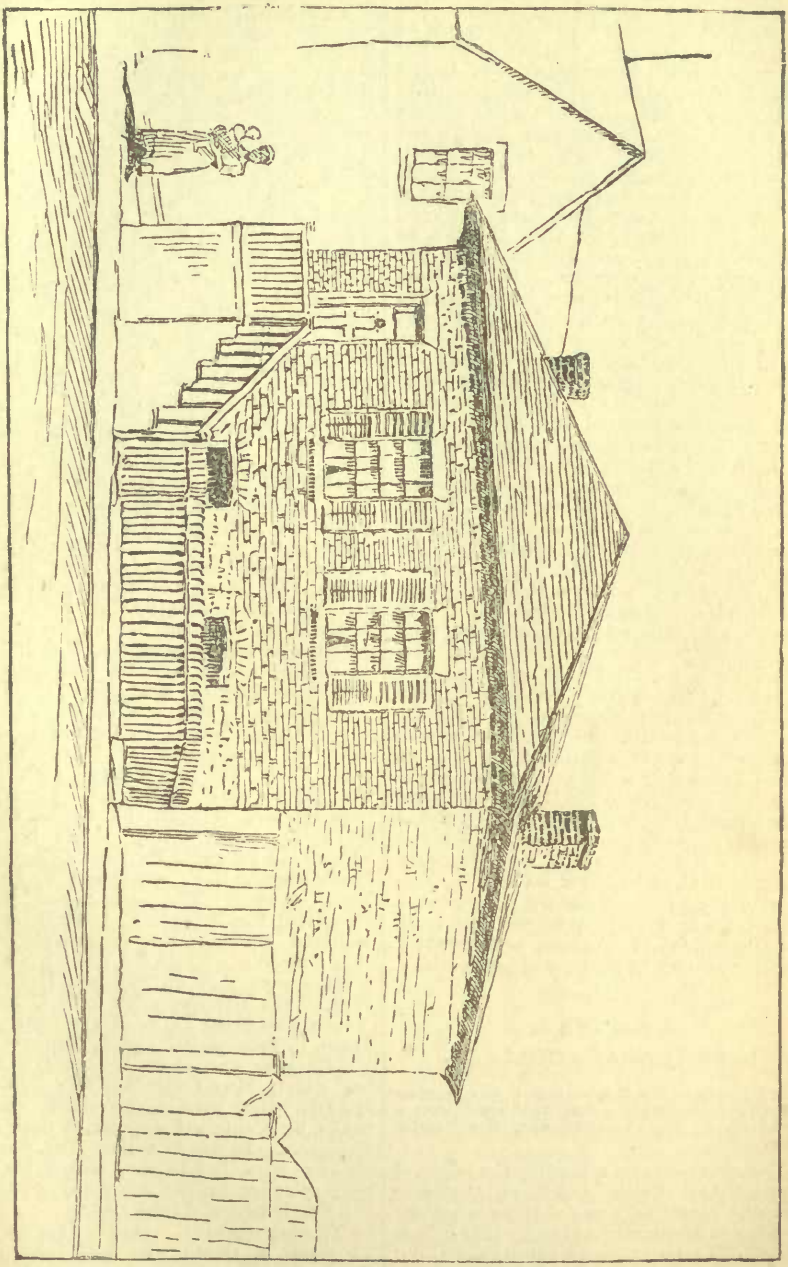
PAUL BISHOP'S HOUSE AND SHOP.

An Early Smithy Where the First Cab Constructed in York Was Built—The Corner of Duke and Sherbourne Streets.

Among the early settlers in York was Paul Bishop, a French Canadian, who established himself in business here as blacksmith and wheelwright. On the north-east corner of Duke and Sherbourne streets, the latter then Caroline, a little distance back from the street, Bishop built a good-sized frame blacksmith shop, fronting southward on Duke street. It was clapboarded and had a shingle roof. Through its wide open doors the forge within might ever be seen glowing, while the merry ring of the hammer on the anvil sounded. About thirty feet from the shop, at the east side of it, were some trees, and at the rear of the shop, on the west side, stood one tree.

For many years he was the principal workman in his trade in the town, and in 1831 his shop was in its full vigor. All about the yard were scattered wheels and broken vehicles brought for repairs. The first cab built in York was constructed in his shop. On the opposite side of the street just east of the house built by Secretary Jarvis at the south-east corner of Duke and Sherbourne and then occupied by Isaac Columbus, a French gunsmith and jack of all trades, Bishop built a small one storey red brick cottage for a residence. The four sides of the roof sloped down in equal triangles from the peak. In front were two windows. The door was reached by a short flight of side steps with a railing and a little stoop such as is frequently seen in the older houses to-day. This cottage is still standing in good repair. Mr. Bishop married one of the daughters of his neighbour, Columbus. James Bright, a blacksmith, who with his wife now lives over the Don at an advanced age, married another daughter, and Henry Robinson, a gunsmith, wedded the third and youngest daughter. Bishop was a pleasant, well-liked man. He spoke fairly good broken English. While conducting business at his Duke street shop he bought large quantities of iron from T. D. Harris. At length reverses came and he was obliged to transfer his shop and house to other hands. T. D. Harris, to whom he was largely indebted for material, obtained possession of the shop, which he moved forward and converted into dwellings, which are now standing. Bishop left the city about 1846, immediately after his failure in business, and went to Penetanguishene, where he died some years ago.

A year or two previous to 1848 T. D. Harris, having come into possession of the property owned by Paul Bishop, at the north-east corner of Duke and Sherbourne streets, where he carried on the blacksmithing business, Mr. Harris moved the frame shop forward to the street line, enlarged and re-modeled it, and after raising it on stone foundations, about three feet high, divided it into two dwellings, two stories in height, which were stuccoed brown. Flights of steps gave entrance to the doors, elevated by the stone foundation. At the west end of the corner wall Mr. Harris inserted in the foundation a stone bearing the inscription T. D. H., 1848, being his initials and the date of the transformation of the shop into dwellings. These buildings are still standing, although beginning to show signs of age and decay. Mr. Harris was in business at his store on the south side of King street, between Frederick and George streets, on a site recently occupied by O'Connor's hotel, and torn down to make room for two red brick dwellings. The firm was Watkins & Harris. In 1833 they moved to 68 King street east. The shop was known as the "Sign of the Anvil and Sledge." Mr. Harris then dissolved partnership and about 1850 moved to the brick building now occupied by Geo. Keith, 124 King street east. He was succeeded in the wholesale business by Mr. W. R. Harris. In 1829 Mr. Harris had established a hardware business in the first named King street shop, a little west of the market, in connection with John Wakins, of Kingston. From an advertisement of 1833 the stock of hardware stores at that time may be learned. It consisted of such substantial materials as bending and unbending nails, as usual, wrought nails and spikes of all sizes, ox traces and cable chains, tin, double and single sheet iron, sheet brass and copper, bar hoop, bolt and iron of all sizes, shear, blister and cast steel, with an assortment of such goods as cordage, oakum, tar pitch and rosin and patent machines for shelling corn. Money being scarce, Mr. Harris issued scrip redeemable by himself which passed current through the town. These were of the denomination of 7½d., 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. cy. They were about the size of the present Dominion currency bills and popularly known as shinplasters, thus showing that that word much antedates the civil war in the United States where it is commonly supposed it had its origin. Mr. Harris did a very extensive business for many years. His store was supposed to be fire proof. This belief prevailed to such an extent during the great fire of 1849 in the store



PAUL BISHOP'S HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE DUKE STREET.

124 King street east that no effort was made to remove the contents of the building. For a long time it resisted the flames, but at length fell a victim and everything was destroyed. After this disaster Mr. Harris retired from business. In the year 1841 a great fire had raged in the western part of the town destroying the western half of the block bounded by King, York, Pearl, then Boulton and Bay streets. Mr. Harris at the time of that conflagration was chief of the fire brigade and had been for several years, but immediately after the fire he resigned his office, and Robert Beard was appointed as his successor. It is related that once Mr. Harris, who for twenty-five years was churchwarden of St. James', narrowly escaped a dangerous personal encounter with George Duggan over the removal of some Lombardy poplars which stood in front of the church on the King street side. The vestry had resolved that they should be destroyed, and Mr. Harris carried out their decision in the matter not without risk to himself. A humourous incident once resulted from the presentation by Mr. Harris of a set of colours to the John Watkins, a schooner commanded by Captain Thew plying between York and Niagara, the colours being given by Mr. Harris in honour of his old friend, whose name the boat bore. In some way it happened that these colours were made of the particular pattern which vessels in the Royal service are alone allowed to carry. One day while the John Watkins was lying securely moored in the Kingston harbour gaily flaunting her new colours Captain Thew was astonished to find his vessel boarded by a body of man-of-war's-men from a neighbouring British war ship, who hauled down and seized the flags flying from her masts as the exclusive insignia of the Royal Navy. The flags were afterward restored to Captain Thew on his explanation of the case. After the retirement of Mr. Harris from business he was appointed harbour master of Toronto, and occupied that position up to the time of his death.

CHAPTER L.

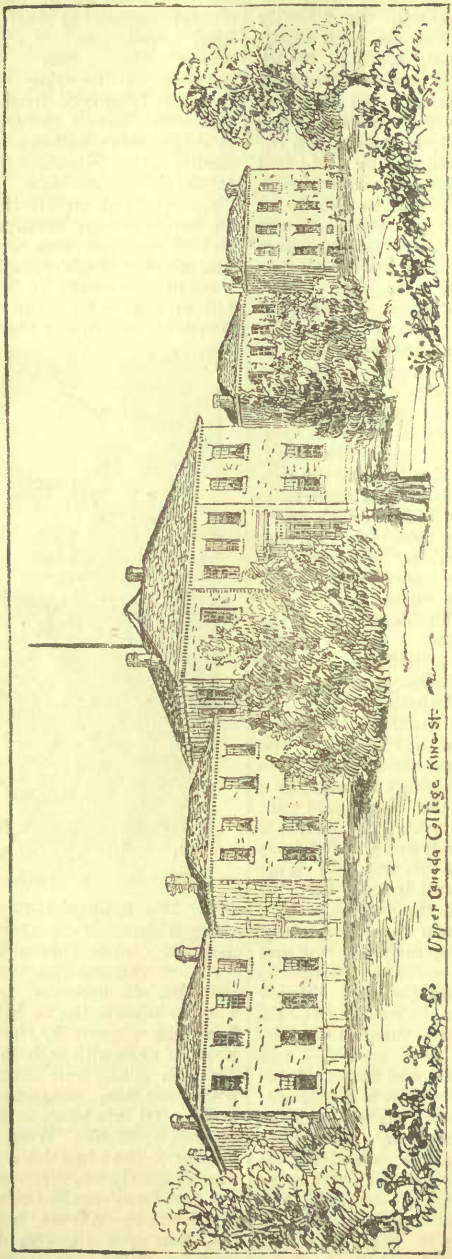
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The History of the Educational Institution Established by Sir John Colborne with a Sketch of its Founder and His Public Services.

The circumstances attending the origin of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, the original name of this educational institution are these: In the year 1798 a grant of 549,000 acres of land from the public domain was made by the Crown in response to a joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada which prayed that His Majesty would be pleased to direct his Government in the province to appropriate a certain portion of the lands of the Crown as a fund for educational purposes, including the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar school in each district thereof and also a college or university for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge. The province at that time was divided into four districts. Of the above mentioned lands 190,573 acres were assigned by the Imperial Government to a general Board of Education of the Province, established in 1823 for the support of Grammar and Common schools. In 1826 there were three hundred and fifty common schools, and eleven district or Grammar schools in the province, the former having an attendance of eight thousand pupils and the latter of about three hundred. The residue of the grant, which was 358,427 acres, was regarded by the provincial government as applicable to the support of the contemplated university, and an exchange was made by the Imperial Government of Crown reserves of an equal quantity of land with the view of securing the immediate establishment of the University. It is to Sir John Colborne, one of the greatest governors of this province that Upper Canada College largely owes its establishment. In October 1828 his predecessor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was on the point of leaving Upper Canada, having been appointed to the government of Nova Scotia, paid York an involuntary visit. He was on his way to Niagara, journeying from Quebec, through the Rideau Canal, when a storm having arisen on the lake, the royal yacht Bullfrog, Commodore Barrie commanding, was forced to put in York harbour. The same paper which chronicled the departure of Sir Peregrine Maitland announced that the ship Corinthian had arrived in New York, and the Niagara *Gleaner* says that on Monday, November 10th, "His Excellency Sir John Colborne paid a visit to the Falls. His own carriage, drawn by four spirited horses, furnished by Mr. Chrysler, carried his Excellency's lady, her sister, Miss Yonge, and five children. His Excellency went on horseback, accompanied by Captain Philpotts, of the Royal Engineers. In the meantime the steamer Canada went to Lewiston, took in his Excellency's luggage, and was ready to receive his Excellency and family at an early hour on Tuesday morning. On the departure of the vessel a salute was fired from Fort George." The *Gleaner* adds that "his

Excellency was highly gratified with the first view of the province and the friendly reception he met with, also the good things he partook of at the hotel, much of which was the product of the province." Sir John Colborne was a distinguished military officer. Dr. Scadding says regarding him : "We remember his first passing up the central aisle of St. James' church. He had arrived early in an unostentatious way, and on coming within the building he quietly inquired of the first person whom he saw sitting in a seat near the door which was the Governor's pew. The gentleman addressed happened to be Mr. Bernard Turquand, who quickly recognizing the inquirer, stood up and extended his right arm and open hand in the direction of the canopied pew, over which was suspended the tablet bearing the royal arms. Sir John and some of his family after him then passed on to the place indicated. At school," continues Dr Scadding, "in an edition of Goldsmith, then in use, the name of Major Colborne, in connection with the account of Sir John Moore's death at Corunna, had already been observed, and it was with us lads a matter of intense interest to learn that the new Governor was the same person. The scene which was epitomized in the school-book is given at greater length in Gleig's Lives of Eminent British Military Commanders. The following are some particulars from Colonel Anderson's narrative in that work : —'I met the General,' Colonel Anderson says, 'on the evening of the 16th, bringing in a blanket and sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark, squeezed me by the hand and said 'Anderson, don't leave me.' At intervals he added 'Anderson, you know that I have always wished to die in this way. I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my country will do me justice. You will see my friends as soon as you can. Tell them everything. I have made my will and have remembered my servant. Colborne has my will and all my papers.' Major Colborne now came into the room. He said most kindly to him and then said to Mr. Anderson, 'Remember you go to — and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will give Major Colborne a lieutenant-colonelcy.' He thanked the surgeons for their trouble. He pressed my hand close to his body and in a few minutes died without a struggle. He had been struck by a cannon ball. The shot, we are told, had completely crushed his shoulder, the arm was hanging by a piece of skin, and the ribs over the heart, besides being broken, were literally stripped of flesh. Yet, the narrator adds, he sat upon the field collected and unrepining as if no ball had struck him, and as if he were placed where he was for the mere purpose of reposing for a brief space from the fatigue of hard riding. Sir John Colborne himself afterwards, at Ciudad Rodrigo, came within a hair's breadth of a similar fate. His right shoulder was shattered by a cannon shot. The escape of the right arm from amputation on the field at the hands of some prompt military surgeon on that occasion was a marvel. The limb was saved, though greatly disabled. The want of symmetry in Sir John Colborne's tall and graceful form permanently occasioned by this injury was conspicuous to the eye. We happened to be present in the Council chamber at Quebec in 1838 at the moment when this noble-looking soldier literally vacated the vice-regal chair and installed his successor, Lord Durham, in it after administering to him the oaths." The exchange was not for the better in a scenic point of view although the features of Lord Durham as his well known portrait shows, were very fine, suggestive of the poet or artist. Of late years a monument has been erected on Mount Wise at Plymouth, in honour of the illustrious military chief and pre-eminently excellent man whose memory has just been recalled to us. It is a statue of bronze by Adams, a little larger than life, and the likeness is admirably preserved. When seen on horseback at parade or reviews soldiers always averred that he

SIR JOHN COLBORNE—LORD SEATON.

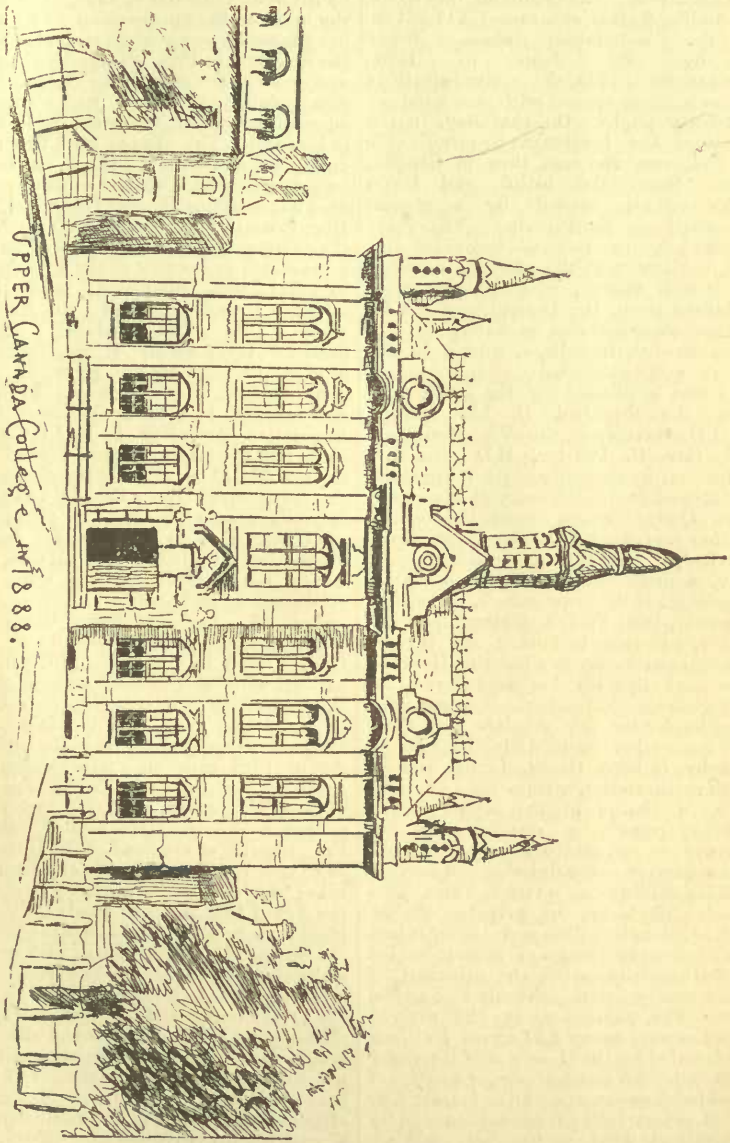


UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, 1832—THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS.

greatly resembled "the Duke." Dr. Henry, in "Trifles from my Portfolio," thus wrote of him in 1833, "When we first dined at Government House we were struck by the strong resemblance he bore to the Duke of Wellington and there is also, Dr. Henry continues, 'a great similarity in mind and disposition as well as in the lineaments of the face. In one particular they harmonize perfectly, namely, great simplicity of character and an utter dislike to show ostentation.' On the four sides of the granite pedestal of the statue on Mount Wise are to be read the following inscriptions: in front, 'John Colborne, Baron Seaton, Borne MDCCLXX VIII, Died MDCCCLXIII," on the right side, "Canada, Ionian Islands," on the left side "Peninsula, Waterloo," on the remaining side: "In Memory of the Distinguished Career and Stainless Character of Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.H.. This Monument is erected by his Friends and Comrades." Accompanying the family of Sir John Colborne to their place in the church at York was to be seen every Sunday for some time a shy-mannered, black-eyed, Italian featured Mr. Jeune, tutor to the Governor's sons. This was afterwards the eminent Dr. Jeune, master of Pembroke College at Oxford, a great promoter of reform in that university and Bishop of Lincoln. Sir John himself was a man of scholarly tastes, a great student of history and a practical modern European linguist. Through a casual circumstance it is said that full praise was not publicly given at the time to the regiment commanded by Sir John Colborne, the 52nd, for the particular service rendered by it at the battle of Waterloo. By the independent direction of their leader the 52nd made a sudden flank movement at the crisis of the fight and initiated the final discomfiture of which the Guards got the sole praise. At the close of the day when the Duke of Wellington was rapidly constructing his despatch Col. Colborne was inquired for by him and could not for the moment be found. The information evidently desired was thus not to be had and the document was completed and sent off without a special mention of the 52nd's deed of "derring do." During the life-time of the great Duke there was much reticence among the military authorities in regard to the battle of Waterloo from the fact that the Duke himself did not encourage discussion on the subject. All was well that had ended well appeared to have been his doctrine. He once checked an incipient dispute in regard to the great event of the 18th of June between two friends in his presence by the command half-jocose, half-earnest, "You leave the battle of Waterloo alone!" He gave £60 for a private letter written by himself to a friend on the eve of the battle, and was heard to say as he threw the document into the fire, "What a fool was I when I wrote that!" Since the death of the Duke an officer of the 52nd, subsequently in holy orders, the Rev. William Leeke has devoted two volumes to the history of the 52nd or Lord Seaton's regiment in which its movements on the field of Waterloo are fully detailed. And Colonel Chesney in his "Waterloo Lectures, a Study of the Campaign of 1815," has set the great battle in a new light and has demolished several English and French traditions in relation to it bringing out into great prominence the services rendered by Blucher and the Prussians. The Duke's personal sensitiveness to criticism was shown on another occasion. When Colonel Gurwood suddenly died, he, through the police, took possession of the Colonel's papers and especially of a manuscript of table talk and other area designed for publication and which had it not been on the instant ruthlessly destroyed would have been as interesting probably as Boswell's. On Lord Seaton's departure from Canada he was successively Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. He then retired to his own estate in the west of England, where he had a beautiful seat in the midst of the calm, rural, inland scenery of Devonshire, not far from Plympton, and on the slope descending southward from the summit of Dartmoor. The name of the house is Beechwood, from the numerous, clean, bold, magnificent beech trees that adorn its grounds, and give character to the neighbourhood generally. In the adjoining village of Sparkwell he erected a handsome school house and church. On his decease at Torquay in 1863 his remains were deposited in the church at Newton Ferrers, the ancient family burying place of the Yonges. Mrs. Jameson's words in her "Winter Stories and Summer Rambles," express briefly but truly the report which all that remember him would give of this distinguished and ever memorable Governor of Canada.

Sir John Colborne she says, incidentally in the introduction to the work just named, whose mind appeared to me cast in the antique mould of chivalrous honour and whom I never heard mentioned in either Province but with respect and veneration. Dr. Henry in "Trifles from my Portfolio," once before referred to uses similar language, "I believe" he says "there never was a soldier of more perfect moral character than Sir John

Colborne, a Bayard without gasconade as well as *sans peur et sans reproche.*" The title "Seaton" we may add was taken from the name of an "ancient seaport town of Devon, the Moridunum of the Roman period." Before the arrival of Sir John Colborne at York educational affairs had received a good deal of attention from the people of the province and at the beginning of his administration a great impetus was given to the cause of learning by the establishment of a more advanced educational institution than had hitherto existed here. It had long been considered advisable to afford facilities to the youth of Upper Canada for obtaining a more thorough education than was to be had at such institutions as the Home District Grammar School which up to the year 1829 was the most advanced educational institution in York. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject; public feeling was aroused and several petitions were presented in the legislature. The outcome of the discussion was that Upper Canada College was established by an order of the Provincial Government. From its name and the circumstances attending its foundation, Upper Canada College was intended to meet a provincial want in higher education. In the spring of 1829 it had been determined to proceed at once with the erection of suitable buildings, and in the *Loyalist* of May 2nd of that year occurs the following advertisement :— "Minor College. Sealed tenders for erecting a school-house and four dwelling-houses will be received on the first Monday of June next. Plans, elevations and specifications may be seen after the 12th inst. on application to the Hon. Geo. Markland, from whom further information will be received. Editors throughout the province are requested to insert this notice until the first Monday in June, and forward their accounts for the sum to the office of the *Loyalist.*" In the *Upper Canada Gazette* of December 17, 1829, this advertisement is printed :— "Upper Canada College, established at York. Visitor, the Lieutenant Governor for the time being. This college will open after the approaching Christmas vacation, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1830, under the conduct of the masters appointed at Oxford by the Vice-Chancellor and other electors in July last. Principal, the Rev. J. H. Harris, D. D., late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Classical Department; Vice-Principal, the Rev. T. Phillips, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge; First Classical Master, the Rev. Chas. Mathews, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Second Classical Master, the Rev. W. Boulton, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford; Mathematical Department, the Rev. Chas. Dade, M.A., Fellow of Cain's College, Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master at Elizabeth College; French, Mr. J. P. De La Haye; English, Writing and Arithmetic, Mr. G. A. Barber and Mr. J. Padfield; Drawing Master, Mr. Drury. Signed, G. H. Markland, secretary to the Board of Education." Sir John Colborne on his arrival in Upper Canada was fresh from the governorship of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands. During his administration there he had revived a decayed public school now known as Elizabeth College. Being of opinion that the new country to which he had been transferred was not ripe for a university on the scale contemplated in a royal charter which had been procured he addressed himself to the establishment of an institution which should meet the university wants of the community. Between the school or "minor college" as it was popularly called, which resulted from this decision of Sir John and the institution which he had recently been engaged in reviving, there exists a very close connection and some particulars in regard to the Channel school may not be out of place in view of its relation to the Canadian Institution. Elizabeth College, Guernsey, was originally called the "School of Queen Elizabeth" as having been founded under letters patent from that Sovereign in 1563 to be a "Grammar school, in which the youth of the Island may be better instructed in good learning and virtue." The temple or church of the suppressed Order of Grey Friars—Friars, Minors or Cordeliers—with its immediate precincts, was assigned for its use, together with eighty quarters of wheat rent accruing from lands in different parts of the island, which had been given to the friars for dispensations, masses and obits. By the statutes of 1563 the school was divided into six classes and books, and exercises were appointed respectively for each, the scholars to be admitted being required to read perfectly and to recite an approved catechism of the Christian religion by heart. In all the six classes the Latin and Greek languages were the primary objects of instruction, but the statutes permitted the master at his discretion to add something of his own and to concede something for writing, singing, arithmetic and a little play. For more than two centuries the school proved of little public utility. In 1799 there was but one pupil in the establishment. In 1816 there were no scholars. From that date to 1824 the number fluctuated from 15 to 29. In 1823 Sir John Colborne appointed a committee to investigate all the circumstances connected with



U. C. COLLEGE—REMODELLED.

the school and to ascertain the best mode of assuring its future permanent efficiency and prosperity without perv.rting the intention of the foundress. The result of this was a new building figured at a cost of £14,754 2s 3d, the foundation stone being laid by Sir John in 1826. On August 28th, 1829, the revived institution was publicly open d with one hundred and twenty pupils. On that day, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, who was then in Canada, General Ross, the bailiff and jarats of the island, headed by a procession consisting of the Principal, Vice-Principal and other masters and tutors of the school, together with the scholars, repaired to St. Peter's church, when prayers were read by the Dean, Dr. Durand, and the Te Deum and other anthems were sung. They then returned to the college, where, in the spacious examination hall, a crowded assembly was addressed by the bailiff and president director, Daniel De Lisle Brock. Colonel De Havilland, the Vice-President, and the Rev. G. Proctor, B.D., the new principal, on the antiquity, objects, apparent prospects and future efficiency of the institution. Under the new system the work of education was carried on by a principal, vice-principal, a first and second classical master, a mathematical master, a master and assistant of the lower school, a commercial master, two French masters and an assistant, a master of drawing and surveying, besides extra masters for the German, Italian and Spanish languages, and for music, dancing and fencing. The course of instruction for the day scholars and those on the foundation included divinity, history, geography, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, English mathematics, arithmetic and writing at a charge in the upper school of three pounds a quarter, and in the lower or preparatory school of one pound a quarter. For drawing and surveying fifteen shillings a quarter extra were charged. The terms for private scholars including all college dues and subscriptions for exhibitions and prizes of medals varied fr.m £60 annually with the principal, of £46 annually, with the first c assical master. The exhibitions in the revived institution were one of £30 a year for four years founded by the Governor of Guernsey in 1826 to the best classical scholar a native of the bailiwick or son of a native, four for four years of at least £20 per annum founded by subscription in 1826 to the best scholars severally in divinity, classics, mathematics and modern languages, one for four years of £20 per annum founded in 1827 by Admiral Sir James Saumarez to the best theological and classical scholar, one of £20 per annum for four years from 1830 to the best classical scholar given by Sir John Colborne in 1828, and two from the lower to the upper school of six pounds per annum for one year or more, founded by the directors in 1829. Naturally the system upon which the new Upper Canada College was modelled was that which was then adopted in most of the great public schools in England. The classes were first opened on the 8th of January, 1830, in the building on Adelaide street, which had formerly been used as the Home District Grammar School. Here it continued for more than a year. In the summer of 1831 the range of buildings represented in the first of the accompanying sketches was completed, and the institution was removed to the site which it has since occupied, opposite Government House, what was originally a very broken piece of ground denominated Russell Square. In the message of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Legislative Assembly in 1831 it is stated that from the original grant of land by the Crown 66,000 acres had been set apart for the support of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School. The management of Upper Canada College was from its foundation in 1829 until March, 1833, under the control of its own board of directors and trustees, when by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor it was transferred to the council of King's College, and by the Act of 1837 was incorporated with and formed an appendage of the University of King's College, subject to its jurisdiction, and it thus remained until the first of January, 1850, when the University Act of 1849 came into force, which, while declaring that the College was an appendage of the University, conferred upon it the management by its own council, subject to the authority of the head of the University, as to the disallowance of any statute or rule ; also with an Endowment Board. By the Act of 1853, Upper Canada College was placed under the control and management of the Senate of the University, with power to make statutes for the good government and regulation of the college, and for the principal and masters and the fees and general management of the business and affairs generally. Under this authority a committee appointed by the Senate, consisting of five members constitutes the Board of Management of the college, which is entrusted with the administration of its financial affairs, so far as regards the disposition of its income, and subject to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the capital and endowment. In the constitution of this committee the Chan-

cellor and Vice-Chancellor are members ex-officio, and three members are elected by the Senate. The grounds and buildings cover an area of ten acres. During the first five years of its existence the College was endowed with 268 acres of land, exclusive of the block on which it is built, and of another valuable block of land in Toronto. It also received a grant from the Provincial Exchequer of £200 in 1830, £500 in 1831, and £1,000 per annum for several subseqnent years. The establishment has ever since its foundation enjoyed a high reputation as a seat of learning, and the distinguished success of its pupils at our universities and in various walks of life has often been commented upon. Many of the most prominent men in the Dominion owe their early training to Upper Canada College.

The institution has now been in existence for sixty years. Some years ago it began to be apparent that its accommodation and appointments were inadequate to its requirements. Enlarged and improved accommodation became an absolute necessity, if the College was to meet the demands of the country, and to maintain its reputation and efficiency unimpaired. Not only was additional room needed for educational purposes, but there was an imperative need of additional boarding accommodation, and also of additional teachers.

In the winter of 1876 7 a committee of the Senate, consisting of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice Moss, Colonel Gzowski, Hon. Justice Morrison, and Judge Boyd, was formed to consider the best means of securing additional facilities, and early in the spring this committee presented its report. The report recommended the carrying out of many improvements, the cost of which was estimated not to exceed $50,000. In an exhaustive report addressed by the Vice-Chancellor to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary it was shown that the income of the College might be invested in a manner which, while perfectly safe, would yet be much more productive, and that the increase of revenue they acquired would be quite sufficient to pay interest on the amount borrowed from capital or raised by the way of loan without impairing, and, indeed, with every prospect of improving, the efficiency of the educational department. It was suggested, too, with the view of enlarging the character of the College as a Provincial institution, and of meeting the constantly increasing demand for admission from pupils in the country, that the masters' residences on the east side of the College should be converted into boarding-houses by the erection of a mansard roof, and of an additional building in the rear two stories high, of which the ground floor could serve as a dining-room and the first floor as apartments for servants. A detached building in the rear was also converted into a sanatarium, to which pupils afflicted with severe illness or contagious diseases might be at once removed and placed under the special care of the medical attendant, with such assistance as might be deemed necessary. The final result of the committee's action was the erection of the additional buildings which appear in the second of our illustrations. They were completed and first occupied in the month of April, 1877. The architect was Mr. G. W. Lloyd, of Sandwich, whose plans were drawn and executed under the supervision of Mr. Kivas Tully, of the Provincial Department of Public Works.

The original college building will be remembered by many residents of Toronto. It was a building of plain red brick, about eighty feet in depth by eighty-two feet wide, two storeys in height, with square, wide windows, without any pretensions to architectural effect. The old building is still retained in its entirety, but in front of it has been erected an imposing addition eighty-five feet front by forty-four feet in depth, two storeys in height, with a high French roof. The principal entrance is in the centre of the front, giving access to a hall fourteen feet wide, running the entire depth of the united buildings. On either side on the ground floor is a large class-room forty-two feet by thirty-three feet. Opening on to the centre hall is a side hall nineteen feet wide, forming a side entrance, and containing also the principal stair-case, seven feet in width, giving access to the first floor above. The whole of the first floor of the new addition is devoted to the purpose of a chapel or general college hall, and is a magnificent room, eighty-two feet long by forty-two feet in width, twenty-eight feet high, finished in genuine collegiate style. The roof is Gothic, supported by eight timber principals, with bold open-work curved ribs springing from corbels in the walls. The ceiling is divided by panels by moulded ribs, with filling in of diagonal boarding, and rich moulded cornice all round —all finished to show the natural wood. The hall is lighted on three sides by thirteen large mullioned windows, and the remaining side is devoted to the reception of the tablets commemorating the scholastic triumphs of many of Canada's foremost men, both of past and present days, and to excellent life-size portraits of the founders of the College, and of the various principals since its foundation. A high, massive wainscotting of wood runs around the room, and the oak floor is

arranged in platforms of varying height round the central floor space. The old building has been re-modelled and re-fitted throughout with new windows and floors and every necessity of school life, and now contains on the ground floor, six class rooms varying in size from thirty-three by forty-two to thirty-two by nineteen feet, besides laboratory and senate room, and on the first floor four class rooms, two thirty-eight by thirty-two and two thirty-two by twenty-eight feet, and also a library and reading-room for senior pupils. The new roof of the old building contains three large music and drawing-rooms and space for various other purposes. In the basement of the new building is a large play room and the furnaces for heating. The provision for heating and ventilation is of the most effective and thorough character, hot air furnaces being employed and a system of capacious main fresh air ducts and exhaust flues communicating with exhaust shafts, in which a draft is maintained by carrying up in them the smoke pipes of the furnaces ensure at all times an ample supply of pure air. The whole of the drainage also was remodelled and put in perfect condition. The exterior of the building is designed in a modified Elizabethan style, and has a marked collegiate character with considerable picturesque effect in detail and general treatment. The windows have arched heads with mullioned and transom frames, divided by vertical piers in the brick work, with ornamental horizontal bands of stone work and moulded string courses. The angle piers are carried up and finished with high pinnacles, which serve also as chimneys and ventilating shafts. The central projection is finished with a gable with ornamental copings and finials, and frontispiece marking the principal entrance, flanked with columns carrying a richly moulded and carved pediment, with the arms of the college above the doorway. A steep pitched French roof, with rich crestings crowning the whole, is broken up by gables dormer windows and open work parapets, and in the centre is a bell turret of handsome design, terminated with vane and flagstaff, rising to a total height of one hundred feet. The exterior of the old building was also re-modelled in all its details, and in character harmonizing with the new. An entire new roof, similar but somewhat plainer in detail, was put on.

The yearly prospectus, issued under the authority of the college, gives full particulars as to the course of instruction, discipline and examinations. From this prospectus it appears that the college can accommodate three hundred pupils. Though capable of containing so many, the number in each class is strictly limited, in order that the pupils may enjoy the combined advantages of a private and public school education, and that, by the strict attention being paid to the peculiar disposition of each pupil, he may be not only imbued with the principles of a high-toned morality, but led to exemplify these in daily life. This desirable object is further secured by the boys being under supervision in the play-ground. The college is divided into six forms or classes, and the regular curriculum extends over six years' course of study; though, by steady application and hard study some boys are able to pass through the six forms in five or even four years. The full curriculum embraces an extended course in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, English Grammar, Literature and Composition, History and Geography, both ancient and modern, experimental Chemistry, Physiology, Biblical Knowledge, the usual Commercial Branches, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics, Fencing and Drill Exercises. Pupils may enter at any time and at any period of the course, but the best time to enter is at the commencement of the session in September, when the classes are remodelled for the year. The qualification for admission into the first or lowest form is, that the intending pupil possess a fair knowledge of English Reading, Spelling, Writing, and the first four rules of Arithmetic. Pupils ought to enter the first form about ten or eleven years of age, though they may be received at an earlier age if qualified. Applicants for admission to the higher forms are subjected, if necessary, to an examination corresponding to the form for which their previous general studies may have fitted them. Four great examinations, oral and written, take place during the collegiate session:—1st. The Christmas examination, in modern languages and science, during the three days preceding the Christmas holidays. 2nd. The Spring examination, in classics and mathematics, from the 1st to the 4th February. 3rd. The Grammar examination, on the two days preceding the Queen's Birthday. 4th. The Promotion examination, for one week or longer, towards the end of June immediately preceding the Midsummer holidays. Those pupils who fail at this promotion examination, in any or all of the subjects, may, if it be desired, be re-examined at the opening of the College on September 1st. Five exhibitions are competed for annually in subjects of the fourth form, and five in subjects of the fifth form. Successful competitors are entitled to free tuition for one year.

No one whose age will exceed 17 on the 30th June of the year in which the examination is held can compete in the subjects of the fourth form. The examinations are entirely conducted by gentlemen wholly unconnected with the college. A certificate of good conduct, signed by the head master of the school from which the candidate comes, is in all cases requisite.

The principal prizes given at Upper Canada College are the Governor-General's prize, the mathematical prize, the classical prize and the English prize. These are in addition to the four exhibitions or scholarships, which are also competed for each year. Another prize is the J. Ross Robertson prize or prizes. These prizes are eleven in number, one in each class of the College, and are therefore competed for by the entire college. The prizes consist of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty volumes, and one given for general proficiency in all subjects except classics and foreign languages. The competition for these prizes is very keen and creates the greatest rivalry amongst the pupils. Within two years Upper Canada College will be removed from its present site to the new site selected for it by the Minister of Education, in Deer Park, at the head of Avenue road, on the Baldwin estate, just outside of the northern limits of the city of Toronto. This is the highest land about Toronto. The reason for this change is that the college has outgrown its site. The ten acres about the present college buildings have grown to be very valuable property, estimated now to be worth over three quarters of a million dollars. The University, which has the control of this land, will ground-rent it. The terms of the agreement between the University and the College are that the University is to give the College thirty acres for its new building, put up and equip the edifice and endow the College to the amount of $100,000. The University will thus obtain by this arrangement from the property and the endowment upwards of $800,000, after equipping and endowing the new college at Deer Park.

The new grounds are beautifully situated, and portions are well wooded with oak and maple, the ground rising gently towards the north and standing well up over the surrounding country, with a pleasant outlook in every direction. The building is to be placed on the highest elevation, and will have a view over the city to Lake Ontario. The property fronts on Clinton avenue, which is to be block paved and increased to one hundred feet wide and planted with shade trees, and Avenue road, which is to be increased to a width of one hundred and twenty-five feet and made a fine driveway from the city, terminates at the centre of the property, the new college facing this street. The grounds will be tastefully laid out with driveways and walks, etc., and planted with shade trees, ample room being reserved for recreation and exercise grounds, cricket creases, ball grounds, lawn tennis courts, etc. The plan of the new building, which was designed by Mr. George F. Durand, architect, of London, Ontario, is ready, and fully approved. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars has been appropriated toward the erection of the building. The work is to be completed by August 1890.

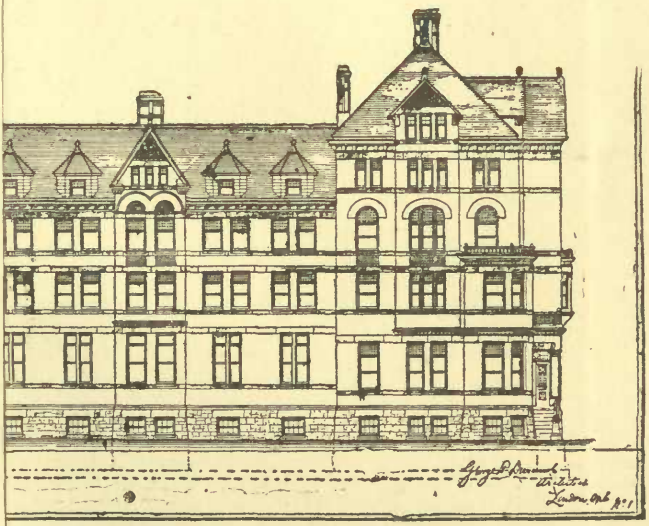
The plan of the new college building is arranged in the form of a hollow rectangular parallelogram, being 250 feet front by 165 feet deep; the quadrangle in the centre is 160 feet by 100 feet; here the boiler house is located. The building is designed to accommodate from 250 to 300 boarding students, besides the requisite staff of masters and the necessary staff of servants required for household purposes. The front building, which faces south, is 250 feet long by 45 feet wide, and the wings are 165 feet long by 45 feet wide. The elevations are designed in the modern Romanesque style freely treated, and while free from ornamental detail, a picturesque effect is obtained by the division of the parts and grouping of the mass, the internal use of the building as for class rooms, assembly hall, dormitories, residence, etc., being brought out and emphasized by the treatment of the exterior. In the centre portion of the main front, centring on Avenue road, is the arched loggia entrance with an imposing tower 20 feet square rising to a height of 165 feet to the finial, the open arcade being 55 feet long and 16 feet wide. This portion of the building projects 25 feet from the adjoining curtains, and is 60 feet high from the ground line to the cornice of the roof. Over the main entrance is located the Assembly Hall, to be used at the opening and closing exercises, for lectures and other entertainments, etc.; is emphasized externally by large, bold, circular head windows extending through two storeys, which have terra cotta enriched impost and string courses. The tower forming the centre of the group has a gable containing the coat of arms of the college, which was established in 1829. The upper portion of the tower having view balconies and a clock face in each front, 10 feet in diameter, which can be seen for a radius of many miles. The curtains flanking the central portion on each side are three stories and basement, the walls being 46 feet from the

ground to the roof cornice; the corner pavilions, which project seven feet from the curtains, are four stories and basement, with a height of 56 feet to the cornice, are finished with steep pitch roofs, with dormers, gables, etc. The east and west wings are three storeys high, besides the basement, the height to the cornice being the same as the front curtains.

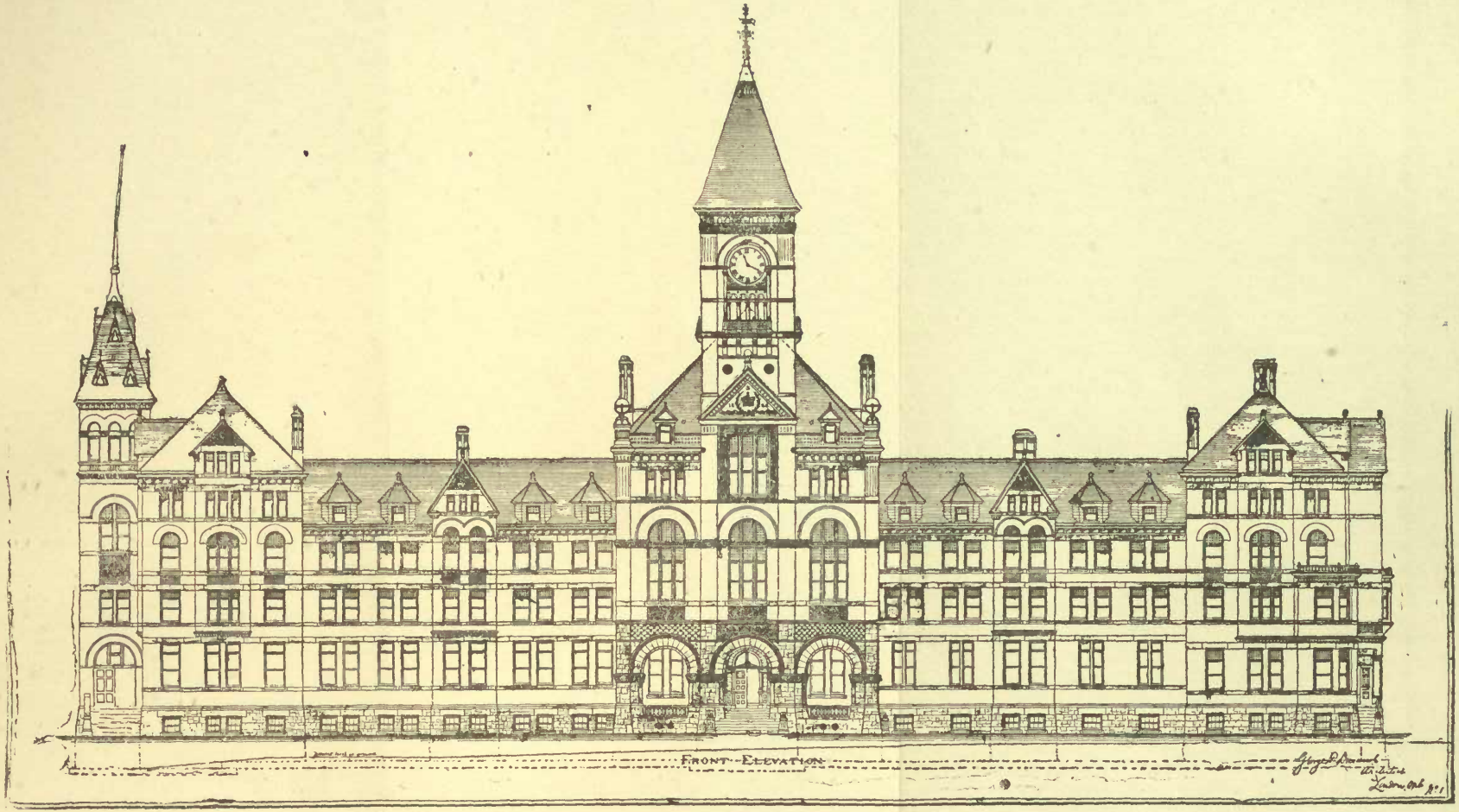
The roofs are to be covered with slate throughout (there being no deck or flat portions), are of steep pitch, sub-divided by the dormer windows, lighting the attic, the sky line being varied by the use of gables and the grouping of the chimneys. The materials to be used in the fronts are red Credit Valley sandstone, in random course rock face work, to the height of the basement (six feet), and red pressed brick above the plinth course, with terra cotta panels and string courses, the openings to be trimmed with rock face red sandstone. The main entrance arcade is to be built of sandstone to the height of the first floor (25 feet), and is sparingly carved and ornamented, the columns of the arches being of polished red new Brunswick granite. The college boys' entrance to the class-room corridor on the west side is given its relative prominence and expression in the design, by being finished with a tower surmounted with a flag pole. The main entrance has a large vestibule, and the hall is fifteen feet wide with an encaustic tile floor, the connecting corridors being twelve feet wide, leading to all portions of the building. To the left of the main entrance as you enter is the principal's office with vault and toilet-room, and in the west wing are located the class rooms, ten in number, three masters' rooms being provided, and a waiting-room for the janitor. To the right of the entrance hall is the board-room and library and reading-room (53 feet by 24 feet), the south-east corner being set apart for the principal's residence, containing twelve spacious rooms with all modern conveniences. The east wing on the ground floor contains the dining hall, serving and store-rooms and pantries, and the matron's and housekeeper's rooms, each being provided with separate entrances. the kitchen being located in the basement, with convenient dumb-waiters, etc., to the upper floors. On the upper floors two hospital wards are provided, with nurses' rooms, etc., so that in case of sickness the pupil can be completely isolated from the rest of the college. The assembly hall, over the main entrance, on the first floor, is 76 feet long by 50 feet wide, with a ceiling 25 feet high, which is finished with moulded beams and panels of wood, and will seat over 600 people. The main staircases, four in number, each eight feet wide in the clear, are easy of access from any portion of the building, and are enclosed between brick walls as a preventive to the rapid spreading of fire. The first and other floors over contain 50 single and 100 double rooms for the college boys; also the masters' studies and bedrooms, which are placed so as to command the various corridors on each floor, and are disposed so as to give each master the oversight and charge of about 30 boys.

In the basement, which is to be eight and one-half feet in clear, and standing six feet out of the ground, is located the recreation rooms, drill hall and armory, with workshops, storerooms and janitor's quarters. The plumbing will be completed in the best manner, with the most approved modern sanitary appliances. The fixtures will all be trapped, and being closely grouped, can be thoroughly ventilated through independent ventilation pipes. The class-rooms are proportioned to the most liberal modern sanitary requirements, each room having an allowance of at least 300 cubic feet and 20 square feet of floor space to each occupant. These rooms are lighted in almost every instance from the left side of the student and the windows, which are four feet from the floor are equal in area to one-quarter of the floor space in each room; the most distant pupil will not be seated more than 18 feet from a window. The dormitories have over 1,000 cubic feet allowed to each pupil, and are well lighted, not more than two pupils being allowed to each room. The heating is to be by low pressure gravity steam, supplied by two boilers of wrought steel. The class rooms are heated by indirect radiators, with fresh air supply; these are placed under the windows, the vitiated air being removed through registers on the opposite side of the rooms leading into ducts connected with two large exhaust shafts, which are continually heated, and are over 80 feet high.

The fresh, heated air is to be supplied at the rate of 200 cubic feet per minute to each occupant, at a velocity not exceeding five feet per second. Prior to the establishment of the University of Toronto in 1843, Upper Canada College stood in the position of a University to the Province, and this is shown by the branches included in the course of study such as Hebrew, the higher mathematics, logic, metaphysics and as much language and classics as are now required for a degree in arts. Since 1843 Upper Canada College has been simply a preparatory school to the University and as such it will continue. The new College



ER PARK. op. 154



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE—THE BUILDINGS AT DEER PARK.

op. 154

will be preferable to the old in many respects, one of the chief of which is that it will be out of the city. The boarding house has always been filled. In the new building there will be increased boarding accommodations, and each boy will have his own room to himself. There will also be work rooms for boys whose tastes lead them to mechanical employments. In 1885 there were 280 boys on the enrolment of Upper Canada College. Now there are 370.

Principals of the College from its establishment are:—The Rev. J. H. Harris, D. D., 1829-1838; the Rev. John McCaul, L. L.D, 1838-1843; F. W. Barron, M.A., 1843-1856; the Rev W. Stennett, M.A., 1856-1861; George R. R. Cockburn, M.A., 1861-1881; J. M. Buchan, M.A., 1881-1885. and the present principal, George Dickson, M.A., from 1885, The visitor is his Honour Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The College Board consists of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Chairman, Larratt William Smith, D.C.L., the Hon. John Macdonald, the Hon. Samuel C. Wood and William Barclay McMurrich, M.A.

The Principal and First English Master is George Dickson, M. A.; the Masters are: First Classical Master, William Wedd, M. A.; Second Classical Master, and Superintendent of the College Boarding House, John Martland, M.A.; First Mathematical Master, and Study Master in College Boarding House, George B. Sparling, M. A.; Second Mathematical Master, Alexander Charles McKay, B. A.; French and German Master, Charles Whetham, M. A.; Science Master and Resident Assistant Master in College Boarding House, Alexander Young Scott, B. A., M. D., C. M. The Assistant Masters are: First Assistant Classical Master, and Resident Assistant Master in the Supplementary Boarding House, William Jackson, B. A.; First Assistant English Master and Commercial Master, Andrew Stevenson, B. A.; Junior Assistant Master, and Assistant Master in the Supplementary Boarding House, Henry Brock, Esq.; First Assistant Modern Language Master, Joseph Blackstock, B.A.; Second Assistant Classical Master, and Resident Assistant Master in College Boarding House, John Taylor Fotheringham, B. A.; Second Assistant Modern Language Master, Archibald Hope Young, B.A.; First Assistant Mathematical Master, Thomas Henry Rogers, B.A.; Drawing, Richard Baigent, Esq.; Music Master, Theodore Martens, Esq.; Gymnastic, Fencing and Drill, Sergeant Thomas Parr; Bursar, J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.; Physician, James Thorburn, M.D.

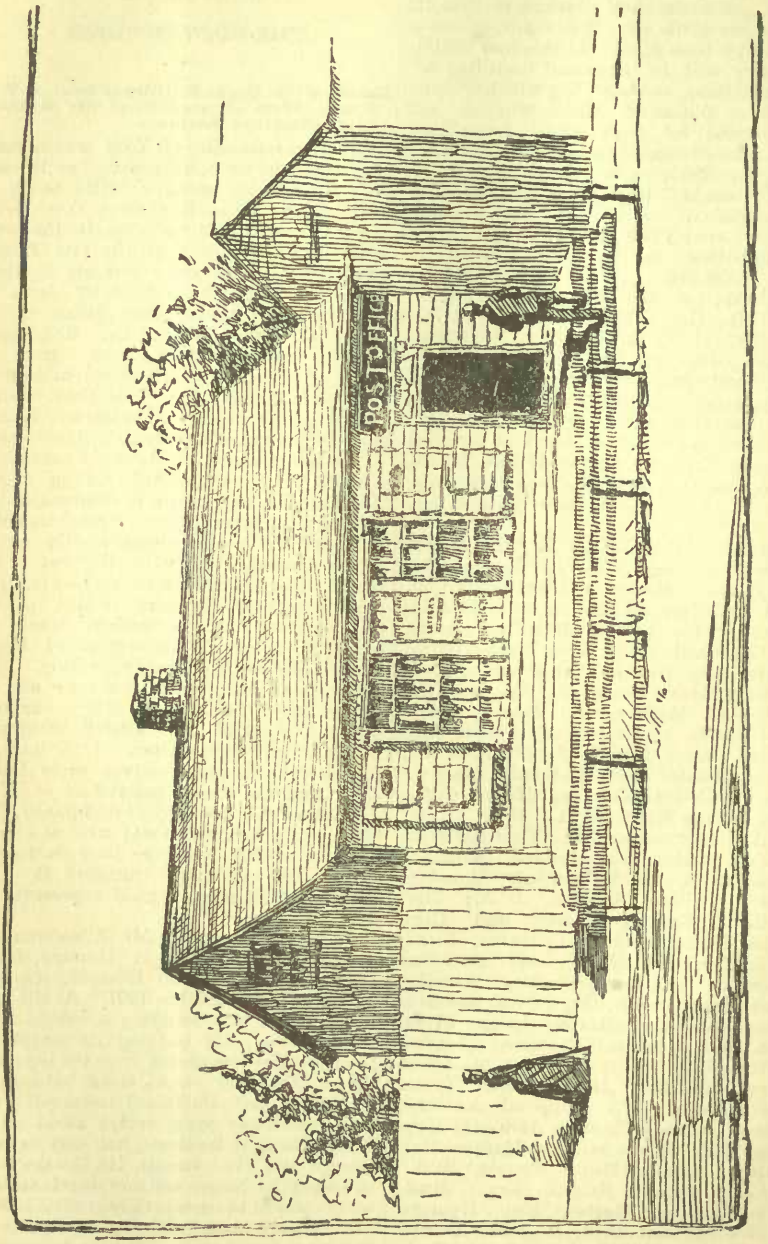
CHAPTER LI.

THE POST OFFICES.

Sketch of the Eight Buildings Used as Post Offices, With an Account of the Methods of Transacting Business.

The first post office of York was a small unpretentious log house situated on the east side of Frederick street, a little south of King street, on the site of the present Newsboys' Home, No. 43, and opposite the house which is still standing of the late D'Arcy Boulton. The post office business in those early days was not sufficiently large to prevent Mr. William Allan, father of the Hon. G. W. Allan, the first postmaster, from holding the post of collector of customs and several other positions in addition at the same time, besides carrying on a mercantile business. Letters were few, postage was high and mails were extremely irregular in the early part of the century when stages and sailing vessels furnished the only means of communication. During the winter months travel was difficult and York was almost wholly cut off from communication with the rest of the world. English mails were very infrequent, and letters and papers mailed in the old country in November were not expected to reach the capital of Upper Canada before the ensuing spring. The difficulties of intercourse fostered and developed the art of letter writing, an art now lost in this age of the railway. telegraph, telephone and type writer. One business man now sends and receives more letters daily than the whole population of York did annually in the days of its infancy. The old log building, which was used as a post-office up to 1827, has been long destroyed, and but few can even remember it. The artist's sketch gives a good representation of it.

On the retirement of Mr. Allan from the postmastership Mr. J. S. Howard, father of Mr. Allan McLean Howard, was appointed in his stead in 1827. At this time Mr. Howard was building a residence on George street, and pending its completion the postoffice was moved from the log building on Frederick street, which belonged to Mr. Allan, and established temporarily in a small one-storey house which stood on the south side of Duke street, half way between George and New streets, No. 5—the latter subsequently Nelson and now Jarvis street—on the site of the present Clyde hotel stables. Mr. Howard alone, with little assistance at this time, found small difficulty in conducting the whole business of the office.



THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

The accompanying illustration gives a good view of the second post-office of York, which was used as such until 1830.

Mr. Howard's new residence having been finished about 1830, the post-office was transferred to it. This was a two-storey frame building of good size on the west side of George street, a little way below Duke street, directly in rear of the Nipissing hotel. The building is still standing, and occupied as a dwelling, Nos. 58 and 60. It was originally clapboarded, but now the outside is roughcast. The post-office was in the south end of the building, entrance to it being had through the smaller of the two doors shown in the cut of the house. The remaining part of the building was occupied by Mr. Howard and his family as a residence. The post office was located here up to about 1836.

The box holders in 1831 were :—Government office, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Hon. James Baby, Hon. J. H. Dunn, Colonel Coffin, Upper Canada Bank, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Commissary Department, Dr. Strachan, John Robinson, Mr. Macaulay, Henry Boulton, Peter Robinson, John Baldwin, J. Smith, George Millard, Andrew Mercer, J. H. Markland, Christopher Hagerman, Egerton Ryerson, James Armstrong, Francis Collins, John Carey, Robert Staunton, Simon Washburn, C. Stowe, S. P. Jarvis, William Dummer Powell, William Campbell, John McGill, George Crookshank, Mrs. Macauley, Dr. Harris, Duncan Cameron, R. Room, T. Wenham, Francis Billings, Dr. Widmer, Board of Education, Corporation, John Ewart, Mr. Sherwood, Colonel Wells, Indian Department, Engineering Department, House of Assembly, Legislative Council. 1823 the postage paid by newspapers was:—*Colonial Advocate*, £67 16s 9d ; *Courier*, £65 17s 1d ; *Gazette*, £19 11d ; *Canadian Freeman*, £26 3s 1d ; *Christian Guardian*, £254 7s ; *Sapper and Miner*, £7 11s 9d.

In 1835 there were the following additional box-holders :—Marshal S. Bidwell, *Christian Guardian*, Mr. Gilkison, Clarke Gamble, T. D. Harris, A. B. Hawke, Haggerty & Draper, Mr. Jameson, W. B. Jarvis, Mr. Murray, W. L. Mackenzie, Colonel O'Hara, Father O'Grady, Mr. Ross, Mr. Radenhurst, Ridout family, Dr. Rolph. C. C. Small, Mr. Stinson, Bernard Turquand. The number of post offices in Canada in 1828 were 101. The miles of established road were 2,368, the number of miles travelled by post per week were 8,768. In 1831 the increase was as follows : — From 101 to 151, from 2,368 to 2,896,, from 8,768 to 13,213. The gross revenue of the post office department in Upper Canada was as follows : — 1832, £15,344 10s 4d ; 1833, £17,943 : 1834, £18,910 6s 6d. The box rent in 1832 was £27 1s 3d ; in 1833, £30 ; and in 1834, £35 17s 6d. It was in 1831 that the first boxes were put in the post office by Mr. Howard for the accommodation of the public. During these years Mr. Howard received the following commission for keeping accounts with those transacting business at the post office :—1832, £111 17s 4d ; 1833, £135 8s 10d ; 1834, £94 0s 2½d. The following is the contract made between Jedediah Jackson and Jacob Cook, from whom Cooksville is called, for carrying the mails in 1831 :—

York, 9th April, 1831.

Mr. Jacob Cook.

Sir,—I hereby make offer to take the mail from Hamilton to Ancaster for the coming year agreeable to the terms of your contract, subject to such alterations as the department may make for the better conveyance of the Sandwich mail route, for the sum of twenty-five pounds currency, payable quarterly, and that you may satisfy Mr. Howard, the agent at this place, with the arrangement, that I may draw the same subject to the fines in case of neglect of performance. Yours truly,

JEDEDIAH JACKSON.

In presence of David Botsford.

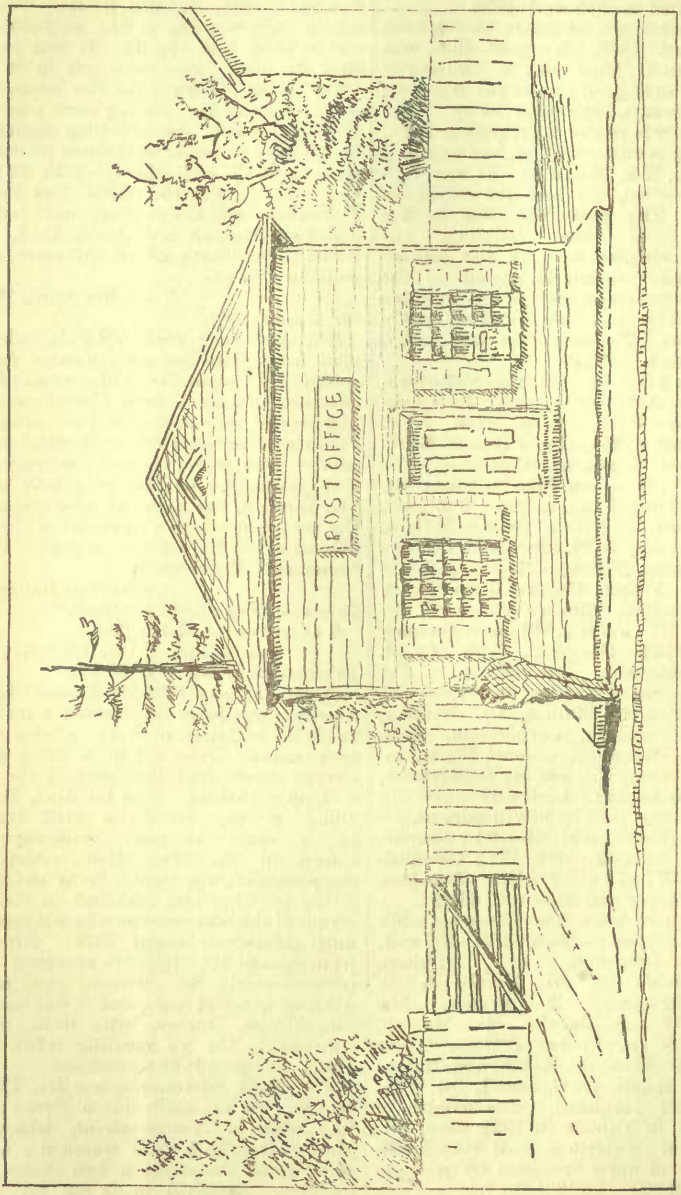
I accept of the above offer.

Jacob Cook, York, 9th April, 1833.

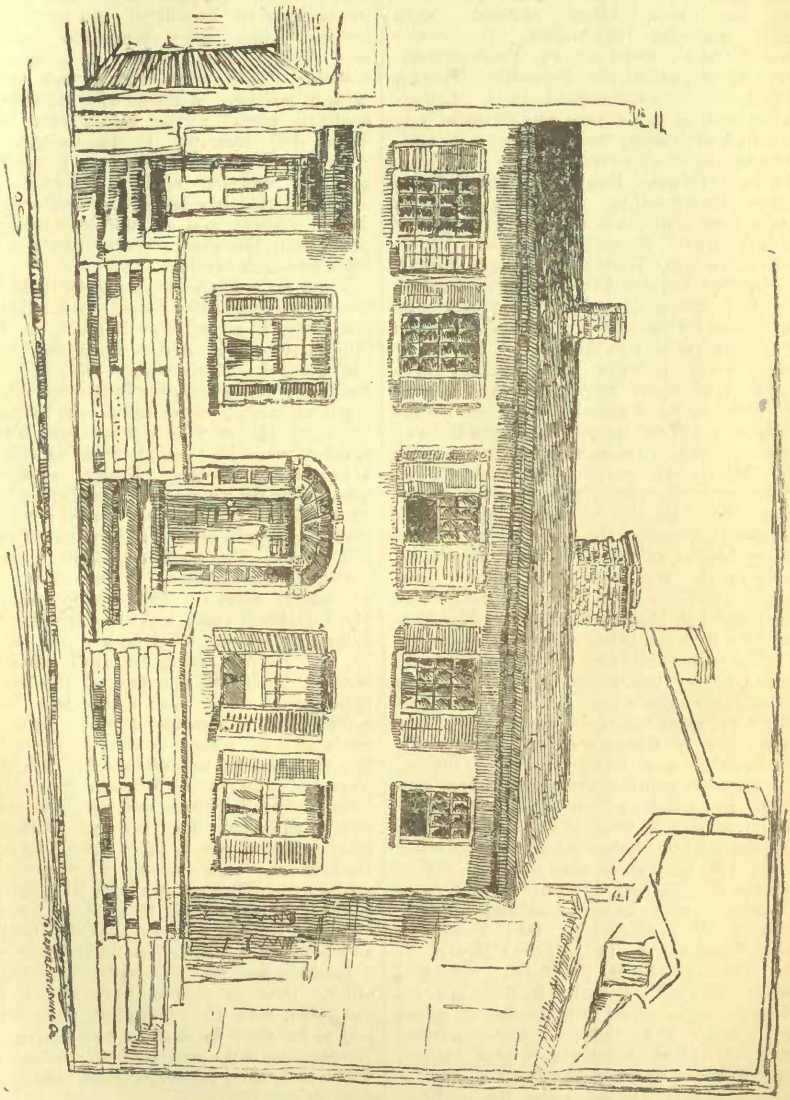
In presence of David Botsford.

About the year 1832 Mr. Howard built as a private residence for himself a fine large red brick building of three stories on the north side of Duke street a little east of George street and just east of the Bank of Upper Canada. This building, No. 28, Duke street, which is still standing in a state of good preservation, is shown in the illustration. About 1836 the post-office was moved from the George street building and installed in the west corner of the new mansion where it remained until somewhere about 1838. After appointment of Mr. Howard's successor to the postmastership Mr. Howard gave up the building as a residence, and it was taken by Mr. Huson Murray, who lived there a long time. On his vacating it Mr. T. D. Harris occupied it as a residence.

The third post-master was Mr. Charles Berczy. On the north side of Front street, just west of Yonge street, where McMaster, Darling & Co.'s warehouse now is, stood in off the street a two storey brick building. Attached to it ran out nearly to Yonge street a one storey frame building, and in this Mr. Berczy established the fifth post-office. The post-office build-



THE SECOND POST OFFICE.

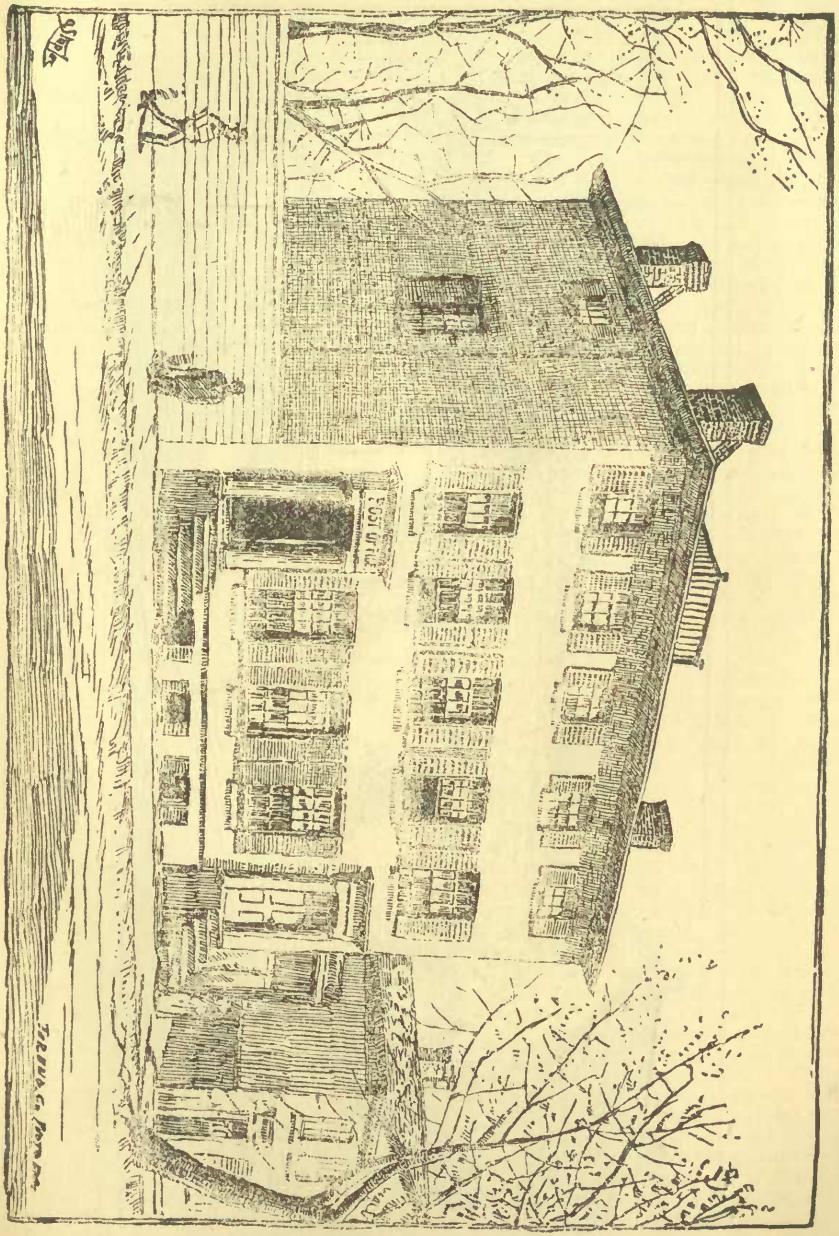


THE THIRD POST OFFICE.

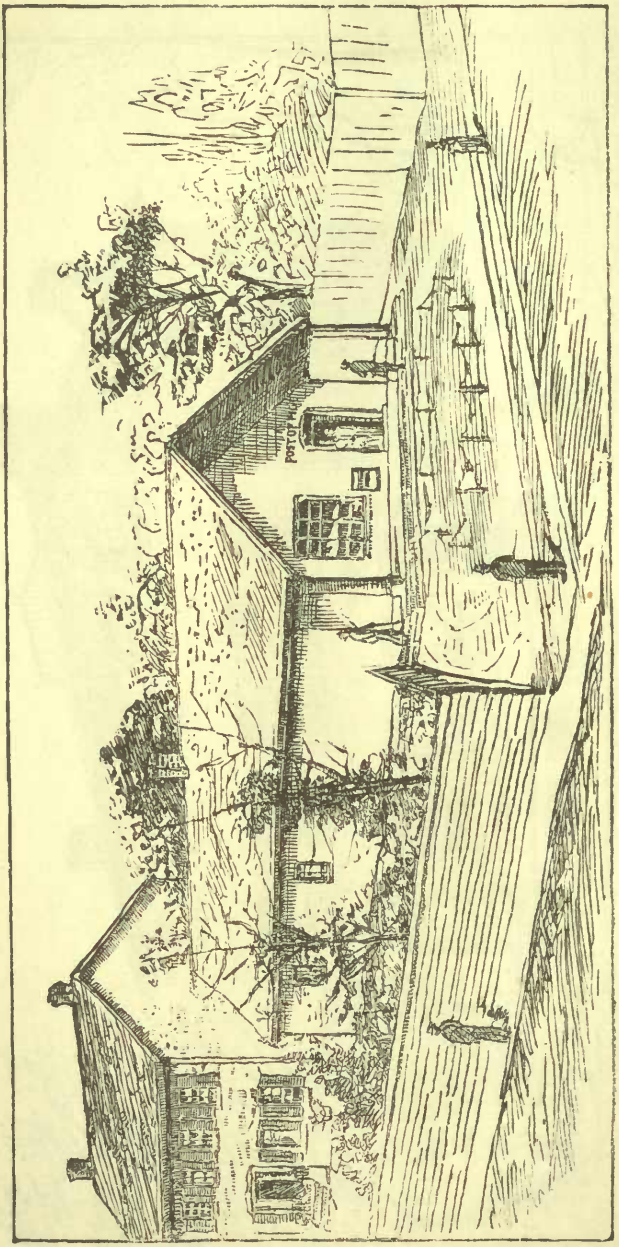
ing stood on the site of the present Bank of Montreal, No. 2 Front street west. In front of it were posts and chains. At this period the foot of Yonge street was one of the most unsavory localities in town, being covered with small shanties in which the lower classes lived. Near by, on Yonge street, was a tavern called the Post-office Tavern. It was kept by a man named Hall. Lounging in front of this tavern was frequently to be seen McDermott, who afterwards became notorious as the murderer of Mr. Kinnear. Where Davidson & Hay's establishment now is was a livery stable. Adjoining it was a row of frame buildings called Hunter's Row and above this rows of shanties. Hotels were numerous. Where the Bank of British North America stands was a tavern called the Ship Tavern, a brick building distinguished by the sign of a ship. The name of the proprietor was Murphy. He afterwards built a large hotel on the north side of Wellington street, directly east of the Western Assurance building, known for years as the Western hotel. Across the way from the Ship Tavern was a hotel kept by Mr. Morris Malone, a well-known man. Postmaster Berczy lived in the brick house to which the post-office was attached. Previous to this it had been the residence of Chief Justice Macaulay. Early in the forties the post-office was removed to Wellington street. The ground was bought in 1845 by the Bank of Montreal and the first bank building was erected on it. This was torn down a few years ago to make way for the present splendid edifice which adorns the site. In 1842 the post-office staff consisted of the postmaster, three clerks, one of whom was Mr. George H. Wilson, and one letter carrier. During the summer months the mails were conveyed by boat and in the winter by stage. East and west there was but one mail daily to the principal points; to other places the mail went once a week. There was one English mail a month. The rates of postage were as follows:—Hamilton, 4½d; Cobourg, 7d; Kingston, 9d; Cornwall, 11½d; Montreal, 1s 1½d; Three Rivers, 1s 4d; Quebec, 1s 6d; Halifax, 2s 9d; Prince Edward Island, 3s 3d. No envelopes were used; the sheets of paper on which the letters were written being folded and sealed with wax or wafers. Some English banking houses still cling to this old method, among them Baring Bros. and Coutts & Co., of London. There was no such thing as postage stamps. Paid letters were stamped with red ink, unpaid letters with black ink. Every letter mailed was forwarded whether it was paid or not, in the latter case payment being collected at the other end of the route. This system and also the rates of postage which had been in vogue from the beginning continued up to the introduction of postage stamps. Accounts were kept with the banks, merchants and all reputable people, the bills being sent in once a month. There were single and double rates of postage. A letter without anything enclosed went for the single rate. If a dollar bill was put in the postage was doubled. If two bills were put in the postage was doubled again. Everyone was asked whether his letter required single or double postage, and as an extra measure of precaution the clerks would pry the ends open and look inside.

From early in the forties up to 1853, the whole business of the Toronto post office was transacted in a small low building on Wellington street, situated on the present site of the Imperial Bank corner, No. 34. This building, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was of brick. It stood on the north side of Wellington street, west of Leader lane. Its frontage was narrow but it ran back a greater distance along the lane. The delivery office was a room about twenty by forty feet, and the distributing room was an old cellar-kitchen about twenty feet square. The staff up to 1850, consisted of the postmaster, three clerks and a letter carrier. The postmaster was Mr. Charles Berczy, and the clerks were John Armstrong, Christopher Walsh and W. H. Pearson, who, in 1847, succeeded Mr. George H. Wilson, now of the Bank of Montreal. John McCloskey was letter-carrier, and a charge of one copper was made on each letter delivered by him. At this time and up to 1850, the English mails were only delivered fortnightly—by stage from Halifax in winter, and partly by steamboat in summer. The rate of postage on English letters was 1s 2½d sterling, or 1s 4d, Halifax currency—about 27 cents; the postage to Halifax was 2s 9d; Quebec, 1s 6d; Montreal, 1s 2d; Kingston, 9d; Windsor 10½d, the lowest rate of postage to any point being 4½d. In 1850 there were only about four hundred boxes in the post-office. Postage stamps were at this time unknown, and the postage on paid letters had to be paid in cash to the postmaster. Respectable firms were allowed an account, which was duly rendered each month and paid on demand.

Up to 1852 the postoffice department was under the control of the Imperial Government which was represented by Mr. Stayner, but at this time almost simultaneously with the introduction of the bonding system



THE FOURTH POST OFFICE.

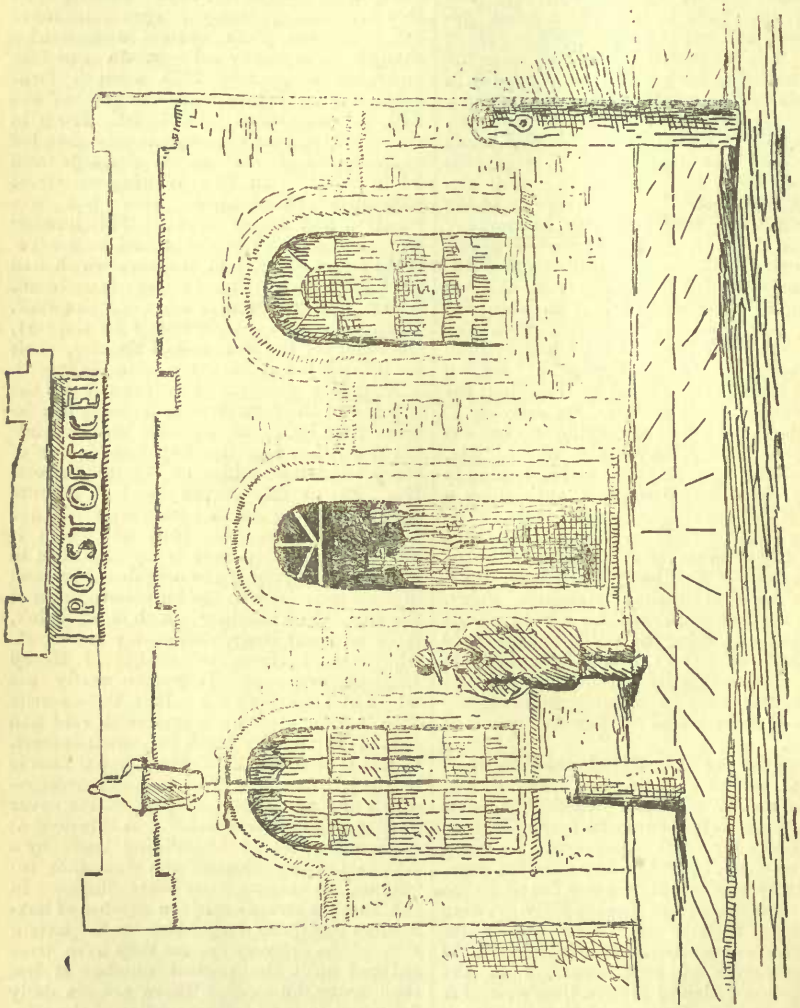


THE FIFTH POST OFFICE.

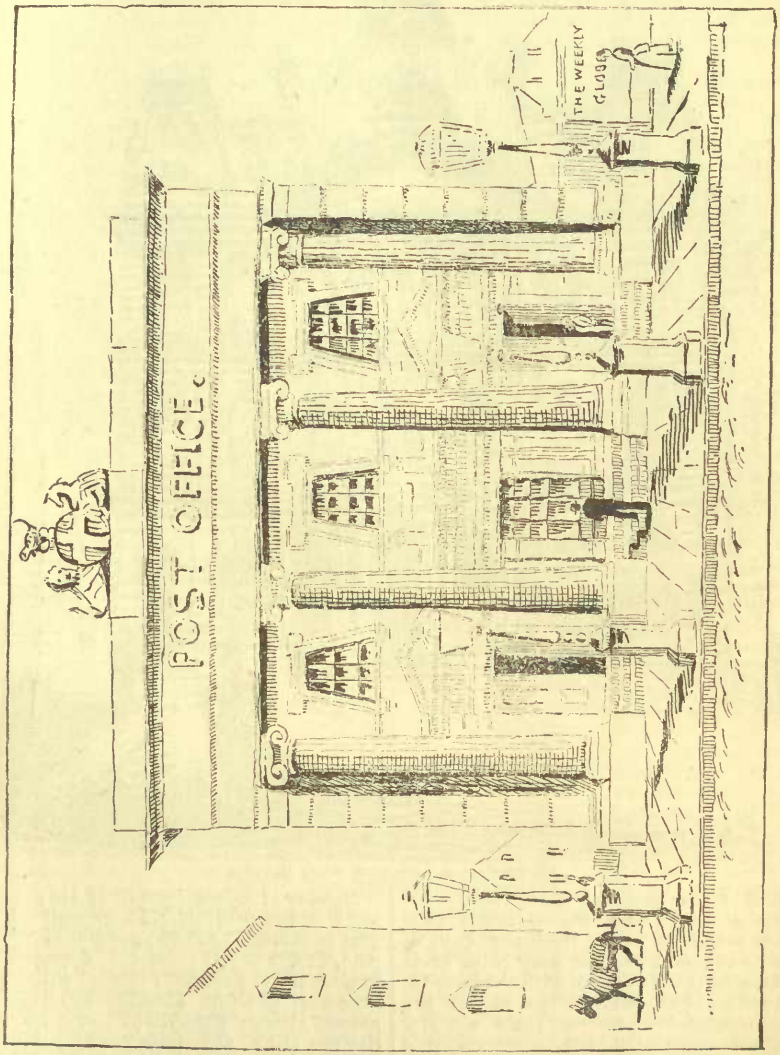
through the United States, the business was transferred to the Canadian Government and the mails began to arrive once a week via Boston and New York alternately. The mails were conveyed in charge of conductors, of whom there were three, Messrs. McNamee, Malone and McGillivray, two taking the mails to the above posts respectively and one extra to supply in case of need. The conductor taking the outgoing mails waited at his post for those coming in and this system continued for many years. Mr. C. C. Taylor, of the Custom House, from whose "Toronto Called Back," much information has been obtained regarding this post-office, narrates the following circumstances illustrating the economy of the Government at that day. He, in company with Mr. John Kay, Mr. Patrick Hughes, and three others on their way from England, accompanied the mails from Boston, arriving at Suspension bridge on Saturday night too late to connect with the train for Toronto. Being anxious to get home they telegraphed for a special train to meet them at Hamilton, the charge to be forty dollars. On arriving at Hamilton they found an engine and one car ready, and then they took aboard Mr. Malone with the English mails, hoping to receive from the post-office authorities a share of the cost of the special train. The trip was made within an hour, perhaps then the fastest time on record. On the following Monday one of the party waited on Postmaster General Michael Hamilton Foley, stated the case and asked for a part of the expense for carrying the mails, but his reply was that the letters would have been in quite time enough for the merchants by the first regular train on Monday morning, and so the travellers had to pay the whole of the bill.

When the present office of the Receiver-General, on the west side of Toronto street, Nos. 10 and 12, was built in 1852, for a new post-office, none but the most sanguine doubted its capacity for all its requirements for many years to come, but while it was still a comparatively new building it was found to be quite inadequate to the rapidly-growing business of the city and a new and larger structure was erected. The building is in the Ionic style of architecture, from the appropriate design of Messrs. Cumberland & Storm. It has a frontage of 48 feet, with a depth of 90 feet. The front is of cut stone. The large public hall, with enriched oak and plate-glass letter-box, had three compartments, intersected by Doric columns, with delivery windows and a separate entrance for ladies. The building, which cost £3,500, reflected credit upon its architects, and also upon the contractors, Messrs Metcalf, Forbes & Wilson. On the appointment of Mr. Joseph Lesslie as postmaster, the post-office was removed from Wellington street to the new building on Toronto street, the change being made in January, 1853. Shortly after this date postage stamps were introduced and the whole postal system underwent a change. The money order system came into operation in February, 1855, when the largest sum for which an order was granted was £10, the commission being 1s 3d. Early in the following year the amount was extended to £25 with a graduated scale of charge from 3d to 2s 6d. In the Wellington street post-office there had been but one hundred and fifteen boxes. This number was increased to one thousand in the Toronto street office, and drawers which had previously been unknown were introduced. About a dozen clerks made up the staff. There were two carriers—one for the east, the other for the west end of the city, their fee being a penny for every letter delivered.

No greater evidence of the growth and the expanse of the commerce of Toronto can be given than by a comparison of the first rude log post-office and the imposing facade of the present fine edifice on Adelaide street, Nos. 38 to 42, at the head of Toronto street. A more suitable location could not have been chosen than that on which it stands, surrounded as it is by buildings in every way worthy of the neighbourhood and in close proximity to the business portion of the city. The building which is of brick, faced with cut stone, elaborately ornamented, was built from the design of Henry Langley, architect. It covers nearly the width of Toronto street. It is three stories high surmounted by a mansard roof and extends through the block to Lombard street. It was erected in 1873, Mr. Joseph Lesslie being postmaster. The internal arrangements are admirably adapted to the never ceasing business transacted. A side door at the western end of the building leads by a staircase to the offices of the post-office inspector, his assistant and other officials. In the Toronto street office the number of box-holders was quite large, but by the extension of the delivery system they have been reduced until the present number is less than three hundred. There are six daily deliveries in the business portion of the city, four in the more thickly populated residence quarters, and two in the outside divisions. With the exception of Wednesday and Sunday an English mail is made up every day, all the mails going by way of New York, but one weekly which is sent by way of Quebec.



THE SIXTH POST OFFICE.



THE SEVENTH POST OFFICE

EIGHTH AND PRESENT POST OFFICE.

At first in the present office postage accounts were kept with the principal merchants of the city as in the early days of York, a charge of five per cent. being made for keeping the books, but with the later introductions of the prepaid system this has been abandoned. A few years ago Mr. Lesslie was succeeded in the postmastership by Mr. Thomas C. Patteson, who holds the office at the present time. In 1882 the business of the post-office was transacted by 52 clerks and 55 letter carriers. The following statistics of that year may be of interest:—

Number of orders issued, 15,115; number of orders paid, 56,072; amount of orders issued, $253,839 65; amount of orders paid, $1,205,218 83; amount deposited in Savings Bank, $420,693; amount withdrawn from Savings Bank, $310,359 82; sale of postage stamps, $200,470 09; cash taken at Savings Bank and money order branch, $677,218 59; amount paid, $1,515,578 65; number of registered letters forwarded, 282,133; number of registered letters delivered, 342,670; number of ordinary letters delivered, 3,135,363.

In 1885 the staff consisted of the postmaster

and assistant postmaster, five first-class, twelve second-class and forty-nine third-class clerks. There were seventy-four letter carriers, three caretakers, seven porters, ninety-five street letter boxes and three branch post-offices. The business transacted this year was as follows :—Amount of orders issued, $309,203 ; amount of money orders paid, $1,356,163 ; number of orders paid, 80,086 ; amount of deposits in post-office savings bank, $495,364 ; amount of postage stamps sold, $228,751 ; number of letters delivered by letter carriers exclusive of box holders and general delivery 7,937,461, number of letters posted, 11,288,680, number of post-cards posted 3,328,260. The staff at the present time consists of the postmaster and his assistant, seventy-eight clerks, eighty-four carriers and thirteen porters.

According to the report of the Postmaster General there were delivered in Toronto by carriers in the year 1887, 220,598 letters and 58,945 newspapers, making a total of 279,543. During the same time there were issued 22,398 money orders to the value of $346,486 02.

CHAPTER LII.

DR. W. W. BALDWIN'S RESIDENCES.

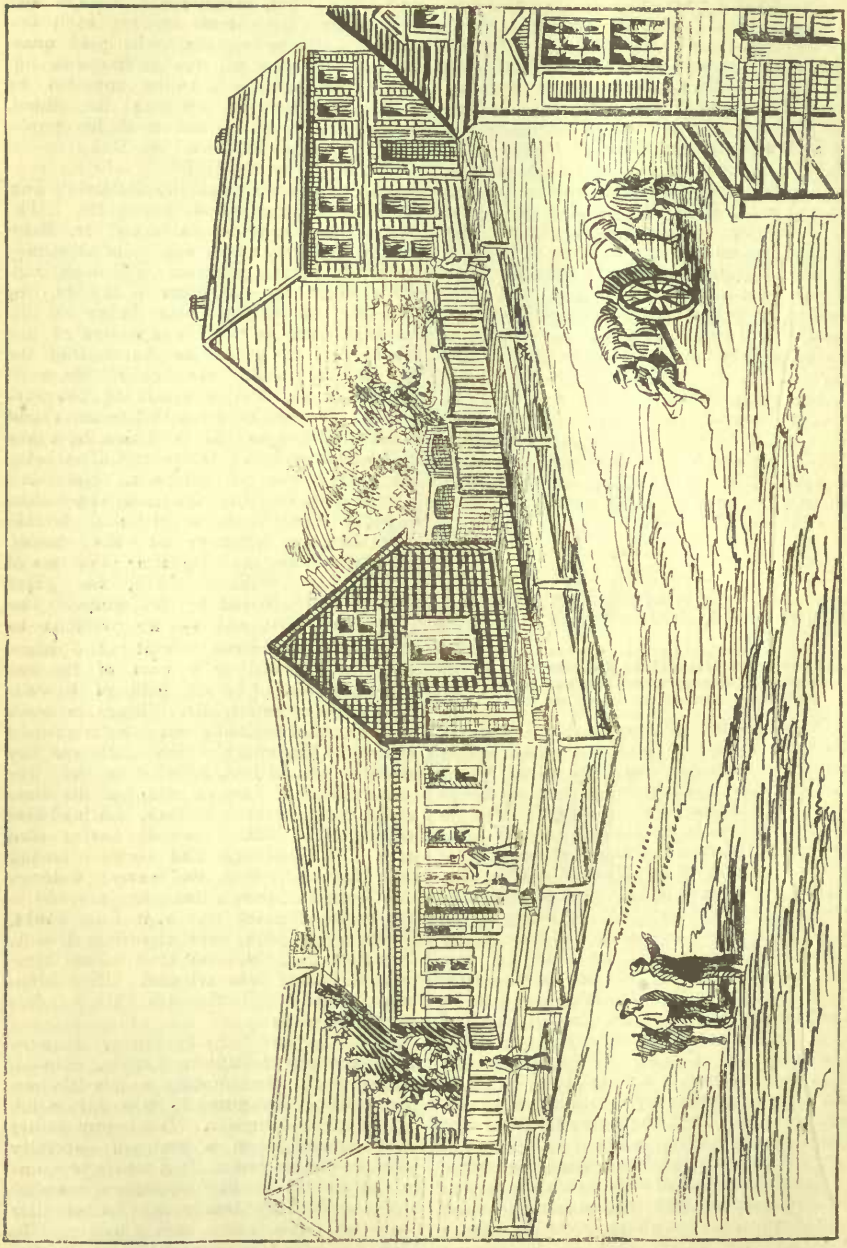
A Corner of Historical Interest — An Incident in William Lyon Mackenzie's Career —Spadina House and Spadina Avenue.

One of the most interesting buildings in the early history of York is the little frame structure shown in the illustration which stood at the north-west corner of Front and Frederick streets. Its first claim to distinction is in connection with Dr. William Warren Baldwin, whose career is a part of the history of Upper Canada. Dr. Baldwin was a medical graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He began life as a physician in Ireland. On coming to Canada he commenced the study of law and became a leading member of the bar. On his arrival at York in the early part of the century from the first Canadian home of his father on Baldwin's creek, in the township of Clarke, Dr. Baldwin endeavoured to turn his educational acquirements to advantage by becoming a school teacher. In 1802 he advertised in the *Gazette and Oracle* as follows :

" Dr. Baldwin, understanding that some of the gentlemen of this town have expressed some anxiety for the establishment of a classical school, begs leave to inform them and the public that he intends on Monday, the first of January next, to open a school in which he will instruct twelve boys in writing, reading and classics and arithmetic. The terms are for each boy eight guineas per annum. to be paid quarterly or half-yearly ; one guinea entrance and one cord of wood, to be supplied by each of the boys on opening the school. N. B.—Mr. Baldwin will meet his pupils at Mr. Willcocks' house on Duke street. York, December 18, 1802."

There is no record of Dr. Baldwin's success in this educational enterprise. The Mr. Willcocks, at whose house Dr. Baldwin proposed to teach, was one of three men by this name—all early and prominent residents of York. William Willcocks, the one referred to, was father-in-law of Dr. Baldwin, and in 1802 was Judge of the Home District Court. He was one of the pew-holders in St. James' church from its earliest days, and was one of the subscribers to the Yonge street improvement in 1801. From him, Lake Willcocks, a lake in the Oak Ridges has its name, he being the early owner of the spot. Here, at a later period, was Larchmere, an appellation in part derived from the little lake within view of the windows of the house. Larchmere was for some time the home of William Willcocks Baldwin, the great nephew of William Willcocks. The house was destroyed by fire previous to 1873. Mr. Willcocks was also the owner of the park lot directly west of Spadina avenue. This lot, or a part of it, was afterwards owned by Mr. Billings, a well-known commissariat officer, long stationed at York. He built the house subsequently known as Englefield, which later was the house of Colonel Loring, who, at the time of the taking of York in 1813, had his horse killed under him. Colonel Loring died here. Mr. Billings and Colonel Loring both had sons who died early. Colonel, then Captain, Loring, was taken prisoner in the battle of Lundy's Lane, in July, 1814. The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, soon after which time Captain Loring was released. The Montreal *Herald* of February 4th, 1815, has this announcement :

" At Prescott on Thursday, January 26th, the lady of Captain Loring, aide-de-camp and private secretary to his Honour Lieut. Gen. Drummond, was safely delivered of a daughter. The happy father had returned from a state of captivity with the enemy but a few hours previous to the joyful event." Another member of the Willcocks family was a peculiar character. His name was Charles. In 1818 he issued an advertisement in the Upper Canada *Gazette* proposing to publish



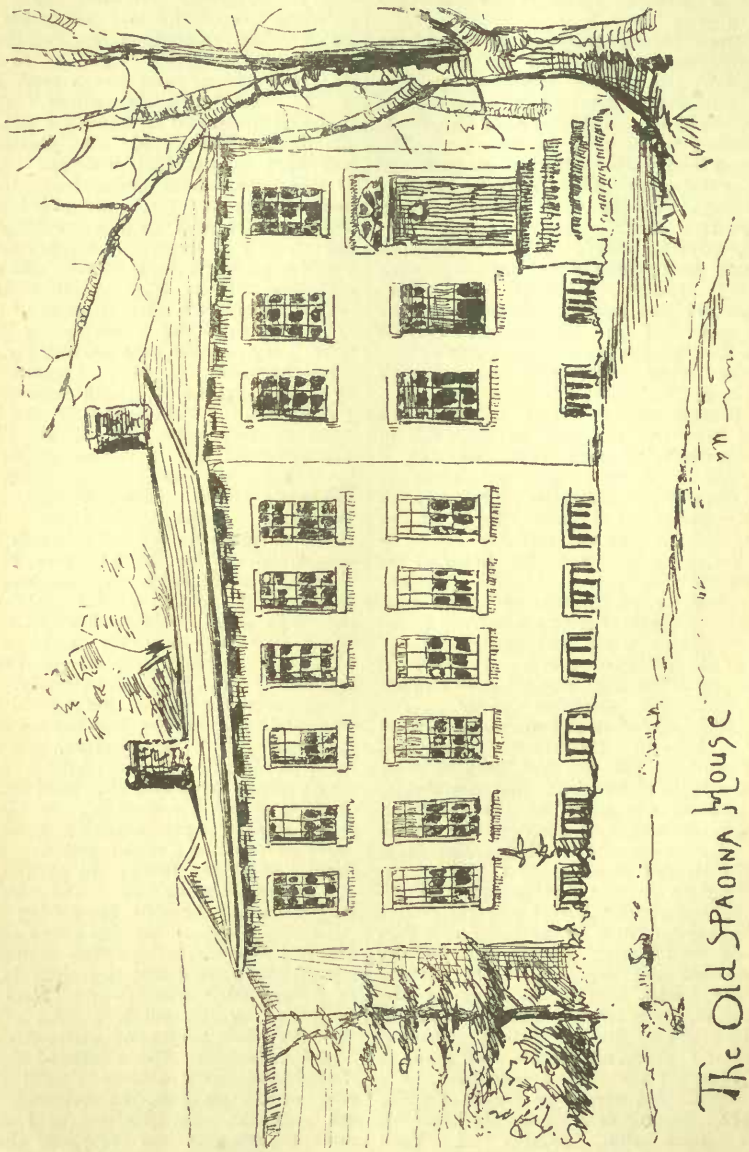
EARLY BALDWIN RESIDENCE.

by subscription a history of his own life, but it is extremely doubtful whether he ever got enough subscribers to make the work a success. This is the advertisement :

"The subscriber proposes to publish by subscription a History of his Life ; the subscription to be one dollar to be paid by each subscriber, one-half in advance, the other half on the delivery of the book, the money to be paid to his agent, Mr. Thomas Deary, who will give receipts and deliver the books. Charles Willcocks, late lieutenant City of Cork Militia. York, March 17th, 1818."

The same Charles Willcocks once imagined he had good grounds for challenging his relative, Joseph Willcocks, to a duel. Joseph did not appear, however, at the hour appointed for the meeting. Charles waited what he deemed a reasonable time, and then chipping off a small piece of bark from a tree, he stationed himself at duelling distance from the mark and fired his pistol at it. As the ball buried itself in the mark he cried out : "Oh, Joe, Joe, if you had only been here." Previous to 1807 this Joseph Willcocks, who was an ultra-reformer, had been Sheriff of the Home District, but had lost his office by giving a vote contrary to the policy of the Lieutenant-Governor. He was returned as a member of parliament, and after having been imprisoned for a breach of privilege he was re-elected and again took the lead of the reformed party. In 1807 he began the publication of the *Upper Canada Guardian*, an opposition paper. The *Guardian* came to an end when the war of 1812 broke out. Its editor at first was loyal and fought on the Canadian side, but afterward deserted to the Americans, taking with him some of the Canadian militia. He fell in the ranks of the Americans at the siege of Fort Erie. The Montreal *Herald* of October 15th, 1814, thus publishes his death : "It is officially announced by General Ripley that the traitor Willcocks was killed in the sortie from Fort Erie on the 4th ult., greatly lamented by his general and the army." Dr. Baldwin did not remain long at the house of Mr. Willcocks, for in 1804 he was the occupant of the house at the north-west corner of Front and Frederick streets, and here, in that year, his son Robert was born, who was Attorney-General for Upper Canada in 1842. Dr. Baldwin made this house his home until the invasion of York by the Americans in 1813, after which he with his family lived with Miss Elizabeth Russell, at Russell Abbey, a house described in a previous paper. The circumstances leading to this, which occurred at the time of the invasion, are thus given by Dr. Scadding in Toronto of Old, who quotes from a manuscript narrative taken down from the lips of the late venerable Mrs. Breckenridge by her daughter, Mrs. Murray :

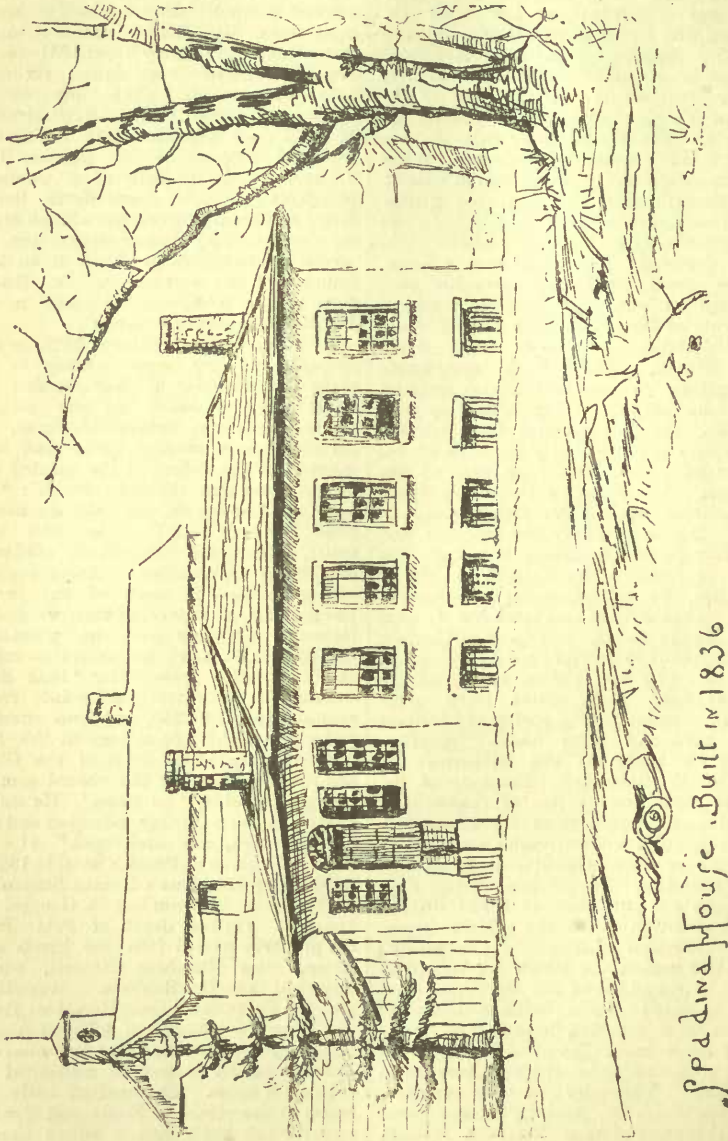
"The ladies settled to go out to Baron de Hoen's farm. He was a good friend of the Baldwin family, whose real name was Von Horn, and he had come out about the same time as Mr. St. George and had been in the British army. He had at this time a farm about four miles up Yonge street and on a lot called No. 1, Yonge street was then a corduroy road immediately after leaving King street, and passing through a dense forest. Miss Russell, sister of the late President Russell, loaded her phaeton with all sorts of necessaries, so that the whole party had to walk. My poor old grandfather, Mr. Baldwin—the father of Mrs. Breckenridge—by long persuasion at length consented to give up fighting and accompany the ladies. Aunt Baldwin—the wife of Dr. W. W. Baldwin—and her four sons, Major Fuller, who was an invalid under Dr. Baldwin's care, Miss Russell, Miss Willcocks — one of the family above mentioned—and the whole cavalcade sallied forth; the youngest boy, St. George, a mere baby, my mother, Mrs. Breckenridge, carried on her back nearly the whole way. When they had reached about half way out they heard a most frightful concussion, and all sat down on logs and stumps frightened terribly. They learned afterwards that this terrific sound was occasioned by the blowing up of the magazine of York garrison, when five hundred Americans were killed, and at which time my uncle, Dr. Baldwin, was dressing a soldier's wounds ; he was conscious of a strange sensation ; it was too great to be called a sound, and he found a shower of stones falling all around him, but he was quite unhurt. The family at length reached Baron de Hoen's log house, consisting of two rooms, one above and one below. After three days Miss Russell and my mother walked into town just in time to prevent Miss Russell's house from being ransacked by the soldiers. All now returned to their homes and occupations, except Dr. Baldwin, who continued dressing wounds and acting as surgeon until the arrival of Dr. Hackett, the surgeon of the 8th regiment. Dr. Baldwin said it was most touching to see the joy of the poor wounded fellows when told that their own doctor was coming back to them. My mother, Mrs. Breckenridge, saw the poor 8th Grenadiers come into town on the



The Old Spadina House

Saturday and in church on Sunday, with the handsome Captain McNeil at their head, and the next day they were cut to pieces to a man. My father, Mr. Breckenridge, was a student at law with Dr. Baldwin, who had been practising law after giving up medicine as a profession, and had been in his office about three months when he went off like all the rest to the battle of York. The Baldwin family all lived with Miss Russell after this, as she did not like being left alone. When the Americans made their second attack, about a month after the first, the gentlemen all concealed themselves, fearing to be taken prisoners like those at Niagara. The ladies received the American officers. Some of them were very agreeable men and were entertained hospitably; two of them were at Miss Russell's; one of them was Mr. Brookes, brother-in-law of Archdeacon Stuart, then of York, afterwards of Kingston. General Sheaffe had gone off some time before, taking every surgeon with him. On this account Dr. Baldwin was forced out of humanity to work at his old profession again and take care of the wounded. The name of Baron De Hoen is sometimes spelled De Hayne and de Haine. His farm, where the refugees fled for safety on the American invasion, was offered for sale in the *Gazette* of March 25th, 1820, the advertisement describing it thus: "That well known farm No. 1, west side of Yonge street, belonging to Captain de Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 acres. The land is of excellent quality; well wooded, with about forty acres cleared; a never-failing spring of excellent water, barn and farm house. Application to be made to the subscriber at York, W. W. Baldwin." The name of Dr. Baldwin occurs in the list of pew-holders in St. James' church from its commencement. In a series of burlesque nominations of officers for Upper Canada, made in 1827 by the friends of the officials of the day, Dr. Baldwin is put down as Chief Justice and Surgeon-General to the militia forces. This conjunction of offices was suggested by the two professions which he had practised. It was added in the burlesque that he be granted "one million acres of land for past services, he and his family having been most shamefully treated in having grants of lands withheld from them heretofore." This refers to the extensive properties which Dr. Baldwin became owner of as the legatee of Miss Elizabeth Russell, who had inherited her brother's vast estate. There is a resemblance in the careers of Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Rolph, both early and notable settlers. Dr. Rolph began life as a physician in Gloucestershire. On arriving in Canada he adopted law as a profession, and after acquiring a high standing at the bar he returned to his original pursuit in which also he gained a splendid reputation. Dr. Rolph became a member of the Hincks ministry from 1851 to 1854, and Dr. Baldwin was called six months before his death, while his son was Attorney-General, to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Dr. Baldwin was one of the counsel for the defence in the celebrated trial in 1818 of a number of prisoners brought down from the Red River settlement on charges of high treason, murder, robbery and conspiracy, preferred against them by Lord Selkirk, the founder of the settlement. Dr. Scadding thus relates a court-room scene in which Dr. Baldwin played a part:

"On the 12th of January, 1813, as a duly empannelled jury were retiring to their room to consider of their verdict a remark was addressed to one of their number, namely, Samuel Jackson, by a certain Simeon Morton, who had been a witness for the defence; the remark as the record notes was in these words: 'Mind your eye!' to which the said Jackson replied, 'Never fear!' The crier of the court, John Bazell duly made affidavit of this illicit transaction. Accordingly, on the appearance in court of the jury for the purpose of rendering their verdict, Mr. Baldwin, attorney for the prosecution, moved that Jackson be taken into custody, and the judge gave order 'that Samuel Jackson do immediately enter into recognizances, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, for his appearance on the Saturday following, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, which,' as the record somewhat inelegantly adds, 'he done.' He duly appeared on the Saturday indicated and pleading ignorance, was discharged." At a fancy dress ball, given at Frank's hotel in 1827, Dr. Baldwin appeared as a Roman Senator, and his two sons, William and St. George, as the Dioscuri. On the death of Peter Russell his property passed into the hands of his sister, Miss Elizabeth Russell, who bequeathed it to Dr. Baldwin. Russell Hill, which had its name from President Russell, was long the residence of Admiral Augustus Baldwin, and in one of the branches of the Baldwin family Russell is continued as a baptismal name. The modest little frame house at the corner of Front and Frederick streets has other claims to notice than the fact of its being the residence of Dr. Baldwin. It was one of the places where the foundation was laid of the great wealth of the Cawthra family and was occupied


J. P. & D. Ins. House. Built in 1836

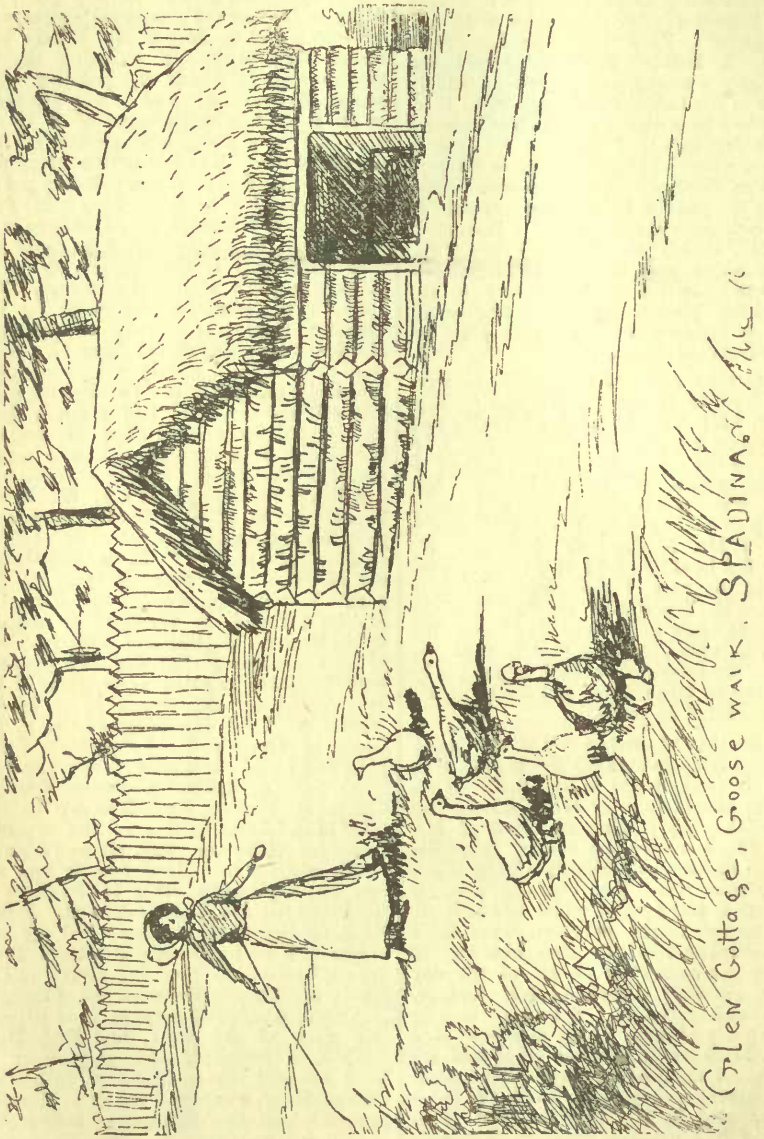
by Mr. J. Cawthra, senior, after Dr. Baldwin had given it up as a place of residence.

Another claim to distinction which this house possesses is its connection with the early career at York of William Lyon Mackenzie. In 1824 Mr. Mackenzie established at Niagara a newspaper, afterward widely known as the *Colonial Advocate*. Mr. Mackenzie had kept a drug store in York several years before this time, but had removed to Dundas, whence he again moved to Niagara on the establishment of his paper. After issuing the journal for about six months at Niagara he moved it to York in November of 1824. By his relentless exposure of the abuses which prevailed at the time Mr. Mackenzie aroused the animosity of the controlling faction of the government, and how bitter was the fight may be inferred from this incident.

When the remains of General Brock were re-interred at Queenston Heights in September, 1824, a bottle filled with coins and newspapers was placed by some one in a fissure of the rock, and was thus entombed with the remains of the dead hero. Not long afterwards it became known that among the papers contained in the bottle was a copy of Mr. Mackenzie's *Advocate*. No sooner did intelligence of this circumstance come to the ears of the authorities than they had the foundation torn up and the obnoxious newspaper removed from the bottle, in order, says a writer, that the ghost of the immortal warrior might not be disturbed by its presence and the structure itself rendered insecure.

At the time of the removal of the *Advocate* from Niagara to York the hostile feeling of the factions was at its height. When Parliament met January 11, 1825, it became evident that the stinging editorials of Mr. Mackenzie had worked a change in public opinion, and that the Family Compact was in the minority. Some of the younger members of this faction, which had hitherto been supreme in the province, were filled with hatred against the man who had so bitterly denounced the abuses of the day and so violently attacked their fathers, uncles and relations. Seventeen months later a party of these young men proceeded to Mr. Mackenzie's printing office and set about the demolition of the establishment. This incident took place in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Baldwin, and it is a form of the Journals of the House were thus described by Mr. Mackenzie's biographer:

"One fine summer evening, to wit: the 8th of June, 1826, a genteel mob composed of persons closely allied with the ruling faction walked into the office of the *Colonial Advocate* at York, and in accordance with a preconcerted plan set about the destruction of types and press. Three pages of the paper in type on the composing stones were broken up and the face of the letters battered. Some of the type was then thrown into the bay to which the printing office was contiguous. Some of it was scattered on the floor of the office, more of it in the yard and in the adjacent garden of Mr. George Munro. The composing stone was thrown on the floor. A new cast-iron patent lever press was broken. This scene took place in broad daylight, and it was said that one or two magistrates who could not help witnessing it never made the least attempt to put a stop to the outrage. The valiant type destroyers who chose for the execution of their enterprise a day when Mr. Mackenzie was absent from the place were most of them closely connected with the official party then in a hopeless minority in the Legislature, and had recently been exasperated by a succession of defeats. Mr. Baby, Inspector-General, was represented on the occasion by two sons, Charles and Raymond, students at law. Mr. Henry Sherwood, son of Mr. Justice Sherwood, gave his personal assistance. Mr. Lyons, confidential secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Maitland, was there to perform his part. To save appearances Sir Peregrine Maitland found it necessary to dismiss Lyons from his confidential situation, but he soon afterwards rewarded him with the more lucrative position of registrar of the Niagara district. Mr. Samuel Peters Jarvis, son-in-law of the late Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, performed his part, and found his reward in the appointment to an Indian Commissionership. Charles Richardson, student at law in the office of the Attorney-General and commissioner for taking affidavits, showed his zeal for the cause of his official friends, and received in requital the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the Niagara district. James King, another clerk of assize and student at law in Solicitor-General Boulton's office, did not hesitate to give his active assistance. Mr. Charles Heyward, son of Colonel Heyward, Auditor-General of land patents and clerk of the peace, and Peter Macdougall, a merchant and ship owner in York and an intimate friend of Inspector-General Baby, completed the list of eight against whom the evidence was sufficiently strong for conviction." Mr. Mackenzie brought an action for damages against the rioters, and recovered a verdict of £625. A subscription was set on foot by some of the friends of the defendants,


Glen Cottage, Goose walk. SPADINA

and in this way a great part of the amount was raised.

It is related that as Mr. Baby handed his son Raymond the amount which he was to pay, as his share of the damages awarded, he remarked : " There ! go and make one great fool of yourself again !"

The house at the north-west corner of Front and Frederick streets was destroyed by fire many years ago. We have seen that Dr. Baldwin lived here up to the time of the American invasion, after which he made his home at Russell Abbey. On the death of Miss Russell he became the owner of her property, which augmented in no slight degree his previous possessions.

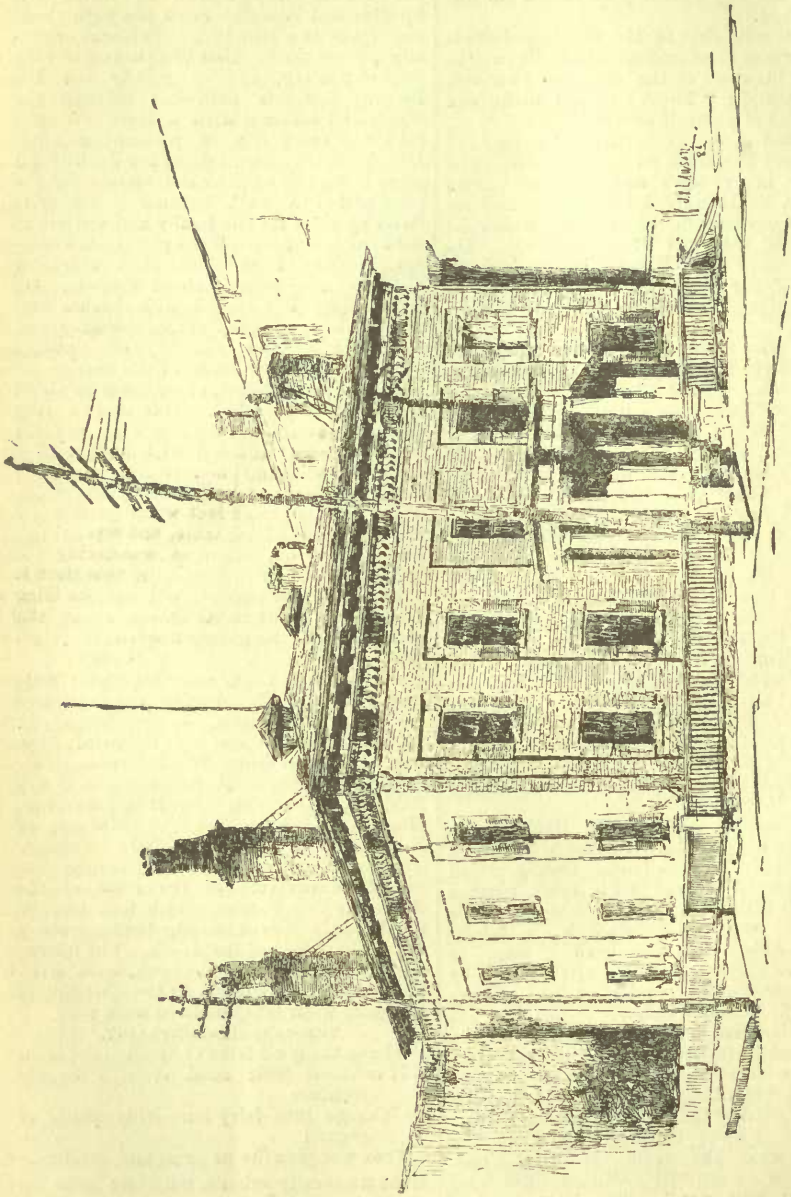
Soon after falling heir to this large estate Dr. Baldwin laid out Spadina avenue on a grand scale. Spadina is derived from an Indian word meaning a sudden rise of land. On Spadina hill, at the head of the street of that name, nearly three miles from the water's edge, Dr. Baldwin built Spadina House. This was burned down in 1835 and the next year the present Spadina House, shown in the accompanying illustration, was built. This was for a time the residence of Dr. Baldwin and afterwards of his son, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the first inheritor of the newly established patrimony. It is to Dr. Baldwin's liberality that this part of Toronto owes the magnificent width of 160 feet of Spadina avenue through its mile and a half of length and the expansion of Queen street to the width of 90 feet. Queen street here was the southern boundary of the park lot inherited by Dr. Baldwin, which was known in Peter Russell's time as Petersfield.

Dr. Scadding says that Dr. Baldwin, " a liberal in his political views he nevertheless was influenced by the feudal feeling which was a second nature with most persons in the British Islands some years ago. His purpose was to establish a family in Canada whose head was to be maintained in opulence by the proceeds of an entailed estate. There was to be forever a Baldwin of Spadina. It is singular that the first inheritor of the newly established patrimony should have been the statesman whose lot it was to carry through the Legislature of Canada the abolition of the rights of primogeniture. The son grasped more readily than the father what the genius of the North American continent will endure and what it will not." The farm yard of the Spadina homestead is at the north-west of the house. Running from the northwest corner of the farm yard to the creek at the bottom of the ravine, which has been variously known as Davenport, Spadina and Rosedale creek is a path about one eighth of a mile long. This was originally a goose walk. Miss Willcocks was very fond of poultry, and to gratify her Dr. Baldwin had this path cut through the woods and enclosed with a fence of split rails, and every day in pleasant weather Miss Willcocks would drive her ducks and geese down the walk to the stream. At a later period the walk became a favourite strolling place for the family and visitors at the house on account of the picturesque scenery. To-day it is one of the most charming bits of natural scenery about Toronto. On either side it is bordered with bushes and arched above with tall native forest trees. Shortly after the building of Spadina house, Dr. Baldwin built a little cottage of logs, heavily thatched, along the path about half way down the hill. This was a tiny affair, not more than ten feet long and six feet wide. It was fitted with seats and a table, and was a favourite resting place for those wandering along the goose walk, which by this time had been dignified by the name of the Glen walk. In this cottage was kept a book, still in possession of the Baldwin family, and visitors of poetic inclination were invited to write verses in it. The cottage was burned down about the year 1850, but the poetry inspired in it remains.

The verses in the Glen cottage book date from 1820 to 1827. Among the versifiers are Admiral Baldwin, Judge Robert B. Sullivan, Miss Anna M. Baldwin, Mrs. Sullivan, Dr. William W. Baldwin, Hon. Robert Baldwin, R. R. Baldwin and Henry Baldwin, of Belleville ; Dr. Henry Sullivan, Miss M. A. Phillips, John J. Morgan, of New York, and George Wells. Stephen Gwynn, an old servant in the family and one of the survivors of the crew of the American ship Patriot, which was lost on the Atlantic, November 24, 1806, wrote a metrical account of the wreck. The following verses taken from the book, were written by Admiral Baldwin on the changing of the goose walk into the Glen walk :—

THE GANDER'S COMPLAINT.

I believe the good folks of Spadina are mad;
If not mad their good sense strangely wanders
To change into fairy land this piece of ground
That was given to us geese and ganders.
Must we tamely submit, must we give up our rights
Without trying to break up this faction ?
Can't we threaten a flight, turn rebels outright,
Or consult Dr. B. 'bout an action ?



BALDWIN HOUSE, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

Then up stepp'd a grey headed gander and said :—
"Good friends, there is one way I'll show it,
To keep our estate and secure us our bread
'Tis for every goose to turn poet."

Dr. Baldwin lived for a time on the west side of Yonge street just above King. In Walton's directory for 1833-34 the occupants of No. 23 Yonge street are "Baldwin, Doctor W. Warren, Baldwin Robert, Esq., Attorney's Office and Dr. Baldwin's Surrogate Office round the corner on King street 195½."

The next door neighbour of the Baldwins at this time was Francis Hincks, their tenant and friend who kept a wholesale warehouse at No. 21 Yonge street. The subsequent career of Mr. Hincks, afterwards so widely known as Sir Francis Hincks, has become a part of the general history of the country.

At the north east corner of Front and Bay streets there was built about he beginning of the present century one of the earliest examples in these parts of an English-looking rustic cottage, with verandah and sloping lawn. To the north of it once stood a fine thorn tree, a relic of the woods that once ornamented this locality. This property, described in 1803 as a front town lot with an excellent dwelling house and a kitchen recently built thereon. with a very convenient water lot adjoining, was owned at this time by Mr. Peter Russell and was occupied by Mr. John Denison. Mr. Russell advertised it for sale, but evidently he did not sell it, for it subsequently along with other properties of Mr. Russell, fell into the hands of Dr. Baldwin. Major Hillier, of the 74th regiment, aide-de-camp and military secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland, occupied the cottage for a time during his administration. In 1822 Major Hillier was one of the subscribers to a fund for erecting two bridges over the Don.

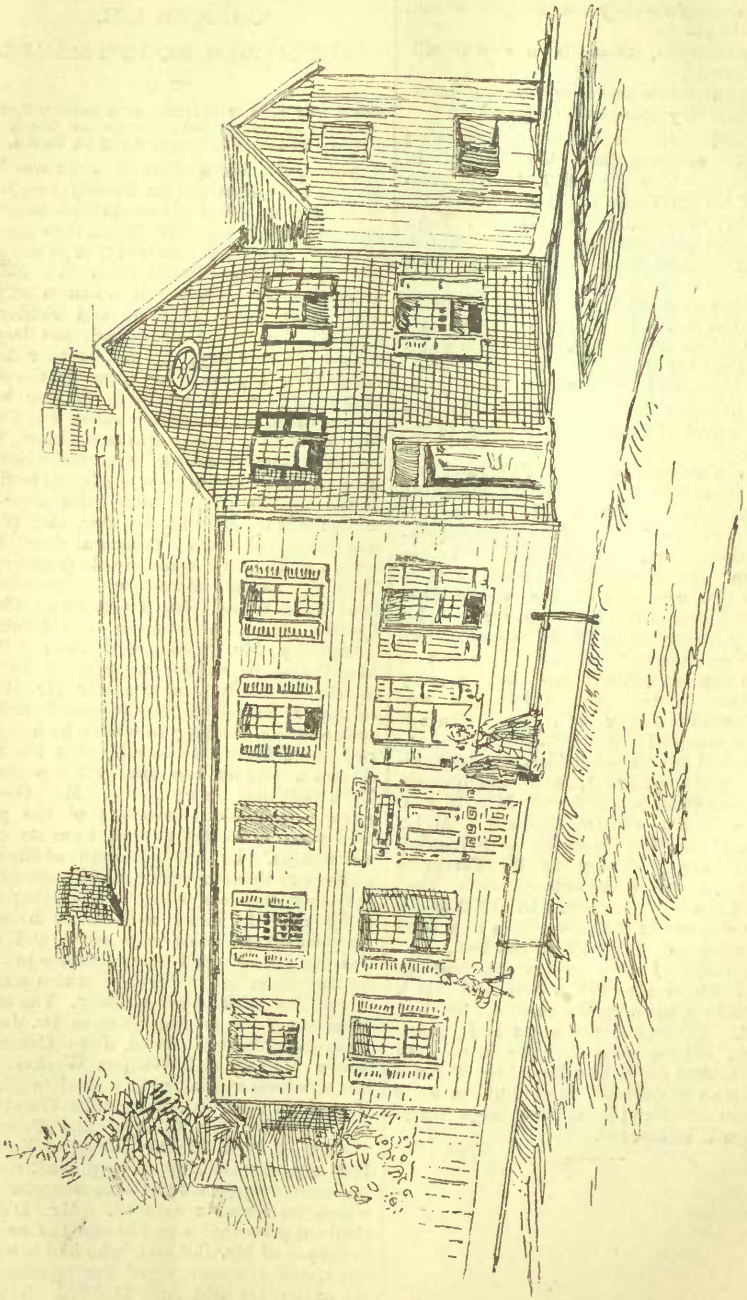
On the site of this ornamental cottage Dr. Baldwin erected the substantial brick mansion for a town residence where he died in 1844. The building, a picture of which is given, subsequently became a military hospital, then the head office of the Toronto and Nipissing railroad, and but recently was dismantled and on its site large warehouses will be erected.

CHAPTER LIII.

ALEXANDER WOOD'S HOUSE.

The Store and Dwelling of a Scotch Bachelor Who Made His Home at York for Many Years—First Sidewalk in Town.

Among the first settlers of York was Mr. Wood, a Scotchman from Stonehaven, near Aberdeen, who at first associated himself in business with William Allan, then one of the most prominent men of the town, and later separating himself from Mr. Allan, carried on an independent business at the north-west corner of King and Frederick streets. Mr. Wood died about the beginning of the century, and his brother Alexander Wood came over from Scotland to take charge of his estate, he having been successful in his mercantile career at York Mr. Alexander Wood was a bachelor, and seeing an opportunity to make more money he continued the business left by his brother in the same spot, until some time after the war of 1812. Like his brother. Mr. Wood was successful in his commercial operations here, and acquired considerable property in the northern part of the town. The streets running eastward from Yonge street above Carlton street, pass across land formerly owned by Mr. Wood, and their names Wood and Alexander were given in his honour. Shortly after the war Mr. Wood retired from active life, but continued to reside in the building in which he had carried on business. It is said that the first sidewalk laid on the muddy footpaths of York was put down before Mr Wood's store. Mr. Wood was one of the pewholders in St. James' church from its commencement. In 1801 he was one of the subscribers to the improvement of Yonge street, that improvement being the building of a bridge over the creek, and ravine between the second and third mile posts, and also was appointed one of the committee to oversee the work, one member of which was to inspect the work in person daily. The other members of this committee were Dr. James Macaulay, William Allan, John Cameron, Simon McNab and William Weekes, the last of whom was killed in a duel fought at Niagara in 1806. Mr. Alexander Wood was the secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of 1812. In the taking of York in 1813 Andrew Borland was captured, receiving in the struggle six gun shot wounds, from which he never recovered. Mr. D'Arcy Boulton presented a petition to the society in favour of Mr. Borland, who had been his clerk, and at a meeting of the members of the committee held June 11, 1813, the Rev.



WOOD'S HOUSE AND SHOP.

Dr. Strachan, chairman, Alexander Wood, secretary, William Chewett, William Allan and John Small being present, the minutes state that, "the petition of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., a member of the society in favour of Andrew Borland, was taken into consideration, and the sum of sixty dollars was voted to him on account of his patriotic and eminent services at Detroit, Queenston and York, at which latter place he was most severely wounded." The order to pay the money was signed by Alexander Wood. Borland afterwards had a pension of twenty pounds a year. Mr. Wood returned to Scotland where he had estates known as Woodcut and Woodburnden, near Aberdeen. He died intestate, and it was a long time before the rightful heir to the estates in Scotland and Canada was found. Dr. Scadding gives the following interesting personal reminiscences of Mr. Wood and his house. He says: "The windows of the part of the house that had been the store were always seen with the shutters closed. Mr. Wood was a bachelor, and it was no uncosy sight towards the close of the shortening autumnal days before the remaining front shutters of the house were drawn in for the evening to catch a glimpse in passing of the interior of his comfortable quarters lighted up by the blazing logs on the hearth, the table standing duly spread close by, and the solitary himself ruminating in his chair before the fire waiting for candles and dinner to be brought in. On sunny mornings in winter he was often to be seen pacing the sidewalk in front of his premises for exercise, arrayed in a long blue overcoat with his right hand thrust for warmth into the cuff of his left sleeve, and his left hand into that of his right." The house which Mr. Wood occupied as store and residence has been repaired several times. Recently it was partly burned, but it was patched up and frescoed anew, and is now to external appearances as good as ever. About the time Mr. Wood retired from business, retail prices in York ruled as given by James Strachan, a brother of Bishop Strachan, who paid the town a visit in 1819. The retail prices are as follows, payable in Halifax currency:—Green Tea, per lb., 5s; Souchong, per lb., 7s 6d; Hyson, per lb., 8s 9d; Loaf Sugar per lb., 1s 3d; Muscovado Sugar, per lb., 11d; Maple Sugar, per lb., 7½d; Oatmeal, per lb., 9d; Barley, per lb., 9d; Rice, per lb., 7½d; Candles, per lb., 1s 6d; Soap, per lb., 11d; Coffee, per lb., 2s 2d; Chocolate, per lb., 2s 9d; Pepper, per lb., 1s 10½d; Allspice, per lb., 2s 6d; Cheese, Eng., per lb., 1s 10½d; Cheese, Am., per lb., 10d; Butter, 1s per lb.; Pork, per barrel, £5 10s; Flour, per barrel, £1 10s; Salt, per barrel, £1; Spirits, per gal., 7s 6d; Reduced Rum, per gal., 5s; Brandy, per gal., 12s 6d; Hollands Gin, per gal., 10s; Treacle, per gal., 6s 3d; Alum, per lb., 11d; Copperas, per lb., 6d; Tobacco, all kinds, per lb., 1s 6d; Sole leather, per lb., 1s 6d; Cow hides, per side, 12s 6d; Cow hides, per side, £1; Calf skins, per skin, 10s 5d; Calf skins, per skin, 17s 6d; Nails, all sizes, per lb., 11d; Window glass, per 100 ft., £4; Window glass per 100 ft., £4 10s; Putty, per lb., 9d; Iron, Swedish, per cwt., £2 10s; Iron, English, per cwt., £2; Crawley steel, per lb., 1s 3d; Blistered steel, per lb., 1s 1d; Iron pots and pans, per lb., 6d; Ploughshare moulds, per lb., 6d; Shovels and spades, each, 5s; Men's shoes, per pair, 7s 6d; Men's shoes, per pair 15s; Women's shoes, per pair, 5s; Women's shoes, per pair 12s 6d; Flannels, per yard, 1s 10½d to 3s 9d; Cloths, per yard, 6s 6d—£2 5s; Indian cottons, per piece, £1—£1 5s; Printed cottons, per yard, 1s—2s; Check cottons, per yard, 1s 10½d—2s 6d; Striped cotton, per yard, 1s 10½d—2s 6d; Irish Linens, per yard, 2s—7s 6d; Russia sheeting, per yard, 2s 6d—3s; Blankets, per pair, £1—£1 15s.

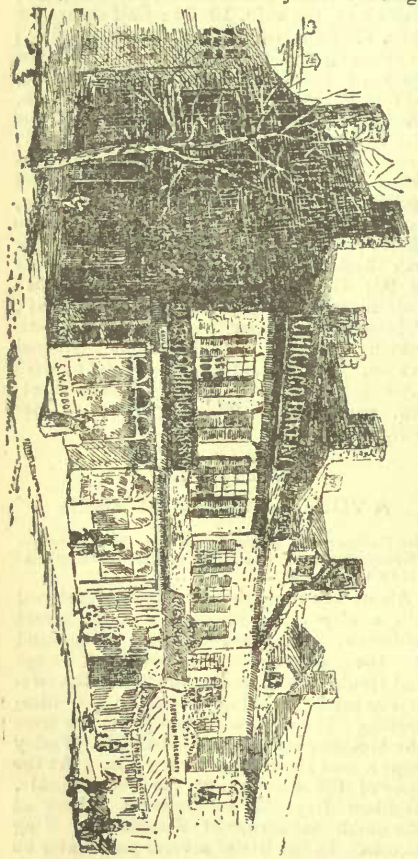
CHAPTER LIV.

A YONGE STREET CORNER.

The Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets—Erected About the Time of the Incorporation of the City.

About the time that the town developed into a city John Wesley, a King street seedsman, purchased a plot of ground at the south-east corner of Yonge and Gould streets, and erected on it the two-storey brick building shown in the illustration. The deed to the property was from the McCutcheon estate. Here Mr. Wesley kept a seed store for several years. At the time of the erection of the building Mr. William Reynolds conducted a bakery at the north-east corner of Francis and King streets. In the fire of several years later he was burned out, and in the same year he purchased Mr. Wesley's property. But it was not until 1842 that he moved his business there. At this time on the north-east corner of Yonge and Gould streets was a small building put up about the same time as Mr. Wesley's by a man named Lioness. On the occupation of the south-east corner by Mr. Reynolds an addition was put to it running back on Gould street by Mr. Baxter, one of the prominent builders of that day and the father of Ald. John

Baxter. Here Mr. Reynolds carried on the bakery business for about 30 years when he surrendered it to his son Frank, who remained there until he took another place on Queen street. Since that time there has been a number of baker tenants. In the early days Gould street was only opened as far east as Victoria street, the land beyond being



CORNER YONGE AND GOULD STREETS.

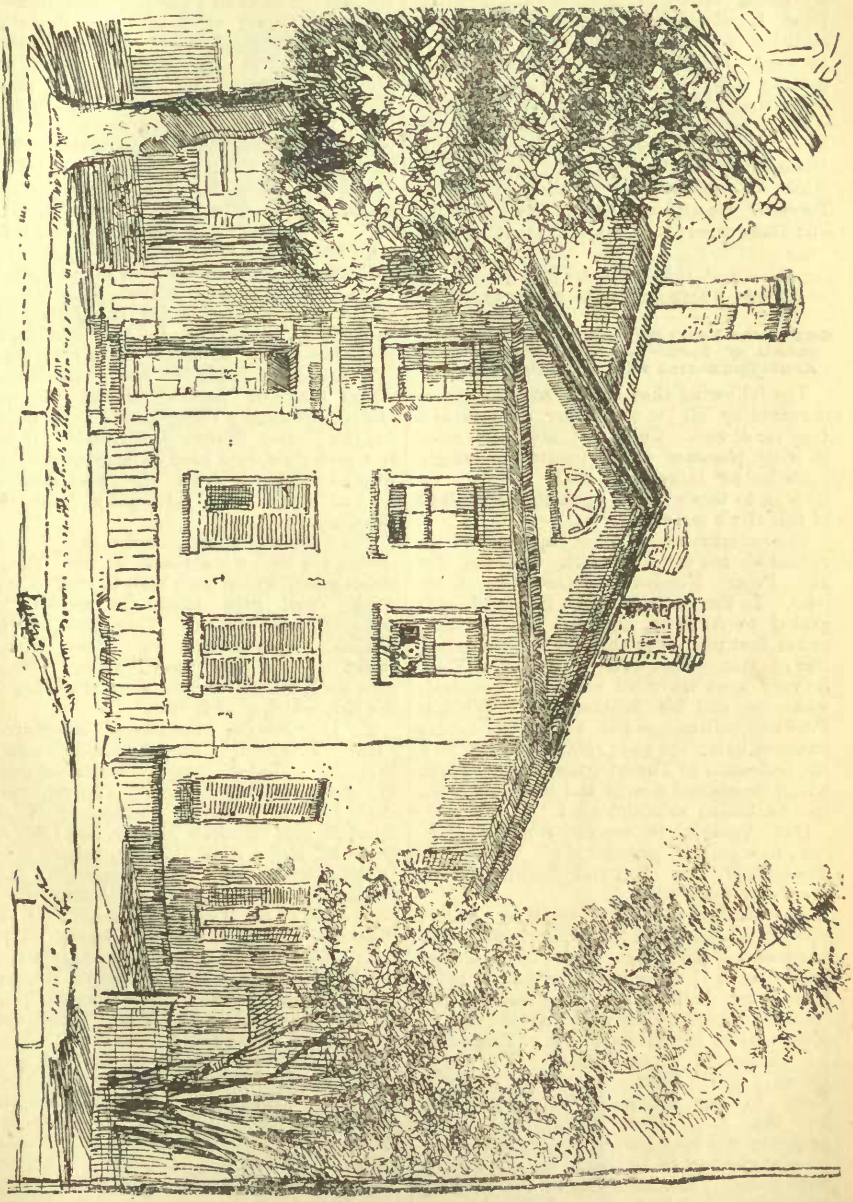
a wood known as McCutcheon's bush. Peter McCutcheon inherited the bulk of Colonel John McGill's property, and by authority of an Act of Parliament assumed the name of McGill, under which he became well known through Upper Canada as the Hon. Peter McGill. The two brick buildings south of and adjoining the corner once looked as though they might have been transported from some early Dutch settlement in New York State. They were erected in 1848 by Mr. Reynolds, William and Joseph Stearns and John Brown being the builders. Afterwards they were rented for various purposes until pulled down in 1889.

CHAPTER LV.

JOHN SLEIGH'S HOUSE.

A Residence on Duke Street in What Was Once the Most Aristocratic Section of the City of Toronto.

In the year 1835, John Sleigh, a butcher, built the two storey rough-cast house shown in this illustration on the north side of Duke street, in what was at one time one of the most fashionable residence quarters of the town. To the eastward of it stood the mansion built by Sir William Campbell and adjoining it on the west was the fine residence of Mr. James S. Howard. Mr. Wm. Campbell, for years the Clerk of Assize in this city, occupied this house for years. Mr. Campbell was a son of Sir Wm. Campbell. Mr. Wm. Campbell, son of the occupant of the Sleigh house, is now Clerk of the Crown at Chatham, Ont. Further on was the stately building of the Bank of Upper Canada which had been removed from its original location at the corner of King and Frederick streets. This building is now a Roman Catholic institution. Opposite Mr. Sleigh's house on the south side of Duke street were also handsome houses. In one of them lived Captain Truscott, one of the financiers of that day, who afterwards moved to Buffalo. In another William Proudfoot, the head of the Bank of Upper Canada lived. At a later date Mr. Proudfoot built Kearsny House, on the site of Frank's nursery garden, one of the early gardens of York, which occupied a plot of ground near the Sandhill on Yonge street. Of this later residence Dr. Scadding says: "Kearsny House, Mr. Proudfoot's, the grounds of which occupy the site of Frank's nursery garden, is a comparatively modern erection, dating from about 1845, an architectural object regarded with no kindly glance by the final holders of shares in the Bank of Upper Canada, an institution which in the infancy of the country had a mission and fulfilled it, but which grievously betrayed those of the second generation who, relying on its traditionary sterling repute continued to trust it." With Kearsny House too is associated the recollection not only of the president so long identified with the Bank of Upper Canada, but of the financier, Mr. Cassells, who as a kind of *deus ex machina* engaged at an annual salary of ten thousand dollars was ex-



JOHN SLEIGH'S HOUSE.

pected to retrieve the fortunes of the institution, but in vain, although for a series of years after being pronounced moribund it continued to yield a handsome addition to the income of a number of persons. Mr. Alexander Murray, subsequently of Yorkville and a merchant of the olden time of York, occupied the residence which preceded Kearsny House on the Frank property. Mr. Sleigh lived in this Duke street residence several years, during which he conducted the butcher business in Toronto. He afterward moved to Yorkville. The Duke street house is still standing

CHAPTER LVI.

FREELAND'S SOAP FACTORY.

One of the Early Manufacturing Establishments of York—Some Interesting Incidents Connected with its History.

The following sketch will at once be recognized by all of our older citizens as a familiar friend. They will also remember it with pleasure as an institution which contributed largely to their comfort by helping to throw light upon the dark days of this city's early history.

The originator, builder and presiding genius of the establishment, was the late Mr. Peter Freeland of Glasgow, Scotland. In the year 1819, Mr. Freeland emigrated to America, crossing the Atlantic in the first passenger ship run by the Allan line of steamships. Arriving in New York he very soon travelled north to Montreal, where he and his brother, Mr. William Freeland carried on the soap and candle business until the year 1830, when he sold out and came to Toronto, then called York, where he erected a large and well-appointed manufacturing establishment.

Our engraving is copied from the original, now in the possession of Mr. Robert Freeland of this city, and drawn by him over forty years ago.

The land, and land covered by water, upon which the building was erected, was purchased the west half from Judge Sherwood in 1832, and the east half in 1836, from Peter McDougall. The factory was frame and stood on the wharf at the foot of Yonge street on the east side. The water lot extended from Scott to Yonge street, and from the top of the bank to the windmill line, and owing to the fact that almost the whole property was land covered with water, the soap works had to be built on cribs sunk with stone. The dimensions of the building were ninety feet by forty, and three storeys high, having large double doors in each end. Some of the iron soap-kettles, and sections of kettles, were imported from Scotland, as at that early date there were no facilities for making them in Canada. The balance of the machinery or plant was made in Canada, excepting the candle moulds, which had to be imported from the United States. The two large sheds shown in the foreground of our sketch, that is the long one to the right, and that in the centre, were used for storing wood ashes, lime and ice. From the ashes the potash alkali for converting the tallow, grease, rosin, &c., into soap, was extracted. The lime was used for causticising the above-named alkali by mixing it in certain proportions with the ashes previous to leaching with water. The ice was used in warm weather for the purpose of hardening the candles in the moulds, so that they might be more easily extracted. The large shed to the left was a storehouse, where rendered tallow in barreis was stored, the supply being drawn from Canada, the United States, and Russia. O her raw materials were used in large quantities, such as palm oil from the west coast of Africa, and rosin, principally from the Carolinas.

The buildings shown in the rear of our sketch are the warehouses on the Yonge street wharf, which were built in 1841 on crib work, sunk with stones in twelve, or more, feet of water. Very few of the original stockholders of the Yonge street wharf are now alive. Many once well known names were included in the list, which is as fo lows:

T. D. Harris, hardware merchant; Peter Freeland, soap manufacturer; W. D. Taylor, soap manufacturer; W. Ross, merchant; Alex. Ogilvie, merchant; G. B. Dickson, merchant; H. J. Boulton, Esq.; Andrew Mercer, Esq.; W. A. Baldwin, Esq.; Alex. Rennie, baker; Geo. Douglas, gentleman; John Somerville, gentleman; Franklin Jackes, gentleman; Geo. Lawrence, of Brockville, merchant; D vid Paterson, merchant; Chas. Berczy, Esq.; Thos. Carfrae, Esq.; John Eastwood, stationer; Thos. Clarke, hatter; Joseph Rogers, hatter; Geo. Bostwick, wheel-wright; J. M. Strange, auctioneer; Thos. Thompson, shoemaker; James Leslie, stationer; Thos. Rigney, merchant; H. M. Sutherland, grocer; Chas. Thompson, gentleman; Richard Tinning, wharfinger; John McMurrich, merchant; Geo. Moore, merchant; Edwin Bell, chandler; Samuel Shaw, cutler; George Bilton, tailor; Richard Laurie, gentleman; Stanbus Daniel, innkeeper; John Robertson, merchant; John Ritchie, builder; J. C. Gibson, merchant; Ed. McElderry, James

St. Clair, Richmond Hill, merchant; Geo. B. Willard, ironmonger; Wm. Flock, merchant; Walter Rose, gentleman; Robert Beard, John Bell, Esq., Wm. Ketchum, Esq.; James Charles, merchant; Geo. Denholm, merchant; John C. Bettridge, merchant; John Armstrong, merchant; Jesse Ketchum, tanner; John Eastwood, merchant; John Elgie. innkeeper; Jeremiah Iredale, tinsmith; John Gibson, plasterer; Catherine Drummond, widow; Robt. Walker, tailor; Thos. Dick, gentleman; Wm. Townsley, brickmaker; Wm. M. Westmacott, merchant; Peter Paterson, jr., merchant; Alex. McGregor, innkeeper; Alex. Murray, merchant; Wm. March, shoemaker; Archibald Laurie, merchant (Montreal); Richard Brewer, bookbinder; Peter Brown, carpenter. The water frontage was leased by Peter Freeland to trustees for the shareholders. The trustees were Robert Baldwin and Peter Paterson. The wharf was built by Richard Tinning and the capital put in by the company was £3,112 10s. The whole of the stock was subsequently acquired by Peter Freeland and the lease cancelled, and the property now belongs to the Freeland estate.

The bay was full of wild ducks in the early days, and were so plentiful around the wharf that Mr. Freeland used to shoot them from the factory door or windows. Mr. Richard Tinning was one day walking along the shore, when some ducks flew up from the water. He fired at them without looking where the shot was going, and it crashed into the windows of the factory. Mr. Freeland ran out, with a number of men, to repel the invaders. In the factory was a tame muskrat that used to dine on fish caught by the men. The fishermen dried their nets alongside of the factory, and one day the muskrat got into the net and was being hauled in. He swam around inside of the wooden floats trying to make his escape; finding that he could not dive under them, he suddenly sprang over and thus made his escape.

The Indians used to catch large quantities of muskrats on the Island, and would land their canoes and cargoes of muskrats' skins on the beach, which was very wide at this point.

During the war of 1837 labour was so scarce that Mr. Freeland could not get men enough to cut the soap into bars. He then ran the soap into boxes, and sold it in one solid mass, as the boxes formed it into shape.

After work was done the men employed in the factory would sit around the kitchen fire moulding bullets.

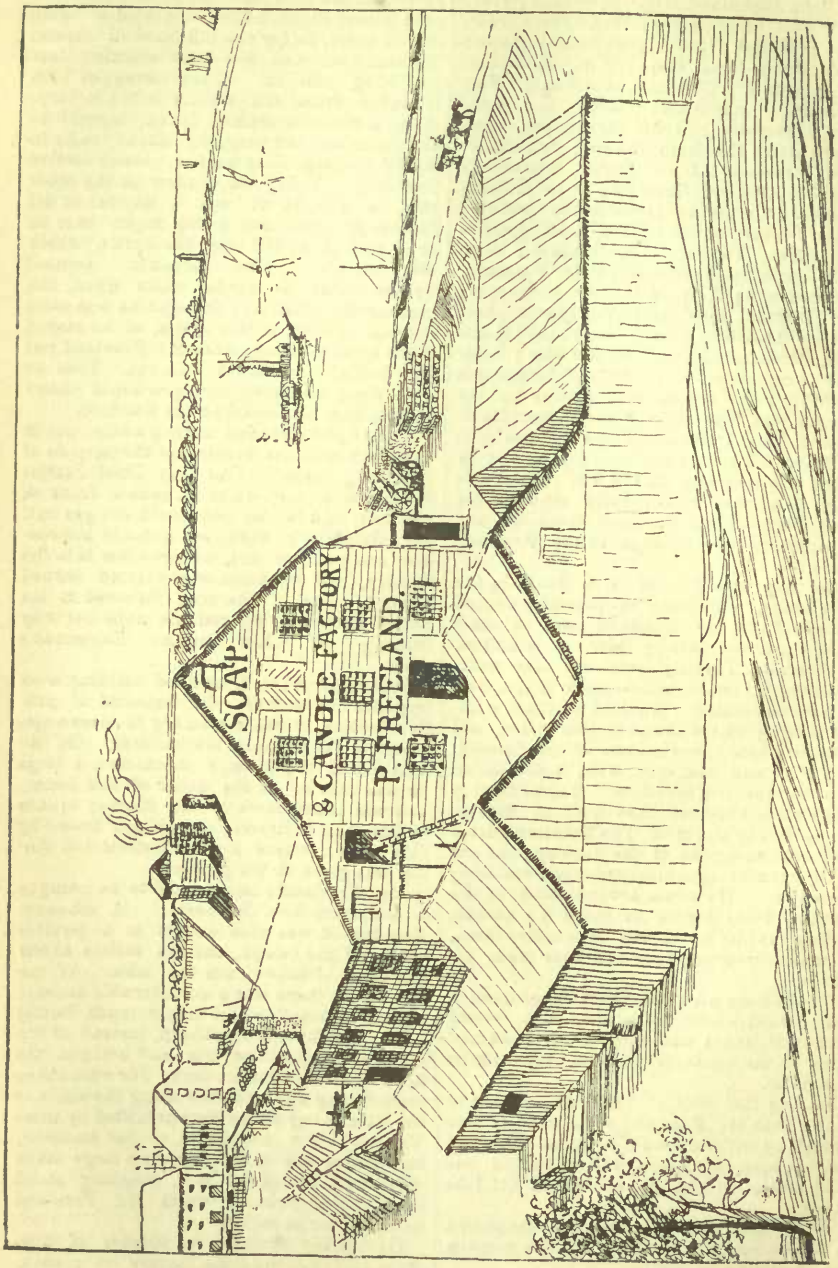
Mr Freeland lived in rooms fitted up in the factory at the time, and coming home late one cold winter night, he found a soldier lying on the snow, under the influence of liquor. He sent some men who were working late to bring him in. They wrapped him in buffalo skins, and left him in the factory. After a while he awoke, found himself in the darkness, and creeping about came to one of the large soap kettles, about twelve feet deep. Seeing the window on the other side, he thought it was a barrier to his further progress, and trying to get over it, or around it, he fell into the kettle, which was empty. The servants, aroused by the noise he made, came upon the scene with lights, but thought he was safer in than outside of the kettle, so he stayed there until morning, when Mr. Freeland put in a ladder and fished him out. Then he stole along the shore, trying to avoid observation, and thus reached the Garrison.

The neighbours used to keep a hole open in the ice, during the winter, for the purpose of procuring water. One day Chief Justice Hagerman's cow came to take a drink at the hole, and fell in, and could not get out. Mr. Freeland's workmen came to the rescue, and got her out, brought her into the factory, and when she was warmed turned her out. One of the men followed to see where she would go, and she made her way directly to Chief Justice Hagerman's yard.

The ruins of Dr. King's old building were opposite the factory. On occasions of public rejoicing, it was customary to roast an ox whole in the cellar of the building. On the occasion of the Queen's coronation, a large ox was roasted in the cellar of this house, and was taken down to the Market square by Mr. James Brown, on a sleigh drawn by four horses, where a great festival and dinner was given to the people.

Mr. Freeland's tallow used to be brought in schooners from Rochester. A schooner thus loaded was once caught in a terrible storm off the Island, and the sailors threw the cargo of tallow into the lake. At the same time there was a considerable amount of salt on board, which might much better have been thrown overboard, instead of the more valuable tallow, the salt being in the hold and the tallow on deck. For weeks they were fishing up this tallow along the shore of the lake. Many tricks were practised by these Yankee tallow merchants, as for instance, on opening one of the barrels a large stone was found imbedded in it, weighing about one hundred pounds, which Mr. Freeland had paid for as tallow.

On Sunday forenoon a number of boys were sailing around the factory on planks. One of the boys fell into the water, and was



FREELAND'S SOAP FACTORY.

in danger of being drowned. He had sunk two feet below the surface of the water, and all hope of saving him was gone, when suddenly an old workman, by the name of John Lawrence, ran from the cabin in which he lived, partially dressed, jumped into the water, swam out to and snatched the boy by the hair, and deposited him among the spectators on the bank, then walked off to his dwelling, asking no thanks.

Lord Elgin landed at the Yonge street wharf when he first visited Toronto. Thousands of citizens thronged the approach to see him land. The windows of the factory were invariably lighted up with candles on public occasions, such as the Queen's birthday or coronation.

During the winter the steamer Chief Justice Robinson landed her passengers at the Queen's wharf, and one spring the ice was cut all the way up to Yonge street wharf, in order to get in a steamer with a cargo of spring goods.

The American steamers used to arrive on Sunday morning, and crowds of people went down to see them land. The wharf was a popular promenade for the people an hour or two before church time, to watch the boats come in.

One of the early schooners that brought tallow to the factory was the Peacock, Capt. Vollar. On one occasion the boat was frozen in at Charlotte harbour. Mr. Freeland went over and offered a reward to any one who could cut her out. Many tried, but none could effect it. At last the tallow had to be brought on sleighs around the head of the lake to Toronto.

On one occasion Mr. Freeland went to the States to purchase tallow, and after securing a large quantity at a tallow-rendering establishment, he went back to his hotel. Coming down after dark to see the place he saw the fires all going, and thought it looked rather dangerous, so he said to them, "I don't like the look of this place, roll my barrels out into this field." Accordingly five hundred barrels were rolled out, and he paid for the expense. Next morning he saw the whole place in ruins, and his tallow over in the field safe. The Yankees complimented him upon his caution.

Urquhart was one of the early lessees of the wharf. After him came Wm. M. Gorrie, then Upton & Co., then Woolley, Hall & Thurston, and then the Milloys.

During the trouble of 1837, Mr. John Robertson, wholesale merchant of Yonge street, was one of the men on guard at the City Hall. The next morning he came up to his office on some business, and met Wm. M. Gorrie, who spoke to him about the rebellion, uttering some disloyal sentiments, upon which Mr. Robertson pulled his bayonet out of its scabbard, and threatened to run him through if he made use of that expression again. This warning had the desired effect.

The engineer who built the wharf was named Roy. The next wharf east of this was called Browne's wharf. Close to this on the east was Ewart's. The city map of 1842 shows seven wharves — the Queen's, at the foot of Bathurst street; the Commissariat wharf, at the foot of John street, which has long since disappeared; Tinning's wharf, at the foot of York street, where it still stands; the Yonge street wharf, Freeland's; Brown's, east of Scott street; next Ewart's, and lastly Maitland's wharf, at the foot of Church street. By this map the entire northern part of the city appears to be fields and bush. No building of any consequence appears north of Queen, then Lot street, with the exception of a few houses on Yonge street.

Mr. Freeland, along with other property owners, had a dispute with the city as to the northern boundary of the lots. Experts were employed to dig into the ground to find the original bank. Bishop Strachan used to walk up that way from the church to his palace. For years a relic around the factory was a bombshell, supposed to have been used in the war of 1812 or the rebellion of 1837.

For years an old schooner remained high and dry on the lot alongside of the factory, and was a playground for the boys, swinging from its pendant ropes and halyards. A large schooner was built above the Greenbush Tavern on Yonge street. It was brought down Yonge street, night after night, and day after day, for about a fortnight. It was launched at Yonge street wharf.

In the early days there was a magnificent row of oak trees at the top of the bank, west of Yonge street. A son of Mr. Joseph Rogers, hatter, shot a racoon up in the branches. There was an old hickory tree on the bank, near the factory, one half of which, it is said, bore hickory nuts and the other half haws.

A managerie once visited the town, and during the day the elephants were brought down to the bay. They buried themselves in the water all but the tips of their trunks, and were with great difficulty brought out again.

Samuel Sherwood, formerly Chief of Police and City Registrar, once saved the life of a little coloured boy who fell off the wharf into the bay. Gorrie saved another

boy by jumping into the water with a rope around his waist.

The Cherokee was an English war steamer which visited the harbour. The commander put up a target on the island and practised ball-shooting. Under the treaty with the United States only one war ship was allowed on the lakes. An old woman on the island was frightened almost to death by the shots whizzing around her cottage.

Mr. Freeland had an ice cellar dug out of the bank on Front street, opposite the American Hotel.

The two boys named Dean on summer nights would bring out their drums and bang away for an hour or two every Friday evening on the edge of the hill.

The deeds of the property only gave the frontage to the water edge, so that the factory had to be built on cribs, sunk in the water. Some of these foundations were discovered when the G. W. R. built their station on the site.

When the Freeland boys wanted to fish they had not far to go ; they just put their poles out of the windows and managed it that way.

The Grand Trunk Railway cars used to run on the edge of the bank on the south side of Front street before the building of the Esplanade, and in the lower right hand corner of our sketch may be seen what was intended to represent the railway tracks.

In the early years of the history of Toronto many once famous steamers, whose names are unfamiliar to the present generation, brought their cargoes of valuable freight to the dock and warehouses shown in our sketch. On one occasion a schooner laden with wood was wrecked (in a storm, and was driven ashore at the foot of the bank, a few feet south of the street line of the row of brick buildings now on the corner of Front and Yonge streets.

So careful was Mr. Freeland that, notwithstanding the inflammable material kept in the building, no fire ever occurred. He was the last man in the building to see that everything was safe. He was a consistent Reformer, and took an active interest in political and religious matters. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, of which cause in this city he was one of the originators, and was for many years treasurer of the Bible Society.

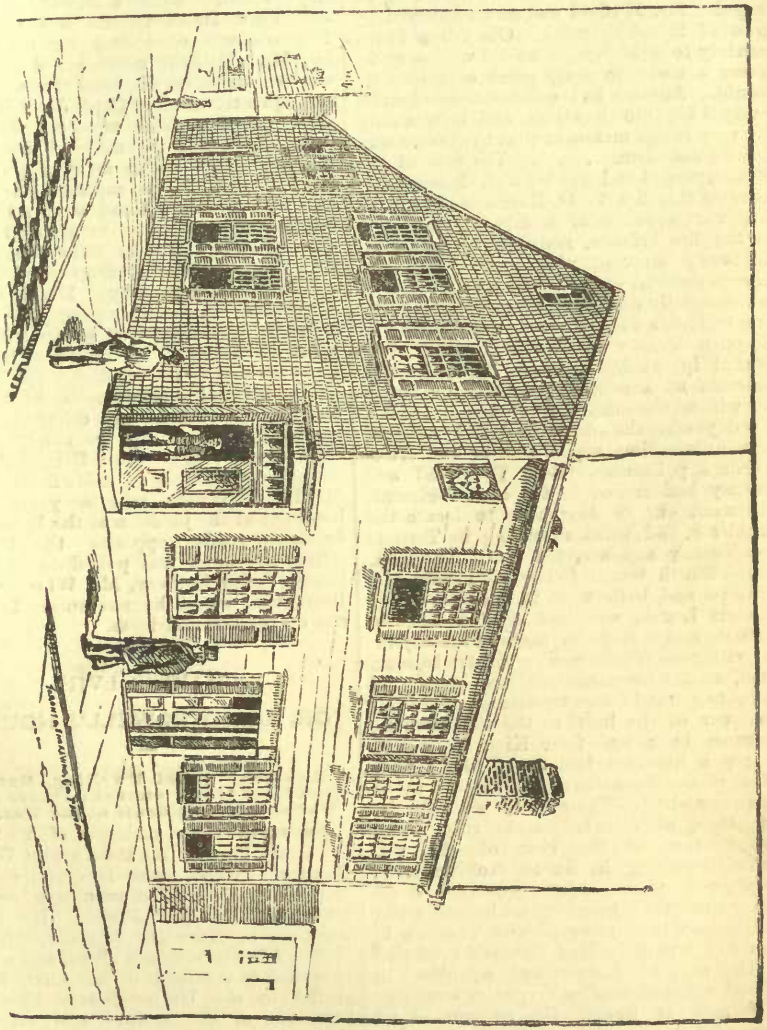
Mr. Freeland died in 1861. He left two sons, William and Robert. Mr. Wm. Freeland is a barrister, now residing on Bay street, Toronto, and Mr. Robert Freeland is cosmopolitan, his business taking him to most of the large cities of America. He is an inventor of soap-making machinery.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.

A Hostelry Formerly Much Patronized by Actors—The Only Theatre in Town Half a Century Ago—A Great Fire.

Half a century ago there stood where the present Shakespeare hotel now stands, at the north-east corner of York and King streets, a medium-sized frame building, two stories in height and painted white. It had a gable fronting on York street, and the entrance was on that street. This building was erected about 1831 and in it J. Robinette Garside kept a mechanics' boarding house. In 1835 J. Jamieson kept a boarding house here. In 1843 James Mirfield, an Englishman, kept a hotel here. It was called the Shakespeare hotel. A sketch of the house may be seen in J. G. Howard's view of Chewett's buildings in the City Hall. On August 21, 1843, a great fire ravaged this part of the town, and the western half of the block bounded by King, Pearl, (then Boulton,) York and Bay streets, consisting mostly of frame houses, was almost totally destroyed. The fire occurred in the day time. In those days the facilities for giving the alarm and for extinguishing fire were lamentably inadequate. The only engines were little goose-neck hand machines, so called from the pump part of engine projecting above the deck. The pipe came up through this with a turn at the top to which the hose was attached. Each engine was manned with sixteen men, eight on each side at the brakes or side bars by which the pumping was done. These engines threw only a five-eighth or three-quarter inch stream about 140 feet. The *British Colonist* gives the following account of the fire :—"A dreadful fire broke out yesterday forenoon, about half-past ten o'clock, on King street west, within a short distance from Stone's hotel, on the opposite side of the street. At a rough guess from thirty to forty houses are said to be destroyed, the neighbourhood being a very crowded one. The fire is said to have broken out in the rear of Baker's tavern, the Prince Alfred. At 11:30 it was at its great height, extending along King street and back to Broad lane, covering nearly one hundred square yards, and the heat by this time was so intense on King street that many of the roofs of the buildings opposite began to take fire. . . . Among the tenants were Messrs. March, Byman, Baker, Titson, Brown, Wright, Cleggett, Harris (coloured man), Mrs. Roberts (Joiners' Arms), and Mr. Connell.



SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.

. . . . If anything on such an occasion is deserving of censure it is the mischievous zeal of friends, who, without being known or connected in any way with the fire department, display their anxiety in pitching out furniture and gutting people's houses in spite of every remonstrance that can be urged. Mr. M rfield was much annoyed by a set of this description. One fellow in his anxiety to make himself useful was carrying away a cloak to some place of safety no doubt. Another had commenced to bundle everything into the street, and it was only by very rough measures that the house was freed from them. . . . The rear of the Shakespeare hotel was burned. Immediately after this fire T. D. Harris, a prominen hardware merchant of the city, who was chief of the fire brigade, resigned his position. Curiously enough, nine years later Mr. Harris suffered great loss by a conflagration which totally destroyed his store and stock. Old residents will recollect the hanging of Stephen Turn y for the murder of Wm. McPhillips at Markham in 1844. Turney boarded at the Shakespeare hotel with his wife at the time. Turney was arrested a few days after the murder by J. B. Townsend, who at one time was a soldier and afterwards a policeman. Both Townsend and Turney had served in the same regiment. He went out to Markham to locate the murderer, and when returning to Toronto met Turney and arrested him. The Hon. Frank Smith was a fellow clerk with McPhillips and both were in the employ of Francis Logan, who had a large store in Toronto and a store in many of the adjoining villages. There was no theatre in town then, so to accommodate the people of Toronto a small frame theatre was built at the rear of the hotel to the east with its entrance by a lane from King street, and nearly a hundred feet in off the street. This place of amusement seated about three hundred. There were no galleries but tiers of elevated seats rose above one another at the rear of the pit Notwithstanding the limited facilities some very good plays were presented here. Old residents remember with particular satisfaction the acting of the Thornes in comedy, especially Mrs. Thorne's rendition of the part of Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance." Tragedies were also performed at times. On account of its proximity to the theatre, the Shakespeare hotel became a popular stopping place for the actors and as such it is principally noted. The theatre continued open until John Ritchey built the Lyceum a little south of King street, the entrance to it being through the arch-way next to what is now No. 99 King street west. Mr. Ritchey, who was a builder, also put up the block of brick buildings known as Ritchey's Terrace, on the north side of Adelaide street, west of Sheppard, on the land where his large carpenter shop formerly stood. Soon afterward the King and York street theatre was torn down. The hotel was conducted for many years by Mr. Mirfield until his death. His widow carried on the hotel afterwards, and subsequently married Capt. John Kerr, one of the most popular men on the lakes. Capt. Kerr was the mate of the steamer Eclipse, which for so many years ran on Lake Ontario. The captain was a fine portly gentleman, stood over six feet in height and was large in proportion. He was liked by all who knew him. Soon after his death Mrs. Kerr gave up business and went out of the city. During Captain Kerr's time he was the owner of a very fine Newfoundland dog, that kept watch at the house and followed his master as he would wend his way to the Market. The dog had around his deck a brown collar with a brass plate attached to it, and on the plate was engraved "Whose dog are you?" "I am John Kerr's dog." Miss Fanny Mirfield, the only daughter of Mrs. Mirfield, married Mr. Robert Wilson, who for years had the hotel out at the junction of the Dundas and Lambton roads, opposite the Peacock. After that hotel was pulled down by the Credit Valley Railway, Mr. Wilson went to Brampton, where he now successfully carries on the same business.

CHAPTER LVIII.

DR. GRANT POWELL'S HOUSE.

A Richmond Street Dwelling, Once the Residence of a Prominent Figure in the War of 1812—Incidents of the War.

Among the early residents of York was Dr. Grant Powell, the third son of William Dummer Powell, who is described as a handsome reproduction on a large scale of his father, the Chief Justice. Dr. Powell was born in Norwich, England, May 24, 1779. After receiving a liberal and medical education in the land of his birth he migrated to the United States about the beginning of the century and settled at Stillwater, N. Y., where he began the practice of his profession. Here, in 1805, he married Miss Bleecker, of the well-known Knickerbocker family of that name. Dr. Powell practised medicine in Stillwater until 1811, when the prospect of war between the United States and Great Britain

led him to give up his practice and move to Canada. He settled in Montreal at first, and practised a short time there ; then he came to York about the beginning of 1812.

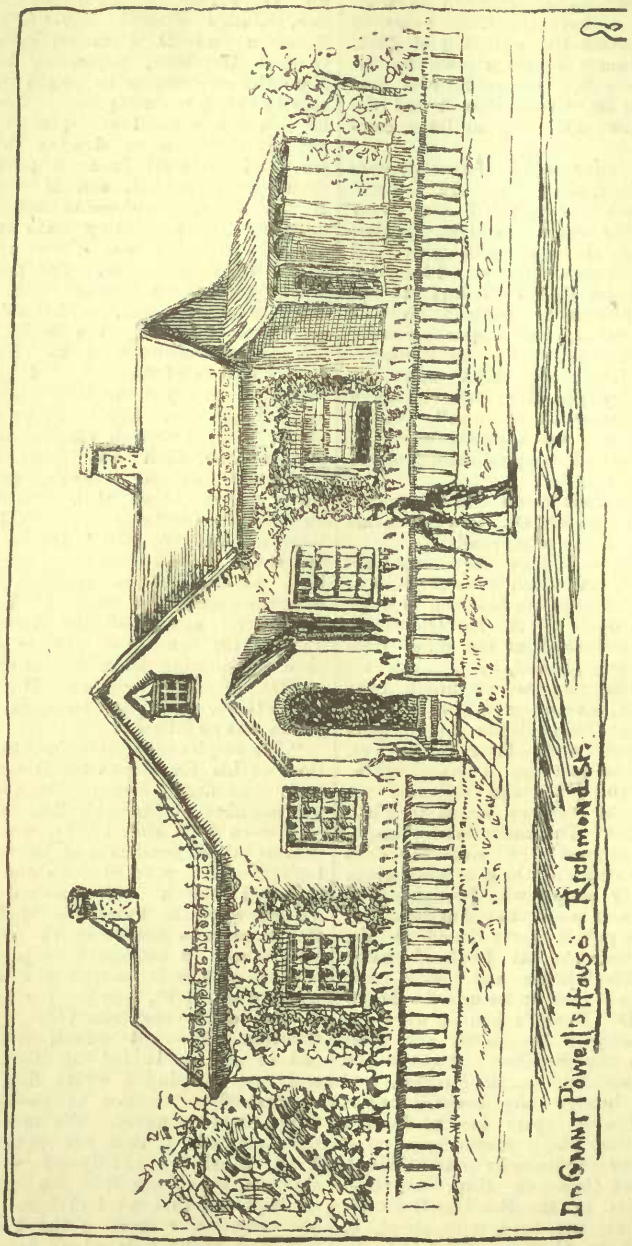
We learn from a letter written by Sir Isaac Brock to Sir George Provost that during the war Dr. Grant Powell had the confidence of the civil and military commanders.

In a letter addressed to Colonel Baynes from New York, July 23, 1812, General Sir Isaac Brock writes : "I wish very much something might be done for Mr. Grant Powell. He was regularly brought up in England as a surgeon. I intended to have proposed to Sir George to appoint him permanent surgeon to the marine department, but I now seriously think the situation would not answer. His abilities I should think might be more fully employed now that so many troops have been called out." Subsequently Dr. Powell was appointed surgeon, having charge of all hospital arrangements on the Niagara frontier.

Mr. T. G. Ridout made a memorandum May 5, 1813, in which Dr. Powell's name appears. This is the memorandum :

"I left York on Sunday the second instant, at noon, at which time the American fleet, consisting of the Madison, Oneida, and ten schooners with the Gloucester were lying at anchor about ten miles from the Garrison, wind-bound by a south-east wind. All their troops were embarked the evening before, excepting a small party who burned the large block house, government house and officers' quarters. At nine in the morning a naval officer came down to town and collected ten men out of the taverns where they had been all night. The commissariat magazines were shipped the preceding days and great quantities of the provisions given to our country people who brought their waggons down to assist the Americans to transport the public stores found at Mr. Elmsley's house and at Boulton's barn. The lower block-house and government buildings were burned on Saturday. Major Givins' and Dr. Powell's houses were entirely plundered by the enemy and some persons from the Humber. Jackson and his two sons and Sudden, the butcher, had been riding through the country ordering the militia to come in and be put on their paroles, which caused great numbers to obey voluntarily and through fear. Duncan Cameron, Esq., delivered all the monies in the Receiver-General's hands to the amount, as I understand, of £2,500, over to Captain Elliot, of the American navy, the enemy having threatened to burn the town if it was not given up. On Friday the 30th the Chief Justice, Judge Powell, my father, Dr. Strachan and D. Cameron called upon General Dearborn, requesting he would allow the magistrates to retain their authority over our own people. Accordingly he issued a general order, saying it was not his intention to deprive the magistracy of its civil functions ; that they should be supported, and if any of the United States troops committed any depredation a strict scrutiny into it should follow. The gaol was given up to the sheriff, but no prisoners. The public provincial papers were found out, but ordered to be protected, so that nothing was destroyed, excepting the books, papers, records and furniture of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly. It was said they had destroyed our letters and taken away the cannon. The barracks were not burnt. The American officers said their force on the 27th was three thousand land force and one thousand seamen and mariners, and that their loss was five hundred killed and wounded. T. G. Ridout, Kingston, May 5, 1813." During the war Dr. Grant Powell bore an important relation to the Governor-General, and perhaps the condition of affairs in York after the second attack of the Americans in July, 1813, cannot be better described than by quoting the communication made by Dr. Grant Powell and Dr. Strachan to the Governor-General on August 2, 1813, which was as follows :

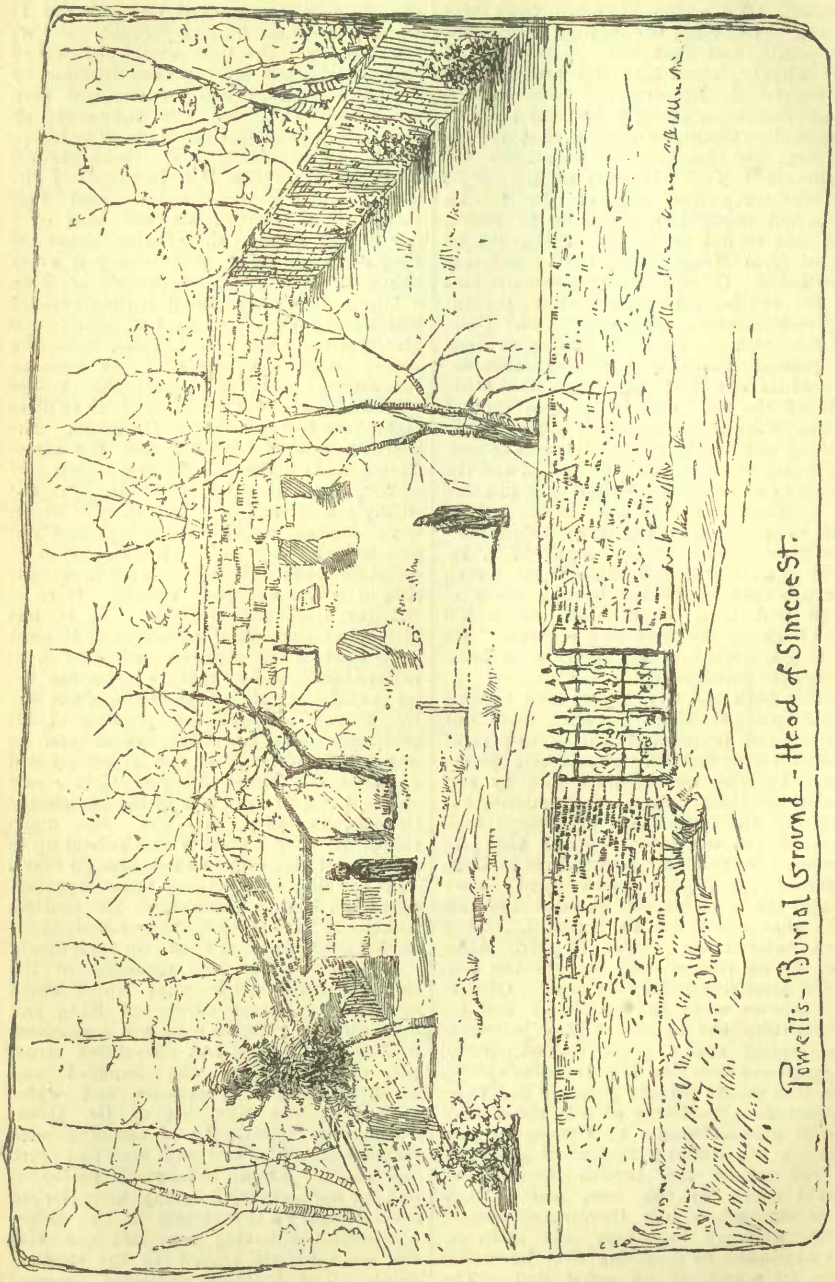
"We beg leave to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy's fleet of twelve sail were seen standing for the harbour. Almost all the gentlemen of the town having retired, we proceeded to the Garrison about 2 o'clock and watched until 3 o'clock, when the Pyter, the Madison and Oneida came to anchor in the offing, and the schooners continued to pass up the harbour with their sweeps, the wind having become light, then coming to abreast of the town, the remainder near the Garrison. About 4 o'clock several boats full of troops landed at the Garrison, and we, bearing a white flag, desired the first officer we met to conduct us to Commodore Chauncey. We mentioned to the Commodore that the inhabitants of York, consisting chiefly of women and children, were alarmed at the approach of the fleet, and that we had come to know his intention respecting the town ; that if it were to be pillaged or destroyed we might take such measures as were still


Dr. Grant Powell's House - Richmond St.

in our power for their removal and protection. We added that the town was totally defenceless, the militia being still on parole, and that the gentlemen had left it having heard that the principal inhabitants of Niagara had been carried away captive, a severity unusual in war. Commodore Chauncey replied that it was far from his intention to molest the inhabitants of York in person or property; he was sorry that any of the gentlemen had thought it necessary to retire, and that he did not know of any person taken from Niagara of the description mentioned. Colonel Scott, the commandant of the troops, said that a few persons had certainly been taken away. The Commodore told us that his coming to York at present was a sort of retaliation for the visits our fleet made on the other side of the lake and to possess himself of the public stores and destroy the fortifications, but that he would burn no houses. He mentioned something of Sodus, and the necessity of retaliation should such measure be taken in future. He likewise expressed much regret at the destruction of our public library, April 27th, informing us that he had made strict search through his fleet for the books; many of them had been found which he would send back by the first flag of truce. He then asked what public stores were here, a question which we could not answer. In parting both the Commodore and Colonel Scott pledged their honour that our persons and property shou'd be respected, and that even the town should not be entered by the troops, much less by any gentleman there. As we were quieting the minds of the inhabitants the troops took possession of the town, opened the jail, liberated the prisoners, taking three soldiers, confined for felony, with them; they visited the hospitals and paraded the few men that could not be removed. They then entered the stores of Mr. Allan and Mr. St. George, and secured the contents, consisting chiefly of flour. Observing this we went to Col. Scott and informed him that he was taking property. He replied that a great deal of officers' luggage had been found in Mr. Allan's store, and that all the private property was to be respected. Provisions of all kinds were lawful prizes, because they were the subsistence of armies; that if it prevailed in the contest the British Government would make up the loss, and if they were successful their Government would most willingly reimburse the sufferers. He concluded by declaring that he would seize all provisions he could find. The three schooners which had anchored abreast of the town towed out between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and we supposed that the fleet would have sailed immediately, but having been informed by some traitor that valuable stores had been sent up the Don, the schooners came up the harbour yesterday morning. The troops were again landed, and three armed boats went up the Don in search of the stores. We have since learned that through the meritorious exertions of a few young men, two of the name of Playter, everything was conveyed away before the enemy reached the place. Two or three boats containing trifling articles which had been hidden in the marsh were discovered and taken, but in the main the enemy were disappointed. As soon as the armed boats returned the troops went on board, and by sunset both soldiers and sailors had evacuated the town. The barracks, the wood-yard, and the storehouses on Gibraltar Point were then set on fire, and this morning at daylight the enemy's fleet sailed. The troops which were landed acted as marines and appear to be all they had on board, not more certainly than 240 men. The fleet consists of fourteen armed vessels. Ours is left at Sackett's Harbour. It is but justice to Commodore Chauncey and Colonel Scott to state that their men while on shore behaved well, and no private house was entered or destroyed." At the close of the war Dr. Powell resumed the practice of his profession at York. Some years later he was appointed Clerk of the Assembly and Judge of the Home District Court, and on the death of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, in 1828, he was also given this position. All these places he held up to the time of his death in 1838, aged 59 years.

At the time of receiving these appointments Dr. Powell transferred his medical practice to Dr. Widmer, but he remained examiner of the Medical Board up to his death.

Dr. Powell had the direction of the building of the old hospital which stood at the north-west corner of King and John streets. The hospital was a spacious, unadorned matter-of-fact two-storey structure of red brick, one hundred and seven feet long and sixty-six feet wide. It had by the direction of Dr. Grant Powell the peculiarity of standing with its sides precisely east and west and north and south. At a subsequent period it had the appearance of having been jerked around bodily, the streets in the neighbourhood not having been laid out with the same precise regard to the cardinal point. The building exhibited recessed


Powell's Burial Ground - Head of Simcoe St.

galleries on the north and south sides and a flattish-hipped roof. The interior was conveniently designed.

When the Houses of Parliament at the east end of the city were destroyed by fire in 1824, the Legislature assembled for several sessions in the hospital building.

In the fever wards here, during the terrible season of 1847, frightful scenes of suffering and death were witnessed among the newly-arrived emigrants. Here it was in ministering to them in their distress so many were struck down—some all but fatally, others wholly so—amongst the latter several leading medical men and Bishop Power, the Roman Catholic prelate.

Dr. Grant Powell was one of the guests at the fancy dress ball given at Frank's Hotel in 1827, on which occasion he assumed the character of Dr. Pangloss. His name also occurs frequently in old documents relating to the early history of York.

During Dr. Powell's early residence in York he lived for a time in the north wing of the old parliament buildings. He then occupied the two-storey frame house, with a rather large lot about it at the south-west corner of Duke and George streets. These houses were at a later date moved over to Alice street. The house directly south of it was afterward built by Mr. J. S. Howard and used by him as a residence and as the post office

In 1826 Dr. Powell bought from Mr. Capels, a builder, the one storey white cottage, standing at what now is No. 146 Richmond street, on the north side, east of Simcoe street, adjoining the house of the late John Harper. The house stood a few feet back from the street. In the front was a porch. About five feet in front of the porch and eight feet in front of the main building was a fence. At the time of its purchase in 1826 the house consisted simply of the central part. The wings at the east and west and the kitchen extension at the rear were afterward added. On the south side of Richmond street, opposite the house, Dr. Powell owned an acre of land, which was laid out in an orchard and garden. At the east and west side of the house were fruit trees. Dr. Powell died in this Richmond street house in 1838. The building was destroyed by fire in September, 1849. Dr. Grant Powell's house was one of the houses Mackenzie decided should be spared as Dr. Powell was a friend of his. The house was old and quaint. Mrs. Seymour, Dr. Powell's daughter, now lives in Ottawa, well remembers the war of 1812, when all the ladies of the town were assembled in McGill's cottage where the Metropolitan Church now stands. She was a girl at the time. She was sent out to pile chips under the large kettles in the yard on which food was being cooked for the loyal troops, and she was told to look over the fence at a flag pole down at Church street, and if she saw the American flag there the town had been taken, if the British the Americans were beaten. Dr. Powell left two sons and five daughters. His eldest son, William Dummer Powell, at his death was Judge of the Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Gray. The surviving son is Mr. Grant Powell, Under Secretary of State, who lives at Ottawa. Three daughters survive, one of whom is the wife of Mr. John Ridout, Registrar of the County of York.

At the upper end of William street on the Caer-Howell reserve as it was called was situated the old family graveyard of the Powells. The reserve extended back to the College avenue. The western half of it was given to the city by Chief Justice William Dummer Powell. Three sides of the lot were surrounded by a brick wall eight or nine feet high. The eastern wall between the plot and the avenue was of stone and a little higher than the other sides. The entrance was from the west where two iron gates were placed. The vault itself was about twelve feet square, the entrance to it also being from the west through heavy iron or iron shod doors. It was four or five feet above the ground and about six feet below the surface. In it were the remains of the Chief Justice and his wife, Anne, Dr. Grant Powell his son, Margaret, Dr. Powell's daughter, who died in 1841, and Augusta Jarvis, daughter of the late S. P. Jarvis. These were the only ones buried in the vault. Outside in the middle of the enclosure were buried Charles Seymour in 1843, the father of Mr. Grant Seymour, of Ottawa, and at the foot of his grave Bertie Stuart's eldest sister Mary. The Stuarts were cousins of the Seymours. On either side the bodies of two infant children of the late Dr. Gwynne. Half way between the vault and the south wall of the enclosure was planted a slab in memory of four children of the Chief Justice, three of whom were drowned: Thomas at Kingston, Jeremiah, who was supposed to have fallen into the hands of pirates on his return from Spain early in the century, and Anne who was lost in the wreck of the Albion in 1822. The fourth, William, died and was buried at Thorold. In later years the slab had sunk so deeply in the ground that it could not be distinguished. In the enclosure were two large trees, one a huge old elm just alongside the vault and the

other at the south-west corner with its branches hanging over William street. There was also some low shrubbery growing about. In September, 1868, the remains of Charles Seymour were removed to St. James' Cemetery, his son Mr. Grant Seymour superintending the exhumation and in that or the next year all the other bodies were re-interred in the same churchyard.

CHAPTER LIX.

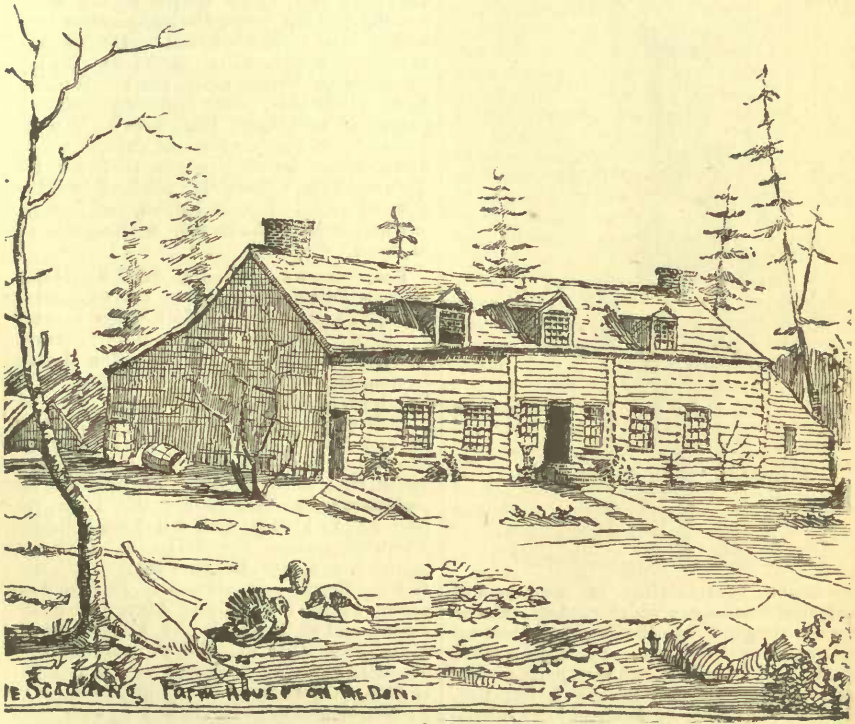
THE SCADDING HOMESTEAD.

The Old Farm House of Mr. John Scadding and the Home of Dr. Henry Scadding on Trinity Square.

Somewhere about the year 1856, the Corporation of the City of Toronto purchased one hundred and three acres of what used to be known as the Scadding Farm, just beyond the limits of the city, on the east side of the River Don, for the two-fold purpose of securing a site for a new prison for the county and city, and establishing in connection therewith an Industrial Farm. Both ideas were carried into effect; and this ultimately, but only recently, brought about the complete demolition of the old homestead represented in our engraving. It was a well-known object and was situated a little to the north-west of the present extensive prison buildings. The Scadding Farm consisted originally of the whole of lot number fifteen, broken front, extending from the water's edge of the bay northward to the first concession line, i.e., the present Danforth avenue or Bloor street produced east across the Don, bounded throughout its whole length on the east by what is now styled Broadview avenue, but formerly known as the Mill road, and on its western side by the windings of the River Don. The first patentee from the Crown of this lot was Mr. John Scadding, an emigrant from Devonshire, formerly of Luppit in that county, where he and his forebears had owned a property named Windsor. In fulfilment of "settlement duties" he put up a log house and barn of moderate dimensions, in the first instance at the south end of his lot by the side of the highway leading to Kingston; which buildings are duly shown on the early surveys of this quarter; and so notable was this improvement as a landmark by the wayside that the bridge leading into York over the river close by, was long popularly known as "Scadding's Bridge," an expression that occurs for several years in the printed accounts of the annual township meetings; and in the orders issued by the authorities for the assembling of militia companies in case of an emergency, "Scadding's Bridge" is named as an alarm station, or place of rendezvous. At a later period Mr Scadding, having disposed of his improvements and a few acres at this point, erected more commodious buildings, a farm house, large barn and accommodation for horses and cattle, all of carefully hewn logs, some distance to the north of the site first selected, which are the buildings afterwards pulled down in the Industrial Farm grounds.

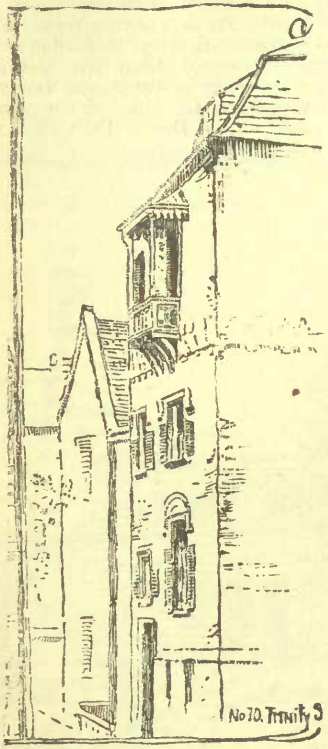
Lot No. 15, broken front, was a rough piece of land to tackle for the purpose of bringing it into anything like a condition of cultivation. It consisted of a long line of steep hills, the eastern boundary of the Don valley, densely covered with very heavy timber chiefly white pine; and flats verging into marsh towards the south, but to the north, also supplied with a forest vegetation, elms of great height and girth, bass-wood, butternut, walnut, wild crab-apples, wild cherry, wild grape, wild currant and gooseberry and prickly ash. For the lover of the picturesque, the admirer of distant lake views and near river scenes, the lot was a most attractive one. Anyone fond of sporting could find continual employment for the gun, the rod, the spear, the trap, the river abounding with salmon at the proper seasons, and a number of other good fish at all times, rock-bass, perch, pike, eels; while the lands bordering on the stream were alive with genuine game, grouse, quail, woodcock, snipe, plover, sandpiper and wild duck of various denominations, and pigeons innumerable at the proper seasons; along with numerous fur-producing animals, the mink, the fox, the muskrat, the marmot, squirrels in great variety, black, red, striped and flying, to say nothing of an occasional deer, bear and wolf. Snakes too of many beautiful forms were numerous, with turtles (the snapping and other) frogs in variety, including the tree frog, lizards and crayfish. Most lovely wild flowers were scattered about everywhere. For the enthusiast in almost every branch of natural history, it was a paradise. But for the simple agriculturalist—bound to make a subsistence out of the artificial products of the soil, the obstacles in all directions were most formidable. The first patentee of lot fifteen however, did all that was possible to be done during his short career in Canada, and with the scant capital at his command. Around the homestead fields of grain, of wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize were seen; and orchards containing a great variety of the finest kinds of apple and other fruits, including the peach and Siberian crab. The English filbert was

successfully cultivated, and rhubarb, commonly called the pie-plant, was probably for the first time introduced in these parts; asparagus beds and celery trenches were laid out; hemp was grown, and melons of all kinds and esculent gourds, great and small. In the flower garden bloomed most of the ordinary English flowers, especially roses of several species; and the then novelties of the laburnum, syringa and periwinkle. The flats were converted into meadows, where sheep were to be seen, and all the usual domestic animals; and in



convenient nooks here and there, stacks of hay. At one time a portion of the flats became a hop garden. A bold attempt was made, too, to improve the marsh lands in a sanitary point of view by cutting channels. In the course of the excavations connected with the straightening of the Don, then going on, the cribwork of a log causeway across the marsh below the homestead was brought to light, a contrivance of the first owner of the property. The life of this gentleman, who was a veritable pioneer of civilization, was brought to a sudden end on the 1st March, 1824, by injuries received from the falling of a tree. In our sketch of the old homestead taken some years after the sad event just mentioned, the most interesting portion perhaps is the little lean-to seen attached to the end of the main building, on the right. This lean-to was a relic of Castle Frank, having been constructed of plank, flooring, scantling and other material rescued from that famous building when going to decay and brought down in rafts from its site, on the precipitous bank of the Don a little high up on the west side. (The proprietor of lot number fifteen became the owner by purchase, of the adjoining Castle Frank lot, in the year 1821.) The lean-to in question, put together out of the *debris* of Castle Frank, was added expressly for the accommodation of the youngest son of the original patentee of lot No. 15, the still surviving Rev. Dr. Scadding, a sketch of whose present residence, No. 10 Trinity Square, we also give. At an early age the subsequent historiographer of York and primitive Toronto began on a small scale to

develop the literary and archeological tastes, which have since characterized him; and here within the narrow limits of a very rustic study, commenced what has been a labor of love to the eminent divine, schoolmaster and historian, resulting in the



uncommon accumulation of literary and historical bric-a-brac which renders, at the present moment No. 10 Trinity Square an object of some curiosity. In the elevated mansard of this house, whence most of the spires, towers, domes, factory-shafts, flagstaffs and other conspicuous objects of the city, and a stretch of Lake Ontario down to Scarborough heights, can all readily be viewed, the collections and recollections embodied in the well-known work, "Toronto of Old," were brought into form and committed to the written page; while the storeys below, from the basement upward, teem with book-cases and books, many of the latter rare and curious, being specimens of early typography or the work of famous printers, volumes of autograph documents, cabinets of coins and medals, Greek, Roman, French and English, portfolios of local views and portraits, paintings, fine engravings, bronzes and busts.

CHAPTER LX.

MACKENZIE'S YORK ST. HOME.

The House Where William Lyon Mackenzie Edited "The Constitution"—Dr. Hornby, the Hero of Hornby Hall.

On the west side of York street, which is now No. 184, halfway between Queen and Richmond, separated from the pavement by a few feet of yard and a low fence, and partly shaded by a couple of not over-healthy-looking trees, stands a modest two-storey red brick house. During the stormiest period of a peculiarly stormy career, that irrepressible patriot, William Lyon Mackenzie, made this dwelling his home and workshop. Here were his papers, pen and ink, here he thought out and wrote down those burning words that set all Canada aflame; here he planned that ill-advised and ill-fated rebellion, and here he left his family when he fled with a price on his head.

The house was erected in 1830 by Major Andrew Patton, formerly of the 45th regiment, barrack master of York Garrison, and he lived in it till 1835. Major Patton, father of the collector, the late Hon. James Patton, was born in 1771, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland, and saw active service in different countries, with the 6th, 10th, 92nd, and 45th regiments. In 1798, when captain of the 92nd, or Gordon Highlanders, and A.D.C. to the Marquis of Huntley, he took part in putting down the Irish rebellion. In 1799 he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York in Holland, and was in the battles of the Helder, Bergen and Alkmaar. In 1801 was again under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, and at the battles of Maudorn and Alexandria, when the French were driven out of Egypt. In 1807 was at the attack on Copenhagen, under Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1809 was with Sir John Moore at Corunna. Coming to Canada, Major Patton settled on a farm near Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte. Next removed to Prescott, on being appointed Barrack-Master at Fort Wellington, as well as Registrar of the county of Grenville, and afterwards was promoted to York. He died in Toronto August 15th, 1838, in his 68th year. In 1835 Mackenzie leased the house, and lived there until 1837, when he offered the lease for sale. The advertisement appeared in the *Constitution* of Wednesday, 11th January, 1837, and read as follows:—

LANDS AND PROPERTY FOR SALE, etc.

A large, commodious and well-finished brick dwelling-house, with garden, stable, etc.

TO LET.

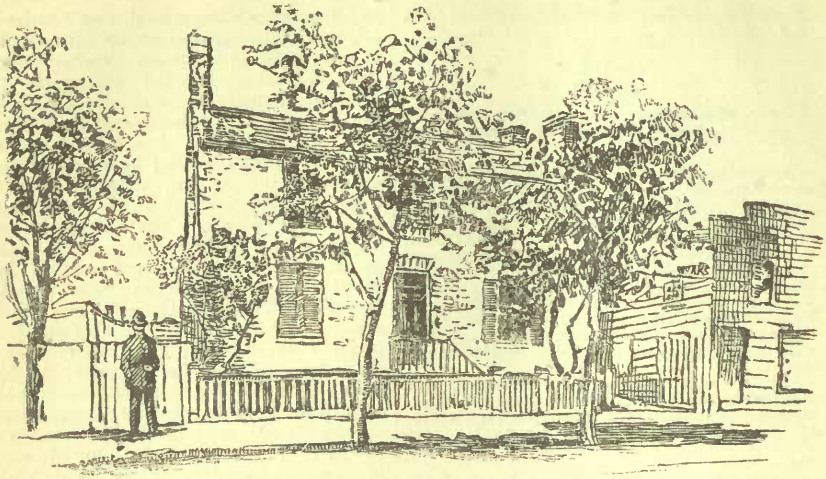
To be leased for one, two or three years, the House, Garden, and Premises on York and Hospital Streets, close to Lot Street, opposite the Lawyers' Hall, and possession given immediately. Substantial and well finished, with two stories above ground, and an underground story, Cellars, Cellar-Kitchen, excellent Drains, &c. It was erected a few years ago by Major Patton, now of Prescott, for himself and family; he is the Proprietor. On the Ground Floor there are a Dining Room, Parlour or Library, with a Sitting-Room and Five Bedrooms upstairs.

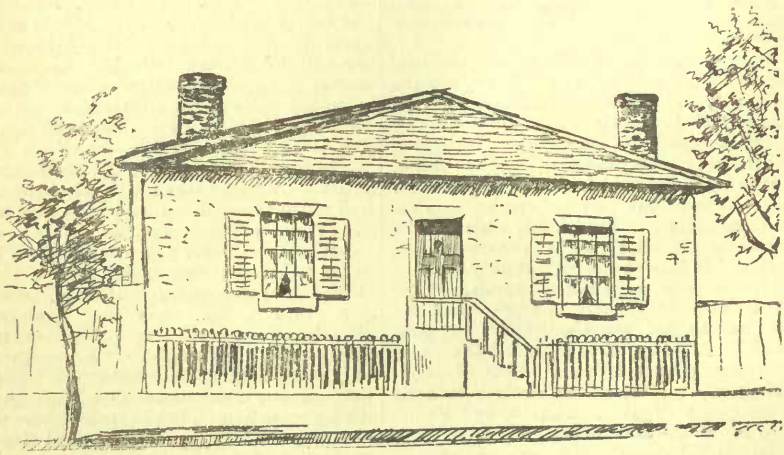
The Garden is spacious, in good order, and filled with currants, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, and choice fruit trees. There is a stable for two horses, a woodshed, and a yard. Also a well of the purest water to be found in Toronto.

The situation is very high and healthy, adjoining the Macadamized and paved streets, extremely well suited for a family residence; within a few minutes' walk of the Public Offices, Churches, Wharves, Market, and Courts of Justice; the rent is reasonable. Mr Mackenzie, 173 King Street, will shew the premises.

December 12th, 1836.

Here, then, early in 1836, Mr. Mackenzie came with his family and effects, renting the house, a comparatively new one, having been occupied recently but a little time by its owner, from Dr. Hornby. In 1835 it was the only brick building on the square, at each corner of which stood a poplar tree, and there were but two or three others on the same street. The front, which looks now as then, is well shown in the artist's illustration. It was on the 4th of July, 1836, a significant date, as Charles Lindsey, Mr. Mackenzie's biographer, observes, that the first number of the *Constitution* was published. Already French-Canadians had held insurgent meetings. Several thousand men had armed themselves to fight if necessary against what they claimed to be the coercive measures of the Imperial Government, and events seemed hurrying on with resistless tread. A little rear room behind the dining-room, entered by steps leading up from the backyard, had been converted into an office and sanctum. In this apartment the fearless editor prepared those inflammatory articles, one of which appeared in the issue of the paper on July 5th, 1837, when he asks, "Will Canadians declare their independence and shoulder their muskets?" and supplements the question by an affirmative appeal. This is followed in the *Constitution* of August 2nd, by the publication of a virtual declaration of independence. Then meetings of insurrectionists are held, two hundred in all, it is said; some attended with conflicts of the opposing factions. The events of the succeeding months belong to the history of the rebellion. At length the open outbreak, so long expected, occurs. The intrepid editor has thus far been a conqueror with the pen; he is now about to essay his style with the sword. Some one has said that the result of every battle hangs on a mistake. There certainly was a miscalculation in the plans of the insurgents. Captain Anderson and Colonel Moodie are shot on the evening of Monday, December 3rd, then in hot chase of one another, the fighting of Tuesday night, the panic of Wednesday, Thursday's defeat of the insurgents, and the flight of Mr. Mackenzie with a reward of £1,000 offered for his capture. After much wandering, many narrow escapes, and considerable hardship, the patriotic leader reaches American soil. Meanwhile the distressed ladies and children of Mr. Mackenzie's family experience wretched days and nights of doubt and misgiving, first trembling for the fate of husband, father and son; second, fearing for the safety of the important letters and documents pertaining to the rebellion that were in the house; thirdly, in a state of continual apprehension by reason of the oft-repeated visits of the authorities. As soon as the news of an actual outbreak reached the Government officials the York street house was put under the strictest surveillance. A guard was stationed at the door, and patrols paced up and down before it. Every ten or fifteen minutes soldiers walk in and make the most thorough search from cellar to garret; they look under the beds, thrust their swords through them, peer and pry into every nook and cranny of the building, nor is this attention intermitted by night. Although the only inmates now are women and children half a dozen civilians are domiciled in the dining room at evening to watch there until morning. Ostensibly they are sent for the protection of the occupants, who, however, decline to receive them in that guise and denounce them as spies. This is continued until Mrs. Mackenzie's grandmother, an old lady of 81 years, appeals to their manly instincts, asking if they are not ashamed to force themselves into the residence of defenceless women, and at this they go away. Some of these men still live in Toronto. Mr. Mackenzie's papers hung in files from the ceiling in his bedroom at the south side of the house and in his office at the rear. Singularly enough, although the plumes of the officers, at times touched them, they were never noticed, and the only ones seized





THE MACKENZIE AND HORNBY HOUSES

were a few found hidden within the curtains of an old fashioned bed. Immunity from the frequent visits of the soldiery was allowed to the inmates for the first time during church service on the Sunday morning following the outbreak. Seizing the opportunity the ladies kindled fires in four wood box stoves and burned every letter and document in the house. Scraps of charred paper were sailing upward from the chimneys as the people came pouring out of their places of worship; soldiers returning to resume search saw them and rushed in, but they were too late; everything had been destroyed. It frequently happened that prisoners arrested after the rebellion was quelled were marched by the house, bound two by two with stout ropes, and they invariably lifted their hats as they passed. The family remained in the house about a fortnight after the events narrated, Mrs. Mackenzie joining her husband, December 29th, at Navy Island. After the rebellion it was taken by the government, first used by Col.

Hill, and then by Bagot. Mrs. Patton sold this large house to Dr. Hornby, a well known medical man of the day. The cottage south of the large house was built by Mrs. Patton in 1840. She lived in it until 1842, and then went to Prescott. It was then rented to Mr. Hooper, the druggist, who afterwards bought it.

During Dr. Hornby's time the house was the scene of varied experiences. Some relentless debtors pursued the doctor with writs and suits, and obtained judgment in due course. To make a seizure was another matter, and for weeks the doctor kept the bailiffs at bay. Every door and window was bolted and locked, and for six or eight weeks the siege was kept up. The doctor would occasionally slip out of the house when the bailiffs were out of sight, and wander over to Crispin's tavern on the north-east corner of Richmond and York streets, and here he would find his bailiff friends, who had constituted Crispin's into a sort of a guard house. He would chat and smoke with them and enjoy their jokes, and on one occasion Mr. Beard, who was a bailiff, said: "Doctor, this siege reminds me of that of Acre." "Indeed," said the doctor, "which one? for you know there were two, one they got in, but one they didn't." With this sally the doctor sailed out and awaited an opportunity to return to his castle unseen by the bailiffs. *Punch in Canada*, a humorous periodical, published in the Capreol building, on the north-west corner of Yonge and Melinda, in Toronto, had the following verses on the subject:—

THE BALLAD OF HORNBY HALL.

O, bailiff, buttoned to the nose,
And booted to the knee,
Answer true what I ask of you,
But tell no fibs to me.

The ladder hoisted from the wall,
The flag at half-mast high,
What bodes your signal? Tell me all,
The wherefore and the why.

The flag, old gent, at half-mast high,
And the ladder from the wall,
Are signs of money that's owing by
The lord of Hornby Hall.

The little bills came thronging in,
Like bees about a hive,
Until the bowers of Hornbee
With bees wuz all alive.

Then rose the lord of Hornbee,
And fled from his castle halls;
He mizzled, and left yon brave ladye
Alone for to keep the walls.

So we wuz ordered blockade to make
Before the castle gates,
No rest, nor sleep, but watch to keep,
Me and my bully mates.

O, cold the rain beats on my hat,
The wind goes whistling by;
But harder, O, harder to stand than that
Is the flash of yon ladye's eye.

And from the battlements, night and day,
Horrid she slangs at we;
Bill Barlow's hair is gone quite grey,
From the language she used to he.

And this is the way, old gent, old gent,
The wherefore and the why,
From hour to hour we watch that tower,
My bully mates and I.

The poor folks suffer for the rich,
The great ones crush the small,
A story old, and often told,
The lay of Hornby Hall.

[This Landmark has been re-published, as in its original publication several important details had been omitted. The story of the house as re-written is from the pen of the late Hon. James Patton, and was written a few days before his death. It is rather a coincidence that late in the afternoon of the Thursday prior to his death Mr. Patton was conversing in his office with a *Telegram* reporter on the subject of the old landmarks. The reporter observed that it was important to get all information about these landmarks, as the old inhabitants were passing away rapidly. "Yes, indeed," said the collector. "There is no knowing how soon we may all go." Twenty-four hours later within a few feet of where he sat, the kind-hearted old gentleman had gone to his long home.]

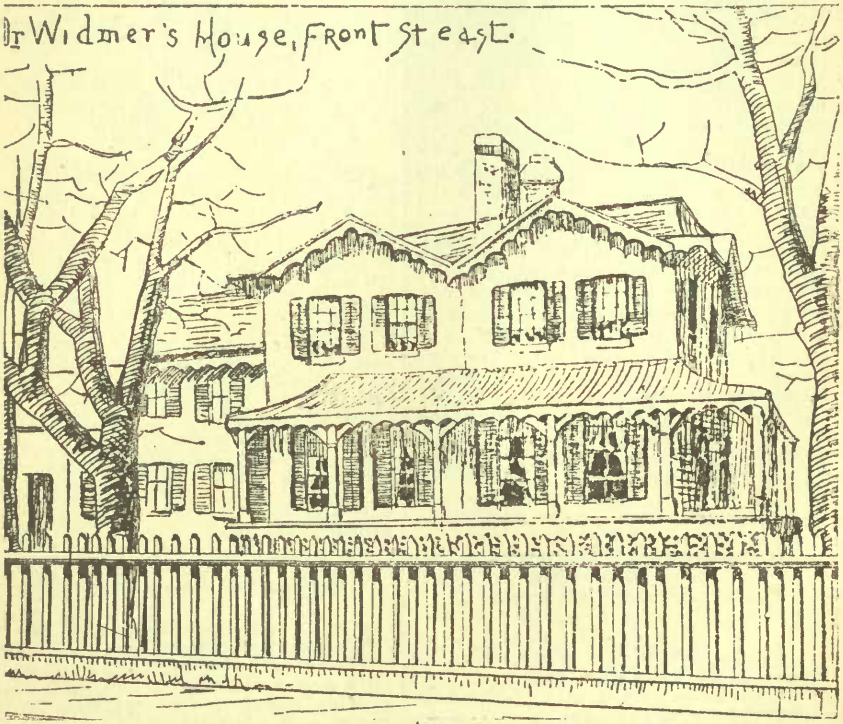
CHAPTER LXI.

DOCTOR WIDMER'S HOUSES.

The Residences Erected in the Eastern Part of the Town by One of the Most Eminent Surgeons of York.

Up to a very recent period there stood on King street, nearly opposite Ontario street, and directly west of Small's house, a large frame two-storey house painted white. It was a plain square house standing flush with the street, without any porch, stoop or ornamentation. On the ground floor were two windows on each side of the front door. On the floor above were five windows. This was the house of Dr. Christopher Widmer one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of York. He lived here for many years and then built on the lower part of his lot, now about 174 Front street east, a large double gabled red brick house of two stories, with a large two storied wing at the west

side. The house which has since been painted white, is now standing about fifty feet back from Front street. On the south and east side is a verandah with a green roof. The house and grounds are handsomely shaded with horse chestnut trees. At the west of the grounds runs a narrow passage-way just wide enough for a single vehicle, known as Widmer's lane. It must have been a very desirable place of residence before the big brick factory was erected opposite, shutting off the view of the bay and filling the air with the whirl of a rookery at the north-east corner of Sherbourne and Front streets is an old sign, indicating the street. The word Front has been fastened over a portion of the original sign but the letters "ce" are still plainly visible. Before Dr. Widmer's settlement in York he had been a staff cavalry surgeon on active service during the Peninsula campaigns. Although at this time Dr. Widmer was an elderly man, his small, well-built form was erect and soldierly. His dress was scrupulously exact. His handsome face wore a rather sad expression but



flying wheels and the clash of machinery. Now the house is neglected and shabby genteel. The frame dwelling on King street in which the doctor formerly lived has been torn down to make way for a big brewery. During its lifetime of less than a century Front street has received three christenings. It was originally named King street in honour of the reigning sovereign George the Third. Then it was styled Palace street, no doubt to indicate the fact that it led directly to the Parliament buildings which in 1810 were called Government House. Tacked beneath the eaves of

lighted up at the greeting of friends. At heart the doctor was a kind old man, but he had been brought up among soldiers in the license of the camp, and his manner at times was brusque to rudeness, but he was very friendly with those who knew him well. He was a splendid horseman and his accomplished wife was one of the most graceful equestriennes ever seen in York.

Dr Widmer's face bore a striking resemblance to the pictures of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. There is a portrait of him in the Toronto General Hospital. In 1828 Dr.

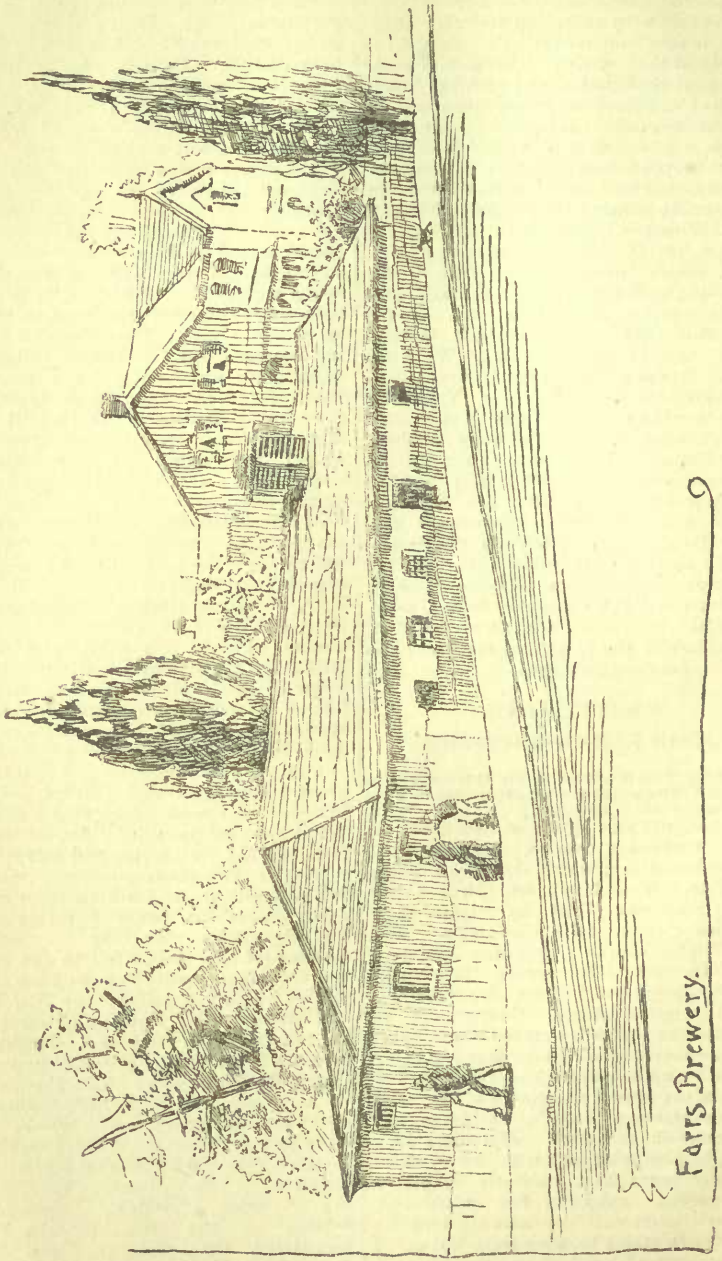
Widmer finding his practice too large for his personal attention at his advanced age entered into a partnership with Dr. Diehl which is thus announced in the *Loyalist* of Nov. 15 of that year: "Doctor Widmer finding his professional engagements much extended of late and occasionally too arduous for one person has been induced to enter into partnership with Dr. Diehl a respectable practitioner, late of Montreal. It is expected that their united exertions will prevent in future any disappointment to Dr. Widmer's friends both in town and country. Dr. Diehl's residence is at present at Mr. Hayes' boarding house, York." Dr. Diehl died at Toronto, March 5, 1868. The boarding house alluded to was on the north-west corner of King and Ontario street, nearly opposite Dr. Widmer's house. It was kept by John Hayes, a man of considerable prominence in York and was noticeable as being in session time, like Jordan's hotel, the abode of many members of parliament. Dr. Widmer pursued his profession with inexhaustible zeal and his surgery was the scene of many a delicate, critical and successful operation. The doctor lived to a good old age preserving his alert bearing to the last. One of his daughters became Mrs. George Hawke. The other daughter became Mrs. Clarke, wife of the late Capt. Clarke, well-known as an officer of the 100th Regiment and also of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

CHAPTER LXII.

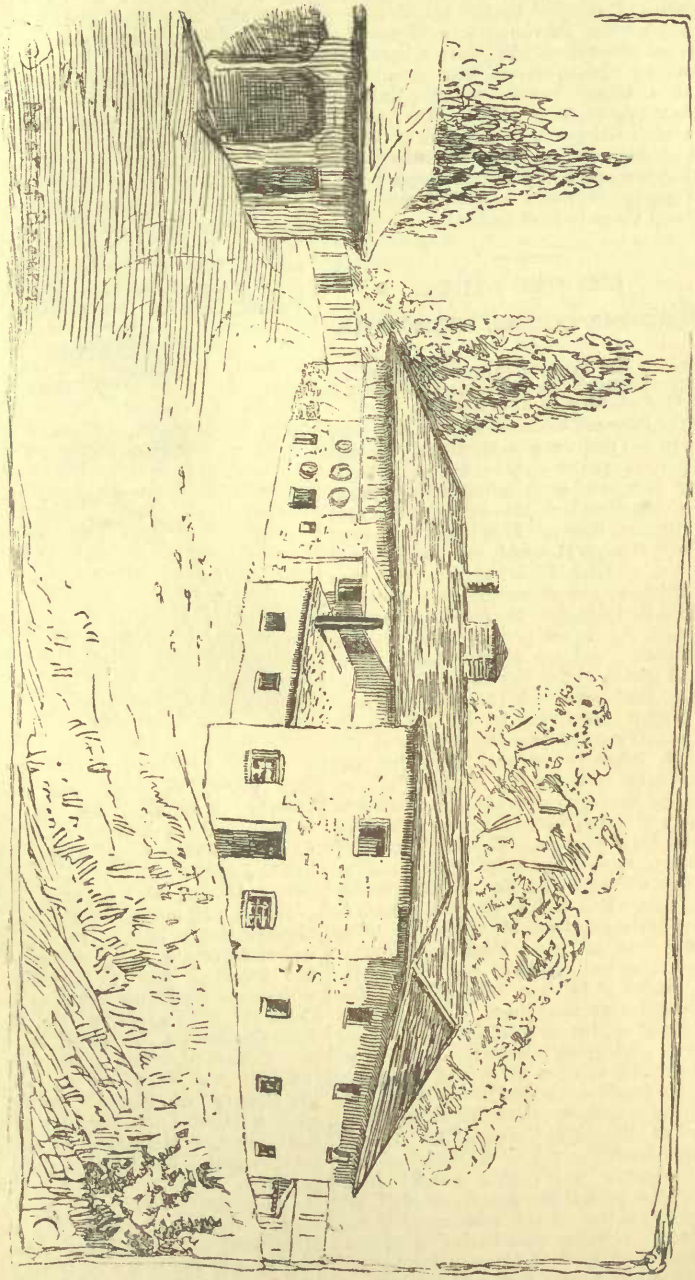
JOHN FARR'S BREWERY.

An Early Establishment on Queen Street for the Manufacture of Beer—Gore Vale and Gore Vale Brook.

On the south side of Queen street, a little west of Bellwoods avenue, in the valley of the Garrison creek, which at this point was called Gore Vale brook, was built a few years prior to 1820 by John Farr a brewery. It was a long, low-lying, dingy-looking building of hewn logs. On the side toward the street a railed gangway led from the road to a door in its upper storey. Conspicuous on the hill above the valley on the western side was the house, also of hewn logs but cased over with clap boards by Mr. Farr, the proprietor of the brewery, a North of England man in aspect as well as in staidness and shrewdness of character. His spare form and slightly crippled gait were everywhere familiarly recognized. Greatly respected he survived until a few years ago. Mr. Farr conducted the brewing business at the Queen street brewery until 25 or 35 years ago, when he retired and the business was transferred to John Wallis, at one time member for West Toronto in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Wallis carried on the business for years and then sold an interest to the late John Cornell, who in turn conducted it up to the time of his death, when it was vacated. The brewery which originally was of wood was rebuilt of brick at a later period. During the past year it was torn down and a brick block erected on the site. In the early days drinking was a more common habit than now, and old brewers say that the beer was better than that of the present time. There was no duty to pay. Barley was cheaper, being worth from thirty to forty cents a bushel, and as a result the brewers put more malt in the beer. The wholesale price at the breweries was a shilling a gallon. The retail price was two pence a glass. Mr. Farr's chief assistant in the old brewing bore the name of Bow-beer. Dr. Scadding says that at Canterbury many years ago, when the abbey of St. Augustine there, now a famous missionary college, was a brewery, on the beautiful turreted gateway, wherein were the coolers, the inscription Beer-Brewer was conspicuous, the name of the brewer in occupation of the grand monastic ruin being Beer, a common name sometimes given as Bere, but which in reality is Bear. The stream, which at this point is crossed by Queen street, is the one that afterwards flowed below the easternmost bastion of the old fort. A portion of the ground between Farr's brewery and the Garrison was once designated by the local government and set apart as a site for a museum and institute of natural history and philosophy, with botanical and zoological gardens attached. The project originated by Dr. Dunlop, Dr. Rees and Mr. Fothergill, and patronized by successive lieutenant-governors, was probably too bold in its conception and too advanced to be justly appreciated and earnestly taken up by a sufficient number of the public fell to the ground. The Canadian Institute is the kind of association which was designed by Drs. Dunlop and Rees and Mr. Fothergill, but lacking the revenue which the rent of a few building lots in a flourishing city would supply. The stream flowing through the ravine gave the water power necessary for grinding. All about the locality were thick woods. At an early period the whole district was known as Gore Vale. Gore was in honour of the governor of that name. Vale denoted the ravine which indented a portion of the land through which meandered the pleasant little stream. Across from Farr's brewery, on the north



Farrs Brewery.



FARR'S BREWERY—ANOTHER VIEW.

side of Queen street, are the buildings and grounds of Trinity College. On the steep mound which overhung the Gore Vale brook on its eastern side, just where it is crossed by Queen street, was at an early period a block house, commanding the western approach to York. On the old plans this military work is shown as also a path leading to it across the common from the Garrison, probably trodden often by the relief party of the guard that would be stationed there in anxious times.

CHAPTER LXIII.

COLBORNE LODGE, HIGH PARK.

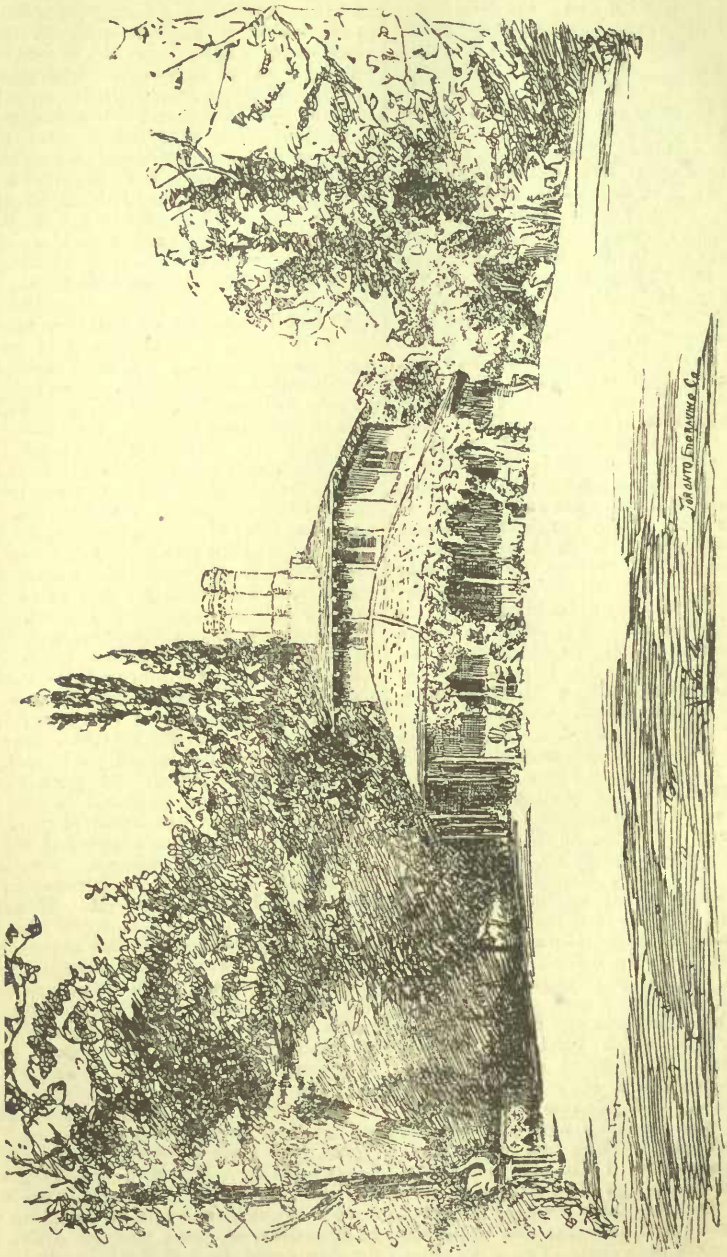
The House of John George Howard, the Giver of a Beautiful Pleasure Ground in the City—A Sketch of His Life.

At the extreme western end of the city on a wooded eminence surrounded by the most picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of Toronto, commanding a magnificent view of the Humber, stands an unpretentious stuccoed house. This is the house of Mr. John George Howard, who in his presentation of High Park to the city, has given the most munificent gift ever made by a private individual to the public in Upper Canada. A curving driveway and a rustic path lead up to the house from the road which skirts the shore of the bay. On the first approach the visitor is confronted with specimens of Mr. Howard's skill in carving. About the railings of the verandah cling in natural attitudes the forms of huge serpents and dragons, carved from great branches of trees and painted in imitation of living monsters, with glittering eyes and fiery mouths. The casual nocturnal visitor might easily be frightened at these apparitions, so lifelike are their undulating folds. But within the house there is a cheery welcome from Mr. Howard, who, although one of the oldest residents of Toronto, is still active and cheerful. Before giving a further description of the house and its surroundings it will not be out of place to give a sketch of the personal history of this great benefactor of the city. Mr. Howard is a scion of one of the most illustrious families in the United Kingdom, being a descendant from Lord William Howard of Naworth Castle in the County of Cumberland, the "Belted Will" of Sir Walter Scott's well-known poem. John Howard, the youngest grandson of Lord William, was the direct ancestor of John G. Howard. Being dissatisfied with the arrangement of his father's property he left Corby Castle and went to the Flemish town of Tournay, where he ingratiated himself with the king, who gave him for a coat of arms a double headed raven with the motto, *Mens Conscia Recti*. Mr. Howard was born on the 27th of July, 1803, at a village twenty-one miles north of London, England. When he was nine years old he was sent to a boarding-school in the town of Hertford, where he remained until he had completed his fourteenth year. At fifteen he was sent to sea as a boy before the mast, that position having been secured for him through Messrs. Taylor, Mosely & Hatchett, a prominent firm of Hamburg traders, whose chief place of business was in Crutched Friars, London. He followed the sea for

MR. JOHN G. HOWARD.

two years, when he was compelled to abandon a nautical life in consequence of perpetual sea sickness, a malady to which he has ever since been subject whenever he has had occasion to make a voyage across the deep. Having learned navigation, practical geometry and marine surveying, he turned his attention to land surveying, engineering and architecture, a knowledge of which he had acquired first in the office of an uncle who was a contractor living at Kennington Cross and afterwards in the office of Mr. John Grayson, architect of Banner street, St. Luke's, London. On leaving Mr. Grayson he went on a tour through the County of Kent. Being provided with a letter of introduction to Councillor Scudamore, of Maidstone, he made the personal acquaintance of that gentleman, who gave him a letter to the archbishop in charge of the re-building of Leed's Castle, a stately structure about five miles from Maidstone, on the Ashford road. He was employed by the latter gentleman in connection with the castle, but soon threw up his

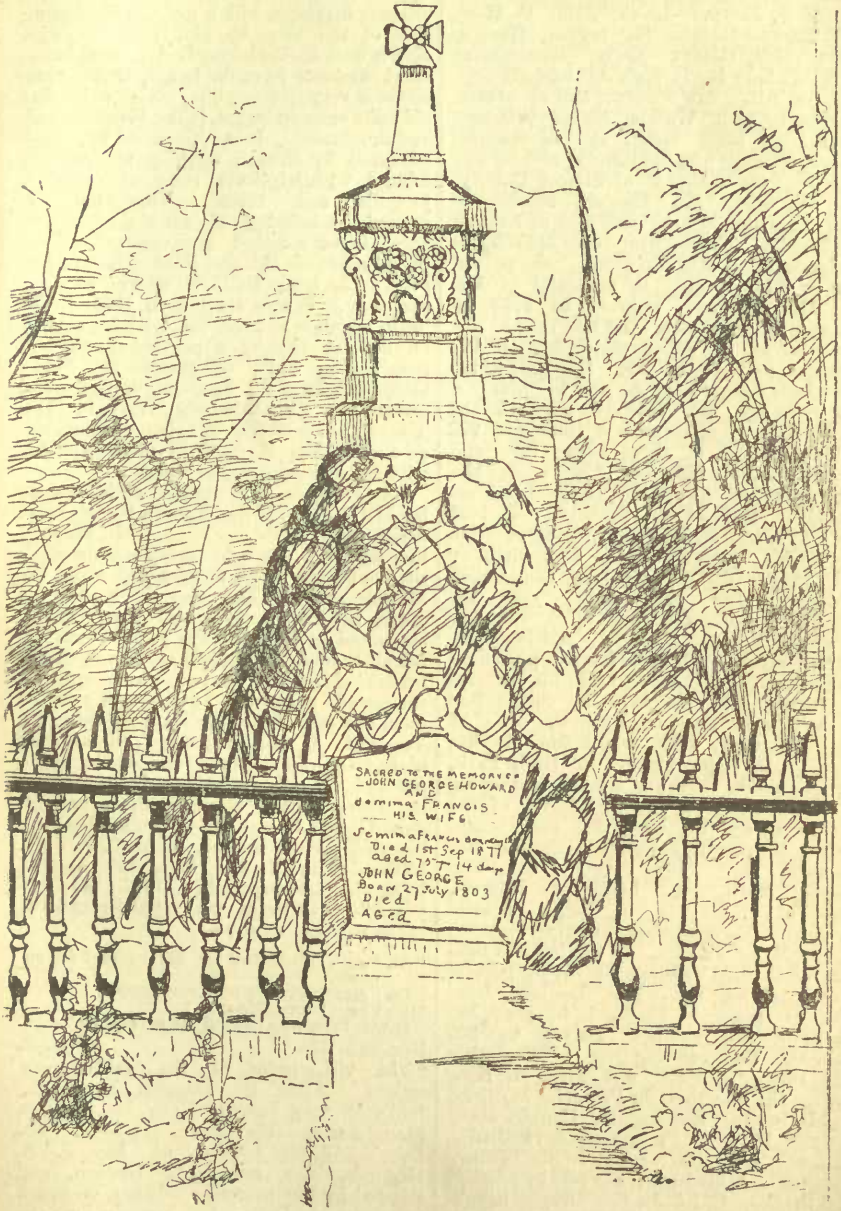
situation, being very much annoyed by the workmen, who called him "the little Cockney." He, however, obtained employment in the office of the Cutbushes, a well-known firm of contracting architects in Maidstone, where he remained for some time. In 1824 he returned to London and entered the office of Wm. Ford, architect, of Mark Lane, London, and Colborne street, Bow road. In the following year Mr. Ford married Mr. Howard's sister Sarah. Soon afterwards Mr. Ford took Mr. Samuel Paterson, architect, R. A., into partnership, and the firm built several villas under the latter's superintendence. On the 7th of May, 1827, Mr. Howard married Miss Jemima Frances Meikle, a young lady in her twenty-fifth year. Though the couple were not blessed by offspring their marriage turned out a singularly happy one. The union endured for more than half a century, when it was severed by the death of Mrs. Howard. In the autumn of 1827 Mr. Howard was sent to Pentridge in Derbyshire, to take Mr. Paterson's place on the Cromford Canal, near Matlock. He subsequently resumed his place in Mr. Ford's office, where he transacted business on his own account. This arrangement continued until the year 1831, when, owing to the distress of the times and the sparsity of building operations in the neighbourhood of London, he began to cast about in his mind for a more profitable field of labour. Becoming impressed by the glowing accounts given by a Mr. Cattermole, an agent for the Canada Company, in the spring of 1832 he resolved to emigrate from England to Canada. He missed the vessel in which his passage had been engaged, but on the 26th of June, accompanied by his wife, he sailed from London for Gravesend in a steamer belonging to Captain Wallis. After getting the luggage on board the ship Emperor Alexander, Captain Boig commander, which lay at anchor opposite Tilbury Fort, Mr. Howard and his wife went ashore, and on their return to the beach found that the ship had sailed away without them. Mr. Howard engaged a boat and some men, and after a hard chase the ship was caught. This was the first of a series of misfortunes which befel Mr. Howard on the trip. An account of these is condensed from a journal of the voyage kept by Mr. Howard. A day or two later while Mr. Howard was shooting with his rifle the boom jibed and striking him would have carried him overboard had not the captain seized him by the legs as he was going over the rail. On the same evening he saw a large meteor fall into the sea about 300 yards ahead of the vessel. Two days afterward Mr. Howard and his wife went ashore at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and were again left by the ship which they had great difficulty in overtaking with a sail boat. Notwithstanding these experiences Mr. Howard and a party went out shooting and fishing in the morning, a few days later a hundred miles from land and lost the ship, and did not find it again until night. The next day another party went out in a small boat, and getting out of sight, were not found until eighteen hours afterward, having been drifting about on the ocean all night, unable to see the lights hung out at the masthead or the blaze of the tar barrels set on fire, or hear the booming of the cannon which were fired throughout the night for their guidance. Meanwhile a child had died and a child had been born on board the ship. Nothing else of an unusual character occurred until the ship was about a month out, when at five o'clock one morning all were awakened by a terrible thumping on the deck and cries of "fire. A mutiny had arisen. The captain rushed upon deck in his shirt, ran to the fore chains, seized the ring leader, dragged him aft, and rope ended him. The mutineers rushed to the rescue of the man and knocked the captain down. They said they were Englishmen and would stick together, and swore they would shoot him, for they did not want him, as they could work the ship themselves. One was about to deal the prostrate captain a heavy blow when the mate seized him and the captain regained his feet. By vigorous measures the mutiny was quelled, and two hours later quiet was restored. Of this Mr. Howard says, "My wife and myself were both unwell. I kept my pistols and guns loaded by the bedside as we expected to hear the ruffians come down the cabin steps, for a set of greater blackguards never sailed out of England." That evening a storm arose and the four top-gallant and royal masts were carried away. On Mr. Howard's birthday a wreck was passed. Within the next few days the captain and a passenger fell overboard, but both were rescued. After arriving in the Gulf of St. Lawrence there was another exciting incident one night which Mr. Howard tells as follows in his journal:—"About 10 o'clock I heard an unusual noise upon deck, the captain at the highest pitch of his voice calling to the sailors to brace up the foreyard, and repeating the order at least a dozen times, as if his orders, from some cause or other, could not be attended to. Mr. Hill, the mate, who was with me in my first trip in the boat, came to my cabin and told me to get up and go upon deck, as there was no doubt but the ship would be lost, for the captain and the other mates were drunk, and the ship



COLBORNE LODGE, HIGH PARK.

was driving fast upon the rocks. I dressed myself as quickly as possible and went upon deck. Judge of my feelings when the first object that met my view was the shore, with tremendous rocks running out into the sea, and the breakers dashing over them in a frightful manner. Horror was depicted on almost every countenance, women clasping their children in their arms and their husbands running about the deck like madmen. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and in turning my head I saw the carpenter sitting on the bulwarks with his axe ready to cut the anchor stop if it should be necessary. We had three good boats, but they would have been crowded and swamped, for there were one hundred and sixty-two persons on board, and a great many of them very bad characters." From this predicament, however, the ship was saved by a change in the wind, which, blowing from the land, drove the vessel away from the rocks and into the open water. On Sunday evening, August 26th, the ship being off quarantine, opposite Grosse Isle—the cholera was raging at the time—a lamentable occurrence took place, which Mr. Howard thus relates:—"The passengers of the Minerva anchored near us had performed quarantine and were returning on board. When they came alongside their vessel the ropes of the davits became entangled with the masts of the boat and swamped her. From the deck of our ship we could see upwards of twenty persons struggling in the water, only nine of whom were saved. The agony we felt at not being able to render assistance, all our boats being on shore, was extreme. One of our boats returning from shore went to their assistance and succeeded in picking up four who were taken to the island. One of them, a fine young woman, was in a state of suspended animation. She was quite black in the face when taken from the water, but rubbing her body with brandy restored her, and by the following morning she was quite recovered. An old man and his wife were two of the others who were saved by the crew of our boat. They were completely soaked, and they wept bitterly for the loss of their little boy, who found a grave in the ocean. The other was a little fellow about four years old, brother to the young woman already named, whose lively countenance beamed thankfulness while carried about in the arms of the brave sailor who saved him. The young woman was called upon to lament the loss of a sister, who sank to rise no more." A child having died just before reaching Quebec, a party from the ship of which Mr. Howard was one, went ashore with the body to bury it and were directed to the cholera burial ground. Mr. Howard says: "When there we were obliged to wait for several hours for a priest. There were no fewer than seven or eight waggons with rough deal coffins waiting in the hot sun for the same priest. The coffins were nailed together of unseasoned inch boards, the lids had shrunk in and warped so that you could get your hand in, and the stench from them was dreadful. Still we remained until the child was buried." On the 14th of September, 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Howard arrived at York, having been eleven weeks and three days from London. His first experience in York is thus told by Mr. Howard: "Going up Church street from the landing place, I was very much astonished to see in a huckster's window a very handsome carving knife and fork for sale, which I had made my brother-in-law a present of before he left England. Going into the shop, judge my surprise to find my wife's sister, whom I believed to be in Goderich. She looked half starved. She had lost one child and the other was in a wretched state." Mr. Howard had a letter of introduction which he presented the next spring to the Hon. Peter Robinson. A few days afterward some of his drawings were submitted to Sir John Colborne, who procured for him the appointment of drawing master at Upper Canada College at a salary of £100 per annum. This was the foundation of Mr. Howard's fortune. Several men immdiately gave him orders for buildings, among whom were Dr. Widmer and James G. Chewett. Dr. Stuart, Lord Bishop of Quebec, calling to pay his respects to Mrs. Howard, found her busy washing in the kitchen. She took her hands out of the wash tub, and the Bishop shaking hands with her, remarked that her small hands had never been used to that kind of work, and if the ladies when they came to Canada would unbend as she had done and perform such work whenever it was necessary Canada would have a better name. The next year Mr. Howard was appointed the first city surveyor by William Lyon Mackenzie, the first Mayor of Toronto, and the same year he put down the first 11 foot plank sidewalks on King street. From this time on for many years Mr. Howard was one of the leading men of Toronto, and in his professional capacity as architect and surveyor he made many surveys and built many buildings, some of the principal of which are surveys of the harbour, the construction of sewers and various public works as city engineer, the provincial lunatic asylum, the plan of St. James' cemetery, the Wellington street

post office, many churches and public buildings in various parts of the Dominion and a great number of business houses and private residences in this city. Of one of Mr. Howard's achievements in the hasty erection of a spire on St. Paul's church, Yorkville, in 1841, Dr. Scadding, in Toronto of Old, says:—"While crossing the First concession line, now in our northward journey, the moment comes back to us when on glancing along the vista to the eastward, formed by the road in that direction, we first noticed a church spire on the right hand or southern side. We had passed that way a day or two before, and we were sure no such object was to be seen there then, and yet unmistakably now there rose up before the eye a rather graceful tower and spire of considerable altitude, complete from base to apex, and coloured white. The fact was, Mr. J. G. Howard, a well-known local architect, had ingeniously constructed a tower of wood in a horizontal, or nearly horizontal position, in the ground close by somewhat as a ship builder puts together the mast of some vast ammiral, and then after attending to the external finish of at least the higher portion of it even to a coating of lime wash, had in the space of a few hours by means of convenient machinery raised it on end and secured it permanently in a vertical position. We gather some further particulars from a contemporary account. The Yorkville spire was raised on the 4th of August 1841. It was 85 feet high, composed of four entire trees or pieces of timber, each of that length bound together pyramidically, tapering from ten feet base to one foot at top, and made to receive a turned ball and weather-cock. The base was sunk in the ground until the apex was raised ten feet from the ground and about thirty feet of the upper part of the spire was completed, coloured and painted before the raising. The operation of raising commenced about two o'clock p. m., and about eight in the evening the spire and vane were seen erect and appeared to those unacquainted with what was going on to have risen amongst the trees as if by magic. The work was performed by Mr. John Richey, the framing by Mr. Wetherell and the raising was superintended by Mr. Joseph Hill. The plan adopted was this: Three gin-poles, as they are called, were erected in the form of a triangle. Each of them was well braced and tackles were rove at their tops; the tackles were hooked to strong straps about fifty feet up the spire with nine men to each tackle and four men to steady the end with following poles. It was raised in about four hours from the commencement of the straining of the tackles and had a very beautiful appearance while rising. The whole operation we have been told, was conducted as nearly as possible in silence, the architect himself regulating by signs the action of the groups at the gin-poles, being himself governed by the plumb line suspended in a high frame before him. Perhaps Fontana's exploit of setting on end the obelisk in front of St. Peter's in Rome suggested the possibility of causing a tower and spire to be suddenly seen rising above the roof of the Yorkville St. Paul's. On a humble scale we have Fontana's arrangement reproduced, while in the men at the gin-poles working in obedience to signs we have the old Egyptians over again—a very small detachment of them indeed—as seen in the old sculpture on the banks of the Nile. The original St Paul's before it acquired in this singular manner the dignified appurtenance of a steeple, was a long, low barn-like wooden building. Mr. Howard otherwise improved it, enlarging it by the addition of an aisle on the west side. When some twenty years later, in 1861, the new stone church was erected, the old wooden structure was removed bodily to the west side of Yonge street, together with the tower, curtailed however of it spire. We have been informed that the four fine stems, each eighty-five feet long which formed the interior frame of the tower and spire of 1841 were a present from Mr. Allan of Moss Park, and that the Rev. Charles Matthews occasionally officiating in St. Paul's, gave one hundred pounds in cash towards the expense of the ornamental addition now made to the edifice." In 1836 Mr. Howard bought a piece of land containing 165 acres on the east bank of the Humber to which he gave the name of High Park. On the western side of this the same year he built a residence there which he named Colborne Lodge, in honour of Sir John Colborne, who had been his first benefactor and friend in York and had given him the post of drawing master in Upper Canada College which he filled for twenty-three years. On the 23rd of December 1837, Mr. Howard moved from Chewett's building on King street where he had lived to his new residence, Colborne Lodge, High Park. On the morning of the second day afterwards, Christmas, Mr. Howard shot a deer and some quail at the rear part of High Park. On Thursday the 7th of December before moving from King street Mr. Howard led the right wing of the scouting party up Yonge street to attack the insurrectionists who had congregated at



THE HOWARD CAIRN.

Montgomery's tavern. The party consisted of the following men, appointed by Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis :—Lieut. John G. Howard, Thomas Douglas Harington, Government clerk, Robert Kelly, Government clerk, William Davis, high constable, George William Allan, law student, and six others. The party took Walker Smith prisoner. Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant-Governor, gave him his liberty, and he was afterward made Sheriff of Simcoe County. The rifle which Mr. Howard carried on this expedition he still possesses and shows with pride. The drawing room of Colborne Lodge is filled with pictures, the post of honour being occupied by portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, painted in 1848 by Thomas H. Stevenson. At the rear of the house is a picture gallery which contains 127 pictures painted by Mr. Howard, which have been donated to the city by him. A few years ago Mr. Howard gave to the Public Library of Toronto a library of 222 volumes, some of them being rare and costly. From 1855 for four years Mr. Howard sat on the bench with Chief Justices Robinson, McLean and Richards. In 1883 he mayor and members of the corporation visited Mr. Howard on his 80th birthday and presented him with an illuminated address. In the same year the Marquis of Lorne conferred upon him the dignity of a Royal Canadian Academician. In November, 1888, Mr. Howard presented Upper Canada College with all his surveying instruments. In 1876 the corporation of the city conferred upon him the title of Forest Ranger, since which time he has made great improvements in High Park, forming roads, making drains, surveying the land, laying out the boundaries of the park, and clearing away the underbrush. Among the curious objects possessed by Mr. Howard, are two very old carriages, both of historical interest. One of these is a large chariot brought to Toronto about twenty-two years ago by Major Tulloch. It was built in London for Captain Trollope for the purpose of conveying his wife, Mrs. Trollope, from place to place in England to give her Shakespearean readings. Its cost was 800 guineas. The running gear of the other and smaller carriage was given by King George the Fourth to Sir Peregrine Maitland on his leaving England for Canada about the year 1822. Sir Peregrine was recalled in 1828 and gave the carriage to Sir William Campbell. At his death it was sold by auction, and the late Chief Justice Draper bought it. He afterward sold it to his groom, who used it as a cab for several years, when it was again sold by auction and purchased by Mr. Howard for $40. He had a new body and steps put to it. Both of these carriages will come into the possession of the city by Mr. Howard's will. North-west of Colborne Lodge, and but a short distance from the house, at the summit of a very picturesque ravine, with fine old oaks surrounding it, is the Howard tomb and monument. It is approached by a path bordered by French weeping willows and fringed with triplicate rows of daffodils, jonquils and roses. This plot of ground, consisting of one-eighth of an acre, is consecrated and reserved as the burial place of Mr. and Mrs. Howard forever. The tomb itself is within an inner enclosure. It was erected in 1875. The lot in which is situated the tomb is enclosed on the north side by a portion of the old iron railing which surrounded St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1714. The tomb, of which we give a view, was erected by Mr. Howard in memory of his wife and in readiness for himself.

The cairn is constructed with granite boulders. Mrs. Howard was a Scotch lady, which accounts for the cairn. Mr. Howard himself "is a Masonic Templar—therefore the double pedestal, terminating with the Maltese cross." The cost of erecting the tomb, including vault and iron railing, amounted to $3,120. The granite boulders are all bedded in Portland cement against a brick shaft in the centre, which supports the marble pedestal. This weighs over ten tons, and came from the Rutland quarries, Vermont, U S. Engraved on a brass plate, and fixed round one of the gate-posts of the old iron railing, is the following inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of John George Howard and Jemima Frances, his wife. John George, born 27th July, 1803 ; Jemima Frances, born 18th August, 1802, died 1st September, 1877. Aged 75 years." On a brass plate fixed round the other iron gate-post :—

"St. Paul's Cathedral for 160 years I did enclose,
Oh ! stranger, look with reverence ;
Man ! man ! unstable man !
It was thou who caused the severance."
Nov. 18th, 1875. J. G. H.

The vicissitudes of the railing are curious. After its removal from St. Paul's it was purchased by Mr Robert Mountcastle, Waverley place. St. John's Wood, London, of Mr. J. B. Hogarth, iron merchant, London, and shipped by him in good condition, on board the steamship Delta, for Toronto, on the 14th of October, 1874. The Delta went on shore about five miles below Cape Chat

L'ght, on the 8th of November. A portion of the railing was recovered from the wreck, and sent to Montreal by the salvage men in the spring of 1875, in a very mutilated state, but was brought from Montreal by Mr. Howard, 17th of August, in that year, and arrived in Toronto on the 21st of the same month. It was repaired by Messrs William Hamilton & Son, at the St. Lawrence Foundry, Toronto, and finally fixed on the stone curb, where it now stands, on the 18th of November, 1875.

On the north side of the cairn is a marble tablet with this inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of John George Howard and Jemima Frances his wife, Jemima Frances born 18th August, 1802, died 1st September, 1877, aged 75 years and 14 days; John George, born 27th July, 1803, died ——, aged ——." Skirting the euclosure of the monument runs a romantic path, uamed the Lovers' walk, which leads to the old Indian trail, still distinctly to be made out, which runs to Lake Simcoe. In the low land farther east is Grenadiers' Pond, a small sheet of water, one of the ancient outlets of the waters of the Humber. A tradition exists that the name Grenadier's Pond is connected with the disastrous bewilderment of a party of regular troops sent to oppose the landing of the Americans during the war of 1812. It is asserted that a number of the soldiers were drowned in the lagoon on this occasion. At the same time it is also asserted that the name Grenadiers' Pond was familiar previously. The noble demesne now known as High Park consisting of a wide stretch of varied surface composed of brooks, pond, hill and dale, landscape and forest is the most beautiful section of country lying around Toronto and eminently adapted by its natural advantages to the purpose of a public park. For this magnificent play-ground the city has Mr. Howard to thank. It consists at present of 310 acres, to which 45 acres will be added. In 1873 Mr. Howard conveyed 120 acres to the corporation of the City of Toronto by gift as a public park for ever. The remaining 45 acres of Mr. Howard's estate is in the hands of his trustees, Dr. Larratt, William Smith and Samuel G. Wood, by whom it will be transferred to the city with Colborne Lodge. The remaining 190 acres contained in the park was purchased from the estate of the late Percival Ridout by Mr. Howard, acting for the city. Mr. Howard died in 1890, and was buried with Masonic honors side by side with his wife in High Park.

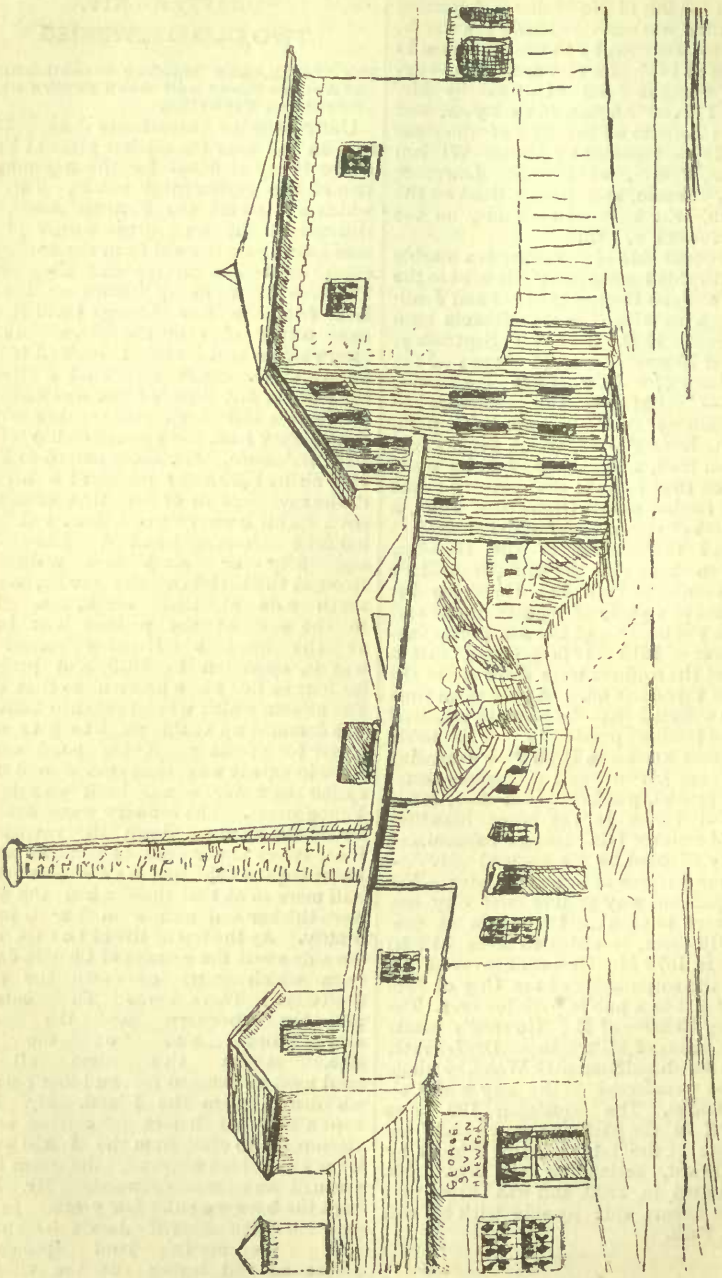
———

CHAPTER LXIV.

TWO OLD BREWERIES.

The Well-known Malting Establishments of Joseph Bloor and John Severn at the Ravine in Yorkville.

Until 1830 or thereabouts Joseph Bloor kept an inn near the market place of York, conveniently situated for the accommodation of the agricultural public. This inn which was called the Farmers' Arms, was situated on the north-west corner of the lane leading northward from the north-west corner of Market Square and King street. The lane was formerly known as Stuart's Lane from the Rev. George Okill Stuart, once owner of property there. It was afterwards called Francis Lane, and is now known as Francis street. That section of the city, in Mr. Bloor's time, was known as the Devil's Half Acre. On retiring with a competency from the proprietorship of the Farmers' Arms, Mr. Bloor moved to Yorkville about 1830 and established a brewery in the ravine north of the first concession road. This brewery was a low, red brick building one hundred feet long and fifty or sixty feet wide. It stood at the bottom of the ravine, on the south side of tthe creek, a little to the east of the present iron bridge at the head of Huntley street. It was in operation in 1835, and probably for four or five years previous to that date. The stream which was larger then than now was dammed up at this point to give water power for grinding. A big pond several acres in extent was thus made and in the spring the water would back up nearly to Yonge street. The brewery was reached by a roadway running down the ravine from Bloor street at the head of Huntley street. Picturesque as the spot is even now it was still more so at that time when the woods were thicker and nature in her primeval beauty. At the top of the hill on the northern side stood the cottage of Charles Jarvis, from which steps led down the steep declivity. There was an entrance to the brewery at the south side and also on the east side. About this time all the sand used in Toronto for building purposes was drawn from the Island. Mr. Bloor kept a team of horses for carting, and in attempting to cross from the Island on the ice with a load of sand, the team broke through and was drowned. Mr. Bloor kept the brewery but a few years. In conjunction with Sheriff Jarvis he entered into a successful land speculation, projecting and laying out the village of Yorkville, which narrowly escaped being



Severn's Brewery Yonge St. Yorkville.

called Bloorville. That name was proposed as also was Rosedale after the sheriff's homestead, and likewise Cumberland, from the native county of some of the surrounding residents. Dr. Scadding suggests that Bloor, the name of a spot in Staffordshire, famous for a great engagement in the wars between the houses of Lancashire and York would have been a happy appellation. Yorkville was at last selected, a name which preserved that discarded in 1834 for Toronto. Mr. Bloor accumulated a large amount of property on the first concession road, stretching along the northern side from its eastern end as far west as Gwynne street and back to the creek in the ravine. He subsequently sold this property. The first concession road was afterward known as St. Paul's road and Sydenham road. That Mr. Bloor's name should finally have become permanently attached to it in Bloor street is a fact which may be compared with the case of Pimlico, the well known west end quarter of London. Pimlico has its name from Benjamin Pimlico for many years the popular landlord of a hotel in the neighbourhood. Mr. Bloor was a quiet, pleasant Englishman, widely esteemed and respected. About forty years ago he became identified with the Bloor street Methodist church, to which he gave largely during his life and by legacy. Up to his death, which occurred about twenty years ago, he lived in a cottage on the south side of Bloor street, at the head of Gwynne street. This cottage, which is still standing, although much enlarged and improved, is soon to be torn down. Of Mr. Bloor's five children all but one are dead. The brewery, after being given up by its original occupant, was conducted for a time by Mr. John Rose.

The *British Colonist* of October 31st, 1843, has the following advertisement of Mr. Rose in regard to this brewery which was then called Castle Frank Brewery :—

"The subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Toronto, and this vicinity, that he has purchased the above brewery from the original proprietor Joseph Bloor, Esquire, and from his competent knowledge of the business, and a determination to make a first rate article, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders left for Castle Frank Brewery at the shop of R. Cathcart, 147 King street, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

"JOHN ROSE."

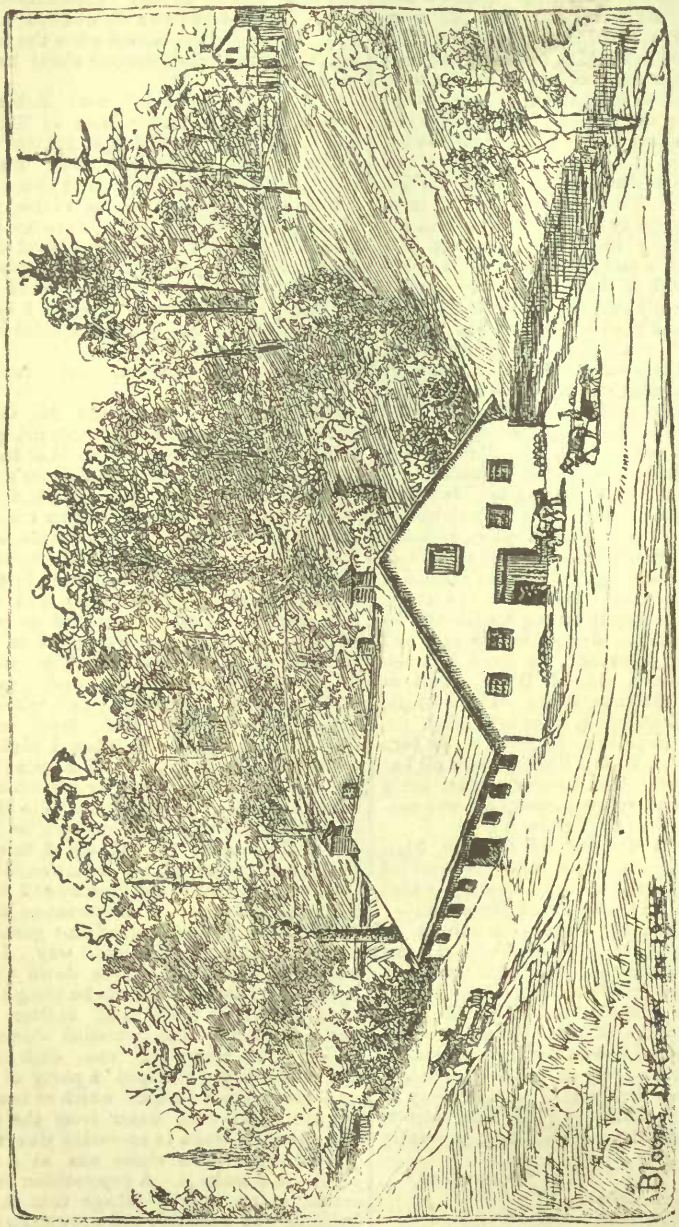
"Castle Frank Brewery,
October 31st, 1843."

About thirty years ago the brewing business was discontinued there, and the east of the building was tenanted by an old Irishman and after him by an old negro named Cassidy. It was torn down about twenty years ago. Mr. Robert C. Givins gives the following interesting reminiscences about the old brewery.

"The old brewery," said Robert C. Givins, formerly Bob Givins of Toronto, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois, to a *Telegram* reporter, who was sent to that city especially to interview him. "The old brewery, in the ravine, north of Bloor street? Why, true enough," said he, "that rakes up memories of sunny days. Why, I had almost forgotten it. Sit down,—you have struck a line of reminiscence I ought never to forget as I believe I carry scars on me yet from accidents at the old brewery."

"Accidents," queried the reporter. "What kind?"

"Oh, you see," continued Mr. Givins, smiling, "the time I recall was during that great epoch in the sporting world of the two continents, the Heenan and Sayer's prize fight, which occurred in England, if I remember right in 1860, and I think that fight created more interest in the minds of the Toronto boys at the time than the history of England ever did. We had a 24 foot ring staked out to the old brewery, and every Saturday afternoon we 'met' to do honour to the 'manly art' as we called it. Our parents used to wonder how we got so many black eyes and swollen ears playing 'cricket' or 'shinney,' never suspecting the true cause. Now do you believe it, when I pick up a paper and read the report of a prize fight, dog fight, chicken dispute or any other horrible enterprise, my mind reverts to the old brewery in the valley. Boys will be boys, and while I doubt the efficacy of this kind of early education as a foundation for true Christian character, the Heenan and Sayers fight was the topic of conversation among the boys, and these prominent gentlemen had many imitators in a small way. In the winter time when we rode down the old brewery hill on sleds, this building served as a meeting place and shelter from the cold blasts that whistled down the valley. I remember one dark night one of the boys 'stumped' a party of us to go through the old sluice, which at one time fed the wheel with water from the pond. The brewery when in operation was run by water power. This sluice was as dark as night could make it. A superstition existed among many in the village that this old building was haunted, and notwithstanding our frequent visits there in the day time, there was not a boy in the neighbourhood



BLOOR'S BREWERY.

who could be hired at any price to go through it at night, and I have no doubt many believed that it was actually haunted, because I remember a story in circulation at the time that one night an old watchman had occasion to go down there after an escaped burglar, claiming that as he entered the old building from the west door near where the big vats were, he saw four ghosts playing whist on the top of one of the vats. He did not wait to catch the burglar, who either escaped or was annihilated by the ghostly occupants of the old building. Well the boys were 'stumped' to go down and crawl through the sluice one night, and one asked, 'Could John C. Heenan or Tom Sayers be stumped?' 'No,' answered one boy in the crowd, 'they are afraid of nothing.' 'Well then if they would not be stumped, we should not be' shouted two or three, becoming brave at the mention of the heroes of the day, so we followed the nervy youth who originated this hazardous proposition. It was the blackest night he could have selected; thunder clouds hung over the pond, and an occasional flash indicated an approaching storm, and added no little terror to the occasion. To many of us this day seemed our last. Whew!—going through the old brewery at night. Our hearts beat a lively tattoo against our vests; but Heenan would have gone, so would Sayers. We groped our way down the hill, and after stumbling about over the rough ground and through shrubbery we finally got to the entrance of the old sluice. It was 200 feet through into the big water-wheel, which was located at one end of the brewery. The gate of the sluice had long been closed, and no water passed through it from the pond, so we had a dry creep; the passage way was large enough for us to go two abreast, but was very low; we had to creep on our hands and knees, and I doubt if the prisoners who escaped from Libby Prison through the tunnel, of whose perilous trip you have probably read, experienced a more breathless journey than we did. We got along, however, all right until we came to the big wheel, and after we all climbed through we stood erect inside the wheel to get a rest before we explored other portions of the brewery. In the corner of the room where the wheel was located we thought we saw what first appeared to be a ray of light peeping through a crack in the wall. We all looked intently upon the corner where we saw two big bright eyes glaring at us like two coals of fire. We were paralyzed for a minute, not one of us mustering up courage enough to speak. At last the leader whispered 'Let's get,' which we did, and the way we scrambled out through that sluice to the entrance and got up the hill can never be properly expressed. Upon reaching Bloor street we walked hand in hand home. 'Do you think Heenan or Sayers would have stayed?' said one of the boys. 'Not much,' said another. 'You can just bet they would have vamoosed if they had seen those terrible eyes."

By the way, speaking of Bob Givins, he was invited to speak at the grand celebration of the opening of the new bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, upon which occasion 30,000 citizens of Omaha and Council Bluffs were present. This honour was also conferred upon the governors of Iowa and Nebraska and several United States senators. Robt. C. Givins always says something good when he gets on the platform, and on this occasion he made a particularly witty and telling speech. Just after passing the Davenport road on the east side of Yonge street, is the brewery and malting house of John Severn, who settled in Yorkville and built the brewery in 1835. Several years previous to this he had followed his trade of blacksmith in York, and on going to Yorkville he built a smithy and worked in it for a short time. The brewery, which is of brick and stone, was originally built by the father of John Baxter, but was extended from time to time by Mr. Severn until now the building bears but a slight resemblance to the structure of half a century ago. The brewery, which in its present condition, is several times larger than Bloor's establishment ever was, overlooks the ravine. Fifteen years ago there was a picturesque irregularity about the outlines of Mr. Severn's brewery, the projecting galleries round the domestic portion of the building indicating that the adjacent scenery was not unappreciated. Mr. Severn conducted the brewery up to the time of his death, half-a-dozen years ago, after which it was managed by his son, George, for a time, but is now unused. Mr. Severn left a large property, which he disposed of by will. An expensive litigation arose over a contest of this will. The matter was settled recently, but not until $25,000 had been spent in the courts. Like Mr. Bloor, Mr. Severn was an Englishman, and like him he gave his name to a street, Severn street having been laid out near his brewery. Mr. Severn was one of the five first councillors or aldermen of Yorkville at the time of its incorporation in 1853, and this fact is embodied in the coat of arms on the town hall. Of this building which stands on the west side of Yonge street, but a short distance below Severn's brewery, Dr. Scadding says: "The singular

Hotel de Ville which in modern times distinguishes Yorkville has a Flemish look. It might have strayed hither from Ghent. Nevertheless, as seen from numerous points of view, it cannot be characterized as picturesque or in harmony with its surroundings. The shield of arms sculptured in stone and set in the wall above the circular window in the front gable presents the following charges arranged quarterly :—A beer barrel with an S below, a brick mould with an A below, an anvil with a W below, and a jack plane with a D below. In the centre in a shield of pretence is a sheep's head with an H below. These symbols commemorate the first five councillors, or aldermen, of Yorkville at the time of its incorporation in 1853, and their trades or callings, the initials being those respectively of the surnames of Mr. John Severn, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, Mr. James Wallis, Mr. James Dobson, and Mr. Peter Huttv. Over the whole as a crest is the Canadian beaver." Along the ravine which has just been mentioned in connection with the breweries were the earliest public ice houses in the vicinity of Toronto. They were rude slab buildings thickly thatched over with pine branches. Spring water ice gathered from the neighbouring ponds was here stored by Mr. Richards, an enterprising African, fifty years ago.

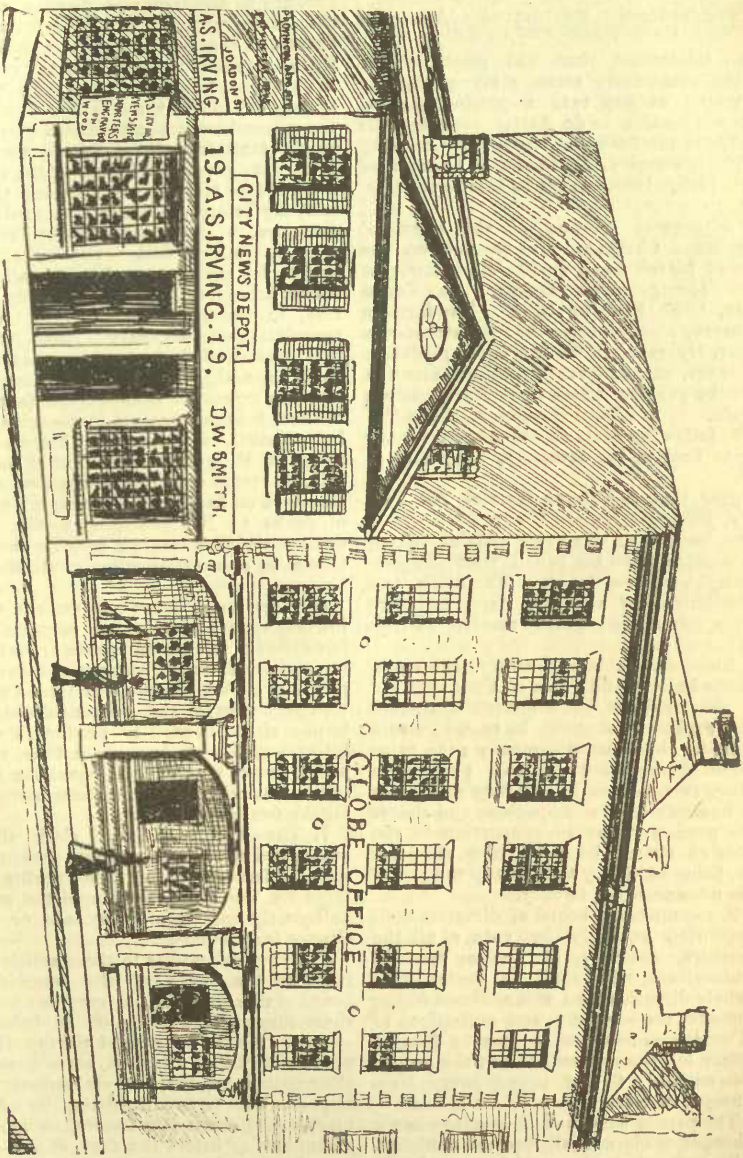
CHAPTER LXV.

THE OLD GLOBE CORNER.

The Site of the First News Depot in Toronto —The Old Globe Office and First Methodist Church.

At the corner on the south-west where Jordan street runs at a right angle to King street, some forty years since or more was the Irving store, originally occupied by William Osborne, a land agent. The house was divided into two places of business. Osborne had two daughters who carried on a millinery business, while he was engaged as a land and commission agent. The land business was carried on at the corner store, and the millinery business was carried on in a smaller shop to the west. After Osborne sold out, the corner was occupied by Mrs. Cook, a confectioner, a popular place for lunch early in the fifties. Mrs. Cook afterwards moved to Yonge street, to the site of the present Aquatic saloon, south of Sparrow lane. The small shop to the west was rented to Sheik, a tobacconist. It was a great lounging place for the officers of the troops stationed here. One day one of them was arrested for having ridden his horse into the shop. He belonged to the 13th Hussars. The house was then divided into three. Mr. Faulkner occupied the corner as a shoe store, L. D. Campbell the centre as a news store, and Mr. Macdonald, the dyer, the west shop George Faulkner had a news store afterwards in Campbell's place. Faulkner, however, sold out to A. S. Irving, who had leased the corner shop from Mr. Faulkner, sr. L. D. Campbell came from Elmira, N.Y., and was the first newsdealer who started business in Toronto. It is worth noting that part of his stock of papers were all contained on a long shelf in the south-east corner of the little shop, and on a small counter eght feet long on the west side. L. D. Campbell was a smart, pleasing American, good-natured, and an entertaining talker. Campbell was succeeded by Erastus Wiman, who later on moved into P. C. Allan's present stand, the firm being McDougall & Wiman. Wiman sold out to Warne & Hall. The two east shops were, about 1860, thrown into one for Mr. Irving, who remained there with Macdonald till the buildings were bought by Jacques & Hay, who erected a warehouse. This, in time, was torn down to make way for the new Bank of Commerce building, which occupies this site, and that of the old *Globe* office to the west.

Prior to the purchase by Mr. Dallas, for quite a number of years part of the building was occupied by the agency of the Commercial Bank, of which John Ross was manager. Mr. Dallas, who had carried on a wooden ware business, transferred the property in 1850 to George Brown, of the *Globe*, and a portion of it was occupied by that journal as a printing office. A flight of steps led up through three heavy stone arched entrances into a lobby about eight feet broad, from which the stores and offices opened. About twenty years ago the front of the building was remodelled and given the appearance shown in the second picture The *Globe* occupied the westerly side of the building as a business office, its pressroom being in a building at the rear. At one time a part of the building was occupied by the Farmers' Bank, which subsequently closed its doors. The staff of the *Globe* then included many men who have since made their mark in the world. Erastus Wiman was a reporter. C. W. Bunting was foreman of the composing room. Chas. J. Harcourt, now of Birmingham, England, and the late Wm. Edwards, of Washington, were on the staff, while the composing room was on the second floor and on the third floor were the editorial rooms.



THE OLD GLOBE OFFICE.

CHAPTER LXVI.

THE FARMERS' STOREHOUSE CO.

An Old-fashioned Business—Its Aim and End—Its Members and its Rules.

An institution that did good service to the community some sixty years ago is worth at any rate a passing notice. It is not possible to do better than let the records of the Farmers' Storehouse Company tell their own story. The *Canadian Freeman*, of April 17th, 1828, contains this advertisement:—

"A general meeting of the Farmers' Storehouse Company will be held on the 22nd of March next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at John Montgomery's tavern, on Yonge street, 'The Bird in Hand.' The farmers are hereby also informed that the storehouse is properly repaired for the accommodation of storage, and that every possible attention shall be paid to those who store produce therein. JOHN GOESSMAN, Clerk."

The following extracts are taken from the minute book of the company, beginning in 1824.

Upper Canada—Home district, 7th February, 1824.

The farmers of the home district, taking into consideration the benefit that the public might derive by the formation and establishment of a general farmers' store upon a consistent plan, resolve as follows:—

1. That a suitable and convenient storehouse be built in the Town of York.

2. That business be commenced therein upon a capital that may be raised by subscribers for shares in a company; the value of which shares shall be two pounds ten shillings currency each. Every subscriber shall be considered a co-partner and sharer in the profit and loss in proportion to the number of shares he pays into the joint stock, being at liberty to take any number of shares not exceeding twenty.

3. A committee or board of directors shall be appointed annually by vote of all the subscribers, consisting of five or more of the subscribers, who shall be vested with the whole direction and management of the business for the company, and authorized to build such a storehouse as may be deemed necessary for the concern, and at the proper time to employ a fit and proper person for a storekeeper or clerk.

4. The person who shall be employed as a storekeeper or clerk shall procure sufficient security or bonds to the committee or board of directors for the value of the property intrusted to him for a just and faithful transaction of the business.

5. His duty shall be to receive all produce into the store and give proper receipts for the same and at proper times to take the produce to Montreal and dispose of it to the best advantage; to appoint an agent, or agents, at that place, and other places where it may be found necessary for the company; to purchase goods for the company (as near as may be) to suit the different demands of the subscribers, and also that the said clerk on his return from Montreal or any other place with goods purchased for the company shall, before opening and exposing them for sale, lay before the committee or board of directors a fair and correct statement of all sales and purchases made by him for the concern, detailing all the expenses attending the same, for their inspection, in order to prevent any fraud or speculation on his part Also that the said clerk shall once in every six months make out and present to the said committee, who shall meet for that purpose (a majority of them being authorized in case all shall not be present), a full and correct statement of all goods issued out of the store, sold, bartered or anywise disposed of; also the stock on hand with all other fair accounts of profit or loss belonging to the concern during the then last six months for the information and satisfaction of all the stockholders.

6. When the goods are received and exposed for sale each subscriber or co-partner shall have liberty to take the goods or cash out of the said store, to the amount of subscription paid into the concern, but shall stand a debtor to the company and be considered bound to pay either in cash or produce, delivered into the store sufficient and in time, that the net proceeds thereof shall equal the amount taken out in order to purchase more goods for the next season.

7. The storekeeper or clerk shall be authorized to sell goods to any person, either stockholders or not, at small profits (regulated by the board or committee at their half-yearly meetings), for cash or in exchange for produce.

8. Every subscriber to these articles shall pay into the hands of the committee or board of directors £2 10s. currency on every share they shall subscribe on or before the ——— for the purpose of paying the expense of building the said store-house, and the remainder of their several subscriptions, either in cash or produce fitting for a foreign market, delivered in the store, equal to the amount on or before the first day of———, and the company agrees to meet at Montgomery's tavern on Yonge street, on the first day of May next, for the purpose of choosing the committee or board of directors

for carrying the plan into execution according to the foregoing resolutions and make further arrangements thereunto.

Ninth and lastly. We, the subscribers, hereby promise and agree, and by these presents bind themselves each one of us to the committee or board of directors in behalf of the company, to pay into their hands the amount of the several shares annexed to our names, at the time and in the manner and form agreeable to the foregoing articles

Then comes a long list of shareholders among whom are those familiar names—John Montgomery, of York, Jo'b and Aaron Silverthorne (two thorough Tories of the most ancient type), the inevitable Thomsons, of Scarborough, Eli Playter and William Howland, besides hosts of others.

At a meeting held in January, 1825, these resolutions were passed :—

1. That Ely Playter be called to the chair.

2. That Ely Playter, Abraham Stoufer, Joseph Pearson, Silas Fletcher, Joseph Shephard, Jacob Wintersteen, James Farr, George Playter and George W. Port, be appointed a committee or board of directors for the purpose of carrying the concern of the Farmers' Store into effect, agreeable to the third article of the resolutions agreed upon and subscribed to by the farmers of the home district on the 7th day of February last.

3. That the said above-named committee or board of directors do meet in York, at Howard's inn, on — day of next month.

York, June, 1824.—The committe met at Howard's Inn, pursuant to agreement, and after some inquiry at the Surveyor-General's office and elsewhere respecting a water lot to build upon, it was agreed that Ely and Geo. Playter should be appointed to petition the Governor-in-Council and endeavor to obtain a grant for a water lot for the purpose, and that until the event was known no further proceeding would be taken. The members of the committee present were :—

Ely Plater,
Joseph Pearson,
Silas Fletcher,
Jacob Wintersteen,
Joseph Shephard,
George Playter.

In consequence of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor's absence from York I did not obtain an answer to our petition until —— day of December, after which I wrote to the committee to meet at Fair's Inn in York on the 4th day of January, 1825.

Ely Plater.

York, 4th Jan., 1825.

Ely Playter, Abraham Stouffer, Jacob Wintersteen and James Farr met at Fair's Inn and waited until late in the afternoon. No others of the committee coming, and they not being a majority, agreed to meet again at Montgomery's tavern on Yonge street the 15th instant, and that notice be given to those of the committee who were not present.

Home District, Yonge Street,
15th January, 1825.

At a meeting of the committee for regulating the business of the Farmers' store the following resolutions were adopted :—

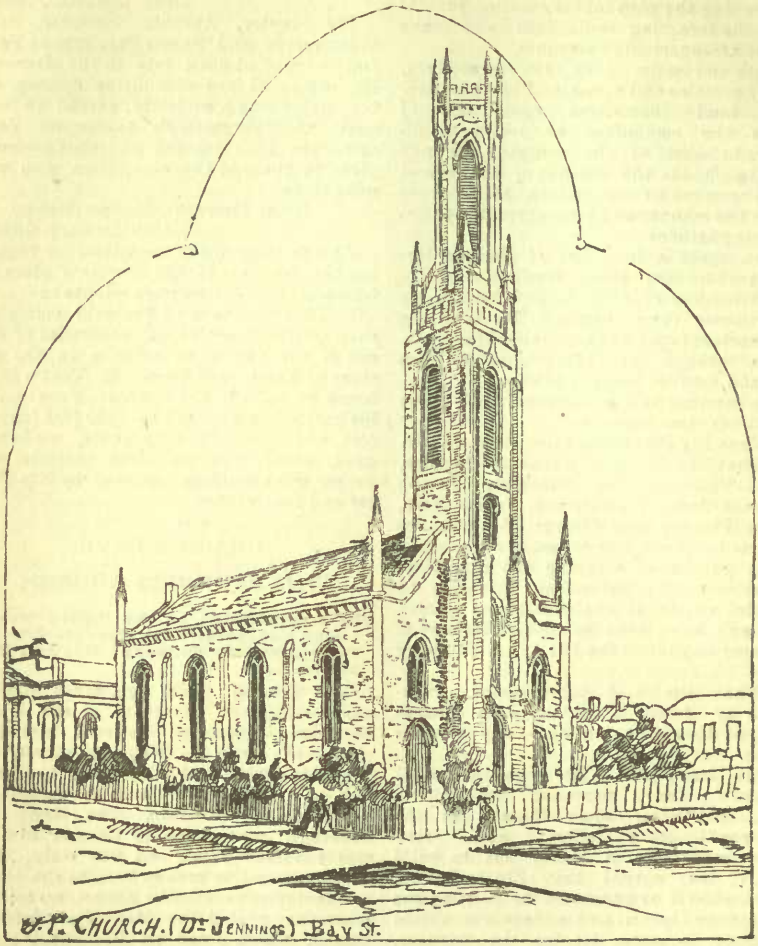
1. That each one of the said committee shall publish a notice and otherwise of each one of the several subscribers to the said store of $3 on each store. 2. That a storehouse be built in the town of York on the lot heretofore referred to—100 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 20 foot posts, made with good, sound and sufficient material and proper workmanship. Signed by Ely Playter and four others.

CHAPTER LXVII.

THE JENNINGS CHURCH.

The Organization of the United Presbyterian Congregation in Toronto—The Old Church on the Corner of Bay and Richmond.

Just fifty-one years ago, seven members and twenty-one adherents of the United Secession Church of Scotland, met in a carpenter's shop on Newgate street, now Adelaide street, and talked over the formation of a congregation and the building of a church for worship. The Rev. John Jennings, who came to Canada in 1838, was inducted pastor on 9th July, 1839. The congregation met at first in the March, or Stanley street Baptist chapel, up to 1840, when they rented the Methodist Episcopal chapel, which stood on Richmond street, the present site of Richmond Hall, and in 1841 they purchased the building. In 1848 it was too small for the congregation, and a new church was erected on the corner of Richmond and Bay streets, as given in the sketch. It was in the perpendicular English Gothic style of architecture, of white brick and cut stone dressings, having a square tower at the west end, with octagonal termination and rich pinnacles, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of William Thomas, architect. It had accommodation for 900 persons, and cost about £3,000. The builders and contractors were Metcalfe, Forbes & Co. Early in the sixties a great storm occurred in Toronto, and one of the stone pinnacles at the



south-east corner of the church was blown down and fell through the roof. The stone in its flight downward detached a piece of wood with a nail in it, which also fell, the nail piercing a Testament in one of the gallery pews and, punctured the book through to the text: Mark vii, 25, "And the winds blew and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock."

The building has since been torn down to make room for the fine edifice of the College of Physicians and Surgeons o Ontario.

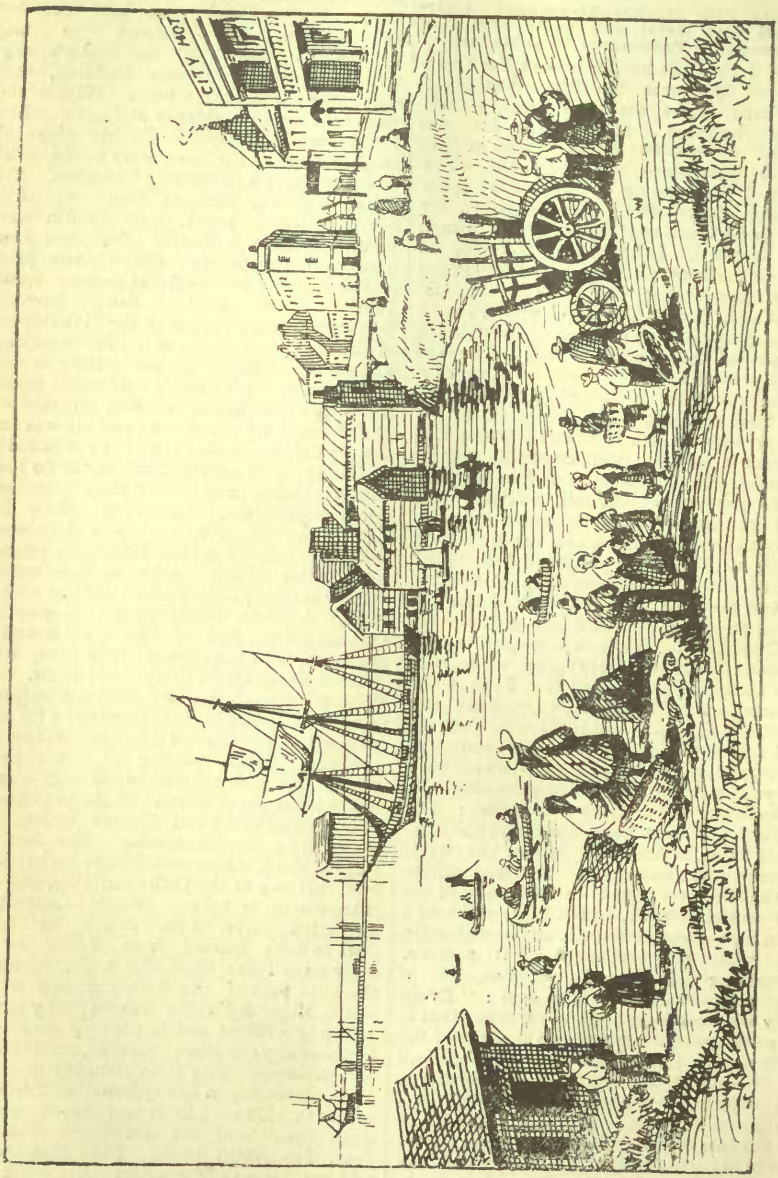
Dr. Jennings resigned the pastorate in 1874, and died two years afterwards, deeply regretted. His family still live in Toronto on St. Joseph street. One of his sons, Mr. Bernard Jennings, is assistant-manager of the Imperial Bank, Toronto. Mr. William Jennings is one of the chief engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Robert Jennings is manager of the Bank of Commerce at Paris, Ontario. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Creelman, the well known solicitor. The name of Jennings is to this day a household word in the Presbyterian homes of Ontario, and many of the old families have preserved the name of John Jennings in the boys of the present generation.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

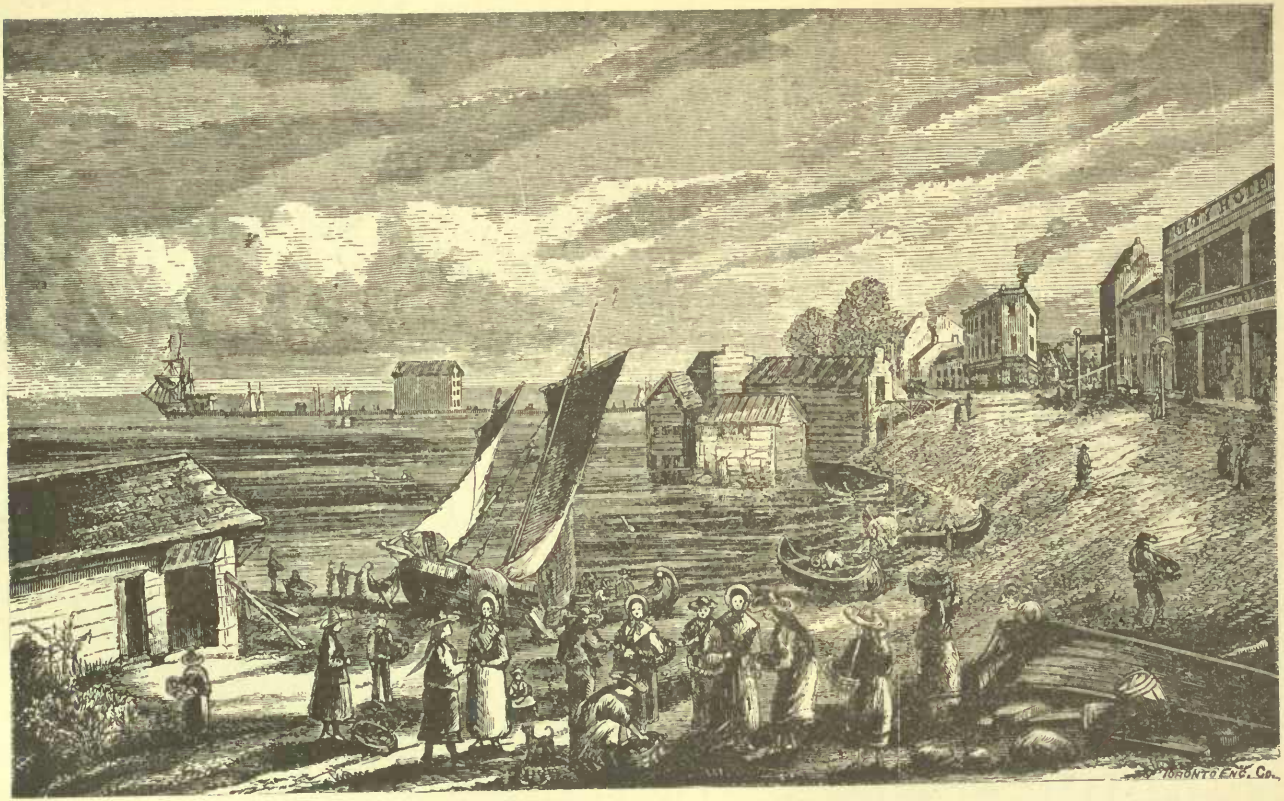
AN EARLY BAY SHORE VIEW.

The Old Fish Market—Steamboat, Afterwards City Hotel and Coffin Building Where Stage Passengers Were Booked.

One of the best known inns at York previous to 1830 was the Steamboat Hotel on Front street east. It was a two-storey building, remarkable for the spirited delineation of a steam packet of vast dimensions extending the whole length of the building just over the upper verandah of the hotel. Its proprietor for many years was a well known citizen named Ulick Howard. In 1828, Mr. Howard, in an advertisement, couched in the following terms, offered to let his hotel. "Steamboat hotel, York, U. C. The proprietor of this elegant establishment, now unrivalled in this part of the country, being desirous of retiring from public business on account of ill-health in his family, will let the same for a term of years, to be agreed on, either with or without the furniture. The establishment is now too well known to require comment. N.B.—Security will be required for the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of the contract in every respect. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. U. HOWARD. York, October 8th, 1828." Soon after this Mr. Howard rented the hotel, and the new landlord took down the sign of the steamboat and re-named the inn the City Hotel. What this elegant establishment was in those days may be learned from the autobiography of Mr. John Galt, Commissioner of the Canada Company and founder of Guelph. He visited York in 1824 and again in 1827. On these occasions he stopped at Frank's Hotel, which then enjoyed the reputation of being the best hotel in the town. In 1827 he thus writes: The reader is probably acquainted with the manner of living in American hotels, but without experience he can have no right notion of what in these days is the condition of the best tavern in York, which he describes as a mean two storey building, conducted with little regard to the comfort of its patrons. Comparing York and Dover, England, in another place Mr. Galt says: "Every body who has been at Dover knows that it is one of the vilest haunts on the face of the earth except Little York in Upper Canada." On the beach below the Steamboat Hotel, or as it is in the accompanying illustration the City Hotel, was at a later period a market for the sale of fish. Bartlett has sketched this in his "Canadian Scenery," and it is from his picture that the view given is obtained. In this foreground are groups of conventional fishwives and squaws. At about this same or a little later period than this sketch, there was a sort of cribbing along the front to prevent the water washing the shore. The land did not at that time extend out into the bay as far as at present as may be seen at a glance. At the water's edge stood a one-storey frame building, very much like a diminutive barn. Within this were two rows of tables or stalls, on which the fish were displayed. To this place all the fishermen of the town were in the habit of coming daily with their catches. The fish of the lake, such as trout, whitefish, pike, pickerel, perch, and sunfish were much plentier and cheaper then than now. Twenty-five cents was the highest price ever demanded for the finest salmon trout. Fresh salt water fish however was an unknown luxury to the inhabitants of the town at this time. In these days there were no fish stores about town as now. Occasionally a fisherman's wife would peddle fish about from house to house, but this was not of frequent occurrence and it was customary for the heads even of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families to do their own marketing and carry their purchases home themselves. South of where St. Lawrence hall now stands and between that and the fish market was a poultry yard. The old fish market at the water's edge was discontinued about 1854 or a little later. A little farther west, close by the Ontario House, one of the early hotels of the town, Market street from the west entered Front street at an acute angle. In the gore between the two streets a building sprang up, which in conforming to its site, assumed on one side the shape of a coffin. This building of brick three stories high, painted yellow, is still standing in its original location at the junction of Wellington, Front and Church streets. It is shown in the illustration. The foot of this building, which was always known and is to this day as the Coffin building, was the office where travellers booked themselves for various parts in the stages, that from time to time started from York. In the early days Isaac Buchanan & Co. occupied the main part of the building, and afterwards Miller & Foulds. Subsequently it was cut up into offices and is used by such now. In those days of stage coaches travel was a far different thing from what it now is. Mrs. Jameson, in her journal at Toronto, writes in 1836:—"It is now seven weeks since the date of the last letters from my dear, far-distant home. The Archdeacon told me by way of comfort that when he came to settle in this country there was only one mail post from England in the



THE OLD FISH MARKET.



THE FISH MARKET, YORK, IN 1830.

EX LIBRIS
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
ONTARIO
THIS BOOK MUST NOT BE REMOVED

course of a whole year, and it was called, as if in mockery, the Express." The Quebec *Gazette* of 1792 advertises this express as follows: — "A mail for the Upper countries, comprehending Niagara and Detroit, will be closed at this office on Monday, the 30th inst, at 4 o'clock in the evening to be forwarded from Montreal by the annual winter express, on Thursday the 3rd of Feb. next." In 1816 it took four days to reach Niagara from York. An advertisement in 1816 announces that "on the 20th September next, a stage will commence running between York and Niagara: it will leave York every Monday and arrive at Niagara on Thursday, and leave Queenstown every Friday. The baggage is to be considered at the risk of the owner and the fare to be paid in advance." In 1824 the mails were conveyed the same distance *via.* Ancaster in three days. In the same year Postmaster William Allan advertises that the mails are made up at York on the afternoon of Monday and Thursday and must be delivered at Niagara on the Wednesday and Saturday following and within the same period in returning. William Weller in 1835 was the proprietor of a line of stages between Toronto and Hamilton, known as the Telegraph Line. He advertised to take passengers through by daylight on the Lake road during the winter season.

CHAPTER LXIX.

THE M'GILL SQUARE.

The Site of the Metropolitan and its Original Owner—Something About One of the Old Inhabitants.

John McGill is a name familiar to all Canadians. He came to Canada with the Queen's Rangers in 1790, and was adjutant of that regiment in 1797, and commissioner of stores for Upper Canada in the same year. Mr. McGill was an active citizen of the old town of York. So late as 1833, Walton in his "York Commercial Directory, Street Guide and Register," when naming the residents on Lot street, as he still designates Queen street, makes a note in arriving at two park lots to the westward of the spot where we have been pausing, to the effect that "here this street is intercepted by the grounds of Capt. McGill, S. P. Jarvis, Esq., and Hon. W. Allan, past here it is open to the Roman Catholic church, and intended to be carried through to the Don bridge."

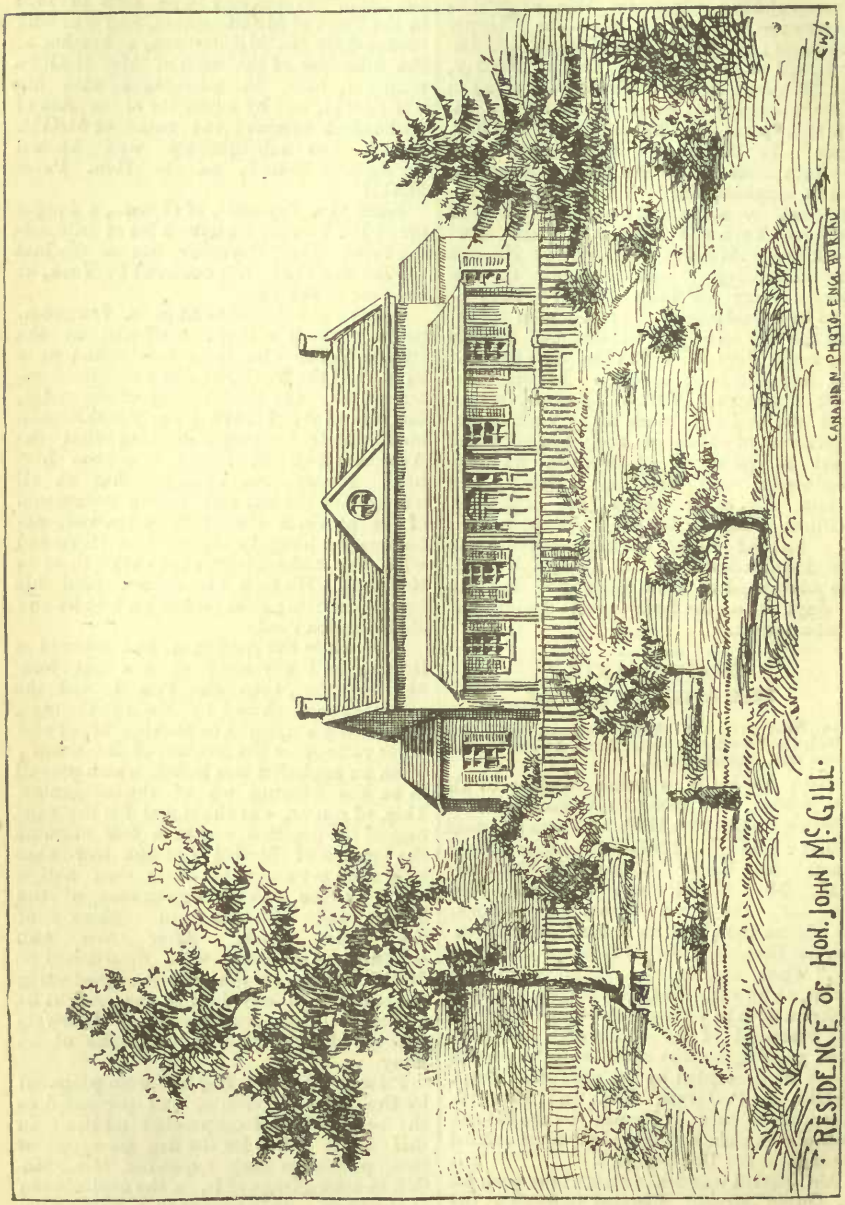
Mr. McGill was first owner of the park lot on Queen street. Situated in fields at the southern extremity of a stretch of forest, the comfortable and pleasantly-situated residence erected by him, for many years seemed a place of abode quite remote from the town. It was still to be seen in 1870 in the heart of McGill square, and was long occupied by Mr. McCutcheon, a brother of the inheritor of the bulk of Mr. McGill's property, who, in accordance with his uncle's will, and by authority of an Act of parliament assumed the name of McGill, and became subsequently well known throughout Canada as the Hon. Peter McGill.

From Mrs. Seymour, of Ottawa, a daughter of Dr. Powell, we have a lot of interesting facts. Mrs. Seymour has a distinct recollection of all that occurred in York, at the time of the war.

There was a detachment of a few companies of the 8th Regt. stationed at the time in York, who were established as a support of the York Battalion of incorporated militia. On the evening of Saturday, the 25th of April, 1812, a party had assembled at McGill cottage, hearing that the American fleet had arrived near the harbour. It was then arranged that at all hazards the records and public documents of the province should be preserved, accordingly a haughty official was entrusted with them under directions to take them to Kingston. He took his orders, (and his leave) departing straightway on foot by the old Kingston road.

Meanwhile the Americans had secured a landing and advanced on the old fort. Mrs. Seymour, then Miss Powell, and the other ladies, gathered in McGill Cottage, were busily employed in cooking bread and other rations for the comfort of the troops, when an explosion was heard, which proved to be the blowing up of the magazine. This, of course, was the signal for the capture of the garrison, and in a few minutes the inmates of McGill Cottage saw that they were prisoners in their own native town, by the sudden appearance of the Stars and Stripes in place of the Union Jack. After this two or three Americans were despatched to McGill Cottage for the purpose of protecting the ladies from any insults that might be offered to them from the camp followers that are always found in the wake of an army.

Prior to all this, a flag had been prepared by the ladies of Toronto, and presented to the regiment of incorporated militia. In their desire not to let the flag pass out of their possession they requested Mrs. McGill to take charge of it, on the capitulation of the town. This provoked a reply from one of the ladies to the effect that it was odd that a flag, which was presented by


RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN McGILL.
CANADIAN PHOTO-ENG. TORONTO

the women of York to their defenders should be brought back—back by one of these self-same defenders and entrusted to the donors for safe keeping

Mrs. Seymour states that the conduct of the Americans, officers and men, was beyond all praise, they emulating each other in their desire to render their unpleasant duties as little disagreeable as they possibly could to those who were in fact their prisoners, making them really more than guests.

(The founder of McGill College in Montreal was of a different family. The late Capt. James McGill Strachan derived his name from the marriage connection of his father with the latter.)

In the *Gazette and Oracle* of November 13th, 1803, we observe Mr. McGill, of York, advertising as "agent for purchases" for pork and beef to be supplied to the troops stationed "at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg." In 1818 he is Receiver-General, and Auditor-General of land patents. He had formerly been an officer in the Queen's Rangers, and his name frequently occurs in "Simcoe's History" of the operations of that corps during the war of the American Revolution. From that work we learn that, in 1799, he, with the commander himself of the corps, then Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, fell into the hands of the revolutionary authorities and was treated with great harshness in the common jail of Burlington, New Jersey; and when a plan was devised for the Colonel's escape, Mr. McGill volunteered, in order to further its success, to personate his commanding officer in bed and to take the consequences, while the latter was to make his way out. The whole project was frustrated by the breaking of a false key in the lock of a door which would have admitted the confined soldiers to a room where "carbines and ammunition" were stored away. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, it is added, in the history just named, afterwards offered Mr. McGill an annuity, or to make him Quarter master of Cavalry; the latter, we are told, he accepted of, as his grandfather had been an officer in King William's army; and "no man," Col. Simcoe himself notes, "ever executed the office with greater integrity, courage and conduct." The southern portion of Mr. McGill's park lot has, in the course of modern events, come to be assigned to religious uses. McGill square, which contained the old homestead and its surroundings and which was at one period intended, as its name indicates, to be an open public square, was secured in 1870 by the Wesleyan Methodist body and made the site of its principal place of worship and of various establishments connected therewith. Immediately north, on the same property, the Roman Catholics had previously built their principal place of worship and numerous appurtenances, attracted possibly to the spot by the expectation that McGill square would continue forever an open ornamental piece of ground. A little farther north a cross street, leading from Yonge street eastward, bears the name of McGill. An intervening cross-street preserves the name of Mr. Crookshank, who was Mr. McGill's brother-in-law.

About 1802 it is reported that "at a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for erecting a church in the Town of York," Capt. McGill is one of a committee of subscribers to raise funds. Capt. McGill was a pew-holder in St. James' church in 1818. In the *Gazette* of March 14th, 1801, we find reported a meeting of subscribers to the opening of Yonge street. A list of the subscriptions is given in dollars: "Hon. J. McGill, $16" We find that John McGill was Recorder *pro tem* of an Encampment of Knights Templar who met in Kingston in 1800, and in an MS. of November 2nd, 1800, we find John McGill and Alexander McNab, both of the Queen's Rangers, entered as members of this Masonic organization.

In an account for printing, the Government of Upper Canada to John Bennett, Government printer, dated 24th June, 1805, we find the account £63.5s.9d. marked:—"Examined. Signed, JOHN MCGILL, Inspector-Gen'l P. P. Accts. A true copy. JOHN MCGILL, Inspector-Gen'l P.P. Accts."

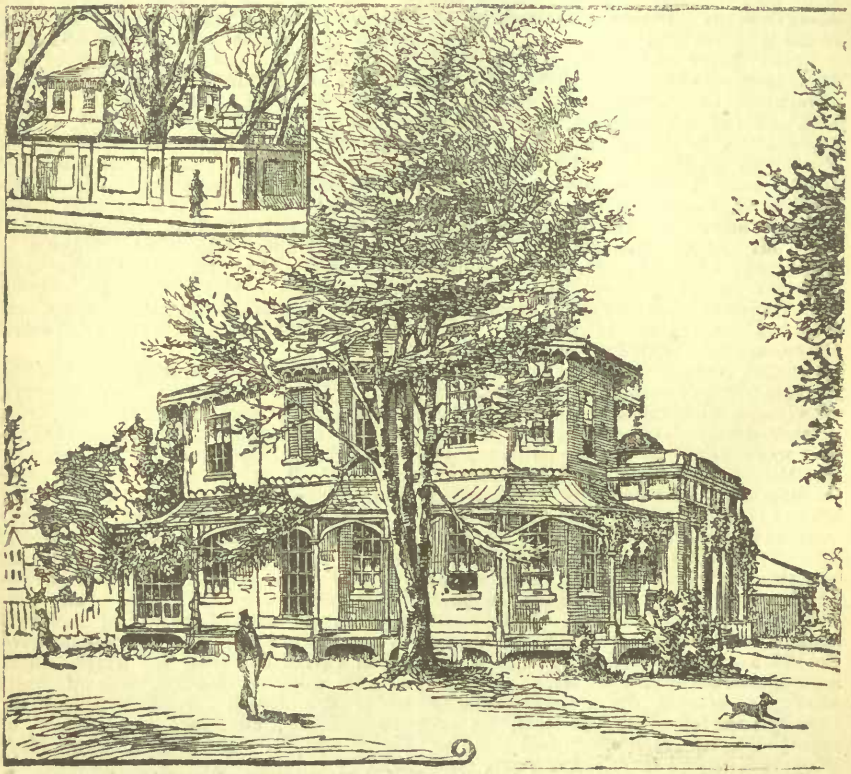
In the number for May 30th, 1793, of the Upper Canada *Gazette* or American *Oracle*, we have ten guineas reward offered for the recovery of a government grindstone:—"Ten guineas reward is offered to any person that will make discovery and prosecute to conviction, the thief or thieves that have stolen a grindstone from the King's wharf at Navy Hall, between the 30th of April and the 6th instant. John McGill, Com. of Stores, etc., etc., for the province of Upper Canada. Queenstown, 16th May, 1793."

CHAPTER LXX.

THOMAS MERCER JONES VILLA.

The House Occupied by Him at the Corner of Front and York streets and Afterwards by Captain Strachan.

Near the north-west corner of Front and York streets, surrounded by grounds of considerable extent, stands a brick villa adorned with verandahs and more irregular and picturesque in outline than most of the buildings of York, for although not one of the earliest houses still it was



built the year before the town of York became the village of Toronto. It was designed or built in 1833 by John G. Howard for Thomas Mercer Jones. A tall brick wall surrounded the grounds at the street line completely shutting them from the sight of passers-by. This wall was similar to the adjoining wall in front of Bishop Strachan's house which probably suggested the idea to the builder. Mr. Jones lived here for a time, and then the property passed into the occupation of Captain James McGill Strachan. He was the son of Bishop Strachan, and was named after his uncle James Strachan, a bookseller of Aberdeen, and Mr. McGill, the founder of McGill college at Montreal, into whose family Dr. Strachan married. From 1816 to 1819 James McGill Strachan was one of the pupils at his father's Home District Grammar school. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Robinson, and the house of Mr. Jones being adjacent to his father's was a convenient place of abode for him. He occupied it as a residence until about 1860, when it was bought by John Skae, better known as Johnny Skae, at one time a California millionaire. He paid about $20,000 for the property. His mother and sisters lived here until 1887, when the property was sold to David Walker for $75,000. It extends three hundred feet on York st. by two hundred feet on Front street. A block of stores is now being erected in front of the old villa which is soon to be torn down, and

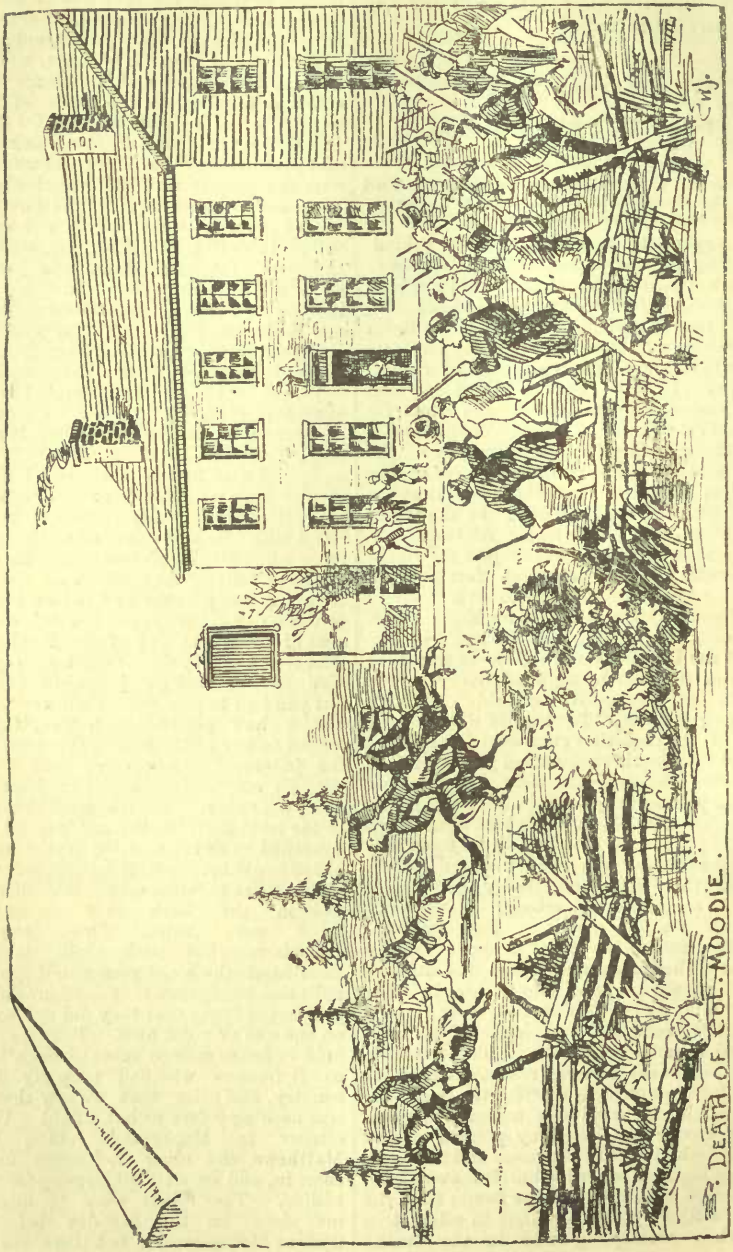
with the erection of the modern places of business will disappear some of the fine trees which have ornamented the residences in that part of the town.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

The Scene of the Beginning and the End of the Mackenzie Rebellion in Toronto—Accounts of Eye Witnesses.

A clapboard house with a lean to behind, standing in prosaic loneliness in an uneven stretch of garden ground, streaked by rugged fences with a few stalwart relics of the thick forest that was the last redoubt of the fighting patriot who gave Montgomery farm its place in history. This is all that marks the ground. In the squat cottages on the side road the black lettered sign "lots for sale on easy terms," across Yonge street or the red brick villas further north in the land that was once within the fences of the historic farm, there is nothing to waken the memories that ought to cling to the camp ground of Mackenzie's men. A two-storey and mansard brick hotel occupies the site of the country tavern in which former generals and colonels plotted the overthrow of the Family Compact. And on Yonge street and near the hitching post in front of the hotel the Loyalist Colonel Moodie was shot dead on the Monday night of the rebellion week, as he tried to ride through the patriots' line. To the field close to that side of the road that runs west from Yonge street two or three hundred yards south of Eglinton the outposts were driven before the Loyalist musketeers, who marched up from the city thirty-one years ago. Sheltered by the trees that then lifted their bare branches above the spot pictured by our artist, the half-armed, badly generalled, but courageous rebels stood out against the enemy. But natural courage and pikes were a poor defence against the bullets and grape shot that the Loyalists were pouring into the woods. For a few minutes the patriots held their ground. The fire from the flint locks of the well armed enemies grew hotter. The Loyalists closed in on the besieged rebels. The dread of being surrounded startled the men who were fighting hopelessly among the trees. They wavered as the enemy pressed in, and their ranks broke in the twos and threes of straggling fugitives who hurried away from the scene of defeat as the flames from the tavern fired by the Loyalists in celebration of their victory, glowed in the smoke cloud that darkened the clear air of that chilly December afternoon. The leaders of the forces that met in battle are gone. Even their memories are dead to all but the student or the yearly thinning group of Reform and Loyalist pioneers, who either treasure the memory of Mackenzie and his colonels or gloss with a touch of kindly forgetfulness the seeming frailties that do not endear the names of Mackenzie, Lount and Matthews to the old settlers who fought with the conquerors of 1837. But in the white house on a hillside near Hogg's Hollow the picture of the patriot chief hangs high upon the wall. Here lives Mr. Anderson, who at the time of the rebellion was working as a watchmaker in a building on the north-east corner of Yonge and Richmond streets. The city was small then, the tollgate used to bar the road in front of the Indian clock then, and land, "Why," said Mr. Anderson," I foolishly missed a chance of buying two acres on Yonge street, near Elm, for $300. My father was a Tory, but I was a pretty lively young man, and used to run with the Reformers who took up with Mackenzie as soon as he came to the city. My brother John and I sided with him and attended at the printing office when Dr. Rolph and all the Reformers of the city met. Any one who wanted to see the country happy had to be a Reformer in those days. Why, you couldn't collect a cent of debt from any of the Family Compact crowd if they didn't want to pay you. You could sue and get judgment all right, but you had to pay your own costs, for no matter how good the man was, if he belonged to any of the Family Compact houses the judgment would come back from the sheriff's officer marked *nulla bona*. All along we expected to straighten things out at the polls until Sir Francis and his crowd swamped us at the election in the summer of 1837. Why, his men distributed tickets giving titles to farms on the lake shore road and in the bush that no one ever knew were farms. There were no such farms, but with these tickets in their hands the hired men would go to the polls and swear that they got four dollars a year out of farms that they did not own nor no one else ever did own. But these ticket holders swore enough votes through to beat us Reformers who had property in the country, and after that we saw that there was nothing before us but a fight. We met oftener in Mackenzie's office. Lount, Matthews and other Reformers used to come in, and we were all arming for the rebellion. The rebels were to meet over my store on the Monday before the fight at Montgomery's, but there was a girl


DEATH OF COL. MOODIE.

hanged in front of the jail on Toronto street that day and there was such a crowd in town that the arrangement fell through. I knew that the rebels were out at Montgomery's, for I think my brother John, who kept a dry goods store on Yonge street, went out to join on Monday night. But bright and early Tuesday morning I started. I left my wife, as she remembers, at our place and took my double-barrelled gun and walked along up Yonge street. Up near Jonathan Scott's corner, McGill street, I met Sheriff Jarvis coming down. Good morning, Anderson, said the sheriff, looking closely at the gun I was carrying. Good

THOMAS ANDERSON.

morning, sheriff, I answered; it's a nice day. I passed on. He did not try to arrest me, although he knew where I was going. I had a gun. He had no arms, and I would have fought. I think, before I could have been kept from going out to join the rebels. When I got out to Montgomery's two or three hundred rebels were there. This was on Tuesday, and all that day the Reformers from the township were coming in. Some rode in, some marched and a good many of the farmers were driven in by their young sons, who took the waggons back again. That night we marched down as far as McGill street and then fell back, when we could have chased Sheriff Jarvis' men right into the city. Things would have been different if we had had a leader. Poor Mackenzie meant well, and was brave enough, but he was no soldier. If old Colonel Van Egmond had been there that night all the English in Toronto—and there were not many just then—could not have kept the city from us. But he wasn't there, and we missed our chance. After we got back to Montgomery's I was on guard part of the night. Wednesday morning we marched down to Bloor street, and after we got back Mackenzie and Lount went off with eighty or a hundred men. They were away stopping the Hamilton stage, and in the evening they brought the mail bags which they took to the tavern, where Mackenzie opened them. I was not very well acquainted with Lount or Matthews. Lount was a member of parliament and they were colonels while I was a young private. But they were both fine men. Lount was an axemaker up near Holland Landing. An axe was a big thing in the bush in those days, and if a man had not money Lount used to make him an axe and trust him for the pay. In that way he started many a poor fellow. He made axes for the Indians up there, and some of them came down to Toronto to see if they could not save him, but of course it was all no use, poor fellows. After I left Montgomery's I saw them no more in life or death until years later when David Gibson and I dug up their bodies from the old Potters' field, near Bloor street. When they were first buried it was ticklish times for Reformers. David stepped quietly into the field and dropped a marble in Lount's grave, so that it might be told from Matthews'. William Lyon Mackenzie came up just as we were lifting the bodies into the waggon, and the three of us rode in the waggon to the Necropolis, where we buried these murdered men, for I call it murder, in one grave.

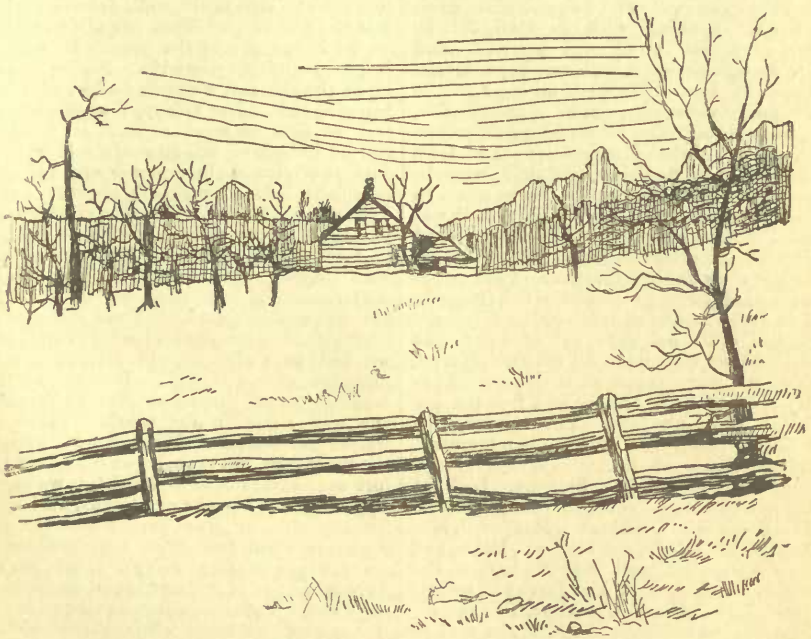
Thomas Sheppard, an old pioneer, was a rebel, as were all the family. Mr. Sheppard says:—The Sheppards in the old days were known all over the country as Reformers and my brother Mike and I busied ourselves election time working for Mackenzie. M. thought we could break the Family Compact by sending the right sort of men to parliament, but the last election before the rebellion they drowned us with crooked votes. After that Mackenzie used to tell us we would have to shoulder muskets to get our rights. The leaders met quite often in Toronto that summer after the election, and

in the early fall the word was passed for us to commence drilling. Mike and I then lived at the mill back of Lansing, up Yonge street. We would take our muskets and join the other Reformers who were drilled by an old soldier who worked I think in Mackenzie's printing office. We drilled at Uncle Jake Fisher's farm in Vaughan. Mackenzie used to ride out from the city and watch the old soldier put the farmers through their facings. All the men from our neighbourhood carried muskets, but Mackenzie had only a brace of pocket pistols. Altogether we must have drilled at Uncle Jake's four or five times before we were called out. I knew the day set for the muster at Montgomery's. The Monday night before the fight I was sitting by the fire at mother's getting ready to join the rebels on Tuesday when we heard a knock at the door. My mother hurried across the floor to open it and there stood Samuel Lount with fifty Reformers from up Lloydtown way. They had marched thirty miles down from the street and were tired and cold and hungry. Poor mother couldn't do enough for them when she saw who they were. They crowded around the fire, and after getting all they could eat Lount ordered them to fall in and away they marched down to Montgomery's. Next day I said good-bye to my wife and the folks at home and went down to join the boys. There were seven or eight hundred of them at the tavern, I suppose; fine fellows, too, men who had families and farms to fight for. Some farmers drove in from up country, with their boys. They were brave enough, and if they'd all had muskets they would have beaten the Tories I believe. Lount and other blacksmiths who were Reformers made a lot of pikes, but these were no weapons for real fighting. But that Tuesday night we made a start. Mackenzie ordered us to march down Yonge street, and away we went. He led us. I was in the front rank, along with Thomas Anderson and his brother John. We stepped gently along until we were coming out of the woods at Jonathan Scott's corners. All at once some Tories who were in the brick house then with Sheriff Jarvis, fired on us; don't know but they fired another volley before they ran. They took the back track quick enough, and if our fellows had only been steady we would have taken the city that night. I don't know what started our men running, but most of them made off up Yonge street as fast as the other fellows did down to the town. For a while some of us at the front stood our ground, and I was firing away among the last of them. But after three or four minutes of this work, I said to myself, here a handful of us can't go down and capture Toronto so we took after the rebels who were making for Montgomery's again. Next day Sir Francis sent out Baldwin and Rolph with a flag of truce, but nothing came of it. Early Thursday morning, the day of the fight at Montgomery's, Col. Peter Matthews took a couple of hundred of the best shots and started away to attack

THOMAS SHEPPARD.

the Tories who were guarding the Don bridge. John Anderson, my brother Mike and I were with Matthews' men. It was while we were away that the Tories came up to the farm. If we had been there with our musket things might have been different but when all the men who had good weapons were away with Matthews the men under Lount had no chance to stand against the muskets and cannon brought against them. Matthews led us around the Don bridge, when we came on the Tories. We fired a volley and they scattered and didn't wait for more. Then he marched us four miles down the Kingston road to a tavern, where we had supper at her Majesty's expense. The man gave us what we wanted and charged it to the Government,

I suppose. By this time we had heard about the ending of the fight at Montgomery's and knew that all was over with the rebellion. I stayed guard at the tavern while the others were in at their supper and in an hour my turn came. Then I had a chance to speak to Matthews. Let's make for the Rouge, said I to him. We can seize a stone-hooker there and get c'ear across the lake to the States. He didn't like the idea and lost his life by thinking we had a better chance to get off by straggling in couples than by making a break all together for the Rouge. We stayed in at the tavern that Thursday night, and Friday morning we said good-bye to each other and took the track through the wood. John Anderson, Mike and I kept together. That night we slept at the house of a friend east of Yonge street. Saturday noon we put into John Milne's house. We had driven there. It was at this house that poor Matthews was captured. He and some more rebels tried to dodge in at the back door. But a neighbour named Johnston spied them and sent his little girl over on an errand to see who was in the house. The girl went back and told that there were strangers at Milne's: Johnston, whose sons used to live in Yorkville, quickly raised a crowd of armed Tories, surrounded the house and fired in at the windows until Matthews gave himself up. Johnston took him down to Toronto and got his blood money. Sunday afternoon we were overtaken. We went into Silverthorne's, out near the Humber, for dinner. This Silverthorne was a Reformer, although the rest of his folks were Tories. While we were eating our dinner Mr. Silverthorne ran in from the door and told us that some men on horseback were coming up to the house. We started up from the table and footed it away through the woods. Just as we were nearing the river we heard a horseman behind us. It was a Tory neighbour of the Silverthornes. He told us that we had not a ghost of a chance to get away, and that the governor would pardon us if we gave ourselves up. We took the chances and went off with him. He drove us into Toronto and we were lodged in the old parliament buildings. We were members of parliament until near Christmas, and then they carted us off to the jail. We were put into a cell in the south-west corner. Looking out from my window one day I



SCENE OF THE PATRIOT DEFEAT.

looked my last on poor Samuel Lount. They were bringing him into the gaol that he never left until they led him out to the gallows. He was strongly guarded, loaded down with shackles, and looked a heart-broken man. We were never brought to trial at all. They did better for John Anderson and old John Montgomery. They gave them what they called a trial and sentenced them both to the gallows. John Anderson took his sentence quietly, but they say that old John Montgomery turned on the chief justice and the lawyers who were against him and said:—"You think you can send me to the gallows, but I tell you that when you're all frizzling with the devil, I'll be keeping tavern on Yonge street." And sure enough he came back and kept tavern at the old spot. We were all kept in the jail on Toronto street until June the 8th, when they packed us off to Kingston on the steamboat. John Montgomery and John Anderson were pardoned and they were in the crowd that marched in chains down to the Yonge street wharf. We thought it was Van Dieman's land sure The mothers and wives of the rebels crowded around to see the last of us as they thought. I tell you it was a hard parting with the old folks, who stood there on the wharf looking after the steamer until we were out of sight. At Kingston we were marched to Fort Henry, where we were supposed to stay until her Majesty was ready to give us a free passage to Van Dieman's land. There were with us John Anderson, John Montgomery, Wilson Reed, of Sharon, Mr. Kennedy, Thomas Tracy, John Stewart, Leonard Watson, John G. Parker of Hamilton, Mr. Stockdale, Gilbert Morden, Mr. Brophy, Mr. Marr, my brother Mike and I. We were not well settled before the colonel in charge of the fort eyed us all over. Now, prisoners, said he, I'll not allow you even to drive a nail in the wall or deface this room in any way. I couldn't help thinking how well we minded him when we dug our way out through the wall. We were not long in prison before we commenced to think about getting out. One day we were talking of it, and Gilbert Morden asked who would try to loosen the stones. I will, I said, and with a little hard work managed to loosen a stone six inches square. We put it back in its place and told the bailiff that we wanted lime to sweeten the air of the cell. He brought in the lime, and we made the mortar that plastered up the crack so that he couldn't see it. Then we heard that Lord Durham was coming through, and we drew up a petition asking him to set us free. A few days before the 29th of July he walked through our cell and told us that he had forwarded our petition. That didn't satisfy us much, and when we heard that we were going to be shipped to Van Dieman's land pretty soon we thought we were not likely to get much good out of his Lordship's forwarding our petition. We met that Sunday morning and decided to bolt. Some of us worked on all day trying to make the hole in the wall bigger. I was in that crowd, and the others tore her Majesty's bedding into strips for rope ladders. At midnight we were all ready. Each man had a number and waited his turn to crawl through the hole in the wall. John G. Parker was the first to go. Then one after another we made our way to the yard. It was as bright as noonday outside. Parker looked up at the sky and whispered—I wonder is it going to rain. Not a drop, I answered and just at that moment a burst of thunder started us. Five minutes after it was as dark as pitch and the rain was coming down in sheets. But for that we would never have passed the sentry who was on the wall. Old John Montgomery slipped into the pit in front of the cannons. Parker who was with him kept right in but John Anderson, Mike and I lifted him out. He couldn't walk, but was just able to limp along. John was a heavy weight, and we had an awful time in helping him to scramble over the wall. But at last we landed him on the other side and steered our way along to the woods. Then we waited for sunrise. When it was daylight the provisions we brought with us from the fort were divided. After breakfast we began to get ready to make our tracks, each man for himself. It was hard work for the poor rebels who had been together for so many weeks to say good-bye. Just as we were going one of the men spoke up for having a short prayer meeting, and down in the wet grass we all knelt while Parker, Watson and Brophy prayed that the Lord would lead us safe across the St. Lawrence. Then we said good-bye to each other and arranged to meet at Watertown. Poor John Montgomery cried like a child as we said good-bye to him. "It's all right boys," said he, "you'll get safe off, but I, with this lame leg, I'll never see the States; they'll catch me sure." But John was one of the first to get across. Every man but Parker and Watson dodged the Tories. We then wandered through the woods, travelling in the darkness and sleeping in the light for eight days. We had nothing to eat but a couple of pounds of salt pork and the beans and potatoes we could steal from the farmers all this time. One dark night we struck out

from the woods near Brockville and borrowed a boat and rowed across the river. The people there used us grandly when they found that we were rebels. They boarded us free and drove us to Watertown, were we met all the boys from Fort Henry except Parker and Wilson who were captured. Together we all went to Lewiston, where we had a good time. Mother and my wife crossed over to see us, and it was then I first saw my child, born while I was in prison. After the folks left for home most of us went westward. Mike and I chopped cordwood for three years until two good Tories, old Gen. Thorne and Joel Harrison, took round a petition for the Sheppard boys and we were pardoned. Thomas Anderson escaped from Toronto a few days after the fight at Montgomery's farm, and made his way to Alabama, where he lived for a couple of years, when he returned.

Of Mr. Montgomery and the inn Dr. Scadding says :—The great conspicuous way-side inn usually called Montgomery's was at the time of its destruction by the Government forces in 1837 in the occupation of a landlord named Lingfoot. The house of Montgomery, from whom the inn took its name, he having been a former occupant, was on a farm owned by himself, beautifully situated on rising ground to the left, subsequently the property and place of abode of Mr. James Leslie. Mr. Montgomery had once a hotel in York named "The Bird in Hand," on Yonge street, a little to the north of Elliott's. We have this inn named in an advertisement to be seen in the *Canadian Freeman* of April 17, 1828, having reference to the Farmers' Store Company. "A general meeting of the Farmers' Storehouse Company" says the advertisement "will be held on the 22nd of March next at ten o'clock, a. m. at John Montgomery's tavern on Yonge street—The Bird in Hand. The farmers are hereby also informed that the storehouse is properly repaired for the accommodation of storage, and that every possible attention shall be paid to those who shall store produce therein. John Goessmann, clerk." The farmers' store was at the foot of Nelson st. Mr. Goessmann was well known Deputy Provincial Surveyor, of Hanoverian origin. In an address published in the *Weekly Register* of July 15, 1824, on the occasion of his retiring from a contest for a seat in the House as representative for the counties of York and Simcoe, Mr. Goessmann alluded as follows to his nationality:— "I may properly say," he observed, "That I was a born British subject before a great number of you did ever draw breath and have certainly borne more oppressions during the late French war than any child of this country that never peeped beyond the boundary even of this continent, when only a small twig of that all crushing war struck. Our Sovereign has not always been powerful enough to defend all his dominions. We the Hanoverians have been left the greater part during that contest to our own fate ; we have been crushed to yield our privileges to the subjection of Bonaparte his greatest antagonist."

The following account of the battle at Montgomery's farm is condensed from Mr. Chas. Lindsey's Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie — On the night of the 3rd of December Mr. Mackenzie who had now been nine days in the country organizing the movement of the rebellion, arrived at the house of Mr. Gibson, some three miles from the city. He there learnt with dismay that in his absence Dr. Rolph had changed the day for making a descent upon Toronto from Thursday to Monday. Various reasons have been assigned for this change. There was a rumour that a warrant was out for the arrest of Mr. Mackenzie for high treason, which was true. Regarding the change of day as a fatal error Mackenzie despatched one of Gibson's servants with a message to Lount who resided near Holland Landing some thirty-five miles from Toronto, not to come till the Thursday at first agreed upon. But it was too late. The messenger returned on Monday afternoon with the reply of Lount that the intended rising was publicly known all through the north, that the men had been ordered to march and were already on the road. The rude pike formed the weapons of the majority ; a few had rifles, there were no muskets. Much annoyed at the unexpected change in the programme Mackenzie with the natural intrepidity of his character resolved to make the best of it. When Lount arrived in the evening he brought only about eighty or ninety men exhausted with a march of between thirty or forty miles through deep mud and dispirited by the news of the reverse in Lower Canada. Though Dr. Rolph had met Mackenzie that morning at Mr. Pierce's house on Yonge street, a couple of miles from Toronto they had no intelligence of the state of the town after ten o'clock. Rolph had returned, and no messenger came to bring Mackenzie and his friends any news of what was going on in the city. Regarding it as all-important that communication with the city should be cut off for the purpose of preventing any intelligence being sent to the Government, Mackenzie advised the placing of a guard upon the road

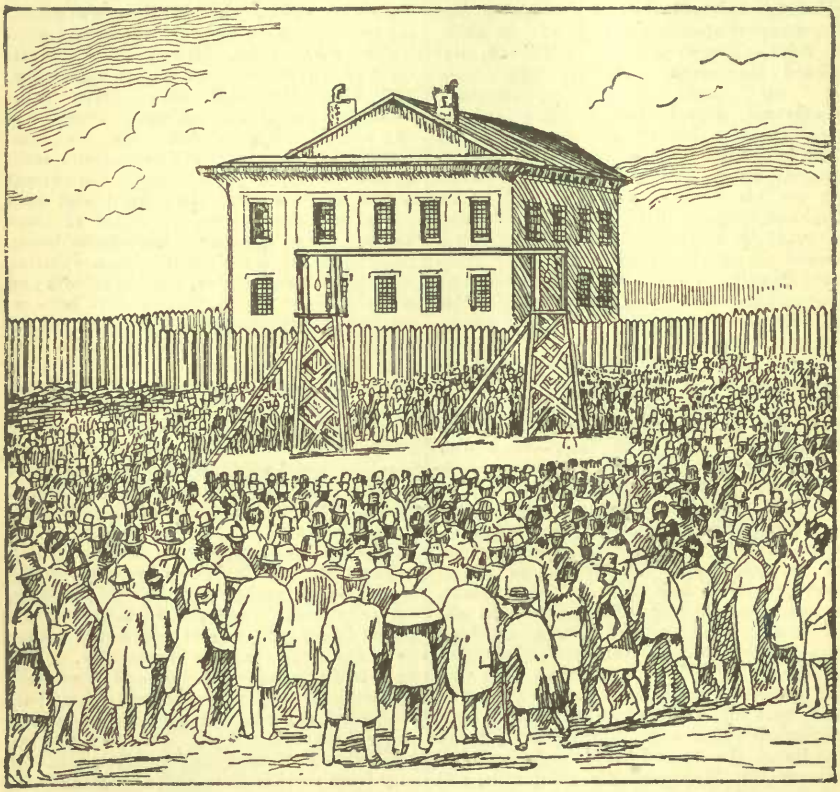
and that the handful of jaded men who had arrived should summon all their powers of endurance and march on the city that night. No one seconded his proposal. Lount, Lloyd and Gibson protested against what they regarded as a rash enterprise. They deemed it indispensable to wait till the condition of the city could be ascertained, or till they were reinforced to render the hazard of venture in which all concerned carried their lives in their hands, to reasonable limits. Thus

JOHN ANDERSON. JOHN MONTGOMERY.

the golden opportunity was lost. Delay was defeat. At this time the number of men under Lount, reinforced as they would have been in the city, would have been quite sufficient to effect the intended revolution, since the Government was literally asleep, and it was not embarrassed by a superfluity of true friends. Failing in this proposal Mr. Mackenzie next offered to make one of four who should go to the city and ascertain the state of matters there, whether the attack would be likely to be attended with success, spur their friends into activity with a view to an attack the next evening and bring Drs. Rolph and Morrison back with them. Captain Anderson, Sheppard and Smith volunteered to join him. They started between eight and nine o'clock. Before they had proceeded far they met Mr. John Powell with Mr. Archibald Macdonald, mounted, acting as a sort of patrol. Mackenzie pulled up, and with a double-barrelled pistol in his hand briefly informed them of the rising, and adding that as it was necessary to prevent intelligence of it reaching the Government they must surrender themselves prisoners, and in that character go to Montgomery's hotel, where they would be well treated. Any arms they might have about their persons they must surrender. They replied that they had none, and when he seemed sceptical as to the correctness of the reply they repeated it. Mackenzie then said: "Well,

gentlemen, as you are my townsmen and men of honour, I should be ashamed to show that I question your word by ordering you to be searched." Placing the two prisoners in charge of Anderson and Sheppard he then continued his course with his remaining comrade towards the city. Before they had got far Powell, who had returned, rode past them. While he was passing Mackenzie demanded to know what was the object of his return and told him at his peril not to proceed. Regardless of this warning the Government messengers kept on. Mackenzie fired at him over his horse's head, but missed his mark. Powell now pulled up and coming alongside Mackenzie placed the muzzle of a pistol close to his antagonist's breast. A flash in the pan saved the life of the insurgent chief. Macdonald now also came up on his return. He seemed much frightened, and being unable to give any satisfactory explanation, was sent back a second time by Mackenzie. In the meantime Powell escaped. He dismounted, and finding himself pursued, hid behind a log for a while and then by a devious course proceeded to Toronto. He at once proceeded to Government House, and aroused from his slumbers the Lieutenant-Governor, who had gone to bed with a sick headache. His Excellency placed his family on board a steamer in the bay—the winter being unusually mild there was no ice to impede navigation—in company with that of Chief Justice Robinson, ready to leave the city if the rebels should capture it. Mackenzie having sent his last remaining companion back with Macdonald to Montgomery's hotel, now found himself alone. A warrant had for some time been out for his arrest on a charge of high treason, and the Government, informed of the presence of the men at Montgomery's was already astir. It would have been madness for him to proceed companionless to the city into the very jaws of the lion. He turned his horse's head and set out for Montgomery's. Before he had proceeded far he found lying upon the road the dead body of Anderson, who had fallen a victim to Powell's treachery. Life was extinct. Anderson and Sheppard as already stated were escorting Powell and Macdonald as prisoners to the guard room of the patriots at Montgomery's hotel. Powell who in being captured had twice protested that he was unarmed, slackened the pace of his horse sufficiently to get behind his victim, when he shot him with a pistol through the back of the neck. Death was instantaneous. Sheppard's horse stumbled at the moment and Powell was enabled to escape. As there was now only one guard to two prisoners, he could not have hoped to prevent their escape. Macdonald followed his associate. On which side life had first been taken it would be difficult to determine, for when Mackenzie got back to Montgomery's hotel, he found that Col. Moodie, inflamed by liquor, had in trying to force his way past the guard at the hotel at whom he fired a pistol had been shot by a rifle. The guards who returned the fire missed their aim, when one of the men who was standing on the steps in front of the hotel levelled his rifle at Col. Moodie, of whom the light of the moon gave him a clear view, and fired the fatal shot. His name I have recently learned from one to whom he related the circumstance, was Ryan. He sometimes went by the name of Wallace. After the retreat of the rebels he fled northward and took refuge in the woods on the shore of Lake Huron, where, apart from any human being, he dragged out a wretched existence during the whole of the winter, gnawing roots and herbs. In the spring, when he had been reduced to a skeleton, he fell in with a vessel going to the States and thus made good his escape. He never returned to Canada. Lount's men were a good deal dispirited by the death of Anderson. And they had no particular reasons for being in good humour. Lingfoot, by whom Montgomery's hotel was kept, had no provisions to offer them, and none could be procured that night. The handful of countrymen, exhausted by their long march, with no man of military experience to excite their confidence, had to sup on bad whiskey and recline upon the floor, where many, from sheer fatigue, fell sound asleep. The rest were still uneasy as to the state of things in the city. The bells had been set a ringing, and they were uncertain as to the rumours about the arrival of steamboats full of Orangemen and other loyalists. They had expected to learn the exact state and condition of the city from their friends there. Mackenzie, with three companions, as we have seen, had failed to reach the city when the wished-for information might have been obtained. Other messengers were sent, but none returned. They were made prisoners. By midnight the numbers were increased, and by morning Mackenzie with his usual impetuosity of disposition again proposed to march on the city, but he was again overruled. Next day the relative forces of the two parties was such that the patriots might if properly armed have obtained certain conquest. They had between seven and eight hundred men,

but many of them were unarmed. The rest had rifles, fowling pieces and pikes. Many of those who were unarmed returned almost as soon as they discovered there were no weapons for their use. Provisions, including fresh and salt beef from a loyalist butcher who lived up Yonge street, about two miles above Montgomery's, were obtained; for Lingfoot, the keeper of the tavern, though a Tory, was not disinclined to turn an honest penny by serving the rebels. On the Thursday morning the day of the retreat Mackenzie paid Singfoot's bill for victualling the whole of the men and as he could not make change he gave him two dollars too much remarking that it might go towards the next bill. Sir Francis Bond-Head claims to have had three hundred supporters in the morning and five hundred in the evening, but the statement has been disputed. His fears may be judged by his holding parley with armed insurgents. On Tuesday he sent a flag of truce to the rebel camp with a message asking what it was they wanted. There is no reason to doubt that this was a stratagem to gain time. The bearers of this message were Dr. Rolph and Mr. Robert Baldwin, with Hugh Carmichael as flag bearer. Mackenzie replied: "Independence and a convention to arrange details." Lount says Dr. Rolph secretly advised him to pay no attention to the message, but to proceed. Lount was advised by Mackenzie to march his men into the city without loss of time and take up a position near Osgoode Hall, on Queen street. Mackenzie then rode westward to the larger body of insurgents, near Col. Baldwin's residence, and ordered an instant march on the city. When they reached the upper end of the College avenue a second flag of truce arrived. The answer brought by Mr. Baldwin and Dr. Rolph was

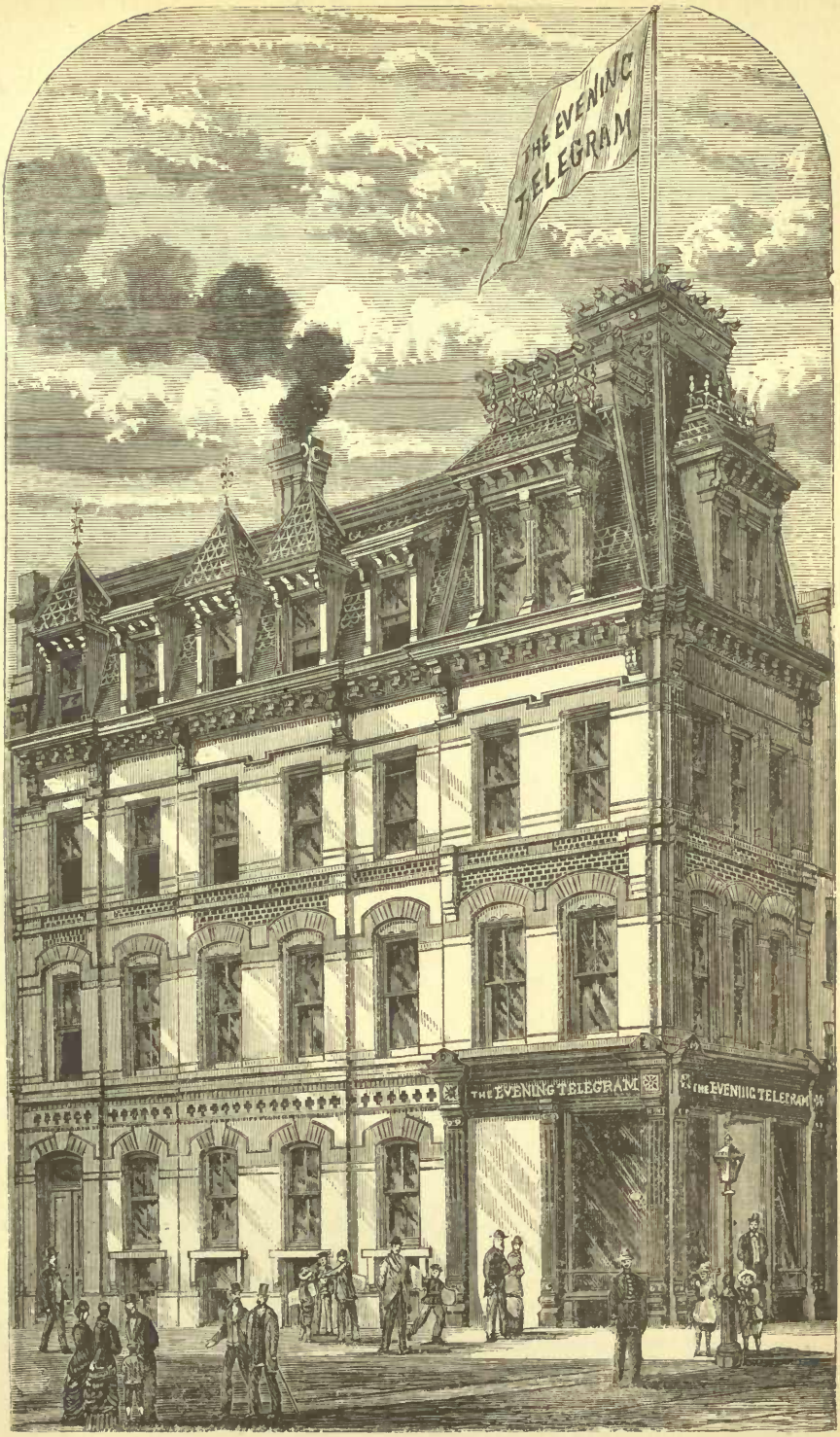


EXECUTION OF LOUNT AND MATTHEWS.

that the Lieutenant-Governor refused to comply with the demands of the insurgents. The truce being at an end Dr. Rolph secretly advised the insurgents to wait till six o'clock and then enter the city under the cover of night. Reinforcements to the number of six hundred were expected in the city and they were to be ready to join the forces from the country as soon as the latter arrived. Accordingly at a quarter to six the whole of the insurgent forces were at the toll bar on Yonge street, about a mile from the principal street of the city on which the Government House, west of the line of Yonge street was situated. Mackenzie harangued the men, attempting to inspire them with courage by representing that there would be no difficulty in taking the city. The actual force claimed by Sir Francis Bond Head on Tuesday night was about five hundred. The patriot forces were a half armed mob, without discipline, headed by civilians, and having no confidence in themselves or their military leaders. Lount's men, who were armed with rifles, were in front, the pikemen came next and in the rear was a number of useless men, having no other weapons than sticks and cudgels. Captain Duggan, of the volunteer artillery, another officer and the sheriff's horse fell into the hands of the insurgents when they were within about half a mile of the city. At this point they were fired upon by an advanced guard of Loyalists concealed behind a fence, and whose numbers, of which the insurgents could have no correct idea, have been variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty, and shots were exchanged. After firing once the Loyalists, under Sheriff Jarvis, started back at full speed towards the city. The front rank of Lount's men, instead of stepping aside after firing to let those behind fire, fell down on their faces. Those in the rear fancying that the front rank had been cut down by the muskets of the small force who had taken a random shot at them, being without arms, were panic stricken, and in a short time nearly the whole force was on the retreat. Many of the Lloydtown pikemen raised the cry: "We shall all be killed," threw down their rude weapons and fled in great precipitation. Mackenzie, who had been near the front, and in more danger from the rifles behind than the musketry of the Loyalists, stepped to the side of the road and ordered the men to cease firing, being of opinion that one of the insurgents who had been shot, fell from a rifle bullet of an unskillful comrade. The impetuous and disorderly flight had in a short time taken all but about a score above the toll-gate. Hoping to rally the men, Mackenzie sent Alves back to explain to them that the danger was imaginary and putting spurs to his horse he followed at a brisk pace immediately after for the same purpose. When they came to a halt he implored them to return. He coaxed and threatened. He would go in front with any dozen who would accompany him. Relying upon the succour they would meet in the city, he offered to go on if only forty men would go with him. Two or three volunteers presented themselves, but the general answer was that they would go in daylight, they would not advance in the dark. The majority lost no time in returning to their homes. And although some two hundred additional forces arrived during the night the whole number on the Wednesday had dwindled down to about five hundred and fifty. Dr. Horne's house, close to Yonge street was the rendezvous of spies. His house was therefore burnt by the rebels as those of Montgomery and Gibson were subsequently by the Loyalists. Wednesday opened gloomily upon the prospects of the insurgents. Dr. Rolph left for the States. Dr. Morrison remained in his house, Mackenzie, Lount, Alves and several others set off on horseback to collect arms to intercept the western mail. The mail stage coming into Dundas street the principal western entrance into Toronto, was captured, and with the driver, mails and several principals was taken to the rebel camp. Among the letters were some addressed by the President of the Executive Council to persons in the country and containing information that the Government expected soon to be able to make an attack at Montgomery's. Mackenzie not knowing that Dr. Rolph had fled, wrote to him to send the patriots timely notice of the intended attack, but of course he got no answer. The messenger never returned. A man on horseback told them that the Government intended to make the attack on Thursday and the information proved correct. Thursday found division in the patriot camp. Gibson objected to Mackenzie's plans though they were sanctioned by Colonel Van Egmond who true to original understanding had just arrived. Gibson's objections led to a council-of-war. This caused great delay. The plan suggested by Van Egmond and adopted by Mackenzie, was to try to prevent an attack on Montgomery's till night, in the hope that by that time large reinforcements might arrive. And there was some reason in this as this was the day originally fixed for the general rising, and a noti-

fication of the alteration had been sent only to Lount's division. Our men had a force of five hundred and fifty ready to bring down, and many others who were on the way, but when they found it was all up with the patriots, to save themselves they pretended they had come down to assist the Government to quell the insurrection. Under these circumstances the only hope of the patriots seemed to lie in preventing an attack till night. In order to accomplish this the city must be alarmed. Sixty men—forty of them armed with rifles—were selected to go to the Don bridge, which formed the eastern connection with the city, and destroy it. By setting the bridge and the adjoining house on fire it was thought the Loyalist force might be drawn off in that direction and their plan of attack broken up. A party was sent eastward as agreed upon. The bridge and house were fired and partly burnt and the mails intercepted. But the delay of two hours occasioned by the council of war proved fatal. Three steamers had in the meantime been bringing reinforcements to the alarmed Governor. Having at length determined on an attack, Sir Francis Bond-Head assembled the overwhelming forces at his command under the direction of Col. Fitzgibbon, Adjutant General of the Militia. The main body was headed by Col. McNab, the right wing being commanded by Col. S. Jarvis, the left by Col. William Chisholm assisted by Mr. Justice McLean. Major Carfrae of the militia artillery had charge of two guns. The order to march was given about twelve o'clock and at one the Loyalist and the patriot forces were in sight of one another. When the sentinels at Montgomery's announced that the Loyalists were within sight with music and artillery the patriots were still discussing their plans. Preparations were at once made to give them battle. Mackenzie at first doubting the intelligence ran forward till he became convinced by a full view of the enemy. When he returned he asked the small band of patriots whether they were ready to encounter a force greatly superior in numbers to themselves, well armed and provided with artillery. They replied in the affirmative, and he ordered the men into a piece of thin woods on the west side of the road, when they found a slight protection from the fire of the enemy they had to encounter. A portion of the men took a position in an open field on the east side of the wood. The men in the western copse had to sustain nearly the whole fire of the artillery from Toronto and never said Mr. Mackenzie, "did men fight more courageously. In the face of a heavy fire of grape and canister, with broadside following broadside of musketry in steady and rapid succession, they stood their ground firmly and killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, but were at length compelled to retreat." Some are of the opinion that the fighting lasted an hour, but there are different opinions on this point. Mackenzie remained on the scene of action till the last moment and till the mounted Loyalists were just closing upon him. "So unwilling was Mackenzie to leave the field of battle," says an eye-witness, "and so hot the chase after him that he distanced the enemy's horsemen only by 30 or 40 yards by his superior knowledge of the country and reached Col. Lount and our friends on the retreat just in time to save his neck. In the presence of the militia the Lieutenant Governor determined to burn Montgomery's hotel and Gibson's dwelling-house. Sir Francis Bond - Head has given the following account of this burning—"Volume after volume of deep black smoke rolling and rising from the windows of Montgomery's tavern now attracted my attention. This great and lofty building, entirely constructed of lumber and planks, was soon a mass of flames whose long red tongues sometimes darted horizontally as if revengefully to consume those who had created them and then flared high above the roof. As we sat on our horses the heat was intense. Montgomery was not a party to the conspiracy for effecting a revolution. He had no foreknowledge of the outbreak. Only a few days before he had vacated his tavern, which had been rented to Mr. Lingfoot, with whom he was boarding for a month, till he could move to a private house in the neighbourhood. Much stress was laid on the fact at the trial that Montgomery had at the request of the butcher's boy put down on a piece of paper a memorandum of the quantity of meat furnished to Lingfoot, the boy being apprehensive that the chalk figures would rub out. But this is all he had to do with the rebellion in Canada." Mr. John Montgomery has written a very similar account to that of Mr. Shepard, given in the former part of this article.

NOTE—In reference to the charge contained in this article of corrupt practices at the 1837 election it is only fair to say that upon legal investigation it was found incapable of proof. Colonel E. W. Thomson was the successful candidate.



TELEGRAM CORNER, 1893. (op. 238)

CHAPTER LXXII.

"THE TELEGRAM" CORNER.

The Buildings that have Stood at and Near the Corner of King and Bay Streets.

The land on which *The Telegram* building stands was patented to William Smith on 20th May, 1808, and by him sold on 28th June, 1808, to Quetton St. George, and by him sold on the 19th November, 1813, to John Dennis. Mr. Dennis made a will, but owing to the property not being sufficiently described, it was necessary to have a petitioned deed between the heirs of John Dennis, whereby the property on the south-west corner of King and Bay streets, became the property of Rebecca Richardson, the wife of the late Bishop Richardson, and daughter of the late John Dennis. Through her it became the property of the late Mrs. M. I. Roaf, and is now owned by William Roaf. Mr. Dennis, in his life-time, conveyed 40 ft. on the west side of Bay street, commencing 57 ft. 9 inches south of King street, to one McPhail, who erected a chapel on said property, which stood there for many years. The property subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Dickson, who erected the present building.

The National Club building came from Mr. Dennis to Martha Bryant, who sold it to the late Bishop Richardson, and this also became the property of the late Mrs. Roaf.

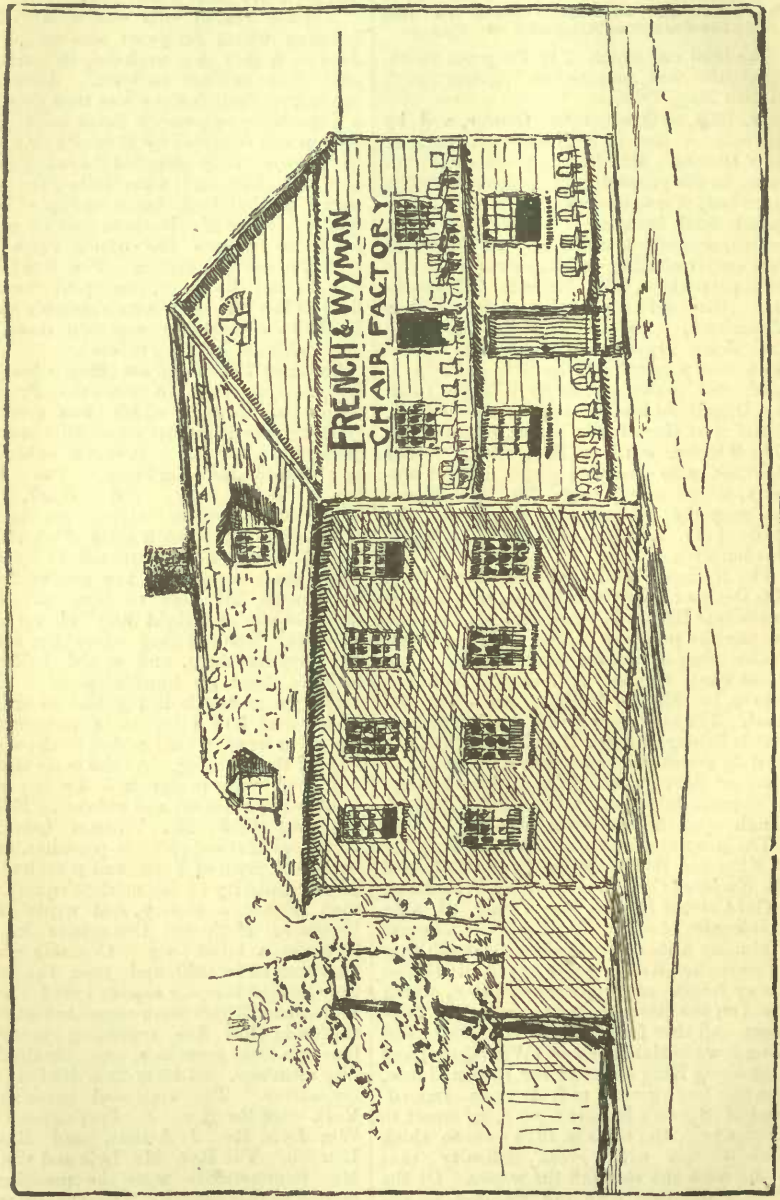
The property on the south side of King street west, as far as Stovel's building, belong to Messrs. William and James R. Roaf. The land on which Stovel's building stands belongs to Dr. Richardson, and the land on which the block of buildings to the west of Stovel's building stands, belongs to Thomas Johnston, whose mother was a daughter of the late John Dennis.

The property from the south-west corner of King and Bay street to the south line of the National Club is owned by Wm. Roaf.

Old Colonel Dennis, the father of that well-known family, told Mr. Thomas Walmsley a short time before his death that he remembered sixty years ago the little one-storey frame or roughcast dwelling, which stood on the site now occupied by *The Telegram*, and that from the corner of Bay and King down to Market street (Wellington), and west along King street to the Rossin House, was one large garden of fruit trees. Indeed, west of Stovel's building on King street to York street, the trees in 1818 were so thick that it was with great difficulty that paths were cut through the woods. Of the little rough-cast dwelling we have no engraving, but we have an excellent drawing of French & Wiman's chair factory, a two-storey frame building, which stood on the corner, and was built about 1825, and remained there until about 1840.

A little west of this was a large frame building, which for years was occupied by Jacques & Hay as a workshop in connection with their cabinet business. About 1840 the frame chair factory was torn down and a respectable two-storey brick building was put up and occupied by Robert Davis & Co., the grocers. They occupied the entire ground floor as a shop and wine cellar, the upper part of the building being occupied by the family. After Mr. Davis moved his private residence up town the upper rooms were rented to various parties. The late George Ridout, the barrister, occupied the upper floor as law offices for a considerable period. In 1880 the building was torn down and *The Telegram* building erected.

South of *The Telegram* office, which is 57 feet in depth, stood for years the Primitive Methodist chapel, which was erected in 1832, for the congregation of that sect then gathered in Toronto. It was a substantial and respectable building. The building was of red brick, with six or seven steps leading up to the entrance, on both sides of which were long windows, so constructed in order to give light, not only to the ground floor of the church, but also to light the stairs, which led on the right and left up to the galleries. The building was about seventy or eighty feet deep, and would hold comfortably about six hundred people. In the earlier years the building had an ordinary square roof, but later on a pediment was placed in front, which added to the appearance of the building. At the same time the red brick was modernized by the entire front being stuccoed and painted. Early in the year 1829, Mr. William Lawson, a Primitive Methodist local preacher, settled in the old town of York, and preached with great regularity in the market square. He then formed a society, and wrote to the Primitive Methodist Conference in England for a missionary. One was sent out who arrived in 1830, and took the society thus formed into the connection of the said conference. There were connected with this station in 1833 five travelling preachers, fourteen local preachers, two hundred and fifty members, and forty-two distinct congregations. The stationed preachers in York were the Rev. J. Partington, Rev. Wm. Lyie, Rev. J. Arthur, and Rev. T. Lowden. The Rev. Mr. Lyle and the Rev. Mr. Summersides were the preachers attached to this church. The church was a popular meeting place in the early days, and

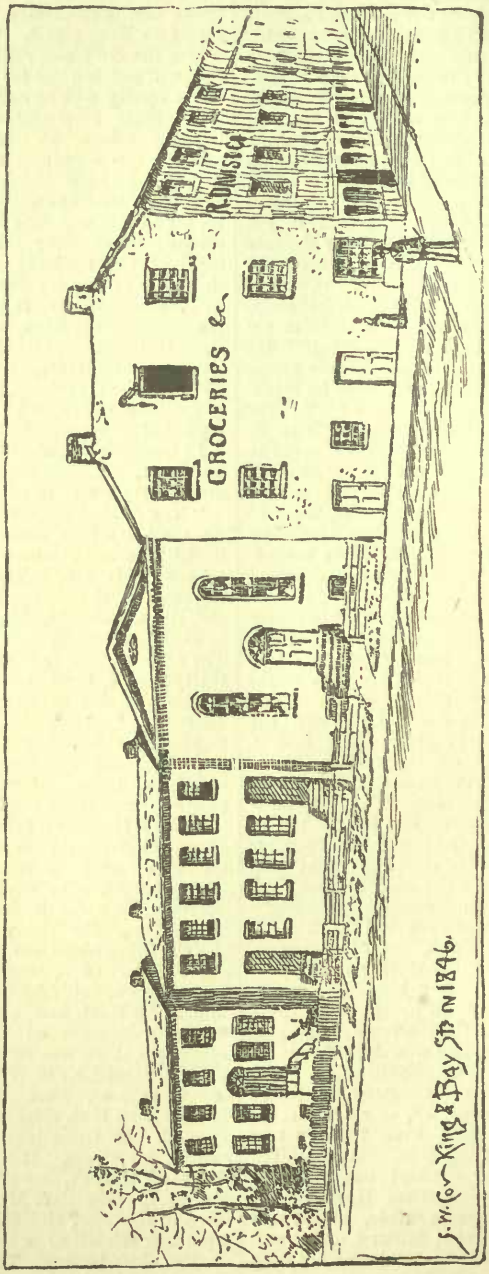

FRENCH & WYMAN
CHAIR FACTORY

was known among the young people as the "match factory," from the fact that a great many young men and women who attended the church afterwards entered into the holy bonds In 1850 the church was torn down. The Primitive Methodists went up to Alice street church, now a carriage factory, and the building now occupied as a saloon was put up by the well-known California Dickson, a gentleman of unlimited wealth, who owned large tracts of land in this country and many valuable properties in Toronto. He erected the building for the late Henry Beverley, by whom it was occupied as a restaurant and club house. Beverley had formerly been over at the Athenæum, on King street, in what was formerly Lamb's hotel, or Turton's buildings. He continued on Bay street for some years. During the latter part of his lease he introduced the concert business as a feature for an evening's entertainment, and the late T. D. Corrie and George Aitken, both popular singers, drew crowded houses for months. L. M. Bayliss, who afterwards married Miss Mary Gladstone, the actress, and went to Australia, managed this concert hall for a few years. From 1864 until 1866 it was vacant. In 1867 Robertson & Cook, the publishers of the old *Daily Telegraph*, rented it as a job printing office, and for the publication of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper. It was a busy spot in those times. The composing room had an average of thirty men working in it. The job printing department had from forty to fifty men and boys, and the press rooms and counting offices had a goodly number. In all there were about one hundred and fifty men and boys employed about the building. The job business was most successful, and it was not an uncommon thing for the ten Gordon presses in the job room to be running night and day for months. All the leading theatrical work for the travelling companies throughout the Dominion was executed in this job room. In 1872, through the treachery of politicians, and a determination on the part of the proprietor to free himself from the shackles which bind all party newspapers and issue a paper in the interests of the people the *Daily Telegraph* was forced out of existence, and its subscription lists were sold to the first *Mail* company, which in a few years swallowed up, as all such enterprises do, the spare cash the trusting partizans could get together. The building was then vacant for a short time, when it was purchased by William Roaf, at the auction sale of Dickson's estate, and it was then rented as a saloon, billiard and bowling alley. The basement of the building has for the past four years been occupied as the circulation room of *The Evening Telegram*, and is connected with the publishing house on King street. The upper storey is, under the old lease, still rented as a saloon, and will continue so for another year, when the property will be remodelled, and rented for a more respectable purpose. South of the saloon in 1833 up to 1872, stood a couple of white frame houses. In 1833, and for many years later, they were well known to the boys of Toronto, for here it was that John Boyd had his commercial academy. The doorway to the north of the building was the entrance to the school, and the doorway at the south the entrance to Mr. Boyd's private house. Hundreds of the boys of Toronto received their tuition at the hands of Mr. Boyd. He was an excellent teacher, one who commended not only the respect of the people at large, but of the pupils, who were so carefully looked after by him in their younger days.

In the *British Colonist* of the 29th December, 1841, appeared the following advertisement in regard to Boyd's school :—

"The annual examination of this flourishing seminary took place on the 26th inst., in the presence of many respectable inhabitants of this city. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Rev. W. T. Leach, and Robt. Baldwin, Esq , had the kindness to examine the different classes. * * * The school numbers nearly one hundred and thirty pupils, boys and girls, the children of substantial tradesmen and residents of Toronto. * * * Mr. Boyd was complimented by the Bishop on his great merit as a teacher, and on the superior skill and unwearied diligence which he manifested in conducting so large a school."

South of Boyd's building was a large square rough-cast house, with six or seven steps leading up to the platform, and old fashioned front door, with skylights, and circular window. This was the house of the Rev. Jas. Richardson, for many years editor of the *Christian Guardian*, and father of Dr. James Richardson, surgeon and physician of St. Joseph street, and brother of the late Mrs. John Roaf, and also of Mrs. Brett, who now resides on Bloor street. From this south there was nothing for years but a garden, extending to Wellington street. A few years later, about 1840, the row of buildings on both sides of Bay street were erected. In those days Bay street was a fashionable street. Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Andrew's Church, lived there, the late James F. Smith, of Smith & McDonald, the grocers, lived in this row, the Misses Skirving had a popular school in what is now part of a city shirt factory. The late Mr. Henry Joseph lived next door. In Miss Skirving's


GROCERIES &c
S.W. cor King & Bay Sts in 1846.

school many of the residents of Toronto, both boys and girls, received their early training. The late E. F. Whittemore occupied one of the brick row, and at the corner of Wellington st, and in the building now occupied by a commission merchant, the late Dr. Primrose lived for some years. Across from this house, where Brock & Co.'s stand, the late John Salt, the hatter, resided, while his shop was in Victoria Row, King street east, where Lawson's is now located. On the opposite side of the road, in the building now used as a type agency, the late James Michie lived for years. Next door north Patrick Freeland's family lives today. Freeland's soap was at one time as well known in Canada as Day & Martin's blacking is known in the old country. The next house north was the residence for years of Mr. Russell Inglis. Mr. Inglis, an Edinburgh boy, in his earlier years was a clerk in a large wine shop in that city, and frequently waited on Sir Walter Scott when he came in to order his supply of wines and liquors. North of Mrs. Inglis' Mrs. Elizabeth Dunlop resided, and north again Capt. W. F. McMaster. The building at the corner, now occupied by Mr. Charles Walker as a hotel, was at different times in the early days the residence of Mr. D. O. French and Mr. Kahn, both dentists, and also of the late Judge Connor, and was afterwards occupied by the late Rev. Mr. Stimson, who resided there while he was engaged in the publication of a church periodical. Some time before his death he sold out his interest in the property, and this with the property in the rear. was purchased by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the present owner, who also is publisher and proprietor of *The Evening Telegram.*

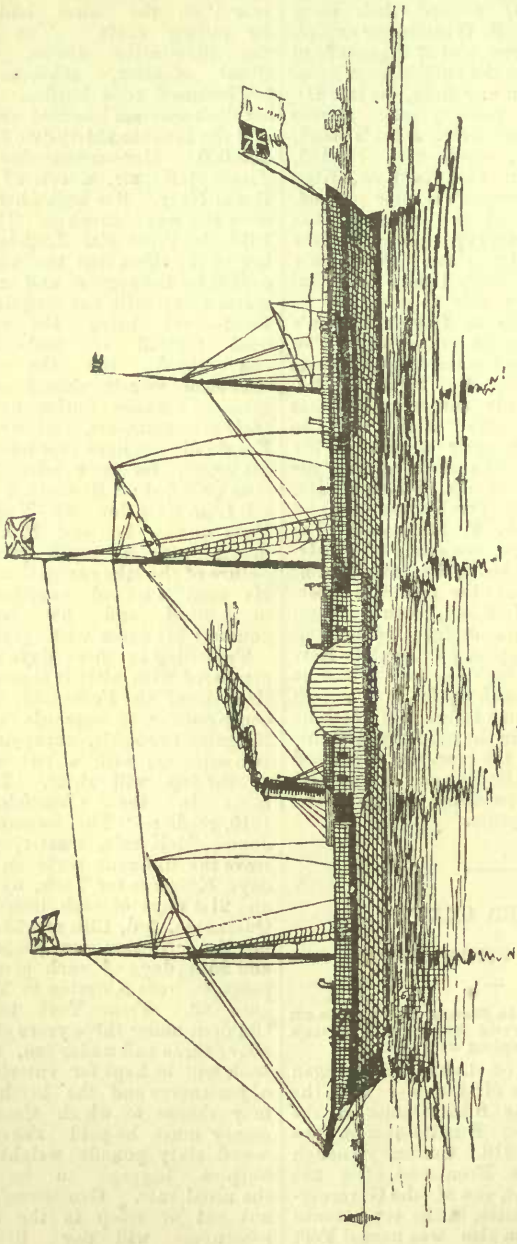
CHAPTER LXXIII.

STEAMER FRONTENAC.

The Pioneer Vessel in Steam Navigation on Lake Ontario, Plying Between Kingston and Niagara, Stopping at York.

Steam navigation on Lake Ontario began soon after the close of the war with the United States. The first steamer on the lake was launched at Ernettstown on the Bay of Quinte, in 1816. Curiously enough she was named the Frontenac, after the Count De Frontenac, one of the Governor-Generals of New France, in the seventeenth century, after whom also was named Fort Frontenac, (Kingston), one of the earliest trading posts and military stations on the lake. Previous to this all the trade and travel on the lakes had been done by sailing craft. The Frontenac, as the illustration shows, was a side wheel steamer, schooner rigged, of five hundred tons burden. The length of her deck was one hundred and seventy feet, and the breadth thirty-two feet. She cost £15,000. Her commander was Captain James McKenzie, a retired officer of the Royal Navy. She began her trips the year after she was launched. The next year, 1818, the Provincial Legislature passed a law to the effect that the usual space occupied by the engine and machinery in a steam vessel with the requisite stowage of wood—that being the material then used instead of coal—should occupy one third of the vessel and that such vessels should only pay light-house or tonnage duties on two-thirds of their measurements. At first Captain McKenzie did not have over much confidence in his vessel, for early advertisements were thus qualified: "Steamboat Frontenac will sail from Kingston for Niagara, calling at York on the 1st and 15th days of each month with as much punctuality as the nature of the lake navigation will admit of." He soon acquired confidence, however, in himself and his boat, and announced his dates with greater precision.

Travelling in these days was expensive, compared with what it is now, as the advertisement of the Frontenac, which appeared conspicuously in successive numbers of the Kingston *Chronicle,* occupying the width of two columns, with a cut of the steamer at the top, will show. This advertisement in the *Chronicle,* April 30, 1819, reads:—"The steamboat Frontenac, James McKenzie, master, will in future leave the different ports on the following days, Kingston for York, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month. York for Queenston, 3rd, 13th and 23rd days of each month. Niagara for Kingston 5th, 15th and 25th days of each month. Rates of passages from Kingston to York and Niagara £3. From York to Niagara £1. Children under three years of age half price, above three and under ten, two-thirds. A book will be kept for entering the names of passengers and the berths which they may choose at which time the passage money must be paid. Passengers are allowed sixty pounds weight of baggage. Surplus baggage to be paid for at the usual rate. Gentlemen's servants cannot eat or sleep in the cabin. Deck passengers will pay fifteen shillings, and may either bring their own provisions or be fur-



PIONEER ENGLISH STEAM BOAT 'FRONTENAC' ON LAKE ONTARIO 170 ft long 700 tons.

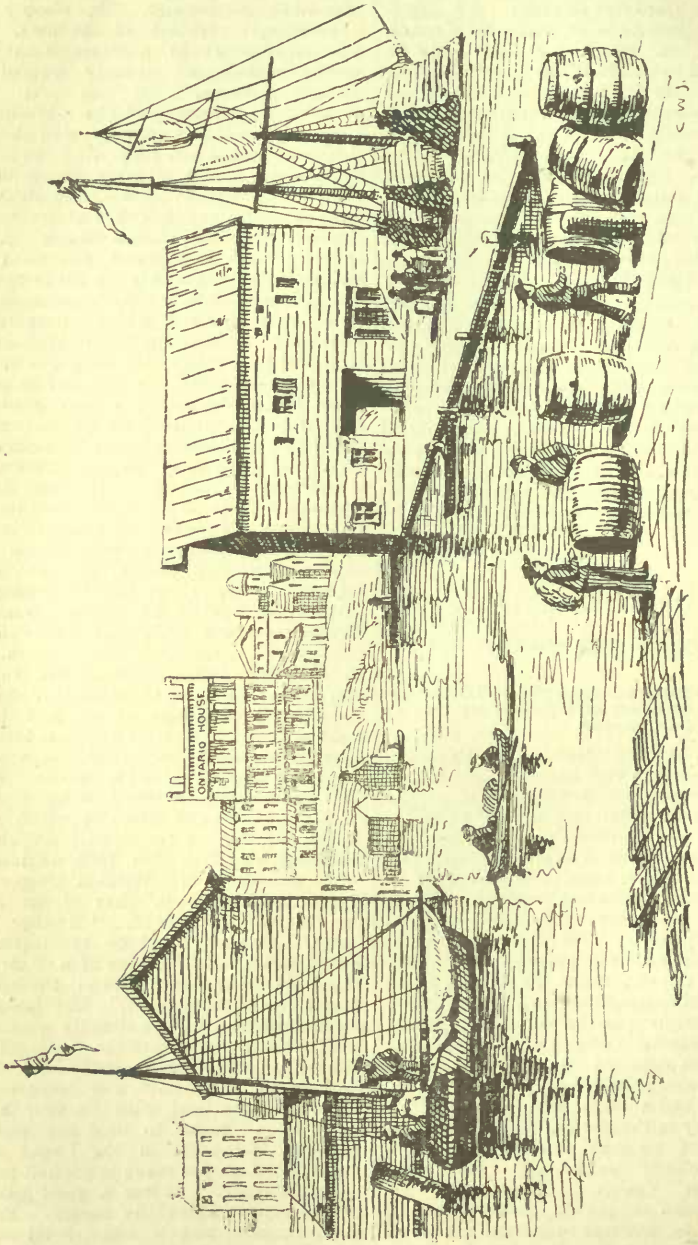
nished by the steward. For each dog brought on board five shillings. All applications for passage to be made to Captain McKenzie, on board. Freight will be transported to and from the above places at the rate of four shillings per barrel bulk and flour at the customary rate, delivered to the different consignees. A list of their names will be put in a conspicuous place on board, which must be deemed a sufficient notice, and the goods taken from the steamboat will be considered at the risk of the owners. For each small parcel 2s 6d, which must be paid on delivery. Kingston, April 28, 1819." The Frontenac was subsequently burnt at or near Niagara about 1825. What was left of her hull was broken up, and the remnants of her machinery sold as old iron. A full history of the Frontenac and her career is given in another portion of the Landmarks. No doubt many of the pioneer inhabitants of Toronto will feel a very vivid interest in this subject. The work done by the early mariners in preparing the way for the present lake traffic was most valuable to Canada at large.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

COOPER'S WHARF.

One of the First Landing Places in Toronto Harbour—History of a Site Well Known to Many Now Living.

Bartlett, in his "Sketches of Canadian Scenery," gives a very accurate drawing of Cooper's Wharf, which was situated at the foot of Church street, and in later years became known as Maitland's Wharf, and at present is known as Sylvester's. William Cooper, the owner, came to this country in the latter part of the last century. There were two or three brothers. William settled in Toronto about 1795 and engaged in the wharfage business, probably about 1808. The wharf ran out from the beach, for at that time, of course, there was no Esplanade. The wharf was long and important looking and was the favourite landing place for schooners and the first steamers that ran on the lake in 1816, discharged their cargoes at Cooper's. The wharf had a large storehouse, with a covered way in the centre, and between the north end of this dock and the store, was a ship building yard of, for those days, no mean dimensions. On one occasion a launch took place on Sunday. An attempt to get the vessel off on the preceding day had failed. Delay would have been dangerous to the ponderous mass, and according y the launch had to be effected on the Sabbath. Mr. Cooper was a prominent resident of the town. His first residence was in a frame house that stood adjoining and directly west of the Ontario House, or, as it was afterwards known, "The Wellington Hotel." The site is now occupied by the Bank of Toronto and adjoining buildings. The Ontario House, which is shown in the illustration, was a three storey structure, built in a style common then at the Falls of Niagara and in the United States. A row of lofty pillars, well grown pieces—in fact stripped and smoothly planed—reached from the ground to the eaves and supported two tiers of galleries which, running behind the columns, did not interrupt their vertical lines. In 1803 the Anglican congregation used to assemble for worship prior to the erection of St. James' church, in the parliament building, at the east end of the city, and before the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, or in his absence, Mr. Cooper used to read the service. Mr. Cooper was a pew-holder in St. James' from its commencement till 1818. He resided in later years on Simcoe street (now William). One of his sons was a pupil of Upper Canada College, and at the College and University distinguished himself in many branches. This son is now a prominent divine in connection with the Anglican Church. In the *Gazette* of February 20th, 1802, we find Mr. Cooper down as a subscriber to the opening up of Yonge street, and in all matters of public interest he seems to have taken a prominent part. He was a prominent Mason in 1800, and is the first Mason that we have any record of being initiated in this city. In the Minutes of Rawdon Lodge, No 498, on the English Register, at the meeting on 27th May, 1800, we find that "The petition of Mr. William Cooper was received and accepted," that at the meeting on the 10th June, "Brother William Cooper was passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft," and on June 27th "Brother William Cooper was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason." Old Lodge records show that many a friendly chat about craft matters was held in the little office on Cooper's wharf. About 1845, John Maitland leased the wharf and improved it. The old horse boat with its four horses used as a power to turn the paddles, ran from Maitland's to the Island every hour. The fare was seven pence half-penny, including return. It was a great privilege for the boys to drive the horses. Privat, a Frenchman, had a large hotel on the Island, located where the water now runs through the eastern entrance. The horse



COOPER'S WHARF.

boat was well patronized. The centre Island in these days was the place of attraction. Hanlan's was only frequented by camping and shooting parties.

CHAPTER LXXV.

HART'S SCHOOL.

A Private Educational Establishment for Boys on Church Street—Some Incidents of School Boy Life that Occurred There.

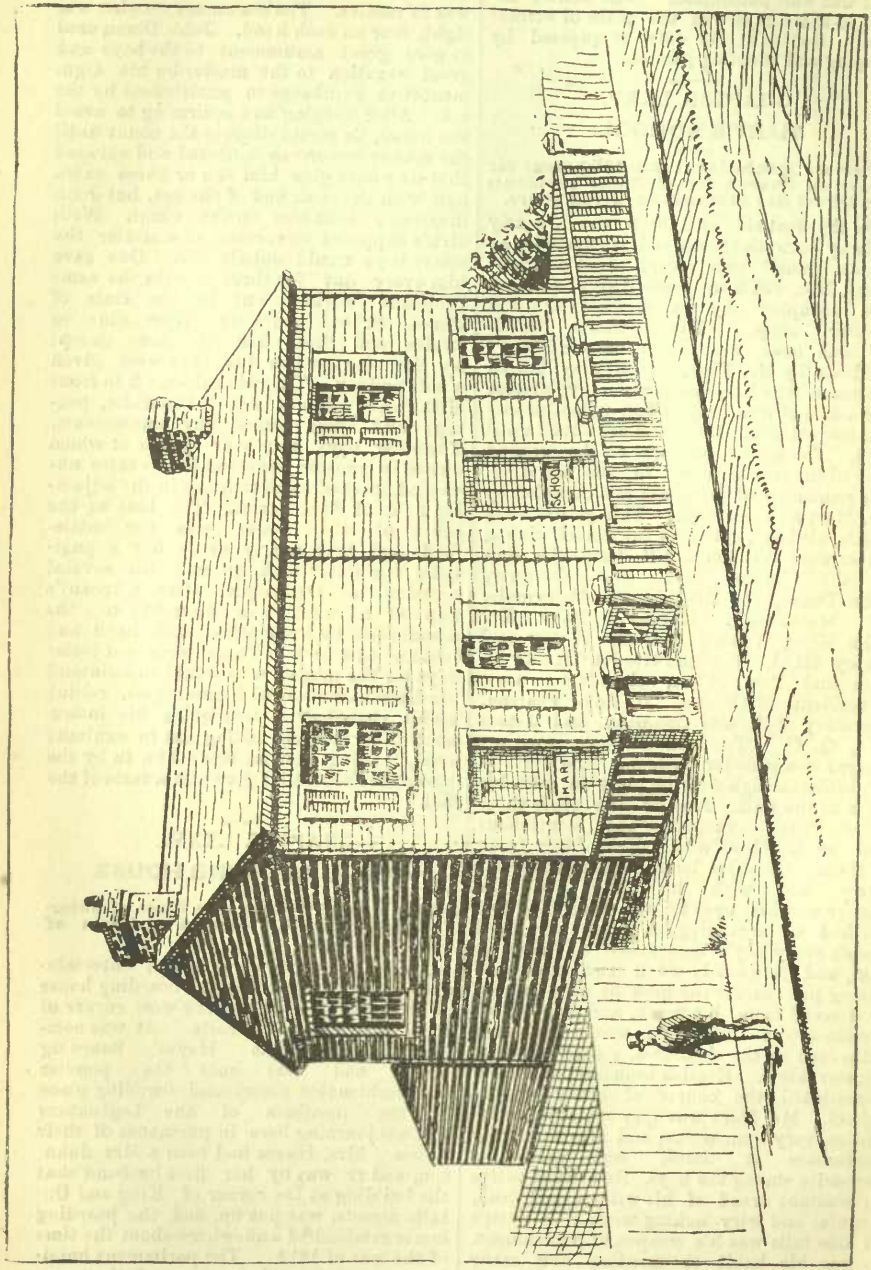
On the west side of Church street, nearly midway between Queen and Richmond sts., stands a small two storey double frame house, Nos. 126-8 the lower floor of which is now occupied by a newsdealer and another shop. The whole building was once occupied as a school and residence by Mr. Hart, a small gray haired Irishman, who habitually wore eye-glasses and a suit of iron gray tweed. The school was started about 1843, and continued until 1848. The school room was on the ground floor of the northern half of the building. The remainder of the house was occupied by Mr. Hart as a residence. Thirty or forty pupils, all boys, attended the school, among whom were William and B. Hart, the sons of the master, E. W. Gardner, John Dixon, P. Bethune, J. Dalrymple, W. Mulholland, Raymond Baby, Dr. John King, William Liddell, Walter and Henry Kidd, Tip and Gordon Helliwell, Sam and Tom Alfen, the latter now a resident of Ottawa, William Pearson, Secretary of the Gas Company, and James Tilt, Q. C. The school room was arranged in a peculiar fashion. The master sat behind a high desk on one side with his back to the wall. Around the other three sides were ranged one continuous row of benches with desks in front of them. On these benches the boys sat, every one with his back to the master and his eyes to the wall. By this method of arranging his pupils he could watch every boy's movements unknown to him, and frequently when two boys were racing pens across the desk he would quietly descend from his perch, and stepping on tip-toe across the room, would suddenly seize each by the shoulders, greatly to their consternation. English branches and Latin constituted the course of study at the school. Mr. Hart was very attentive to his duties, very humourous, and although very passionate at times, was rather a favourite among the boys. He seemed to live in constant dread of his wife, a tall, lean, angular and wiry-looking woman. A switch of nine tails was his weapon of punishment. It was his habit to mention how many blows—pandies, they were called in the school-room vernacular—the convicted boy was to receive. The customary number was eight, four on each hand. John Dixon used to give great amusement to the boys and great vexation to the master by his argumentative resistance to punishment by the cat. After dodging and squirming to avoid the blows, he would dispute the count until the master became so confused and enraged that he would give him two or three extra cuts with the stick end of the cat, but John invariably beat him on the count. With all his supposed cleverness as a master the smart boys would outwit him. One gave him every day for three months the same problems worked out by the Rule of Three. School hours were from nine to twelve and from one to three except on Saturdays, when the boys were given a half holiday. The plank sidewalk in front of the building was used for marbles, pegtops and other school boy amusements. The elder boys, nearly every one of whom owned a rooster, indulged in the more advanced sport of cock fighting in the adjoining field of Mr. Jarvis. The lane at the south of the house was the battlefield, and here nearly every day a pugilistic encounter took place. On several occasions J. Dalrymple, after a truant's trip of a week, was brought to the school-room by his mother, tied hand and foot and in a cart. These were red-letter days for the master, who would superintend his disembarkation with great glee, rolling up his coat-sleeves, flourishing his instrument of torture and calling out in exultant tones, "Bring him in, bring him in by the nape of the neck till I give him a taste of the flail."

CHAPTER LXXVI.

HAYES' BOARDING HOUSE.

A Popular and Fashionable Place of Entertainment for the Early Legislators of Upper Canada.

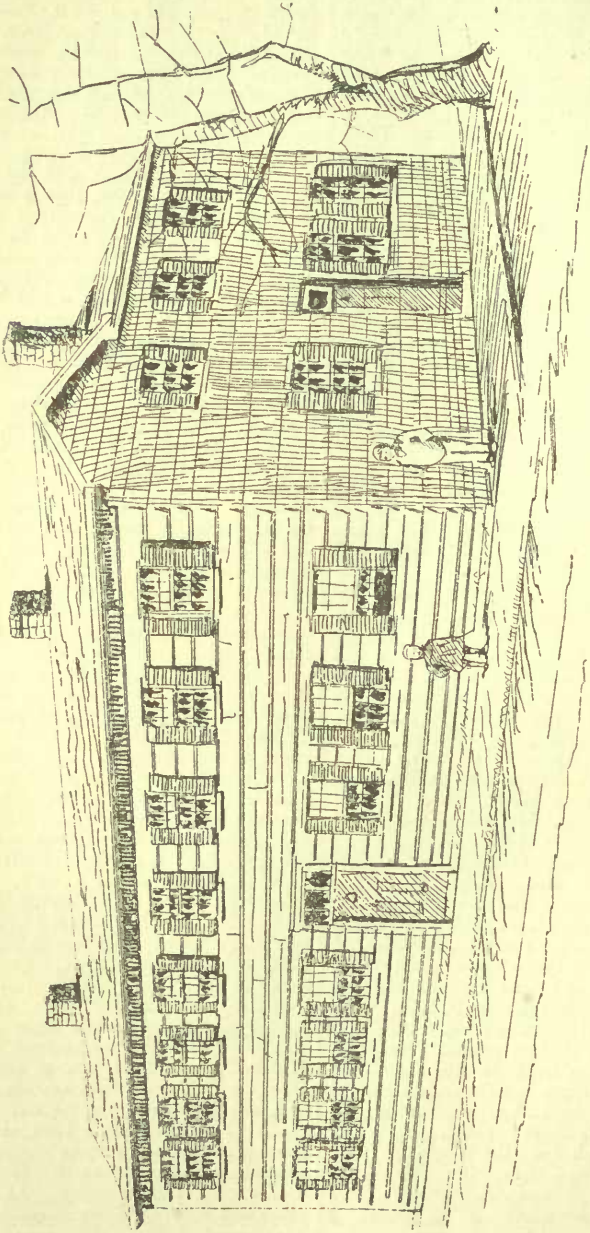
Among the principal places of entertainment in early York was the boarding house of Mrs. Hayes, at the north-west corner of King and Ontario streets. It was commonly known as Hayes' Boarding House and was once the popular and fashionable resort and dwelling place of the members of the Legislature while sojourning here in pursuance of their duties. Mrs. Hayes had been a Mrs. Johnson, and it was by her first husband that the building at the corner of King and Ontario streets, was put up, and the boarding house established somewhere about the time of the war of 1812. The parliament buildings were then in that quarter of the town,



HART'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

and the house, by reason of its nearness to the parliament house and the excellence of its fare, quickly commended itself to the favour of the early legislators of Upper Canada. The frontage on King street was forty or fifty feet. The building consisted of two rather low stories, and accommodated about twenty guests. There was one door in the centre of the house with two windows on either side. After the death of Mr. Johnson, his widow married John Hayes, a bricklayer and plasterer. This was some time previous to 1820, for in that year Mrs. Hayes was conducting the boarding house while the husband worked at his trade. Mr. Hayes—the name is also spelled in old papers Hay and Hays—was a well-known man in his day. He was one of the subscribers to the fund collected in 1822 for the erection of two bridges over the Don. In 1815 his name was among the signers of a complimentary address to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore. Mrs. Hayes was a stout, good-natured woman, a good cook and manager and the embodiment of a hospitable landlady. Opposite her house was Jordan's hotel, where many legislators also stopped during the session. Board at these places was at this time three and four dollars a week. Mrs. Hayes conducted the establishment with success until about 1830. On the removal of the parliament buildings farther west, the legislators naturally chose living quarters in that section of the town. After the abandonment of the building by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, the property was bought by a man named Mitchell, a tanner, who had a place of business on Queen street where Davies' brewery now stands. He converted it into shops and at the rear of the lot he built a dwelling for himself fronting on Ontario street, where he died. Hayes' boarding-house was of frame at first but subsequently it was rough-cast. It is still standing looking very much as it did seventy years ago with the exception that the windows and doors have been altered to suit business requirements. Mr. William Helliwell, formerly of York, now of Highland Creek, remembers the building and its frequenters. He says: At about ten o'clock in the morning, when the Legislature was in session, might be seen issuing from the doors of Hayes' boarding house, John Wilson of Wentworth, the Speaker of the House of Commons, or as it was then called, House of Assembly (clad in home spun sheep's gray clothing, for he made it a point of duty in those days to wear home manufacture) followed by Captain Mathews of Lobo, Doctor Lafferty of Lincoln, Hugh McCall, Absolom Shade, Burwell Allan, N. McNab, Phillip Vankoughnet, Archy McLean and many other members of the then parliament, and at times would be assembled at public dinners given by the Speaker, John Wilson, and provided by the hostess, Mrs. Hayes, all the grandees and fashionable people of York, including that eccentric man, Colonel Talbot, of Talbot street, clad in sheepskin with the wool side out. I have often seen this gentleman on his visits to York, in the winter time, driving Lady Sarah Maitland out in his sleigh, dressed in sheepskin. Of this remarkable man the late Charles Dent has written a very interesting biography, from which the following sketch is largely taken :—

Thomas Talbot sprang from a family long celebrated in English and Continental history. Readers of Shakespeare are familiar with that scourge of France who was defied by Joan of Arc, and who, with his son John Talbot, fell bravely fighting his country's battles on the field of Castillon. Readers of Macaulay are familiar with Richard Talbot, the notorious sharper, bully, and pimp, known as "Lying Dick," one of the greatest scoundrels of the years immediately succeeding the Restoration, who was raised by James the Second to the Earldom of Tyrconnel. "Lying Dick" was a member of the Irish branch of the Talbot family which settled in Ireland during the reign of Henry the Second, and became possessed of the ancient baronial castle of Malahide in the County of Dublin. The Talbots of Malahide trace their descent from the same stock as the Talbots who have been Earls of Shrewsbury since the middle of the 15th century. The father of the subject of this sketch was Richard Talbot of Malahide. His mother was Margaret, Baroness Talbot, and he himself was born at Malahide on the 17th July, 1771. He spent some years at the public free school at Manchester. He received a commission in the army when only eleven years old. In 1786, when he was sixteen, he was *aide-de-camp* to his relative the Marquis of Buckingham. His brother aide was Arthur Wellesley, the illustrious Duke of Wellington, with whom he maintained a life-long friendship. In 1790 young Talbot joined the 24th Regiment, then stationed at Quebec, as lieutenant. On the arrival of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe Lieutenant Talbot became his private secretary and continued as such until just before the Governor's removal from this country. At this time there was nothing of the misanthrope about Lieutenant Talbot. His constitution was robust and his disposition cheerful. He was fastidious about his personal appearance and



Mayes Boarding House, North West Cor King & Ontario Sts.

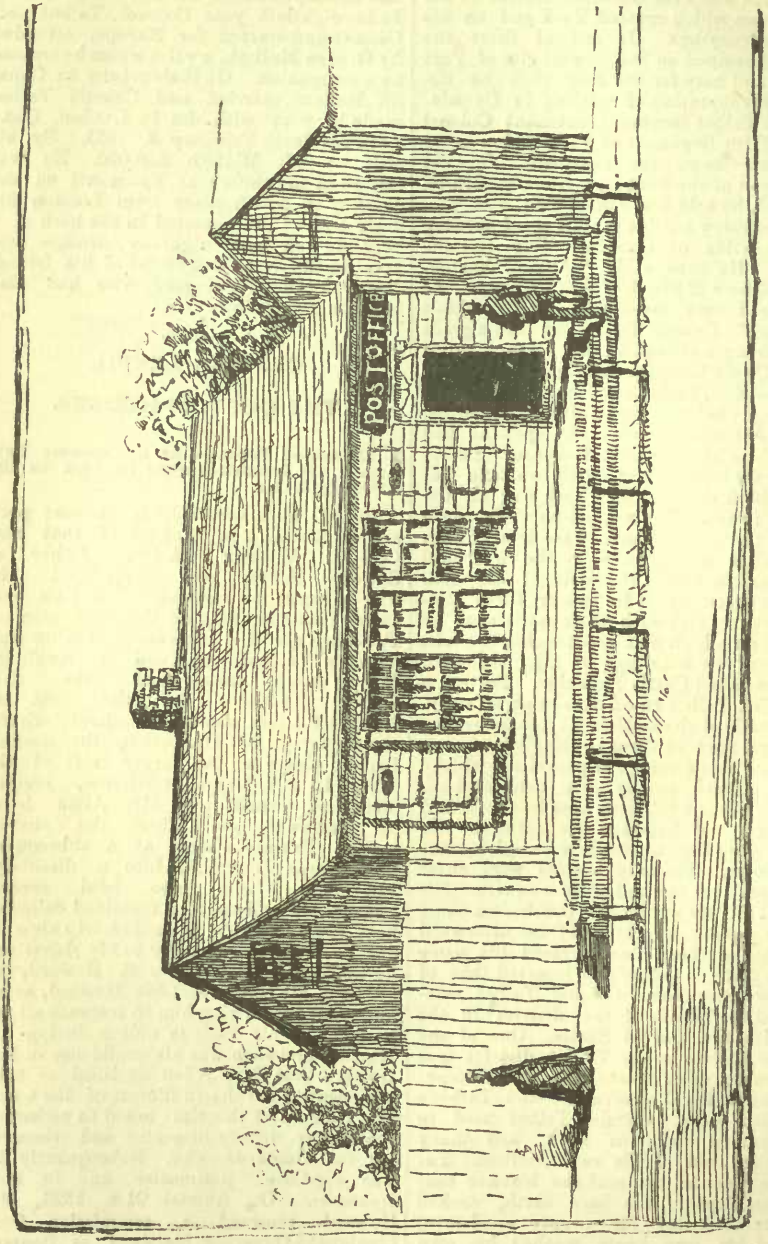
was keenly alive to everything going on about him. He was with Governor Simcoe on the expedition which created York and on his other journeyings. On one of these the party encamped on the present site of Port Talbot and here for the first time he declared his intention of settling in Canada. In 1796 Talbot became Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, and was on active service on the continent. On the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802, he sold his commission and prepared to carry out his intention of settling in the wilds of Canada. Why no one knows. He once said, "Miss Johnston, the daughter of Sir I. Johnston, was the only girl I ever loved and she wouldn't have me." Colonel Talbot obtained a grant of 5,000 acres of land in the southern part of the Upper Canadian peninsula bordering on Lake Erie, including the site of what afterwards became Port Talbot. He crossed the Atlantic, reached the spot he had selected on his tour with Governor Simcoe nine years before, and with an axe cut down the first tree. The land was an unbroken forest. The nearest point to civilization to the eastward was Long Point, sixty miles away; while to the westward the aborigines were the lords of the soil. He was accompanied by two or three stalwart settlers and with their assistance he erected on a high cliff overhanging the lake a range of low buildings of logs, shingled. This he called Castle Malahide. For many years Col. Talbot ruled with imperial sway. He assembled the settlers at his house on Sundays, read to them the English service, and after this ceremonial passed the whisky bottle around among his congregation. Though never a religious man he solemnized marriages and baptized the children. In transferring land no deeds were given nor books kept. The only records were sheet maps, each lot marked off in a square. The Colonel merely wrote the purchasers name in the square selected. If he afterward sold the lot the Colonel erased his name with a piece of rubber and inserted that of the new purchaser. Colonel Talbot commanded the militia of the district in the war with the United States. One of the earliest settlers in the Talbot district was the afterwards celebrated Dr. John Rolph. St. Thomas is called after Colonel Talbot's Christian name. Colonel Talbot used to make annual visits to York, and many stories are told of his eccentricities. For sixteen years he assumed the blanket coat and axe, slept on the bare earth, cooked three meals a day for twenty woodsmen, cleaned his own boots, washed his own linen, milked his cows, churned the butter and made and baked the bread—and of this last accomplishment he was very proud. In his eightieth year Colonel Talbot left Canada and started for Europe, attended by George McBeth, a valet whom he treated as a companion. On their return to Canada McBeth married and Colonel Talbot made his home with him in London, Ont., until his death February 6, 1853. By his will he left McBeth £50,000. He was buried in the church at Tyrconnel on the journey to which place from London his body was left unprotected in the barn of a wayside inn over night—a strange contrast to the death and burial of his friend, the Duke of Wellington, who had died three months before.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

THE CUSTOM HOUSES.

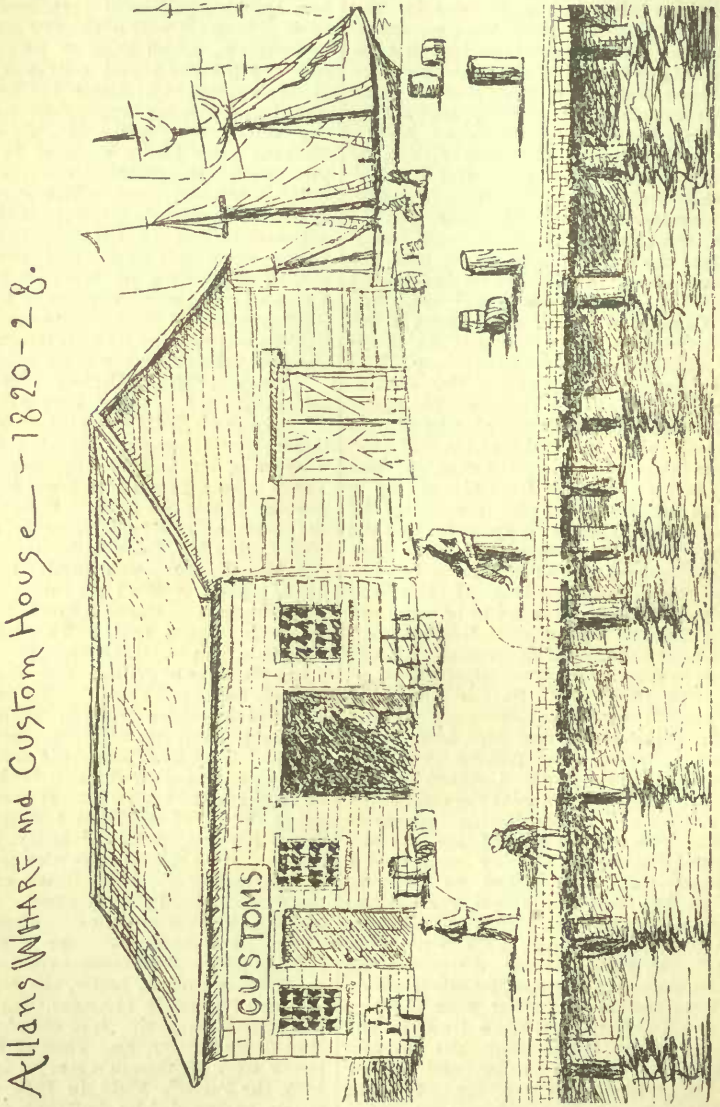
A Sketch of Toronto as a Customs Port from its Establishment in 1801 to the Present Time.

In 1801 York was made a customs port, and on the 25th of August of that year Colonel William Allan, father of Senator Allan, was appointed the first collector of customs. In a little one-storey frame building on the east side of Frederick street, a little south of King and between the post office and his dwelling, Mr. Allan established the first custom house. At the foot of Frederick street was the Merchants' wharf, the property of Mr. Allan, the earliest landing places for the larger craft of the lake. In the frame storehouse, erected later and owned by Mr. Allan here, he afterward established the custom house. This store house at a subsequent period was converted into a distillery. Mr. Allan, who also held several other public offices, also remained collector until 1828 In 1824 he made a trip abroad, and on July 1st, just prior to his departure he appointed Mr. James S. Howard, the father of Mr. Allan McLean Howard, as his attorney, authorizing him to transact all the business of his various offices during his absence, and such was his confidence in Mr. Howard that Mr. Allan declined to take any security for the fulfilment of the trust. Mr. Howard at this time acted as collector, postmaster, deputy inspector and treasurer for the Home District. Subsequently he was appointed postmaster and in 1843 treasurer. On August 21st, 1828, Mr. Howard received a commission from Lieutenant-Governor Maitland as lieutenant of the First East York Regiment.



THE FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE, WHICH WAS ALSO THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

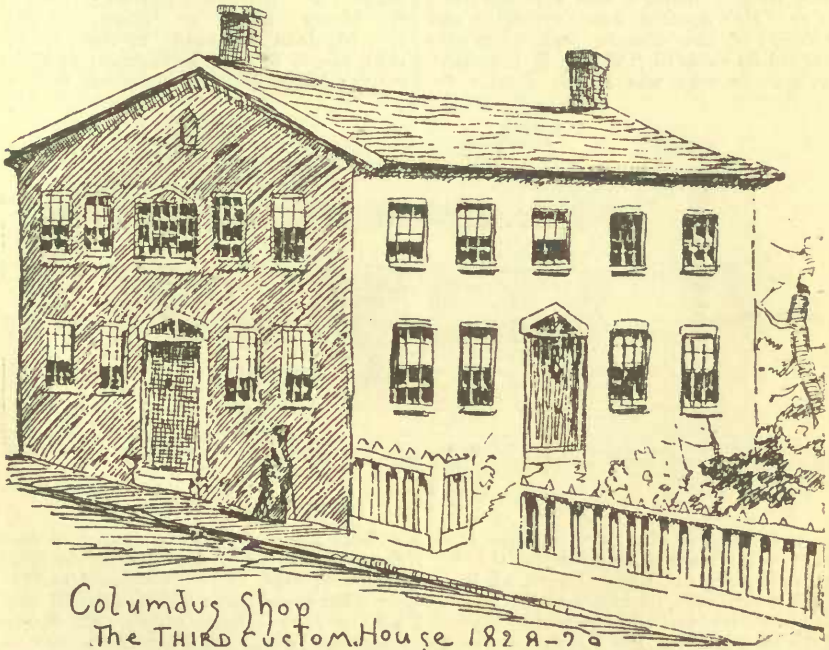
The practice of smuggling was common in the harbour of York in the early days. In the issue of the *Gazette* of November 30, 1820, the schooner Industry was advertised for sale by the Custom House authorities as having been taken in the act, and on the 17th of October, 1821, Mr. Allan reports to the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions that he has seized ten barrels of salt, in which were found concealed kegs of tobacco to the value of five pounds and upwards, brought to York from the United States in an American schooner, named the New Haven, A. Johnson, master. The magistrates declared the whole forfeited to the king. At this time a system of illicit reciprocity was in vogue, and Canadian products were smuggled into the United States in various ingenious ways. On one occasion Daniel Lambert, a gigantic wax figure returned. from Canada to the United States filled with articles which it was sought to introduce into the country without duty. The Albany *Argus* thus describes the circumstances : " Daniel Lambert turned smuggler. —This mammoth gentleman of wax who is exhibited for the admiration of the curious in every part of the country, was lately met on his way from Canada by a Custom house officer who remarking the rotundity of Daniel's corporation had the curiosity to subject it to a critical inspection when lo instead of flesh and blood or even straw the entire fabric of this unwieldy gentleman was found to be composed of fine English cloths and Kerseymere." The second collector of the port of York was George Savage, who was appointed September 26, 1828. Mr. Savage announced his appointment in the following advertisement: " His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, having been pleased to appoint me to the Collectorship of Customs for this port, I beg leave to acquaint the merchants, ship owners and others having business to transact with this branch of the revenue after the first day of October next, that I have temporarily established an office in part of the premises fronting on Duke street, occupied by Mr. Columbus. George Savage, Collector, York, 26th September, 1828." Mr. Savage afterward removed the custom house to a low one-and-a-half storey brick cottage on Scott street near Wellington street. Thomas Carfrae lived in one end of this house and the custom house was in the other end of it. Dr. Scadding says of Mr. Savage: " Bulky in form and somewhat consequential in manner, Mr. Savage was a conspicuous figure in York down to the time of his death in 1835 when he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Carfrae. Mr. Savage was, as his office required him to be, vigilant in respect of the dues leviable at the port of York. But the contrabandists were occasionally too adroit for him. We have heard of a number of kegs or barrels supposed to contain spirits confidentially reported to him as sunk in the depths of the bay near one of the wharves, which kegs or barrels when carefully fished up and conveyed to Mr. Mosley's rooms to be disposed of by auction, were found on being tapped to contain harmless water, but while Mr. Savage and his men were busily engaged in making this profitless seizure, the real wares, teas, spirits, and so on, which were sought to be illicitly introduced were landed without molestation in Humber Bay." Mr. Savage was a watchmaker and jeweller, and carried on business on King street. He was collector until September 9th, 1835. On September 22 of the same year Thomas Carfrae was appointed as his successor. Mr. Carfrae subsequently was an alderman of the city. Mr. Carfrae was the originator of the Potter's Field, or, as it was officially styled, " The York General or Strangers' Burying Ground," which was situated on the west side of Yonge street, just above Bloor street. In practice it was the Bunhill Fields of York, the receptacle of the remains of those whose friends declined the use of St. James' churchyard and other early burial plots. Walton's directory for 1833 gives the following information in regard to it: This institution owes its origin to Mr. Carfrae, jr. It comprises six acres of ground and has a neat sexton's house built close by the gate. The name of the sexton is John Wolstencroft, who keeps a registry of every person buried therein. Persons of all creeds and persons of no creed are allowed burial in this cemetery; fees to the sexton 5s. It was instituted in the fall of 1825, and incorporated by Act of Parliament, 30th January, 1826. It is managed by five trustees who are chosen for life, and in case of the death of any of them, a public meeting of the inhabitants is called when they elect a successor or successors in their place. The present trustees, 1833, are Thomas Carfrae, junior, the collector of the port, Thomas D. Morrison, the physician, Peter Paterson, the iron merchant, John Ewart, the builder, and Thomas Helliwell, the brewer. Although a remote locality in 1825, the Potter's Field in 1854 was more or less surrounded by buildings and interments in it were prohibited. Many of the remains were removed to the Necropolis, the successor of the Potter's Field. Mr. Carfrae is buried in the Necropolis, Mr.



Allans Wharf and Custom House — 1820-28.

Carfrae was collector until June 1st, 1840. The deputy collector under him was William Steward.

In 1837, Mr. Steward furnished for the city directory of that year the following table of imports from the United States :—Prohibited : Arms, ammunition, books, such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom ; base coins, fish, dry or salted ; train oil, blubber or skins of creatures living in the sea, tea. Free : Ashes, bullion, beef, bread, bacon, biscuit, corn, cocoanuts, cordwood, cabinet makers' wood, diamonds, drugs, dye-woods, fruits, meat and fish, being fresh ; flour, flax, grain, unground ; guns of all kinds, hay, horses, olives, pickles, pitch, paintings, pozzolona, pumice stone, punk, Parmesan cheese, pearls, precious stones, prints, raisins, sponge, sausages, turpentine, tar, vermicelli, whetstones, wine. Admitted at the duty of 20 per cent. :—Candy, sugar, cotton manufactures, glass manufactures, tobacco manufactures, refined sugar, soap. Admitted at the duty of 30 per cent. :—Books and papers, clocks and watches, leather manufactures, linen manufactures, silk manufactures, Musical instruments were admitted at the duty of 15 per cent.; goods, wares or merchandise not being enumerated or otherwise charged with duty. Duties charged by weights and measure :—Salt 6d per bushel

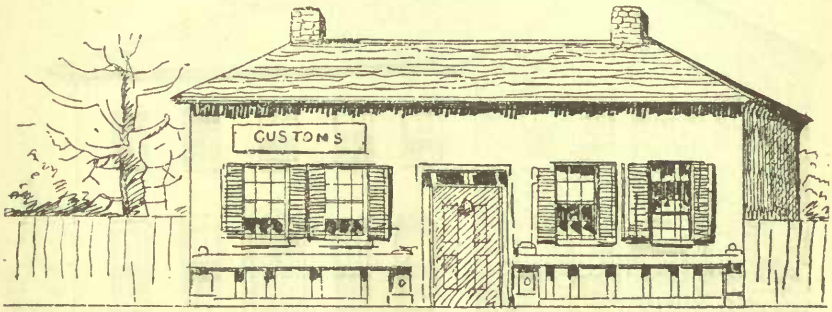


hams, hemp, live stock, lathwood, lumber, logs, masts, meal, pork, rice, raisins, resins, raw hides, staves, shingles, tortoise shell, tow, tallow, timber, wood hoops, wood. Admitted at the duty of seven and one-half per cent. : Alabaster, anchovies, argot, aniseed, amber, almonds, brimstone, botarge, currants, capers, coral, cork, dates, essences of bergamot, lemons, roses, citron, oranges, lavender, rosemary, emery stone, fruit, dry in sugar or wet in brandy ; figs, honey, iron in bars, unwrought pig iron, incense of frankincense, juniper berries, lava or maltan stone for building, marble medals, nuts, oil of olives or almonds, ostrich feathers, spirits 1s per gallon, sugar 5s per cwt., molasses 3s per cwt., wine (in bottles) 7d per gallon, and further 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* and 1s each dozen quart bottles.

The next building occupied as a custom house was a small one storey brick building on the north side of Front street between the Newbigging House, now the site of Mr. John Macdonald's warehouse and the Coffin Block. Like many buildings of its class it was hip roofed. In the centre of the building was a door reached by a flight of steps, and on either side of it was one window. The successor of Mr.

Carfrae in the collectorship was William Moon Kelly. Some trouble arose over his administration of affairs and it was made the subject of a parliamentary inquiry. At this time collectors were paid by commissions and not by a stated fee, and this system paved the way for many abuses. Smuggling was very common, and there are prominent and wealthy men now living in the city who laid the foundation of their fortunes by smuggling. Kelly continued to act as collector until 1843, when he resigned and was appointed Warden of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, an office which he held until a recent date. He now lives at Penetanguishene. In August, 1843, Robert Stanton was appointed collector. Mr. Stanton was the editor and publisher of the *Gazette*, and he in part changed its name to "The U. E Loyalist." Mr. Stanton, who was King's Printer for Upper Canada, lived in a substantial brick house on Peter street, commanding the view eastward along the whole length of Richmond street. Mr. Stanton's father was an officer in the navy, who between the years 1771 and 1786 saw much active service in the East and West Indies, in the Mediterranean, at the siege of Gibraltar under General Elliott, and on the American coast during the Revolutionary war. From 1786 to 1828 he was in the public service in several military and civil capacities in Lower and Upper Canada. In 1806 he was for one thing issuer of marriage licenses at York, and his memorandum of the names of those who plighted their troth is very terse. It reads thus :—

"1806—Nov. 26, Stephen Heward to Mary Robinson; same date, Ely Playter to Sophia Braman; Dec. 11, same year, Geo. T. Denison to E. B. Lippincott; 1807—Feb. 3, Jordan Post to M. Woodruffe; July 13, Hiram Kendrick to Hester Vanderburg; Dec. 28, Jarvis Ashley to Dorothy McDougal; 1808, Jan. 13, D'Arcy Boulton, jr., to Sally Ann Robinson; March 17, James Finch to M. Reynolds; April 9, David Wilson to Susannah Stone; May 2, John Lansgtaff to Lucy Miles; May 30, John Murchison to Frances Hunt; August 8, John Powell, Esq., to Miss Isabella Shaw; Sept. 12, Hugh Heward to Eliza Muir; 1809, April 14, Nicholas Hagarman to Polly Fletcher; May 18, William Cornell to Rhoda Terry; June 19, John Ashbridge to Sarah Mercer; June 21, Jonathan Ashbridge to Hannah Barton; July 15, Orin Hale to Hannah Barrett; August 5, Henry Dean to Jane Brooke; Dec. 14, John Thompson to Ann Smith; 1810, March 8, Andrew Thomson to Sarah Smith; March 30, Isaac Pilkington to Sarah McBride; June 2, Thomas Bright to Jane Hunter; July 3, John Scarlett to Mary Thomson; Sept. 10, William Smith to Eleanor Thompson; June 22, William B. Sheldon to Jane Johnson; July 30, Robert Hamilton, gent., to Miss Maria Lavinia Jarvis; 1811, Sept. 20, George Duggan to Mary Jackson." The family of Mr. Stanton, senior, was large. It was augmented by twins on five several occasions. Not far from Mr. Stanton's house, a lesser edifice of brick of comparatively late date, on the north side of Richmond street, immediately opposite the premises, associated with the memory of President Smith, may be noted as having been built and occupied by the distinguished Admiral Vansittart, and the first example in this region of a cottage furnished with light tasteful verandahs in the modern style. Robert Stanton continued in office as collector of the port of

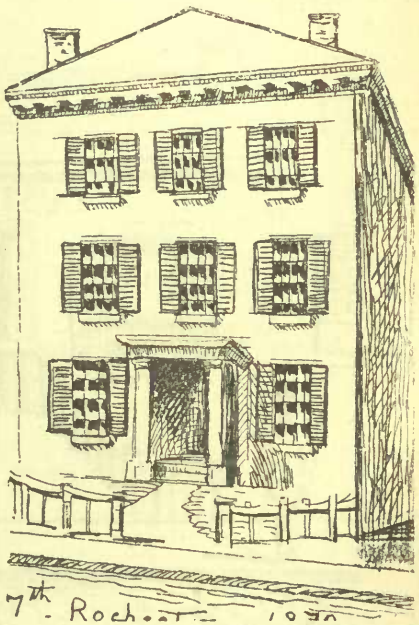


4th Custom House Scott St. 1829-35

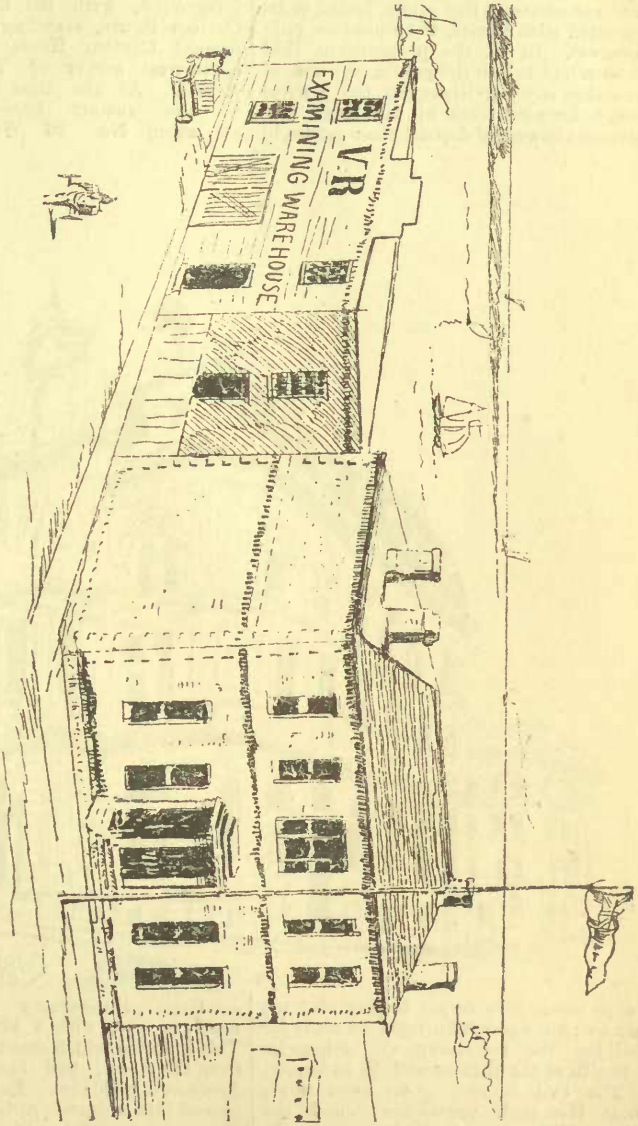
York until November 10, 1849. Some trouble arising from his administration he resigned. He was aft rward appointed Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. After an interval of a month, during which William Pring was acting-collector, William F. Meudell on the first of January, 1850, was appointed collector. He remained in office until 1858, when he was transferred to Belleville. April 1, 1858, Robert Spence was appointed collector. He remained in office until his death, February 25, 1868, when Thomas C Scott, surveyor, acted as collector until November 5, 1868. On November 6, 1868, James E. Smith was appointed, and continued to act until November 29, 1879, when troubles arose which led to his resignation. John Douglas held the office of collector from December 1, 1879, to April 13, 1881. April 14 1881, the late James Patton was appointed, and continued in office up to his death, Oct. 11th, 1888. Since that time Mr. Douglas has been acting collector. Up to that time of the building of the brick custom house shown in the picture of the proposed Esplanade improvements the customs business had been t ansacted in buildings rented for the purpose, the locations of which have been mentioned. When the new brick building erected by the Government, after plans drawn by Mr. Kivas Tully, the architect and civil engineer, was completed the Custom House was transferred to it. This building stood on the site of the present Custom House at the south west corner of Front and Yonge streets

Originally it was as shown in the illustration, but in after years an iron railing was put up around it. This rai ing now encloses one side of the grounds of the Reform Club. For a long time after the establishment of York as a customs port there was no examining warehouse. Goods were opened and examined in the stores of the parties who imported them. The first examining warehouse was a small frame building belonging to the Heward estate, which stood on the site of the present examining warehouse.

just south of the Custom House. This was rented by the Government for years as an examining warehouse. In 1870 a fire broke out in Stanton's block, on the south side of Front street, just west of the Custom House. At that time there was but little space between the block and the Custom House. On the fall of the roof and walls of the adjoining block the Custom House roof was crushed in and the building set on fire. The plans of Mr. Windyer, architect, were then chosen, and the present fine building was erected in accordance with them, the Government in the meantime buying the lot, which is now left vacant as a protective measure, to the west of the Custom House. In the *Anglo-American Magazine* for 1853 the plan drawn up by Mr. Kivas Tully for the arrangement of the city frontage shown in the illustration, is thus described: "Wherever slips and streets are shown on the original plan of the city frontage I propose to divide the 66 feet equally south of Front street, one-half to be bridged so as to carry the level of Front street over beyond the railway line with an inclination to the wharves; the other half to form an inclined plane from Front street to the level of the railway line, thereby maintaining the communication north and south of the insulated railway line. The width of these streets being 66 feet, I propose to divide as follows:—Bridge, 26 feet; parapet, one-half one foot; sidewalk, six feet, street 26 feet, retaining wall, one-half foot, sidewalk six feet; total, 66 feet. The Esplanade, which is 100 feet wide, I propose to divide equally, also appropriating the southern half for railway interests and maintaining the public thoroughfare on the north half as follows:—Esplanade, 43 feet; fence, one-half one foot; sidewalk, six feet; three lines of rails, twelve feet each, 36 feet; pier for bridge, one half three feet; sidewalk for railway, four feet; fence, one foot; sidewalk, six feet; total, 100 feet. The Esplanade, which I would recommend being called Union street, would be nearly equal to the width of King street with six feet sidewalk for foot passengers. If the space appropriated for railway purposes would be sufficient, the directors of the different lines would have to purchase a right of way south of the Esplanade from the different parties through whose property the railway passes. The railway line is placed on the southern side of the Esplanade for greater facility for trains out to the wharves, only crossing a sidewalk, and it would be advisable to prevent the railway from crossing the street on the northern side. When the railway stations are contemplated bridges on the Front street level could be constructed to connect the buildings north and south of the railway line so that a level crossing would be avoided. The number of bridges that would be required for the whole front, as shown on the original plan, would be fifteen from Simcoe street on the west to Berkeley street on the east. For the present traffic five might be considered sufficient, the remainder to be eventually constructed as a matter of justice to all parties. With respect to constructing the breast-work on the southern side of the Esplanade of stone, I cannot see the necessity of doing so unless the line is removed south to command a depth of nine feet of water at the lowest period. This would bring it nearly to the windmill line. The lessees of water lots have the power also of filling up their lots to the windmill



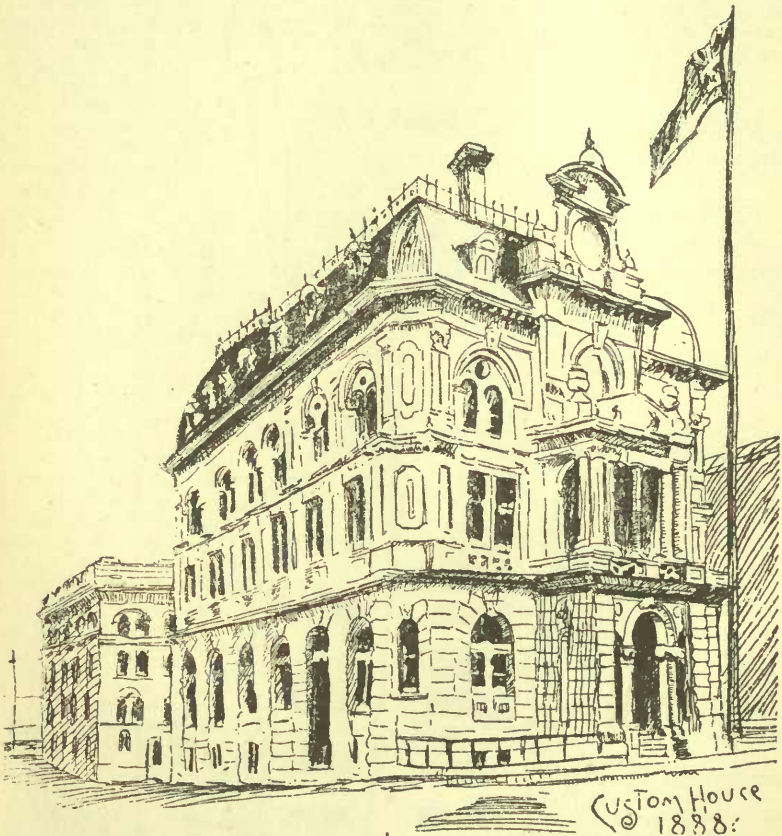
line, so that the expensive stone fencing would be covered up in many instances. A timber breast-work twelve feet wide is all that would be required for the present, sufficiently close and strong to prevent the bank from being washed away by the action of the water. At the slips opposite the streets, a stone facing sloping to the water would be judicious and would be a great improvement on the timber contrivances which have already cost the city probably as much as would have made per-



(6) Custom House (cor. Front & Yonge sts.) 1841-71.

manent and substantial slips. West of Simcoe street where there are no projecting wharves at present and beyond the line contemplated by the original plans, I would recommend the stone facing to be constructed with jetties, to be used as public wharves. In all the propositions that have been laid before the public, not one of them makes any provisions for the general drainage along the front of the city. Are the drains allowed to deposit their refuse in the slips where they empty themselves? no, surely not; some provision must be made for remedying the increasing evil, otherwise the health of the citizens will be endangered. The evil is very great even now; witness the rank vegetation round the wharves. What will it be when this city numbers 100,000 inhabitants. Provision should therefore be made for drainage conjointly with the construction of the Esplanade."

Mr. Tully's design for the Toronto Esplanade, shown in the accompanying illustration, is a bird's-eye view from the North American hotel. The building in the foreground, with the flag flying, is the Custom House, standing on the site of the present Custom House building, at the south-west corner of Yonge and Front streets. At the time of the burning of the custom house there stood at about No. 26 West Front street



a large three-storey brick building, nearly square, with a big porch in front. This building which stood a little way back from the street, had been built by Judge Jones as a residence. Later it had been turned into a hotel called the Rochester House, conducted by Landlord Hanlan, an uncle of the famous oarsman. This building was rented by the Government from Edward C. Jones, the son of Judge Jones, and here the custom house business was

A.D. 1837.

PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

To the Queen's Faithful Subjects in Upper Canada.

In a time of profound peace, while every one was quietly following his occupations, feeling secure under the protection of our Laws, a band of Rebels, instigated by a few malignant and disloyal men, has had the wickedness and audacity to assemble with Arms, and to attack and Murder the Queen's Subjects on the Highway—to Burn and Destroy their Property—to Rob the Public Mails—and to threaten to Plunder the Banks—and to Fire the City of Toronto.

Brave and Loyal People of Upper Canada, we have been long suffering from the acts and endeavours of concealed Traitors, but this is the first time that Rebellion has dared to shew itself openly in the land, in the absence of invasion by any Foreign Enemy.

Let every man do his duty now, and it will be the last time that we or our children shall see our lives or properties endangered, or the Authority of our Gracious Queen insulted by such treacherous and ungrateful men. MILITIA-MEN OF UPPER CANADA, no Country has ever shewn a finer example of Loyalty and Spirit than YOU have given upon this sudden call of Duty. Young and old of all ranks, are flocking to the Standard of their Country. What has taken place will enable our Queen to know Her Friends from Her Enemies—a public enemy is never so dangerous as a concealed Traitor—and now my friends let us complete well what is begun—let us not return to our rest till Treason and Traitors are revealed to the light of day, and rendered harmless throughout the land.

Be vigilant, patient and active—leave punishment to the Laws—our first object is, to arrest and secure all those who have been guilty of Rebellion, Murder and Robbery.—And to aid us in this, a Reward is hereby offered of

One Thousand Pounds,

to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZE; and FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, DAVID GIBSON—or SAMUEL LOUNT—or JESSE LLOYD—or SILAS FLETCHER—and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of Murder or Arson.

And all, but the Leaders above-named, who have been seduced to join in this unnatural Rebellion, are hereby called to return to their duty to their Sovereign—to obey the Laws—and to live henceforward as good and faithful Subjects—and they will find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.
7th Dec. 1837

☞ The Party of Rebels, under their Chief Leaders, is wholly dispersed, and flying before the Loyal Militia. The only thing that remains to be done, is to find them, and arrest them.

R. STANTON, Printer to the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

carried on until the completion and occupation of the present building in 1876. The site of the Rochester House is now taken up by a fine business block. Through the kindness of Mr. McLean, Chief Clerk of the Customs, from whom much of the information given in this article was obtained we are enabled to give the following statement of the customs business for 1887. The receipts were $4,273,038 78. The exports were valued at over $3,000,000, and the imports at over $21,000,000. The receipts for 1887 are not exceeded by those of 1888. The volume of business during the past year has been large, but the transfer to the free list of coal, etc., has reduced the receipts.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

MACKENZIE AS AN EXILE.

His Escape from Toronto—Fac Similes of the Proclamation for His Arrest and of Money and Commissions Issued by His Government.

Thursday, the seventh day of December, 1837, was the turning point in the career of William Lyon Mackenzie. At four o'clock on the afternoon of that day a proclamation was issued by Sir Francis Bond Head, offering a reward of one thousand pounds for the apprehension of Mackenzie, and a reward of five hundred pounds for the delivering of David Gibson, Samuel Lount, Jesse Lloyd or Silas Fletcher. The accompanying illustration is a *fac simile* of this proclamation. Mr. Mackenzie always kept a copy of this proclamation framed and hung up in a conspicuous part of his house. The failure of the insurrection through the defeat of the insurgents in the battle at Montgomery's farm resulted in the complete financial ruin of its moving spirit. Although not rich, yet at the time of the outbreak Mr. Mackenzie was in good circumstances. His printing establishment was the largest and best in Upper Canada. His account for public printing the previous year was $4,000. His bookstore contained 20,000 volumes, and he had an extensive building. He had town lots in Dundas, a town lot in Garafraxa, and a claim to a portion of the immense Randall estate. A large amount was owing to him, and all he owed was about £750. All this property was lost.

After the battle at Montgomery's, Mackenzie, although closely pursued and repeatedly fired at, after many narrow escapes from capture succeeded in reaching the American shore on the Monday following Thursday's battle. On the thirteenth of December Mackenzie and Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, an American, landed on Navy Island, a small island in the Niagara River, a short distance above the Falls. This island was a British possession having been awarded to England by the treaty of Ghent. Representations had been made to Mackenzie that a force of volunteers two hundred and fifty strong with two pieces of artillery, four hundred and fifty stand of arms and provisions and ammunition in abundance would join him in occupation of the island. Calling at Whitehaven Grand Island on the way to Navy Island from Buffalo. Mackenzie found instead of several hundred men only 24 volunteers waiting to accompany him. On noticing this little group he sank, inert and spirit broken, upon the frame of a cannon where he passively reclined until aroused. But notwithstanding this crushing disappointment the enterprise was not abandoned and the word was given to push off. Mr. Charles Lindsey, Mr. Mackenzie's biographer, writes: "A provisional government of which Mr. Mackenzie was president, was organized on the island. A proclamation dated Navy Island, December 13 h, 1837, was issued by Mr. Mackenzie, stating the objects which the attempted resolution was designed to secure and promising three hundred acres of public lands to every volunteer who joined the patriot standard. A few days after another proclamation was issued adding $100 in silver, payable by the 1st May, 1838, to the proffered bounty. The fulfilment of the promises held out in these proclamations must, however, be dependent upon the success of the cause in which the volunteers were to fight. By way of burlesquing the rewards offered by Sir Francis Bond Head for Mackenzie and others, the first proclamation offered the sum of £500 for the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The offering of this reward was the main cause that induced Sir Francis on his return to England to forego his intention of passing through the States. At his request Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, secured him a passage in a vessel sailing from Halifax. The patriot flags with its twin stars, intended to represent the two Canadas, was hoisted, and as a government, even though it be provisional, is nothing without a great seal, this requisite was also obtained. Besides the twin stars, the great seal showed a new moon breaking through the surrounding darkness with the words, Liberty, Equality. The Provisional Government issued promises to pay in sums of one and ten dollars each. They are said to have been freely taken on the American side, but what amount was issued I cannot ascertain. The best proof of the truth of this assertion

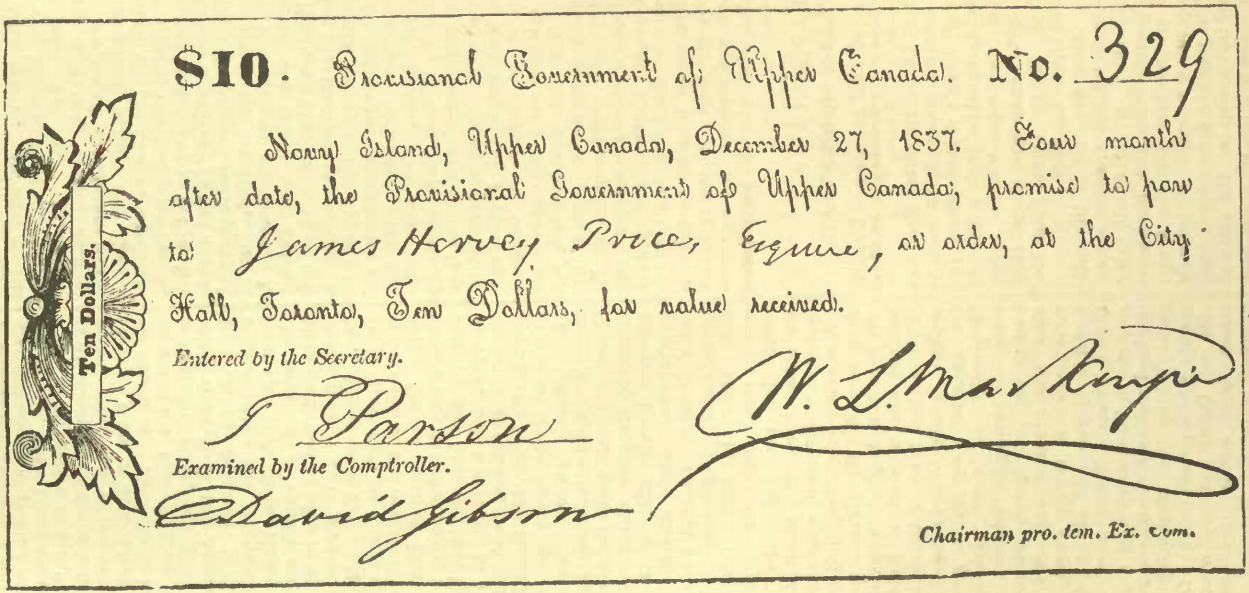
LIBERTY OR DEATH.

SIR—By the authority of the Grand Council, Western Association and the Great Grand Eagle Chapter on Patriot Executive duty—You are hereby Commissioned to the rank in line of a of the Regiment of the Brigade of the Division on Patriot Service in Upper Canada.

Yours with respect,

Commander in Chief of the North-Western Army on Patriot Service in Upper Canada

Adj. Gen. N. W A. P.


$10. Provisional Government of Upper Canada. No. 329
Ten Dollars.
Navy Island, Upper Canada, December 27, 1837. Four months after date, the Provisional Government of Upper Canada, promise to pay to James Harvey Price, Esquire, or order, at the City Hall, Toronto, Ten Dollars, for value received.
Entered by the Secretary.
I Parson
W. L. Mackenzie
Examined by the Comptroller.
David Gibson
Chairman pro. tem. Ex. Com.

is to be found in an official report of one of the patriot generals to Mackenzie, dated January 26, 1838, relating an offer of the owner of the brig Virginia to sell her for $8,500, and take his pay in bonds. Dr. Rolph was appointed on the 28th of December to receive all the moneys which might be subscribed within the United States on behalf of the Canadian patriots struggling to obtain the independence of their country, but he declined to act in that capacity." The force at Navy Island gradually swelled from the original little party of twenty-six to about six hundred, but in January, 1838, Navy Island was evacuated. Meanwhile what was called the Patriot Army of the North-west had been organized in Michigan for the purpose of making a descent on Canada, Henry S. Handy, of Illinois, had been appointed commander-in-chief. His command extended over the whole of Western Canada. The other officers were James M. Wilson, major-general; E. J. Roberts, brigadier-general of the first brigade; Dr. Thella, brigadier-general to command the first brigade of French and Irish troops to be raised in Canada. A number of colonels were also appointed and sworn in. The following cut is a *fac simile* of a blank commission signed by Henry S. Handy, and countersigned by E. J. Roberts, General Handy was superseded by General Bierce, but afterwards re-appeared upon the scene as the mover in a new organization. Predatory frontier movements continued for some time till the agitation subsided, peace was restored and a general amnesty granted to all who had participated in the rebellion.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

THE M'LEAN HOMESTEAD.

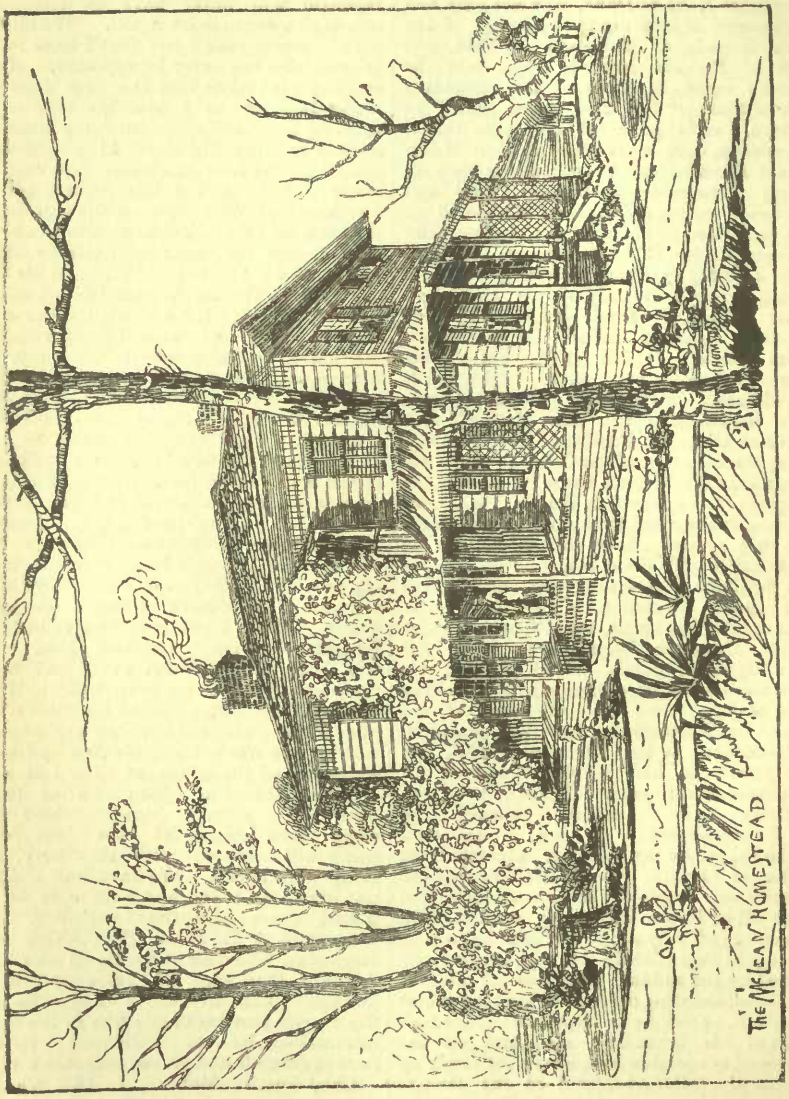
The Birthplace of Col. Alexander Roberts Dunn, and Later the Residence of Chief Justice McLean.

At the head of Catharine street stands an old fashioned mansion which dates back to the early days of York; it is of frame, two storeys, painted dark ochre, with a hip roof and bordered on two sides with a veranda. It was built somewhere about 1820 by the Hon. John Henry Dunn, long Receiver-General of Upper Canada.

In 1822 Mr. Dunn was one of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of two bridges over the Don. At a much later period, when Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan were returned as members for the town, there was conspicuous a train of railway carriages in the pageant drawn by horse-power with the inscription on the sides of the carriages: "Do you not wish you may get it?"—the allusion being to the Grand Trunk, which was then only a thing of the possibilities. Mr. Dunn was one of the regular attendants at the old wooden church of St. James. Mr. Dunn afterward presented to the congregation of the "second temple" of St. James a costly and fine-toned organ which, with the whole church, was destroyed by fire in 1839, after only two years of existence. Mr. Dunn had previously provided the first wooden church with a communion plate, the gift of which was acknowledged in the *Loyalist* of March 1, 1828, as follows: "The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of £112 18s 5d from the Hon. John Henry Dunn, being the price of a superb set of communion plate presented by him to St. James' church at this place. J. B. Macaulay, church-warden. York, 23rd Feb., 1828." Here Mr. Dunn lived with his family until the death of his wife, and here all his children were born. On the death of Mrs. Dunn, a new three-storey house of brick, with wings, was built for Mr. Dunn in 1835 by Mr. John G. Howard, the architect, at the north-west corner of Front and Bathurst streets. On leaving this house, Mr. Dunn for a time lived in a small brick house on the north side of Queen street, near Markham street, which has since been torn down. The house at Front and Bathurst street was rented by the government and occupied as quarters for the officers at the garrison. It afterwards came into the possession of John Dickey. Later it was occupied as an agricultural implement factory and still later by John Doty. Mrs. Dunn was one of the graceful lady chiefs in the high life of York in the olden time. Mr. Dunn at a later period returned to England, where he died. His eldest son is now living in Sussex. Of the daughters of Mr. Dunn, one married an officer in the English army and the other became the wife of a Frenchman. The house at the head of Catharine street is a retired family house, almost hidden from the general view by a grove of trees. Originally a quiet looking gate led into a straight drive up to the house out of Queen street. At this time the grounds extended to Adelaide street, west to Brock street, along Brock north to Queen and about 400 feet along Queen street. There were few market gardens in those days and a great part of the land was cultivated as a vegetable garden. Where the Methodist chapel now stands was a potato patch. On the south side of Queen street, west of Brock street were woods and swamp land, a great place for shooting snipe. Mrs. Dunn was a great lover of flowers, and her

roses were among the finest grown in York. During Mr. Dunn's occupancy of the house it was known as Dunnstable, but that title is no longer retained. In this house was born in 1833 the famous Alexander Roberts Dunn, who not only had the honour of sharing in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava in 1856, but who of the six hundred then won the highest meed of glory. Dr. Scadding says of him:—"Six feet three inches in stature, a most powerful and most skilful swordsman and a stranger to fear, Lieutenant Dunn instead of consulting his own safety in the midst of that frightful and untoward melee deliberately interposed for the protection of his comrades in arms. Old troopers of the Eleventh Hussars long told with kindling eyes how the young lieutenant seeing Sergeant Bentley of his own regiment attacked from behind by two or three Russian lancers rushed upon them single handed and cut them down; how he saved the life of Sergeant Bond, how Private Levett owed his safety to the same friendly arm when assailed by Russian hussars. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean war, records that the Victoria Cross placed at the disposal of the Eleventh Hussars was unanimously awarded by them to Lieut. Dunn, the only cavalry officer who obtained the distinction. To the enthusiasm inspired by his brilliant reputation was mainly due the speedy formation in Canada of the Hundredth Regiment, the Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment in 1858. Of this regiment, partly raised through his instrumentality, Mr. Dunn was gazetted the first Major, and on the retirement of the Baron de Rottenburg, from its command, he succeeded as its lieutenant-colonel. At the time he had barely completed his twenty-seventh year. Impatient of inactivity he caused himself to be transferred to a command in India, where he speedily attracted the notice of General Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala, and he accompanied that officer in the expedition against King Theodore of Abyssinia. While halting at Senafe in that country he was accidentally killed by the sudden explosion of his rifle while out shooting deer. The sequel can best be given, as well as an impression of the feelings of his immediate associates on the deplorable occasion by quoting the touching words of a letter addressed at the time to a near relative of Colonel Dunn by a brother officer. 'In no regiment,' says this friend, 'was ever a commanding officer so missed as the one we have just so unhappily lost, such a courteous, thorough gentleman in word and deed, so thoughtful for others, so perfect a soldier, so confidence-inspiring a leader. Every soldier in the regiment misses Colonel Dunn. He was a friend, and felt to be such, to every one of them. The regiment will never have so universally esteemed a commander again. We all feel that. For myself I feel that I have lost a brother who can never be replaced. I can scarcely yet realize that the dear fellow is really dead, and as I pass his tent every morning I involuntarily turn my head expecting to hear his usual kind salutation and to see the dear handsome face that has never looked at me but with kindness. I breakfasted with him on the morning of the 25th, and he looked so well as he started off with our surgeon for a day's shooting. Little did I think that I looked on his dear old face for the last time in life. I cannot describe to you what a shock the sad news was to every one both in my regiment and indeed to every one in the camp, our dear colonel was so well known and so universally liked and respected. Next day, Sunday, the 26th of January, he was buried about 4 o'clock p.m. I went to look at the dear old fellow before his coffin was closed and his poor face, though looking so cold, was yet so handsome and the expression of it so peaceful and happy. I cut off some of his hair which lately he wore very short, a lock of which I now send you, keeping one for myself as the most valuable souvenir I could have of one I love very dearly. And I knelt down to give his cold forehead a long farewell kiss. He was buried in uniform as he had often expressed a wish to me to that effect. Every officer in the camp attended his funeral and of course the whole of his own regiment, in which there was not a single dry eye as all stood around the grave of their lost commander. He has been buried in a piece of ground near where our camp now stands at the foot of a small hill covered with shrubbery, and many wild flowers. We have had railings put round the grave, and a stone is to be placed there with the inscription. "In memory of A. R. Dunn, V. C. Col. 33rd Regiment, who died at Senafe on the 25th January, 1868, aged 34 years and seven months. Thus in remote Abyssinia rest the mortal remains of one who in the happy unconsciousness of childhood sported here in grounds and groves on Queen street."

Chief Justice McLean, in 1837 who had come to York from Cornwall, bought the Dunn mansion and lived in it up to his death in 1865, since which time the house has been occupied by his son, Mr. A. G. McLean.


THE McLEAN HOMESTEAD

The father of Justice McLean was Colonel Neil McLean, late of St. Andrew's, in the County of Stormont, Upper Canada. He was born at Mingary, in the Island of Mull, in the year 1759. At an early age he served as ensign and lieutenant in the Royal Highland Emigrants or 84th Regiment. The regiment was disbanded after the American Revolution, and Mr. McLean placed on half pay on the 24th of June, 1784. In 1796 he was made Captain in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, and served in Montreal, Quebec and York, until that corps was disbanded. He was then appointed Sheriff of the Eastern District, and in 1812 he was again in active service as Colonel of the Stormont Militia and Commandant of the District, taking part in the battle of Crysler's Farm. After the war he was appointed Legislative Councillor of Upper Canada. He married the youngest daughter of John McDonell, of Leek, who, with his two brothers McDonell's, of Coulaquhi and Aberholder, emigrated from Scotland with a number of their dependents and clansmen to the British possessions in America. When the rebellion broke out the brothers remained true to their country, and leaving their property on the Mohawk River made their way through the wilderness to Canada. John McDonell, of Leek, died in Montreal and was buried under the parish church. Colonel McLean had three sons and five daughters; the sons were John, Archibald and Alexander. John, the eldest, was at one time Sheriff of Frontenac and subsequently Registrar of the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas.

He served through the war of 1812. Alexander, the third son, also served through the war, being severely wounded when leading the attack at Ogdensburgh. He was for some years member for Stormont and Commandant of the Eastern District. He died at Cornwall in 1875, aged eighty-two years. Colonel McLean's second son, Archibald, was born at St. Andrew's on the 15th of April, 1791, and was educated in Cornwall at the celebrated Dr. Strachan school. When sixteen years of age he came to York and studied law with Mr. Firth, the then Attorney-General. In 1812 he got a commission in the 3rd York militia, and was wounded at Queenston Heights while assisting Lieutenant-Colonel McDonell, aide de camp to General Brock, who, when wounded, called to him: "Archie, help me!" Owing to delay in extracting the ball Mr. McLean's life was for a time despaired of, and for several months he could not return to his duty. Mr. McLean was in York when it was taken by the Americans. He carried the colours of the 3rd York militia to a place of safety, burying them in the woods behind Mr. John McGill's house which stood where the Metropolitan church now stands. He then made good his escape and reported himself at Kingston. After this he raised a company for the incorporated military from among the Highlanders of Glengarry. He commanded this company at Lundy's Lane, where he was taken prisoner and held part of the time in close confinement until the close of the war. After peace was proclaimed, declining a commission offered him in the regular army, he resumed the study of the law under Dr. W. W. Baldwin, and was called to the bar in 1815. He then established himself at Cornwall, where he continued to reside until his appointment to the bench in 1837. He married Miss Joan McPherson, a daughter of John McPherson, of Three Rivers. In 1817 Mr. McLean was retained by the North-west company to take evidence relating to the difficulties between the North-west Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, which had led to the killing of Governor Semple and his men. In 1820 he was elected to the Parliament of Upper Canada from the County of Stormont, and continued a member of the House until 1837, when he was appointed to the bench, having been twice Speaker of the House. In 1825 he went to England to press the claims for pensions of those who had served during the war of 1812, and succeeded in having these claims allowed. On being called to the bench in 1837 he came with his family to Toronto, arriving here about a month before the breaking out of the rebellion. A few days before that event, in conversation with some of his brother judges, he expressed his fears that there would be trouble. "Oh," said one of them, "McLean, you're afraid." "Yes," he said, "I am afraid we will be caught napping," and sure enough there was not a soldier in the town when Mackenzie assembled his forces at Montgomery's Hill. When the bells rang out the alarm he, with his eldest son, John, took his horses and going to the old fort they got artillery harness, and lumbering up a twelve-pounder, drove to the City Hall, where the loyal people were assembling. As they drove up the word went through the hall: "Here come the rebels!" A hundred guns were levelled when fortunately they were recognized by Chief Justice Robinson. In the attack on Montgomery's Hill Judge McLean commanded the left wing. He was afterwards sent to Washington

with despatches to the British Minister, and when *en route* would have been taken as a hostage by the sympathizers of Mackenzie, who was then on Navy Island, had it not been for the care of his warm personal friend, though political adversary, Marshall S. Bidwell, who, with some of the leading people of Rochester, kept watch to prevent any one from seizing him. His career on the bench is one of the traditions of the Law Society. His judgment in the celebrated Anderson case excited more popular feeling and gratitude than any judgment ever delivered in Canada. On the retirement of Sir John Robinson Judge McLean was appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and in 1863 he was made President of the Court of Appeal. He died on the 24th of October, 1865, in his seventy-fifth year. At the request of the Law Society and the profession generally his funeral was a public one. In commenting on his death the *Upper Canada Law Journal* wrote as follows: "The manner of the late President of the Court of Appeal upon the bench was dignified and courteous. Unsuspicious and utterly devoid of anything mean or petty in his own character, his conduct to others was always what he expected from them. The profession generally, the young student as well as the old practitioner, will long remember with affection his courtesy and forbearance in chambers and on the bench. Others will think of him as an entertaining and agreeable companion and a true friend, while others will call to mind the stately form of the old judge as he approached and entered St. Andrew's church, where he was a constant and devout attendant, rain or sunshine, until his last illness, which terminated in death. Archibald McLean was a man of remarkable and commanding presence, tall, straight and well formed in person, with a pleasant, handsome face and a kind and courteous manner; he looked and was every inch a man and a gentleman. He belonged to a race most of whom have now passed away—the giants of Canada's early history. He was one of those honest, brave, enduring, steadfast men sent by Providence to lay the foundation of a country's greatness. The funeral cortege proceeded to the Necropolis, where, amidst the sorrow of all who knew him, were deposited the mortal remains of the Honourable Archibald McLean, the brave soldier, the upright judge, and the Christian gentleman! Mrs. McLean, who survived her husband, came of Highland descent, her grandfather being the man who accompanied Dr. Cameron, brother of Lochiel, his first cousin, to Scotland after the forty-five. Dr. Cameron was taken, and was the last man executed. Her grandfather was pardoned and offered a commission which he declined. He emigrated to Canada and assisted in the defence of Quebec, being one of the defenders of the Sault aux Matelot, where Montgomery was killed. One of his sons was killed during the siege. He was offered payment for his services and for his house, which was burned by a shell, but the old Highlander replied: 'I take nothing from the House of Hanover.' Mrs. McLean died in 1870, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters. Of the sons John Neil, the eldest, died at Prescott in 1875; Archibald G. is a barrister in Toronto; Thomas A. was an officer in the Queen's Own at Ridgeway, and subsequently raised and commanded the Toronto Garrison Battery. The youngest, Neil, lives in Brockville."

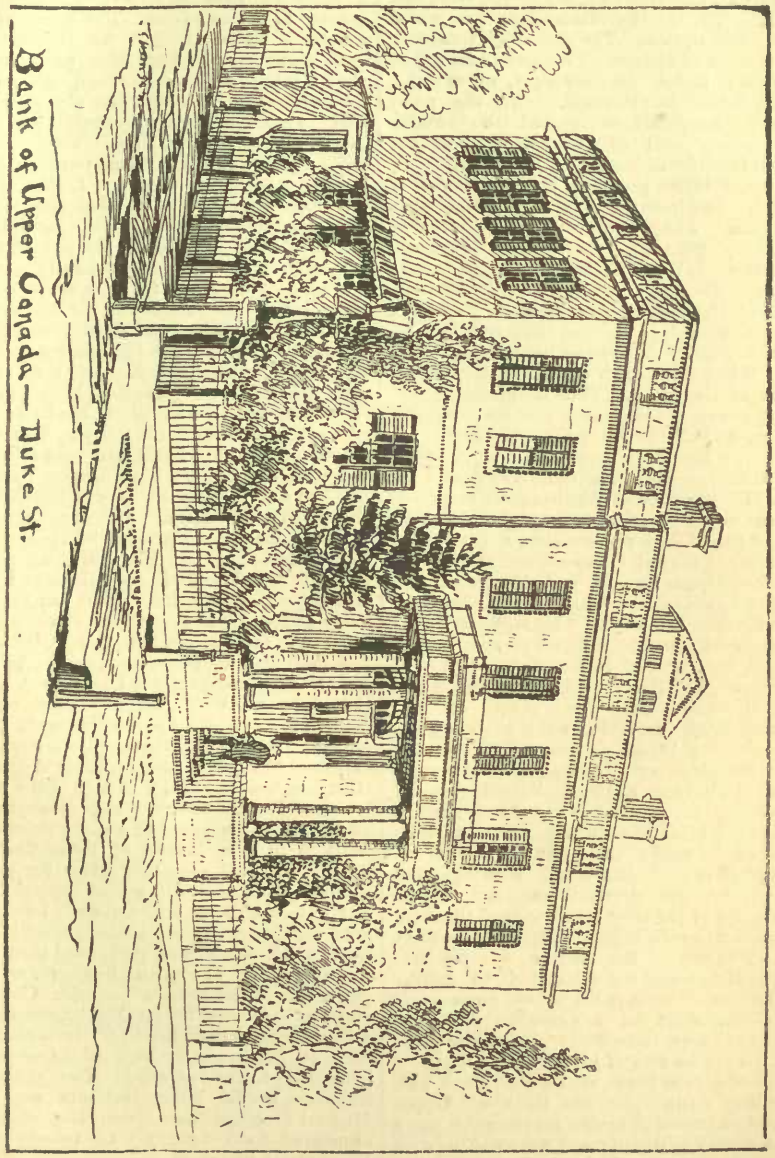
An admirable full length painting of Chief Justice McLean exists at Osgoode Hall. The grounds about the old homestead have been reduced in extent until now there are only about three acres. The entrance is now from Catharine street, a short and comparatively new street opened by the Hon. George Crookshank, and named by him in honour of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Heward. The site of the house was once selected as the location for a drill shed, but the price asked, $42,500, was considered too high, and the purchase was not made.

CHAPTER LXXX.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

The Earliest Banking Institution in Upper Canada, Which, After a Successful Management of Nearly Half a Century, Closed its Doors.

At the legislative session of 1821 was announced the royal assent to the Act passed in 1819 for the institution of a bank which was to be situated at York, the seat of government of the province, and was to be known as the Bank of Upper Canada. The stock was not to exceed £200,000. It was to be opened when the deposit amounted to £20,000. The Government was allowed to subscribe for 2,000 shares, and it was declared that the institution might expire by limitation in 1848. The bank began business somewhere about 1822, taking the corner part of the building which is still standing at the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets, the entrance to the bank being on Frederick street. The vault of the bank—


Bank of Upper Canada—Duke St.

not much like vaults nowadays—may still be seen at the western end of the cellar. The wall is of brick, about a foot thick at the front, but much thicker at the sides and rear. The interior dimensions are about three feet square. The door is of iron, half an inch in thickness. Two locks like ordinary door locks, only stronger, were relied on to defend the treasure. At the point where the vault is located the outside foundation wall of the building is over three feet through and of stone. The bank occupied these premises quite a number of years. The incorporators of the bank were William Allan, Robert C. Horne, John Scarlett, Francis Jackson, William Warren Baldwin, Alexander Legge, Thomas Ridout, Samuel Ridout, D'Arcy Boulton, jr., William B. Robinson, James Macaulay, Duncan Cameron, Guy C. Wood, Robert Anderson, John S. Baldwin. Mr. William Allan became the first president of the bank. The business of the bank growing too great for its cramped quarters at the corner of King and Frederick streets, a fine structure was erected at the north-east corner of Duke and George streets, to which the banking business was removed. In the midst of the agitation which preceded the Mackenzie rebellion, a commercial crisis aided the public discontent. So far as the Bank of Upper Canada and Mr. Mackenzie were concerned, the case is thus related by Mr. Charles Lindsey. "In May, 1837, the New York banks suspended specie payments, and those of Montreal followed. In Toronto the Bank of Upper Canada was looked upon as the prop of the Government, and it was probably as much for political as commercial reasons that Mr Mackenzie advised the farmers to go to the counter of the bank and demand specie for their notes. At the same time he had small confidence in the security which most of the banks then gave for the redemption of their issues and it must be admitted that the previous conduct of the managers of the most important of these institutions in refusing to answer reasonable questions put to them before a committee of the House was not calculated to inspire confidence. As a political weapon against the Government, an attempt to drain the banks of their specie by creating a panic could have no sort of justification except in times of revolution. While Mr. Mackenzie produced a run upon the Bank of Upper Canada a resort to armed insurrection was a contingency to which many were looking with alternate hope and fear, hope that it might be avoided, fear that it would come." The Bank of Upper Canada took an ingenious plan of fighting off the wolves that wished to carry away its gold and silver, leaving its own promises to pay in their place. The notes were paid in silver, and time was gained in the counting. The bank kept a number of its own friends at the counter asking specie and what was paid out to them during the day was trundled back in a wheelbarrow at night. A stratagem of this kind had the double advantage of economizing the specie and by prolonging the specie payment tending to restore confidence. If the Upper Canada banks had suspended specie payment their charters would have been liable to forfeiture. Chiefly to prevent this result Sir Francis Bond Head called an extraordinary session of the legislature on the 19th June. In the course of the session which lasted about a month, a bill of prospective indemnity for pursuing such a course was passed. In the meantime the Commercial Bank at Kingston had suspended and the Farmers' Bank at Toronto stopped soon afterwards. The Government loaned £100,000 by the issue of debentures to the Bank of Upper Canada, £30,000 to the Gore Bank, and £40,000 to the Commercial Bank. But when the rebellion came the suspension of specie payment followed. Wm. Proudfoot afterward became the head of the Bank of Upper Canada, an institution which in the infancy of the country had a mission and fulfilled it, but which grievously betrayed those of the next generation, who, relying on its traditionary sterling repute, continued to trust it. In the days of the bank's decline Mr. Cassels, engaged at an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, was expected to retrieve the fortunes of the institution, but in vain, although for a number of years after being pronounced moribund it continued to yield a handsome addition to the income of many persons. For nearly half a century after its establishment the bank did a good business, but at length it became embarrassed, burdened with unsaleable lands taken as security, and failed in 1866. The property was then purchased by the Christian Brothers, an organization of the Roman Catholic Church, and was dedicated De La Salle Institute, a school for boys conducted by the Brothers. Since its first purchase two additions have been made to the eastward. The property known as De La Salle Institute and St. Michael's school now comprises the lots numbered from twenty to twenty-eight Duke street inclusive.

(op. 270.)

CHAPTER LXXXI.

DONALD M'DONALD'S HOUSE.

A Queen Street Dwelling, Destroyed in 1887. Associated With Two Generations of Canadian Public Men.

For just over fifty years from 1836 stood on the south east side of Queen street, a few doors to the west of Spadina avenue, a house closely associated with the social and political life of the province.

This residence was a rough-cast frame building with a short flight of steps from the front door descending to the street.

It was erected by W. B. Jarvis in 1836, its first occupant being the late R. G. Turner.

Mr. Jarvis afterwards occupied the dwelling and in 1850 sold it to the late Honorable Donald McDonald, who resided there until his death in 1879.

Mr. McDonald was the eldest son of Alexander McDonald, of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came to Canada about 1817. He filled for many years the office of assistant commissioner to the Canada Company.

In 1858 Mr. McDonald was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. This position he continued to hold until Confederation, and was subsequently Senator in the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. McDonald married very early in the "forties," Frances, daughter of Judge James Mitchell, of the London District court; they had a a large family. Mrs. McDonald now resides in Los Angeles, California (1893).

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were famous for the lavish hospitality they extended to their large circle of friends, as well as to transient visitors to the city.

The officers of the various regiments stationed in Toronto during the "fifties" and "sixties" were constant visitors to the house, besides others who were noted in politics or other walks of life.

After Mr. McDonald's death his widow resided in the house for some little time. When she left Toronto it was put to various uses, and in 1887 it was pulled down and its site, as well as that of the beautiful garden in its rear, disposed of for building purposes.

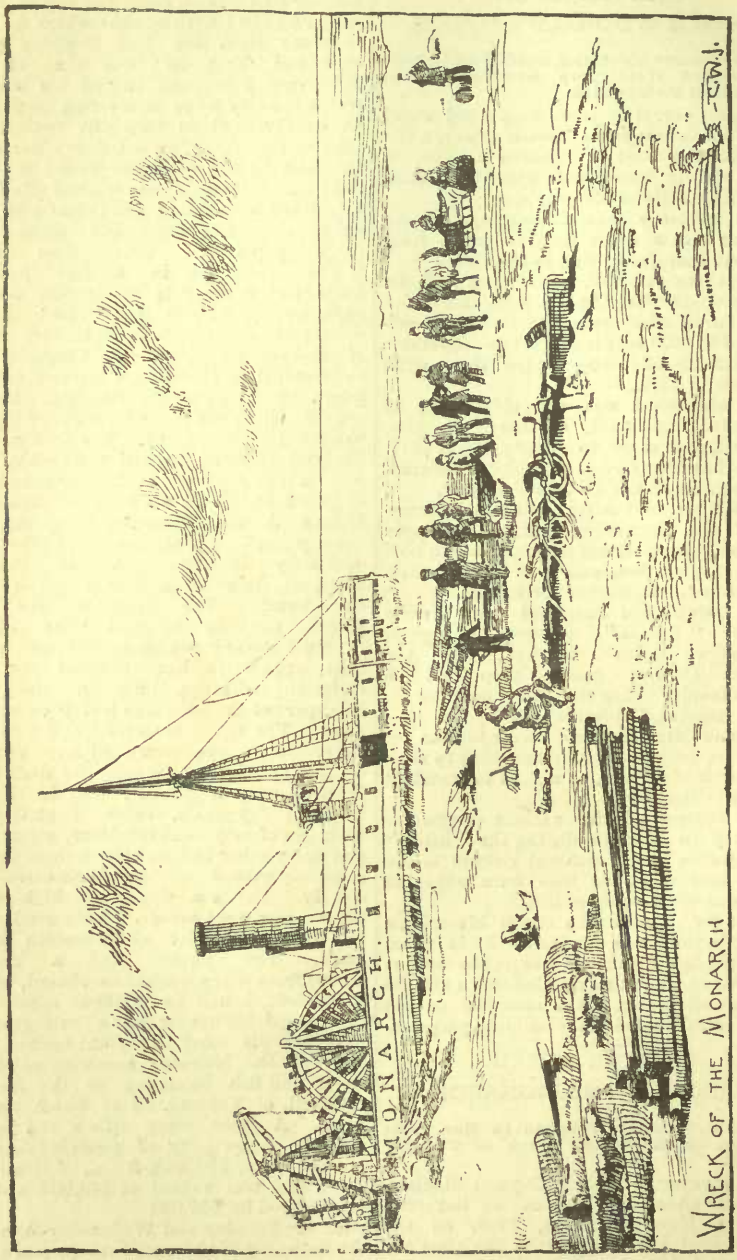
CHAPTER LXXXII.

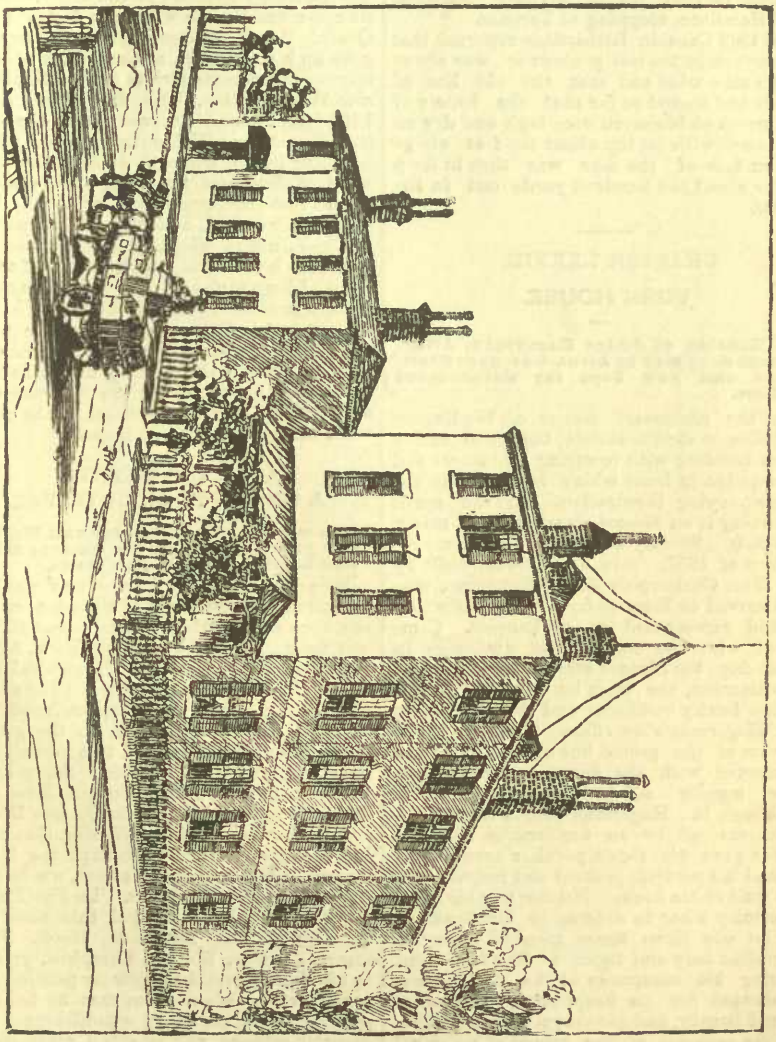
WRECK OF THE MONARCH.

A Freight Steamer Wrecked in Her First Season on the Island Back of Privats' Hotel.

The steamer Monarch, Captain Sinclair, stranded about five o'clock on Saturday morning, November 29th, 1856, on the other side of the Island. At the time the snow was falling heavily, with a strong sea from the east and it was very dark. The captain who was on deck, judging of his location by the length of time which he took to come from his last stopping place, conceived that he was west of the lighthouse point and turned his boat towards the city when discovering his mistake he endeavoured to turn out towards the lake again. A heavy sea drove her on to the shelving clay when she stuck fast. Her deck load was completely washed off and her hold filled with water, and it was with difficulty that the crew got ashore. A daily paper of that time says: "The boat lies in a bad position, but as the weather is moderating she will suffer no harm for a day or two. In the meantime the agent in this city of the North-Western Insurance Company has telegraphed to Oswego for a steam tug and pump, by which means she will likely be got off. Both vessel and cargo are insured to a considerable extent. The insurance on the boat expiring yesterday, Sunday. She was built at Kingston at the commencement of this season, and is owned principally by Messrs. J. & D. Shaw, of Kingston, and the captain." The steamer went ashore immediately in the rear of Privats' hotel, not more than fifteen yards from the beach. The bow of the boat pointed towards the west. The side of the hull toward the shore did not at the time appear to have suffered any very material damage, but on the lake side, part of the bulwarks had been washed away. The shore for a mile and a half to the westward was strewn with the remains of the goods that formed the deck load. Empty sugar hogsheads, barrels of fish, bales of dry-goods, cases of stationery, packages of books and furniture, straw beds and many other things, among them several cases addressed to the Legislative Assembly. The sea was very high when the steamer went ashore, for the goods were all thrown up far above smooth water mark. The purser had a narrow escape from being washed overboard, but he succeeded, though not without much difficulty, the lights having been all extinguished, in saving his most important books. The cargo of the Monarch consisted chiefly of sugar and fish belonging to the Messrs. Mitchell, of Toronto, all of which was insured. A great many others had goods aboard. A quantity of goods belonged to Messrs. Birrs, McCuaig & Co., of Hamilton. The vessel was valued at $40,000, and she was insured for $30,000.

On the Tuesday and Wednesday following the Saturday of the wreck there was a violent storm which broke the hull of the Mon-


MONARCH
WRECK OF THE MONARCH



YORK HOUSE.

arch in three places and caused all hope of getting her off to be abandoned. A part of the machinery of the Monarch was saved. Her cargo was a total loss, with the exception of five hundred barrels of fish which she had on board. The Monarch was a new freight steamer plying between Montreal and Hamilton, stopping at Toronto.

In 1862 Captain Richardson reported that the breach in the late peninsular was about half a mile wide and that the old line of beach had moved so far that the boilers of the wrecked Monarch once high and dry on the beach with its top about ten feet above the surface of the lake was then in deep water about one hundred yards out in the water.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

YORK HOUSE.

The Mansion of Judge Hagerman, Afterwards Occupied by Lieut.-Governor Crawford and Now Used for Government Offices.

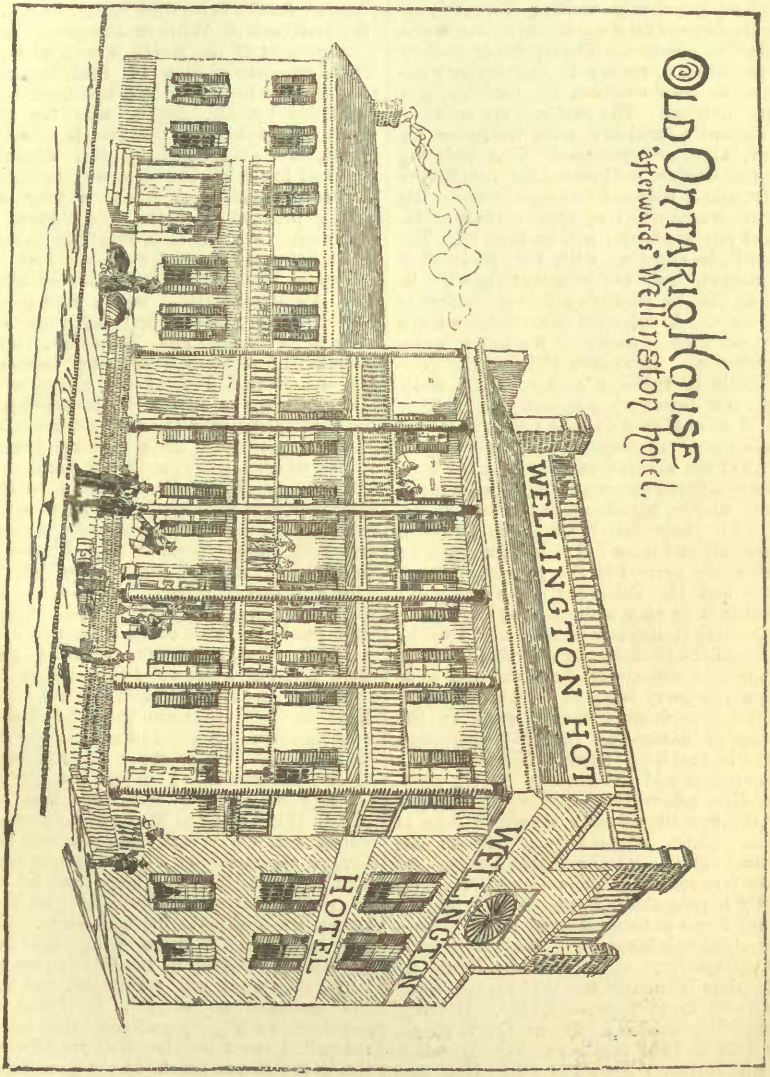
At the north-east corner of Wellington and Simcoe streets stands the three storey brick building with towering chimneys and a verandah in front which is shown in the accompanying illustration. To the north adjoining it on Simcoe street is a two storey addition. Shortly before the Mackenzie rebellion of 1837, this house was built by the Hon. Christopher Alex. Hagerman, who had moved to Toronto from Kingston which he had represented in parliament. Compared with the standard of dwellings in those days the Simcoe street dwelling was a fine mansion, the main building being used as the family residence and the addition as Mr. Hagerman's law office. Contrary to the custom of the period but a small yard was connected with the house, not more than now usually adjoins a city dwelling. Although Mr. Hagerman's looks were somewhat marred by an accident to his nose, which gave his face a peculiar appearance, he had his portrait painted and imbedded in the wall of his house. Neither was his facial deformity a bar to success in love-making for he was three times married, once to a Canadian lady and twice to English ladies. During his occupancy of the house it was celebrated for its hospitality. He entertained largely, and gave royal dinner parties. On the occasion of the return of his eldest daughter from a visit to England, he gave a grand ball in her honour, the memory of which still lingers in the minds of old gentlemen, who were then gallant beaux. This lady was shortly afterward married to Mr. Joseph, who came here from England as secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Bond Head. Mr. Frank Joseph, a descendant of Mr. Joseph is now living in Toronto. Previous to the union of the Provinces in 1842, Mr. Hagerman was Attorney-General. He was earnestly opposed to the union. After its consummation he was made Judge of the Queen's Bench. Judge Hagerman afterward gave up his residence at the corner of Wellington and Simcoe streets to Mr. Nantin, a rich West Indian, who died there about 1847. He himself moved into the next house east on Wellington street, now a boarding-house, where he died shortly afterward. Subsequently the Hagerman mansion passed into the possession of John Willoughby Crawford, a lawyer and the partner of Chief Justice Hagarty. He made the house his home until his appointment as the third Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1873, a post which he held until 1875. On his removal to Goverument House he transferred the property to the Provincial Government. The main building, known as York House, has been used for the Attorney-General's offices, and the addition to the northward as the Immigration Bureau.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

A ONCE POPULAR HOTEL.

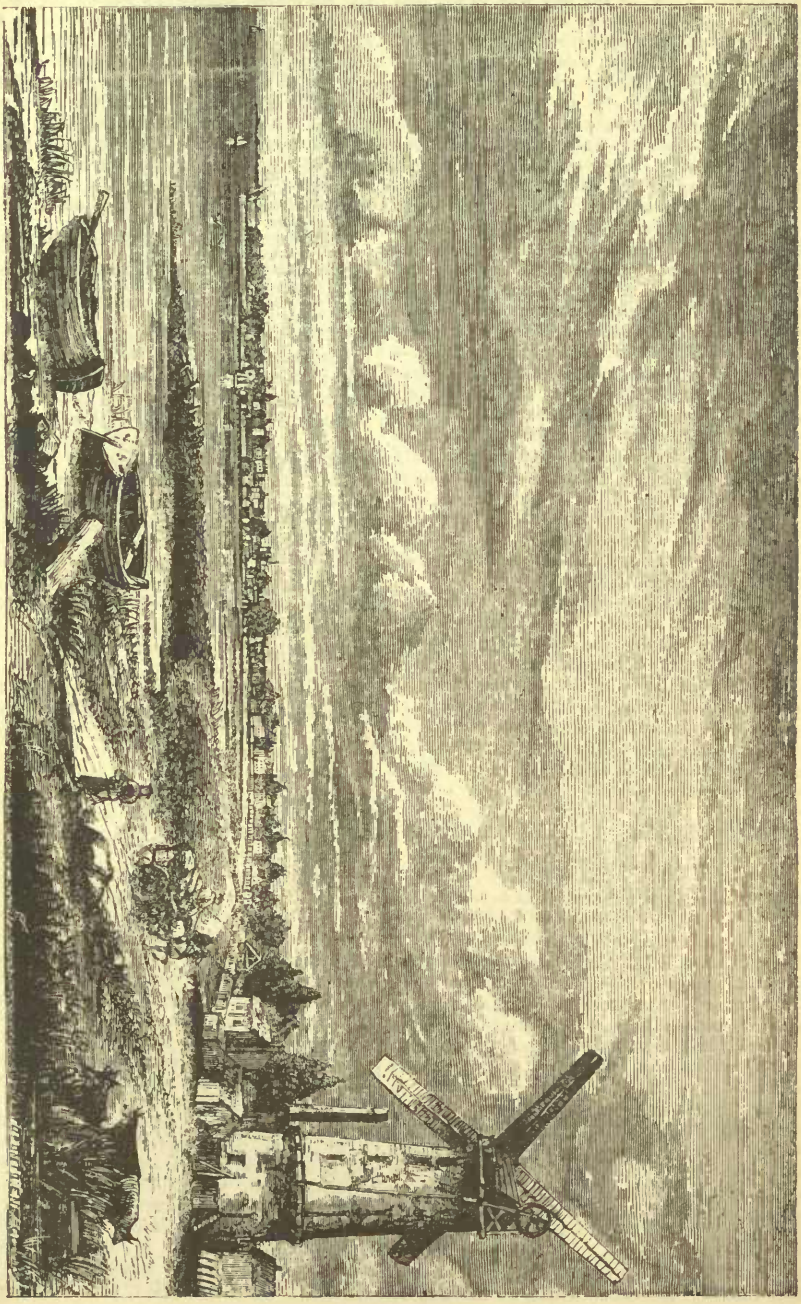
North-west Corner of Church and Wellington Street—Formerly the Ontario House, and Later the Wellington Hotel.

Where the Bank of Toronto now stands at the north-west corner of Wellington, or as it was once called, Market street, and Church was built in the days of Little York, a hotel in a style then common at Niagara Falls and in the United States. A row of lofty pillars, well grown pines in fact, stripped and smoothly planed, reached from the ground to the eaves and supported two tiers of galleries, which running behind the columns did not interrupt their vertical lines. At first it bore the name of the Ontario House, and its first landlord was William Campbell. Mr. Campbell at one time kept the North American Hotel on Front street, where Macdonald's warehouse now is. In *The Patriot* of May 23, 1837, is found this advertisement:—"North American Hotel, Front street, Toronto, William Campbell, grateful to his friends and the public for past favours, begs leave to inform them that he has this spring refitted the above establishment in a superior manner, and solicits a continuation of their liberal patronage." The successor of Mr. Campbell in the management of the Ontario House was John Hutchinson. In 1837, the proprietor was David Botsford, and in *The Patriot* of May 23, 1837, and several successive dates, appears the follow-


OLD ONTARIO HOUSE
afterwards Wellington Hotel.
WELLINGTON HOT
WELLINGTON
HOTEL

ing advertisement under the heading of a picture of an old-fashioned stage coach drawn by four horses: "Ontario House, Toronto City, Upper Canada. This large and commodious establishment is now newly and beautifully fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen visiting Toronto; its accommodations are second to none in Canada in point of comfort. The spacious gallery and promenade render it particularly delightful as they overlook the harbour, city and its environs. The parlours are spacious and elegantly furnished with bedrooms attached, airy and pleasant The beds are large and double, well suited for summer or winter, and it may not be amiss to state that they are warranted free from vermin or insects of any kind, and will be kept so. The table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and every attention will be afforded that is possible for the comfort of the guests. A splendid pianoforte with a choice selection of music for the use of ladies or gentlemen. Strangers visiting the Niagara Falls to spend a season, might while away a few days very pleasantly in visiting the capital of Upper Canada; the streets are macadamized, consequently the driving is delightful for several miles round the city. We have a garrison containing a regiment of soldiers who on parade make a beautiful display with their full band. The splendid steamer Transit plies daily, leaving Queenston after the arrival of the passengers from Buffalo and the Falls, say 1 o'clock p.m., rendering it an easy and pleasant day's ride. The Ontario House is most convenient to the wharf and the business part of the city. A baggage cart will always be in attendance at the boats to carry baggage free of expense, and the proprietor looks forward to the opening of navigation for that patronage which his exertions merit. N.B.—For the accommodation of the country gentry wishing to dine before leaving town the dinner hour through the summer season will be at 2 p.m. Extra dinners furnished on the shortest notice. Charges reasonable, and bills of fare furnished to every guest. Confidently hoping that all expectations may be realized I subscribe myself the public's most devoted and humble servant, David Botsford."

The proprietors of the Ontario House up to the time it became the Wellington hotel were:—William Campbell, Mr. Deering, Thomas Pearson and Hiram G. Bernard, from 1839 to 1841 inclusive, Mr. Hutchinson who formerly kept the City Hall and David Botsford. Mr. Campbell was proprietor of the Ontario House before he took the North American hotel. Thomas Pearson had the North American from 1843 to 1846 He was succeeded by George C. Horwood. At this time James Bell, known among his acquaintances as "Big" Bell, was the landlord of the Sir Fraucis Bond Head Hotel, a famous Tory resort during the Mackenzie troubles, situated on the west side of Church street, a little above Colborne street. At the same time Russel Inglis was the assistant of William Campbell in the management of the North American Hotel. *The Examiner* of May 14, 1845, announces that the Wellington Hotel has been newly furnished by Mr. Inglis, who for seven years superintended the North American Hotel, while occupied by Mr. Campbell. Bell and Inglis are the names at the foot of the advertisement. About a year after taking possession of the Wellington, Mr. Bell died. Mr. Inglis married his daughter and continued to conduct the business. He afterward managed Weller's line of stages. The Wellington Hotel was a very popular hostelry, patronized largely by people from Whitby, Cobourg and Hamilton, and by members of the legislature when in session. On the ground floor at the corner of the main building as shown in the accompanying illustration, was the dining-room, a large hall with one great table running down its length where all the guests sat, each, as was the custom of the days, with a bottle of sherry or port before him, for claret was but little drank, and champagne had not reached its subsquent popularity. Unlike the custom of the present time all the dishes were placed on the table at once, and everyone helped himself. The meals were breakfast, lunch, dinner and tea. The prices for transient guests were a dollar a day or for permanent ones from four and a half to five dollars a week. Next to the diningroom were the office and reading-room. Beyond that, in the addition, was the bar-room, and at the corner of the two storey extension was a private sitting-room. This was the first room which William Lyon Mackenzie entered in Toronto on his return from his long exile. Several members of his family had assembled to meet him, and from there he went to the house of Mr. McIntosh on Yonge street, when a small riot took place. From the extension a large wing ran back. Although the rooms of the Wellington were large, they were not numerous. and under the management of Mr. Inglis the hotel acquired sueh a popularity that he was compelled to rent the two upper floors of the Coffin House Block, at the gore formed by Wellington, Front and Church streets, for the accommodation of his guests, and on the walls of this building may still be deciphered the sign, Wellington Hotel. The water front at this time was not built up.



THE OLD WINDMILL, FRONT STREET.

and a fine view of the bay was to be had from the piazzas of the hotel. The stages from the east, west and north stopped here, bringing in their daily influx of visitors. From eighty to one hundred persons daily partook of the hospitality of this house. In connection with it were extensive stables on Colborne street, near Church, which were pulled down only a short time ago. At the rear of the hotel, from Wellington to King street, formerly ran a thoroughfare called Henrietta street. This has been closed up and the land taken up by the roadway divided between the property-owners on botn sides Not far from the Wellington was another hotel called the St. Lawrence, and in *The Patriot* of May, 1837, E. McElderry advertises :—

" For sale or to let, that well-known house the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Market street, corner of Yonge street, facing the bay and near the steamboat wharf, being in one of the healthiest parts of the city and centrally located. The house is spacious and roomy, having upwards of forty apartments, laid out in the neatest manner and in thorough repair, with a handsomely fitted up bar-room ; also stabling, with an excellent well of water in the yard."

On giving up the Wellington Mr. Inglis took and for a long time managed the Western Hotel, on the north side of Wellington street, between Scott and Yonge streets. The Wellington sank to the level of a tenement house, and was afterward torn down, and on its site was erected the present Bank of Toronto. When it was demolished the wood of the pillars was found to be perfectly solid.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

OLD ST. ANDREW'S.

Sketch of the Old Church that Stood on the S.W. Corner of Church and Adelaide.

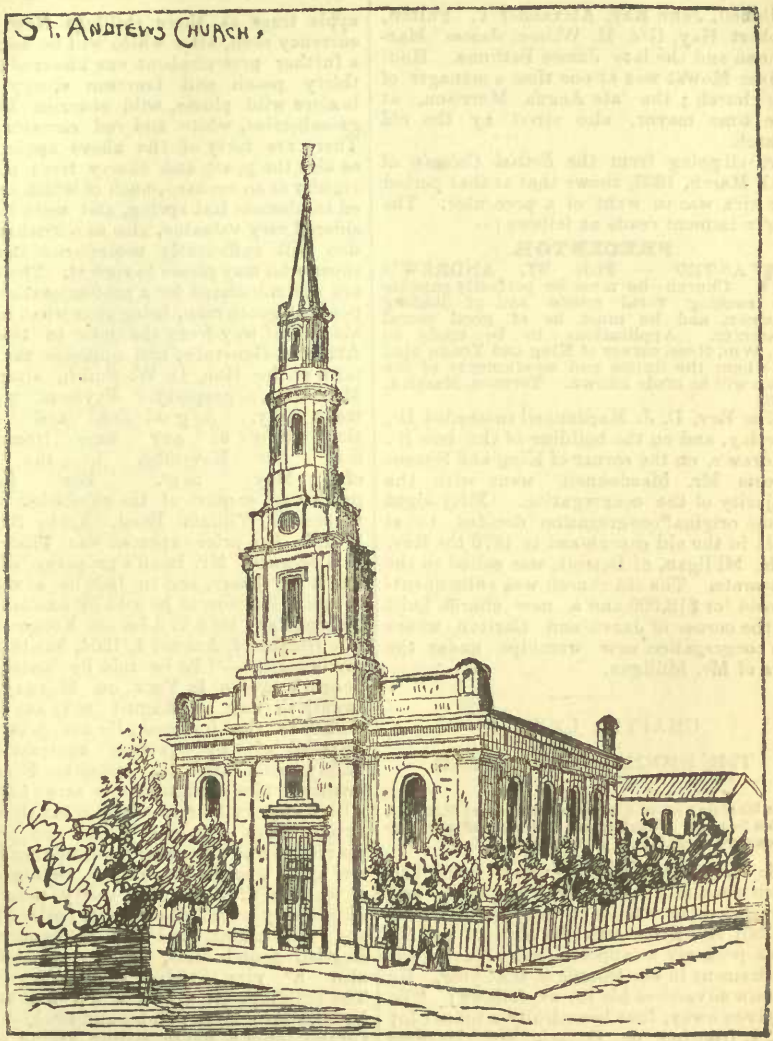
Fifty years ago, when the population of Toronto was 5,000, there were three Presbyterian congregations in the city : One, Mr. Harris', which worshipped in a small church on the site now occupied by Knox Church ; one, St. Andrews, of which this article gives the history ; and one, the United Secession congregation, afterwards better known as the Bay street Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1837, though it had no settled pastor before the induction of the late Dr. Jennings in July, 1839. Old St. Andrews, Church was organized in 1831. Hon. William Morris, of Perth, was a member of the Legislative Assembly of 1830, and connected with the Church of Scotland. One Sunday morning while on his way to the Episcopal church he passed the ruins of the former Parliament House, and the sight suggested to him the possibility of securing the ruined building and converting it into a place of worship in connection with his favourite church. Perhaps the contemplation of these ruins detained him ; at all events, he was late at church, and just as he entered, the Episcopalian clerk was reading the 132nd Psalm :—

" I will not go into my house, nor to my bed ascend ;
No soft repose shall close my eyes, nor sleep my eyelids bend,
Till for the Lord's design'd abode I mark the destin'd ground,
Till I a decent place of rest for Jacob's God have found."

The coincidence so impressed him that the impression became an inspiration to him ; the next day he called a meeting of his associates, who were of like faith, an organization was formed, subscriptions received, and the list bears the names of some of the most prominent men of that time, among them the men of the 71st and 79th Highland regiments then stationed at York.

Thus the accidental reading of those particular lines on that particular Sunday morning just as a certain man who happened to be late was entering an Episcopalian church, originated the Presbyterian church in Toronto. The corner stone of the building was laid in June, 1830. On 19th June, 1834, the opening service was held in the church. It was an unpretending brick building, plastered externally to represent stone, with a tower—a steeple was added a few years later from drawings by Mr. J. G. Howard—erected at the south-west corner of Adelaide and Church streets. The church was dedicated one year later, with Rev. Wm. Rintoul as the first pastor. He was afterwards Professor of Hebrew in Knox College. Rev. Wm. T Leach, who afterwards became an Anglican minister, was the second, and the late Dr. Barclay occupied the pastorate 28 years. When the corner stone was removed a few years ago fragments of the *Freeman* and *Gazette* were found wrapped around the bottle, which contained, among other things, the names of the first trustees. They were :—James F. Smith, Thomas Carfrae, Jr., Jacob Latham, Alexander Murray, John Ewart, Hugh Carfrae, Walter Rose. The minute book of 1830 is kept in the archives of St. Andrew's church on King street, and is an interesting, neatly-written book, with the money matters all recorded in Halifax currency.

When, in 1843, a large portion of the Presbyterian church in Scotland seceded and formed what is known as the Free Church in Scotland, Rev. Dr. Burns came



over to Canada as a representative of this latter church, and advocated a disruption of St. Andrew's, while Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod came to represent the old church.

The representation of Dr. Burns met with so much sympathy that, in 1844, a considerable portion of St. Andrew's congregation withdrew and declared its allegiance to the Free Church. The outgoing party united with the Irish Presbyterian church and together they formed what is known as Knox church. Later the Irish element of Knox church withdrew and formed Cooke's church. Among the prominent disruptionists were Hon. John McMurrich, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, James Shaw, Wm. Ross and Peter Brown. Among those who remained loyal to the old church were Hon. Chief Justice McLean, Lieut.-Col E. W. Thomson, John Cameron, John Robertson, John Jacques and Hugh Scobie, all deceased. Perhaps George Michie more than any other was instrumental in holding the old congregation together. Judge Wilson, Isaac C. Gilmour and Henry Fowler were also among the loyal adherents, and of later date, Wm.

Mitchell, John Kay, Alexander T. Fulton, Robert Hay, Geo. H. Wilson, James Maclennan and the late James Bethune. Hon. Oliver Mowat was at one time a manager of the church; the late Angus Morrison, at one time mayor, also stood by the old church.

A clipping from the *British Colonist* of 15th March, 1838, shows that at that period the kirk was in want of a precentor. The advertisement reads as follows:—

PRECENTOR

WANTED — FOR ST. ANDREW'S Church—he must be perfectly capable of teaching vocal music and of leading a choir, and he must be of good moral character. Applications to be made to Mr. Wm. Ross, corner of King and Yonge sts., by whom the duties and emoluments of the office will be made known. Toronto, March 4, 1838.

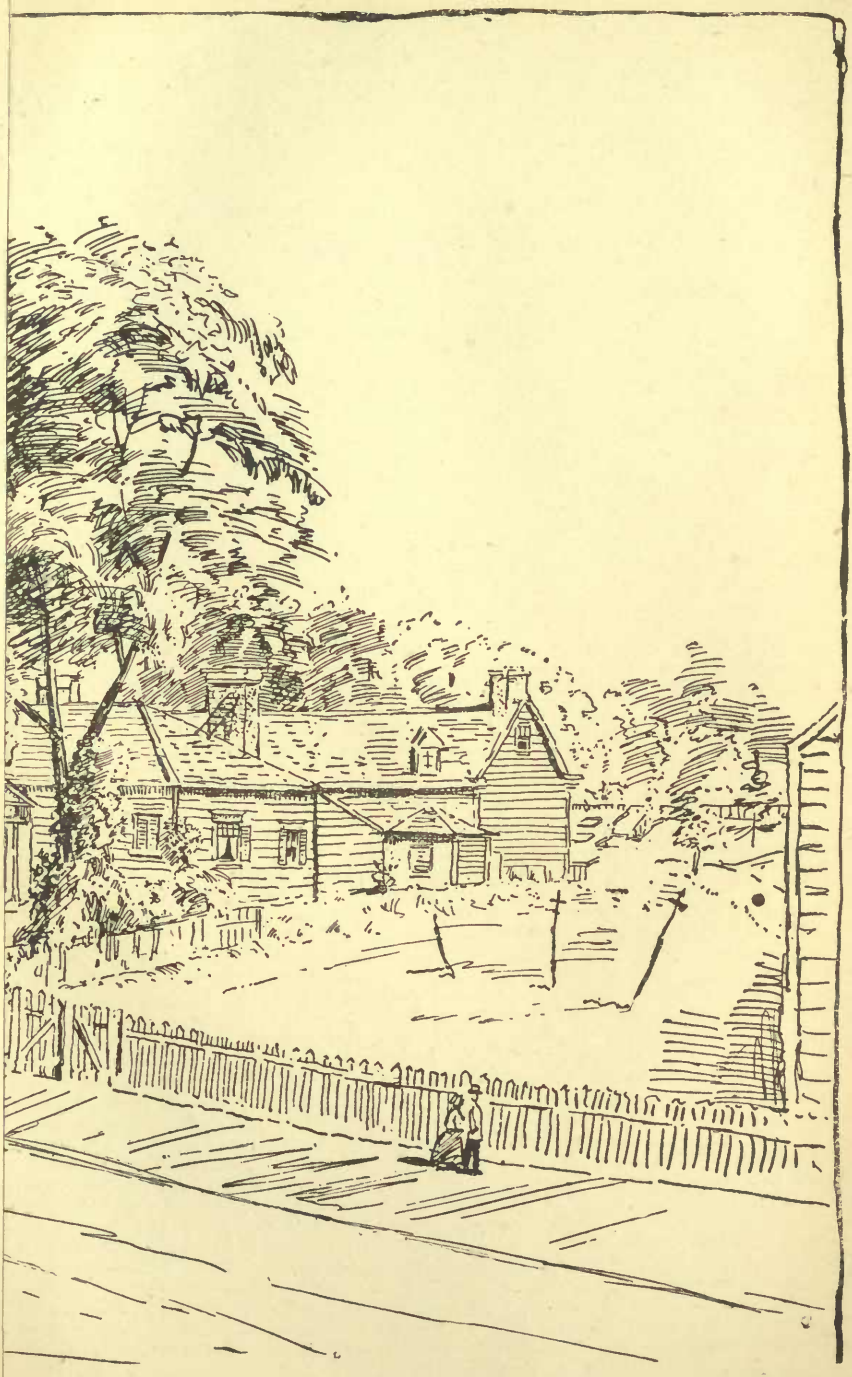
The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell succeeded Dr. Barclay, and on the building of the new St. Andrew's, on the corner of King and Simcoe streets Mr. Macdonnell went with the majority of the congregation. Fifty-eight of the original congregation decided to remain in the old church and in 1876 the Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Detroit, was called to the pastorate. The old church was subsequently sold for $12,000 and a new church built on the corner of Jarvis and Carlton, where the congregation now worships under the care of Mr. Milligan.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

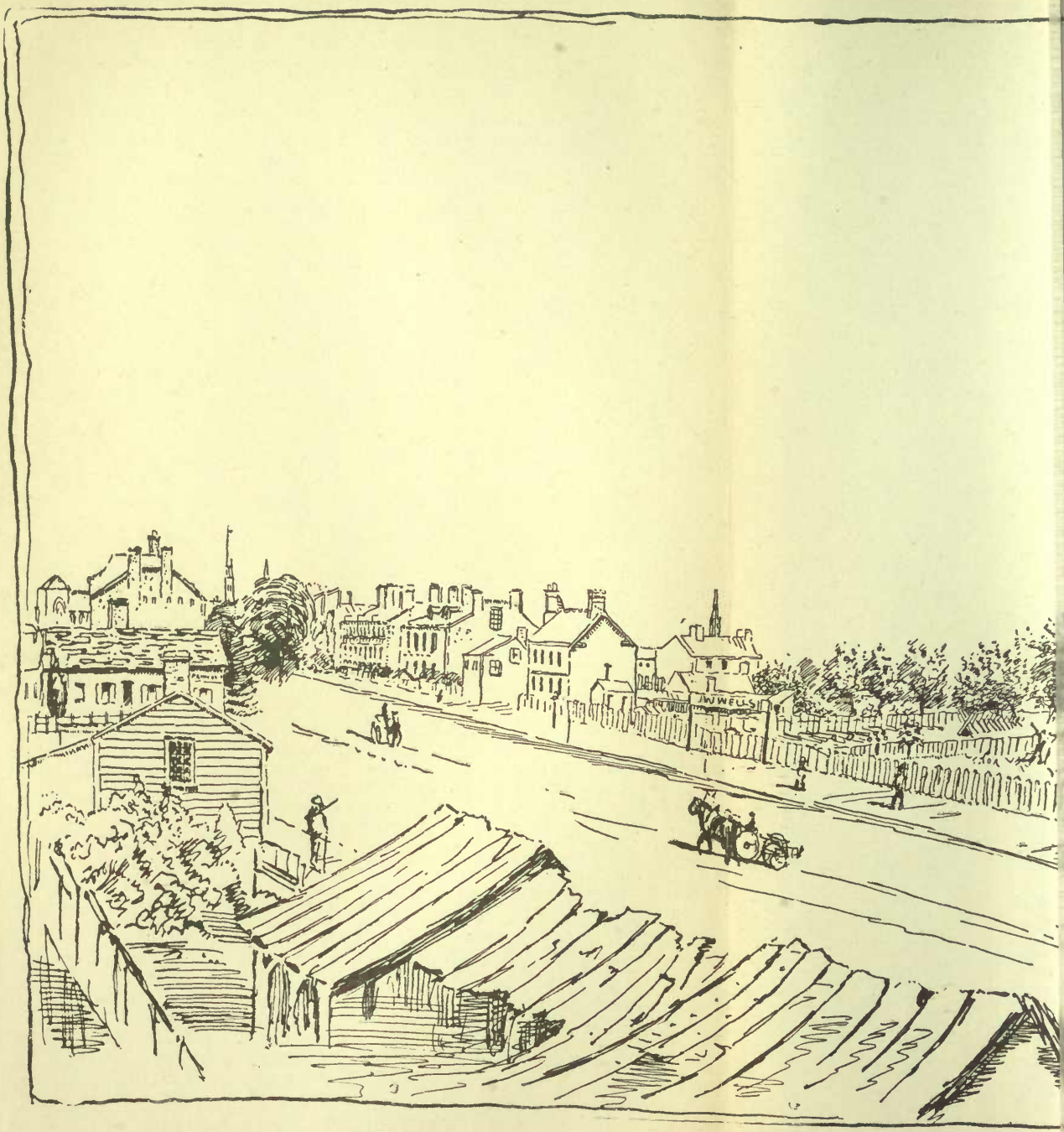
THE RIDOUT HOMESTEAD.

The Residence of Surveyor-General Ridout, the Senior Member in Canada of the Extensive Family of that Name.

So early as 1800, Mr. William Bond had established in York a nursery garden and introduced there most of the useful fruits. In 1801 Mr. Bond was devising to sell his York property as appears from a quaint advertisement in the *Gazette* of that year. He therein advertises his lot as follows: "To be given away, that beautifully situated lot No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Duchess streets; the buildings thereon are a small two and a half storey house with a gallery in front which commands a view of the lake and bay, in the cellar a never failing spring of fine water and a stream of fine water running through one corner of the lot; there is a good kitchen in the rear of the house and a stable sufficient for two cows and two horses and the lot is in good fence. The conditions are with the person or persons who accept of the above present that he, she or they purchase not less than two thousand apple trees at three shillings New York currency each, after which will be added as a further present about one hundred apple, thirty peach and fourteen cherry trees besides wild plums, wild cherries, English gooseberries, white and red currants, etc. There are forty of the above apple trees as also the peach and cherry trees planted regular as an orchard, much of which appeared in blossom last spring, and must be considered very valuable, also as a kitchen garden will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it. The above are well calculated for a professional or independent gentleman, being somewhat retired about half way from the lake to the late Attorney-General's, and opposite the town farm of the Hon. D. W. Smith, afterward Mr. Allan's property. Payment will be made easy. A good deed and possession given at any time from the first of November to the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, William Bond, York, Sept. 4, 1801." The price expected was $750. On this occasion Mr. Bond's property did not find a purchaser, and in 1804 he advertised it again, but now to be sold by auction with his right and title to a lot on Yonge street. The *Gazette* of August 4, 1804, has this advertisement:—"To be sold by auction at Cooper's tavern in York, on Monday, the twentieth day of August next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously disposed of by private contract, that highly cultivated lot opposite Bennett's printing office containing one acre together with a nursery thereon of about ten thousand apples, three hundred peach and twenty pear trees and an orchard containing forty-one apple trees fit for bearing, twenty-seven of which are full of fruit, thirty peach and nine cherry trees full of fruit, besides black and red plums, red and white currants, English gooseberries, lilacs, rose bushes, also a very rich kitchen garden. The buildings are a two and a half storey house, a good cellar, stable and smoke-house. On the lot is a never failing spring of excellent water and a fine creek running through one corner most part of the year. The above premises might be made very commodious for a gentleman, at a small expense, or for a tanner, brewer or distiller, must be allowed the most convenient place in York. A view of the premises by any person or persons desirous of purchasing the same will be sufficient recommendation. The nursery is in such a state of forwardness that if sold in from two to three years, at which time the apple trees will be fit to transplant, at the moderate price of one



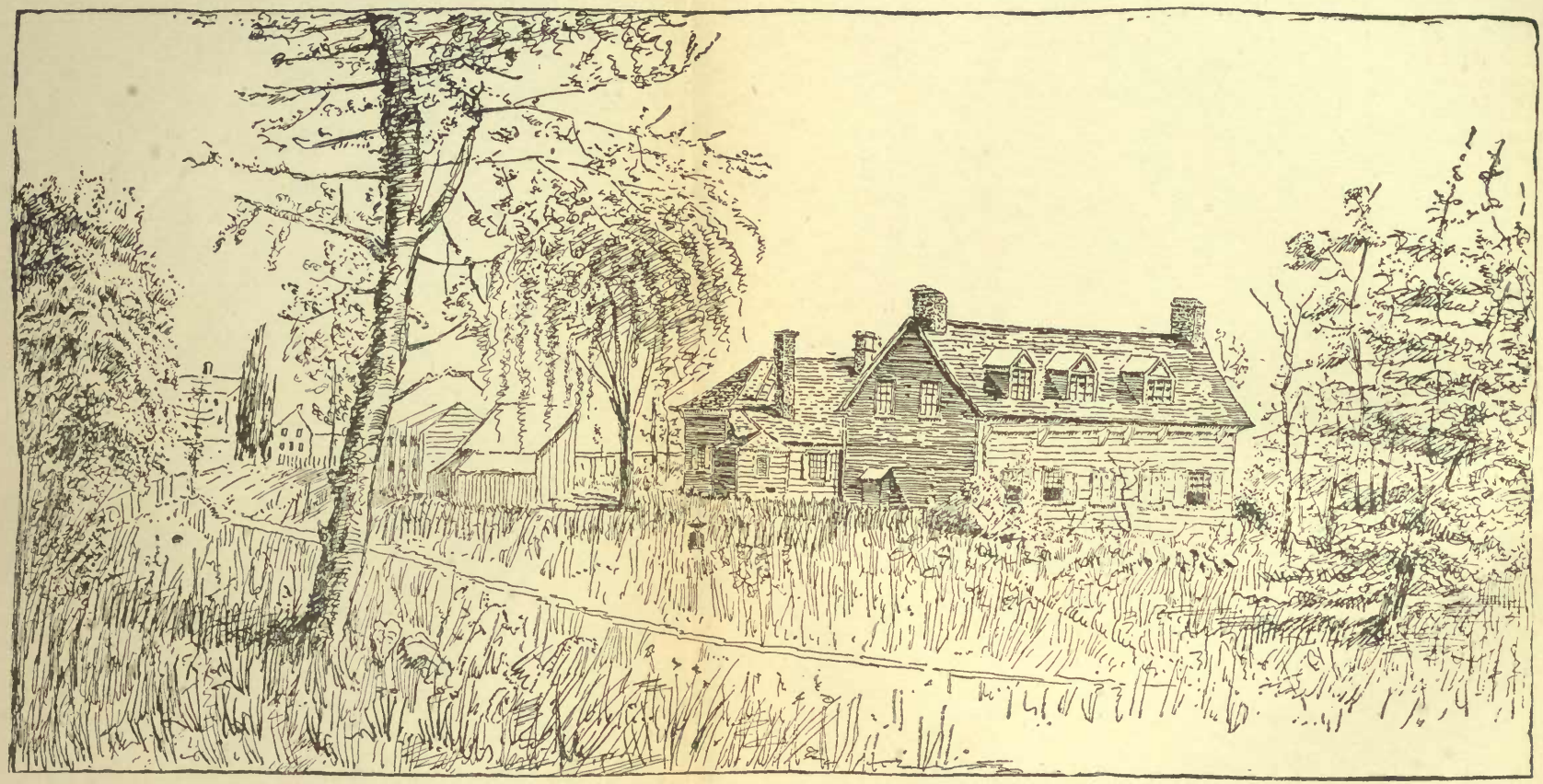
(op. 280)



THE RIDO

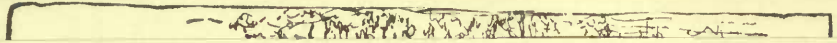
OMESTEAD.

(op. 280)



RIDOUT HOUSE—ANOTHER VIEW.

(nxt 281)



shilling each, would repay a sum double that asked for the whole and leave a further gain to the purchaser of the lot, buildings and flourishing orchards thereon. A good title to the above and possession given at any time after the 1st of October next." This property was the northern portion of what became afterwards the homestead plot of Mr. Surveyor-General Thomas Ridout, sr. The Ridout homestead, which was of frame, stood on the north side of Duke street, 50 or 60 feet back from the roadway, a little east of the head of Princess street. The entrance was from Duke street. Two views of the house are given, one from the south, the other from the north. The pictures accompanying this article were made in September, 1858, by Mr. H. P. R. Crease, now one of the Superior Judges in British Columbia. On the right hand of the first one giving the front view of the old Ridout house from Duke street is the old Indian burial ground which was on the bank of the stream which ran through the valley from Moss Park and thence past John Small's property to the bay. Further to the rear will be seen the paling which surrounded the private graveyard in which the members of the Ridout family were buried. The old houses in the foreground were occupied by a shoemaker who lived in one of them up to a recent date. In the extreme left will be seen the tower of St. James' church as it appeared before the spire was complete, and to the right is the tower or spire of old St. Andrew's church, at that time on the corner of Adelaide and Church streets. The other picture presents the rear view of the house taken from the opposite side of the valley. The figure in the foreground is Mr. Thomas G. Ridout, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada. The structure, which is still to be seen in its primitive outlines, is a good specimen of the old type of early Canadian family residences of a superior class, combining the qualities of solidity and durability with those of snugness and comfort in the rigours of winter and the heats of summer. In the rear of Mr. Ridout's house was for some time a family burial plot, but like several similar private enclosures in the neighbourhood of the town it became disused after the establishment of regular cemeteries. Mr. Ridout was the father of a numerous progeny and tribal head so to speak of more than one family of connections settled here bearing the same name. He was a fine typical representative of the cheerful, benevolent-minded Englishman, of portly form, his hair snow white, naturally, his usual costume of the antique style. Mr. Ridout was one of the pewholders in St. James' church from its commencement and was churchwarden in 1818. He was one of the subscribers in 1822 to the fund for building two bridges over the Don. As Surveyor - General he laid out in 1819 the six acre square field north of the St. James' church plot, which was originally known as College square, and was intended to become and continue for ever an ornamental piece of ground around an educational institution. In 1811 Mr. Ridout divided the great space originally set apart as a reserve for Government buildings into a number of moderate sized lots, each marked on the map of that date with the estimated yearly rent in dollars as reported by the Deputy Surveyor Samuel S. Wilmot. In 1801 Mr. Ridout was one of the subscribers to the improvement of Yonge street. In 1806 Mr. Ridout was Clerk of the Peace of the Home District, as the following advertisement in the *Gazette* of August 6 h, 1806, shows:—"Notice is hereby given that the commissioners of highways of the Home District will be ready on Saturday, the 23rd day of the present month of August at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Government buildings, in the town of York, to receive proposals and to treat with any person or persons who will contrive to open and make the road called Dundas street, leading through the Indian reserve on the River Credit, and also to erect a bridge over the said river at or near where the said road passes. Also to bridge and causeway in said to the statute labour such road passing through the Huron District, when such works are necessary and for the performance of which the said statute labour is not sufficient. Thomas Ridout, Clerk of the Peace Home District." From 1816 to 1819, among the scholars at the Home District Grammar School, were Thomas Ridout, jr., Francis Ridout, John Ridout, Charles Ridout and Horace Ridout. Mr. Samuel Ridout was for a time Sheriff of York County. It was John Ridout, the young son of Surveyor-General Ridout, who was killed in a duel on the morning of July 12, 1817, and it was from the old homestead on Duke street that he started before daybreak, accompanied by a friend in his teens for the field where he met his death.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.
THE YORK MILITIA.

The Regimental Orders Issued to the First West York Militia Before and After the Outbreak of the Mackenzie Rebellion.

At the end of 1837 the agitation headed by Mackenzie had developed to such an extent that an outbreak was expected hourly. On the last day of October Sir Francis Bond-Head had refused the offer of a volunteer company to guard the Government House, preferring to wait, as he expressed it, till the lives or property of her Majesty's subjects should require defence. To the very last the Lieutenant-Governor refused to resort to any measure of precaution against the threatened insurrection. On the second of December a Freemason, who resided in Markham, informed Captain Fitzgibbon that bags full of pike heads and pike handles had been collected, and that he had observed all the signs of a rapidly ripening revolt. Captain Fitzgibbon sought out Judge Jones, to whom he reported what he had heard. They went before the Executive Council together, where the statement was once more repeated. Mr. Justice Jones exclaimed: "You do not mean to say that these people are going to rebel?" Captain Fitzgibbon replied that undoubtedly they were; when Mr. Jones, turning to the Lieutenant-Governor, contemptuously exclaimed: "Pugh! pugh!" The length to which the judge carried his obdurate scepticism may best be illustrated by the reception he gave Captain Fitzgibbon on the night of the outbreak. "The over-zeal of that man," he complained, "is giving me a great deal of trouble." The insurgents were already at Montgomery's. Nor is his all. Sir Francis Bond-Head made it a matter of boasting that in spite of the remonstrances which, from almost every district in the province he received, he allowed Mr. Mackenzie to make deliberate preparation for revolt, that he allowed him to write what he chose to say, what he chose to do, that he offered no opposition to armed assemblages for the purpose of drill. Nor did he rest satisfied with doing nothing to check preparations, the nature of which he understood so well; he encouraged the outbreak. For this purpose he sent all the troops from the province, and boasted that he had laid a trap to entice Mackenzie and others into revolt. The leaders of the local militia had not been wholly idle, however. There had been drills and preparations looking to an attack on the city.

The *Weekly Register* of April 25, 1822, speaks of the West York Militia in connection with the account of a presentation of colours by Sir Peregrine Maitland to a militia battalion on the occasion of the anniversary of St. George. The report reads thus: "Tuesday, the 23rd instant, being the anniversary of St. George on which it has been appointed to celebrate his Majesty's birthday, George IV., the east and west regiments with Captain Button's troop of cavalry, which are attached to the North York Regiment on the right, were formed in line at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the road in front of the Government House, and a guard of honour, consisting of one hundred rank and file from each regiment, with officers and sergeants in proportion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgibbon, were formed at a short distance in front of the centre as the representatives of the militia of the province, in order to receive the rich and beautiful colours which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command should be prepared for the late incorporated battalion as an honourable testimony of the high sense which his Majesty has been pleased to entertain of the zeal and gallantry of the militia of Upper Canada. At 12 o'clock a royal salute was fired from the Garrison, and the Lieutenant-Governor with his staff having arrived on the ground proceeded to review the widely extended line, after which the band struck up the National Anthem of 'God Save the King.' His Excellency then dismounted, and accompanied by his staff on foot, approached the Guard of Honour so near as to be distinctly heard by the men, when, uncovering himself and taking one of the colours in his hand, in the most dignified and graceful manner, he presented them to the proper officer with the following address: 'Soldiers, I have great satisfaction in presenting you, as the representatives of the late incorporated battalion, with these colours—a distinguished mark of his Majesty's approbation. They will be to you a proud memorial of the past, and a rallying point around which you will gather with alacrity and confidence should your active services be required hereafter by your King and country.' His Excellency having remounted, the Guard of Honour marched with band playing and colours flying from right to left in front of the whole line, and then proceeded to lodge their colours at the Government House." The paper adds: "The day was raw and cold, and the ground being very wet and uneven, the men

could neither form nor march with that precision they would otherwise have exhibited. We were very much pleased, however, with the soldier-like appearance of the Guard of Honour, and we were particularly struck by the new uniform of the officers of the West York as being particularly well adapted for the kind of warfare incident to a thickly-wooded country. Even at a short distance it would be difficult to distinguish the gray coat or jacket from the bole of a tree. There was a very full attendance on the field, and it was particularly gratifying to observe as much satisfaction on all sides. The colours, which are very elegant, are inscribed with the word 'Niagara,' to commemorate the services rendered by the Incorporated Battalion on that frontier, and we doubt not that the proud distinction which attends these banners will always serve to excite the most animating recollections whenever it shall be necessary for them to wave over the heads of our Canadian heroes actually formed in battle array against the invaders of our country." Appended are given the regimental orders issued in 1837 and 1838 :—

Lt.-Col. James G. Chewett.

Major George T. Denison.

Captains :—Thos. Denison, B. Turquand, Thos. Fisher, J. C. Godwin. R. N. Harding, Walter Rose, Clarke Gamble, Wm. Stennett.

Lieutenants :—John Powell, R. L. Denison, John Caldwell, Miles B. Stennett, Edmund Ridout, Colley Foster, George Stegman, Wm. Spragge, Geo. P. Ridout, G. D. Wells, Wm. Boulton, Theodore Hart.

Ensigns.—Augustus B. Sullivan, Geo. T. Denison, Alex. Shaw, Wm. Jas. Coates, George Shaw, Edwin C. Fisher.

Qr. Mr.—I. Murchison, A. Dixon.

First Regiment W. York Militia,
Toronto, 29 May, 1837.

Regt'l. Orders.

1. Captains commanding, and Officers in charge of Companies, will warn their Companies to attend General Muster on Monday, 5th June, next, at ten o'clock a. m., to assemble on the ground near the Toll Gate on Lot street, in rear of the Garrison. The limits of the several Companies remain the same as last year.

2. James Anderson is appointed Sergeant Major.

Robt. Stanton,
Col. C'm'g.

First Regt. West York Militia,
Toronto, 13th Dec. 1837.

Regt'l Order.

Lt. Col. Chewett will take the necessary measures for carrying into effect the accompanying Militia General order :—

He will cause such officers as may be at disposal to take such sections of the city (within the limits of the Regt.) as he may deem proper for duly warning all the men to attend muster who are off duty, special care being taken that such as are known to have hitherto evaded doing any duty be called upon to attend.

Nominal lists are desired to be kept of all persons warned to attend muster.

Capt. and Adjt. Turquand will communicate with and assist Lt. Col. Chewett on this occasion, and will be pleased to report to the Col. Com'g on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

(Sgd) Robt. Stanton,
Col. Com'g.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Toronto,
13th Dec., 1837.

Mil. Gen'l Order.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor will inspect the 1st East York or Toronto Regt. and the 1st West York or Toronto Regt. on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock (noon), in front of the Parliament Buildings.

Col. Stanton and Lt. Col. Duggan will take immediate measures for calling out the above Reg'ts with exception however of such men as actually may be engaged upon active military duty.

The formation will be in open column of companies right in front of the first East York on the right of the line, and front of the column.

By command,
W. O'Hara, A. A. Gen. Mil.

Field states to be handed in to the Asst. Adjt. General on the ground.

W. O'Hara.

It is necessary that the Sedentary Militia of the town should furnish two officers and fifty men daily to parade at the Parliament House, at three o'clock p.m., for duty until further orders. Each Regiment should furnish one officer and twenty-five men, and commanding officers should make their arrangements accordingly.

J. B. Macaulay,
16th Dec., 1837 Col.
1st West York Militia,

Regimental Orders, 17th Dec., 1837.

No. 1. Captain Gamble will be pleased to warn 25 men and a sergeant of his company to mount guard to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Parliament House. He will take the first 25 men on his list. Mr. Fitzgerald is attached to the company pro tem, who will assist in carrying these orders into effect.

No. 2. Captain Gamble will at the same time also be pleased to warn the next 25 men on his list and a non-comm'd officer to be on guard at the same place and hour

on Saturday next, the 23rd instant; they will then have timely notice.

No. 3. Captain Gamble will have the goodness to furnish the Adjut. with a nominal list of all persons liable to Militia duty within the limit of his company, and if not already done, will appoint at least three sergeants to the company.

It is understood, that, in all cases where men are regularly warned and cannot attend, they will be required to find a substitute.

By order of the Lt.-Col. commanding.

(Signed) B. Turquand, Capt. Adjt.

To Capt. Gamble,

1st West York Militia.

An officer will be required to mount guard with the men agreeably to Militia General Order of the 15th inst.

B. T.

Similar orders have been this day issued to the following officers, notifying their respective appointments as hereunder, viz :

To Lt. E. Ridout for this day and Friday the 22nd, Mr. Kent attached ; to Capt. Gamble for Monday, the 18th, and Saturday, the 23rd, Mr. Fitzgerald attached ; to Capt. Rose for Tuesday, the 19th, and Sunday, the 24th ; to Lt. Coates for Wednesday, the 20th, and Monday, the 25th ; to Lt. Dalton for Thursday, the 21st, and Tuesday, the 26th.

By order.

(Signed) B. T.

Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 20th October, 1838.

Militia General Order.

The officers commanding the 1st Regiment of East York, and the 1st Regt. of West York Militia will immediately call out from their respective regiments for active service until further orders a force consisting of the following numbers :—

	Capt.	Subs.	Sergts.	Rank and file
1st East York	1	4	4	100
1st West York	1	4	4	100
Total....	2	8	8	200

The officers in command of the above Regiments will communicate with the Assistant Quarter Master General through Colonel I. S. Macaulay for the purpose of providing the necessary quarters.

By command.

(Signed) Richard Bullock,
Adjt. General Militia.

As many of the corps as can be advised should be warned this evening, that, in the event of any alarm of fire or otherwise they should parade immediately opposite the Government Buildings and wait for orders.

(Signed) I. S. Macaulay,
25th October, 1838 Col. Militia.

Col. Jas. G. Chewett,
Com'g West York.

Regimental Order. 26th October, 1838

In obedience to the Militia General Order of the 24th inst. Capt. Gamble is required to warn 100 men of his company to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

15th November, 1838.

Regimental Order.

1. In the event of Capt. Gamble not being able to furnish the requisite complement of men from his own company in accordance with the Militia General Order of the 24th ult., he will warn from Capt. McKnight's company whatever number of men may be found necessary to fill up the vacancy.

2. Lieut. Dalton and Ensign Powell are attached to the company on service, and will immediately report themselves to Capt. Gamble commanding.

9th November, 1838.

Regimental Order.

Officers in command of companies will, immediately upon the receipt of this, inform the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective companies, that, in case of any alarm the Parliament Buildings is the place of meeting for the 1st West York Militia, and that it is requested that every exertion will be used by officers to secure a prompt attendance.

J. G. Chewett, Lt. Col.
1st West York.

Regimental Order.

1st West York Militia.

With reference to the Regimental Order of the 9th inst., pointing out the Parliament Buildings as the place of meeting for the 1st West York Militia in case of sudden alarm, the enclosed plan, showing the position each company will respectively take on coming to the ground is transmitted to your care, and the Col. desires you will be particular in seeing that it be properly explained and understood by the officers, non-com'd officers and men belonging to the company under your command in order to prevent the possibility of mistake or confusion in such an event.

No. 2. The company drill of the regiment will recommence and will be continued in the following days respectively until further orders, viz :

Company			
No. 1 and 6,	Nov. 24,	30,	Dec. 7, 13, 19, 25
" 2 and 7,	Nov. 26,	Dec.	1, 8, 14, 20, 26
" 3 and 8,	" 27,	"	3, 10, 15, 21, 27
" 4 and 9,	" 28.	"	4, 11, 17, 22, 28
" 5 and 10,	" 29,	"	5, 12, 18, 24, 29

at such time and place as may be found most convenient for the company. Officers in command will be pleased to report the same to the Colonel and furnish a field state of each drill, together with the usual return of arms and accoutrements, etc., etc.

Toronto, 20 h Nov. 1838.

Ordered. J. G. Chewett,
To Major Turquand, Lt. Col.
1st West York.

Plan showing the position of each company in case of sudden alarm :—

J. G. Chewett, Lt. Col.,
1st West York.

See Militia General Order 19th Nov., 1838.
" Militia " " 24th " "
" Militia " " 24th " "

Toronto, 27th Nov. 1838.

Regimental Order.

With reference to the Militia General Order of the 24th October, to provide a force for duty from the 1st West York Militia, consisting of 1 Capt., 4 subs., 4 Sergts. and 100 rank and file, and orders from the Commandant of Militia of this day, I have to direct that officers commanding companies will furnish the number of men opposite their respective names on Saturday, the 1st December, at 9 a.m., opposite the Parliament Buildings to relieve Captain Gamble's company.

Captain Rose,	1 sergt,	16	rank and file
" Willard,	2 "	30	" "
" Tod,	1 "	16	" "
" Baines,		11	" "
" Hawke,		15	" "
" Saxen,		8	" "
" Boulton,		4	" "
	4 sergts	100	rank and file

In future absentees will be punished as the law directs. Officers will notify their men to that effect.

Officers to command the above force are : Captain Willard, Lt. Coates, Lt. Wakefield, Ensign Taylor and Ensign Fitzgibbon.

J. G. Chewett, Lt. Col.,
1st West York.

Note :—Copies have been forwarded to the officers commanding companies. J.G.C.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

CANADA'S DEFENDERS.

Men Whose Heroism Assured the Existence of a Second Great Nation on this Continent —Some Well-Known Names.

During the summer of 1812 there was a muster of all available men in Richmond Hill and the adjacent townships about half a mile south of the village in front of Col. Fulton's, now the Vanderburg farm. The *Richmond Hill Liberal* gives an account of it. This was a personal inspection by Sir Isaac Brock.

After the customary drill under the eye of the commander-in-chief the governor requested that all who were willing to go to the front for active service to advance one step forward. Every man all along the line took the step but one, and he, perhaps, thinking of a home surrounded by loneliness and a family that might be left without a bread-winner, hesitated ; but only for a moment, for almost immediately, he, too, stepped to the line. It was not long before some of these men had their patriotism put to the test, for the same fall many a veteran had to shoulder the musket that had done duty at Brandywine and Germantown, and many a young Canadian who had never heard the cannon roar marched away from all that was dear to them to the tune of the "British Grenadiers," many of them to remain to fill the ghastly trench at Niagara, where friend and foe so recently arrayed in deadly conflict were laid uncoffined side by side to await the bugle call that shall summon them to the last review. We are told of two brothers of the Canadian militia who, at Queenston Heights, fought side by side in defence of their Canadian homes, when, in the moment of victory, a shot pierced the lungs of the younger, a youth of seventeen years, and he fainted and fell. The brother clasped him in his arms, and, amid a tempest of shot and shell, bore the dying boy from the field and laid him on the grass. He revived for a moment and, with a loving, lingering look into his brother's face, while the life blood ebbed from his fatal wound, he feebly breathed, "Kiss me, Jim—Tell—mother—that— I — was'— not—afraid—to—die !" when the blood gushed from his mouth and the brave spirit took its flight. Many as fearless of death as he were referred to by the gallant Brock, when he, struck by the bullet of an American sharpshooter, while the death-agony was upon him, shouted: "Never mind me. Push on the York volunteers." Those were times

of grief and sorrow, for it is said that there could not be a gathering of any kind, even in the far woods, but in the rustic congregation a widow's cap or a bit of crape would show that isolated as they were they had not been unscathed by the horrors of war—and all along the front when the sun rose on the tragic scenes of the slopes of the Queenston Heights, of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie it shone upon the pale, cold faces of many a young Canadian, the pride of some home. Early in the fall of 1812, while the regulars and the volunteers were assisting Generals Brock and Sheaffe at the front, the York militia were ordered to York to defend the town and "hold the fort." Capt. John Arnold's company, the 1st Regiment of York militia, consisted of fifty men, many of whom did duty that winter at the barracks. In looking over an old parchment-bound muster roll, issued by the Government during the eventful period between 1812 and 1815, we came upon the following well-known names :—

John Arnold, captain ; James Miles, lieutenant ; Merser, ensign ; sergeants :—Samuel Forrister, Jacob Brown, Christopher Hilts, John Langstaff. Among the privates —David Sprague, Henry Proctor, Thos. Frisby, Obediah Rodgers, Joseph Woodard, Jno. Malnard, Peter Stover, Henry Phillips, Simon Teal, Abraham Van Horn, Joshua Hemmenway, Jacob and Charles Lunaw, John Nigh, Jacob, John and George Hilts, Mark Shell, Joseph Walls, Dan Horner, Christian Hendricks, John Fierheller, Aquilla Bennett, Fred Quance, John Stiver, Richard Stooks, John Tipp, Allin Perkins, Henry Teal and William Hollingshead. There is also a list of all the Tunkers and Mennonites living on the 3rd and 4th concession of Markham, within the limits of Capt. Arnold's company. Among these are Bakers, Doners, Eyers, Nighs, Shells, Stakeleys, Heisies, Horners and Hoovers. These names are interesting to us, as they show who were some of the early settlers in this locality.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

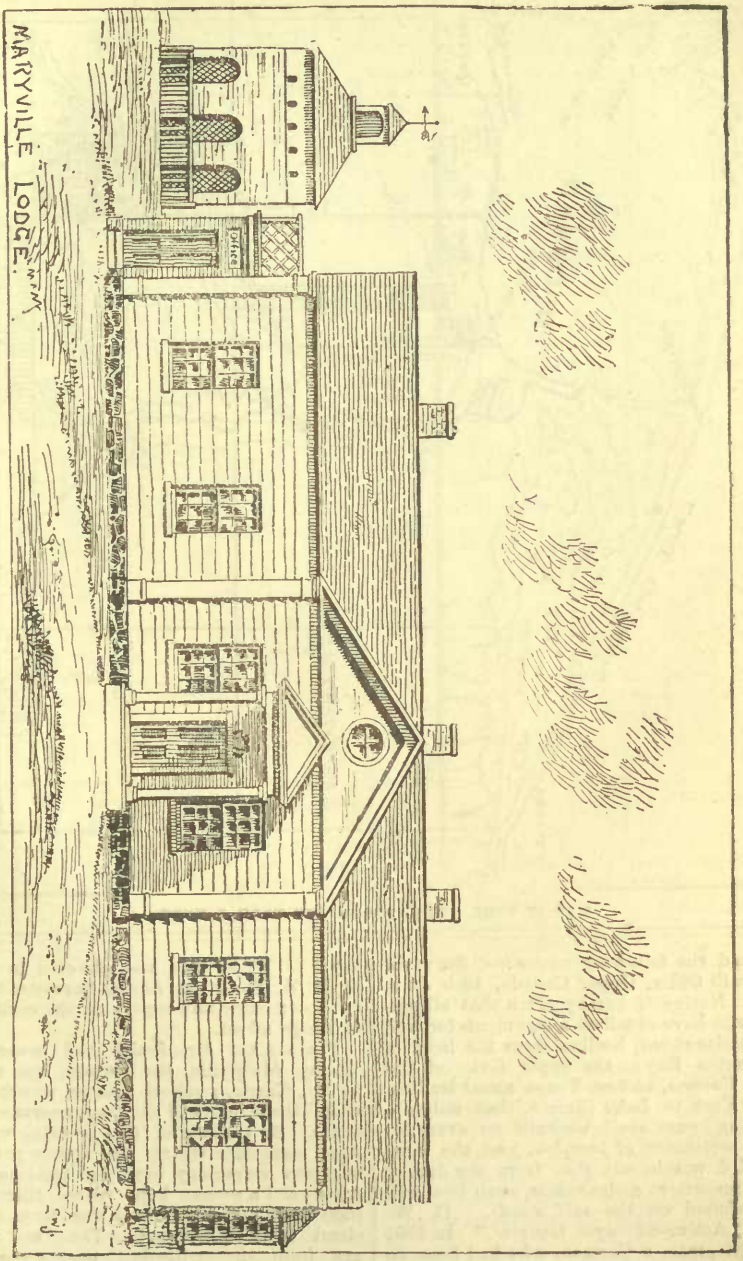
MARYVILLE LODGE.

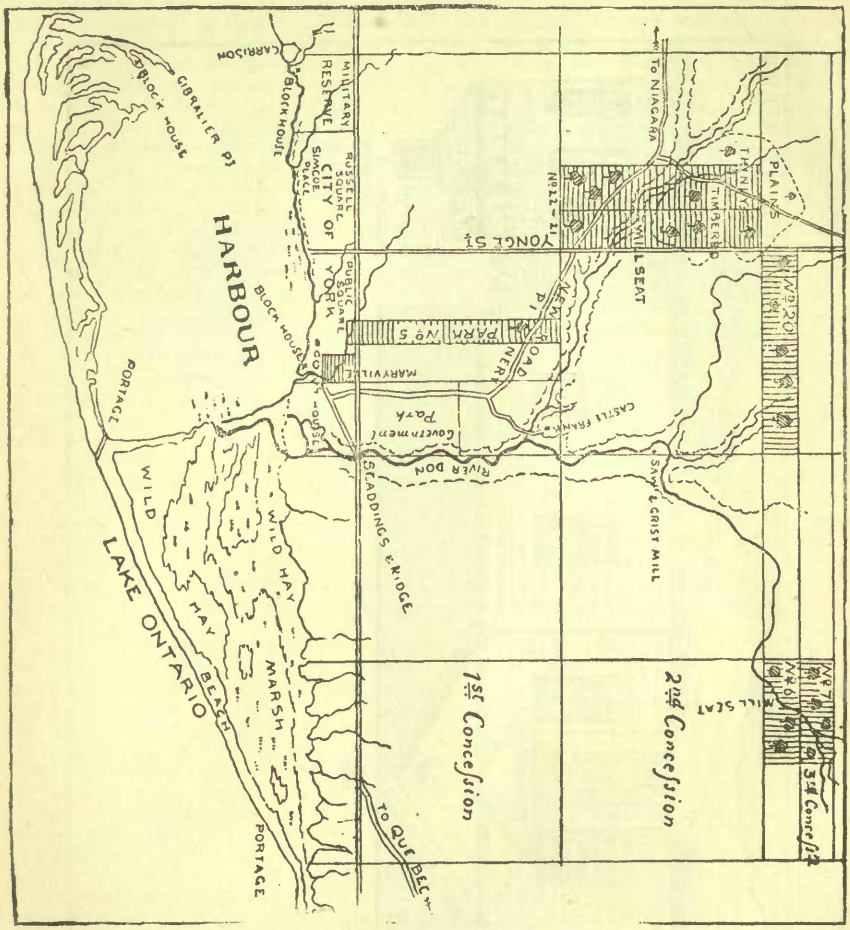
The Home of Surveyor-General David W. Smith, with Two Early Maps of York, Showing its Location.

Among the pioneers who came to York in the train of Governor Simcoe was David W. Smith, Surveyor-General of the new province.

Mr. Smith became the possessor of about 20,000 acres in the province, and was the original owner of the park lot, which constituted the Moss Park estate. In fact he owned about one-half of the present Toronto. He was the author of "A Short Topographical Description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America, to which is annexed a Provincial Gazeteer," a work of considerable antiquarian interest now, preserving as it does the early names, native, French and English, of many places now known by different appellations. A second edition was published in London in 1813, and was designated to accompany the new map published in that year by W. Faden, Geographer to the King and Prince Regent. The original work was compiled at the desire of Governor Simcoe, to illustrate an earlier map of Upper Canada. In 1804 there were Lieutenants of counties in Upper Canada, an office that does not appear to have been kept up, and among them we find the Hon. David W. Smith as Lieutenant-Governor of this county. In this connection it should be stated that there is to-day in the Crown Lands office, Ontario, a book called the "Doomsday Book," being a record of grants of land, from the beginning of the organization of Upper Canada to the present time. Mr. Smith's house was at the east end of the town. It stood on the north side of King street, a little east of Ontario street, in a great vacant lot. The house which was one storey high is shown in the illustration. It was called Maryville, and its location is given in both of the maps drawn by Mr. Smith in 1794, both of which accompany this article. The house faced King street. At one end was Mr. Smith's office. About two hundred feet to the east of the house were the stables and outhouses. The house was built in 1794. It was of frame, and owing to the the fact that it was painted yellow, it afterward acquired the appellation of "The Yellow House."

In 1800 D. W. Smith, as Acting-Surveyor General, issued the following advertisement: "Surveyor General's Office, 19th December, 1800. Mr. John Stegman : Sir,—All persons claiming to hold land in the town of York, having been required to cut and burn all the brush and underwood on the said lots, and to fell all the trees which are standing thereon, you will be pleased to report to me, without delay, the number of the particular lots on which it has not been done. D. W. Smith, Acting-Surveyor General." In the *Gazette* of March 14th, 1801, Hon. D. W. Smith is down as a subscriber for $10 for the opening and improving of Yonge street. In the *Gazette* of 1794

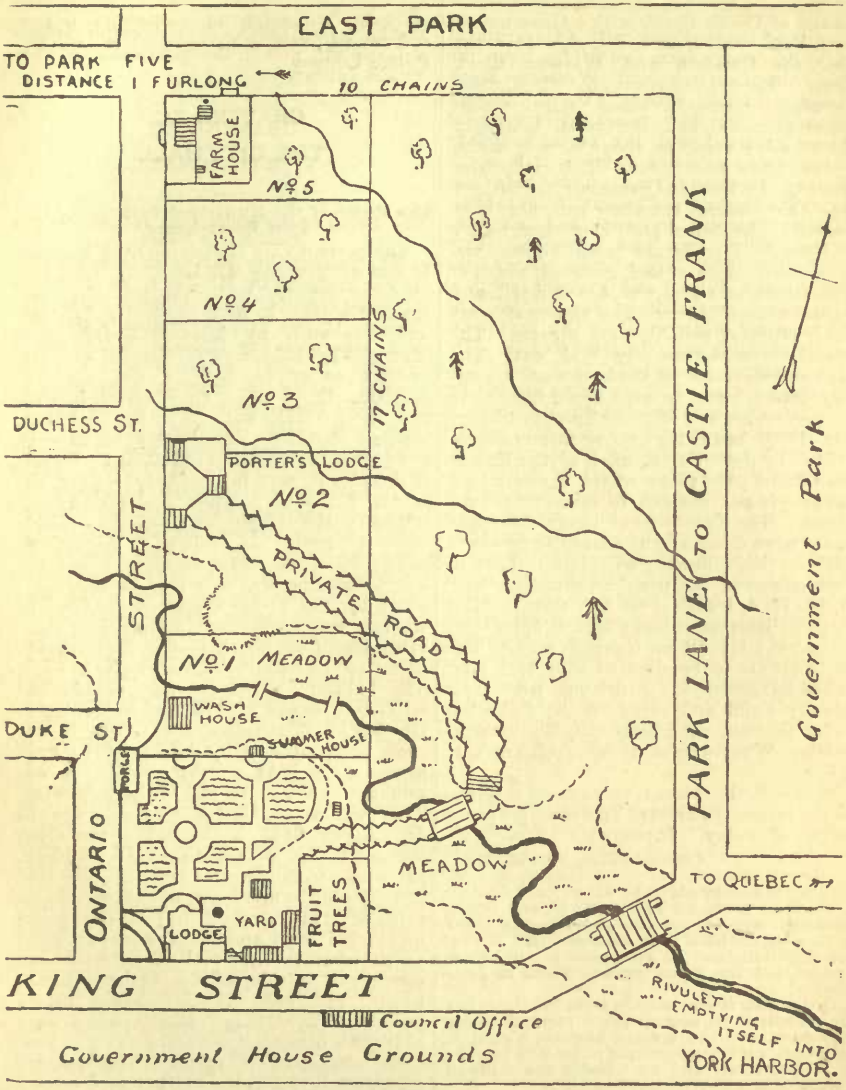

MARYVILLE LODGE



MAP OF YORK ITS HARBOUR AND YORK COUNTY.

we read the following notice:—"Surveyor General's Office, Upper Canada, 15th July, 1794. Notice is hereby given that all persons who have obtained assignments for land on Dundas street, leading from the head of Burlington Bay to the upper forks of the River Thames, and on Yonge street leading from York to Lake Simcoe, that unless a dwelling house shall be built on every lot under certificate of location, and the same occupied within one year from the date of their respective assignments, such lots will be forfeited on the said roads. D. W. Smith, Acting-Surveyor General." In 1801 John Stegman, a German, who had been an officer in the Hessian army, was the Surveyor in York. He was directed in 1801, by D. W. Smith, as Acting-Surveyor General, to examine and report on the condition of Yonge street.

Years after Mr. Smith had ceased to occupy Maryville, the cottage was taken by Mr. Castle, a school master, who kept a school there in one of the large rooms of the house. At the side of the building was a small extension where Mr. Castle used to imprison refractory boys for punishment. Afterward a woman kept school there for some time. The old house was torn down about forty years ago. The two maps are from the collection papers recently secured by the Public Library through the



MAP OF PART OF TOWN OF YORK, 1794.

effort of Mr. Bain. The papers were collected by Col. D. W. Smith, son of the last British officer who commanded the Fort of Niagara, given to the Americans in 1796. Col. Smith, the younger, accepted the position of Surveyor-General under Gov. Simcoe in 1793, and held that office until 1804. When he left the country he received the thanks of all branches of the Government under which he served and a bonus amounting to £329 6s. 3½d. He succeeded to a baronetcy in Nortnumberland and died in 1837.

The first map shows the entire site of York from the east limit at the Don to the west limit at the Garrison. It also shows

the site of Castle Frank with a Government Park, Scadding's farm and bridge over the Don, the Garrison and Western Block House, Russell square (U. C. College grounds), Simcoe place (Government House grounds), and the north boundary which to-day would be about a mile north of the Davenport road. This map also shows the harbour and peninsula, for in these days the eastern entrance had not been formed. The town plot is marked "City of York." The larger map shows the Government House and grounds, south of King street, on the site of the old jail and the location of Maryville on the north-east corner of King and Ontario streets. The grounds were beautifully laid out. The maps and elevation of the house are beautifully drawn, equal to what could be done in the best architect's office in Toronto to-day.

In 1799, according to a memorandum written by John Small, clerk of the Executive Council, the place where Toronto now stands did not amount to much even as a village. The Executive at that time apparently were doing all they could to populate York, as the following will show:—Lots in York, reserved for particular trades: Nos. 19, 18, 17, 4, fronting on Lot street; Nos. 12, 9, on Hospital street; Nos. 6, 5, on Russell street; No. 10, on Newgate street. The whole lot are to be divided into half lots, and to be reserved for persons who shall actually build and carry on the following trades thereon, viz.:—Tinman, Blacksmith, Saddler, Wheelwright, Cooper, Shoemaker, Baker.

In one of the bound volumes is a document which interests Toronto property holders of to-day. It reads:

Council Office, Dec. 29, 1798.

YONGE STREET.

Notice is hereby given to all persons fettled, or about to fettle on Yonge Street, and whofe *locations* have not yet been confirmed by order of the PRESIDENT in Council, that before such locations can be confirmed it will be expected that the following conditions be complied with:

That within *twelve months* from the time they are permitted to occupy their respective lots they do cauſe to be erected thereon a good & ſufficient dwelling houſe, of at leaſt 16 feet by 20 in the clear, and do occupy the ſame in Perſon or by a ſubſtantial TENANT.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

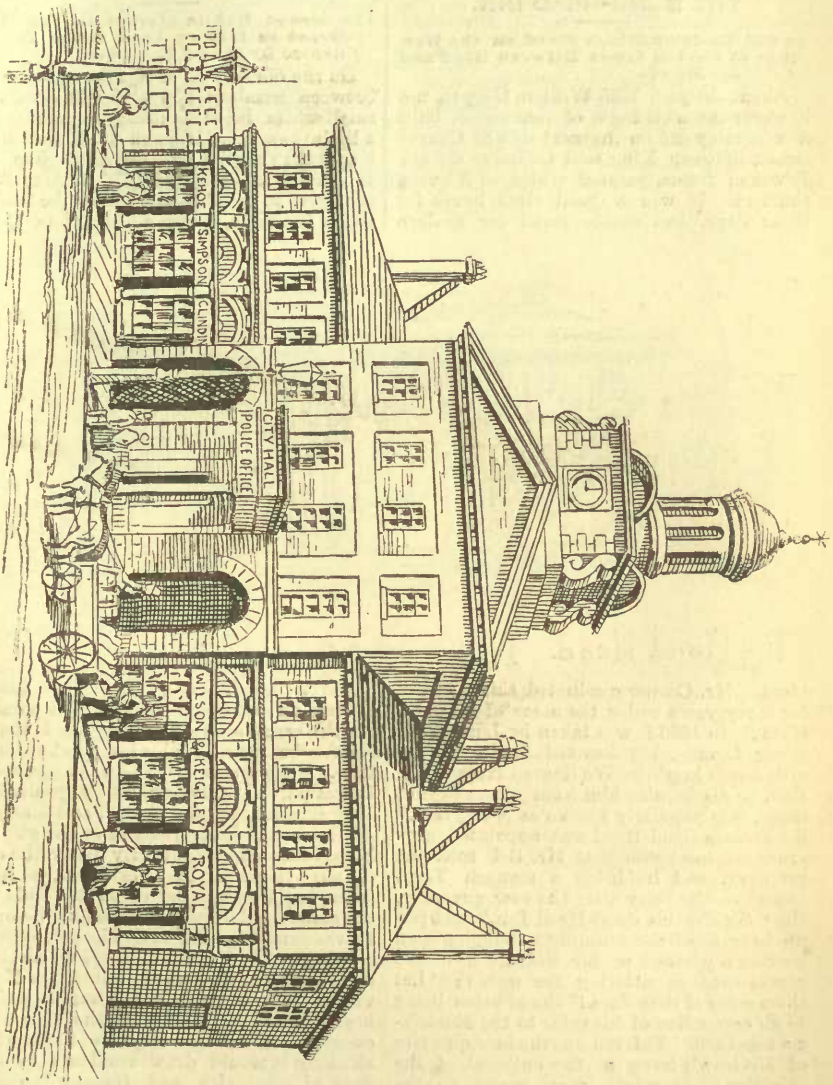
John Small was the clerk of the Honourable the Executive Council of Upper Canada, and grandfather of John Small, M.P. for East Toronto. The Hon. D. W. Smith returned to England in 1804 and in the same year he was Knighted. He died in 1817. While in Canada the Surveyor-General was in good terms with the nobility and great Englishmen of his time as his letters show. He left behind him a remarkable collection of autograph letters and records, now in the possession of the Public Library.

CHAPTER XC.

THE CITY HALL.

The Home of the Municipal Fathers for the Past Forty Years.

The present City Hall dates from 1844-45. It was designed by Mr. Lane, an architect of some repute, and designed after the Italian style. It cost originally $45,000, and was built by Messrs. McDonald & Young. In 1851 it was altered and improved so as to increase the cost to $75,000. Since that time about $75,000 has been laid out on the building, making the gross expenditure to date in the neighbourhood of $150,000. When first built it was intended to supply the wants of the corporation and give roomy offices to the Mayor and officials. There was a range of shops there on each side of the main building, while the centre building was occupied in the basement by the police station and cells. In the rear was a large and commodious vegetable and fruit market—the first market being to the south at the water's edge. The building has a frontage of 140 feet with two wings of 178 feet extending to the bay. The police court was in the room occupied now by the executive committee room. At a later period it was removed to the south end of the west wing. This was when George Gurnett was P. M. About 1863 a verandah ran along the west side of the City Hall building. It was at the north end of this that Greenwood, the murderer, was exposed in his coffin after his suicide at the jail. The excitement was intense, and doubts were expressed as to whether the real Greenwood had committed suicide, so the authorities exposed his face in his coffin before burial. The City Hall has been changed completely, and every year some alteration is made. The Council Chamber is the same as it was 50 years ago, except that it has been repainted and decorated and made more comfortable. The parts of the building formerly occupied as shops are now the offices of the City Treasurer and the City Engineer. The old vegetable market was liberally patronized, and in the old days every house in the city used to send for their vegetables to this market—of course since an establishment of so many shops where vegetables are vended, a



CITY HALL IN 1831.

market specially for vegetables has not been needed, although many think a large vegetable market would be popular in Toronto.

CHAPTER XCI.

THE BOND-HEAD INN.

An Old Hostelry Which Stood on the West Side of Church Street Between King and Colborne Streets.

About the year 1825 William Cooper, not however the wharfinger of that name, built a two-storey inn on the west side of Church street, between King and Colborne streets. It was of frame, painted white with green shutters. It was a good sized house for those days, but rather small for modern

The Bond Head Inn. 1840.

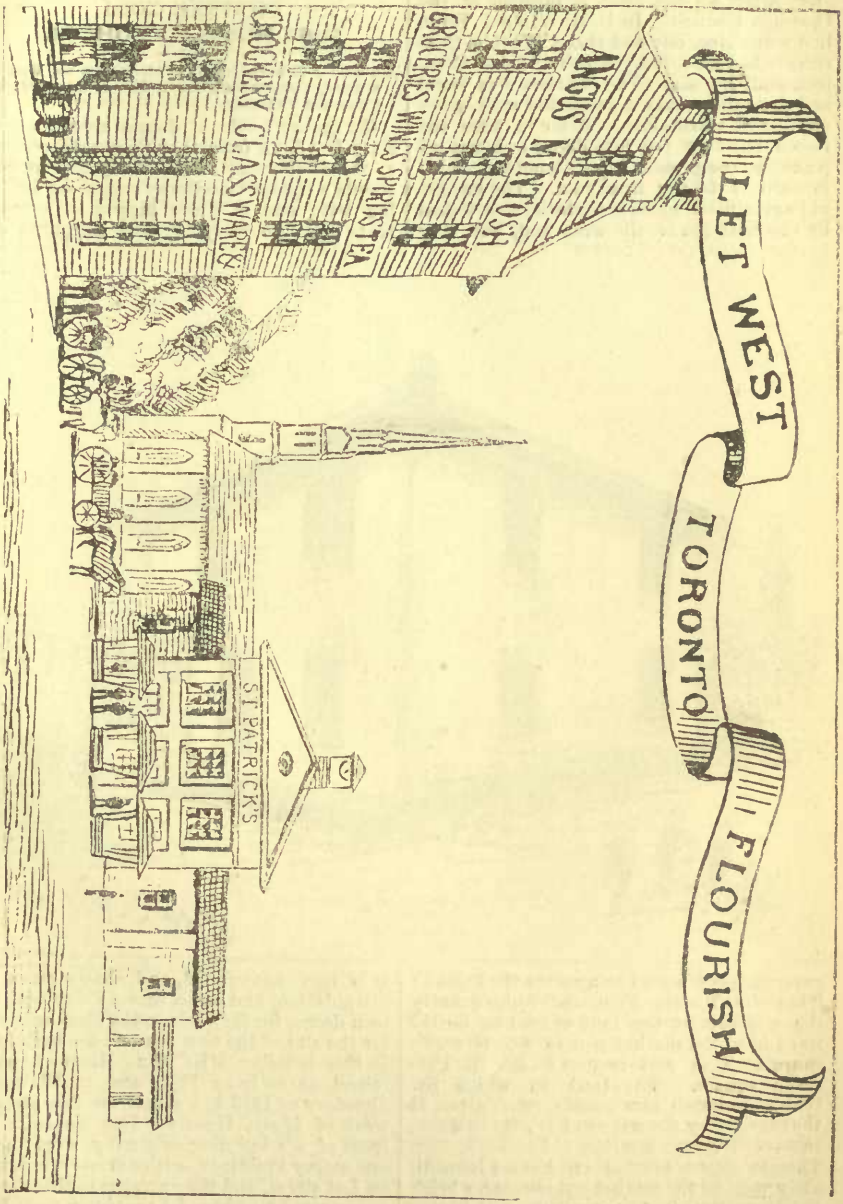
ideas. Mr. Cooper conducted this hostelry for many years under the name of Cooper's Hotel. In 1836 it was taken by James Bell, a big framed, big hearted landlord, who afterwards kept the Wellington Hotel. Mr. Bell, to distinguish him from others of that name, was popularly known as "Big Bell." Sir Francis Bond-Head was appointed governor the same year that Mr. Bell took the property, and he being a staunch Tory, named the hostelry after the new governor, the "Sir Francis Bond-Head Inn," and put up in front of the building a swinging sign bearing a portrait of Sir Francis who was represented as uttering the words: "Let them come if they dare!" the allusion being to an expression of his prior to the Mackenzie rebellion. This inn was the headquarters of McGraw's troop at the outbreak of the rebellion. It was a great resort on the twelfth of July, and was the stopping place for many of the county lodges coming into the city to take part in the Orange demonstration. Mr. Bell was succeeded by George L. Allen, who kept the inn under the name of the "Head Inn." In later years it was kept by John Irwin, the alderman.

CHAPTER XCII.

ST. PATRICK'S MARKET.

The Second Public Market in the City—Erected in 1836 on Land Given for the Purpose by D'Arcy Boulton.

On the north side of Queen street west, between numbers 234 and 240, stands a small white brick building surmounted by a little tower. Although it is not much larger than a good sized butcher's shop, this is a public market. In 1836, D'Arcy Boulton gave to the City of Toronto the land on which it stands, running back from Queen street one hundred and twenty-three feet to a lane, on condition that the corporation should erect a market there, and that it should be maintained as a market for all time. Before this the land was unoccupied. It was part of a lot originally granted to Mr. Boulton by the Crown, and consisted of three city lots. Soon after the gift had been accepted by the city under the conditions imposed by the donor, a small frame building was put up on it. This was the second public market place in Toronto. It was named St. Patrick's Market, because it was in St. Patrick's ward, which then extended from Queen street north to Yorkville, and from Yonge street west to a little beyond Dundas street. At the time westenders were anxious to have the market, thinking it would draw residents to that part of the city and thereby enhance the value of land. Among the property owners in the neighbourhood who welcomed the new market, all of whom are dead now, were: James Lennon, John Harbron, Dr.


ANGUS MINTOSH
GROCERIES WINES SPIRITS TEA
CROCKERY GLASSWARE
ST PATRICKS
LET WEST TORONTO FLOURISH

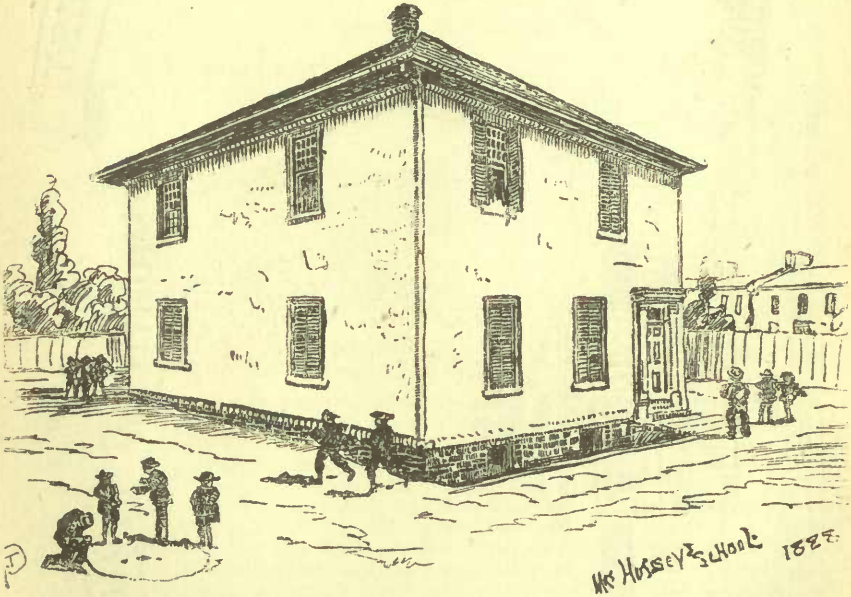
Tims, William Flaherty and Arthur Clifton. Early tenants of butcher's stalls were John West, John Crealock and Jonathan Dunn, the latter at one time a member of the Common Council. In 1856 William Dunn had stalls Nos. one and three, William Coxenham had stall No. two and John Crealock stall No. six. The market was small and at no time could it accommodate a larger number of marketmen. After a time the frame building fell into decay and was replaced by the present brick structure, which in turn is falling into ruin. The market did not fulfil the great expectations cherished by the residents of the west end, but they nevertheless adopted as a motto the legend: "Let West Toronto Flourish." Subsequently the city bought the land extending northward from the market plot to St. George's church. This plot is now called St. Patrick's square. The land on which St. George's church now stands, was given to that society by the widow of W. H. Boulton, son of D'Arcy Boulton. In 1838, Mr. Thomas Mara erected on the lot immediately west of the market a three storey brick building, the first tenant of which was Angus McIntosh, who kept there a grocery store. This building, a saloon, was the first brick building devoted to business purposes on West Queen street.

CHAPTER XCIII.

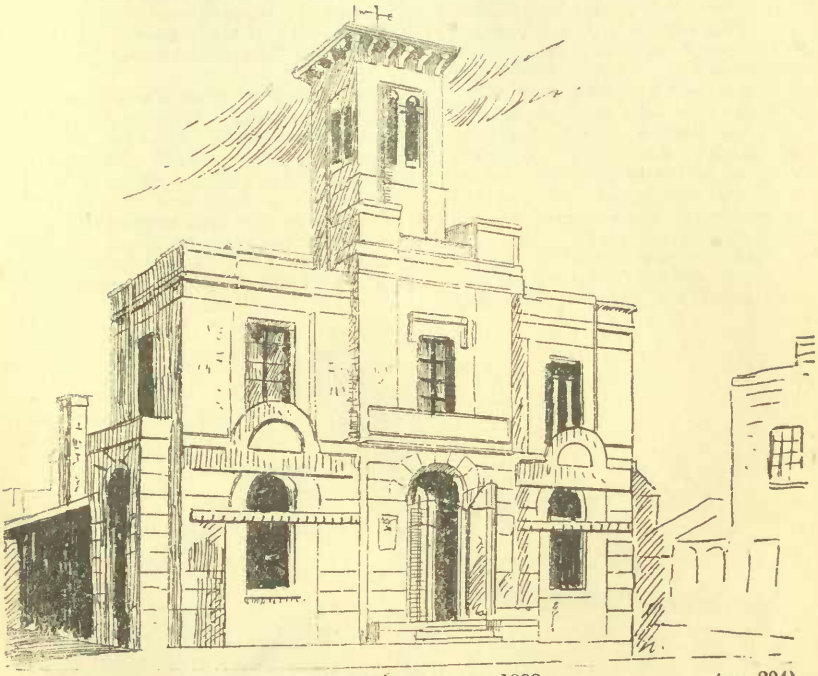
MISS HUSSEY'S SCHOOL.

An Early Educational Institution on Queen Street, Conducted by a Kind as Well as Capable Teacher.

On the west side of James street, about sixty feet back from that thoroughfare, and a short distance north of Queen street, stands a square two-storey roughcast building with one of those hipped or cottage roofs that the early builders delighted in.



It is now unoccupied, and shows signs of dilapidation, and at no distant day will be torn down, for it stands on the block selected for the site of the new court-house building. In this building Miss Eliza Hussey kept a school as early as 1831, and in Walton's directory of 1833-4, we find on Lot street, west of Elgin, Hussey's Day School. In front of the building originally were three one-storey buildings, with dormer windows, on Lot street, and the entrance to the schoolhouse was by a three-foot gateway from Lot street. Miss Hussey continued in this

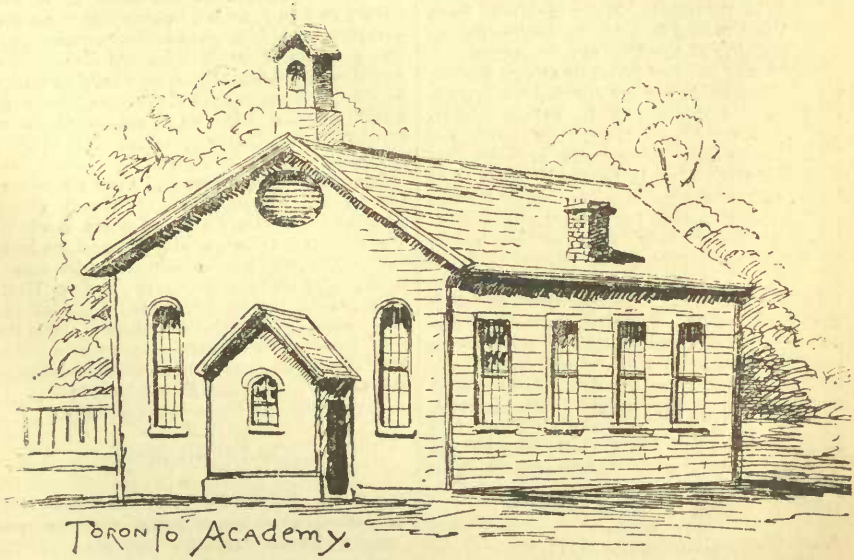


ST. PATRICK'S MARKET, 1893. (op. 294)

school until about 1854, when she gave it up, and became desirous to sell the property for which she wanted £1,200, a matter of $5,000. She made a proposal to Mr. T. H. Ince, to give her an annuity of £108 per year for her life, and on these terms she gave the deed. The property passed out of Mr. Ince's hands about 1868.

Miss Hussey's school is one that will be remembered by many of the boys and girls of Toronto, now grown into manhood and womanhood. Miss Hussey had the reputation of being an excellent teacher, and her school was patronized by all who sought to have their children brought up with a thorough knowledge of not only the four rules, but some acquaintance with social deportment.

Among the citizens of Toronto who received their early education from Miss Hussey, are:—Mr. Thompson, Mammoth House; Mr. Walker, of the Golden Lion; Alex. Hamilton, painter; and French Snarrs. Miss Hussey was kind as well as strict. She always kept some kind of lunch on her table for any pupils that might be hungry. Miss Hussey died in Mr. John Wightman's house about fourteen or fifteen years ago.

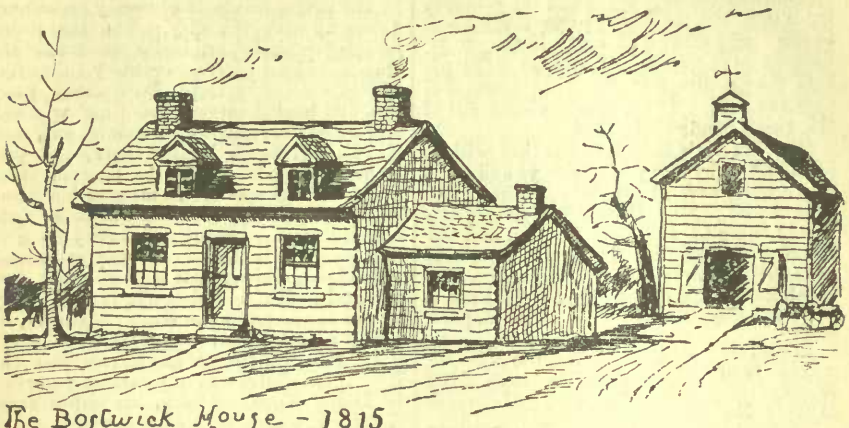


CHAPTER XCIV.
THE TORONTO ACADEMY.

The Preparatory Boys' and Girls' School on Front Street that Stood at the Rear of the Queen's Hotel.

Of all old school houses in Toronto the Toronto Academy will be best remembered by the native residents of to-day, who have grown up with the city. The four brick buildings that originally preceded the Queen's Hotel were ordinary dwelling houses, erected by Capt. Dick many years ago, and having served their time as dwelling-houses were all thrown into one, and Knox's College was located there as a permanent institution. At the rear of these four buildings was the frame erection given in the engraving, a plain building, clapboarded, with its porch and belfry to give importance to its front. It was calculated to hold, and did for that matter, about two hundred pupils, and although it was really known to the public as Knox Academy, it was in reality styled "Toronto Academy."

The first principal of the school was the Rev. Alex. Gale, who afterwards removed to Logie, Mount Albion, six miles from Hamilton, where he kept school for many years. While he was principal he was assisted by Dr. Laing and the late Thos. Henning, whose death was chronicled a few days ago. Finally the College removed to Elmsley Villa on Yonge street, north of the Avenue, and the front buildings being removed for the Queen's Hotel, this building was removed still further in the rear, and was used as an outhouse, storeroom, and kitchen for the hotel. Among the boys who were pupils at the Toronto Academy were the late Thomas Moss, afterwards Chief Justice, Mr. W. A. Rattray, the newspaper writer, Mr. Robert Sullivan,



The Bostwick House - 1815

son of Judge Sullivan, and in latter days one of Upper Canada College's brightest pupils. Mr. William Freeland, now residing on Bay street, Mr. Langley, the architect, Mr. James Smith, the architect, and Mr. John Murray Smith, manager of the Bank of Toronto in Montreal. Many men who have made their marks in Canada received their early training at the Toronto Academy.

There was one female pupil at this school, a girl remarkable for her aptness at mathematics and classics, Miss Jane Gale, daughter of Rev. Alex. Gale, the principal. This young lady afterwards married the Rev. Mr. Ingliss, of Hamilton. Miss Gale had extraordinary ability, and it was nothing uncommon for her father, when some of his friends were at the house, to hand his daughter a difficult Greek or Latin author, and request her to translate at sight, which she did with the greatest ease. In mathematics she was phenomenal, and an intricate question in mental arithmetic, that would require an ordinary mind four or five minutes with pencil and paper, would be answered by her in a few seconds. Miss Gale had a brother, Mr. James Gale, who at one time was a teller of the Commercial Bank of Hamilton, and he likewise had considerable ability.

CHAPTER XCV.

THE BOSTWICK HOUSE.

The First Residence of Lardner Bostwick—The Value of the Property in 1810 and Its Value To-day.

One of the worthiest of York's early settlers was Mr. Lardner Bostwick, who by thrift and energy from small beginnings amassed a fortune, and at his death left a handsome competency and likewise an honourable name. His property in York comprised a square acre on the south-east corner of King and Yonge street, and when selected, was no doubt intended as a site for a house and garden which being on the outskirts would be convenient for business. The acre cost four hundred dollars. To-day it would probably bring a million and a half dollars, taking the King street front at $2,000 per foot, the Yonge street front at $1,000 and the Colborne street front at a few hundred.

Mr. Bostwick's house and shop stood near the present Golden Lion. It was a storey and a half frame cottage painted white. The sketch is from an old picture made in 1820. Among the subscriptions for a common school we find the name Lardner Bostwick down for £2 10s. Mr. Bostwick, in later years, resided in Yorkville Just before reaching Yorkville commons, on the left, was an ornamental suburban residence, the family homestead of the Bostwicks. It was the first building in that locality.

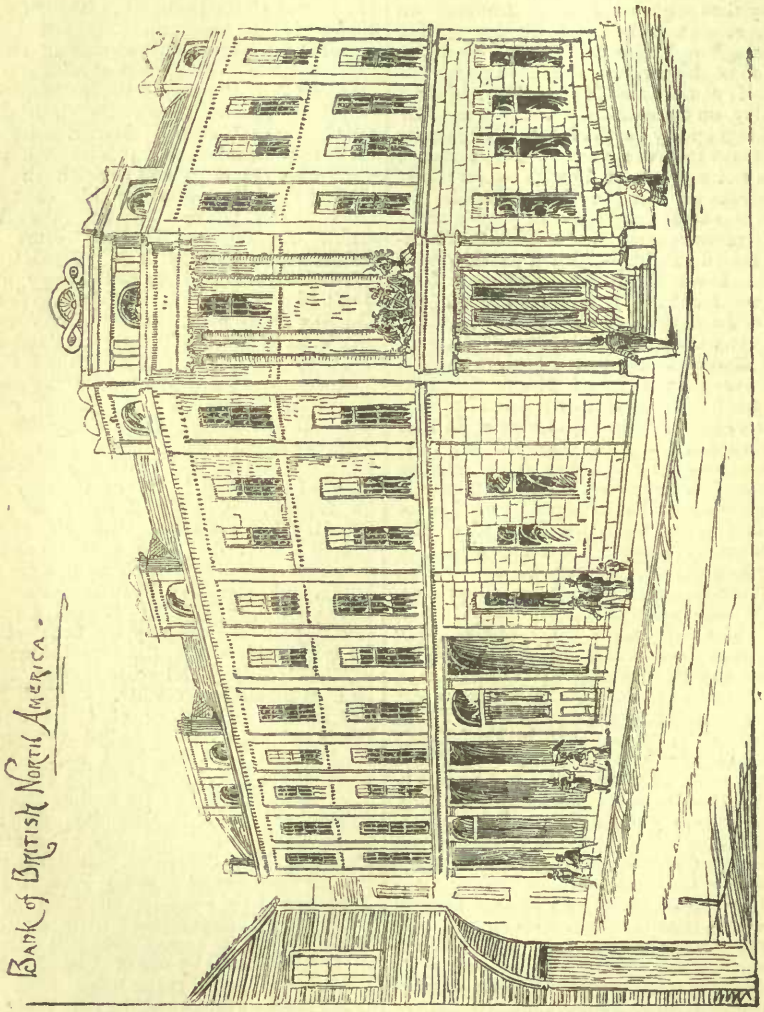
CHAPTER XCVI.

ELMSLEY VILLA.

The Home of Captain John Elmsley and the Residence During His Stay in Toronto of Lord Elgin.

Almost as soon as Governor Simcoe had selected York as the capital of Upper Canada, before the commencement of the present century, Chief Justice John Elmsley and the first Dr. Macaulay selected two adjoining park lots, both of them fronting of course on Queen street, Dr. Macaulay's

being bounded on the east by Yonge street. They then effected an exchange of land with each other. Dividing these two lots transversely into equal portions the Chief Justice chose the upper or northern halves and Dr. Macaulay the lower or southern. Dr. Macaulay thus acquired a large frontage on Queen street and the Chief Justice a like advantage on Yonge street. The northern portion of these halves descended to the son and heir of the Chief Justice, Captain John Elmsley, on the death of his father in 1805. On this property north of where Grosvenor street now runs westward of Yonge street, was a solitary green field with a screen of lofty trees on three of its sides. In its midst was a Dutch barn or hay-barrack with a movable roof. The sward on the northern side of this building had drank human blood. It was the exact spot where a fatal duel was fought early in the morning of the 12th of July, 1817, an account of which has been given in a previous chapter. Captain John Elmsley in his younger days was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. In 1832 with his friend Mr. Jaffray Hales, afterward of Quebec, he left the naval service. In 1837 he was appointed to the command of a Government vessel carrying two swivel guns on the lower St. Lawrence. A short time subsequently he settled for a period on his estate at Toronto, where he expended considerable sums of money in farming operations. Later he undertook the command of a vessel, the James Coleman, trading on his own account between Halifax and Quebec. The love of the water never left him and afterwards for a time he commanded the Sovereign, one of the mail steamers on Lake Ontario. He owned a fast sailing cutter of twenty-two and a-half tons burden named the Dart and in 1832 he advertised her for sale at York. Somewhat later than 1837 Captain Elmsley was appointed to a seat in the Upper House. Captain Elmsley was a skilful and popular lake captain. He was a man of fine bearing, and it is said that he greatly resembled his father, the Chief Justice. In 1839 he visited Brockville. There were in the vicinity of Brockville at that time a number of militia men who had as a reward for their services in the war of 1812 been granted scrip entitling them to claim land from the Government. Captain Elmsley foresaw that the ownership of these claims might be turned to good account and so he was bent on acquiring them, as claims could be had at a large discount from their real value. He procured assignments of many claims and these were the foundation of his wealth as a large landed proprietor. Captain John Elmsley did not follow in the footsteps of his father in the matter of faith and religion. The Chief Justice was a staunch Protestant and a member of the church of England. He was one of the principal founders of the building of St. James' church. In the year 1834 Captain Elmsley became a convert to the Roman Catholic church, although up to that period he had like his father and mother been a staunch Protestant. The ostensible cause of his change of faith was the reading of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Strasburg's observations on the sixth chapter of St. John's gospel. Mr. Elmsley satisfied his own mind and published a pamphlet which he circulated through the province giving the reason for his change of faith. His former pastor, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan came out on the other side with a pamphlet and sermon and sent a nicely bound copy of his production to his old friend the Roman Catholic Bishop Alexander Macdonnell. His Vicar-General William P. Macdonald flared up at once and in spite of the Bishop's remonstrances published "Remarks on the Eucharist" in refutation of his old school fellow Dr. Strachan. On reading this Dr. Strachan is said to have exclaimed: "It's all right, diamond cut diamond, Scotchman against Scotchman." The controversy went no further. Captain Elmsley notwithstanding his secession from his mother church continued in act of charities and benevolence. Many poor citizens, some now living, had reason to acknowledge assistance from his bounty and the Roman Catholic church profited largely by his benefactions. He gave facilities for the establishment of St. Basil's College and other Roman Catholic institutions on his estate. Captain Elmsley married a daughter of Chief Justice Sherwood and somewhere about the time of the Mackenzie rebellion built on his estate Elmsley Villa, a sketch of which is given. Elmsley Villa was also for a time the residence of Captain J. S. Macaulay, who married a daughter of Chief Justice Elmsley. The Hon. Henry Sherwood, Solicitor General had his residence at Elmsley Villa in 1846. A portion of the sandhill elevation to the westward of Yonge street a little south of Yorkville had its name Clover Hill from the designation borne by one of Captain Elmsley's houses. The rustic lodge with diamond lattice windows at the gate leading in to the original Clover Hill was on the street a little farther on. At the time of his decease Captain Elmsley had taken up his abode in a building apart from the principal residence of the Clover Hill estate, a building to which he had given the name of Barnstable as being in fact a portion of the outbuildings of the homestead turned into a



Bank of British North America.

modest dwelling. Barnstable was subsequently occupied by Mr. Maurice Scollard, a veteran attache of the Bank of Upper Canada. The burning by a mob of the Parliament buildings at Montreal on the night of the 25th of April, 1849, in consequence of the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and the subsequent riotous manifestations in that city had satisfied Lord Elgin and his ministers that it would be desirable to remove the seat of Government to some place containing a less turbulent population, and where more respect was paid to constituted authority. The determination finally arrived at was that the remaining sessions of the existing parliament should be held at Toronto after which the seat of Government should be transferred alternately to Quebec and Toronto for periods of four years. A few weeks before arriving at this conclusion the Governor-General paid a visit to Upper Canada. He reached Toronto on the 9th of October and was received by the people with mingled enthusiasm and apprehension, for it was known that many persons were disposed to hold him personally responsible for the Rebellion Losses Bill and there was some fear of a riot. His Excellency landed from the steamer at Yonge street wharf where he was met by a large concourse including nearly all the prominent citizens, by whom he was escorted to his hotel. Certain hostile demonstrations were made by a few persons as the cortege moved up Yonge street. Several stones and rotten eggs were flung at the Vice-Regal party who preserved their composure. Thirteen persons were arrested and as the grand jury were then in session the culprits were forthwith presented and committed to prison. Lord Elgin took up his quarters temporarily at Ellah's hotel on King street west, but soon afterwards removed to Elmsley Villa, a structure built on the rising ground to the north of the Yonge street branch of the College avenue. Elmsley Villa as its name implies was once the property of Captain John Elmsley. It was subsequently converted into Knox College and stood on the site now occupied by the Central Presbyterian church on the corner of Grosvenor and St. Vincent streets. The Governor continued to reside there during his stay in Toronto and the place thus became permanently associated with his name. Elmsley Villa afterward was occupied by Knox College from the time of its removal from the site now occupied by the Queen's Hotel to the completion of the present edifice on Spadina avenue.

CHAPTER XCVII.

THE BANK OF B. N. A.

One of the Early Financial Institutions of the City of Toronto Established Here in the Year 1837.

The Bank of British North America was organized to do business in Toronto in 1837. Its establishment in Toronto is heralded in *The Patriot* of May 23rd, 1837, by this advertisement: "Bank of British North America. Capital, one million sterling. Provisional committee for conducting the affairs of the bank in Toronto.—The Hon. George Crookshank, Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., George Monro, Esq., James Newbigging, Esq. Arrangements are in progress for the commencement of business in Toronto as early as possible and in the meantime applications on the affairs of the bank may be addressed to the members of the provisional committee. Robert Carter, commissioner for the court directors." A year later it was well under way and in the same journal of August, 1838, the directors of the Bank of British North America advertise from St. Helen's Place, London, a half yearly dividend of three per cent. on the paid up capital of the bank payable on the shares registered in the colonies at the branch banks at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, St. John's, New Brunswick and St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The bank at its start in Toronto was located in the brick building at the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets. Patrick Hunter was agent of the bank while it was in this building. In 1843, Mr. J. G. Howard, the architect, built for the bank at the north-east corner of Yonge and Wellington streets a handsome solid edifice of cut stone which might have endured for centuries. In 1871 this was deliberately taken down block by block and made to give place to a structure which should be on a par in magnificence and altitude with the buildings put up in Toronto by the other banks. Mr. Howard's building at the time of its erection was justly regarded as a credit to the town. Its design was preferred by the directors in London to those sent in by several architects there. Over the principal entrance were the royal arms exceedingly well carved in stone on a grand scale and wholly disengaged from the wall and conspicuous over the parapet above was the great scallop shell, emblem of the gold digger's occupation, introduced by Sir John Sloane in the architecture of the Bank of England. The royal arms of the old building have been deemed worthy of a place over the entrance to the new and present bank which is situated on the same site.

50 POUNDS
1 DOLLAR
2 DOLLARS
50 POUNDS
WATKINS & HARRIS
No 2044
On demand
for Value
received we
promise to
pay the
Bearer
TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE IN CURRENT BANK NOTES
in sums NOT LESS than FIVE SHILLINGS currency
CITY OF TORONTO U.C.
Entd
Watkins & Harris
MALY PENSE
DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT
DEUS INCREMENTUM DEDIT

CHAPTER XCVIII.

THE HARRIS SHINPLASTERS.

Everything Passed for Money During the Suspension of Specie Payments in the Years Succeeding the Mackenzie Rebellion.

In the year that Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England and for a year or two thereafter, Upper Canada suffered great inconvenience from the scarcity of fractional currency caused by the suspension of specie payments in consequence of the Mackenzie rebellion. The banks having obtained permission to suspend specie payments all persons were obliged to make change as best they could. The result was that merchants and shop-keepers of every grade gave due bills to their customers. The corporation of the city of Toronto at the same time issued one dollar bills payable with interest and guaranteed by the municipality. The due bills of the grocers, butchers and dry-goods merchants at length increased to such an extent that people became shy of accepting them. As a way out of the difficulty Mr. T. D. Harris proposed to the corporation that it issue fractional currency sufficient for the ordinary wants of trade. Mr. Sherwood who was mayor at the time suggested that Mr. Harris might issue such a currency on his own responsibility and in accordance with this suggestion he did so. At first he had printed on common paper by a Toronto printer bills in the denominations of 7½d., 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. These bills wore out so quickly and were torn so easily that he had a plate made by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. of New York, and bills of the same denominations as those previously issued printed on good bank note paper. A fac-simile of one of these bills is shown in the accompanying print. The bills declared on their face that they were redeemable in sums of one dollar at the 'Sign of the Anvil and Sledge.' They were guaranteed by the firm of which Mr. Harris was a member, the Anvil and Sledge being the well-known sign of that firm of hardware dealers. The business had been started in 1829 on King street a little east of George street, the name of the firm at that time being John Watkins & Co. Mr. Harris was the company. In 1832 and from that date to 1839 or later the firm was Watkins & Harris. In 1832 the business was carried on in a building on the south side of King street nearly opposite the present Clyde hotel. Before 1838 however, it was removed to a brick building standing where the Clyde hotel now stands No. 158, King street east. While occupying this building Mr. Watkins' interest in the business was bought out by Mr. Harris and the name above the door was simply T. D. Harris. Mr. Watkins was at this time president of the Commercial Bank of Kingston and his home was there. Mr. Harris subsequently moved to the building No. 124 King street east. The firm then became T. D. & W. R. Harris and afterward Harris, Evans & Co., and under the latter name the business was carried on at No. 124 King street east until 1860 when it was discontinued altogether. The brick building No. 158 had in the meantime been burned. When it was re-built it became the Clyde hotel. The original building was put up and owned by Mr. Murchison at one time the fashionable tailor of the town. It was erected about 1832. The Harris shinplasters, for such they were called at the time of their issue, quickly drove all the one dollar bills out of circulation. They were paid out by the firm in the years 1838 and 1839 and the total amount put out was several thousand dollars. Altho' the promise on their face was that they should be redeemed only in sums of one dollar. Mr. Harris never refused to redeem them for any amount, less or greater and with the exception of those lost, destroyed, or never presented for redemption all were paid in government currency. The Harris bills were issued in Halifax currency, eight of the lowest, four of the intermediate and two of the highest denomination being equivalent to a dollar or sixty pence. They bore the signature of Watkins & Harris and also of John J. Evans at that time the cashier of the firm and later the partner of Mr. Harris. These shinplasters went out of circulation after the banks resumed specie payments in 1840. At this time business was transacted in various currencies. York and Halifax currency differed. In the former, seven and a-half pence made a shilling and in the latter twelve pence. The Government paid all its accounts with Mexican silver dollars. Watkins & Harris was the only firm in Toronto to issue shinplasters, but two other business houses beside it circulated copper and brass tokens to take the place of pennies. These were imported from England and the firms to issue them were Watkins & Harris, hardware dealers; Perrin & Co., dry-goods merchants, and Terence J. O'Neil, auctioneer. Perrin & Co. occupied the "chequered store" which stood where the Bank of Quebec now stands. Their token was of copper with a man threshing grain on one side and the motto, "No labor, no bread," on the other. The tokens of Watkins & Harris were also of copper. On one side was a ship and on the other the legend "To facilitate trade"

REV. EGERTON RYERSON, D D., Wesleyan Methodist Divine, Superintendent of Education in Canada from 1841 to 1876. Born 1803. Died 1882.

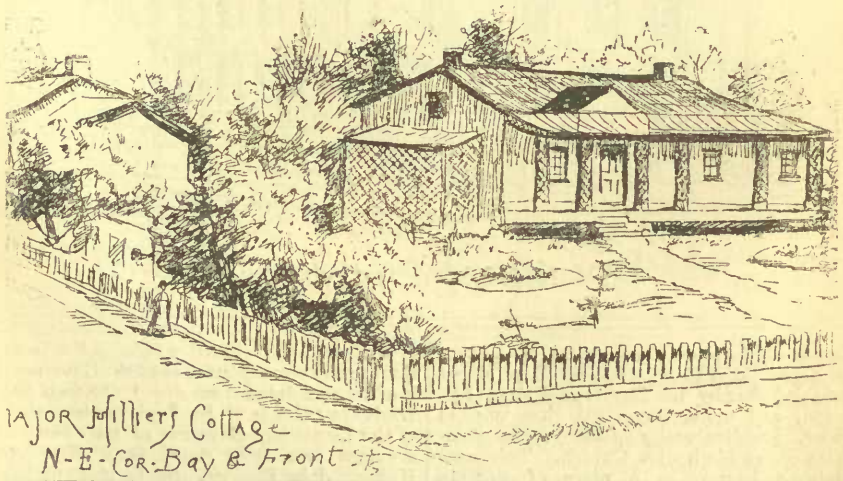
O'Neil's auction rooms were in the first building east of St. James' cathedral. His tokens were of brass, thin and common looking, but in those days almost a brass blank passed for money; they circulated freely.

CHAPTER XCIX.

MAJOR HILLIER'S COTTAGE.

The Little Rustic Cottage That Occupied in Early Times the Baldwin Corner, the N. E. Corner of Front and Bay Streets.

The block of ground between Bay, Yonge, Wellington and Front is not exactly square. The broken line on Front street, starts the lot from the Bank of Montreal to the Baldwin House on the corner of Bay. Right on the corner, where the Baldwin House stands, a little to the north and east, stood for years one of the earliest examples of an English rustic cottage, with verandah and sloping lawn It was occupied by Major Hillier of the 74th Regt., aide-camp and military secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland. The [well] developed haw thorn tree to the north of the site of this cottage, on the Mercer property, was standing up to 1886, when it was cut down. John Carr, the late harbour master, told the writer that the tree was planted by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe in 1794. This he had from the Hillier family. Major Hillier was a prominent subscriber to the building of the Don bridge in 1822, and was a well known member of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge. At St. James' Church in the pew of Lieut. Mudge, Sir John Colborne's aide, the familiar faces of Major Powell, Capt. Guille, Major Hillier, Capt. Blois, Capt. Philpotts, brother of the Bishop could be seen. The Hillier house was owned by the Honorable Peter Russell and after his death in 1808 all his property was advertised for sale. In offering this property it is spoken of as "an excellent dwelling house in the town of York," and described as being in the possession of Mr. John Denison. The building referred to, situated as it is further mentioned in the advertisement, on a "front town lot, with a very convenient water lot adjoining." This "ornamental cottage" was the one in the engraving and afterwards occupied by Major Hillier. The town residence of Dr. Baldwin was erected on the site of this house about 1840. It was afterwards occupied by Mrs. John Ellah as a private hotel and in 1863-64 as a military hospital and the last occupants were the Toronto, Grey, Bruce and Nipissing railroad offices. The building is now dismantled, preparatory to being torn down for warehouses.



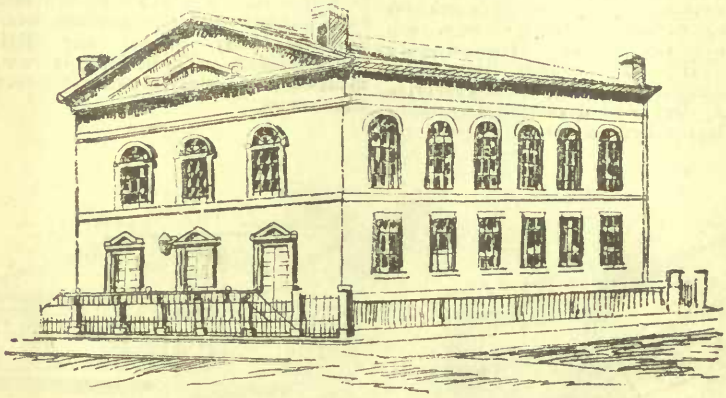
CHAPTER C.

AN EARLY METHODIST CHURCH.

One of the Finest Ecclesiastical Edifices in Upper Canada in 1833 at the Corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

In 1818 was erected the First Methodist church at York. It stood a few feet back from what is now the corner of King and Jordan streets, but at that time Jordan street had no existence. This continued to be the only place of worship for

the devoted followers of John Wesley, otherwise the Methodist denomination, from the time of its erection to 1833, when it was converted into a theatre. Two years before the latter date the membership had increased to such an extent that the official board determined to erect a church better suited to the requirements of the body, and obtained a site on what is now the corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets, being a portion of the present court house block. Here a new brick church was completed in 1833 and was considered one of the best and most commodious ecclesiastical edifices in Western Canada. In 1836 the churches of the city were : St. James, Anglican, two Presbyterian, one Baptist on March street, one Congregational on George street, one Primitive Methodist on Bay street, one Roman Catholic on Power street, one Catholic Apostolic, a little west of Bay street presided over by the Reverend George Ryerson, and more important than any of these, architecturally speaking, the Adelaide Street Methodist Church. This continued to be used as a place of worship down to comparatively recent times when other and larger accommodation having been provided for the congregation its further employment for ecclesiastical purposes became unnecessary. It was demolished a few years ago and another building has arisen on its site.



Adelaide-street Methodist Church, erected

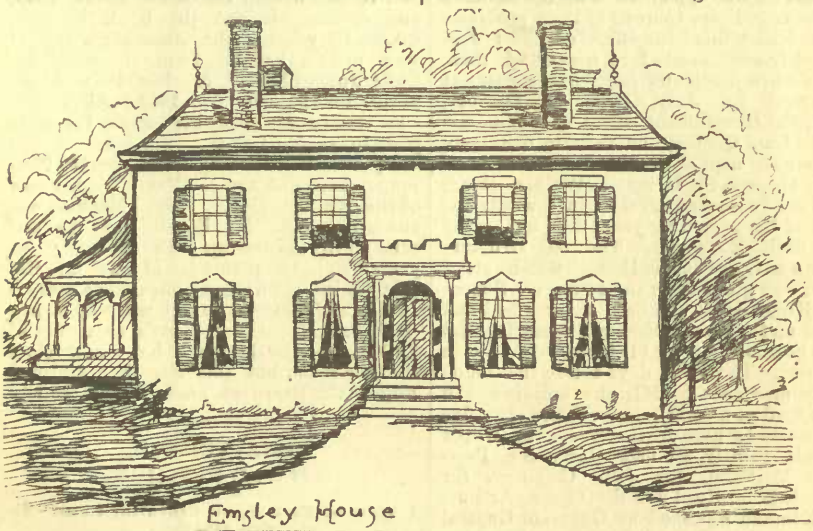
CHAPTER CI.

ELMSLEY HOUSE.

The Site of the Present Government House, Formerly Chief Justice Elmsley's Residence. Later that of the Governors.

The first Government House at York, a one-storey frame building, was shattered to pieces by the explosion of the magazine at the time of the invasion of York by the Americans in 1813. This ruin led on the restoration of peace to the purchase of Chief Justice John Elmsley's house at the south-west corner of King and Simcoe streets and its conversion into a Government house. This frame building known later as Government House was originally the private residence of Chief Justice Elmsley. For many years after its purchase by the Government it was styled "Elmsley House." As at Quebec the correspondence of the Governor-in-chief was dated from the "Chateau St. Louis" or "Castle of St. Louis" so here that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Western province was long dated from Elmsley House. John Elmsley, the builder of the house, was the son and heir of Alexander Elmsley, of the parish of Marylebone, Middlesex, England, and the nephew of the celebrated London publishers, Elmsley & Brother, and also of the comical critic and editor, Peter Elmsley of Oxford. He was born in 1762. Mr. David B. Read, Q. C., in his recently published "Judges of Upper Canada and Ontario," has given a biographical sketch of Chief Justice Elmsley. The future Chief Justice of Upper Canada was

called to the bar of England at the Middle Temple, May 7, 1790. He had been at the bar only six years and a half when he received His Majesty's letters patent appointing him Chief Justice of Upper Canada to succeed the Hon. William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who had been promoted from that office to the chief judiciary of Lower Canada. The King's patent appointing Mr. Elmsley, was dated November 21st, 1796. His uncle, the London publisher, was a friend of the Duke of Portland, and it is said that Mr. Elmsley owed his appointment to the bench to the patronage of the Duke. He first took his seat as Chief Justice at the Court House at Newark, (Niagara) January 16th, 1797. In the performance of his duty as Chief Justice he held criminal courts of Oyer and Terminer in the various judicial districts of the province at Newark, York, Kingston, Cornwall and Johnstown once a year down to the Court for the Home District, held at York on February 14th, 1801. The Chief Justice while residing in York took much interest in the material progress of the place. By his order an examination of the town plot of York as laid out was made in 1800. At public meetings he was frequently chairman. He was one of the founders and early pewholders of St. James' Church. In 1799 during the temporary absence of Governor Hunter in the Lower Province, the administration of this province was entrusted to a committee of which Chief Justice Elmsley was one of the members. The Chief Justice was the original possessor of the park lot of one hundred acres directly west of the Macaulay lot, the eastern portion of which latter lot was Yonge street. The Chief Justice preferring land that lay higher effected an exchange with Dr. Macaulay, giving the southern half of his lot for the northern half of his neighbour's. His inclination as well as interest prompted him to be one of the principal promoters of the opening of Yonge street and in 1800 he presided at a public meeting to consider the best means of opening up that thoroughfare and was a subscriber to the fund raised for that purpose. The Chief Justice acquired a tract of land at the southwest corner of King and Simcoe streets and here about the beginning of the century he built Elmsley House, which after its purchase and conversion into Government House after the war of 1812, was for the greater part of its existence occupied by the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors who there dispensed the hospitality suitable to their station. The Governor's residence has been more than once added to and improved and there seems to be a disposition on the part of those who have the control of the vice-regal mansion to preserve in its surroundings some of its antiquity. In Chief Justice Elmsley's time the practice of branding and pillorying had not yet gone out. At the Court held by him at York, November 15th, 1798, one convicted prisoner was sentenced to be publicly whipped and another to be burned in the hand. The same year at New Johnstown a prisoner convicted of



perjury was sentenced to be pilloried three times and imprisoned six months. At the Court held in York, November 26th, 1798, the Attorney-General moved in the case of three prisoners brought up for sentence that they be permitted to transport themselves—not to be transported, but to transport themselves. Chief Justice Elmsley performed his duties in such a satisfactory manner that on the resignation of Chief Justice Osgoode he was appointed to succeed him in the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada, October 13th, 1802. In his new office Chief Justice Elmsley was conspicuous for his fidelity and zeal in the public service. In 1804 he was appointed to the Speakership of the Legislative Council of that province. He had only filled the office of Chief Justice of Lower Canada for a period of three years when death cut short his career at Montreal in July, 1805. In October, 1855, the Government offices were removed hither from Quebec, and Toronto once more became the capital of Canada. The Governor-General Sir Edmund Walker Head, who had succeeded Lord Elgin towards the close of the preceding year did not reach here until November. The old structure known as Government House which stood in its own grounds on the corner of Simcoe and King streets had been refurnished and fitted up for His Excellency's reception and here he abode during his four years' stay in Toronto. In the old days before the union of the provinces in 1841, the building had been used as an official residence by five successive Lieutenant-Governors of Upper Canada, namely, Francis Gore, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Sir John Colborne, Sir Francis Bond Head and Sir George Arthur. Sir Edmund was the last Governor-General to occupy it as Toronto has not been the seat of the Government of Canada since his time. For a time Elmsley House was used as quarters for the officers of the garrison. During their occupancy a fire broke out in the building. The present Government building was put up on the same site about twenty years ago. Previous to its erection for some years the unoccupied Government grounds were a favourite place for holding Sunday school gatherings.

CHAPTER CII.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

An Old Hostelry Which Was Until Recently One of the Best Known Houses in Canada

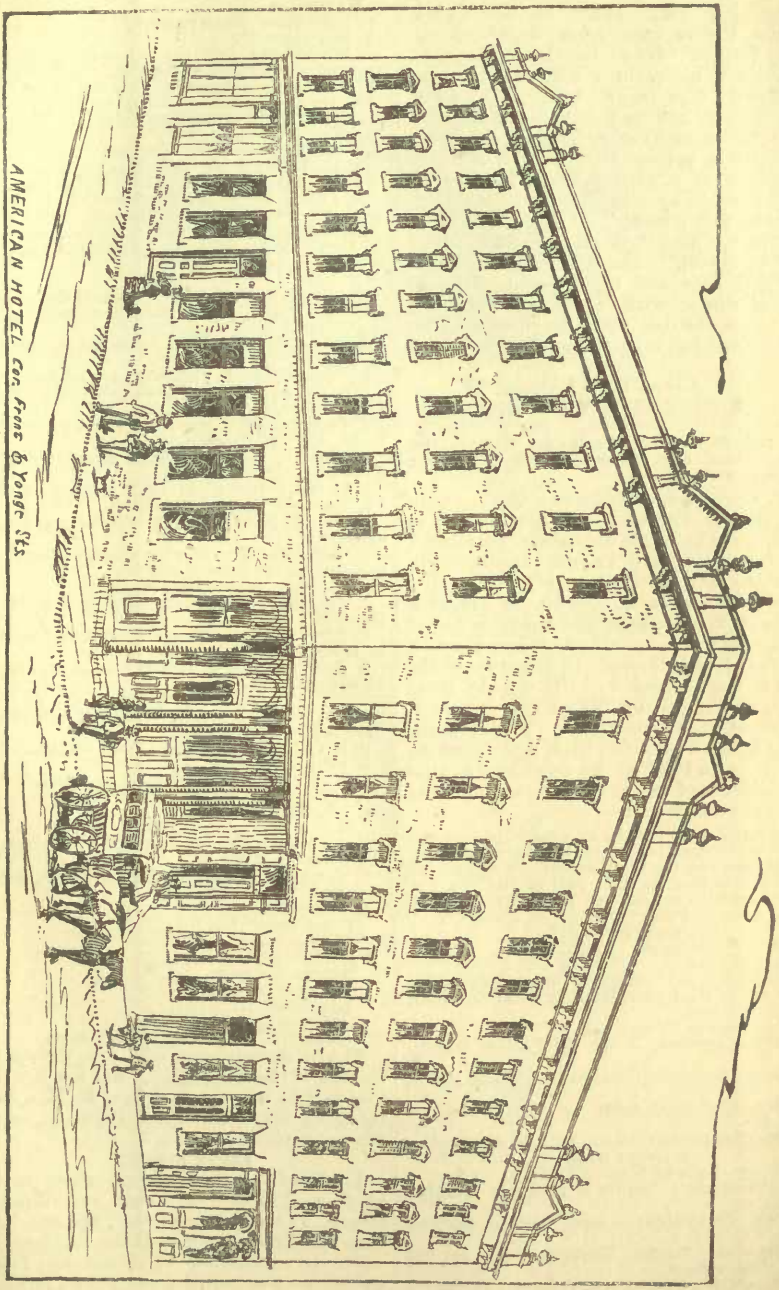
The American Hotel at the north-east corner of Front and Yonge streets which in a few months will be level with the ground to make room for the Board of Trade building, is one of the best known hotels in Canada. Between its site and Scott street was in 1830, and for years previously, a frame residence built by Chief Justice Scott, when he was Attorney-General. This house was after that the residence of the Hon Levius Sherwood and was torn down about fifty years ago. In the cellar of this house on the occasion of the Queen's coronation, a huge ox was roasted and was carried in a large waggon, down to the market place on King street and the inhabitants of the town were regaled with a feast free of all expense. The late James Browne, the wharfinger, held the lines over the horses as the huge roast was drawn through the streets. Mr. Rennie bought the corner about 1840, and erected thereon the brick building known for years as the American hotel It was built on the land formerly owned by Chief Justice Scott. Mr. Rennie was the proprietor of the hotel in 1849. About this time the locality about here was a favourite place for shooting snipe. The hotel has had many landlords. Amongst them were Mr Pierson, an American and Mr. David Walker now of the Walker House. Mr. Mackie was another tenant. Mr. Edsall was the last prior to the closing up. The property for years was in the possession of the late Robert Wilkes. This gentleman was a zealous advocate of temperance and when he owned the hotel, offered his tenant a reduction of $1,000 a year in the rent if he would close the bar room, but this offer was declined. Finally the Board of Trade bought the site.

CHAPTER CIII.

AN OLD PICTURE.

A View of York From Gibraltar Point—An Old Steamer.

Mr. Homer Dixon, the Consul-General of the Netherlands, and an enthusiastic reader of the old Landmarks, sends us a unique "aquatint"—to-day it would be called a "chromotype"—of "York from Gibraltar Point, dedicated to his patron Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada," by James Gray, London, England, Dec. 1st, 1823. The old picture is in size 21½x11 inches. The steamer represented as going out of the harbour is the Queenston, a small steamer which ran in from Toronto to Niagara. The view gives a fair representation of the city, showing the extreme east, with the bridges over the Don, and the Garrison on the west. The buildings on the city front are not very distinct, but many can be readily recognized. These points noted cannot be seen to advantage in the reproduction, but in the original can be seen with the naked eye, while details


AMERICAN HOTEL, cor. Front & Yonge Sts.

can be brought out with the aid of a strong glass. Mr. Dixon in his travels through France came across another interesting picture. When he visited Paris, he walked into his room in a quiet hotel, near the Rue St. Honore, and to his surprise saw hanging over the mantel one picture of a scene that seemed rather familiar. A closer examination proved that it was a tinted lithograph of a "Sleigh scene, Toronto, C. W., dedicated by permission to the officers of the 83rd Regiment." "Painted by G. T. Downman, published March 26th, 1853 (private plate)." The size of this plate is 30x22½ inches and it represents Toronto Bay in winter with a large number of sleighs on the ice. Mr. Dixon secured the picture, and has it at "The Homewood."

CHAPTER CIV.

A DIRECTORY OF 1815.

The Old Houses of York—An Interesting MS. from the Papers of Chief Justice Robinson.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., who, like all old Torontonians, is interested in the landmarks of his birthplace, sends us a very interesting and antique document, in the shape of a partial directory of Toronto, made after the war of 1812-15. It gives the names of the owners and a correct list of the houses which were built before the war, the list being limited to that part of the town of York bounded on the west by Peter street, on the east by New street—or, as it is now called, Jarvis street. We give the list as it was written in 1815, and following it some notes locating the dwellings, so that the residents of to-day may know something about the old spots :—

Statement showing the number of houses and other buildings (not including barns, stables, root houses and the like), which were built before the late war, in that part of the town of York, bounded on the east by New street, and on the west by Peter street.

FRONT STREET.

1. Mr. Crookshank.
2. Mr. Beikie.
3. Eskerlin, a discharged soldier from De Watteville's Regiment. Built by John Endicott, of Yonge street.
4. Mr. Justice Powell.
5. Mr. Hagerman—built by William Weeks, Esq.
6. Count Joseph DePuisaye—burnt 27th April, 1813.
7. Mr. Markland—built by Mr. President Russell.
8. Mr. Justice Sherwood—built by Mr. Scott.

MARKET STREET.

1. Riley—built by Hugh MacLean.
2. Government House — formerly Elmsley House.
3. Mr. Cartwright — now Colonel Foster's office.
4. Barrack Master Hartney—built by the Hon. James Baby.
5. Executive Council and Surveyor-General's offices—built by the Hon. Robert Hamilton of Queenston.
6. John Ross—since removed.
7. Mr. Chewett.
8. Mr. Mercer—built by Alexander MacNab, Esq., who was killed at the Battle of Waterloo.
9. North-east corner, opposite Mr. Mercer's.
10. North-west corner—built by Thomas Jobbit, a discharged soldier from the Queen's Rangers.
11. Mr. Berczy—since removed.
12. Nicholas Clinger—The blacksmith.
13. Mr. Baby—built by David Burns, Esq.
14. Angus Cullachie Macdonell, Esq.—burnt by accident in the time of the war.
15. MacLachlin's slaughter house, opposite the south-west corner of the Market square, now a tavern.

KING STREET.

1. A small house, south of Colonel Fosters'.
2. High Carfrae, a discharged sergeant from the Queen's Rangers.
3. Joseph Dennis—built by Monsieur Quetton St. George.
4. Jordan Post, jr., an emigrant settler.
5. William Knott, a discharged soldier from the Queen's Rangers.
6. Carpenter's shop, east of William Knott's—Built by Mr. Duggan.
7. John Dennis, shipwrifiht from the Dock Yard at Kingston.
8. Lardner Bostwick, an Emigrant settler.
9. The Jail, since taken down.
10. The Episcopal church—since repaired and enlarged.
11. School house, Market square—burnt by accident in the time of the war.

NEWGATE STREET.

1. The Widow Caldwell—built by Mr. Hugh Heward.
2. Mr. Jesse Ketchum— an Emigrant settler, by trade a tanner.
3. John Dennis—built by Angus Cullachie Macdonell, Esq.

HOSPITAL STREET.

1. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson — built by D'Arcy Boulton, jr., Esq.
2. Mr. Chewett's servant, John Doggit.
3. Mrs. Long, The Black Woman.
4. Mrs. Flannagan, from Yonge street.
5. A log house, owned by Mr. Mercer.
6. Mr. Colin Drummond.

LOT STREET.

Not a building lot of any kind throughout this street, but one.

1. Formerly owned by Joshua Leech, lately the Court house.

Recapitulation—

Front street	8	houses.
Market street	15	"
King street	11	"
Newgate street	3	"
Hospital street	6	"
Lot street	1	"
Total	44	Buildings.

The following notes will give the reader an idea of the old spots. For much of the information we are indebted to Mrs. Seymour, mother of Mr. Grant Seymour, an old Torontonian.

FRONT STREET.

1.—The Crookshank house stood at the north-west corner of Front and Windsor streets. It was a frame house, and at a later date Mr. Crookshank built the residence on the north-east corner of Front and Peter, and which was pulled down a few years ago.

(op. 308)

Toronto in 1828.

(op. 308)

2. Mr. Beikie was the Sheriff of York at this early date and his house stood a little west of the north-east corner of Windsor and Front.

3. Eskerlin's house is the old half way house west of the Greenland Fishery. De Watteville Regiment was one of the disbanded Hessian or German Regiments which fought for the British Crown in Canada in 1812-15.

At the time of the war in 1812, Dr. Powell, grandfather of Mr. Grant Seymour of Ottawa, was living as a tenant in the house known as the "Greenland Fishery." He was desirous of buying the property which was then in possession of Mr. Hartney, the Barrack Master at the Old Fort in York. Mr Hartney's son is now an officer of the House of Commons of Canada. There was some trouble about the title and the sale of the house was never completed. Mr. Justice Powell never lived in the house as the list issued indicates. He passed all his life, and died, in the old house near the corner of Front and York streets. The frame houses to the west of the Greenland Fishery, and the houses to the west again Mrs. Seymour has a distinct recollection of in 1816.

5 Judge Hagerman's house, in 1815, was situated a little east of Mrs. Markland's house. She lived between York and Bay st. Hagerman's house was past Yonge street, east of Yonge street wharf. Mrs. Seymour remembers it as a low frame house.

6. Count Joseph De Puisaye, was a French Royalist refugee. He obtained lands in the Oak Ridges. He owned the lot at the north-west corner of Front and Bay, and probably lived there. H. J. Boulton bought the property afterwards.

7. Mrs. Markland's house which was built by President Russell, was east of Yonge.

8. Mr. Justice Sherwood's house occupied the site of the American Hotel. It was originally a one-storey long frame, and afterwards had a second storey added. It had a pretty garden in front. It was built by Chief Justice Scott, who afterwards built the long low cottage on Scott street, where Hugh Glenn, the mate of the Transit, lived in later years.

MARKET STREET.

1. Rileyhouse—is as hard to find as "the well-known Mr. Riley who kept the hotel."

2. The Government House, formerly Elmsley house. stood on the site of the present Government House. It was part frame, rough cast and brick. It was burnt down above thirty years ago.

3. Mr. Cartwright was living in Kingston during 1812-13-14. His house stood on the plot of ground occupied by the Barnhart house on Wellington street.

4. Barrack master Hartney lived in a house directly west of the Executive Council offices. The late John Ginty occupied the house afterwards.

5. The Executive Council and Surveyor-General's offices were on the north-west corner of Wellington (Market) and York. It was built by the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston. It was in latter years the family residence of Chief Justice Draper, and was known as "The Lawn."

6. John Ross, the undertaker, of York. His house was on Market street, east of York. Ross took charge of General Brock's body after the battle of Queenston. It was this act that led him, it is said, to follow up the business, of which to-day would be called "funeral director." He lived from 1825, on Adelaide street, west of the north corner of Peter.

7. Mr. Chewett's house still stands. It is on Wellington street, east of Dr. Thorburn's, and was the family mansion of the Chewetts. It is now occupied by Mrs. Osborne, and the east part is a livery stable.

8. The Mercer House, which stood on Wyld, Darling's corner, was built by Alexander McNab, who was killed at the Battle of Waterloo. Andrew Mercer bought the property about 1820.

9. North-east corner Bay and Wellington frame house, resident unknown. Hawke's lunch house was a mill in later years.

10. North-west corner Bay and Wellington, built by Thomas Tobbit. Mrs. Tobbit afterwards sold candies on Richmond st and was liberally patronized by the school boys.

11. Mr. Berczy's house was in rear of the Imperial Bank. The house was built by Peter McDougall, a well known merchant of York.

12. Nicholas Clinger, the blacksmith, near the British Bank corner.

13. Mr. Baby's house, about corner of Yonge and Colborne.

14. Angus Cullachie Macdonnell's house. Mr. Macdonell was a barrister. He was one of those lost in the Speedy. His house was near the corner of Yonge and Market.

15. MacLachlin's slaughter-house was at the south-west corner of Front and Market square. It was afterwards a tavern.

KING STREET

1. A small house. This was above the N. E. corner of Adelaide and Peter streets.

2. Hugh Carfrae's house, King street, north of the *Mail* office. The brick house for years occupied by Dr. Campbell was built by Mr. Carfrae.

3. Joseph Dennis' house stood where *The Telegram* Office stands, on the corner of Bay and King streets.

4 Jordan Post's, junior, house was on the south-east corner of King and Bay, afterwards the site of Jacques & Hay's old warehouse.

5. William Knott's house—On site of the Cawthra mansion, now Molson's Bank.

6. Carpenter shop—Earl of Knott's house Site of the Canada Life's new building.

7. John Dennis' house—Site of Ridout's corner.

8. Lardner Bostwick's—Site of the Golden Lion, King street east.

9. The Gaol—At south-east corner King and Leader lane.

10. The Episcopal Church—Site of St. James' Cathedral.

11. School-house Market Square. This house stood to the west of West Market street. The building stood in off Market lane, now Colborne street, and was in later years the Masonic Hall.

ADELAIDE (NEWGATE) STREET.

1. Mrs. Caldwell, widow of Dr. Caldwell, of Penetanguishene. Site of this house was near Peter street. The house stood on the north side of Adelaide street and was built by Mr. Hugh Heward.

2. Jesse Ketchum, north-west and south-east corner Yonge and Adelaide streets.

3. John Dennis' house—no trace of this house.

HOSPITAL (RICHMOND) ST.

1. Chief Justice Robinson—North-east corner Richmond and John; now residence of Chris opher Robinson.

2. Doggit House—No trace.

3. Mrs. Long, a coloured woman—The first coloured inhabitant of York.

4. Mrs. Flanagan's house—No trace.

5. Mercer's log house—no trace.

6. Colin Drummond's—no trace.

QUEEN (LOT) STREET.

1. Joshua Leach's house. It stood on Queen east of Yonge, and in the centre of the block between Yonge, Victoria, Queen and Richmond streets. It faced south. It was about 150 feet south of the south line of Queen street. It was the first court house.

CHAPTER CV.

EARLY DAYS OF YORK.

A Return of Inhabitants Made Eighty Years Ago—The First Directory of the Town of York—Biographical Sketches of the Heads of Families in York as Given in the Census of the Town Taken in 1805.

We have purchased from Mr. Peter Paterson a copy of the list of the inhabitants of York in 1805. It is one that many hundreds in this city will be interested in, as the first return of the inhabitants of York, made in 1805. Many of those whose names are in the list have their descendants in Toronto, and their names will be familiar not only to the few of the generation that is passing away, but to many of those who are now in the prime of life in this the city of their birth. The return is, we believe, the first ever made to the authorities of what was then a little hamlet of five hundred people, the pioneers of civilization on the site of the modern metropolis. We copy from the original MSS. The list gives the names of the heads of families, the number of women, the male children over sixteen and under sixteen, the female children over sixteen and under sixteen, the number of servants in each family, the total number of persons in each family, with the grand total of the inhabitants, men, women, and children.

A RETURN OF THE INHABITANTS IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF SCARBORO' AND ETOBICOKE, TAKEN IN MARCH, 1805.

SCARBORO' Heads of Families.	No. of Men	No. of Women	Male ch'd'n Over 16	Male ch'd'n Under 16	F'm'le ch'd'n Over 16.	F'm'le ch'd'n Under 16	Servants.	Total.
William Cornwell	1	1	..	4	..	5	..	14
John Closson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
James Elliott	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	9
Daniel Herrick	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	4
William Jones	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1
Andrew Johnson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Stephen Johnson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
William Knowlls	1	1	1	4	1	2	..	13
Asa Patrick	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Reuben Patrick	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
James Palmer	1	1	..	5	..	2	..	4
Amos Prescott	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	5
George Post	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thomas Simpson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Isaac Secor	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Isaac Secor, jr.	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	5
Joshua Secor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peter Secor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
—— Smith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Archibald Thomson	1	1	1	4	2	1	..	10
Andrew Thomson	1	1	1	4	..	3	..	10
David Thomson	1	1	1	5	..	2	..	10
Total	22	12	7	30	5	26	..	102

ETOBICOKE								
John Henry	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	5
Jacob Reemer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Levy Devins	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
John Endicott	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	6
Andrew Gray	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
William Hooton	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
—— Ingorsal	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	8
Michael Miller	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Jacob Phillips	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	7
Benjamin Renolds	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	5
Col. Samuel Smith	1	1	..	2	..	2	3	9
Alexander Stuart	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Alexander Thomson	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	6
Anthony Trimmer	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Richard Wilson	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Jacob Winters	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
James Wilson	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Martiness Badgerow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	18	17	2	16	2	24	5	84

A RETURN OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF YORK, TAKEN IN MARCH, 1805.

Heads of Families.	No. of Men.	No. of Women	Male ch'd'n Over 16.	Male ch'd'n Under 16.	F'm'le ch'd'n Over 16.	F'm'le ch'd'n Under 16.	Servants.	Total.
William Allan, Esq.	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
John Alsworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Aise	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	5
David Burns, Esq.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
John Beikie, Esq.	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	6
Alex. Burns, Esq.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Wm. War'n Baldwin	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
John Bennett	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
John Basil	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4
Tousaint Bellow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joseph Berton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
William Bailey	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	8
Lewis Bright	1	1	..	3	..	4	..	9
Dien Badcherow	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
John Battles Stitte	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wm. Chewett, Esq	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	8
William Cooper	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	7
Hugh Carfrae	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Arch. Cameron	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Cameron	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
D. Cameron, Esq.	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
John Clark	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
George Cutter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phillip Clinger	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
Jacob Clayton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Luke Caryl	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Conn	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Isaac Columbus	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	6
Joseph B. Cox	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
James Crawford	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	5
Collin Drummond	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Debtter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John DeSavern	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Wm. Dumont	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Edgell	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	5
Francis Freder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nancy Forbes	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
Thadyus Gilbert	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	7
John Gefferries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Joseph Hunt	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	6
Wm. Hunter	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	6
John Hunter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eliphatel Hale	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	8
Henry Hale	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Robert Henderson	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Thomas Hamilton	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	7
Caleb Humphreys	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mrs. Herchmer	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Stephen Heward	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Hugh Heward	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thomas Hind	1	1	..	2	..	3	2	9
Wm. Halloway	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
John Howell	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wm. Jarvis	1	1	..	2	2	2	3	11
Samuel Jackson	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Joseph Kendrick	1	1	..	2	..	3	1	8
Hiram Kendrick	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peter Kuhn	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
N. Klingenbrunner	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	6
Daniel Laughlin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alexander Legg	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Lyons	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hon. John McGill	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	6
Geo. Crookshank	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Allan McNab	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	7
Alex. McDonnell	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	5
Dr. Jas. Macaulay	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
Hugh McLean	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paul Merrian	1	1	..	2	..	1	3	8

Heads of Families.	No. of Men.	No. of Women.	Male ch'd'n Over 16.	Male ch'd'n Under 16.	F'm'le ch'd'n Over 16.	F'm'le ch'd'n Under 16.	Servants.	Total.
James McBride	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
Christian Mires	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
John McDonell	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John McBeth	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Thomas Mosley	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Donald McLean	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	7
Andrew Mercer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John McIntosh	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	10
William Nott	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	6
William Night	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Gideon Orton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Russell Olmstead	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Samuel Olmstead	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Samuel Osburn	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	7
Hon. W. D. Powell	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	11
George Purvis	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	5
Jordan Post	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Ezekial Post	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
John Pinkerton	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Francis Pollard	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Hon. Peter Russell	1	1	..	..	1	..	5	8
Thomas Ridout, Esq	1	1	..	4	..	4	1	11
Samuel Ridout	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Ross	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	7
Peter Robinson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
William Robinson	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
James Robinson	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
John Rablin	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	8
Att'y-Gen. T. Scott	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Rev. G. O'K. Stuart	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Mrs. Small	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	6
Wm. Smith	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	6
Wm. Smith, jr.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quetton St. George	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Thomas Stoyells	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Mrs. Fly	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	6
Daniel Tiers	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
John Thorn	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joseph Thornton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Vanzantee	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Garret Vanzantee	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Wm. Wilcocks, Esq.	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	4
Charles Wilcocks	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sheriff J. Wilcocks	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Wm. Weekes, Esq.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Alex. Wood, Esq.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Edward Wright	1	1	..	4	..	3	..	9
Patrick Ward	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
William Waters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
James Wilson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mrs. Williams	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Elizabeth Lewis	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Catharine Davis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Francis Belcour	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Isaac Mitchell	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
George Fox	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Thomas R. Johnson	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
Total	119	82	8	108	21	81	55	474

A RETURN OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF YORK, TAKEN IN MARCH, 1805.

Heads of Families.	No of Men.	No of Women.	Male ch'd'n Over 16	Male ch'd'n Under 16	F'm'le c'hl'd Over 16.	F'm'le c'hl'd Under 16	Servants.	Total.
John Ashbridge	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Jonathan Ashbridge	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elias Anderson	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	10
Thomas Adams	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Frederick Brown	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
Asa Bacon	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Patrick Burns	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
John Burkholder	1	1	..	3	1	3	..	9
Francis Brock	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
George Bond	1	2	..	4	..	3	..	10
John Brown	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Daniel Cozens	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jacob Coomer	1	1	..	4	..	3	..	9
Bernard Cary	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4
James Chesney	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
George Castner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Andrew Clark	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Abraham Chronite	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	7
John Clunis	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Jacob Clock	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	6
Samuel D. Cozens	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shivers Cozens	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Campble	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Denison	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	6
George Denison	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	4
Abraham Devins	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Isaac Devins	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Benjamin Davis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Jacob Delong	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	6
John Diver	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	6
Francis Dunne	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
John Everson	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	6
James Everson	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Adam Everson	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Samuel Everson	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
R. Ferguson, Esq.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thomas B. Gough	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alex. Gray	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
Alex. Gray, Jr.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alex. Galloway	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Zachariah Galloway	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Mrs. Givins	..	2	..	3	..	1	2	8
Samuel Heron	1	1	..	3	..	2	3	10
Thomas Hill	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
William Hill	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Christian Hendricks	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Christoph'r Harrison	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	7
Joseph Harrison	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
T. Humbertson	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	5
Jonathan Hale	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Joseph Hanes	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
John Hanes	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Richard Heron	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Henry Hutchens	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lawrence Johnson	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Abraham Johnson	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	6
Joseph Johnson	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Thomas Johnson	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Nicholas Johnson	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
James Johnson	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	8
Thomas Jobet	1	1	..	4	..	3	..	9
Jesse Ketchum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jesse Ketchum, jun	1	1	..	1	..	2	3	8
Zebulon Ketchum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Kindrick	1	1	..	1	2	3	..	8
Duke W. Kindrick	1	1	2	2	..	4	..	10
Richard Lawrence	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	8
John McDougall	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	9
John McGill, Esq.	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4

Heads of Families.	No of Women.	No of Men.	Male ch'd'n Over 16	Male ch'd'n Under 16	F'm'le ch'l'n Over 16	F'm'le ch'l'n Under 16	Servants.	Total
Walter Moody	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	8
Hugh McPhie	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thomas Mercer	1	1	..	3	3	1	..	9
Samuel Mercer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jacob McCoy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hugh McCoy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Henry McGrrry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wm. Marsh	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4
Wm, Marsh, jun	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leonard Marsh	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	4
Benjamin Mosley	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
John McBride	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	7
Alex. Montgomery	1	1	..	4	1	3	..	10
Andrew McGlashen	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
Parker Mills	1	1	..	1	..	6	..	9
Forbes Mitchell	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Asher Monday	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	6
John Mittleberger	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
George Playter	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
John Playter	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	6
Ely Playter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oliver Prentice	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
Isaac Phillips	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	5
Jacob Pertman	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
Mrs. Ruggles	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	6
Col. Æneas Shaw	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	15
Joseph Sheppard	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
Samuel Sinclair	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peter Stower	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	6
Wm. Sterritt	1	1	..	1	..	3	2	8
Parshal Terry	1	1	1	2	..	6	1	12
Fred. V. Hoen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jas. Vanostrand	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	6
Cornl's Vanostrand	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
John Wilson	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	5
Paul Wilcott	1	1	..	3	1	3	..	9
Jonathan Wilcott	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Malcolm Wright	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peter Wilney	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Wm. Walker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Geo. Weagle	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aaron Wilson	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Isaac Wilcocks	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	8
Stephen Ellis	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	111	82	26	115	23	113	21	494

Supplementary to the return of the inhabitants of the town of York taken in March 1805, which has previously been given, are added the following biographical sketches of the heads of families at that time. It may be presumed that the census of 1805 is fairly correct, although such well known names as Æneas Shaw, Col. Givins, Alexander Grant, the Playters, Angus McDonnell, Baron De Hoen, R. Henderson, D. W. Smith, and others are not included.

William Allan was one of the early and most prominent residents of York. He was the first postmaster and custom house collector and one of the first merchants. He was one of the organizers and early church wardens of St. James'. During the war of

1812 he was an officer in the York militia. His first place of residence and place of business was on the east side of Frederick street south of King street.

Alexander Burns, in 1797, was the secretary of President Peter Russell, who was then administering the government of the Province.

David Burns, who had been a navy surgeon, was the first Clerk of the Crown for Upper Canada, and one of the Masters in Chancery. He was the owner of the park lot, situated between that of Col. Bouchette, or later Col. Givins, and William Chewett. He died in 1806.

John Beikie came to York about the beginning of this century. He was one of the first members of St. James' church in 1803. In 1811 and 1812 he was sheriff of the Home District and at a later period he was clerk of the Executive Council. He was a tall, upright, staidly moving form generally enveloped in a long, snuff-coloured overcoat. Where Windsor street now appears with its iron gates opening into a little village of villas, formerly stood Mr. Beikie's abode. He was Grand Secretary of the Masonic body for a time.

William Warren Baldwin was a medical graduate from the University of Edinburgh and began life as a physician in Ireland. On coming to Canada at the beginning of the century he commenced the study of law in which he became very successful. He was a member of St. James' church from 1803. He acquired the bulk of Peter Russell's large property on the death of that gentleman's sister. He had many residences in town, the principal of which were Spadina House at the head of Spadina avenue, and a mansion at the north-east corner of Front and Bay streets.

John Bennett was the printer and publisher of the *Gazette and Oracle*, the first paper published in York. He became its proprietor in 1801, succeeding Waters & Simons, and was such in 1807. In 1804 he published at York the *Upper Canada Almanac*. In 1805 he was Government printer. His office was at the house of A. Cameron, King street. The family lived on the north side of Duchess street, a few feet from Sherbourne street. Mrs. Bennett was a midwife, and for years a sign over the door read, "Isabella Bennett, midwife, from Glasgow." She lived here up to 1837.

William Chewett was in Quebec as early as 1772. Shortly after Governor Simcoe's arrival at York, he moved to the new capital and was Registrar of the Home District. For a long time he was an attache of the Surveyor-General's Department. He was the original possessor of the park lot next west to that of David Burns. He was one of the founders of St. James' church in 1803. He bore the title of Colonel.

William Cooper was the builder and owner of one of the first wharfs and warehouses in York. It was at the foot of Church street and was always known as Cooper's Wharf. He was one of the founders of St. James' church in 1803, and prior to the erection of that building and the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Stuart as incumbent he was in the habit of reading the service to the Anglican congregation which met in the old Parliament buildings.

Hugh Carfrae was an early York settler, and in 1823 he was pathmaster of the town.

Archibald Cameron was elected collector "at the town meeting held at the city of York on the 4th day of March 1799."

John Cameron was a resident of York as early as the year 1801. In 1808 he was the publisher of the *Gazette*. In 1813 he published it at Andrew Mercer's house on Bay street. He still conducted this paper as the official organ of the Government in 1815, and was also the publisher at the same time of the *Upper Canada Almanac*.

Duncan Cameron was one of the early settlers. He bore the appellation of Honourable. He was one the founders of St. James' church in 1803. He was the owner of the park lot formerly owned by Captain S. Smith, west of the Gore Vale ravine. In 1818 he was trustee for the Mall, a public walk along the front of the city granted to the people. His house was the Bickford House of to-day. Gore Vale was occupied after his death by Miss Janet Cameron, an excellent and benevolent lady.

John Clark was a miller at the Humber. His name appears in an advertisement in the *Gazette* of 1803.

George Cutter had settled in York in the year 1800. In the spring of 1801 he subscribed ten dollars toward the improvement of Yonge street.

John Conn was the captain of a sloop plying between York and Niagara. From some peculiarity in her contour she was popularly spoken of as Captain Conn's Coffin. He still commanded her in 1812.

Isaac Columb was a Frenchman who settled here about the beginning of the century. He was a clever workman in metals. During the war of 1812 he was armourer to the garrison, and lived near it. He afterward opened a shop in the house formerly occupied by Secretary Jarvis, at the south-east corner of Sherbourne and Duke streets.

John Edgell had taken up his residence in York prior to March 1801, for on the ninth of that month he subscribed five dollars towards the improvement of Yonge street.

Collier Drummond built the house on the north-west corner of Victoria and Richmond streets. He afterwards had a lumber yard off Yonge street, opposite Trinity square.

Francis Freden was one of the many Germans who migrated to York at an early period. His name is found on an early jury list.

Joseph Hunt was a resident of York in 1801. At the beginning of the following year he was a contributor toward the improvement of Yonge street. He was also one of the pewholders in St. James' church from its commencement in 1803 to about 1818.

William Hunter lived in a stone house, the first erected in York, at the north-west corner of Church and Lombard streets. He had taken up his residence here prior to 1801, for his name is found in the spring of that year among the subscribers to the fund for improving Yonge street. He was the owner of the Kingston House.

William Hunter came out with Governor Simcoe. He was a very short man. He lived for years with Thomas Bright, at the corner of Princess and Duke streets.

Eliphalet Hale in 1800 made a proposal for opening up Yonge street which was accepted and the following year he entered upon the work. His death is chronicled thus in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19th, 1807—"Died on the evening of the 17th instant, after a short illness, Mr. Eliphalet Hale, High Constable of the Home District, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town. From the regular discharge of his official duties he may be considered as a public loss."

Henry Hale was a builder and contractor. He had a brick yard at the south-east corner of Duke and George streets. In 1808 he was sold out by Sheriff Miles Macdonell at the suit of Elijah Ketchum. The house afterwards put up on the site of the brickyard was occupied as a residence by Simon Washburn. Mr. Meudell, collector of customs, lived in it for years. It is now owned by Mr. John Mitchell.

Robert Henderson lived in York as early as 1801. In 1802 he gave ten dollars toward the improvement of Yonge street.

Thomas Hamilton's name is found in papers of the year 1807 and 1815. He had a place of business at the south-west corner of the Market Square and Front street. He also had a store on Yonge street. He was a coroner at one time. He was the father of Sidney Hamilton, and grandfather of R. B. Hamilton.

Caleb Humphrey came to York about the commencement of the century. He was one of the pewholders in St. James' church from its establishment in 1803 to 1818. He was a ship carpenter, and had a shop at the south-west corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets.

Mrs. Herchmer was the widow of Jacob Herchmer, a merchant of York who carried on business here in 1801. He was lost in the shipwreck of the schooner Speedy in 1805. Mr. Herchmer dealt largely in ginseng, a plant, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine. When dry it is yellowish white in colour, tasting like liquorice with a slight aromatic bitterness. In 1801 Mr. Herchmer advertised to give two shillings a pound for it dried and one pound new.

Stephen Heward was one of the numerous family of that name. He was one of the early members of the Church of St. James'. For many years he was clerk of the peace for the Home District. He was a captain of the York Militia in the war of 1812, and later bore the title of major.

Hugh Heward was a member of the prominent Heward family. On Adelaide street, a little west of John street, he erected a residence at an early period, which is memorable as having been the abode for a time of Commodore Joseph Bouchette, who first took the soundings and constructed a map of the harbour of York. The house was once occupied by the Rev. Dr. Stuart, and later by Mrs Caldwell, the widow of Dr. Caldwell. Mr. Heward was once clerk in the Lieutenant-Governor's office. The directory of 1805 is in error regarding Mr. Heward, for he died at Niagara in May, 1803, although his family continued to reside here.

William Jarvis was a man of great note in his day. He was Secretary of the Province under Governors Simcoe, Hunter and Gore. He was foreman of the jury which acquitted John Small for killing John White in a duel in 1800. He was one of the pewholders of St. James' from its commencement in 1803. In the directory of 1805 it will be noticed that he has three servants, as great a number as anyone in town at that time. From the fact that he owned two slaves in 1811 it is fair to suppose that these three servants were slaves.

William Nottor Knott was a doorkeeper in the House of Assembly. He was wounded in the fight of 1813 when York was taken by the Americans. He resided at the north east corner of King and Bay.

Samuel Jackson was a hat manufacturer carrying on business on Yonge street. He was distinguished as "Hatter Jackson," while Mr. Mills Jackson, another Yonge street proprietor, was called "Jacobin Jackson." On the invasion of Canada in

1812, Samuel Jackson openly avowed his sympathy with the invaders and was obliged to flee from the country. After the war he returned and endeavoured but in vain to recover possession of the land on Yonge street, which he had temporarily occupied.

Joseph Kendrick was a vessel owner. A schooner, the Governor Hunter, belonging to him, was caught and destroyed by the Americans at the taking of York, but the American commander paid a sum of money to Mr. Kendrick by way of compensation. Mr. Kendrick was lost in 1805 in a vessel lost on the New York side of Lake Ontario.

Hiram Kendrick was one of four brothers, Joseph, Duke W., Hiram and John, who were the organized patentees of lots six, seven, eight and nine, on the west side of Yonge street, above Yorkville. They all had nautical proclivities. They had settled in York as early as 1799

Nicholas Klingenbrunner was among the first settlers of Teutonic origin. His name is found in early jury lists. The orthography was afterwards changed to Clinkenbroomer.

Thadyus Gilbert was the ancestor of E. P. Gilbert. He occupied the premises at the corner of Bay and Adelaide streets.

Lewis Bright was the original Bright of York. He lived on Queen street on the present site of Shaftesbury hall. He was the father of the late Mr. Bright, who lived over the Don.

Diver Badcherow may be meant for Badgerow, although it is understood that the Badgerow family came to this country at a much later date.

Paul Merrian, or more properly Marian, was a native Frenchman, and a baker. One of his sons was at the Home District School in 1807. He had a bakery, a solid circular structure of brick of considerable height and diameter, dome shaped, at the rear of Jordan's hotel. In 1804, before the erection of Jordan's hotel, he baked bread here at the rate of nine loaves for a dollar. The erection of Jordan's hotel compelled him to give up business here, but on its abandonment the oven was repaired and enlarged by Mr. Jacks and Mr. Reynolds, and in it was baked the bread furnished to the troops and militia in 1838-9.

Andrew Mercer was at one time publisher of the *York Gazette*. His name appears in 1815 as one of the signers of a complimentary address to Governor Gore. His house was at the south-east corner of Bay and Wellington streets.

John McIntosh was one of a family of brothers who at an early date commanded boats on the lake. John was the captain of the Three Brothers. His house, contiguous to those of his brothers, was on the east side of Yonge street, a little above Queen. It was opposite his residence that the small riot took place which signalized the return home of William Lyon Mackenzie in 1849.

William Dummer Powell was of Welsh descent. He was one of the early Chief Justices of Upper Canada. In 1816 he was Speaker of the Legislative Council. He was a pewholder in St. James' church from 1803. His house was on the east side of York street between Wellington and Front streets.

Jordan Post was a tall New England clockmaker who was located in York previous to 1802. He carried on his business on King street and also on Duke street. He acquired a large amount of property in this town and was the owner of the King street frontage on the south side between Bay and Yonge streets.

Ezekial Post was one of the same family to which Jordan Post belonged.

John McDonell was one of the large families of that name early settled at York. In 1804 he was Lieutenant of the county of Glengary

John McBeth's name appears in 1802 as a subscriber to the amount of three dollars for the improvement of Yonge street.

Thomas Mosley was the principal auctioneer and appraiser of York. He had lost the use of his lower limbs by a frost bite. In his house he moved about with the help of chairs. When going to church or to a distance he was lifted into a wagonette by his sons, together with the chairs. His dwelling and mart were on the north side of King street, a little east of George street, where Thomas McMullen now is. His son at a later date had a store in the market buildings.

Donald McLean was an early clerk of the House of the Assembly. He was a pewholder in St. James' from 1803. On the invasion of York in 1813, the Receiver General's iron chest was deposited in his house. Mr. McLean was killed while opposing the landing of the Americans. His house was plundered, the chest was broken open, and about one thousand silver dollars were taken from it.

John Batties Stitte was one of the settlers of Teutonic origin, and he might have been among those who were induced to come to York from Colonel Williamson's settlement on the Pulteney estate, now Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., named after Lady Bath.

James Crawford was perhaps a relative of Mr. L. Crawford, whose arrival at Niagara in the spring of 1793 is noted in the first number of the *Gazette*.

James McBride was a member of the

same family as E. W. McBride and John McBride. The latter was lost in a vessel wrecked on the New York side of the lake in December 1805, John Kendrick, another York man, being lost at the same time. The name of the former is found among the signatures appended to the congratulatory address presented to Governor Gore in 1815.

Hugh McLean was one of the numerous and prominent family of that name to which Chief Justice McLean belonged.

Christian Mires is probably for Christian Myers. There were people of this name at York at an early date. In 1815 Captain Myers commanded a vessel plying between York and Niagara, and in 1819 two boys of this name attended the Home District School.

Alexander Legg or Legge, as the name is sometimes spelled, was one of the early pewholders of St James' church in 1803. In 1815 his name is among those signed to a complimentary address to Governor Gore. He had a store on King street east and at one time lived in the house now standing on the north east corner of Front and Princess street.

John Lyons is only known from the fact that he was an attendant at St. James' church at an early period.

John McGill was one of those who came to the new Province of Upper Canada in the train of Governor Simcoe. In 1793 he was located at Niagara as Commissioner of Stores for the Province. In 1794 he had moved to York and was supervising the erection of the first parliament buildings. In 1805 he was Inspector of General Provincial Parliamentary Acts. He was one of the organizers of St. James' church. He was the original owner of the park lot on the southern part of which the Metropolitan church now stands. His house on the same site was in existence up to a comparatively recent date. He bore the title of Captain and Honourable.

George Crookshank, the brother-in-law of Captain John McGill, was an early Receiver-General of the province. His house was on Front street, just west of where Windsor street now is. He was a pewholder in St. James' church from its organization, and in 1818 he gave one hundred pounds towards the enlargement of the church edifice.

Allan McNab, or MacNab, was the prominent MacNab of the period. He was Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Assembly and father of Sir Allan MacNab. In 1798 he was imprisoned for debt at Niagara, but broke jail, and the sheriff advertised a reward of two hundred dollars for his capture. His home at York was on King street, a little west of the Don, opposite the street car stables. The building is still standing.

Alexander McDonnell or Macdonell was the first Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. On the removal of the Government from Niagara to York he settled here. In 1804 he was again elected member to represent the counties of Durham and Simcoe and the East Riding of York. He was one of the earliest pewholders in St. James' church He built a fine residence at the north-east corner of John and Adelaide streets, which is still standing.

Dr. James Macaulay was an army surgeon attached successively to the 33rd Regiment and to the Queen's Rangers. He came to York in the latter part of the last century, and obtained the grant of the first park lot west of Yonge street. He was one of the organizers of St. James' church. His house, Teraulay Cottage, stood where Trinity square now is. On the opening of the square it was removed from its original position, and in 1848 it was destroyed by fire. He resided for years on what is now the Kingston House corner of Church and Lombard streets.

John Pinkerton, or Pilkington, lived in a house west of Trinity church, near what was called Goodman's Creek.

John Ross was an undertaker. His first place of business was now the *Globe* office on King street. He then moved to Adelaide street, west of Peter. Ross took charge of General Brock's body at Queenston, and it said that this gave him the first idea of going into that particular line of trade.

Peter Robinson was one of the representatives in the House of the Assembly for the counties of York and Simcoe. In 1827 he was Commissioner of Crown Lands He was a shareholder in the Simcoe, a boat built in 1840 to ply between Holland Landing and the ports of Lake Simcoe. The boat which preceded the Simcoe was named after him, the Peter Robinson. He was instrumental in settling the region in which the Canadian Peterborough is situated and from him that town has its name.

Wm. B. Robinson in 1847 was Commissioner of Public Works and later was one of the Chief Commissioners of the Canada Company. He was the brother of Peter Robinson, and from him received the Elisha Beaman estate at Newmarket, where he resided for a time, representing for a number of years the county of Simcoe in the provincial parliament. He was a very hospitable man, and governors, commodores and commanders-in-chief were glad to rest at his fireside. Here Sir John Franklin was en-

tertained for some days in 1835, and at other periods Sir John Ross and Captain Bach. when on their way to the Arctic regions.

James Robinson was not related to Peter and Wm. B. Robinson.

Peter Russell was a descendant of the Russells of Bedford, England. He early settled at Niagara. He was Receiver-General and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. On the retirement of Governor Simcoe in 1796 he became President of the government of the province and the next year took up his permanent abode at York, in the residence which he built, at the south-west corner of Front and Princess streets, which became well known as Russell Abbey. He acquired a vast amount of property in and about York. He was one of the organizers of St. James' church. He died September, 30th, 1808.

Thomas Ridout was an Englishman and senior member in Canada of the large family of that name. He had settled in York before the beginning of the present century. He was Surveyor General of the Province. He was one of the earliest pewholders in St. James' church and in 1818 was church warden. His home was on Duke street near the head of Ontario street.

Samuel Ridout was at one time Sheriff of the County of York. He became the owner of the park lot directly east of Sherbourne street which was originally owned by John White, Attorney-General of the Province.

Thomas Scott was Attorney-General and later Chief Justice of Upper Canada. He was a pewholder in St. James' church from its organization. His house and grounds were on Front street, between Church and Yonge streets.

Rev. G. Okill Stuart was the first incumbent of St. James' church. In 1807 he started the Home District school at the south-east corner of King and George streets. He preached the funeral sermon of the Hon. Peter Russell here in 1808. In 1813 he was still at York, but shortly afterward became rector of St. George's, Kingston, and Archdeacon. He was a tall, fine featured and benevolent ecclesiastic.

William Smith was a builder who came to York with Governor Simcoe. He was the first man to take up a building lot after the laying out of the town plot. The lot selected on which he built a house, which is still standing, was at the north-east corner of King and Sherbourne street.

Wm. Smith, jr., was the son of William Smith, one of the pioneers in Governor Simcoe's train. He built a house on King street, just east of Sherbourne, adjoining his father's, and afterwards another just east of the Don on the Kingston road, on the property recently sold to the city by his son, John Smith.

Quetton St. George was a French royalist officer, who fled to Canada during the French revolution. He came to York and engaged in mercantile pursuits, erecting for a store and residence the first brick building in the town, now standing at the north-east corner of King and Frederick streets and occupied by the Canada Company. He adopted the surname of St. George because of the fact that he first set foot on English soil on St. George's Day. He was a pewholder in St. James' church from its commencement.

Thomas Stoyell was an immigrant, non-practising medical man from the United States. In 1799 he was elected one of the assessors of the town. For a time he conducted an inn known as Stoyell's Tavern, formerly the inn of Abner Miles, at the south-west corner of King and Sherbourne streets. He also ran a brewery at the south-east corner of Sherbourne and Duchess sts. He started a meat market at the north-east corner of Ontario and King streets in opposition to the St. Lawrence market. He was supposed to have Republican proclivities, and in a series of burlesque nominations made in 1827, in derision of the Reformers, he is put down as one of the Executive and Legislative councillors.

Daniel Tiers had settled in York as early as 1800. He first opened a "Beefsteak and Beer House" in the town, and about 1808 he established the Red Lion Inn on Yonge street, one of the most famous hostelries in the early history of the town.

John Vanzantee, as it is spelled in the directory, Van Zante, Van Zant or Van Zandt, as it is otherwise variously spelled, was one of the early pioneers of Teutonic origin who made York their home. He was pathmaster in 1807. A number of public-spirited persons and labourers, hired through a donation of $50 from Lieutenant Governor Gore in that year, made an effort to improve the condition of Yonge street at the Blue Hill ravine, for which Pathmaster Van Zante returns thanks in the *Gazette* both for himself and the public

Garret Vanzant was the brother of John. His family now live at Markham.

John Basil or Bazell in 1813 was a crier in the old Court house at the north side of Richmond street.

Phillip Clinger or Paul Clinger or Klinger was a blacksmith, who for years had a shop on the present site of the Bank of British North America at the noth-east corner of Yonge and Wellington streets.

John Thorn's name is not found in the

early records, but among the early settlers along Yonge street was a Mr. Thorn, an English gentleman from Dorsetshire, from whom Thornhill derives its name.

William Willcocks, or Willcocks, as it is also spelled, was allied by marriage to Dr. William Warren Baldwin. He was settled in York previous to 1801. In 1802 he was judge of the Home District Court. He was one of the first pewholders of St. James church. He was the owner of the park lot directly west of Spadina avenue. Lake Willcocks, a body of water in the Oak Ridges, has its name from him.

Joseph Willcocks was sheriff of York in 1805. Politically he was an ultra Reformer. In 1807 he was the publisher of the *Upper Canadian Guardian*, which came to an end with the outbreak of the war of 1812. Joseph at first loyally bore arms on the Canadian side, but at length deserted to the enemy, taking with him some of the Canadian militia. He was afterwards killed at the siege of Fort Erie in 1814.

Charles Willcocks was a relative of Joseph, but notwithstanding this he once challenged him to a duel, Joseph however, did not appear on the ground at the time appointed. Charles Willcocks wrote a history of his own life and in 1818 he advertised to publish it by subscription at a dollar a copy. Before he came to Canada he had been a lieutenant in the city of Cork militia.

William Weekes was a barrister, who had settled in York previous to 1801. In 1804 he ran against Angus McDonell as candidate to represent the County of Durham, the East Riding of York, and the County of Simcoe. He was defeated but the next year he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McDonell who was lost in the schooner Speedy, a fate which Mr. Weekes narrowly escaped only to find death the following year on the field of honour for he was shot in a duel with Mr. Dickson on the 20th of October, 1806 and died the same day. The duel took place on the American side of the Niagara river. Mr. Weekes was a universal favourite. He was a bachelor and very fond of shooting.

Alexander Wood was one of the early merchants of York. Previous to 1800 he came here to settle up the affairs of a brother who had been engaged in business here and had died. Mr. Wood carried on the business until the outbreak of the war of 1812, at the north-west corner of King and Frederick street, where he also lived. He was a bachelor. He was one of the pewholders in St. James' from its commencement. He was secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of 1812. He returned to Scotland after the war and died there.

Edward Wright was an early settler of York. For years he conducted the Greenland Fishery, an inn at the north-west corner of Front and John streets. In 1815 he was one of the signers of an address to Governor Gore on his return from England.

Thomas R. Johnson had a waggon shop at the north-west corner of King and Toronto streets, on the site of the present Assistant Receiver-General's office.

Francis Belcour was a little Frenchman who owned the lot on the north-west corner of Front and George streets, on which was built Roache's Hotel. The father-in-law of Mr. William Helliwell bought the lot from Belcour's son after his father's death. The widow claimed that he could not sell as he was not of age, and a law suit ensued. Mrs. Belcour went to visit relatives in Detroit, but on her way was lost with the vessel on which she had taken passage in Lake Erie, and the suit ended. Mr. Adam Wilson who was counsel for the purchasers went up to Detroit in the interest of his client and learned the news.

Mrs. Small was the mother of Mr. John Small, Clerk of the Crown and the builder of the Small homestead at the south-west corner of King and Berkeley streets.

Patrick Ward's name is not found in old documents, but there was a Thomas Ward settled here as early as 1802.

William Waters was one of the publishers of the *Upper Canada Gazette* or *American Oracle*.

James Wilson's name is not found in old records but David Wilson or Willson the founder of Sharon or Hope, as it was once called, was a great notability. He joined the Quakers, but was cut off for some peculiarity of doctrine and formed a denomination of his own with a temple at Sharon. His adherents at times used the old court house on Richmond street for their services.

William Holloway was the keeper of the lighthouse on Gibralter Point at a later period than the date of this census.

Catharine Davis may have been the widow of Benjamin Davis, one of the pound-keepers of York in 1799. There was also a Calvin Davis, deputy sheriff and officer in the Division court, a blacksmith by trade and successor to Philip Klingerysmithy, on the east side of Yonge street, near Wellington.

Isaac Mitchell was one of the family of Mitchells who settled on Yonge street at an early period.

Names of some persons are given in the censns of 1805, of whom no trace is to be found. They are:—John Aisworth, John Aise, Tousaine Bellow, Joseph Beston, William Bailey, Jacob Clayton, Luke

Caryl, Joseph B. Cox, John Debtter, John De Savern, William De Mont, Nancy Forbes, John Gefferies, Thomas Hind. John Howell, Peter Kuhn, Daniel Laughlin, William Night, Gideon Orton, Russell Olmstead, Samuel Olmstead, Samuel Osburn, George Turvis, Francis Pollard, John Rablin, Mrs. Fly, Joseph Thornton, Mrs. Williams, Elizabeth Lewis, George Fox.

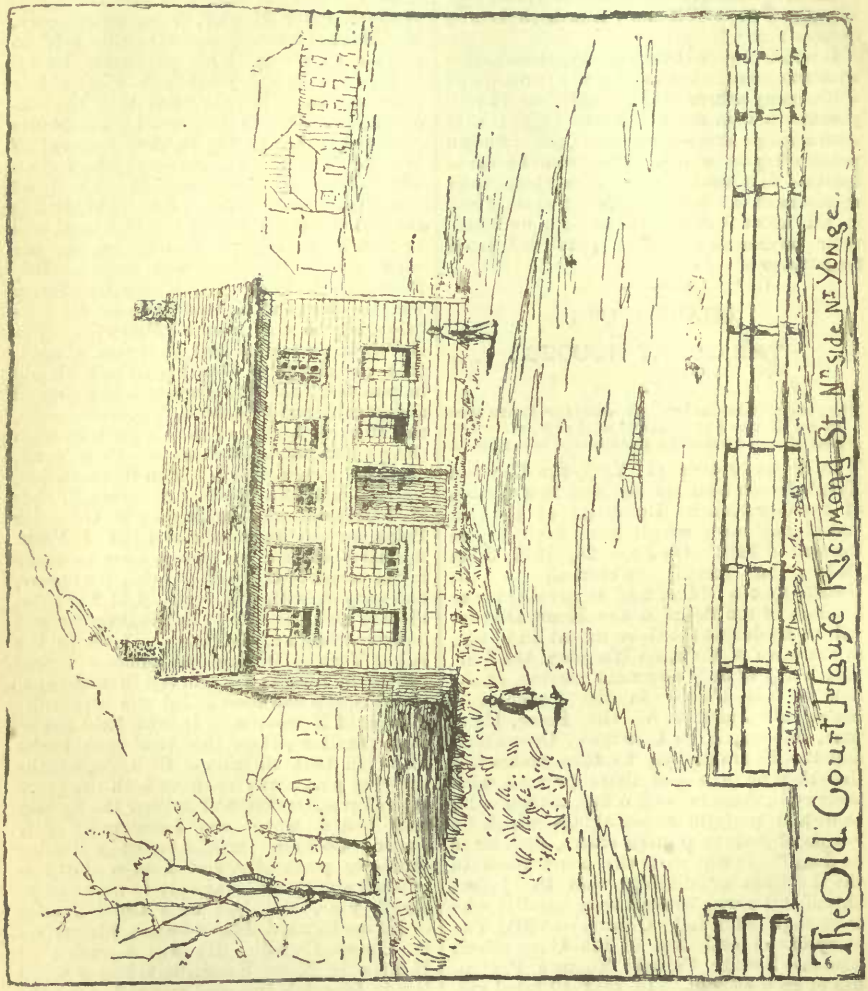
It will be noticed by comparing these names with the census that many were unmarried while many others had no children to perpetuate their memory. Another fact is that with a single exception none of the unknown persons kept servants. This would seem to indicate that most of them were labourers or members of the lower ranks of society and on this account there was nothing by which their memories could be preserved from forgetfulness.

CHAPTER CVI.

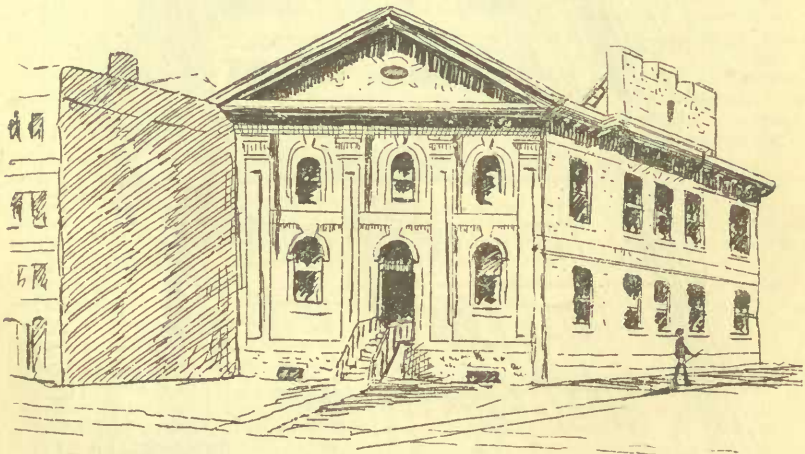
THE COURT HOUSES.

The Administration of Justice from the Time of the Settlement of York, with the Buildings in which the Courts were Held.

In the early days of York the Court of King's Bench held its sessions in a portion of the Government Buildings at the east end of the town which were destroyed in the war of 1812. On June 25, 1812, John Beikie, the sheriff, advertised in the *Gazette* that a "Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District will be holden at the Government Buildings, in the town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July now next ensuing, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Jaolers, High Constable, Constables, and Bailiffs are desired to take notice and that they be then and there present with their rolls, records and other memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done." It was with the court room in the Government buildings that the judge, sheriff and crown counsel were familiar who were engulfed in Lake Ontario in 1805. The story of the total loss of the Government schooner Speedy, Captain Thomas Paxton, has often been told. In that ill-fated vessel suddenly went down in a gale in the dead of night along with its commander and crew, Judge Cochrane, Solicitor General Gray, Mr Angus McDonell, sheriff of York, Mr. Fisher, the high bailiff, an Indian prisoner about to be tried at Presqu' Isle for murder, two interpreters, Cowan and Ruggles, several witnesses and Mr. Herchmer, a merchant, of York, in all thirty-nine persons, of whom no trace was ever afterwards discovered The weather was threatening, the season of the year stormy, the 7th of October, and the schooner was suspected not to be seaworthy. But the orders of the Governor-General, Peter Hunter, were peremptory. Mr. Weekes escaped the fate that befel so many connected with his profession by deciding to make the journey to Presqu' Isle on horseback. Mr. Weekes was the successful candidate for the seat in the House rendered vacant by the sudden removal of Mr. McDonell. The name of the Indian who was on his way to be tried was Ogetonicut. His brother, Whistling Duck, had been killed by a white man, and he took his revenge on John Sharp, another white man. The deed was done at Bull Point, on Lake Scugog, where John Sharp was in charge of a trading post for furs belonging to the Messrs. Farewell. The Governor had promised, so it was alleged, that the slayer of Whistling Duck should be punished, but a twelvemonth had elapsed and nothing had been done. The whole tribe, the Muskrat branch of the Chippewas, with their Chief Wabbekisheco at their head, came up in canoes to York on this occasion, starting from the mouth of Annis creek, near Port Oshawa, and encamping at Gibraltar Point, on the peninsula in front of York. A guard of soldiers went over to assist in the arrest of Ogetonicut, who, it appears, had arrived with the rest. Chief Wabbekisheco took the culprit by the shoulder and delivered him up. He was lodged in the jail at York. During the summer it was proved by means of a survey that the spot where Sharp had been killed was within the district of Newcastle. It was held necessary, therefore, that the trial should take place in that district. Sellick's, at the carrying place, was to have been the scene of the investigation, and thither the Speedy was bound when she foundered. Mr. Justice Cochrane was a most estimable character personally, and a man of distinguished ability. He was only in his twenty-eighth year, and had been Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island before his arrival in Upper Canada. He was a native of Halifax in Nova Scotia, but had studied law in Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in England. After the destruction of the Government buildings by the Americans in the war of 1812, the court house was removed to the south side of Queen street, to a two-storey plain frame building erected and occupied previously as a residence by Alexander Montgomery, father of the Mont-


The Old Court House Richmond St. N. side N. of Yonge.

gomerys, once of the neighbourhood of Eglinton, on Yonge street. This building, which is shown in the illustration, was a notable object in its day. In an old plan of the town it is conspicuously designated. In a list of the houses of York after the war, there appears a reference to this house, it being given as the house owned by Joshua Leach, and used for a Court House, the other public buildings of the place being the Commissariat Stores, the Government House, the Council Chamber, at the present north-west corner of York and Wellington streets, the District school, St James' church and the Parliament House by the Little Don. This building stood in a space defined by the present line of Yonge street on the west by nearly the present line of Victoria street on the east, by Queen on the north and by Richmond street on the south. Though situated nearer Queen street than

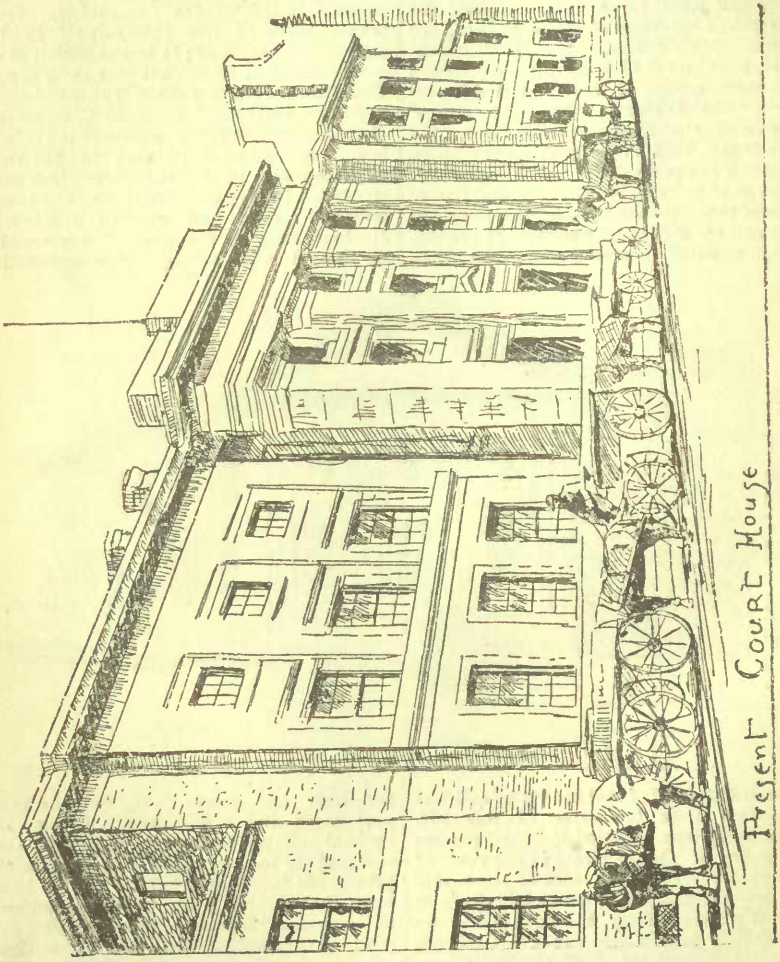


Court House 1837.

Richmond street, it faced the latter and was approached from the latter. It was Mr. Montgomery who obtained by legal process the opening of Queen street in the rear of his property. In consequence of the ravine the allowance for this street as laid down in the first plans of York had been closed up by authority from Yonge street to Caroline, now Sherbourne street. It was seriously proposed in 1800 to close up Queen street to the westward also from Yonge street as far as the common, that is, the whole Garrison reserve, on the ground that such street was wholly unnecessary, there being in that direction already one highway into the town, Richmond street, situated only ten rods to the south. In 1800 the southern

terminus of Yonge street was at the corner of Montgomery's lot. At this point the farmers' waggons from the north turned over to the eastward, proceeding as far as Toronto street, down which they wended their way to Richmond street, and so on to Church street and King street, finally reaching the market place. In "Toronto of Old," Dr. Scadding, from whom much of the information in this article is taken, says: It was startling to remember of a sudden that our early Upper Canadian judges, our early Upper Canadian barristers came fresh from the Westminster Hall Courts. What a contrast must have been presented to these men in the rude wilds to which they found themselves transported. Riding the circuit in the home, midland, eastern and western districts at the beginning of the present century was no trivial undertaking. Accommodation for man and horse was for the most part scant and comfortless. Locomotion by land and water was perilous and slow and racking to the frame. The apartments procurable for the court were of the humblest kind. Our pioneer jurisconsults in their several degrees, however, like our pioneers generally, unofficial as well as official, did their duty. They quietly initiated in the country customs of gravity and order which have now become traditional, and we see the result in the decent dignity which surrounds at the present day the administration of justice in Canada in the courts of every grade.

In the old Richmond street Court House were assigned to convicted culprits, with


Present Court House

unflinching severity, and in no inconsiderable instances, all the penalties enjoined in the criminal code of the day, the lash, the pillory, the stocks, the gallows. Old inhabitants of Toronto have not only here heard the penalty of branding ordered by the judge, but have actually seen it in open court inflicted, the iron being heated in the great wood-stove that warmed the room, and the culprit made to stretch out his hand and have burnt thereon the initial letter of the offence committed. The old court house when abandoned by the law authorities for the new buildings on King street, was afterwards occasionally employed for religious purposes. By advertisement in the *Advocate*, in March, 1834, we learn that adherents of David Willson, of Whitchurch, sometimes made use of it. It is there announced that "The Children of Peace will hold worship in the old Court House of York, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at eleven and three." Subsequently it became for a time the House of Industry or Poor House of the town.

The following notice of the "Children of Peace" occurs in Patrick Swift's Almanac for 1834, penned, probably, with an eye to votes in the neighbourhood of Sharon, or Hope, as the place is here called. "This society," this almanac reports, "numbers about 280 members in Hope, east of Newmarket. They have also stated places of preaching, at the old Court House, York, on Yonge street, and at Markham. Their principal speaker is David Willson, assisted by Murdoch McLeod, Samuel Hughes, and others. Their music, vocal and instrumental, is excellent, and their preachers seek no pay from the Governor out of the taxes."

Besides the legal cases tried and the judgments pronounced within the homely walls of the Old Court House, interest would attach to the curious scenes—could they be recovered and described—which there occurred, arising sometimes from the primitive rusticity of the juries, and sometimes from the imperfect mastery of the English language, many of them being, as the German settlers of Markham and Vaughan were indiscriminately called Dutchman. Peter Ernest, appearing in court with the judgment of a jury of which he was foreman, began to preface the same with a number of peculiar German-English expressions which moved Chief Justice Powell to cut him short by the remark that he would have to commit him if he swore. When Ernest observed that the perplexities through which he and the jury had been endeavouring to find their way, were enough to make better men than they were express themselves in an unusual way. The verdict, pure and simple, was demanded. Ernest then announced that the verdict which he had to deliver was, that half of the jury were for "guilty" and half for "not guilty". "That is," the judge observed, "you would have the prisoner half-hanged, or the half of him hanged." To which Peter replied that would be as his Lordship pleased. It was a case of homicide. Being sent back they agreed to acquit.

Odd passages, too, between pertinacious counsel and nettled judges sometimes occurred, as when Mr. H. J. Boulton, fresh from the Inner Temple, sat down at the peremptory order of the Chief Justice, but added, "I will sit down, my Lord, but I shall instantly stand up again."

Chief Justice Powell, when on the bench, had a humourous way occasionally of indicating by a kind of quiet by play, by a gentle shake of the head, a series of little nods or movements of the eye or eye-brow, his estimate of an outre hypothesis or an *ad captandum* argument. This was now and then disconcerting to advocates anxious to figure, for the moment, in the eyes of a simple-minded jury as oracles of extra authority.

Nights, likewise, there would be to be described, passed by juries in the diminutive jury-room, either through perplexity fairly arising out of the evidence, or through the dogged obstinacy of an individual.

Once, as we have heard from a sufferer on the occasion, Colonel Duggan was the means of keeping a jury locked up for a night here, he being the sole dissentient on a particular point. That night, however, was converted into one of memorable festivity, our informant said, a tolerable supply of provisions and comforts having been conveyed in through the window, sent for from the homes of those of the jury who were residents of York. The recusant Colonel was refused a moment's rest throughout the live long night. During twelve long hours pranks and sounds were indulged in that would have puzzled a foreigner taking notes of Canadian court house usages.

When ten o'clock a.m. of the next day arrived, and the court reassembled, Colonel Duggan suddenly and obligingly effected the release of himself and his tormentors by consenting to make the necessary modifications in his opinion.

Of one characteristic scene we have a record in the books of the court itself. On the 12th January, 1813, as a duly impanelled jury were retiring to their room to consider of their verdict, a remark was addressed to one of their number, namely, Samuel Jack-

son, by a certain Simon Morton, who had been a witness for the defence; the remark, as the record notes, was in these words, to wit: "Mind your eye," to which the said Jackson replied "Never fear." The crier of the court, John Bazell, duly makes affidavit of this illicit transaction. Accordingly, on the appearance in court of the jury, for the purpose of rendering their verdict, Mr. Baldwin, attorney for the prosecution, moved that the said Jackson be taken into custody, and the judge gave order "that Samuel Jackson do immediately enter into recognizances, himself in £50 and two sureties in £25 each, for his appearance on the Saturday following at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, which," as the record somewhat inelegantly adds, "he done." He duly appeared on the Saturday indicated and, pleading ignorance, was discharged.

In the Court House in 1822 was tried a curious case in respect of a horse claimed by two parties, Major Heward, of York, and General Wadsworth, commandant of the United States garrison at Fort Niagara. Major Heward had reared a sorrel colt on his farm east of the Don, and when it was three years old it was stolen. Nothing came of the offer of reward for its recovery until a twelve month after the theft, when a young horse was brought by a stranger to Major Heward at York, and instantly recognized by him as his lost property. Some of the Major's neighbours likewise had no doubt of the animal's identity, which, moreover, when taken to the farm entered of his own accord the stable and the stall the missing colt used to occupy, and, when let out into the adjoining pasture greeted in a friendly way a former mate, and ran to drink at the customary watering place. Shortly after, two citizens of the U. S., Kelsey and Bond, make their appearance at York and claim the horse which they find on Major Heward's farm, as the property of General Wadsworth, commandant at Fort Niagara, Kelsey swore that he had reared the animal, that he had docked him with his own hands when only a few hours old, and that he had sold him about a year ago to General Wadsworth. Bond also swore positively that this was the horse which Kelsey had reared, and that he himself had broken him in, prior to the sale to General Wadsworth. It was alleged by these persons that a man named Docksteader had stolen the horse from General Wadsworth at Fort Niagara and had conveyed him across to the Canadian side.

In consequence of the positive evidence of these two men the jury gave their verdict in favour of General Wadsworth's claim, with damages to the amount of £50. It was nevertheless generally held that Kelsey and Bond's minute narrative of the colt's early history was a fiction, and the Docksteader, the man who conveyed the animal from the United States side of the river to Canadian soil, had also had something to do with the transfer of the same animal from Canada to the United States a twelvemonth previously.

The subject of this story survived to the year 1851, and was recognized and known among all old inhabitants as "Major Heward's famous horse, Toby."

Within the Court House on Richmond street, took place in 1818, the celebrated trial of a number of prisoners brought down from the Red River Settlement on charges of "high treason, murder, robbery and conspiracy," as preferred against them by Lord Selkirk, the founder of the Settlement. This trial has been related at length in a former article.

At a subsequent Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at York, a true bill against Earl Selkirk and nineteen others was found by the grand jury, for "conspiracy to ruin the trade of the North-West Company." Mr. Wm. Smith, under-sheriff of the Western District, obtained a verdict of £500 damages for having been seized and confined by the said Earl when endeavouring to serve a warrant on him in Fort William; and Daniel McKenzie, a retired partner of the North-West Company, obtained a verdict of £1,500 damages for alleged false imprisonment by the Earl in the same fort. Two years later, namely, in 1820, Lord Selkirk died at Pau, in the south of France.

On the north side of King street between Church and Toronto streets, was an open piece of ground, afterwards known as the "Court House Square." One of the many rivulets or water-courses that traversed the site of York passed through it, flowing in a deep serpentine ravine, a spot to be remembered by the youth of the day as affording in the winter facilities for skating and sliding, and audacious exploits on "leather ice." In this open space a jail and a court house of a pretentious character, but of poor architectural style, were erected in 1824. The two buildings are two storeys in height and were exactly alike in architecture. The jail stood facing Toronto street, about forty feet from the east line of the street and nearly a hundred from King street. This site is directly north of Rice Lewis' store. The old Royal Canadian Bank and present York Chambers form part of the old building, and in the cellars of the bank could be seen a few years ago the inscriptions written on the wall by prisoners. The Court House fronted Church

street and was built forty feet in from the west line of the street and about one hundred from King street. The present Ontario Hall and offices are part of the building. At a later date the Court House was let as "The City Theatre" under Mr. Petrie and Mr. McIndoe, and James Thomson had his dancing academy here for some winters. In the lithographs published by J. Young, the architect of the Jail and Court House, these buildings are made to front on King street. The gables fronted on King, but the main entrances are from Toronto and Church streets respectively. Their gables were to the south, in which direction were also the chief entrances. The material was red brick. Pilasters of cut stone ran up the principal fronts and up the exposed or outer sides of each edifice. At these sides, as also on the inner and unornamented sides, were lesser gables, but marked by the portion of the wall that rose in front of them, not to a point, but finishing squarely in two diminishing stages and sustaining chimneys.

It was originally intended that lanterns should have surmounted and given additional elevation to both buildings, but these were discarded, together with tin as the material of the roofing, with a view to cutting down the cost, and thereby enabling the builder to make the pilasters of cut stone instead of Roman cement. John Hayden was the contractor. The cost, as reduced, was to be £3 800 for the two edifices.

We extract from the *Canadian Review* for July, 1824, published by H. H. Cunningham, Montreal, an account of the commencement of the new buildings: "On Saturday, the 24th inst., (April, 1824,) his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, attended by his staff, was met by the honourable the members of the Executive Council, the judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the gentlemen of the Bar, with the magistrates and principal inhabitants of York, in procession for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new jail and court house about to be erected in this town. A sovereign and half-sovereign of gold, and several coins of silver and copper, of the present reign, together with some newspapers and other memorials of the present day, were deposited in a cavity of the stone, over which a plate of copper, bearing an appropriate inscription, was placed; and after his Excellency had given the first blow, with a hammer handed to him for the purpose, the ceremony concluded with several hearty cheers from all who were present. If the question were of any real importance," the writer adds, "we might have the curiosity to inquire why the deposit was made in the south-east, rather than in the north-east corner of the building?" a query that indicates, as we suppose, a deviation from orthodox masonic usage.

In one of the lithographic views published in 1836 by Mr. J. Young, the jail and court house, now spoken of, are shown. Among the objects inserted to give life to the scene, the artist has placed in the foreground a country waggon with oxen yoked to it, in primitive fashion. Near the entrance to the jail, stood, to the terror of evil-doers, down to modern times, a ponderous specimen of the "parish stocks" of the old country, in good condition.

After 1825, the open arena in front of the jail and court house became the "public place" of the town. Crowds filled it at elections and other occasions of excitement. We have here witnessed several scenes characteristic of the times in which they occurred. Here once a public orator was run away with, in the midst of his harangue. This was Mr. Jesse Ketchum, who was making use of a farmer's waggon as his rostrum or platform, when the vehicle was suddenly laid hold of and wheeled rapidly down King street, the speaker in the meanwhile with difficulty maintaining his equilibrium. Mr. Ketchum was one of the most benevolent and beneficent of men. His picture hangs in the Jesse Ketchum School in Yorkville.

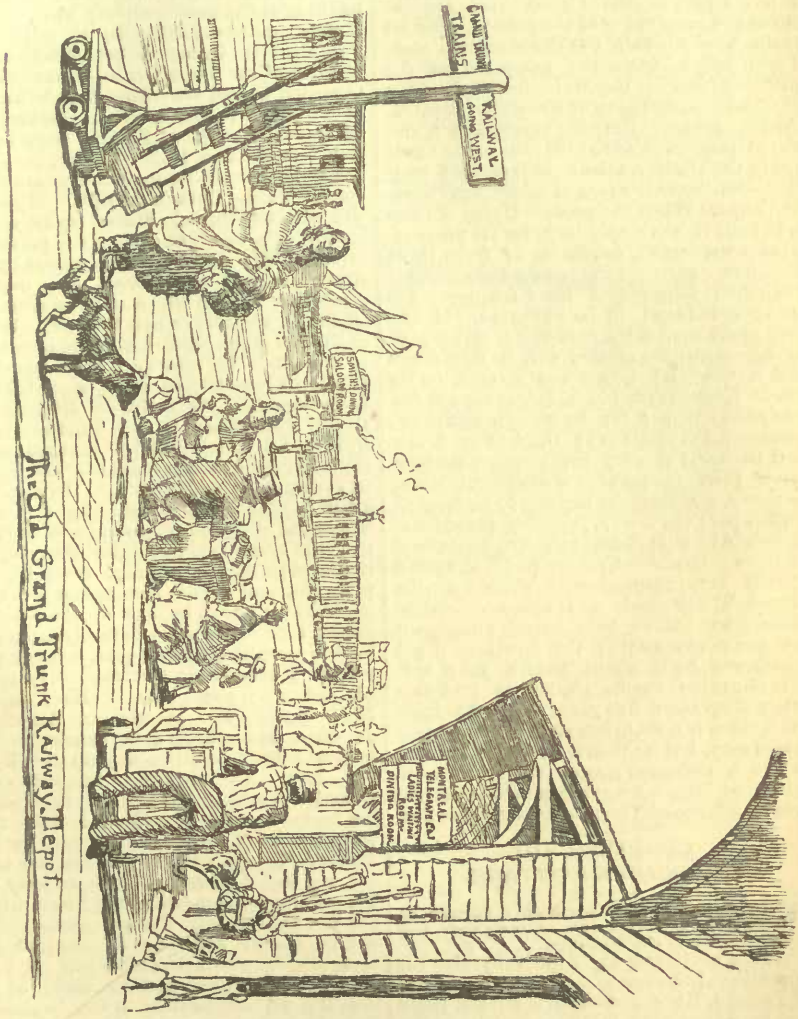
The present Court House is situated on Adelaide street, on a plot of ground originally granted to trustees by the Provincial Government, called the jail and Court House block. It fronts 197 feet on Adelaide street, and the extreme depth of the centre part of the building is about 94 feet. The different courts have rooms on the second storey, while the County Council chamber with committee rooms, and rooms for the different County officers, occupy the ground floor. The building is substantial, with cut stone dressings. It was erected in 1852-3, and cost about £8,500. Fred Cumberland, Esq., was the architect, and Mr. John Ritchey, the contractor. The Warden of the County was Jos. Hartman, Esq., M. P. P. The Treasurer was J. S. Howard, Esq., and the Clerk was John Elliott, Esq.

CHAPTER CVII.

RAILROAD STATIONS.

The First Grand Trunk Depot and the First Union Station — City and Suburban Stations of the Roads.

In October of the year 1856 the Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway entered Toronto, running into the station at the Don. At that time Superintendent Martin had his office in it. During the latter part of 1856 and the early part of 1857, the line was extended westward and tracks laid from the River Don aronnd the corner of the old jail at the foot of Berkeley street, up to Front street, and along the south side of that thoroughfare into what was the Northern railroad depot at the south-east corner of Bay and Front streets. This was simply a wooden shed, sheltering passengers but affording them scarcely any accommodation. The platforms extended from Bay street westward to a point nearly opposite Sword's hotel, the present Queen's hotel, extended and enlarged. The Northern road then ran along the top of the bank now cut away. Wood only was burned in the engines at this time, and for many years afterward, and on the starting of a train it was the duty of the brakemen to pitch four or five cords up into the tender. The passenger cars were heated by means of box stoves, in which also wood was burned. In the same year that the eastern line of the Grand Trunk was opened to the Don, the western line was opened from the Queen's wharf to Guelpn. At the Queen's wharf, or rather opposite it, was a plain wooden shed, scarcely more than an apology for a station, which is still standing. Between this and the Don station all passengers and baggage were bussed by an American named Jones. Early in 1857 the western line was carried eastward from the Queen's wharf along the top of the bay shore bank as far as Bathurst street, south of what is called the Prince of Wales' walk, from the trees set out there on the occasion of his visit to Toronto, and thence along Front street, joining the eastern line in the station at Bay street. All the trains ran into this depot until May of the following year, 1858, when the original Union station was opened. This station, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was of frame, situated about fifty feet west of York street. Its roof, projecting over the platform, was upheld by fancy scroll work supports of wood. The station was a neat little frame building, and was considered a very fine depot by the people at that time. In it were a ladies' waiting-room, a general waiting-room, lavatories, a refreshment room, a barber shop, ticket office, baggage room and telegraph office. In 1858 the depot at the corner of Bay and Front streets was torn down, all tracks moved from the bay shore bank and the new building at the foot of York street made the Union station for the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern railways. Conductor Robert Johnston is the only one left of the conductors running on the western branch of the Grand Trunk in 1856. The road was then open to Berlin. Next to him comes J. S. Draper. He has been a conductor since 1858, when the road ran to London. These are the two oldest conductors in this section of the country. Before the erection of the first Union station, a frame freight house belonging to the Northern road stood on the bay shore bank, just west of Peter street. Trains ran through this building. All local freight was handled there, but through freight was handled on the Northern docks, where the Northern elevator now is. The Peter street freight house was torn down when the tracks were removed from the bank to the Esplanade. At this time Grand Trunk freight was handled in the building at the Queen's wharf, now occupied by the Canadian Pacific, and in the western end of the same building was the Superintendent's office. Near by were the car and locomotive shops. In a large frame building, now destroyed, at the west side of the present Bathurst street, were the passenger depot, baggage-room and freight house. Further up the yard stood the round house, which was burned down several years ago and never re-built. In 1871 the original Union station was torn down and a temporary shed was put up at the western side of Simcoe street, for the accommodation of passengers until the completion of the present structure which was opened on Dominion Day, 1873. The roads which ran into either or both of the Union stations are these:—The Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway, now a part of the Canadian Pacific system, was originally a narrow gauge road and for its especial use a third rail was laid at the northern side of the station so that its trains might run into the depot. Credit Valley trains ran out from the Union station, tickets being sold and baggage checked by the Grand Trunk. Later the Ontario & Quebec, now the main line of the Canadian Pacific, used the station. The Great Western railway after using the old Union station many years for its depot at length abandoned it and put up the building at the eastern angle of the


GRAND TRUNK TRAINS
RAILWAY going WEST
SMOKING ROOM
MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.
DINING ROOM
The old Grand Trunk Railway Depot.

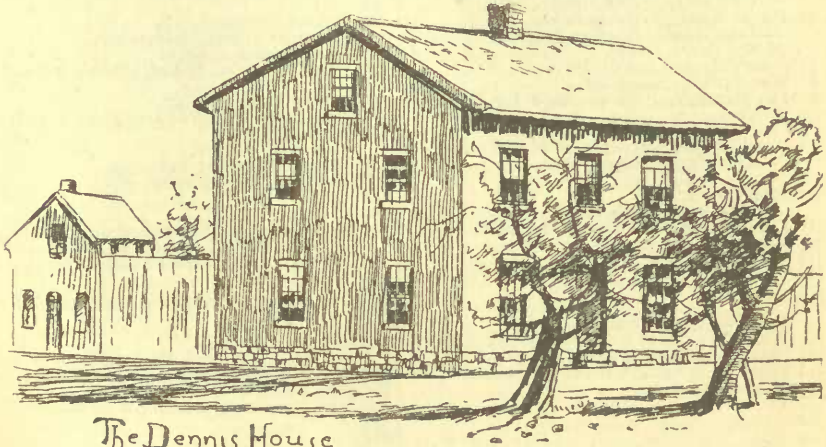
Esplanade and Yonge street. Trains ran in through the archway. The waiting-room was at the north side of the tracks. This building is now a part of the Grand Trunk system. Since the beginning of the present year all trains have run into the Union station also. Local trains, with the exception of the morning North Bay train, leave the City Hall station, stopping at the Union station. At the present time the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are the only roads using the Union station; in fact, they may be called the only roads of much importance in Canada. When the present Union Station was built it was amply large for its purpose. Trains were small, consisting of from three to five cars, but now that trains are much larger and more frequent the building is found to be too small. If the two great companies occupying it come to an agreement the station will be torn down and a new and larger one erected on its site. Now the station is large enough for one road but not for both. There are accommodation stations at the foot of Brock and Bathurst streets, but they are nothing more than temporary structures. Soon, however, a permanent depot will be erected in this part of the city, probably at Bathurst street. At the Parkdale subway the stations of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are independent. Formerly the Grand Trunk had a temporary station there, but this has been abandoned and trains now stop at the Northern depot which was built about twelve years ago. The Canadian Pacific station at Parkdale was put up about five years ago. At High Park there is a suburban station where some trains stop, but no tickets are sold. There is also a suburban station at Windermere, where as large a freight business is done as was once done at Toronto by any single line.

CHAPTER CVIII.
THE DENNIS COTTAGE.

The Building at the North-east Corner of King and Yonge streets, Afterwards the Warehouse of the Ridouts.

At the north-east angle made by the intersection of the two greatest thoroughfares of Toronto, King and Yonge streets, there was for a long time in the early part of the century but one solitary house. This building, which is shown in the sketch, was a rather long, respectable-looking wooden cottage of one storey, painted white, with a paling in front and shaded by large willow trees. It was the home of Mr. John Dennis, formerly superintendent of the dock-yard at Kingston. Mr. Dennis was one of the United Empire Loyalist refugees, and received a grant of land on the Humber, near the site of the modern village of Weston. To the eastward of Mr. Dennis' house stood at an early period a little frame building of the most ordinary kind, worthy of note simply as having been temporarily the District Grammar School before the erection of the large school-house on the Grammar School lot. Mr. Dennis was one of the signers of an address presented to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore on his return to York in 1815. Joseph, the son of Mr. John Dennis, owned and commanded a vessel on Lake Ontario in 1812. When the war with the United States broke out he and his ship were attached to the provincial marine. His vessel was captured by the Americans, and he himself was made a prisoner of war, in which state he remained for fifteen months, or halt the entire length of time from the beginning to the conclusion of hostilities. He afterward commanded the Princess Charlotte, an early steamboat on Lake Ontario. As early as 1799 Joseph Dennis was engaged in ship building. The *Gazette* of September 14th of that year made the following announcement :—"The Toronto yacht, Capt. Baker, will, in the course of a few days be ready to make her first trip. She is one of the handsomest vessels of her size that ever swam upon the Ontario, and if we are permitted to judge from her appearance, and to do her justice we must say she bids fair to be one of the swiftest sailing vessels. She is admirably calculated for the reception of passengers, and can with propriety boast of the most experienced officers and men. Her master builder was Mr. Dennis, an American, on whom she reflects great honour." The boat was built a little way up the Humber from its mouth. In 1826 Mr. Dennis was still engaged in the boat building business. The *Loyalist* of June 3rd, 1826, speaks of a new steamer built by Mr. Dennis. It says : "The new steamer Canada was towed into port this week by the Toronto from the mouth of the Rouge where she was built during the last winter. She will be shortly fitted up for her intended route which we understand will be from York and Niagara around the head of the lake and will add another to the increasing facilities of conveyance in Upper Canada. Six steamboats now navigate the St Lawrence and Lake Ontario in this province besides the Canada and a boat nearly ready for launching at Brockville." The same paper of August 12th, 1826, thus announces the first trip of the Canada across from York

to Niagara. "The new steamboat Canada, Capt. Richardson, made her first trip to Niagara on Monday last and went out of the harbour in fine style. Her appearance reflects much credit on her builder, Mr. Joseph Dennis, and the machinery, manufactured by Messrs. Wards of Montreal, is a specimen of superior workmanship. The combined excellence of the model and machinery of this boat is such as will render her what is usually termed 'a fast boat.'" The trip to Niagara was made in a few minutes over four hours. Somewhere about 1830 the house of Mr. John Dennis, at the corner of King and Yonge streets, was torn down and on its site was erected the four storey hipped roof red brick building, standing there to-day. Since its erection this building has been seen with little alteration of external aspect. For over forty years from the time of its building it was the Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton warehouse of the brothers Joseph and Percival Ridout, and from their retirement by the firm of Aikenhead & Crombie.



The Dennis House
N-E. Cor Yonge and King Sts.

CHAPTER CIX.

THE CITY IN 1846.

A Street Key of King Street Forty-three Years Ago—Old Names and Old Signs.

Mr. E. W. Gardner, a veteran in local archæology, has prepared a street key of King street from the directory of 1846, which will be of interest to the pioneers of Toronto. The directory of 1833-34 was really the best directory that had been published up to 1856, in fact contained a street key, an important omission in the directories of 1839 46-50-52. The key commences at the north-west corner of King and Yonge streets, at K. M. Sutherland's (Dineen's corner).

KING. ST. WEST—NORTH SIDE.

1 K. M. Sutherland & Co., grocers, wholesale and retail, corner Yonge.
3
5 Thos. Champion, Ass. Sec. Church Society.
7
9 Thos. Hillman, "Cigar Divan."
11 Wm. Higgins, high bailiff.
——Wells & Fitzgerald, barristers.
13
15
17 D. Davis, (col'd) tailor.
19 David Wilson, shoemaker.
21
23 Wm. Wilson (col'd), blacksmith.
25 Julia Houston, dyer.
——Henry Stephens, printer.
27 Wm. Haigh, tin and japanned ware.
29 Charles March, painter.
31 Leon Caisse, Headquarters Restaurateur.
33 Jas. Mink, livery stable.
35 Henry Wise, stationer.
——J. F. Westland, seedsman.
37
39 Haigh and Drummond, cabinet-makers.
41 Wilson, Mrs., widow, cor. Bay.
43 Wilson, Wm., cash. Bank Mont., cor Bay.
45
47 Geo. Harcourt, tailor.
49 Rich. Hocken, shoemaker.
51 John A. Sanders, drawing master.
——J. E. Pell, gilder.
53
55 C. W. Cooper, Solicitor in Chancery.
57 Francis Thomas, locksmith.
59 H. H. Clark, innkeeper.
61 Boswell Batisen, bath-keeper.
——Angus Blue, racquet court.
63 J. C. Lewis (col'd), baker.

65 John Howard, fancy silk worker.
67 Wm. Harris, groceries, chinaware, etc.
69 Hy. Sproatt, provision store.
71 James Creed, pork butcher.
73 John Esmonde, tinsmith.
75
77
79 Robert Rex, tailor.
——John Neale, bookbinder.
81 Job Baker, "King Alfred Inn."
83 Wm. Bain, cabinet-maker.
——Hy. Duffin, shoemaker.
85 James Champion, butcher.
87 David Cleggett, shoemaker.
——James Hamilton, printer.
89 J. S. Diamond, baker.
——James Thomas, tailor.
91 Joseph Roberts, "Carpenters' Arms."
——James Taylor, labourer.
93 Joseph Kent, provision store.
——John Kitson, Boulton Arms.
95 Hy. Parry, tailor.
97 Aaron Blackee (col'd), dyer.
99 Wm. Loane, shoemaker.
101 Jas. Merifield, "Shakespeare Inn," corner York.
103
105 Chas. Rankin, surveyor, west of York.
——Miss Phipps, dressmaker.
107
109 John Doody, cab.
——Thos McKey, cabman.
111 J. C. P. Esten, solicitor-in-Chancery.
113
115
115
117
119
121 Jos. Wright, shoemaker.
123 (From this No. to 141 no names are given.)
143 Thos. Wallis, grocer, cor. Simcoe.
145 Edward Byfield, blacksmith, corner King and Simcoe.
147
149
151

The key now takes from the Dominion Bank corner west.

KING ST. WEST—SOUTH SIDE.

2 Lynes & Brown, grocers.
4
6 Ogilvie & Co., grocers.
8 Ellis, John & Co., engravers.
——Riddell & McLean, merchant tailors.
10 George Craig, copper and tinsmith.
12 Joseph Beckett & Co., chemist and drug'st.
14
16 John Crawford, barrister, etc. Corner
——Wm. Osborne, land agent. Jordan.
18
20
22
24 Alex. Smith, hair dresser.
——Wharham & Co., carvers and gilders.
26 John Baker, "Black Swan Inn."
28 Henry Jackson, jeweller.
30
32 Jas. Myers, provision store.
34 Chas. Baker, merchant tailor.
36 Hy. L. Steel, vet. surgeon.
——Francis Lewis, land agent and auct'r.
38 John Bauldrey, green grocer.
40 Hanson, Wm., plumber.
42 Jacques & Hay, cabinet-makers, cor. Bay.
44 Robert Davis & Co., grocers.
46 Chas. Kahn, dentist.
48 Joshua Williams, upholsterer.
50 Wm. J. Coates, printer (editor *Star*).
52 Richard French, chairmaker.
54

56 Miss Vandermissen, toys and fancy goods and Berlin wools.
58 Chas. Carnatt, baker and confectioner.
60 Edward Dack, shoemaker.
62 John Hart, painter.
——D. W. Smith, dyer.
64 Benj. Torrance, wholesale grocers.
66 John Griffiths, patent saddle manufact'rs.
68 George Savage, watchmaker.
70 Chas. Kahn, dentist.
72 John McDonald, McDonald's Hotel.
74 Robt. Hawke, merchant tailor.
76 John Craig, painter and glass stainer.
78 Geo. Shuttleworth, grocer.
80 Mrs. R. Tuton, druggist.
82 J. G. Howard, architect.
84
86
88
90 Richard Brewster, lab.
——John Cavalry, shoemaker.
92 Jas. Meredith, dentist.
94 Alex. Murray, of Moffat, Murray & Co., Res.
96
98 Samuel Wood, dentist.
100 Burns, Mowat & Vankoughnet, barristers.
102 Jones, printer.
——Jones, milliner.
104 Adam Wilson, barrister, res.
——Mrs. Dalton, *Patriot* office.
106
108
110 Hy. Searle, wall papers and music store. (From 112 to 126 no names are given, but this was the sit of Chewett's buildings, now the Rossin House).
128, 130 Owen Miller & Mills, coach-makers.
132
134 Mrs. Ince, widow.
——Geo. T. Denison, Jr., barrister.
136 John Miller, of Owen, Miller & Mills.
138 Thos. Mills, of O., M. & M.
140 John Thomas, pianoforte makers.
142
144
146 Daniel Lamb, blacksmith.
148
150
152

KING ST. EAST—NORTH SIDE.

1 Rideut Bros., hardware.
3 Lepper Arthur, dry-goods.
——Bethune & Blackstone, barristers.
5 Hall, Wm., tailor.
7 Sharwood, Samuel, grocer.
9 Burgess, T. & N., merchant tailors.
11 Lawson, Thomas, merchant tailor.
13 Glassco, Thomas, Junr., hatter.
15 Nordheimer, A. & S. music store.
17 Mathesen, Donald, clothier.
19 Caspar, Samuel, general store.
21 Paterson & Son, general hardware.
23 Caldwell, Hy., tailor.
25 John Christie & Son, hardware.
27 Lesslie Bros., booksellers.
29 Lesslie Jas., pub. examiner.
31 Harrington, John, hardware.
33 Eastwood, John, clothier.
35 Sawdon, Geo., clothier.
37 Lysaght, John, shoemaker.
39 Rigney, Thos., hardware, cor. Toronto st.
41 Scott, H. S. & Co., hardware, corner Toronto. — Wellington Buildings. 1
43 Bilton, G. & T., merchant tailors. 2
45 Walker, Geo., tailor and draper. 3
——George F. Payne, bookseller.
47 Campbell, Sted B., barrister. 4
49 Dolmage, W. B., gilder. 5
—— Hamilton, Hall & Little, grocers.
51 Crown, Edward, shoemaker. 6

—— John Sterling, shoemaker.
53 Dixon, Alex., saddler.
55 Percy, Matt., dry-goods.
57 Rev. Anson Green, *Guardian* office.
59 Musson, Wm., tinsmith
61 Sewell, Chas., jeweller.
——Hagarty, John, barrister, corner Church.
63 Geo. Nicol, dry-goods.
——Thos. Galt, barrister. Cor. Church.
65 Harrison & Foster, barristers.
67 T. J. O'Neil Bros., auct., 65 and 67.
——Thos. Gothard, tailor.
69 Eastwood, John, clothier.
71 Hastings, Rich., dry-goods.
73 Thos. D. Harris, general hardware.
——Geo. H. Cheney, stoves.
75 Melcalf & Cheney, stove manufacturers.
77 Ross, W. O., grocer.
79 Romain Bros., dry-goods.
81 J. A. Smith, dry-goods.
83 Wm. Reynolds, baker, cor. Francis.
85 Richard Northcote, grocer.
87 O'Higgins, John, clothier.
——R. C. Gwatkin, grocer.
89 Geo. Gwan & Co., grocers.
91 O'Donoghoe, John, auctioneers.
93 do. do. do.
95 Thos. Clarkson & Co., Auctioneers.
97 Toy & Austin, grocers, cor. Nelson.
——Geo. Brooke, barrister.
99 Cary & Brown, grocers.
101 Wasridge & Son, hardware.
103 Langlois & Bates, grocers.
105 Stephen Stroud, "Royal Geo. Inn."
107 John Bond, cabinet maker.
109 Teevin, Jas., B. R. Smith and Jas. Teevin, shoemaker.
——Richard Foster, cuttler, knives, etc.
111 Randolphe Hy., coloured barber.
113 Matt, Jonas, shoemaker.
115 John Sproule, wholesale and retail grocer, cor. George.
117 John Doherty, tinsmith, } cor.
——Andrew Tracey, shoemaker, } George
——Arthur Johnson, prov'n store, }
119 Thos. Griffith, shoemaker.
——Sheppard, Wm., shoemaker.
121 Thos. McMurray watchmaker.
123 Wm. Heighton, "Thames Tunnel Inn."
125
127
129
131 Francis Mulligan.
——Mrs. Mulligan, dressmaker.
133
135
137
139
141
143 Pat Mulleney, butcher.
145
147
149
151
153 J. Stevenson, "Rising Sun," cor. Caroline.
155 Samuel Thomas, saddler.
157 John Wasen, shoemaker.
159
161 Richard Watson, carpenter.
163 John Ward shoemaker.
165
167
169 Alex. Legge, general store.
171 Jas. Nunan, shoemaker, cor. Princess.
——John Raymond, shoemaker.
173 Geo. Finn, labourer, cor. Princess.
175 John Graham, tailor.
177 Samuel Smith, tailor.
179
181
183

W'l'ngt n buildings: 7, 8, 9

185 Michael Thompson, "York Tavern."
187 Thos. Brunskill's residence.
189 Edward Goldsmith, 1st clerk B.U.C.
191
193 C. S. Murray, bookkeeper, B.U.C.
195
197 Thos. Helliwell, brewer.
199
201 James Crapper, overseer Gas Works.
203
205
207
209
211 Hon. James E. Small's residence.
213

KING ST. EAST SOUTH SIDE.

2 Betley & Brown, dry-goods.
4 E. H. McSherry, hatter.
6 Wheeler, Thos. watchmaker.
8 Richardson, Francis, chemist,
10 Walker & Hutchinson, clothiers.
12 Thos. Thompson, shoe store.
——Cornish, John, shoemaker.
14 McCord, Miss, dressmaker.
16 Walker, Chas. & W., merchant tailors.
18 Scobie, Hugh, stationer, editor *British Colonist.*
20 Rowsell & Thomson, printers.
22 Peter Patterson, dry-goods.
24 Creighton & Hall, dry-goods.
26
28 Webb, Thos., shoemaker.
30
32 Rossin Bros., jewellers.
34 Brett, R. H., gen. whol. merchants.
36 Workman Bros., hardware.
38 Coons, N. J., dry-goods.
40 Wakefield, Wm., auctioneers.
42 Robert Wightman & Co., importers d. g.
44 Norris, H. & T., china and glass.
46 Kissock, D. & W., whol. and ret. grocers.
48 Brewer, Rich'd, stationer and bookseller.
50 McConkey, Thos., confectioner.
52 Richard Yates, grocer.
54 Smith & Macdonald, whol. grocers.
56 Wm. Musson, tinware. } Victoria Rooms. 1
58 Joseph. J. G., optician. 2
60 Dunlop, Elizabeth, confectioner. 3
62 Eaglesum & Co., dry-goods. 4
64 Bryce, McMurrich & Co., dry-goods. 5
66 Badenach, Alex., grocer. 6
68 McKeana, Patterson & Co., dry-g'ds. 7
70 Braham, Alf., clothier. 8
72 Shaw, Turnbull & Co., retail dry-goods.
74 Geo. Cant, dry-goods, cor. Church.
76 Campbell & Hunter, saddlers.
78 Jas. Rogers, hatter.
80 Martin J. O'Burne, clothier.
82 W. Matherson, saddler, 12 City Buildings.
84 Whewall & Petch, dry-goods.
86 John W. Holland, chinaware.
88 Stennet, Wm., watchmaker.
90 Andrew Hamilton, grocer, chinaware, etc.
92 J. & J. McGraham, wholesale dry-goods.
94 J. R. Mountjoy, dry-goods.
96 Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co., druggists.
98 Francis O'Dea, clothier.
——John Foster, shoemaker.
100 Francis Logan, dry-goods.
102 Angus Morrison, barrister.
104 McFarlane, Walter, D.G., cor. Market sq
106 Malcolm Gillespie, dry-goods.
108
110
112 Chas. Robertson, grocer, N. E. cor. Market square.
——H. M. O'Brien, attorney.
114 Wm. Henderson, grocer, cor. Market.
116 Hugh Miller, chemist, etc.
118 E. W. Lee & Co., dry-goods.
120 Beatty & Marsh, wholesale and retail grocers.

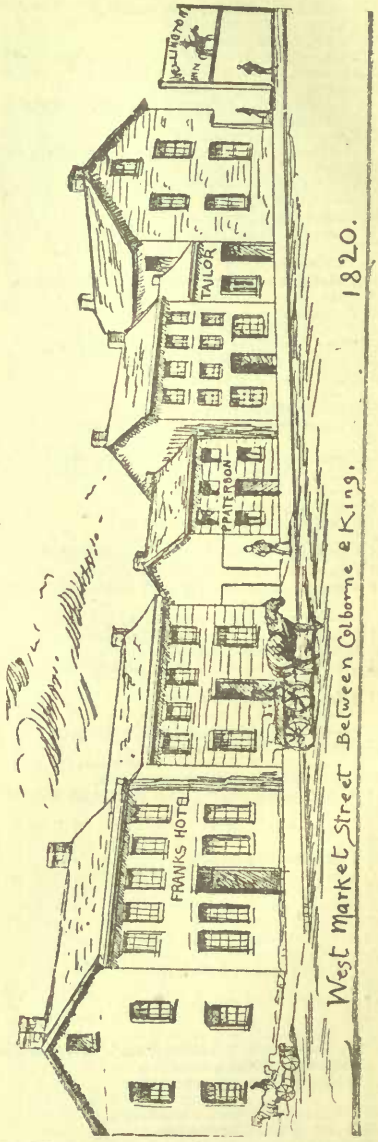
122 D. Cleal, baker.
124
126 W. C. Kelly & Co., wholesale and retail grocers.
128 John Thomson, wholesale and retail grocer.
130 Thos. Brunskill, auctioneer and commission merchant.
132 S. G. Lynn & Co., grocer and prov.
134 Geo. Munro, wholesale merchant, corner George.
136
138
——Wm. Foster.
140 Thos. Armstrong, shoemaker.
142 James Beatty, leather merchant.
144 John Blythe, tailor.
146
148 John Pollock, tinsmith.
150 Bloxom, Daniel, Tontine coffee house.
152 Mrs. Harris, stay maker.
154 Francois St. Hilliaire harness maker.
156 William Smith, tallow chandler, corner Frederick.
158 E. G. O'Brien, Sec. T. & L. H. Railroad Co., cor. Frederick.
160
162 Jacob Cleal, baker.
164
166 Thos. Bathey, vet. surgeon.
168
170
172
173 Margaret Lumsden, provisions.
176 John Wright, innkeeper. cor. Caroline.
178
180 Francis Knowles, labourer.
182
184 Henry Conlin, flour and grain dealer.
186
188 Andrew McCormack, blacksmith.
190 Henry Goldsmith, East York Road Office.
192 Peter Lenfesty, grocer.
194 Max Silvans, harness maker.
196 Adam Beatty, innkeeper.
198 Francis Sullivan, wheelwright.
200 John W. Beaven, cooper, cor. Princess.
202 Wm. Cubit, baker, cor. Princess.
204
206
208 Phillip Long, groceries.
210 Bernard Love, labourer.
212 John Plunket, tinsmith.
214
216

CHAPTER CX.

A WEST MARKET STREET BLOCK.

The Row of Buildings which Stood Between King and Colborne Streets, Including Frank's Hotel and the Wellington Inn.

In 1820 a block of frame buildings stood between Colborne street and King on the west side of West Market street. At the corner of King street stood the Wellington inn—not the Wellington hotel of a later date, which was a block farther west—kept by James Elliot in 1820. This was a modest two storey building. In front of it at the corner stood two posts supporting a large sign on each side of which was a picture of the Duke of Wellington on horseback. Mr. Elliot died here and his successor was Landlord Norris, who conducted the business until about the year 1834, when the building was converted into stores.



Afterward it was turned into a dwelling and was occupied for some time by a son-in-law of Jesse Ketchum. About 1840 it was bought by Mr. Helliwell, who tore down the old frame building and put up the present brick one. Now occupied by C. Martin & Co. The property is now in the possession of the Helliwells. The next

and adjoining building to the south of the Wellington inn, was a diminutive one storey shop, occupied in 1820 by Terry & Catermole, watchmakers, then by a small shop keeper named Levy, and later by Nicoll, a tailor, and McClellan, also a tailor. Next to this was the office and warehouse of the Helliwells, millers and brewers, on the Don. Their building was two stories. Adjoining this, was Peter Paterson's hardware store, a similar building. South of Paterson's and separated from it by a lane, was John Bishop's butcher shop, a building like Patterson's and Helliwell's. Bishop's slaughter house was at the rear of his shop, and the lane between it and Paterson's store ran back to it. On the corner of Colborne street stood one of the early and one of the most famous hotels of York. This was Frank's hotel, a two storey white frame building with its gable on Colborne street and its entrance on West Market street. To the right on entering was the bar-room and to the left the sitting-room.

At the end of the hall were the stairs leading up to the ball-room, an extension running back to Bishop's butcher shop. This ball-room is celebrated. At times it was fitted up for dramatic purposes, and in it were given the first theatrical performances witnessed in York. On these occasions the room was approached by a stairway from the outside. It was in this assembly room dismantled of its theatrical furniture that a fancy dress ball was given on the last day of the year 1827, conjointly by Mr. John Galt, commissioner of the Canada Company, and Lady Mary Willis, wife of Justice John Walpole Willis. Mr. Galt was only three years in Canada, but this time enabled him to lay the foundation of the Canada Company well as is shown by its duration and prosperity. Mr. Galt was inclined to treat the people of York and the local governmental authorities rather haughtily. They accused him of playing "Captain Grand" and looking down on the inhabitants of Upper Canada. He does not deny this, and in his autobiography says: "I never thought about them—the people of York—unless to notice some ludicrous peculiarity of individuals." In the same book he tells how he came to give the ball at Frank's. Having received an intimation that the colonelcy of a regiment might be offered to him, he writes: "This information was unequivocally acceptable, and accordingly I resolved to change my recluseness into something more cordial towards the general inhabitants of York. I therefore directed one of the clerks—Mr. Thomson of the Canada Company—to whom I thought the task might be agreeable, to make arrangements for giving a general fancy dress ball to all my acquaintances and the principal inhabitants. I could not be troubled with the details myself, but exhorted him to make the invitations as numerous as possible." Mr. Galt lived at Frank's Hotel, but his quarters there were very uncomfortable and distasteful to him. Writing of his residence here he thus expresses himself: "The reader is probably acquainted with the manner of living in the American hotels, but without experience he can have no right notion of what in those days—1827—was the condition of the best tavern in York. It was a mean two storey house. The landlord however—Mr. Frank—did all in his power to mitigate the afflictions with which such a domicile was quaking to one accustomed to quiet."

In another place when picturing Dover in Kent, he compares it with York in the following language: "Everybody who has been at Dover knows that it is one of the vilest haunts on the face of the earth except Little York in Upper Canada." The appointment of Justice Willis to the bench of Upper Canada created much discontent, he being an outsider. He held the position but a short time when he was removed and appointed Chief Justice of Demerara. In his place on the Court of King's Bench, was appointed in 1828, Christopher Alexander Hagerman. Lady Mary Willis, who was associated with Mr. Galt in giving the fancy ball at Frank's, was a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. A trial of a painful nature known as Willis v Bernard, arising out of circumstances connected with Judge Willis' brief residence in Canada took place in 1832 before the Chief Justice of England and a special jury at Westminster, when a thousand pounds were awarded as damages to the plaintiff. Mr. Galt was examined as a witness at this trial. On the occasion of the fancy dress ball at Frank's Hotel, the general interests of the Canada Company were to some extent studied in the ornamentation of the assembly room, its floor being decorated with an immense representation in chalks or water colour of the arms of the association. The supporters of the shield were of colossal dimensions, two lions rampant bearing flags turning opposite ways: below on the riband in characters proportionably large was the motto of the company: "Non mutat genus solum." The sides and ceiling of the room with the passages leading from the front door to it were covered throughout with branches of the hemlock spruce; nestling in the greenery of this perfect bower were innumerable little coloured lamps each con-

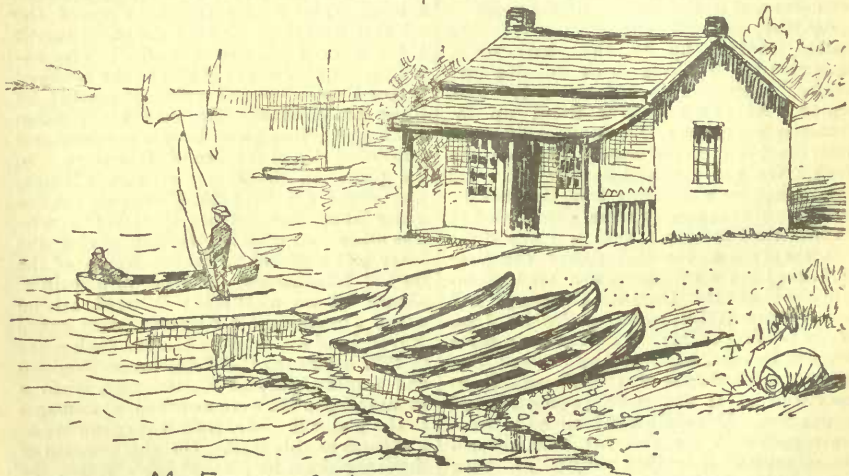
taining a floating light. Lady Mary Willis appeared as Mary, Queen of Scots; the judge himself during a part of the evening was in the costume of a gay old lady, the Countess of Desmond, aged one hundred years; Miss Willis the clever amateur equestrienne, was Folly with cup and bells; Dr. William Warren Baldwin was a Roman senator; his two sons William and St. George were the Dios Curi; his nephew Augustus Sullivan was Puss in the Boots; Dr. Grant Powell was D. Pangloss; Mr. Kerr, a real Otchipway Chief and at the time a member of the Legislature, made a magnificent Kentucky backwoodsman, entitled Captain Jedediah Skinner. Mr. Gregg of the Commissariat was Othello. The Kentuckian professing to be struck with the many fine points of the Moor as regarded from his point of view persisted throughout the evening in exhibiting an inclination to purchase, an idea naturally much resented by Othello. Col. Givins, his son, Adolphus Raymond Baby, and others, were Indian chiefs of different tribes, who more than once indulged in the war dance. Mr. Buchanan, son of the British Consul at New York, was Darnley: Mr. Thomson, of the Canada Company's office, was Rizzio; Mr. G. A. Barber, who had suffered in reality a mutilation of the right hand by an explosion of gunpowder during the previous November, was a wounded sailor from Navarino. Mr. Frank, the landlord of Frank's Hotel, was also the proprietor of an early public nursery garden to the eastward of Yonge street near Yorkville.

CHAPTER CXI.

AN OLD TAR.

Recollections of Michael Masterson, the Old Razor Grinder and Sailorman.

In the directory of 1846 we find "Masterson, Michael, razor grinder, Bay Shore, near York street." His house was at the foot of Bay street, about a hundred feet from the south line of Front street, for in those days, in fact till the time the Esplanade was built, the shore ran up to the edge of the bank, the line of which would be a little south of the front doors of the warehouses in the Iron block. The writer has bathed within a few feet of the back of the old Custom House on Front and Yonge and which was burned down in 1870. Masterson was a city character. In the early days from about 1825, he was a sailor. Through a mishap his left arm was shot off when quite a young man. A wooden arm with an iron hook did good service in lieu of the genuine article. His wife was a most estimable and motherly woman, and in later years when Masterson kept boats for hire at the foot of Bay street, Mrs. Masterson always had a kindly eye for the welfare of the school and U. C. College boys who were her patrons. Long before this era, Michael or as he was popularly named, "Fisty," had a small schooner which he ran across the lake and it is said that he did quite a lot of smuggling. His vessel was two masted and about forty feet long. He called his craft the "Christina" after his wife, who by the way was a Scotchwoman and a zealous



Masterson's Cottage, on the Beach · Foot of Bay St.

Presbyterian. When Carfrae was Collector of Customs he attempted to seize the vessel on account of a lot of tea that had been smuggled for a King street grocer, now a wealthy man in Toronto. Fisty did not believe as he said in having "the broad arrow" on his deck, so he, one-armed and all as he was, grasped Carfrae about the neck, and jumping overboard attempted to drown him, but fortunately both were rescued and Masterson was heavily fined. On another occasion, a couple of hogsheads of wine were captured by the Customs. It was removed uptown to Mosley's auction rooms on King street near the market. The sale was fixed for a certain date. The crowd assembled and the auctioneer directed that the wine be tested, when to the amazement of the audience, it was found that the wine had turned to water by some mysterious process. In those days there was a great deal of smuggling carried on. The farmers on the lake shore used to connive at many a cargo of stuff being run in from the States, and large amounts of money were made. An old carter named Handy used to secrete tea in his stables and keep it there for weeks till a prominent King street establishment was ready to receive it. Masterson, however, gave up his bad tricks and with a grinding machine went about town earning a good stipend. He also kept boats for hire from about 1847, at the foot of Bay street. At a later period, Mr. Darby Finch and Mr. Willard, two popular boatmen, kept boats for hire at Rees's wharf, foot of Simcoe street. Mrs. Masterson ran the boat department and her house was kept as bright as a new pin. Her charge for boats was seven pence half penny an hour and the patronage was very liberal. The Mastersons had one son, a clever fellow, who was educated at Upper Canada College. His name was Charles Michael and he was a phenomenal musician. He could play the violin with much ability. Mrs. Masterson was in after years an employee of the Boys' or Girls' Home. Her son went out west. Michael, the father, was a man of about 5 feet 9 inches in height, stout and burly, sharp and keen. In the summer months he was a runner for the steamer which ran from Toronto and Hamilton and Rochester. It was amusing to hear him shout out the advantages of this particular steamer and route he was working for, as he stood at the corner of Yonge and Front streets while his rivals in the business would be doing as well on another corner.

CHAPTER CXII.

THE WATERLOO BUILDINGS.

A Well-known Block on King Street West—Stone's, Macdonald's and Ellah's Hotels.

Away back in the early days of the forties the fashionable hotel of Toronto was on King street west. It was kept by a Mr. Stone, who at a later date removed east. It was known in 1843 as the Waterloo buildings, and the main entrance to the hotel was where the principal entrance is now to the upper floors of the present buildings. The hotel formed the central portion of the block, and on each side of it were three or four shops as indicated in the engraving. Mr. Stone first occupied this house in January 1843, and the following modest announcement appeared in the *British Colonist* of that date :

STONE'S HOTEL.

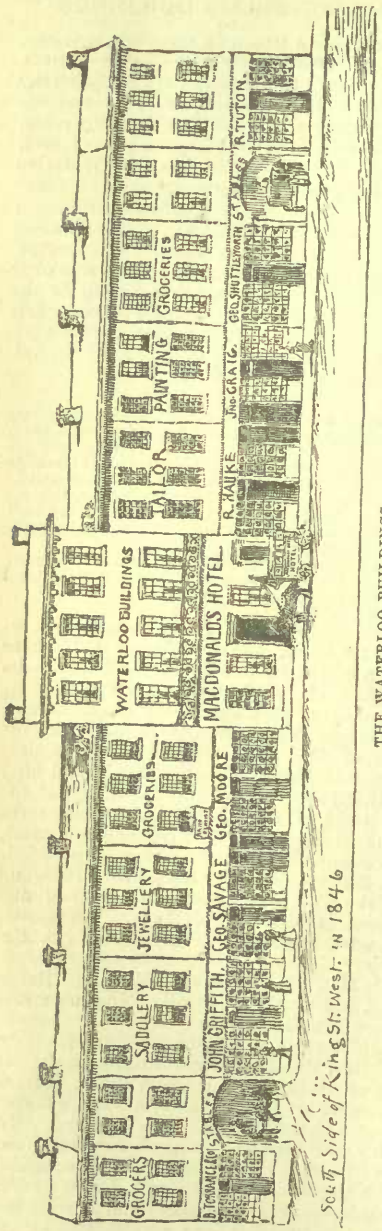
WATERLOO BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO

J. Stone, in removing to the above commodious premises, begs to return his acknowledgments to those friends who so liberally patronized him while in the City Arms, and to assure them, and the public generally, that no expense shall be wanting to render his present establishment equally deserving a continuance of their support.

Superior accommodation for boarders, elegant apartments for large and small parties, and excellent stabling and coachhouses.

January 31st. 1843.

Stone's was certainly the fashionable resort, for on St. Andrew's day of 1843 there was a ball at Stone's Hotel, held under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society and the patronage of Mrs. Justice McLean, the wife of the late Justice, Mrs. John Cameron, the wife of Mr. John Cameron, at one time cashier of the Commercial Bank, and Mrs. T. G. Ridout, the wife of the cashier of the old Bank of Upper Canada. About three hundred were present at this entertainment, and at supper Mr. Justice McLean presided. Mr. Stone vacated the hotel about 1845, and in the same year it was occupied and known as McDonald's Hotel. The following advertisement of it appears in *The Examiner* of December 18, 1844 :—"Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone's, Waterloo Buildings, King street, Toronto. The subscriber announces that he has leased the above establishment, and from his experience in the line, and by unremitting attention to the convenience and comfort of his patrons he confidently hopes to sustain and enhance the reputation this hotel has acquired. His table will always be furnished with the luxuries of the season and his cellars stocked with the choicest wines and liquors. For boarders and large or small families he has such accommodation as cannot fail of ensuing satisfaction, and he respectfully soli-



THE WATERLOO BUILDINGS.

cits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to his predecessor. John Macdonald.' Opposite to this hotel were cold and hot baths for ladies and gentlemen, to be had from 6 a. m, to 10 p. m. After this, in 1852, it was occupied by Mr. John Ellah, who at one time was the lessee of the British Coffee House, and who afterwards kept the Ellah private hotel in the Baldwin building on the northeast corner of Front and Bay streets. The shopkeepers on each side are, many of them, well known names. The store at present occupied by Mr. Score, was the wholesale establishment of Mr. Benjamin Torrance, a name indelibly connected with the mercantile interests of the Dominion. This shop was occupied for years by Mr. J. E. Pell, gilder, and about twenty years ago by Mr. Score. The shop west of the theatre entrance was that of Mr. J. Griffith, a well-known saddler. Then came Mr. Geo. Savage, the watchmaker. Mr. Savage at a later date had a shop on King street east. He at one time was Collector of Customs for the port of Toronto. The next shop was Mr. George Moore's. Over this shop was the office of Mr. Chas. Rahn, the dentist. Then came the hotel. The next door west of the hotel was the house that stands there to-day, and was occupied by Mr. Robert Hawke, a merchant tailor, with whom Mr. Score worked for many years. Next door west was the shop of Mr. John Craig, a painter and glass-stainer. Mr. Craig not only painted the houses and fences, but was somewhat of a banner painter, and some of the National, the Orange and Freemason societies of those days had their banners painted by him. Years afterwards Mr. Craig moved to Queen street and lived in a large house on the south side of that street, immediately opposite James street. Next door was the establishment of Mr. Geo. Shuttleworth, a grocer, and the first door west of the Theatre lane, was the chemist and druggist shop of Mrs. R. Tuton, the widow of a very respectable druggist, who at one time occupied a shop on King street, further west. One door west of Mrs. Tuton's stands to-day, as it stood forty years ago, the office of the Ranger of High Park, Mr. J. G. Howard, the architect. In those days he was the City Engineer and the drawing master of Upper Canada College.

CHAPTER CXIII.

LAND GRANTS IN YORK AND TORONTO FROM 1796 TO 1861.

A Table Showing the Size and Location of Lots Granted the Original Patentees, with a Brief Descriptive Outline of the First Town Plot, Park Lots and Subsequent Extensions.

As originally laid out and defined in 1794, the town plot of York was a compact little parallelogram, bounded on the south by Palace street, on the east by Parliament street, on the north by the present Duke street, or, as it then was, Duchess street, and on the west by Jarvis street. Comprised within these boundaries were twelve squares, each of about two and a half acres. The land lying between Palace street and the bay front was set aside as a Government reserve.

No maps or records are in existence showing the first possessors and the amount possessed by each of the land within these narrow boundaries. Not until two years later do definite records exist of the divisions of property, and these not of the original town plots, but of the lots included in the first extension of York ratified by the Council, June 10, 1797, and of the part lots which were simply farms of 100 acres each, stretching westward from the Don, with Queen street as their southern boundary line. In the map of this first extension the town lots are each of one acre or approximately. The town as thus enlarged was bounded on the north by Queen street, on the west by York, on the east by Parliament, and on the south by Palace, now King, at the eastern end, and by Front so-called then, as now at the western end. During the administration of Governor Peter Russell, between the years 1798 and 1802, a still further extension was made, but only to the westward as far as Peter street, the same divisions of land obtaining. From that period to the present time there have been many extensions in every direction save to the southward, where nature has fixed the boundary.

PATENTS.

TOWNSHIP OF YORK, NOW IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Broken Fronts.

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
	3	J. B. Bouchette	All	60	Feb. 10, 1797
	4	Patrick Barn	All	58	Aug. 24, 1796
	5	William Cooper	All	30	Dec. 31, 1798
	6	Samuel Cozens	All	34	Aug. 24, 1796
	7	Paul Wilcott	All	38	Aug. 24, 1796
	8	John Ashbridge	All	38	Aug. 24, 1796
	9	Jonathan Ashbridge	E ½	17	Aug. 24, 1796
	9	Parker Mills	W ½	17	Aug. 24, 1796
	10	John Matthews	All	42	Sept. 1, 1797
	11	Benjamin Mosley	All	52	Aug. 24. 1796
	12	Christopher Robinson	All	48	Sept. 1, 1797
	13	Frederick Brown	All	50	Oct. 15, 1804
	14	John Cox	All	70	June 22, 1796
	15	John Scadding	All	30	May 6, 1796
		Gore between T. of York and Government Park.			
	..	D. W. Smith	All	7	July 23, 1798
	..	D. W. Smith	All	1-10	Dec. 31, 1798
		Park Lots.			
	1	F. G. Simcoe	N. ½	..	Aug. 8, 1795
	1	Hon. W. D. Powell, *et al*	Sy. Pt.	..	April 29, 1819
	2	See A.D. 1851 (see folio 57)		..	
	3	John Small	All	100	June 30, 1801
	4	John White	All	100	Feb. 10, 1797
	5	David W. Smith	All	100	March 6, 1798
	..	David W. Smith	B. F.	2 6-10	Dec. 31, 1798
	6	William Jarvis	All	100	Nov. 1, 1811
	7	Hon. John McGill	All	100	July 21, 1809
	..	Hon. John McGill	B.F.	3	Dec. 31, 1798
	8	George Playter	All	100	Aug. 24, 1796
	9	James McCantry	All	100	Sept. 1, 1797
	10	David William Smith	All	100	Sept. 1, 1797
	11	Rev. Thos. Raddish	All	..	July 18, 1797
	12	Mr. Justice Powell	All	..	May 1, 1798
	13	Robert J. D. Gray	All	100	May 1, 1798
	14	Peter Russell	All	100	Mar. 23, 1798
	15	Wm. Willcocks	All	..	Dec. 22, 1798
	Letter H	John McDonell	.....	10	Oct. 4, 1811
A parcel in front of Park lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, and in rear of Military Reserve known by					
	Letter I	William Halton	.....	22	Oct. 1, 1811
1	16	Hon. W. D. Powell, *et al*	All	..	April 26, 1819
	16	Hon. Jas. Baby	All	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	17	Hon. Alex. Grant	All	..	Dec. 31, 1798

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		Park Lots continued.			
	18	Edward Baker Littlehales	All	..	Aug. 10, 1801
	19	Lieut.-Col. David Shank	All	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	20	John Macdonell	All	..	Nov. 26, 1810
	21	Major David Shank	All	..	April 21, 1797
	22	Samuel Smith	All	..	April 11, 1806
	23	Hon. Æneas Shaw	All	..	Aug. 3, 1799
	24	John Baptiste Bouchette	All	..	May 17, 1802
	25	David Burns	All	..	May 22, 1798
	26	Alexander McNabb	N. ½	..	Dec. 14, 1798
	..	William Chewitt	S. ½	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	27	William Allan	N. ½	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	..	Thomas Ridout	S. ½	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	28	Angus McDonell	All	..	May 20, 1801
2	26	Major David Shank	All	200	April 21, 1797
	27	Samuel Smith	All	200	Aug. 11, 1806
	28	Hon. Æneas Shaw	All	200	Aug. 3, 1799
	29	J. B. Bouchette	All	200	Feb. 10, 1797
	30	William Halton	All	200	Dec. 15, 1810
		PENINSULAR FRONTING THE CITY OF TORONTO—None.			
		CITY OF TORONTO.			
		(East Side.)			
	1	Anne Smith	All	1	Mar. 6, 1798
Ontario.	2	Anne Smith	All	1	Mar. 5, 1798
	G		..	..	.....
	3	Allan McDonald	All	1	July 23, 1798
	4	Ephraim Holland Payson	All	1	July 23, 1798
	S 5	William Hunter	All	½	May 20, 1801
	5	Thomas Ward	All	8 chains	May 1, 1798
		Palace Street.			
A	1	John Small	All	4-5	July 10, 1801
A	2	Angus McDowell	All	2-5	July 10, 1804
B	3	Hon. Peter Russell	All	4-5	Mar. 19, 1798
B	4	Elizabeth Russell	All	4-5	Mar. 14, 1798
C	5	Lawrence Herchmer	All	2-5	Mar. 22, 1806
C	6	William Allan	All	2-5	Dec. 14, 1798
D	7	William Wilcocks	All	2-5	Mar. 19, 1798
D	8	Duncan Cameron	All	2-5	May 14, 1803
	9	George Playter	All	2-5	May 20, 1801
	10	William Crooks	All	2-5	Oct. 8, 1803
F		William Campbell	All	4-5	April 13, 1812
G		Christopher Widmer	All	3 5	June 5, 1817
		King Street (formerly Duke Street) Old Town—North Side.			
Block 1	1	David W. Smith	R. pt.	1-5	March 6, 1798
Block 1	..	John Small	Ft. pt.	2-10	June 21, 1816
Block 1	2	David W. Smith	R. pt.	1-5	March 6, 1798
Block 1	..	David W. Smith	W. ½ of F. pt.	1-10	July 23, 1798
Block 1	..	John Small	E. ½ of Ft. pt.	1-10	June 21, 1816
Block 1	3	David W. Smith	R. pt.	1-5	Mar 6, 1798
Block 1	..	David W. Smith	Ft. pt.	2-10	July 23, 1798
Block 1	4	Hon. David W. Smith	All	2-5	Dec. 15, 1798
Hul B. 1	5	Hon. David W. Smith	All	2 sq. chains	Dec. 31, 1798
Block 2	6	John Kendrick	All	3-5	April 25, 1808
Block 2	7	William Allan	All	1-5	Mar. 14, 1798
Block 2	8	Samuel Heron	All	1	Dec. 31, 1798
Block 3	9	Daniel Cozens, jr	All	1-5	Aug. 8, 1799
Block 3	10	William Demont	All	1-5	Aug. 24, 1796
Block 3	11	John Jones	E. ½	1-10	Mar. 23, 1812
Block 3	..	Samuel Peter Jarvis	W. ½	1-10	Mar. 30, 1814
Block 3	12	William Smith	All	1-5	May 24, 1796
Block 4	13	Archibald Cameron	All	1-5	June 30, 1801
Block 4	14	Sergeant John McBride	All	1-5	Mar. 19, 1798
Block 4	15	John John McBride	All	1-5	May 20, 1801
Block 4	..	Hon. J. McGill *et al*	All	1-5	April 6, 1808
Block 4	16	William Willcocks	All	1-5	May 17, 1802
Block 5	17	Hiram Kendrick	All	1-5	Dec. 1, 1803
Block 5	18	Dorcas Kendrick	All	1-5	June 12, 1798
Block 5	19	John Roche	All	1-5	Dec. 31, 1798
Block 5	20	Joseph Kendrick	All	1-5	Dec. 31, 1798
Block 6	21	Edward Wright	All	1-5	Sept. 4, 1800
Block 6	22 23	Joseph Hunt	All	2-5	Aug. 8, 1799
Block 6	24	Samuel Marther	All	1-5	Sept. 4, 1800
	1	*King Street (formerly Duke Street. Old Town)—South Side*			
	2				
	3				
	4				

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres. etc.	Date of Patent.
King Street (Formerly Duke Street, Old Town) South Side, Continued.					
A	5	Included in No. 1, north side of Palace street,			
	6				
	7	Paul Marion	All	1-5	May 17, 1802
	8	William Demont	All	1-5	Aug. 24, 1796
B	9	Included in No. 3 north side of Palace street.			
	10				
	11	Included in No. 4 north side of Palace street.			
	12				
C	13	James Mills	All	2-5	May 17, 1807
	14				
	15	John McGill *et al*	All	1-5	Mar. 14, 1803
	16	John McDougall	All	1-5	Mar. 19, 1798
D	17	William Granam	All	..	Aug. 8, 1799
	18	Richard Lawrence	All	1-5	May 17. 1802
	..	Richard Beasley *et al*	All	1-5	Feb. 13, 1805
	19	Samuel Osburn	All	1-5	May 17, 1802
	20	Richard Beasley	All	1-5	Feb. 13, 1805
E	21	John McDougall	All	1-5	April 6, 1808
	22	Ira Bissell	All	1-5	July 24, 1799
	23	Shivers Cozens	All	1-5	July 20, 1799
	24	John McBride	All	1-5	June 16, 1801
In front of town	Block C	John Small	All	1	May 7, 1812
Between Park Reserve and J. Small's lands.		William Halton	All	2	Oct. 4, 1811
Parallelogram	Letter R, east of Town of York, part reserved for park and Government buildings				
		John Small	All	2	Dec. 5, 1825
		North Side.			
	1	Noel Holmes	All	9 sq. chains	Aug. 19. 1799
	2	Thomas Ridout	All	9 sq. chains	Mar. 14. 1798
	3	Peter Pennin.g	All	9 sq. chains	June 10. 1801
	4	John Henry Kahman	All	9 10	March 7, 1803
	5	Maria Willcocks	All	9 sq. chains	Sept. 4, 1800
	6	Hon. James Baby in trust for Roman Catholic chapel.	All	9 sq. chains	Mar. 25, 1806
		South Side.			
	6	John Mathews	All	1-5	May 17, 1802
	7	Parker Mills	All	1-5	May 19, 1798
	8	John Ashbridge	All	1-5	May 17, 1802
	9	John Henry Kahman	All	2-5	May 17, 1802
	10				
	11	William Jarvis	All	1-5	Nov. 1, 1811
	12	William Jarvis	All	1.5	Nov. 1, 1811
	13	Titus Geer Simons	All	1-5	May 14. 1803
	14	Thomas Ward	All	1-5	May 1, 1798
Duke st.	15	William Willcock	....	..	June 30, 1801
	16				
	17	Malcolm Wright	....	..	May 17, 1802
	18	Edward Hayward	....	..	May 20. 1801
	19	Thomas Mercer	....	..	May 13. 1805
	20	Thomas Matthews	....	..	Mar. 14, 1798
	21	Joseph Kendrick	....	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	22				
	23				
	24	Nicholas Klingenbrumer	All	..	May 17, 1812
		North Side.			
	1	William Cooper	All	9 sq. chains	Sept. 4, 1800
	2	William Glendower White	All	93,025 sq. chains	Dec. 31, 1798
	3	Robert Henderson	All	9 sq. chains	June 30, 1801
	4	Robert Henderson	All	½	May 20, 1801
Duchess st.	Gore	Colin Drummond *et al.* trustees of Presbyterian congregation	All	½	April 15, 1825
	5	Alexander McDonell	All	1	Mar. 9, 1807
	6	Thomas Kirgem	All	9 sq. chains	Sept. 4, 1800
		South Side.			
	1	William Bond	....	9 sq. chains	Aug. 10, 1801
	2	Mary Ridout	All	9 sq. chains	Mar. 14, 1798
	3	Archibald Thompson	All	9 sq. chains	Nov. 25. 1802
	4	Andrew Thompson	All	9-10	April 22, 1807
	5	David Thompson	All	9 sq. chains	May 19. 1806
	6	John Conn	All	9 sq. chains	Sept. 20, 1803
		West Side.			
	1	Joseph Ketchum	All	1	Aug. 10, 1801
	2	Samuel Nash	All	1	May 20, 1801
George st.	3	Samuel Peters Jarvis	All	6-10	Mar. 18, 1822
	4	Samuel Peters Jarvis	All	1	Mar. 18, 1822

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		East Side.			
Toronto st.	1	James Green	All	1	July 10, 1801
	2	Maria Green	All	1	July 10, 1801
	3	William Stanton	All	1	Jan. 9, 1812
	4	David Burns	All	1	Mar. 14, 1803 (2)
Church st.	Market Block	Hon. Henry Allcock *et al*	All	5½	Oct. 7, 1803
	A	D'Arcy Boulton *et al* for church yard and burying ground	All	4	Sept. 4, 1820
		West Side.			
	A	John McDonell	All	1	Oct. 4, 1811
	B	Grant Powell *et al* for Jail and Court House	All	4	April 29, 1819
	C	Hon. W. D. Powell *et al* in trust	All	6	April 26, 1819
		West Side.			
New st.	1	Lucy Stuart	All	1	May 19, 1806
	2	Rev. Geo. Okill Stuart	All	1	Feb. 10, 1806
		Old Town.			
	1	Marianne White	....	76,230 sq. links	Dec. 31, 1798
Lot st.	2	Charles Samuel White	....	76,250 sq. links	June 12, 1798
	3	John White	....	76,250 sq. links	June 12, 1798
		New Town.			
Lot st.	1 to 9	Same as north side of Hospital st. (qu. v.)	...	..	
	10	Pound	....		
	11	Same as north side of Hospital st. (qu. v.)	....	..	
	12	John Vanzant	N. pt.	1-5	Aug. 10, 1801
	13 to 19	Same as north side of Hospital st. (qu. v.)		..	
	A Block	Rev. Alex. McDonell *et al* for Roman Catholic church, etc.	All	6¾	June 15, 1832
Front st.	1	Thomas Scott	All	½	Aug. 10, 1801
	2	James McCaulay	All	½	Dec. 2, 1802
	3	Charlotte Berczy	All	9-10	Sept. 10, 1804
	4	John Dennison	All	1	Jan. 27, 1798
	5	Henry John Boulton	All	1	May 28, 1839
	6	Thomas Schofield	All	1	July 29, 1799
	7	Anne Powell	All	1	May 1, 1798
	8	Hon. William Dummer Powell	All	1	Jan. 9, 1798
	9	Hannah Jarvis	All	1	Aug. 10, 1801
	10	William Jarvis	All	1	Aug. 10, 1801
	11	William Penelope Beikie	All	1	May 17, 1802
	12	James Givins	All	1	May 20, 1801
		Simcoe Place.			
East side.	1 to 4	Robert Isaac De Gray	All	2	Aug. 10, 1801
W. side. North side.	5	Thomas Raddish	All	1	Dec. 31, 1798
	6 to 8	Mary Elmsley	All	1	Dec. 31, 1798
	9	Hon. John Elmsley	All	½	April 8, 1798
	10 to 11	Catherine Hannah Allcock	All	1	Sept. 7, 1804
	12 to 13	Hon. Henry Allcock	All	1	Sept. 8, 1804
	14	Arthur Holdsworth Brooking	All	1	May 20, 1801
	15 to 17	John Entecott	All	1	June 30, 1801
		A tract on south side of King street and east side of Simcoe street.			
		Hon. Archibald McLean *et al* for Church of Scotland	All	18,918 sq. feet	April 1, 1846
		North Side.			
	1	Robert Gray	All	1	Aug. 10, 1801

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		North Side Continued.			
	2	Richard Ferguson	All	1	June 18, 1816
	3	Thomas Hamilton	All	1	May 13, 1803
	4	Archibald Thompson	All	1	May 24, 1798
	5	Benjamin Cozens	W. 1-5		May 3, 1816
		Benjamin Cozens	E. 4-5	1	May 3, 1816
Market st.	6	Alexander Wood	All	1	July 14, 1803
	7	William Chewett	All	1	Aug. 17, 1804
	8	William Chewett	All	1	Oct. 25. 1798
	9	Hon. Robert Hamilton	All	1	Sept. 26, 1805
	10	Hon. James Baby	All	1	May 27, 1799
	11	Magdalen Cartwright	All	1	Feb. 7, 1804
	12	Rev. Edmund Burke	All	1	June 25, 1817
	13	George Crookshank	All	1	Aug. 10, 1803
	14	John McGill	All	1	June 10. 1801
	A	Alexander McDonell	All	1	Aug. 10, 1801
	B	Hon. Rideaux Selby	All	1	July 29, 1809
		South Side.			
Tract		Hon. Thomas Scott	All	1	May 10, 1803
		Hon. L. P. Sherwood	All	½	Dec. 16. 1825
	1	Thomas Scott	All	½	Aug. 10, 1801
	2	Elizabeth Tuck McCaulay	All	1	Dec. 2, 1803
	3	Henry John Boulton	All	1	Oct. 28, 1820
Market st. now Wellington st.	4	Alexander McNabb	All	1	Nov. 25, 1802
	5	Robert Richardson	All	1	May 20, 1801
	6	William Weeks	All	1	Dec. 31, 1798
	7	John Powell	All	1	May 1, 1798
	8	William Dummer Powell, jr.	All	1	May 1, 1798
	9	Bartholomew Crannell Beardley	All	1	May 30, 1801
	10	George Love	All	1	May 20, 1801
	11	John McLaney	All	1	May 20, 1801
	12	Elizabeth Andrews	All	1	May 20, 1801
		New Town—North Side			
	1	Charles Field	All	1	May 20, 1801
	2	William Bouket	All	1	Sept. 4, 1806
	3	Robert McDonell	All	1	May 19, 1811
	4	Capt. Daniel Cozens	All	1	Mar. 23, 1798
	5	James Richardson	All	1	May 8, 1799
	6	Phoebe Baldwin	All	1	Jan. 10. 1816
	7	Charles Willcocks	All	1	June 17, 1816
	8	William Cooper	All	1	July 22, 1806
	9	Hugh Earle	All	1	Sept. 4, 1800
	10	William Hunter	All	1	May 20. 1801
	11 12	Hon. William Dummer Powell *et al* in trust	All	1	April 26, 1819
		New Town—South Side.			
	1	Robert Isaac De Gray	All	1	May 13, 1803
	2	Theophilus Sampson	All	1	June 30, 1801
	3	Charles Selleck	All	1	May 17, 1802
	4	Joseph Ketchum	All	1	May 14, 1803
	5	William Smith	All	1	May 20, 1803
King st.	6	Cornelius Berson	All	1	Sept. 29, 1815
	7	William Chewett	All	1	June 26, 1804
	8	Isabella Chewett	All	1	May 20, 1801
	9	Richard Duncan	All	1	Aug. 9, 1810
	10	James Ross	All	1	Aug. 7, 1811
	11				
	12	Alexander McDonell	All	1	June 21, 1809
	13	David Ramsay	All	1	Sept. 24, 1803
	14	Hugh McLean	All	1	May 17, 1802
	B	Hon. D. W. Powell *et al* in trust	All	1	April 26, 1819
		North Side.			
	1	Frederick Baun de Hoen	All	1	Oct. 9, 1815
	2	Eliphalet Hale	All	1	Nov. 9, 1804
	3	George Purvis	All	1	May 13. 1803
	4	George Cutter	All	1	April 6, 1804
	5	Alexander Burns	All	1	Nov. 17, 1817
	6	Edward Graham	All	1	June 25, 1804
	7	Thomas Stewart	All	1	Sept. 4, 1800
	8	Thomas Cornwell	All	1	July 10. 1809
Newgate st.	9	William Willcock	N. pt.	1-5	June 30, 1801
	..	William Graham	S. pt.	4-5	Aug. 8, 1799
	10	John McBeath	All	1	Oct. 26, 1804
	11	John Machessly	All	1	May 20, 1801
	12	John Beikie	All	1	May 17, 1802
	13	Hugh Heward	All	1	Nov. 25, 1802
	14	James Chesney	All	1	May 19, 1808
	D	Hon. D. W. Powell *et al* in trust	All	6	April 26, 1819

See A.D. 1851 (see folio 57)

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		New Town continued—South Side.			
Newgate st.	1	Jonathan Scott	All	1	May 17, 1802
	2	Job Soder	All	1	Aug. 8, 1799
	3	Alexander M Dowell	All	1	Jan. 20, 1807
	4	Thomas Knight	All	1	Feb. 2, 1803
	5	John Bennett	All	1	Nov. 25, 1802
	6	Thomas Paxton	All	1	May 17, 1802
	7	Charles Wil cocks	All	1	April 14, 1810
	8	D'Arcy Boulton	All	1	Aug. 8, 1809
	9	Hon. Thomas Cochran	All	1	Nov. 19, 1803
	10	Robert Isaac De Gray	All	1	April 6, 1804
	11, 12	Hon. Wm. D. Powell *et al* in trust.	All	..	April 26, 1819
		North Side.			
Hospital st.	1	Joshua Leech	All	3-5	Aug. 12, 1806
	2	James McCaulay	All	3-5	May 14, 1803
	3	James Elliott	All	3-5	May 17, 1802
	4	John Vanzant	All	4-5	Aug. 10, 1801
	5	Andrew Johnston	All	3-5	May 17, 1802
	6	Peter Kahnn	All	3-5	Mar. 3, 1803
	7	Louise Fournier	All	3-5	June 30, 1801
	8	Samuel Ridout	All	3-5	Aug. 10, 1802
	9	John Jones	All	4-5	Mar. 23, 1813
	10	Nicholas Klingenbrumer	All	4-5	May 17, 1802
	11	Samuel Heron	All	1	Dec. 31, 1798
	12	Joseph Hunt	All	3-5	Aug. 8, 1799
	13				
	14	Hon John Beverley Robinson	....	..	Jan. 3, 1835
	15	Ira Bissell	....	..	July 24, 1799
	16	Joseph Kendrich	....	..	Dec. 31, 1798
	17	William Warren Baldwin	....	..	May 20, 1801
	18	Joseph Willcocks	....	..	May 20, 1801
	19	John Henry Jacob Battger	....	..	May 20, 1801
		South Side.			
	1	William Cooper	All	1	May 14, 1803
	2	Alexander Bell	All	2-3	Jan. 5, 1809
	3	William Jarvis	All	1	May 8, 1807
	4	Daniel Tiers	All	1	May 17, 1802 / April 3, 1816
	5	Daniel Tiers	All	1	April 25, 1816
	6	Bernard Cary	All	1	May 17, 1802
	7	Andrew Heinlein	All	1	May 17, 1802
	8	Peter O'Chu	All	1	May 17, 1802
Hospital st.	9	Seneca Ketchum	S. pt.	1-5	July 21, 1826
	..	Paul Marion	N. pt.	4-5	May 17, 1802
	10	John Nighton or Niten	All	1	July 17, 1799
	11	Edward Jessup, jr.	All	1	Aug. 29, 1801
	12	Elisha Beman	All	1	July 10, 1801
	13	Richard Beasley	All	1	May 20, 1801
	14	George Conn	All	½	May 24, 1799
	15	William Claus	All	1	May 27, 1799
	16	Colin McNab	All	1	May 16, 1799
	17	Richard Gamble	All	1	May 20, 1801
	18	Hon. Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith	All	1	Aug. 10, 1818
	19	John Scarlett	All	1	April 2, 1817
		In the rear of the public squares at the north end of Church street.			
E. side		Catherine McGill	All	1	June 10, 1801
W. side		Hon. John McGill	All	1	Aug. 10, 1801
Russell square. East Side.	1, 2	John Gamble	All	1	May 20, 1801
	3, 4	Allan McLean	All	1	Sept. 4, 1800
North Side.	5, 6	Hugh Cameron	All	1	May 20, 1811
	7, 8	John McDonell	All	1	May 20, 1801
	9	George Cown	All	½	May 24, 1799
	10, 11	Thomas Fraser	All	1	May 24, 1799
	12, 13	Richard Wilkinson	All	1	May 27, 1799
West Side.	14, 15, 16, 17	Hon. William Dummer Powell *et al* in trust	All	..	April 26, 1819
South Side.	18, 19	Catherine Hannah Allcock	All	1	Sept. 3, 1804
	20, 21	Hon. Alexander Grant	All	1	May 30, 1801

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		New Town—South Side continued.			
South Side	22	Hon. John Elmsley	All	¼	April 8, 1798
	23, 24	Benjamin Hallowell	All	1	
	25, 26	Hon. John Elmsley	All	1	Dec. 31, 1798
	H	John Beverley Robinson, William Allan *et al* in trust	All	30	July 14, 1818
		Richmond Street—South Side (originally known as Hospital Square.)			
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
		March st.—North Side. South Side, Newgate st.—Hospital Square.			
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17.			
	1	*Old Town—Water Lots.*			
	2	Alexander Legge	E ½	1	May 20, 1818
		Duke Wm. Kendrick, *et al*	W ½	1	Nov. 5, 1808
	3				
	4	See A.D. 1851, folio 57.			
	5	Jacob Herchmer	All		Dec. 16, 1803
	6	William Allan	All	1½	Nov. 4, 1803
	A	Quetton St. George	All	1	Jan. 5, 1808
	B	John Dunham	All	1	Aug. 6, 1811
	8	Duncan Cameron	All	1	Sept. 30, 1817
		New Town.			
	1	Honourable Thomas Scott	All	1	June 21, 1816
	2	See A.D. 1852, folio 58.			
	3				
	4	Eliza Russell	All	1	Dec. 17, 1812
A in front of Town Lot A.		William Cooper	All	1	June 7, 1816
Continuation of A.		William Bergin	....	26,334 sq. ft.	Feb. 19, 1834
E ½ of Lot 10.		Daniel Brooke	S. pt.	1	May 20, 1817
		Daniel Brooke	....	1	April 4, 1837
W ½ of Lot 10.		Guy C. Wood	....	1	May 20, 1817
Extension of E. ½ of do.		Thomas Milburn	All	33.333 sq. links.	July 15, 1837
E ½ Lot 9.		Andrew Mercer	....	1	May 20, 1817
W ½ of Lot 9.		William Bergin	....	1	Aug. 13, 1829
S. part of do.		William Bergin	S. pt.	1	April 4, 1837
W ½ of Lot 7.		Alexander Wood	....	1	May 21, 1817
E ½ of Lot 7.		Susannah M. Willcox	All	1	Dec. 16, 1816
In front of Frederick st.		William Allan, *et al*	½	3–10	Dec. 2, 1817
West side of Graves st.		Joseph Beckett	All	4	Jan. 23, 1846
	D	John Ewart	All	1	Sept. 11, 1828
		John Ewart	S. pt.	3–10	June 1, 1832
	E	D'Arcy Boulton, Junr.	All	1 3–10	June 1, 1832
	F	John Bishop, Senr.	All	1 3–10	Feb. 18, 1833
	G	Henry Hamilton	All	1	Sept. 8, 1828
	H	Thomas Helliwell	All	1	Sept. 8, 1828
	I	Ulick Howard	All	1	Sept. 9, 1828
In front of Market square.		The City of Toronto	All	1½	July 2, 1836
In front of S. E. corner of Market House.		Joseph Shepherd, *et al*	All	1 3–10	Dec. 13, 1836
	L	James Brown	All	2	July 21, 1843
	M				
	N	See A.D. 1860, folio 71.			
	O				
	P				
	Q				
	R				
In front of Town Lot C		John Small	All	1	July 10, 1823
		On Bay Shore, east side of Peter street.			
		Hon. Joseph Massont	....		
		A. Furniss	All	5	Nov. 21, 1843
Water Lots granted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto.					
Between Berkeley street and Princess street, produced			....	5	Feb. 21, 1840
" Princess street and Caroline street			....	4	.....
" Caroline street and Frederick street			....	1	.....
" Frederick street and George street			....	3	.....
" George street and New street			....	18,645 sq. links.	.....

Opposite.

	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
Water Lots granted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto—continued.			
Commencing at western limit of the street on west side of the Market	....	2	.....
" at eastern limit of Church street	....	20,000 sq. links.	.....
" at western limit of Church street	....	2¼	.....
Between Church street and Scott street, produced	....	3	.....
" Scott street and Yonge street	....	4¼	.....
" Eastern limit of Bay street and western limit of water lot in front of Town Lot No. 2, N. side of Front street	....	6	.....
" Bay street and York street, produced	....	14	.....
" York street and Graves street	....	6	.....
Also see A.D. 1853. (See folio 59.)			

Strips of land between the top of the bank and water's edge of the bay granted to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, Feb. 21, 1840 :—

Extending from Berkeley street to Princess street	.....	1	.....
" " Princess street to Caroline street	.....	4-10	.....
" " Caroline street to Frederick street	.....	4-10	.....
" " Frederick street to George street	.....	4-10	.....
" " George street to New street	.....	3-10	.....
In front of Market Buildings	.....	20,000 sq. links.	.....
Extending from Church street to Scott street	.....	¼	.....
" " Scott street to Yonge street	.....	¾	.....
" " Yonge street to Bay street	.....	¾	.....
" " Bay street to York street	.....	1	.....
" " York street to Graves street	.....	1	.....

Strips of land between southern limit of Front street and water edge. See A.D. 1853. (See folio 59.)

See A.D. 1848, west side of Mill street, in front of lot 6, south of Front street. (See folio 54.)

See A.D. 1851, in front of lots 4 and 5, south of Front street and east of Parliament street. (See folio 57.)

See also letter from Crown Lands Department, dated 9th August, 1853, of surrender of portion lying to the westward of the eastern limit of Parliament street. See A.D. 1864. (See folio 67.)

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		Section A.			
Fronting on Ontario terrace.	1	John G Spragge	All	1	Sept. 2, 1843
	2	Elizabeth May Hurd	All		Oct. 1, 1845
	3				
	4	Hon. Levins Peter Sherwood	All	1	June 2, 1835
	5				
	6	Joseph D. Ridout	W ½	..	
	7	George P. Ridout	E ½ / W ½	.. / ..	Aug. 29, 1844
	8	Hon. Robert S. Jameson	E ½ / All	½ & 77,076 sq. links	Sept. 28, 1841
S. of Wellington place.	9	Robert Sympson Jameson	All	½	Jan. 5, 1837
	10	Robert S. Jameson	All	½	Dec. 2, 1842
	11	George P. Ridout	All	½	Oct. 7, 1814
	12	Joseph D. Ridout	All	½	Nov. 6, 1844
	13	Joseph D. Ridout	All	½	Feb. 3, 1845
	14	Joseph B. Spragge	All	1	July 2, 1843
	15				
	16	James Henderson	All	½	Sept. 13, 1843
	17	Thomas Bond	All	¾	Nov. 12, 1846
N. of Niagara street.	18	Francis Nesbit	All	57,240 sq. links.	Dec. 22, 1835
	19	Elizabeth Mary Hurd	All		Oct. 1, 1845
	20	Hon. Peter Robinson	All		June 24, 1836
		Section B.			
Ontario terrace.	1	Hon. Peter Robinson. (Also see folio 72.)	All	..	June 24, 1836
	2	See A.D. 1853, folio 59.			
	3				
South of Niagara st.	4				
	5				
	6				
On Niagara street.	7	James Henderson	All	¾	Sept. 13, 1843
	8	James Henderson	All	1	Nov. 2, 1843
	9	Thomas G. Hurd	All	1	Nov. 18, 1843
	10	Edward C. W. Hurd	All	1	Nov. 18, 1843
	11	Hon. Archibald McLean	All	1	Jan. 22, 1844
	12	Hon. Archibald McLean	All	1	Nov. 2, 1843
	13	William Proudfoot	All	2	May 31, 1843
	14				
	15	Henry John Boulton	All	½	Sept. 13, 1843
	16	Henry John Boulton	All	1	May 30, 1843
	17	James Henderson	All	1	May 31, 1843

Name of street,		Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		Section C.			
South of Lot street.	1 2 3 4	James Henderson	All		Feb. 14, 1843
	5	See A.D. 1847, folio 53			
	6	James Martin	All	1	Feb. 21, 1843
	7	Edward William Thompson	All	1	Oct. 15, 1844
	8	John Solomon Cartwright	All	1	Dec. 19, 1836
	9				
	10				
	11	See A.D. 1857, folio 63.			
	12*				
	13	Hon. Robt. P. Jameson	All	1 3-5	July 6, 1846
	14*				

* Lots 12 and 14 included in the patent with lot 13. See letter from Andrew Russell, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 9th June, 1858, to that effect. (Folio 60)
(Signed), I. R. REGT.

		Section D.			
N. of Adelaide street.	1 2 3 4 5	James Fitzgibbon	All	1 9-10	Sept. 17, 1835
		Section E.			
S. of Adelaide street.	1	William Rees	All	..	July 17, 1835
	2	Clarke Gamble, *et al*	All	¼	Nov. 1, 1845
	3 4	John Harper	All	1	June 25, 1846
	5	Clarke Gamble, *et al*	All	¼	Nov. 1, 1845
	6	William Rees	All	½	July 17, 1835
N. of King street west.	7	Clarke Gamble, *et al*	All	¼	Nov. 1, 1845
	8	Hon. R. Baldwin Sullivan	All	½	May 16, 1844
	9	George Duggan, Jr.	All	¼	June 30, 1846
	10	George Duggan, Jr.	All	¼	April 5, 1845
	11	William Hawkins	All	¼	Oct. 1, 1844
	12	Clarke Gamble *et al*	All	¼	Nov. 1, 1845
		Section F.			
South of King street.	1	William Hawkins	All	½	Mar. 17, 1843
	2	James Duffy	All	½	Mar. 17, 1843
	3	Rev. Charles Dalle	All	½	Jan. 24, 1843
	4	Edward Hobson	All	½	Dec. 6, 1843
	5	James Scallin	All	¼	Aug. 9, 1841
	6	Joseph B. Spragge	All	1	Nov. 9, 1842
	7 8	Robert Stanton	All	1	Oct. 14, 1844
East of Portland st.	9 10 11 12	Clarke Gamble	All	..	Nov. 1, 1845
North of Wellington place.	13 14	Tanna H. H. Thompson	All	1	Nov. 6, 1844
	15 16	Tanna H. Thompson	All	1	May 31, 1843
	17	Edward Hobson	All	½	Dec. 6, 1843
	18	Phillip Dunford	All	½	Aug. 4, 1840
	19				
	20				
	21	James Alexander Harvy	All	32,500 sq. links.	Nov. 2, 1839
	22	Clarke Gamble, *et al*	All	..	Nov. 1, 1845
		Section G.			
North of South of Adelaide st. King st. W.	1	Charles Clarke Gamble, *et al*	All	¼	Nov. 1, 1845
	2 3	City of Toronto	All	1	May 14, 1840
	4	James Fitzgibbon	All	..	Sept. 28, 1841
	5	John Hillyard Cameron	All	½	D c. 14, 1841
	6	William Hawkins	All	½	Oct. 1, 1844
	7	Mathew Evans	All	½	Dec. 4, 1841
	8	John Costello, *et al*	All	½	June 6, 1843
	9	John Lysight	All	½	June 17, 1843
	10	Francis Nisbett	All	¼	Oct. 28, 1843
	11	James J. Hayes	All	¼	July 17, 1843
	12	Clarke Gamble. *et al*	All	½	Nov. 1, 1845
	13	James Duffy	All	½	Mar. 17, 1843
	14	James Duffy	All	½	Mar. 19, 1844
	15	Francis Nisbett	All	¼	July 21, 1841
	16	Thomas A. Stayner	All	½	Sept. 26, 1845
	17	James J. Hayes	All	¼	Oct. 27, 1843
	18	Michael Hayes	All	½	Jan. 20, 1842

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
North of King st. W.	19				
	20	Walter O'Hara	All	1	May 31, 1843
	21	William Hawkins	All	½	Oct. 1. 1844
	22	George Duggan, Jr.	All	½	April 5, 1845
	23, 24	Clarke Gamble, *et al.*	All	1	Nov. 1, 1845
		Section H.			
West of Newmarket street. East of Portland street.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Clarke Gamble, *et al.*	All	..	Nov. 1, 1845
North of Adelaide st.	9	John Flanagan	All	½	Dec. 21, 1841
	10	John Cunningham	All	½	July 14, 1843
	11	James Graham	All	½	July 14, 1843
	12	James Scallan	All	½	May 2, 1843
	13	Robert Bell Miller	All	½	July 5, 1843
	14, 15	Clarke Gamble, *et al.*	All	½	Nov. 1, 1845
		West Market.			
(Bounded on N. by Simcoe st., East by Brant st., S. by Adelaide st., W. by Market st.)		Corporation of City of Toronto		1¾	May 22, 1837
South side of Simcoe st.	16	Thomas Thompson	All	¼	Sept. 23, 1843
	17, 18, 19	Wm. Hawkins { See lot 4 in sec. L, signed 1 Yor. Reg.	All	¼	May 13, 1843
	20	William Hawkins	All	¼	May 17, 1843
		Section I.			
Block Y		Rt. Rev. Alex. McDonell, *et al.*	All	1 1-5	May 21, 1838
On Simcoe street.	1	Henry James Castle	All	45,550 sq. links.	June 7, 1839
	2	William Bailey	All	35,550 sq. links.	July 14, 1840
	3, 4, 5	Thomas Bell	All	¾	Dec. 10, 1845
	6	James P. Hayes	All	1	July 17, 1843
North of Adelaide st.	7, 8	Thomas G. Hurd	All	2	Apr. 28, 1845
	9, 10, 11	Thomas Bell	All	1¼	July 12, 1843
	12	Thomas Bell	All	35,000 sq. links.	Apr. 20, 1843
South of Adelaide st.	13, 14	Robert Cathcart	All	71,000 sq. links.	July 21, 1841
	15, 16	Robert Cathcart	All	¾	Dec. 19, 1842
	17, 18	Thomas G. Hurd	All	2	Apr. 28, 1845
North of King st. West	19, 20	James J. Hayes	All	1	
	21	George Morrison	All	35,500 sq. links.	Oct. 27, 1843
	22	George Morrison	All	¼	Nov. 4, 1844
	23, 24	Robert Cathcart	All	71,100 sq. links.	July 21, 1841
		Section K.			
South of Simcoe street.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Society for Propagation Gospel Foreign Parts.	All	..	Nov. 5, 1845
North of Adelaide st.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14				
	15	Thomas Bell	All	¼	Nov. 5, 1845
	16	Soc. for Prop. Gospel For. Parts	All	..	Sept. 13, 1843
South of Adelaide st.	17, 18, 19, 20	James J. Hayes	All	2	Oct. 27, 1843
	21	Hugh McNeil	All	¼	Jan. 3, 1844
	22	Thomas Bell	All	¼	May 4, 1844
	23	Thomas Bell	All	¼	Sept. 13, 1843

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
North of King st. West.	24	Ann Louisa Newbigging	All	9,500 sq. links.	May 16, 1844
	25	William Eccles	All	½	Mar. 12, 1834
	26	Thomas G. Hurd	All	½	Sept. 13, 1843
	27, 28	Edmund Murney	All	1	Mar. 27, 1844
	29, 30	James J. Hayes	All	1	Oct. 27, 1843
		Section L.			
South of King street West.	1	Bernard Short	All	½	Aug. 6, 1841
	2	Bernard Short	All	½	April 27, 1843
	3	George P. Ridout, *et al*	All	½	Nov. 3, 1843
	*4	See also letter from Com'r. Crown Lands of 8th June, 1854, annexed to Return of Patents for 1853. (See folio 68).			
	5, 6	James S. Hayes	All	1	Oct. 27, 1843
	7	John W. Gwynne	All	½	Sept. 13, 1843
	8	Edmund Murray	All	½	Mar. 27, 1844
	9	Mary McMahon	All	½	July 28, 1843
	10	James Givins, Jr.	All	½	Mar. 21, 1844
	11	James S. Hayes	All	½	Oct. 27, 1843
South of Duro street.	12, 13	John F. De La Haye	All	84,000 sq. links.	July 17. 1843
	14	Joseph B. Spragge	All	½	Sept. 1, 1843
	15	John W. Gwynne	All	½	Sept. 13, 1843
	16	Henry Smith	All	½	July 18, 1843
	17	Michael Smith	All	½	July 18, 1843
	18, 19	James S. Hayes	All	1	Oct. 27, 1843
	20	Thomas O'Connor	All	½	Jan. 26, 1842
	21	William Kennelly	All	½	Aug. 23, 1838
North of Niagara street.	22	Edward Cressall	All	½	July 21, 1841
	23	Henry E. Nicholls	All	½	Nov. 3, 1843
	24	John Lawler	All	½	Sept. 21, 1843
	25	Robert Harrison	All	½	Sept. 19, 1843
	26	Francis Nisbett	All	56,800 sq. links.	May 27, 1837
	27	Joseph Dyson	All	½	Feb. 6, 1843
	28	Georgina Huron	All	½	

*By the patent produced to me it appears that this lot was included with lots 17, 18 and 19 in sec. H, granted to Willliam Hawkins. (Signed), S. R. REGT.

		Section M.			
S. of King st. West and N. of Stewart st.	1, 2, 3	Charles Daly	All	1½	Nov. 2, 1843
	4, 5	Thomas Bell	All	1	Aug. 25, 1840
	6	George Houghton	All	47,000 sq. links.	July 21, 1841
		Section N.			
Ontario terrace.	1	Hon. Robert S. Jameson	All	1	Sept, 28, 1841
	2	Robert S. Jameson	All	67,000 sq. links, including 2	June 24, 1839
South of Wellington st.	3	Hon. Robert S. Jameson	All	1	Sept. 28, 1841
	4	Robert S. Jameson	All	67,000 sq. links, including 2	June 24, 1839
West of Brant street.	5, 6	Edward Hobson	All	1	Dec. 6, 1849
	7, 8	Clarke Gamble, *et al*	All	1	Nov. 1, 1845
		Section O.			
North of Front street.	1, 2, 3	Christopher Widmer	All	181,168 sq. links.	May 19, 1837
	4, 5	William Moore Kelly	All	1	July 15, 1843
	6	George Crookshank	All	½	Oct. 17, 1843
	7, 8	Hon. George Crookshank	All	1½	June 10, 1837
	9	Hon. George Crookshank	All	2	June 10, 1837
		Section P.			
South of King street.	1	John S. Cartwright	All	½	Aug. 28, 1841
	2	George Crookshank	All	½	May 31, 1843
	3	George Crookshank	All	*	Feb. 23. 1843
	4	Christopher Widmer	All	1	May 31, 1843

See A.D. 1854, Lot No. 1, Block D. (See folio 60.) See A.D. 1848, east part of Victoria square. (See folio 54.) See A.D. 1852, middle part of Victoria square. (See folio 58.) See A.D. 1861, south-west part of Victoria square. (See folio 72). See A.D. 1861, north part of Victoria square. (See folio 72.)

(Copy.)

I hereby certify that this volume, ending with page 528, contains a list of the names of all persons in whose favour Letters Patent for land within the County of York were completed and recorded previously to the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, as required by the 9th Vic., cap, 34, sec. 31, embracing the lands thereby granted.

(Signed), F. BOUTHILLIER.

Crown Lands Department, Montreal, December 28th, 1847.

LIST OF PATENTS IN CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED IN THE YEAR 1846, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FORMER RETURN—None.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1847.

Name of street.	Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
		Section C. Military Reserve.			
S. Egremont st.	5	James Cockshutt	....	1	June 11, 1847

Crown Lands Department, (Signed), J. H. PRICE, C.C.L.
Montreal, 2nd October, 1848.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1848.

Water lot on west side of Mill street, in front of No. 6, on the south side of Front street.	William Gooderham	....	50,000 sq. feet.	Jan. 12, 1848
East part of Victoria sq're.	Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.	....	2	July 25, 1848

Crown Lands Department, (Signed) J. H. PRICE,
Montreal, 23rd July, 1849. Commissioner.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1849—None.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1850.

2 3 in section G Military Res.	The Corporation of Toronto	....	1	Oct. 1, 1858

Former patent, dated 14th May, 1840, surrendered to the Crown.
Crown Lands Department, (Signed), JOHN ROLPH.
Quebec, 28th Oct., 1851.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1851.

N. of Queen st. part reserved. 16 19	Milton Ragland	....	1	
S. Stanl'y st. school reserve. N. pt. 10	Milton Ragland	....	3,484 sq. feet.	

These lands declared to be vested in the Crown on the 9th December, 1850, by Inquisition of the Court of Queen's Bench.

N. of Palace street. Water lot 4 in front of 4,	Hon. Robert Baldwin	....	90,000 sq. links.	Aug. 23, 1851
Water lot in front of Nos. 4 and 5, S. of Front st. and E. of Parliament st.	William Gooderham	....	2¼	Jan. 21, 1851

See letter from Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 9th August, 1858, for surrender of portion lying to westward of the eastern limit of Parliament street. (See folio 67.)
Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 17th May, 1852. (Signed), JOHN ROLPH.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1852.

Water lot on the Bay in front of the W. part of 2, N. of Front street.	John Ewart, the younger	....	1½	July 14, 1852
Middle part of Victoria square.	Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society of Toronto.	....	1	Aug. 14, 1852
Water lot on the Bay in front of the Custom House and the E. part of 2 N. of Front street,	John Ewart, the younger	....	1¼	Oct. 2, 1852

Crown Lands Department, (Signed),
Quebec, 28th February, 1853. JOHN ROLPH.

LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED IN THE CITY OF TORONTO FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

Water lot in the Bay between the western limit of the water lot occupied by Dr. Rees and the eastern limit of the water lot granted to Jos. Masson and Albert Furniss.	License of occupation to the Mayor, etc., of the City of Toronto.	....	25	Mar. 29, 1853

Name of street. Lot.	Name of Grantee.			Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Patent.
The water lots on the Bay between the eastern limit of Peter st. produced, and the eastern limit of the water lot on which the Queen's wharf is constructed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	55	Mar. 29, 1853
The strip of land betwc'n the southern limit of Front street and the water's edge of the Bay and extending from Brock st. to Bathurst st.	Do,	Do.	Do.	....	9	Mar. 29, 1853
The strip of land betwc'n the southern limit of Front st. and the waters edge of the Bay and extending from Peter st. to Brock st.	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	2	Mar. 29, 1853
The water lot on the Bay situate to the west and adjoining the water lot granted to Joseph Beckett on the westerly side of Simcoe st.	License of occupation to Dr. Wm. Rees.			....	3	Apr. 11, 1853
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Sec. B. Military Reserve.	John Henry Dunn			....	4	Nov. 11, 1853

(Signed), A. N. MORIN,
Comm'r Or. Lands Department, Quebec, 2nd March, 1854.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1854.

Part of Military Reserve W. of Garrison Creek, S. of Queen street, otherwise No. 1 in Block Q.	John Farr			....	2	Apr. 19, 1853
5 on Ontario terrace, Block A of Military Reserve.	William George Draper			....		July 20, 1854

Crown Lands Department, (Signed), JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Quebec, 25th, 1855. Commissioner.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1855—None.

Crown Lands Department, (Signed), JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Toronto, 21st April, 1856. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Part of 8, north of Richmond st.	Mary Martyr			....	21¼ sq. rods.	May 26, 1856

Declared vested in the Crown upon inquisition issued prior to the completion of the present grant.

Crown Lands Department, (Signed), JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Toronto, 11th February, 1857. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1857.

Lot 11, S. of Queen st.. late Military Reserve.	Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society.			....	1	Feb. 5th, 1857

Crown Lands Department, (Signed), ANDREW RUSSELL,
9th July, 1858. Assist. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Copy.) CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 9th June, 1858.

SIR,—This Department has the honour to inform you that broken lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, on the north side of Simcoe street, in the Military Reserve in the City of Toronto, were described for patent on the 24th June, 1840, in the name of Robert S. Jameson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and the patent was completed to the Honourable Robert S. Jameson on the 6th July following. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed),

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

JOHN RIDOUT, ESQ.,
Registrar of the County of York, Toronto.

(Copy.) CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 9th August, 1858.

SIR,—This Department has the honour to inform you that William Gooderham, Esquire, has surrendered to the Crown all that portion of the water lot in the Bay in front of Nos. 4 and 5, on the south side of Front street Park Reserve, in the City of Toronto, granted to him in the year 1851, lying to the westward of the eastern limit of Parliament street produced, and that his surrender was accepted in the Council on the 30th June last. The piece of land covered with water thus surrendered contains about one-sixth of an acre. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

To the Registrar of the County of York. ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

(Copy.) CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Quebec, 8th June, 1854.

SIR,—On referring to the copy of the return of lands patented in this office, made in 1845 pursuant to the statute of 9 Vic., cap. 34, I have the honour to state that the Town Lot No. 4, in section 1, of the Military Reserve, in the City of Toronto, patented 13th of May, 1854, to William Hawkins, Esq., appears to have been omitted, and I have therefore to request that you will cause the grant to be included in the Register for the county. I have the honour to be, sir, your most humble servant.

(Signed),

SAMUEL RIDOUT, ESQ., THOS. HECTOR,

Registrar for the County of York, Toronto. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Copy.) CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Quebec, 29th March, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that a re-conveyance to the Crown by the Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society of an acre of ground in Victoria square, Toronto has been accepted, and I have to request you will cause the grant to be expunged from the Register accordingly. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL RIDOUT, ESQ.. THOMAS HECTOR,

Registrar of the County of York and Toronto. For Commissioner of Crown Lands.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF YORK, Toronto, 29th April, 1859.

This volume, from page 1 to 69 inclusive, contains a list of the names of all persons in whose favour letters patent for lands within the City of Toronto were completed, as returned to this office by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. (Signed), JOHN RIDOUT, Reg'r County of York.

LIST OF PATENTS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO COMPLETED FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

Name of street. Lot.	Name of Grantee.	Part of Lot.	Acres, etc.	Date of Description.	Date of Patent.
N. water lot.	Duncan Campbell.....	N. E. part.	6,900 sq. ft.	Between Church & Scott st.	Oct. 11, 1860
—— A tract of land known as 'Clarence square,' Garrison Reserve.	Corporation of the City of Toronto, in trust for a public square	..	2¾	Garrison Reserve.	Mar. 19. 1860

RETURN OF THE LANDS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO FOR WHICH LETTERS PATENT HAVE ISSUED FROM 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1861.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, Quebec. 15th Mar., 1861.

Certified. (Signed). W. KENT, Dep't Pro. Registrar.

Victoria square.	The Reverend James Elliotts and Richard Woodsworth and John Eastwood, in trust as a site for a Wesleyan chapel ..	south-west part.	1	Late Military Reserve.	Mar. 30, 1861
Military Reserve.	William Henry Miller, Thomas Gibbs Ridout, Andrew Steven, and Thomas C. Street, as trustees under the will of the late Honourable John Henry Dunn	All	1	Sec. B, Military Reserve.	Jan. 22, 1861
	Do. Do.	Gore of land N. of King street and east of Brock street, late Military Reserve.			Mar. 22, 1861
Victoria square.	Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.	North part.	2	In the late Ord,nc'e Res.	April 18, 1861

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, Quebec, 4th March, 1862.

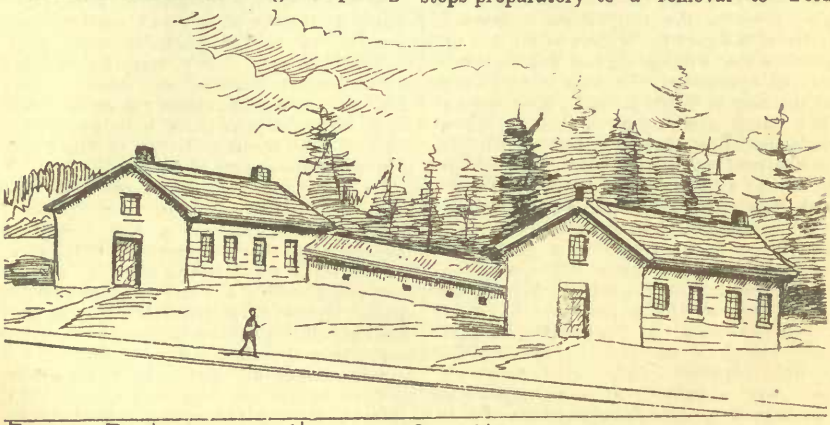
Certified. (Signed), WILLIAM KENT, Department Pro. Registrar.

CHAPTER CXIV.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Various Buildings in which the Legislative Business of the Province Has Been Carried on—The Fate of Two of Them.

By the Quebec Act of 1791 it was enacted that the Legislative Council for Upper Canada should consist of not fewer than seven members, and the Assembly of not less than sixteen members, who were to be called together at least once in every year. The first session of the new Legislative Council was held in 1792, at Newark, now Niagara. The second session of the Houses of Parliament was held at Niagara, opening on the 28th of May of the following year, and closing on the 9th of July, on both of which occasions Governor Simcoe made the opening and closing speeches. On the King's birthday of the latter year during the parliamentary session the Governor gave a levee, ball and supper at Niagara. The *Gazette* of that time says:—"On Thursday last, the fourth of June, being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, held a levee at Navy Hall, the Government House of the period. At 1 o'clock the troops in garrison and at Queenston fired three volleys. The field pieces above Navy Hall, under the direction of the Royal Artillery, and the guns at the garrison fired a royal salute. In the evening his Excellency gave a ball and elegant supper in the Council Chamber, which was most numerously attended." It chanced that three distinguished Americans were among the guests at this ball and supper, General Lincoln, Colonel Pickering and Mr. Randolph, United States Commissioners, on their way *via* Niagara to a great council of the western Indians, about to be held at the Miami river. In his journal printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, General Lincoln made the following note of the Governor's entertainment at Niagara. "The ball was attended by about 20 well dressed and handsome ladies, and about three times that number of gentlemen. They danced from 7 o'clock until 11 o'clock when supper was announced and served in very pretty taste. The music and dancing were good and everything was conducted with propriety." Soon after the prorogation, July the 9th, steps preparatory to a removal to York began to be taken. On Saturday, August 31st, of the same year, the first meeting of the Executive Council ever held in York took place in the canvas house of Governor Simcoe in the garrison. Mr. W. H. Lee, writing from Ottawa, says: "The first council held at the garrison, York, late Toronto, at which Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was present, was on Saturday, 31st August, 1793. It transacted business then until the following fifth of September, when the Government returned to Navy Hall." Still the Governor and his family passed the ensuing winter at York.



First Parliament House 1797-1813

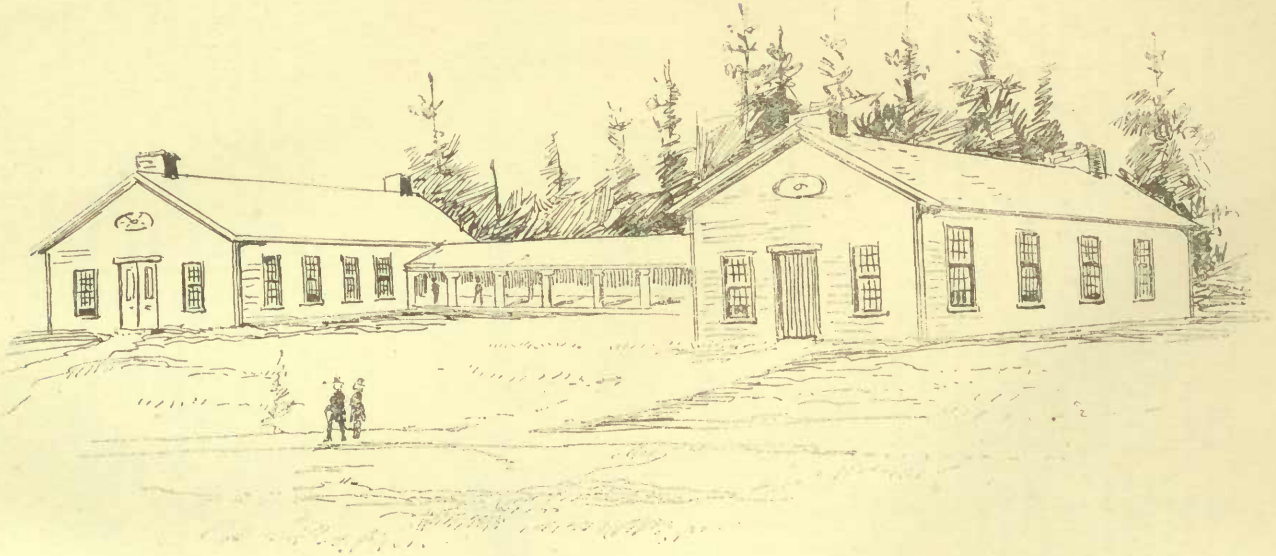
Prior to the occupation of the new Government buildings in York, which were begun in 1794 and taken possession of in 1797, legislation was carried on at Newark. In 1796 Governor Simcoe was ordered to the West Indies. He met his parliament at Newark on the 16th of May and prorogued it on the 3rd of June, after assenting to

seven acts. Of these primitive legislators it is written in "Toronto of Old": "We picture to ourselves the group of seven Crown appointed councillors and five representatives of the Commons assembled there with the first Speaker, Mr. McDonell, of Glengarry, all plain, unassuming, prosaic men, listening at their first session to the opening speech of their frank and honoured Governor. We see them adjourning to the open air from their straitened chamber at Navy Hall, and conducting the business of the young province under the shade of a spreading tree, introducing the English code and trial by jury, decreeing roads and prohibiting the spread of slavery while a boulder of the drift lifting itself up through the natural turf serves as a desk for the recording clerk. Below them in the magnificent estuary of the River Niagara the waters of all the upper lakes are swirling by, not yet recovered from the agonies of the long gorge above and the leap at Table Rock. Even here at the opening and close of this primeval legislature some of the decent ceremonial was observed with which the sadly inferior site at the embouchure of the Don afterwards became familiar. The French Duke de Liancourt gives a glimpse of the scene at Newark on the occasion of a parliament there in 1795. He says:—'The whole retinue of the Governor consisted in a guard of fifty men of the garrison of the fort. Draped in silk he entered the hall with his hat on his head, attended by his adjutant and two secretaries. The two members of the Legislative Council gave by their Speaker notice of it to the Assembly. Five members of the latter having appeared at the bar, the Governor delivered a speech, modelled after that of the king on the political affairs of Europe, on the treaty, Jay's treaty of 1794 concluded with the United States, which he mentioned in expressions very favourable to the Union and on the peculiar concerns of Canada.'

To account for the smallness of the attendance on this occasion, the Duke explained that the Governor had deferred the session, on account of the expected arrival of a chief justice, who was to come from England, and from a hope that he should be able to acquaint the members with the particulars of the treaty with the United States. Two members of the Legislative Council were present instead of seven; no Chief Justice appeared who was to act as Speaker; instead of sixteen members of the Assembly five only attended and this was the whole number that could be collected at this time. The law required a greater number of members for each house to discuss and determine upon any business but within two days a year would have expired since the last session. The Governor therefore thought it right to open the session, reserving, however, the right of proroguing the sitting from one day to another in expectation that the ships from Detroit and Kingston would either bring the members who were yet wanting or certain intelligence of their not being able to attend."

In 1794 the first public or parliamentary buildings were begun at York, and in the *Gazette* of July 10, 1794, occurs this advertisement relating to them:—"Wanted—Carpenters for the public buildings to be erected at York. Application to be made to John McGill, Esq., at York, or to Mr. Allan Macnab at Navy Hall." These buildings, which were completed in 1796, stood nearly on the site of the jail, recently torn down at the foot of Berkeley street, overlooking the bay. They were humble but commodious structures, of wood. They consisted, as a contemporary document sets forth, of two elegant halls, with convenient offices for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts of justice.

An old guide book says that the first Parliament Houses were erected in the year 1796, on a site near the present gaol, at the east end of the city. They were of wood, two in number, 40 x 25 feet, and standing a hundred feet apart, a space which was afterwards filled up by additional buildings. They had some pretensions to elegance of design and construction, but were destroyed by the Americans on the taking of the town in 1813, when the library and all the papers and records belonging to these institutions were consumed, and at the same time, as an old document says, the church was robbed and the town library totally pillaged. The injuries thus afflicted were avenged a few months afterwards by the destruction of the public buildings at Washington by a British force. An address of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada to Sir George Prevost on this occasion says:—"We consider the destruction of the public building at Washington as a just retribution for the outrages committed by an American force at the Seat of Government of Upper Canada." It was on the site of the buildings destroyed by the incendiary hand of the invader that the Westminster of the new capital was expected to be, Dr. Scadding says: "It is not improbable that the position at the head rather than the entrance of the harbour was preferred as being at once commanding and secure. The appearance of the spot in its primeval condition was doubtless more prepossessing

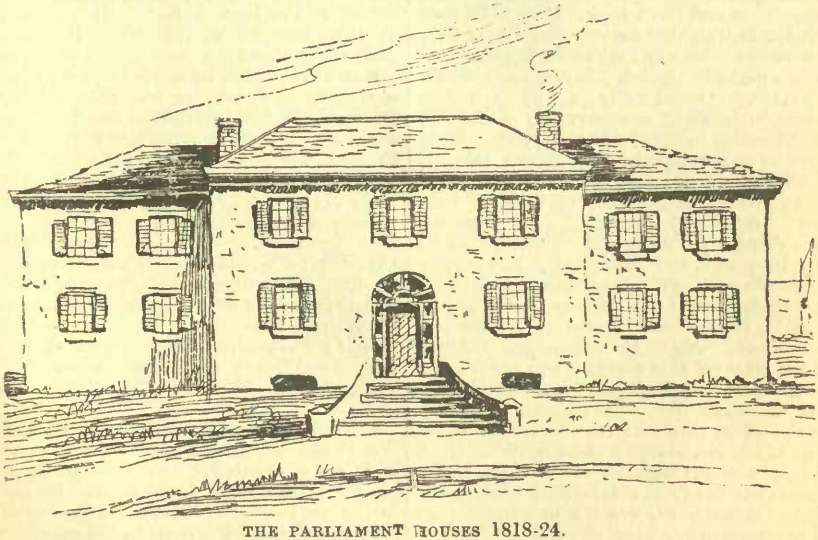


FIRST PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

(op. 352)

than we can now conceive it ever to have been. Fine groves of forest trees may have given it a sheltered look, and at the same time have screened off from view the adjoining swamps. The language of the early *Provincial Gazetteer*, published by authority is as follows : 'The Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which when drained, will afford most beautiful and fruitful meadows.' In the early manuscript plans the same sanguine opinion is recorded in regard to the morasses in this locality. On one of 1810 is the inscription, 'natural meadow which may be mown,' on another 'large marsh and will in time make good meadows,' and on a third 'large marsh and good grass.' At all events here about it was that York Capital of Upper Canada began to rise. To the west and north of the site of the Houses of Parliament the officials of the Government with merchants and tradesmen in the usual variety, began to select lots and put up convenient dwellings, whilst close by at Berkeley street, on Parliament street, as the southern portion of the modern Berkeley street was then named, the chief thoroughfare of the town had its commencing point. Growing slowly westward from here King street developed in its course in the customary American way, its hotel, its tavern, its boarding house, its waggon factory, its tinsmith shop, its bakery, its general store, its lawyer's office, its printing office. its places of worship. Eastward of Berkeley street King street became the Kingston road tending slightly to the north and then proceeding in a straight line to a bridge over the Don.

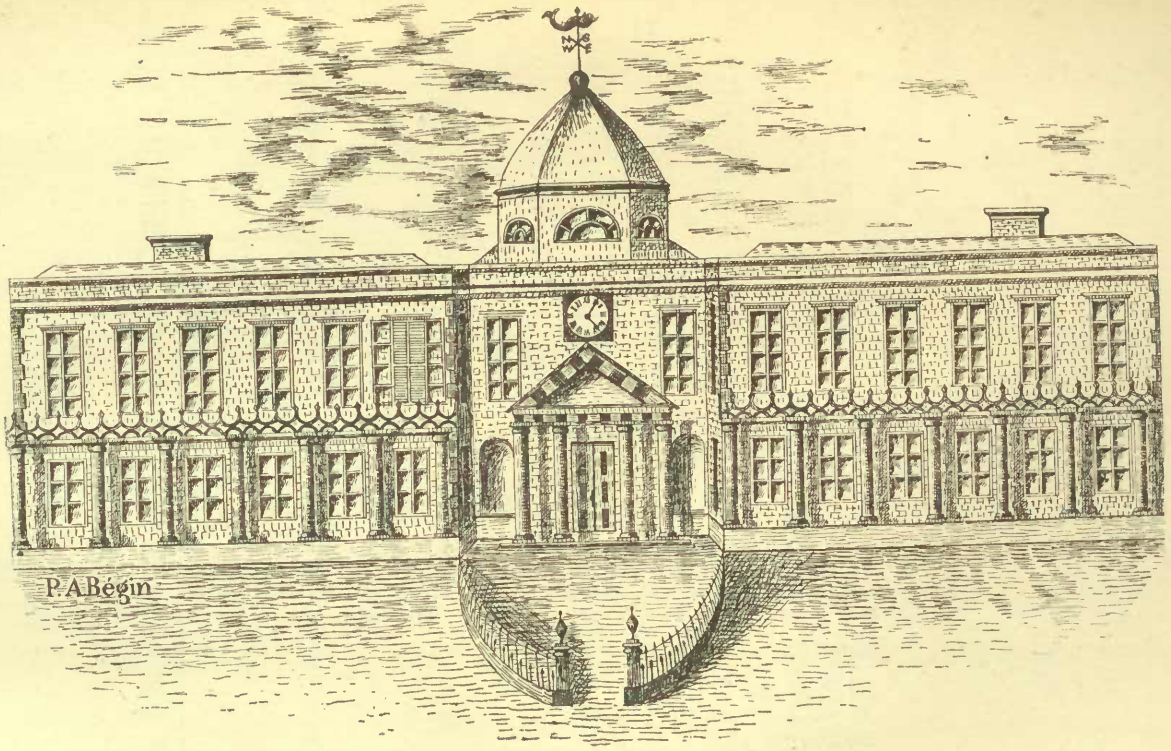
This divergency in the highway caused a number of the lots on its northern side to be awkwardly bounded on their southern ends by lines that formed with their sides alternately obtuse and acute angles productive of corresponding inconveniences in the shapes of the buildings erected thereon and in the position of some of them. At one particular point the houses looked as if they had been separated from each other and partially twisted around by the jolt of an earthquake. At the bridge the lower



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES 1818-24.

Kingston road, if produced westward in a right line, would have been Queen or Lot street, had it been deemed expedient to clear a passage in that direction through the forest. But some way westward from the bridge in this line a ravine was encountered lengthwise, which was held to present great engineering difficulties. A road cut diagonally from the bridge to the opening of King street at once avoided this natural impediment and also led to a point where an easy connection was made with the track for wheels which ran along the shore of the harbour to the garrison. But for this ravine Queen street would at an early period have begun to dispute with King street its claim to be the

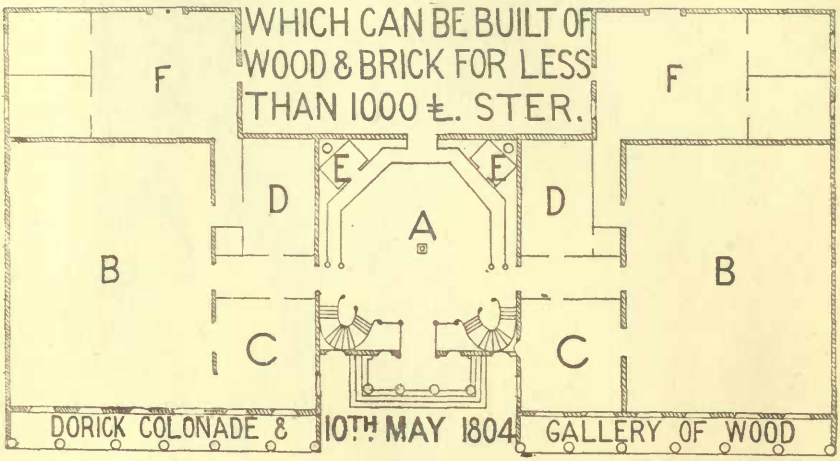
chief thoroughfare of York. Extending from the grounds which surrounded the Parliament Buildings in the east all the way to the fort at the entrance of the harbour in the west there was a succession of fine forest trees, especially oak, underneath and by the side of which the upper surface of the precipitous, but nowhere very elevated, cliff was carpeted with thick green sward, such as is still to be seen between the old and new garrisons. In the interval between the points where now Princess and Sherbourne streets descend to the water's edge was a favourite landing place for the small craft of the bay—a wide and clean gravelly beach with a convenient ascent to the cliff above. Here on fine mornings at the proper season skiffs and canoes, log and birch bark, were to be seen putting in, weighted heavily down with fish, speared or otherwise, taken during the preceding night in the lake, bay or neighbouring river. Occasionally a huge sturgeon would be landed, one struggle of which might suffice to upset a small boat. Here were to be purchased in quantities salmon, pickerel, maskuelonge, whitefish and herrings, with smaller fry of perch, bass and sunfish. Here, too, would be displayed unsightly catfish, suckers, lampreys and other eels, and sometimes lizards, young alligators for size. Specimens also of the curious steel-clad, inflexible, vicious looking pipe fish were not uncommon. About the submerged timbers of the wharves this creature was often to be seen, at one moment stationary and still like the dragon fly or humming bird poised on the wing, then like those nervous denizens of the air, giving a sudden dart off to the right or left without curving its body. Across the bay from this landing place, a little to the eastward, was the narrowest part of the peninsula, a neck of sand destitute of trees known as the portage or carrying place, where, from time immemorial canoes and small boats were wont to be transferred to and from the lake. Along the bank above the landing place Indian encampments were occasionally set up. Here in comfortless wigwams might have been seen Dr. Lee, a medical man, attached to the Indian Department, administering from an ordinary tin cup nauseous but salutary draughts to sick and convalescent squaws. It was the duty of Dr. Lee to visit Indian settlements and prescribe for the sick. In the discharge of his duty he performed long journeys on horseback to Penetanguishene and other distant posts carrying with him his drugs and other apparatus in saddle bags. When advanced in years and somewhat disabled in regard to activity of movement Dr Lee was attached to the parliamentary staff as usher of the Black Rod. Dr. Lee was a pew-holder in St. James' church from its commencement. He at one time lived in a frame house at the south-east corner of Duke and George streets. This building, which possessed some architectural pretensions, was erected by Henry Hale, builder and contractor, who had previously carried on a brickyard at the north-west corner of the same streets. The house was occupied at first by Mr. Hale, then by Mr. Moore, of the commissariat, then by Dr. Lee, and afterwards by Mr. J. Murchison, the one-time fashionable tailor of York. Dr. Lee afterwards lived on the north side of Queen street, immediately opposite Portland street. In 1804 E. Walsh, surgeon of the 49th Regiment, designed a plan for a new House of Assembly at York, which he figured could be built of wood and brick for less than £1,000 a storey. The front elevations and floor plans are shown in the accompanying illustrations, the scale being ten feet to the inch. The references are: *A*—ground floor, hexagon hall; *A*—first floor, gallery and dome; *B*—ground floor, banquetting rooms; *B*—first first floor, legislation and representation chambers; *C*—ground floor, ante-chambers; *C*—first floor, libraries; *D*—ground floor, housekeeper's rooms; *D*—first floor, ante-chambers; *E*—ground and first floors, closets; *F*—kitchens and officers' sheds on the ground floor; no rooms above. This plan, which is dated May 10th, 1804, was never carried out. On the site of the Parliamentary Buildings burned by the Americans succeeded the more conspicuous and more capacious, but still plain and simply cubical brick block erected for legislative purposes in 1818, and accidentally burned in 1824. Previous to the occupancy of the new building the Government business had been transacted in a building on Wellington street, afterward occupied by Chief Justice Draper, which disappeared many years ago. The fire in the Parliament Houses occurred on the night of December 30th, 1824, and was caused by a defect in the flues, a fruitful cause of accidents to Parliament Houses in Canada. Several of the journals and other papers belonging to the Houses were destroyed. The conflagration on this occasion entailed a loss which the *Canadian Review* of the period, published at Montreal, observed in the present state of the finances and debt of the province cannot be considered a trifling affair. That loss, we are informed by the same authority, amounted to the sum of two thousand pounds. Objection-



PROPOSED HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(op. 354—A)

A PLAN FOR A HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AT YORK

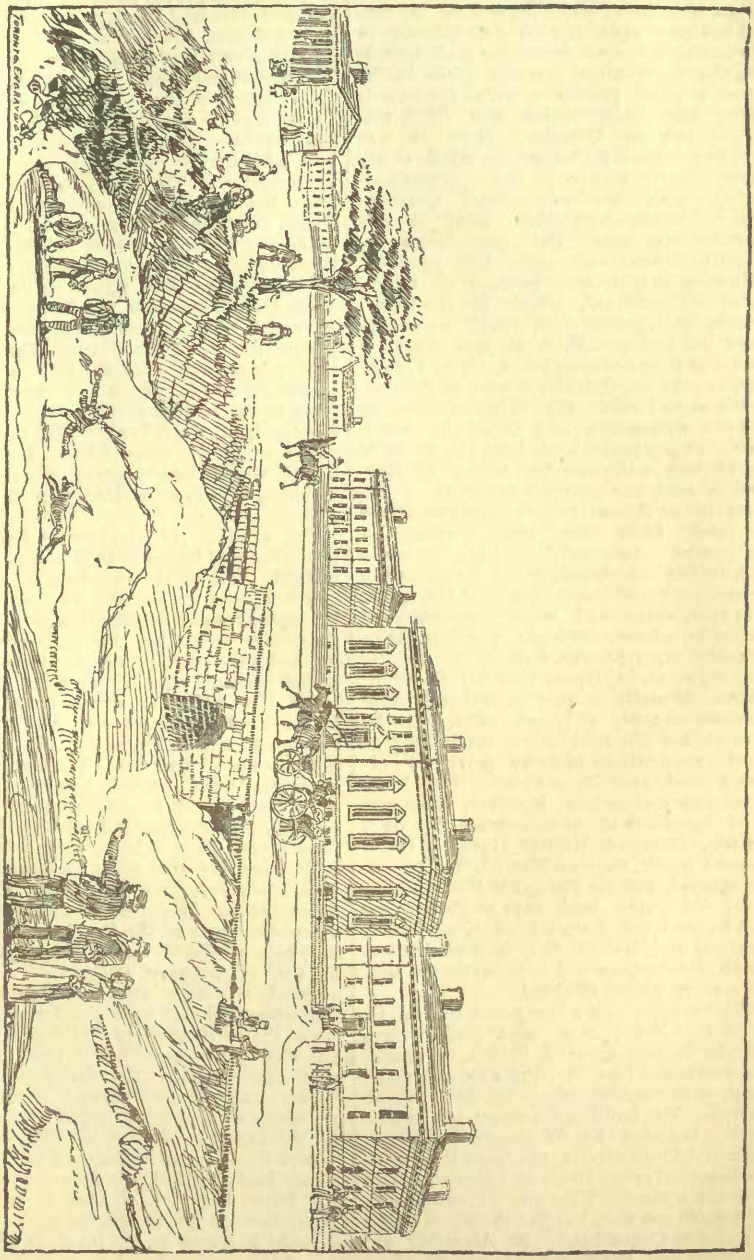


GROUND FLOOR ..... FIRST FLOOR — SCALE OF FEET

REFERENCES

A. HEXAGON HALL ..... GALLERY & DOME
B.B. BANQUETING ROOMS ... LEGISLATURE & REPRESENTATURE
C.C. ANTICHAMBERS ..... LIBRARIES ⌐CHAMBERS
D.D. HOUSE KEEPERS ROOMS ... ANTICHAMBERS
E.E. WATER CLOSETS ..... WATER CLOSETS
F.F. KETCHENS & OFFICERS SHED ON THE ⌐GROUND FLOOR ... NO ROOMS OVER.

(op. 354—B)



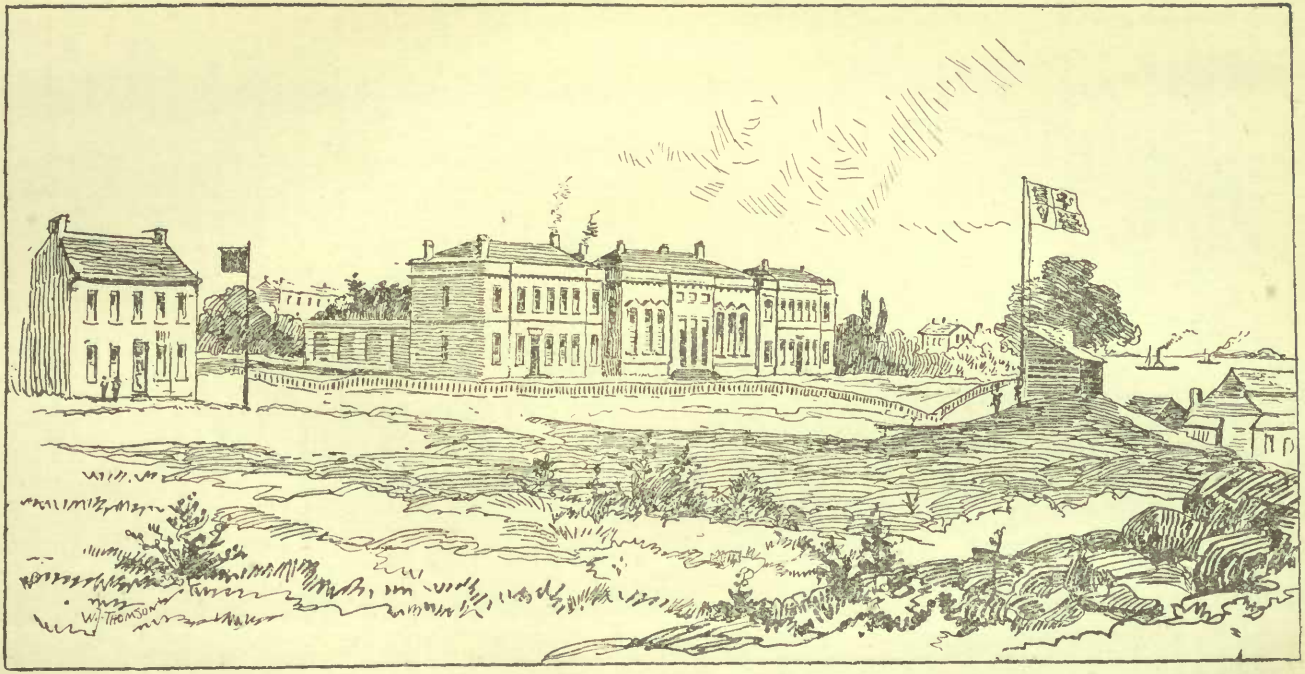
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN THE EARLY FORTIES.

able as the first site of the legislative buildings at York may appear to us, and alienated as it is now to lower uses, we cannot but gaze upon it with a certain degree of emotion when we remember that here it was the first skirmishes took place in the great war of principles which afterwards with such determination and effect was fought out in Canada. Here it was that first loomed up before the minds of our early law makers the ecclesiastical question, the educational question, the constitutional question. Here it was that first was heard the open discussion, childlike indeed, and vague, but pregnant with very weighty consequences of topics, social and national, which at the time, even in the parent state itself were mastered but by few. Here it was during a period of twenty-seven years, from 1797 to 1824 at each opening and closing of the annual session amidst the firing of cannons and the commotion of a crowd the cavalcade drew up that is wont from the banks of the Thames to the remotest colony of England to mark the solemn progress of the sovereign or the sovereign's representatives to and from the other estates in parliament assembled. Here amidst such fitting surroundings of state as the circumstances of the times and the place admitted, came and went personages of eminence, whose names are now familiar in Canadian story ; never, indeed, the founder and organizer of Upper Canada, Governor Simcoe himself, in this formal and ceremonious manner, although often must he have visited the spot otherwise in his personal examinations of every portion of his own capital and its environs. But here, immediately after him, however, came and went repeatedly in one succession, President Russell, Governor Hunter, Governor Gore, General Brock, General Sheaffe, Sir Gordon Drummond, and Sir Peregrine Maitland."

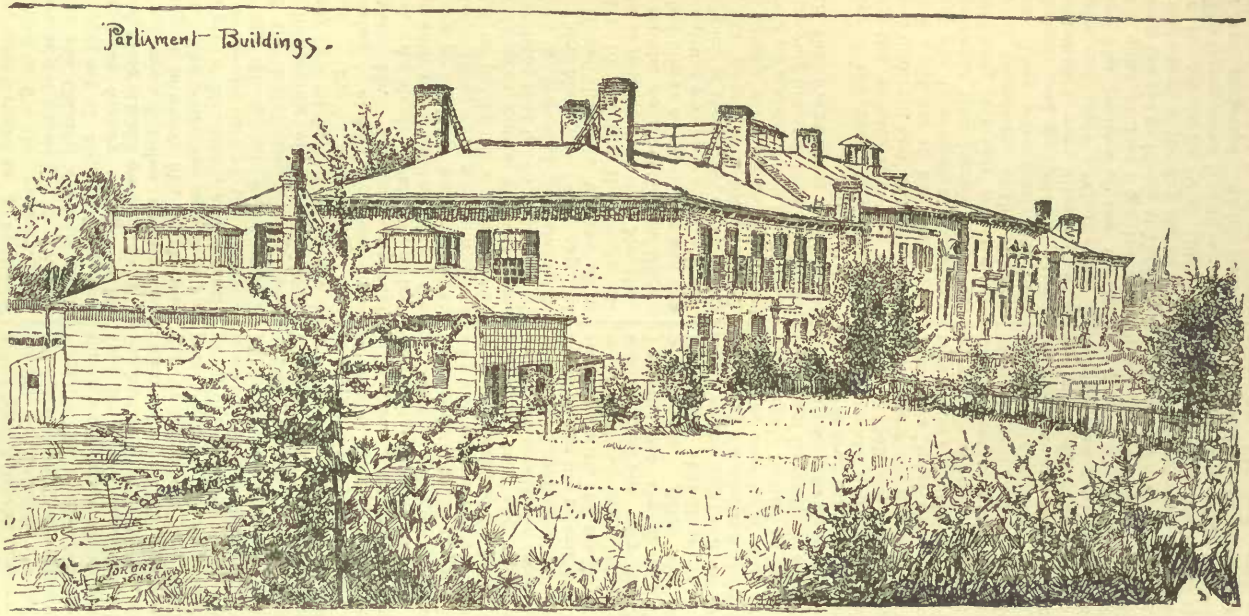
An old guide book says :—Parliament met in the brick hospital on King street, until the erection of the present houses, which were commenced soon after the fire, but not completed till 1830

The designs were prepared by J. G. Chewett, Esq. ; the west wing was built by Messrs. Ewart & Parkes, the centre was commenced by Mr. Priestman. and finished, with the east wing, by Mr. Joseph Turton. The buildings occupy the whole block, bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, John and Front streets, the front looking to the bay, and presenting a conspicuous object from the water. They are of red brick, with plain exterior, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and the Assembly are capacious and handsome rooms, fitted up with elegance. The offices attached are so extensive that a part of them are devoted to the accommodation of the departments. It was proposed some time ago to erect a range of buildings suitable for the accommodation of Parliament and the Government, on the fine property of the Toronto University, at the head of the College avenue, but this design has been abandoned, and the old house with additions and improvements is again in occupation. The additions made to the main building consist of two extensive wings, each containing a large and spacious room, one used as a library for the Legislative Council, another as a reading room for the members of the House of Assembly, while in each is a good wardrobe chamber. A number of committee rooms occupy the ground floors of these wings. The present library is a room, forty-five feet in length by twenty-five in width. A new library room is also erected at the rear of the Parliament House, and is about 127 by 93 feet, with a height of some fifteen feet. The books, which now number about 30,000 volumes, require a building of large dimensions.

The erection of the present Parliament Buildings was begun in 1825 and completed in 1833. In 1830 the main building was pronounced ready for use and was occupied by the legislature for deliberation purposes, but the wings and other buildings were not finished until three years afterwards. The period was now approaching when the capital of Upper Canada was to be known as Little York no longer, but was to become an incorporated city, under the fine old Indian name of Toronto. The three or four years immediately preceding its incorporation were marked by a succession of stormy scenes in the Provincial Legislature, and as these scenes form links in Toronto's history it is desirable that some account of them should be given here. Sir John Colborne succeeded Sir Peregrine Maitland as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The new Governor convened his first parliament on the 9th of January, 1829, in the old brick hospital on King street west, where the legislature had met since the destruction by fire of the parliamentary buildings in 1824. The Family Compact found itself in a decided minority, and the language of the debate on the address showed that reform principles were making rapid progress in the public mind. It was at this time that Robert Baldwin first entered the political arena. In July, 1829, the Attorney-General, Sir John Beverley Robinson, who had theretofore sat in the House for York, was elevated to a seat on the bench as chief justice of Upper Canada. A vacancy being thus



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, 1850. SOUTH-WEST VIEW. (op. 357)



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, 1892.

created in the representation of York, Robert Baldwin, then a young man, only 25 years of age, came forward as a candidate and was elected to fill the vacancy. His cause was warmly espoused by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie in the *Colonial Advocate*. Mr. Small, the opponent of Mr. Baldwin, was from time to time fiercely assailed in its columns, and these attacks were made the medium of vehement diatribes against the Family Compact, of which Mr. Small was an adherent. The result was an action for libel on the part of Mr. Small, and intensified hostility on the part of the Compact generally. Mr. Mackenzie was himself a member of the legislature, having been elected for the county of York in 1828. The oligarchy by a mighty effort contrived to regain the ascendancy at the following elections, and determined that Mr. Mackenzie should be got rid of. An obsolete rule which forbade the unauthorized publication of the parliamentary proceedings was revived to meet his case. He had for some time been in the habit of publishing a summary of those proceedings as general items of news, and it was claimed that in doing so he had been guilty of a breach of parliamentary privilege. Mr. Mackenzie was expelled from the House, the vote to that effect standing 24 to 15. During the debate Attorney-General Boulton described Mr. Mackenzie as a reptile. Solicitor-General Hagerman described him as a spaniel dog and as a man whose censure was equivalent to praise. During the week of the debate, or trial, as it was called, the result had been foreseen by the preliminary divisions and numerous petitions were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to dismiss a House tainted with the worst vices of judicial partiality.

On the day of the expulsion a deputation waited upon the private secretary of the Governor and informed him that next day at two o'clock a number of the petitioners would go to the Government House in a body to receive his Excellency's reply. At the appointed hour over nine hundred persons presented themselves at the Government House. They were received in the audience chamber and the petition having been presented they were dismissed with the studiously curt reply : "Gentlemen, I have received the petition of the inhabitants." It is quite evident from the facts current among the old residents of Toronto, that the Government of the day feared serious trouble in connection with this proceeding. The Government House, says Mr. Mackenzie, was protected with cannon loaded, served and ready to be fired on the people and the regiment in garrison was supplied with a double allowance of ball cartridge. After the return of the petitioners they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Mackenzie on Richmond street largely reinforced. The expelled member was carried through the streets of the town amidst the applause of the populace who took this emphatic way of testifying their emphatic approbation of his conduct, and of their determination to uphold the rights of a free press. Among other places the procession stopped in front of the Parliament House, when they cheered lustily. The electors of Mr. Mackenzies constituency showed their opinion of his expulsion by re-electing him, and he made his triumphal re-entry into the House wearing a gold medal suspended from his neck by a massive gold chain, the gift of the electors of York, as a mark of approval of his course. Another expulsion followed and another re-election, and this was repeated no fewer than five times. It was found that no candidate could oppose Mr. Mackenzie with any show of success, and his constituency was punished by being left for three years with only one representative. Mr. Mackenzie meanwhile crossed over to Great Britain with the famous "Grievance Report." Shortly after his return the town of York ceased to exist, and the City of Toronto was ushered into being. Mr. Mackenzie was then elected not only the first mayor of Toronto, but the first mayor in Upper Canada. After the burning of the Parliament buildings at Montreal by a mob on the night of April 20th, 1849, Lord Elgin and his ministers decided that the two remaining sessions of the existing Parliament should be held at Toronto after which the seat of Government should be transferred alternately to Quebec and Toronto for periods of four years. The removal of the Governmental department took place in November, 1849, and the old range of red brick buildings which had been in use for years before the Union, were once more called into requisition for official and Parliamentary purposes. These were the buildings on Front street, now appropriated to the use of the Ontario Legislature and the various departments of the Provincial Government. Considerable expense was incurred in renovating and decorating the two chambers respectively assigned to the Assemblies and the council and by the time they were required for purposes of legislation, they presented a most attractive appearance.

The new Governor Sir Edmund W. Head opened the second session of the Fifth Parliament on the 15th of February, 1856 Since the Legislature had last met in Toronto an Act had come into operation

whereby the membership of the Assembly had been considerably increased so that it had been necessary to provide a good deal of additional accommodation. The space which had formerly been vouchsafed to the public was greatly shorn of its proportions. A few seats contiguous to the west entrance were all that could be spared for the use of members for the Upper House and other visitors who might be entitled to special privileges. The chamber assigned to the Upper House had again been decorated, refurnished and largely remodelled. It presented an aspect of almost imperial splendour insomuch that the Governor privately remarked that Responsible Government had not obliterated the respect of Canadians for the trappings of sovereignty. The session was only a few days old when a memorable altercation occurred between the Hon. John A. Macdonald and Mr. George Brown during the debate on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The Government offices were finally removed from Toronto to Quebec during the summer of 1859 and the Canadian Legislature has never since met here. Quebec thenceforward continued to be the capital of Canada until 1865 when the offices were removed to Ottawa where they have since remained.

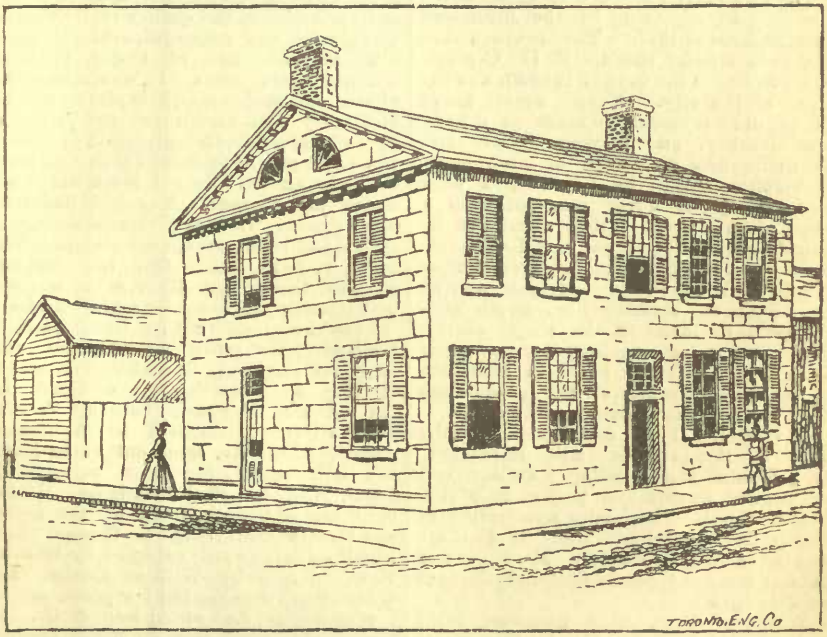
In the old sketches of the Parliament Buildings on Front street there are pillars and a pediment at the entrance of the main building. These were the designs of the architect, but they were never constructed. The old red brick buildings so familiar to every resident of Toronto, will be torn down in a few years on the completion of the fine structure in the Queen's Park.

CHAPTER CXV.

YORK'S FIRST STONE HOUSE.

The Kingston House at the Corner of Church and March Streets.

The first brick house in Toronto was on the corner of King and Frederick streets. The first stone building of any



THE KINGSTON HOUSE.

size in the County of York was the dwelling-house which stands to-day on the north-west corner of Church and Lombard streets. Years ago Lombard was both March street and Stanley street. The house, which is seventy-four years old, was first occupied and built by Hunter, a tailor who kept a shop there for some years. It was then occupied as a dwelling-house by Dr. Macauley, the head-master of the Home District school and at a later date by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, who died some years ago at Weston. It was also occupied at one time by Dr. Daly. The house

is built wholly of stone and has been altered slightly in front since it was first built. It was kept as a hotel by Hunter at one time and was then known as the Kingston House. A Mr. Heward, an Englishman, kept it until a few years ago when it was turned into an auctioneer's shop and is occupied for that purpose to-day.

CHAPTER CXVI.

KING STREET EAST IN 1846.

Views on one of the Main Thoroughfares of Old Toronto Forty Years Ago.

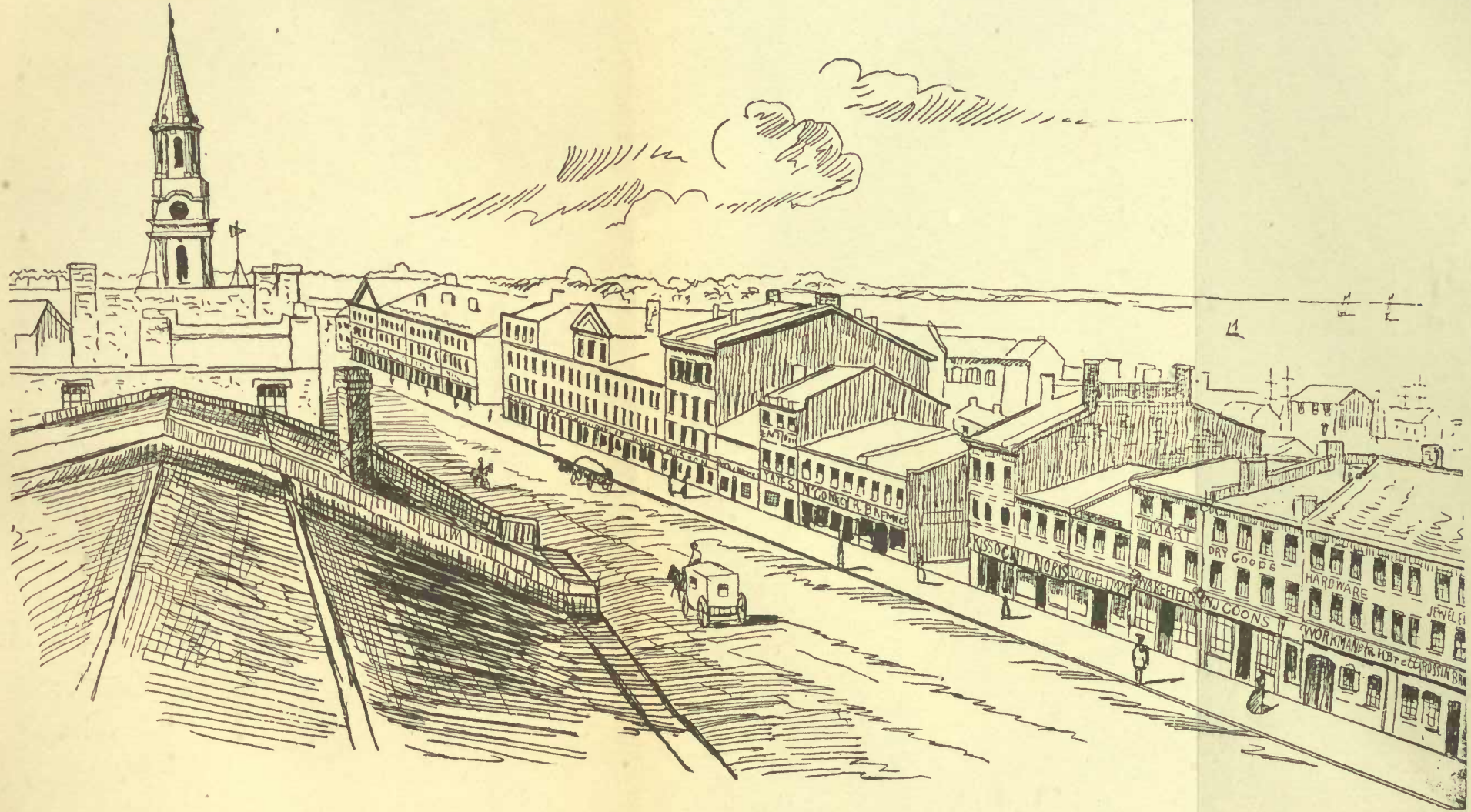
The views given here are of King street east from an engraving in the *Illustrated London News* of 1847. The drawings were sent to London by the late F. C. Capreol. King street, in the days of 1840-50, was the street of the city. Yonge street, above Queen, did not amount to much as a business locality, and between Shuter and Yorkville there were gaps of land, many of which retained the forest trees of a century. Queen street was not even a street of small shops. King street was the hunting ground for all that was fashionable in dry goods, tempting in groceries or exquisite in jewellery. If you wanted anything in the clothing line, ample variety could be found in the shops of this street, and in fact anything from a needle to an anchor could be found in some one of the numerous stores that graced the main street of the miniature metropolis.

In view No. 1 we commence with the store of Rossin Bros., now Harcourt's. The Rossins were leading jewellers and the original owners and projectors of the Rossin Hotel. The family now reside in Europe and the United States. R. H. Brett was in the fancy goods line. Mr. Brett was in later years engaged in financial business on Toronto street.

Workman Bros. were hardware men, and succeded Wragg & Co. in this place. N J. Coons was a dry goods man. Mr. Wakefield was the popular auctioneer of the city. His son lives out at Davenport. Mr. Wightman was in dry goods. The old gentleman is alive to day, but we regret to say in a very precarious state of health. The Norris Bros. were in the crockery line, and the Kissocks were grocers.

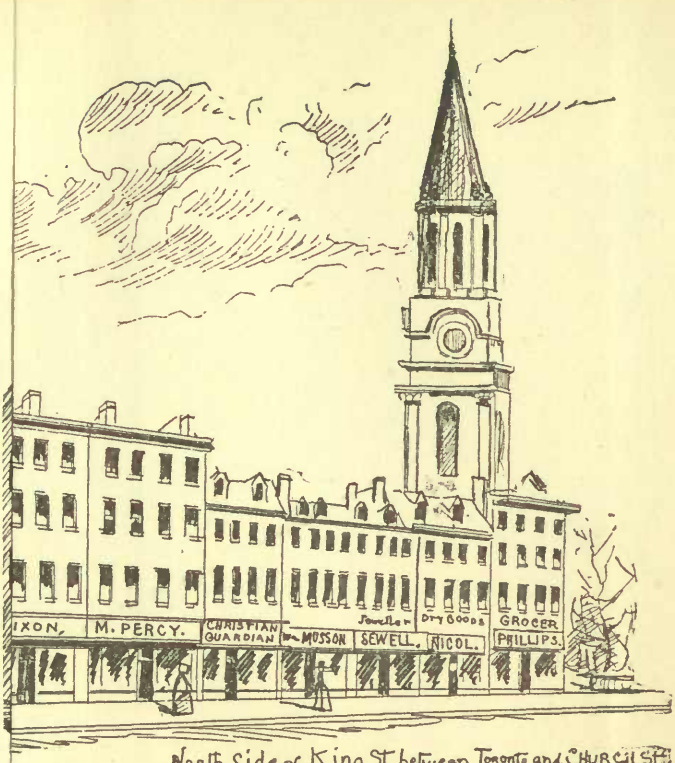
Across what is to-day the Leader Lane was Brewer, the stationer, afterwards Brewer & McPhail. Then Thos. McConkey, the well-known restaurant keeper, father of George McConkey on Yonge street. Next came the East India House of Richard Yates with the Chinese mandarin in the window bowing his head to passers-by. Smith & Macdonell, the grocers—J F. Smith and Duncan Macdonell. It was the fashionable store of the city in 1846. Mr. Smith's son, Mr. J. F. Smith, solicitors resides in Toronto. Mr. Macdonell left here years ago and died in Montreal. J. G. Joseph & Co. were jewellers. Mr. George Joseph, the son, has resided in London, England, since the firm gave up business in Toronto. Mrs. Dunlop's shop was the leading and most popular shop in the confectionery line in the city. It was patronized by the merchants and bankers of the young city for luncheon. It was noted as being scrupulously neat and tidy and unrivalled in the quality of its viands. The service was unexceptionable—a great contrast with that of to-day in some Toronto lunch rooms. It was afterwards altered and made an artistic place by Thos. McConkey and known as the Terrapin. Bryce McMurrich, the wholesale dry goods house, are still in business on Bay street—the only one of the old firms which are to-day in existence. Alexander Badenach was a grocer. He dealt also in snuff, and old Scotch residents always obtained their supplies from him. Old Dr. McCaul used to think that Badenach's was the best place in the world for snuff. Braham, the clothier, lives in City Road, London, England. He retired wealthy and still owns real estate in Toronto. The corner of King and Church was occupied by the old firm of Shaw, Turnbull & Co. They afterwards removed to Wellington street, and finally went out of business. Mr. John Shaw, for years prior to his death, was an official assignee. In the block east of Church street, at the corner was the dry goods shop of George Cant, which was afterwards occupied by William Hall and also by William Clarke. Mr. Clarke was up to the last few years, one of the managing men of Altman & Co., an immense dry goods store on Sixth avenue, New York. Campbell & Hunter were saddlers. Joseph Rogers, the furrier, was perhaps one of the best known men in Toronto and Upper Canada. His son J. H. Rogers is now at George Cant's corner. Mr. O'Beirne, was a clothier. He was a Roman Catholic and secretary of the committee which had in charge the cathedral of St. Michael, the Archangel, on the corner of Shuter and Bond streets. Mr. Mulholland was for years in the crockery business and was afterwards on the north side of King between Church and Toronto streets. Stennett, the watchmaker, was a careful workman. His son, the Rev. W. Stennett,

(op. 360)

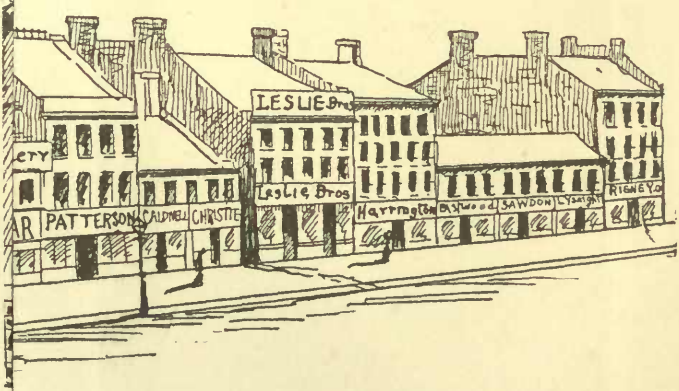


KING STREET EAST, 1845-6.

(op. 360)



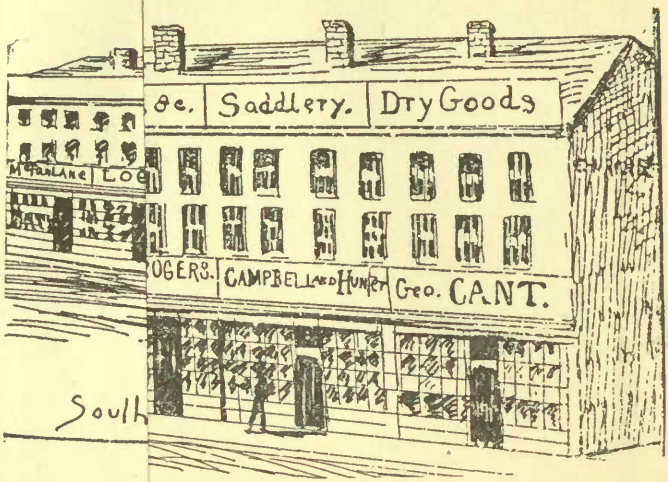
North side of King St between Toronto and CHURCH St



Yonge and Toronto sts - 1846.

North side of King St between Toronto and CHURCH STS

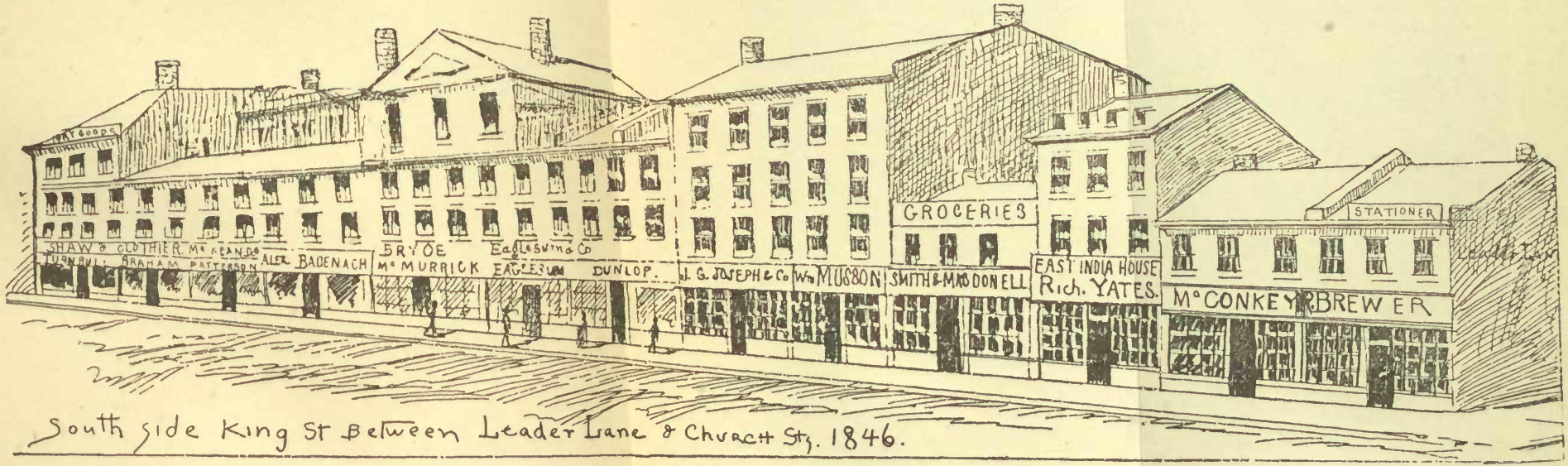
North side of King Street between Yonge and Toronto Sts - 1846.


&c. Saddlery. Dry Goods
CAMPBELL AND HUNTER
Geo. CANT.
South

STATIONER
Mc CONKEY BREWER
South

(op. 360—B)

South side King St between Church and West Market Sts 1846



South side King St Between Leader Lane & Church Sts. 1846.

SOUTH SIDE OF KING, BETWEEN GEORGE AND FREDERICK—PART VIEW OF OLD BLOCK.

OTHER VIEW.

KING STREET EAST, SOUTH SIDE—BLOCK BETWEEN GEORGE AND FREDERICK STREETS—ANOTHER VIEW.

SOUTH SIDE OF KING, BETWEEN GEORGE AND FREDERICK—PART VIEW OF OLD BLOCK.

was principal of Upper Canada College. J. R. Mountjoy, the dry goods man, had a "Golden Fleece" hanging over his door. It was a well-known sign. Lyman, Kneeshaw, the druggists, later on Lyman, Farr & Co., at the corner of the Market Square buildings. The firm was continued in Lyman, Elliott & Co till a dissolution of partnership, when both firms went into business on their own account on Front street. O'Dea, the clothier, was father of Dr. O'Dea, of New York. His daughter married the late Mr. Thos. Wilson of Frank Smith & Co. Mr. Foster, the hardware man, was father of the late W. A. Foster, Q. C. Francis Logan had two stores on the south side of King street in 1846. He did a large business and had branch stores all over the country. Hon. Frank Smith had the management of Logan's store in Toronto, when it was on the north side of King street on Petley's stand. The corner store was that of Walter McFarlane, a dry goods and carpet house. McFarlane was a leading Scotch resident. He died some years ago in western Canada.

On the north side of King street, at the corner of Toronto street, in 1846, was the firm of H. S. Scott & Co., which a year or two later merged into the firm of Rice Lewis & Son. One door east were the Biltons, tailors; a son of Mr. Bilton is in the same line in Toronto at the present time. George Walker was also a tailor. Payne dealt in books, and Hamilton, Hall and Chettle were prominent grocers. John Sterling, the bootmaker, was for years a representative of St. James' ward in the city council. Alex. Dixon, the saddler, had the central shop of this row which was and is known as the Wellington Buildings. The store of Mr. Percy, the bookseller, is to-day the bookstore of Rowsell & Hutchison and the *Christian Guardian* who have been at this old stand for about sixty years. Geo. Musson, Sewell, the jeweller, Nicol, the dry goods man, had the stores east, that on the corner being Phillips, a grocer, while across the road was the Cathedral of St. James, burnt down in 1849.

Mr. Alexander Jacques, an old Torontonian who writes Ottawa letters for western papers during the session under the signature of "The Old Man," was a resident of Toronto for over sixty years. Writing about the landmarks of his native place and especially about King street east in 1834, he says:—"About that date my father, a baker, resided at the corner of King and Francis streets, opposite the St. Lawrence market. The building, a two storey frame one, was owned by Mr. Cawthra, sen. On the west or Petley corner was Schofield's hotel, with a sign of the old English coach-and-four. West of this the hotel gateway, for then it was a large market hotel, and the principal house of call for visitors from the north and west. In the next house was Mrs. Platt, a kind-hearted old lady, the mother of the late Samuel Platt, as also John Platt; then some two frame structures, one later occupied by Paddy Burke, the auctioneer, with an old man, a real piece of Irish eccentricity who used to ring the auction bell. West was St. James' graveyard, and the Cathedral with its wooden spire. The half acre took possession of the whole block back to Adelaide and east to the property occupied by the Rev. Dean Grasett for many years. North up Francis street to the lane running west from Nelson was known as the Devil's Elbow, very filthy and no residences except at the south west end, just up to the graveyard fence. Mrs. McLean kept a tavern, the sign of the Crown and Anchor, and in those days it was a resort for the men who wore her Majesty's uniform, and who made it their favourite house of call, and here indulged, without fear of hindrance, in that classic game of "Forty-fives." Opposite the cathedral, on the southeast corner of Church and King streets, was a frame building known as the Checkered Store, painted like a checker-board. East of that came Joseph Rogers' fur and hat store. The old sign, the Indian with his gun and the fur pelts in his belt, is to-day in front of his son's store on the corner. It is a grand old relic and was the artistic work of either Paul Kane or Charles March. Mr. Rogers was a tall, dark complexioned man, black hair, and heavy eye-brows, with correct, firm features. From 1822 down to that date when our aborigines began to retire back into the depths of our forests, shrinking from the advance of our civilization, Uncle Joe was deservedly famous amongst the tribes that visited York, the great fur trading depot, and when the dusky sons of the forest had been bathed in the curse, Uncle Joe's generosity was often tested to feed and furnish shelter to the suffering ones. He was known as the great Waubaskonjuba, the straight pine.

From this east to Market Square there were but few buildings, none brick. Dr. Lang, as he was called, had an apothecary shop, and extracted teeth, old style, with the key. Down the west side of the Market Square, about where at a later period another of the famed landmarks resided, or rather carried on business, Mr. William Helliwell. Thomas McIlmurray had a clock and watch repairing shop. His sign was a

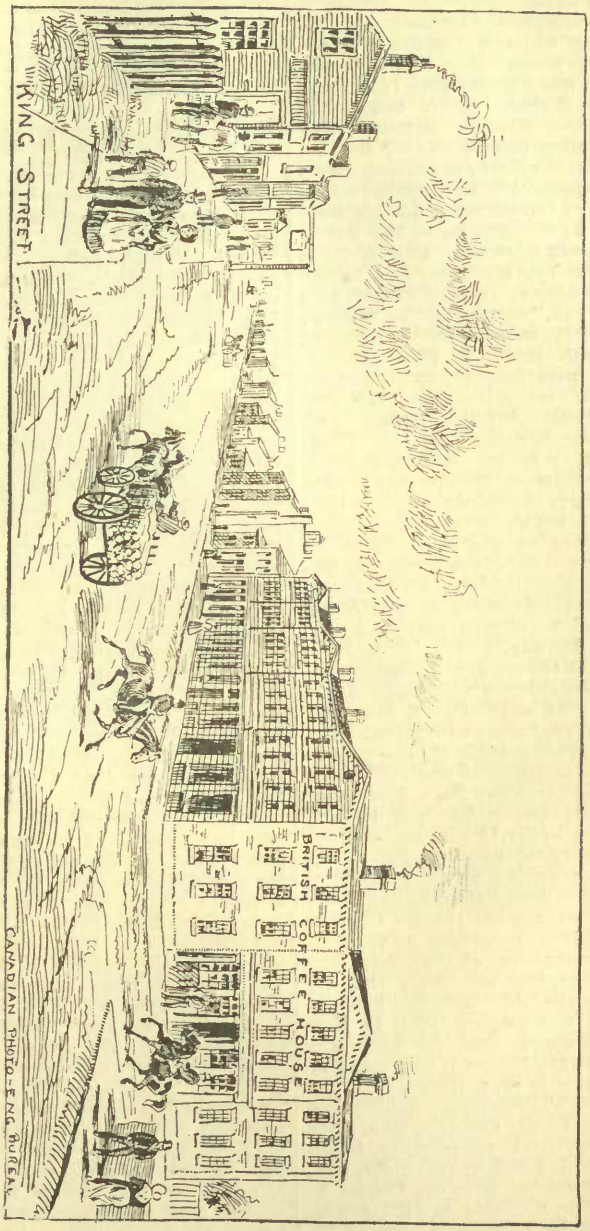
golden lion, held to the one storey building by iron rods, and in the paw or forefoot a watch. Down at the southeast corner of Front street stood an old two storey frame building, on the upper front a verandah. For many years this was known as Billy Plain's. It was here Nolan, who had served his apprenticeship with William Lyon Mackenzie, was shot by French.

CHAPTER CXVII.

THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE.

The Old Pile of Red Brick That Stood on the Site of the Present Rossin House—Property held by one Family for a Century

The British Coffee House is a household name with old residents. It was known as Chewett's buildings and was occupied as a hotel and for stores and private residences. The land was granted to William Chewett of the Surveyor-General's office, by the Crown in 1817. Mr. Chewett was the grandfather of Dr. J. G. Chewett. The Coffee House was commenced in 1833 with J. G. Howard as architect and was completed in 1835. Previous to the erection of Chewett's buildings, there had been a few wooden buildings in the plot, one to the south surrounding the family residence of the Chewett's on Wellington street next door east of Dr. Thorburns. In the centre between York and Bay street in 1834 there were many fine specimens of forest trees. The Coffee House was rented on July 7, 1834, by Mr. Keating, who was the messenger of the Legislative Council. He was a man small in stature and very gentlemanly. In November of 1835 it was rented to John Cotter. The Coffee House occupied the corner of the building, the main entrance being on York street. The reading room was on the corner of York and King street. The rest of the building on the King street front was occupied between 1834-40 as private dwellings and offices and at a later date by stores. Cotter left the building in 1836-7. The house was closed early in '37, owing to troublous times then brewing, and which culminated in the rebellion at the close of that year. Next year the Government took possession of the Coffee House, as barracks, for the troops then stationed at Toronto.. The regiment, the 93rd, a Highland one, was afterwards removed to Osgoode Hall, which was fitted up as barracks, and the Coffee House was used as officers' quarters, until the spring of '42. A laughable incident is told of Lieut.-Campbell, an officer of the regular army who was quartered in the house. He was engaged in shaving one morning at the window, when Major Markham rode up on horseback to speak to some person at the door. He was in his shirt-sleeves with the lather on his face. A great fellow for sport he jumped on behind Major Markham, gave the horse a slap, and started full gallop down the street, much to the surprise of Major Markham. On another occasion walking with a brother officer on King street, Lieut.-Campbell saw a carter driving, with an immense puncheon on his sleigh. Campbell laid a wager with his brother officer that he could hit the carter three times with a snow ball without him knowing where they came from. Very nimble of foot he jumped on the back of the sleigh, got into the puncheon, with some snow, and made three small balls, threw one and struck the carter on the back of the neck, then another, and finally the third. The poor carter turned around each time to discover where they came from, but could not, as Campbell had dodged into the barrel again. The carter was sitting low down in front. In the fall of that year, 20th September, Mr. John Ellah became the tenant, and carried on a boarding house, a private hotel and club house, which later in time developed into the Toronto Club of to-day. Mr. Ellah was a retail dry goods merchant on King street, near Yonge. In June of 1845, Major Beall, of Woodstock, committed suicide at the British Coffee House by taking prussic acid and the *Examiner* of 18th of June, '45, in the report of the inquest says that at the *post-mortem* "three large tenpenny nails were found in his stomach." After Ellah's lease expired in '47, the Toronto Club leased the property and Mrs. Ellah acted as housekeeper for them. The Club was maintained in the building until April '52. Mrs. Ellah finally retired from the house and leased the Baldwin property on Front and Bay street for a private hotel. In the winter of 1852-3, Mr. McIndoe, a well-known teacher, used the first floor over the corner in the building as a dancing academy. Public balls were given at the Coffee House. There was one in 1836, at which all the leading people of Toronto were present. The stores on King street, some eight or ten, were all fitted up with dwellings above. The first to the east was occupied by Mr. Howard, as an office and dwelling for many years, another by Richard Tuton, a fellow-passenger of Mr. Howard when he first came to this country, and who carried on successfully a chemist and druggist establishment. Mr. Geo. Walton, another Englishman, Clerk of the Peace, lived here until 1844. Mr. Thomas Dalton, editor and publisher of the "*Patriot*", in its day an influential paper, lived here from



KING STREET WEST—THE COFFEE HOUSE.

1836 to 1848. The printing office, a brick building, was in the rear. Dr. Wood, a dentist, well-remembered by many old Torontonians, carried on his business in the block for ten years. Mr. Henry Searle, paper-hanger, was a tenant until 1852, over ten years, and Richard Score, tailor, for five years. Geo. Thomas Reynolds and Duffitt, both piano manufacturers, had establishments in the block, and Sams, a well-known and popular cricketer, opened a butcher's shop for a few months, till his accidental death, by the breaking of the fender of a lake steamer coming into Gorrie's wharf, put an end to his lease, and in the words of his landlord, squared his accounts "by death in full," that being the manner, in which his debit balance was written off in Mr. Chewett's ledger in 1850. Bickerstaff & Son, paperhangers and painters, Charles Match, also a painter, Lisburne Lewis, fruitdealer, William Loane, shoemaker, James Richard Bray, J. Kent, David Stanley, a tailor, Robert Darling, and many others were tenants at various times. Among professional men, Dr. Rees lived for a time in this block, and Joseph Spragge, brother of the late chancellor. Burns & Mowat, afterwards Burns, Mowat, & Vankoughnet, and John F. Maddock, all lawyers, had their offices here. During the building of the eastern portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, the Grand Trunk contractors, occupied the building while the railroad was in process of construction. Mr. Tait was a resident engineer at the time. The property was sold in 1855 to the Rossin Brothers for the purpose of erecting a hotel, and the old Chewett's buildings gave place to the Rossin House, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire, 14th November, 1862.

A few words in regard to the subsequent history of the property may not be out of place. Within a month after the fire, James G. Chewett died, and his son Dr. Chewett assisted the Rossins in getting up the company for the re-building of the hotel. The Rossins, however, had lost heart and left the country; the elder returned home to Germany, and the younger went to New York. The company then fell under the management of Dr. Chewett, who was very largely interested in the property. As time went on most of the small shareholders sold their holdings to Dr. Chewett, who alone seemed to have faith in the property, begotten largely by his family recollections, etc., etc., the land coming from the Crown to his grandmother, in 1804; in 1871 the remaining shareholders transferred their holdings to Dr. Chewett and his family, of whom the company now consists.

The property has been in the Chewett family since the patent was granted in 1804, and will remain in it a ways.

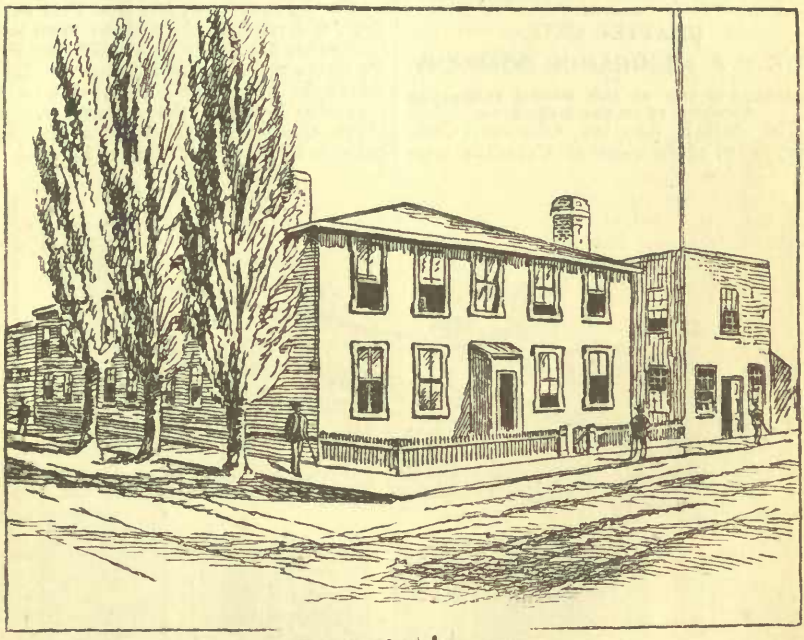
CHAPTER CXVIII.

GEORGE MONRO'S HOUSE.

The Building Once the Residence of a Leading Merchant of York and Afterward the Black Horse Hotel.

Just after the close of the war of 1812, two brothers, Scotchmen by birth, came to York from Niagara, and engaged in business here. Their names were John and George Monro. Their first place of business was in a small frame store on the south side of King street, between Yonge and Frederick streets. In an extension at the rear of the store the two brothers kept bachelor's hall. George Monro, the younger of the brothers, was but a boy of about fourteen at the time of commencing his mercantile career. Very pleasant and comfortable were these bachelor's quarters. At the rear and west side was a tasteful flower-garden, and on the west side of the house a trellised verandah, with cages of canaries hanging there. Both brothers were regular attendants at St. James' church. Early in the twenties John Monro died, and was buried in St. James' churchyard, where the slab that marks his grave may still be seen. In the spring of 1822 the brothers were contributors to the fund for building two bridges over the Don. About this period, or earlier—for George Monro was a very young man at the time—he was married, and changed his residence to a new house, which he built about 1820, at the north-east corner of Front and George streets. The building, which is still standing, and now known as the Black Horse hotel, has been somewhat altered from its original appearance, and its surroundings have greatly changed. The main part of the building does not differ much with the original structure which was a commodious two storey frame house painted white, standing about fifteen feet back from Front street which it faced. It has since been stuccoed. The verandah which now runs along the front of the house is a later improvement. At first there was simply a pillared porch at the entrance. A row of great willow

built by Mr. Monro. After the death of his brother Mr. Monro's business increased to such an extent that he moved from his cramped little store east of George street into the larger brick building erected by him at the south-west corner of King and George streets. Here he carried on a wholesale and retail business until 1857 when he retired. This building is still standing. For many years Mr. Monro carried on the largest business in town and was regarded as the A. T. Stewart of Toronto. About the Front street residence was a large lot extending half way back to King street and about an equal distance toward Frederick street. It was handsomely laid out, planted in part with choice fruit trees and bloom-



GEORGE MONRO'S HOUSE.

ing in other parts with flowers, for Mr. Monro was a great lover of plants and flowers, and all his life made gardening a hobby. Many men now living remember what times they had as playmates of the present Mr. George Monro, of the Custom House, running races in this garden on Saturday afternoons, and conducting circuses in the vacant lot on the west side of the street with the valuable assistance of a pony. Here, too, the boys were drilled for the fights with the factions of York and Stanley streets. Opposite the house on the bay shore bank was a piece of ground owned by Mr. Monro, and by him enclosed with a fence and planted with shrubbery and near by a great elm tree about which Indians used to camp. On this plot of ground Mr. Monro built an ice house for his private use. Mr. Monro extended his hobby for gardening beyond the surroundings of his dwelling. He bought a plot of about half an acre on Front street, between Portland and Bathurst streets, and here in a little cottage he installed a Scotch gardener named McGrath, whom he had brought from Scotland. Here Mr. Monro would pass his evenings occasionally, while McGrath paced up and down playing the bagpipes. He afterwards sold this property and bought a part of lot No. 1 in East York, on the Kingston road, at what is called Painted Post, a distance post standing then to mark that it was five miles from the market-place of Toronto. Here Mr. Monro's Scotch gardener lived for a few years, when he went west and became a school teacher. In politics he was an active partisan, and his tendencies were strongly Conservative. In 1841 he was elected mayor of Toronto, and while holding that office he made a trip to England bearing from the people of Toronto a congratulatory address on the birth of the Prince of Wales. In the session of 1844 5, he represented in parlia-

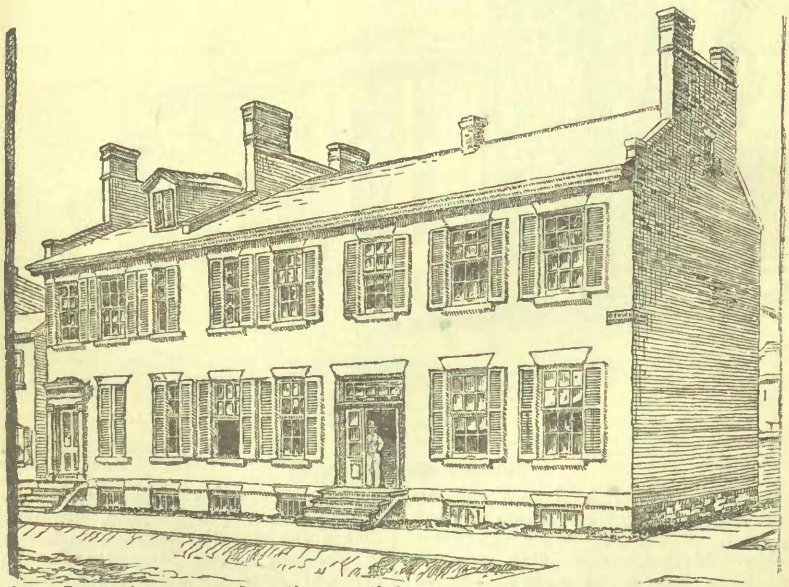
ment the South Riding of York. Mr. Monro lived in the Front street house until about thirty years ago, when he moved to Wellington street, taking the first house west of the Government House. He then moved to Wellington Place, and finally to the corner of Front and Windsor streets, where he died some years ago, aged eighty-two, having survived his wife, with whom he had lived for 56 years. On giving up the Front street residence the building was taken by Mr. Rolph, who converted it into a farmers' inn, under the name of the Black Horse, by which it is still known. A retired ship captain then took it, and afterward Landlord Holderness. Landlord Oxford is the present proprietor.

CHAPTER CXIX.

THE B. A. ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Building of one of the Oldest Insurance Companies in the Dominion.

The British America Assurance Company is one of the oldest of Canadian companies. It was incorporated in the month of February, 1833. Among the incorporators were some of the most prominent men then in the town. The first governor elected was the Hon. William, father of the Hon. George William Allan. Thos. W. Birchall, one of the early dry goods merchants, was the first managing director. The company began business with a paid up capital of $100,000, soon afterwards increased to $200,000 and later to $500,000. Power was originally granted to the company to engage in the business of life assurance, but this permission was never acted upon. In October, 1842, the company was authorized to transact Marine insurance. The offices of the company about 1849 were located at south-west corner of George and Duke streets. Three frame buildings erected by Mr. J. S. Howard occupied the cor. premises to this. They were moved to Alice street, where they now stand; numbered 32, 34, 36. The brick houses shown in the accompanying illustration were then put up on their site and became the offices of the insurance company. In 1871 Mr. Birchall was obliged by ill-health to give up the management, and he was succeeded by the then governor, Mr. Geo. Percival Ridout, who retained the position down to the time of his death. In June, 1873, Mr. Peter Paterson was appointed governor. He retained the office until 1882, when he was succeeded by Mr. John Morrison. Mr. Clarke Gamble, the solicitor to the company, has held that office since its establishment, more than half a century ago. The present offices of the company are located in a fine building of Ohio gray freestone, situated at the north-west corner of Front and Scott streets, facing the former, with a frontage of eighty-four feet, and extending back on the latter one hundred and four feet. The architecture is modern, the exterior being adorned with ornate columns, pilasters, cornices, and enriched windows.



CHAPTER CXX.

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF THE TOWN OF YORK IN 1833

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The Taxable Property of the Inhabitants in the First Year of Toronto's Existence as a City, and a Report of the Condition of the Exchequer at this Time.

In the year 1834 Toronto was emerging from the condition of a frontier settlement and was beginning to take on the appearance and the reality of the capital of a province. Many and serious were the difficulties with which the first Council were forced to contend. Numerous public works were about to be undertaken, and the city's exchequer was practically empty. A sum of over nine thousand pounds was due to the Bank of Upper Canada for money loaned some years before for the purpose of erecting the market buildings. Among the various public improvements that could not well be delayed was the construction of sidewalks. There was not a single plank sidewalk in the city, and nothing was to be found in the shape of a properly constructed pavement of any kind. Many streets had nothing to distinguish them from back country roads. They had not even ditches at the side to carry away the water. At a sitting held on the 9th of May, 1834, the Finance and Assessment Committee presented a report to the City Council, from which some information as to the city's financial condition may be had. This report reads as follows:—

"The Committee on Finance and Assessment beg to submit the following report:—

"1. That the lease of the market ground afford a rent annually of £423 10s. The rent of the market buildings afford £187. The rents of the butchers' stalls afford till the 5th day of January next £373 16s—making the total amount £984 6s. Whether any of the above sum or all is paid your Committee are not informed.

"2. Your Committee have made the best endeavours to ascertain what might be the probable revenue of the city, and till now they have been unable to procure such documents as will give that correct information on the subject desired, but having procured an assessment roll of the late town of York, taken this year, they find that the rateable property on the same amount to £131,519, making a tax at one penny in the pound of £547 19s 11d. Your Committee have allowed one-fourth of this as the probable additional amount of rateable property in consequence of the enlargement of the city by the Act of Incorporation, which will be to £32,879, making a tax at 1d in the pound £136 19s 11d, a total of £684 19s 10d. Your Committee suppose that the fees, licenses and forfeitures will amount to £200, a total of £884 19s 10d, the whole amount of available receipts for the purposes of the city.

"Your Committee find that an amount will arise on statute labour to be commuted for money according to the Incorporation Act and the laws of the province at 2s 6d per day, which according to the Incorporation Act is to be wholly expended on the streets, £596 12s 6d. Your Committee derive these data for this sum from the assessment roll above alluded to—one-fourth of that amount for the enlargement of the city, £100—£696 12s 6d being the amount of revenue at the disposal of the Corporation for the streets, etc.

"The treasurer of the Home District makes the following demands against the city:—The loan due the Bank of Upper Canada for market buildings, £9,210; to sums due different persons, £226 6s 10d; to balance due himself, £164 3s 6d. Total, £9,630 10s 4d."

Upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Council adopted a resolution that in addition to the rates and assessments payable to the general funds of the Home District there should be raised, levied and collected for that year by a tax on the real and personal property within the city two pence in the pound upon the assessed value of the property as settled by the general assessment laws of the province.

The table given below is the assessment roll of the town of York taken in the early part of 1834, with the days and commutations of statute labour.

The roll here given is an exact reproduction of the original roll, and the same spelling has been retained, although in some instances it differs with that commonly known, as in the name John Ella, which is usually John Ellah.

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE TOWN OF YORK FOR THE YEAR 1834.

NAME.	1—Town Lots	2—Framed, under two stories	3—Additional fire-places	4—Brick or stone, one storey, two fire-places	5—Additional fire-places	6—Framed, brick or stone, two stories, two fire-places	7—Additional fire-places	8—Merchants' shops	9—Storehouses	10—Stout Horses for covering mares for gain	11—Horses, three years old and upwards	12—Milch cows	13—Close carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure	14—Phætons or other open carriages, four wheels, for pleasure.	15—Curricles, gigs, or other carriages, four wheels, for pleasure.	16—Waggons for pleasure	17—Amount of assessment
KING STREET.																	£ 150.. 7 days
Charles C. Small, Esq.	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394..11 ..
Joseph Easton	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	146.. 7 ..
John Hay	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	151.. 7 ..
Samuel Smith	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	170.. 7 ..
Joshua Vanallen	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209.. 8 ..
Dr. Deihl	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	229.. 8 ..
Dr. Widmer	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	630..13 ..
Alexander Legg	4	2	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200.. 8 ..
George Hargraft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350..11 ..
Richard Watson	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.. 1 ..
William R. Snider	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	495..12 ..
William Smith	4	1	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.. 6 ..
Thomas Williams	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	318..10 ..
Dr. Burnside	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	130.. 6 ..
Samuel Hill	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260..10 ..
John F'quet	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339..10 ..
John Baldwin, Esq.	3	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	341..10 ..
Alexander Wood, Esq.	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	104.. 6 ..
Henry Mosley	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	130.. 6 ..
Peter Robinson	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318..10 ..
Paul Whitney	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	330..10 ..
Thomas O. Williams	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350..11 ..
Gamble & Birchall	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310..10 ..
Brice, Buchanan & Co.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.. 5 ..
Estate of Patrick McGann	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.. 5 ..
Thomas Riddle	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	660..13 ..
George Stegman	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	200.. 8 ..
Watkins & Harris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200.. 8 ..
William Wasnage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	655..14 ..
John Murchison	4	2	1	..	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.. 7 ..
Daniel Brook	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200.. 8 ..
Matthew Codd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.. 6 ..
Robert Meighan	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310..11 ..
William Stark	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325..10 ..
Murray, Newbigging & Co.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	170.. 7 ..
John Leys	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445..12 ..
Robert Cosway	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323..10 ..
Franklin Jackes	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	140.. 6 ..
Joseph Bloor	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	85.. 5 ..
Robert Darling	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285.. 9 ..
Richard Platt	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476..12 ..
William Bergin	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
KING STREET—*Continued.*																		
Dr. Lang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	208	8 ..
John M. Waugh	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
Patrick Burke	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
Lambert Brook	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	10 ..
J. L. Perrin & Co	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	10 ..
Edward Baker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Robert Johnston	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	91	5 ..
Joseph Henderson	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
William H. Doyle	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10 ..
John Moore	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	328	10 ..
Gibson & Colville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	9 ..
James Leslie	3	..	..	..	..	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	13 ..
James Cockshutt	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	333	10 ..
John Ella	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	320	10 ..
Peter Patterson	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	353	11 ..
Henderson & McKenzie	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10 ..
William Lapsley	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10 ..
John Fullarton	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Timothy Parsons	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10 ..
Alexander Kenny	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	338	10 ..
William Spencer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8 ..
Ridout Brothers & Co	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	10 ..
Joseph Hengen	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
William Ware	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	10 ..
William Higgins	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	226	8 ..
David Wilson	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	7 ..
George Gilbert	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
Robert Stanton	3	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	12 ..
A. W. Hent & Co.	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	11 ..
William J. Preston	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	6 ..
Richard Brewer	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
Mrs. Knott	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Mr. Buchanan	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	9 ..
London House	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	6 ..
Joseph Sharp	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Richard Crozier	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Robert Ford	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	358	11 ..
Henry Sprout	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	203	8 ..
William Leslie	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	7 ..
Joseph Martins	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	12 ..
Joseph Hutton	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10 ..
Alexander Hodge	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
John Kitson	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	7 ..
John Baker	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	9 ..
Andrew Milne	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Christopher K. Denham	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	216	8 ..
Mrs. Garside	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
College Council	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	5 ..
Major Baird	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	145	6 ..
John Nicholson	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	118	6 ..
Dr. Harris	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	234	8 ..
Mr. Delahaye	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	161	8 ..
Rev. Mr. Matthews	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	6 ..
Rev. Mr. Boulton	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	148	6 ..
Rev. Mr. Dade	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	148	6 ..
Rev. Dr. Phillips	2	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	9 ..
Edward Perry	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10 ..
James Mires	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
William Maywell	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	6 ..
Thomas Dalton	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	6 ..
John Roddy	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	223	8 ..
Dr. Given	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	138	6 ..
John Creig	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	8 ..
Richard Tuton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	9 ..
James McGuire	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	7 ..
French & Wiman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5 ..
Henry and William Rowell	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10 ..
John Abbot	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10 ..
William Dundas	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	7 ..
Dr. Tims	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	121	6 ..
John Baker	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	133	6 ..
George Moore	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	11 ..
Thomas Carfrae	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415	12 ..
Thomas Brown	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
Charles McNally	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6 ..
Peter Patterson, Junr	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	12 ..
Richard Northcot	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	8 ..
Robert Baldwin, Esq.	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	8 ..
William A. Baldwin	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	7 ..

NAME. KING STREET—*Continued.*	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	
A. Laurie & Co	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	9
R. A. Parker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	10
John Mills	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	9
Edward McEldeny	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	10
Thomas Caldicot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
Thomas Thompson	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6
T. E. Taylor	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	10
Alexander Dixon	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	11
James Beaty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	00	9
Lardner Bostwick	4	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	511	12
Thomas Platt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
Alexander Cuthbert	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	12
George Sloan	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	10
Thomas Wright	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
A. McDonald	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
G. B. Willard	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	11
J. R. Armstrong	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	478	12
A. M. Greig & Co	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10
Thomas Lawson	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10
William C. Ross	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	11
Robert Cathcart	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	10
A. E. McDounald	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	10
William Musson	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	6
James F. Smith	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	12
Charles Baker	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	11
Robert Ferrier	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	128	6
William Crawford	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10
William Phair	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6
James McMullen	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
Mr. Goodenough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
Levi Fairbanks	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	526	12
Charles Clinkenbroomer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
James Taylor	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10
Luke Sharp	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6
James Shannon	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	8
Joseph Rodgers	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	178	8
Thomas Bell	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	10
John Hugill, Senr	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	6
John Hugill, Junr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	64	4
Robert Rutherford	7	2	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	930	16
Robert Hamilton	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	8
Thomas Sutherland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
Thomas Glascoe	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	8
Charles Hunt	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10
William Atkinson	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	458	12
William Arthurs	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	324	10
James King	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	9
Gillespie, Jamieson & Co	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	532	12
Thomas Moore	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	361	11
Thomas Milburn	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	12
J. W. Brent & Co	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10
William Stennett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	9
Winn & Blake	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	11
Robert Hauke	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	6
Silas Burnham	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	722	14
Alexander Erskine	5	3	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	751	14
George Monroe	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	10
George Duggan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
William Foster	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	341	10
Armstrong & Beaty	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	261	9
John Sproule	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	226	8
Robert McKay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	8
John Gallagher	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	6
William Proudfoot, Esq	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	493	12
William Allan, Esq	7	2	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	12
William Gamble	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	166	7
Joseph Lee	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	353	11
James Johnston	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	223	9
Mrs. Lumsden	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6
John Fenton	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	12
David Patrick	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	6
William McDonald	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	7
William Davis	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	7
John Bevin	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
Mrs. Marian	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
Morris Lawrence	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	116	6
DUKE STREET.																		
Granville Jones	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
John Wilson	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5
John Colombus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
DUKE STREET—*Continued.*																		
John Herron	1	1															85	5
Thomas Bright	1	1									1	2					96	5
James Quin	1	1															85	5
Isaac Colombus	2					2	4										260	9
Robert Sullophon	1					1	3										140	6
Clarke Gamble, Esq.	1					1	3										140	6
Alexander Stewart	2	2															170	7
Mrs. Brown	2					2											121	6
William Andrews	1					1					1	2					110	6
Caleb Humphrey	1					1											110	6
Alexander Hamilton	3	3															255	9
Matthew Walton	4	1				1						1					301	10
Thomas Cuthbert	2	1				1											195	7
Robert Fullarton	1	1															85	5
Elisha Gilbert	2	2															170	7
Dr. Morrison	1					1	2				1						138	6
Joseph Hill	2	2															170	7
James Hill	2	2															170	7
John Harper	7	6				1	2					4	1				665	13
George Dunnington	1	1	1														90	5
George Middleton	1					1	2										130	6
Jarvis Tinsley	3	1		2													265	9
George Grames	2	2															170	7
Mrs. Grames	1	1															85	5
J. M. Caldwell	1	1	2				1										98	5
Andrew Seiber	1	1				1											93	5
Dr. Rees	1					1	5										170	7
William Miller	1					1	5										170	7
Mr. Attorney-General Jamieson	1					1	5										170	7
George A. Barber	1					1	5				1						178	7
George C. Ridout	1	1	2														95	5
Mrs. Croan	1	1															85	5
John Madill	1					1											110	6
Mrs. Agnes Richey	1					1	2										130	6
John Richey	7	7															595	12
William Ferries	1	1															85	5
John Doel	1					1	2				1					1	153	7
Jesse Ketchum	15	14				1	7				6	2				1	1,439	18
Michael Stanley	1	1															85	5
William Dutcher	2					2	4										260	9
Charles Stobsbury	11	7				4	8										1,115	17
Matthew Parke	2					2											220	8
John Neil	1					1											110	6
Lawrence Welch	2	2															170	7
William Blake	1					1											110	6
Joseph Donaldson	1					1											110	6
James Shanklin	1					1											110	6
J. G. Spragge	1	1															85	5
John Grantham											1	7					255	9
John Collins	2					2	1					1				1	248	8
George Nichol	1	1															85	5
Samuel Ridout	1				1												90	5
John Patterson	1	1															85	5
William Mills	1	1															85	5
Umphrey Bennett	1	1															85	5
Mr. Kennedy	2	2															170	7
Henry Weir	4	4															340	10
Simeon Washburn	2					2											220	8
Thomas C. Ridout	4	2	2								2	2		1		1	337	10
John Hollister	2	2															170	7
Bank of Upper Canada	1					1	5										160	7
J. S. Howard	2					2	6					1					283	9
Lady Campbell	3	2				1	4				2	1	1				439	12
George Falstead	1	1															85	5
Mrs. Ridout											2	1					34	3
Thomas Foster	2					2											228	8
Mrs. Hutchinson	2			1		1	8										280	9
Reuben Parkinson	2	1				1											195	7
MARCH STREET.																		
Alexander Smart	1	1															85	5
James Bennett	1					1											110	5
John Aston	3	3															255	6
Peter Delamere	1	1															85	9
Joseph Roddy	3	3															255	9
Andrew Shore	3	3															255	9
Matthew Sweetman	1					1	2										130	6
John Scott	1	1															85	5
James Ruddock	1	1															85	5
Henry Wiley	1	1															85	5

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
MARCH STREET—*Continued.*																		
John Mearns	2	2															170	7
Thomas Smith	2	2															170	7
James Stewart	1					1											110	6
Robert Rennison	7					7											770	14
Mrs. James	3					3											330	10
William Hutchinson	3	1				2	4										345	10
James Turner, Sr.	2					2											220	8
William Turner	1					1	2	1									330	10
James Turner, Jr.	1					1											110	6
Dr. J. P. Daley	1					1	3								1		173	7
Charles Roddy	1	1									1	1					96	5
Mrs. Hannagan	3	3									1	2					261	9
James Grames	4	4										1					343	10
William Sharp	3	3															255	9
William Asbury	1	1															85	5
John Lyden	1					1											110	6
James Bennett, Jr.	1					1											110	6
Thomas Cochrane	1	1															85	5
Owen Scanlan	1	1															85	5
Thomas O'Brien	1	1															85	5
Patrick Law	1	1															85	5
Robert Barnes	1					1											110	6
Capt. Ross	3	1				2											305	10
Charles McNichol	1					1	3										148	6
John Lacy	2					2	2										240	8
James McMaster	2	2															170	7
Mrs. Orr	2	2															170	7
Isaac Perry	3	1				2											305	10
William Pettitt	1					1											110	6
Malcolm McLellan	1	1															85	5
Paul Kane	1					1											110	6
James Todd	2	2															170	7
Richard Cuthbert	1					1											110	6
Barney Cotton	1					1											110	6
William Flanagan	1					1											110	6
David Hepburn	1					1											110	6
William Lyon Mackenzie	1	1	2														95	5
John Vallance	1	1															85	5
Michael Macnamara	1	1															85	5
Timothy Tie	1					1	2										130	6
George Price	1	1															85	5
J. Laing									1								200	8
John Severein	3	2				1											280	9
William Turpin	2					2											320	10
Mrs. Owen	1					1	3										140	6
John Armstrong	1					1											110	6
John Bundy	1	1															85	5
William Johnston	1	1															85	5
John Caliery	1					1											110	6
Mr. Brown	1					1											110	6
Robert Henderson	4	4															110	6
Robert Merchant	2	2															170	7
William Knott	1	1															85	5
James Mullan	2	1				1	2										215	8
Thomas Phipps	1	1						1									285	9
James Hannavan	2	2															170	6
James Smith	1					1	2										130	6
Robert James	1					1	2				2	1					149	6
Thomas Crozier	1					1											110	6
Mr. Brown	1	1															85	5
Edward Furguson	2	2															170	7
John Johnston	2					2	2										240	8
Chief Justice Robinson	4					1	5				3	1	1	1			462	12
Richard Harper	4	1				3	6										475	12
Dr. Powell	3	1	6								2	2		1			262	9
Captain Sibbald	1	1															85	5
Thomas Hill	2	1				1	2										215	8
John Watkins	1	1									1						93	5
John Maitland	1					1	2										130	6
Thomas Carfrae	1	1															85	5
Richard Crispin	1	1															85	5
Richard Owens	2	2															170	7
Joseph Martin	4	4															340	11
John M. Murchison	1					1	2										130	6
Estate of J. Crowther	3	2				1	2										300	10
Robert Bright	1	1															85	5
John Greer	1	1															85	5
James Vollen	1					1											110	6
Phineas Hutson	1	1															85	5

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
MARCH STREET—*Continued.*																		
Joseph Tolfree	1	1															85.. 5	days
John and A. Anderson	2	2															170.. 7	..
Richard Carter	1	1															85.. 5	..
Alex. Montgomery	1					1	2										130.. 6	..
Colin Drummond	5	2	1			3	7										575..12	..
George Teivans	1	2															170.. 7	..
Richard Woodsworth	1	1															85.. 5	..
Thomas Stonn	1	1															85.. 5	..
Thomas Sergeant	1	1															85.. 5	..
Daniel Brook	2					1											160.. 7	..
James Vance	1					1											110.. 6	..
James Marshall	6	4				2	4										600..12	..
Michael Artery	6	6															510.. 6	..
Michael Impey	1					1											110.. 6	..
Duncan Kennedy	1	1	1														90.. 5	..
Thomas Vaux	1	1															85.. 5	..
Johnston Hamilton	1					1											110.. 6	..
William Shaw	3	3															255.. 9	..
LOT STREET.																		
Mrs. Burke	1	1	1														90.. 5	..
John Elson	1			1													90.. 5	..
Robert Nightfrane	1	1															85.. 5	..
William Jackes	1	1															85.. 5	..
Alexander Armstrong	1					1	2										130.. 6	..
Rev. Mr. Harris	3	2				1	3										310..10	..
John Iredale	1	1									1						93.. 5	..
Jeremy Iredale	1	1															85.. 5	..
John Hughes	2	1				1	2										215.. 8	..
James Conway	1	1															85.. 5	..
Dominic McManus	1	1															85.. 5	..
Edward & Atkins	1	1						1									285.. 9	..
Mrs. Rubigall	1					1											110.. 6	..
Thomas Sandon	1					1											110.. 6	..
John Short	1	1															85.. 5	..
George Preston	1					1	2										130.. 6	..
Dennis O'Brien	1	1															85.. 5	..
—— Flock	1					1											110.. 6	..
Joseph McDougall	6	5				1	2										555..12	..
James Mackintosh	1	1															85.. 5	..
Charles Smith	1	1															85.. 5	..
John Falvey	2					2	4										260.. 9	..
Mrs. Nevins	1	1															85.. 5	..
Thomas Kirby	1	1															85.. 5	..
Henry McCabe	1					1											110.. 6	..
John Grant	1					1											110.. 6	..
George Farrel	2	2															170.. 7	..
Joseph Lawson	1	1															88.. 8	..
Mary Ann Todd	1	1															85.. 5	..
John Ross	2					2											220.. 8	..
James Ward	1	1															85.. 5	..
William King	4	4															340..10	..
Alexander McDonnell	8						1	9				2	1			1	584..12	..
—— Lackay	1	1															85.. 5	..
George Ridout	3					1	7										280.. 9	..

NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		£	s	d
LOT STREET																					
C. A. Hagerman	1					1	2										130.. 6	days.			
Simon Wiggons	1	1															85.. 5	..		12	6
Edward Bell	1	1															85.. 5	..		12	6
Rowland Bell	1	1															85.. 5	..		12	6
Patrick Hartney	5	4				1	2										470..12	..	1	10	0
Hon. G. H. Markland	2	1				1	3				2	2	1		1		360..11	..	1	7	6
Col. Chewet	2					1	3				1				1		213.. 8	..	1	0	0
James Parker	1					1											110.. 6	..		15	0
John Youngston	1					1											110.. 6	..		15	0
Hiram Hosmer	1	1															85.. 5	..		12	6
Maurice Malone	7					7											770..14	..	1	15	0
Hugh Treaner	2	2															170.. 7	..		17	6
Mrs. Murchison	1	1	1														90.. 5	..		12	6
Mrs. Petty	2	1				1											195.. 7	..		17	6
Peter McDougall	9	2				7	6				2	1	1	1			1,064..17	..	2	2	6
George Kingsmill	3	3															255.. 9	..	1	2	6
Charles Thompson	1					1	9										200.. 8	..	1	0	0
William Campbell											1	2					14..	..		.....	
Robert McClure	1					1		1									310..10	..	1	5	0
John Francis	1					1											110.. 6	..		15	0
Joseph Bell	1	1															85.. 5	..		12	6
Jacob Hutchinson	1					1											110.. 6	..		15	0

NAME. LOT STREET *Continued.*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Michael Keating	1					1	7										180	7			17	6
William B. Jarvis, Esq	1					1	10										210	8		1	0	0
William Cooper	1	1															85	5			12	6
John Kerr	1					1											110	6			15	0
Henry Love	1	1															85	5			12	6
John McManis	1	1															85	5			12	6
James Call								1									200	8		1	0	0
Thomas Jones											2	1	1				44	3			7	6
Benjamin Knott	1					1	2				6	3					178	7			17	6
John Bearners	1	1															85	5			12	6
Robert Dufreece	1	1															85	5			12	6
Alfred Patrick	1	1															85	5			12	6
Robert Richardson	1	1															85	5			12	6
Thomas Whittam	1	1															85	5			12	6
Edward Boyes	1					1	2										130	6			15	0
H. G. Bernard	1					1											110	6			15	0
George Savage	1					1	2										130	6			15	0
John Garvey	3	1				2											305	10		1	5	0
David Burns	1					1	1										120	6			15	0
—— Snider	2	2															170	7			17	6
Mrs. Cockburn	1					1	6										170	7			17	6
Andrew Mercer	11	3	1			1	3										750	14		1	15	0
Hon. John Elmsley	6					1	14				3				1	1	564	12		1	10	0
Chief Justice Powell	4					1	5				2	1	1	1			454	12		1	10	0
Hon. and Ven. John Strachan.	6					1	8				1		1	1	1		593	12		1	10	0
Edward Wright	3	2				1	3				2				1		346	10		1	5	0
William Heather	2	1				1											195	7			17	6
Bartholomew Eikeslin	2	1				1	3										225	7		1	0	0
Col. Beikey	2					1	3										190	7			17	6
George Crookshank	2					1	11				3	4				1	446	12		1	10	0
James Hamilton	1					1											110	6			15	0
Judge Macaulay	1					1	5				2	1				1	219	6		1	0	0
Dr. King	1					1	3				1				1		168	7			17	6
Christopher Wilkinson	1	1															85	5			12	6
Captain Richardson	1					1	3										140	6			15	0
Scotch Shields	1	1															85	5			12	6
James Stinson	2	2															170	7			17	6
William Campbell	1			1													90	5			12	6
William H. Draper	1					1	3										140	7		1	7	6
John Ewart	1					1	3										140	7		1	7	6
William Guild, Jr. & Co	1					1	2	1									330	10		1	5	0
Com'r Bank, M. D	1					1	3										140	6			15	0
Richard Feehan	1	1							1		6	1					336	10		1	5	0
Duncan McDonnell									1								200	8		1	0	0
George Stephenson	1					1											110	6			15	0
PRINCESS STREET.																						
Michael Meighen	3	3															255	9		1	2	6
Robert Wilson	1	1															85	5			12	6
CAROLINE STREET.																						
John Maughan	1	1															85	5			12	6
William Swanton	1	1															85	5			12	6
Hon. John McGill	4	4															340	10		1	5	0
William Ross	1					1											110	6			15	0
Scott & Lynch	1	1									1						93	5			12	6
Paul Bishop	1	1									1						93	5			12	6
William Molson	1	1															85	5			12	6
Henry Heward	1					1	3										140	6			15	0
Joseph Cawthra	3	1	3			2		1									520	12		1	10	0
Mrs. Stowe	1					1	3										140	6			15	0
Alexander Wallace	1					1											110	60			15	0
William Greensland	1					1	2										130	5			15	0
Thomas Robson	1	1						1	1								485	12		1	10	0
John Harley	2					1	6										220	8		1	0	0
George Gurnett	2	1				1	4										235	8		1	0	0
Robert Horsley	1					1	6										170	7			17	6
Daniel Connor	1	1															85	5			12	6
Charles Callaghan	1	1				1											85	5			12	6
James Sloan	1																110	6			15	0
Peter McArthur	2	2															170	7			17	6
Richard Bond	1	1															85	5			12	6
Lewie Walker	1	1															85	5			12	6
Mrs. Harkness	1	1															85	5			12	6
Dr. McCagen	5	5															415	12		1	10	0
George Black	1					1	3										140	6			15	0
James McComb	1	1															85	5			12	6
Bartholomew Gray	1	1															85	5			12	0
John Hart	1					1											110	6			15	6
Francis Collins	1					1	2										130	6			15	6
William Hickman	1	1															85	5			12	6
Richard Wood	1	1															85	5			12	0

NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
CAROLINE STREET—*Continued*																					
John Wilmot	12	6				6	5										1,220	18	..	2	5	0
Thomas Helliwell	6	1		2		3	4										635	13	..	1	12	6
James Hopkins	7	7															595	13	..	1	12	6
Robert Turnbull	3	3															255	9	..	1	2	6
William Lefferty	2	2															170	7	..		17	6
Mrs. McClean	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Cuny Coulston	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
George Keys	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Mrs. Blevins	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Mrs. Knowles	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
William Creighton	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Thomas Irvine	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Mrs. Triggs	2	2															170	7	..		17	6
James Madden								1									200	8	..	1	0	0
Patrick Burns	2	2															170	7	..		17	6
John Strong	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
——Hanington	1																85	5	..		12	6
CHURCH STREET.																					
——Langdon	1					1	2										130	6	..		15	0
Thomas Anderson	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Patrick Dogherty	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Thomas Elliott	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
William Earles	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Thomas Mathews	1					1	3										140	6	..		15	0
Stephen Secord	1					1	2										130	6	..		15	0
Matthew Stone	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Catherine Pattinton	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Christopher Webb	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Griffith & McCrackin	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Owen White	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
James Trotter	1					1	2										130	6	..		15	0
William Wilson	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
William Wallace	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
James Clarkson	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Robert Stephens	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
John Power	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Patrick Handy	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Mrs. Cooper	1					1	3										140	6	..		15	0
George Cooper											1	1					207	9	..	1	2	6
Cause Duggan	1	1															285	9	..	1	2	6
Charles Dunn	1	1						1									85	5	..		12	6
YONGE STREET.																					
Thomas Stephenson	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
William Crow	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
James Hunter	7	7															595	13	..	1	12	6
John Tiffie	3	3															255	9	..	1	2	6
William Nixon	2					2											220	8	..	1	0	0
Francis Hincks	2							1									200	8	..	1	0	0
John W. B. O'Hare	1					1	2	1									330	4	..	1	7	6
James M. Strange	2					2	4										260	9	..	1	2	6
Michael Kane	2	2						1									370	11	..	1	7	5
James McMullen	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
James Armstrong	2					2											220	8	..	1	0	0
John Armstrong	6	2				4		1									810	13	..	1	12	6
James McMurtrey	1	1						1									285	0	..	1	2	6
John Robertson	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Mary Bang	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Stephen Dutton	2	2															170	7	..		17	6
Dr. Sidney Smith	1	1						1									285	9	..	1	2	6
John B. Botsford	1					1	1										120	6	..		15	0
King Barton	4					4		1									640	13	..	1	12	6
Jude Lawrence	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
—— Hargrave	1					1	2	1									330	10	..	1	5	0
James Gabb	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
John Robinson								1									200	8	..	1	0	0
Edward Robson	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
George Bury	2					2											220	8	..	1	0	0
James Graham	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Robert Clarke	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
Chas. Gray	1					1		1									310	10	..	1	5	0
Reuben Robinson	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
H. Piper & Co	1					1											110	6	..		15	0
Mitchell & Burns	1					1	2										130	6	..		15	0
Shildon, Dutcher & Co	3	2				1											280	9	..	1	2	6
James H. Price	1					1	2										130	6	..		15	0
Calvin Davis	1	1															85	5	..		12	6
James Stitt	1					1	1										120	6	..		15	0
Robert Beard	1					1	6										170	6	..		15	0
William Lyons	1	1															85	5	..		12	6

NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
YONGE STREET—*Continued*																					
Paulin.an Sweegey	2	2															170..	7	..	17	6
William Panomer	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Temple McBeath	2	2															170..	7	..	17	6
UPPER GEORGE STREET																					
Roland McNeles	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Henry Tost	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Mrs. Swan	2	2															170..	7	..	17	6
Joseph Jackson	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Thomas Brionish	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
JORDAN STREET.																					
George Catton	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
William Gurd	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
W. A. Smith	2					2											120..	8	..	1	0
Robert Panit	1	1															85..	5	..	2	6
BAY STREET.																					
Rev. James Richardson	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Estate of John Dennis	2	1															185..	7	..	17	6
John Bird	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Hugh Carfrae	1					1	4										150..	7	..	17	6
William Patrick	2					2	3										250..	9	..	1	2
John Knott	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
—— Witherow	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
YORK STREET.																					
Hugh Weir	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Major Patton	1					1	3										140..	7	..	17	6
Willis Addison	2	1				1											195..	7	..	17	6
Hutchinson Clarke	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Arthur Milligan	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Peter O'Brion	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Thomas Skillington	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
James Townsend	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Samuel Todd	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
L. Priestman	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
William Morrow	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
John Thompson	2	2															170..	7	..	17	6
James Geddes	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Dr. Robinson	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
William B. Walker	2	2															170..	7	..	17	6
Mrs. Archer	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
John Kenrick	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
William Hudson	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
John Lee	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
James Woodhead	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Henry Stephens	3					3											330..	10	..	1	5
HENRIETTA STREET.																					
James Adams	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
William Molesworth	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Thomas Gray	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Thomas McMeinck	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Mr. Lavey	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Edward Moloy	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Richard Hanlan	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Thomas Connolly	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
James Smith	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
ONTARIO STREET.																					
James Addy	1			1	2												110..	6	..	15	0
John Bright	1																85..	5	..	12	6
Joshua G. Beard											1						3..		..	.....	
Christopher Elliott	3	3															255..	9	..	1	2
Thomas Summers	2	1				1											195..	7	..	17	6
Mrs. Stinson	3	1				2											305..	10	..	1	5
James Francis	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Francis Langrill	3	3															255..	9	..	1	2
Henry Ernest	1	1								2							101..	6	..	15	0
Patrick Hines	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
James Boddy	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Patrick Redmond	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Thomas Burke	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Mrs. Larkin	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
GEORGE ST. CONTINUED.																					
John Bain	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
John Depo	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6
Joseph Smith	2	2															170..	7	..	17	6
John Bishop	11	0				11	11										1,336..	13		1	12
Com. Gen. Foot	1					1	5										160..	7	..	17	6
William Amos	1					1											110..	6	..	15	0
Thomas Birchall	1					1	5										160..	7	..	17	6
—— Hamilton	1			1													90..	5	..	12	6
David Jordan	1	1															85..	5	..	12	6

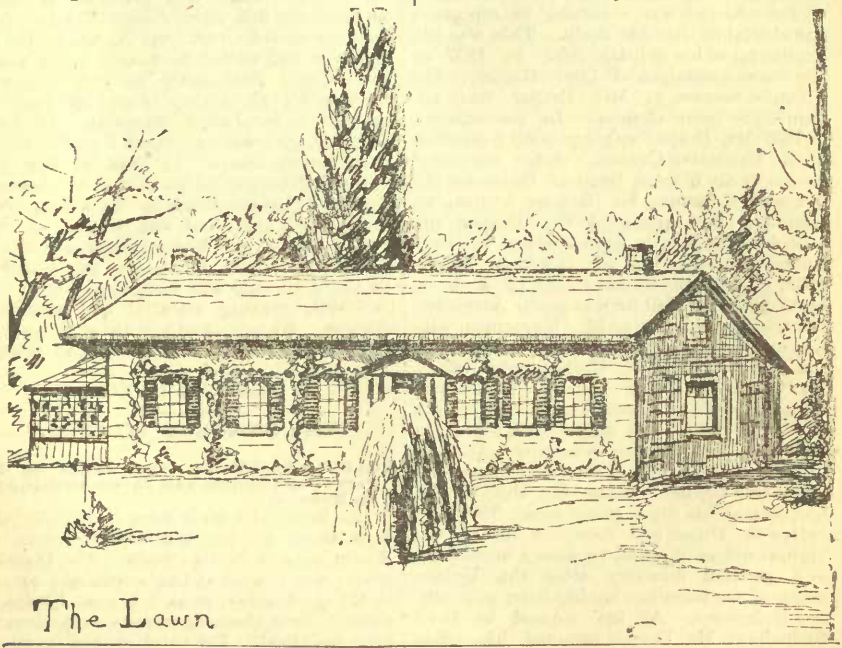
J. G. BEARD, Secretary. £131.519

CHAPTER CXXI.

THE LAWN.

The Executive Council Offices After the War of 1812.

"The Lawn," in the days of Chief Justice Draper, was a rough-cast one storey house, a neat and picturesque building, which stood at the north west corner of Wellington and York streets. After the war of 1812 it was for a time the old council chamber for about fourteen years, from about 1840 till 1854, it was the residence of the late Chief Justice Draper and his family. It was built about 1806 by the Hon. Robert Hamilton of Queenston, who at one time was "Lieutenant of Lincoln" for in 1804 there were "Lieutenants of counties" in Upper Canada. Afterwards the house was sold to the Hon. John Markland and by him sold to the late Chief Justice Draper. The house fronted Market, later Wellington street and was hidden from the public view by a fence inside of which were a row of trees, while opposite the entrance was a large weeping willow.



The Lawn

William Henry Draper was the son of English parents and was born in the Surrey suburbs of London, March 11th, 1801. His father was the Rev. Henry Draper, a clergyman of the Church of England. In his teens William Henry conceived a passion for a seafaring life and running away from home procured a cadetship on board an East Indiaman where he remained until he was eighteen years old. He emigrated to America soon afterward and arrived in Canada early in the summer of 1820, then in his twentieth year. Being of manly bearing and good attainments he secured employment as a school teacher at Port Hope and followed this vocation for several years. At this time Mr. Thomas Ward, a practising barrister in Port Hope, took an interest in the young man and offered him a place in his office if he could gain admission to the law society. Returning to Port Hope he continued his studies with Mr. Ward until 1825 when he entered the office of the Hon. George Boulton. While here he was appointed Deputy Registrar of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham. During the same time he married Miss White, daughter of Captain George White of the Royal Navy. In 1828 he passed his examination at York and was called to the bar. Mr. Draper had been only a short time at the bar when Attorney-General John Beverley Robinson had occasion to be at the Cobourg assizes. A brief prepared for him by Mr. Draper in a case he was conducting showed so much knowledge and

skill that the Attorney-General at once made an offer to the compiler of a good position in his office which the young barrister accepted. He removed to York and entered on his duties with the Attorney-General opening up to himself an avenue which led to his future success in life. In 1829 he was appointed reporter of the King's Bench. Draper's reports are evidence of his work as a reporter. In 1830 the Benchers of the Law Society appointed him one of their body. In politics Mr. Draper was a Tory and in the exciting elections of 1836 he was a candidate for the suffrage of the electors of Toronto and was returned to represent the capital in the Assembly. This was the beginning of his political life. In 1837 on the recommendation of Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Draper was appointed Solicitor-General. In the autumn of 1837 Mr. Draper was appointed a member of the Executive Council. After the resignation of Sir Francis Head as Governor the incoming Governor, Sir George Arthur, on assuming office appointed Mr. Draper his aide-de-camp which appointment he continued to hold during the rebellion, and in 1838, he was appointed Colonel of a York battalion. In 1840 he was made Attorney-General as successor to Mr. Hagerman, who was appointed to the bench. Directly after the proclamation of Union took effect. Early in the spring of 1841 in accordance with the bill introduced into the British Parliament two years before by Lord John Russell, Mr. Draper was appointed by Lord Sydenham, one of the gentlemen of his Executive Council. Thus Mr. Draper who had been all his life a pronounced Tory and before the Union had occupied one of the highest offices of state, became a member of of a coalition ministry after the Union, many of the members having been pronounced Reformers. At the request of Lord Sydenham, Mr. Draper retained his office of Attorney-General for Upper Canada for a brief period, sharing the leadership of the Ministerial party in Upper Canada with the Hon. S. B. Harrison. In 1843 Sir Charles Metcalfe having been appointed Governor in place of Sir Charles Bagot the successor of Lord Sydenham a new ministry was formed in which Mr. Draper was Attorney-General for Canada West. In the elections of 1844 Mr. Draper was returned as representative for London. For some time Mr. Draper was a law partner of Mr. Hagerman under the firm name of Hagerman & Draper. Both at the bar and in the House Mr. Draper acquired on account of his mellifluous tones and winning manners the soubriquet of "Sweet William." After the arrival of Lord Elgin in the country as Governor parliamentary life became distasteful to Mr. Draper chiefly on account of Lord Elgin's Liberal tendencies and in 1847 he withdrew from parliamentary life and accepted a seat in the Queen's Bench of which court he was appointed a puisne judge, June 12th, 1847. In 1854 he was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1860 Chief Justice Draper presided in the Court of Common Pleas at the hearing of the John Anderson ex radition case, when the judgment of Chief Justice McLean of the Queen's Bench was reversed and the prisoner given his l berty. Four years previous to this, on February 6th, 1856, Judge Draper had been promoted from the Queen's Bench where he had served for nearly seven years to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir James Macaulay. In 1863 Judge Draper was appointed Chief Justice of the Senior Court. In 1869 he was appointed President of the Court of Appeal. He died at his residence in Yorkville, November 3rd, 1877, and was buried in St. James' cemetery. Major Draper, son of the Chief Justice, was for years the Chief of Police of Toronto and reorganized that department, making material and beneficial changes. He retired on account of ill-health, and now resides in Los Angeles, Cal. (1889).

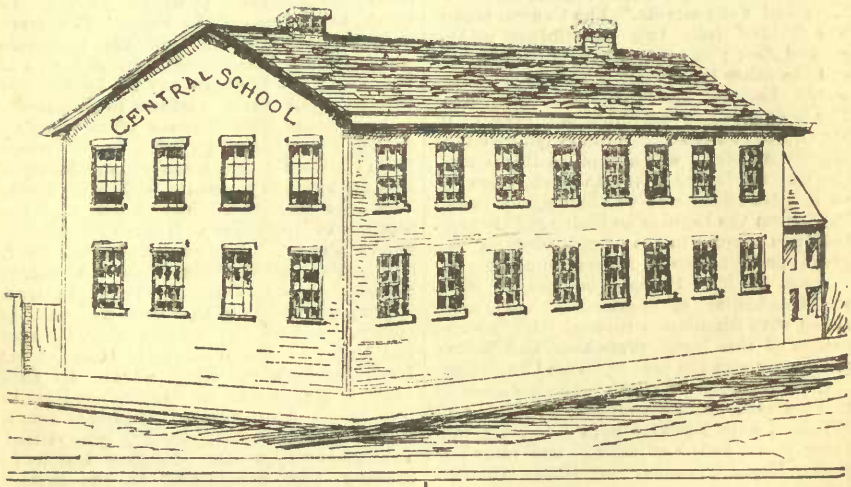
CHAPTER CXXII.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

The Old School House That Stood on the Corner of Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, and Its Masters.

The Roman Catholic School, in the old days, stood at the south-west corner of Richmond and Jarvis streets. The District school was located at the south-east corner of March, Stanley, or as it is now, Lombard street. Both these landmarks have already been described. The third of the popular schools in the early dates of the century, was the Central or National School, located directly on the north-west corner of Jarvis and Adelaide streets. Mr. Appleton was one of the first teachers at this school, and at a later date Mr. Spragge. In the Central the girls were up-stairs and the boys downstairs. The entrance for the girls was by the side stairs, running up the north side of the building from Jarvis street, or New street. The entrance for the boys was through a big gate on Adelaide street. The lower floor of the Central had large folding doors, so that the two rooms could be thrown into one. Mr. John Fenton, a literary genius of the day, was at one time Mr. Appleton's assistant teacher here. Between the boys attending the Central school and

the boys of the Grammar school, difficulties, of course, arose, and on many occasions feats of arms, accompanied by considerable risk to life and limb, were performed on both sides, with sticks and stones. Youngsters, ambitious of a character of extra daring, had thus an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the eyes of their less courageous companions. The same would-be heroes had many stories to tell of the perils to which they were exposed in their way to and from school. Those of them who came from the western part of the town, had, according to their own showing, mortal enemies in the men of Ketchum's tannery, with whom it was necessary occasionally to have an encounter, while those who lived in the east of the town, narrated, in response, the attacks experienced or delivered by themselves, in passing Shaw's or Hugill's brewery. Mr. Spragge, the master of the Central



school, had enjoyed the superior advantage of a regular training in England as an instructor to the young. Though not in Holy Orders, his air and costume were those of the dignified clergyman. Of the Central school, the words of Shenstone, spoken of a kindred establishment, became in one point at all events, true to the letter :

"E'en now sagacious foresight points to shew
A little bench of bishops here,
And there, a chancellor in embryo,
Or bard sublime."

A Sabbath school was held in the Central school building under the auspices of the Church of England, and every Friday in Lent the scholars were marched to the Cathedral to recite their catechism. Sir John Colborne's sister-in-law, Miss Young, and Miss Fanny Dixon, afterward Mrs. Westmacott, daughter of the late Alexander Dixon, were enthusiastic promoters of the Sunday school, they both taking a leading interest in religious matters.

In George Walton's directory for 1833 is the following advertisement: "York Central or National School at the corner of Newgate and New streets. His Excellency, Lieut.-Gov., patron. His Excellency being desirous that the course of instruction at this school should include all the branches usually comprehended in a good English education, has directed that it be conducted in the following manner. Boys' school, First Department, Joseph Spragge, master, English, reading, writing and arithmetic on the principles of Ball & Lancaster; Second Department, J. T. Wilson, headmaster. English reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, book-keeping, elements of geography. Girls' school, Rebecca Sylvester, mistress. English reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing. Scholars are to pay $1 per quarter. No family to pay for more than two children at a time whatever be the number attending. Parents are requested to send children regularly in as neat and decent an order as their circumstances will permit. Free tickets of instruction to children of parents who cannot pay may be had of Archdeacon John Strachan, or Lieut. Col. Joseph Wells. Received instruction in year ending April 30, 1833, boys, 402, girls, 235." At present in actual attendance, boys, 200, girls, 138. Very

similar to this is the advertisement in the city directory of 1837 which read as follows: "Central or National School of Upper Canada, situated in New street, City of Toronto. His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, patron. Boys School, First Department, Joseph Spragge, master; English reading, writing and arithmetic on the principles of Bell & Lancaster. Second Department, J. T. Wilson, master; English reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, book-keeping, elements of geography, etc. Girls' School, Rebecca Sylvester, mistress; English reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing. The scholars to pay one dollar per quarter for instruction. Free tickets of admission to the children of parents who are unable to pay for their instruction can be had at any time by application to the Hon. and Venerable John Strachan, D.D., Archdeacon of York, or to the Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Wells at the King's College office, corner of King and York streets." The Central school was divided into two apartments on the ground floor; one was that of Mr. Spragge, and the other that of Mr. Wilson, who afterwards became an Anglican clergyman The boys used to assemble for prayers in Mr Spragge's room. William Helliwell, of Highland Creek, was a pupil at this school. One day the leader of the tandem team of an English officer who was driving by broke loose from the harness and plunged through the open doors into the school room to the great consternation of teachers and pupils.

A son of Mr. Spragge became, in 1870, the Chancellor of Western Canada, after rising with distinction through the several grades of the legal profession, and filling previously also the post of Vice-Chancellor. Mr. John Godfrey Spragge, who attained to this eminence, and his brothers, Joseph and William, were likewise pupils in their maturer years, in the adjoining and more imposing Royal Grammar or Home District School.

Across the road from the play-ground at York street, on the south side, eastward of the church plot, there was a row of dilapidated wooden buildings, inhabited for the most part by a thriftless and noisy set of people. This group of houses was known in the school as "Irishtown," and "to raise Irishtown" meant to direct a snowball or other light missive over the play-ground fence in that direction. Such an act was not infrequently followed by an invasion of the field from the insulted quarter. Some wide chinks, established in one place here between the boards, which ran lengthwise, enabled anyone, so inclined, to get over the fence readily. Once two men, who had quarrelled in one of the buildings of Irishtown, adjourned from over the road to the play-ground, accompanied by a few approving friends, and after stripping to the skin, had a regular fight with fists. After some rounds a number of men and women interfered, and induced the combatants to return to the house whence they had issued forth for the settlement of their dispute.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

THE COFFIN BLOCK.

The History of an Old Pile of Buildings—The Birthplace of the Old Stage Coach.

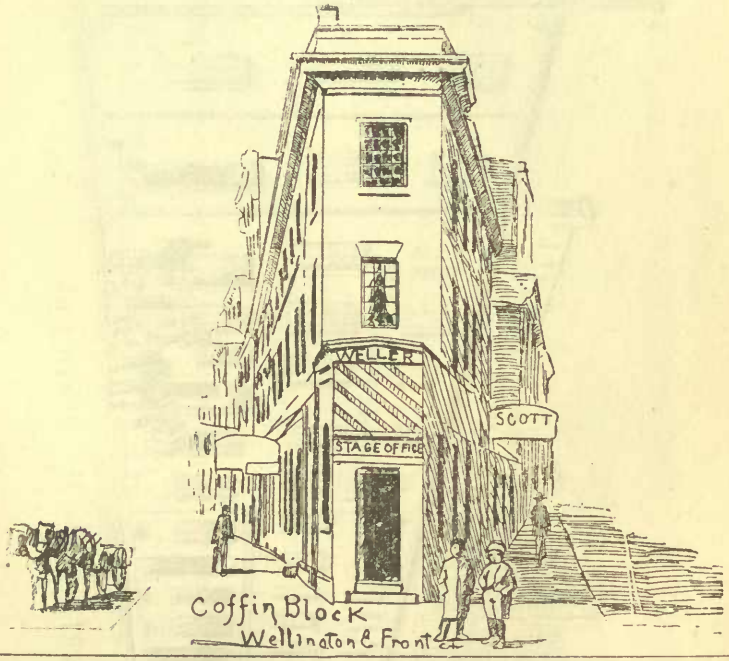
The Coffin Block known to every one in the city, was better known in 1830-35, when part of it was the headquarters of William Weller's line of stages, which ran east and west with the starting point from the little office that fronts at the eastern end of the block, the entrance to which was, so to speak, at the open of the angle. The main building was for a long time the wholesale warehouse of Isaac Buchanan & Co., and they continued in occupancy till 1845, when they removed their business to Hamilton. They retained their Toronto office business till June 30 1846. In later days Bowes, Ewart & Hall were tenants, and Miller & Foulds, both dry goods, and Mr. James Scott, a confectioner, had a shop on the block next to Weller's from Wellington to Front streets, during the troubles of 1837, and he was well patronized when the militia patrolled the city during the reign of terror. The upper portion of the block was used as officers' quarters, the officers sleeping here and dining at the Wellington Hotel and at Mrs. Dunlop's on King street. In 1848 James McIndoe had his dancing academy in the rooms over Scott's. McIndoe was a famous Scotch dancing master, who visited Toronto every winter and gave lessons in dancing and deportment in the British Coffee House, in the Coffin Block and over the shop at the south-west corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets. He had as his assistant a neat, dapper little fellow, name James Thomson, or as he was popularly known "Jimmy" Thomson. When McIndoe retired from business Thomson started an academy of his own, in the old court house, on Church street. Many of the venerable mothers of the present day will remember with pleasure both these professors. The roof of the Coffin Block had and still has stretching from the east to west the sign "Wellington Hotel." The hotel was on the north-west corner opposite, and the upper rooms of the Coffin Block were made use of as an annex to the hotel, which at an earlier date was known as the Ontario House. The

Coffin Block, however, was better known in connection with Weller's line of stages. It was indeed a busy scene when the stages for Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara and other points, loaded up with their livery freight every morning and started on what would be now considered a wearying journey.

How slow travelling was in the days of stage coaches may be learned from the advertisements of the period. One reads that "On the 20th of September, 1816, a stage will commence running between York and Niagara. It will leave York every Monday, arrive at Niagara on Thursday, and leave Queenston every Friday. The baggage is to be considered at the risk of the owner, and by daylight on the Lake Road during the winter season.

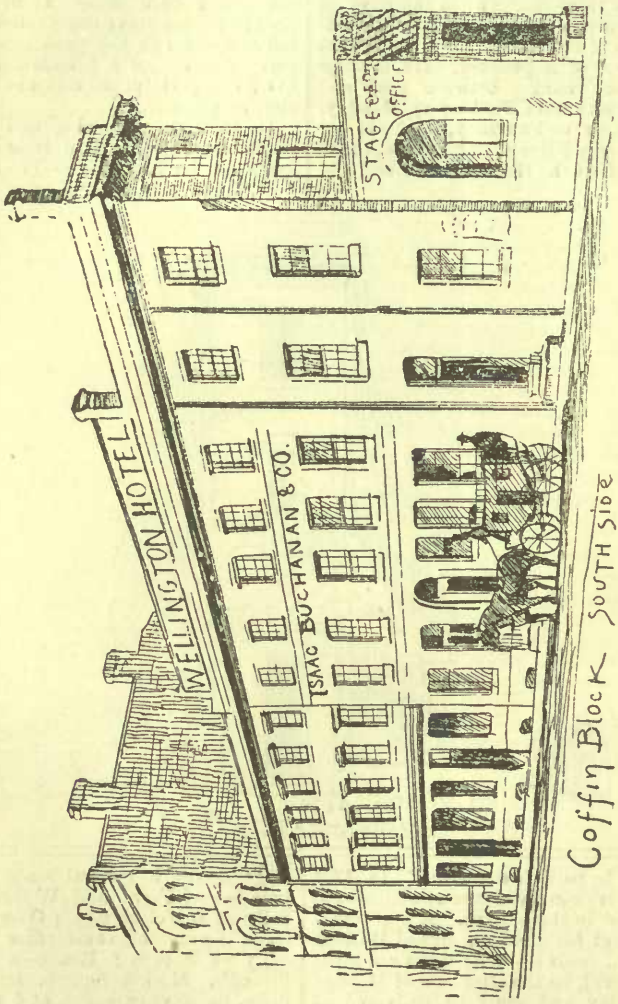
In 1847 *The Kingston Argus* comments as follows on Mr. William Weller's stages: "The Toronto stage now generally performs the distance between that place and Kingston in 28 hours, making a faster rate than has before been done except by express This improved travelling cannot be attributed altogether to the good roads, but in a great measure to a determination of Mr. Weller to perform the distance in as short a time as possible."

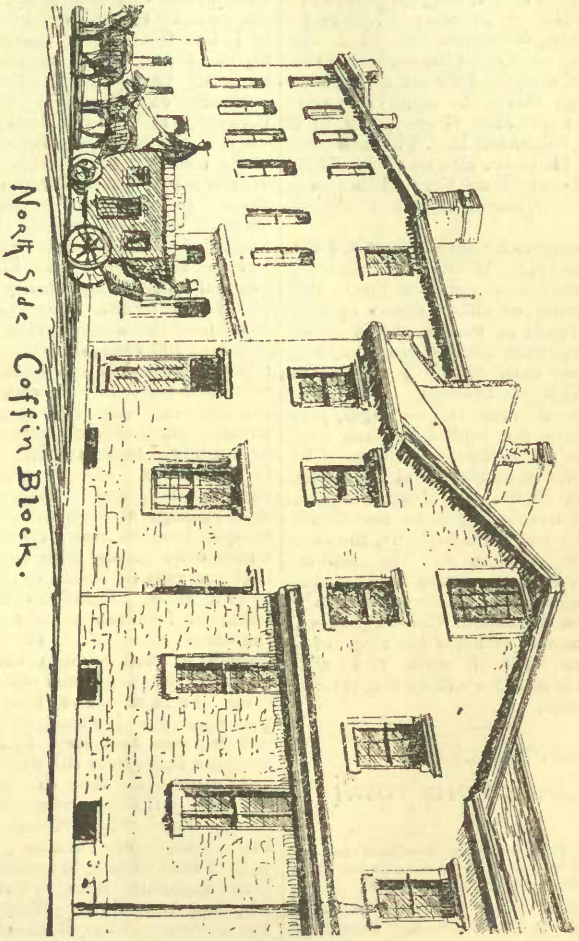
In 1850 the following mail and stage coaches were advertised to leave Toronto, eastward, for Kingston:—The Eastern mail



the fare to be paid in advance." In 1824 the mails were conveyed the same distance *via* Ancaster in three days. A post office advertisement for tenders, signed William Allan, P.M., reads:—"The mails are made up here (York), on the afternoon of Monday and Thursday, and must be delivered at Niagara on the Wednesday and Saturday following, and within the same period in returning." In 1835 Mr. William Weller was the proprietor of a line of stages between Toronto and Hamilton, known as "The Telegraph Line." In an advertisement he engages to take passengers through

stage leaves the general stage office at the junction of Front and Wellington streets daily at 6 o'clock p.m.; Oshawa—another stage leaves the same office for Oshawa daily at 3 p.m.; Rouge—a stage leaves Stroud's, Market Square, for the Rouge daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.: Markham Village—a stage leaves Arnott's, Clyde Inn, Palace street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 p.m., westward, for Hamilton The western mail stage by Dundas street, leaves the Hamilton and Lake Simcoe Mail Stage office, Liddell's buildings, Church street, daily, at 6 p.m. In winter a second stage


STAGE OFFICE
ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO.
WELLINGTON HOTEL
Coffin Block South side


North side Coffin Block.

leaves the same office for Hamilton *via* the Lake Shore road, daily, at 9 a.m.; Streetsville, a stage leaves Kellogg's, Colborne street, daily, Sundays excepted, for Streetsville, at 3 o'clock p. m. northern for Holland Landing. A stage in connection with the steamer Morning, on Lake Simcoe, leaves the Simcoe stage office, Liddell's buildings, Church street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock a. m. and at 3 o'clock p. m. Another stage in connection with the steamer Beaver on Lake Simcoe, leaves the Western Hotel daily at 7 o'clock a.m.; Pine Grove—a stage leaves the stage office Liddell's buildings for Pine Grove daily at 3 o'clock p. m., Richmond Hill, Thornhill and York Mills. There are also stages for Richmond Hill, Thornhill and York Mills. leaving the Market Square daily at 4 o'clock p. m.

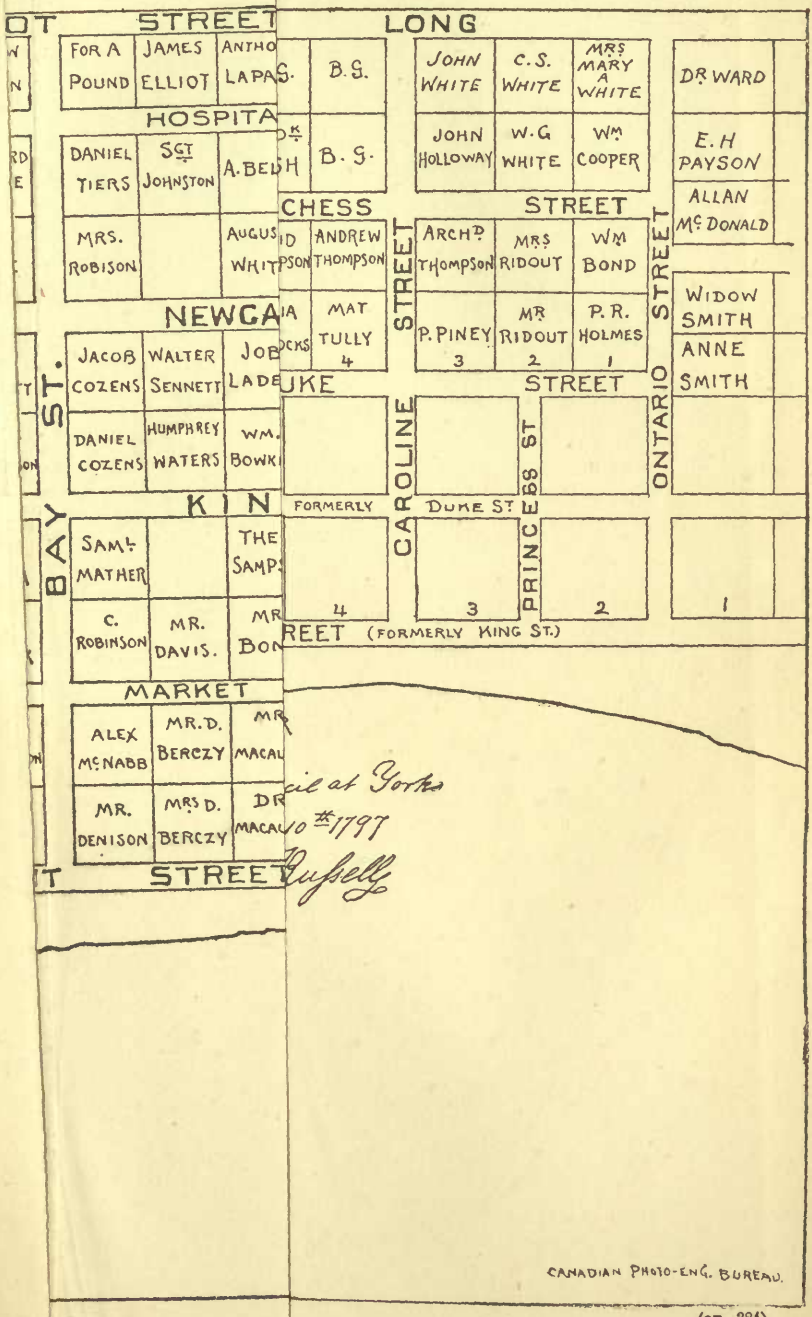
Another manager of a stage line about the same time as Mr. Weller was Charles Thompson, who ran a northern line. The stages were cumbrous affairs drawn by four horses with delays at various points along the line. They were always crowded, and for this reason most of the people from Hamilton, Whitby, Cobourg and other places who owned horses and carriages, preferred to drive to the capital in their own outfits and spend a few days here. The stables of Weller's line were at the south-east corner of Front and Church streets. The Coffin House belonged to the Ewart estate. At one time Mr. Bethune, the boat owner, had an office in it. The building derived its ominous name from the fact that it was built to conform to the gore formed by Wellington, Front and Church streets, and this on one side assumed the shape of a coffin. It was built of brick, it is still standing, and is used for offices and various business purposes.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

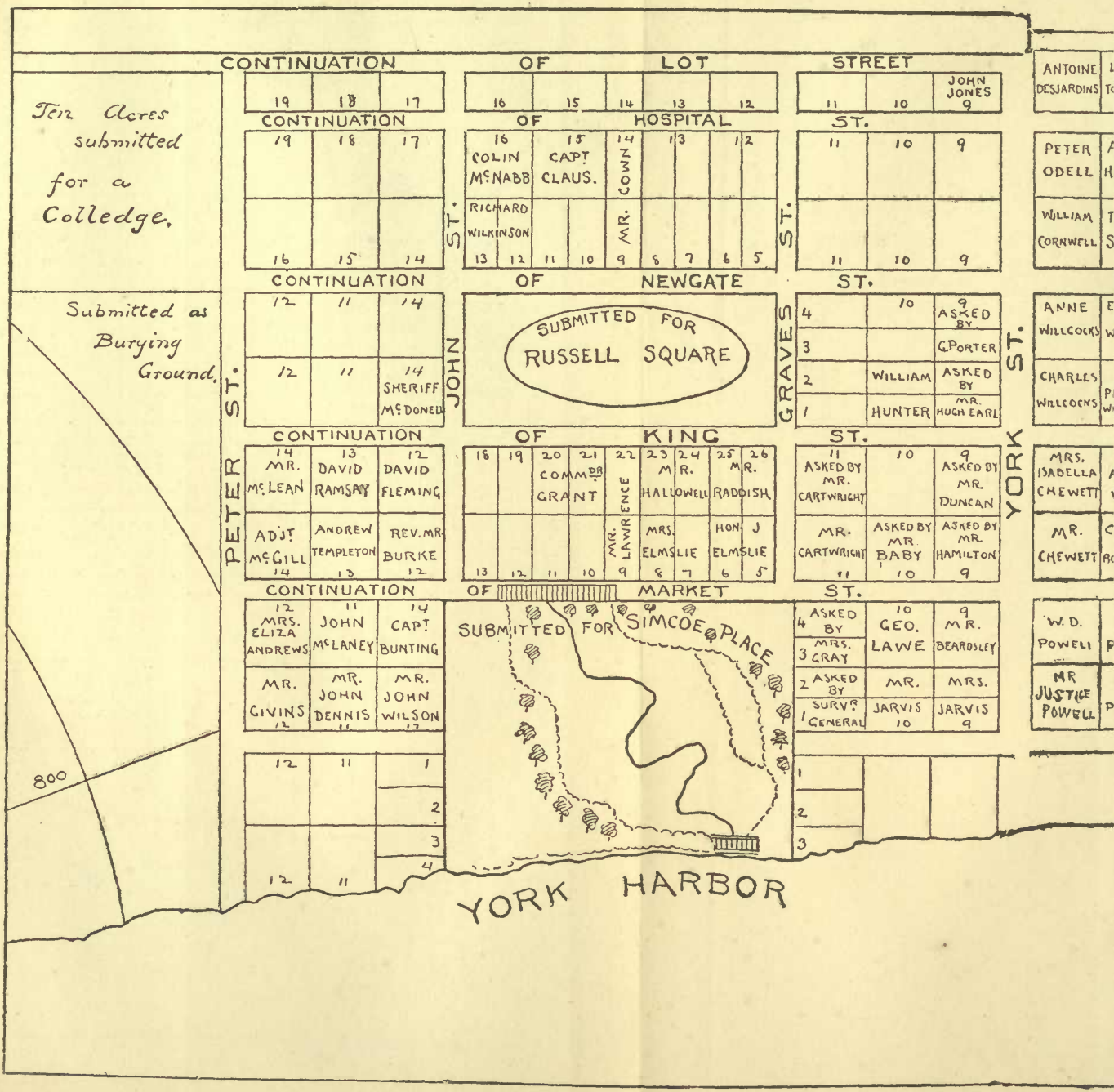
TWO PLANS OF THE TOWN.

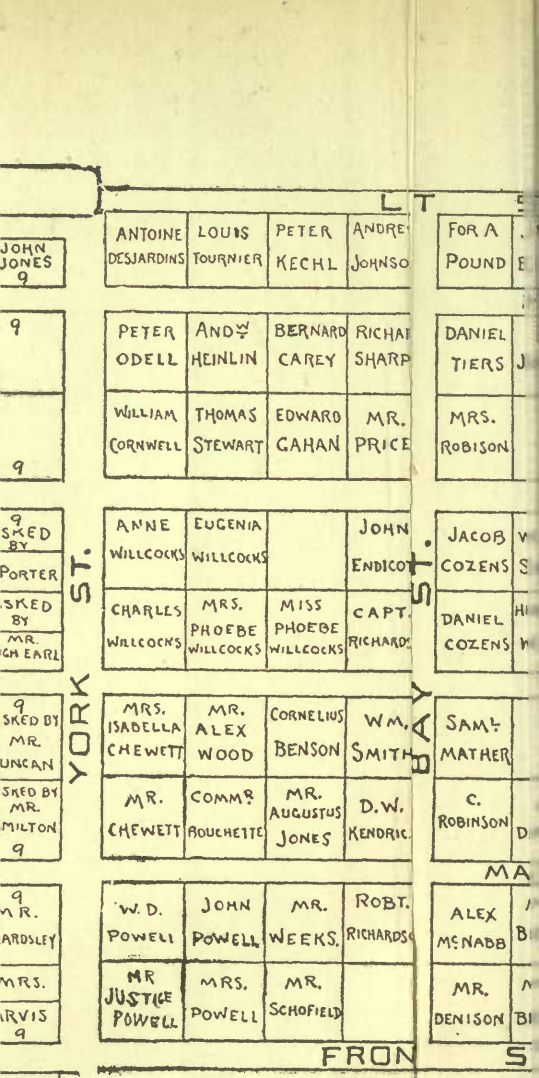
The Earliest Map of the Settlement, as Laid out by Capt. Gother Mann in 1788, and Surveyor Smith's Map of 1797.

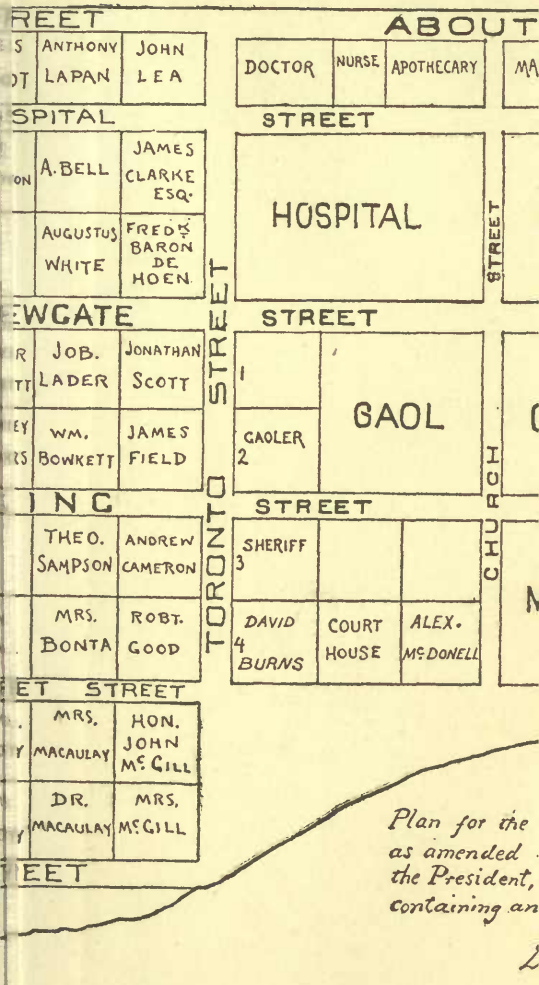
Five years ago, during a search in London for documents bearing on the boundary of the Province of Ontario, a map of Toronto harbour and a plan of a proposed settlement on it were found, which had been executed in 1788 by Captain Gother Mann, an English officer, whose name is also found in a document dated London, November 23, 1791, relating to the defences of Canada in the direction of Lake Champlain. This map is entitled, "A plan of Toronto Harbour, with the proposed Town and part of the Settlement. Quebec, 6th Dec., 1788. Gother Mann, Capt Commanding Royal Engineers." A copy of this plan is shown in the accompanying map. Along with this plan was a report submitted by J. Collins, Deputy Surveyor-General, to the Right Hon. Lord Dorchester, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in British America, on the military posts and harbours on Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. This report says, "The harbour of Toronto is near two miles in length, from the entrance on the west to the isthmus between it and a large morass on the east ward. The breadth of the entrance is about half a mile, but the navigable channel for vessels is only about 500 yards having from three to three and a half fathoms of water. The north or main shore the whole length of the harbour is clay bank from twelve to twenty feet high and rising gradually behind apparently good land and fit for settlement. The water is rather shoal near this shore having but one fathom depth at 100 yards distant, two fathoms at 200 yards distance and when sounded the waters of the lake were very high. There is a good and safe anchorage everywhere within the harbour being either soft or sandy bottom. The south shore is composed of a great number of sand hills and ridges intersected with swamps and small creeks. It is of unequal breadth from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide across from the harbour to the lake and runs in length to the eastward five or six miles. Through the width of the isthmus before mentioned or rather nearer the north shore is a channel with two fathoms of water and in the morass there are other channels from one to two fathoms deep. From what has been said it will appear that the harbour of Toronto is capacious, safe and well sheltered, but the entrance being from the westward is a great disadvantage to it as the prevailing wind is from this quarter, and as this is a fair wind from hence down the lake, of course it is that with which vessels in general would take their departure from this place, but they may frequently find it difficult to get out of the harbour. The shoalness of the north shore, as before marked, is also disadvantageous as to erecting wharves, quays, etc. In regard to the place as a military post, I do not see any very striking features to recommend it in that view, but the best situation to occupy for the purpose of protecting the settlement of the harbour would, I conceive, be on the point near the entrance thereof." This map of Captain Mann's is


STREET
LONG
FOR A POUND
JAMES ELLIOT
ANTHO LAPA
B.S.
B. S.
JOHN WHITE
C.S. WHITE
MRS MARY A WHITE
DR WARD
JOHN HOLLOWAY
W.G WHITE
WM COOPER
E.H PAYSON
ALLAN Mc DONALD
HOSPITA
DANIEL TIERS
SGT JOHNSTON
A. BEL
MRS. ROBISON
AUGUS WHIT
CHESS
STREET
ANDREW THOMPSON
ARCHD THOMPSON
MRS RIDOUT
WM BOND
WIDOW SMITH
NEWGA
MAT TULLY
4
P. PINEY
3
MR RIDOUT
2
P.R. HOLMES
1
ANNE SMITH
JACOB COZENS
WALTER SENNETT
JOB LADE
DANIEL COZENS
HUMPHREY WATERS
WM. BOWKI
KIN
FORMERLY DUKE ST
SAML MATHER
THE SAMP
C. ROBINSON
MR. DAVIS.
MR BON
MARKET
ALEX Mc NABB
MR. D. BERCZY
MR MACAL
MR. DENISON
MRS D. BERCZY
DR MACAL
STREET
ST.
BAY
CAROLINE
PRINCESS ST
ONTARIO STREET
(FORMERLY KING ST.)
4
3
2
1
Russell
CANADIAN PHOTO-ENG. BUREAU.

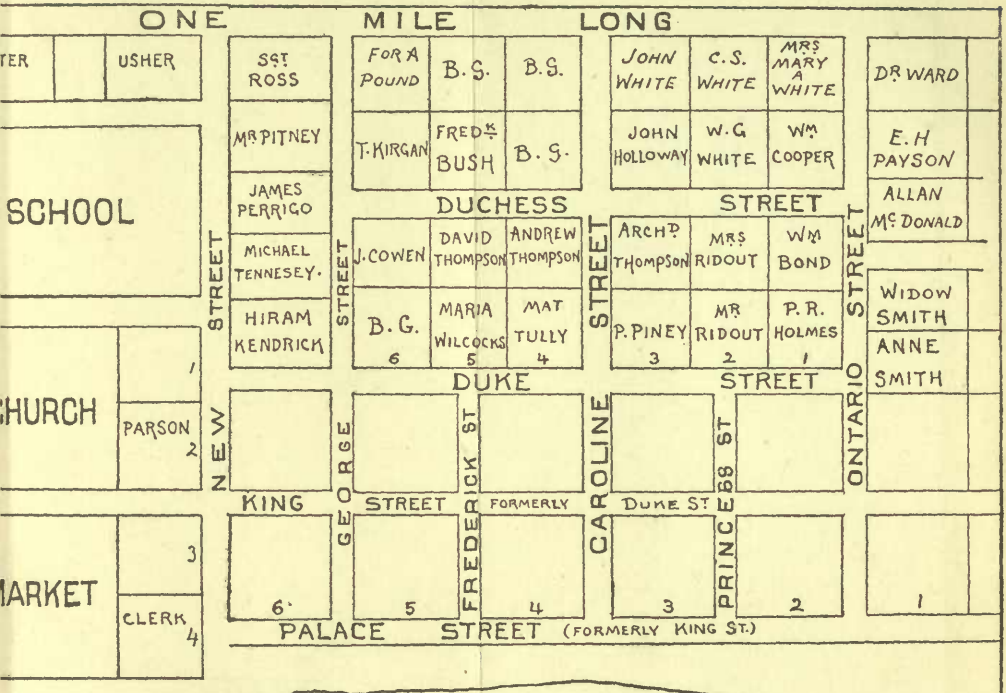
(op. 384)


CONTINUATION OF LOT
STREET
JOHN JONES 9
CONTINUATION OF HOSPITAL ST.
COLIN McNABB
CAPT. CLAUS.
MR. COWN
RICHARD WILKINSON
ANTOINE DESJARDINS
PETER ODELL
WILLIAM CORNWELL
Ten Acres submitted for a Colledge.
CONTINUATION OF NEWGATE ST.
SUBMITTED FOR RUSSELL SQUARE
ASKED BY G. PORTER
WILLIAM ASKED BY
HUNTER MR. HUGH EARL
ANNE WILLCOCKS
CHARLES WILLCOCKS
Submitted as Burying Ground.
JOHN ST.
GRAVES ST.
YORK ST.
PETER ST.
CONTINUATION OF KING ST.
MR. McLEAN
DAVID RAMSAY
DAVID FLEMING
ADJT. McGILL
ANDREW TEMPLETON
REV. MR. BURKE
COMMDR. GRANT
MR. LAWRENCE
MR. HALLOWELL
MRS. ELMSLIE
MR. RADDISH
HON. J. ELMSLIE
ASKED BY MR. CARTWRIGHT
ASKED BY MR. DUNCAN
MR. CARTWRIGHT
ASKED BY MR. BABY
ASKED BY MR. HAMILTON
MRS. ISABELLA CHEWETT
MR. CHEWETT
CONTINUATION OF MARKET ST.
SUBMITTED FOR SIMCOE PLACE
MRS. ELIZA ANDREWS
JOHN McLANEY
CAPT. BUNTING
MR. GIVINS
MR. JOHN DENNIS
MR. JOHN WILSON
ASKED BY
MRS. GRAY
ASKED BY
SURVR. GENERAL
GEO. LAWE
MR.
JARVIS
MR. BEARDSLEY
MRS.
JARVIS
W. D. POWELL
MR JUSTICE POWELL
800
YORK HARBOR


LT
ANTOINE DESJARDINS
LOUIS TOURNIER
PETER KECHL
ANDRE JOHNSO
FOR A POUND
JOHN JONES 9
9
PETER ODELL
ANDW HEINLIN
BERNARD CAREY
RICHAR SHARP
DANIEL TIERS
WILLIAM CORNWELL
THOMAS STEWART
EDWARD GAHAN
MR. PRICE
MRS. ROBISON
9
9 SKED BY PORTER
SKED BY MR. GH EARL
ANNE WILLCOCKS
EUGENIA WILLCOCKS
JOHN ENDICO
JACOB COZENS
CHARLES WILLCOCKS
MRS. PHOEBE WILLCOCKS
MISS PHOEBE WILLCOCKS
CAPT. RICHARDS
DANIEL COZENS
YORK ST.
ST.
9 SKED BY MR. UNCAN
SKED BY MR. MILTON 9
MRS. ISABELLA CHEWETT
MR. ALEX WOOD
CORNELIUS BENSON
WM. SMITH
SAML MATHER
MR. CHEWETT
COMMR BOUCHETTE
MR. AUGUSTUS JONES
D.W. KENDRIC
C. ROBINSON
BAY
MA
9 MR. ARDSLEY
MRS. ARVIS 9
W.D. POWELL
JOHN POWELL
MR. WEEKS.
ROBT. RICHARDS
ALEX MCNABB
MR JUSTICE POWELL
MRS. POWELL
MR. SCHOFIELD
MR. DENISON
FRON
S



Plan for the
as amended
the President,
containing an



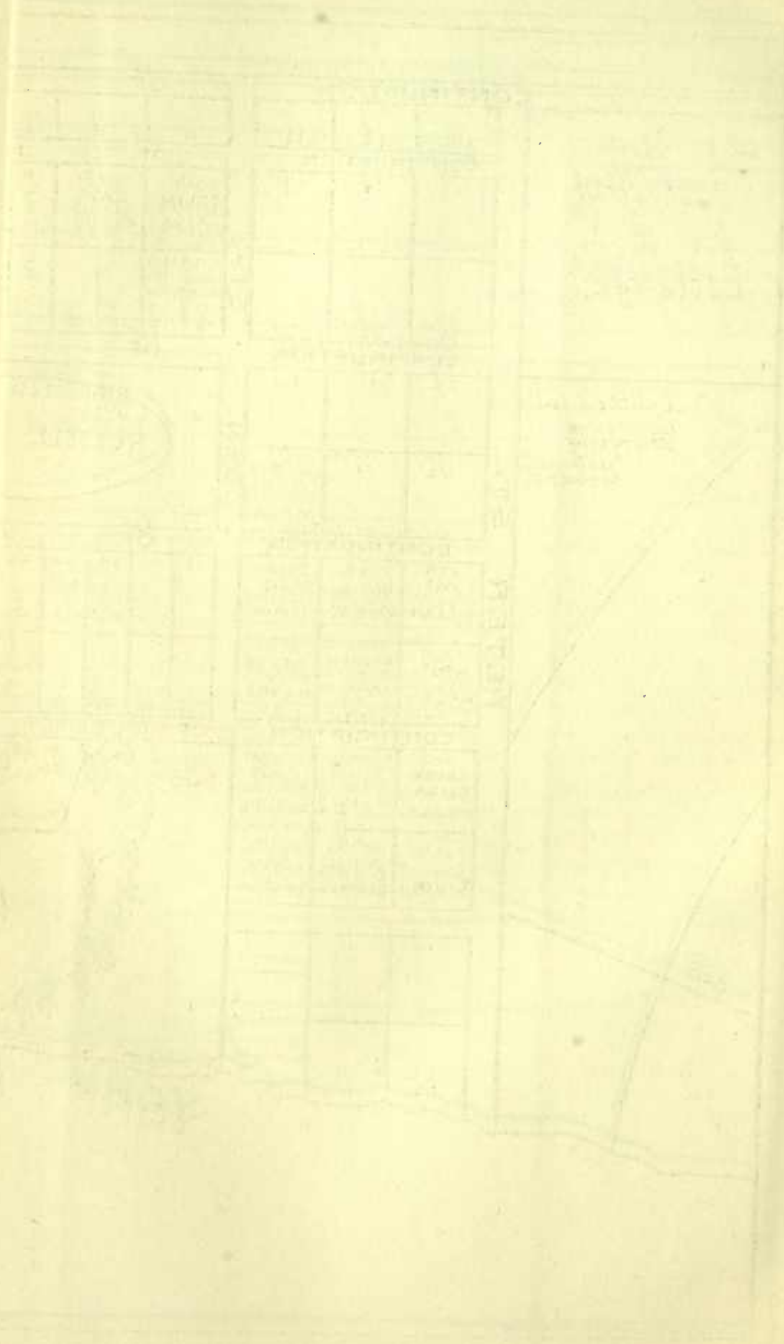
enlargement of York,
by order of His Honor
projected in Lots
acre, more or less.

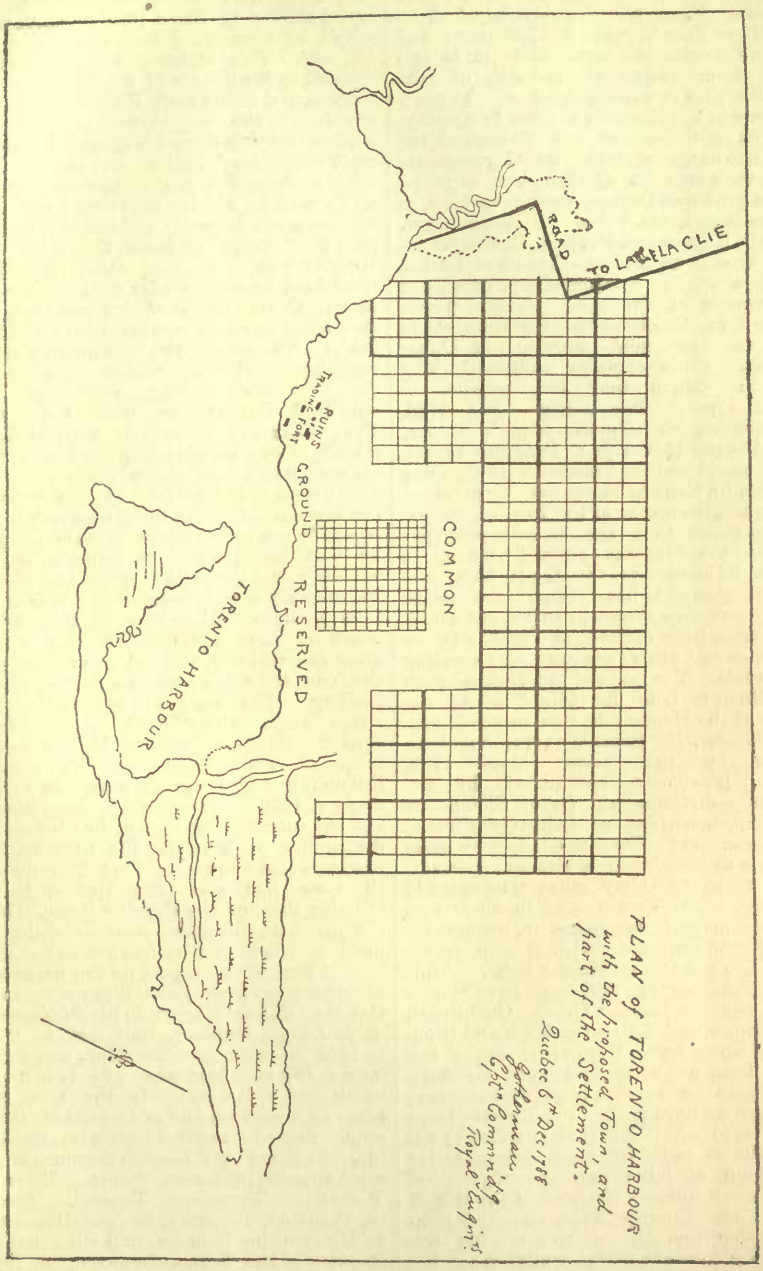
W. Smith
asg. 10 June 1797

In Council at Yorke
June 10th 1797
Peter Russell

CANADIAN PHOTO-ENG. BUREAU.

(op. 384)




ROAD
TO LAKE LA CLIE
RUINS
GROUND
RESERVED
COMMON
TORONTO HARBOUR
PLAN of TORONTO HARBOUR
with the proposed Town, and
part of the Settlement.
Quebec 6th Dec 1788
Gother Mann
Chief Commd'g
Royal Engrs

the first made of the harbour and site of Toronto. From the destruction of Fort Rouille or Fort Toronto in 1759 there had been no settlement here. Still it is evident from occasional mention of the location that it was regarded as the probable site of a settlement at some future day, and at the time of the division of the Province of Quebec into two Governments there were men at Quebec who expected that a settlement would spring up here, as is seen from the fact that M. Rocheblave, Captain Lajoree and Captain Bouchette endeavoured to secure large grants of land in this locality, but unsuccessfully, because of the transfer of the land granting power from Lord Dorchester's Government to that of the new province of Upper Canada. This explains sufficiently why Captain Mann took the trouble to sketch out this city in 1788. Commenting on Captain Mann's sketch, John Charles Dent says: That the sketch of the island and the soundings in the bay as given by Captain Mann are very interesting and the course of the Don delineated by him shows that the present principal outlet of the river was artificially made. It used to be known as the Little Don, and was understood to have been in the origin simply a shallow channel scooped out across the narrow bank of sand as a short cut for fishermen and others desirous of ascending the stream. The route of the Indian path or "Road to Lake La Clie," along the valley of the Humber is also marked out. Lake Simcoe, Dr. Scadding says, has been known by that name since 1793, "but previously spoken of by the French sometimes as Lake Sinion or Sheniong, sometimes as Lake Ouentironk, Ouentaron and Toronto—the very name which is so familiar to us now as appertaining to a locality thirty miles southward of this lake. The French also in their own tongue sometimes designated it, perhaps for some reason connected with fishing operations, Lac aux Claies, Hurdle Lake. Thus in the *Gazetteer* of 1799 we have Simcoe Lake, formerly Lac aux Claies. Ouentironk Sheniong, situated between York and Gloucester, upon Lake Huron; it has a few small islands and several good harbours. And again on another page of the same *Gazetteer* we have the article, Toronto Lake (or Toronto) Lake le Clie (Lak aux Claire) was formerly so called by some, others called the chain of lakes from the vicinity of Matchedash towards the head of the Bay of Quinte, the Toronto lakes, and the communication from the one to the other was called the Toronto River, whilst in another place in the *Gazetteer* we have the information given us that the Humber was also styled the Toronto River, thus, Toronto river, called by some St. Johns, now called the Humber. This region is a classic one, renowned in the history of the Wyandotte or Hurons, and in the early French missionary annals. In the early report of the Jesuit fathers this area figures largely. In Schoolcraft's American Indians the scene of the story of Aingodon and Naywadaha is laid at Toronto by which a spot near Lake Simcoe seems to be meant and not the trading post of Toronto on Lake Ontario." The Humber was sometimes called St. Johns river from an early settler or trader located there. Other things of interest may be mentioned in relation to this plan of Captain Mann. The map shows the number of the buildings included within the palisade of the trading post of the old Fort Rouille to have been five. The remains of these were without doubt plainly to be seen when Captain Mann made his survey less than thirty years after the destruction of the old fort by the evacuating French. Another thing that may be observed is the orthography Toronto adopted by Captain Mann. The name is spelled variously, but the most frequent and earliest spellings are unquestionably in favour of the form Toronto. Historians of this neighbourhood have investigated this matter quite exhaustively, and the form Toronto is the one arrived at as the correct Indian spelling. The word in the Indian language means the "place of meeting," Roman Catholic priests in the seventeenth century translated the native word by *lieu ou il y a beaucoup de gens*. In French maps of 1752 Toronto denoted Lake Simcoe and the surrounding region, but before the destruction of Fort Rouille that trading post was also known as Fort Toronto and the name had also been applied to the Humber Bay and the Humber River. Thus, it came that the name was not definitely fixed to a small locality but covered a large area of territory traversed by the natives in their passages from Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario. Gabriel Sagard, in his *Dictionnaire de la Langue Huronne*, published at Paris in 1636, gives the form Toronton, and translates it *Il y en a beaucoup*. In Lahontan's vocabulary of Huron words the term appears as Ataronton and is translated *Beaucoup*. Sagard also gives the form Otoronton. In French and English documents the word appears in several forms. Toronto, Tarento, Toranto, Tarento, Taronto, Taronton, Toronton, the variations evidently resulting from an imperfect understanding of the Indian language, or from the confusion of pronouncing syllables so

nearly alike in three languages. Sir Richard Bonnycastle gave currency to an idea that Toronto or Tarento was probably the name of the Italian military engineer who built the old fort and conferred upon it his name, but the official name of the fort was Fort Rouille, and no engineer of any such name is known to have been in Upper Canada. Another conjecture which has quite as little foundation, is that the Indian term Toronto means "trees rising out of the water," whereas it is clearly proven that it does not. The almost certain explanation of Captain Mann's orthography is that he being unfamiliar with the word made a mistake in spelling it, and this view is confirmed by the fact, that in a later report written by himself, October 29th, 1792, he spells the word Toronto. Among the baseless interpretations of the derivation of the word Toronto which have been put in circulation is that of Lieutenant Coke, who in his "Subaltern's Furlough," gives it as a corruption of *Ronde d'eau*, adding, "It is so-called from the circular bay upon whose margin the town is built." Lossing, who has made several errors in regard to Toronto localities, says, in his "Field Book of the War of 1812," that the word is correctly Torontah, "trees in the water," and so he says the French called the old fort when they built it

Copies of Captain Mann's map and report were sent in 1884 by Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., from London, to Mr. W. B. McMurrich, Chairman of the General Semi-Centennial Committee. Captain Mann's map is a wholly ideal one, but it is the earliest map of the projection of a town where the city of Toronto now stands, and it is curiously like the plan really adopted in the laying out of the town in 1793. In the journal of Mr. Chewett, chief draughtsman in the first Surveyor-General's office of Upper Canada, is an entry of a plan sent to him by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, of the town and township of Toronto, with an inquiry as to whether it was ever laid out. It is probable that this was the plan of Captain Mann. There is no record of Mr. Chewett's answer, but that no such town plot was ever surveyed or laid out is certain from the fact that Augustus Jones makes no allusion to the fact in his notebook when he speaks of the plan of the proposed town of York in 1793

Captain Mann's plan is very similar to that adopted five years later by Governor Simcoe by which the town was actually laid out. There are the perfectly regular squares, the common set apart for various public uses, the ranges of larger lots further north, east and west, and the strip of ground along the bay shore reserved for the government. In 1793 the appellation Toronto which had been borne for more than a century by a tract of which the present city was part when the site was definitely fixed upon as the future capital of Upper Canada, was displaced by the name York and at the same time the bay of Toronto became the bay of York and the surrounding township the township of York. Previously for a time the district had borne the name of Dublin in the records of the Surveyor-General's office. With this the story of Capt. Mann's map ends and other surveyors come upon the scene. The map of enlarged York is dated June 10th, 1797, and is the first map of the town giving the possessors of the town lots. Whatever may have been the fate of Captain Mann's map, its existence undoubtedly was not known to Augustus Jones, an early provincial land surveyor, or to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bouchette. In 1791 Augustus Jones surveyed the whole of the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the termini of his explorations when marking off the concessions, are Toronto and the Trent, head of the Bay of Quinte. In the spring of 1793 Joseph Bouchette, commander of the Onondaga, came to Toronto and engaged in a survey of the harbour, which he assumes to be the first made. He says of it in his "British Dominions in North America." "It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York harbour in 1793. Lieut.-Governor, the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the colony, had resolved upon laying the foundation of a provincial capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes and the survey of Toronto (York) harbour was entrusted by his Excellency to my performance. I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake and reflected their inverted image in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxurious foliage, the group then consisting of two families of Mississagas, and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl. Indeed they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night." In 1793 the work of cutting out streets and roads for the new town was undertaken by the Queen's Rangers, under the direction of Colonel Bouchette, Augustus Jones and

Governor Simcoe himself. According to Dr. Scadding the town plot originally marked out consisted of the little square bounded on the south by King street, on the north by Duchess street, on the east by Ontario street, and on the west by George street. This was quickly extended to comprise the land included between Palace street, formerly King street, Parliament street, Lot street and New street, as may be seen from the accompanying map of 1797. The space between the bay and the most southern street of the town was set aside as a Government reservation, and on it the first Parliament house was built. The only private residence built on this, at this early period, was the Small homestead which is still standing. The names given to the original streets, have a distinct monarchical flavour. King street originally the southermost street of the town, was named after George the Third, the then reigning monarch. The name was shortly afterwards transferred to the next street north, which had previously borne the name of Duke street, that in turn being moved one street farther north. Duke street was named after the Duke of York. Palace street was so styled, because it led to the Palace of Government or Parliament buildings. It has since become Front street, and the name is only commemorated in a newly laid out street east of the Don. Duchess street alluded to the Duchess of York. Lot street was so named from the line of park lots which originally extended along its northern side. East of Ontario street was Parliament street, so named because it led to the houses of parliament. Ontario street received its appellation from the lake. Princess street, according to Dr. Scadding, was originally called Princes street in honour of the 15 children of George the Third. Caroline street commemorated the wife of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth. Frederick street was given the Christian name of the Duke of York, and George street that of George Prince of Wales. New street was so called because it marked the extreme western end of the town and was a new street by a few years in comparison with its neighbours. Several of these streets have lost their original names. The street named after the unfortunate Caroline of Brunswick now bears the name of the old town of Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire, famous as having been the See of a bishop in Saxon days, and originally the English home of the Ridout family. New street has become Jarvis st, from Samuel Peters Jarvis. For a time the portion of this street between King and Queen was called Nelson street, after Lord Nelson. Lot street has taken the name of the Queen. The western extension of this latter street was originally the Lake road as the eastern extension of King street was the Kingston road.

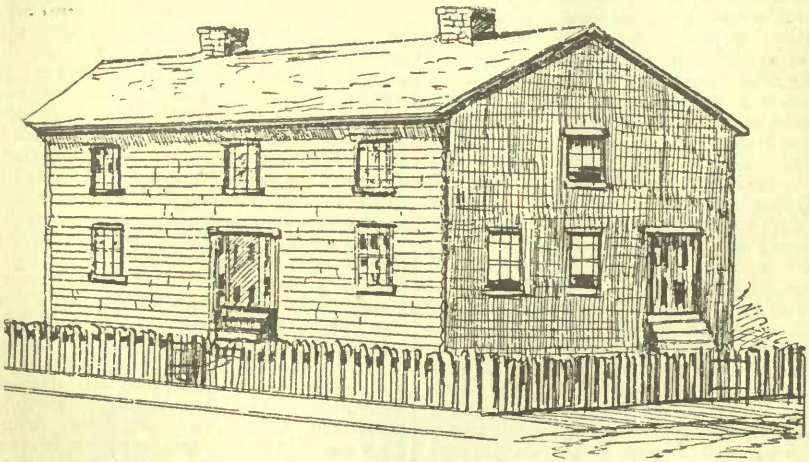
Having now glanced over the original parallelogram of which primitive York consisted, an explanation of the remainder of the map will further enlighten the reader. This map, as its inscription implies, is the plan of the Hon. D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor-General for the enlargement of York, as amended by order of the House, the President, Peter Russell, in Council at York, June 10th, 1797, projected in lots containing an acre, more or less. First of all it will be noticed that the new Front street and the old Palace street have been united under the inclusive name of the former, and between this and the bay has been constructed the modern Esplanade. Another thing that will strike the observer is the absence of Yonge street. Although this great northern road, now a crowded thoroughfare, then but a straggling waggon track almost impassable to vehicles, was laid out by Augustus Jones as early as 1793, it was not carried out down to the bay by the first projectors of the town, nor did those who laid out the new town shown in the map, that is the region westward of primitive York, expect Yonge street to descend to the water's edge. In the plans of 1800, Yonge street stops short at Lot street, and it was after this date that it was carried through to the bay. In the map of 1800, a range of lots blocks the way of Yonge street from Lot street, immediately to the south. The traffic coming down Yonge street from the north turned to the eastward at Lot street, and from that road came down into the town by the Toronto street, shown in the map three chains and seven links to the east of the line of Yonge street. When Yonge street was extended to the water, Toronto street was shut up, and the proprietors of the land through which the northern road now ran, received in exchange for the space usurped proportionate pieces of the old Toronto street. In 1818 deeds for these fragments were given to the owners. At a later period Upper George street, formerly so-called, now known as Victoria street, was opened a little to the east of the vanished Toronto street, and then the present short Toronto street, which accounts for the little jog between these two streets at Adelaide street. Closing a street at the time of which we are speaking was not a very great undertaking, as the streets were nothing more than wag-

gon tracks across vacant lots and open grounds meandering by the most convenient route and by no means presenting in appearance the modern city street, as might be inferred from the map lines. In President Russell's enlarged plan of York it will be noticed that the eastern section of the new district lying between Toronto and New streets is set apart in squares of about six acres each for such public uses as a market, court house, jail, church, school and hospital. These institutions furnish several of the new streets with names. Hospital street is now Richmond, named after the Duke of Richmond, father-in-law of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Newmarket street which originally derived its name from the jail, has become Adelaide street, after Queen Adelaide. Market street has been re-named Wellington street after the Iron Duke. Bay is said to be a corruption of Bear street, a name bestowed originally from a famous bear chase along it down to the water. York street was either named from the Duke of York already commemorated by Duke and Frederick streets or it may have arisen from the circumstance that at an early period it was the beaten track for teams on their way to York. Graves and John streets are memorials of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada while the third name of the founder of York was commemorated in Simcoe Place, the open square lying between and south of the two. Simcoe Place indicates the site of the present Parliament Buildings. Graves street has become Simcoe street, a name some years ago extended to William street, the thoroughfare northward, nearly in a straight line with it, which recorded the first Christian name of Chief Justice Powell. The square marked Russell square in the map is the present site of Upper Canada College. Here and there patches are set apart as pounds for the imprisonment of stray cattle and horses. Here and there it will be observed adjacent plots, both in the old and new town, stand in the names of various members of the same family. This is explained by the fact that at this early period money was scarce in the new colony and public officers took their pay in land or at least a part of it. Town lots had but little value, and the comparative worthlessness of land may be known from the fact that a desirable park lot of one hundred acres was sold in 1802 by Augustus Jones for $800 cash, and he was glad to get that price for it. The name of Augustus Jones occurs frequently in documents relating to the early history of Upper Canada. There is a romance connected with his life.

In the spring of 1798 the *Gazette* announced his marriage at the Grand River to a daughter of the noted Mohawk warrior Terrihogah. A marriage with an Indian maiden did actually take place at this time, but the *Gazette* was misinformed as to the name of the bride and of her father, for Peter Jones, the great Wesleyan missionary among the Indians, called by them Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by, Sacred Waving Feathers, who was the offspring of this marriage, thus writes in his autobiography :— "I was born at the heights of Burlington Bay, Canada West, on the first day of January, 1802. My father, Augustus Jones, was of Welsh extraction. His grandfather emigrated to America previous to the American Revolution and settled on the Hudson River, State of New York. My father having finished his studies as a land surveyor in the city of New York, came with a recommendation from Mr. Colden, son of the Governor of that State, to General Simcoe, Governor of Upper Canada, and was immediately employed by him as the King's Deputy Provincial Surveyor in laying out town plots, townships and roads in different parts of the Province. This necessarily brought him in contact with the Indian tribes, and he learned their language and employed many of them in his service. He became much interested in the Indian character, so much so that he resolved to take a wife from amongst them. Accordingly he married my mother, Tuhben-ah-nee-quay, daughter of Wahbanosay, a chief of the Mississaga tribe of the Ojibway nation. I had one brother older than myself, whose name was Tyenteneget—given to him by the famous Captain Joseph Brant—but better known by the name of John Jones. I had also three younger brothers and five sisters. My father being fully engaged in his work, my elder brother and myself were left entirely to the care and management of our mother, who, preferring the customs and habits of her nation, taught us the superstitions of her fathers, how to gain the approbation of the Munedoos or gods and how to become successful hunters. I used to blacken my face with charcoal and fast in order to obtain the aid of personal gods or familiar spirits, and likewise attended their pagan dances and feasts. For more than fourteen years I lived and wandered about with the Indians in the woods, during which time I witnessed the woeful effects of the fire-water which had been introduced amongst us by the white people." Augustus, now an aged man, was still alive in 1826, and in that year he wrote from Coldsprings, Grand River, to his missionary son, at the same

time sending him a horse. He says in his letter:—"Please to give our true love to John and Christina and all the rest of our friends at the Credit. We expect to meet you and them at the camp meeting. I think a good many of our Indians will come down at that time. I send you Jack, and hope the Lord will preserve both you and your beast. He is quiet and hardy. The only fault I know, he stumbles sometimes, and if you find he does not suit you as a riding horse, you can change him for some other, but always tell your reasons. May the Lord bless you. Pray for your unworthy father, Augustus Jones." Many of the names of holders of lots found on the map of 1797 have passed into absolute forgetfulness, but many others are perpetuated either in descendants now living or in the memory of their survivors

———



Caleb Humphreys House 1819-1848.

CHAPTER CXXV.

CALEB HUMPHREY'S HOUSE.

The First House at the South-west Corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets, Afterwards Garsides' Hotel.

In 1800 Caleb Humphrey, of a Vermont family, came to York and engaged in his trade of carpenter, builder and contractor. He was one of the pew-holders of St. James' church from its commencement in 1803. In 1812 and throughout the American war he was the master carpenter of the garrison. At the close of the war he obtained a piece of land at the south-west corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets, extending half way down to King street, and with a frontage of 30 feet on Adelaide street. On this he built in 1819 a two-storey frame dwelling house, 18x30 feet in dimensions. It stood five or six feet back from the street lines and was enclosed by an old-fashioned picket fence three and a half feet high. Doors led into the house from both streets. They were approached by flights of six steps. It was the first house in that section of the town. Originally it stood in the natural colour of the wood, but many years afterward when the clapboarding was darkened by storm and sunshine it was painted white. At the rear of the house was a garden through which a little creek flowed in a south-easterly course. Near the house was, in later days, a little shed used by Mr. Humphrey as a work shop. Mr. Humphrey followed the business of a builder and contractor up to the time of the Mackenzie rebellion when he retired from active life. He died in this house in 1841. After his death his family continued to reside there for some time and then the house was taken by Samuel Garsides, the son-in-law of Mr. Humphrey. He had been a lake vessel captain and afterwards a bailiff. On taking the Humphrey homestead he put up a small frame addition at the western corner on Adelaide st., for a barroom, at the same time converting the old house into a hotel.

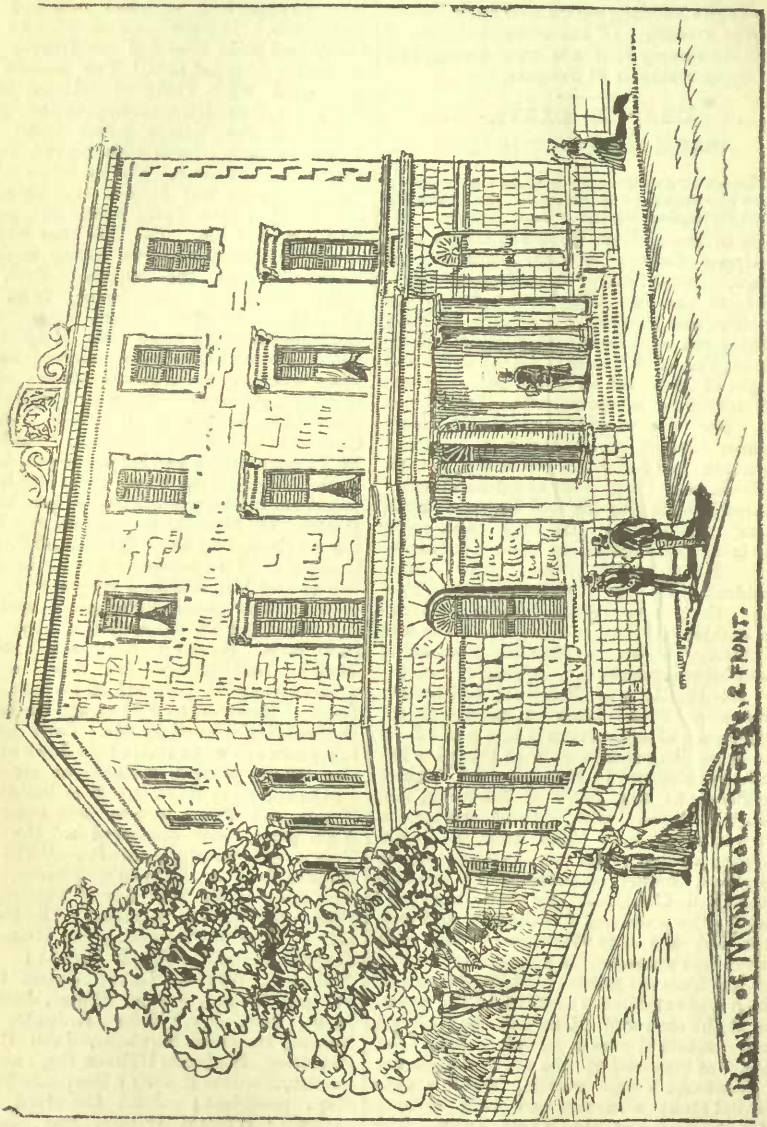
Here Samuel Garsides lived until about 1848, when the property was sold and the building torn down. For some years the site was used as a stone yard for building purposes. Finally the building which now occupies the site was erected. Of the eleven children of Caleb Humphrey four are now living, two sons being residents of Toronto.

CHAPTER CXXVI.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank of the People which was Merged into the Bank of Montreal and the Buildings Occupied by these Institutions.

One of the earliest financial institutions in Upper Canada was the Bank of the People, established at Toronto previous to the outbreak of the Mackenzie rebellion, and occupying the brick building at the north-west corner of Bay and King streets. The bank fronted on King street and a flight of steps led up to the door. It was well lighted by windows on the Bay street side. For the convenience of the many German settlers on upper Yonge street, Markham and other neighbouring places, the bank issued bills with the denomination printed in both English and German characters. These are the only bank notes ever issued in Canada in two languages. Dr. Rolph was at one time president of the Bank of the People; the late Sir Francis Hincks was cashier and the late James Leslie was an officer. Down to 1842 the late Joseph Wenham was manager. A year or two before this the Bank of Montreal had bought the charter of the Bank of the People for the purpose of converting it into one of its branches. In accordance with this plan the name was changed in 1842 from the Bank of the People to the Bank of Montreal, and the institution was placed under a new management. The late Benjamin Thorne, at that time an extensive grain merchant, became its president. The late Hon. John Crawford, for some time governor of the province, was director and solicitor, and the late William Wilson was cashier and manager, having been sent to Toronto from the parent bank at Montreal, which was established in 1818. The premises at the corner of King and Bay streets were retained until 1845, when the bank was removed to the north-east corner of Front and Yonge streets, where a substantial stone structure had been erected after the design of Mr. Kivas Tully. The building was 48 feet long by 44 wide, and three stories high above the ground, designed in the Palladium style with semi-circular headed windows and French rusticated joints on the ground storey with sub cornices and pannelled work dividing the ground from the upper stories. The windows on the one pair storey had carved trusses supporting enriched moulded window heads. The windows on the two pair storey had plain moulded architraves with handsome moulded sills. The cornice was dentilated with enriched foliated fascia. The arms of the bank occupying the centre portion on the Yonge street front were carved in basso relievo with carved trusses supporting the same. The entrance to the banking room was formed underneath a handsome Roman Ionic tetrastyle portico with stone steps. The building was enclosed by a handsome iron railing with cut stone piers on the angles. Both the fronts were of cut stone from the Thorold limestone quarries. After the removal of the bank the King street building was used as club chambers and for years was frequented by the officers of the Garrison. Afterwards it was occupied by the Blakes, Joseph C. Morrison and Mr. Connor as law offices. Then it was leased by Thomas Brown and for years was known as the Metropolitan hotel, noted for having one of the most courteous landlords in the Dominion. On Mr. Brown leaving, the building was leased by the original *Mail* Printing Company. This company went into bankruptcy and Mr. Riordan, who was a large creditor, first leased the property and later purchased it from the estate of the Hon. John Ross. On the re-organization of the *Mail* the building was torn down and the present fine edifice erected on its site. The Bank of Montreal carried on its business in the building erected by Mr. Tully until a few years ago when it was torn down to make way for the present magnificent structure. In the corner stone of the first building at Yonge and Front streets was inserted a brass plate, now preserved at the bank. This is the inscription on it :—"This first stone is laid by Benjamin Thorne, Esq., President, on the 14th day of August, A.D. 1845. Directors in Montreal : The Honourable P. McGill, President ; the Honourable Joseph Masson, Vice-President ; T. B. Anderson, William Lunn, James Logan, William Molson, Joseph Shuter, John Torrance, John Fry, John Redpath, John Molson, Harrison Stephens, John Brooke, Esquires. Benjamin Holmes, Esq., assistant cashier, Toronto Branch ; Benjamin Thorne, Esq., president ; John Crawford, Esq., director ; William Wilson, Esq., cashier ; architect ; Kivas Tully ; John Ritchey, builder. The present building of the Toronto branch of the Bank of Montreal although not so imposing exter-


BANK of MONTREAL, YONGE & FRONT.

nally as the Greek facade of the home bank has the finest interior of any banking institution in the Dominion. It is built of Ohio stone in the French renaissance style. The building which is one storey, is 60 x 90 feet interior measurement and 45 feet high. The banking office is 58 feet square. The light is admitted by a magnificent dome containing about five hundred superficial feet of stained glass, divided into eight sections with minor subdivisions. The design embodies an allegorical treatment of the guardian of the gold in which an eagle is represented as in the act of clutching the gold, while another animal of huge proportions not belonging to any known genus of zoology defends it. These are represented on the main scroll in the Italian renaissance style. In the centre are eight circles containing emblems of the provinces of the Dominion, with an outer panel festooned with fruit and flowers. The colours are striking and effective. The foundation of the fresco work of the ceiling is on wire-cloth corrugated lathing. The pattern is octagonal, and the main ceiling supporting the principals forms a cobweb design which is thoroughly interlaced with all the mouldings intersecting of three different sizes and carrying in each seven enrichments. The main cornice is hung, as well as the mouldings, in corrugated iron laths, having thirteen enrichments set off with a handsome frieze thirteen inches in depth. The walls are covered with lincrusta-walton and finished in trowelled stucco. The manager's room is panelled in the ceiling in squares, and highly enriched. The ceiling and walls of the banking office are done in warm yellows, reds, bronze and gold, and the colours, although striking, are in harmony with the variegated light from the dome."

CHAPTER CXXVII.

THE CROWN INN.

The Building at the Corner of King and Market Streets—Once a Hotel and also Occupied by Newspaper Offices.

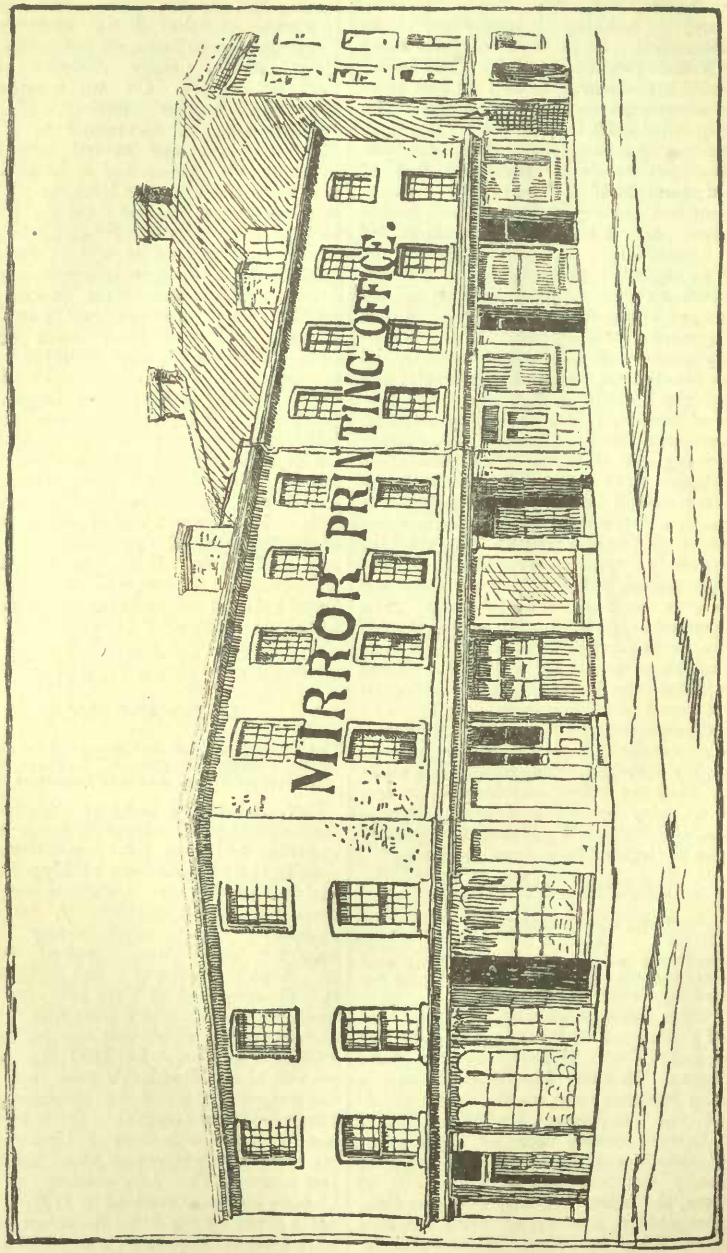
In 1820 a cabbage garden occupied the plot of ground at the south-east corner of King and East Market streets. At that time Thomas Moore conducted a tailoring business in a small frame building at the north-east corner of King and Princess streets. Six or eight years later Joshua Beard erected on the ground, previously devoted to the cultivation of cabbages, the brick building now standing, and occupied as a store, at the south-east corner of King and East Market streets. Mr. Beard was in 1833 a deputy sheriff, and was afterwards well-known as owner of extensive stove works in the town. He lived in a small, compact house, with a pleasant flower-garden in front, on the north side of King street, some distance east of Berkeley street. On the completion of Mr. Beard's new building, Mr. Moore left his shop at the corner of King and Princess streets, and moved into the new building, when he opened a hotel and also continued the tailoring business. The new hotel was known as the "Crown Inn," and its sign was a crown. No stables were connected with it, and it was in no sense a farmers' hotel, its principal patronage being from town people. Here Moore kept a public house eight or ten years. The ground floor was then taken by William Henderson, who removed thither his grocery store from the building adjoining that of Alexander Legge, on the north side of King east. Since then the building has been occupied by many tenants. On an upper floor of the building, while it was occupied by Moore, George Gurnett published the *Courier* somewhat later than 1831. Mr. Gurnett was subsequently Clerk of the Peace and Police Magistrate for the city of Toronto. Here also Mr. Dunlevy published the *Mirror*, and on the Market Square side of the building may still be read the sign: "Mirror Printing Office."

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

OSGOODE HALL.

The Temple of Justice Devoted to the Superior Courts of Upper Canada, With a Sketch of Chief Justice Osgoode.

Rev. T. Raddish came to York at the express desire of Governor Simcoe, and was expected by him to take a position of influence in the young colony of Upper Canada. Habituated to the amenities and conveniences of an old community, he quickly discovered that the society of the colony was not suited to him, or that he was not suited to it. He remained at York just long enough to acquire the title to a good many acres of land, a part of which was the third park lot west of Yonge st. In 1826 the southern portion of Mr. Raddish's park lot became the property of Sir John Robinson, at the time Attorney-General. Of this land he gave to the Law Society of Upper Canada six acres for the erection of a building for law courts. The Law Society of Upper Canada was incorporated in 1797. The six acres given by Sir John Robinson are now contained between Queen st. on the south, Osgoode st. on the north, Chestnut st. on


MIRROR PRINTING OFFICE.

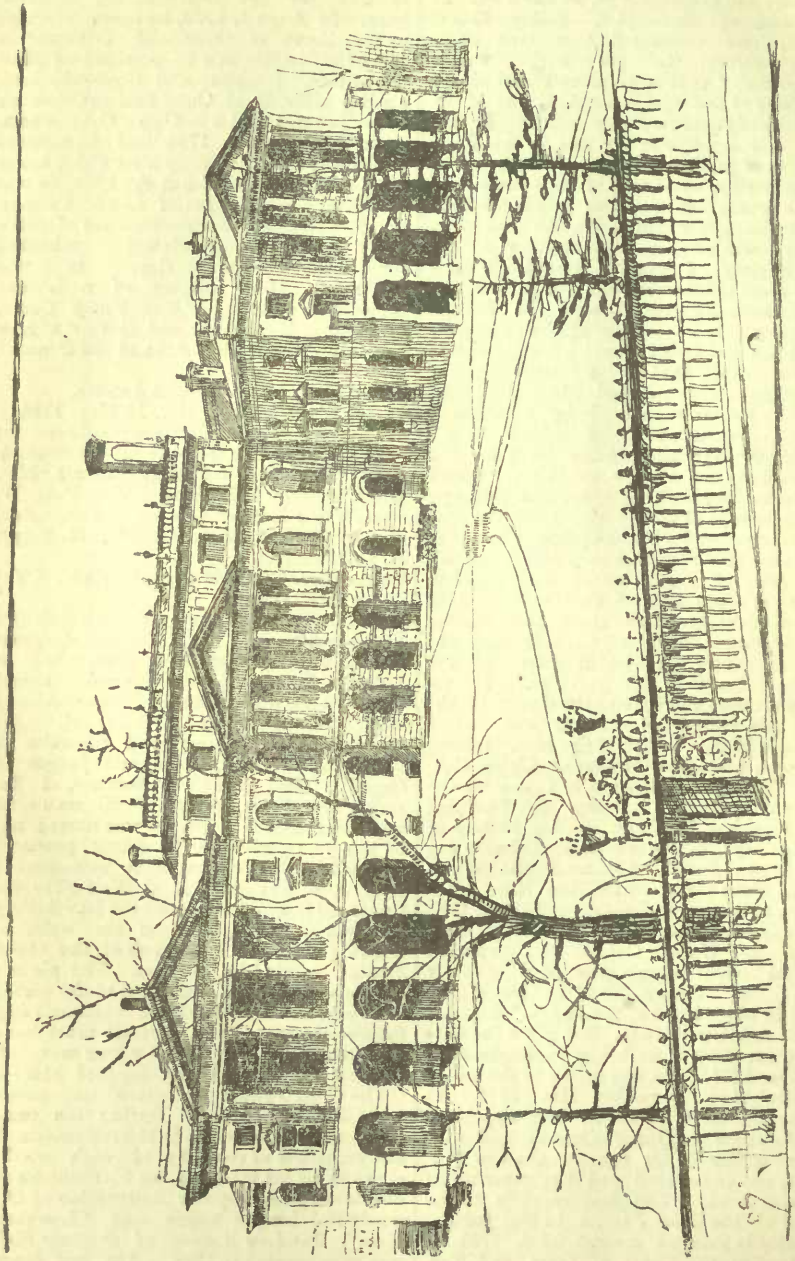
the east and University st. on the west. In the midst of this plot, facing Queen street, and commanding a view down York street to the bay, stands "The Hall" as it is commonly called by members of the legal profession, one of the most stately and imposing edifices in the city and architecturally one of the finest temples of justice on this continent. The oldest portion consisting of the east wing of the present building was begun in 1829 under the supervision of Dr. William Warren Baldwin at that time treasurer of the Law Society. It was not completed until 1832 when the first convocation of benchers within its walls took place on the 6th of February. It was a plain square matter-of-fact brick building two and a half stories in height. In 1844 46 a corresponding structure was erected to the west and the two were united by a building between, surmounted by a low dome. In 1857-60 the whole edifice underwent a renovation; the dome was removed; a very handsome facade of cut stone was put up; the inner area of Caen stone, reminding one of the interior of a Roman palace, was added with the court rooms, library and offices all on a scale of great beauty and dignity. Since the completion of the front in 1860 further additions at the rear and various improvements have been made, and the building is now the headquarters of the Superior Courts in this province. In accordance with the wish of the donor of the land this temple of Themis was named Osgoode Hall in honour of the Hon. William Osgoode, first Chief Justice of Upper Canada. The parentage of Chief Justice Osgoode is involved in mystery. Dr. Scadding mentions that Garneau in his history of Canada says that he was an illegitimate son of George III. There is no doubt that he was in much favour with the King when grown to be a young man, and at the time of his appointment to the highest judicial office of Upper Canada all colonial judicial appointments proceeded directly from the Crown. Mr. David B. Read in his "Lives of the Judges" does not allude to his parentage, but gives the date and place of birth as being in England, in the year 1754. He was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, November 11th, 1779. At the age of thirty-seven he was appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada and with Governor Simcoe set out for the new Province, one as its civil and the other as its judicial head. The first mention to be found of the Chief Justice in his judicial capacity is that on August 23rd, 1792, he presided at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the town of Kingston, in and for the District of Mecklinburg. In August, 1793, he again presided at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Kingston. After this he presided at New Johnstown, Niagara, and Cornwall. According to Mr. Read, Chief Justice Osgoode's active judicial duties in Upper Canada commenced in August, 1792 and terminated December, 1793. Shortly after which latter date, on the 24th of February, 1794, he was appointed Chief Justice of Lower Canada. Mr. Read quotes in corroboration of this a letter of congratulation published for the first time in the September, 1886, number of a London periodical, entitled: "The Pump Court, the Temple Newspaper and Review of Law Literature and Society Art and the Drama." This is the letter:

The Immortal Jupiter,
Temple Coffee Ho., 15 May, 1794.

The Immortal Jupiter congratulates the Lord Chief Justice Osgoode on his appointment: Snowdon Barrie (president). Nat. Bond, J. Floud, B Bathe, Wm. Pott, W. Syer, V.P.; Edward Cotton, T. Partington, Richard Segard, Jno. Fondret, H. Tripp, H. C. Litchfield.

To the Honourable William Osgoode, Chief Justice of Quebec.

The letter came from an English club of a very lofty name. Chief Justice Osgoode remained in Quebec until 1801, when he resigned the chief-justiceship and returned to England, when he died in the Albany Chambers, February 17th, 1824, aged seventy years. The series of portraits of chief justices, chancellors and judges at Osgoode Hall, painted by Berthon, of Toronto, lacked the portrait of the man after whom this palace of justice was named until late years, when Dr. Scadding procured a copy from the original in the possession of Capt. J. K. Simcoe, R. N. of Wolford in the County of Devon, from which the Law Society has been enabled to adorn the walls of Osgoode Hall with a likeness of the Chief Justice, painted by Berthon. The picture presents an English gentleman of the period of George the Third, with a handsome and intellectual face. The portrait must have been taken when he was a young man. A gentleman who knew him says of him:— "The Chief Justice was grave and somewhat difficult of access. During his residence at Quebec he made himself esteemed and respected as much by his high intelligence as by his integrity and frankness of character." A popular designation of Osgoode Hall long in vogue was "Lawyer's Hall." The Law Society of Osgoode Hall was incorporated in 1822. The seal bears a pillar on which is a beaver holding a scroll



OSGOODE HALL.

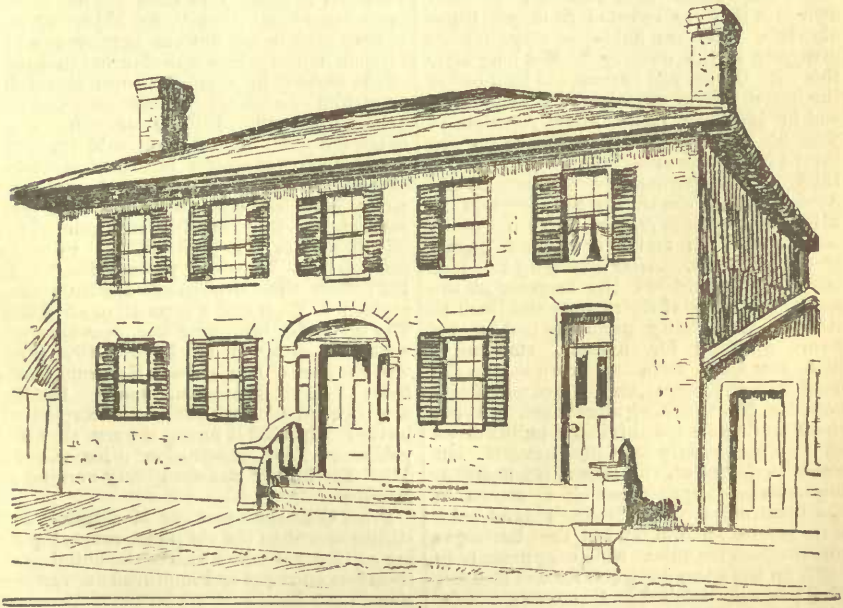
inscribed Magna Charta. To the right and left are figures of Justice and Strength. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860, an entertainment was given to him at Osgoode Hall, on which occasion at night all the architectural lines of the exterior of the building were brilliantly marked out by rows of minute gas jets. Here in 1862 were held the funeral obsequies of Sir John Robinson, the donor of the ground on which the hall stands, and afterward the distinguished Chief Justice of Upper Canada. In the library is a fine portrait of him in oil. The street to the eastward of Osgoode Hall was originally named Sayer street by Chief Justice Robinson.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

DR. THOMAS STOYELL'S HOUSE.

The Residence of an Early York Innkeeper, One Prominent Also for Reform.

Following close upon the pioneers who established the settlement of York, came



Dr. Thomas Stoyell, an immigrant from the United States. He had received his degree in medicine, but it is doubtful whether he had ever practised in the States; here, at anyrate, he did not follow his profession. Dr. Stoyell was here as early as the spring of 1799, and at that time had acquired prominence in the community, as appears from the following record, which is also interesting, as giving many familiar names, and also as showing that "Muddy Little York," was dignified by the people as "The City of York." The record reads:—"Persons elected at the town meeting held at the City of York, on the 4th day of March, 1799, pursuant to an act of parliament of the province, entitled an act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province. Clerk of the town and township, Mr. Edward Hayward. Assessors, including also the Townships of Markham and Vaughan, Mr. George Playter and Mr. Thomas Stoyell. Collector Mr. Archibald Cameron. Overseers of the highways and roads and fence viewers—Benjamin Morley, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough; James Playter, from the Bay road to the Mills; Abraham Devans, circle of the Humber; Paul Wilcot, from Big Creek to No. 25 inclusive on Yonge street and halt Big Creek bridge. Mr. McDougal and Mr. Clarke for the district of the city of York. Pound-keepers—Circle of the Don, Parshall Terry, jr.; Circle of the Humber, Benjamin Davis; Circle of Yonge street, No. 1 to No. 25, Jas. Everson; Circle of the city, etc., James Nash. Town Wardens—Mr. Archibald Thompson and Mr. Samuel Heron. Other officers elected pursuant to the 12th

clause of the said Act. Pathmasters and Fence-viewers—Yonge street, in Markham and Vaughan, Mr. Stilwell Wilson, lots 26 to 40; Yonge street, Mr. John H. Hudrux, 41 to 51; Yonge street, John Lyons, lots 26 to 35; John Stulz, pathmaster and fence-viewer in the German settlement of Markham; David Thomson, do., for Scarborough. N. B. — Conformably to the resolutions of the inhabitants no hogs to run at large above three months old and lawful fences to be five feet and a half high. Nicholas Klingenbrumer, constable, presiding. The following are constables appointed by the Justices :—John Rock, Daniel Tiers and John Matchfosky, for the city etc., Levi Devans for the district of the Humber. Thomas Hill, from No. 1 to 25 Yonge st.; Balser Munchaw, for Vaughan and first concession of Markham; — Squantz, for the German settlement of Markham. By order of the Magistrate, D. W. Smith. Such of the above officers as have not yet taken the oath are warned hereby to do so without loss of time. The constables are to take notice that although for their own ease they are selected from particular districts, they are liable to serve process generally in the country." Not long after this date Dr. Stoyell became the landlord of the hostelry formerly kept by Abner Miles, and in 1806 we come upon mention of Stoyell's Tavern. Mr. Stoyell gave up the tavern before the breaking out of the war of 1812. On his leaving it was taken by an American. At the time of the invasion in 1813 this American refused to turn out in defence of York and the enraged people stoned his house. After giving up this inn, Mr. Stoyell conducted the brewery at the south-east corner of Sherbourne and Duchess streets. At an early period he had built a frame dwelling for himself, standing a little way back from the roadway on the north side of King st., on the spot now designated as No. 284 King street east. About the year 1828 he had this house pulled down and erected nearly on its location, but closer to the street, the larger brick building now standing there which is shown in the illustration. Dr. Stoyell's tendencies were toward Reform, and in the burlesque nominations for office which appeared in 1827, on the occasion when Robert Randal, M.P., was despatched to London as a delegate in behalf of the unnaturalized British subjects of United States origin he was named as one of the four puisne judges. Dr. Stoyell occupied the King street brick house until his death, after which a priest of the Roman Catholic church lived there. It was then purchased by Mr. Thomas Helliwell, who made it his residence. Later it was a hotel and boarding house which it has continued to be until the present time.

CHAPTER CXXX.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Organization Which After an Existence of Half a Century Was Merged Into the Public Free Library.

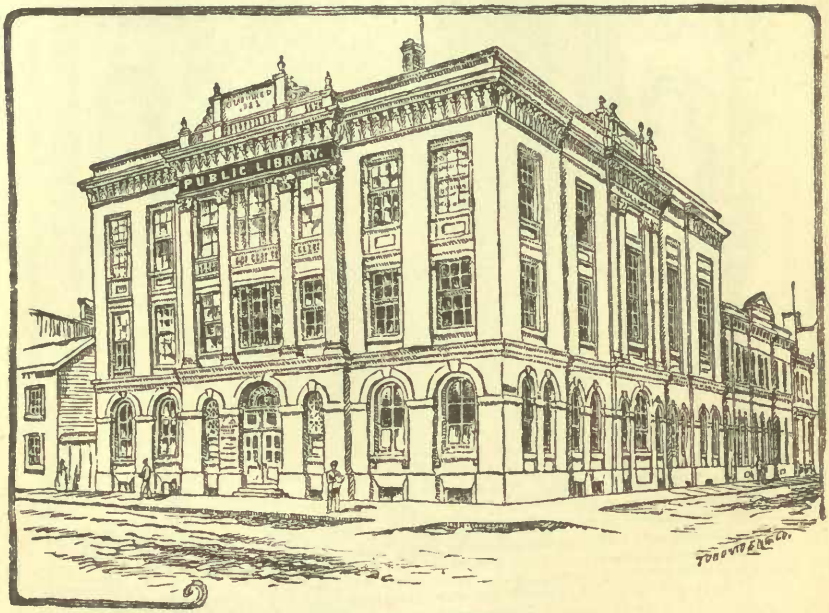
In Colborne street, near Church, stood early in the century a wooden building with a cupola, and possessing the distinction of being the first structure in York with such a decoration. This was the Masonic Hall, and a staircase on the outside of the building led to the second floor. In this hall were held the first meetings of the first Mechanics' Institute, and here were given the first popular lectures. The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1830 under the title of the York Mechanics' Institute, or Society for Mutual Improvement in the Arts and Sciences. It was fashioned after the Mechanics' Institutes founded in Edinburgh in 1821 and in London in 1824. The organizers announced that "the object of this society shall be the mutual improvement of mechanics and others who become members of the society in arts and sciences by the formation of a library of reference and circulation, by the delivery of lectures on scientific and mechanical subjects, the establishment of classes for the instruction of members in the various branches of study and for conversation on subjects embraced by this constitution from which all discussion on political or religious matters is to be carefully excluded." In 1830 when the Mechanics' Institute was organized, York had a population of 2,860. The first office bearers of the new institute were: Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Rolph, Dr. Dunlop, Ex-Sheriff Jarvis, Jesse Ketchum, John Ewart, David Paterson, James Lesslie. The Mechanics' Institute was incorporated in 1847. In 1850 it had a library of 1,300 volumes. The subscription price was 7s 6d. The library was open every evening to members.

From Colborne street the Mechanics' Institute moved to the old police court building on Court street, which is the building of to-day as enlarged and improved at various times.

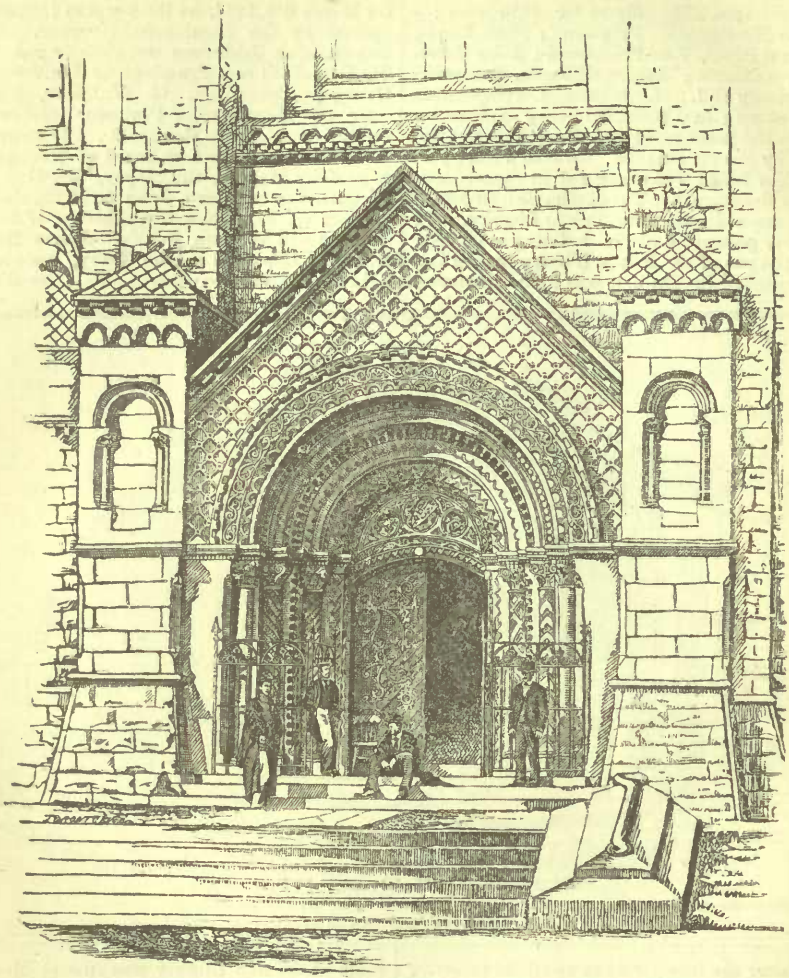
From there it was moved about 1856 to the Mechanic's Institute building at the north-east corner of Church and Adelaide streets, which is the front part of the present public library building. In 1858 the institute had about 4,000 volumes and a membership of 800. The expenses for the year were £851 12s 2d, a few pounds less than

the receipts. The officers for 1858 were :—John Harrington, President ; Rice Lewis, Hiram Piper, Vice-Presidents ; John Paterson, treasurer ; Robert Edwards, Recording Secretary : J. H. Mason, Corresponding Secretary ; Jas. Brett, Honorary Librarian.

On the passage of the Free Library By-law by the citizens of Toronto January 1, 1883, a Board was organized in accordance with the statute. The Mechanics' Institute was merged into the Public Library. On taking possession of the building made over for the use of the Public Library by the late Mechanics' Institute, it was found necessary to alter the interior so as to afford space for the present reading room, and to erect an additional building at the rear for the reception of the volumes. To carry out this work application was made to the Council of Toronto for $50,000 in debentures, the proceeds from which were placed to the credit of the Board. The nominal number of volumes possessed by the Mechanics Institute when it became merged into the Public Library was 8,000, but of these all but 2,000 were worthless or nearly so. In June 1883 the officers of the new institute were appointed, and in September of the same year Chairman John Hallam and Chief Librarian James Bain, jr., visited New York and London for the purpose of purchasing books. On March 6th, 1884, the library was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor. On this occasion addresses were delivered by Sir Daniel Wilson, President of University College, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Professor Goldwin Smith and the Rev. Dr. Withrow. The members of the first board of managers were John Hallam, the Mayor, Dr. George Wright, James Mason, John A. Mills, John Taylor, W. H. Knowlton, George D'Arcy Boulton and William Scully. James Bain jr., Chief Librarian ; John Davy, assistant Librarian and Secretary. The reading room of the new Library was opened March 10th, 1884, but no books were issued until April 2nd, when the demand was so great, that it was necessary to enlarge the staff, and duplicate and triplicate many books. Branches were established at St Andrew's Market and St. Paul's Hall. Subsequently two other branches were established, making one in the west, one in the north-west, one in the north and one in the eastern portion of the city. The library now contains about 55,000 volumes. The reference library has grown so extensive that there is an imperative need for more space for its patrons and an enlargement for their convenience is now under consideration.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



CHAPTER CXXXI.

THE UNIVERSITY DOOR.

A Splendid Example of Norman Architecture at its Best Period.

The main entrance to the Toronto University is a rich and beautiful example of the style of architecture which reached its greatest perfection among the Normans in the 11th and 12th centuries. It was introduced into England by William I., and the best examples of "Norman" architecture are to be found in England, Southern France and Italy.

This Norman architecture is a development of the Romanesque, the first distinctive style of Christian Art, and the root of the pointed or gothic style which delevoped a century or so later. Within the last few years we have seen a curious revival of this style of architecture under the same name of Romanesque, this revival beginning from the work of the late Mr. Richardson, of Boston.

Our new proposed court house and also the parliament buildings are designed after the modern treatment of this beautiful style. Our students of architecture are singularly happy in having such a beautiful example as the Toronto University, with its richness and variety of detail, and the excellence of its workmanship.

CHAPTER CXXXII.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF THE CITY FOR 1834.

The First Assessment of the City Property Made in June, 1834, and the Returns by the Wards, With the Revenue Yielded.

In 1833 the population of the town of York was 8,731, distributed as follows :—The town proper, 7,473 ; Macaulay Town, a district included in the parallelogram bounded by the modern Queen, Yonge, Edward and Chestnut streets, 558 ; the region from Osgoode Hall, where Macaulay Town ended, to Farr's brewery on Queen street, 400 ; and the region from the east end of King street to the Don bridge, 300 Up to this time the people of the town had acted in an isolated way in regard to matters pertaining to the public health, comfort and convenience, and consequently but little had been done in such matters. Now the community had grown to such a bulk that it was found necessary for the inhabitants to combine under a magistracy of their own and a union of interests. In February, 1834, a bill was introduced into parliament by Mr. Jarvis, the member for the town, asking for a charter of incorporation. The measure was carried, and on Thursday, March 6, of the same year the bill became law. It was a long act, containing ninety-seven clauses, enacting that the town of York should be constituted a city under the name of Toronto, and should be divided into wards, with two aldermen and two common councilmen for each ward, elected by the inhabitants, and a mayor chosen from among the aldermen and councilmen by themselves. By the third of April the elections had taken place. The Council at once set itself to work to discharge the many duties before it. Serious were the disadvantages, for numerous public works were to be undertaken, and the city treasury was practically empty. On May 9th the Finance and Assessment Committee presented to the City Council a report on the financial condition of the city's affairs, coupled with a recommendation, acting on which the Council resolved :—"That in addition to the rates and assessments payable to the general funds of the Home District there shall be raised, levied and collected for the present year by a tax on the real and personal property within this city and the liberties thereof two pence in the pound upon the assessed value of the said property." Later in the season it was found necessary, in order to meet the demands upon the public purse, to levy on the taxpayers a rate of assessment of three pence on the pound. The first assessment of the city property was made in June, 1834, when the following returns were received:—

St. George's ward	£15 119
St. Patrick's ward	25,268
St. Lawrence ward	49,920
St. Andrew's ward	33,075
St. David's ward	63,500
Total	£186,882

This would yield a revenue at three pence in the pound of £2.333 0s. 6d. From the time of the collection of the first city taxes the Council was never in serious trouble in regard to money matters. The city rapidly increased in population, and in 1836 it had grown to 10,000 from 2,860 six years before. The town had emerged from its condition of a frontier settlement, and was now in reality the capital city of a province. The assessment rolls given below are the returns received in June, 1834, when the first assessment was made.

The original manuscript assessment rolls of the four wards here given are among the archives at the City Hall, but the roll of St. David's ward has been lost and no record is preserved of the assessment other than the total return.

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE WARD AND LIBERTY OF ST. LAWRENCE FOR THE YEAR 1834.

NAME.	1—Uncultivated in Liberty	2—Cultivated in Liberty	3—No. of lot or other designation (if a part, describe which it is)	4—No. of concession or other description	5—Town lots in the City of Toronto	6—Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one storey	7—Additional fireplaces	8—Framed, under two storeys	9—Additional fireplaces	10—Squared timber, two storeys	11—Additional fireplaces	12—Framed, brick or stone, of two storeys, with not more than two fire-places	13—Additional fireplaces	14—Brick or stone, one storey, not more than two fire-places	15—Additional fireplaces	16—Merchants' shops	17—Storehouses	18—Stour horses for covering mares for hire or gain	19—Horses of three years old and upwards	20—Oxen of four years old and upwards	21—Milch cows	22—Horned cattle from two to four years old	23—Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure	24—Phaetons or open carriages kept for pleasure only, with four wheels	25—Curricles, gigs, or other carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure	26—Waggons kept for pleasure	27—Dogs of three months old and upwards	28—Bitches of three months old and upwards	29—Amount of Assessment	30—Dog Tax
James Small, Atty.					1																								50	50
" Callas					1																								50	50
Jacob Fa.them					1																								133	133
Widow Small					1			1	3										1					1							

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—		
Dr. Widmore					3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	316			
Commissary Toot					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150			
Henry Saul					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120			
William Amos					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121			
Morris Lawrence					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 6	5		
Widow Meriam					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85			
John Bevius					1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90			
William Davis					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226			
Joseph Moore					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110			
William McDonnell					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170			
Charles Small, Esq			(3 new houses not inhabited)		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150			
David Patrick					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110			
John Tenton					5	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510			
Widow Lumsden					1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95			
James Jonson					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	285			
Joseph Lee					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543			
William Gamble					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	166			
Col. Allen					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140			
William Proudfoot					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340			
D'Arcy Boulton					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220			
Robert McKay					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520			
John Sproul						..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	85	7	6	
Leslie & Son for Sproul					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130			
Armstrong & Beaty					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131			
Henry Spence						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		5		
William Foster					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	146	5		
George Duggan					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	486	10		
George Monro					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	627	12	6	
Alexander Erskin					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310			
Silas Burnham					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310			
Thomas Webb						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
William Connell						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		5		
Andrew Mercer					2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215			
Robert Hawk					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285			
Wyne & Blake					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130			
Thomas Hallawell					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140			
William Stennett						..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	200	5		
James Wm. Brent					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	320	5		
Thomas Millburn					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	520	5		
Thomas Moore					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510			
Robert Gilespie & Co					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220			
James King, Atty					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200			
James Mathers						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344			
William Arthurs					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114			
William Atkinson					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110			
Stotsbury or Hunt					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170			
Thomas Glasgow					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	110	5		
Widow Coalman					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220			
John C. Bettridge					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240			
Peter McDougall, Esq					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110			
Robert Hamilton, auctioneer					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110			

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—	
James Henry					1							1				1													310		
John Hugle, Junr.																		1	6								1	1	247	12	6
Thomas Bell																	1												200		
John Hugle, Senr.					3			1				2	1																315		
Joseph Rogers					1							1	1						1								1		128	5	
James Shannon					1			1																			1		85	5	
Luke Sharp					1									1															90		
James Taylor					1							1	1			1											1		320	5	
Levi Fairbanks					4			2				2				1			1		1				1	1	1		616	5	
Rowland E. Goodenough					1			1																			1		85	5	
Robert Blevins					1			1																					85		
William Hickman																											1	1		12	
William Phair					1							1									1						1		113	5	
John Anderson					1							1															1		110	5	
Robert Ferrier					1							1	1						1										128		
Charles Baker					1							1	1			1													320		
James F. Smith					1							1				1	1		1					1			2	2	543		
William Mussen					1							1	2									1						1	133	7	6
A. E. McDonnell					1							1				1			1								1		318	5	
Robert Cathcart					1							1	1			1	1												520		
W. C. Ross					2							1	1			1	1										2		570		
William Lawson					1							1	1			1	1		1		1					1		1	546	7	6
A. W. Greig					1							1				1													310		
James R. Armstrong					1							1				1	1												513		
Francis Collins for Wray & Co.					1							1	2																130		
Wray & Co.																1	1		1						1	1			423	5	
Alex. McDonnell					1							1	3			1	1												540		
Alex. Buchanan					1							1	2			1													330		
Dr. Burnside					1							1	2			1													330		
George Sloan					2							2	1																230		
Alexander Cuthbirt					2							2																	220		
Lardner Bostwick					4			1				3							1		1					1			441		
James Beaty					1							1				1													310		
Alexander Dickson					2							2																	220		
S. E. Taylor																1											1		200	5	
Thomas Thompson					1							1	1																120		
Edward McElderry																1													200		
John Mills					2							2															1		220	5	
R. E. Parker																1													200		
Thomas Wright																			1										8		
Edward & Atkins																1											1		200	5	
YOUNG (?) STREET.																															
Calvin Davis					1			1																					94		
James Hill					1							1							1		1								121		
Robert Baird					2							2																	220		
John Campbell																					1								3		
Henry Mathews																			1										8		
William Lewis					1			1																					85		
Jeremiah Iredale					1									1															90		
MARKET STREET.																															
Hugh Trainor					3							3																	330		

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—	
MARKET STREET—Continued.																															
Widow Murkison					1			1	2																		1		95		
Samuel Evins					1									1															90		
Mr. Chrisell					1			1																					85		
Capt. Sutherland					1			1																					85		
Hon. —— Markland					2			2																					170		
Peter McDougal, Esq.					2			1				1	4						2		1			1					279		
George Kingsmill					6							6																	660		
William Campbell																			1		3						1		17	5	
Charles Thompson					1							1	6																170		
John Elmsley, Esq.					1																								50		
HENERATA STREET.																															
Patrick Smith																			1										8		
Michael Hanlan																											1			5	
John Powers					6			6																					510		
Edward Mulay					3			3																					255		
H. G. Benard					4			1				2							9					3	1				767		
Dominick Merick																					6								18		
Thomas Gray					1			1																					85		
William Molsworth					1			1																					85		
Joseph Roddy					1			1																				1	85	7	6
Patrick Dermody																												1		7	6
Isiah Fleming																												1		7	6
John Fleming					1	1																							70		
James Adams					1							1							1										118		
James Thompson																			1										8		
Thos. Conally																												1		7	6
Mr. Flanigan																											1			5	
Charles Thompson for Constantine, Duggan, etc.					2							2															1		220		
George Cooper					1							1	2					1	6			1				1	2		200	5	
Patrick Handy					1																1								492	10	
John Powers					4							4															1		110		
John Stephens					1							1																	413	5	
Thomas Wallas					3			1				2	1																110		
James Trotter																			1		1						1		315		
Robert Blevins					3							3	2																26		
Robert Hamilton																													350		
Thomas Griffeth					1									1															200		
Christopher Webb					2							2																	90		
Wm. Lyon Mackenzie					1							1																	220		
Widow Wilson					1							1	1																110		
Stephen Seacord																				2									110		
Stotsberry & Cooper for K. Couns					1							1																	16		
Stotsberry & Cooper for Earls & Elliott					2							2	1																110		
Charles Smith					1							1									1								230		
Thomas Anderson																				1									113		
Leander Judgson					1							1																	8		
FRONT STREET AND THE REAR ON MARKET STREET.																													110		
Dr. King					1							1	4								1						1		173	5	
Jacob Faithem					3			1				2	6																365		

NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
George Savage																											1			5		
Scott Shields					1			1											1		1								96			
Edward Byars					1							1	1																120			
Capt. Hugh Richardson					2			1				1	4																235			
Thomas Whittem					2			1																					135			
James Stinson					2			2	1												1								178			
Alexander McDonnell					1									1	3														120			
Henry Draper, Atty					1							1	2																130			
James T. Smith					1							1	2																130			
John Ewart					1							1	2						1									1	138	5		
William Guild & Co					1							1	1															1	320	7	6	
John Ross					1							1	5									1							163			
William Willer					1									1															90			
Richard Teehan					1														6		3						1	1	167	12	6	
John Raper																											1			5		
Michael Dumpsey																											1			5		
John Smith																			1								1		8	5		
MARKET SQUARE.																																
Jesse Ketchum, Esq					2			1																					135			
Thomas Hallawell					1			1																					85			
John Bishop for Wm. Prentice & Co					3							3																	330			
John Bishop for Rowell & Warren					1							1	4																150			
John Bishop for Stephens					1							1																	110			
George Walker					1							1	1																120			
John Willmott for Atkinson, Smith, Muns & McCoy					4							4																	440			
John Muns																				4									32			
Girad Banks																											1			5		
William Edwards					2							2																	220			
William Hickman					1							1																	110			
MARKET LANE.																																
Richard Goundrell					1							1							2										126			
Mary Glass					1							1																	110			
John Bishop, Junr					1							1							1										118			
William Rice					1							1																	110			
William Lindsey					1							1	2																130			
George Henderson					1							1	2																130			
George Ridout, Esq					2			1				1																	195			
Masonic Hall					1							1	1																120			
Patrick Burns					2			2																					170			
John Dillet																											1			5		
James Madden					1							1																	310			
Finley McFarlin					1							1	2																130			
James McFarlin					1			1																					85			
Geo. Henderson for Coulter					1			1																					85			
Thomas Erwin					1							1	1																120			
William Creighton					1							1	2																130			
Christopher Elliott					1							1																	110			
William Waller					1							1	1								1								123	5		
Peter McDougall, Esq					1							1																	110			
William Brown																			1								1		8	5		

NAME	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
John Logan					3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	
Currey Coulson					2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	
FRONT STREET.																														
Mr. Turner, "Ship" Inn					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	
Thomas Hallawell					4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	
William B. Jarvis, Esq					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
Wilkins & Linch					3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	
Joseph Betis					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
William Drake					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	180	10
Michael Reting					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	133	
Jacob Hutchinson					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	
John Francis					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
Wm. Campbell or McLoud for J. Hamilton.					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	
H. G. Benard					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	110	7 6
John Linch					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
George Bull																												285	
NEW STREET.																														
John Robinson					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	
John Harley					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	
Rev. A. D. Strachan					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	
George Gurnett					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
PALACE STREET.																												85		
James Small, Esq					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	6
Patrick Macarrick, Joseph Coolahan, } Old Parliament House.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	6
Peter McDougall for Sandy Tig's house					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140		
Do. for Mathers					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Messrs. Murray & Newbiggan for Russell Abbey and cottage in rear					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135		
Do. for Bemish. Defries & Anderson					3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	255		
Robert Defries					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11		
Col. Allen					1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105		
Thomas Bright for Love & McManus					2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135		
John Kerr					3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271		
John Roddy					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
William Cooper					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Joseph Cawthra					1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	295	5	
George Monro					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140		
George Gowland					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	5	
PRINCE STREET.																														
R. W. Prentice					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170		
CAROLINE STREET.																														
Widow Col. Heward					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	141	10	
FREDERICK STREET.																														
Widow Ann Stow					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
Wm. Proudfoot for Mrs. Stow					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120		
WATER LOTS.																														
Alexander Tegge			3		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70		
Peter Russell			2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
—— Herchimer			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

NAME	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
St. George D. Baldwin and held by Mr. Friar			1																										101	
Benjamin Knox			1										1	soap fact'ry					4										33	
Col. Allen			1																										1	
Mr. Cull			1									1							4										293	
Alex. Wood			1																										1	
Joseph Cawthra			1																										1	
George Monro			1																										201	
Alexander Mercer			1																										1	
Wm. Bergin			1																										1	
Daniel Brooks			1																										1	
—— Milburn			8									8																	488	
Mr. Beard or Moore			1									1																	61	
Thomas Robinson			1														1												201	
Mr. Wilks			1					1																					36	
Mr. Halliwell, the brewer			1																										1	
Trs. Collins for Howard's heirs			1			1																							1	
Mr. Friar																			1										8	
Jacob Hutchinson			1									1	1																71	
George Stephenson			1									1	2																81	
John Ewart			2														2												402	
Richard Teehan			1														3												601	
Guild & Co.			1														1												201	
Mr. Haywood			1					1																					35	
John Ewart			1																										1	
Peter McDougall or Murchison			2					2									1												272	
Peter Freeland			1									1		4					1		1						2		232	10
John Robinson			1														1												201	
KING ST. IN THE LIBERTY.																														
Isaac Pilkerton		2½ acres						1											1		1								49	
John Earnest		½										1							2		1								79	
Peter Silvester		½						1																					35	
James Kerr																			1										8	
Widow Thompson		½						1																					35	
Beaty & Armstrong		½																											1	
Christopher Elliott		½																											1	
Henry Mosley		1½																											£1 10s	
Mr. Baldison		½						1																					35	
Issey Randal		½						2	1																				75	
Jonathan Ashbridge		½																											1	
John Earnest		½										1	2																80	
William Tafferty		½											1																60	
Stephen Seacord		½																											1	
Widow Andrews		½						1																					35	
Thomas Carroll	1																											£0 4s	
John Wait		½							1																				35	
Luke Roegins		1							1																				36	
John Bullen																											1			5
David Lawson																											1			5
PALACE ST. IN LIBERTY.																														
Mr. Shepherd		¼																											1	

NAME	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
James Jonson		1																											1	
Thomas Moore		3¾																											4	
William Atkinson		3																											3	
Thomas Summers		2																											2	
Willam Bergin		¼																											¼	
John Collins		7																											7	
Widow Lumsden		1																											1	
Mr. Brice		½							1																				36	
Cornelius Coolaghan		½							1																				36	
James Gormely		1							1																		1		36	5
Jeremiah Coffee		1½							1										2										52	
Thomas Buchanan		½																											1	
Trustees of Dr. Robinson	4											1																	61	
Wilson Hunter		½							1																		1		35	5
Peter Shepard		½							1																				36	
Mr. Gooderham		½							1																				36	
Mr. Davis		½																											1	
George Robinson		½						1																			1		35	5
Charles Noonan		½																											36	
James Bailey		½										1															1	1	61	12 6
Alex. Legge	1	¼						2	shanties																				40	
William Langrel		½						1																					36	
Thomas Bright		1						2																					71	
Messrs. Ward & Snydre		½						2																					71	
William Abraham																			1	2							1		16	5
Jacob Laithem		4																											4	
Do. do.	2							2																					£70 8s	
John Sparks		1						1											1								1		44	5
James Small, Esq		2																											2	
WINDMILL STREET.																														
William Gooderham	½	and one windmill 7 storeys with 3 run of stones										1																	208	
Mrs. Robinson	½							1																					35	
Widow Patterson		½						1																					35	
Daniel McGlaughlin		½						1																					35	
Owen Connell		½						1																					35	
Joseph Wilson		½						1																					35	
Thomas Bemish		½						1																					36	
Enoch Turner, brewer	1	½										1							1								1		68	5
ISLAND.																														
Benjamin Knott	3							1				2	11								2								272	
Widow Hallawell	½	½						1											3		1						1		63	5
James Durnan, lt. house		½										1							1		3						1		77	5
KING ST. IN LIBERTY.	acres	acres	No.																											
Edward Turley	20		3																										4	
Alexander McDonnell	25		4																										5	
John Bicket	40		5																										8	
Charles C. Small	25	25	6 and 7																										30	
Jonathan Ashbridge and John Ashbridge		40	8																										40	
Parker Mills	10	10	9																										14	
Jane Haistings	32	20	10																										28	
Thomas Simpson		3	11																										3	

NAME	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
Simon Washburn, Esq	10	15	11																										17	
John urton		25	11									1																	35	
James Cucol			11																4										32	
William Ewart, Esq.		12	12																										12	
Heirs of Judge Boulton	5	35	13																										36	
Timothy Willson on same																			2		1						1		19	5
John Bishop		18	13																										18	
Edward C. Bolton on same																			2								1		16	5
Christopher Elliott		18	13																										18	
William Smith and James Millburn.	20	80	14 and 15					2	1										3		2					1	1		120	5
Jno. Adams and Geo. Brown on do																			1										84	
Geo. Gallaway		2-10	14 and 15																										8	
James Bright		1-5	14 and 15	Smith's shop.																										
Thomas Smith		1-5	14 and 15																2		1								54	

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE WARD AND LIBERTY OF ST. ANDREW FOR THE YEAR 1834.

NAME.	1—Uncultivated in Liberty	2—Cultivated in Liberty	3—No. of lot or other designation (if a part, describe which it is)	4—No. of concession or other description	5—Town lots in the City of Toronto	6—Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one storey	7—Additional fireplaces	8—Framed, under two storeys	9—Additional fireplaces	10—Squared timber, two storeys	11—Additional fireplaces	12—Framed, brick or stone, of two storeys, with not more than two fire-places	13—Additional fireplaces	14—Brick or stone, one storey, not more than two fire-places	15—Additional fireplaces	16—Merchants' shops	17—Storehouses	18—Stallions for covering mares for hire or gain	19—Horses of three years old and upwards	20—Oxen of four years old and upwards	21—Milch cows	22—Horned cattle from two to four years old	23—Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure	24—Phaetons or open carriages kept for pleasure only, with four wheels	25—Curricles, gigs, or other carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure	26—Waggons kept for pleasure	27—Dogs of three months old and upwards	28—Bitches of three months old and upwards	29—Amount of Assessment	30—Dog Tax
YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE.																														
John Armstrong					1							1		1														1	320	5
James Armstrong					1							1		1															123	
Isaac Robinson					1							1		1															110	
William Bowles					1							1		1															110	

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29	30—		
YONGE STREET—WEST SIDE—Continued.																																
James McMillan					1							1																1	110	5		
Michael Kane					1							1																1	110	5		
James O'Hare					1							1																	110			
William Ware					1								1																310			
William Ketchum					1			1											1						1				113			
James McMurtra					1			1																					285			
Richard Vollar					1			2																					125			
Clarke, Walshe & Co					1						1																		310			
Maria Barry					1			2																					120			
Stephen Dutton					2			3																					205			
Janey Smith					1			1																					85			
James Wickman					1						1																		110			
Edward Hargrave					1							1	2														1		330	5		
Wilham Johnson					1							1																	100			
Jesse Ketchum, Sr.					13	2		9				1	4				6		2						1			1.174			
Saxon & McKnight					1							1																	310			
KING STREET—NORTH SIDE.																																
George Strachan					1							1						1		1							1		120	5		
William Higgins					1			1																					96			
Geo. Hetherington			Chair manufactory,																													
Wm. J. Coates			printing office.		1							2																	176			
A. W. Hart & Co					1							1				1													310			
John W. Fells					1			1																					85			
Edmund McElving					1																								50			
James Harvey					1			1																					85			
Richard Northcot					1							1							1								2		118	10		
George Wilkinson					1			1																					85			
David Wilson					2			2																					170			
Groves Gilbert					1							1																	110			
Richard Brewer					1							1																	110			
Elizabeth Knott					1			1																					85			
Mr Staunton					3							2	5			1			2		1					1	1		554	5		
Nicholas Fennel					1			1																			1		85	7	6	
"London House"					1							1																	110			
John Hogg					1			1																			1		85	5		
Kisson & Strothers					1			1																					85			
Turton's Building					1																								50			
Ford, the carpenter					1			2																					120			
Joseph Sharp					1			1																					85			
John Robinson					1			1																					85			
Robert Ford					1			1																					85			
James Thomas					1							1																	110			
William Scolfield					2			1																					135			
Henry Spratt					1			1																			1		85	5		
George Carpenter					1			1																				1	85	7	6	
Joseph Hutton					1							1																	110			
Alexander Hodge					1							1																	110			
Wiman, the chair-maker					1																								50			
Alex. McDonald					1			1																				1	85	7	6	
John Kitson					2			1				2																	255			
John Millar & Co					1							1	1																120			

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—	
KING STREET—NORTH SIDE—Continued																															
James Treasure					1							1																	110		
Andrew Milne					1			1																					85		
Major Grierson, Commanding 15th Regt					1							1	3																140		
Francis Hincks					1							1	4																150		
John Nicholson					1							1							2		1						1		129		
Thomas Wallis					1																								50		
Wm. H. Boulton			Park lots.		3			1																					185		
Alex. McGregor					1																								50		
Joseph Martin					2			2																					170		
Christopher R. Denham					2			3																					205		
NEWGATE STREET.																															
William Foones					1			1																					85		
Mr. Jurquin					1			1																			1		85	5	
Andrew Brown					1			1											1		1						1		96	5	
Mr. Barber					1																								50		
William Myers					1			1													1						1		88	5	
Richard Ritchey					1			1																					85		
John Ritchey					1			1											4		2								123		
Henry C. Todd					1							1	2																130		
Dr. Morrison					1							1	1						1										128		
John Lee and Jas. Woodhead					1							1															1		110	5	
Joseph Hill					1			1																					85		
John Ritchey					1			1																					85		
James Hill					1			1																					85		
John Scarlett					1																								50		
William Brown					1			1																					85		
John Madill					1			1				1																	145		
James Harper					1							1																	110		
Francis Murnahan					1							1																	110		
Mr. Hamilton					1			1																					85		
Widow Rutherford					1			1																					85		
Geo. Ridout					1			1													1						1		98	5	
R. S. Jamieson					1								1	2															130		
G. A. Barber					1								1	2														2	130	10	
William Millar					1								1	2													1		130	5	
James Morgan					1								1	2															130		
John Bishop					1								1	2															130		
Arthur Gifford																					1								3		
Thos. J. Preston					1								1	2															130		
James Shannon					1																								50		
Widow Graham					1			1																					85		
George Graham					1			1																					85		
John Cotteral					1			1																					85		
Alex. McDonald, Esq.					8								1	9						2		1						1	569	12	6
James Kearney					1																								50		
Thos. Higgins					1																								50		
John Higgins					1																								50		
John Moal					1			1																					85		
Andrew Sebar					1			1																			1		85	5	
Mrs. Caldwell					1			1													1							1	88	7	6
John Ross					1			1												2	1						1		104	5	

NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
NEWGATE STREET—Continued.																														
Col. Foster					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	171	5
Jarvis Finley and Abel Elliotson					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	170	10
James Kearney					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
John Harper					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	
YORK STREET.																														
John Thompson					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	7 6
Joseph Seyers					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
Geo. Dunnington					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	113	7 6
Mr. Wilson					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
James Wiley,					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
J. H. Winn					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
William Walker					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
Jane Archer					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	
John P. Kenrick					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85	
Hugh Weir					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
George Catton					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		5
William Boulton					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	
Samuel Todd					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
Thomas Skillington					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	
Arthur Mulligan					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
Peter O'Brian					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
George Sloan					1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
Alexander Cuthbert					2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	
Philip Galligo					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
William Hickman					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	110	
Willis Addison					2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	
Christopher Elliott					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Major Patton					2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	
Arthur Mulligan					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
Sergt. Lesley					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
Henry Stephens					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
Alexander Hamilton					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
James McDonough					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
William Morgan					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
John Baker					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	
John Allan					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
John Richey and Geo. Boyd					3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	
Featherston & Co.					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	
John Row					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		7 6
James Hudson					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
HOSPITAL STREET.																														
John Greer					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
Robert Bright					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
Miss Crowther					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	170	7 6
Thomas Armstrong					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
John Murchison					1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	118	5
William Dundas					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
James Sesecton					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85	7 6
Thomas King					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		7 6
Joseph Martin					2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	5
Richard Owens					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—	7
HOSPITAL STREET—Continued.																															
Richard Crispin					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	118	6	7
Maria Owens					1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130		
John Armstrong					1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90		
John Bundy					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90		
John Kilhooney					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136		
Andrew Brown					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170		
Capt. McDonald and Jas. Clinger					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			5
John Armstrong					1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Robt. Murchand					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170		
James Vo lar					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110		
Phineas Hudson					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	88	10	
William Bond					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	110	5	
Joseph Tolfrae					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88		
Margaret Thorp					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
Christopher Kell					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
James Hughes					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	
Richard Carter					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85	5	
George Price					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
John Sovern					2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220		
William Turpin					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170		
John Maitland					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110		
John Watkin					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	153		
William Mecham					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
William Rowed					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Captain Sibbield					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Grant Powell					2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	207	10	
Richard Harper					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88		
Walter Rose					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
Thomas Carfrae, Sr.					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Walter Read					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Thomas Phipps					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
James Hanivan					1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120		
Robert James					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	121	5	
Dr. Burnside					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
John Roddy					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
Chief Justice Robinson					5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	553	10	
Mrs. Mary Chub					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
John Johnson					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	118	5	
Edward Ferguson					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Thomas Hector, Esq.					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	140	5	
Miss Smith					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133		
Abner C. Mattoom					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Mr. Strange					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
LOT STREET.																															
Mrs. Burk					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
John Bottridge					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210		
William Jackes					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85		
Thomas Johnson					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50		
Alex. Armstrong					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146		
Rev. Mr. Harriss					2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170		
John Iredale					1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101		

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—	
LOT STREET—Continued.																															
Rev. — Medcalf					1																								50		
John Hughes					2			2				1	2																250		
James Conway					1			1																					85		
Walter Scott																												1		7	6
Dominique McManus					1			2																			1		85	5	
I. S. McMurtice					1			2																					120		
George Tate					1			1																					85		
George Walton					1							1	1																120		
Thomas Sandover					1							1	1																120		
John Harper					1			1																					85		
Margaret Fields					1			1																					85		
John Short					2			1																					135		
William Dundas					1							1	1						1										128		
George Preston					1							1																	110		
Edward Hillock					1							1							2										126		
Denis O'Brian					1			2																			1		120	5	
William Flock					1							1	1																120		
Joseph McDougall					1							1	2																130		
Samuel Lee					1							1																	110		
John Elliott					1			1																			1		85	5	
Adolphus Kent					1							1	3														1		140	5	
Phœbe Nevins					1			1	1																		1		90	5	
Thomas Kirby					1			1																					85		
Henry McCabe					1			1																					85		
Edward Robinson					1																								50		
John Grant					1							1																	110		
William Knott					1			1																				1	85	7	6
Robert Alexander					1																								50		
John Grantham					1																								50		
George Farrel					1			1																					85		
Joseph Lawson					1			1																					85		
Joseph Turton					1																								50		
William Ferrier					1							1																	110		
James Kennedy																											1			5	
John Henderson					1			1																					85		
Robert Mansfield					1			1																			1		85	5	
John Baker					1			1																					85		
Hon. John H. Dunn					10							1	5						5		6			1		2	2	693	42	6
Capt. J. L. Fitzgibbon					4							1	1								2								276		
William Hepburn					1									1	1														100		
John McDonald					1			1																					90		
William Henderson					1														2										101		
Major Winniett					1			1											1		1						2		101	10	
Captain Hurd					1																								85		
James Graham																			1										8		
GRAVES STREET.																															
Widow Rutherford					1							1	2								1								133		
Alexander M. Greig					1							1	3																110		
Captain Philpotts					1							1									1								113		
JOHN STREET.																															
John Ross					1							2															1		170	5	

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—	
JOHN STREET—Continued.																															
Patrick Husting					1			1																					85		
William King					2			2																					170		
James Mullin					1			1																			1		85	5	
John Falvey					2							2																	220		
BAY STREET.																															
John Knot					1			1												1						1			88	5	
Rev. James Richardson					1			1																					85		
Robert Mills					1																					1			70		
Robert McCormick																										1				5	
Rev. Mr. Harris					1						1								1		1								121		
James Withrow					1			1																					85		
John Doell					1							1							1										113		
Hugh Carfrae					1							1	2						1		1								138		
William P. Patrick					1							1	2						1		1						1		141	5	
Elisha B. Gilbert					2			2											1		2										
PETER STREET.																															
John Tiner					1																								170		
Mary Ann Todd					1							2																	85		
Hon. G. Crookshank					3			1																					150		
Henry E. Wilmot					1																								50		
Robert Hark					1			2																					120		
Sarah Wilson					1			1																					85		
COLLEGE STREET.																															
Dr. Philips																											1			5	
Rev. Mr. Dade																												1	8	7	6
Rev. Mr. Mathews																			1												
Rev. Mr. Delahage																													36		
Dr. Darriss																			1		1										

27

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE WARD AND LIBERTY OF ST. GEORGE FOR THE YEAR 1834.

NAME	1 Uncultivated in Liberty	2 Cultivated in Liberty	3 No. of lot or other designation (if a part, describe which it is)	4 No. of concession or other description	5 Town lots in the City of Toronto	6 Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one storey	7 Additional fireplaces	8 Framed, under two storeys	9 Additional fireplaces	10 Squared timber, two storeys	11 Additional fireplaces	12 Framed, brick or stone, of two storeys, with not more than two fire-places	13 Additional fireplaces	14 Brick or stone, one storey	15 Additional fireplaces	16 Merchants' shops	17 Storehouses	18 Stour horses for covering mares for hire or gain	19 Horses of three years old and upwards	20 Oxen of four years old and upwards	21 Horned cattle from two to four years old	22 Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure	23 Phaetons or other open carriages kept for pleasure	24 Curricles, gigs, or other carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure	25 Waggons kept for pleasure	26 Dogs, three months old and upwards	27 Bitches, three months old and upwards	28 Milch cows	29 Amount of Assessment	30 Dog Tax
																													£	s. d.
KING STREET.																														
W. W. Baldwin					1							3 6																	50	6
R. Baldwin					3											1											1		390	
Archibald Laurie																													200	
Wm. Cormack					1							1																	310	
Franklin Jacks					1																								50	

NAME. KING STREET—Continued.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29	30—	
Charles McNally					1							1																	110		
Thomas Brown					1							1																	110		
John Laing																1													200		
George Moore					1							1				1													310		
John Baker					1							1														1		1	113	5	
Thomas Bryon					1							1																	110		
Wm. Steward					1							1																	110		
Francis Rossie					1							1														3			110	25	
J. E. Tims					1							1							1							1			118	5	
John Abbott					1							1				1										1			310	5	
Henry Rowsell					1							1				1													310		
Jordan Post					1							1																	110		
French & Wiman					1							1																	110		
John Craig					1							1																	110		
Wm. Gwynne					1							1							1							1	1		118	12	6
John Roddy					1							1																	110		
Ross & McLeod															1														200		
Thomas Dalton					1							1																	110		
John Richie					2																								100		
Robert Blevins					1																								50		
Wm. Meekham																										1				5	
Wm. Maxwell					1							1	1																120		
J. H. Goodson ... Wm. Hutchinson,					1							1																	110		
W. H. Lee ..... landlord.					1							1																	110		
J. G. Howard					1							1																	110		
Joseph Tuton					1							1																	110		
James Myers					1			1				1														1			88	5	
Fd. Perry					1																								310		
John Ewart					1											1													50		
Mathew Walton					1																								50		
Jacob Latham					1																								50		
John Harper					1																								50		
Simon Wiggins					1			1																					55		
Ed. Bell					1			1																					85		
John Bell					1			1																					85		
Christopher Hagerman					1																								50		
Francis Hincks					1							1				1										1			310	5	
Wm. Nixon					1							1																	110		
George Scott					1							1																	110		
John Linning					1							1																	110		
Edward Copping					1							1														1			113	5	
Mary Maloney					1			2				4																	360		
Wm. Malone								1																					110		
John Garvey					2			1																					85		
John Donelly }																															
Huch Camell } Hunter's tenants..																															
James Ward }																															
James Moore }																															
John Taffey					2			2																					170		
James Hunter					5			5											1							1			433		
Thomas Stevenson					2			2																					170	5	

NAME. KING STREET—*Continued*	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
James McGuire					1																								50	
E. Hickland					1			1																					85	
Joshua Kitson																											1			7 6
Ramond Babby					1							1														1			110	5
G. Crookshanks					6							1	11															2	634	
Col. Coffin					1							1	2														1	1	130	12 6
John Beikie					2							1	3															1	193	
Ed. Wright					2			2				1	2						2				1					2	292	
Wm. Heather					1			1																		1			85	5
Edward Cressall					1							1	1																120	
A. D. Strachan					5							1	4						1			1	1	1		1		2	509	5
J. M. Jones					1							1	4						2			1			1		1	194	5
C. J. Powell					4							1	4						2			1	1				2	447	
Joseph Rodgers					1																								50	
Judge Macauley					1							1	5						2				1		1			216	
G. H. Markland					1							1	7						3			1	1	1			2	355	
David Burns					1							1																	110	
Thomas Ryan ..... Carr,					1			1																					85	
Robert Nichols .... landlord.																														
Frances O'Connor					1			1																					85	
W. H. Draper					1							1																	110	
Sarah Cockburn					1							1	7																180	
Andrew Mercer					9			2																					520	
John Elmsley					2							1	14						3			1		1	1	2			459	10
Patrick Hearting					1							1							1							1		1	121	
Wm. Burgin					1							1																	110	
Wm. Chewet					2							1	3						1					1					218	
James Chewet					1							1																	110	
George Monro					1			1																					85	
James Parker					1							1																	110	
John Youngson					1							1																	110	
Hiram Hosmer					1							1																	110	
R. A. Parker					1																								50	
Michael Kearney...(John Richie, landlord)					2							2																	220	
John Ross					1							1																	110	
John Manlack																														
Thomas Caffrae					4							4																	440	
Robert Parrott					1							1																	110	
R. A. Parker					1							1																	110	
W. S. Falls					1							1																	110	
Ira Smith					2							2																	220	
W. Mostrowick					1							1																	110	
R. Richardson					1							1							1										118	
John Boyd					1							1																	110	
Joshua Parkington					1			1																					85	
Bishop Stewart Atkinson					2							2																	220	

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE WARD AND LIBERTY OF ST. PATRICK FOR THE YEAR 1834.

NAME	1—Uncultivated in Liberty	2—Cultivated in Liberty	3—No. of lot or other description (if a part, describe which it is)	4—No. of concession or other description	5—Town lots in the City of Toronto	6—Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one storey	7—Additional fire-places	8—Framed, under two storeys	9—Additional fire-places	10—Squared timber, two storeys	11—Additional fire-places	12—Framed, brick or stone, of two storeys, with not more than two fire-places	13—Additional fire-places	44—Brick or stone, one storey, not more than two fire-place..s	15—Additional fire-places	16—Merchants' shops	17—Storehouses	18—Stour horses for covering mares for hire or gain	19—Horses of three years old and upwards	20—Oxen from four years old and upwards	21—Milch cows	22—Horned cattle, from two to four years old	23—Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure	24—Phaetons or open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels	25—Curricles, gigs or other carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure	26—Waggons kept for pleasure	27—Dogs of three months old and upwards	28—Bitches of three months old and upwards	29—Amount of Assessment	30—Dog Tax
Thomas Elliott					2							1	4														1		200	6
Thomas Burns					1		1						1																120	
John Robinson					1								2																460	
John White					4							1															1		130	3 6
John Bright						1						2															1			
James Dixon					1																1						1		83	5 6
Lewis Bright					1		1													1										

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—		
Exrs. Clinkunbroomer					1			1											2		1			1					129			
Alexander Irvan					1																								50			
Thomas Hickley					1			1	1																				90			
William Hannah					1							1	1																120			
Hugh Hannah					1			2																					120			
George Nickle					2							2	2						3									1	264	7	6	
Hugh Morrison					1							1	1																120			
Mical Masterson																											1			5		
Alex. Stewart.....(for D. Cunningham)					3			1				2																	525			
Robert Blevins					4			1				2							1		1								366			
James Newbegging					1			1	3										1		3				1		1		137	5		
Alex. Stewart																											1			5		
Eliza Hussey					2			2																					170			
John Bennet					2			2	2																		1		180	5		
William Heathen					2			2																					170			
George Norris																											1			5		
Colin Drumond					1			1																					85			
Patrick Kane					1							1	3						8	4	3						1		140	5		
Patrick Kane					8			8																					680			
John Carr					1			1																					85			
Thomas Hill					1			1																					85			
James Todd					3			1				2									1								308			
Isaac White					3			1					1						1		1					1	1		251	5		
John Benfather																			1								1		8	5		
John Purkiss					2			1																					135			
Frankland Jackes					1			1																					85			
Samuel McMurray					2							2																	220			
Jonathan Ugle																											2	1		17	6	
John Peterson																											1			5		
Edward Wright					1							1	2																130			
John D. Johnson																											1			5		
Robert Emery					2			2																			1	1	170	12	6	
Abraham Boice					1			1											2										101			
Marshall S. Bidwell					2			1				1	4																235			
John Rolph, M.D					1							1	2						1										158			
Cornelius Keller					1							1	1																120			
Richard West					1							1	2																130			
James McIntosh					1			1	1																				90			
Thomas McCloud					2			1													1								138			
James Tailor					1			1																					85			
Thomas Earls					1			1											1										93			
Alan Simson					2			2																					170			
John Bell					2			1				1							1										203			
Gilbert Hamilton					1			1																					85			
Bennet Adams					1			1																					85			
Robert Millen					3			1	1			2																	310			
John Lambert																											1			5		
Henry Day																											1			5		
William Chapman																			2								1		16	5		
Charles Hunt																											1			5		

NAME.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
James Eliss					1			1																					85	
William Lister					1			1																					85	
George Kingsmill					2			1	1			1																	88	
John Anderson					2			1					1																210	
Thomas Whittum					1							1	1																135	
William Small														1															120	
William Flock					2			2																					200	
Eliza McMullen					1			1																					170	
George Stone					1			1																					85	
Thomas Whittum					1			1																			1		85	5
John Fenton					1							1																	110	
John Gibson					1							2															1		170	5
William Finch					1			1																					85	
John Groves					1							1																	110	
Joseph Bower																			1		1						1		11	5
Esther Bell					1							1																	110	
John Bugg					1			1																				1	85	5
James Fetch																														7 6
Richard Adams					2							2																	220	
Richard Vollor					1			1																					85	
George Shaw					1			1																					85	
Josiah Humphrey					1							1	11																223	
Dr. Baldwin					1							1	2																130	
Thomas Cooper					1							1							1										118	
Thomas Willson					1							1									1	1							114	
Thomas McClanghan					4							1	3						2		1						2		309	10
John Powell					1							1	3														1		140	5
John G. Spragg					1							1	3														1		140	5
Jain Drain					1							1	3																140	
William Robinson					3							2	3								1							1	303	7 6
Thomas Baines					1			1																					85	
Judge Powell (Wm. Cooper)					1			1																					85	
Chas. Clinkunbroomer					1			1																					85	
Joseph Chilven					1							1																	110	
Andrew McCrum					1			1																					85	
William Stinson					2			2																					170	
William Cloughby					1																								50	
Grant Powell					1																								50	
Ann Powell																													22	
Judge Powell					1																								50	
William Jackes, Sr.					1																								50	
Jeston Badgerow					1																								50	
Peter McDougall					2																								100	
Wm. B. Jarvis					1																								50	
Thomas Thompson					1																								50	
Wm. Glendenning					1																								50	
Chas. Thompson					1																								50	
Robert Stanton					1																								50	
James Hogg					3			3																					255	
Joseph Karr																														

NAME.	1—	2 -	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	12—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—	20—	21—	22—	23—	24—	25—	26—	27—	28—	29—	30—
William C. Ross					1			1																					85	
Andrew Mahony					1																								85	
William Canaday					1																								85	
James Wotten					1																								60	
William Hughes					1			1											2										85	
James Watson					1			1																					101	
Thomas Watson					1																								85	
Andrew Marton					1																								85	
Francis Flarty					1																								85	
Wm. Sanderson					1			1																					85	
William Smith					1			1	1																				90	
Thomas Scott					1																								85	
Wm. Jamieson					1			1																					85	
Thomas Hamilton					2			2																					85	
John Linsey					1																								170	
Arthur Clifton					1			1																					50	
George Lennon					1			1																					85	
Robert Cooke					1			1																				1	85	
Thomas Mathrsall					1																								85	
John Edwards					1																								85	
John Falvy					1			1																					50	
Thos. Brandon					1			1																					85	
Wm. Patrick					2							2																	85	
Wm. Allaway					1			1																					220	7 6
Thomas Cooper																											2		85	10
Elin Farr					2			2																			1			5
James Severs					1			1																					170	
Andrew Gilbertson					1																								85	
Wm. Mather					1						1																		50	
William Mills					1							1	2					1										1	110	
Joseph Leuty					1			1																					330	5
William Russell					6			2				4	1																85	
George Osburn																													620	
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.					2														2		1							1	19	5
Francis Boulton					1							1	6						7		3	1	2			1		1	500	7 6
William Sibbald					1			1																					85	5
John Mossip					3						1	1																	120	
James Hopkins					1			1				2							2		3						1		398	5
James Grayham					1			1													1								83	
Thomas Mills																														5
George Kidout					1						1	1																1	50	
David Lackie					1						1	1							1		1								183	
Dorton Times					2														2		1						1		154	
Rev. A. Irvan					2																								100	
James Fieldings					1			2																					170	
George Felstead					1			1																					85	
William Nobles					1			1																					85	
Corbin L. Ross					1			1													1								83	
Patrick Welch					1			1				1																	85	
Jonas Crafts					2							2	4																110	
																													260	

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Hugh Weir					1																								50	
Thomas Phipps					2			2																					170	
Frederick Phipps					1			1																					85	
F. T. Billings					3							1	9						2		3			1				1	350	7 6
Anthony B. Hawke					1							1	3								1						1		143	5
Joseph Turton					2							1	2						5		3				1	1			244	12 6
John Farr					1																								50	
John Rose and Henry Tost					1																								50	
Jonathan Dunn					1									1	2				1		1								121	
Thomas Emmens					1			1																					85	
John E. Brayley					1			1																					85	
James Gabb					1																								50	
Henry Ludlow					1			1											1										93	
William Carter					1																								50	
Wm. J. Coats					2			1													1								138	
William Coats					1			1																			1		85	5
William Lee					1			1																					90	
William Hopkins					1			1													1						1		88	5
Dr. Baldwin	25				1																								55	
George W. Ross					1							1																	110	
George Denison			No. Half		1			1																					85	
Do.	45	100	17 & 18	1st								1	2						7	2	7				1	2			289	10
Do.	28	40	25	1st				1																					80	
Do.	50	40	26	1st																									295	
Do.	60	40	27	1st		1		1																					107	
George Crookshanks																														
Do.			Half 18	1st																									428	
Do.	166	167	19, 20, 21	1st				4	2										6	2	6	4				1				5
Thomas Bell		1												1							2					1		47	5
George Houghton		2										1		1							1	1				1		106	5
Peter Robinson		2													1	3			3		1			1	1		1		144	7 6
James Nation		2						1	1												3								51	
Richard H. Thornhill		5						1	1										4		1	1				1			81	5
George Crawford		2													1	3			1		2			1				2	111	32 6
Alexander Shaw	50	50	23	1st				1	4										2	2								1	139	7 6
James Givens	57	40	24	1st				1	3										3	2	2	1		1		1			165	5
Geo. B. R. Kendrick		½		1st				1	2												4					1			57	5
John Earls		½		1st				1											1		2								49	
Nehemiah Price		½		1st				1	1										1							1			48	5
James Henderson		½		1st				1																					35	
Robert Perry		¼		1st				1																					35	
Lenord Willcocks		¾		1st										1					1		1					1			52	5
Thomas Richardson		2-4		1st										1	1				1		2								64	
John F. Tailor		10	Part 25	1st										1	3				1		2					1			109	5
Dotharty Boremaster		10	Part 25	1st		1															3					1			39	5
Charles Stinson																			2		1					1			19	5
Amos Rowell		3		1st		1																						1	23	7 6
Alexander McDonald	95	5	Part 28																										24	
Chesterfield Sanford		½	Part 24	1st				1																					35	
Daniel Staggs		3				1													2		5	5				1			23	5

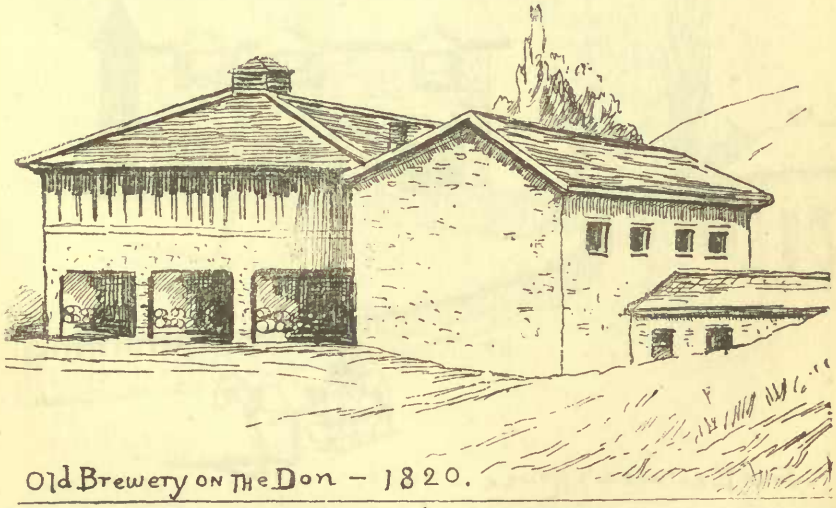
NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Benjamin Rice	(On G. Denison's farm)		½ Spadina avenue					1																					36	6
William Wilkinson			½																								1		35	
Daniel Simmons			½	Do.				1																					38	
Christopher Turner			½	Do.		1																							23	
James Lackie			½	Do.								1									1								63	
William Thom			½	Do.					1												1								38	
James Boxster			½						1												1								38	5
John Winslade			½						1																		1		35	
Margaret Sharp			½						1												2								41	
William Turting			½						1												1								38	
Charles Witty			½						1																				35	5
John Harper			½						1																		1		41	
Martin Button			6																											5
Robert Manners																					1						1			25
John Richards			6					1																			3		3	
Dunkin (f) Cameron			80											1	9				2		2								47	
Rev. Dr. Strachan			37																		5	4	1	1			1		420	5
John B. Robinson			42																										78	
Edward Byres			2					1	2												2								42	
John Elmsley			37	9 and 10										1	7						3								53	
Jesse Ketchum			10																	1									183	
Matthew Walton			6																										10	
Dr. Deal			10																										6	
Jonathan Scott			25																										10	
																													25	

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

THE MILLS ON THE UPPER DON.

Parshall Terry's Mills of the Last Century and the Helliwell Brewery and Mills of the Early Part of the Present One.

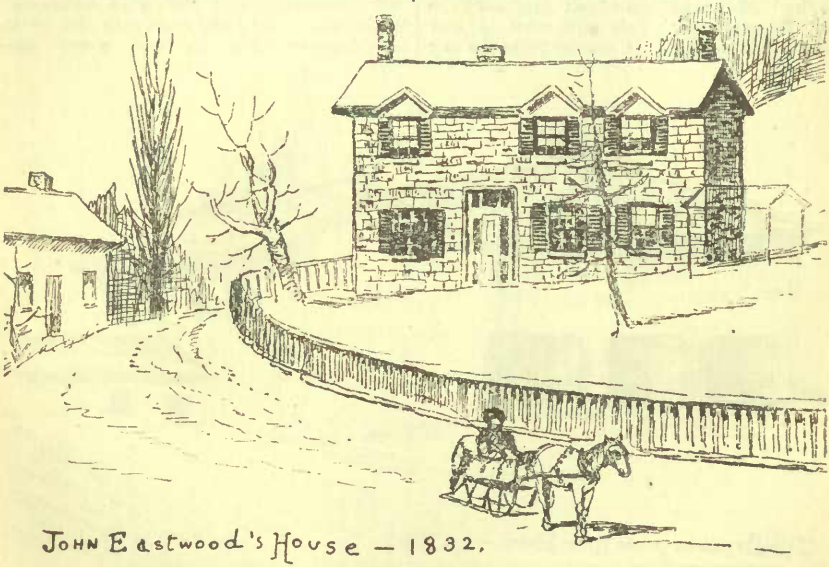
In Governor Simcoe's time, two Englishmen, Parshall Terry and Isaiah Skinner settled on the east bank of the Don in the upper valley of that river where it becomes a shallow, rapid stream, and where the surroundings are, on a small scale, quite Alpine in character. Here Mr. Terry built mills. Shortly after his settlement here and as early as 1799 a road turned northward a short distance east of the Don bridge known as the 'Mill road" which led originally to Mr. Terry's mills. This mill road is now Broadview avenue. It started from the bay and which forms a part of the Smith homestead directly across the road on the south side. In the Scadding homestead, Emanuel Playter, the eldest son of John Playter, was born. Parshall Terry was accidentally drowned in the Don in July 1808, while attempting to cross that stream on a floating bridge near where Davies' brewery now stands. Mr. Terry formerly belonged to the famous Butler's Rangers. On the hills to the right above Terry's mills were the farms of the Sinclairs, very early settlers from New England, and beyond descending again into the valley were the homes of the Taylors and Leas, substantial and enterprising emigrants from England. Isaiah Skinner, who came here with Parshall Terry, took a farm on the upper Don. His son, Timothy, joined the York volunteers in the war of 1812 and went into the battle of Chippewa but he was never seen



Old Brewery on the Don — 1820.

road, the thoroughfare running along the shore of Ashbridge's Bay. On the fourth of March, 1799, Mr Terry was elected pound-keeper for the district called the "Circle of the Don." The next year he became "overseer of ways from the bay road to the Mills." In 1802 the phraseology is changed to read "from the Bay road to the Don Mills" and in that year Mr John Playter was elected to the office held in the preceding year by Parshall Terry. John Playter for a time during the absence in England of its builder and owner, Mr. Scadding, the father of the Rev Dr. Henry Scadding, lived in the solitary house on the north side of the Kingston road which overlooked the Don bridge and ferry after that fight and it is supposed that he fell or was thrown into the Niagara river and carried over the Falls. Previous to this event and at the death of Parshall Terry, the mills and other property owned by Mr. Terry passed into the hands of John Eastwood and Colin Skinner. Timothy Skinner had become the possessor of one of the mills. After his mysterious disappearance his death being taken for granted, Samuel Sinclair married his widow. Samuel Sinclair's house stood on the continuation of Broadview avenue beyond even the present limits of the city. It is to be regretted that the old name of Mill road has been changed to the fanciful but meaningless appellation of

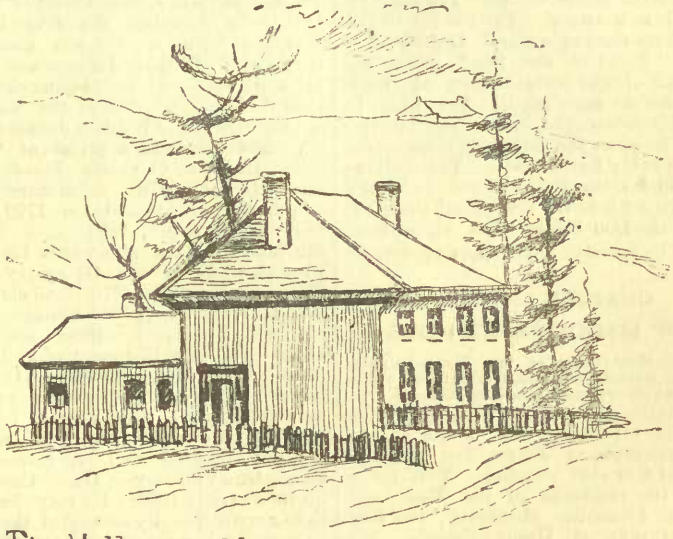
Broadview avenue. The old name is far preferable, but if a change were desired, Scadding street would have been much more suitable. John Eastwood and Colin Skinner were both brothers-in-law of the Helliwell brothers, Thomas, Joseph and William, members of a vigorous and substantial Yorkshire family, whose heads first settled and commenced manufacturing operations on the brink of Niagara Falls on the Canadian side in 1818, but in 1820 transferred themselves to the upper valley of the Don. Thus this region became a settlement of families associated in various enterprises and allied by co-partnerships and intermarriages. Of this colony William Lyon Mackenzie thus writes in his "Sketches of Canada," the time being 1827: "About three



John Eastwood's House — 1832.

miles out of town in the bottom of a deep ravine, watered by the river Don and bounded also by beautiful and verdant flats are situated the York Paper Mills, distillery and grist mill of Messrs. Eastwood & Co.; also Mr. Shepard's axe grinding machinery and Messrs. Helliwell's large and extensive brewery. I went out to view these improvements a few days ago and returned much gratified with witnessing the paper manufacture in active operation as also the bold and pleasant scenery on the banks of the Don. The river might be made navigable with small expense up to the brewery, and if the surrounding lands were laid out in five-acre lots all the way to town they would sell to great advantage.." Both Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Skinner were in sympathy with Mr. Mackenzie's political views at this time and continued to be until they saw that they were leading to open rebellion. Shortly before the actual outbreak of the rebellion it is related that Mr. Mackenzie went up to the mills to persuade their proprietors to join his forces. Mr. Eastwood was not at home and Mr. Skinner when he saw Mr. Mackenzie coming, ran and hid himself so that he could not be found. It was Mr. John Eastwood who gave the name of Todmorden to the village overlooking the mills. Todmorden, partly in Yorkshire and partly in Lancashire, was the English home of the Helliwells. In the old country Todmorden is pronounced as though it were spelled Tomorden, Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Skinner in 1825 had started a paper mill in addition to the mills built by Mr. Terry. Their mill was the first paper mill in Upper Canada, with the exception of that of Matthew Crooks, the father of the late Minister of Education, in Flamborough. All paper was made by hand in those days. The government had offered a reward of $400 for the first paper made in the country. A sharp competition arose between Mr. Crooks and Messrs. Eastwood & Skinner as to who should carry off the premium. Mr. Crooks won by a few days but the firm on the Don was so close behind him that the government in reward remitted the duties on their machinery, all of which had been obtained

from the United States. In 1832 he built in the hill encircled valley the stone house now occupied by Mr. Taylor, the paper manufacturer. At the former's death the property came into the possession of the Helliwells. Thomas Helliwell, senior, built a brewery here in 1820 on the site where Taylor's paper mill now stands. This was a building of two stories, about fifty feet square, constructedof stone, brick and wood against the side of the hill so that the eaves on one side touched the hill after the manner in which farm-houses in the old Dutch settlements of New York State were built. Connected with the brewery and in the same building was a distillery. On the first settlement of Upper Canada before distilleries were established here, Jamaica rum was the principal drink. In those days the pure article was obtainable. Helliwell's brewery had a capacity for making one hundred and twenty bushels of mash from three to five times per week and the distilleries from fifteen to twenty bushels a day to whiskey, rye whiskey being the principal liquor made. The region about the mills at this time was a secluded spot in the modest state of nature, a favourite haunt of wolves, bears and deer a spot presenting difficulties peculiarly formidable for the new settlers to grapple with from the loftiness and steepness of the hills and the kind of timber growing thereabouts massive pines for the most part. Mr. William Helliwell, one of the brothers managing Helliwell's mills and at present Fishery Commissioner for the county of York with his residence at Highland Creek, has stood at the door of the brewery and seen bears, wolves and deer moving about in the adjacent forest. One night wolves killed a dozen of his sheep, one of them being killed on the doorstep of his house. Returning home one day from the town he came upon a huge bear in the road near the Don bridge and at other times he has frequently met these and other wild animals on parts of the road farther removed from the town. Thomas Helliwell, senior, died in 1825. After his death his sons Thomas and William managed the brewery, the former conducting the business in town and the latter on the Don. Afterwards the firm of Thomas Helliwell & Brothers was organized, the members being Thomas, Joseph and William. Their town office, built by them in 1840 was the building now standing at the southwest corner of King and West Market streets. The brewery was burned in 1847 and never rebuilt. The stone walls which remained standing served when covered with a roof for a storehouse. Part of these walls is still standing. A little farther down on the Don was a grist mill also put up by the Helliwells. It had a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour a day. It also was burned somewhat subsequently to the burn-



The Helliwell House - 1838.

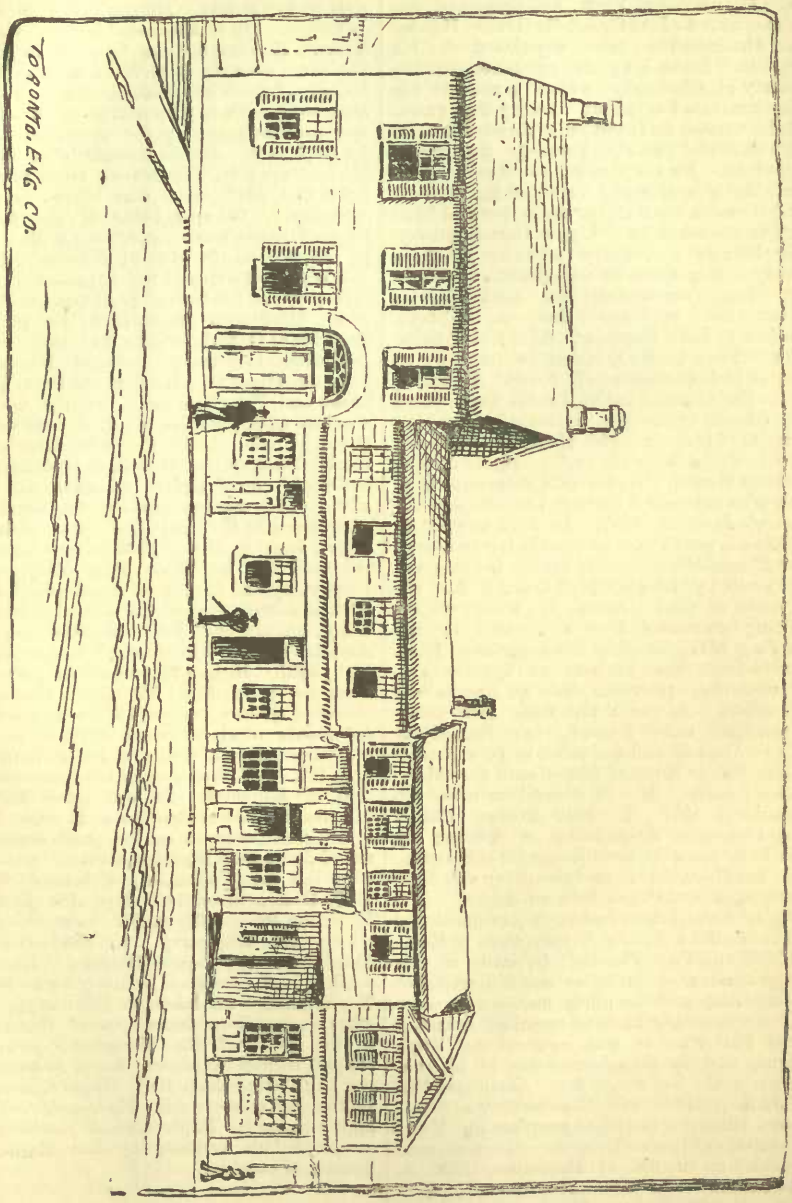
ing of the brewery. Close by the side of the brewery was originally a small frame house built by Thomas Helliwell, senior. This was torn down and a stone dwelling put up on its site. This last house was burned at the time of the destruction of the brewery. Down in the valley a little off from the Mill road was another house built of brick by Mr. William Helliwell in 1837 and occupied by him until 1847 when he moved to Highland Creek. This house is still standing. Thomas Helliwell, junior, died about twenty-five years ago. Joseph Helliwell died last year. William is still living. Shortly after the burning of the brewery the Don property of the Helliwells passed into the hands of the Taylors by whom it is now owned. Farther up in the region where the Taylors and Leas settled were the "Forks of the Don" when the west branch of that stream seen at York Mills enters the main creek. The hills in this neighbourhood are lofty and precipitous and the pines that clothed them were of a remarkably fine growth. The tedious circuit which teams were obliged to make in order to get into the town from these regions, by the Don bridge, has since been obviated by the erection of more bridges.

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

BISHOP MACDONELL'S HOUSE.

The York Residence of the First Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada at the Corner of Jarvis and Duchess Streets.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration represents the house at the south-west corner of Jarvis and Duchess streets which is still standing. This for a time was the residence of the Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, the first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. His private chapel, once renowned as the "soup kitchen" was a large frame building nearly opposite. This was removed a few years ago. For a time also Bishop Macdonell occupied Russell Abbey, once the residence of President Peter Russell. Alexander Macdonell was born July 17th, 1762, in Glen Urquhart on the borders of Loch Ness, Invernesshire, Scotland. Being destined for the church he was at an early age sent to the Scottish College in Paris and subsequently to the Scottish College at Valladolid where he was ordained priest February 16th, 1786. On leaving Valladolid he returned to Scotland and was stationed as a missionary priest in the Braes of Lochaber, where he remained four or five years. Mr. Macdonell was a member of the clan Macdonell, at one time the most powerful in the Highlands. It was one of the Bishop's maxims that a Macdonell shou'd be either a priest or a soldier. Of the same family was Colonel John Macdonell of Scothouse, Glengarry, the grandfather of W. J. Macdonell, the French Vice-Consul at Toronto, the author of a memoir of Bishop Macdonell from which the information given in this article is principally derived. Colonel Macdonell was born in 1728. He was sent to Rome to be educated for the church but instead chose a soldier's vocation and entered the service of Spain. He afterward moved to Upper Canada where he was familiarly known as "Spanish John." He died at Cornwall April 15th, 1810, and was buried in the cemetery at St. Andrews. The Colonel was a great friend of the Rev. Dr. John Strachan the first Protestant Bishop of Toronto. He was also a great friend of Sir William Johnson and to show his appreciation of that famous character he named his son, the first of the family born on American soil, William Johnson Macdonell. There was also a priest of the same name, the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, who was ordained in 1768, missionary at New Johnson, Upper Canada in 1796; died at Montreal, July 9th, 1803, aged 61 years. Mr. Macdonell the afterwards Bishop, had been chaplain of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment, a Catholic Highland corps organized in 1794. In 1803 he obtained a grant of land for every officer and soldier of the Glengarry Regiment whom he should introduce into Upper Canada. On this fact becoming known the Highland proprietors took alarm and endeavoured by various means to prevent their people from emigrating, but Mr. Macdonell, regardless of opposition, found his way to Upper Canada with his followers in 1803. He may be said to have almost literally smuggled them away, so many and so vexatious were the restrictions placed upon their departure. Mr. Macdonell landed at Quebec in 1803 and was immediately appointed to the mission of St. Raphael, Upper Canada. There were then no wharves on the river front at Quebec; the ship lay out in the stream and Mr. Macdonell was considering the best way of getting ashore when a strapping young fellow waded out to the ship, took him in his arms as if he had been a baby and carried him ashore. This strapping young fellow was John Macdonell, the uncle of the present French Vice-Consul in this city, a renowned North-wester, who died about forty years ago at his residence Point Fortune on the Ottawa. Chaplain Macdonell was a man of Herculean build, six feet and four inches in height and stout in proportion. What then must John Macdonell have been. From the time of his arrival the



BISHOP MACDONELL'S HOUSE.

life of Bishop Macdonell is the history of the Roman Catholic church in Upper Canada. On reaching York he presented his credentials to Lieutenant-Governor Hunter and obtained the land stipulated for his friends. He took up his residence in the county of Glengarry which remained his headquarters for about twenty-five years. On his arrival he found only three Catholic churches and two clergymen in the whole province. He set himself to the work of building churches and establishing schools and for more than thirty years devoted himself to the missions of Upper Canada traveling through a country without roads or bridges, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot, sometimes in bark canoes from the province line at Coteau-on-Lac to Lake Superior. At this time there was but one Catholic bishop in the whole of the British dominions of North America; from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast being one diocese under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. Mr. Macdonell was one of the Vicar-Generals under Mgr. Joseph Octave Plessis, the eleventh Bishop of Quebec who succeeded Bishop Dewant on the latter's death in 1806. In 1816 he went to England, part of his mission being to induce the Home Government to favour the measure proposed by the Bishop of Quebec for the division of that diocese, in which undertaking he succeeded to a certain extent. In July 1817, the Holy See separated Nova Scotia from the Diocese of Quebec and erected that province into an Apostolical Vicariate. At the same time two other Vicariates were erected, one formed of Upper Canada and the other of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands. Mr. Macdonell returned to Canada in 1817. In 1819 Bishop Plessis was nominated Archbishop of Quebec by the Holy See with two bishops for suffragans, one for Nova Scotia and the other for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The English Government making objections to this state of affairs Bishop Plessis went to Rome in 1820 and Pope Pius the Seventh at his request allowed him to lay aside this title of Archbishop until he might choose to assume it. Accordingly the title remained dormant until 1844 when it was revived by Mgr. Signay and has since been borne by his successor in the See of Quebec. On the twelfth of January, 1819, Mr. Macdonell was nominated Bishop of Resina *in partibus* and Vicar Apostolic of Upper Canada. He was consecrated on the 31st of December, 1820, in the church of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec. In 1825 Bishop Macdonell returned to England for two principal objects, to obtain assistance in his duties and to induce the Home Government to withdraw its opposition to the appointment of titular bishops in Canada. He succeeded in both instances. On this occasion he also visited Rome. He returned to Canada in 1826. The same year the Rev. William Peter Macdonell, a Scotch ecclesiastic, born in 1771 came to Canada to take charge of the Bishop's intended seminary for ecclesiastics at St. Raphael's. Mr. Macdonell died at St. Michael's palace, Toronto, on Good Friday, April 2nd, 1847, and was buried in the cathedral on the gospel side of the choir. Upper Canada was erected into a bishopric by Leo XII on the 14th of February, 1826, and Bishop Macdonell was appointed first bishop under the title of Regiopolis or Kingston. His diocese comprised the present province of Ontario, which has since been subdivided into the dioceses of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Pembroke and Peterborough. On the 6th of August, 1826, Thomas Weld, a descendant of one of the oldest Catholic families in England was consecrated Bishop of Amycla and coadjutor of Upper Canada. By the advice of his medical advisers he remained some years in England and then went to Rome, when in March 1830 he was nominated Cardinal by Pope Pius VIII. The Presbytery and Church of St. Raphael were built in anticipation of the arrival of Bishop Weld, but although fully intending to go to America he closed his days at Rome, April 10th, 1837. Bishop Macdonell then obtained as coadjutor Mgr. Ramigius Gaulin, a native of Quebec, born in 1787 who after an episcopate of eight years retired to his native province and died at St. Philomene, May 8th, 1857, and was buried in the cathedral of Kingston. It was after Bishop Macdonell's last return from Europe that he lived at the house on the south-east corner of Jarvis and Duchess streets. Ordained priest at Valladolid, February 16th, 1787, Bishop Macdonell kept his jubilee, February 16th, 1837, at St. Raphael's parish church, Glengarry. In 1839 Bishop Macdonell went back to England. He died at Dumfries, Scotland, January 14th, 1840. The remains were taken to Edinburgh, and after a magnificent funeral were deposited in the crypt of St. Margaret's convent chapel. Bishop Macdonell was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Behind the screen on the Epistle side of the high altar at St. Raphael's is a marble slab erected to his memory by the Highland Society of Canada.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

A Fac-simile of the Paper Claimed to be the Will of Andrew Mercer, One of the Early Settlers of York.

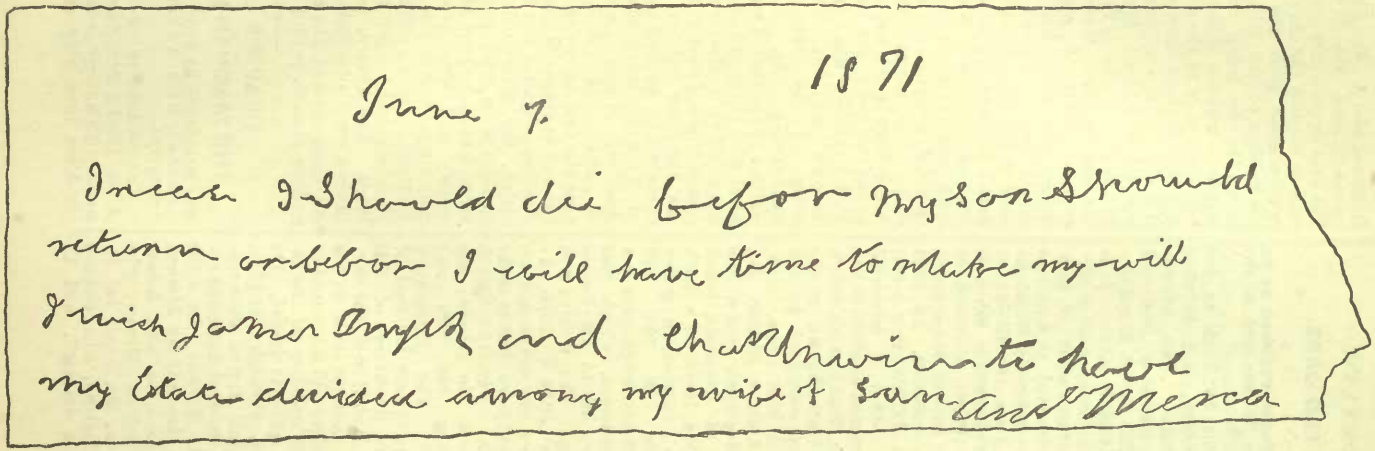
Andrew Mercer came to York at the beginning of the century, and acquired large tracts of lands. His cottage stood at the south-east corner of Bay and Wellington streets. This sketch is supplementary to the one previously given. It is an epitome of a once celebrated case growing out of his large accumulation of property, and it may be observed as a curious circumstance that the property which he obtained gratuitously from the Crown at the commencement of the century when it was comparatively worthless, returned to the Crown in the latter part of the century when it had grown valuable. In 1871 Andrew Mercer died in his Bay street cottage at a very advanced age, leaving an estate valued at about $150,000. As no will was found at his death, and as no legal heirs were known to the authorities, his property escheated to the Crown from which it had come. Subsequently however, Andrew Mercer jr, a reputed son of the deceased, and a law student by the name of Reynolds, found hidden away between the leaves of a book in the Bay street cottage, a paper which purported to be the will of Andrew Mercer. The accompanying is a *fac-simile* of that document, which was simply a scrap of paper about two inches wide by six inches long. The writing was in pencil. It reads:—"June 7, 1871. In case I should die before my son should return or before I will have time to make my will, I wish James Smyth and Charles Unwin to have my estate divided among my wife and son. And. Mercer." The chirography tremulous as with age, resembled that of Mr. Mercer. On the discovery of this paper, Messrs. Smyth and Unwin, the executors named in it, brought suit in the Court of Chancery before Vice-Chancellor Blake to determine the validity of the instrument and to have probate issued. On the trial, which lasted through the 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 21st of January, 1876, the following counsel appeared:—Messrs. Boyd and Thorne for the executors, C. Moss for Andrew Mercer, junior, P. McGregor for the housekeeper of the late Andrew Mercer, who claimed to be his widow, Mr. Small for R. D. Mercer, London, England, who claimed to be a nephew of the deceased, and C. Robinson and J. D. Edgar, for the Attorney-General, the Hon. Oliver Mowat. The case excited the greatest interest not only in worldly but in religious circles, for in connection with the suit to determine the validity of the will, another question arose, the two being tried together. This was as to whether Bridget, the housekeeper, who claimed to be the wife of the deceased, was Mrs. Bridget Mercer or Miss Bridget O'Reilly. Her assertion was that she was married to Andrew Mercer June 25, 1851, by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, whom she had brought to Mr. Mercer's house for the express purpose of performing the ceremony, and that her son was born a month later. Father O'Reilly, who was dead at the time of the trial, had been the parish priest at the Gore of Toronto at the time of the alleged marriage. The parish book was examined and in it, on the date specified, appeared the record of the marriage. The priest being dead, the late Archbishop Lynch was called to testify as to the validity of the record. He said that Father O'Reilly was a priest at the Gore of Toronto at the time and that the entry of the marriage was in his handwriting. An examination of the writing of the record was made on the other hand with the result that the record was not credited. The result of the trial was a decree made January 21, 1876, declaring that the paper writing propounded by the executors for probate in the Surrogate Court of York as being the will of the late Andrew Mercer was not the will of the said Andrew Mercer and that the said decree decided all issues in the suit in favour of the Attorney-General. Another litigation was induced by the decision, for afterwards when the Crown undertook to take possession of the Bay street house, Andrew Mercer, jr, refused to go out, and then arose that great case which went before the Privy Council of England who decided that the Province had a right to all its escheated lands. The Crown, however, voluntarily made a grant of certain monies and properties, being part of the estate, in behalf of Andrew Mercer, jr., his wife and family.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

THE MACNAB HOMESTEAD.

The Residence at York of Sir Allan Napier MacNab, with a Sketch of His Life and Services.

The nationality of the ancestry of Sir Allan Napier MacNab is indicated by his name. This name is variously spelled, but Sir Allan invariably wrote it in the form

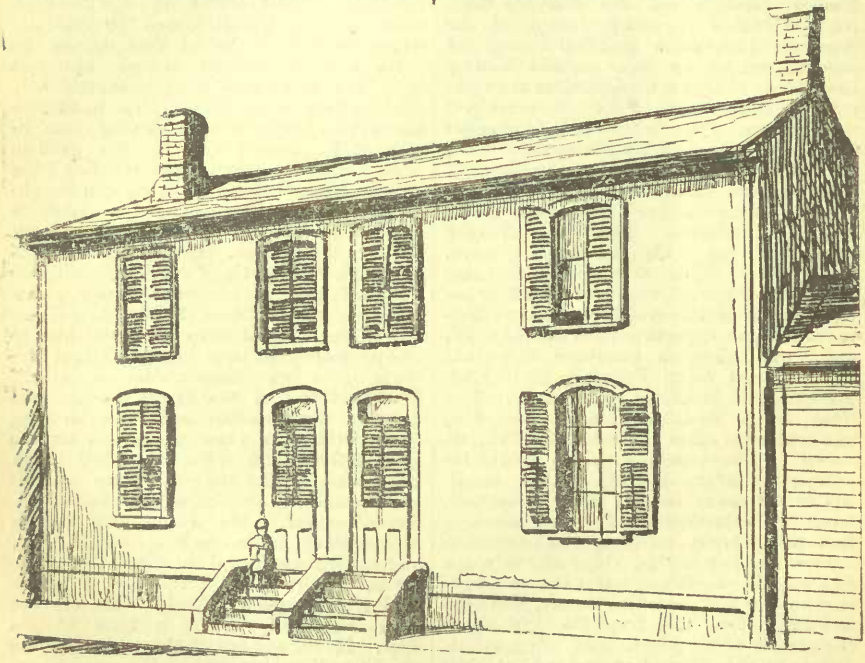


FAC-SIMILE OF ANDREW MERCER'S WRITING.

here given. The grandfather of Sir Allan was Captain Robert MacNab, an officer in the Forty-second Royal Highlanders, or Black Watch, and he resided on a small estate called Dundurn, at the head of Loch Earn, Perthshire, Scotland. Dent's Canadian portrait gallery contains a biography of Sir Allan, from which the following sketch of him and his family is largely taken. Captain Robert MacNab had a son named Allan who, after serving as a lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Dragoons, attached himself to the Queen's Rangers and fought under Colonel Simcoe through the revolutionary war. At the close of the struggle many of the Rangers, Lieutenant MacNab among the number, retired on half pay and took up their abode in Upper Canada after their old colonel's appointment to the governorship of the province. Prior to that date Lieutenant MacNab had married the youngest daughter of Captain William Napier, commissioner of the port and harbour of Quebec. When Governor Simcoe arrived in Canada young MacNab followed him to Newark and took up his residence there, acting for a time as *aide de camp* to the governor. The young officer remained in Newark several years after Governor Simcoe's departure from the province, and it was during his residence there that Sir Allan was born, February 19th, 1798. Soon after his birth his parents moved to York, where the father for some time acted as clerk in the office of Secretary William Jarvis. The house in which he resided for many years before his death is still standing on the north side of King street east, near the intersection of that thoroughfare with Queen street in the neighbourhood of the Don bridge. Originally it was a two storey frame house, but it is now roughcast and divided into two houses, Nos. 496 and 498. Here, too, lived David MacNab, the brother of Sir Allan, and Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Assembly. The father was always in pecuniary difficulties. A short time before his removal to York, Lieut. MacNab was imprisoned for debt in the Newark jail from which he contrived to make his escape on the night of April 1st, 1798, at which time the future baronet was not quite six weeks old. The sheriff advertised him as "Allan MacNab, a confined debtor, a reduced lieutenant of horse on the half pay list of the late corps of Queen's Rangers, aged 38 years or thereabouts, five feet three inches high, fair complexion, light hair, red beard, much marked with the small-pox, the middle finger of one of his hands remarkable for an overgrown nail, round shouldered, stoops a little in walking, and although a native of the Highlands of Scotland affects much speaking in the Irish dialect." It is not known whether he was captured or not but at the close of the same year he had taken up his residence with his family at York. Lieutenant MacNab had several daughters who were handsome, stately and very popular in society, one of them being currently toasted as the belle of Little York. Their high-born kinsman, the Laird of MacNab and the Chief of the clan had emigrated to Upper Canada at an earlier period and had taken up his residence in a romantic region on the Ottawa river where he built an abode which he named Kinnell Lodge. The old Chief was a frequent visitor at York and on the occasion of his visits he always sojourned with his family at the King street residence. He was exceedingly proud of his handsome kinswomen and used to accompany them in state to St. James' church. His garb on these occasions—a somewhat modified form of the Highland costume—made him the observed of all observers. On one occasion he entered the Court of King's Bench at York clad in this costume, while a trial was proceeding before the Chief Justice Sir William Campbell and kept his bonnet firmly planted on his head. When the sheriff by direction of the Chief Justice requested him to uncover, he replied that "the MacNab of MacNabs doffs his bonnet to no man." The childhood of the future baronet was spent in the MacNab homestead on King street, which in these times was on the skirt of the forest which stretched away northward to Lake Simcoe. When he was nine years old he began to attend Dr. Stuart's school. He was at this time a high-spirited, frolicsome boy, fond of play, and but little addicted to study. A glimpse is next caught of him at the age of fifteen during the invasion of York. He did not have a chance of striking a blow at this time. He formed one of the ranks on the retreat to Kingston, and on the march attracted the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, by whose influence he was appointed to a midshipman's berth on board the Wolfe, the flag-ship of the Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo. After a brief naval career, which lasted only about four months, he left the navy and joined the Hundredth Regiment as a volunteer. He won his first spurs at the storming of Fort Niagara, and for his gallantry on this occasion he was rewarded with an ensigncy in the Forty-ninth Regiment, and received special mention in the despatches. He continued in active service until the close of the war. After the proclamation of peace he returned to the pater-

nal home at York. Here, at eighteen years of age, he found himself without the means of earning a livelihood. He became an articled clerk to Attorney-General D'Arcy Boulton, at the same time obtaining a situation as copying clerk in one of the Government offices. He was a universal favourite, but a victim of chronic impecuniosity, and it was no uncommon state of affairs with him to be on the limits, at that time marked out by a succession of posts painted blue and tipped with white extended round the populous part of the little capital. He had a natural aptitude for carpentry and this, which at first was a pastime. he made a source of profit, constructing paneled doors and Venetian shutters for which he found a ready market. Then he turned his attention to theatricals and performed various minor characters on the public stage, displaying some histrionic talent and at one time contemplating the stage as a permanent profession. May 6th, 1821, he married Miss Elizabeth Brooks, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel Brooks of Toronto. She died in 1825. During his married life Sir Allan built a small house, now destroyed, a little way back from the street lines at the north-west corner of King and Sumach streets, and here for a time he lived.

Sir Allan was fond of practical joking. Dr. Scadding relates the following anecdotes of him :—"At Kingston, the ever-conscious chief having written himself down in the visitors' book at the hotel as The MacNab, his juvenile relative coming in immediately after and seeing the curt inscription, instantly entered his protest against the monopoly apparently applied, by writing himself down just underneath in conspicuous characters as The Other MacNab. Riding along King street one day, he observed



THE RESIDENCE OF SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB .

Mr. Washburn, the lawyer, taking a furtive survey of him through his eye-glass. The proceeding is at once reciprocated by the conversion of a stirrup into an imaginary lens of large diameter, lifted by the strap and waggishly applied to the eye. A few years later, when member for Wentworth, he contrived while conversing with the Speaker, Mr. McLean, in the refreshment room of the parliament house, to slip into one of that gentleman's coat pockets the leg bone of a turkey. After the lapse of a few minutes Sir Allan, as chairman of a committee of the whole House, is solemnly seated at the table, and Mr. Speaker in his

capacity as a member is being interrogated by him on some point connected with the special business of the committee. At this particular moment it happens that Mr. Speaker, feeling for his handkerchief, discovers in his pocket the extraordinary foreign object which had been lodged there. Guessing in an instant the author of the trick, he extricates the bone, and quick as thought shys it at the head of the occupant of the chair. The House is of course amazed, and Sir Allan in the gravest manner directs the clerk to make a note of the act."

A little north of Finch's hotel, a hostelry on the east side of Yonge street, above Hogg's Hollow, of high repute, about 1836 a village named Dundurn was once projected by Sir Allan MacNab, acting at the time as agent for Mr. H. J. Boulton, but Dundurn never advanced beyond incipiency. The name was afterwards familiar as that of Sir Allan's chateau at Hamilton. In 1826 Sir Allan was called to the bar, and removed to Hamilton, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Having been imprisoned shortly afterwards for contempt of court on the motion of William Lyon Mackenzie, the Tory party looked upon him as a martyr, and returned him to the Assembly as one of the representatives of the county of Wentworth, as a recompense for the indignities he had endured. As was to be expected, he became one of the most active spirits in all the subsequent measures of hostility against Mackenzie. In 1837 he was elected Speaker to the Assembly. After sitting for Wentworth in three successive parliaments he was returned for the town of Hamilton. He kept up a certain connection with military affairs after the close of the war of 1812. In 1827 he held a commission in the sixty-eighth regiment. No sooner had the rebellion fairly declared itself in December, 1837, than he placed himself at the head of all the followers he could muster in Hamilton and repaired to Toronto. His "Men of Gore," as they were christened after the rout of the insurgents at Montgomery's tavern, accompanied him to the London district, where the fires of rebellion were soon extinguished, and then followed him to the Niagara frontier, the command of the Canadian land forces having been assigned to him. After the suppression of the rebellion, Allan MacNab received the honour of knighthood and also the thanks of Her Majesty and of the Provincial Legislature. His professional business at Hamilton meanwhile was flourishing, and he was appointed a Queen's Counsel. In 1841 he married Miss Mary Stuart, daughter of the sheriff of the Johnstown district. He continued to represent Hamilton until 1857, and was a prominent political figure until that time when he retired and was created a baronet. He then went to England and took up his residence near Brighton, where he lived until 1860, when he returned to Hamilton, and two years later, August 8th, 1862, he died there.

Sir Allan had been a life-long member of the Church of England, but it was claimed that in his last moments he had become a Catholic, and that extreme unction had been administered by Bishop Farrell and his assistants. A bitter controversy arose, and on the day of the funeral it was feared there would be a riot. The Bishop had his way. Sir Allan was buried according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Chief Justice McLean, Chief Justice Draper, the Hon. Mr. Cameron, Chancellor Vankoughnet and other gentlemen who had gone from Toronto to attend left in the carriages by which they had come; so but few paid the last tribute of respect to the dead baronet.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

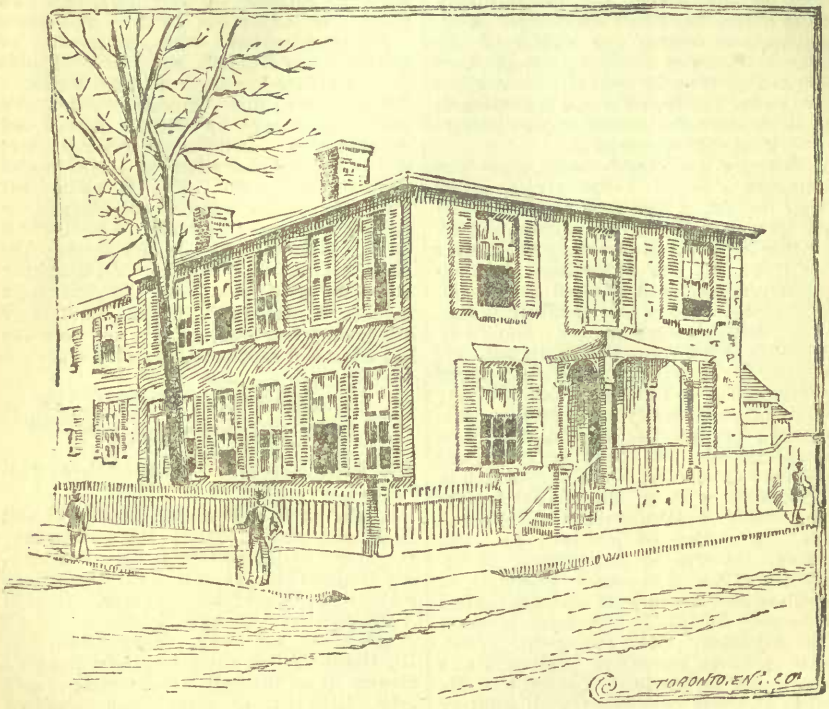
DR. TELFER'S HOUSE.

The Residence of a Very Prominent Physician of the City.

At the north-west corner of Church and Richmond streets stands the substantial, two storey building shown in the accompanying illustration. It was built some time prior to the Mackenzie rebellion. In 1838 it was owned by George Munro, a leading merchant of the town. About that year Dr. Walter Telfer, a physician who had previously been located at Niagara, came over from that place and engaged in the profession of medicine in Toronto, renting from Mr. Munro the house at the corner of Church and Richmond streets. Dr. Telfer soon became very prominent here in his profession, and obtained one of the best practices in town. By birth he was a Scotchman, and had received his education at Edinburgh. He practised in the Church street house up to the time of his death in 1857. His widow then went back to Scotland, when she subsequently died. Dr. Telfer was noted for his good sound sense and sterling worth. Although not a scientifically educated scholar he was a man of good judgment, highly respected by his brother physicians, and trusted by his patients. He cared little for money, beyond what he required for his needs. He was a member of the Church of Scotland, a member of St. Andrew's Society, a physician at the hospital, and a strong Conservative in politics. During the practice of his profession in To-

ronto Dr. Telfer had among his students a now well known physician of this city, Dr. James Thorburn. On his death Dr. Thorburn succeeded to his office and practice, and for some years occupied the Church st. house. It is now occupied as an office and residence by Dr. Les ie M. Sweatnam.

company with an Indian guide. As they approached the first savage camp the guide pulled out from his dress, where they had been concealed, a string of newly taken scalps and tying them to a pole he marched into camp holding aloft the pole with the ghastly symbols of war dangling from its top. During the nights preceding the battle of Montgomery's tavern in the Mackenzie rebellion, the officers and guard were stationed at the Don bridge, under command of Colonel W. Thomson, of Toronto township. Mr. Thomson lived here until his death, about fourteen years since. For many years prior to his decease he had been afflicted with total blindness.



DR. TELFER'S HOUSE.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

JOHN THOMSON'S HOUSE.

The Old Dwelling on the North Side of King Street, Near the Bridge.

Near the Don bridge, on the north side of King street, standing well back from the road, and now known as No. 656, is a small house built prior to 1820 by John Thomson, an early settler of York. He was a stonemason by trade. One of his works was a lighthouse at Gibraltar Point. Mr. Thomson was the man appointed by General Brock to carry the news of the declaration of war in 1812 to the Indians at Georgian Bay. He made the journey in

Mr. Thomson was a Scotch-Canadian, and one of the family that settled at an early period in Scarborough, then so sparsely settled that the family lived there for several years without seeing any one but Indians outside their own circle. A cousin of his was Colonel Edward W. Thomson, member of parliament and warden of the County

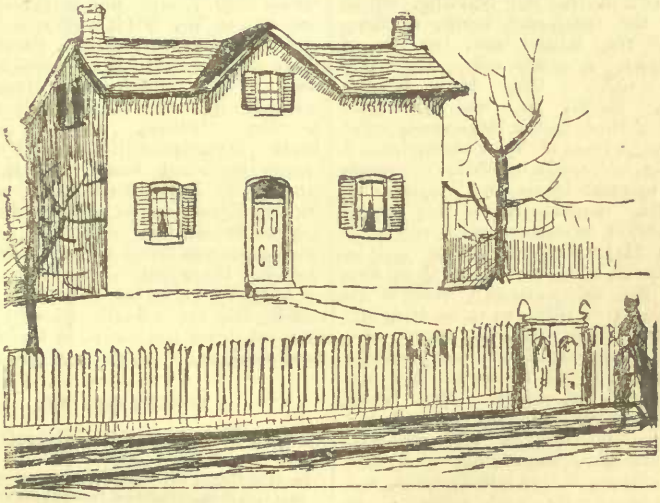
of York for many years, who was found dead by the roadside, having fallen the victim to a sudden fatal illness while walking toward the city from West Toronto Junction. The old King street house is still apparently in good condition, and is still in use as a dwelling.

CHAPTER CXXXIX.

KING AND BAY STREET CORNER.

Knott's Old House Which Stood on the North-east Corner of King and Bay Streets —The Cawthra Mansion.

The pioneers of the very early years of this century were strongly of opinion that if any citizen sought habitation anywhere west of George street, he was partially demented, or perhaps, as the modern term goes, he would be called a "crank." Not that there was anything peculiar in a man seeking a dwelling in the woods which surrounded Toronto, but King and Bay streets were so far beyond the limits of civilization, that it was a surprise when one of the pioneers located in this vicinity. It was said by the late John Robertson, the wholesale merchant of Yonge street, that even in 1839, when he left the employment of Mr. Geo. Monro, and opened his wholesale house in what is now the St. Charles' restaurant on Yonge street, his friends thought it was madness to locate in a warehouse outside of the business centre, especially when the goods had to be hauled up three stone steps, and the street was knee-deep with the identical soil which won for this town the name of "Muddy Little York." To-day the corner of King and Bay streets is surrounded with stately edifices. On the north-west corner the *Mail* stands on the old site of the Bank of Montreal, and Hugh Carfrae's dwelling house in the rear. *The Evening Telegram* occupies the spot where sixty years ago was Wyman & French's chair factory. The store on the south-east corner stands in the place of the homely storey-and-a-half cabin occupied by the old-time clock and watchmaker Jordan Post, and when the Canada Life and other edifices are up the whole aspect of the corner will be changed. The subject of the engraving is the house of Mr. William Knott, the grandfather of Capt.



JOHN THOMSON'S RESIDENCE.

W. D. Rogers, son of the late Samuel Rogers, the painter, who for so many years lived in the white cottage shown in the sketch on the site of which now stands a handsome stone building tenanted by a financial corporation. Captain Knott came to this country with the Queen's Rangers in 1792. He was unmarried. On the voyage out one of his fellow soldiers, a married man, died and was buried at sea. A short time after the arrival of the Rangers at Newark, Mr. Knott married the widow of his old comrade, and to them a child was born in the old town of Newark, now Niagara. In

1793, the Queen's Rangers came to Toronto, and located, it is understood, in this humble dwelling, and here, it is claimed, the first white child in Toronto was born, early in the year 1795. The house was a storey-and-a-half frame building with a gable on Bay street, its front being on King. It stood on the line of Bay, and about six feet back from the line on King street. In later years the sidewalk was laid with lake stone taken from the shore up near the old Fort. The building had about twenty-five feet of frontage on King street, and about twenty feet on Bay. The entire lot that it stood on was fifty-two feet. This was the lot that was purchased by the late Wm. Cawthra about 1855, prior to the erection of the square stone mansion, now occupied by Molson's Bank. Old Mr. Knott was an important individual in the early days of York. He was the first jailer, and some of his children were born in the jail building, which stood at the south-east corner of King street and the Leader lane, the site of the red brick real estate office, for years Harcourt shop. Old Mr. Knott's son, Wm. Knott, jr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. In the Regimental order book of the garrison of York at the time of the invasion of Canada in 1812, the garrison was manned by the 3rd regiment of York militia. Sergeant Knott was one of a detachment of volunteers called out by an order from Major General Brock, and he was with Brock when he fell on Queenston Heights. The old gentleman lived in the corner house up to 1825, when he died, and about 1833 the little place was merry with excitement on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, to the late Mr. Samuel Rogers, the painter. Mrs. Knott occupied this house up to the time of her death. Some time prior to this the west portion of the house was rented to a Mrs. Hogg, who turned it into a little store, and sold ginger beer, taffy, and cakes to the youthful scions of the pioneers of York. Diamond, a well-known carter, lived next door east. The drawing is from a sketch made by Capt. Rogers, now residing on Spadina avenue, and is as good as though it were drawn on the spot. So truthful is it that the sketch has been recognized by many old pioneers, who remember well the days when Knott, the tailor, lived at this corner. It is said that when William Knott, jr., was a member of the militia, on his name being called among those of the roll, he would call out, "I am Knott the tailor."

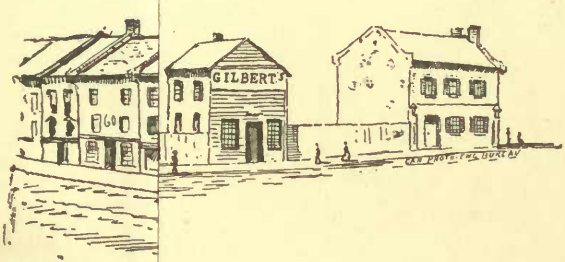
The house north of Knott's dwelling, on Bay street, was of comparatively modern structure. It had a verandah in front, and was built by Mr. S. Rogers about 1844-5, as a paint-shop, and up to the time of his death was used for that purpose. It was subsequently rented as a machine shop, and was so used until it was torn down a few months ago. The cottage immediately north of this paint shop was built about 1840 or 1842 by John Knott, the carpenter, son of the original Mrs. Knott, wife of the tailor. In 1816 and 1819 John Knott was a schoolboy at the Home District Grammar school. It is to be remarked that there was an annuity of £1 2s 6d on this property, payable to old Mrs. William Knott, and the amount was paid to her regularly up to the time of her death when it reverted to the family. Capt. W. D. Rogers owns the land on which this house stands, and has leased it for a term of twenty-one years. The brick house north of the Rogers' cottage is also of comparatively modern structure. It was built about 1846 7, and was occupied as the dwelling of Mr. William Perrin, a wholesale dry-goods merchant. Further north there was a vacant lot, on which at a later date the Robinson House was erected by Sir J. L. Robinson, for a Mr. Wilson, as a temperance hotel. Directly north of this lot was a two-storey rough-cast house occupied at one time by Dr. James Richardson, afterwards by Mr. Mason, and at a later date by Augustus Houell, the genial old gentleman, for many years foreman of the *Globe* Printing Co. From this to the south-east corner of Adelaide st., in the early days, there was nothing but an orchard, and after the trees were cut down the youths of the neighbourhood made use of it as a play ground.

CHAPTER CXL.

N.W. CORNER OF KING AND BAY ST

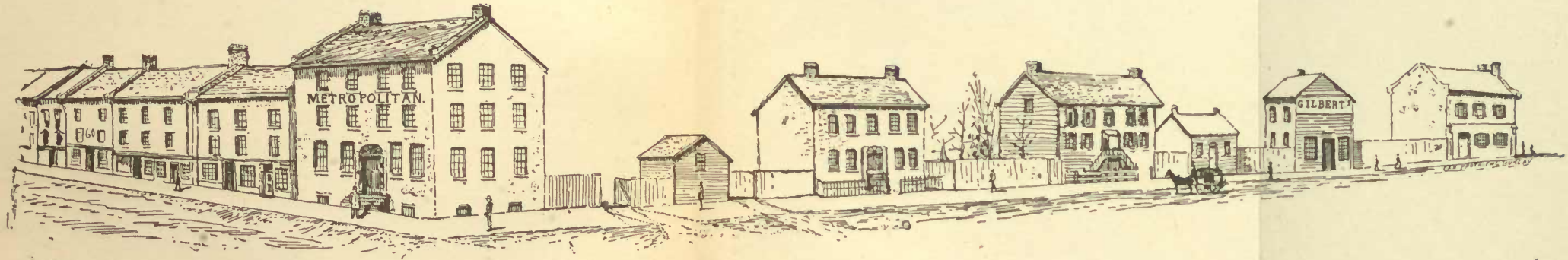
The Old Bank of Montreal—The Metropolitan Hotel and the Old houses on Bay Street.

At the north-west corner of King and Bay streets, we have a three-storey brick building, fronting on King street, and running back to a lane, on the line of which land was the old wooden stable, which stood there for years. The brick building on the corner was occupied by the Bank of Montreal agency in Toronto, Mr. William Wilson being the cashier. The bank afterwards removed to the corner of Yonge and Front streets. At a later date it was used as Club Chambers, and for years it was frequented by the officers of the Garrison. Afterwards it was occupied by the Blakes, Joseph C. Morrison, and Mr. Connor, as law offices. Finally it was leased by Thos. Brown, and for years was known as the



The N

(op. 440)



The North West Cor of King and Bay Streets. 1850.

(op. 440)

Metropolitan Hotel, noted for having one of the most courteous landlords in the Dominion. On Mr. Brown leaving the building, it was leased by the original *Mail* Printing Co. This company, as is well known, sank $200,000 in their venture, jumped into the throes of bankruptcy, and lost more money than any other newspaper in the same time in Canada. Finally Mr. Riordan, who was a large creditor, leased the building, and then purchased it from the Hon. John Ross estate, and on the reorganization of the *Mail*, now the best paying of the morning dailies in the Dominion, it was torn down, and gave place to the magnificent structure that stands there to-day. The large house north of the old *Mail* building on Bay street, was the two-storey brick house of Hugh Carfrae, who was connected with the Legislative Assembly, and who erected this house about 1830. It was known as "Carfrae Place," and in the rear of these buildings, were public baths, which are referred to in a directory of that date, and described in glowing terms, as if they were exceptionally superior, in fact they were the only baths in Toronto. This brick building was occupied afterwards by Mrs. Dunlop, and afterwards by Mr. John Jacques, of Jacques & Hay, and was torn down to make way for the *Mail* building. North of this again was the old house of Bishop Richardson, who formerly lived on Bay street, south of King, but who came to reside in this part of the city, somewhere between 1835 and 1840. The building was a two-storey frame, with a high stoop and porch, the entrance being from the north side of the porch. This house was originally built by Mr. Patrick, clerk of the Parliament of Canada, and was improved by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and made quite an important building. Directly north of this building was the little yellow cottage, which stood in off the street, and which for years was occupied by John Kelly, the cabman. He was cabman No. 1 on the list of half dozen cabmen who plied for hire in Toronto in those days, and by scores of the present generation will be remembered. North of this building was the warerooom of E. B. Gilbert, a large frame building, and at the corner there was a small wooden office of about twelve or fifteen feet square, which was used as an office for Gilbert's lumber yard, up to 1846 8, when Mr. Gilbert put up a two-storey brick building, which was afterwards occupied by Jos. Grand, and at a later date was turned into a tavern, and is now occupied as an eating place. On the north-west corner of the street, opposite Gilbert's, was John Doel's private residence, and in the rear his famous brewery. The dwelling house stands there to-day at the corner.

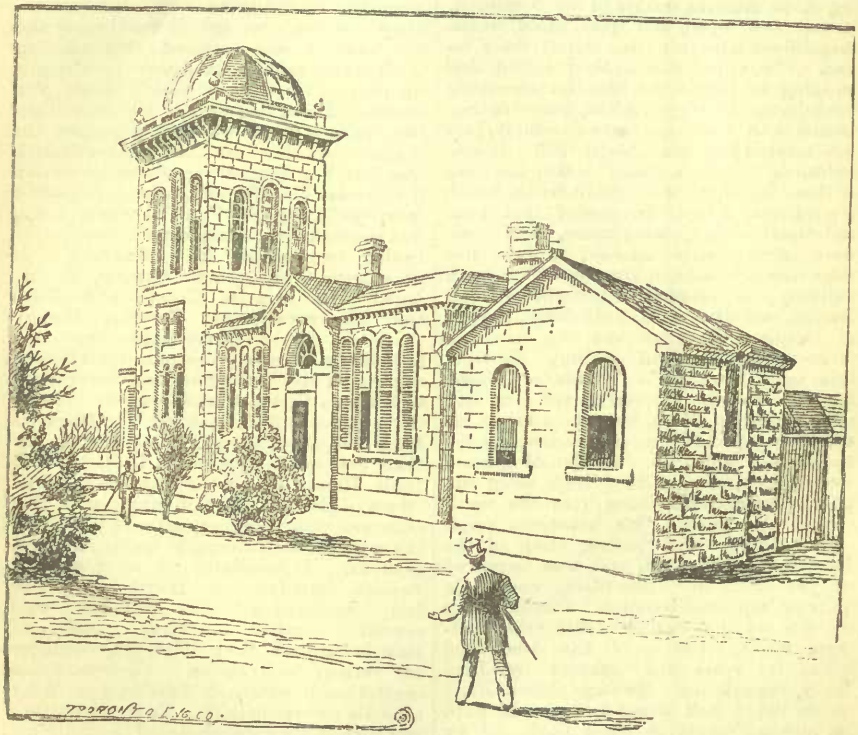
CHAPTER CXLI.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Second Station for Meteorological Observation Established by the Imperial Government in the Colonies.

In 1838 a commission was appointed in England, consisting of Herschel, Master Whewell, of Trinity College, Dean Peacock, and Professor Lloyd to present to the Government a series of resolutions on magnetic disturbances and observations. They reported to the Royal Society and as a result it was resolved that stations of observations be established in Canada, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Van Dieman's Land, and Ceylon. Sir John Ross, the Arctic voyager, was sent to explore the Arctic ocean. The result of his investigation was that Van Dieman's Land was the station first chosen. Then Toronto, as being the station most nearly opposite Van Dieman's Land, was selected as its complement, thus establishing two points for observing the phenomena of the globe. Captain J. H. Lefroy was sent to Canada to establish the observatory at Toronto. Finally the result of the investigation was that in 1840 the Imperial Government established magnetical and meteorological observations at Toronto, Upper Canada, at the Cape of Good Hope, at St Helena and Van Dieman's Land and about the same time similar stations were established in the United States, India, Russia, throughout Asia and the Continent of Europe. The observatory at Toronto was built about a quarter of a mile to the west of the University and in the same grounds. It consisted of a substantial wooden building of fifty by thirty feet, comprising one principal and several smaller rooms, one of them being used as an office, the remainder for various instruments. There were also several small detached buildings used for absolute determinations. No iron whatever was used in the construction of the building, the very lathes and shingles of the roof being fastened with copper nails. A report in 1850 says: It is probably the most complete establishment of the kind at present in existence, as regards its instrumental equipment, and in addition to sets in duplicate of the common magnetometers —as the instruments employed for rendering sensible the minute changes of terrestrial magnetism are called—it has recently been provided with the costly and beautiful instruments by which those changes are self-recorded, by being made to impress the position of the magnets belong-

ing to them at every successive instant of time, upon silver plates prepared after the process of the daguerrotype, or on fine paper rendered sensitive to light by the calotype process. Attached to the observatory is a cottage for the residence of the officer in charge, and another for the accommodation of the assistants and their families. At the present time an observation is made at every second hour of the day and night of the force of the magnetic attraction of the earth and the direction in which it is exerted, with reference to the plane of the meridian and the plane of the horizon, commonly called the variation and the dip, also of the direction and velocity of the wind, the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air, the quantity of the aqueous vapour in the air, and of all atmospheric phenomena of any interest such as the aurora borealis, when visible, storms, etc., the self-recording instruments being also at the same time silently engaged in marking down the same things or some of them. The personal establishment consists of one officer of the Royal Artillery, Captain J. H. Lefroy, and of four non-commissioned officers of the same corps—Sergeant James Walker, Corporal Thomas Menzies, Bombardiers Charles Jones and James Liley. Some years ago the original frame observatory was torn down, and the new observatory shown in the illustration was erected nearly on its site.



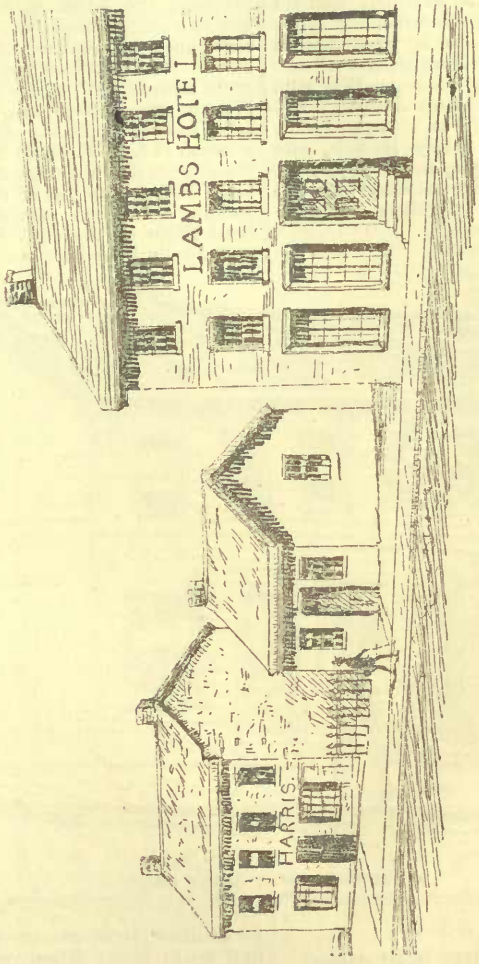
TORONTO OBSERVATORY.

CHAPTER CXLII.

A POPULAR BATH HOUSE.

The Bath House on King Street, Near the Racquet Court, Kept by Angus Blue.

About 1840, the popular place for a cold plunge, when the bay was not convenient, was the Royal Baths on King street, west of Lamb's hotel, which is now the site of Bond's stable. On King street there was



BLUE'S BATH HOUSE—LAMB'S HOTEL.

a small frame building, where the bath keeper lived, while the bath rooms extended north, at the rear, alongside of the alley that led up to the old Racquet court. In *The Examiner* of 1844, the announcement is made that "the baths (opposite Stone's hotel), King street, for ladies and gentlemen are now open. Hot and cold baths can be had at all hours, from six o'clock a.m. to 10 p.m. Entrance for ladies on King street. Entrance for gentlemen on the lane leading to the Racquet court."

The baths were kept by Angus Blue, who considered himself the best dressed Highlander in Toronto, and was always exceedingly anxious to rival Sandy McNab, who kept the Duke of Argyle, at the corner of Wellington and Yonge streets. At the Highland games every year these men were prominent.

A CHURCH STREET CANDY SHOP.

CHAPTER CXLIII.

A CHURCH STREET BUILDING.

A Once Well-known Candy Shop Kept by Sugar John Wilson.

Directly north of the Public Library, on Church street, is a house built about 54 years ago as a private residence by Wilson Clindinning. Where the Public Library building now stands was then a vacant lot of hollow ground, a favourite place for the boys to skate in winter. Originally the building was a single house. It was afterward taken by John Wilson, a well-known Orangeman, who made two entrances to it and then conducted the double business of a saloon and a candy shop, the former at the south end of the building, the latter at the north end. It was as a confectioner that he acquired the soubriquet of Sugar John or Bull's-Eye John. His bull's eyes and molasses candies were famous among the boys of the city. Wilson was a large man, and he always kept an orderly place. At the time of the removal of Lord Elgin to Toronto, after the burning of the Montreal Parliament buildings, Wilson was one of those arrested for making a riotous demonstration against Lord Elgin on his arrival. After Wilson gave up business here the house was taken by William Irwin, who conducted a tavern in it up to about fifteen years ago. James Hamilton, a man who was subsequently hanged, once occupied the house. Of late years it has been a tenement.

CHAPTER CXLIV.

AN ADELAIDE STREET BUILDING.

Four Small Frame Shops Built Seventy Years Ago and Afterwards Turned Into an Auction Room.

Seventy years ago a small frame row of houses was built where 3 and 5 Adelaide street east is now occupied by Mr. Sterling. They were occupied by J. Simons, a shoemaker and night watchman, Nancy Carney, a candy shop-keeper, Mr. Conlin, a woollen goods dealer, J. Black, Joe Harris, known as "The Deacon," who kept a barber shop, and by other tenants

until 1858 when the property fell into the hands of Mr. A. Andrews, who removed the board partitions, separating the shops and altered the building to the appearance shown in the accompanying illustration. From this time it was used by Mr. Andrews as an auction room until fifteen years ago when Mr. Andrews had the building torn down and the brick row occupied by Morton & Co. and other tenants erected on its site. In 1857 the rent of each of the four little shops was four dollars a month and this was considered in those days very high rent. To-day even these small poor shops would easily let for twenty dollars a month.

CHAPTER CXLV.

ABNER MILES' STORE.

What the Old Pioneers Thought was the Proper Proportion of Meat and Drink.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Bain, of the Free Library, we have copied (1890) from a diary of 1795 these details concerning Abner Miles, who transacted business in the good city of York. There seems to have been nothing out of the reach of his mercantile enterprise or of his desire for turning over the thrifty penny. Ninety-five years ago, just to imagine that in this little book before us, yellow with age, thumb-stained with use and the ink almost illegible with the ravages of time! There is recorded the daily doings, purchases and follies of those who filled their allotted span of life, and have long since filled in many cases forgotten and neglected graves, with no slab to mark their last resting place, having no further interest in the price of "befe, flower or baken." Ninety-five years ago, with all their chahges in the hopes, beliefs, aspirations and modes of living—aye, and of dying, too—and that in that comparative short space of time not one name mentioned in the book or the book-keeper himself is left to judge between the now and the then. And yet they were a jovial lot of living fellows, those early pioneers, who seemed to think that about 4s worth of bread to 8s worth of rum was the proper proportions for meat and drink. Indeed one John Coons, who appears to have been an excellent and frequent customer of Mr. Miles for various articles of merchandise drifted away from anything but a liquid diet, as towards the end of '86 the entries are altogether of the gin sling and sangaree description. One would be led to believe he was endeavouring to ascertain which had the most life-preserving qualities—bread or rum. It is to be hoped that if eve. he found out, he did not take the secret with him. On the other hand his wife, Mrs. Coons, must have been either a cash customer or have been shocking the sensibilities of our old friends, in being rather more scantily attired than one of the squaws, as the only charge to her debit in the whole book is one and a quarter yards of diaper, and unless it was about a quarter of a mile wide would not have been sufficient for more than a good-sized pocket handkerchief. Sept. 9, '95, "Levy Blits, to three pints of wine, Cameron's measure, 9s; same date. John Persell, to pint of wine, my measure, 3s 10d." What the difference between "my mea-

sure" and "Cameron measure" that occasioned a change from 3s 10d to 3s must have been sufficient to cause Levy to adopt the name of Bliss, being so much in his favour. Sept. 23rd Small's soldiers are debited with pint rum and three half-pints spirits, 10s 6d, while immediately following is the saddening entry of "Hunter, to small coffin for his little child, 8s." The price of the rum being greater and of more importance for the time-being indulgence of the soldiers than the price of the casket for the endless occupation of this little waif—poor little child, so sorrowful and short its recorded death—so completely and utterly forgotten —the parents in such grief —the soldiers in such glee. Provisions were certainly not cheap in those good old days, flour was 6d. a lb., or 7s. a stone, veal 6d. per lb., candles 2s 6d., pork 1s 6d., bread 6d. lb., a 4 lb. loaf must have been 2s., of course this was all York currency, or 12c. to the shilling, but even then, it is a very high figure; potatoes 10s. per bushel, and certainly whiskey must have been a luxury at 16s. a gallon, as many years after it could be obtained in Toronto for 25c per gallon. It seems only to have been introduced about the beginning of '96, all the entries prior to that being for rum or wine. Even beer was 2s a quart; cheese, 2s per lb.; salt, 5s per peck; sugar, 3s per lb. Transportation must have also been very high, as freight from Genessee was 8s per barrel, enough to bring it across the Atlantic now. nor do we see that the compensation for labour was in proportion to those high prices, as in the very few credits for work performed they do not take the character of being at all high enough to bear the charges of ordinary good living, and how the working man managed in those days is somewhat of a mystery, except that the term of short hours was unknown. The thought of an eight or ten hour schedule would have been considered revolutionary. Everybody worked until they quit, and that was the end of it. The wealthy man of those miscalled good old days was an aristocrat, and the workingman was simply a workingman and the majority had no vote. But the grim fact stands out that he had long hours, small wages and high prices to pay for provisions and raiment. On 26th Jan., 1796, Widow White to 175 lbs. Indian meal. What numberless surmises we could form as to whom and what was "Widow White," of 1796. Almost in imagination we can see a fair faced, dark-haired, black-eyed buxom little woman, whose habiliments were sombre, but whose words were cheery and whose smile was bright. She may have been tall and angular, with vinegar aspect and harsh, unsympathetic voice, but not our "Widow White," she was all right, with one bright black eye bent on securing bargains, the other ever on the alert to find a worthy successor to the late departed Mr. White, and if she had the usual success of widows, it is certain that some other name than White was engraven on her tombstone, or did she really wear out her little heart and life in solitary widowhood? We hope not, but none are left to tell us the tale

"August 18th, Miss Johnson to 16¾ lbs. flour." Unlike the widow Miss Johnson being a spinster had not up to this period entrusted her chance of happiness to any of the swains of the day. Whether she continued to be Miss Johnson to the end of her chapter, or had learned the art and pleasure of "sitting up nights" and "keeping company" with some desirable and eligible young party with a view to future housekeeping, we are not in a position from this little history to say, but as human nature in those days was very like human nature in the days of the present, we may safely assume that the name of Miss Johnson was gladly dropped, and another one in its place as gladly assumed, but old father Time, who has ever been busy with his sickle, has garnered them both in. Their little story, like themselves, are gone and forgotten.

What the amusements were in those days it is hard to discover from this little history. That they had a Lodge is certain, as on Nov. 29, '96, Malcolm Rite (presumably Wright) is charged with: "To share at a Lodge, 3s 4d, but what that lodge was is not unfolded; it is among the hidden mysteries. Or whether the 3s 4d York was for fees, initiation or conviviality, like the lodge itself, is enshrouded in darkness. But prior to this, on June 15th, '96, there is a debit, fair and open, of 18s, 3d for expense at ball, to D. B. Morgan. How unluckily Mr. Morgan was not charged with the 3s 4d for "Expense at Lodge;" it would then readily have explained itself what kind of Lodge it had reference to. On November 14th, '96, "Sam. Marthens, to Tennery's share of dance 18s 3d," just a plain, dance, nothing more, "down the centre, cut off one; up again; balance to partners; swing; stamp your feet; pousset; swing again; take your partners in to refreshments." That was 18s 3d worth of enjoyment. No mazy waltz, No black dress suits or patent leather shoes —perchance a black coat, but grey full cloth pants and vest, and stout top boots with soles that could be heard above the violin when cutting "the pigeon wing" or per-

forming the intricate "cover the buckle;" no ladies *en decollette* with shimmering satin or glistening silk, but good yard wide, fast colour calico dresses or perhaps the more well-to-do with an Orleans or Cobourg suit, a coloured ribbon in the hair, glowing with health, happiness and amusement; no order carriages for 1:30, but walk home with your partners in the grey dawn of the morn, through the rain, through the snow, through the clear, cold frost; perhaps no sidewalk, certainly no street cars or cabs; over the Don or the far end of "Cabbage Town." This was how those old fathers of this great, growing, prospering City of Toronto spent their 18s 3d for "share at a dance" in 1796—and so also would this little day book, almost exhumed from the tomb of oblivion, go on and on in its history of the past; and its past is like what our past will be in 95 years from now, either the rank grass will be growing against forgotten, neglected, crooked tombstones or the busy hum of a mighty city will be rolling above us preparing another future of forgetfulness for those who in like manner are to fill our places in oblivion. In the meantime a perusal of the day book of Abner Miles, of 1795 and 1796 will well compensate the reader for his time and trouble.

1795 Peter Long, Dr. to Abner Miles

Sept. 1, To 28 lbs. flour and 6½ lbs. bacon 0 19 1

David Morgan, Cr.

" 2, By 120 lb. flour
" " 28 lb flour
" " 23 lb. 6 oz flour
} Borrowed 241 lb. 6 oz.

Peter Long, Dr.

" 3, To 5½ lb smoked pork at 1s. 6d.... 0 8 3

Big Dutchman, sawyer, Dr.

" 15 lbs. flour at 4s and 8 lb. smoked pork at 1s 6d. 0 17 0

Peter Long, Dr.

" To 10½ lb, flour by little negro 0 3 6
" " 12¾ lb. Indian flour..... 0 4 3

David Morgan, Cr.

" By 10½ lb. flour .....

David Morgan, Cr.

" 7, By 43½ lb. flour. .. ..

John Wilson, Dr.

" 8, To 2 hats at 14s 6 0 0

Peter French, Dr.

" " quart rum..... .....

Levy Bliss, Dr.

" 9, " 3 pints wine, Cameron measure 0 9 0

John Persell, Dr.

" " Pint wine, my measure..... 0 3 10

Abraham Johnson, Dr.

" 9, " 11½ lb. bacon at 1s 6d, by Asa Johnson..... 0 17 10

Asa Johnson, Dr.

" To 7 quarts Herd's grass seed 0 16 6

David Morgan, Cr.

" 14, By 13 lb. flour.....
" " 8½ lb flour more.....

David Morgan, Dr.

" 15, To 1s 6d cash for raisins..... 0 1 6

Peter Long, Dr.

" " 18s cash paid soldiers..... 0 18 0
" " 5s cash for quart rum..... 0 5 0

Molat Negro, Dr.

Sept 16, To boat..... 4 0 0
" " pint rum 0 2 6

Molat Negro, Cr.

" By work at Small's house to this day 1 12 6
" 16, By bond 32s..... 1 12 0

Big Dutchman, sawyer, Dr.

" 17, To 1¼ lb flour.....

Nathaniel Hay, Dr.

" 18, " ½ lb sugar lofe..... 0 1 9

John Persell, Dr.

" " quart wine, my measure..... 0 3 10

Nathaniel Hay, Dr.

" " $2 cash and 2 quarts wine at 6s 1 8 6

Major Small's soldiers, Dr.

" 19, To 1 quart rum towards digging cellar.....

Wilson & Colby, Dr.

" To 2 pints rum 0 5 0

Joseph French, Dr.

" 21, " quart rum.....

Mr. Bond, Dr.

" " $4, by dr. Dr. Hurst order.....

John McDogle

" borrowed 3 gallons of spirits.....

Small's soldiers, Dr.

" To 7½ pints rum..... 0 10 6

John Wilson, Dr.

" 22, Pair shoes 12s, quart rum 6s..... 0 18 0

Wilson & Colby, Dr.

" To 2 pints rum yesterday..... 0 6 0

Major Small, Dr.

" " 1 gallon rum (by Griffin)..... 1 0 0
" " 4 gallons by order when he sent his 5 gallon order..... 4 0 0

Small's soldiers.

" 23, To pint rum.....
" " 3½ pints rum 0 10 6

—— Hunter, Dr.

" " small coffin for his child..... 0 8 0

John Coon, Dr.

" " 3 quarts rum at 6s..... 0 18 0

Morgan & Hay, Cr.

" " 20 days work at Small's house

David Morgan, Dr.

" " 5s cash to pay bearer for rum 0 5 0

Small's soldiers, Dr.

" 24, " pint rum.....
" " 2 pints rum..... } 0 10 6
" " ½ pint rum.....

Dr. Hurst, Cr.

" By 9 oz bark at 4s..... 1 16 0

Dr. Hurst, Dr.

" To pint rum 3s, vinegar 3s 0 6 0

Peter French, Dr.

" " bark zl..... 0 5 0

Peter French went down and took charge of the work the 20th of this month.

—— Bywater, Dr.

Sept. 24, To tobacco 1s, quart rum 6s.....

John Persell Dr.

" " pint rum..... 0 3 0

David Morgan, Dr.

" " quart rum..... 0 5 0

John Wilson, Dr.

" " ride of horse after roots to Dutch settlement..... 0 8 0
" 24, To a fortnight's board..... 2 2 0

John Wilson, Dr.

" 25, " quart rum 0 5 0

Small's soldiers, Dr.

" " 3 pints rum..... 0 9 0

Samuel Herrin, Dr.

" " 11½ gallons of rum.....

—— Bywaters, Dr.

" " quart rum..... 0 6 0

Griffin, Dr.

" 26. " $1 cash 0 8

Major Small, Dr.
Sept 26, To pint of rum by Abra Smith by order 0 3 0
John Kendrick, Dr.
" To 7 quarts rum one of which Joseph had the other by King .....
Mayor Smith, Dr.
" To pint of rum by Smith Sunday 0 3 0
Joseph French, Dr.
" 27. " quart rum 0 6 0
Sergeant Major Perry, Dr.
" " 1 gallon rum borrowed .....
Levi Bliss, Dr,
" " 21 bark 0 6 0
Major Small, Dr.
" " pint rum by order 0 3 0
Stephen Colby, Dr.
" 29, " quart rum 0 5 0
Oliver Gainee, Dr.
" " pint rum 0 3 0
Josnph Kendrick, Dr.
" " quart rum paid by wife 0 5 0
Major Small, Dr.
" " 1 gallon rum by order 1 0 0
Levi Bliss, Dr.
Oct. To ½ pint rum bitters 0 1 8
Stephen Colby, Dr.
" " 2 quarts rum 0 10 0
David Morgan, Cr,
" 3, By 18 lbs flour .....
" " 18 lbs flour .....
" " 18 lbs flour .....
Levi Bliss, Dr.
" " 21 bark 0 3 0
— Cooper, Dr.
" 5, " ride of horse to his house some time past 8s, to the ride of horse to his house to carry flour 8s 1 16 0
Big Dutchman, sawyer, Dr,
" To 1 lb tobacco for 3 days 0 2 6
David Morgan, Dr.
" " 2s Stoyett's ac 0 5 0
Big Butchman sawyer, Dr.
" " 18 lbs coarse flour .....
John McDogle, Cr.
" By quart rum .....
" " pint rum .....
Nicholas Miller, Dr.
Nov. 16, To $2 left Mrs. Wolman for apple seed, to $2 paid himself, to $3 paid Davis for boat 2 16 0
Mr. Matthews, Dr.
" 16, To 18s by Mola', negro 0 18 0
Mr. Ritter, Cr.
" 30, By a heifer 8 0 0
Mr. Ritter, Dr.
" " To 51 lbs beef 1 14 0
Mr. Hall, Dr.
" " 8¼ lbs flour 0 3 2
Widow White, Dr.
" " 30 lbs flour 1 15 0
Capt. Sellcik, Cr.
Dec. 9, By 225 lbs beef to be paid in board
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" To 2 axes 2 0 0
" " a grindstone 2 0 0
" " broad ax ..... 1 12 0 —5 12 0
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" 12, " 2 hats at 16s 1 12 0
" " 6 flints 0 1 0
Mr. Herrin, Dr.
" " 203 foot of boards to replace them taken for the boat .....
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" To ½ a bushel salt 0 10 0
William Bertrey, Dr.
" " 1 lb of tobacco 0 2 6
Mr. Hall, Dr.
" " 3 salmon .....
" " 8 lb beef 0 8 0
" " 3 salmon .....

1795 Mr. Coon (by Miss Conet) Dr.
" " 2 lb tobacco 0 5 0
Mr. Hall.
" " 2 salmon .....
1796 William Bertry, Dr.
Jan. 5. To 2 lbs tobacco 0 5 0
George Hall, Dr.
" " 10¾ lbs beef .....
" " 1 salmon .....
" " 3 salmon .....
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" 16, " 4 lb 6 oz beef .....
" " 15 lb beef .....
Mr. Hobson, Dr.
" " 5 lb beef .....
" " 1 lb suet, 10 lbs. flour .....
George Hall, Dr.
" " 22 lb flour .....
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " 28 lbs beef .....
" " 1 large platter .....
Lieut. Johnson, Dr.
" " 1 almanac 0 2 0
Mr. Laurence, Dr.
" " 1 almanac 0 2 0
Geo. Hall, Dr.
" " 23 lb 6 oz pork .....
William Bertry, Dr.
" " 1 barrel of flour, weight 282 ....
Squire Wilson, Dr.
" " 100 flour 2 8 0
George Hall, Dr.
" " 0½ Indian meal .....
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" " 3 meals of victuals 0 4 0
" " sole leather 0 6 0
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 16 lbs beef .....
Joseph Kendrick, Dr.
" " 72 lbs beef .....
" " 9 lbs pork .....
Joseph Kendrick, Cr.
" By five dollars .....
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" 22, To 140 lbs beef .....
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " 131 lbs beef .....
Capt. Sellick, Dr.
" " 13½ flour by agent .....
Taken for ourselves:
" " 154 lbs Indian meal .....
Samuel, Herrin, Dr.
" " 2 almanacks 0 4 0
Mr. Berry, Dr.
" " 1 almanack 0 2 0
Mr. Pingle, Dr.
" 24. " 168 lbs indian meal .....
Capt. Cox, Dr.
Jan. 24, To 55 lbs Indian flower 1 0 0
" " 12½ lbs beef 0 9 0
" " 13 lbs pork 0 19 6
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" 26, " 1 almanac 0 2 0
" " 4 lbs leather 0 16 0
" " a barrel of meal sold to the farmers, weight 191 lbs .....
George Hall, Dr.
" To 21 lbs Indian meal .....
" " 11½ lbs flower .....
" " 70 lbs Indian meal .....
Mr. Bond, Dr.
" " 130 lbs beef .....
" " 231 lbs of flower .....
Widow White, Dr.
" " 175 lbs Indian meal .....
John Wilson, Dr.
" " 100 lbs. of Indian meal .....
George Hall, Dr.
" " 12 lbs pork .....
" " 1¾ taller .....

Thos. Barry, Dr.
" " 227 lbs flower.....
George Hall, Dr.
Feb. 2, " 36 lbs Indian meal.....
Francis, Dr.
" " 3 dollars and ½..... 1 8 0
Mr. Telps, Dr.
" " 3 weeks' board.....
" " 12½ lbs of pork.....
" " 1 loaf bread.....
Mr. Holse, Dr.
" " 51 lbs flower.....
Mr. Scaddin (by Cooper), Dr.
" " 4½ lbs leather.....
William Bevizy, Dr.
" " 53 lbs flower at 6s..... 1 6 6
George Hall, Dr.
" " 3 salmon.....
Capt. Cox, Dr.
" 8, " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 6
Nicholas Miller, Dr.
" " 45 lbs flower.....
Mr. Colby, Dr.
" " 100 lbs flower.....
Mr. Schaddin, Dr.
" " 13 lbs pork, } by Cooper.....
" " 4 salmon, }
Mr. Commons, Dr.
" " 18 lbs Indian meal at 4d..... 6 6 0
Joiner Dutchman, Dr.
" 13, " 1 2nd size platter 0 2 0
" " 2 quart mugs..... 0 3 6
George Hall, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco 0 2 6
Trangis, Dr.
" " 57½ flower.....
" " a cap, 6s .....
" " cloth for 2 shirts.....
Joiner Dutchman, Dr.
" 15, " ½ bushel turnips..... 0 1 6
" " 4½ lbs pork..... 0 5 4
Peter West, Dr.
" " guinea and dollar..... 2 2 0
" " 5 lbs pork 0 6 10
" " 6¾ bread..... 0 3 4
" " 4s for mending watch..... 0 4 0
£2 16 2
Peter Long, Dr.
" " pork..... 0 1 9
Mr. Lawrence, Dr.
" " 7¾ lbs pork..... 0 9 2
Joiner Dutchman, Dr.
" " ¼ bushel turnips..... 0 1 6
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" " 3 meals of victuals,..... } 0 10 6
" " keeping 2 yoke of oxen over night..... }
Joiner Dutchman, Dr.
" 27, To 4½ lbs pork 0 5 7
" " 1½ bushel turnips 0 1 6
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" " a pair of shoes..... 0 12 0
" " 15 lbs meal..... 0 5 0
Mr. Lawrence, Dr.
Mar. 3, To 6 lbs pork..... 0 7 6
Frangis, Dr.
" " ½ lb tobacco..... 0 1 3
" " 17s in cash 0 17 0
" " 1 rum barrel 0 7 0
" " 4 lbs taller at 1s 6d 0 6 0
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" " keeping 2 yoke of oxen 1 night 0 6 0
Mr. Cooper. Dr.
" " 4 salmon 0 8 0
Joiner Dutchman, Dr.
" " 6 lbs flower 0 3 3
" " 2 lbs tobacco 0 5 0
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" " keeping 2 yoke of oxen 1 night 0 6 0

Mr. Colby, Dr.
" " 39 lbs of pork 2 8 9
Mr. Hunter, Dr.
" " the youse of a horse from 4th September. 1795, to the 12th February, 1796..... 6 16 0
" " 20 bushel potatoes dug himself, by 12 taken out of seller..... 7 6 0
Mr. Lawrence, Dr.
" 10, To 4 lbs pork 0 5 0
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" " 2 barrels salmon (127 fish in 2 barrels) 8 0 0
" " 2 meals victuals..... 0 3 0
Mr. Davis, Dr.
" " 1 barrel salmon (47 in barrel).
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" " a milk pan 0 3 6
" " a large platter..... 0 2 6
" " 3rd size do 0 1 6
" " large pot 0 4 0
" " 25 lbs flower 0 12 6
" " keeping his oxen 0 12 0
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" " By a day's work .....
Mr. Colby, Dr.
" " 42½ lbs flower 1 1 3
Peter Long. Dr.
" " 10 lbs flower..... 0 0 0
William Berizy, Dr.
" 12, " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 6
" " 1 " 0 2 6
" " 2 " 0 5 0
Toberock, shoemaker. Cr.
" By making 9 pr shoes 1 16 0
" " mending a pare..... 0 2 0
" " 2 lb tobacco 0 5 0
" " 15 lb flower..... 0 7 6
" " 12 shillings cash..... 0 12 0
" " 3 ½ pints whisky..... 0 6 0
" " 4 shillings order..... 0 4 0
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " a pair of shoes..... 0 10 0
Mr. Porter, Dr.
" " drawing timber..... 0 4 0
George Hall, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 0
Frangis, Dr.
" 15, " 1 dollar cash.....
Joiner Dutchman, Jr.
" " 3 dollars cash .....
Mr. Osborn, Dr.
" " 11 lbs flower.....
" " 10½ " .....
Joiner Dutchman. Dr.
" " To an error, 8s 0 8 0
Mr. Cammons.
" " 2 lbs of tobacco..... 0 5 0
John Kendrick, Dr.
" " 1 lb of tobacco 0 2 6
Wm. Berizy, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 6
George Gibson, Dr.
" 22, " 2 lb salmon..... 0 4 0
Mr. Bond, Dr. 6
" " bringing 2 barrels salmon from the mill..... 0 8 0
Mr. Osborn, Dr.
" " 29 lbs flower..... 0 14 6
" " 1 lb candles 0 2 6
Wm. Berizy, Dr.
" " 2 lbs tobacco..... 0 5 0
George Gibson, Dr.
" " 2 salmon. by order..... 0 4 0
Frangis, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 6
William Beriozy, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco, by order 0 2 6
George Hall, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 6

1796 John McDogle, Dr.
Mar19 To 12 salmon 1 4 0
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 11 lb 6 oz pork lent.....
Mr. Osborn, Dr.
" " 18 lbs flower 0 9 0
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" " 1 lb. taller... ..... 0 2 0
" 26, By 22 days' work at 4s day 4 8 0
Francis, Dr.
" " 3 months' work 8 8 0
Capt Cox, Dr.
" " 1 meal victuals..... 0 1 6
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 1 almanack 0 2 0
Taken for the skooner.
Ap. 1, " 1 lb nales 0 2 0
" " ½ of nales..... 0 1 0
John Wilson, Dr.
" " an order..... 20 0 0
" " 2 pots..... 0 7 0
" " 3 boles..... 0 4 6
" " 2 mugs..... 0 3 0
" " 1 Glister pipe 0 3 0
" " 1 platter 0 1 6
Mr. Osborn. Dr.
" " ½ lb fat 0 1 0
Provision taken on board the skooner.
" " 1 lb of candles .....
" " 41 lbs flour .....
" " pork.....
Mr. Osborn, Dr.
" " 12½ lbs flour 0 6 3
" " tobacco..... 0 0 0
Francis, Dr.
" 5, " cash..... 0 10 6
Capt. Cox, Dr.
" 6, " ¼ lb tobacco 0 1 3
George Hall, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco 0 2 6
Mr. Osborn, Dr.
" " 9 lb flour 0 4 6
William Berizy, Dr.
" " 1 lb tobacco, by order 0 2 6
Mr. Osborn.
" " 2 lb veal..... 0 2 0
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 13½ lb veal..... 0 13 6
Mr. Cameron, Dr.
" " 28 lb veal..... 1 8 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " cash..... 1 0 0
Joiner Dutchman, Dr.
" 9, " to cash 0 15 4
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " 50 lb pork 3 15 0
George Hall, Dr.
" " 1½ lb tobacco..... 0 3 9
Joshua Chamberlain.
" " 45½ lb flour, 6d..... 1 2 9
Mr. Felps, Dr.
" " 16 lb pork.....
" " ½ lb candles .....
" " 1 gallon jug .....
" " 1 gallon whiskey 0 16 0
" " tin pan..... 0 6 6
" " cream pot..... 0 2 6
" " quart peas..... 0 1 6
Mr. Schadden. Dr.
" " 202 lbs flower grosse..... 5 13 0
Mr. Phelps, Dr.
" 18, " 18 lb bread, 6d.....
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 36 lb pork, 1s 6d.....
William Berizy, Dr.
" " 2 quarts whisky, 16s 0 16 0
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
" 27, " sole leather 0 8 0
William Berizy, Dr.
" " 17 barrels of flower, weight 33 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lb.....

1796 Wm. Berizy, Dr.
Ap.27, To 3 barrels indian meal weight 5 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.. .....
" " 19 flower barrels.. .....
Mr. Winters. Dr.
" " 125 indian meal 2 1 8
Widdow White, Dr.
" " 6 lb flower..... 0 3 0
Mr. Chamberlain, Dr.
May 2, " 24 lb flower..... 0 12 0
" " 6 lb indian meal..... 0 2 0
Mr. Phelps, Dr.
May 2, To ½ pint whiskey 0 2 0
William Berizy, Dr.
" 5, " 2 large pots..... 0 3 6
" " 2nd size..... 0 2 6
" " 4 large platters 0 2 8
" " 4 3rd size..... 0 1 4
" " 4 boles..... 0 1 6
" " 1 quart mug..... 0 1 6
" " 1 pint mug..... 0 1 0
Mr. Phelps, Dr.
" 7, " 4 meals victuals 0 8 0
" " 12½ bread..... 0 6 3
" " 1 lb candles..... 0 2 0
Frenchman, Dr.
" 10, " 1 lb tobacco..... 0 2 6
John Cox, Dr.
" 12, " a breakfast..... 0 1 6
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" 13, " a milk pan..... 0 3 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " pr sleeve buttons 0 6 0
Mr. Austin, Dr.
" " pr sleeve buttons.... 0 6 0
Capt, Felix, Dr.
" 18, " basket potatos delivered King Kendrick, 10s..... 1 0 0
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" To 2 quarts whiskey, 5s 0 10 0
" " 20½ lb pork at 1s 6d .....
" " 6½ lb bread, 6s..... 0 3 3
" " gallon whiskey 1 0 0
" " 9 meals victuals..... 0 18 0
" David B. Morgan came to board the 16th of this month.....
—— Shelby, Dr.
" To passage from the Gennesee to York 0 16 0
" " liquor and board..... 0 16 0
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 12 bushel potatos, 10s.....
John Dexter, Dr.
" " the frate of three barrels from Ge esee to York at 8s..... 1 4 0
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" To the passage of his 3 sons from York to Genessee at 16s..... 2 8 0
" " 1 barrel frate (meat), 8s..... 0 8 0
John McDougal, Dr.
Apr. 1, To passage to Newark.. 0 8 0
Joshua Cozens, Dr.
" " passage to Newark... 0 8 0
David B. Morgan, Dr.
" " passage from Genesee to York, 16s, liquor 8s .....
Mr. Lawrence, Dr.
May 18, To bushel potatos by King Kendrick, 10s.....
Mr. Asa Johnson, Dr.
" To 1 barrel Indian meal, 228 lbs., barrel to be deducted.....
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" "1 qt whiskey, ... 0 5 0
Mr. Lawrence, Dr.
" 22, " 1 bushel potatos 0 10 6
" " 21½ flour at 0 6 6
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" " supper, 1s..... 0 1 0
" " 3 qts and ½ pt whiskey..... 1 1 6
" " pt. and ½ pt. vinegar..... 0 1 6

1796 Josiah Phelps, Dr.
May 22, To great coat 1 4 0
Geo. Hall, Dr.
" " rum barrel, 7s 0 7 0
" " 1 hoe, 8s 0 8 0
" " 1 gun 2 16 0
£3 11 0
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" 27, " jug of whiskey in passage from Genessee in May 1 0 0
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" To 8 qrts salt delivered Johnson. 0 5 0
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " 6 dollars cash 2 8 0
John McDougal, Dr.
" 30, " 79 lbs flower borrowed .....
John Dexter, Dr.
" " 12s. for board and baken 0 12 0
Frenchman Jones, Dr.
June 7, " 1 lb tobacco 0 2 6
—— Davis, Dr.
" " 1 quart whiskey 0 7 0
Mrs. Wilcut, Dr.
" " 56 lb Indian meal at 4s 0 18 8
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" " 3 quarts whiskey 0 2 0
" " ½ pint do 0 15 0
" " 16 lb. 6 oz. pork 1 4 6
" " pint salt 0 0 6
" " 2s cash 0 2 4
" " chest 0 6 0
" " 4½ lb. bread 0 2 2
Josiah Phelps, Cr.
" " By cash, 12s 0 12 0
Hott's Sawyer, Dr.
" 11, " 1 lb. tobacco 0 2 6
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " 1 large pot 0 6 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 13, " pt. whiskey 0 3 0
David B. Morgan, Dr.
" " ½ pt. whiskey 0 2 0
Tobeiack. shoemaker, Cr.
" 15, By making two pr. shoes 0 8 0
Tobeiack, shoemaker, Cr.
" To 7s cash, 8¾ Indian meal, and earthen mug, 1s 8d .....
David B. Morgan, Dr.
" " 18s expense bill at ball 0 18 0
" " 1s cash 0 1 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " 9s for Luke at ball 0 9 0
Isaiah Skinner, Dr.
" " ½ pint whiskey by your brother 0 1 9
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " ½ pint whiskey by Frenchman 0 1 9
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" 17, " 30½ flower borrowed .....
" " whiskey sling 0 1 6
James Pitney, Bond's hatter, Dr.
" To the acts of this province, 12s 10d.
Saturday, Col. Gessop, Dr.
June 18. Came to board Friday, 17th at noon.
" To 2s liquor before and at dinner 0 2 0
" " liquor Sunday noon 0 1 0
Mr. Wilcox, Dr.
" Came to board Saturday, 18th, at noon.
" To liquor before and at dinner, 2s
" " liquor Sunday noon .....
" " to bring goods up to house to go to garrison, 16s .....
Mr. Nash, Dr.
" Came to board Friday, 17th, at night.
" To 2s for liquor at dinner, 18th..
" " 1s for beer .....

1796 Mr. Nash, Dr.
June 18, To liquor Sunday noon .....
" (22) " ½ pint rum 0 2 6
" " gill bitters 0 1 3
" " gill wine 0 6 6
" " share of 2 bot. wine .. 0 5 0
John Wilson, Dr.
" " freight of 4 barrels from Genessee 1 12 0
David B. Morgan, Dr.
" To order of A. Cameron for 25 dollars more added 11 12 0
" " freight of 5 barrels from Genessee 2 0 0
Thos. Berry, Dr.
" " 3 quarts salt .....
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" " 4 quarts salt .....
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " mug beer and rum in company 0 4 0
John Wilson, Dr.
" " answering an order of Tobeock, shoemaker 0 12 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 25, " 2½ pints rum 0 5 0
" " " " 0 5 0
Sergeant Mealy, Dr.
" 26, " ½ pint rum 0 2 6
" " change 0 0 6
Sergeant Crawford, Dr.
" " 4s worth beef last summer ... 0 4 0
" " 2½ pints rum 0 5 0
John McDougal, Dr.
" " large cream pot 0 3 9
" " plate 0 1 3
—— Coon, Dr.
" " ½ pint rum 0 2 6
John Wilson, Dr.
" 27, " 29s 6d cash paid Thos. Saunders by order 1 9 6
John Coon, Dr.
" 28, " ½ pint rum 0 2 6
" " ½ pint sling 0 3 0
" " two ½ pints rum 0 5 0
" " ½ pt. and gill rum 0 3 9
" " victuals 0 2 0
" " ½ pt. rum 0 2 6
" " two ½ pints rum 0 5 0
" " two ½ " 0 5 0
Archibald Cameron, Dr.
" " bringing nine barrels of sand from beach to his house ... 1 12 0
John Coon, Dr.
" " pt. rum 0 5 0
John Dexter, Dr.
" " 15s for rum and victuals, 15s.
Old Pranger, blacksmith.
" 29, " 3 pints rum 0 12 0
" " bottle rum 0 10 0
" " bottle grog 0 8 0
" " pint rum 0 4 0
Wm. Wilcock, Dr.
July 1, " bringing his goods from shore 0 12 0
" " paying his men for going to garrison with boat 0 12 0
" " 3 pints rum 0 7 6
David B. Morgan, Dr.
" 2, " gill sling 0 1 6
Nicholas Miller, Cr.
" By 11 butter .....
John Coons.
" 4, To gill rum 0 1 3
" " pint rum 0 2 6
" " gill rum 0 1 3
" " qrt rum 0 5 6
" " 2 meals victuals 0 4 0
" " supper 0 2 0
" " breakfast 0 2 0
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" 5, " 30 feet boards, inch .. 0 3 0

Gideon Tiffany, Dr.
" " 1 law book 8s, Halifax.....
Joseph Keeler, Township Crammy, Dr.
" 6, To law books by Tiffany's order. 0 12 10
John Coon, Dr.
" 8, " quart whiskey by son 0 8 0
—— Johnson, Cr.
" By 23 lbs. veal at 1s..... 1 3 0
John Dexter, Dr.
" 13, To 5 days' board at — and pint rum..... 1 5 0
Aaron Skinner, Dr.
" To 16s by order, paid .....
John Coon, Dr.
" " pint whiskey, 4s .....
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " 128s cash 6 8 0
Wm. Skinner, Dr.
" " shovel some time past... .... 0 12 0
" " ½ pint rum youngest son. 0 2 6
John Coons.
" " qt. whiskey..... 0 8 0
" " " " 0 8 0
" " pt. rum..... 0 2 6
Josiah Phelps, Cr.
" 18, By 1 dozen eggs 0 2 6
John Coons.
" " pint whiskey 0 4 6
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" 19, " to 4s cash.....
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" " peck salt..... 0 5 0
" " 4 pr. sleeves buttons.. 0 2 0
" " lodging 0 2 0
Nicholas Miller, Dr.
" " 14s cash by Miss Johnson 0 14 0
Mr. John Coon, Dr.
" 21, " 2 prs hinges at 7s..... 0 14 0
" " 2 dollars paid Mr. Scadding.. 0 16 0
Major Smith, Dr.
" 22, " 30½ lb veal at 1s 0 1 0
" " 22 lbs beef, 10d .....
1796
John Coons.
July 22, To pint rum..... 0 5 0
" " ½ " " 0 2 6
" " 1 " " 0 5 0
John Coon, Dr.
" 24, " quart whiskey, by order 0 8 0
John Oisten, Dr.
" " bowl sangaree..... 0 3 6
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " pint and glass of rum 0 4 8
John Coons.
" 25, " gill rum 0 1 3
" " ½ pt. bitters..... 0 2 6
Joshua Chamberlain, Dr.
" 25, " ½ bushel salt 0 10 0
" " gill bitters..... 0 1 4
" " glass brandy..... 0 0 9
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 27, " glass rum 0 0 8
" " gill " 0 1 3
" " ½ pt. brandy 0 3 0
" " ½ " 0 3 0
" " 2 ½ pts brandy 0 6 0
" " ½ pt. rum..... 0 2 6
" " ½ pt. rum..... 0 2 6
" " 12s cash for Titus Weest 0 12 0
John Coons.
" 28, Two ½ pints brandy.. 0 6 0
" " ½ pt. brandy..... 0 3 0
" " ½ pt. " 0 3 0
John Coon, Dr.
Aug. 1, " ½ pt. whiskey bitters 0 2 0
John Coons.
" " liquor in company .. 0 6 0
Stephen Colby, Dr.
" " ½ pint rum..... 0 2 6
Capt. Selleck, Dr.
" 4, " pint brandy..... 0 6 0

Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 6, " pint rum..... 0 5 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 7, " 12 days' board at 3s..... 1 16 0
David B. Morgan, Dr.
" 8, By 14 dollars cash..... 5 12 0
Dutch Pete, Dr.
" 9, " 36 lbs flour at 8s 1 4 0
" " 24s cash 1 4 0
John Lions, Dr.
" To ½ bushel salt, 9s.....
" " 106 lbs flour .....
" " 152 feet ½ boards at 9s .....
" " gun, 3 dollars.....
Richard Laurance, joiner, Dr.
" " 26 lbs. flower..... 0 17 4
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" " pint bitters.....
" " ½ pint brandy..... .....
" " dinner ....
" " three and a half bowls sour punch .....
" " bred and chees.....
Major Smith, Dr.
" 10, " 19½ lbs mutton at 1s .....
Samuel Herrin, Dr.
" " paid porter, 10s 6d.....
Major Shaw, Dr.
" 11, " 11 lb. mutton by John Dutchman 0 12 0
Peter Mills, Dr.
" 12, " 38½ lbs. flower lent.....
Young Skinner, Dr.
" " ½ pint brandy 0 5 0
" " 2 suppers at..... 0 2 6
" " 2 lodgings..... 0 0 6
John Wilson, Jun., Dr.
" 13, " ½ pint rum 0 2 6
Asa Johnson, Cr.
" 14, By 1½ doz. eggs .....
Mr. Wilcox.
" To gill rum..... 0 1 3
John Coon, Dr.
" " quart whiskey 0 8 3
" " gill brandy 0 1 6
" " gill do 0 1 6
" " ½ pt. whiskey 0 2 0
John Oisten, Dr.
" 16, " 8s cash by Kendrick's boy....
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " 1 day's board, 4s .....
John Coons.
" " ½ pint rum..... 0 2 6
" " qt. whiskey, by order 0 8 0
" " whiskey, by order... 0 4 0
" " wine 0 6 0
" " 46 lb. flour some time ago.. .... 1 10 2

John Yarn came to board Saturday night, Aug. 13th.
John Hunter begun 15th.
Mr. Graham, Dr.
" To 6 lb. mutton 0 6 0
Miss Johnson, Dr.
" 18, " 16¾ lb. flower lent .....
Stephen Colby, Dr.
" " pint wine..... 0 6 0
" " gill rum..... 0 1 3
Asa Johnson, Cr.
" 19, By 10 eggs.....
Capt. Cox, Dr.
" 20, " supper 0 2 6
John Cox, Dr.
" " breakfast 0 2 0
John Coons, Dr.
" " qt. rum 0 8 0
" " ½ pt. rum..... 0 2 6
" " 2 lb. sugar..... 0 6 0
Arch'd Cameron, Dr.
" 21, " pint wine 0 6 0

1796 —— Olsten, Dr.
Aug. 21, To bowl sangaree..... 0 6 0
Young Skinner, Dr.
" 22, " bowl sangaree..... 0 3 0
Arch'd Cameron, Dr.
" " pint rum 0 5 0
" " Major Shaw's orders. 0 1 7
John McDougal, Dr.
" " 32½ lbs. beef at 10d .....
John Coon.
" " gill bitters..... 0 1 4
" " ½ rum 0 2 0
" " 1 pt. rum 0 4 0
John Cox, Dr.
" " dinner..... 0 2 0
John Wilson, Dr.
" 24," 2½ pints bitters..... 0 2 6
" " ½ " sling..... 0 3 0
James Fedigre, Dr.
" 25, " reckoning last night.. 0 2 9
" " 3 glasses sling..... 0 2 9
John Coon.
" " pint rum 0 6 0
" " glass rum 0 0 8
" " 1 lb sugar 0 2 6
" " gill rum..... 0 1 3
" " 32 lb. flour lent 1 1 2
Arch'd Cameron, Cr.
" 26, By 1 brl rum, 37 gallons. 44 8 0
" " 1 " some time past, 30 gals at 24s 36 10 0
William Bond, Cr.
" 27, By Widow White 10 16 0
—— Winters, Dr.
" " glass rum 0 0 8
" " " sling..... 0 1 0
James Perviss.
" " bitters, rum and wine 0 9 6
John Coons.
" " pint rum and sugar.. 0 5 6
" " ½ pt. bitters 0 2 6
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" 28, " gill rum..... 0 1 3
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 29, " 4s in company 0 4 0
John Coons, Dr.
" " pint sling 0 3 0
" " glass rum 0 0 8
" " qt. rum 0 5 0
" " pt. " 0 2 6
" " sugar..... 0 4 0
" " ½ pt. rum..... 0 2 6
David Morgan, Dr.
" 30, " pint beer and dinner..... 0 3 0
John Coons.
" 31, " gill rum..... 0 1 3
Sept. 1, " gill sling..... 0 1 6
" " pint rum 0 4 0
Josiah Phelps, Cr.
" 2, " 1 barrel flour, 181 lbs 3 1 6
Samuel Herren.
" 3, " order by Anderson 1 3 0
Capt. John Cox, Dr.
" " supper 2s, breakfast 2s.....
John Coon, Dr.
" 5, " ½ pint rum for girl 0 2 0
" " qt rum 0 8 0
Arch'd Cameron, Dr.
" " spirits at dinner 0 1 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" 6, " gill bitters 0 1 4
John Coons.
" " gill wine 0 1 6
" " gill rum 0 1 3
Major John Small, Dr.
" 7, " 3½ lbs beef..... 0 2 9
" " heart and tongue 0 6 3
John Coons.
" " 12 lbs. beef..... 0 10 0
Capt. Graham, Dr.
" " 12½ lbs. beef..... 0 10 5

1796 Mr. Skinner, Dr.
Sept 11, " pint wine..... 0 5 0
Mr. Galaway, Dr.
" " pint wine 0 5 0
" " dinner 0 2 6
Doct. McCauly, Dr.
" 14, " 22 lbs beef at 10d.....
Peter Long, Cr.
" By killing 3 oxen at 8s .....
" " helping to kill 1 ox, 4s.....
John Coons.
" " 1½ yds. diaper by wife 0 7 6
" 16, " qt. rum..... 0 8 6
" 17, " qt. of rum drank in house 0 10 0
" 19, " qt. rum for Herrington 0 10 0
John Kendrick, Dr.
" 24, To carrying 8 load of brick..... 0 16 0
" " quart rum and bottle 0 9 0
" " pint rum..... 0 5 0
John Coons.
" " qt. rum 0 8 0
Thomas Matthews, Dr.
" 25, " paying John Kendricks..... 0 8 0
Capt. James Totton, Dr.
" 26, " 1 day's board for himself, etc. 0 8 0
" " qt. wine and 1 zi. bark..... 0 12 0
Major John Small, Dr.
" " the board of a hired man from 8th of August to 7th September. 30 days, at 3s..... 4 10 0
Asa Johnson, Dr.
" 27, " 1 narrow axe..... 0 16 0
—— West, Dr.
" " drawing 4 load of brick 0 8 0
Samuel Herron, Dr.
" " drawing 7 load of wood 0 14 0
Oct. 1, " bringing 8 load of brick day before yesterday 0 16 0
" " bringing 12 load brick yesterday..... 1 4 0
John Holloway, Dr.
Came to board Thursday, 29th September; went to Young street; gone one day.
Yarns & Hunter, Dr.
" 2, To board whilst after raft of boards, 10 days at 4s..... 2 0 0
Thos. Barry, Dr.
" 5, " 38½ beef at 10d 1 12 3
" 7, " French cook began to work the 7th October, 1796.
French Cook, Dr.
" To 2 glasses whiskey.... 0 1 0
Benjamin Cousins, Dr.
" " bottle wine..... 0 10 0
Peter Pining, Dr.
" 10, " note given A. Rehart for him of.....
" " 12 lb. beef salted..... 8 0 0
" " 14 pork of Cameron 0 12 0
James Persige, Dr.
" 14, " ½ pint bitters..... 0 2 0
" " zi. of essence of pepper ment. 0 4 0
" " zii. of unqueatam 0 1 0
John Coons.
" " gill wine 0 1 3
French Cook, Dr.
" " gill whiskey 0 1 0
" 17, " dinners..... 0 2 0
" " glass whiskey 0 6 6
Harry Hutchings, Dr.
" 19, " 2 pints wine 0 5 0
Jacob Winters, Dr.
" " victuals for boy while here.. 0 5 0
Dr. Gamble, Dr.
Oct 22, To 2 chains, weight 27¾.....
Major Lapalm, Dr.
" 23, " 2 pints wine, 5s..... 0 10 0
Mr. Chewett, Dr.
" 25. " drawing 2 loads goods, 4s....

Samuel Matthews, Dr.
" 28, " 3 glasses bitters, 2s.....
Peter Pining, Dr.
" 28, " 30½ flour, 15s 3d 0 15 3
" " 4½ cheese, 8s 6d 0 8 6
John Lions, Dr.
Nov. 2, " peck salt 0 5 0
John Small, Dr.
" 3, " going after a horse, 2s.....
John Coons.
" 4, " qt. rum and gill whiskey and sugar, 4s .....
Arch'd Cameron, Dr.
" 5, " 14 lb. cheese at 2s 1 8 0
Timothy Skinner. Dr.
" 6, " quart beer, 2s .....
Major Ipalm, Dr.
" 9, " 17 lbs. beef, 10d..... 0 14 0
Samuel Marthers, Dr.
" 14, " Tenneny's share at a dance.. 0 18 3
Arch'd Cameron, Cr.
" 19, By an order given Peter Pin on him..... 10 0 0
John Small, Esq.
" 23, To drawing 1 load brick 0 2 0
Mr. Chewett, Dr.
" 28, " corn for horse 0 0 0
Sergt. McBride, Dr.
" 29, " 124 feet ¾ boards some time
Malcolm Rite (Wright), Dr.
" " share at a lodge, 3s 4d.....
John McDougall, Dr.
Dec. 1, " 17 lbs beef at 10d.....
Samuel Marthers, Dr.
" 5, " ½ bushel potatoes, 3s.....
Arch'd Cameron, Dr.
" 8, " sundries..... 1 9 6
" " sundries St. Andrew's night. 4 18 0
" " 12½ lbs. cheese at 2s..... 1 5 0

£7 12 6

Arch'd Cameron, Cr.
" By cash paid Oysten 4 12 0
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" To bread and cheese, 8s.....
James Perrige, Cr.
" By a note he gave up held against me..... 26 1 5
John Matthews, Dr.
" 10, " dinner, 2s.....
Wm. Bond, Dr.
" 11, " dinner and spirits 0 3 0
" " suppers 0 2 0
John Wilson, Dr.
" 12, " breakfast and sling, 3s.....
Samuel Herron, Dr.
" " 3 pints rum 0 15 0
Jonathan Scott, Dr.
" 13, " ½ pint rum..... 0 2 0
" " ½ " 0 2 0
Arch'd Cameron, Dr.
" 15, " 4 bottles of wine (all drank in the house) 1 14 0
Stephen Colby, Dr.
" " ½ pint rum 0 2 6
Wm. Wilcox, Dr.
" 16, " spirits at dinner..... 0 1 3
" " spirits at dinner and after 0 2 3
Samuel Marthers, Dr.
" " bushel potatoes, 6s.....
Josiah Phelps, Dr.
" " 10 dollars by order paid Matthews..... 4 0 0
Patrick Flannery, Dr.
" " spirits at dinner 0 1 3
Wm. Bond, Dr.
" 16, " spirits at dinner..... 0 2 3
" " glass rum 0 0 8
" " glass rum..... 0 0 8

Mr. Beam at White Creek. Dr.
" " ox hide, } delivered him, } 2 5 0
" " 1 calfskin, } I believe. }
" " 1 hide, 73 lb., 36s 6d } .....
" " 1 do. 68 " 34s 0d } .....
" " 1 do. 65 " 32s 6d } .....
" " 1 calfskin, 6s .....
" " 1 dry hide, 17 lb., at 1s.....
" " 1 cowhide, dry bought 1 4 0

CHAPTER CXLVI.

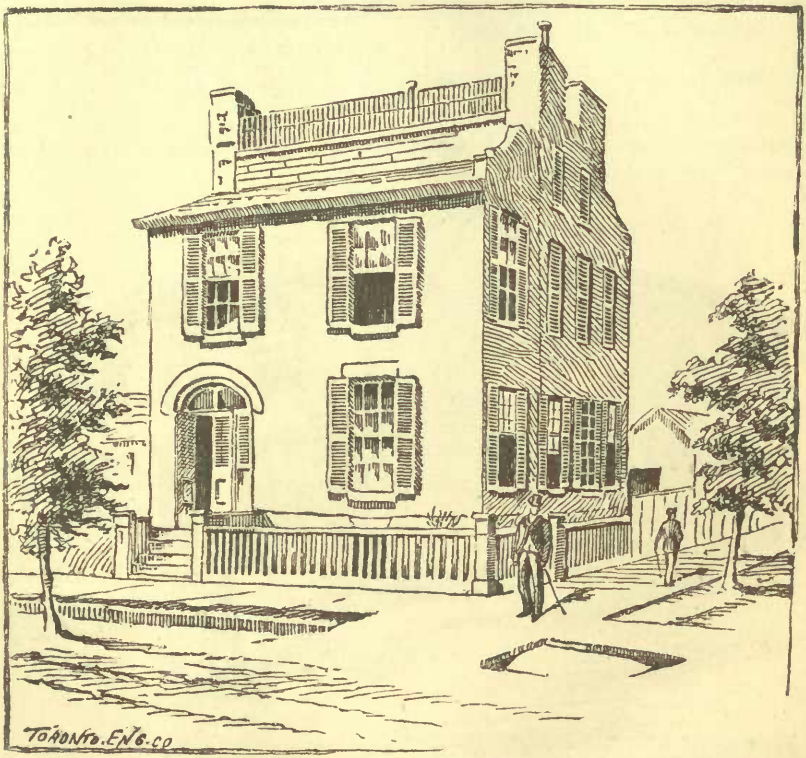
SIMON WASHBURN'S HOUSE.

The House of a *Prominent* Barrister of the Early Days of the Town.

Conspicuous among the residents of York half a century ago was Simon Washbu n, who entered upon the practice of law here in the early part of the cen ury. About 1828 or 1830 he built at the north-west corner of George and Duke streets the substantial brick s ructure shown in the accompanying illustration. Its site had previously been the brick yard of Henry Hale, a builder and contractor. Here Mr. Washburn lived up to the time of his death, shortly before the outbreak of the rebellion, and after that event his widow, who was a sister of Colonel Givins, continued to occupy the house. At one time Mr. Washburn was Clerk of the Peace for the County of York. He ran for the East Riding of York against Jesse Ketchum, but was defeated. Old residents remember Mr. Washburn as being one of the first men to introduce in this locality the practice of carrying a glass in the eye. Skating in those days was a not very common pastime, but Mr. Washburn was a devoted admirer of the sport, and almost every fine afternoon during the season his portly form might be seen on the way to the bay with skates on arm. Among Mr. Washburn's law students were George Duggan, afterward Recorder; the late Judge Morrison, Mr. Post, a son of Jordan Post, and William Wallace. The latter settled in Port Hope, and at the time of the rebellion he came to York at the head of a company of volunteers raised by him. Mrs. Washburn was then living alone, and the Bank of Upper Canada near by, being guarded against an outbreak, a guard was also quartered in Mrs. Washburn's house. In 1822 Mr. Washburn was one of the subscribers to the building of bridges over the Don, and about this period, or somewhat later, he conceived the idea of bringing into cultivation a tract of land on the Don, near the Kingston bridge. In its natural state the property was all but useless, from the steepness of the hill-side on one hand and the wet condition of the central portion of the flat on the other.

By grading down the hill and filling in the marsh and establishing a gentle slope from the margin of the stream to the level of the top of the bank on the right, a large piece of land in an eligible position might be secured. The undertaking was begun by Mr. Washburn, but was abandoned before the work was finished, the expense being heavy and the return remote.

sion required. Samuel Dillon and Robert Townsend were apprentices of Rogers at that time, and it was given to them to nail up the new boards with the street names at the respective corners, commencing at River street on the east, and ending on Brock street on the west, and at Front street on the south, and Carlton street on the north-east of Yonge street, the latter being the farthest street north



SIMON WASHBURN'S HOUSE—NORTH-WEST CORNER DUKE AND GEORGE STREETS.

CHAPTER CXLVII.

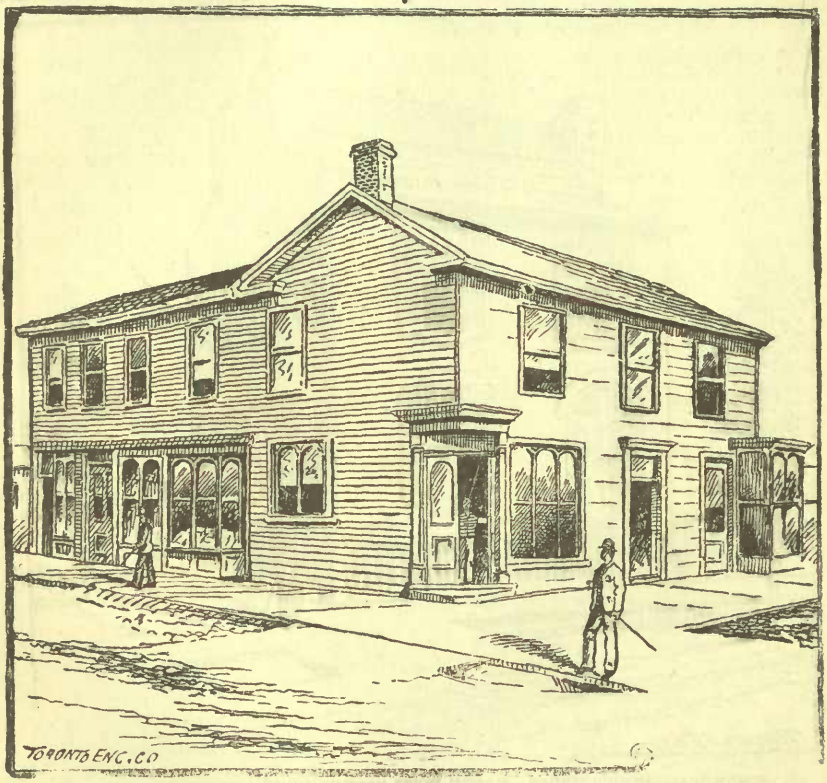
MATHEW WALTON'S HOUSE.

The Residence of the First City Chamberlain. Afterward Converted into an Inn, Named the Cavan Arms.

What is now known as Victoria street was originally called Upper George street. Many of the street names being altered in the forties, a contract was given to Mr. S. Rogers to take down, re-paint and re-place the boards or furnish new ones as the occa-

until Bloor was reached. On the west side of Yonge street Edward street was the limit. Nearly half a century before this, however, Upper George street, which only extended as far north as Queen street, was quite thickly built up with small frame houses, and in 1830 there were scarcely any vacant lots on it between Adelaide and Queen. At the north-west corner of Adelaide and Victoria streets Mathew Walton built, previous to 1825, a two-storey frame building, fronting on Victoria street. The building, as it now appears, is shown

in the accompanying illustration, but as originally built, it consisted only of the main structure, the wing extending westward on Adelaide street being a comparatively recent addition. The only street-door was that seen in the centre of the Victoria street front. At a much later period the corner was cut out and the window adjoining it was enlarged. Like most houses of its kind, built in those days, there were four square or rectangular rooms on each floor communicating with a hall running through the centre of the building. Mathew Walton was the first city chamberlain of Toronto. He died from cholera in 1834. He is not to be confused with the George Walton who published the first directory of 1833-34. Another George Walton, also a public man, kept a small retail store on the south side of King street, nearly opposite the foot of Toronto street. The building was occupied as a private or tenement house by various parties for some time after Mr. Walton left it. At one time a tailor, by the name of Wage, occupied the upper floor. At a later period it was taken by Mrs. Elliott, the mother of Humphrey Elliott, who had previously kept inns on Queen street and on York street, and was by her converted into a tavern. Mrs. Elliott was a native of the County Cavan, in Ireland, and from this circumstance she named it the Cavan Arms. While proprietress of the Cavan Arms, Mrs. Elliott married John Carkeek, a well-known volunteer fireman of those days, who was lieutenant of one of the fire companies, and afterward Captain of the Hook and Ladder Company. After a time this building was given up, and Mr. and Mrs. Carkeek moved to Colborne street, where they opened another hotel under the same name, and here



THE OLD CAVAN ARMS—NORTH-WEST CORNER ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STREETS.

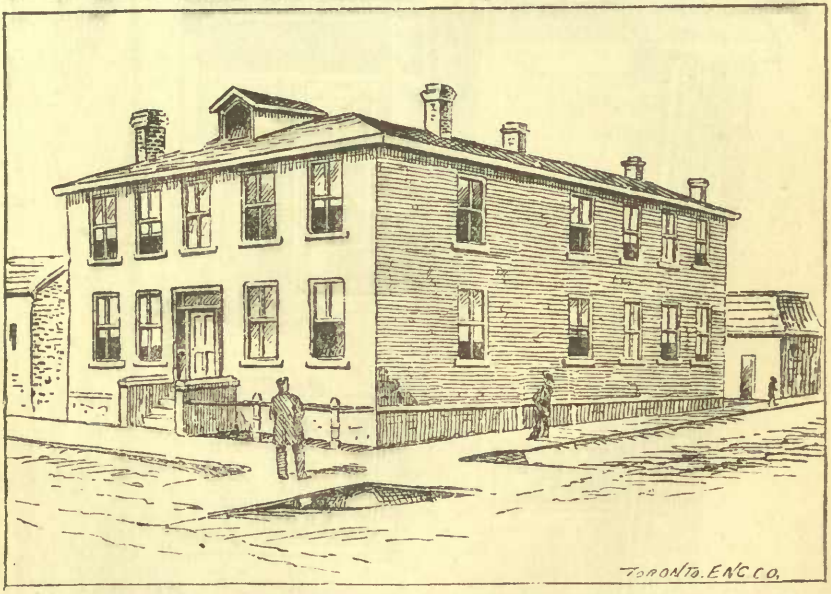
Mr. Carkeek died. Andy Henderson, for a time, had the tavern at the corner of Victoria and Adelaide streets. Its license was some time taken away.

CHAPTER CXLVIII.

COLIN DRUMMOND'S HOUSE.

A Building Considered at One Time One of the Best Frame Houses in Town.

The large two-storey building, shown in the illustration, stands at the north-west corner of Victoria and Richmond streets. There was a period when it was considered one of the best frame houses in town, but time and careless tenants have laboured



COLIN DRUMMOND'S HOUSE—NORTH-WEST CORNER RICHMOND AND VICTORIA STREETS.

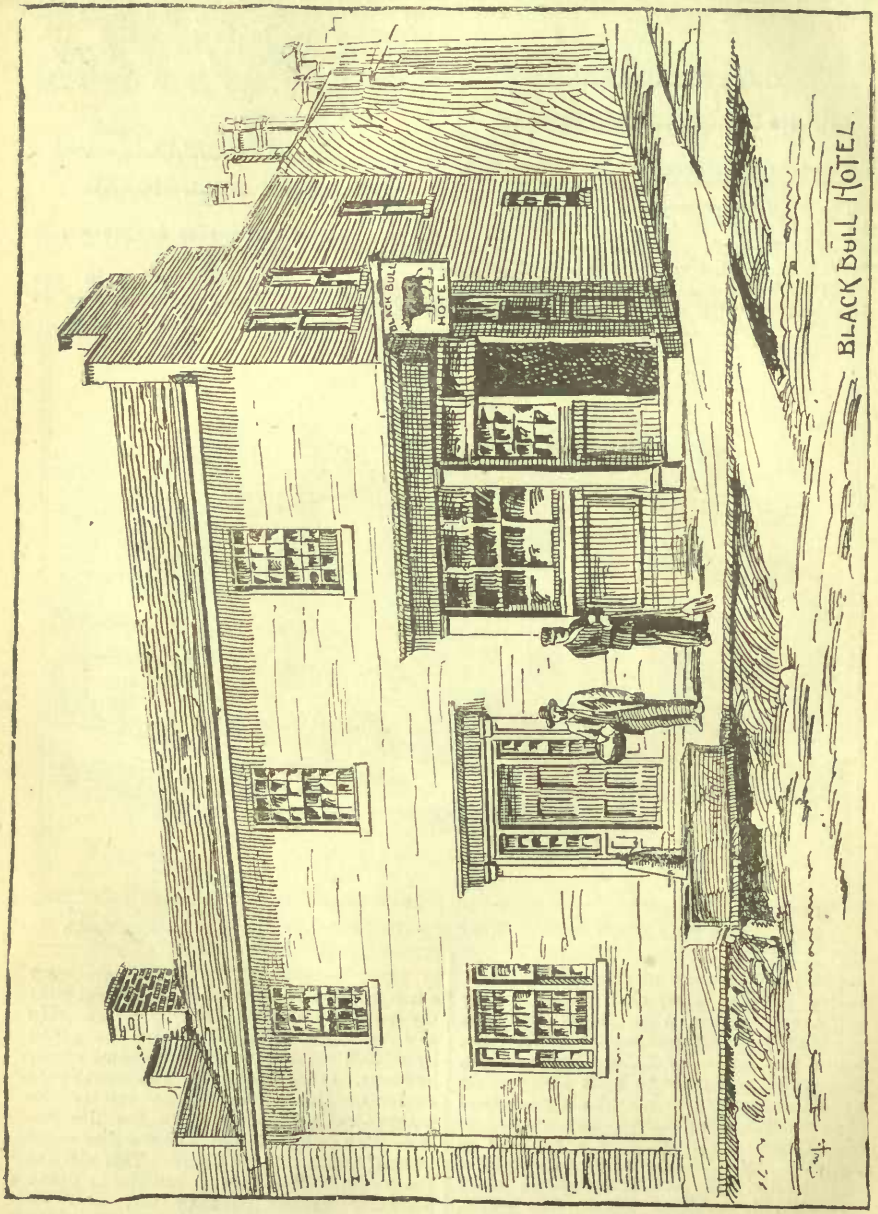
together in the work of dilapidation until to-day it is but a wreck of what it was half a century ago, when it was the home of one of the wealthiest men of York. The house was built by Colin Drummond, a Scotchman, who came to York at an early period, and here accumulated a large amount of property. His daughter was married to Mr. Thomas Anderson, now a resident of Eglinton. Mr. Drummond was a carpenter and builder. He owned the entire block on which his residence stood. His workshop was farther to the westward, between Victoria and Yonge. At the opposite corner, on Jesse Ketchum's property, stood the blacksmith shop of Mr. Owen, an early worker in iron. Mr. Drummond was a prominent man in the community. Besides a large amount of land in York, he owned a good many farms throughout the country.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

THE BLACK BULL HOTEL.

The Old Inn at the Corner of Queen and Soho Streets.

York was a hospitable place in the old days, for the places of entertainment in every section of the town were very much more numerous, when compared with the population, than they now are. Up to a recent period, when it was succeeded by a brick building, bearing the same name, however, there stood at the north-east corner of Queen and Soho streets the antique-looking inn, shown in the illustration, with swinging sign and wooden water trough and pump in front. This was the Black Bull Hotel, a favourite stopping place for farmers on their way to town from the west and north-west. The land


BLACK BULL HOTEL
BLACK BULL
HOTEL
BANK
169

was originally part of lot No. 14, which was patented to Peter Russell, March 23, 1798 At his death it passed by will August 23, 1808, the will being registered May 4, 1809, to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Russell, who in turn willed it August 3, 1811, in trust to William W. Baldwin, with power to sell. He sold the whole one hundred acres of the part lot to Maria Willcocks, on August 20, 1823. At this time the property was a farm. On October 20th, 1832, Maria Willcocks sold to Joseph Lenty lots No. 1 and 2, on the east side of Maria street, a street opened and named after the former owner of the land, Miss Willcocks, but which has since, like so many of our early city streets, for some unknown reason, been changed in name to Soho street. On April 14, 1869. Emma Lenty sold the property to John Canavan for $4 600. Canavan, February 26, 1880, transferred the land to James M tcalfe, who, five years later, sold it to the Land Security Company, which subdivided the property according to plan 511, September 21, 1885. The Land Security Company sold lot No. 10 on which the Black Bull Hotel now stands to Annie Alliss for $10,000. The first landlord of the hotel was Mr. Mossop, who rented the park lot farm and also conducted the hotel. In 1850 Wm. Sandon was the proprietor, and in 1856 John Purdy occupied it. Recently the Black Bull has been re-built in brick, and conducted by Alliss & Curtis.

CHAPTER CL.

A PETER STREET RESIDENCE.

Where Robert Stanton, King's Printer, Editor and Collector at York, Lived.

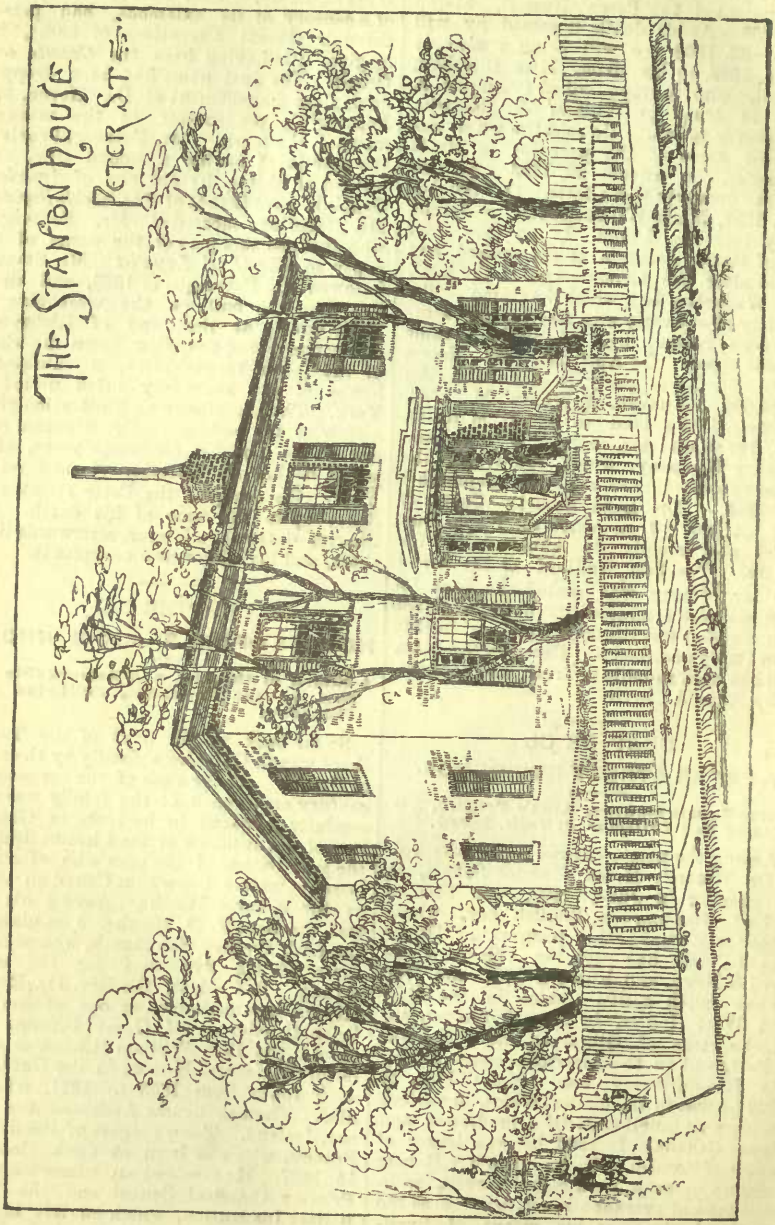
Among the names entered upon the roll of Dr. Stuart's Home District School, at its opening in June, 1807, was that of Robert Stanton, an English boy, whose father was among the pioneers of Upper Canada. He had been an officer in the British Navy, and between 1771 and 1786 he saw much active service in the East and West Indies, in the Mediterranean, at the siege of Gibraltar, under General Elliott, and on the American coast during the Revolutionary war. From 1786 to 1828 he was in the public service, in various military and civil capacities in Lower and Upper Canada. In 1806 he was issuer of marriage licenses at York The boy Robert grew up to be a dark-complexioned, well-built man of average stature, who chose the printing business as his means of livelihood. In 1821 Charles Fothergill became King's Printer and publisher of the *Gazette*, the first newspaper established in Upper Canada, which, during the quarter of a century of its existence, had passed through several alterations of name, its original title having been the *Gazette and Oracle*. The dual name had been dropped during the management of Dr. Horne, Mr. Fothergill's predecessor in the management of the paper. Mr. Fothergill revived the practice of having a second title, and instead of adding the old one of *American Oracle* he gave it that of *The Weekly Register*. Mr. Stanton succeeded Mr. Fothergill, who changed this part of the name of the paper to *The U. E. Loyalist*. Mr. Stanton followed Mr. Fothergill in 1825, and about this time he built on the west side of Peter street, at the head of Richmond, and commanding the view down the whole of the latter thoroughfare, a substantial house of the secondary brick period of York. The accompanying illustration gives a view of the building. Mr. Stanton conducted the *Loyalist* for some years, after which he became collector of customs at York. He occupied the Peter street residence up to the time of his death. Mr. Charles McGrath, a lawyer, afterwards lived there, and his widow now occupies it.

CHAPTER CLI.

HOUSES OF SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

A Sketch of the Life and Remarkable Career of the Merchant, Politician and Financier.

So far back as the days of the Tudors there was in Cheshire a family by the name of Hincks. At the close of the seventeenth century one branch of the family was successfully engaged in business in Chester. One of the members of the Chester firm was the grandfather of the man who afterward became widely known in Canadian annals as Sir Francis Hincks. Among his sons was the Rev. T. D. Hincks, a minister of the Irish Presbyterian church, who educated three of his five sons for the sacred calling. The eldest, the Rev. Dr. Edward Hincks, became known as one of the first Oriental scholars of Great Britain. The second, the Rev. William Hincks, was professor of Natural History in the University at Toronto from 1853 to 1871, when he died. Thomas became Archdeacon of Connor, Ireland. The youngest of the five was Francis, who was born at Cork, December 14 1807 He received an education at the Primary Classical School and the Royal Belfast Institution, which he left in 1824. Various circumstances induced the youth to enter upon a mercantile career, and


THE STANTON HOUSE
PETER ST.

accordingly in 1824 he was installed as an articled clerk for a term of five years in the establishment of John Martin & Co., of Belfast. At the expiration of this time he started for America in the Anne Comer, one of the ships of the firm engaged in trade with Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara. At Barbadoes he made the acquaintance of George McIntosh Ross, a young merchant of Quebec, who induced Hincks to return with him. Upon his arrival in Canada he visited in turn the various towns and cities along the route until he arrived at York, where he spent the winter of 1831. The Upper Canadian Legislature was in session; and young Hincks, with a decided tendency to liberalism, became a regular attendant at the sessions, and greatly interested in the speeches of Marshall Spring Bidwell, William Lyon Mackenzie and Peter Perry, the leaders of the Reform movement.

HON. FRANCIS HINCKS' HOUSE—SPADINA AVENUE.

In the spring Mr. Hincks returned to Ireland and married Miss Martha Anne Stewart, the daughter of a Belfast merchant, and a few days after the ceremony he sailed for New York on his way back to Upper Canada, to which since his visit he had cherished plans of emigrating. He reached his destination, York, in September, 1832, and took up his abode in the frame building shown in the illustration, and which is still standing at the rear of No. 58 Sherbourne street. Mr. Charles Daly, the old city clerk, arrived on the same vessel as Mr. Hincks and occupied a room in this house the first night he slept in Toronto. Some months later Mr. Hincks established himself in trade in a little warehouse at No. 21 Yonge street. It was owned by the Baldwins, who lived next door at No. 23. Dr. W. W. Baldwin and his son Robert immediately became intimately acquainted with the young merchant, and this friendship was maintained for years. In 1835 he secured the appointment as cashier of a banking institution called The People's Bank, just established in the building at the north-west corner of King and Bay streets. The little warehouse was given up, and Mr. Hincks entered upon his new financial duties. But two months later William Lyon Mackenzie was appointed Director of the Welland Canal Company. He brought about an investigation of the company's affairs, and secured the help of Mr. Hincks in examining the books. The latter soon found irregularities innumerable, and denounced the management in terms that made his name known to a wide circle. The country then was on the verge of rebellion, but though Mr. Hincks did not actually join the insurgent forces, yet the course of his conduct and his intimacy with the Reformers made him the object of suspicion, and upon the failure of Mackenzie's attempt he was compelled to lay in hiding for a week in the house shown in the sketch. This building, which is still in existence, is a one-storey stuccoed cottage, standing somewhat back from the street, on the west side of Spadina avenue, what is now No. 286. On the arrival of Lord Durham, in May, 1838, in the dual capacity of Governor-General and her Majesty's High Commissioner, the leading Reformers of the province urged Mr. Hincks to establish and conduct a newspaper which should be the advocate of Responsible Government. Mr. Hincks entered into the project with alacrity, and

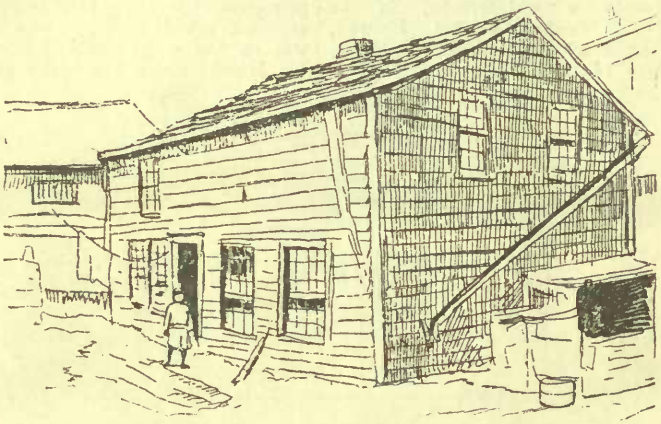
in a very short time he established as his personal enterprise the Toronto *Examiner*, a journal having for its motto "Responsible Government and the Voluntary Principle." After the report of Lord Durham was submitted the Government decided upon the union of the upper and lower provinces, and the editor of the *Examiner* was asked to stand as the Reform candidate for the County of Oxford, in the first election held under the union. He and his friends worked vigorously, and the result was that he was elected over his opponent, Peter Carroll, by a majority of thirty-one votes. He took his seat in the House on the assembling of the Legislature, June 14, 1841. Although Mr. Hincks and Mr. Baldwin had heretofore fought side by side in this session, they were arrayed against each other on a measure known as the Municipal Bill. Mr. Hincks' course was such that he accepted the office of Inspector General the next year, and when he came up for re-election he was returned by a large majority. In 1844 Mr. Hincks established at Montreal, where he made his own headquarters, the Montreal *Pilot*, which was carried on for four years. Mr. Hincks' career after this is a matter of general history. In 1851 he became premier of the Dominion. In 1856 he was appointed Governor-in Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. At the close of his term he was appointed to the Government of British Guiana. In 1869 he was created a K. C. M G. The same year he returned to Canada and became Minister of Finance, taking up his abode at Ottawa. In 1873 he resigned from office on the fall of Sir John Macdonald's ministry, and accepted the presidency of the City Bank of Montreal which he held down to the time of its collapse in 1879. In 1874 his wife died. He married again in 1875, and died in Montreal, aged 78, August 18th, 1885.

CHAPTER CLII.

A RICHMOND STREET DWELLING.

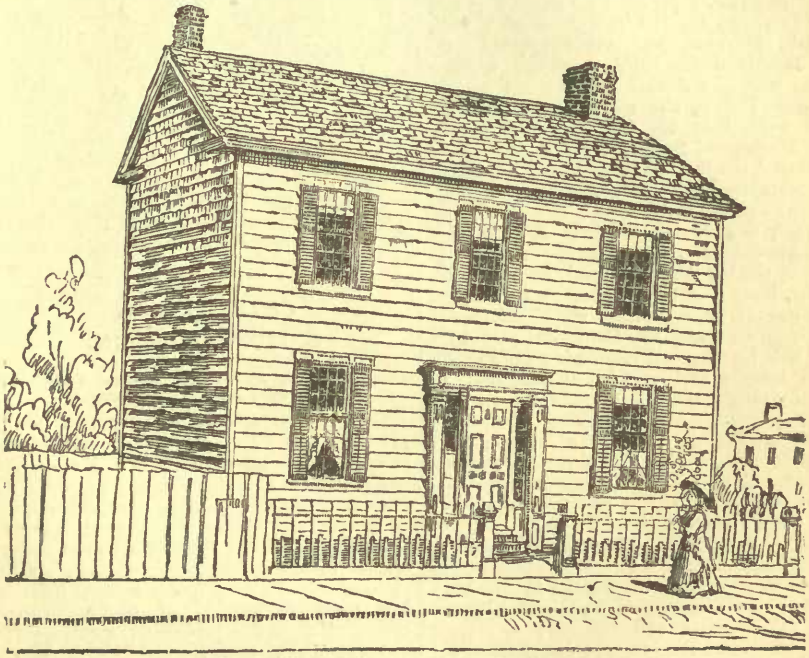
One of the Fashionable Houses of York, Upward of Half a Century Ago, Occupied by Dr. Newburn and Lawyer Turner.

On the north side of Richmond street, between Simcoe and York, and near the corner of the latter street, opposite the Church of the Ascension, stands the two-storey frame dwelling shown in the illustration. About 1830, or somewhat before, it was one of the fashionable houses of York, and was occupied for a time by Colonel Markham. About the year that York became Toronto the late Dr. Newburn came over from England to Canada with his family, and taking up his residence in York resided for a time in the Richmond street house. His son, Mr. Thomas Newburn, Inspector of Customs at Hamilton, remembers that he lived there when a boy about the year 1833 or 1834. Dr. Newburn subsequently moved to Stamford. In 1837 and 1838, during the rebellion, it was the officers' head quarters there. Another tenant was the late Mrs. Stowe, with her two daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married the late



THE HOUSE THAT HON FRANCIS HINCKS AND CHAS DALY, THE OLD CITY CLERK, SLEPT IN ON THEIR FIRST NIGHT IN TORONTO.

Alexander Proudfoot, President of the Bank of Upper Canada, and is now living with her married daughter in England. The other daughter, the widow of William H. Stanton, barrister, is now living in this city. Of the sons, Alfred, the eldest, was manager of the Upper Canada Bank branch at St. Catharines, and Frederick was a clerk in the Home Office when the collapse took place. Somewhat later the house became the residence of R. J. Turner, the father of Frank Turner, who was a well-known solicitor in chancery in



THE TURNER HOUSE—RICHMOND STREET NEAR YORK.

his day. Mention of Mr. Turner's name is found in a curious production in rhyme entitled *Curiae Canadenses*, published in 1843, and written by John Rumsey, an English barrister, who once lived here. The title in full of Mr. Rumsey's book, which consists of 127 octavo pages, is as follows: "*Curiae Canadenses, or The Canadian Law Courts*, being a poem describing the several Courts of Law and Equity which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas, with copious notes, explanatory and historical, and an appendix of much useful matter." Then follows a quotation from Virgil, and the *non de plume* of the author and the publishers are given as follows: "By Plinius Secundus, Toronto: H. and W. Rowsell, King street, 1843." The migration of the Court of Chancery back to York from Kingston, where it was for a brief time established, when Upper and Lower Canada were re united, is thus described in one place:

Dreary and sad was Frontenac,
Thy duke ne'er made a clearer sack,
Than when the edict to be gone
Issued from the vice-regal throne,
Exeunt omnis helter skelter
To little York again for shelter;
Little no longer; York the new
Of imports such can boast but few;
A goodly freight, without all brag.
When comes 'mongst others Master Spragge,
And skilful Turner, versed in pleading,
The Kingston exiles gently leading.

To the last line is added the following note of explanation: J. G. Spragge, Esq., the present very highly esteemed and respected Master of the Court of Chancery; R. J. Turner, Esq., a skilful Equity Draughtsman and Solicitor in Chancery. A Mrs. Daly occupied the Richmond street dwelling for a time, and it has since been occupied by various tenants.

CHAPTER CLIII.

THE MARKET LANE SCHOOL.

An Early Educational Institution on What is Now Colborne Street.

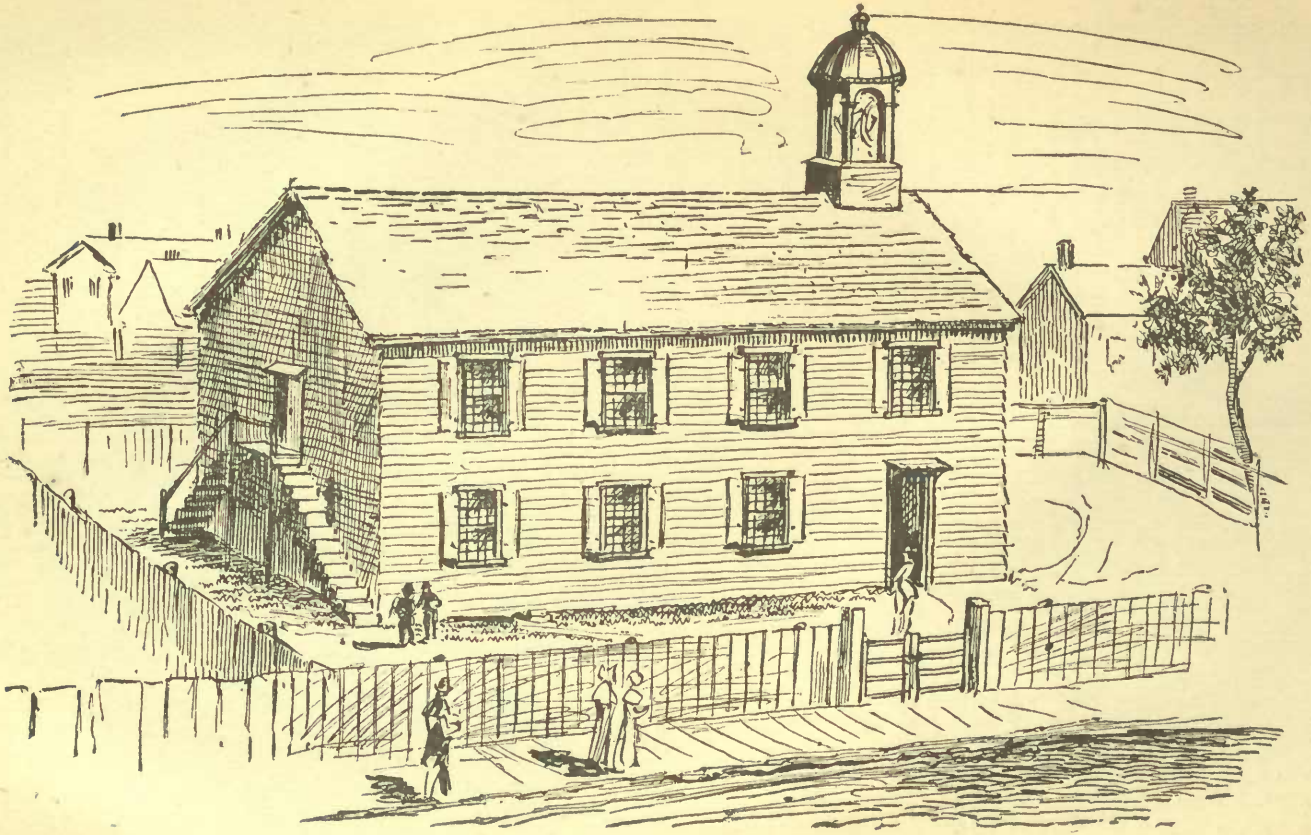
On the north side of Market lane, now Colborne street, there stood in the early part of the century a frame building of two storeys, 30 feet back from the street. This was the Masonic Hall, the first structure in York that enjoyed the distinction of a cupola. This appendage at the western gable, supported by slender props, was intended for the reception of a bell, which, however, was never supplied. On the outside of the building, at the western end, was a staircase leading up to the Masonic Hall on the second floor. In the hall were held the first meetings of the first Mechanics' Institute. Here, too, were delivered the first popular lectures, among the lecturers being John Fenton, for some time the parish clerk of St. James' church. So early as 1820 the Masonic Hall bore a weather-beaten appearance. The lower part of the building was used as a school-house, known as the Market Lane school. The masters were successively Mr. Stewart, Mr. Appleton and Mr. Caldicott. Of these the best known was Thomas Appleton, a good teacher and a kind man, held in equally high esteem by the pupils and their parents. Mr. Appleton was afterward master of the central school, and there for a time Mr. Fenton was his assistant. The teachers' seat was at the right of the door as one entered the building. Plain wooden benches and desks of the most primitive fashion were the accommodations provided for the scholars, of whom there were about thirty, in the year 1822 There were no buildings between the school-house and the bay, and from the windows the boys and girls could watch the vessels coming and going. Among the pupils of the school in 1822 was young McMurray, who afterward became Bishop of Niagara His father kept a little huckster shop in a small frame building on the south side of King street, mid-way between Yonge street and Leader Lane. While a school boy the future bishop was a page in the House of Assembly. On leaving Appleton's school he for a time went to Dr. Strachan's school. He was afterward sent to western Canada as a missionary, and while there took for a wife an Indian woman. A brother of Bishop McMurray also attended the school. He became a watchmaker. George and Gardner Bostwick, and their sisters, May and Margaret, were pupils, as were also Alfred and Thaddeus Patrick and their sisters. The belle of the school was Margaret Fair, the daughter of landlord Fair, the successor of Mr. Frank in the management of Frank's hotel, and afterward the proprietor of a hotel on King street. Pretty Miss Fair married a worthless fellow, and became so reduced in circumstances that she was obliged to take in washing. Her brother, Bob Fair, was also a scholar of Mr. Appleton's. In the Mackenzie rebellion he joined McGrath's troop, and was thrown from his horse, near the Don bridge, and killed. Another pupil was Thomas Wallace, the son of a Church street cabinet-maker. He afterward took up his residence in New York. Among the scholars from the Don were Richard Playter and William Helliwell. Other scholars were James Lumsden and Daniel Bancroft; Elizabeth and Susan Bright, and John Murchison, whose shop was where the Clyde hotel now stands. Mr. William Helliwell, of Highland Creek, is, in 1893, almost the sole survivor of Mr. Appleton's scholars in 1822.

CHAPTER CLIV.

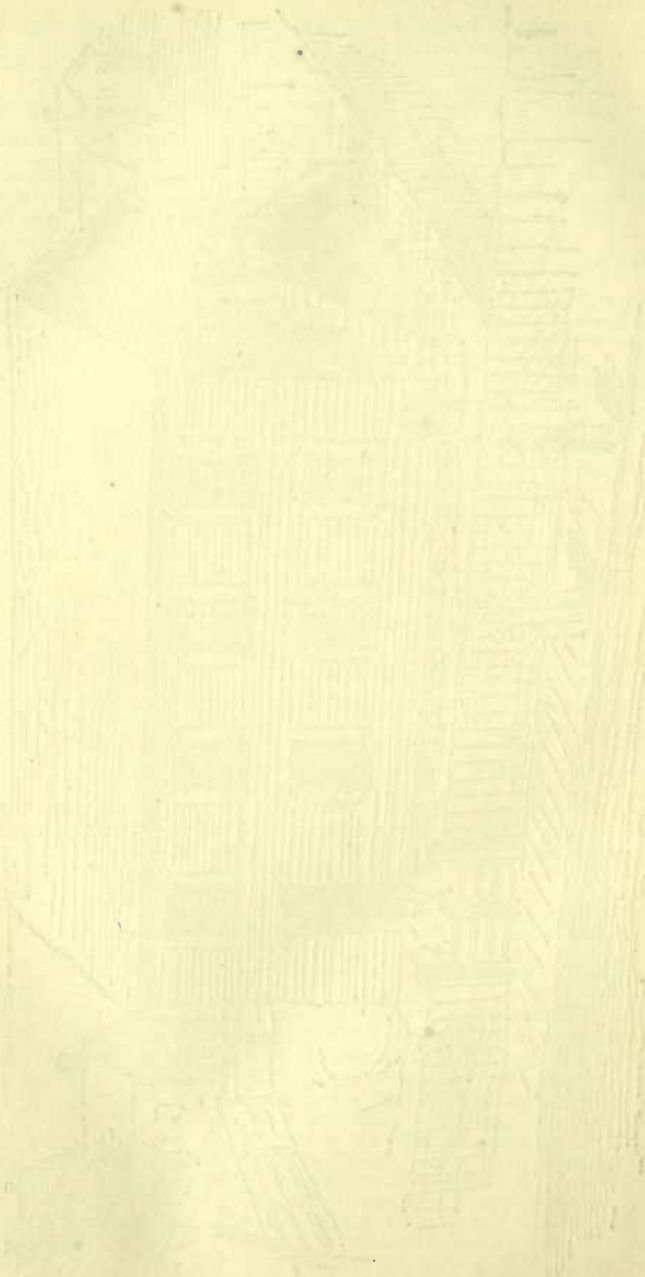
CRISPIN'S TAVERN.

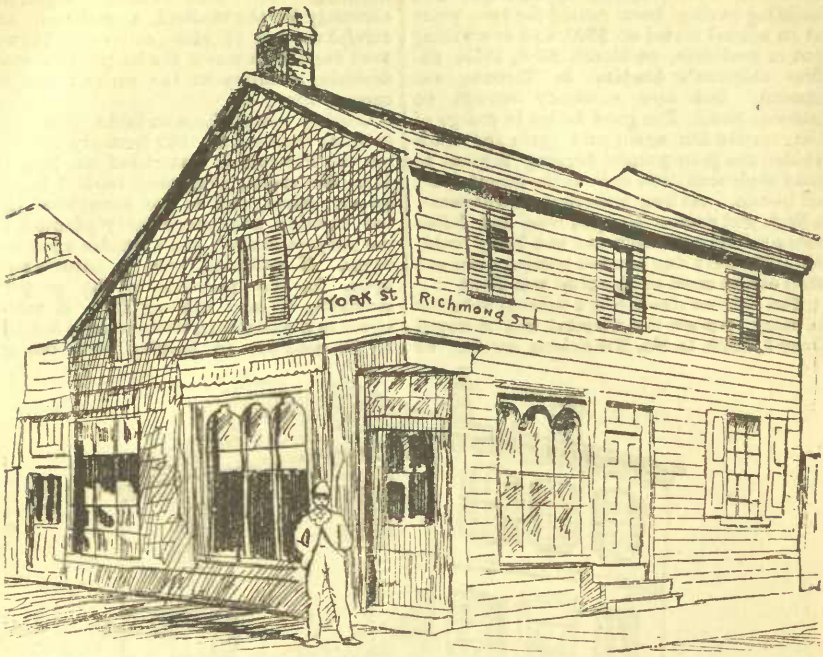
The Building at the North-east Corner of York and Richmond Streets.

When Sir John Colborne came to York in 1828, as Lieutenant-Governor of the province, he brought with him his coachman, Richard Crispin, a big, sandy-haired, jolly Englishman. During his service here he married one of the girls employed in Sir John's household. Shortly afterward they left Sir John's employ, and renting a small one-and-a-half storey frame house, built a few years previously, at the north-east corner of York and Richmond streets, they there opened a tavern, which was for many years a popular place of resort. The house, which is still standing, is now occupied as a shop. The entrance to the tavern was on Richmond street. The building was originally painted yellow, but is now dingy with age. It was built on the corner of a plot of ground of an acre or more, owned by a black man, named John Long. He and Mr. Crowther, a carpenter by trade, and the father of the late James Crowther, owned the whole of the block bounded by York, Richmond, Bay and Queen streets, Mr. Long having the western portion and Mr. Crowther the eastern. Landlord Crispin bought his beer from the Helliwell's, the Don brewers, and on their books his name was entered, not as Richard Crispin, but as "Coachman" Crispin. The build-



MARKET LANE SCHOOL. (op. 464)





RICHARD CRISPIN'S HOTEL.

ing was occupied by Crispin as a tavern until his death, which occurred there, after which his wife—they had no children—went to Richmond Hill to live.

CHAPTER CLV.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.

The Various Buildings this Charity Has Occupied Since its Establishment—The Convalescents' Home on the Island.

The Hotel Dieu, long known as the Maison Dieu, in Paris, is the most ancient, as it is now the largest, hospital in the world. It was founded in the seventh century. Several London hospitals date back to the middle of the sixteenth century. American hospitals were established half a century before the colonies declared their independence. There was a hospital in Toronto in the early part of the present century. But these were all for adults. It was not until comparatively recent times that the claims of children were recognized. A writer in a London magazine of 1850 speaks of them as a new departure. Although more than one-third of the deaths in the world every year are children under ten years of age, yet up to a few years ago the child has been neglected. The medical profession has unanimously declared for the child's hospital, not merely as an advantage but as an absolute necessity. Almost fifteen years ago some charitable ladies of Toronto, among them being Mrs. McMaster and Miss Knapp, took it upon themselves to establish such an institution. Several prominent physicians volunteered their gratuitous services, and voluntary subscriptions came to an amount sufficient to warrant the managers in beginning the work. Accordingly the two-storey red brick house, No. 31 Avenue street, was rented. It had formerly been a private residence. It had a mansard roof, a basement and basement entrance, and contained eleven rooms. This house was simply furnished with suitable comforts for the care of sick children. Mrs. McMaster was chosen president. A matron, nurse and servant were engaged. Six little iron cots were put up—each little cot with its tray made to slide up and down at the pleasure of the patient, with its toys or books within reach. Meanwhile the woman who had been engaged as matron died, and the woman who had been engaged

as nurse was retained as matron. The building having been rented for two years at an annual rental of $320, and everything put in readiness, on March 23rd, 1875, the first children's hospital in Toronto was opened. But now strangely enough no patients came. The good ladies in charge of the institu ion again and again and again visited the poor people begging parents to send their sick little ones to the hospitalbut, all in vain. At length the first patient came, a little girl named Maggie, who had fallen into a tub of hot water and was badly scalded. The next day another patient came and then others until the hospital was filled.

The Avenue street hou e proving deficient in many respects the hospital was removed June 1, 1876, to No. 206 Seaton street. the destitute of conveniences especially necessary for the medical attendance and careful nursing of sick children. It was then decided to move the hospital to more desirable premises at the earliest possible opportunity.

Casting about for a suitable place, the building then vacant, but formerly occupied by the Protestant Sisterhood at No. 245 Elizabeth street, presented itself. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the building was particularly adapted for the purpose desired, and available upon easy terms. Negotiations were at once entered upon, for the purchase of the property consisting of land running from Elizabeth street to Emma street, with the main building to be used for an hospital, and the cot-

THE SECOND HOSPITAL—SEATON ST.

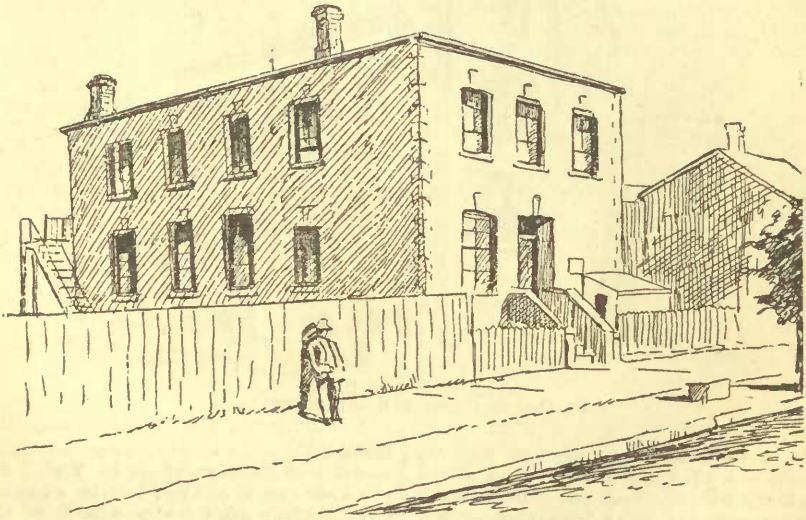
building shown in the illustration appearing then as now with the exception of th · wing which has since been added. The Seaton street house was detached with some ground adjoining and on this account was considered more suitable for the children. At first the intention was to buy the property which was valued at $6,000 but this idea was abandoned as soon as it became evident that the house though detached and possessing the luxury of a large and pleasantly-shaded play ground, was unsuitable in every other respect for hospital purposes, being wholly tage fronting on Emma street. The property was bought, and in 1878 the hospital was moved to the premises. Three years later the building was pronounced unsafe, and it was found necessary to seek new quarters.

In 1881 the ho pital was moved to No. 84 Jarvis street, the north west corner of that street and Lombard, wh re it remained until 1888. The report for 1888 shows that the number of patients treated in that year was 137, of whom 39 were cured, 62 were improved, 28 were unimproved and 4 died. For a just appreciation of the excellent results obtained, it must be remembered that

a great proportion of the children admitted are suffering from chronic diseases.

In 1888 the hospital was moved from No. 84 Jarvis to No. 90 Jarvis, a few doors above where it is now temporarily located, until new and enlarged quarters may be obtained. On this subject the report for 1888 says :— "A whole year has passed, and although the Report must go out without carrying any definite statement as to where the future hospital is to be erected, it is not because we have been idle. Plans were prepared for the old site, tenders received, etc., when a suggestion was made by the University authorities that we should affiliate with them, as they intended to erect a General Hospital in the Queen's Park, to be called the Park Hospital ; and in return for such clinics as we could give to the students of the University Medical School, they would give us a site on which to build. This proposition met with our approval, as it practically gave us the value of our College avenue lot :— say $20,000. However, after waiting till the summer has gone, the University scheme of a hospital in the Park has been indefinitely abandoned. We are now negotiating for the purchase of property adjacent to the city, and larger than our old site, where we can have trees and grounds for the little sick folk, and where the future works hat our Father may have for us to do may from time to time be perfected. It has always been our plan to have in our hospital a ward where the odds and ends of tiny humanity, who are not eligible for any of the 'Homes' in our city on account of physical or mental deformities, could be under our care : practically a home for crippled and deformed children, for these are little sufferers all more or less, and as such belong to us. No hospital can retain them, as all hospital work is essentially curative ; and such 'cases' kept therein crowd out others whose ailments could be relieved if not cured."

The Lakeside Home for Sick Children on the Island is an adjunct to the Children's Hospital, and its purpose is a convalescent home during the summer. It is the personal gift of Mr. J. Ross Robertson to sick children between the ages of two and fourteen years, irrespective of race or religion. One of the conditions on which it was given is that its doors and those of the mother hospital in Toronto shall always be open to the children of the Masonic fraternity. The city granted lot No. 68 on the Island for the purpose of its erection. It was opened Thursday, July 5th, 1883. Since its erection a wing has been added by Mr. Robertson who proposes to enlarge it still more. The Home occupies a site on the west point of the Island, nearly one hundred yards north-west of the lighthouse, and the same distance from the south shore of the Island. It is twenty minutes' walk from the dock at Hanlan's Point." The building is of very attractive appearance. It is constructed of



THE THIRD HOSPITAL—ELIZABETH ST.

wood and built in that light and airy style which architects consider best suited to places designed for summer residences. The interior is finished in Canadian pine and every provision is made for the comfort of the inmates. A broad verandah partially encircles the building. This is two stories in height and is reached by wide doors. There the invalids are placed during a portion of every fine day. A laundry and a wash house have been erected at the east end of the building, and an ample supply of pure water is brought from the lake by means of a wind mill on the lake shore. In this pleasant retreat the little convalescents grow and thrive from May to September every year.

THE FOURTH HOSPITAL—JARVIS STREET.

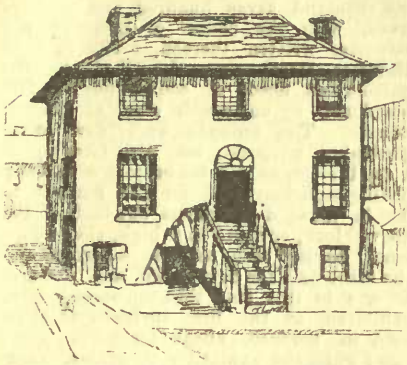
CHAPTER CLVI.

JOHN HUTCHINSON'S HOUSE.

The Second Family Residence of Stone Built in York.

An account has previously been given of Mr. Hunter's house, which was the first stone residence in York county. Almost at the same time that it was built Mr. John Hutchinson erected a large square stone house of three storeys, standing a little back from the roadway, on the north side of Duke street, between Ontario and Berkeley streets. This building, which is still standing, but its material hidden under a coating of stucco, was erected some time previous to 1820. Here was quite a hollow, and considerable of a hill ran down to the creek, which has since been filled up. Mr. Hutchinson was a blacksmith and iron worker. His shop was a log building, at the south-east corner of Duke and Ontario streets. Mr. Hutchinson and George Hetherington were the contractors for digging a well and sinking a pump in the Market square in 1823. A short distance eastward of Mr. Hutchinson's property, and a few yards west of the corner of Duke and Parliament streets, lived at an early period Richard Coates, a very ingenious man connected with the dawn of art in York. He was a self-taught painter, but he executed very faithfully many portraits in oil of the early worthies of the town. He painted for David Willson, the founder of the "Children of Peace," the symbolical decorations of the Temple at Sharon. He was a musician, both instrumental and vocal. In his house was an organ of his own construction on which he performed. He also built a similar organ for David Willson. Mr. Coates also made a study of shipbuilding, and he constructed in the yard about his house a pleasure yacht of handsome model of about nine tons burden. A short distance farther eastward a road ran north from King street, leading up to a substantial red brick building. This was, in the old times, the only Roman Catholic church in York. Tesselated patterns ornamented the north and south walls, and on its spire stood not a cross, but a fixed

weather-cock covered with tin. One of the priests who officiated here was Father O'Grady, who, for an indiscretion, was summoned before the Pope. The road



JOHN HUTCHINSON'S HOUSE—DUKE STREET

leading up to the church now commemorates the name of Bishop Power, who lost his life in attending to the sick emigrants of 1847.

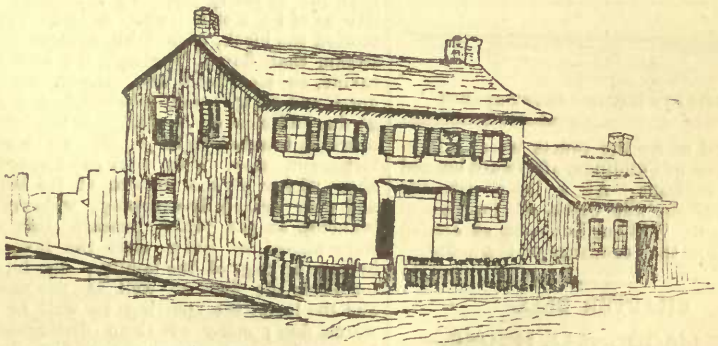
to the store was at the west end from Princess street; this, on the closing up of the business, was shut up. The entrance to the domestic portion of the building is on Palace street. Here, for many years, Mr. Legge carried on a profitable trade, not the least lucrative part of which consisted of the sale in large quantities of whiskey by the quart to the Indians. Mr. Legge married Miss Grace Cawthra. He was one of the original pew-holders in St. James' church. He was the owner of the farm on Yonge street, where Mount Pleasant cemetery now is. The Palace street house was subsequently occupied by Mr. Collier, an official in the Canada Company. He was a portly, fine-looking man, and an ardent sportsman, one of his favourite excursions with his gun being up the Don in quest of woodcock. Mr. Collier occupied the house on Palace street up to his death, which occurred recently.

CHAPTER CLVIII.

JOHN BEIKIE'S DWELLING.

The Home of an Early Sheriff of York, Afterward occupied by William Robinson.

On the north side of Front street, west of the old Greenland Fishery tavern, and origi-



ALEXANDER LEGGE'S HOUSE—NORTHEAST CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS

CHAPTER CLVII.

ALEXANDER LEGGE'S BUILDING.

An Early Place of Business at the North-east Corner of Princess and Palace Streets.

One of the early shopkeepers of York was Alexander Legge, established here early in the century. His store and home were in the two-storey building at the north-east corner of Palace, now Front, and Princess streets. It is still standing, and but for its dilapidated look has the same appearance as it wore nearly a century ago. The entrance

nally separated from it by a lot and a small building, and just east of Windsor street, still stands a rather large, high, two-storey-frame house. This was the house of Mr. John Beikie, commonly known in his day as Colonel Beikie, and was built by him for a residence in the early part of the century. In 1820 there was no building west of it until Receiver-General Crookshank's house was reached. Mr. Beikie was one of the ancient officers of the local and provincial government. He came to York at an early date, for in 1803 he was one of the original

pew-holders of St. James' church. His tall, upright, staidly moving form, generally enveloped in a long, snuff-coloured overcoat, is still remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants of the town. He was sheriff of the county in 1811 and 1812, at the period when the first stockaded jail was in existence, and where the courts were held in the government buildings, afterward burned by the Americans. At a later period—1820 to 1825—he was Clerk of the Executive Council. William Robinson succeeded Mr. Beikie in the occupancy of the house.

JOHN BEIKIE'S HOUSE—FRONT STREET.

CHAPTER CLIX.

THE MACDONELL HOUSE.

One of the Old Mansions of Early Toronto—Interesting Details.

This house, a two-storey frame building, rough-cast, situated at the north-east corner of Adelaide and John streets, was built by the late Honourable Alexander Macdonell in 1818, and is still in a good state of preservation. It was originally enclosed within the block of nine acres of land situate between what are now John and Simcoe streets and Adelaide and Richmond streets. It is ornamented in front by a large portico and round columns of the height of the house. The land was purchased in 1799 and 1800 from different patentees, in acre and half lots at different rates, ranging from £20 to £100 per acre. These acre and half acre lots are shown on the plan of the town of York, prepared by Surveyor-General Smith in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, with the names of some of the patentees written thereon. The lots on Newgate street were described in the patents and deeds of conveyance to Mr. Macdonell as on north side of Russell Square. The grounds were devoted to gardening purposes, and also farming on a small scale, as was the custom with many having sufficient land for the purpose to do in those days—about one-half of the above block, enclosed in a high, close board fence, having been used as a garden, and the other half for field crops and pasture. It was in this field that the animals were exhibited at the first agricultural show held in Toronto, about forty-five years ago; while the exhibition of grains, vegetables, fruits, &c., was held at the old government house. The garden part of the block included an orchard of 60 or 80 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees, as well as grape vines, all of which, including the peach and quince, bore abundantly; and many a boy of the era, previous to thirty years ago, relished the flavour of its stolen fruit. A large ravine crossed the block, caused by a meandering stream that flowed through it; and this ravine, as seen from the streets, on the north and south sides, presented a pretty garden and meadow scene, from the middle of which towered up 80 or 90 feet high a large elm tree, with a circumference of about 20 feet at the bottom of its trunk, and with gracefully-drooping, wide-spread branches at the top. Beneath this tree were buried in olden time the favourite horses and dogs of the family; the former including the fleet as well as the useful, and the latter the sporting as well as the watch dog; many of them distinguished by royal names, among the first being "Prince Charlie" and "Harry Hotspur," and among the latter "King James." In addition to which among the latter was the stern bull-dog, "Boxer," who, in pursuit of the orchard thieves, got pieces of many a boy's pants and sometimes of their skin, too, in his teeth. This tree could be seen from a long distance in many directions, and survived until a few years ago, when Mr. Ransom, who had purchased the lot on which it was situated adjoining his residence, for the sake of the tree, on finding some dead branches occasionally falling from it, for fear of accidents occurring thereby, sub-

jected it to "the cruel axeman's" skill, and had it levelled to the ground. At the original clearing up of the block two others of its original forest companions were preserved; but, during the American invasion of York, in 1813, they fell victims to fires kindled at their roots. In the account of incidents connected with the life of Mr. Macdonell which follows, we have obtained some particulars from friends and others from "Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders," and Stone's "Life of Brant," and from Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old."

Mr. Macdonell was born in 1762, at Fort Augustus, Invernesshire, Scotland, and was the son of Captain Allan Macdonell, who, with his family, (wife and three sons and two daughters) along with his two brothers and their families, and other kinsmen and Highlanders, on the advice of Sir William Johnson, in 1773, parted with their properties and emigrated from Glengarry, in Scotland, to America, and settled in Tryon (since called Schoharie) County, in the Mohawk Valley, in the then British Province of New York. The three brothers were sons of the renowned "Glengarry," and were better known among their clansmen by the name of their estates in Scotland—Leak, Aberhollader, and Cullachie—than by their given names, as is often the case with others of the clan. From the time of the beginning of the American Revolution the Scotch settlers in Tryon County preserved their allegiance to the British Crown; and, notwithstanding the intrigues adopted by the insurgent portion of the other colonists to seduce or coerce them from their fealty, they maintained their adhesion thereto, and thereby incurred the hatred and hostility of the revolutionists. In the month of January, of the year 1776, General Schuyler, having been sent from Albany by the then called "Commissioners of the Continental Congress of the Thirteen Colonies" with a large force, (about 3,000,) of embodied militia, for the purpose of disarming the loyalist Scotch of the settlement, under pretence or rumour that they were preparing themselves for the purpose of espousing the royalist cause, when within a short distance of the settlement, sent messengers to Sir John Johnson in advance, to apprise him of the approach of the force, and inviting an interview with him, to settle peaceably terms of surrender of the arms and military stores in the settlement. In the interview which occurred, and the various negotiations and communications in connection therewith, Captain Allan Macdonell was associated with Sir John Johnson. The result of the negotiations was the surrender of the Highlanders, to the number of between 200 and 300, of their arms, and the taking of six of their number prisoners, among them Captain Macdonell and two of his nephews, they being sent to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, to be kept in a measure as hostages, that the others would not take up arms. In the month of May following this occurrence, Sir John Johnson, with the able-bodied of the settlers, Mr. Macdonell, the subject of this article, and his uncles and cousins, being of the number, left the settlement and their properties, and made their way, most of them on foot, through the forest to Montreal, having surmounted obstacles of every kind, and encountered all the suffering that it seemed possible for men to endure, the journey having occupied nineteen days' time, and their provisions getting exhausted. As soon as the insurgent authorities at Albany heard of the departure of the Scotch settlers they were very irate; and a regiment of soldiers, under Colonel Dayton, was despatched to the locality, and a rather arbitrary search and examination made under his supervision and direction of the houses and homes occupied by the families of those in the settlement; and the wives of some of the more prominent of the settlers were taken prisoners and removed, some to Albany, among them Lady Johnson, and others to Schenectady, among them Mr. Macdonell's mother, (her two daughters being allowed to accompany her,) to be kept, it was stated, as hostages for the peaceable conduct of the royalists; but, in reality, to prevent them holding communication with, or rendering assistance to, them. Mrs. Macdonell was a sister of the Laird of MacNab, whose son, a notable person in former years here, claimed the title of Laird, and was settled in the neighbourhood of the town of Perth. She managed to effect her escape from the place of imprisonment in 1780, and made her way to New York, which was then in possession of the British forces. It was not long after the Scotch arrived in Montreal before they were embodied into different British regiments; some in the Royal Grenadiers, under Sir John Johnson; some in the Butler's Rangers, under Colonel Butler, and some in Royal Highland Emigrants, under Colonel McLeod, afterwards renumbered as the 84th regiment.

Mr. Macdonell, being then too young to receive a commission as an officer, was at first attached as a cadet or volunteer to the regiment of the Royal Highland Emigrants. The regiment was soon engaged in active

work; and was among the forces sent on an expedition into the neighbourhood of their former settlement, Tryon County; and Mr. Macdonell was early initiated into the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. He was present at the attack upon Schuyler, and was at the battle of Oriskany, and took part in the skirmishes in the Valley of the Mohawk. When his mother heard of his having received his commission as ensign in the regiment referred to, which was afterwards numbered the 84th, he being then 16 years of age, she wrote congratulating him, and gave him the heroic advice to conduct himself bravely, and remember that he had Scotch blood in his veins. He was in the battle of Monmouth in 1778. After this he was sent by Sir Henry Clinton, at New York, to General Haldimand, commanding in Canada. Shortly after his arrival in Canada he was transferred to Butler's Rangers with rank of lieutenant; and shortly afterwards, in 1781, accompanied an excursion of detachments of several regiments sent into the Mohawk Valley for the purpose of destroying some fortresses there; and although this was successfully accomplished, the difficulties encountered, as may be supposed, were very great, and such as could only have been endured by hardship and determined nerve. The time occupied in going and returning was two months, and they were obliged to carry their provisions on their backs and camp without covering. During the two following years he continued in active service throughout the section of the country, constituting the northern part of the State of New York and the eastern and northern portions of the State of Pennsylvania. During this time he was frequently associated, and on the most friendly terms, with Chief Joseph Brant and his Indian warriors. The last expedition, on which he served during this war, was one composed of several companies of Butler's Rangers and of other regiments as well as some Indians, sent for the purpose of trying to effect the capture or destruction of Albany, when they managed to overrun the whole of Tryon County, and once more get possession of the homesteads which they had been obliged to abandon in 1776, and pushed to within a short distance of Schenectady, and it was then that Mrs. Macdonell, who had been kept a prisoner there with others, from the outbreak of the revolution, managed to make her escape. In other respects, except the destruction of a vast extent of country, through which they passed, in retaliation for acts committed previously by the Continental Army in the Indian settlements under General Sullivan, this expedition failed, and upon the return journey their provisions became exhausted, and for a time part of their food or rations consisted of the flesh of the horses they had with them, that of Mr. Macdonell being among those to whose lot it fell to be slaughtered for the purpose. At the close of the war the different regiments that had been embodied from among the Highland settlers were disbanded, and many of the officers and men settled in different parts of Canada, but mostly in the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. And lands were granted to them in certain proportions, according to the rank as officers and men, in recognition for services and compensation for the loss they sustained in the forfeiture of their properties in Schoharie; losses which must have been considerable to some, when it is remembered that it was said by an American historian, in reference to Sir John Johnson's losses, that he "lost domains larger and fairer than probably ever belonged to a single American proprietor, William Penn only excepted," those properties having been confiscated by the Americans and sold, even to the family Bible.

Grants of wild land were also given to each member of a family who settled in Canada, so that Captain Allan Macdonell and his sons and daughters received their portion of such grants. He went with his family and resided a short distance in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and died there soon afterwards, and was buried in a vault beneath the parish church of St. Foy. The widow and the family, with the exception of the eldest daughter, moved up to Kingston, and afterwards to Newark, (now Niagara,) being then the seat of government, and there, in 1797, she died, at a very advanced age. The eldest daughter, who, in 1783, married Donald McLean, a relative of Colonel McLean, of the 84th regiment, remained in Quebec, where she died in 1793, leaving numerous and wealthy descendants now residing there. The youngest daughter was married in 1798, to Captain Miles Macdonell, who formed such a prominent figure afterwards in 1812, in the contest between Lord Selkirk and the North-west Company, in the Red River country, now the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, which he prosecuted with such energy and vigorous hostility against that company as to cause them to merge their long-established title and rights in those of their successful rival, the Hudson Bay Company.

She died within a year after her marriage. One of Captain Macdonell's sons, Angus,

was one of the earliest practitioners of the law in Upper Canada, having been admitted as early as 1799. He was twice elected as "Knight" to represent the East Riding of York and the counties of Durham and Simcoe in Parliament; and was among the number lost on the Speedy in the autumn of 1804, the particulars of which are familiar to many now living.

The youngest son, James, through the instrumentality of the Duke of Kent, who, during his residence in Canada, interested himself favourably for many of those who came within the sphere of his patronage, received a commission in the 43rd regiment in 1795. He died some years afterwards, when stationed in the West Indies.

Alexander, the original owner of the house referred to, after the death of his father, accompanied his mother and sister to, and resided with them at, Kingston and afterwards at Newark. Upon the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791, Upper Canada then receiving its constitution as a separate Province, General Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant-Governor thereof. He had been in active service throughout the war of the American Revolution, and on the occasion of the retreat of Sir Henry Clinton from Philadelphia to New York, Mr. Macdonell had become favourably known to him as an officer of the 84th Regiment, and being desirous of having about him his old companions-in-arms, his was among the appointments made. With that view, he appointed Mr. Macdonell Sheriff of the Home District. This included within its boundaries the area that constitutes almost a score of the present counties. Upon the removal of the seat of government from Newark to York, in 1797, he came to reside in the latter place, and continued in the office of sheriff until 1805

During part of the time he represented the County of Glengarry in the House of Assembly, and was elected Speaker in 1804 In 1805 he was married to Anne Smith, daughter of Mr. James Smith, of Henricks, on Long Island, U. S., and sister of Colonel Samuel Smith, of the Queen's Rangers, with whom she was then residing, and who acted as administratrix of the government on a couple of occasions, during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. A rather striking illustration of the incongruity in the paramount importance given to the code of honour, by society in those days, over the laws of civil polity and criminal code, was the occurrence of a fatal duel in 1800, in which officers of the law took part. It was between Mr. White, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Small, the Clerk of the Executive Council, in which Mr. Macdonell, the sheriff, acted as second of the latter. It was during this period that, in his occasional visits to his old constituency and kinsmen and fellow-countrymen in Glengarry, that he foresaw in his young cousin, John Macdonell, of Greenfield, afterwards Attorney-General and aide-de-camp to General Brock, the fine talents and qualities that so early in life brought him into prominence; and by his invitation young Macdonell came to York to pursue his study of the law

And as an illustration of the different results that follow, after a length of time, from the exercise of a choice of one of two things, considered of equal value at the time, it may be mentioned that Mr. Macdonell gave his young *protege* one of two acres of land, situated on the west side of Church street, between King and Wellington streets, as a present in anticipation of his intended marriage he young Macdonell, owning the other acre. Previous to his accompanying General Brock, on his fatal expedition against the Americans at the battle of Queenston Heights, where he met his death, he made his will, and, having offered his intended her choice of a devise of £500, or of the two acres referred to, she chose the former. This sum he devised to her, and the two acres he devised to his god-son, James, the second son of the subject of this sketch.

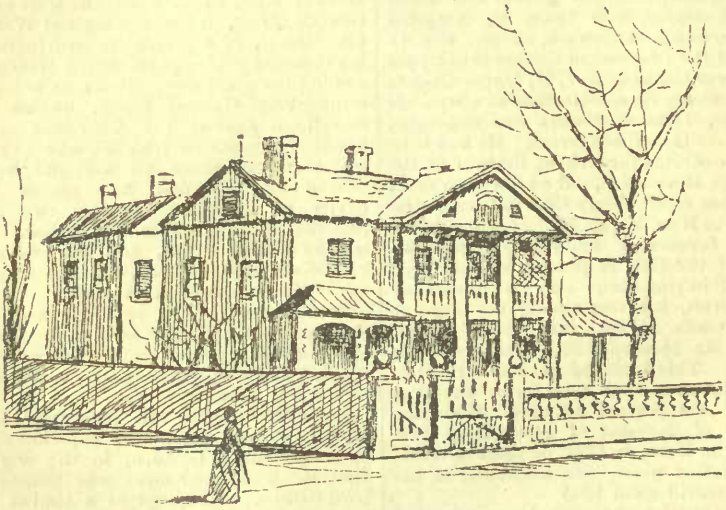
This property must now—estimating its value proportionately to sales of like favourably-situated properties in Toronto—be worth a half a million of dollars, or 250 times as much as the £500.

From 1805 to 1812 Mr. Macdonell acted as agent of Lord Selkirk in superintending his settlement at Baldoon, in the western district. This settlement was formed by Lord Selkirk subsequent to a similar one he had formed in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of benefitting his Highland fellow-countrymen, as well as no doubt himself also, being schemes less extensive in territorial extent than his Hudson Bay Company adventure, above referred to. During the time of this agency Mr. Macdonell resided sometimes at Baldoon and sometimes at Amherstburg. Lord Selkirk, having found it desirable to turn the whole of his attention to the latter enterprise, gave up the other scheme, and Mr. Macdonell ceased to have anything further to do with the settlement, except that he found it necessary to go to England in 1812, to procure from his Lordship the necessary title deeds for the settlers to their lands, as well as to effect a settlement with him on his own behalf.

It was while he was in England on this occasion that the war broke out between Great Britain and the United States; and Mr. Macdonell thereupon returned to Canada, and immediately afterwards was appointed Deputy Paymaster-General of Militia with the rank of Colonel. At the capture of Niagara, 26th May, 1813, he was taken prisoner, and sent as such to Lancaster in Pennsylvania, where he was detained until the end of the war. This was the same place at which his father had been kept a prisoner at the beginning of the American Revolution in 1776.

On the disbanding of several regiments in 1814, such of the men as were entitled to lands were settled by the government in a tract of land called the Perth settlement, and Mr. Macdonell appointed superintendent of the settlement. Afterwards, in 1816, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Indian Department. This being an Imperial appointment, he forfeited his half-pay, which he had been receiving since the disbanding of the Butler's Rangers. In 1828 he received the appointment of Inspector of Licenses for the Home District, an office established for collecting a revenue to the government, as well for the manufacture of liquors as for the sale of them in shops and taverns, as to which now is derived a revenue by both the government and the municipal corporations. This office he held until 1841, when he resigned it in favour of his second son, James.

In 1831 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council; and owing to the intercourse he thereby and previously had with members of parliament, he kept up an intimacy with many, who, on occasions of sessions of parliament, came to the place, so that often some of them were guests of his house. Its close proximity to the place of meeting of the parliament for a few years—(the building intended for and afterwards used as a hospital)—made it very convenient for members to dine with him; and the post-prandial conversations that often occurred thereat, were sometimes attended by animated discussions and mirth; and occasionally the rather emphatic thump on the table by the hand of an excited politician would make the glasses standing close together ring or rattle as loud as the voice of the disputants.



THE MACDONELL HOUSE—NORTH EAST CORNER ADELAIDE AND JOHN STS.

Mr. Macdonell was in stature tall and of large frame; quiet and reserved in manner, but of genial and sociable disposition, and esteemed both in his public and private character. He kept up the most cordial friendships with many—from his or their youth-time to the time of his or their death—fellow-countrymen and kinsmen and co-religionists, as well as those of other nationalities and creeds. Bishops Macdonell, Strachan and Stuart; Chief Justices Robinson, McLean, Powell and Macaulay; Hons. James Baby, Elmsley, W. Dickson Thomas Clark, Gordon Crook-

shank and W. Allan were among his very intimate friends. He could converse in Gaelic, French and Indian as well as English. He was a strong adherent and strict observer of the Roman Catholic religion, from which he never swerved in his allegiance in the days of trial and reproach; and was one of a very few of that religion in the place able to assist much in forwarding the interests and undertakings of that church in the early days of its struggles here. And he and these few, under the guidance of the energetic Bishop Macdonell, his cousin, had a great deal to do in order to effect the construction of St. Paul's church, the only Roman Catholic church in Toronto until 1847, he being along with the Bishop and two others the trustees of the church property. He died in 1842, within a little of eighty years old, in the house above described, and was buried in the burial ground attached to the St. Paul's church. It was as to the grave in which he was buried that a correspondence appeared in the reports of the meetings of the R. C. Separate School Board at the end of last year. According to a letter from a son of Mr. Macdonell, it appeared that the Board or some member of it—it was stated to have been a priest—caused the boundary fence of the burial ground to be moved in such a way as to make the grave enclosed, inside the play-ground of the boys' school. This proceeding was naturally resented by Mr. Macdonell's son as a gross disrespect to the memory of the dead and the feelings of the surviving relatives of his father, and so he insisted upon the restoration of the fence to its original place.

Mr. Macdonell left five sons—Allan, James, Angus, Alexander and Samuel—and one daughter, Henrietta, besides his widow, surviving him. Mrs. Macdonell died in 1858, over eighty years old, having continued to reside in the homestead until her death. She suffered in her early life many of the trials and hardships that all of the first settlers have had to encounter in a new settlement, among those being the difficulties for ladies of delicate constitution travelling from place to place, which she often had to do, and for long distances; as Mr. Macdonell, owing to the different positions he held at different times, had sometimes to reside at Baldoon, then at Amherstburg, then, for a time, at Kingston, then again at Niagara, with intermediate times at York. Journeys in those days had to be performed in sloops or sailing vessels, if for long distances by water, and if for short distances by row boats or on horseback.

As an illustration of such tedious journeys endured by her, a diary of a journey made by her from here to New York, when going to pay a visit to her parents, in the summer of 1807, shows the time occupied was three weeks in going, and the same in returning, including in each case occasional delays, owing to bad weather. The route taken was from here by a sailing vessel to Oswego, taking three days; thence by a row boat up stream of the Oswego river to Oneida river and lake, along creeks and winding streams and small canals, the boat being worked by four men, rowing sometimes, and sometimes being polled, and sometimes hauled by ropes over reeves and rapids. Sometimes a change was made by walking, or riding in an ox cart, when crossing a portage or carrying-place, until getting to the Mohawk River. From thence the trip was down stream on the Mohawk River to Schenectady, the charge being $50 from Oswego to Schenectady.

The distance usually made was fourteen or sixteen miles a day, unless detained by bad weather; while, on the other hand, under favourable circumstances, as much as twenty miles were travelled in a day. During the night time the stopping places were sometimes inns or taverns, and sometimes log houses, of a room or two in size, by the way-side, with floors made of logs, and then sometimes only over a half of the room. They carried most of their provisions with them, and often took their meals in the open air.

From Schenectady they were driven in a friend's carriage to Albany; and from Albany they went by sailing vessel to New York, taking four days, because of adverse winds. The return trip was made in the month of November, and was accomplished for the first part of the journey in a sailing vessel, from New York to Albany, in a couple of days; thence by stage to Schenectady, and from thence to Buffalo by waggons, specially hired for certain distances, drawn a part of the distance by four horses and a part by three in unicorn style, the wheel horses being driven by one of the party, and the leader with only chain traces for his harness, being guided by the hired man on foot, the same as when driving oxen. Sometimes, when the roads were good, a pair of horses were used. Owing to bad roads the distance travelled some days was only sixteen miles, and on some days not as much, when the weather was bad, the whole distance to Buffalo taking three weeks. The journey from Buffalo to York was accomplished in boats, except from Chippewa to Queenston, which was accomplished by waggon.

Another incident in Mrs. Macdonell's life, illustrative of the trials of the times in which she lived, occurred during the American war. When living at Niagara Mr. Macdonell, being then a prisoner at Lancaster, she was walking on the verandah of a friend's house, carrying her young child in her arms, wrapped up in a scarlet cloak, when a ball fired from a cannon in the American fort, suddenly came crashing through the corner of the house, causing her to retire out of sight. It was supposed that the cloak attracted the attention of the Americans, and had been taken by them to be the red coat of an officer or soldier. The child she was carrying was her little daughter, fifteen months old at the time, and who shortly afterwards died and was buried at Niagara.

Mrs. Macdonell was an ardent floriculturist, and up to a very late period of her life kept up the flower garden attached to the homestead, which, from the peculiar formation of the ground, gave them a very attractive appearance.

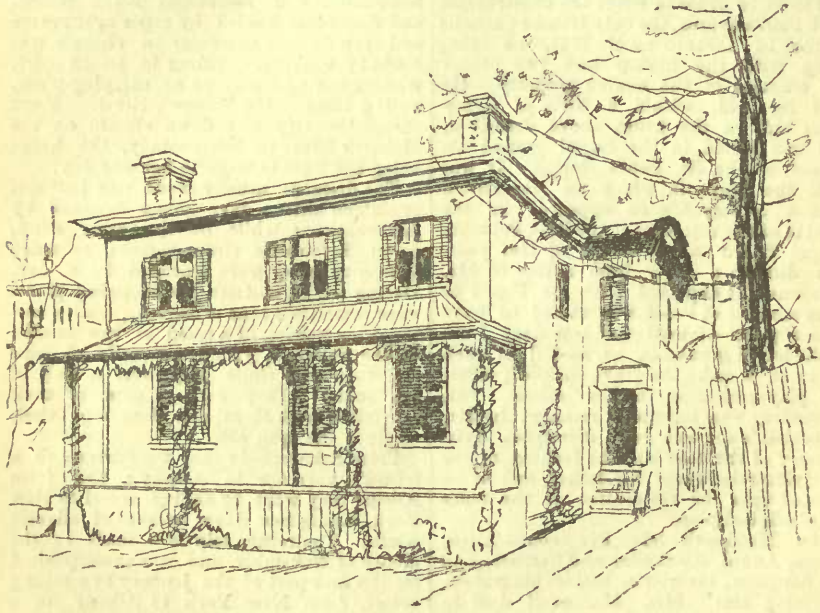
All the sons survived her, but the only other daughter, Henrietta, who married Captain Aylmer, of the 93rd Highlanders, died in 1844, in the homestead also.

At the distribution of the Macdonell estate after the death of Mrs. Macdonell, the homestead, with a small portion of the land around it, fell to the share of the fourth son, Alexander, who, some years afterwards, sold it to Mr. Jas. Patterson, barrister, law-partner of Mr. Robert A. Harrison, afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

After Mr. Patterson's death it was sold to Mr. James Bethune, Q. C., who died in it a few years ago.

James, the second son of Mr. Macdonell, married a daughter of Colonel Smith, and died in 1865, at the age of 54 years.

Allan, the eldest son, was never married. He died last year, nearly 80 years old. The other sons are still living.



JOHN BLOOR'S HOUSE—BLOOR STREET.

CHAPTER CLX.

JOSEPH BLOOR'S HOUSE.

The Residence of an Early Brewer and One of the Founders of Yorkville.

The dwelling house shown in the accompanying illustration was built and occupied by Joseph Bloor as a residence. Mr. Bloor was an Englishman, who, up to within a few years of the incorporation of the city, kept an inn for country folk.

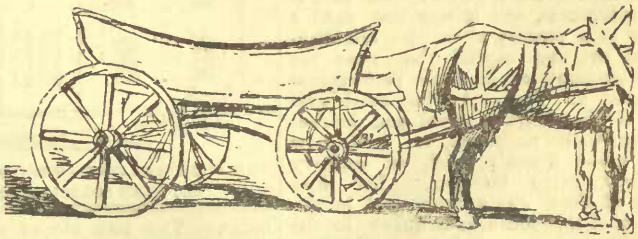
called the Farmers' Arms, near the market place, on the north-west corner of the lane leading northward from the north-west corner of Market Square and King street. Retiring from this business with a goodly sum of money, Mr. Bloor moved to what is now Yorkville about 1830, and established a brewery in the ravine north of the first concession line, now Bloor street, and just east of Yonge street. Mr. Bloor and Stephen Jarvis entered largely into land purchases, and laid out the town of Yorkville. Mr. Bloor became the owner of a large tract of land on the north side of the concession line, extending from the eastern end as far west as Gwynne street, and back to the creek in the ravine. He subsequently sold this property. About the time of his moving to Yorkville Mr. Bloor built a house on the site of what is now No. 100 Bloor street east. This is the building shown in the illustration, but it has been much enlarged and improved since its original construction, when it was nothing more than a cottage. Mr. Bloor was a quiet, pleasant man, much esteemed and respected. About forty years ago he became identified with the Bloor street Methodist church, to which he contributed generously during his life, and at death left it a legacy. Up to his death, which occurred about a score of years ago, he lived in the house No. 100 Bloor street. This building was recently torn down.

CHAPTER CLXII.

A HOUSE OF TWO DOCTORS.

A Dwelling Built by Dr. Peter Diehl, and Afterward Occupied by Dr. John King.

In 1828, or a little previous to that time, Dr. Peter Diehl, a practitioner of medicine in Montreal, moved from that city to Toronto and began practice here. At first he took up his quarters in the well known boarding-house of Mrs. Hayes. In November of the year above mentioned he entered into partnership with Dr. Widmer, the best known physician of York at that time. Some time after this, and before 1836, Dr. Diehl built for a residence and office the two-storey frame house, still standing, on the north side of Richmond street east, and now numbered 38. Dr. Diehl was living here at the outbreak of the rebellion. Dr. Diehl died at Toronto March 5, 1868. Many years previous to his demise he had sold the Richmond street house to Dr. John King, for many years a professor in the University. Dr. King was born in Ireland, and educated in medicine at Dublin. He came to this country to join his uncle, William Lyons, who was staff surgeon in the British army, and then stationed at Quebec. Another uncle, John Lyons, the brother of William, for many years held the office of registrar at Niagara. Dr. King married the daughter of Speaker Sherwood and settled in Toronto. Dr



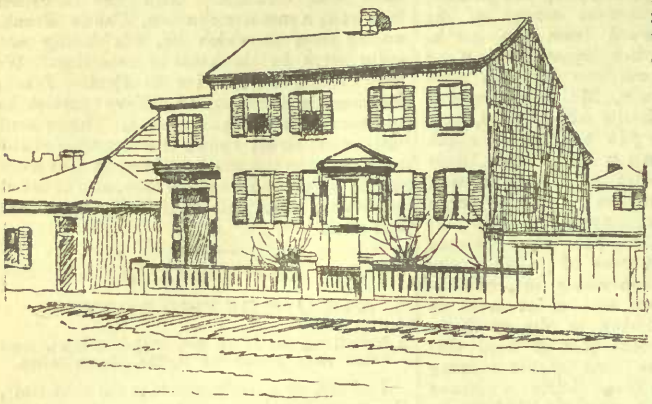
GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S CARRIAGE.

CHAPTER CLXI.

GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S CARRIAGE.

The Quaint Vehicle Supposed to Have Travelled from York to Castle Frank.

The queer-looking vehicle shown in the illustration, like a boat on a truck in appearance, was at one time Governor Simcoe's cab. When the founder of Toronto was here there was scarcely anything that could be dignified by the name of a road and even passage through the woods on horseback was difficult. Still the Governor had built a summer chateau, Castle Frank, on the Don, to which he, his family and suite were in the habit of resorting. We read of sleighing parties to Castle Frank, and there is no reason to believe parties in the summer were less frequent. The present Parliament street shows the direction of the track through the woods opened by Governor Simcoe to his house on the Don, and it is not improbable that this vehicle has traversed that road.



THE HOUSE OF AN OLD PHYSICIAN, DR. KING.

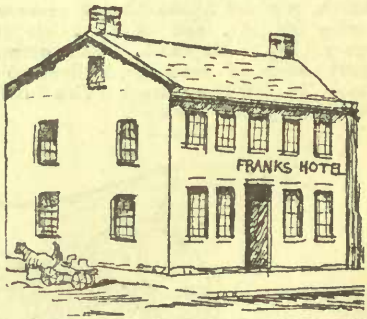
Diehl, it may be remarked, had married the sister of Chief Justice Macaulay. Dr. King lived in the Richmond st. house, and it is now occupied by his widow. Perhaps of no dwelling in Toronto may it be more truly said that it is a house of grief. Of Mrs. King's family of a husband and eleven children, all are dead but one son, who lives in England, and of the dead all but one boy have died in the Richmond st. house.

CHAPTER CLXIII.

THE THEATRES OF THE TOWN.

Theatrical Reminiscences from 1793 to 1893—The Plays and the Players.

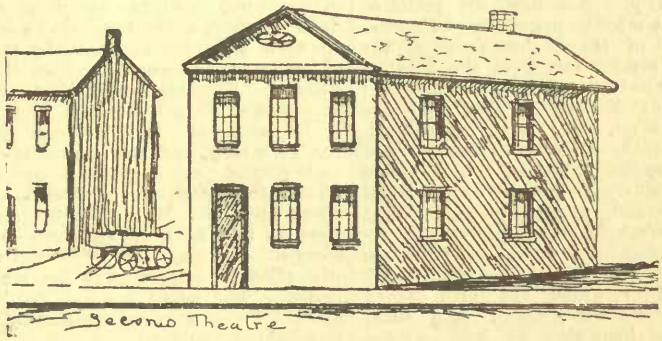
When the Englishman, Colonel Williamson, founded Bath, N.Y., he laid out a race track, built a theatre and stocked it with a company, thus adding the attraction of pleasure to the other inducements offered to those who would make their home in the Pulteney settlement. But the pioneers of York took a more serious view of life in the wilderness, and it was not until a quarter of a century after the establishment of the new capital that even the crudest attempts at dramatic performance was made at York. At the north-west corner of West Market street and Market Lane or Colborne street, as it is now called, stood Frank's hotel, an ordinary two-storey frame building. The first theatre of York was extemporized in the ball room of this house subsequent to the year 1820, and continued up to 1830 or thereabouts. When filled up for dramatic purposes that apartment was approached by a stairway on the outside. Here companies performed, says Dr. Scadding, under the mangement at one time of Mr. Archbold, at another of Mr. Talbot, at another of Mr. Vaughan—giving assistance here now and then as an anonymous performer—to Mr. Archbold. Mr. Allan, (afterwards Sir Allan) Macnab, evinced such marked talents on the boards that he was seriously advised to adopt the stage as his vocation, and once he was on the point of becoming a professional actor. The theatre of Canadian public affairs, however, was to be the real scene of his achievements. Mrs. Talbot, the wife of the second named manager, was a great favourite. She performed the part of Cora in Pizzarro, and that of Little Pickles in a comedy of that



THE FIRST THEATRE—WEST MARKET STREET, BETWEEN COLBORNE AND KING.

name. The last named manager, while professionally at York, lost a son by drowning in the bay. The distress of the father at the grave was poignant, and his head was bound round on the occasion with a white bandage or napkin. Pizzarro, Barbarossa, or the Siege of Algiers, Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves, the Lady of the Lake, and the Miller and his Men, were among the pieces here represented. The body-guard of the Dey of Algiers consisted of two men, who always came in with military precision just after the hero and placed themselves in a formal manner at fixed distances behind him like two sentries. They were soldiers from the

garrison. The dramatic appliances and accessories at Frank's were of the humblest kind. The dimensions of the stage were very limited. The ceiling of the whole room was low. As for orchestra in those days, the principal instrumental artist of the town was Mr. Maxwell—who will be remembered for his quiet manner, for the shade over one eye in which was some defect, and for his homely skill on the violin—was generally to be seen and heard, often alone, but sometimes with an associate or two here, as at all other entertainments of importance, public or private. Nevertheless, at that period to unsophisticated yet active imaginations, innocent of acquaintance with more respectable arrangements, everything seemed charming, and each scene as the bell rang and the baize drew up was invested with a magical glamour. The first circus at York was



THE SECOND THEATRE—FRAME BUILDING NORTH SIDE OF COLBORNE ST—1829.

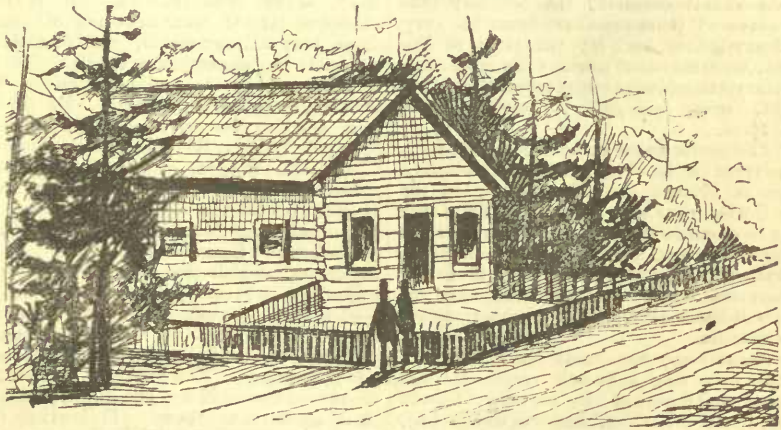
established by Besnard and Black about 1827. It was given at the start in a good-sized barn connected with Dr. Forest's hotel, a commodious and well-known inn of that time, standing on the north side of King street, a little east of Sherbourne street. The entertainment consisted of riding and feats of horsemanship, trapeze and horizontal bar performances and tricks of juggling. Mrs. Besnard was the favourite of the circus goers of the time. Her tossing of balls and knives was one of the principal features of the show. Besnard, whose name will occur frequently in connection with theatre management, was quite a horseman, and for a time made a living as a horse dealer and jockey. Dr. Forest, the proprietor of the barn where the circus was held, was the father of the young man who was implicated with Charles French a couple of years later for the murder of Nolan at a Colborne street theatre. From Dr. Forest's the ring was moved to George Garside's hotel, on the west side of Jarvis street, near the western terminus of Duke street. From here it was again transferred to Barney Roddy's tavern on the west side of Church street, a little way below King, and being taken shortly afterwards from this location it was finally settled on the south side of Wellington street, about one hundred and fifty feet west of Church street. Here a large ring was laid out and enclosed with a high board fence. The circus was managed here for a long time by Besnard. In 1833 it was a popular and well patronized place of amusement. In addition to the ordinary programme of a circus, a man by the name of Swift gave good exhibitions of tight rope dancing. No menagerie was connected with this circus. The second place of amusement in the theatrical line was a frame building on the north side of Colborne street, west of the St. Lawrence Market. The ground floor of this building was used as a shop, and the upper storey was fitted up for dramatic representations about 1829, and performances were given here by a local amateur club, for neither as yet nor for many years afterward had the people of the town an opportunity of seeing the kings and queens of the footlights. It was here that Charles French, an apprentice to William Lyon Mackenzie, paid his first and last visit to a performance as a sort of double celebration of two important events in his life, the termination of his apprenticeship and his coming of age. Mr. Richard Watson, who accompanied French to the theatre that evening, has related to the writer the melancholy issue of this fatal visit to

French. One night in the autumn of 1829 Mr. Watson and French went together to the theatre, and there met quite a number of their youthful acquaintances. With them French drank freely. On taking their places for the performance Mr. Watson saw in the seat directly in front of him a big burly labourer by the name of Nolan. Now, this Nolan was a quarrelsome bully, who had beaten some of French's companions, for which they swore to have revenge. Nolan carried about with him as a weapon a pair of tongs, and this evening the iron ends could be seen protruding from the pocket of his big coat. Among the visitors to the theatre on this occasion were three young fellows, named Gosling, Dr. Forest and Getz, friends of French, and who with him had sworn to be revenged on Nolan for his brutalities. Gosling carried a pistol. Between the acts French and his companions went out and drank heavily. Somehow the pistol of Gosling came into the possession of French. At the close of the performance, as the people were coming out from the theatre, French stepped up to Nolan and said: "Is your name Nolan?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, take that, then!" exclaimed French, drawing the pistol and firing as he spoke. The ball struck Nolan in the right side. He walked to the hotel where he boarded, at the corner of Front street and West Market Square, and entering the bar-room cried out: "I am shot; squint-eyed French has shot me!" "Nonsense!" returned the man behind the bar. "See here, then!" and withdrawing the hand that he held pressed against his side, the blood gushing out in a stream over the counter. The next day Nolan died in the greatest agony. After the shooting French walked to the Black Bull inn on Queen street west and went to bed. The next morning Mr. Wiman, the chairmaker, went to the Black Bull and arrested him. The young man asserted that if he shot Nolan he had no remembrance of it, being so stupefied with liquor. He was tried and convicted of murder and condemned to be executed. At this time York was ruled by the Family Compact. French had been the principal witness against the young men of this faction who had destroyed the type and press of William Lyon Mackenzie some time previously, and they exerted themselves to secure his conviction. Mr. Mackenzie did everything in his power to save the young man's life, and of his exertions to this end Dr. Scadding relates the following incident: "On the steps of the court-house we once saw him—Mr. Mackenzie—under circumstances that were deeply touching. Sentence of death had been pronounced on a young man, once employed in his printing office. He had been vigorously exerting himself to obtain from the executive a mitigation of the extreme penalty. The day and even the hour for the execution had arrived, and no message of reprieve had been transmitted from the Lieutenant-Governor, so he came out of the sheriff's room, after receiving the final announcement that there could be no further delay. The white collars on each side of his face were wet through and through with the tears that were gushing from his eyes and pouring down his cheeks. He was just realizing the fact that nothing further could be done, and in a few moments afterwards the execution actually took place." The scaffold on which French was hung, in front of the Toronto street jail, was left standing, a grim structure in the heart of the town, until the execution of murderer Christy, some time afterwards. In the same year another man, by the name of Lemon, was executed here on the same gallows. The murder of Nolan and the execution of French dealt a blow to the Colborne street theatre from which it could not rally, and it was soon afterwards discontinued as a place of amusement. These tragedies also produced such an effect upon Mr. Watson that from that time to this he has only once visited a theatre. Gosling, Dr. Forest and Getz were tried for complicity in the murder of Nolan. The latter escaped, but Gosling and Dr. Forest were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Another early theatre was the Wesleyan chapel on King street, which ceased to be used for religious purposes in 1833, on the completion of the Adelaide street Methodist church, and was converted for a time into a place of amusement under the name of the "Theatre Royal." It was a frame building, forty feet wide by sixty long, standing on the south side of King street a little west of Jordan street. At this time Waugh Brothers were the proprietors of a refreshment room and confectionery store on King street. In 1834, the year after he Methodist congregation had abandoned this chapel, they obtained possession of it and fitted it up as a place of amusement. The first representation given there, and one which continued for some time, was a panorama of the Burning of Moscow, first exhibited in the latter part of 1834.

Both before and after the conversion of the Wesleyan chapel into a place of amusement, theatrical perform-

ances were given at times in an unoccupied barn-like building, on the north side of Front street, a little east of Church street. Keating's British Coffee House, a two-storey brick building, was a little west of the theatre. This home of the drama was of frame. The hall in which the performances were given was about sixty feet long. There was no gallery. Seats were arranged on the ground floor to accommodate between two and three hundred spectators. Candles furnished the illumination of the play-house. The prices of seats were half a crown for front seats and 1s. 3d. for rear seats, Halifax currency. The programmes were plain slips of paper, printed with the names of the players and their parts. The scenery was very crude, but the acting was at times very good. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne played comedy parts here in 1833, and on the nights when they



THE THIRD THEATRE—OLD WESLEYAN CHAPEL—KING ST. NEAR JORDAN—1834.

appeared the house was always crowded, Mrs. Thorne being an especial favourite.

The next theatre was quite a building, and stood in the rear of the lot at the north-east corner of King and York streets—the entrance being a short distance east of the Shakespeare hotel by a narrow passage way leading from King street. The theatre was quite a large frame building, erected shortly before the Mackenzie rebellion. It was called the Theatre Royal, and is so termed in Walton's city directory of 1837. It was originally an old cabinet or carpenter workshop, and was rented by one of the Williams' of cabinet work fame. The building stood in off King street, at the rear of Merfield's and faced south. It was thirty feet front and about sixty feet deep, and the stage was at the north end. There was an entrance to the stage from Pearl street, then called Boulton street, and earlier than this it was called Broad Lane. It extended from the racquet court, which stood at the east end of the street, across York street up to Simcoe street. At the racquet court end John Taylor, the Mormon apostle, had a wood turner's shop for years, prior to his going to Utah. This theatre was a great improvement on any previous place of amusement in the town. The seats were ranged in tiers, much after the manner of the present day. This theatre was taken by Mr. Noah and his daughter, who was at that time a star of considerable magnitude. Here might have been seen Mr. Williams, a cabinet maker and undertaker, in after years known to fame in Paddy Redmond's banjo song as the father of the famed Yorkville omnibus line. The Thornes also played here. As yet ladies had not begun to visit the theatres much. This building and the entire north-east corner of the block, with the exception of Mrs. Merfield's hotel, were swept out of existence by a fire a few years later.

Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of the Theatre Royal, in the public estimation, it evidently was ill-thought of by the *British Colonist*, for in the issue of that paper on September 4, 1839, we find the following:—

"Near the corner of York street and King street, in this city, there stands a small tenement, which has been dignified by the name of 'The Theatre Royal.' and

in confirmation of this title the place has recently been taken possession of by a party of strolling players from Yankee land. Any of our readers who are curious to see the place, or if they choose, the play, can be at no difficulty to find it out, as every evening the name is displayed in large letters over the door, through the transparency of a huge lantern, 'Theatre Royal.'

"It so happened, that on Saturday evening last, when passing along with a friend, we were induced to enter, being, as we were informed, for the benefit of Miss E. Ince. A benefit night at a theatre is generally expected to produce something more than common, both in the shape of entertainment by the performers, and larger receipts of dollars and cents from the public, who honour them with their company. If any extra effort were made to please on this occasion, the ordinary performance of these strollers must be very ordinary indeed, and for the taste of Toronto, we trust that a somewhat more than ordinary attendance took place on Saturday, as pit, boxes, and gallery, seemed to be well filled.

"The performance commenced with what was styled in the bills 'The much-admired farce of Nature and Philosophy,' on the youth who never saw a woman. This farce may be admired across the lines, but neither in the sentiment, nor the manner in which it was acted, was there anything to excite admiration here; both the farce and the actors of it are altogether too contemptible for criticism.

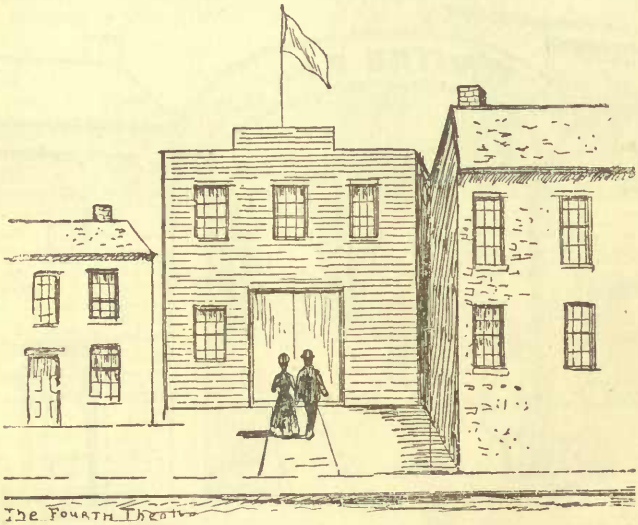
"An attempt was made by one of the company to sing a Scotch song. It was noticed in the bills of the evening 'Scotch Song, by Mrs. Lennox,' and we would beg, as a favour of that songstress, that she may never attempt the like again in this place. Never before had it been our lot to listen to the beautiful song by the Erick Shepherd, 'Cam' ye by Athol' so brutally murdered. This was followed by an attempt to act the opera of 'The Maid of Cashmere,' and it was but an attempt Miss Ince danced tolerably well, and that is all that can be said in favour of the performance. By this time our patience was quite exhausted; we left, and immediately set to write this notice, lest by delay we might so far forget what we had witnessed as to do injustice afterwards to any of the company, by detracting from their just merits as players.

"We will not take it upon us to say whether Toronto is capable of supporting for a season, that may be frequented by such of the respectable part of the community as relish these amusements, but whether or not, there is no reason why such a miserable catch-penny, as that at present in operation, should be tolerated.

'The municipal authorities should interfere, and abate the nuisance."

Then came Derrings, another barn-like structure, near the Ontario House, of which he was proprietor. This theatre stood on the corner of Scott and Wellington streets. It was in existence but a short time, for as frequently happens in the chequered life of show folks it resulted in a grand financial flare up, and Mr. Campbell, father of a legal light now passed over to the great majority, Stedman B. Campbell, was a sufferer. This building, for years afterwards, was used as an immigration office, and has since passed away before the industrious hands of progress. About this time Mr. John Munn converted an old barn on Colborne street, near the corner of Leader Lane, into a livery stable, and established a hotel in connection with it. He had a number of horses, amongst the lot two spotted, or so-called Arabians. Mr. Munn's son, Charles Harley, Daniel Brooks, John Munroe, William Reynolds, Willie Stewart, Charles H. Rogers, Robert Phair, James Hutchinson, and Alexander Jacques were banded together as a company, and a circus was organized. Mr. Munn, a good-natured person, fond of amusement, gave them all assistance, and on the lot they had quite a gigantic structure—gigantic for amateurs—and here ground and lofty tumbling, equestrian acts, and all the wonderful gymnastic feats of the day were given with good patronage. The ruthless demon, fire, consumed the building one night, and thus terminated the show. Following this, on the west side of William street, and about four hundred feet above Queen street, a barn was secured by an amateur combination, in which John Ferrier, James Burgess, Edward Morphy, John Brown, Charles Stotesbury, David Barnfeather, Frank Smith, and Alexander Jacques were the stars. The ladies who took part were Miss Phillips, Mrs. F. Smith, Hannah Rose, and Mrs. Baker. The Golden Farmer, the Swiss Cottage, Contentment vs. Riches, the Happy Cobbler and The Brigands were amongst the productions. Some of the boys got to running loose, and on one occasion the Hamilton amateurs, John J. Hand, Thomas L. Mackintosh, and the two brothers, Mark and John Harrison, came down to play with the local society, producing "Mistletoebough." and "Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch" The home company wound up by a visit to the

Ambitions City, and a general neglect of school and all home duties. This brought down the avenging sword or parental rod, and the collapse of the theatre was the result. For a short time the building on the south side of King street west, that had been used as a coach and guard house for the Governor, located near the ravine or creek that once crossed between Simcoe and John streets, was converted into a theatre, but it was never looked upon as a popular resort, being, as it were, out of town. The theatre was a frame building, standing a little west of the present Government House. It was occupied by an amateur theatrical company. The creek crossing the grounds, in a south-



THE FOURTH THEATRE—FRONT ST. EAST OF CHURCH ST—1834-38

easterly direction, ran through the Parliament grounds and passed out near the eastern gate and down into the bay. At this point the bank was from fifteen to twenty feet high, and some of the men of thirty seven will remember that here was a sort of basin in crescent form. T. P. Besnard was the manager of the amateur theatricals given at the theatre on the Government House grounds.

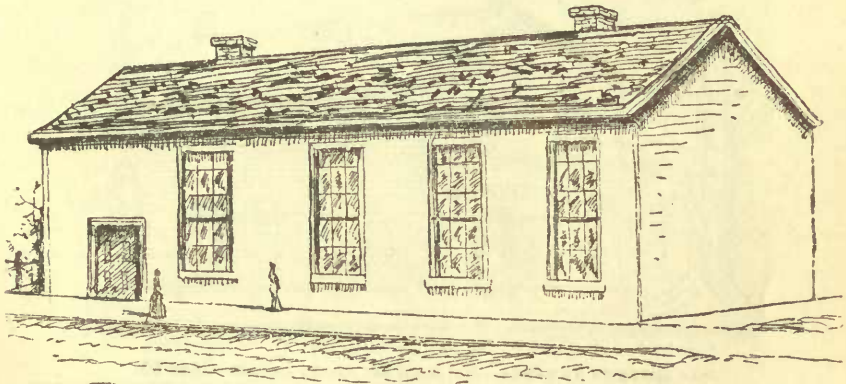
For more than a dozen years Toronto had now been a city, but as yet the people had seen neither a theatre nor a player that would be dignified with the name according to modern standards. The amateur companies had provided most of the entertainments in the theatrical line, assisted now and then by such profes-

sionals as could be induced to visit the by no means attractive town. About this time John Ritchie built and fitted up a theatre on the south side of King street west, between Bay and York streets, on the site now occupied by a lithographing establishment. This he named the Royal Lyceum. Its first occupant was John S. Potter, the man who always had a tear in his eye, and who made a miserable failure, leaving sad remembrances in the shape of notes and bills. This same season, 1848, Toronto was fairly scourged by ship fever and cholera. Hundreds of emigrants died on the wharves, and in the hospital on the lot at the north-west corner of King and John streets. Mr. Sinclair was steward of the hospital, and his wife, a fat, good Scotch soul, smoothed the passage over to the other side of many a lone emigrant that had left the land of their nativity to better their position in life, and here to pass over to the silent majority. Mr. Alexander Jacques, of Ottawa, thus relates an incident in the history of this theatre: "When John S. Potter managed the Royal, an incident occurred, which, from its peculiarities, left an impression on my mind that has been well retained. In the company, under the assumed name of Brown, was a clever actor, a Philadelphian, of Quaker extraction, who boarded at Mrs. O'Keefe's hotel, on the north side of Wellington street, nearly opposite the head of Scott. Brown was up for a benefit for

the Monday night. I had promised to assist, and was to appear as Harry Hamen, and Brown as Jeremy Twitcher, in the old English drama of 'The Golden Farmer.' On Saturday night after the performance was over, we had all the arrangements fixed for Monday night, as we walked down King to the corner of Yonge street. I was to visit Brown on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, to get a copy of my part for the farce. On entering the hotel I was met with the startling news 'Brown's dead.' Sure enough I found the news too true. On visiting his room, there, what but a few hours before, was a living being full of life, hope, and high aspirations, (for he was a good versatile comedian) was the inanimate form of poor Brown. Mrs. O'Keefe was in dread of the news getting out that a man had died of cholera in her house, so matters were kept quiet. Potter was told of the sad end, and at once made arrangements with Mr. Williams, undertaker, to have the body buried in Potter's field, Yorkville, that Sunday night. The weather was sultry, and towards evening a thunder storm, with rain and lightning, set in. About ten o'clock, Potter and one or two others, with the writer, proceeded up Yonge street on our melancholy errand. During the trip to the toll-gate the rain had ceased, but from over Wells' hill wicked flashes lit up the scene. Just as we lowered the body into its final resting-place, Potter took off his hat, all following his example, and in a dignified, and quite clerical style, appealed to the great Author of the universe for the peace of poor Brown's soul. Just at that instant peal after peal, flash after flash, of the lightning and thunder rolled over us and vividly lit up the last scene. The rain poured in torrents, and, having filled in the mother earth on top of the other, we departed from that lonely home of the dead of early York, a spot now unknown as a graveyard." Potter left during the week, and was next heard of in 1849, at the Water street theatre, corner of Orange Alley, Cleveland, Ohio. For a year or two after this amateurs played at the Royal Lyceum occasionally, supported and managed by actors of practical experience. Before the year 1849 advertisements of dramatic performances are not found in the Toronto newspapers, but after that date they are encountered with something like frequency, if not regularity. At this time, and in succeeding years, concerts and entertainments of different kinds were given in various halls. In 1848 illustrated lectures were given in Mechanics' Institute Hall. In 1852 concerts were given in Temperance Hall. In 1853 a panorama of the Upper Mississippi River

THE FIFTH THEATRE – MIRFIELD'S THEATRE ROYAL—NEAR N. E COR KING AND YORK – 1837

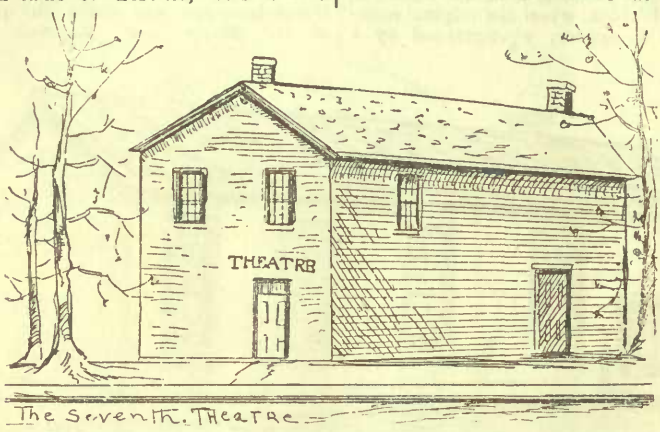
was shown at St. Lawrence Hall, and at the same time the Sinclair children gave a concert there. In the winter of 1849 the Hamilton Amateur Theatrical Society advertised to play a three nights' engagement at the Royal Lyceum, beginning on Tuesday, February 13th, and presenting "Love's Sacrifice" and the "Widows, Victim." The admission to their performances was: dress circle, 3s. 9d.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. 3d. About this time Mr. T. P. Besnard undertook the management of the Royal Lyceum. On January 5, 1850, the Toronto Amateur Theatrical Society advertised that on the next Tuesday evening the society would give a special performance at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, under the direction of Mr. De Walden, when the original members were to appear, strengthened by a 28th of January an entertainment was given at the Royal Lyceum, in which "How to Pay the Rent" and "Monsieur Tonson" were the attractions. Although the performances at the Royal Lyceum at this time were advertised in *The Patriot* of that date, curiously enough the paper made no comment upon their merit. Representations at the Royal Lyceum were quite frequent now. At the benefit of Mr. O. H. Toulmin, on February 5, 1850, the performers were Mr. Charles Hill, Mrs. Charles Hill, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, Mr. Monford, Miss Rosalie Hill, Mr. O. H. Toulmin, Mr. Alfred Toulmin, and Mr. T. P. Besnard. The last night of the season of 1850, Tuesday, February 12, the performance was under the patronage of the Mayor and Mayoress. "The



THE SIXTH THEATRE—DEERING,S—SCOTT AND WELLINGTON STS.—1845.

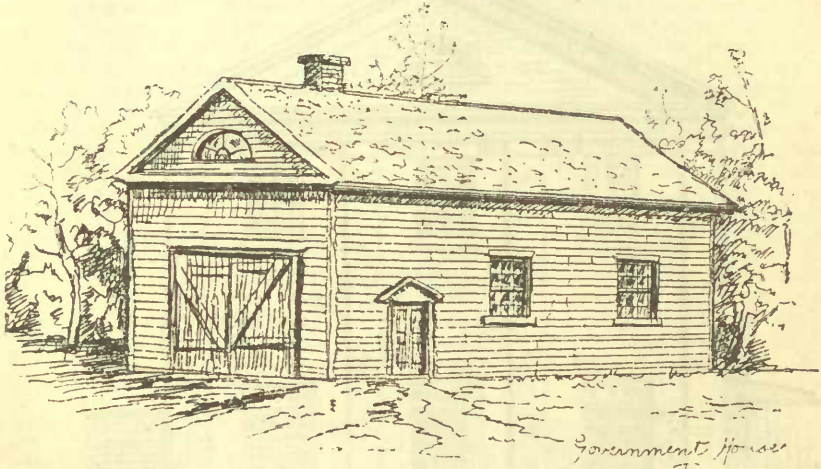
distinguished amateur—his first appearance. The entertainment was to consist of the play "Tipperary Legacy," which had a run of 120 nights in London; a musical interlude, and Lord Glengal's farce of "The Irish Tutor," in which Mr. T. P. Besnard, the lessee of the theatre, was to introduce his original song: "Sweet Toronto City." The advertisement was signed by Alexander Macdonell, Secretary. On January 15th of the same year there was a charitable benefit at the Royal Lyceum, in which several gentlemen of the city took part, aided by Mrs. Charles Hill and Miss Rosalie Hill, under the management of Mr. Charles Hill. The pieces played were the domestic drama of "The Lost Son" and Macklin's farce "Love a la Mode." The assemblies of this period were held at the new City Hall. On the Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Loan of a Lover" and "Polkamania" made up the programme. In November, 1851, Mr. B snard announced the appearance. "for a few nights only, of those universal favourites, the Heron family, with Sir William Don, the young and accomplished Scotch baronet." During this engagement Sir William Don played "Aminadab Sleek" and "Cousin Joe" in "The Rough Diamond." The cast of the "Serious Family," which was also given, was Mr. Newton, Sir William Don, Miss Heron, Mr. Clarke, Master Newton, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Heron, Miss Agnes and Miss Fanny. This year Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, Scotch vocalists, gave a concert of Scotch songs in St. Lawrence Hall. Added to the attractions of the opening of the season of 1852 at the Royal Lyceum was the per-

formance of several pieces by the 71st H. L. I. band. Two new pieces: "Floating Beacon" and "Cramond Briz" were presented. On February 12th Mr. Besnard gave a benefit to the Toronto amateurs, assisted by the Cooksville brass band and the Congo minstrels. Later on in the season were given "This House to be Sold" and "Damon and Pythias." The year 1852 may be said to mark the rise of the legitimate drama in Toronto. In that season manager Besnard induced that very versatile actor, John Nickinson, to come over from Buffalo with his accomplished daughters, and play a two weeks' engagement at the Royal Lyceum. In the company that then came to Toronto, besides Mr. Nickinson and his daughters, were: C. W. Couldock and Mrs. Buckland, who played great drama parts under the stage name of Kate Horne. Mrs. Buckland now lives in Montreal. Mrs. Charlotte Morrison, *nee* Charlotte Nickinson, has furnished some interesting reminiscences of this, her first visit to Toronto, and of her subsequent career here as an actress and manager. Jenny Lind had sung in St. Lawrence Hall two nights, just before the arrival of the Nickinson troupe. Mrs. Buckland resembled the Swedish nightingale so greatly that on the way to the hotel the people, catching a glimpse of her face, surrounded the carriage and followed it, thinking that Miss Lind had returned. The black furniture, mirrorless, dingy walls and scanty accommodation of Beard's hotel, was a great surprise to the company coming from the gilded and mirrored rooms of the Buffalo hotels, and their first impressions of Toronto were anything but favourable. Mr. Nickinson's daughters were: Eliza, the eldest, who married Charles Peters, a well-known comedian, who came with the family to Toronto in 1852. One of their sons is now a member of Denman Thompson's company; Charlotte, (now Mrs. Morrison, of Toronto,) the widow of the late Daniel Morrison, a well-known newspaper man; Virginia, who married Mr. Owen Marlowe, and Isabella, the wife of Mr. Charles Wa cott, both of the latter well known to the theatre-goers of the country, and especially of New York. The year 1852 was Miss Charlotte Nickinson's first season at real stage work; but although she was only a girl of fifteen, she at once established herself as the prime favourite of the company, and her name on the bill-boards was enough to crowd the theatre. The summer of 1852 was spent by the Nickinson family in Toronto and Quebec. Mr. Nickinson entered into a managerial partnership with Mr. Besnard in both those cities; but this not proving a successful venture, Mr. Nickinson gave up the Quebec theatre, and in 1853 assumed the sole management of the Royal Lyceum, and for five years made it a grand success. Twice during these years the building was on fire, but on both occasions it was saved with but slight damage. A queer little theatre was the Lyceum when Mr. Nickinson obtained the lease of it. Great pillars obstructed the view from pit and gallery. There were little holes in the wall, fringed with pink curtains, but so arranged that their occupants faced the audience instead of the stage. On taking possession Mr. Nickinson had all th s cleared out, and four comfortable boxes put in,



THE SEVENTH THEATRE—WILLIAM ST. ABOVE QUEEN—1840-50.

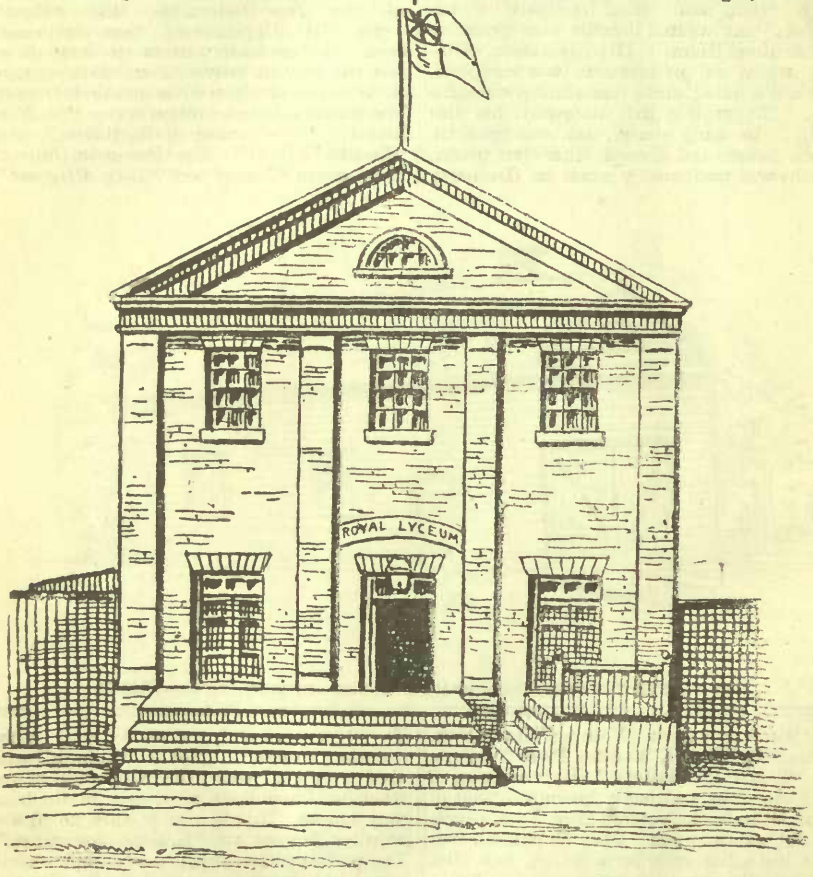
the auditorium lighted by gas, and other improvements made. He then secured the services of a capable man, named Morris, as property man and scenic painter, and engaged Robert Wilson as stage carpenter. Performances were given nightly by Mr. Nickinson's stock company with such outside attractions as might be secured. Due respect was paid to public feeling, the theatre being closed during Holy week, and other festivals of the church. An annual benefit was given to the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Nickinson, without whom no performance was complete, was a fine actor, and a remarkably versatile one. Everything he attempted he did well. He sang nicely, and was good in Irish, Scotch and French character parts, but he was particularly great as Dogberry for her in which she took half a dozen parts, and she also appeared to advantage in all the new productions of the playwrights. It was the custom in those days to advertise plays a long time ahead. There were Shakespeare nights and Bulwer nights, and on these occasions plays would be given by request. Among the residents of Toronto at this period were Lord Elgin, the Hon. Colonel Bruce, the brother of Lord Elgin, and Sir Hue Dalrymple, the colonel of the 71st Highlanders, then stationed here. It was their custom to bespeak a favourite play in advance, and then engage all the boxes for themselves and their friends The usual Shakespeare plays were: "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Twelfth Night." The favourite Bulwer plays were: "Money" and "Lady of Lyons."



THE EIGHTH THEATRE—GOVERNMENT HOUSE—KING ST. WEST—1845-53.

in "Much Ado About Nothing," Haversack, in the "Old Guard," and Sir Peter Teazle, in the "School for Scandal." His rendering of Sir Peter Teazle strongly resembled that of John Gilbert, the veteran New York player of old men's parts. Miss Nickinson not only had a fine actor for a father, but also one of the greatest tragediennes of the century as god-mother in the person of Charlotte Cushman. She was a true manager's daughter, and played everything in the wide ranges of tragedy, comedy and farce. Some of her best known characters were Lady Teazle, Lady Gay Spanker, Nan the Good for Nothing, Beatrice, Juliet, Ophelia, Viola, Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and Clara, in "Money." She made a great hit in "Native Talent," a play written The plays were well put on and with every attention to detail. "As You Like it" was always given with the wrestling scene which is seldom done now, even in the best play houses. Another play sure to draw crowded houses was "London Assurance." The performances began early and ended late. The programme consisted of a drama and a farce, a comedy and two farces or perhaps three farces with dances or songs between. During Mr. Nickinson's first season at Toronto the Herons, a musical family, made their appearance at the Royal Lyceum. One of the Misses Heron is now Mrs. Richard W. Scott, of Ottawa, another became a celebrated Italian prima donna. They were sisters of Alfred Hudson, who was afterward with Mrs. Morrison at the

Grand Opera House. William J. Florence was one of the company of 1852. He played Charlie to Miss Nickinson's Nan in the "Good for Nothing." It was a long time after he had taken the management of the Royal Lyceum that Mr. Nickinson was able to get any of the great actors of the day to visit Toronto and play in it. Fortunately, while in New York he had gained the friendship of James Wallack, "the" Wallack's coming broke the ice, and after this it was comparatively easy to engage stars. Charles Mathews and Barry Sullivan appeared at different times, and C. W. Couldock starred quite frequently. The latter was a great friend of Mr. Nickinson, and his wife died here. Madame Duret filled the theatre for a month, playing "Jack Sheppard." Charles Hardenburgh, the veteran New York actor and manager, was in



THE NINTH THEATRE—THE OLD ROYAL LYCEUM—1849.

Wallack whose star was then in the ascendant, and as an act of friendship Mr. Wallack, accompanied by James Wallack, jr., came here to play a short engagement in the summer time, for the theatre was kept open the year round. Mr. Wallack played his great part of Benedick to Miss Nickinson's Beatrice on this occasion. Mr. the first stock company. When "Hamlet was put on he played the Ghost. One night he was absent, and the part was given to Charles Rogers, a Scotchman, who read the lines with such a pronounced burr as to set the audience roaring with laughter. During Mr. Nickinson's palmy days, Toronto had all the best opera companies, such as

Cooper's with Fannie Kempt, Brookhouse Bowler, Annie Milner and other English celebrities. Here Lola Montez, Queen of Bavaria, and the most popular artist, Denman Thompson, appeared. The latter, in his early ambition as a comedian, made hosts of friends, who, when the dark hour of adversity cast its shadow over his path, stood by him, and whose kindness he has never forgotten. In those days Paddy Miles' Boy was a popular hero. W. J. Petrie was another favourite, especially when he made his first appearance in the costume of a Fairhaven fish wife with the creel on his back introducing "Caller Herrin." G. Simcoe Lee, Owen Marlowe, Allan Halford, and the once famous prince of burnt-cork comedians, Cool Burgess, all took their early baths in the dramatic tub, under the managerial dictum of John Nickinson. Halford died at Cleveland recently. He played Bob Brierly and similar parts. Denman Thompson became a member of the Lyceum company in 1854. He was cast for minor parts, and used to dance a hornpipe between the acts. The one thing he was particularly distinguished for was an obstinate insistance of having his own way. Once he was given a part which he refused to play. Mr. Nickinson told him he should either play it or leave the theatre. "Colonel" —they all called him Colonel—"I can't play it, and I shan't leave your theatre, either," replied Thompson. Before Mr. Nickinson had recovered from this audacious speech the afterward famous Uncle Josh followed it up with another: "Say, Colonel," he burst out, "I want you to lend me five dollars." "What do you want five dollars for?" asked Mr. Nickinson. "I want to get married." "Where's your bride? let me see her." Thompson went away and presently returned with a blushing girl. Mr. Nickinson gave him the money, and so the comedian embarked on the sea of matrimony with a capital of five dollars. In 1858 the Royal Lyceum passed into the hands of another manager. The same year Miss Charlotte Nickinson was married, and left the stage until 1872, when she returned to her profession. After Mr. Nickinson the Royal Lyceum was managed for a time by Mr. J. C. Myers, and afterward by Mr. Kero, who disappeared suddenly, and is supposed to have been thrown over Niagara Falls, although the mystery surrounding his fate has never been cleared up. Mr. Myers was the manager of the Lyceum in 1864, and in the latter part of that year and the first of 1865 McKean Buchanan and his daughter, Miss Virginia, played in the dramas of Shakespeare and Schiller. The bill of the play, at this time, was a four page sheet entitled, "The Programme." The scale of prices was: boxes, four dollars; dress circle, fifty cents; parquette, twenty-five cents, and family circle twenty cents. Mr. George Holman, of the old and famous Holman English Opera Company, then took the Lyceum, and made it a classic and deserved popular resort of amusement. Here, as she was wont to be styled, the Canadian prima-donna, Miss Sallie Holman, held a strong claim on all amusement seekers for several seasons. Hoggish landlordism finally drove George out, and he went to London, where now of the family George, sr., Alfred, George, jr., Allie, Mrs. Harriet, Misses Sallie and Julia, all that remain are the old lady, Mrs. Harriet Holman, and her son Allie. J. R. Spackman was the acting stage manager under Mr. Holman. The bill of the play, at this time, was entitled "The Player," as we learn from a collection of old play bills owned by Mr. Rupert Kingsford. In 1867 the then new comic opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara" was produced with the following cast: Juez, Miss Sallie Holman; Doctor Paracelsus, Mr. Alfred Holman; Senor Balthazar, Mr. William Davidge, jr.; Carlos, Mr. Charles Drew; Peres, Mr. Bernetti; Sancho, Mr. J. Huntly; Don Pomposo, Mr. William Crawe; Donna Lucretia, Miss Marian Thackrah; Isabella, Miss Julia Holman. After the opera "Robert Macaire" was given. Other operas produced by the Holmans were: Fra Diavolo, Satanella, Aladdin, Il Trovatore, Elisin, D'Amore, the Daughter of the Regiment. Dramas, comedies and farces as well were produced, among them: Formosa, Dombey & Son, An Ample Apology, Aurora Floyd, A Thousand Milliners Wanted, Love and Murder, The Debutante, Vol-au-Vent, His Last Legs, Slasher and Crasher, Ben Bolt, Beauty and the Beast, Blue Beard, The Rival Artists, Fortunio, Nobody's Daughter, The Streets of New York. The following notice was printed on the play bill: "The audience are respectfully requested not to call the artists before the curtain, excepting on their benefit nights, being a custom long discontinued in all first-class theatres." In 1872 Mrs. Morrison, after the death of her husband, took the management of the Lyceum from the Holmans. About a year later the building was burned. During Mrs. Morrison's management all the bright stars in the theatrical sky were brought to Toronto.

After the burning of the Lyceum an American manager from the Western States started a theatre in a building on the north side of King street,

a little back from the street, and approached from it by a passage-way, nearly opposite that leading in to the Royal Lyceum. Both these passage-ways are still in existence, about half way between Bay and York streets. This home of the drama was called The Queen's Theatre, and for a time good performances were given there. Tom C. King, a great Macbeth, played there in tragedy. About the same time Harry Lindley rented the Mechanics' Institute, and there brought out as Richelieu a fair tragedian by the name of Keene. A long time previous to this a play-house, conducted for about a year by Denman Thompson and Paddy Redmond, was the old court-house at the corner of Church and Court streets, fronting on the former. It was fitted up by Mr. Petrie, and afterwards was rigged up for minstrelsy and variety business. It was styled the City Theatre. Redmond, Billy Stewart, Jimmy Gibson, Coon Rogers and others of the "boys" were amongst the stars who amused the people for a short time here. Redmond and Stewart were the banjoists. Redmond here introduced his popular ballads :

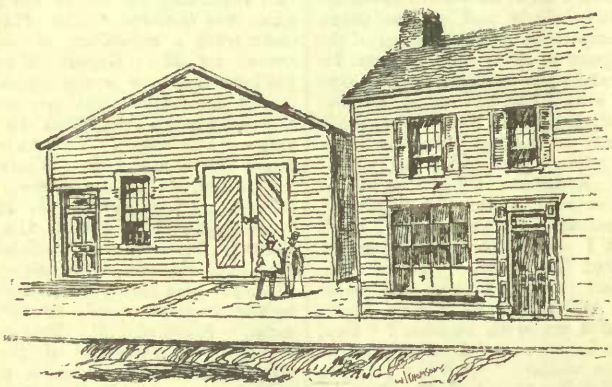
"Going round the Horn,
Sitting on the banks with the white man,"

and the satire on the alderman from the noble ward, a portion of which ran thus :

"A comin' down ob Yonge street, de odder arternoon,
I met a gallant dam-suel at Warner's Lager Beer Saloon,
Decked out in laces, lookin' so bewtiful and fine,
She'd just come down from Yorkville by William's Omnibus Line."

"Oh, whar are you gwain? young woman," I sed.
She gib me one sweet look, it almost killed me ded.
It took a pail of lager to keep her from a swoon,
Den down she went to China, in Bob Moodie's new balloon."

Cool Burgess made his *debut*, in black, as one of the cotton picking "pick-a-ninies" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," produced for the first time in Toronto, at the Royal and Alexander Jacques did the artistic in burnt cork for the great Cool. After the burning of the Lyceum a new theatre was erected on the same site by James French, into whose hands this among other properties had fallen. This theatre was opened in 1874, under the mangement of Mr. Graves, by whom it was conducted for some time. The building is now a lithographing establishment. Over the archway on King street, through which entrance is had to the building, may still be seen the inscription "Royal Theatre," which was the name given to the new place of amusement.



THE TENTH THEATRE—THE DRILL SHED THEATRE OPPOSITE THE LYCEUM—KING ST.

About a week after the opening of the Royal Theatre Mrs. Morrison opened the first Grand Opera House, on the site of the present one, on the south side of Adelaide street, between Yonge and Bay streets. This theatre was built for and leased to her. The name first chosen for it was The Royal Opera, but on account of the resemblance between this and the Royal Theatre the name, at the suggestion of Mr. C. W. Couldock, Mrs. Morrison's first stage manager, changed to the Grand Opera. The opening was on the night of September 23rd, 1874, under the patronage of Lord and Lady

Dufferin. On this occasion Mrs. Morrison recited an opening address written by her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Walcott, now of New York. In honour to Lord Dufferin, the descendant of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, "The School for Scandal" was the play, with Mrs. Morrison as Lady Teazle. Mrs. Morrison managed the Grand Opera from this time until 1878, when the property passed into the hands of Mr. Alexander Manning and the management out of the hands of Mrs. Morrison. During the years that she managed the theatre Mrs. Morrison brought out all the great London, Paris and New York successes with the favourite artists of the time in the principal *roles*, and the Grand was the leading theatre of the town. On Saturday, the 29th of November, 1879, the Grand Opera House was destroyed by fire. The work of re-building commenced Thursday, December 9th, 1879, and in fifty-one working days the new theatre was completed. The architect was George H. Lalor. The name Grand Opera House was continued. It was opened, Augustus Pitou being manager and O. B. Sheppard treasurer, on Monday evening, February 9th, 1880, by Miss Adelaide Neilson, supported by her own company, under the direction of Max Strakosch. The play was "Romeo and Juliet." Shortly afterward Mr. Sheppard took the sole management of the Grand, which he still retains. The present theatre has a seating capacity of 1,750. Among the more prominent actors, actresses and singers, who have appeared on its boards are: Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Salvini, Rossi, Mary Anderson, Adelina Patti, Albani, Lawrence Barrett, Adelaide Neilson, Wilson Barrett, Rhea, Genevieve Ward, Etelka Gerster, Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Janauschek, E. A. Sothern, Charles Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence, Fanny Davenport, Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, John T. Raymond, Emma Abbott, Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Potter, Henry E. Dixey, James O'Neil, George Rignauld, Robson & Crane, Margaret Mather, Rose Coghlan, W. J. Scanlan, Sol Smith Russell, J. K. Emmet, Lillian Russell, Joseph Murphy, Rosina Vokes, Richard Mansfield, Dion Boucicault, Tom Keene, Clara Morris, Miss Cary, Clara Louise Kellogg, Scalchi, Minnie Palmer. Bandmann, the tragedian, was playing at the Grand when the house was burned.

The Toronto Opera House on Adelaide street, a short distance west of the Grand Opera, was built a few years ago.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

A KING STREET VIEW.

A Look at King Street, East and West, in 1836—Glances of the Old Town.

The view of King street, east and west, in the year 1836, is taken from a lithograph, drawn by John Gillespie, lithographed by a Mr. Dodson, and published in London, England, by Messrs. Day & Hagg, lithographers to the Queen. The view was taken from the top of the building that stood where Rice Lewis' new building now stands, one door east of the present *Globe* office. The building on this site, in 1836, was occupied by Leslie Bros., the druggists and stationers and publishers of the *Examiner* newspaper, and at a later date was occupied by Francis Hincks. The last newspaper issued here was the *Weekly Message*, published by William Lyon Mackenzie. The view shows King street, east and west, from the south-east of J. E. Ellis & Co's. corner on the east, and from the south-west or Dominion Bank corner on the west.

Commencing at the south-east corner, we have at No. 195 the establishment of Archibald Laurie & Co., whosesale and retail dry-goods merchants, occupied in later years by Wm. H. Dow & Co., and at present the site of the Dominion Bank. Next door west was No. 195½, the Surrogate office of the Home District, occupied by D. W. W. Baldwin, and also by Baldwin & Sullivan, attorneys, &c. The partners in this firm were the well-known Hon. Robt. Baldwin and the late Robert Baldwin Sullivan, afterwards Mr. Justice Sullivan. West of this building, at No. 197, and on the site now occupied by Michie & Co., was the establishment of Richard Northcote, ginger-beer maker, and Wm. Johnston, flax and wooden-wheel maker. Mr. Northcote was at an earlier date on King street east, opposite the market. Next door west, at No. 199, was the dry-goods establishment of Wm. Cormack & Co., where a wholesale and retail dry-goods business was carried on. Near the corner, at No. 201, B. Bache had a saloon on the site of the property afterwards bought by Franklin Jacques. Crossing Jordan street, the house with the peaked roof was No. 203, the residence of Chas. McNally, the watch-maker, afterwards occupied by Mr. O'Borne, the land agent, his daughters having a portion of the house for a millinery shop, while the western part was tenanted by Thos. Brown, a saddler, who kept a boarding-house. The shop was afterwards the place of business of A. S. Irving and Jacques &

Hay. West of this was No. 207, the building of the Commercial Bank of Canada, erected on the site of the first Methodist church in Toronto, which, prior to the erection of the Bank, had been turned into the "Theatre Royal." Thos. Carfrae, jr., had a general store at No. 209, west of the Commercial Bank, and here again, at No. 211, was the Black Swan, a tavern occupied by John Baker, a well-known hostelry. Years later Mr. Myers had a grocery shop east of the entrance to the Black Swan, and back in the yard, facing on Melinda street, was "The Shades," a popular drinking resort. One door west was Baldry's celebrated fruit and confectionery store, from which all the swell parties in town were supplied with edibles. Further west, at No 213, was N. Fennell, the tailor, and adjoining Fenuell's was the shop of Timothy Parsons' straw bonnet and drapery warehouse and the home of the first Mechanics' Institute library, This was the first collection of books in connection with the library of the Mechanics' Institute. Franco Rossi, a well-known French confectioner, had his shop at No. 217, adjoining the residence of a Dr. Tims. At the corner of Bay street was the establishment of Jordan Post, the old-time watch and clock-maker of York. This brings us to the western limit of the view on the south side of King street.

Commencing at the south-east corner, the present location of J. E. Ellis & Co., we have the establishment of Ross & Mc Leod, predecessors of Ross, Mitchell & Co. At a later date Betley & Brown, and then Betley & Kay were tenants. Next door east was the shop of Thos. Clark, a well-known hatter, a stout, jolly, florid-complexioned Englishman, a prominent member of the Methodist church. East again was the dry-goods establishment of W. Wylie, and adjoining the shop of good old Robert Walker, who succeeded to the business of Lawson & Walker. Mr. Robert Walker was afterwards the founder of the Golden Lion. Going east we have "cheap Thos. Thompson's shoe warehouse." Mr. Thompson was the father of Mr. Thomas Thompson, the Macy of Toronto, the founder of the Mammoth. Then C. & W. Walker, the merchant tailors. Mr. Charles Walker's nephew is now manager of the Canadian Rubber Co. In the original picture the sign of the next door east is blotted out, but a directory of 1834 shows that "S. E. Tayler" had a dry-goods store there. At No. 177 James Connell had a dry-goods establishment, and in the two large brick buildings, to the east again, were the establishments of Peter Patterson, dry-goods merchant, who for many years lived at Blantyre, Riverside, and Benjamin Bros., of Montreal, dry-goods merchants. Robert Barwick, confectioner, had a wooden building to the east of Benjamin's, and was liberally patronized in the early days by the small boys of York, and the next door to the east is the shop of Thomas Webb, the bootmaker, who, it is claimed, was the terror of insurance men, for his building was always burning down. Finally he left town and went to London, Ont., from which place he also made a hasty removal.

The north or right hand side of the picture shows the gardens in rear of Patterson's hardware store, and the large brick building was Dutcher's foundry, afterwards the establishment of the late John McGee. The building in the north-west corner, with the square tower, is the residence of Jesse Ketchum, at the corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets. In the south-east corner, a building on the corner of Yonge and Melinda streets, with the sign "Capreol's Commercial Sales Rooms," will be noticed.

The view from which this cut is taken was kindly lent by Mr. W. B. Hamilton, of Jarvis street.

CHAPTER CLXV.

CHANCELLOR JAMESON'S HOUSE

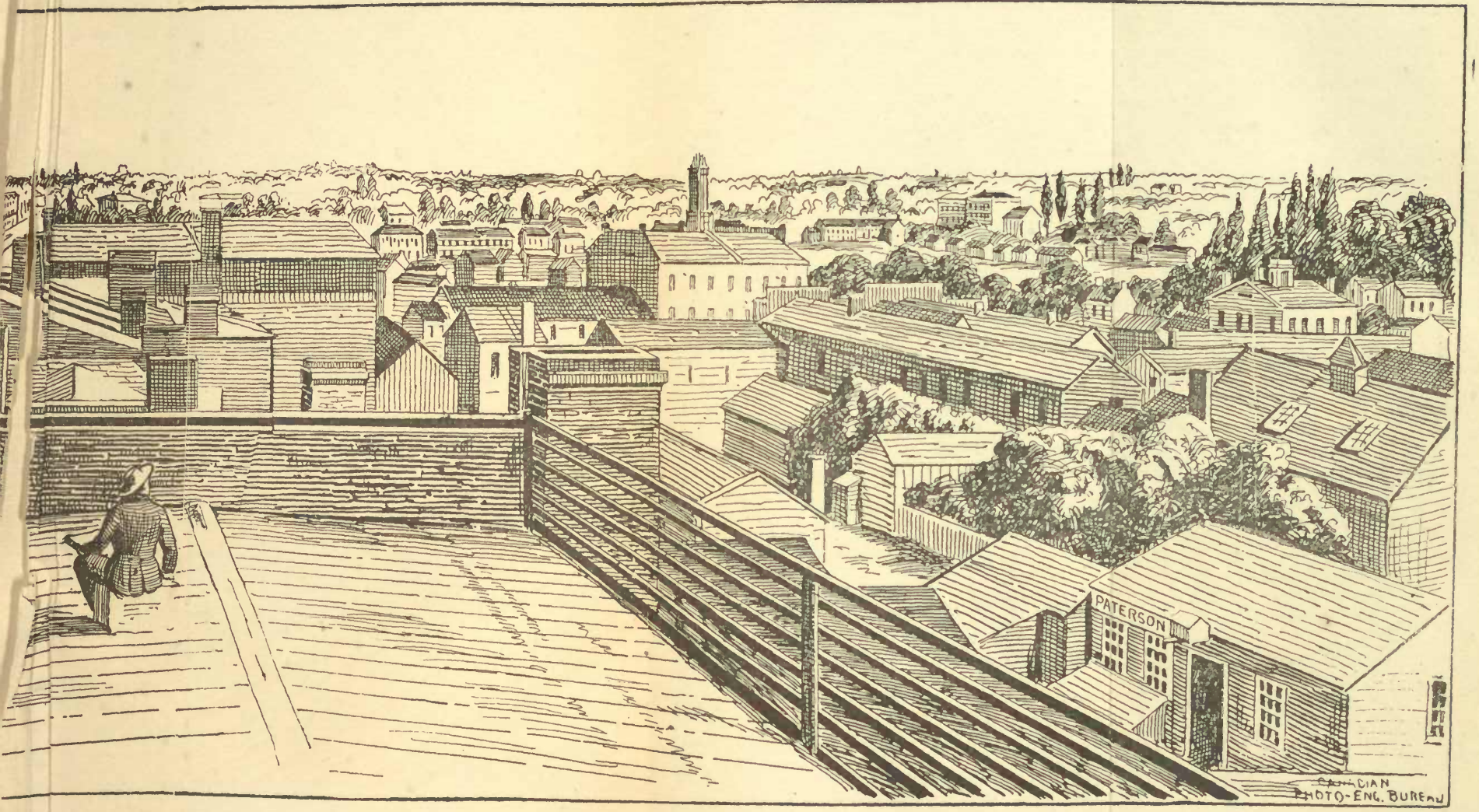
Where Anna Jameson, the Celebrated Woman of Letters, Lived During Her Brief Residence in York—Her Unhappy Life.

At Dublin, Ireland, in 1794, there was born to Brownell Murphy, an Irish miniature painter, and his English wife, a girl who was destined to share the lot which so frequently falls to persons of talent—to be admired by all the world and yet to live a life of domestic unhappiness. The girl was christened Anna. During the years of her girlhood her parents, who were poor and often in difficulties, moved about from place to place in England. Anna grew up a singular child. When yet but a mere child, of her own accord she worked at modern languages, and even dabbled in Oriental literature, and to such purpose that at an early age she was an accomplished girl; but, as she herself confesses in her writings, with vague and confused ideas of morality and religion. As she grew older the circumstances of her parents improved, and she was not in such distress of mind over domestic difficulties as she had been in her earlier years. As a young lady she had, if not a beautiful, still a

NG STREET, TORON

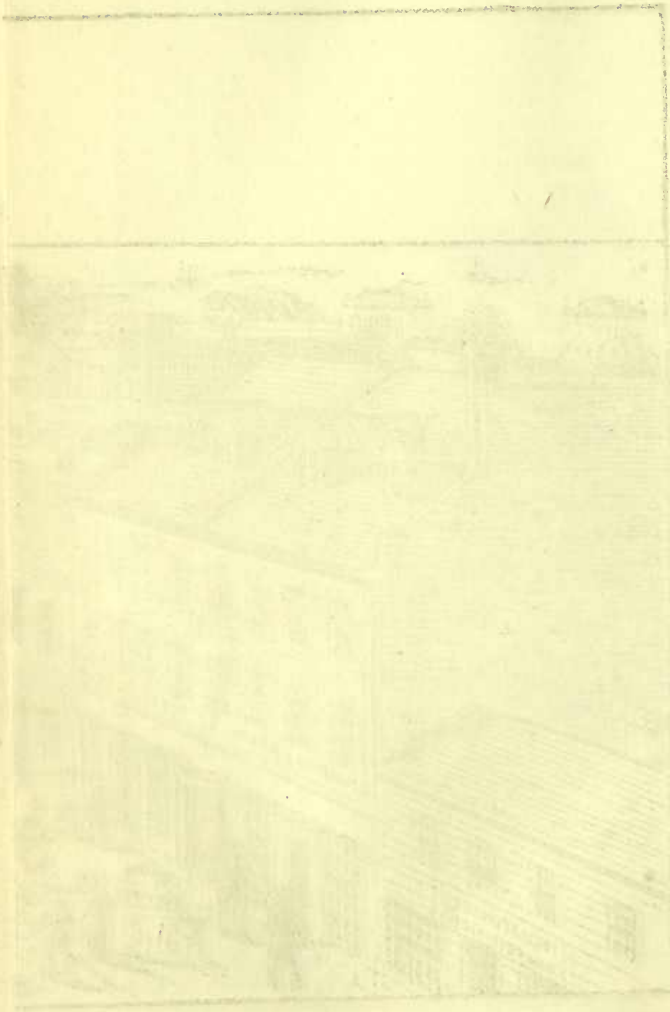
(op 492)

CAPREOL'S
COMMERCIAL SALE
ROOMS
ROSS & McLEOD
LAURIE
WALKER
ROSS
CLARK
LOVE
W
WYLIE
LATE
LAWSON &
WALKER
C. & W. WALKER
THOMPSON
WALKER
E STEWARD
177 JAMES CONNEL
BENJAMIN BROTHERS
PATERSON
173
R. BARWICK
CONFECTIONER

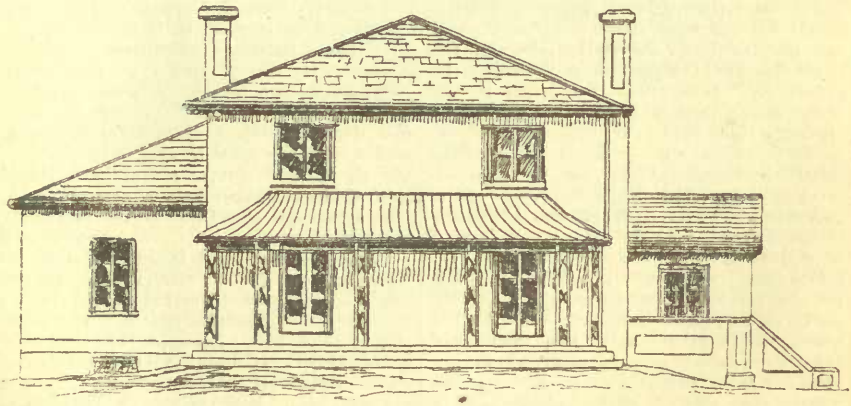


NG STREET, TORONTO, IN 1836.

(op 492)



singularly attractive, face. In 1820 she met Robert S. Jameson, a young barrister, of good family. The young couple were drawn toward each other at their first meeting, and very soon afterward were engaged. But their engagement was followed almost immediately by their estrangement. Anna secured a position as a governess and travelled about Europe, and it would have been well had they never met again. But two years later they were thrown together again by circumstances, the old attachment was renewed, and was followed by their marriage. The ceremony took place on a Wednesday, and the couple went at once to lodgings in London. On the Sunday following the bridegroom proposed that they go to call on a family who were friends of his, but whom his wife had never met. She objected, but he insisted, and at last declared that if she would not accompany him he would go alone. In the most unhappy frame of mind she put on her best gown and started out with him. They had gone but a short way when it began to rain, and her dress was bedraggled by the mud and wet. She pleaded that it was now impossible for her to go on, but he still insisted, and at length, getting into a passion, thrust the umbrella in her hand, and told her to go back to the house. She did so, while he continued his way, and to the inexpressible astonishment of his friends spent the greater part of the day with them and remained to dinner. Such was the beginning of the marital career of a talented young man and a gifted woman. From this time they were in continual strife, but they lived together for four years, at the end of which time Mr. Jameson obtained an appointment to a judgeship in the Island of Dominica, for which he sailed, leaving his wife to roam over the continent of Europe, where she was every where welcomed in the highest circles of art and literature, for during her four years of married life she had made herself known to a large circle by her writings. At Weimar she became intimately acquainted with Goethe. Mr. Jameson's post in the West Indies proving unattractive, he returned to England in 1833, and soon afterward obtained the Speakership of the House of Upper Canada. He at once sailed for York, again leaving his wife behind. On his arrival here he at first lived in a house near Justice Hagerman's, at the corner of Wellington and Simcoe streets. Dr. Scadding says of him that "his conversational powers were admirable and no slight interest attached to the pleasant talk of one who, in his younger days, had been the familiar associate of Southey, Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge." Hartley Coleridge addressed three sonnets to him, under the heading of "To a Friend." "Mr. Jameson was a man of high culture and fine literary tastes. He was, moreover, an amateur artist of no ordinary skill. His countenance, especially in his old age, was of the Jeremy Bentham stamp." Not long after his arrival at York Mr. Jameson was appointed Attorney-General of the Province. He then selected, enclosed and ornamentally planted a lot at the west corner of Front and Brock streets, and here he built a house. He then wrote for his wife to join him here. She, however, manifested a



CHANCELLOR JAMESON'S HOUSE.

great disinclination to do so, and her letters, not only to him but to her friends, show conclusively that all her love for him was dead. Finally, he asserted his authority, and in obedience to his command as husband she sailed for New York. Here again she was disappointed. There was no one to meet her, and she was compelled to make the journey alone. Even on her arrival at York she complained that she was oblized to walk ankle-deep in mud. Mrs. Jameson arrived at York in 1836, and how she regarded it may be seen from her writing. She says: "It is a little, ill-built town, on low land, at the bottom of a frozen bay, with one very ugly church, without tower or steeple, (St. James') some government offices, built of staring red brick, in the most tasteless, vulgar style imaginable, (the present parliament buildings) three feet of snow all around, and the grey, sullen, uninviting lake and the dark gloom of the pine forest bounding the prospect." She made her home in the house at the west of Brock street until the spring. Meanwhile her husband had been made Vice-Chancellor—the highest position to which he could attain, for the chancellorship was vested in the crown. Mrs. Jameson, however, had grown indifferent to his successes. In the spring she started on a journey through western Canada, interviewing the eccentric Colonel Talbot in his retreat, shooting rapids in birch-bark canoes, and living a half-wild life among the Indians. After two months of this life of adventure, she returned to her husband at York. In the Front street house she wrote letters abounding in merciless criticism of the people, manners and customs of the town. Here she wrote her "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles" and the preface to her "Characteristics of Women." The first-named volume thus concludes: "At 3 o'clock in the morning, just as the moon was setting on Lake Ontario, I arrived at the door of my own house in Toronto, having been absent on this wild expedition just two months." For her daring in shooting the rapids at the Sault she had been formally named by the Otchipways of the locality Was-saje-wun-e-qua—Woman of the Bright Stream. Dr. Scadding records the following personal recollections of Mrs. Jameson, gathered during her stay here. He says: "Mrs. Jameson was unattractive in person at first sight, although, as could scarcely fail to be the case in one so highly endowed, her features, separately considered, were fine and boldly marked. Intellectually, she was an enchantress. Besides an originality and independence of judgment on most subjects, and a facility in generalizing and reducing thought to the form of a neat aphorism, she had a strong and capacious memory, richly furnished with choice things. Her conversation was consequently of the most fascinating kind. She sang, too, in sweet taste, with a quiet softness, without display. She sketched from nature with great elegance, and designed cleverly. The seven or eight illustrations which appear in the American editions of the 'Characteristics,' dated at Toronto, are etched by her elf, and bear her autograph 'Anna.' The same is to be observed of the illustrations in the English edition of her 'Common-place Book of Thought, Memories and Fancies,' and in her larger volumes on various art subjects. She had super-eminently beautiful hands, which she always scrupulously guarded from contact with the outer air. Mrs. Jameson was a connoisseur in hands. Though the merest trifles we may record here, one or two further personal recollections of Mrs. Jameson—of her appreciation, for example, of the very obvious quotation from Horace to be appended to a little sketch of her own, representing a child asleep, but in danger from a serpent near. The irrational conventionalities of society she sought to counteract by her words on suitable occasions, and by her example especially in point of dress, which did not conform to the customs in vogue. In the Kensington Museum there is a bust exceedingly fine of Mrs. Jameson by the celebrated sculptor, Gibson, executed by him as the inscription speaks in her honour. Fifteen months after her arrival in York Mrs. Jameson bade her husband good-bye and left him. They never met again. She travelled for a time through the United States, and then returned to Europe, over which she travelled extensively. She was, for a long time, an intimate friend of Lady Byron, until by some act she provoked her ladyship's displeasure. The pension allowed her by her husband, with her literary earnings, enabled her to live at her ease. She died in 1860, and was buried in Kensal Green." Among her works are: "Sacred and Legendary Art," "The Diary of an Ennuye," "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Legends of the Madonna," "Lives of the Poets," "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad," "Memoirs of the Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns," "The Windsor Beauties," "Characteristics of Women," "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters," "Literature and Social Morals," "Memoirs and Essays in Art," and various hand-

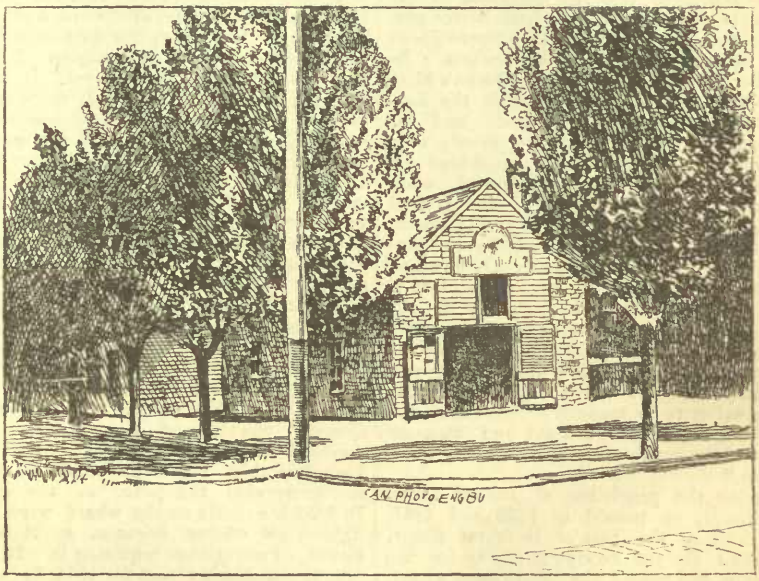
books to artistic collections. The Vice-Chancellor, some years before Mrs. Jameson's death, was, in 1850, retired on a pension.

CHAPTER CLXVI.

THE FIRST BREWERY OF YORK.

A Corner Where Malt Liquors were Manufactured for 75 Years.

The small stone building on the south-east corner of Sherbourne and Duchess streets is all that remains of the first brewery built at York. This was originally its malt house and granary. It is now a blacksmith shop. The brewery was built in 1815 by a man named Henderson, connected by marriage with the Helliwells, brewers at York, at a later period. Not long after Henderson's brewery was built Farr's, on Queen street, was also. In 1820 the Sherbourne street brewery consisted of the stone granary, a range of small frame buildings along Duchess street, where the malt was ground in a handmill, and a row of arches dug in the bank, finished with masonry and covered with earth, extending fifty feet along the south side of the lot. At one end these arches were used for storing the beer; at the other were placed the fermenting tubs. The entrance to the brewery yard was on Sherbourne street, just south of the present stone blacksmith shop. A few years after the establishment of the brewery, Mr. Henderson, its proprietor, died. The property then passed into the hands of William Allan, and from him it was taken by Dr. Thos. Stoyell, an American, who had come to York as early as 1799, and who was also engaged in the hotel business for a time as the successor of Abner Miles. Dr. Stoyell conducted the brewery in 1822. He only followed the business two or three years and it was then taken by Joseph Shaw, who ran it five or six years. Previous to the erection of the brewery adjoining his house at the north-west corner of Bay and Adelaide streets, John Doel for a time carried on the brewery. Then a brewer named Lynch managed the business. Since then several proprietors have engaged in business there, and to-day a modern brewery stands nearly on the same site which has been devoted to the manufacture of malt liquors for three-quarters of a century.



YORK'S FIRST BREWERY—SOUTH-EAST CORNER SHERBOURNE AND DUCHESS STREETS.

CHAPTER CLXVII.

THE QUEEN'S WHARF.

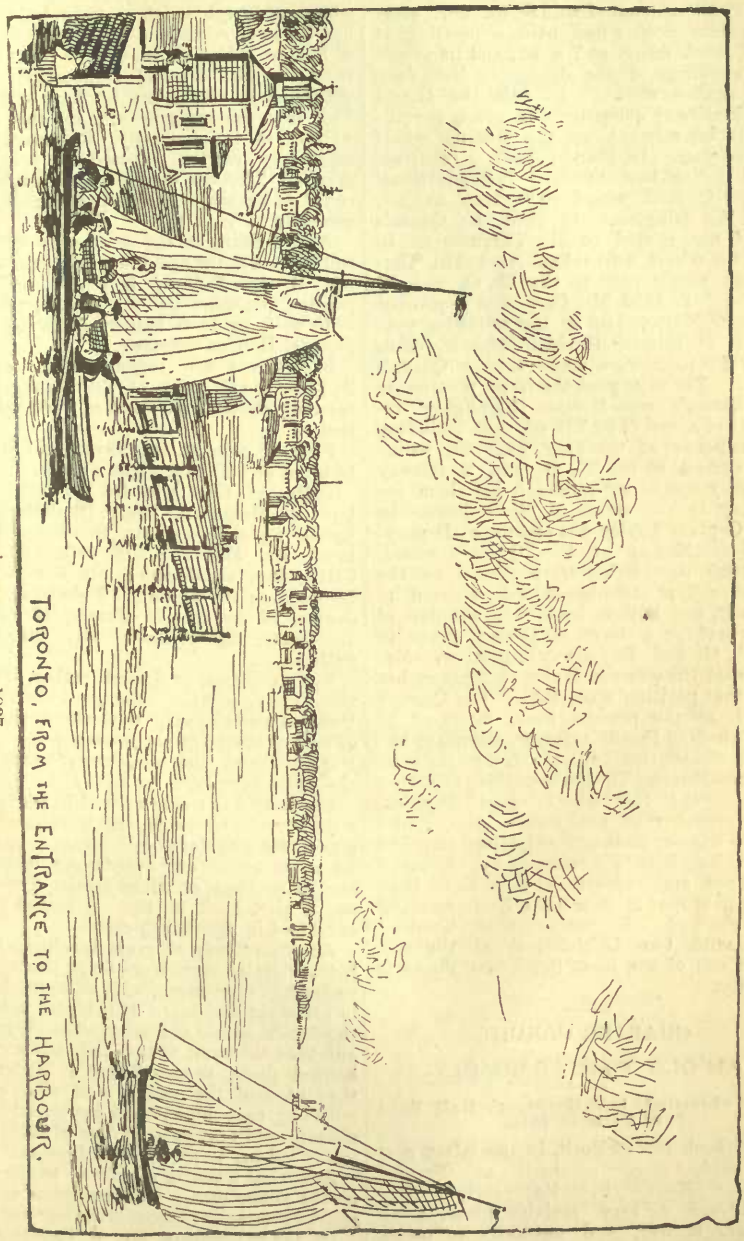
A Sketch of the Government Dock at the Foot of Bathurst Street.

In 1833-37, acts relating to York were enacted, also in 1850, this last reads thus:

"Whereas under the act of the Parlia-

ment of Upper Canada, passed in the third year of the reign of King William the Fourth, and intituled : An act granting a sum of money for the construction of works to improve and preserve the harbour of York and for other purposes therein mentioned, and the act of the said Parliament passed in the seventh year of the said reign, and intituled : An act granting a sum of money to complete the improvements in the harbour of Toronto were made, and sums of money were advanced by the government for making the said improvements, the claim of the province for any balance whereof can easily be adjusted in a satisfactory manner, and it is expedient that the operation of the said acts should cease, and that better provision should be made for the improvement and management of the said harbour ; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled : An act to re-unite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and for the government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act the operation of the acts cited in the preamble to this act shall cease, and the improvements made under the same, or hereafter to be made in the said harbour, shall be under the control and management of the commissioners hereinafter mentioned."

Under the provisions of the act above mentioned, as passed in 1833 and 1837, the dock at the foot of Bathurst street, intended for the receipt of stores for the garrison, and named the government wharf, was extended. As may be seen in the accompanying illustration, the Esplanade had not yet been made, nor the bank cut down. The only existing wharves were in the eastern part of the city. The act of 1850 provided for the appointment of harbour commissioners, under whom has since been the control of the harbour and the improvements made in it. In 1850 the commissioners of the harbour trust were appointed according to the provisions of the act. The first board consisted of George Gurnett, Mayor, and William A. Campbell, Chairman of the Wharves and Harbours Committee appointed by the city of Toronto ; George Percival Ridout, President of the Board of Trade, and Peter Robinson, Vice-President of the same, appointed by the Board of Trade, and James G. Chewett, nominated by the previously appointed commissioners, and confirmed by the Governor-General. Mr. Chewett was appointed president of the commission. The first work of the new board, on the first of December, was the inviting of tenders for the removal of "certain stones now lying in the channel in front of the Queen's wharf." At the same time the Inspector-General was notified that after the first of January, 1851, the commission would assume the collection of dues and the management of the harbour entirely. In 1851 Captain Richardson was appointed the first Harbour Master. The wharf, which was originally built extending out from 130 to 150 feet, was extended afterward a distance of about 70 feet more, the extension being to the westward, for the purpose of keeping sand out of the channel. In maps, showing the harbour in 1815, no wharf is marked at the western entrance to the harbour, but in plans of 1828 the government wharf is shown as originally built. In plans of 1837 an extension had been made. A light-house had early been built, and in the summer of 1851 the Harbour Commissioners ordered the purchase of coloured lights for the light-house on the Queen's wharf "to make it a distinguishing light." In the winter of 1850–51 Captain Richardson reported that "the height of water stood at nine feet at a certain place at the Queen's wharf." This was established as zero mark for low water. In 1853 tenders were asked for the widening of the Queen's wharf, and the contract was awarded to Richard Tinning, at £2,850. Two constables were appointed this year for preserving the peace on the wharf. In 1854 the lights on the wharf were kept lighted all winter, because, as it is observed, of navigation requiring it. In Captain Richardson's report for 1854 he states that the western channel in 1849 was 108 yards wide ; in 1850 100 yards, and in 1851 90 yards ; in 1853 77 yards, and in 1854 73 yards. The same year Mr. Cotton was employed in dredging the channel to a width of 500 feet from the Queen's wharf of an average depth of fourteen feet.. Since 1853 Mr. Kivas Tully has been the civil engineer in charge of the extension of the wharf. In 1854 the Queen's wharf was ordered to be widened to the extent of forty feet on the west side, and two hundred feet in length ; also a store-house was ordered from Chance & Co., 25x60, delivered in Liverpool for the wharf, at a cost of £222. The same year the Board of Commissioners accepted a tender to build a store-house on the wharf,


TORONTO, FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR.
QUEEN'S WHARF IN 1837.

at a cost of £127 10s. In 1855 it is reported that "a steam dredge was purchased for the sum of £1,733 5s. 2d., after the commissioners had held a meeting at the Queen's wharf at 7 a. m., and inspected the workings of the dredge in both deep and shallow water." In 1859 the Grand Trunk railway company was given permission to lay a track on the Queen's wharf for one year. In March, 1863, a contract for building two hundred feet additional to the Queen's wharf was given to Mr. John Worthington. In 1866 the Queen's wharf was rented to Mr. Carruthers. In 1871 the wharf was taken from Mr. Carruthers and rented to the T., G. and B. railway. In 1872 Mr. Carr was appointed Harbour Master, and in the following year Mr. T. D. Harris, Harbour Master, died. In 1875 repairs were made to the Queen's wharf. The next year the front portion of the Queen's wharf was thoroughly repaired at a cost of $3,731 65, not including the expense of planking, $427 53, which was agreed by the T., G. and B. railway company should be refunded by them according to the terms of their lease. In 1877 Captain Taylor was appointed Deputy-Harbour Master at the Queen's wharf. In 1880 new lights were placed on the wharf, a new store-house was ordered to be built, and a new lease was granted of the wharf for a term of twenty years to the T., G. and B. railway company. Mr. Baldwin, the present Harbour Master, has held that position since 1881. The Queen's wharf, at the present time, is leased to the Canadian Pacific railway company, but it is under the control of the Harbour Commissioners. The harbour itself stretches west beyond the wharf some distance. In a recent plan are shown the limits of two winter harbours adjoining it. The wharf has been so enlarged by the many additions and extensions that have been made to it that it now has a frontage along the channel of nearly nine hundred feet, with two light-houses at the end, and is one of the most important docks in the city.

CHAPTER CLXVIII.

AN OLD TIME ASSEMBLY.

The Subscribers to a Bachelor's Ball Held at York in 1814.

The bachelors of York, in the latter part of 1814, gave a ball at Franks' hotel. Even in its early days York was a very sociable place, small though it was, and naturally so owing to its isolation. The people of the government, the military, and a few of the more prominent merchants, made up a society which, although existing in a wilderness, had been reared in the culture and polish of Europe. Mr. S. M. Jarvis has in his possession the original manuscript of the preliminary arrangements for this ball. The first paragraphs are in the handwriting of Chief Justice Robinson. The signatures of the subscribers are autographs. This is a copy of the paper, which, so far as known, is the earliest record of an assembly at York:—

At a meeting of the gentlemen of York, subscribers to the assemblies, Stephen Jarvis and George Ridout, Esquires, were appointed managers for the season, the sum to be paid by each subscriber to be three pounds, Halifax currency.

Subscribers are requested to call on Stephen Jarvis, one of the managers, to receive tickets on payment of their subscription.

First dance on St. Andrew's night, dancing to begin at half-past eight o'clock.

Delivered tickets to Dr. Powell, 12 dollars; J. Robinson, Esq., 12 dollars; Mr. Lyons, 2½ dollars; Mr. Strachan, 12 dollars; Mr. Macaulay, 12 dollars; Captain Crittenden, six tickets; Mr. Gladin, 89th, 2½ dellars; G. Ridout, 12 dollars; F. S. Jarvis, 12 dollars; S. Jarvis, 12 dollars; L. Baker, 2½ dollars; Mr. Smith, 12 dollars.

The costumes, or dresses rather, worn by the ladies at this celebrated ball, were "chaste and elegant," as the advertisements of enterprising dry-goods dealers in this, the "Queen," and other cities are apt to describe the goods they have for sale.

One lady was richly attired in white satin, with slippers to match, and wore in addition a necklace and tiara of diamonds; she must have presented an appearance somewhat similar to that of Mary Queen of Scots as she is portrayed in the celebrated picture exhibited in Edinburgh castle.

Another "lady of great loveliness," so a private letter says, wore black lace over an underskirt of crimson, with an artificial rose in her waist and hair. It is a pity that only the details of her dress have been preserved and that the name of this lady has not been handed down to us. There is little doubt that many of the young men who danced with her that night were entranced by her charms, and that possibly one of them eventually led her to the altar of Hymen.

And what a charm there was to the ladies in the young men. Had not some of these proved themselves heroes in the war just over?

Of the subscribers, Mr. J. Robinson and Mr. Macaulay were the late Chief Justices,

while Captain Crittenton was a well-known officer in the 49th Regiment then stationed here. G. Ridout was George Ridout, barrister. F. S. Jarvis was Frederick Starr Jarvis, of Toronto township, Usher of the Black Rod, succeeding his father, Stephen, in that office. S. Jarvis was Colonel Stephen Jarvis, Usher of the Black Rod. L Baker is unknown. Mr. Smith is Col. Smith, some time President of the Province.

The wine for the ball was bought of Quetton St. George & Co., the senior member of the firm one of the earliest merchants of York. It was paid for early in the following January, and this is the bill for it :—

Stephen Jarvis, Esq., for the dancing assembly, bot. of Quetton St. George & Co.

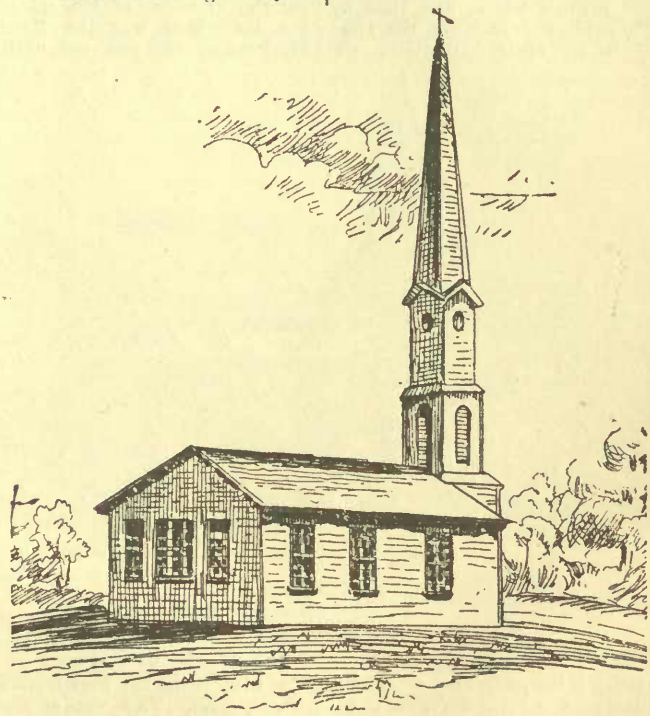
1815—January.—To 8 gallons L.
P. Teneriffe wine, 40s £16 0 0
Received the above in full.
Quetton St. George & Co.

York, 3rd January, 1815.

Supposably about the same time another bill is presented to Col. Stephen Jarvis, which is worthy of note, as showing the queer conjunction of goods dealt in by early York merchants. It is :—

S. Jarvis, Esq. To Henry Drean & Co.

To 2 doz. ale, 72s.,	£7	4	0
1 pr. shoes		16	0
1½ yds. Russian duck, 8s.,		12	0
Cr.	£8	12	0
By 1 doz. bottles returned	£1	4	0
" Cash		5	16	0
	£7	0	0



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BLOOR STREET--1841.

Balance due H. D. & Co..... £1 12 0
Received payment, J. Reiley.

Henry Drean was a prominent merchant, on King street. Amongst the most devoted admirers of his pretty daughter was Sir Allan MacNab.

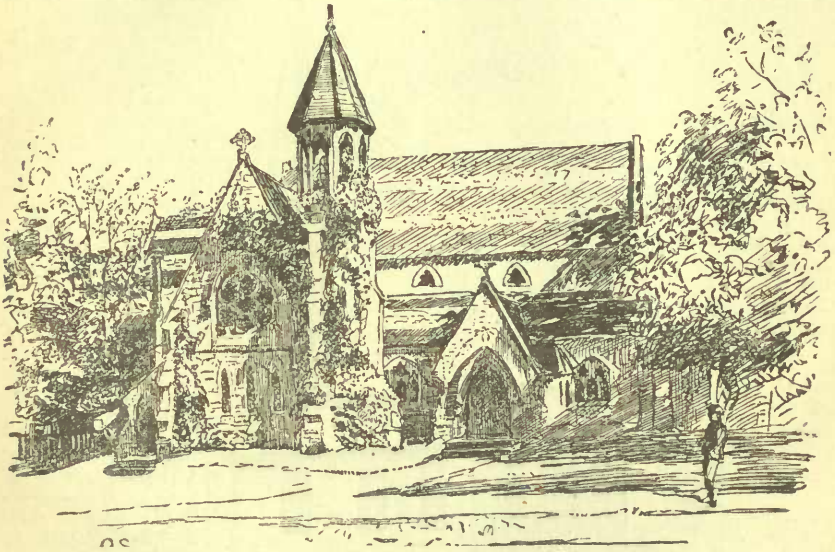
CHAPTER CLXIX.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BLOOR ST.

The Old and New Edifices—Peculiar Way in which the First Acquired its Spire.

The original St. Paul's church was a wooden building, erected in 1841, on the south side of Bloor street, a little east of

Yonge street. It was a long, low, barn-like looking structure, until Mr. J. G. Howard, the architect, dignified it as if by magic with a steeple. The manner of this was curious. Mr. Allan, of Moss Park, gave four fine pine trees, each eighty-five feet long. These were laid horizontally on the ground, and around them was constructed a pyramid tapering from ten feet at the base to one foot at the top, and surmounted by a ball and vane. While thus the finished spire was recumbent it was painted white, and thus by means of gin poles and tackling, the spire was raised to an upright position, the whole operation being performed so quickly that travellers passing by at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and seeing nothing but a low, plain structure, could scarcely believe their eyes when returning at 8 o'clock they were confronted with a towering white steeple. This house of worship was soon found to be too small to accommodate its growing congregation. Mr. Howard's services were again called into requisition, and he still further improved it and enlarged it by the addition of an aisle on the west side. A report of the church, published in 1850, says that since its erection it had been enlarged to three times its original size, and adds: "It is now capable of containing two hundred and fifty people, the average attendance being one hundred and fifty Of these about one-third, an unusual number, are communicants. It is in contemplation before many years to erect a new church suitable to the wants of this rapidly-improving section of the city and suburbs. With that view a building fund has already been commenced under very favourable circumstances. The neighbourhood is a very favourite locality for residence." In the early days of the church the Rev. Charles Matthews occasionally officiated there, and it was he who gave the funds for the erection of the spire. In 1850 the incumbent was the Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie. It was not until 1861 that the new church, contemplated in 1850, was erected. This was of stone, and at the time of its building the wooden church, minus its spire, was removed to the western side of Yonge street.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—BLOOR STREET—ERECTED 1861.

CHAPTER CLXX.

CHURCH AND CATHEDRAL.

The History of St. James' from its Foundation in 1803 to the Present Time, with Descriptions of its Four Edifices.

More closely than any other institution in Toronto, secular or ecclesiastical, is the church of St. James, linked with its inception, growth and present condition. As the founders of the town were English, it was natural that the first religious services should be those of the Church of England. These were held up to 1803 in the Parliament Buildings, and as there was no appointed clergyman Mr. William Cooper, a layman, read the lessons, except on those occasions when the Rev. Mr. Stuart, later the first incumbent, was in town By the extension of York in 1797, by President Peter Russell, a lot of six acres bounded by Jarvis, King, Church and Adelaide streets, was set apart as a church plot. In the map the south-east corner of this plot is marked for the "parson." This land was then covered with a dense forest of pine trees. On the eighth of January, 1803, a meeting of the male attendants at the Anglican services was held for the purpose of subscribing toward a fund for the erection of a church building The proceedings at this meeting are thus given in the *Gazette* of January 22 :—

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for erecting a church in the town of York, holden at the Government Buildings on Saturday, the 8th day of January, instant, the Hon. Chief Justice Elmsley in the chair, resolved unanimously : That each subscriber shall pay the amount of his subscription by three instalments, the first being one moiety in one month from this day ; the second being a moiety of the residue in two months, and the remainder in three months ; that Mr. William Allan and Mr. Duncan Cameron shall be treasurers, and shall receive the amount of the said subscriptions, and that they be jointly and severally answerable for all moneys paid into their hands upon the receipt of either of them ; that his Honour the Chief Justice, the Honourable P. Russell, the Honourable Captain McGill, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Chewett and the two treasurers, be a committee of the subscribers, with full power and authority to apply the moneys arising from subscriptions to the purpose contemplated ; provided, nevertheless, that if any material difference of opinion should arise among them resort shall be had to a meeting of the subscribers to decide ; that the church be built of stone, brick or framed timber, as the committee may judge most expedient, due regard being had to the superior advantages of a stone or brick building, if not counterbalanced by the additional expense ; that eight hundred pounds of lawful money be the extent upon which the committee shall calculate their plan, but in the first instance they shall not expend beyond the sum of six hundred pounds, if the amount of the sums subscribed and paid into the hands of the treasurers, together with the moneys which may be allowed by the British Government amount to so much, leaving so much of the work as can most conveniently be dispensed with, to be completed by the remaining two hundred pounds ; provided, however, that the said six hundred pounds be laid out in such manner that Divine worship can be performed with decency in the church ; that the committee do request the opinion of Mr. Berczy respecting the probable expenses which will attend the undertaking, and respecting the materials to be preferred due regard being had to the amount of the fund as aforesaid, and that after obtaining his opinion they do advertise their readiness to receive proposals conformable thereto. N. B. The propriety of receiving contributions in labour or materials is suggested to the committee. A. Macdonell, secretary to the meeting."

In the *Gazette* of June 4, of the same year, appears the following advertisement :—

"Wanted, a quantity of boards and scantling, stones and lime, for building a church in this town. Any person inclined to furnish any of these articles will please to give in their proposals at the lowest prices to the subscribers, to be laid before the committee. D. Cameron, W. Allan. York, June 1, 1803."

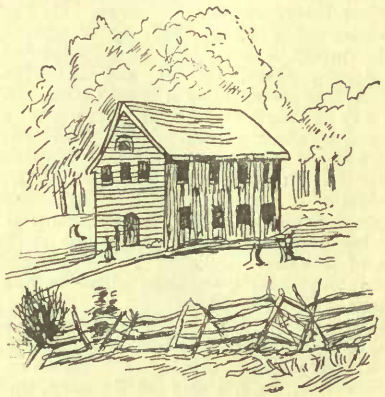
It was determined to build the church of stone, and the *Gazette* of July 9 says : "On Wednesday last, the 6th instant, a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a church in this town was held at the Government Buildings, on which occasion it was unanimously resolved : That the said church should be built of stone ; that one hundred toises of stone should accordingly be contracted for without delay ; that a quantity of two-inch pine plank, not exceeding 6,000 feet, should also be laid in, and a reasonable quantity of oak studs and oak plank for the window frames and sashes. A further meeting, we understand," adds the *Gazette*, "will be held in the course of the season, at which when the different estimates and proposals have been examined and the extent which the fund will reach has been ascertained, some-

thing decisive will be settled."

At a meeting subsequent to this it was definitely decided that the church building should be of wood. The pines at the south-west corner of the plot were cut down, and here the primitive church of York arose, the soldiers of the garrison raising the frame by order of Colonel Sheaffe, the commandant. Dr. Scadding has given at length the early history of St. James', and from him we largely quote. The church, as erected in 1803, was a plain structure of wood, placed some yards back from the road. Its gables faced east and west, and its solitary door was at its western end, and was approached from Church street. Its dimensions were fifty by forty feet. The sides of the building were pierced by two rows of ordinary windows, four above and four below. Altogether it was in its outward appearance simply as a contemporary American "Geographical View of the Province of Upper Canada" describes it, "a meeting house for Episcopalians." In the accompanying illustration, from a sketch taken early in the present century, the building is represented as being in the midst of a great grove, and stumps of various sizes are visible in the foreground.

The pew-holders in St. James', from its commencement in 1803, were: President Russell, Justice Cochrane, Justice Boulton, Solicitor-General Gray, Receiver-General Selby, Christopher Robinson, George Crookshank, William Chewett, J. B. Robinson, Alexander Wood, William Willcocks, John Beikie, Alexander Macdonell, Chief Justice Elmsley, Chief Justice Osgoode, Chief Justice Scott, Chief Justice Powell, Attorney-General Firth, Secretary Jarvis, General Shaw, Colonel Smith, D'Arcy Boulton, William Allan, Duncan Cameron, John Small, Thomas Ridout, William Stanton, Stephen Heward, Donald McLean, Stephen Jarvis, Captain McGill, Colonel Givins, Dr. Macaulay, Dr. Gamble, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Lee, Mr. St. George, Mr. Denison, Mr. Playter, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. Scadding, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ross, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Kendrick, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Bright, Mr. O'Keefe and Mr. Caleb Humphrey. The church-wardens for 1807–8 were D'Arcy Boulton and William Allan; for 1809 William Allan and Thomas Ridout; for 1810 William Allan and Stephen Jarvis; for 1812 Duncan Cameron and Alexander Legge. The first incumbent of the church was the Rev. Dr. Okill Stuart, subsequently of St. George's, Kingston. Occasionally was to be heard Charles James Stuart, the second Bishop of Quebec, long a missionary in the eastern townships of Lower Canada before his appointment to the Episcopate. In the contour of his head and in his countenance he resembled King George III.

In 1810 a portion of the church plot was enclosed at an expense of £1 5s. for rails, of which five hundred were required for the purpose. At the same time the ground in front of the west end where was the entrance was cleared of stumps at an expense of £3 15s. In that year the cost for heating the building and the charges connected with the Holy Communion amounted to £1 7s. 6d., Halifax currency. In 1813 Dr. Strachan succeeded Dr. Stuart as incumbent of the church, and in 1818 he induced the congregation to effect some alterations and additions in the structure. The design at first was to extend the building eastward, not southward; to have placed the belfry at the west end, not at the south; the pulpit was to have been placed on the north side of the church; a south porch was to have been erected. An advertisement in the *Gazette*, of the early part of 1818, reads: "Plans and estimates for enlarging and repairing the church will be received by the subscribers before the 20th of March, on which day a decision will be made, and the contractor, whose proposals shall be approved of, must commence the work as the season will permit. The intention is, first, to lengthen the church forty feet toward the east with a circular end, thirty of which to form part of the body of the church, and the remaining ten an altar with a small vestry room on the one side, and a Government pew on the other; second, to remove the pulpit to the north side, and to erect two

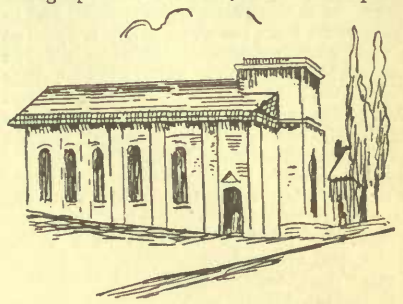


THE FIRST CATHEDRAL

THE FIRST CATHEDRAL. (op. 502)

galleries, one opposite to it and another on the west end ; third, to alter the pews to suit the situation of the pulpit, and to paint and number the same throughout the church ; fourth, to raise a belfry on the west end, and make a handsome entrance on the south side of the church, and to paint the whole building on the outside. Thomas Ridout, J. B. Robinson, churchwardens ; William Allan. Feb. 18, 1818."

The intentions here detailed were not carried into effect. On the north and south sides of the old building additional space was enclosed, which brought the axis of the church and its roof into a north and south direction. An entrance was opened at the southern end towards King street, and over the gable in this direction was built a square tower, bearing a circular bell turret, surmounted by a small tin-covered spire. The whole edifice, as thus enlarged and improved, was painted of a light blue colour, with the exception of the frames round the windows and doors and the casings at the angles, imitating blocks of stone alternately long and short, which were painted white. The original western door was not closed up. Its use almost exclusively was now on Sundays and other occasions of Divine worship to admit the troops, whose benches extended along by the wall on that side the whole length of the church. The upper windows on all the four sides were now made circular headed. On the east side there was a difference. The altar window of the original building remained, only transformed into a kind of triplet, the central compartment rising above the other two and made circular headed. On the north and south of this east window were two tiers of lights as on the western side. In the bell turret was a bell of sufficient weight sensibly to jar the whole building at every one of its semi-revolutions. In the interior a central aisle or open passage led from the door to the southern end of the church, where on the floor was situated a pew of state for the Lieutenant-Governor ; small, square pillars, at its four corners sustained a flat canopy over it, immediately under the ceiling of the gallery, and below this distinction tester or covering, suspended against the wall, were the royal arms emblazoned on a black tablet or board or canvas. Half way up the central aisle, on the right side, was an open space, in which were planted the pulpit, reading desk and clerk's pew in the old orthodox fashion rising by gradations one above the other, the whole overshadowed by a rather handsome sounding board sustained partially by a rod from the roof. Behind this mountainous structure was the altar lighted copiously by the original east window. Two narrow side-aisles running parallel with the central one gave access to corresponding rows of pews, each having a numeral painted on its door. Two passages for the same purpose ran westward from the space in front of the pulpit. To the right and left of the Lieutenant-Governor's seat, and filling up—with the exception of two square



THE SECOND CATHEDRAL.

corner pews—the rest of the northern end of the church were two oblong pews ; the one on the west appropriated to the officers of the garrison, the other on the east to the members of the legislature. Round the north, west and south sides of the interior ran a gallery divided like the area below into pews. This structure was sustained by a row of pillars of turned wood, and from it to the roof above rose another row of similar supports. The ceiling over the parts exterior to the gallery was divided into four shallow semi-circular vaults, which met at a central point. The pews everywhere were painted of a buff or yellowish hue, with the exception of the ruins at the top, which were black. The pulpit and its appurtenances were white. The ruins just referred to at the top of the pews throughout the whole church exhibited at regular intervals small gimlet holes ; in these were inserted annually at Christmas-tide small sprigs of hemlock-spruce. The interior, when thus dressed, wore a cheerful, refreshing look in keeping with the festival commemorated.

How the money was obtained for the enlargement of the church is told by the *Christian Recorder* for 1819. It says that "a very respectable church was built at York, in the Home District, many years ago, which at that time accommodated the inhabitants, but for some years past it had been found too small, and several attempts were made to enlarge and repair it. At length in April, 1818, in a meeting of the

whole congregation, it was resolved to enlarge the church, and a committee was appointed to suggest the most expeditious and economical method of doing it. The committee reported that a subscription in the way of loan, to be re-paid when the seats were sold, was the most promising method—no subscription to be taken under twenty-five pounds, payable in four instalments. Two gentlemen were selected to carry the subscription paper round, and in three hours from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds were subscribed. Almost all the respectable gentlemen gave in loan fifty pounds, and the Hon. Justice Boulton and George Crookshank, Esq., contributed one hundred pounds each to accomplish so good an object. The church was enlarged, a steeple erected, and the whole building with its galleries handsomely finished. In January last, when everything was completed, the pews were sold at a year's credit, and brought more money than the repairs and enlargement cost. Therefore the inhabitants at York erect a very handsome church, at a very little expense to themselves, for every one may have his subscription money returned, or it may go towards payment of a pew, and, what is more, the persons who subscribed for the first church count the amount of their subscription as part of the price of their new pews. This fair arrangement has been eminently successful and gave great satisfaction. George Crookshank, Esq., notwithstanding the greatness of his subscription and the pains which he took in getting the church well finished, has presented the clergyman with cushions for the pulpit and reading desk covered with the richest and finest damask, and likewise cloth for the communion table. This pious liberality cannot be too much commended ; it tells us that the benevolent zeal of ancient times is not entirely done away. The congregation were so much pleased that a vote of thanks was unanimously offered to Mr. Crookshank for his munificent present."

The pulpit, sounding board and desk had been a gift of Governor Gore to the original church, and had cost the sum of one hundred dollars. The Hon. John Henry Dunn provided the communion plate, and in the *Loyalist* of March 1, 1828, is found the following acknowledgment : " The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of £112 18s. 5d. from the Hon. John Henry Dunn, being the price of a superb set of communion plate presented by him to St. James' church at this place. J. B. Macaulay, church-warden. York, 23rd February, 1828."

A history of the primitive St. James' would be incomplete without mention of the clerks and the music. One of the early clerks was Mr. Hetherington. His habit was after giving out a psalm to play the air on a bassoon and then to accompany with fantasias on the same instrument such vocalists as felt inclined to take part in the singing. A choir from time to time had been formed. Once two rival choirs were heard on trial in the church, one of them strong in instrumental resources, having the aid of a brass viol, clarionet and bassoon, the other more dependent on its vocal excellences. The instrumental choir triumphantly prevailed, and in 1819 an allowance of £20 was made to Mr. Hetherington for giving instruction in church music. One of the principal encouragers of the vocalist party was Dr. Burnside. But all expedients for doing what was in reality the work of the congregation itself were unreliable, and the clerk or choirmaster often found himself a solitary performer. Mr. Hetherington's successor was Mr. John Fenton, a rather small, shrewd-featured person, not deficient in self-esteem. Not infrequently Mr. Fenton, after giving out the portion of Brady and Tate, which it pleased him to select, would execute the whole of it as a solo to some accustomed air, with graceful variations of his own. All this would be done with great coolness and apparent self-satisfaction. While the discourse was going on in the pulpit above him it was his way often to lean himself resignedly back in a corner of his pew and throw a white cambric handkerchief over his head and face. Mr. Fenton's employment as official mouthpiece of the English church did not stand in the way of his making himself useful as a class-leader among the Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. Fenton afterwards removed to the United States, where he obtained Holy Orders in the Episcopal church.

Within this first church of St. James used to assemble representatives of every class in York. In the Governor's pew, at the south end of the church, was to be seen during his stay here Sir Peregrine Maitland, ever an object of curiosity from the romance connected with his marriage. Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Lennox were both at that famous ball given at Brussels by the Duchess of Richmond, on the night before the battle of Waterloo. Lady Sarah was the daughter of the Duke of Richmond, who opposed her marriage to Sir Peregrine. Soon after the Waterloo campaign, all the parties being at Paris, the lady ran away from her father's home and fled to the lodgings of her lover. The upshot of the whole affair was a mar-

riage and a reconciliation. The Duke of Richmond came to Canada as Governor-General, and Sir Peregrine as Lieutenant-Governor. In the staff of the latter was his son, Peregrine, by a former marriage. The Duke of Richmond met a horrible death. At Sorel, while on a tour of inspection, he was bitten by a pet fox, and at a place subsequently called Richmond, near Ottawa, hydrophobia set in with fatal results. Here, too, was to be seen Sir John Colborne—his right shoulder shattered by a cannon ball at Ciudad Rodrigo. In the gallery, at the southern end of the church, also, was the long, narrow, enclosed pew, with its high screen at the back, occupied by Chief Justice Powell. To his place, in the body of the church, was regularly assisted the white-haired, venerable Chief Justice Scott. The long pew, on the west side of the Governor's seat, was allotted to the military, and here were to be seen, from time to time, the officers more or less noted who made York their temporary abiding-place. The compartment, on the east side of the Governor's pew, was set apart for the members of the legislature when in session. Here, in winter, were to be observed all the political notabilities of the day, for non-conformists as well as conformists attended worship at St. James'. Here sat Colonel Nichol, afterwards killed by driving over the precipice at Queenston. Mr. Horner, Dr. Lefferty, Hamnet Pinhey, Mahlon Burwell, Absolom Shade, Speaker Sherwood and William Lyon Mackenzie. Mr. Chisholm, of Oakville, used facetiously to object to the clause in the Litany where "heresy and schism" are deprecated, it so happening that the last word was usually by a scotticism pronounced Chisholm. Here and there was one who had been "out" for satisfaction. In the eastern portion of the north gallery sat the young ladies of the school of Misses Purcell and Rose, objects of admiration to the youths of the congregation. Throughout the church were to be observed the forms of the founders of York in their (to us) quaint dress—partially cut-away black coats and upright collars, small clothes and buckled shoes, frilled shirt bosoms and white cravats, with powdered hair and smoothly-shaven faces. Such was the picture which was presented at St. James' every Sunday.

Besides the appointed clergyman there were to be heard in the pulpit and reading desk, from time to time, the Rev. Joseph Hudson, the military chaplain at this post; Mr. Addison, of St. Mark's church, Niagara, chaplain of parliament, who used to walk to and from church in his canonicals, in the old-fashioned way, recalling the period when the clergy wore the cassock and gown in the streets. Mr. Addison presented his library to the rectory at Niagara, where it still remains, of interest chiefly as showing the line of reading of a theologian of the last century. A chaplain to the Legislative Assembly was the Rev. William Macaulay, a preacher always listened to with attention. Another chaplain was Dr. Thomas Phillips, a well-read divine, of a personal appearance very clerical, in the old-fashioned sense. He was one of the last wearers of hair powder in this vicinity. In reading the creed he always endeavoured to conform to the old English custom of turning to the east, but to do this in the desk of the old church was difficult.

In 1830 the growth of the town and congregation necessitated the erection of a more commodious church edifice. As a part of the scheme for raising funds for the new building, it was decided by the congregation: "That the pew-holders of the present church, if they demanded the same, be credited one-third of the price of the pews that they purchased in the new church, not exceeding in number those which they possessed in the old church; that no person be entitled to the privilege granted by the last resolution who shall not have paid up the whole purchase money of his pew in the old church; that the present church remain as it is till the new one is finished; that after the new church is completed the materials of the present one be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the same be applied to the liquidation of any debt that may be contracted in erecting the new church, or furnishing the same, and that the upset price of pews in the new church be twenty-five pounds currency." The result of this was that a new church was built of stone. Its inside dimensions were one hundred by seventy-five feet. The church completed, all but the tower, was destroyed by fire in 1839. The *Palladium* of January 4th, of that year, gives the following account of the fire, and thus expresses itself as to the erection of a new church, or several new churches instead, for it favours the latter plan:—

"Our city has been deprived of its chief ornament, as a public building, by the destruction of St. James' church, on the morning of Sunday last, by fire, which was first seen at about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, bursting from the roof in such a manner as to show that it had been communicated by the stove-pipe. In whatever point of view it is regarded this is a great calamity, and is deeply lamented as

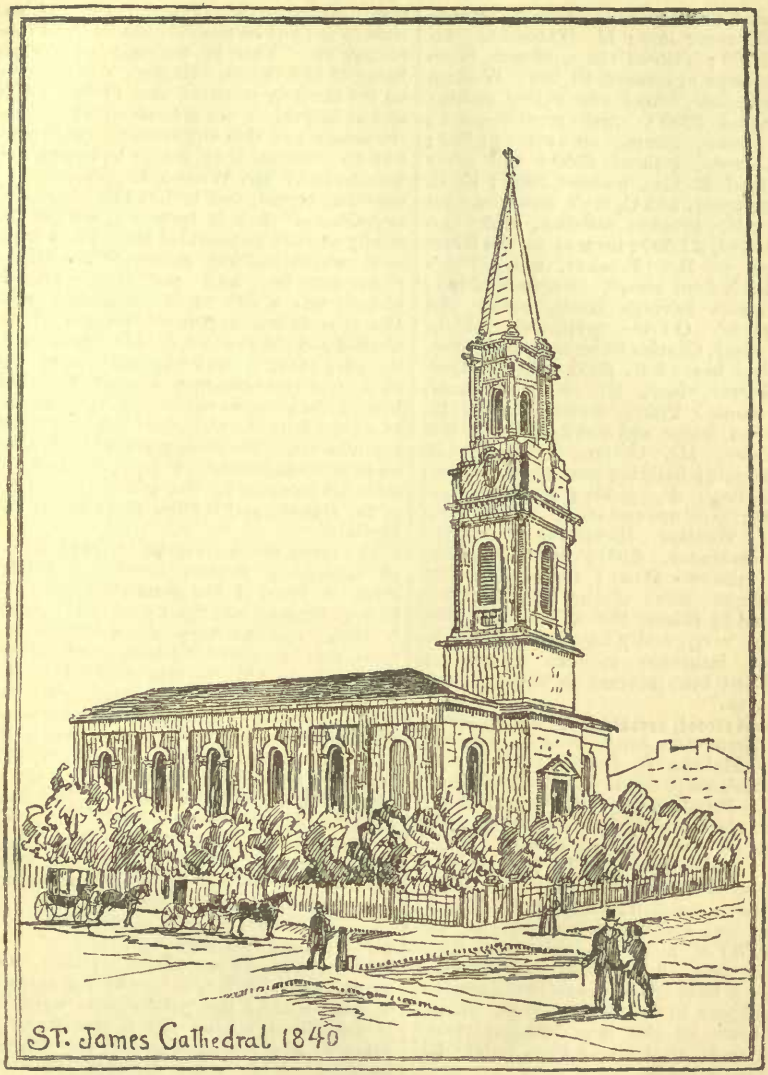
such by every considerate and well-regulated mind in the community. It is not the pecuniary loss alone, which is not less than £12,500, but the almost irremediable inconvenience it must occasion for a great length of time. Had the long-intended new church been erected, at the west end of the city, concerning which so much has been said and written, and which ought to have been commenced long ago, this inconvenience would not have been felt, as it now must be. As this calamity has occurred it may be well now to consider whether it would not be of more benefit to the public generally to erect several small churches, even though they should be of wood, say one in each ward, than to lay out a large sum of money upon one only. A wooden, or even a brick building, of much elegance and of sufficient extent, by proper management could be erected for £2,500, so that for the £12,500, which it is said was the entire cost of St. James' church now in ruins with its contents, five churches of moderate size, one in each ward, could be built. Every exertion was made to save the splendid organ, which may be said to have been presented to the church by the Hon. J. H. Dunn, as he subscribed £800 towards it. But in vain. It is destroyed, and the loss of so fine and costly an instrument may well be deplored. Many, very many, amongst the assembled multitude that came to witness this most calamitous event, however unaccustomed to the melting mood, could not restrain their tears, and the lamentations have been very general. Should it be determined upon to make use of the present walls in re-building the church of St. James, we would strongly recommend their being raised several feet of additional height, since the former building was by no means of just or elegant proportions, being much too low in proportion to its length.

On this occasion it is said Dr. Strachan was seen standing by watching the destruction of his beloved temple, and whistling the while as a means of relieving his sorrow. Another loss, not mentioned by the *Palladium*, was the destruction of a very large triplet window of stained glass over the altar of the church, containing three life-size figures by Mr. Craig, a local, historical and ornamental painter, not well skilled in the ecclesiastical style. As home productions these objects were tenderly eyed, but Anna Jameson, accustomed to the cathedrals of Europe, in her work on Canada, denounced them as being "in a vile, tawdry taste."

Dr. Strachan, and the people of the congregation, put their shoulders to the wheel, and the same year began the construction of a new church edifice. This also was of stone, but with a wooden spire. The combustible material of the spire proved fatal to the church, for ten years later, during the great conflagration of 1849, it was ignited by the showers of cinders from the burning houses, and the entire building fell a prey to the flames. The fire broke out on the morning of Saturday, April 7th, 1849, and the *Globe* of that date gives the following account of it :—

"About half-past one this morning a fire was discovered in some out-houses in the rear of Graham's tavern, King street, and Post's tavern, Nelson street. The fire speedily extended to the main part of Nelson street on the east, consuming Post's tavern, the *Patriot* office, and turning into King street, to the east, where it burnt all to Mr. Sproule's building, where it stopped. The fire extended to the south of Duke street, consuming nearly all the back buildings and the office of the Savings Bank. It then crossed to the west side of Nelson street, to Rolf's tavern, destroying the whole block, including the *Mirror* office, to Mr. Nasmith's bakery. Proceeding from Rolf's tavern, the flames laid hold of the corner building, occupied by Mr. O'Donohue, which was speedily consumed, and then they ran along the whole block to Mr. O'Neill's, consuming the valuable stores of Messrs. Hayes, Harris, Cheney, O'Neill and others. About 3 o'clock the spire of St. James' cathedral took fire, and the building was entirely destroyed. About the same time the flames broke out in the old City Hall, consuming the greater part of the front buildings, including Mr. McFarlane's small store. The fire extended from the cathedral across to the south side of King street, where a fire lately occurred. The shops of Mr. Rogers and others were with difficulty saved. All that block, extending to Mr. Walter McFarlane's store, was in great danger ; some of them had most of their goods removed, and great injury to property was sustained. About 5 o'clock the flames were in a great measure subdued. The exertions of the firemen were for a long time, as usual, retarded by the want of water. The soldiers of the Rifle Brigade from the garrison were extremely active, and deserve the highest gratitude of the citizens. The loss is estimated at £100,000, but this must be within the mark. The insurance offices are heavy sufferers."

The next week's paper gave the losses and insurance as follows :—Church of England Cathedral insured for £8,000 ; cost of building from £11,000 to £13,000 ; O'Neil Brothers,



THE THIRD CATHEDRAL.

building insured for £1,500 ; stock, £4,900 ; Campbell and Hunter, saddlers, goods removed ; no insurance ; T. D. Harris, hardware, total loss ; the building believed to have been fire-proof ; insurance on building £1,500 ; ditto on stock, £7,000 ; Cheney & Co., hardware, insurance, £2,150 ; stock and valuable furniture entirely destroyed ; Thomas Hayes, hardware, stock mostly destroyed ; insurance £800 ; M. P. Hayes, groceries, goods mostly destroyed ; insurance £1,800 ; Thomas Thompson, Mammoth House, large stock of dry goods destroyed ; insurance on building £1,000 ; on stock £1,000 ; heavy loss ; Walker & Hutchinson, goods, saved ; T. Glasco, insured £450 ;

loss covered ; Sabine and Higgins, insured £450 ; will cover loss ; M. O'Donohue, insured £1,700 ; *Patriot* office, Messrs. Rowsell & Thompson, insured £1,100 ; William Hall, dry goods, burnt out a few months ago, insured £750 ; stock partly saved ; Foy & Austin, insured on stock £1,500 ; Cary & Brown, insured £650 ; will cover loss ; Mead & Co., insured £900 ; R. C. Gwatkin, agent, and Covey's hotel, no insurance ; Mr. Brookes, solicitor, books and papers saved, £1,500 ; insured on the house belonging to Mr. Brookes, sen. ; Post's hotel in Nelson street, insurance £625 ; Duke street Savings Bank, books and papers saved. On the north-west side of Nelson street, Charles Robertson, insurance, £525 ; loss beyond it, £200 ; Charles Donnevy, *Mirror* office, all lost ; insurance, £250 ; Samuel Platt, tavern keeper, insurance on house and stock, £1,125 ; loss £300 above. Mr. Crapper's foundry, all lost but tools ; building insured for £400 ; H. Macniven, dry goods ; stock insured for £100 ; furniture and stock entirely consumed ; William Henderson, dwelling house ; insurance, £100 ; John Nasmith, baker, furniture saved ; insurance, £400. The external effect of the building when completed by raising the walls a few feet would be very greatly improved. It seems that an insurance to the amount of £5,000 had been effected in England upon the church.

Francis street, east side, containing several offices, shops and small houses, including Messrs. McLean & Jones' chambers ; R. Northcote's shop, Swain & Co.'s medicine shop, and Platt's stables. On the north side were Mr. Northcote's dwelling house, Bell & Lemon's tavern, and several empty houses. The loss on the City Hall is estimated at £3,000 ; insurance on Walter McFarlane's stock in the City Hall, £1,000 ; building and stock seriously injured, but the £1,750 of insurance will more than cover the loss. Among other objects which fell a prey to the flames in this conflagration was the clock in the belfry of St. James, placed there by the Hon. William Henry Draper, on his retirement from public life several years before."

During the fire Richard Watson, late publisher of the *Canadian*, and of the Upper Canada *Gazette*, lost his life in the performance of a friendly act to the proprietors of the *Patriot* office. Anxious to save some of the types, which no one but a practical printer can properly handle, he rushed up stairs to the highest storey of the office, and remaining too long, the floor gave way with him. One young man, who was actively engaged in the same occupation, called to Mr. Watson that it was time to go, but he replied that it was time enough yet. This is the last which was heard of him in life. Engines were played on the burning ruins of the *Patriot* office, and at length, in the afternoon, were found the remains of this unfortunate gentleman, but so mutilated as not to be recognized. The death of Mr. Watson is a subject of universal regret, and it has this distressing aggravation that it leaves a widow and family entirely unprovided for. The journal with which he was connected was not a prosperous one, and the Upper Canada *Gazette* was about to be abolished when Mr. Watson was appointed printer of the *Gazette ;* at the request of Mr. Stanton, in the year 1844, it was expressly stipulated that no compensation should be given him, if the government found it necessary to discontinue the *Gazette* or withdraw the emoluments. For twenty years Mr. Watson had the management, as principal and confidential foreman in the government office of the *Gazette*, and for five years on his own account.

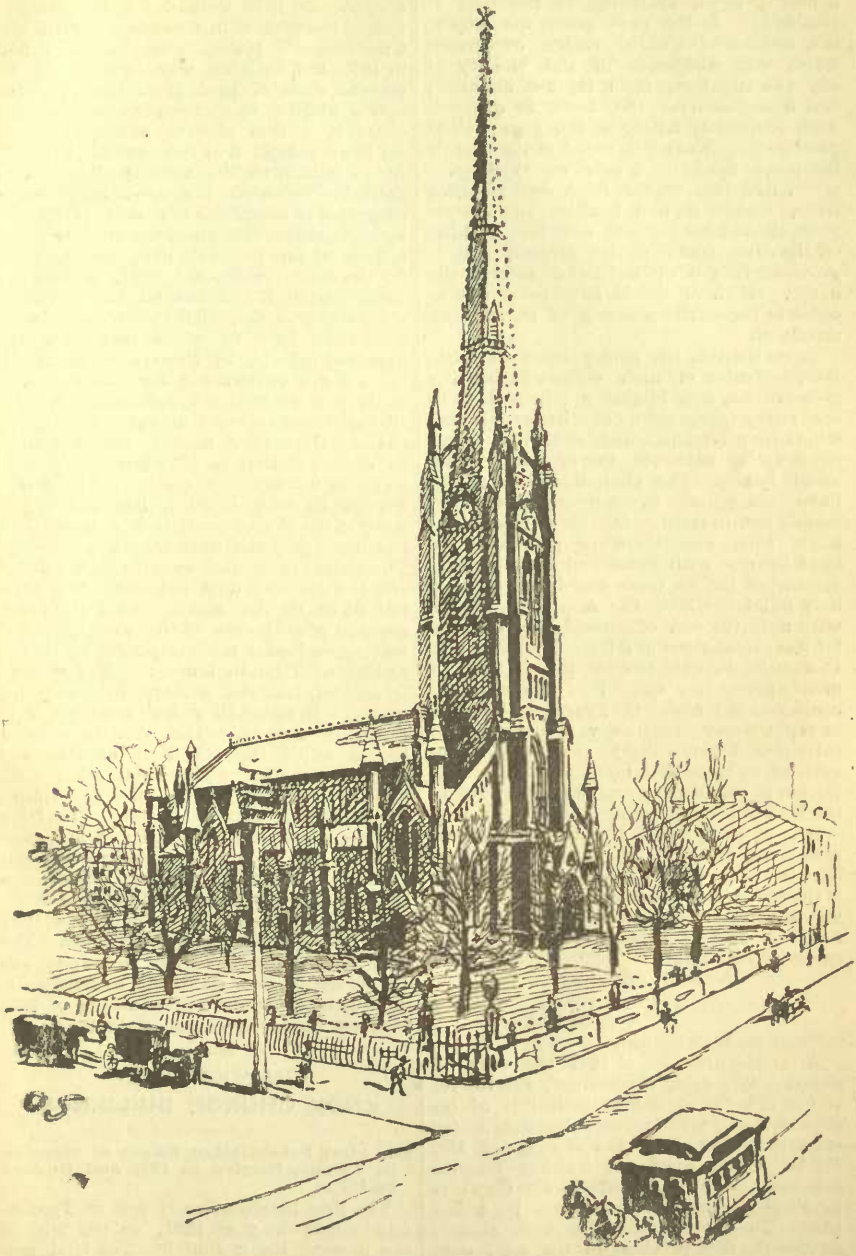
For many years previous to 1845 a row of Lombardy poplars stood along King street, in front of the church edifice. Mr. George Duggan was the donor and planter of these, and as they flourished with a good, sturdy growth, he took great interest in them. In 1845 it was decided by the vestry that the poplars must go. The question aroused a heated discussion, which was carried on verbally and through the columns of the press. Mr. Duggan warmly resented the removal of the trees, and it was at the risk of grievous bodily harm that the church-warden of the day, Mr. T. D. Harris, carried into effect the resolution of the vestry. We subjoin a letter published in the *Patriot* after the decision to remove the trees was arrived at :—

'*Audi alteram partem.*"

To the Editor of the Patriot :

Dear Sir,—Your paper (along with others) has been very severe in its animadversions against the parties who were instrumental in having the poplar trees in front of the cathedral cut down. My object in troubling you is to show that the church-wardens, to whom the crime is generally attributed, are not to blame in the transaction, and also that the act itself was necessary and justifiable.

In the first place the cutting down was not merely a suggestion of the cathedral officials. It was proposed at a meeting of the vestry on Easter Monday, and carried without opposition ; it is therefore unfair that the *onus* of the transactions of a body should rest on individuals, whose office it



THE FOURTH CATHEDRAL.

is merely to act according to the vote of that body. In the next place the poplar is a species of tree, or rather overgrown weed, very dangerous in the vicinity of any thoroughfare, from its unsoundness; and branches from the trees in question were frequently falling to the great risk of passers-by. Many will recollect the narrow escape the family of a lady on Wellington street had last winter from one of those trees, which, though healthy in appearance, broke near the root and fell, striking off the eave trough in its progress. Most providentially it did not fall directly on the house, or there would have been woeful cause to regret the planting of so frail an ornament.

In conclusion, the poplar trees in question, exclusive of their vermin-harbouring propensities, and blighting injury done to the rising generation of better shrubs, which they overshadowed, were not at all in keeping with the sacred edifice they stood before. The Catholic faith should have everything in connection with it seemly and in order. Our pious forefathers knew this, and therefore planted their churchyards, with yews and oaks, emblematic, as far as trees could go, of that holy religion which the Almighty will be with until the end of time. Now the poplar has associations of a far different nature. It was the French tree of liberty, and a more appropriate symbol of a democracy could not be found. Oh! rapid growth and as rapid decay, externally flourishing but rotten at heart. Truly the *sans culottes* evinced as much discrimination in the selection of emblems as our neighbours across the lake did in choosing their eagle as a crest, a bird noted for its rapacity and plundering instinct. Finally, in the hope that the other papers which have criticised "the barbarous conduct of the wardens" may take the trouble of inserting these few remarks, and likewise change their censures into praise,

I remain, dear sir,
Truly yours,
A SPECTATOR.

Toronto, May 1, 1845.

After the great fire of 1847 the work of building was again commenced, and the result of it is the St. James cathedral of today. The building was completed for worship in 1853, from the designs of Mr. F. W. Cumberland, a leading Toronto architect, but many details in Mr. Cumberland's plan remained unrealized for a long time. The tower and spire were absent, as also the fine porches on the east, west and south sides, the turrets at the angles, and the pinnacles and filials of the buttresses. In 1872 a fund for the completion of the edifice, in accordance with Mr. Cumberland's plans, was initiated, and in 1873 the building was brought to its present state of perfection. In 1866 the sum of $14,945 was expended in the purchase of a peal of bells and a clock and for their reception in the tower. In 1870, to do honour to the memory of the then recently deceased Bishop—Strachan—the chancel was beautified at a cost of $7,500, by surrounding the spacious apse with an arcade of finely-carved oak, adding seats for the canons, a deconal stall, a bishop's throne, a pulpit and desk all in the same style and material, elaborately carved with a life-like bust in white marble of the departed prelate, by Fraser, of Montreal, in a niche constructed for its reception in the western wall of the chancel. Besides Bishop Strachan are also entombed in the chancel Dean H. J. Grasett and his wife. St. James' church is of white brick with stone mouldings and facings. The architecture is early English, modified. The body of the church consists of a nave with low transepts, and until recently, galleries. The aisles are lighted by triplet windows, and the chancel does not face the east, but turns to the north, the least ecclesiastical of all points of the compass as it was in mediæval times reputed to be the residence of Satan himself. The chancel is apsidal, adorned without by heavy buttresses. Between these are windows with elaborate tracery. The central window has a triple light, and is of rich and luxuriant design. The floral open work roof is an exaggeration of the simple style of first pointed Gothic. The King street entrance has a profusion of ornamentation. The body of the church contains one thousand two hundred and twenty sittings, and there were five hundred additional sittings in the galleries before they were removed during the past year. The spire of St. James' is a credit to the city, and it is no less pleasing to English churchmen to think that from the rude building of 1803 has risen the lovely church of 1889.

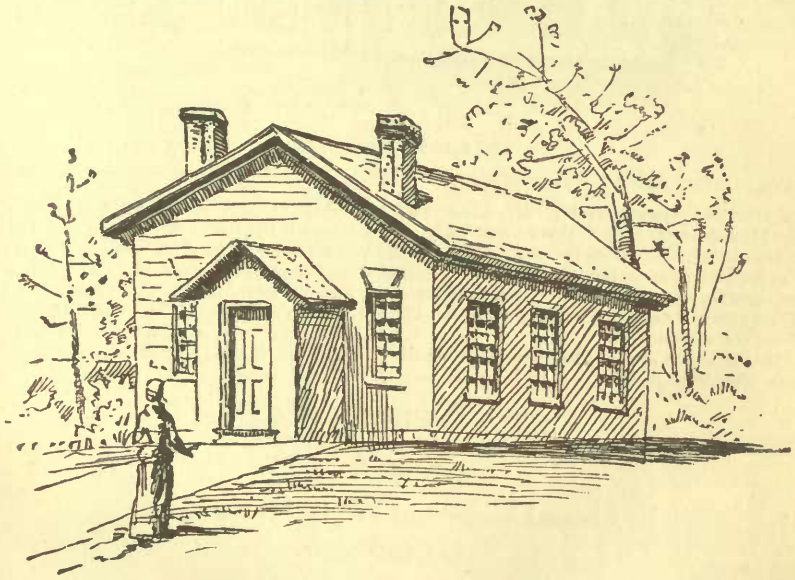
CHAPTER CLXXI.

KNOX CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The First Presbyterian House of Worship in Toronto Erected in 1821 and Burned in 1847.

The first Presbyterian church in Toronto was built in the year 1821, on the site of the present Knox church. The land was given for the purpose by Jesse Ketchum, who also assisted largely in the building

of the edifice. The church was of brick, facing on Richmond street, fifty feet back from it. Several steps led up to the door, which was at the east end of the building, and flanked on each side by a large window. There was no steeple. The seating capacity was about four hundred. At the Queen street end was the pulpit, a tall and imposing structure, which nearly concealed its occupant from the congregation. The first minister of the church was the Rev. J. Harris, the son-in-law of Jesse Ketchum. He officiated here until the disruption of the Scotch Kirk in 1843. He was then retired on a pension, and went to live on a farm owned by Jesse Ketchum, opposite the Driving Park at Blue Hill, a little south of the ravine. This farm had been originally owned by Mr. Wilson, an ancestor of Arthur Wilson, Reeve of York. After the retirement of Mr. Harris a call was sent to the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paisley, Scotland, who, for eleven years, discharged the duties of minister of Knox church. When D. Burns came out as minister the original building was enlarged by the addition of a large frame erection fronting on Richmond street. Dr. Burns was then appointed professor of church history in Knox College, a position which he held until his death in 1869. In 1847 Knox church was destroyed by fire, and the same year the congregation erected the present handsome building, the material of which is white brick, within a few years painted brown. Unlike the first church the entrance to the present one is on Queen street, beneath a handsomely-decorated spire. In 1858 the Rev. Alexander Topp was called to the pastorate of the church. The present pastor is the Rev. J. M. Parsons. The congregation is one of the largest in the city. Attached to the church on the Richmond street front is a handsome Sunday school house, used also for lectures, socials and church meetings.



KNOX CHURCH—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN TORONTO.

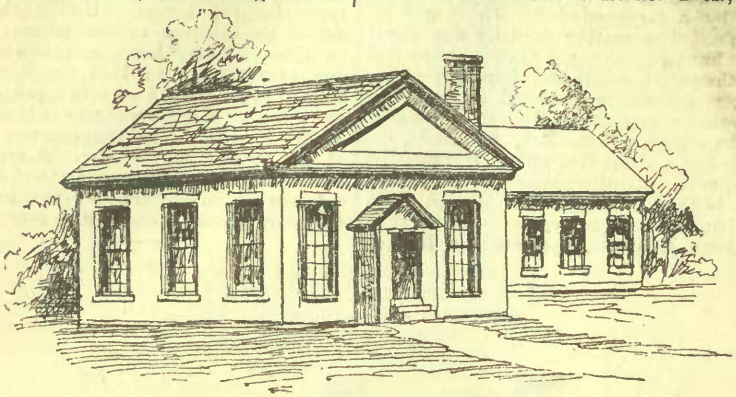
CHAPTER CLXXII.

THE FIRST MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Reformers' Ballot of 1834 for St. David's Ward—Mackenzie for Alderman.

On the 6th of March, 1834, the town of York was incorporated as a city, under the name of Toronto. On the 15th of March a proclamation was issued calling an election of aldermen and common councilmen for the 27th of that month. The Reformers in the new city were opposed to the act of incorporation on the ground of expense,

because the assessment law was deemed objectionable, and Mr. Mackenzie expressed the opinion that it would not work well. The Reformers resolved, however, to profit by the circumstance, and having carried one of the five wards of the city. On this election day the candidates for aldermanic honours were Mr. James Lesslie and Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, the former being a member of the firm of Lesslie Bros., the



THE SECOND KNOX CHURCH.

the elections, they selected Mr. Mackenzie for Mayor—the first Mayor not only of Toronto but in the province. The event was looked upon as possessing some political significance, for Toronto was the seat of Government, and the headquarters of the Family Compact.

Mr. Baldwin Jackes, the grandson of the late Franklin Jackes, has in his possession booksellers and stationers on King street west, and the latter the well-known printer and political reformer, who did so much to gain for us the blessings of government which we now enjoy. As councilmen there were two candidates, Mr. Colin Drummond, the lumber merchant, who for years lived on the north-west corner of Richmond and Victoria streets and afterwards had a

ST. DAVID'S WARD.

Vote for

James Lesslie and W L. Mackenzie,

As Aldermen.

Colin Drummond & Franklin Jackes,

As Common Councilmen.

☞ Hand in this card at the Hustings

Mackenzie, Pr.

AN OLD ELECTION CARD.

one of the first election cards, printed in Toronto in the year 1834, when the city was incorporated, and when William Lyon Mackenzie was elected as Mayor. In those days the Common Council was composed of two aldermen from each ward and two councilmen, St. David's ward being lumber yard on Yonge street, opposite Trinity Square, and Mr. Franklin Jackes, who lived for many years on Yonge street, near Englinton, and who owned many parcels of land on King street, Toronto, which of late years have become very valuable. The late Mrs. Jackes, his

widow, stated a short time before her death that she remembered well, on one occasion, her husband coming out to Eglinton, and saying to her, in connection with the sale of land in Toronto : " Mother, they are going land-mad in town. They're selling the corner of King and Yonge streets for $4 a foot." This was in reference to Dineen's corner. By auction to-day the land would probably bring from $2,500 to $3,000 per foot, a slight increase on the $4 00 a foot of 1834. In the corner of the card, in very small type, is the line " Hand in this card at the hustings." In those days there was but one polling place in each ward and open voting. The municipal elections lasted for a couple of days, the parliamentary elections for about a week. The card has the imprint of Mr. Mackenzie as printer.

eastern termination at Parliament street. About the time of the Mackenzie rebellion it was erected by Jacob Latham, a prominent builder of that day, for his own residence. Mr. Latham lived here until his death. This was then, and for many years afterwards remained, one of the most fashionable quarters of the town. Many have been the celebrated men and beautiful women who have ascended the semi-circular flight of steps leading to the entrance of the old mansion and have passed through its massive portal. After the death of Mr. Latham the house was taken by Mr. Macpherson, afterwards Sir David L., who occupied it for some years. Later, the late Dr. John Small lived there. Then it was taken by Matthew Crooks Cameron, who died in it Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Then it was occupied by various tenants, but is now vacant and

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE M. C. CAMERON—DUKE STREET.

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

TWO DUKE STREET MANSIONS.

The House Built by Jacob Latham and Occupied by Several Prominent Men.

The brick mansion shown in the accompanying illustration is one of the best built houses in Toronto. It stands on the north side of Duke street, two doors from its

offered for sale by the heirs of the late Judge Cameron, who own it. At the extreme of the picture is represented a two-storey brick house, standing at the north-east corner of Duke and Parliament streets. This is another of the very old brick houses of Toronto. Sixty-one years ago it presented tokens of age. It was built by Obadiah Spofford, but the exact date of its

erection is not known. It was purchased from Mr. Spofford by the late Mr. John Radenhurst, who was at one time a Colonel of Militia. Mr. Radenhurst lived and died there. After his death his widow and family continued to reside in the old house until recently, when it fell to the level of a boarding-house. Between this and the mansion built by Jacob Latham stands a solidly-built brick structure, with a porch erected thirty or thirty-five years ago, under the supervision of Mr. Alexander Grant, who lived in the Radenhurst family, of which he is a member, for many years. This building is an addition to the house at the corner built by Mr. Spofford.

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

AN OLD CORNER.

The Western Limit of the Old Home District, corner King and George Streets.

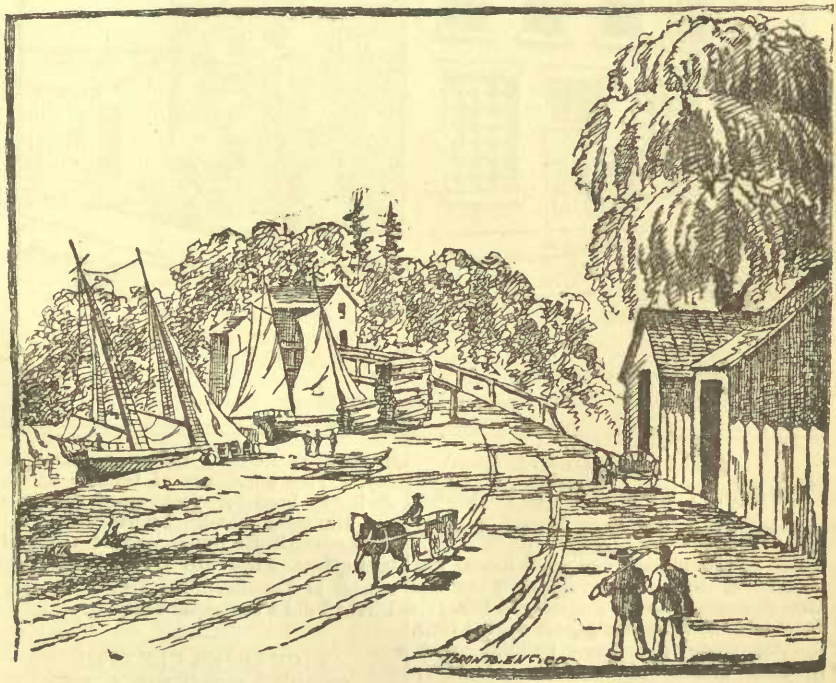
The cut given here is from a drawing made by Mr. Wm. Reford, about twenty years ago. The building has been referred to in another landmark, when an accurate drawing was made of it from the picture taken during Colonel Duggan's occupancy. The present drawing shows the south-east corner of King and George streets, when it was tenanted by Mr. David Wilson as a hotel, the north-east corner opposite, shown in the cut, being the house as occupied by Mr. John Smith, who resided over the Don. The rear portion of this old house was one of the first houses built in Toronto. The log portion has since been clap-boarded, and the front made more respectable by being roughcast.

Colonel Duggan lived here until about the time of the rebellion. In the directory of Toronto for 1833 we find this corner of George and King streets to be occupied by George Duggan, merchant, and Dr. Thomas Duggan. Who does not remember this gallant son of Mars, with his never failing fund of humor, his wealth of anecdote and his boundless good humor? What does it matter if once in a way he did draw upon his "memory for jokes and his imagination for facts." Like the magistrate in the comic opera who 'made the punishment fit the crime," he, when relating some bygone occurrence, "made the narrative suit the circumstances" occasionally, but he was amused, his hearers were delighted and no one else was a penny the worse. When the Duggans vacated the property Mrs. Hughes took it, and opened a dry-goods store, which she carried on for several years. In those days it was a small, low building; the ground floor was entered from the street by a descent of a step or two. Adjoining the corner, and extending along King street to the eastward, over the ground now occupied by a block of brick stores, was a low, wooden structure, its roof overgrown with moss. Probably this was the lowest building used as a residence in Toronto, for passers by could easily lay their hands upon the roof. There was no door leading to this extension from King street. South of the corner, on George street, was a gateway leading in to stables in the rear, and on the lower side of this were two frame houses, and then came the stables of the Black Horse inn and the inn itself. After Mrs. Hughes a man by the name of Kitchen took the property. He raised the corner building to the level of the street, repaired it, and tore down the low addition to the eastward, and in its place put up two small frame houses. The corner he converted into a saloon, which he kept for some time. The entrance to the saloon was at the corner. Mr. Kitchen was succeeded in the same business by Patrick Gray. Then David Wilson took the stand, and conducted it

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS.

until his death, after which his widow managed it for a short time. After Mrs. Wilson left it, Mr. Croft, the Colborne street dealer in sportsmen's goods, bought the property. Mr. Waterhouse put up the brick hotel building at the corner, which is now owned by Robert Davies, the brewer. Mr. Croft tore down the frame houses built by Mr. Kitchen to the eastward, and erected the present block of brick stores. Diagonally across, on the north-west corner of King and George streets, is the brick building, now the Nipissing hotel, and formerly the store of Gambell & Birchall. This was the only building left standing in the great fire which destroyed St. James' church and consumed every other building on the block. Gamble & Birchall occupied this building in 1833 as "Importers of British Goods."

previous to 1830 built a saw-mill on the west side of the stream. To this he afterwards added a flouring-mill, and these were generally known as the King's Mills. The accompanying illustration shows the locality, but at an early date there was no bridge across the river at this point. Large vessels came up just below the mill, but they could not ascend above it. The Humber here was a rushing stream, ordinarily a foot or two deep and easily waded, but a roaring torrent in time of freshets. Mr. Fisher subsequently sold his mills to William Gamble, the brother of Mr. Clarke Gamble, who erected an entirely new mill of five or six stories, and one of the largest in the country at this time. Situated most picturesquely on a hill to the right was his dwelling. Mr. Gamble's mill was once carried away by a flood, and afterwards it was burned to the ground.



THE HUMBER MILLS

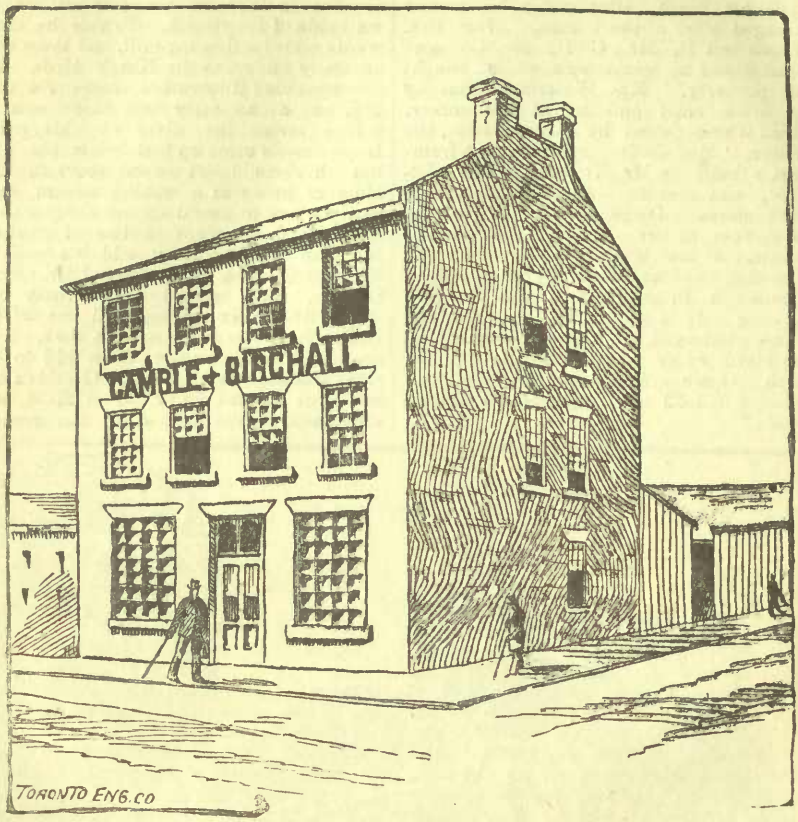
CHAPTER CLXXV.

A VIEW ON THE HUMBER.

The Mills on the Humber River of Thomas Fisher and William Gamble.

On the Humber river Thomas Fisher, just

At a later date Mr. Gamble's mill property was bought by two brothers, named Atkinson, who converted it into a chair factory.



A PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

AN EARLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

The Dry-Goods Warehouse of Gamble & Birchall.

One of the pioneer dry-goods houses was Gamble & Birchall's, corner of King and George streets. In the directory of 1834 it is numbered 38 King street, and at that time, one door west, in a frame building, with the same number given in the directory, was the dry-goods house of Bryce, Buchanan & Co., afterwards Isaac Buchanan & Co., in the Coffin Block, on Front street. Mr. Gamble was a brother of Mr. Clarke Gamble and Mr. John Gamble, of Weston, and Mr. Birchall was, at a later date, the first manager of the British American Insurance Co., its office being on the south-west corner of Church and Duke streets. in the brick building that stands there to-day. The warehouse of Gamble & Birchall has been for years past known as the Nipissing hotel. Immediately north of this warehouse stands one of the early post-offices, when Mr. Howard was post-master of Toronto. The firm of Gamble & Birchall did a successful business.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

How, From Whom, and From What the Thoroughfares of the City Derived the Names They Bear.

Nothing shows the loyalty of early York more clearly than the names which the founders of the town bestowed on the first streets laid out. The little quadrangular plot, from which has sprung Toronto, was

crowded with the names and titles of the members of the royal family. Thus we have among the first rude roadways, designated as streets, King street, Duke street, Duchess street, Princess street, George street, Frederick street, and Caroline street. As the limits of the town were extended, the names of those prominent in its growth were applied to new thoroughfares, and these streets to-day are freighted with local associations in such names as Simcoe, Peter, John, Jordan and Scott. It is to be regretted that some of the ways suggestive of the early history of the town have been changed, and in fact through the annals of the place, up to the present time, an uncomfortable disposition to alter street names has been apparent. In most cases the changes have not been for the better, even in the point of view of euphony alone. With the gradual absorption of the suburbs changes of name in many of the village streets is necessary, for the sake of preventing duplication, but those of the older town might better be allowed to wear the names with which they were originally baptized. With the more rapid growth of the city ideas in street nomenclature have grown more and more barren. In many cases but little attention has been paid to this department of public work, and the result is names outworn and void of any associations, local or otherwise. It has been suggested that the choosing of names for new streets should be put in the hands of the York pioneers, and the idea is one worthy of consideration. Now, frequently any pleasant sounding name that first comes to mind, and is not already in use, is adopted. This careless policy leads to redundancy, and is productive of confusion, as the same name is applied to several thoroughfares, thus being distinguished only by the term applied to the thoroughfare, such as Avenue street, Avenue Lane, Avenue Place and Avenue Road. Better than this would it be to number streets as in New York and Philadelphia, but as Toronto is not laid out regularly as the newer portions of those cities are, it is impracticable. The thoroughfares of the old world teem with reminiscences when their names are mentioned, and there is no reason why the prominent men and events of York and early Toronto should not be handed down to posterity in street nomenclature. The following article gives as nearly full as it could be obtained the derivation of the names of all the streets of Toronto :—

Abbs street is named after a property owner of that name.

Abell street is called after John Abell, a manufacturer of agricultural implements.

Adelaide street was formerly called Newgate street, from the fact that the jail was to have been erected on it. Its present name is in honour of Adelaide, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and Queen of William the Fourth.

Admiral Road—Admiral Baldwin.

Agnes street is called after the daughter of Chief Justice Sir James Macaulay, who owned property there.

Albany Avenue—The name Albany, now quite common, was originally derived from one of the titles in 1664 of him who afterwards became King James the Second.

Albert street was formerly known as Macaulay Lane, and now bears the name of Prince Albert, consort of the Queen.

Alexander street bears the Christian name of Alexander Wood, a former merchant of the town.

Alice street is named after a lady in the Macaulay family.

Allen Avenue is named after ex-Alderman Thos. Allen.

Alma Avenue celebrates the famous battle in the Crimean war.

Alpha Avenue takes its name from the first letter in the Greek alphabet.

Anderson street and Anderson lane bear the name of a property owner.

Argyle street is named after the Duke of Argyle, Governor-General of Canada.

Armstrong Avenue is called after James Armstrong, owner of property there.

Arthur street is named after Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria.

Augusta Avenue is named after a lady in the Denison family.

Austin Avenue takes the name of James Austin, President of the Dominion Bank.

Avenue street, Avenue Lane, Avenue Place, and Avenue Road are, of course, all fanciful names.

Badgerow Avenue is named after County Attorney Badgerow.

Bain Avenue preserves the name of the Bain family.

Baldwin street commemorates the name of Dr. William Warren Baldwin, who became possessed by the will of Miss Elizabeth Russell of a large tract of land in that portion of the city through which it runs.

Balmuto street took the name of a friend of ex-Mayor Boswell.

Balsam street bears the name of that tree.

Bartlett Avenue bears the name of Mr. Bartlett, and owner of property there.

Barton Avenue is named after ex-Alderman Edward Barton.

Bathurst street bears the title of Earl Bathurst, Secretary for the Colonies in the

time of George the Fourth. The northern part of it was long known as Crookshank's lane.

Battye Avenue is named after an owner of property there.

Baxter street is named after John Baxter, Alderman, and a resident of Toronto since 1830.

Bay street is said to be a corruption of Bear street—the latter name applied because of a bear hunt which once took place on that thoroughfare.

Beachell street is called after Mr. Beachell, an Englishman, connected with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Beaconsfield Avenue is the titular appellation of Benjamin Disraeli.

Bear street may have been so called, because bears were once common about the neighbourhood of old York.

Beaty Avenue bears the name of James Beaty.

Bedford Road was so named by some property owners there, whose native place was Bedford.

Bell street is named after John Bell, solicitor.

Bellevue Avenue and Bellevue Place commemorate the name of one of the homesteads of the Denison family.

Bellwood Avenue joins the names of Alderman Bell and Alderman Wood.

Belmont street is named after the birthplace of John Sheppard, who owned property where Belmont street is.

Berkeley street, which was formerly Parliament street, was named from a small town in Gloucestershire, England.

Bernard Avenue is named after Alderman Bernard Saunders.

Berryman street is named after Dr. Berryman.

Beverley street and Beverley Terrace recall the name of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from 1880 to 1887.

Bin Scarth Road was named after W. B Scarth, a land commissioner.

Birch Avenue bears the name of a tree.

Bishop street is named after Bishop John Strachan, of the Anglican church, first bishop of Toronto.

Bismarck Avenue was named by Alderman Steiner, in honour of the Iron Chancellor.

Bleeker street bears the name of Admiral Bleeker.

Blevins Avenue is named after John Blevins, City Clerk, and ex-Alderman.

Blong street is named after E. Blong, a property owner there.

Bloor street was, for a time, known as St. Paul's Road, then as the Sydenham Road, and the name it now bears is that of Mr. Bloor, who owned a large tract of land along that thoroughfare.

Boulton Avenue is named after James Boulton, barrister.

Bond street is named after Sir Francis Bond Head.

Booth Avenue is named after a coppersmith and ex-Alderman by that name.

Borden street was named by the Denison family after one of their members.

Boswell Avenue is named after ex-Mayor A. R. Boswell.

Boustead Avenue is called after James B. Boustead.

Bowden street is called after John Bowden, a contractor.

Brant street and Brant Place are named after Joseph Brant, the great Indian chief.

Bredalbane street is named after a Scotch family.

Bright street is named after John Bright, an old resident of the east end.

Brighton Avenue and Brighton Place are transplanted from the English watering place.

Britain street conveys its own nomenclature.

Broadview Avenue is the high-sounding, fanciful appellation given to what was once the Mill Road—the latter so called because it leads to the mills on the Upper Don.

Brock street, Brockton Avenue and Brockton Road have the names from General Sir Isaac Brock, slain at Queenston.

Brooklyn Avenue takes its appellation from the city of that name.

Brown street and Brown lane preserve the memory of the Hon. George Brown.

Brunswick Avenue was in the Denison family, and by them named for the House of Brunswick.

Buchanan street is from Isaac Buchanan, a famous Scotchman, who lived there, and a member of Parliament.

Bulwer street is in honour of the poet, novelist and dramatist.

Byron Avenue is named after Lord George Gordon Byron.

Caer-Howell street and Caer-Howell Place is the Welsh for Caer Howell, the title given by Chief Justice William Dummer Powell to his park lot at York.

Callendar street is called after a family of that name.

Camden street is after the town of that name.

Cameron street and Cameron Place are named after John Hilliard Cameron, a barrister and M. P., who owned property there.

Campbell Avenue is named after Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Carlaw Avenue is named after Mr. Carlaw, paymaster of the Grand Trunk railway.

Carling street is named after the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

Carlisle street is named after Alderman Wm. Carlisle.

Carlton street, Gerrard street, Shuter street and Gould street, had their names from Montreal friends of Col. McGill, the first owners of this tract. Carlton Avenue and Carlton Terrace are derived from Carlton street, and Gerrard Place from Gerrard street.

Caroline Avenue may be a resuscitation of the old Caroline street, now Sherbourne street.

Catherine street is named after a daughter of Robert Stanton.

Cawthra Avenue commemorates the Cawthra family, the Astors of Upper Canada.

Cecil street is named after Lord Cecil.

Central Place, Central Row, Centre street and Centre Road are names chosen for application to these streets.

Chatham street is named after the Earl of Chatham.

Cherry street and Cherry Avenue are from the tree.

Chestnut street was originally Sayer street, and there was no call for the change, as it never had any association with chestnut trees.

Christie street—Wm. Christie, biscuit baker.

Christopher street is named after Christopher Robinson, the son of Chief Justice Robinson.

Church street was so named because it ran by the western side of St. James' church plot.

Churchill Avenue is after Lord Randolph Churchill.

Claremont street and Claremont Place belonged to the Crookshank family, and were probably intended as reminders of some transatlantic spot.

Clarence street and Clarence Square are after the Duke of Clarence.

Clarke street is in honour of Mayor Clarke.

Classic Avenue and Classic Place are names chosen by Alderman John Baxter, because of their proximity to the University.

Close Avenue and Close street are named after ex-Alderman P. G. Close.

Clyde street is named after the river famous for ship-building.

Coatsworth Terrace, Coatsworth street and Coatsworth Lane, are named after City Commissioner Emerson Coatsworth.

Colborne street was formerly Market lane, so called because it ran to the market. It derived its present name from Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1828 to 1836.

College Avenue—There are two thoroughfares by this name—one running north, the other west, and intersecting at the University, whence their names were projected at the time of the establishment of that educational institution.

Collier street is named after Mr. Collier, a once well-known official in the Canada Company.

Columbus Avenue takes the name of the great discoverer.

Commercial Lane is a name supposed to be applicable to that way.

Concord Avenue is an eclectic name.

Cooper Avenue is named after George Cooper, a property owner of Davenport.

Cornwall street is so named from the county of England.

Court street is so called, because it runs by the rear of the Court House.

Coxwell Avenue is named after Mr. Coxwell, of Osgoode Hall.

Crawford street is named after Thomas Crawford, a drover.

Crescent Road is so called from its shape.

Crocker Avenue and Crocker Block are from Alderman James Crocker.

Crown street is a mark of loyalty.

Cumberland Road and Cumberland street are named after the birth-place across the sea of the late James Wallace, one of the first councillors of Yorkville.

Curzon street is called after the London street of that name.

Cuttle Lane is called after a man named Cuttle.

Cypress street and Cypress Avenue are chosen appellations.

Czar street is in honour of the autocrat of All the Russias.

Dale Avenue is a fanciful designation.

Dalhousie street is named after Lord Dalhousie.

D'Arcy street is named after D'Arcy Boulton.

Darling Terrace and Darling Avenue are named after the Rev. Mr. Darling, of Holy Trinity church.

Davenport Road and Davenport Place are memorials of Davenport House, the residence of Colonel Wells, formerly of the 43rd regiment.

Davies Avenue and Davies Terrace are called after Thomas Davies, the brewer.

Dean street perpetuates the name of a schoolmaster, father-in-law of one of the Gooderham family.

Defoe street preserves the name of Daniel Defoe, best known as the author of Robinson Crusoe.

De fries street is named after Samuel De fries, owner of property there.

De Grassi street is named after Mr. Alfio De Grassi.

Delaware Avenue preserves the name of the West family, Lord De la War. In the United States the State river, bay and tribe of Indians received their name from Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, who died on his vessel in the bay in 1610.

Delaney Crescent was formerly Maud street.

Denison Avenue and Denison Square preserve the name of the Denison family.

Derby street is from the titular name of the ancient English family, Stanley, dating back to the twelfth century. The first Earl of Derby was Thomas, created in 1485.

Dewson street is named after Colonel Dewson, an English officer once stationed here.

Division street is an eclectic name.

Doel Avenue perpetuates the name of John Doel, a once prominent brewer of Toronto, and celebrated for the part he took in the Mackenzie agitation.

Don Mills Road is so called because it leads to the mills on the Don.

Dorset street is named after the English county.

Dovercourt Road runs through property belonging to the Denison estate, and named by that family in honour of their English home.

Downey Lane is named after ex-Alderman Downey.

Draper street is named after Chief Justice Draper.

Drummond Place is named after General Drummond.

Duchess street was named in honour of the Duchess of York, the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia. The name was originally applied to the modern Duke street, but was transferred to the present Duchess street.

Dufferin street, Dufferin Chambers and Dufferin Terrace, attest the popularity of the Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada in 1872.

Duke street.—What is now Duke street was originally Duchess street. The change was made at an early date. The name was given in compliment to the Duke of York, the son of George the Third, from whom the town itself was named.

Dundas street has its name from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1794. Dundas was the name originally given to Queen street in 1794 by Governor Simcoe, but the name has been transferred from that thoroughfare to the modern Dundas street—a thing of quite common occurrence in the annals of York and Toronto.

Dunn Avenue is named after Receiver-General John Henry Dunn.

Dupont Avenue is named after George Dupont Wells.

Durham street, in St. Stephen's ward, has been changed to Myrtle street, and Durham street, running from Cumberland Road, has been changed to Shanley street.

Earl street is a fanciful name.

East Market Square is so called because of its relation to the market.

East Park Terrace and Eastern Avenue are so called because of their locations.

Eden Place is a fanciful name.

Edgar Avenue is named after J. H. Edgar, member of Parliament.

Edward street is named after one of the Macaulay family, owners of the property.

Elgin Avenue commemorates the name of James Bruce, Earl of Elgin, and Governor of Canada from 1847 to 1854.

Elizabeth street is named after Elizabeth Russell, sister of President Peter Russell.

Elliott street is named after Alderman Thomas Elliott.

Ellis street bears the name of John Ellis, a milkman and old resident.

Elm street is so called, from the fact that a solitary elm tree was long conspicuous at the point where it starts from Yonge street.

Elm Avenue and Elm Grove are so called because of those trees there.

Erie street and Erin street carry their own explanations.

Ernest Avenue is named after Alderman Ernest Macdonald.

Esplanade means a clear flat surface. The Toronto Esplanade corresponds to some extent with the Thames embankment in London. It has given a new front to the city.

Essex street is named after the Earl of Essex.

Esther street bears the name of one of the lady members of the Denison family.

Euclid Avenue is named after the Alexandrian celebrated as the father of mathematics.

Evans Avenue is named after ex-Alderman George Evans.

Exhibition Avenue is so called, because it affords a means of approach to the exhibition grounds.

Farley Avenue is named after ex-Alderman William Farley.

Farquhar Lane is named after the Farquhar contractors, located there.

Fenning street is named after Fenning Taylor, connected with one of the departments at Ottawa.

First Avenue is so called, because of its relation to other streets.

Fort Roulle street is a corruption of Fort Rouille, a French trading post erected at Toronto in 1749 and destroyed ten years later.

Foster Avenue is named after Major Foster, a property owner there.

Foxley street and Foxley Place bring to mind the house and grounds of James Bealey Harrison, which he was pleased to designate Foxley Grove. Mr. Harrison was an English barrister, and the author of a standard work on law. During the *regime* of Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Arthur, from 1838 to 1841, he was Secretary of the Province and member of the Executive Council. Later he was Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts.

Frankish Avenue is named after Charles Frankish, a property owner.

Frankland Avenue is called after Alderman Frankland.

Frederick street was named at the laying out of the town after Frederick Duke of York.

Frizzell Avenue was named after a well-known itinerant preacher, who lived in the neighbourhood.

Front street was so named from it skirting, at the time of its laying out, the bay front. What is now the eastern portion of it was originally King street, so named in honour of King George the Third. It was afterwards called Palace street, from its leading to the Parliament House. When Front street was laid out it was joined at its eastern extremity to Palace street and the united streets with the name of Front street.

Funston street is named after J. J. Funston, a land owner.

Garden Avenue and Garden Place are fanciful appellations given in lieu of more distinctive names.

George street was so named at the original laying out of the town in 1793, after George Prince of Wales. It was the original westward boundary of the town.

Gildersleeve Avenue was named after the owner of the property.

Givens street bears the name of Colonel James Givens, one of the aides of Governor Simcoe, and the possessor of the park lot through which the street passes.

Gladstone Avenue bears the name of William Ewart Gladstone.

Glen Road and Glendale Avenue are names more or less descriptive of the localities.

Globe Lane is so called, because it runs by the side of the *Globe* building.

Gloucester street is a duplicate of the well-known English name.

Gordon street is named after John Gordon, a merchant, and the founder of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railroad.

Graham Terrace and Graham Place are named after Alderman Graham.

Grange Avenue and Grange Road are named from "The Grange," the former residence of D'Arcy Boulton, and the present home of Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Greenwood Avenue is named after Mr. Greenwood, a gardener of that neighbourhood.

Grenville street is named after Earl Grenville.

Grosvenor street is after the well-known English name.

Grove Avenue is a fanciful appellation.

Gwynne street and Gwynne Avenue bear the name of Dr. Gwynne, a well remembered resident of the town.

Hackney street is called after the English town of that name.

Hagerman street is named after Chief Justice Hagerman.

Hallam street was formerly Brighton Place. It is now named after Alderman Hallam.

Hampton Avenue is named after Hampton Court.

Hanover Place is after the House of Hanover.

Harman Avenue is named after ex-City Treasurer Harman.

Harrison street is named after Judge Harrison, of the County Court.

Hastings Avenue is named after ex-Alderman Thomas Hastings.

Havelock street takes its name from Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.

Hayden street is named after Mr. Hayden, a milkman.

Hazelton Avenue was named by George White, a land-holder of this section, in honour of his wife, *nee* Miss Hazelton.

Hepburne street is named after a man who owned property there.

Herrick street is named after Dr. Herrick, a Toronto physician.

Heward Avenue commemorates the name of the Heward family.

Hickory street is so called, because of the hickory tree once there.

High street is so called, because of a certain propriety in the name.

High Park Avenue is so called, because of its proximity to High Park.

Homewood Avenue is a name given by

the Hon. George W. Allan, who owned the property.

Howard street is named after John G. Howard, a well-known citizen of the city and the donor of High Park.

Howland Avenue, Howland Road and Howland Place commemorate the name of the Howland family.

Hunter street is named after ex-Alderman Thomas Hunter.

Huron street is named after the tribe of Indians and lake of that name.

Huxley street is named after the well-known English scientist.

Indian Road is so called, because it is near, or forms a part of, an old Indian trail.

Ingham Avenue is named after Joshua Ingham, an Alderman of the city.

Inkerman street commemorates the village in the Crimea famous for the battle which took place there.

Iroquois street bears the name of one of the thirty-seven families of North American Indians as classified by Schoolcraft.

Irwin Avenue is named after Alderman John Irwin.

Isabella street bears the name of a lady member of the family of Chief Justice Macaulay.

Ivy Avenue is a fanciful name.

James street retains the name of Dr. James Macaulay, the first grantee of the park lot through which it passes. He was an army surgeon, attached successively to the 33rd Regiment and to the Queen's Rangers.

Jameson avenue bears the name of Vice-Chancellor Jameson, of Upper Canada, the husband of the talented authoress, Mrs. Jameson.

Jarvis street was originally New street, the western limit of the town. It was then named Nelson street, in honour of Lord Nelson, and now the street bears the name of Samuel P. Jarvis.

John street bears one of the Christian names of the first Governor of Upper Canada—John Graves Simcoe.

Johnson street gets its name from one Johnson, a carter, who had a row of houses on it.

Jones Avenue is named after City Inspector Jones.

Jordan street preserves the Christian name of Jordan Post, once the owner of the whole frontage extending from Bay street to Yonge street.

Kilworth street derives its appellation from the castle given by Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester.

Kent street bears the royal name of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who on his visit to York, in the early part of the century, was lodged near where it now passes.

Ketchum Avenue keeps in memory Jesse Ketchum, an early tanner of York, and one of the most liberal patrons the town ever had of religious, educational and temperance causes.

Kew Beach skirts the water front and gets its name from Kew on the Thames.

King street was originally Duke street, named after the Duke of York. The name was changed to King street, in honour of his father, George the Third.

Kingsley Avenue preserves the memory of Canon Charles Kingsley, the preacher and novelist.

Laing street is named after Joseph Laing, a fisherman.

Lake street is so called, because of the relation it bears to the lake.

Lakeview avenue is after the well-known "nursery" of that name.

Lambton street from the village.

Langley Avenue is named after Mr. Langley, an architect.

Lansdowne Avenue is named after Henry C. Keith Fitzmaurice, Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1888.

Larch street bears the name of a tree.

Leader Lane is so called, because the newspaper *Leader*, was formerly published on it.

Lennox street and Lennox Avenue are called after Joseph Lennox, a property owner.

Leopold street is named after Prince Leopold.

Leslie street is named after George Leslie, a nurseryman.

Linden street bears the name of a tree.

Lindsey Avenue is named after Charles Lindsey, City Registrar, lawyer, newspaper man and author.

Lippincott street is named after a family of Lippincotts connected with the Denisons.

Lisgar street is named after Lord Lisgar.

Lobb Avenue is named after Alderman Lobb.

Logan Avenue is named after one Logan, a gardener.

Lombard street now bears the name of the celebrated financial street of London. It was at first March street from the Earl of March, that being the second title of the Duke of Richmond. His name was displaced by that of Stanley, Lord Stanley being the Colonial Minister of the day.

London street is from the capital of the British Empire.

Longfellow Avenue comes from Henry

Wadsworth Longfellow, the American poet.

Lorne street, Lorne Terrace, Lorne Avenue and Lorne Crescent, are named in honour of Sir John D. S. Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, and Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada from 1878 to 1883

Louisa street and Louisa Terrace are named after a lady in the Macaulay family.

Lowther Avenue is called after the titled family of that name.

Lytton Avenue honours the name of Lord Lytton.

McCaul street is named after Dr. McCaul, a Professor in the University.

McGill street bears the name of Colonel John McGill, an early resident of York, who owned the park lot through which it passed. McGill Square, now a thing of the past, also derived its name from him.

McMaster Avenue is called after the Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator.

McMurrich street is named after ex-Mayor McMurrich.

Macdonell Avenue bears the name of the Roman Catholic Bishop Macdonell.

Maclear Place is named after Robert Maclear, a stationer.

Macpherson Avenue is named after Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Senator of the Dominion.

Madeira Place is taken from the Island of that name.

Maitland Place is named after Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada from 1818 to 1828.

Major Place and Major street bear the name of John Major, a bank official.

Manning Avenue and Manning Arcade derive their names from Alexander Manning, Alderman and Mayor of Toronto.

Mansfield Avenue is named after Lord Mansfield.

Maple street, Maple Avenue, Maple Grove and Maple Wood Place, are from the tree of that name.

Markham street and Markham Place are named after Captain Markham, of the 32nd regiment.

Marlborough Avenue receives its designation from the ducal house of that name.

Massey street is stamped with the name of the Massey family, of the Massey Manufacturing Company.

Maynard Avenue is named after Professor Maynard, a Professor in Upper Canada College.

Melady Lane is named after P. Melady, a dry goods merchant.

Melbourne Avenue, like Melbourne, Victoria, received its name from William Lamb, Lord Melbourne, British Prime Minister in 1837.

Melinda street preserves the Christian name of the wife of Jordan Post, the first clock-maker in town.

Mercer street derives its name from Adam Mercer, whose property reverted to the crown at his death.

Metcalfe street is named after ex-Mayor Metcalfe.

Middleton street is named after General Middleton.

Milan street takes the name of an Italian city.

Millstone Lane is named after Richard Oates, who used to dress stones in Millstone Lane.

Mill street is so called, because it was beside Gooderham & Worts' mill.

Milton Avenue takes the name of John Milton, the poet.

Mission Avenue used to be Emma street. A little church was built on it, after which it was called Mission Avenue.

Mississauga street preserves the memory of the tribes of Indians which once inhabited the locality of Toronto. The name is variously spelled, Missisaga and Mississague being other forms.

Mitchell Avenue is named after ex-Alderman John Mitchell.

Monck street is named after Governor-General Lord Monck.

Morris street is named after ex-Alderman Morris.

Morrison street is named after ex-Mayor Morrison.

Morse street is called after George D. Morse, a cattle dealer, who was drowned in the Don.

Moss Park Place derives its name from Moss Park, the title given by Colonel Allan to his residence on Sherbourne street.

Munns' Lane is named after George Munns, carter.

Murray street is called after a lawyer by that name.

Muter street has been changed to Palmerston Avenue, in honour of Lord Palmerston. Muter street was named after Colonel Muter.

Mutray street is named after Colonel Mutray, an English officer.

Mutual street and Myrtle Avenue are names chosen and applied to the streets.

Napier street may commemorate the hero of Scinde, or it may be in honour of the three brothers known as "Wellington's Colonels."

Nassau street is in honour of the house of Nassau.

Nelson street bears the heroic name of England's greatest admiral.

New street has a reason for its name in that it is new in fact.

Niagara street is, of course, named after the famous river and fall.

Noble street is named after the Noble estate.

Norfolk street and Norfolk Avenue are named from a maritime county of England.

North street is so called, because of its relative situation in the city.

North Drive is thus termed to distinguish it from South Drive.

North Mutual street is an addition of north to Mutual street.

Northcote Avenue is named after Richard Northcote, an old merchant.

Northern Place is so called, because it runs north from the Northern Railroad.

Northumberland street is a reminder of the most northern county of England.

O'Hara Avenue is named after Colonel O'Hara.

Oak street, of course, is named from the tree.

Old Post Office Lane is so called, because it runs by the side of the old post office, on the west side of Toronto street.

Olive street and Olive Avenue are fanciful names.

Ontario street and Ontario Place are names of self-evident derivation.

Orchard Terrace is a selected name.

Ord street is named after Captain Lewis Ord, a Government official.

Orford avenue takes its title from a family of that name.

Osgoode street and Osgoode Lane are, so far as their extent and importance go, but slight memorials of William Osgoode, first Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Ottawa street comes from the city of that name—the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

Oxford street is named from the well-known London thoroughfare.

Pape Avenue is named after the late Mr. Pape, a gardener.

Park Road and Park Terrace are eclectic names.

Parliament street.—This name was formerly applied to the southern portion of the present Berkeley street, because it ran to the first Parliament buildings, and it has since been transferred to the next street opened to the eastward.

Paterson Place is named after George Paterson, cab driver.

Pearl street is a fanciful name.

Pearson Avenue is named after Pearson Bros., real estate agents.

Peel Avenue commemorates the name of Sir Robert Peel.

Pelham Place derives its designation from the well-known English family of the name of Pelham.

Pembroke street and Pembroke Place keep in memory a county and town in England, colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the titular name of de Valence.

Peter street is a memento of Peter Russell, President of the Province.

Phipps street is called after a broker of that name.

Phœnix Block was originally the "iron block," one of the first iron blocks in Toronto. It was burned down, rebuilt, and christened Phœnix Block.

Pine Terrace passes through a district where pine trees once abounded.

Piper street is named after Harry Piper.

Plymouth Avenue takes the name of an important seaport in the south-west of Devonshire.

Poplar Plains Road is so called from the fact that the table land hereabout was formerly known as the Poplar Plains.

Portland street possesses the interest of bearing the name of the Duke of Portland, Viceroy of Ireland, Colonial Secretary, and three times Prime Minister in the reign of George the Third.

Power street commemorates the Roman Catholic Bishop Power, who lost his life while attending to the plague-stricken emigrants in 1847.

Price street and Price Lane are named after Mr. Price, an official of the Dominion Bank.

Prince Arthur Avenue is named after Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught.

Princess street is a corruption of Princes street, as it was originally named in honour of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex and Cambridge, sons of King George the Third.

Prospect street is an eclectic appellation, and so also is Prospect Avenue.

Queen street was originally laid out by Governor Simcoe, as a portion of a great military road, to traverse the province from west to east. He named it Dundas street. It was afterwards called Lot street, from the fact that it was the southern boundary of the tier of park lots which stretched along it for two miles. Later it was changed to Queen street, in honour of Queen Victoria.

Radenhurst street is named after a family who used to live at the corner of Duke and Parliament streets. Mr. Radenhurst was a lawyer.

Ramsay Lane is called after William Ramsay, a grocer.

Rathnelly Crescent derives its name from Rathnelly, the title given by Mr.

McMaster to a fine residence here erected by him.

Ray Lane is named after John Ray, a carter, who owned property there.

Regent street is from the well-known London street of that name.

Reid street is called after John Reid, a painter, once a councilman.

Renfrew Place takes the name of Baron Renfrew, under which the Prince of Wales was known in the United States on his visit there.

Richmond street, because a plot had formerly been set apart on it for a hospital, was long known as Hospital street, and when that unpleasantly suggestive appellation was removed it received its present name in compliment to Charles Gordon Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Governor-General of Canada, whence also Richmond Place.

Ritchie Crescent and Ritchie Terrace are called after John Ritchie, a once well-known builder of that name, whose place of business was on Adelaide street.

River street is so called, because it was by the Don river.

Riverdale Avenue is the somewhat fanciful appellation of a street that runs to the Don river.

Robert street and Robert Place are named after Colonel Robert Denison.

Robinson street is called after John Beverley Robinson.

Roden Place bears the name of E. P. Roden, of the City Engineer's office.

Rolyat street is the name Taylor spelled backwards.

Roncesvalles Avenue is a reminder of the valley in Navarre, rendered famous as the scene of the defeat of the army of Charlemagne in 778, by a force of Arabs, Navarrese and French Gascons.

Rose Avenue is a fanciful name.

Rosedale Road derives its name from Rosedale, the residence of Sheriff W. B. Jarvis, who, with Mr. Bloor, projected and laid out the village of Yorkville, which narrowly escaped being called Bloorville. Rosedale and Cumberland were also suggested, but Yorkville was finally decided upon.

Royce Avenue is named after Mr. Royce, owner of property there.

Rush Lane is named after Frank Rush, a grocer on Queen street.

Rusholme Road is named from Rusholme, the family residence of one of the branches of the Denison family.

Russell street and Russell Place are named from Peter Russell, President of the Province.

Sackville street is named after Sackville street in Dublin. It was formerly Pine street.

Salem Avenue may be in commemoration of that Massachusetts town famous for the burning of witches.

Salisbury street is a transfer to the new continent of the old English name of Salisbury, applied to a famous cathedral, city and plain of Wiltshire and the titular name of the Cecils.

Saulter street is called after Thomas Saulter, a property owner there.

Saurin street is named after James Saurin McMurray, a barrister.

Scadding street commemorates the Scadding family, the senior member of which came to York with Governor Simcoe, and settled just east of the Don. His son is the Rev. Dr. Henry Scadding, the historian of York and Toronto.

Scollard street is named after Maurice Scollard, a venerable *attache* of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Scott street and Scott Lane are memorials of the Hon. Thomas Scott, Chief Justice of the Province, whose house stood on the ground through which the street passes.

Seaton street preserves the title of John Colborne, Field Marshal Lord Seaton.

Selby street takes its name from Prideaux Selby, Receiver-General of the Province at the time of the American invasion.

Severn street and Severn Lane take their names from John Severn, a brewer on Yonge street in 1835.

Shaftesbury Avenue is named after Lord Shaftesbury.

Shanley street is named after a former City Engineer—Frank Shanley.

Shaw street preserves the name of Major-General Æneas Shaw, the original possessor of the park lot through which the street was laid out.

Sheppard street and Sheppard Lane are reminders of Harvey Sheppard, a famous worker in iron of the olden time, whose factory was on the west side of Sheppard street.

Sherbourne street and Sherbourne place commemorate the old Dorsetshire home of the main stem of the Canadian Ridouts—the town of Sherbourne. Originally Sherbourne street had imposed upon it the name of the Princess of Wales, afterwards so unhappily famous as George the Fourth's Caroline.

Shirley street bears the name of Mabel Shirley.

Soho street receives its appellation from the London street and square of that name.

Sorauren Avenue is a Spanish name given by Colonel O'Hara to the street.

Simcoe street and Simcoe Terrace derive their names from Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Simcoe street was formerly Graves street at its lower portion, and its upper portion was William street.

Smith street is named after John Smith, owner of a large tract of land in the east end of the town.

South Drive is a name to distinguish the way from its complement, North Drive.

Spadina Avenue, Spadina Avenue Place, and Spadina Crescent have their names from Spadina House, the residence of Dr. W. W. Baldwin, who laid out the street. Spadina is an Indian word, meaning an elevation of land.

Sparkhall Avenue is named after Mr. Sparkhall, a butcher.

Sproatt avenue bears the name of Charles Sproatt, late City Engineer of Toronto.

Spruce street is called after the tree.

The following ways have for patron saints :—St. Alban street, St. Andrew street, and St. Andrew Arcade, St. Ann Road, St. Catherine Terrace, St. Clarens street, St. David street and St. David Place, St. George street, St. Helen's Avenue, St. James Avenue and St. James Square, St. Joseph street, St. Lawrence street and St. Lawrence Arcade, St. Mary street, St. Nicholas street, St Patrick street and St. Patrick Square, St. Paul street and St. Paul Lane, St. Thomas street and St. Vincent street.

Stafford street is named after the titled English family.

Stanley Crescent bears, in another location, the name of Lord Stanley, once borne by the present Lombard street.

Steiner street is named after ex-Alderman Steiner.

Stone-cutter Lane is so called because a stone-yard was once situated on it.

Strachan Avenue preserves the name of the Rev. Dr. John Strachan, first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

Strange street is named after Maxwell Strange, an auctioneer.

Suffolk Place gets its name from one of the maritime counties of England.

Sullivan street is named after Judge Sullivan, of the Court of Common Pleas, and second Mayor of Toronto.

Sultan street bears the name of the eastern potentate.

Sumach street runs through what was formerly a region of sumachs.

Sussex Avenue and Surrey Place take the names of counties in the south of England.

Sword street is named after Mr. Sword, once landlord of the Queen's hotel.

Summerhill Avenue comes from a residence of that name built by Charles Thomson, whose name is associated with the former travel and postal service of the whole length of Yonge street and the upper lakes.

Sydenham street and Sydenham Lane are called after Sir Charles Poulett Thomson, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in Kent, and Toronto, in Canada, who resided for a time in Toronto, while Governor-General of the Canadas in 1839–40.

Symes Place is named after A. Symes, who built some houses there.

Tarratt Lane is named after Joshua Tarratt, a green-grocer.

Tate street is called after Mr. Tate, who was the contractor for the Grand Trunk Railway. He also undertook to build the new jail.

Taylor street bears the name of Taylor Brothers, the paper manufacturers.

Tecumseth street is named after the celebrated Indian Chief—Tecumseth.

Temperance street was so named by Jesse Ketchum, a strong advocate of temperance principles, by whom it was laid out.

Tennyson avenue is a compliment to the great English poet.

Teraulay street cherishes the name of Teraulay cottage—Dr. James Macaulay's residence, to which it led.

Theatre Lane is so named because at its terminus once stood the only theatre in Toronto—the Royal Lyceum Theatre.

Tinning Row is named after Richard Tinning, who built a row of houses there about 1852. He had a saw-mill in this location also.

Toronto street bears its own explanation, as does also Toronto Arcade.

Trafalgar Avenue celebrates the victory of Nelson off Cape Trafalgar over the allied fleets of France and Spain, October 21, 1805.

Trinity street and Trinity Place are so called from their proximity to Trinity church.

Trinity Square now occupies the spot where Dr. Macaulay's house once stood. The square takes its name from Holy Trinity church, which now occupies the space in the middle of it.

Turner Avenue gets its name from John Turner, ex-Alderman.

Tyndall Avenue is named after Professor Tyndall, the English scientist.

Ulster street is from the northernmost of the four provinces of Ireland.

Union street is an eclectic designation.

University street—The ground which this traverses was the gift of Sir John Robinson, and by him it was called Park Lane,

probably from the Park Lane in London. This name was changed to University street, because it runs to the University, but the name is confusing, as there is a College Avenue parallel within and beside it.

University Crescent is so named from its proximity to the University of Toronto.

Van Horne street is named after Mr. C. R. Van Horne, president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Vankoughnet street bears the name of Vice-Chancellor Vankoughnet.

Vermont Avenue was named rather inappropriately after the first State received into the American Union, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, for there is nothing of *green* about it, nor anything suggestive of a *mountain*.

Verral Avenue is named after George W. Verral, of the Transfer Company.

Victor Avenue is named after Victor Thomas, a sporting man of that locality.

Victoria street, Victoria Crescent, Victoria Avenue, Victoria Lane, Victoria Place, Victoria Square, Victoria street lane, and Victoria Terrace, proclaim the loyalty of Toronto to her Majesty the Queen. Victoria street was originally called Upper George street.

Vine street is named after William Vine, a butcher and famous sporting man of that locality.

Virgin Lane—Sir Thos. Coatesworth called it after old Mr. Virgin, who lived there.

Walker Avenue is named after Walter Walker, a carriage maker and old resident.

Walker Lane is called after Louis Walker, a cabman, who owned property at the corner of Sherbourne and Duchess streets.

Walnut Avenue is called from the tree.

Walton street very appropriately preserves the name of George Walton, the publisher in 1833-4 of the first directory of the town.

Wardell street is named after O. Wardell, an auctioneer.

Washington Avenue reminds the passer-by of the first President of the United States.

Water street runs along the river Don, whence its name.

Waterloo Avenue and Waterloo Terrace receive their names from the well-known battle-field.

West Lodge Avenue takes its name from Colonel O'Hara's estate and residence, which was called West Lodge.

West Market street receives its appellation from the fact that it borders on the west of St. Lawrence market—the first public market in the city originally laid by Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter in 1803.

Westmoreland Avenue comes from the county of that name, in the north-west of England, celebrated for its beautiful lakes.

Waverly Road is from the popular novel and series of novels by Sir Walter Scott.

Way Place is named after William Way, a butcher and property owner.

Wellesley street, Wellesley Avenue, Wellesley Crescent, Wellesley Place, Wellington street, Wellington Avenue, Wellington Lane and Wellington Place, combine the name and title of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Wellington street was formerly Market street.

Wells street is named after George Dupont Wells.

Whitney Avenue is named after J. W. G. Whitney, land agent.

Wickson Avenue is called after John Wickson, a butcher.

Widmer street preserves the memory of Dr. Christopher Widmer, an eminent surgeon and physician of York.

Wilkin Avenue bears the name of a merchant in St. Lawrence market, who bought a lot of property in the neighbourhood.

Willcock street is named after the family of Willcock, relations of the Baldwin family, and early and well-known residents of York.

William street is a record of the name of William Dummer Powell, an early Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who projected the street and gave the land. It was originally Dummer street, and what was originally William street is now the northern portion of Simcoe street.

Wilmot Avenue is named from Samuel S. Wilmot, deputy surveyor in 1811.

Wilson street and Wilson Avenue probably derive their names from some of the numerous Wilsons who have been large property owners.

Winchester street and Winchester Drive receive their names from the famous historical city of Winchester, in Hampshire.

Windsor street and Windsor Terrace derive their names from the famous castle which has been a favourite residence of English Kings since the time of William the Conqueror, who built it.

Withrow Avenue takes its name from ex-Alderman J. J. Withrow.

Wood street is named after Alexander Wood, an old-time merchant of York.

Woodbine Avenue is so called because it runs by the Woodbine race course.

Woodland Aveuue is a fanciful name.

Woodlawn Avenue derives its name from Woodlawn, the residence of Chancellor

Blake, and built by him, subsequently the home of Justice Morrison.

Worts Avenue, which was formerly Market street, bears the name of the well-known Worts family.

Wyatt Avenue takes it name from C. B. Wyatt, Surveyor-General of the Province in 1805.

Yarmouth Road—The name of Yarmouth has been borrowed from the celebrated sea-port, fishing and sea-bathing town on the coast of Norfolk, England.

Yonge street, Yonge street Arcade, Yonge street Court and Yonge street Lane derive their names, the first directly and the others indirectly, from Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War in 1791, and M. P. for Honiton, in the county of Devon, from 1763 to 1796.

York street was either named from that Duke of York, who gave his name to the town, or from the fact that it was one of the roads by which farmers from the north-west entered the town.

Yorkville Avenue is so called because it is contiguous to Yorkville.

Palace street—Why this name has been applied to the street across the Don, not yet built on, it would be difficult to tell, except that the intention was to perpetuate the name once borne by one of the oldest streets of the town, what is now the eastern portion of Front street. As originally applied it was meant to indicate that it led to the government reservation, where it was supposed that the official representative of the sovereign would be.

The derivation of the names of the following streets is uncertain or wholly unknown. In many cases the names are so common, and in such universal use, that it is evident they were selected merely because they sounded well. Many of the others were doubtless given in honour of large property owners, aldermen or their friends or some spot cherished by them. In the case of the feminine and male, Christian names most probably were those of members of families interested in the property :—

Abbey Lane, Amelia street, Anne street, Army Terrace, Bank street, Bear street, Bellair street, Bertie street, Birtley Avenue, Blackburn street and Blackburn Terrace, Blackmore Lane, Blair Avenue, Briggs street, Brooke Avenue, Brookfield street, Brownville Lane, Bruce street, Carroll street, Chapel street, Charles street, Charlotte street, Clara street, Clark street, Clifford street, Clinton street and Clinton Place, Closeburn Terrace, Collahie street, Collins Avenue, Coolmine Avenue, Cottingham street, Cowan Avenue, Cross street, Cumming street, Danforth Avenue, Dermot Place, Donald Avenue, Douro street, Edith Avenue, Edwin Avenue, Eleanor street, Elmer Avenue, Elsie Avenue, Emily street, Enoch Square, Essery Terrace, Ethel Avenue, Ewing street, Exchange Alley, Fisher street, Florence street and Florence Terrace, Francis street, Gifford street, Goulding street, Halton street, Grant street, Grimsby street, Hamburgh Avenue, Hamilton street and Hamilton Terrace, Harbord street, Harold Avenue, Harriet street, Harris street, Harvard Avenue, Hayter street, Henderson Avenue, Henry st., Herbert Avenue, Hill street, Howie Avenue, Humbert Avenue, Hunter's Terrace, Huntley street, Jemima street, Kerr Lane, Kingford street, Kintyre Avenue, Kippendavie Avenue, Lamport Avenue, Lee Avenue, Leonard Avenue, Lewis street, Lima Place, Lovatt Place, Lucas street, McDonnell Square, McDougall's Lane, McGee street, McKenzie street, Mackenzie Crescent, Madison Avenue, Marguerita street, Marion street, Marsh street, Marsh Lane, Marshall street, Matilda street, Maude street and Maude Avenue, May street, Milford street, Montague street and Montague Place, Munro street, Natalie street, Orson Place and Orson Terrace, Ossington Avenue and Ossington Place, Paton street, Paul street, Pearce street, Percy street, Perry Lane, Perth street, Phœbe street, Rachel street, Rebecca street, Robertson Lane, Roxborough street, Russett Avenue, Ruth street, Sarah street, Shannon street, Spence Avenue, Springhurst Avenue, Stephanie Place, Stewart street, Sully street, Symington Avenue, Thompson street, Thornton Place, Thurso Terrace, Tranby Avenue, Trefann street, Treford Place, Vanaulay street, Virtue street, Wallace Avenue, Walmer Road, Walter street, Watson Terrace, Wilkinson Avenue, Williamson Place, Wilton Avenue. Wolfrey Avenue, Woolsley street and Wyndham street.

CHAPTER CLXXVIII.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

People and Places that have Disappeared —Changes and Improvements.

Half a century since, in 1843, Toronto was a city of little more than 20,000 inhabitants, widely distributed over a district bounded on the north by Bloor street, on the south by the waters of the bay, and on the east by those of the Don, while the concession line now known as Dufferin street was the western limit.

The present St. James' Cathedral was not in existence, though there was a St. James'

where it stands, which was destroyed by fire in 1849. Trinity Church, on King street east, was in course of erection, and St. George's, in the west, was scarcely commenced. Holy Trinity Church, in Trinity Square, was neither built nor thought of; indeed the cottage occupied by Dr. Macaulay stood, with its front door looking north, almost exactly opposite the door by which the southern transept of the church is entered. It was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening not very longafter the church was built.

Old St. Andrew's stood on the south-west corner of Church and Adelaide streets, the entrance being on the former. Knox's church was not built, nor, with the exception of St. Michael's and St. Paul's, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is there one other place of worship in the city now, that was then in existence. Of course, there were other churches though very few, but they have all either been rebuilt or transferred to different localities.

Moss Park, where Mr. William Allan then lived was absolutely in the country. A portion of McGill square was a market garden. North of Carlton and east of Church street was "Molly Wood's bush," where at certain seasons of the year wild pigeons resorted in myriads.

On King street west the house now known as No. 10, then the Church Society's Depository, had a large garden, and strange to say, this land at the rear of the premises, remains unbuilt upon to the present time, (1893).

Between King, Bay, Adelaide and Yonge streets, almost at the back of the Canada Life office, was a large orchard where apples and plums grew in plenty.

There were no railways, only one or two wretched omnibusses on Queen street west, and on Yonge street, from King street to Yorkville. There were about two dozen policemen, but no postmen or telegraph boys. If you wanted your letters you might go to the office and get them or go without. Fires were of frequent occurrence and the only means of extinguishing them was with hand worked fire engines.

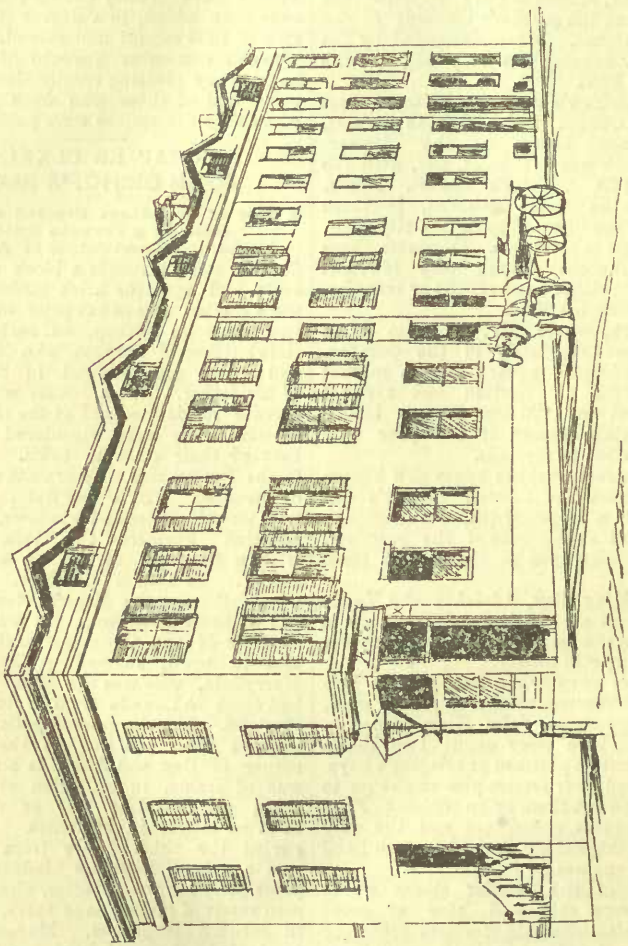
At many of the smaller stores where groceries were sold and also at some clothiers' establishments, farmers requiring either one or the other or both, would pay not in cash but in kind, sometimes, perhaps, having a small balance to receive, but not often. For instance a farmer wanting tea, sugar and other commodities he could not produce, would pay for them by delivering to the grocer say two bushels of oats, and if the value of the latter exceeded his purchase he ought to have received the difference in cash. But that the store-keeper generally managed to prevent. Nevertheless primitive as was the condition of things, people were very happy. If they could not ride to parties they could walk, and the young men of Toronto fifty years ago were just as willing to go home with "the other fellow's sister," as they are to-day. Things have greatly changed and comforts have been added, to a degree the boys and girls of 1893 cannot understand. Yet those who can remember Toronto fifty years ago have many pleasing recollections of the old times and of those who were growing old when they themselves were young.

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

JOHN BISHOP'S BLOCK.

A Row of Buildings Erected at an Early Date by a Toronto Butcher.

At the north-east corner of Adelaide and Simcoe streets stands a block of five well-built and spacious brick buildings. They were erected somewhat prior to the rebellion by John Bishop, an early and long-time butcher of Toronto, who died recently, and whose son followed in the business of his father. These houses were built for private residences, and at the time of their erection they were considered among the best of their class in town. As shown in the illustration they are not as originally constructed. The upper flat or attic floor, with its half gables and windows, is a modern addition. Formerly the block terminated with a flat roof at the top of the third storey. In 1837-8 the Rev. John Roaf grandfather of the Messrs. Roaf, occupied one of these dwellings. He was the second minister of the Congregational denomination in town, succeeding the Rev. Mr. Merryfield, who was the first. Mr. Roaf had come to Canada from Wolverhampton, England. The Congregationalists then worshipped in a building at the north-east corner of Bay and Adelaide streets. This was of frame, in imitation of stone. It could accommodate 500 or 600 people. It is no longer in existence. At a later period the third house from the corner was a school, kept by Madame Griebell, principally for young ladies, although young men received instructions there, principally in modern languages. Madame Griebell conducted her school here for many years. She was the widow of Dr. Griebell, one of the finest physicians then in the town. Now the buildings have mostly become boarding-houses. To the corner one at the present time attaches the interest of being at one time the home of the late William O'Connor, the champion oarsman of America.



PAUL BISHOP'S BLOCK.

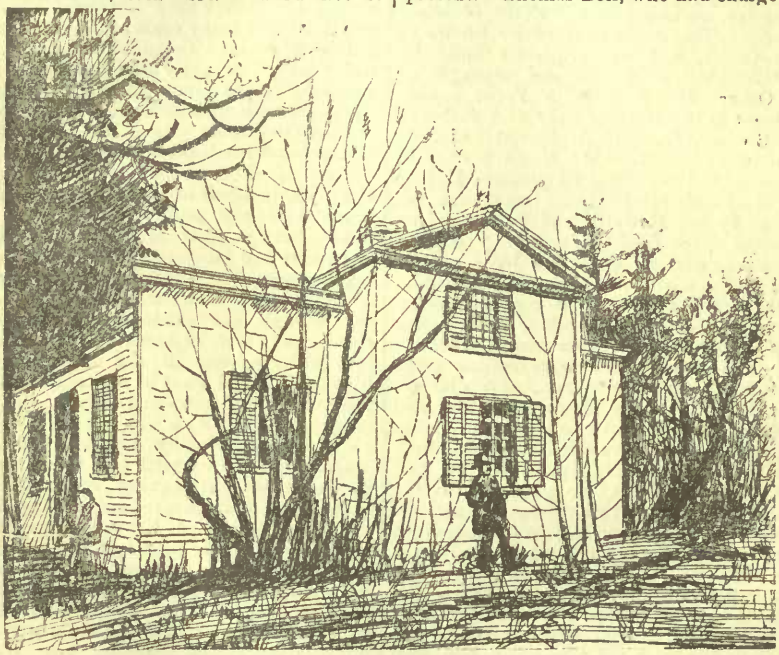
CHAPTER CLXXX.

A POPLAR PLAINS HOUSE.

Olive Grove, for Many Years the Residence of Mr. J. S. Howard.

On the Poplar Plains, Yonge st., there stood until recently the building shown in the il ustration. It was a noticeable house to the left of the road and lying slightly back, somewhat obscured by fine ornamental trees that overshadowed it. For many years it was the home of Mr. James S. Howard once postmaster of York, afterwards treasurer of the counties of York and Peel, and an active promoter of all works of benevolence. This house used to be known as Olive Grove, and was originally built by Mr. Campbell, proprietor and manager of the Ontario House Hotel in York, a man eminent in the Masonic body and father of Mr. Stedman Campbell, a barrister of note who died early. Mr. Howard died in Toronto in 1866, aged 68 years. During the Mackenzie rebellion this house then occupied by Mr. Howard, was the scene of an incident which is thus related by Samuel Thompson as narrated to him by a gentleman who as a boy was personally cognizant of the facts described. "It was on Monday morning the 5th of December, 1837, when rumours of the disturbance that had broken out in Lower Canada were causing great excitement throughout the home district, that the late James S. Howard's servant man named Boulton, went into his master's room and asked if Mr. Howard had heard shots fired during the night. He replied that he had not, and told his man to go down to the street and find out what was the matter. Boulton returned shortly with the news that a man named Anderson had been shot at the foot of the hill, and his body was now lying in a house near by. Shortly afterwards came the startling report of the death of poor Colonel Moody, which was a great shock to Mrs. Howard who knew him well and was herself a native of Frederickton where the Colonel's regiment, the old Hundred and Fourth, had been raised during the war of 1812. Mr. Howard immediately ordered his carriage and started for the city from whence he did not return for ten days. About nine o'clock a man named Pool who had held the rank of captain in the rebel army, called at Mr. Howard's house and asked if Anderson's body was there. Being told where it was said to be he turned and went away. Immediately afterwards the first detachment of the rebel army came in sight consisting of some fifteen or twenty men, who drew up on the lawn in front of the house. Presently at the word of command they wheeled around and went in search of the dead rebel. Next came three or four men, loyalists, hurrying down the road who said that there were five hundred rebels behind them. Then was heard the report of fire arms and anon more armed men showed themselves along the brow of Gallows Hill and took up ground near the present residence of Mr. Hooper. About eleven o'clock another detachment appeared, headed by a man on a small white horse almost a pony, who proved to be Commander-in-Chief Mackenzie himself. He wore a great-coat buttoned up to the chin and presented the appearance of being stuffed. In talking among themselves they intimated that he had on a great many coats as if to make himself bullet proof. To enable the man on the white pony to enter the lawn, his men wrenched off the fence boards; he entered the house without knocking, took possession of the sitting room where Mrs. and Miss Howard and her brother were sitting, and ordered dinner to be got ready for fifty men. Utterly astonished at such a demand Mrs. Howard said she could do nothing of the kind. After abusing Mrs. Howard for some time, who had incurred his dislike by refusing him special privileges at the post office, Mackenzie said Howard had held his office long enough, and that it was time somebody else had it. Mrs. Howard at length referred him to the servant in the kitchen, which hint he took and went to see about dinner himself. There happened to be a large iron sugar kettle in which was boiling a sheep killed by dogs shortly before. This they emptied and refilled with beef from a barrel in the cellar. A baking of bread just made was also confiscated and cut up by a tall thin man named Eckhart from Markham. While these preparations were going on other men were busy in the tool house mending their arms which consisted of all sorts of weapons from chisels and gouges fixed on poles, to hatchets, knives and guns of all descriptions. About two o'clock there was a regular stampede and the family was left quite alone, much to their relief, with the exception of a young Highland Scotchman mounting guard. He must have been a recent arrival from the old country, as he wore the blue jacket and trousers of the seafaring men of the western island. Mrs. Howard seeing that all the rest had left, went out to speak to him saying that she regretted to see so fine a young Scotchman rebel against his Queen. His answer was, 'Country first, Queen next.' He told her it was the flag of truce which had called his comrades away. About half past three they all returned headed by the Commander-in-Chief, who demanded of Mrs. Howard whether the dinner he had ordered was

ready. She said it was just as he had left it. Irritated at her coolness he got very angry, shook his horse whip, pulled her from her chair to the window, bidding her look out and be thankful that her own house was not in the same state. He pointed to Dr. Horne's house at Blue Hill on the east side of the road, which during his absence he had set on fire, much to the disappointment of his men whom though very hungry he would not allow to touch any thing but burnt it all up. There was considerable grumbling among the men about it. Poor Lount who was with them, told Mrs. Howard not to



OLIVE GROVE--YONGE STREET.

mind Mackenzie, but to give them all they wanted and they would not harm her. They got through their dinner about dusk and returned to the lawn where they had some barrels of whisky. They kept up a regular or rather irregular firing all night. The family were much alarmed, having only one servant woman with them: the man Boulton had escaped for fear of being taken prisoner by the rebels. There the men remained until Wednesday, when they returned to Montgomery's tavern a mile or so up the road, where is now the village of Eglinton. About eleven o'clock in the morning, the loyalist force marched out to attack the rebels who were posted at the Paul Pry Inn on the east side of the road, with their main body at Montgomery's, some distance further north. It was a very fine sunny day, and the loyalists made a formidable appearance as the sun shone on their bright musket barrels and bayonets. The first shot fired was from the artillery under the command of Captain Craig; it went through the Paul Pry under the eaves and out through the roof. The rebels took to the woods on each side of the road, which at that time went much nearer than at present. Thomas Bell, who had charge of a company of volunteers, said that on the morning of the battle a stranger had asked leave to accompany him. The man wore a long beard and was rumoured to have been one of Napoleon's officers. Mr. Bell saw him take aim at one of the retreating rebels who was crouching behind a stump firing at the loyalists. Nothing could be seen but the top of his head. The stranger fired with fatal effect. The dead man turned out to be a farmer of the name of Wedman from Whitechurch. Montgomery's tavern, a large building on the hill side of the road, was next attacked and quickly evacuated by the flying rebels, who got

into the woods and dispersed. It was then that Mackenzie made his escape. The tavern having been the rebel headquarters and the place from which Col. Moody was shot, was set on fire and burned down. The house of Gibson, another rebel rendezvous about eight miles up the road, was also burned. With that small effort the rebellion in Upper Canada was crushed. A few days after some fifty or sixty rebel prisoners from about Sharon and Lloydtown were marched down to the city roped together two and two in a long string, and shortly afterwards came a volunteer corps commanded by Colonel's Hill and Dewson raised among the log cabin settlers in the county of Simcoe, came down in sleighs to the city where they did duty all winter. While retreating eastward a party of the rebels attempted to burn the Don bridge, and would have succeeded but for the determined efforts of a Mrs. Ross, who put out the fire at the expense of a bullet in her knee, which was extracted by Dr. Widmer.

CHAPTER CLXXXI.

THE MAN-OF-WAR CHEROKEE.

A Canadian-built Boat that Cruised about Lake Ontario during the Forties.

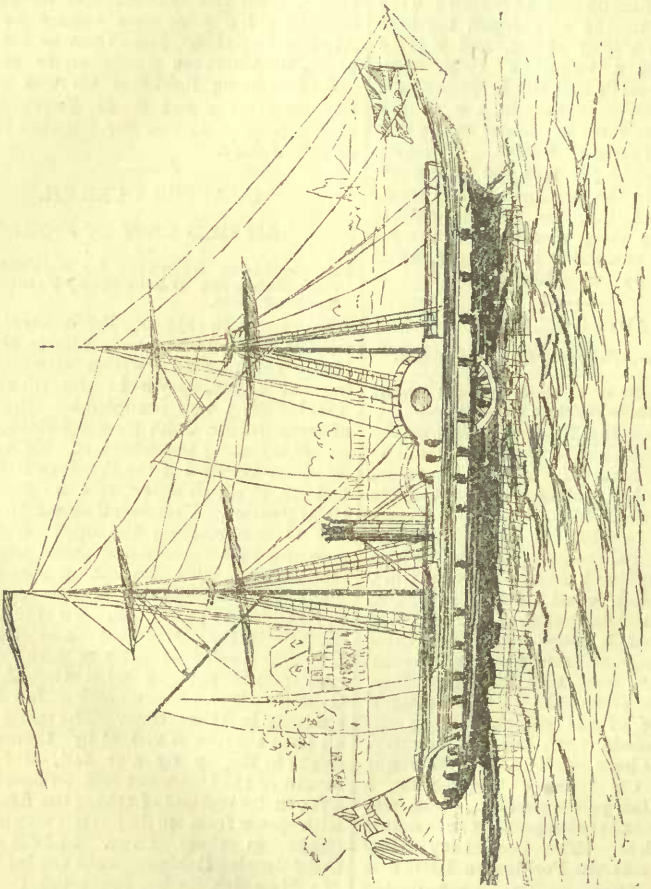
The accompanying illustration shows the man-of-war Cherokee, a gun-boat familiar to the inhabitants of Toronto, Kingston, Niagara and other points on Lake Ontario during the forties. The Cherokee was built at Kingston in 1843 or 1844, by Mr. Tucker, the naval architect for the British Government in North America at that time. She was a wooden vessel, schooner rigged, of about eight hundred tons burden, and was considered a large vessel for those days. Her engines, armament and complete equipment were sent out from England. Captain Harbottle, of the customs, says that one of his companions on the voyage to Canada from the old country, when he came here to settle, was a young engineer by the name of Stephenson, a nephew of George Stephenson, who was coming out to take charge of the engines of the Cherokee. The boat they sailed to Canada in was the Perkins, a little brig from Bury-on-Tweed. The guns of the Cherokee were six and nine pounders. muzzle loaders. She carried a full crew of Imperial sailors and marines sent out from Great Britain, but she never took part in any kind of an engagement. She cruised about Lake Ontario, putting in every year or oftener at Toronto, where she would anchor in the bay, dressed up in man-of-war style. Her commander was Captain Davis, a Welshman, and her first lieutenant was a Scotchman, named Riccalton, who was afterwards wounded in an engagement in Africa. Dr. Pierce was the surgeon. She carried no midshipmen. On her trips from Kingston to Toronto and back again Captain Thomas Dick almost invariably piloted her. His fee for this service was five pounds each way, but he thought himself well compensated by the good time he had aboard with the officers, and he used to distribute his pilot fees among the men. After sailing about Lake Ontario for some years, the Cherokee was taken to Halifax, and after being lightened up was sold to Captain Gascon and E. M. Yenwood, late of Kingston, who ran her between Halifax and St. John's.

CHAPTER CLXXXII.

AN OLD LAW OFFICE.

The Building Occupied by Attorney-General Robinson, Where Many Famous Men Studied Law.

On the north side of Front street, just west of Sherbourne street, stands the two storey brick building with a gable roof fronting the street, shown in the illustration. This building was occupied by the Hon., afterwards Sir. John Beverley Robinson, as an office during the whole of his term as Attorney General of the Province from 1815 to 1828, at which latter date he was made Chief Justice. The lower floor was the Attorney General's office; the upper floor was occupied by his clerks and those who were studying law with him, among whom were many who afterwards became prominent in politics and public life. To this building Sir Peregrine Maitland and Sir John Colborne used frequently to stroll to discuss public matters with the Attorney General. There was no lack of fun for the students in those days. The water front, all open then, was visited by thousands of ducks in the spring and fall, and at the mouth of the Don was royal salmon fishing, a favourite method of taking the fish being with spears from small boats carrying jack lights in their bows. In 1828 or 1829 Chief Justice Robinson sold the building to Mr. Meredith, who converted it into a residence. The blacksmith shop next door is a comparatively modern structure. Among Mr. Robinson's students in this building was William Henry Draper. His career was a rather eventful one. Mr. Dent tells us: "He was born in London, England, in 1801. His father was a clergyman and rector of one of our city churches there. During his early boyhood, being a high



THE CHEROKEE—A MAN-OF-WAR.

spirited youth he ran away to sea and served for some time as a cadet on board an East Indiaman. In his twentieth year, having passed through his share of adventures, he arrived in Upper Canada, and obtained a situation as teacher of a school at Port Hope. He subsequently studied law, and was in due time called to the bar. He settled at Little York, afterwards Toronto, and devoted himself assiduously to his profession. He was endowed with high natural abilities and soon achieved success. He possessed a voice of great flexibility and sweetness, and his manner proved very effective before jurors. No lawyer of his time in Canada excelled him in the subtle art of persuasion, and his silver tongued eloquence procured for him the sobriquet of 'Sweet William.' In 1836 he was returned to the Upper Canada Assembly by the city of Toronto, and at the request of Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Bond Head he accepted the place in the Executive Council of the day, but without any portfolio. During the rebellion he served as aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant Governor. In March, 1837 he became Solicitor General, and he retained that office until 1840, when he succeeded the Hon. Christopher A. Hagerman as Attorney General. At Lord Sydenham's request he had consented to retain that office in the first Ministry of United Canada in 1841. In politics he was a Conservative of a very pronounced cast. He was an upholder of church and state doctrines.

Henry and George Sherwood were also students here, as were also Charles Richardson, afterwards M.P., for Niagara, and Charles Howard, the crack shot of the country at snipe and woodcock.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBINSON'S LAW OFFICE—FRONT STREET.

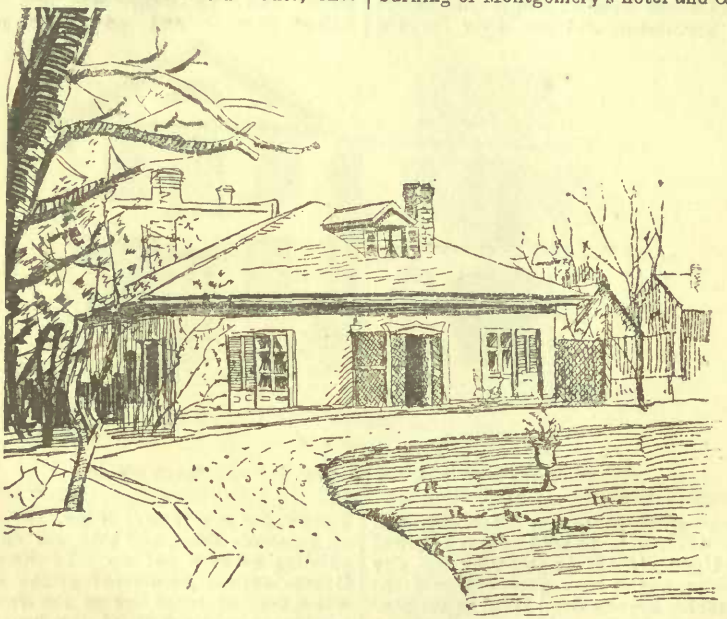
CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

SLEEPY HOLLOW.

The Home of John Beverley Robinson on College Avenue.

At 149 College avenue now stands a white house, of frame, rough-cast, fronting a picturesque ravine, overshadowed by great trees. This is Sleepy Hollow, the residence of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson. The house was built by Mr. Robinson in 1849, and the locality was chosen for two reasons, because of the natural beauty of the situation, and because the lot adjoined the then cricket grounds, of which sport its owner was and is an ardent admirer and an expert player. The builder was George Shaw, the father of Alderman Shaw, and this was the first building he ever put up. In those days College avenue terminated at the ravine, which then stretched across the road and northward to the west of the house, and of which a fragment remains in the Sleepy Hollow grounds. This ravine is dry now, but in the fifties a beautiful stream ran through it in which trout disported. When Sleepy Hollow was built it was surrounded by woods, which stretched down to Queen street, and the only house between it and that thoroughfare was The Grange, now the residence of Professor Goldwin Smith. The house presents the same appearance now as when built, with the exception of some additions put up about a dozen years ago. Mr. Robinson has lived in Sleepy Hollow since 1849, the only interruption to his residence there being his occupancy of Government House during the term of his governorship of the province. Under

the trees which shadow the house many important political conclaves have been held. To one gathering of thousands there Mrs. Robinson came out and sang "Home, Sweet Home," with great effect. A big birch tree in the grounds has heard many stirring speeches in electioneering times of the past, and under it more has been spoken concerning Cartier and Sir John than under any other tree in Canada. Among the local politicians who have often met there are: John Carr, Dr. Lawlor, Angus Morrison, Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, James G. Smith, Charles Fisher, Robert Moodie and D. K. Feehan. The old house, once



THE HOME OF THE HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

so far removed from the life of the city, is now almost in its very heart, and although the surrounding country has lost its primitive wild aspect, still enough of nature is left to give a charm and picturesqueness of its own to Sleepy Hollow.

Its owner and builder, the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, ex-Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, was born at the paternal homestead, Beverley House, Toronto, February 21st, 1820. He is the namesake and second son of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, Chief Justice of Upper Canada. Mr. Robinson was instructed in the primary branches by private tuition, and afterwards completed his course of studies at Upper Canada College. He was one of the earliest students that attended this institution, and had as preceptor the Rev. J. H. Harris, its master. A love of manly sports and a splendid physique characterized the young student, and these have accompanied him through life. At the age of seventeen Mr. Robinson was one of the aides-de-camp to Sir Francis Bond-Head, and in this way was brought actively in contact with the troubles of 1837. He accompanied the Governor from Toronto to Montgomery's hotel, and was an eye-witness of the battle and of the burning of Montgomery's hotel and Gibson's house. Following this he was sent with despatches to the British representative at Washington, the journey to the United States capital from Lewiston consuming eight days. He remained in Washington for several weeks, and on his return to Upper Canada joined Colonel Hill's regiment at Sandwich, in which he was a lieutenant, and served about a year. He then turned to the study of law, entering the office of Christopher A. Hagerman. After spending two years with Mr. Hagerman, Mr. Robinson had his articles transferred to James M. Strachan, of Strachan & Cameron, a prominent firm in those days. Till the expiration of his term he remained in their

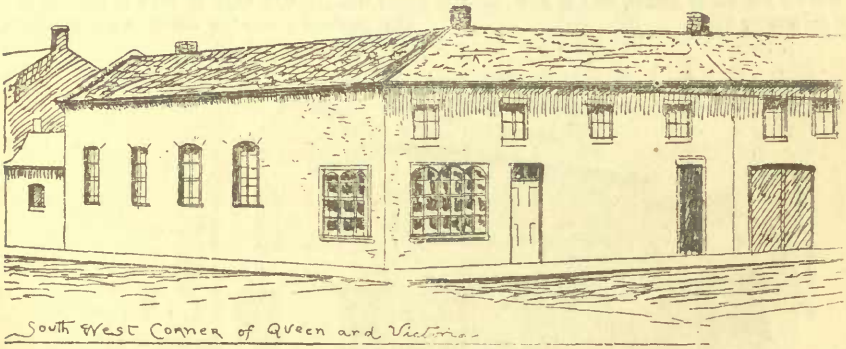
office, and at the Easter term of 1844 was called to the bar of Upper Canada. Not long afterwards Mr. Robinson began practice at Toronto, and continued in the same, forming several professional partnerships till his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, on the 30th of June, 1880, succeeding the Hon. Donald A. Macdonald. Mr. Robinson was connected with the project of building the Northern Railroad. In 1851 he was elected to represent St. Patrick's ward, which, at that time, included the present wards of St. Patrick and St. John, holding his seat for six consecutive years. In 1861 Mr. Robinson went to England, and there effected the sale of a million acres of land in Ontario, now forming part of the County of Haliburton. The Western Canada Building and Loan Association, and the Rossin House, largely owe their establishment to him. Mr. Robinson was for a time President of the City Council, and in 1857 was elected Mayor of the city. At the next general election he was a candidate for the Toronto representation in the old Canadian Parliament, and was returned conjointly with the Hon. George Brown. On the 27th of March, 1862, he became President of the Council in the Cartier-Macdonald administration, holding that office till the month of May following. In 1872 he was returned to Parliament for Algoma. On the 17th of September, 1878, he was returned for West Toronto by a majority of 637 votes over Thomas Hodgins, the Reform candidate, this being the seventh election he had run in the interests of his party in the city of Toronto. He represented West Toronto until his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship. For a number of years Mr. Robinson was solicitor to the corporation of the city of Toronto. He has held several offices in the city and has been president of St. George's Society of Toronto.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

AN OLD FOUNDRY.

The Building on the South-west Corner of Victoria and Queen Streets.

For about half a century a building, which has recently been torn down, stood at the south-west corner of Queen and Victoria streets. Old Toronto street originally ran over part of its site, Yonge street in the early part of the century, extended no further than Queen street. When Yonge street was cut down to the bay the old Toronto street to the eastward of it was closed up, the property remaining in the hands of the Government. Mr.



CHENEY'S FOUNDRY.

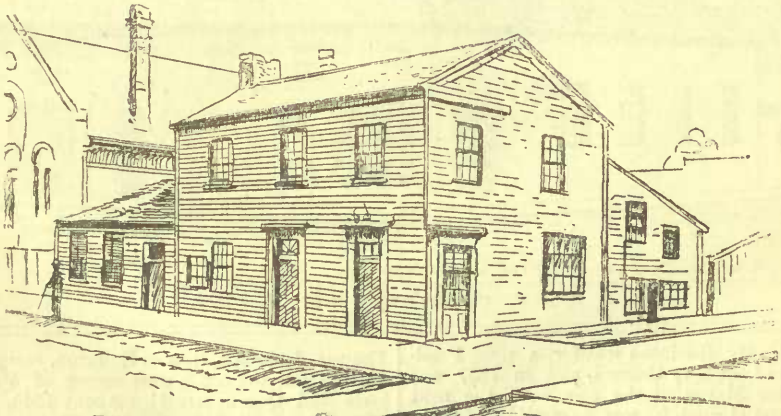
Thomas Anderson, now of Eglinton, bought what is now the south-west corner of Victoria and Queen streets. About 1840, it was leased by him to Mr. Cheney, an American, for twenty-one years. Mr. Cheney put up a foundry and for a long time carried on there, perhaps the most extensive business of the kind then in town. He afterwards gave up the foundry, and went back to the United States. The building was next taken by Mr. Dexter, who converted it into a meat packing establishment, and after him another man carried on the same business there. It was then rented by Octavius Newcombe who turned it into a piano factory. Mr. Anderson this year sold the property to the Confederation Life Insurance Company.

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

JOHN DUGGAN'S HOUSE.

The Building at the South-east Corner of Victoria and Richmond.

The dilapidated frame structure shown in the illustration stood on the south-east corner of Richmond and Victoria streets. It was built about 1823 by John Duggan, who was brother of George Duggan who lived at the south-east corner of King and George streets, and whose name is frequently met with in the history of the town. John and George had frequent disputes about property matters, especially in regard to the house at the corner of Richmond and Victoria streets, and these disputes often ended in blows. George Duggan afterwards became owner of the Richmond street house. After John Duggan gave up the place as a residence, it became a tavern, and continued as such until down in the forties. It then became a tenement house, and is now used as a carpenter shop.



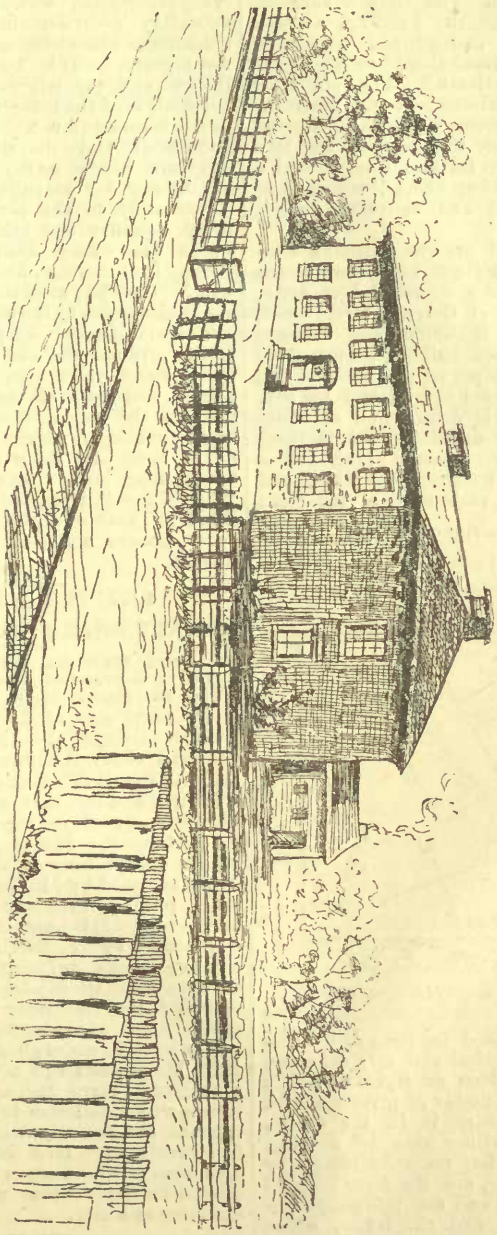
JOHN DUGGAN'S HOUSE.

CHAPTER CLXXXVI.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Old Structure on King Street, and the Present Buildings on Gerrard.

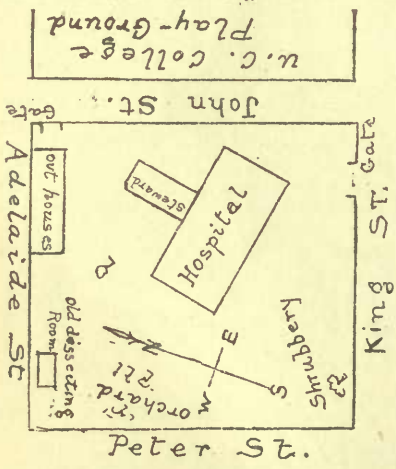
Not long after the close of the war of 1812 Dr. Grant Powell superintended the erection of a general hospital at York. By his direction a spacious, plain, two-storey, red brick structure, standing precisely east and west and north and south, was erected at the south-east corner of the block bounded by King, Adelaide, John and Peter streets. The main building was one hundred and seven feet long and sixty-six feet wide. The hospital showed recessed galleries on the north and south sides and a flattish hipped roof. There were besides two other buildings attached at a later date for fever patients. When the Houses of Parliament, at the east end of the town, were destroyed by fire in 1824 the Legislature for several sessions met here. During the cholera scourge of 1847 horrible scenes were witnessed, and many of the attendants were stricken down, amongst them Bishop Power, of the Roman Catholic church, and several prominent medical men. A comment on the hospital, published in 1850, says that "the site is pleasant and the rooms and halls spacious and airy. The number of patients in the hospital may be said to generally average about one hundred. The internal arrangement is very complete, and the patients, besides being well provided for with regard to dietary, have the benefit of the very best medical and surgical attention. This institution has acquired a deservedly high reputation, and is resorted to by invalids from all parts of Canada, and in some instances from the lower provinces and the United States. This institution is liberally endowed with lands situated within the city limits, in addition to a yearly parliamentary grant of £750. Persons labouring under all forms of disease are admissible into the hospital on the



OLD HOSPITAL, KING STREET.

order or recommendation of a trustee or medical attendant. The resident surgeon, Dr. Clarke, lives in the building, as well as the steward, matron and nurses, of whom we are informed there are about one to every ten patients." The old King street hospital continued in use until the erection of the present hospital on Gerrard street, after which the building was torn down and nearly on its site was erected a row of brick dwelling houses, which have since been united and converted into a hotel.

The second and present General Hospital, which is second to none in the Dominion, occupies a space of four acres, on the north side of Gerrard street east, between Spruce, Sackville and Sumach streets. The hospital buildings, constructed in a rectangular shape, are one hundred and seventy feet by one hundred and twenty. The main building is constructed of white brick with stone dressings, and is three storeys high with mansard roof, and a central tower one hundred feet high, and smaller towers at each angle of the front



PLAN OF OLD HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

elevation. It is used for the accommodation of ordinary medical and surgical cases, and contains seventeen or eighteen public wards, beside a number of private wards. The operating theatre is in the centre, and is flanked on either side by a wing. Connected with the main building, by bridges on each side, are the fever hospital and the Mercer eye and ear infirmary—the former on the west and the latter, which also contains the apartments of the medical superintendent, on the east. In the north-west angle of the grounds is the Burnside lying-in-hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions by the fees of students in attendance and a yearly government grant. This building, as well as the eye and ear infirmary and the fever hospital, is of the same style and material as the main structure. Between the lying-in-hospital and the main buildings is a structure which serves as a resort during the day for convalescent patients, and immediately to the east of this are mortuary, laundry and other buildings. The wards are roomy and well ventilated—ventilation having been a subject to which especial attention was paid in the construction of the edifice.

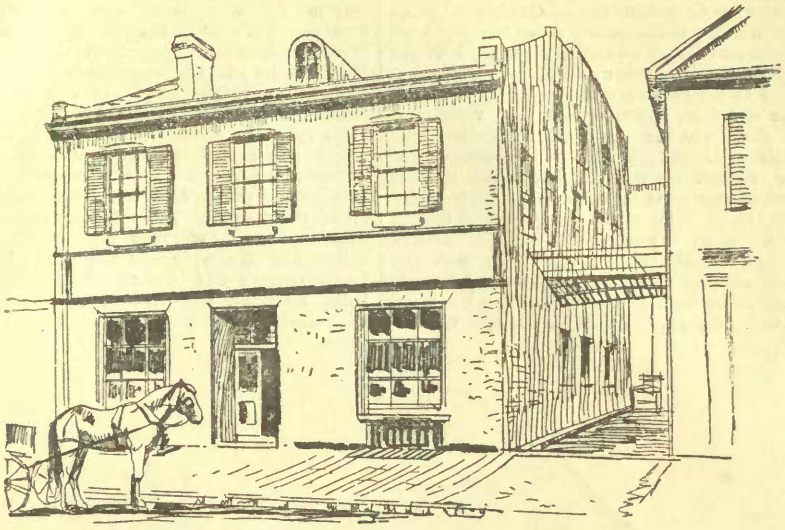
The old general hospital was of red brick. When the old building was torn down many years ago, a portion of the bricks and part of the woodwork were used in the construction of the row of brick buildings, which stood at the corner of King and John streets. This row for a long time was known as the "bridal row" from the fact that during the first year of their completion nearly every one was occupied by newly married couples.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

AN EAST KING STREET BUILDING.

The Brick Store No. 192 King Street, Between George and Frederick Streets.

The two-storey brick building standing on the north side of King street, No. 192, between George and Frederick streets, was built about the time of the rebellion, and was a good substantial and commodious structure, and for that matter still is. In 1844, it was a tavern, kept by a Mrs. Loder. At one time the Misses Milligan occupied it as a dressmaking establishment. Later it was occupied by Mr. Ritchie, the plumber, his shop being in the front, and his foundry at the rear. It is now occupied as a flour warehouse by B. Barclay. At the east side is noticed a swinging gate, suspended between it and the adjoining building to the eastward, the two being separated by an alley. This adjoining building is a two storey brick house of about the same age as 192. Many years ago a Mrs. Flight kept a furniture store there. Later it was a tavern with a ballroom in an extension at the rear and recently it has again become a furniture store Both buildings are good specimens of the class of brick structure erected during the first years of Toronto's existence as a city.



MRS LODER'S TAVERN—1844.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

HOME OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

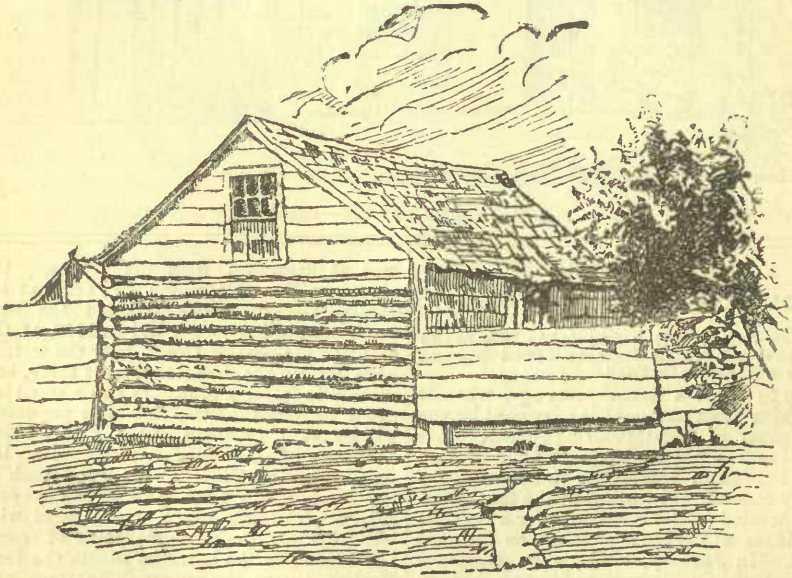
Sketch of Oak Hill, a Log Cabin Where the Father of Queen Victoria Lived During His Residence in York.

Up to about a dozen years ago, when it was torn down and used for firewood by the occupants of a neighboring house, there stood in the north-west part of the city an old log cabin interesting historically for many reasons. It was one of the first buildings erected in York, and was for a time the residence of the Duke of Kent on his visit here. In January, 1792, when Governor Simcoe was on his way to his new government his wonder and admiration were excited by a gallant and daring exploit of Captain Æneas Shaw, who marched in the depth of a rigorous winter from New Brunswick to Montreal on snow-shoes at the head of his division of a regiment known as the Queen's Rangers. So great did the achievement seem to the Governor that he reported it in terms of praise to Sir George Yonge, who was then Secretary of War, and after whom Yonge street was named. Captain Shaw was a Scotchman, of Tordorach, in Strathcairn. He did good service for the British in the War of the Revolution, and at the close of that contest came to Canada and joined Governor Simcoe. In the summer of the year that he made his perilous march he was at Kingston with his troops. On Governor Simcoe's choice of York as his capital Captain Shaw adopted the new settlement as his home, and in 1793, at the east side of Garrison Creek, near the water's edge, put up the first house built there, and resided in it for a time. It was a small log cabin or block house, and was popularly known as "Lambeth Palace," this being the name of the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the bank of the Thames. In 1812 the knoll on the east side of Garrison Creek was covered with buildings for the accommodation of troops in addition to the barracks within the fort. Eastward were the surgeon's quarters, and Lambeth Palace was converted into the commandant's office.

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES

Captain Shaw was rewarded with grants of lands in various parts of the province, and among others 500 acres north of the garrison at Toronto. Here, in the midst of a forest, altogether remote from any other building, he erected a log cabin a little less than half a mile north of what is now Queen street, and several hundred yards north-west of Trinity College. Here, on the completion of his new home, he took up his residence with his family, surrounded by woods of pine, black and white oak, basswood, maple, hickory, beech and ash, through which a rough road was cut down to Lambeth Palace. In memory of his

ancestral home in Scotland Captain Shaw named his Canadian estate Oakhill. With the increase of his family came the need of a new and larger house, and about 1797 or 1798 he built another and better residence a little to the eastward of the log cabin This was of frame, and was the first private house of that material put up at York. The building in the accompanying illustration is the original log house. The land in this part of the town remained a comparative wilderness for many years, and in 1806 there were only three houses in the woods north and west of the garrison, and they were separated from one another by long distances. They belonged to Col. Shanks, Capt. Shaw and Col. Givins,



THE RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN'S FATHER AT YORK.

Oakhill being next eastward of Col. Givin's place which was known as Pine Grove and westward of Col. Shank's. Capt. Shaw became one of the most prominent men in Upper Canada and rose to the rank of Major-General. He served Canada in both a civil and military capacity. He was a member of the legislative and executive Councils and in late years was known as the Hon. Æneas Shaw. Up to 1871 the house which he built at Oakhill was occupied by Captain Alexander Shaw, one of his descendants. From the Hon. Æneas, Shaw street derives its name. Major-General Shaw was a pew-holder in St. James' church from its commencement. In what high esteem he was held may be inferred from the fact that in 1799, on the occasion of Governor Hunter leaving York for a visit to Niagara, he left the administration of his government in the hands of a committee consisting of the Hon. Peter Russell, J. Elmsley and Æneas Shaw, the latter of whom is described as being a man of great vigour and decision. In the account of the proceedings of the District school, August 7, 1816, when a sort of literary entertainment was given, we read that parts were assigned to Warren Shaw and David Shaw. In the *Gazette* and *Oracle* of August 13, 1808, the reader finds the announcement of the marriage, Monday, August 8, of Miss Isabella Shaw, one of Major-Gen. Shaw's daughters, to John Powell, the Rev. G. O. Stewart officiating, and the editor remarks concerning the alliance that "this matrimonial connection of the amiable parties we think replete with, and we wish it's productive of the most perfect human happiness." Another of Maj. Gen. Shaw's daughters was Miss Sophia, the *fiancee* of Maj. Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, whose marriage was prevented by that officer's untimely death at Queenston. In this rude log cabin was entertained no less a personage than the Duke of Kent, father of the Queen. In the spring of 1792 Prince Edward, after-

GENERAL SHAW'S HOUSE.

(op. 542)

wards Duke of Kent, was making his first tour of Canada, during which the Grand Lodge of England appointed him Grand Master of Ancient Masons in Lower Canada. On this trip he made a journey to Niagara Falls, and was entertained at Navy Hall by Governor Simcoe. When he left for Quebec the town of Niagara was brilliantly illuminated in his honour. September 12th, 1799, the Duke arrived at Halifax on the Arethusa, after a passage of forty-three days from England, and in 1802 he visited York, making his quarters at Oakville.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

THE CAWTHRA HOUSES.

The Homes and Business Places of a Millionaire Family of Upper Canada.

The original home of the Cawthra family was a small wooden building, at the north-west corner of King and Sherbourne streets, which was totally destroyed many years ago. In the *Gazette and Oracle* of June 21, 1806, Mr. Cawthra, senior, thus advertises :—

"J. Cawthra wishes to inform the inhabitants of York and the adjacent country that he has opened an apothecary store in the house of A. Cameron, opposite Stoyell's tavern, in York, where the public can be supplied with most articles in that line. He has on hand also a quantity of men's, women's and children's shoes and men's hats. Also, for a few days, will be sold the following articles: Table knives and forks, scissors, silver watches, maps and prints, profiles, some linen and a few bed ticks, teas, tobacco, a few casks of fourth proof cognac brandy, and a small quantity of lime juice, and about twenty thousand Whitechapel needles."

In the following November another advertisement announced that he had just arrived from New York with a general assortment of apothecary articles, patent medicines and dry-goods, consisting of "broad cloths, duffils, flannels, swansdown, corduroys, printed calicos, ginghams, cambric muslins, shirting, muslin, men and women's stockings, silk handkerchiefs, bandana shawls, pulicat and pocket handkerchiefs, calunancoes, dimity and check; also a large assortment of men's, women's and children's shoes, hardware, coffee, tea and chocolate, lump and loaf sugar, tobacco, with many other articles, which he is determined to sell on very low terms, at his store, opposite Stoyell's tavern." This Stoyell's tavern had formerly been the inn of Abner Miles.

"Immediately across, at the corner, on the south side," as Dr. Scadding tells us, "was a depot insignificant enough, no doubt, to the indifferent passer-by, but invested with much importance in the eyes of many of the early infantiles of York. Its windows exhibited, in addition to a scattering of white clay pipes and papers of pins suspended against the panes for the public inspection, a display of circular discs of gingerbread, some with plain, some with scalloped edges; also hearts, fishes, little prancing ponies, parrots, and dogs of the same tawny hued material; also endwise, in tumblers and other glass vessels, numerous lengths or stems of prepared saccharine matter, brittle in substance, white looking, but streaked, and slightly penetrated with some rich crimson pigment, likewise on plates and oval dishes, a collection of quadrangular viscous lumps, buff coloured and clammy, each showing at its ends the bold gashing cut of a stout knife, which must have been used in dividing a rope, as it were, of the tenacious substance into inch sections or parts. In the wrapping paper about all articles purchased here there was always a suspicion of the homely odours of boiled sugar and peppermint. The tariff of the various comestibles just enumerated was well known; it was precisely for each severally one half-penny. The mistress of this establishment bore the Scottish name of Lumsden—a name familiar to us lads in another way—also being constantly seen by us on the title pages of school books, many of which, at the time referred to, were imported from Glasgow from the publishing house of Lumsden & Son."

At a later period Mr. Cawthra moved to the building at the north-west corner of Frederick and what was then Palace, but is now Front street. It was in this building that, in 1804, was born the Hon. Robert Baldwin, son of Dr. William Warren Baldwin, and Attorney-General in 1842 for Upper Canada. "It was also in the same house, prior to its occupancy by Mr. Cawthra, senior," as Dr. Scadding again tells us, "that the printing operations of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie were carried on at the time of the destruction of his press by a party of young men who considered it proper to take some spirited notice of the criticisms on the public acts of their fathers, uncles and superiors generally, that appeared every week in the columns of the *Colonial Advocate*, a violent act memorable in the annals of western Canada, not simply as having been the means of establishing the fortunes of an indefatigable and powerful journalist, but more notably as presenting an unconscious

illustration of a general law observable in the early development of communities, whereby an element destined to elevate and regenerate is on its first introduction resisted and sought to be crushed physically, not morally. Somewhat as the white man's watch was dashed to pieces by the Indian, as though it had been a sentient thing conspiring in some mysterious way with other things to promote the ascendancy of the strange. The youthful perpetrators of the violence referred to were not long in learning practically the futility of such exploits. Good old Mr. James Baby on handing to his son, Raymond, the amount that youth was required to pay, as his share of the heavy damages awarded, as a matter of course, by the jury on the occasion, is said to have added—'There, go and make one great fool of yourself again!'—a piece of advice that might have been offered to each of the parties concerned." Mr. Cawthra was one of the pew-holders in St. James' church, from its establishment in 1803. His name is found among the signers of the complimentary address presented to Governor Francis Gore, on his return to Canada in 1815. Another member of this millionaire family was John Cawthra, long engaged in business at Newmarket. He was the first representative in the Provincial Parliament of the County of Simcoe, after its separation from the County of York. In 1812 John Cawthra, and his brother Jonathan, were among the volunteers who offered themselves for the defence of the country. At Detroit John assisted in conveying across the river, in scows, the heavy guns which were expected to be wanted in the attack on the fort. On the slopes at Queenston Jonathan had a hair-breadth escape. At the direction of his officer he moved from the rear to the front of his company, giving place to a comrade, who, the following instant, had a portion of his leg carried away by a shot from Fort Gray, on the other side of the river. Also at Queenston, John, after personally cautioning Colonel Macdonell against rashly exposing himself, as he seemed to be doing, was called on a few minutes afterwards to aid in carrying that officer to the rear, mortally wounded. Another member of the same family was William. His name is among the first scholars entered upon the books of Dr. Stuart's Home District School in 1807. In 1872 he was among the subscribers to the fund for completing St. James' church, according to the plans of Mr. Cumberland, the architect, donating one thousand dollars. The Cawthra house, at the corner of Frederick and Front streets, was destroyed by fire many years ago, and thus no trace is left of the buildings where the foundations of a great fortune were laid. A later residence of the Cawthra family was at the north-east corner of King and Bay streets—a stone mansion of substantial structure—now occupied by Molson's Bank.

CHAPTER CXC.

AN OLD MILITARY ORDER BOOK.

Copies of Orders and Despatches from the Original Manuscript Order Book now in the Possession of A. C. Macdonell of Toronto.

The following orders and despatches are taken from a manuscript order book of the war of 1812 now in the possession of Mr. A. C. Macdonell of this city. The Provincial Aide-de-Camp of Major General Brock, whose name is appended to the first despatches is Lieut.-Col. John Macdonell of York, who fell with Gen. Brock at Queenston and was there buried with him. Of interest will be found the order for the funeral procession of the two slain officers. Æneas Shaw, the A. G., is the senior officer spoken of a few chapters previously as having entertained the Duke of Kent. He had already a great reputation, which was enhanced throughout this war, though he was most unadvisedly assigned a position at the siege of York by General Sheaffe wholly unfitted to him. Many of the general orders, it will be noticed, are dated at York, the headquarters in Upper Canada for a great part of the period consumed by the war. Others of the orders relate to the militia of York and adjoining districts. Throughout the whole series will everywhere be found occurring the names of men more or less conspicuous in the early history of York. The order book is interesting not only as forming a prominent part at an exciting time of the local history of Toronto, but also of the national history of the Dominion of Canada. The following are the orders:—

Head Quarters, 28th June, 1812.

M.G.O.

His Honour Major General Brock has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the First Regiment of Lincoln Militia, viz:— Captain William Robertson to be major, vice Muirhead resigned, Adjutant John Clark to be Lieutenant, vice John Secoed appointed to Major Merritt's Troop of Cavalry.

By order of the General.

(Signed.) J. Macdonell, P.A.D.C.

Here follow quite a number of letters and

orders from Fort George, signed Thos. Evans, B. Major.

The next order is marked No. 23. It reads :—

Niagara, 10th July, 1812.

M.G. Order .

Major General Broek having received information that a large portion of the troops assembled on the opposite side of the river have retired, and being anxious to afford the militia every indulgence compatible with the safety of the province, orders that one half of each corps or company now on duty be permitted to return home on furlough.

Officers will give preference to those whose presence on their farms are most required to bring in their harvest. A proportion of officers will also be permitted to return to their homes who will as far as possible adopt measures to secure the return of the men to their duty whenever their services are required.

The men will receive rations according to the distance they have to travel, but during their absence they will not be entitled to pay or rations.

The arms of such men as obtain leave of absence will be left in charge of the commanding officer who will take care that such of them as do require it will be repaired immediately, and that they are deposited in the most secure place.

By order of the Major General

J. Macdonell, P.A.D.C.

Twelve days later this order follows :—

Head Quarters.

Niagara, 22nd July, 1812.

Militia General Orders.

Major General Brock having ascertained that a very considerable number of the enemy have actually invaded this province, is under the necessity of directing that such men of the different flank companies of the several regiments of Lincoln Militia as are now absent upon furlough or otherwise, be immediately ordered to join their respective companies, and that these companies be constantly kept upon their full establishment.

The Major General is further pleased to direct that the whole of these different regiments be ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness for actual service.

By order of the Major General.

J. Macdonell, P A D.C.

The next of the garrison orders signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell are dated from Fort George.

In one of them the name of Colonel Talbot, who was a familiar figure of and very popular resident of York, appears.

On July 4th, 1812, is found the following :—

Adjutant-General's Office.

Niagara, 4th July, 1812.

Major General Brock has witnessed with the highest satisfaction the orderly and regular conduct of such of the militia as have been called into active service and their ardent desire to acquire military instruction. He is sensible that they are exposed to great privations, and every effort will be immediately made to supply their most essential wants, but such are the circumstances of the country that it is absolutely necessary that every individual should have recourse to his own means to furnish himself with blankets and other necessaries.

The Major General calls the serious attention of every militia man, to the efforts making by the enemy to destroy and lay waste this flourishing country ; they must be sensible of the great stake they have to contend for, and will by their conduct convince the enemy that they are not desirous of bowing their necks to a foreign yoke. The Major General is determined to devote his best energies to the defence of the country, and has no doubt that supported by the zeal, activity, and determination of the loyal inhabitants of this Province he will successfully repel every hostile attack, and preserve to them inviolate all that they hold dear.

From the experience of the past the Major General is convinced that should it become necessary to call forth a further proportion of the militia to aid their fellow subjects in defence of the country, they will come forward with equal alacrity to share the danger and the honour.

By command of the Major General.

Æneas Shaw.

Adjutant-General,

In August orders are dated at York. they read as follows :—

York, 3rd August, 1812.

D. General Orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, will assume during the absence of Colonel Procter, the command of the district of Niagara.

Major General Shaw having offered his services in any manner in which they may be useful, Major General Brock is pleased to appoint him to command between Chippewa and the Sugar Loaf, Colonel of militia with the pay and allowance of Lieutenant-Colonel.

It is understood that no officer in the militia when embodied, will receive a higher rate of pay than Lieutenant Colonel, and that officers of every rank are subject to the same deductions as the line including the income tax.

By command of the Major General.

J. B. Glegg. A D.C.

York, 4th August, 1812.

D.G. Orders.

Major General Brock has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Stanton to act as paymaster to the militia of the York district.

By order of the Major-General.

J. B. Glegg, Captain, A.D.C.

The above order has written across it, in red ink, the words :— "Rescinded," "Cancelled," and then comes this order :—

York, 5th August, 1812.

D.G. Orders.

The business of the Commissariat at this Post having decreased, Major General Brock appointed Mr. William Stanton to act as paymaster to the militia for the York district until further orders. Mr. Stanton is to receive no pay for performing this duty other than what he derives from his situation in the Commissariat department.

By order of the Major General.

J. B. Glegg, Captain A.D.C

The next order of any local interest, is dated at Fort Amherstburg, and reads:—

Head Quarters.

Fort Amherstburg.

August, 14th 1812.

D. General Orders.

Major General Brock announces his arrival to the troops quartered in the western district, and directs officers in command will immediately transmit returns to their respective corps.

The Major General congratulates the troops on the evacuation of the country by the enemy. He is persuaded that nothing but the spirit manifested by those who have remained doing duty and the judicious measures adopted by Colonel Procter have compelled him to so disgraceful a retreat.

Colonel Elliott and Major McKee, and the officers of the Indian department are entitled to his best thanks for their judicious management of the Indians and for the example of gallantry which they have uniformly shown before the enemy.

The Major General cannot avoid expressing his surprise at the numerous desertions which have occurred from the ranks of the militia, to which circumstance the long stay of the enemy on this side of the river must in a great measure be ascribed. He is willing to believe that their conduct proceeds from an anxiety to get in their harvests, and not from any predilection for the principles or government of the United States. He requests officers commanding corps to transmit to him the names of such militiamen as have remained faithful to their oath and duty, that immediate measures may be taken to discharge their arrears of pay.

The enemy being still in the neighbourhood the whole physical force of the country will be employed to drive him to such a distance as will insure its tranquillity.

Officers commanding militia corps are responsible that every individual bound to embody himself according to law do immediately repair to his station, in default of which he will be treated as a deserter, and subjected to all the penalties of the new militia act.

Captains Muir, Fallan, and Chambers, 41st Regiment. Captain Glegg, 49th Regiment, Captain Mockler, Newfoundland Regiment, and Captain Dixon, Royal Engineers, are appointed to the rank of Majors so long as the local service in which they are employed continues.

The troops in the western district will be formed into three brigades, the first under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, to consist of detachments of Royal Newfoundland Regiment, and of the Kent and First and Second Regiment Essex Militia; the second under the command of Major Chambers, consisting of fifty men of 41st Regiment, and the whole of the detachment of York, Lincoln, Oxford, and Norfolk militia; the third brigade under the command of Major Fallan will consist of the remainder of the 41st Regiment.

Colonel Procter will have charge of the whole line under the orders of the Major General.

James Givins, Esquire, late Captain 5th regiment, is appointed Provincial Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Major in the Militia.

By order of the Major General.

(Signed.) J. B. Glegg, Major, A.D.C.

From headquarters at Amherstburg dated August 18, 1812, Aide Macdonell, who has now reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, announces that "the reports which have reached Major General Brock impeach in so serious a degree the character of so many officers of the First and Second Essex and Kent regiments of militia, that his Honour has thought proper to appoint a court of inquiry in order to ascertain by a regular process such as have by any act or neglect of duty during the invasion of this district by the enemy, forfeited their claim to the character of officers and gentlemen." Colonel James Baby is to be president of the court martial, and Matthew Elliott and William Caldwell, are to be members.

Head Quarters.

Fort George. 26th August, 1812.

Militia General Orders.

Major General Brock has ever felt anxious to study the comforts and conveniences of the militia, but the conduct of the detachment which lately accompanied him to

Detroit, has if possible increased his anxiety on this subject. The present cessation of hostilities enables him to dispense with the service of a large proportion of them for a short period. The Major General is pleased to direct that a general inspection of the regiments in the Home, Niagara, and London districts be immediately made.

Major General Sheaffe will inspect them in the Home District, except Colonel Beasley's regiment, Major General Shaw the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Lincoln Regiments and the 2nd Regiment of York Militia, and Colonel Talbot the different regiments in the London district.

At these inspections every man liable to serve is expected to be present, and such as are absent are to be accounted for under the following heads :

First. Age and infirmity.

Second. Quakers, Mennonists, and Tunkers.

Third. Absentees, distinguishing from what cause. * * * * *

By order of the Major General,
J. Macdonell.
Lieutenant-Colonel Militia, P.A D.C.

On the first of September the following is issued.

Head Quarters.
York, 1st September, 1812.
Militia General Orders.

Major General Brock has been pleased to direct that of the militia as have lately returned from Detroit, and who have received leave of absence shall receive pay and rations till the 24th inst., should their furlough so long continue.

By Order.
J. Macdonell.
Militia, P.A. D.C.

Major General Brock is to issue but few orders more, and Colonel Macdonell is to sign but few, the last in the book to which either of their names is attached is this. It bears no date, but it is evident that it was issued but a short time before the death of these two gallant officers. It is written in a cramped hand and reads :—

Fort George, October, 1812.
D.G. Orders.

Major General Brock directs that no communication be held with the enemy by flag of truce or otherwise than by his special permission, unless such an occurrence should arise as to render delay projudicial to the service, of which those in command of posts to be the sole judges.

It is understood that in the boat captured on the morning of the 9th from the enemy, arms of various descriptions were found which have not been accounted for. Major General Shaw will institute the necessary inquiry, and return them to the Major General's disposal, and it must be clearly understood by every officer and soldier that property taken from the enemy must be reported to the Major General before they can be applied to any purpose, and that arms in particular are to be at all times received for the public service.

Major General Brock received Major General Shaw's report of the spirited conduct of the troops and militia on the morning of the 9th, with the utmost satisfaction.

Major Pell was particularly conspicuous and he has much pleasure to find that the wounds he received on that occasion are not likely to deprive the service very long of his gallant exertions.

This order is not signed and below it is a postscript unsigned also which reads :—

A district court martial is to assemble at Queenston at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it— 41st Regiment, 1 Subaltern, 49th Regiment, 1 Captain and 1 Subaltern.

A few days later Major General Sir Isaac Brock, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonell were killed together at Queenston, and their funeral and burial took place together. The following is the order issued for the funeral.

Fort George,
16th October, 1812.
D.G.O.

The procession for the funeral of the late Major General Brock and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, will be arranged in the following order, and will leave the Government House for the place of internment at 10 o'clock this day :—

Fort Major Campbell.

60 men of the 41st Regiment, with one Subaltern.

60 men from the militia, with one Captain.

Two Six Pounders.

General's horse Caparisoned, led by his groom.

Servants of the General.

Surgeon Moor. Doctor Kerr.

Staff Surgeon Thorn.

Captain A. Cameron — Lieut. Jarvis

Lieut. Robinson. — Lieut. Ridout

Body of Lieut. Col. Macdonell.

Joseph Edwards Esq. — Captain Crooks

Chief Mourners.

Alexander Macdonell Esq.

Mr. Dickson. Captain Cameron.

Col. Claus Militia.
Major Merritt, Dragoons.
Capt. Dennis, 49th Regt.
Capt. Vigoreaux, R. E.
Brigade Major Evans.

Body of Major General Brock

Col Butler, Militia
Col. Devewzy, 41 Regiment.
Capt. Holcraft, R. Artillery.
Capt. Powell, Militia Artillery.
Capt. Glegg, A.D.C.

Chief Mourners.

Major General Sheaffe Lieut. Colonel Myers
Ens'n Coffin A D.C. Lieut. Fowler, 41 Regt.

Civic Staff

Friends of the Deceased.

Inhabitants.

The officers will wear crape on the left arm, and on their sword knot, and all officers throughout the Province will wear crape on the left arm for the space of one month.

Captain Holcraft will be pleased to direct that minute guns be fired from the period of the body leaving the Government House until its arrival at the place of interment and also after the funeral service shall have been performed, three rounds of seven guns from the Artillery.

By Order. Thos. Evans, Brigade Major.

The next order is dated York. It reads :—

Head Quarters.
York, 21st October, 1812.

Mr. William Stanton having been appointed to act as paymaster to the militia in the York district, on the 3rd August he will receive the regulated pay and allowances of the appointment from that day inclusive until further orders.

By order of Major General Sheaffe,
J.B. Glegg, Captain. A.D.C.

Then follow orders from Niagara, and Fort George, many of them being signed by Æneas Shaw, Adjutant General of Militia, none being of especial interest except this one from Fort George :—

November 4th, 1812.

A royal salute to be fired at Fort George at 12 o'clock to morrow in celebration of the splendid and glorious victory achieved by the allied forces of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, commanded by General Marquis Wellington, over the army under the command of Marshal Marmont. This brilliant victory was gained on the Tormes near Salamanca on the 22nd July by the complete defeat and rout of the French army with the loss of their artillery and upwards of ten thousand prisoners taken in a pursuit of three successive days. The loss of the enemy in slain was immense.

By Order. Thos. Evans, B.M.

The next order is from York.

Head Quarters,
York, 29th October, 1812.

General District Militia Orders.

A communication having been made to Head Quarters by the Commissariat stating the existing difficulty in procuring forage for the wants of the militia cavalry now embodied, Major General Sheaffe is pleased to call upon the commanding officers at York, Fort George, Kingston, Prescott, and Amherstburg, for a return of the present establishmen and distribution of dragoons within their respective commands.

The Major General requests that an immediate report may be transmitted from each of the above posts, stating whether any, and what reduction may be made without producing any prejudice in the service.

By order of His Honour.
Major General Sheaffe.
(Signed) J. B. Glegg, Captain, A.D.C.

The next order concerns a York regiment.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort George, 5th November, 1812.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe is pleased to direct that the general order of the 26th October 1812, respecting appointments in the 20th Regiment York, be cancelled.

His Honor is pleased to make the following appointments, viz ; 2nd Regiment York, George H Ditlor, Gent, to be Ensign, 26th October, 1812 David Beasley, Gent, to be Ensign, 5th November, 1812.

Æneas Shaw,
Adjutant General Militia.

In a Militia General Orders, dated Fort George 7th November 1812, General Shaw announces that Major General Sheaffe has appointed Andrew Mercer to be Ensign, vice McMahon promoted in the 3rd Regiment of York, to take effect from October 21st, 1812.

In an order given at Fort George, November 13, 1812, signed by General Shaw, Ludovick Wideman, gentleman, is appointed to be ensign in the 1st regiment of York.

In the latter part of November appears this order :—

D. G. Orders.

Fort George, 27th Nov., 1812.

There not being stoves sufficient for the troops in general on this frontier and at York, no stove is to be issued to, or left in possession of, an officer for his use.

By order,
(Signed,) Thomas Evans.

The next order concerns the York militia, and like nearly all the subsequent orders, is signed by Gen. Shaw. It reads :—

Adjutant-General's Office,
Fort George, 16th Dec., 1812.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major-General Sheaffe, being pleased to permit the flank companies of the 1st and 3rd regiments of York militia to return for a time to their respective homes, a muster will be taken of them on their arrival at York previous to their dismissal. They will be given to understand that their services may again be required at the shortest notice, but one-third of the number of each company will be relieved by an equal number from their respective battalions previous to their being again called out, and the non-commissioned officers and private men who may be balloted from the battalions for this service will be allowed credit for the time which they have been out in the battalion companies. The officers of the respective companies will once in a fortnight make an inspection of the state of the arms, ammunition and accoutrements which the men have in their possession.

By command of Æ.S., Adj.-Gen. Militia.
Officer commanding the
Militia at York.

The following promotions are made in December :—

Adjutant-General's Office,
Fort George, 28th Dec., 1812.

Militia General Orders.

His Hon. Major-General Sheaffe is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the 2nd regiment of York :—

Ensign William Chisholm to be lieutenant, vice King, deceased, 25th December, 1812.

George Chisholm, gentleman, to be ensign, vice Chisholm, promoted, 25th December, 1812.

John K. Simons, gentleman, to be adjutant, vice Brady, who retires, 25th December, 1812.

Æneas Shaw,
Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

In the beginning of 1813 several orders are issued from headquarters at York ; they are as follows :—

Head Quarters,
York, 22nd February, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major-General Sheaffe has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments :—

1st Regiment, Glengarry.

Lieutenant Donald McGillies to be Captain, 22nd February, 1813.

Murdoch McPherson, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, 22nd February, 1813.

Alexander McGillies, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, 22nd February, 1813.

Lewis Chisholm, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, 22nd February, 1813.

Donald McPherson, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, 22nd February, 1813.

Alexander McDonell, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, 22nd February, 1813.

William Urquhart, gentleman, to be Ensign, 22nd February, 1813.

Donald Fraser, gentleman, to be Ensign, 22nd February, 1813.

John McKenzie, gentleman, to be Quarter-Master, 22nd February, 1813.

Æneas Shaw, Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

Circular.] York, 22nd February, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

As often as officers in command of regiments may find it necessary to recommend officers for promotion to his Honour the President or person administering the Government of this Province, strict attention will be given that such officers are recommended according to their seniority in the regiment. Should there be any case wherein it might be proper to depart from the foregoing rule, it must be stated for his Honour's determination thereon.

In future, when an officer is desirous of resigning, his application in writing must be transmitted to this office through his commanding officer.

By order,
Æneas Shaw,
Adj.-Gen'l Militia.

Head Quarters, York,
2nd March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major-General Sheaffe has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, viz. :—

1st Regiment, York.

Lieutenant Reuben Richardson, to be Captain, 25th December, 1812.

Lieutenant Jeremiah Travis, to be Captain, 25th December, 1812.

Lieutenant James Fenwick, to be Captain, 25th December, 1812.

Ensign George Mustard, to be Lieutenant, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant John Bostwick, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant William Tyler, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant Andrew Thompson, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant Henry Pringle, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant Thomas Hampton, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant Arad Smalley, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Sergeant Elisha Halley, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Ensign John Bostwick, to be Adjutant, 25th December, 1812.

Æneas Shaw,
Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

Assistant Adjt.-General's Office,
York, 4th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major-General Sheaffe is pleased to appoint William Gilkison, Esq., Assistant Quartermaster General in the Johnstown and Eastern district, with pay and allowances of a captain, and forage for one horse, with an allowance of one shilling and six pence a day for a clerk.

By order,
(Signed,) John Johnston,
Asst. Adj.-Gen'l Militia.

Head Quarters, York.
5th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe has been pleased to order that an issue of provisions to the wives and children of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the militia, during the period that they are actually on duty, shall be made in the same proportions as to the troops of the line. From the 25th of February last these rations are not to be paid for.

By Order.
Æneas Shaw,
Adjutant General Militia.

Head Quarters, York, 5th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe directs that the officers heretofore acting under the Adjutant General, shall in future be styled Adjutant General of the Militia as Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.

By command.
(Signed.) John Johnston,
Assistant Adjutant General Militia.

Head Quarters,
York, 5th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

It being an object of the first importance that the equipment of the Militia that may be employed on service on the Niagara frontier, shall be as efficient as possible. His Honour Major General Sheaffe is pleased to direct that the arms, accoutrements, blankets, great coats, packs, haversacks, canteens, in the possession of those not on duty, shall be immediately collected and conveyed to the post on the Niagara line, for the inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshopp, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia. Those in possession of the Lincoln and 2nd York Regiments of Militia, will be immediately delivered in at those posts which may be most convenient with regard to their relative situations. Receipts for those articles in triplicate are to be prepared for the signature of the commanding officer of the post at which they may be delivered, or of the storekeeper or other person who may be appointed by the commanding officer to receive them. One receipt is to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, or in his absence, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, one to the commanding officer of the regiment, and one to be kept by the person employed to deliver the articles. Lieutenant Colonel Bisshopp will extend his inspection to the arms, accoutrements, and all articles of equipment, in the possession of the militia on duty on the Niagara frontier and will take necessary steps for having all the arms, accoutrements etc., put immediately into a serviceable state, for which purpose Brigadier General Vincent will give such orders as may be required. None of the articles above described are to be taken away from the frontier by any one who quits it, unless it be for the purpose of going on duty.

By Order.
Æneas Shaw,
Adjutant General Militia.

Head Quarters,
York, 5th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe has been pleased to appoint Francois Baby, Esquire, Assistant Quarter Master General of Militia, for the western district, from the date of his nomination by Lieutenant Colonel St. George, to act in that department, (and subsequently approved by his Honour the late Major General Brock) with the pay and allowance of captain, and forage for one horse, and an allowance of one shilling and sixpence a day for a clerk.

By Order.
Æneas Shaw,
Adjutant General Militia.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 6th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

Third Regiment York.

Lieutenant William Jarvis to be Captain, 25th December, 1812.

Lieutenant John Robinson, to be Captain, 25th December, 1812.

Ensign William Jarvis, to be Lieutenant, 25th December, 1812.

Ensign William Smith, to be Lieutenant, 25th December, 1812.

Ensign John Scarlet, to be Lieutenant, 25th December, 1812.

Ensign John Wilson, to be Lieutenant, 25th December, 1812.

Charles Denison, gentleman, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Edward Thomson, gentleman, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Thomas Humberston, gentleman, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

George Kuch, gentleman, to be Ensign, 25th December 1812.

William Huntington, gentleman, to be Ensign, 25th December, 1812.

Æneas Shaw,
Adjutant General Militia.
Head Quarters,
York, 14th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe has been pleased to appoint Stephen Jarvis, Esquire, to act as Assistant Adjutant General to the Militia forces during the absence of Lieutenant Johnston, and to be stationed at York, untill further orders.

He will receive captain's pay and allowances, and forage for one horse, and one shilling and sixpence a day for a clerk.

By Order.
Æneas Shaw,
Adjutant General Militia.
Head Quarters.
York, 19th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour the Major General commanding, has been pleased to appoint Captain Jarvis of the 3rd Regiment of York, to be Assistant Quarter Master General to the Militia forces. He is to be stationed at York, till further orders. He is to receive captain's pay and allowances, and forage for one horse, and one shilling and sixpence a day for a clerk.

The officers attached as assistants to the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master General's departments are to rank as Captains in the Militia, if not possessed of higher rank.

The officers of the general staff of the militia are to transmit their returns in the proper form, and periods for the allowance in lieu of forage, to the head of the Quarter-Master General's department of his Majesty's forces in this province. Those of regimental officers entitled to receive it are in like manner to be sent to the Quarter-Master General of the militia, through the respective Assistant Quarter-Master Generals of districts.

By order,
Æneas Shaw,
Asst. Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.
Head Quarters,
York, 26th March, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

From the 25th of this month, inclusive, pay is not to be charged for more than the following proportion for each company called on duty, viz: One captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer.

By order,
Æneas Shaw,
Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

A foot note remarks that this order was sent to Fort George, Sandwich, Kingston, Fort Erie, Prescott and York.

Head Quarters,
York, 30th March, 1813.

Militia General Order.

His Honour the Major-General commanding is pleased to appoint Ensign Brooks, of the 3rd regiment of York, to act as Adjutant to the militia in this garrison, and to receive pay and allowances as such until further orders.

Sergeant Mitchell, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, is to act as Sergeant-Major to the militia in this garrison, and to receive the difference of pay as such till further orders.

By command,
Æneas Shaw,
Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.
Head Quarters,
York, 3rd April, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

His Honour the Major-General commanding is pleased to direct that a detachment of the militia consisting of one major, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants and sixty privates be formed, to join a detachment of troops of the line, to be stationed at Jones' and houses adjacent at the head of the lake. The undermentioned regiments will furnish the following quota:—

	Maj.	Cap.	Lieut.	En.	Ser.	Pte
2nd reg. York.			1		1	20
4th " Lincoln.		1			1	20
5th " Lincoln.	1			1	1	20
	1	1	1	1	3	60

His Honour approves of Captain William Crooks for this detachment, and directs that active, intelligent subalterns be selected. The arms and accoutrements collected by Colonel Beasley, (it not sent to Fort George,) directed to be transferred to Major Simons, will furnish equipments to the detachment from the 2nd regiment of York.

By order,
Æneas Shaw,
Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.
Adjutant General's Office,
York, 8th April, 1813.

Militia G. O.

His Honour Major-General Sir Roger H. Sheaffe has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Third Regiment, York.

George D nison, gentleman, to be Ensign, 8th April, 1813.

John Dillon, gentleman, to be Ensign, 8th April, 1813.

Thomas Denison, gentleman, to be Ensign, 8th April, 1813.

—— Quesnel, gentleman, to be Ensign, 8th April, 1813.

These officers will do duty when called on as supernumeraries, until vacancies arise in the regiment for them.

By order,

Æneas Shaw,

Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

An order issued at York a few days previous to this, on the 3rd of April, announces that at a court-martial held at Kingston, from the 8th to the 24th of March, the following prisoners were tried :—Captain John Howell, of the Prince Edward militia, for defranding his company out of a part of their provisions, was dismissed from the militia. Ensign Benjamin C. Spencer, of the Lennox militia, for absenting himself from his piquet without leave, was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded. Theron Gun, private in Captain Hawley's company of Addington militia, for attempting to desert, was sentenced to be transported as a felon for seven years. Zachariah Shoefelt, private in Captain Hawley's company, for attempting to desert to the enemy, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail, two months on bread and water, and four months on his usual allowance. James Hannan, private in Captain Robins' company of Frontenac militia, for attempting to desert to the enemy, was sentenced to be shot to death, but Major General Sheaffe commuted his sentence to transportation for life. Amos Wright, private in Capt. Markland's company of Frontenac Militia for attempting to desert to the enemy, was sentenced to seven years' transportation as a felon. Weit Wright, private in Capt. Robins' company of the Frontenac militia, for attempting to desert to the enemy, was sentenced to transportation for three years as a felon.

Then comes this order :—

Head Quarters,

York, 16th April, 1813.

Militia G. O.

The proceedings of a court of inquiry, held at York on the 10th instant, to examine and report on a complaint of Lieutenant-Colonel Chewitt, against Lieutenant John Wilson, of the 3rd regiment of York militia, having been laid before his Honour the Major-General commanding, he has to observe that by the documents which have been under the examination of the court, the conduct of Lieutenant Wilson appears to have been highly reprehensible. However improper in itself, or wounding to his feelings, may have been what Lieut.-Col. Chewitt said or wrote to his disadvantage, it would be no justification whatsoever of the very indecorous and insubordinate expressions contained in his letter to Lieut.-Col. Chewitt, his commanding officer, dated 30th March last. When Lieutenant Wilson thought himself aggrieved, the mode to obtain redress was to lay his complaint in the regular way before a superior officer, from whom he might be assured he would receive it. His Honour trusts that the observations which he has made will be considered by Lieutenant Wilson as a just reproof, and that it will have a proper influence on his future military conduct.

By order,

Æneas Shaw,

Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

Head Quarters,

York, 14th April, 1813.

Militia G. O.

William Huntington, of the 3rd regiment of York Militia, is appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant to the militia at this post. He will receive the usual pay and allowances as such from the 6th instant, inclusive.

By order,

Æneas Shaw,

Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

Head Quarters,

York, 20th April, 1813.

Militia G. O.

His Honour the Major-General commanding has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Second Regiment, York.

Henry Beasley, gentleman, to be Ensign, 5th March, 1813. By order,

Æneas Shaw, Adjt.-Gen'l Militia.

Headquarters, York, 22nd April, 1813.

Sir :—You are hereby ordered to cause a general court-martial to be assembled at Kingston, for the trial of Lieut. Patrick Smyth, of the Frontenac militia, and of such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieutenant-Colonel Allan McLean will sit as President, and Captain Corbett will act as Deputy Judge Advocate of the court; and the President, the members and the acting Deputy Judge Advocate, are to be governed by the clauses of the act or acts of the Legislature, provided in such cases, and in no wise are they to deviate therefrom.

(Signed,) R. H. Sheaffe,

Maj.-Gen. and President.

By order, Æneas Shaw,

Adjt.-Gen. Militia U. C.

Adjutant General's Office of Militia,
Head Quarters,
York, March 11th, 1813.

Militia General Orders.

A board of accounts is to be assembled at York, to examine into and report on all claims for disbursements or for services performed for Militia purposes in the Home and Niagara districts. Particular attention is to be paid to the production of authorities and vouchers.

His Honour Major General Sheaffe is pleased to nominate to be the members of the board, Major Allan, Captain D. Cameron, and J.B. Robinson.

The commanding officer of the Garrison of York, will appoint non members to replace such as by any cause are rendered unable to attend to the business of the board.

(Signed.) By Order.

Then follow a number of orders dated Kingston. The next order issued at York is in December. It is as follows:—

York, 13th December, 1813.

D. General Orders.

Sergeant Thomas Hutton, 2nd Battalion, 41st Regiment, is appointed to act as Hospital Steward at York, until further orders.

Officers commanding corps are reminded that no non-commissioned officers or soldiers appointed to any situation detached from his corps is liable to be removed from that situation, or ordered to rejoin his regiment by any authority inferior to that by which he may have been appointed.

His Honour the Lieutenant General and President, having directed a party consisting of one captain, two subalterns, and fifty men, those of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of York militia, to be called out for the purpose of being employed in cutting down the wood in the neighbourhood of this post, under the direction of the engineer officers. The officer commanding at the post will be pleased to give directions for the necessary accommodation, being forthwith provided for this party and it is the Lieut.-General's particular desire that the officers in command at the station should give his occasional attention to the comfortable accommodation as far as may be practicable, and to the regular provisioning for this as well as all future parties of the sedentary militia which it may be necessary to call out, either for the purpose of performing garrison duty or of otherwise aiding by their labour the defence of the place.

It is his Honour's further direction that an adequate pecuniary allowance be made to the men while employed in cutting down the timber. Major General Procter will be pleased to give such further directions on this subject as may consider necessary for carrying the Lieutenant General's wishes into effect. By Order.

(Signed.) J. Harvey.
Lieutenant-Colonel. D.A.G.
Head Quarters, Upper Canada.
York, 13th December, 1813.

D. General Orders.

The Lieutenant General commanding, and President, has been pleased to appoint Christopher A. Hagerman, Esquire, to be Provincial Aide-de-Camp to his Honour, and to confer the Provincial rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on Mr. Hagerman.

(Signed.) J. Harvey,
Lieutenant-Colonel, A.D.G.
York, 17th May, 1813.

Sir:—

The present situation of affairs requiring that every support should be given the magistracy in the due execution of their duty so that good order and tranquillity may be preserved in this part of the province, it becomes necessary that a body of militia be assembled to consist of one captain, two subalterns, three sergeants, and thirty rank and file, at such place on Yonge street as you may deem most proper, to be at hand when called upon for the above purposes. The attachment will be placed under the command of Captain Selby, and two active and discreet subalterns must be selected to assist him. Mr. Commissary Crookshank will make the necessary arrangements for provisions. I have also to desire that measures may be taken to ascertain the number of arms in possession of the men of York Regiment, and a return of these transmitted to me.

I have etc., etc:—

(Signed.) Æ. S., A. General

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham,
Commanding 1st Regiment York Militia.

The last documents in the book are letters writen after the close of the war, relating to questions of pay, pensions, desertions, and general matters, both of a military and legal aspect, and are mostly written from York, and are signed by N. Coffin, Lt. Col.

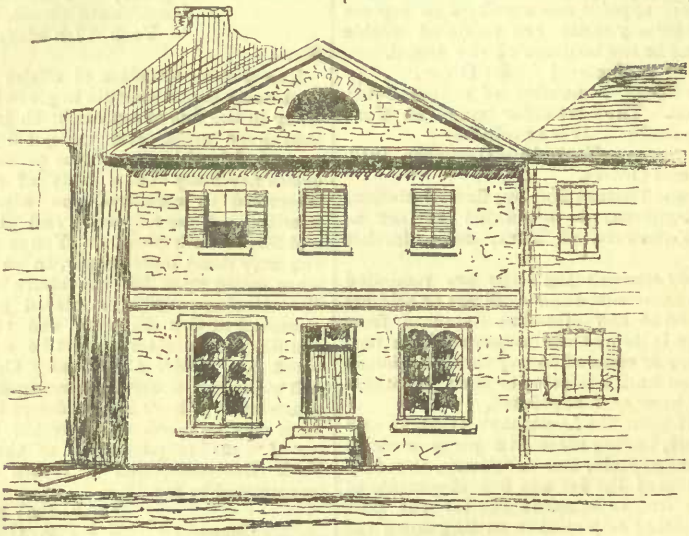
CHAPTER CXCI.

THE LESSLIE STORES.

Places of Business of an Enterprising Firm of Early York Merchants.

Of the early storekeepers of York perhaps the best known to the people of to-day, especially the older inhabitants of Toronto, was the firm of Lesslie & Sons, stationers and druggists. Originally from Dundee, these merchants established stores at

York, Kingston and Dundas, where they dealt successfully in books and drugs. The members of the family thus engaged in business were Edward, the father, and his sons, John, James, William and Joseph. It was in 1822 that this family of enterprising merchants established one of their branches in York, building for themselves a brick store of two-and-a-half stories, with gable facing the roadway, on the north side of King street, one door west of Frederick street, and adjoining the premises of Alexander Wood, another old-time merchant. The shop was one of the earliest brick buildings in town, and when erected was one of the most palatial and fashionable stores in town. A flight of six steps led up to the entrance in the centre of the front, on either side of which was one spacious window. There were three windows on the upper floor and one in the peak of the gable. Of the three establishments of the father and brothers the one at Kingston was managed by William, the one at York by James, and the one at Dundas by John. Joseph was in the York store, as was his father also. The left side of the York shop was devoted to drugs, the right to books and stationery. The title of the firm originally at Dundas and York was E. Lesslie & Sons. There exists a bronze medal or token of good design, sought after by collectors, bearing the legend "E. Lesslie & Sons, Toronto and Dundas, 1822." The date has been perplexing, as the town was not named Toronto in 1822. The intention simply was to indicate the year of the founding of the firm in the two towns, the first of which assumed the named of Toronto at the period the medal was really struck, in 1834. On the obverse it bears a figure of Justice with scales and sword; on the reverse a plough with mottoes, "Prosperity to Canada," "La Prudence et la Candeur." A smaller token of the same firm is extant on which Kingston is inserted between Toronto and Dundas. In this store, near the corner of Frederick street, the York branch of the business was carried on until 1841, when the firm built a new brick building further west, on the site now occupied by Rice Lewis' new building, and which remained until a year or so ago. On removal here the title of the firm became Lesslie & Bros., being composed of John and James, although Joseph assisted in the conduct of the business. The latter gentleman became postmaster of Toronto. Mr. Hincks, afterwards Sir Francis, was a gentleman who had emigrated to Canada with the intention of engaging in commerce, and really did so, for in Walton's directory of 1833–4 may be read for No. 21, west side of Yonge street, "Hincks, Francis, wholesale warehouse." But Mr. Hincks' attention was drawn to the political condition of Canada, especially to its finance, and in 1838 he established and edited the *Examiner*, a newspaper which acquired great influence



LESSLIE & SONS' STORES.

at York. It was founded by Mr. Hincks, as the advocate of Responsible Government, and eventually became the chief organ of the Reform party. When its editor and proprietor occupied office, as Inspector-General in the Government as reconstructed under Sir Charles Bagot, in 1842, the paper passed into the hands of Joseph and James Lesslie, who conducted it with Charles Lindsay in the editorial chair. Under their management the *Examiner* was issued in the rear of the second King street building, the store occupying the front. The *Examiner* continued to be the chief advocate of Reform interests until the founding of the *Globe* in 1844. From that time forward its influence waned, though it continued to be published, and survived long enough to become the mouth-piece of the Clear Grit party. At a later date the old *Examiner* office was occupied by William Lyon Mackenzie, as a printing office.

For a time, and at an early period, William Lyon Mackenzie was in the book and drug business at York, and afterwards at Dundas with John Lesslie. He has left on record, in the *Colonial Advocate* of January 21, 1828, the following statement: "My first occupation in York was mercantile. I had the profits of one part of the establishment in this town, which was resigned, when I went into partnership in trade in Dundas." Mr. Lindsay, his biographer, says: "In York Mr. John Lesslie and he were in the book and drug business, the profits of the books going to Mr. Lesslie, and that of the drugs to Mr. Mackenzie. It was found, I believe, that physic for the body was in greater demand than garniture for the mind, and the question arose of finding another place at which to establish a second business, in which Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. John Lesslie were to be partners. The business in York was afterwards conducted for the benefit of the remaining partner. Kingston was thought of, but Mr. Mackenzie did not like the place, and Dundas was selected. Here he conducted the business of the partnership for fifteen or sixteen months, during which time I have heard him say a clear cash profit of £100 a month was made. In a printed poster I find the firm styled: 'Mackenzie & Lesslie, druggists and dealers in hardware, cutlery, jewellery, toys, carpenters' tools, nails, groceries, confectioneries, dye stuffs, paints, &c., at the circulating library, Dundas.' The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in the early part of 1823. A division of the copartnership effects was made, and in papers which have been preserved Mr. Mackenzie appears as a purchaser from the firm of Mackenzie & Lesslie, to the amount of £686 19s. 3½d. The goods included in this purchase were as miscellaneous as can well be imagined, and they were destined to form the nucleus of a separate business, to be carried on by Mr. Mackenzie. The invoice is headed: 'Dundas, U. C., 24th February, 1823, William Lyon Mackenzie bought of Mackenzie & Lesslie," and its completion bears date 'Dundas, March 20th, 1823.' Below this date, at the bottom of the figures, is a memorandum of agreement of purchase and sale: "We agree that the above is a correct, true and proper invoice in the items and in the amount, the same being six hundred and eighty-six pounds nineteen shillings and three pence half-penny, currency. Wm. L. Mackenzie, John Lesslie.'

"With this stock a separate business was commenced, but it was not long continued, for in the autumn of the same year Mr. Mackenzie removed to Queenston, and opened a general store. Before leaving Dundas he sold to Mr. Lesslie one of the buildings he had erected at that place, but retained a store-house. At Queenston he resided only a year, and before the expiration of that time he had abandoned commerce for politics, and as a journalist made the first step in the eventful career which opens with this period of his life. The stock of miscellaneous goods was disposed of to a storekeeper in the country, and the business was closed.

CHAPTER CXCII.

CHARLES MARCH'S SHOP.

A Paint Shop on King Street, Where the Largest Business of the Kind in Town was Carried on.

About 1838 Charles March, a painter and decorator, opened an establishment on the north side of King street, between Bay and Yonge streets, where Brown's livery stables are now located. Mr. March did the largest business of the kind in Toronto at one time. Most of the steamboats that came into this port received their decoration at his hands.

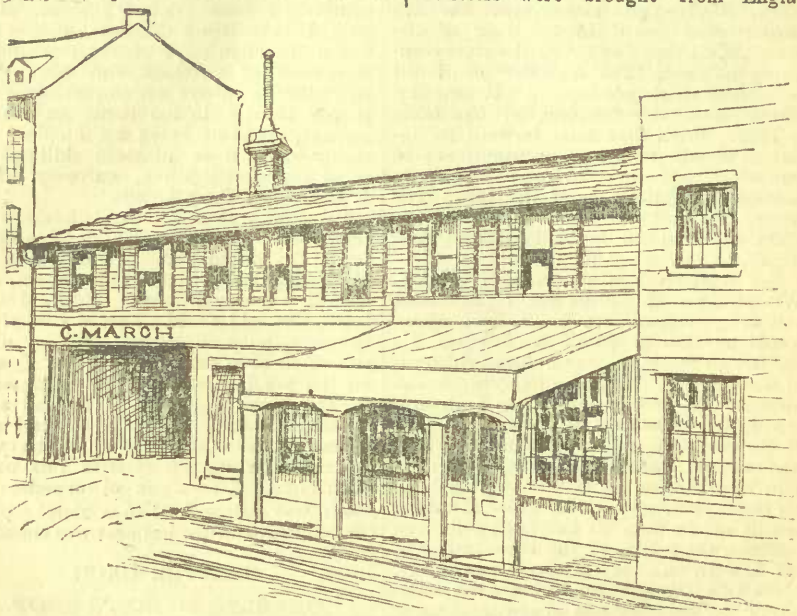
In the city directory of 1850, C. March advertises as follows:— "House, Sign and ornamental painter, glazier, grainer, paperhanger, frame maker and gilder, oils, colours, varnishes, prepared paint, putty, glass, etc., also looking-glasses resilvered, artist's colours and canvas. No. 29 King street west, Toronto." He occupied the same stand in 1846. An elder brother of Charles was a chairmaker in Toronto. Brown's livery stables have succeeded the paint shop of Charles March.

CHAPTER CXCIII.

THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The Result of Different Political Beliefs Creating a Schism in a Church.

The first Methodist church in York was a wooden building on the south side of King street, just west of Jordan street, and on each side was one large window. There was no spire. Around three sides of the building ran a gallery. The fourth side, the east end, was taken up by the pulpit. It would seat three or four hundred people. The loyal element in the Methodist church took this building, and occupied it for religious services, styling it the British Wesleyan Chapel. All their ministers were brought from England.



AN OLD KING STREET PAINT SHOP.

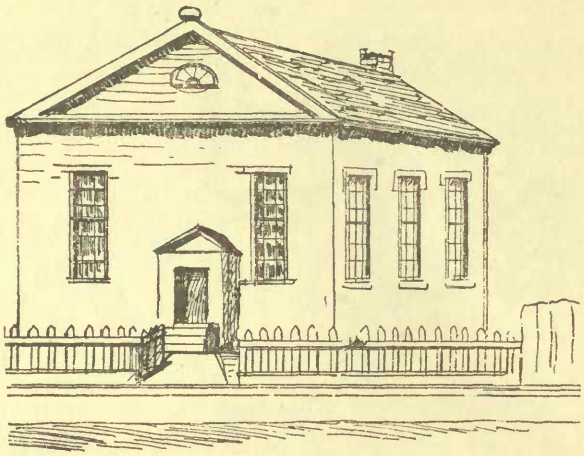
standing about where the Bank of Commerce is now going up. The church belonged to the American conference, and its ministers were obtained from the United States principally. These ministers, imbued with the spirit of the new republic, were much inclined to preach Republicanism, and the advantages which the people of the United States enjoyed under their constitution. This soon became distasteful to the loyal part of the congregation, and the result was a split between the American and British Wesleyans. The Congregational denomination, prior to the Mackenzie rebellion, had built, or at least worshipped, in a little chapel on the east side of George street, a little south of Queen street. This was a frame building, painted white, with its gable fronting George street. It stood a little back from the roadway. The door was in the centre, The two sections of the church were at length united and harmony again prevailed. The Orange body occupied the chapel as a hall for years and the building was then moved with its gable to the street and converted into dwelling houses which are standing to day.

CHAPTER CXCIV.

THE ROSEDALE HOMESTEAD.

The House Built by the Hon. J. E. Small, and Afterwards Occupied by Several Members of the Jarvis Family.

In 1821 the Hon. J. E. Small, Justice, and uncle of John Small, M.P., built on the north side of the Rosedale ravine, across from the first white bridge, the brick stuccoed house still standing and known as Rosedale. The ravine is now filled up with earth, but in the early days the approach to the house was by



BRITISH WESLEYAN CHAPEL, GEORGE ST.

a road leading down from Severn's brewery on the south side of the ravine at Yonge street, and up the hill on the other side. It was purchased in 1824 by the late Sheriff William Botsford Jarvis and occupied by him with his father, the late Colonel Stephen Jarvis, who, at that time, was, and since 1818 had been, Registrar of the Home District, comprising the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel.

In 1827 an exchange was effected with Mr. Samuel Ridout, the father of the present Registrar, who had been Sheriff from 1815. He accepted the office of Registrar, which Colonel Stephen Jarvis resigned, and Colonel William B. Jarvis, his son, became Sheriff on May 1st, 1827, which office he held till 1856, when his nephew and deputy, Frederick William Jarvis, became Sheriff and he held the office for nearly thirty years. In 1833 Colonel Stephen Jarvis was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the honorable the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, which office descended to his son Frederick Starr Jarvis and was held until his death in 1852.

The follow is a copy of the commission to Stephen as Usher of the Black Rod :—

"UPPER CANADA.

Sir John Colborne, Knight. Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING :

Know ye that being well assured of the loyalty and integrity of Stephen Jarvis, of the town of York, Home District, of the said Province, Esquire, I have appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint him, the said Stephen Jarvis, to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant upon the Honorable the Legislative Council of the said Province of Upper Canada, to have, hold, execute and enjoy the said office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council aforesaid, during pleasure, together with all and singular rights, profits, privileges and emoluments unto the said, office belonging.

Given under my hand and affixed seal this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1833, and of his Majesty's reign the fourth.

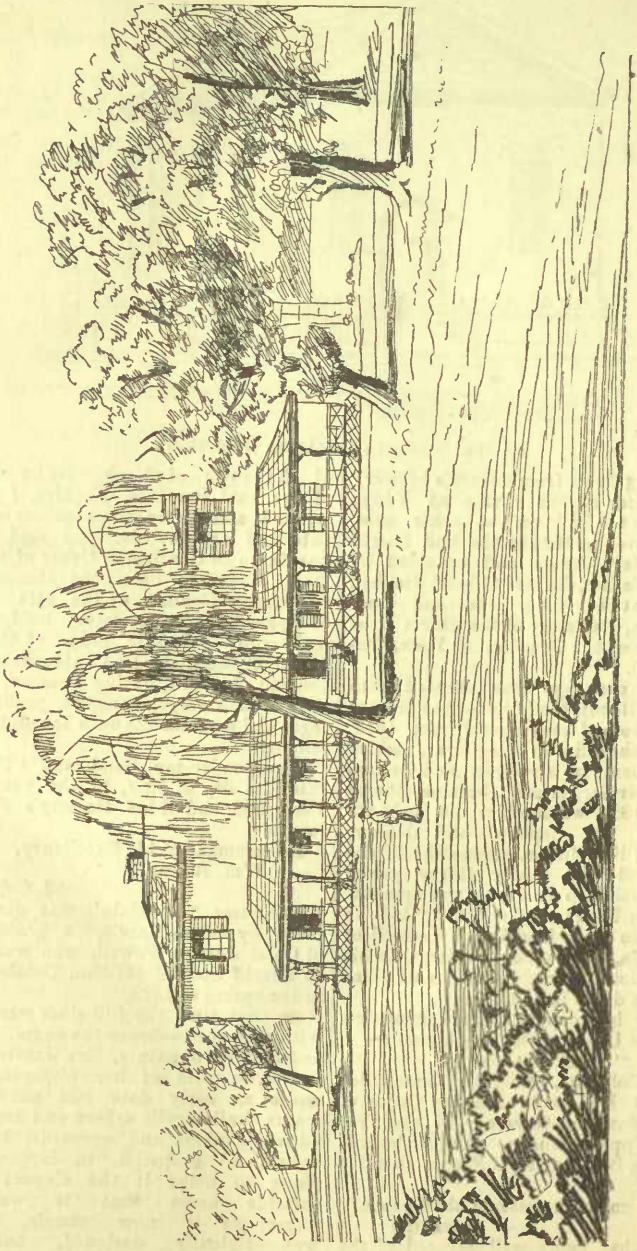
By command of his Excellency,

Wm. Rowan,

J. Colborne."

The name "Rosedale" was given to the place by Mrs. Jarvis, a granddaughter of Chief Justice Powell, who was married to Sheriff Colonel William Botsford Jarvis in the spring of 1829.

At that time the hill sides were covered with wild roses—hence the name. Being an ardent lover of nature, Mrs. Jarvis delighted in the beauties of her picturesque home, and at an early date laid out gravelled walks, built rustic arbors and seats, planted rose gardens and orchards, built peach houses and graperies, in fact did everything to make it the elegant and comfortable home that it was. The house, as it now stands, is as it was originally designed, but during the occupancy of Sheriff W. B. Jarvis there



THE ROSEDALE HOMESTEAD.

were added ample verandahs across the front, and octagonal morning rooms on the south and north, also an extension to the east and a conservatory on the south, giving it a most homelike, comfortable appearance. These extensions have all been removed, but may still be recognized in three detached houses on Roxborough street by their quaint eaves and dormer windows. The name "Rosedale" has been adopted by the city for its north-eastern suburb, but the Rosedale of 1824 extended from Yonge street to Lamport avenue, and from Park road to Roxborourgh street, containing about 120 acres. Traces of the original entrance from Yonge street may still be seen north of Severns' brewery To avoid this at times dangerous hill, Sheriff Jarvis, about 60 years ago made a road to Yonge street by Roxborough street, and planted an avenue of trees and had a lodge there which was a very roundabout way of getting into town. Later on he built the first bridge across the south ravine from Rosedale to Hazeldean, the pretty name given by Chief Justice Draper to his rural cottage on Park Road. The ravine is now filled in, and called 'The Embankment."

The old Rosedale house is celebrated for a memorable fancy ball given here in 1839, which is thus related in Toronto of Old:—"On that occasion, in the dusk of evening, and again probably in the gray dawn of morning, an irregular procession thronged the highway of Yonge street, and toiled up and down the steep approaches to Rosedale house, a procession consisting of the simulated shapes and forms that usually revisit the glimpses of the moon at masquerades, knights, crusaders, Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart, Princes, Queens and heroines, all mixed up with an incongruous ancient and modern canaille, a tour of Bedlam, a Nicholas Bottom, with amicable cheeks and fair large ears, an Ariel, a Paul Pry, etc., etc., not pacing on with some veri-similitude on foot or respectably mounted on horse. ass or mule, but borne along most prosaically on wheels or in sleighs. This pageant, though only a momentary social relaxation, a transient but not unutilitarian freak of fashion, accomplished well and cleverly in the midst of a scene literally a savage wild only a few years previously, may be noted as one of the many outcomes of precocity characterizing society in the colonies of England In a burlesque drama to be seen in the columns of a contemporary paper, the *Colonist* of 1839, we have an allusion to this memorable entertainment. The news is supposed to have just arrived of the union of the Canadas, to the dismay, as it is pretended, of the official party, among whom there will henceforth be no more cakes and ale. A messenger, Thomas, speaks:

List, oh, list, the Queen hath sent
A messenger to her Lords and trusty Commons.
All—What message sent she?
Thomas—Oh, the dreadful news,
That both the Canadas in one be joined,
(faints).

Sheriff William then speaks:

Farewe l, ye masquerades, ye sparkling routs,
Now routed out, no more shall routs eb ours.
No gilded chariots now shall roll along.
No sleighs that sweep across our icy path,
Sleighs! no, this news that slays our warmest hopes,
Ends pageantry and pride and masquerades.

The characters in the dramatic *jeu d'esprit*, from which these lines are taken, are the principal personages of the defeated party under thinly disguised names—Mr. Justice Clearhead, Mr. John Scott, William Welland, Judge Brock, Christopher Samuel, Sheriff William and Thomas.

Many years after this there was another interesting scene enacted on the lovely old lawn, when General Geo. Fenwick Williams, of Kars, inspected a volunteer rifle corps, of which Colonel Jarvis and Captain Lewis Ord were officers.

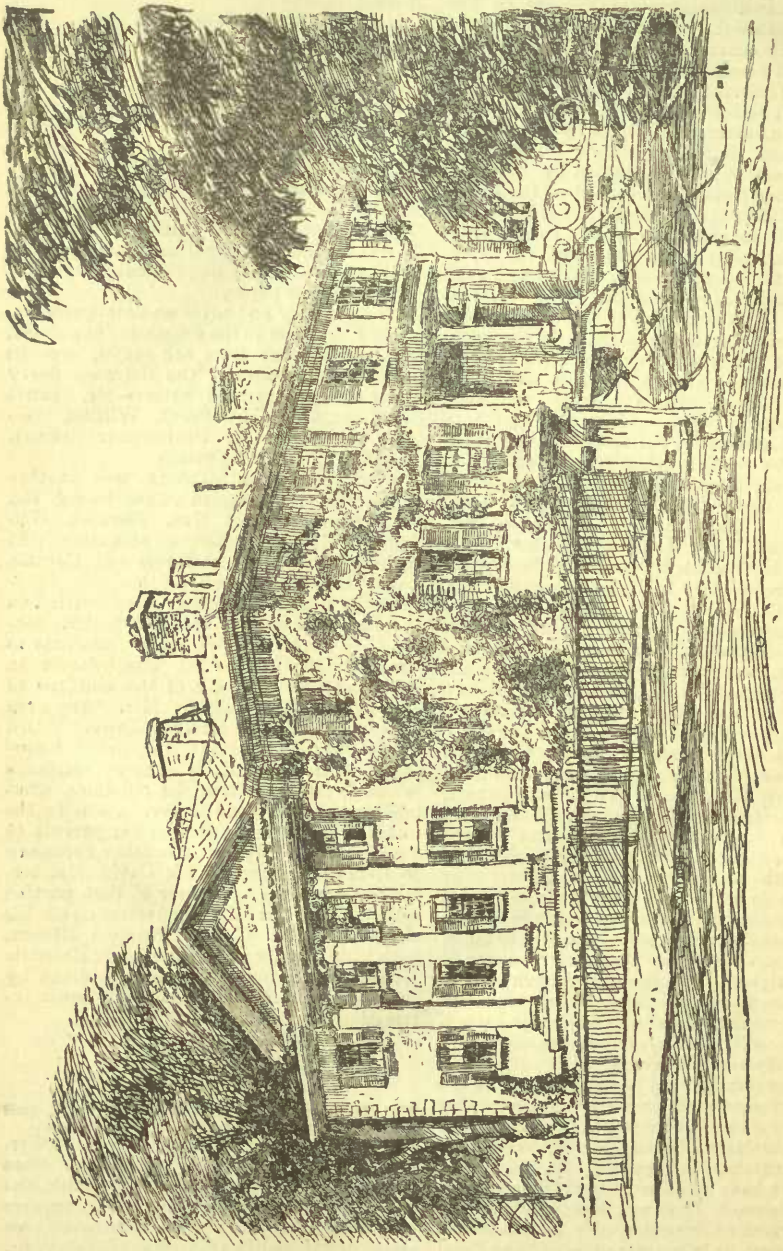
As the Rosedale property was settled on the daughters of the Sheriff and Mrs. Jarvis, they have each lived there from time to time since the decease of Mrs. Jarvis in 1852, so that very many of the children of Mrs. E. A. Meredith, Mrs. Augustus Nanton and Mrs. Lewis Ord have been born in the old homestead. Mrs. Meredith's present residence is built a few rods from the old lawn overlooking the well-wooded ravine, and in the midst of the trees planted by her parents in her childhood. When it became necessary to divide the property, Sir David McPherson became the possessor of that portion called the Rosedale Homestead, and his son-in-law, Mr. George Percival Ridout, with his family now occupy "Rosedale House," which must ever be considered by the denizens of Toronto one of its most interesting landmarks."

CHAPTER CXCV.

MOSS PARK.

The Mansion Built by Colonel Allan, and Now Occupied by Hon. G. W. Allan.

On the park lot, directly west of Sherbourne street, which constitutes the Moss Park estate, the name of D. W. Smith, the acting Surgeon-General in 1794, appears on the original plans. The subsequent possessor of Mr. Smith's lot was Colonel Allan, one of the most prominent of the early

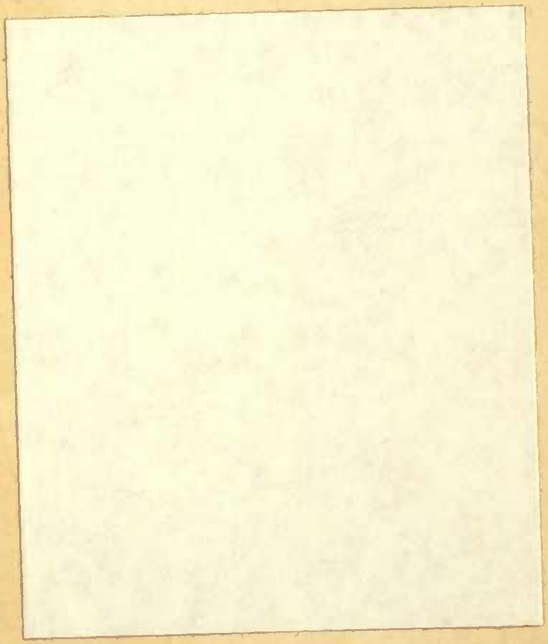


MOSS PARK—RESIDENCE OF HON. G. W. ALLAN.

settlers of York. The original Allan Homestead was at the foot of Frederick street, on the south-east corner. Subsequently he built on the Moss Park property the fine spacious brick mansion, now to be seen on the west side of Sherbourne street. South of Moss Park formerly ran a ravine to which is due the course of Queen street as it now is. At the lower bridge over the Don the Kingston road, if produced westward in a right line, would have been Queen street, but some way westward in this line the ravine was encountered running lengthwise, which was held to present great engineering difficulties. A road cut diagonally from the bridge to the opening on King street at once avoided the natural impediment and also led to a point where an easy connection was made with the track for wheels which ran along the shore of the harbor to the Garrison. Although the greater part of the Moss Park lot has been cut into building lots a wooded plot quite large for a city dwelling still surrounds the Moss Park Homestead, which has been for many years and still is the residence of Hon. George William Allan, D. C. L., President of the Dominion Senate, and Chancellor of the University of Trinity College.

Mr. Allan was born at York, now Toronto, on the 9th of January, 1822 His father, the late Hon. William Allan, was a pioneer settler who took up his abode in York during Governor Simcoe's term of office and resided in Toronto until his death in 1853. George William was educated by private tuition during the earlier years, and was afterwards sent to Upper Canada College. When the rebellion broke out in 1837, young Allan, then in his sixteenth year, left the College and entered as a private the "Bank Rifle Corps," of which Chief Justice Hagarty and Judge Galt were also members. He returned to College at the end of the following year and remained there until he went up for his examination as a law student, which he passed in the senior class in Easter term, 1839. He began his studies in the office of Messrs. Gamble & Boulton, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in Hilary term, 1846. Before entering upon the practice of law he made a tour through Europe, up the Nile, and through Asia Minor, meeting with many exciting adventures in the lawless districts of the latter. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. On his return home he at once took an active part in municipal affairs, and in 1849 was one of the aldermen for St. David's ward. In 1865 he was chosen Mayor of the city. In 1856, previous to his departure for a second trip abroad, he was presented by the citizens of Toronto with a complimentary address containing many signatures of men of all ranks, parties and creeds. In 1858 the electors of York Division returned him by a large majority to the Legislative Council of Old Canada, which he retained until Confederation. For many years he filled the office of Chairman of Private Bills Committee in that body. In May, 1867, he was called to the Senate by royal proclamation, and is now President of the Senate. He has taken an active share in the business of the Committee of the House, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. In politics he is a Conservative. Mr. Allan was one of the original members of the royal Canadian Institute, and has filled the chair as president, besides being a contributor to the journal of the Institute He has been closely connected with Trinity College University since its establishment in 1852. He has evinced a lively interest in Canadian art, holding the office of President of the Ontario Society of Artists, and chairman of the Art Union of Canada. Fond of horticultural pursuits, Mr. Allan labored as President of the Horticultural Society of Toronto for more than twenty-five years for the study and cultivation of flowers and fruits among his fellow citizens, and it was with that object that he presented the society in 1857 with the five acres of land which, with the subsequent addition of ten, now form the Horticultural Gardens. He has always been connected with the volunteers and militia, and is Lieutenant Colonel of the Regimental Division of East Toronto and an honorary member of the Queen's Own Rifles. Mr. Allan is a member of the Church of England, and has taken an active part in the Synod and other assemblies of the church. For more than twenty yeas he has been President of the Upper Canada Bible Society. In business affairs he has held posts of responsibility and importance as Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company and President of the Western Loan and Savings Company.

METROPOLITAN
TORONTO
LIBRARY

CANADIAN HISTORY

EX LIBRIS
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
ONTARIO
THIS BOOK MUST NOT BE REMOVED