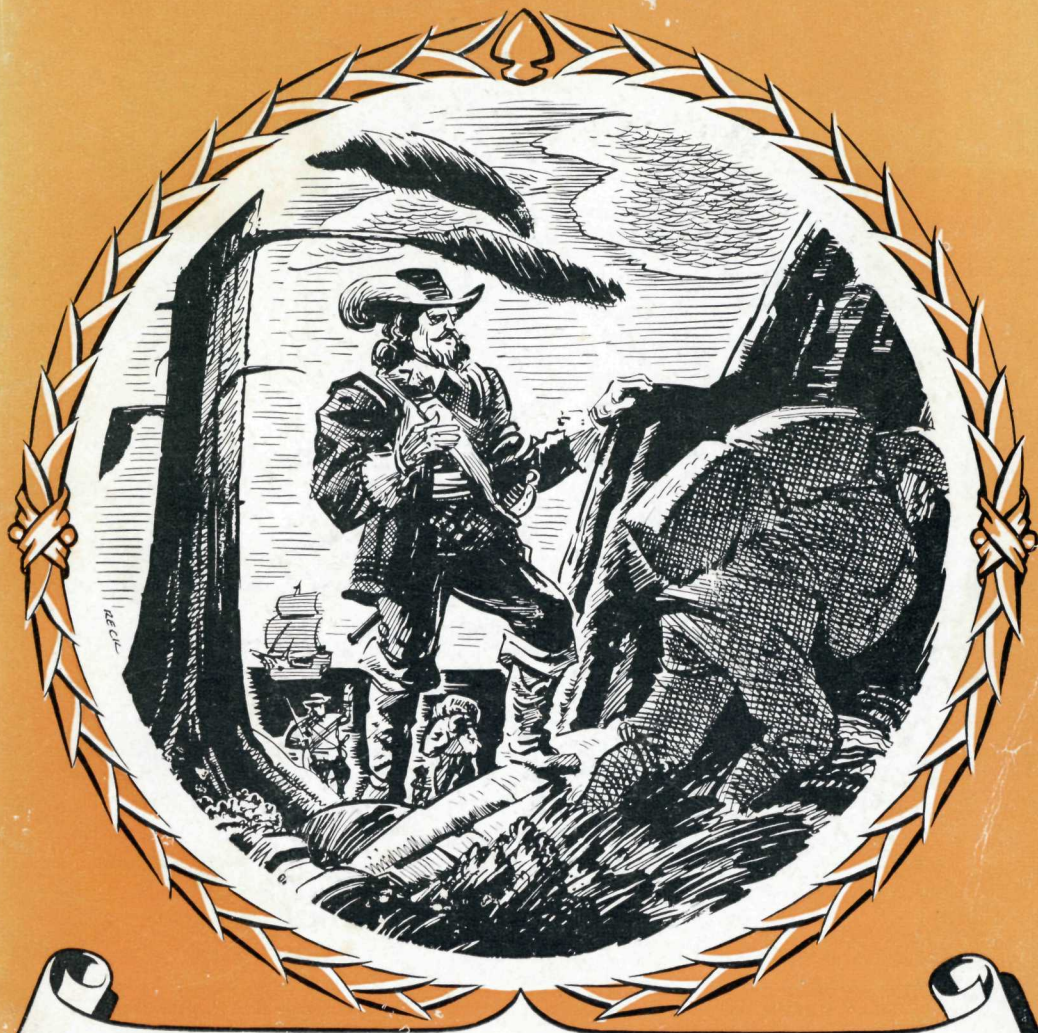
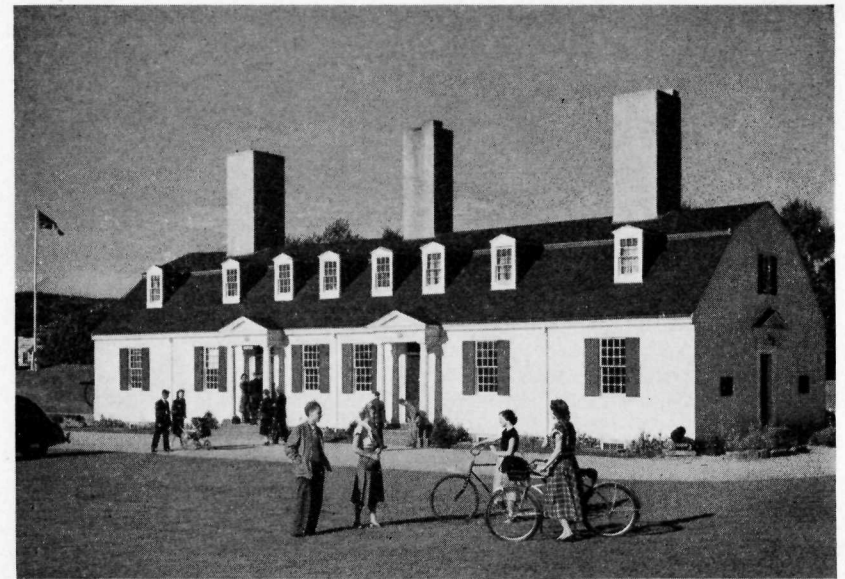


Canada's Historic Heritage



National Historic Parks and Sites
in Canada



Museum Building, Fort Anne National Historic Park, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

FOREWORD

Joseph Howe, famous Canadian statesman, has said that "a wise nation fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past".

To this end the National Parks Branch has been entrusted with the preservation, restoration and marking of places of national historic importance throughout Canada. Many of these are associated with stirring events in the nation's early history, and include Indian earthworks, villages and portages; French trading posts, forts and mission enterprises; sites connected with British exploration and naval and military operations in the long struggle for the possession of Canada, and others relating to the economic, industrial and political development of the country. The services rendered by distinguished men and women of Canada are also being commemorated.

The National Parks Branch is advised in connection with this work by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body whose members, resident in various parts of the country, are historians of recognized standing.

A number of the larger and more important sites have been set aside as National Historic Parks. Museums housing exhibits relating to the history of the region have been established at most of these parks.

In the necessarily brief description contained in this booklet, it has not in every instance been possible to state the exact location of each historic site. An inquiry in the particular neighbourhood, however, will enable the visitor to obtain this information.

Published under the Authority of
the Honourable Robert H. Winters,
Minister of Resources and Development.

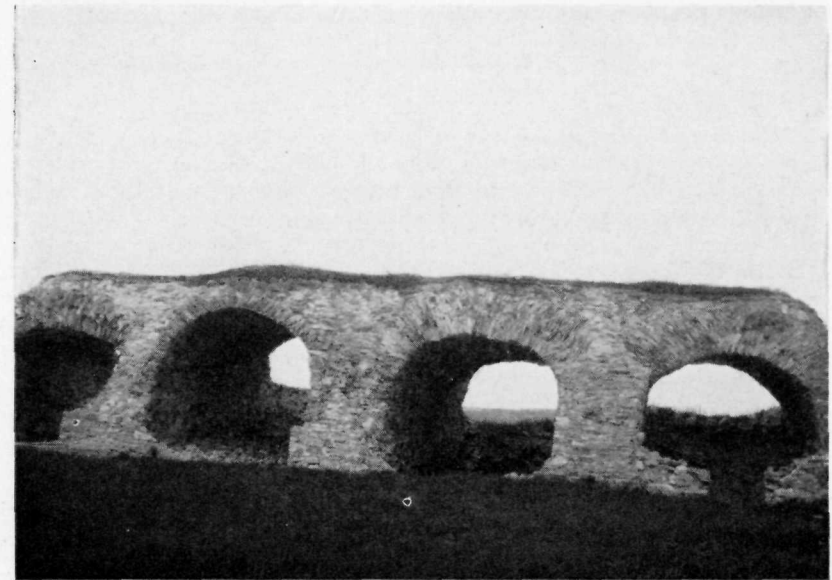
NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

Nova Scotia

Fortress of Louisbourg.—The site of a walled city once proudly termed the “Dunkirk of America”, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park is one of the most noted of all historic places on the North American Continent. Situated on the Island of Cape Breton, about 23 miles from Sydney, it contains the ruins of massive fortifications erected by the French as a military and naval station for the defence of their possessions in New France.

By the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Cape Breton Island, along with Isle St. Jean, now Prince Edward Island, was ceded to France by England, and English Harbour, renamed Louisbourg, was selected by the French as the most suitable point for a stronghold on the Atlantic. Possessing a fine harbour, it served as headquarters for a large fishing industry, and later as a base for French privateers that preyed on New England shipping. After the outbreak of war between England and France in 1744, hostilities were extended to North America, and Louisbourg was captured by an armed force of New England volunteers in 1745. Three years later the Fortress was returned to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Seven Years War, which began in 1755, again brought Louisbourg into prominence, and, after being twice blockaded by British fleets, its final capture was effected in 1758 by the combined forces of General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen. This achievement led to the fall of Quebec the following year, and resulted in the ultimate transfer of Canada from French to British rule. In 1760 the Fortress was demolished on orders from the British Government.



Casemates (Bomb-proof Shelters), Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park
Louisbourg, Nova Scotia.



The Courtyard, Port Royal Habitation, Lower Granville, Nova Scotia.

Most of the original area of the fortified city, together with Battery Island and the site of Grand Battery, is included in the 340 acres which comprise the Park. A group of old casemates or bomb-proof shelters still stand as mute relics of the last siege, and extensive excavation work has brought to light remains of walls of the citadel, barracks, chapel, governor's house and hospital, which are being preserved. Memorials have been erected to mark the site of the King's and Dauphin's bastions, and a fine stone museum, opened in 1936, contains a large number of exhibits and mementoes relating to the historic past. The Park is accessible from the Village of Louisbourg, 3 miles distant, which is served by railway and highway from the City of Sydney.

Port Royal.—Forming a link with many "first events" in Canadian history, Port Royal National Historic Park at Lower Granville, comprising an area of 20½ acres, is one of the notable points of interest in the Maritime Provinces. Here, on the shore of Annapolis Basin, the Government of Canada has erected, on the original site, a replica of the Port Royal Habitation, built in 1605 by Champlain and De Monts. Located on a good harbour, the group of buildings sheltered the first settlers in Canada, and formed the first permanent trading settlement in North America north of Spanish settlements on the Gulf of Mexico.

At Port Royal the first road in Canada was constructed, the first hydraulic development carried out, and the first Christian baptism performed. Here, too, was formed the first social club in North America, the Order of Good Cheer, to keep alive

the spirit of fellowship and goodwill among the members of the little settlement. On the waterfront was enacted the first play written and staged in North America.

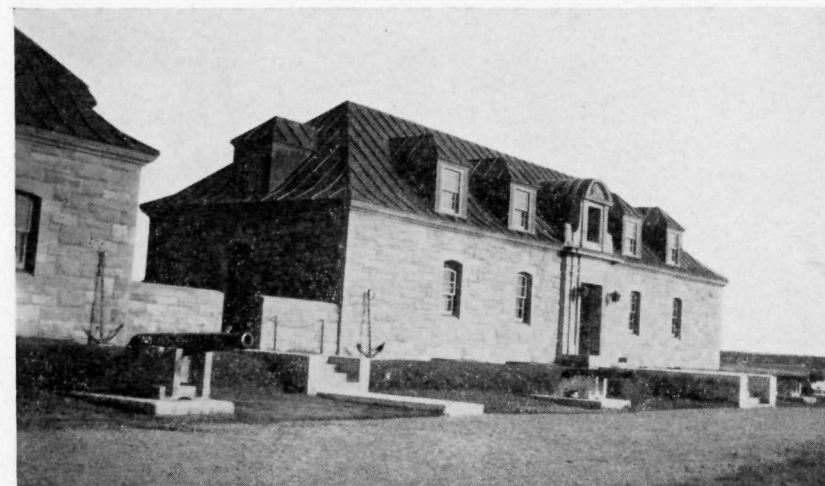
The original habitation, which comprised a group of buildings arranged around a courtyard and fortified at two corners by a cannon platform and palisade, was destroyed by an invading English force from Virginia in 1613. The restoration has been carried out as faithfully as practicable from plans and descriptions left by Champlain, and from data secured from France, Quebec and elsewhere. The location of the original buildings was fixed by intensive research, including a process of soil-reading.

Port Royal is accessible by motor road from Annapolis Royal, 8 miles distant.

Fort Anne.—Fort Anne National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal, comprising an area of 31 acres, occupied an important place in the early history of Canada, for around Port Royal, as it was originally known, centred the long struggle between the French and English for control of Acadia. The original Port Royal Habitation was captured and burnt by the English in 1613, but Acadia was returned by treaty to the French in 1632.

The new French governor, de Razilly, built a small fort at the mouth of La Have River on the Atlantic Coast, but on his death, d'Aulnay de Charnisay, his successor, removed the settlement to Port Royal. The new fort, built about 1635, was located on the present site of Fort Anne, several miles east of the original habitation and on the south shore of Annapolis River.

As the capital of Acadia, Port Royal for the next hundred years experienced a chequered career, and changed hands many times before its final capitulation by the French to a New England force under Nicholson in 1710. Nicholson changed the name from Port Royal to Annapolis Royal, in honour of the reigning sovereign of England, Queen Anne.



Museum Building, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick

Fort Beauséjour.—Among the notable historic places in New Brunswick is Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, comprising an area of 81 acres, situated on the Isthmus of Chignecto about midway between Sackville, New Brunswick, and Amherst, Nova Scotia. Fort Beauséjour was constructed by the French, between 1751 and 1755, in the course of their long struggle with the English for possession of Canada. It stood on the ridge overlooking Cumberland Basin, the southern arm of Chignecto Bay, and was erected as a counter defence against Fort Lawrence, built by the English on a parallel ridge a mile and a half to the southeast.

Attacked in 1755 before its actual completion, the Fort was captured after a short siege by the English under Monckton, who renamed it Fort Cumberland. Following its capture, the Fort was strengthened and its defences extended by a system of entrenchments, traces of which still remain. During the American Revolution in 1776 the Fort withstood an attack by invaders. It was strengthened during the War of 1812-14, but later the garrison was withdrawn, and the Fort gradually fell into ruins.

In 1926 the site was established as a national historic park, and since that time considerable restoration work has been carried out. Important historic events associated with the Fort have also been commemorated by the erection of suitable memorials on the grounds. A spacious stone museum, which has been constructed near the entrance, contains an interesting collection of exhibits relating to the historic Isthmus of Chignecto and the surrounding region. The Park is accessible from Provincial Highway No. 2, the direct route from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, and also may be reached from Aulac by the Canadian National Railways.

Quebec

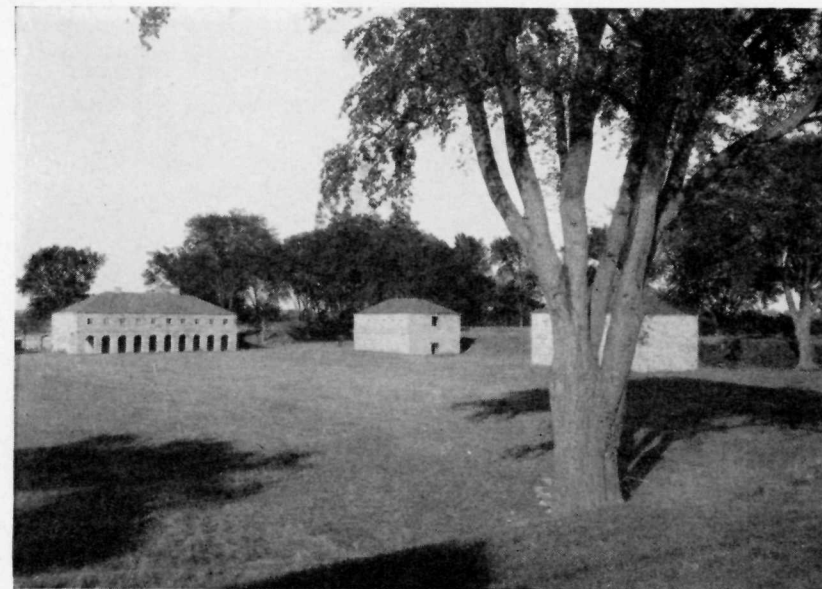
Fort Lennox.—Fort Lennox National Historic Park, comprising an area of 210 acres, includes the well preserved buildings of one of the largest forts constructed in Canada during the past two centuries. Situated on Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River, about 12 miles south of St. Johns, the fortifications are the outgrowth of a defence post built by the French in 1759 to resist the advance of the English from the south. Its surrender in 1760 to the English under Haviland was a prelude to the fall of Montreal and the ultimate transfer of New France to British rule.

Recognized as an important position which commanded the water route from Lake Champlain, Fort Lennox was garrisoned by British troops from the time of its occupation. It fell to an invading force of Americans under Schuyler and Montgomery in 1775, but was evacuated the following year. The present fortifications were commenced in 1782 under orders of the Imperial Government, and during the War of 1812-14 further additions were made to the defences. The Fort was abandoned as a military post in 1870.

Fort Lennox today presents an aspect of magnificent solidity. Entry is made through a large arch of hewn stone, opening on a great square or parade ground. On three sides are grouped various fort buildings, which include the officers' quarters, guardhouse, canteen, barracks, commissariat, and magazine, all constructed of stone and on the massive lines adopted by British authorities. The ramparts enclosing the Fort are built of earth, and rise from the waters of a moat 60 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The Fort may be reached from a point on the mainland near St. Paul, which is situated on Provincial Highway No. 9B, about 37 miles southeast of Montreal.

Fort Chambly.—The history of Fort Chambly goes back for almost three centuries. Situated on the Richelieu River at Chambly Canton, Quebec, about 20 miles from Montreal, the Fort was one of several constructed along the River by the French for the protection of settlers against attack by the Iroquois. The first fort, erected in 1665 by Captain Jacques de Chambly, was built of wood. It served until 1702, when it was burnt by the Indians during the temporary absence of a garrison.

Replaced on a smaller scale, the Fort proved to be inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants of the region, and in 1710-11 it was rebuilt of stone in its present proportions. Held by the French until the Seven Years War, it was surrendered to the English in 1760. During the American Revolution the Fort was captured in 1775 by troops under Montgomery, but was evacuated and burnt by the invaders the following year. Repaired in 1777, it was garrisoned until about the middle of the last century, when it was abandoned as a military post.



Parade Ground, Fort Lennox National Historic Park, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.



The Museum, Fort Chambly National Historic Park, Chambly, P.Q.

In 1921 the site, covering $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was acquired by the National Parks Branch, and since that time considerable restoration work has been carried out. The three massive walls that remain standing have been repaired, and the north wall along the River has been partially rebuilt. Inside the main entrance a stone museum has been constructed to house an interesting group of exhibits, and the old dungeon in the northwest corner has been restored. Along the south wall inside the Fort are the remains of two great fireplaces, the only relics of the chapel, hospital and chaplain's house. Memorials have been erected in the old military cemetery which adjoins the Fort. Chambly is accessible by Provincial Highway No. 1, and is also served by the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway.

Ontario

Fort Wellington.—Overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence River at Prescott, Ontario, Fort Wellington National Historic Park is a vivid reminder of days gone by when the now peaceful International Boundary between Canada and the United States bristled with military posts. The Park, comprising an area of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, contains well preserved fortifications originally erected during the War of 1812-14 for the defence of communication between Kingston and Montreal, and is named after the great Duke of Wellington.

Although never besieged, Fort Wellington figured in two attacks made by its garrison on Ogdensburg, directly across the St. Lawrence River. The second attack.

in 1813, resulted in the capture of that town, and the command of the River. During the Rebellion of 1837-38 the Fort, neglected from 1815, was repaired and the large blockhouse within the earthworks rebuilt in its present substantial form. The Fort was also garrisoned during the Fenian Raids of 1866, and later in 1870 and 1886.

The fortifications consist of earthworks, pentagonal in shape—surrounded by a palisade and dry ditch—which enclose the blockhouse. The latter is a massive stone building having walls four feet thick and pierced with loopholes. Inside the ramparts are the original officers' quarters erected in 1812. A portion of the first floor of the blockhouse serves as a museum, and contains a number of very interesting exhibits.

Another interesting feature of the Fort is the caponnière or listening post, a stone structure which extends outside the ramparts and is reached by a subterranean passage from the interior. The roof is constructed of solid cedar logs, and the walls, two and a half feet thick, are pierced with loop-holes. This caponnière was erected in 1838 by engineers from Kingston and was intended as an additional defence to guard the ramparts in case of attack.

The Park is situated within the town of Prescott, accessible by Provincial Highway No. 2 and also served by lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.



Blockhouse, Fort Wellington National Historic Park, Prescott, Ontario.



Museum Building, Fort Malden National Historic Park, Amherstburg, Ontario.

Fort Malden.—Fort Malden National Historic Park at Amherstburg, Ontario, forms an interesting link with early events in Canadian history. Following the surrender of Detroit by British forces in 1796, Fort Malden was constructed on the banks of the Detroit River between 1797 and 1799 by Royal Canadian Volunteers, and for the next 40 years was one of the principal frontier military posts in Upper Canada.

During the War of 1812-14 Fort Malden played a conspicuous part, and was the rallying point for the British forces that captured Detroit in 1812. Following the Battle of Lake Erie, in 1813, Fort Malden was dismantled and vacated by the British. Occupied by an invading force from the United States, it was held until 1815 when it was evacuated under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent. During the border raids of 1837-38, Fort Malden again became an important military post, and for a time was garrisoned by a considerable force.

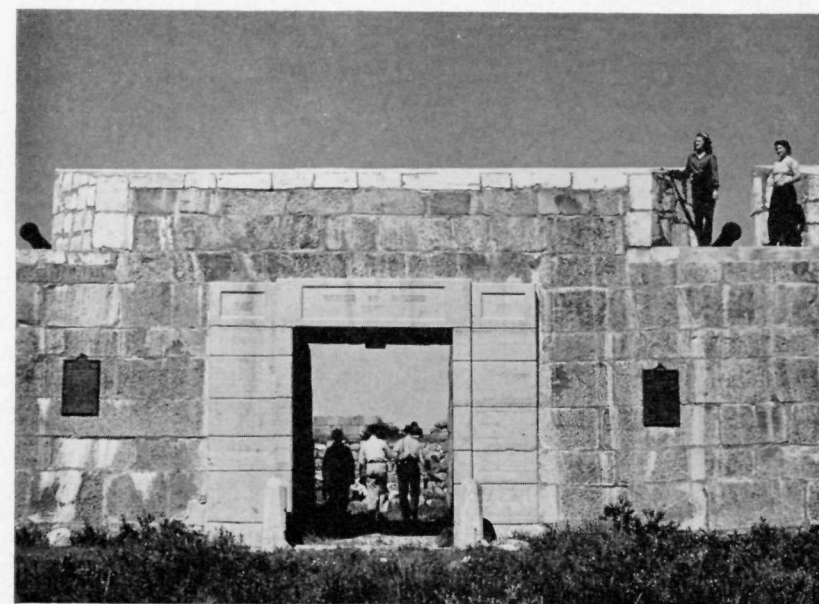
The site, covering 5 acres, including part of the remaining earthworks, has been acquired by the Canadian Government, and established as a national historic park. Important events connected with the site have been commemorated, and a museum on the park grounds houses a large number of interesting exhibits relating to the history of the region. Amherstburg is situated on Highway No. 18, about 16 miles from Windsor.

Manitoba

Prince of Wales's Fort, Opposite the Port of Churchill.—This, the most northerly fortress on the North American Continent, was built in the years between 1733 and 1771 in order to secure control of Hudson Bay for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Designed by British Army engineers, it was 310 feet long and 317 feet wide, with stone walls nearly 42 feet thick at the base and 17 feet in height. Some 40 guns, from 6 to 24-pounders, were mounted in its embrasures, and Prince of Wales's Fort became the strongest fort ever built by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1782, a French expedition entered Hudson Bay and captured the fort. Admiral La Perouse was in command of this fleet of three ships, and Samuel Hearne, who had discovered the famous Coppermine River, was the Governor of the fort. Before long La Perouse replenished his fleet by stripping the fort of everything of value. He then burned the buildings, spiked and dismounted the guns and blew up part of the walls. The fleet sailed away to capture York Factory in like manner.

Prince of Wales's Fort, as partially restored, stands today in much the same condition as La Perouse left it. Serving now no military purpose, the ancient fort, together with an adjacent area of 50 acres, has been set apart as a national historic park.



Prince of Wales's Fort, Churchill, Manitoba.



Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park near Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Lower Fort Garry.—On the west bank of the Red River, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, stands the old stone-walled fort built between 1831 and 1839 by the Hudson's Bay Company and known as Lower Fort Garry. Although never besieged, the fort played its part on several occasions in meeting the threat of war and rebellion. During the Oregon boundary dispute of 1846, British troops were stationed at the fort to defend the colony, and when the rebellion led by Louis Riel broke out among the half-breeds of the Red River, the place was a refuge for the troubled Loyalists. Six companies of the 2nd Quebec Battalion spent the winter of 1870-71 at Lower Fort Garry, and there on August 3, 1871, Indian Treaty No. 1 was signed. It remained a place of considerable importance until about the year 1882, when the head of navigation for the Red River was removed from there to old Colville Landing on the opposite side of the river near Selkirk. Most of the buildings that had been constructed outside the walls were then demolished and the fort left in much the same condition as it stands today. It was occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1911. There are five buildings located within the stone walls of the structure in a good state of repair, and the fort area, including the bastions, comprising an area of nearly 13 acres, was transferred to the Canadian Government by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1951 and has been established a national historic park. The Motor Country Club has held a lease of the property for some time and this arrangement is to be continued for a further period.

Saskatchewan



Fort Battleford National Historic Park.

Fort Battleford.—Situated in the townsite of Battleford, four miles south of the city of North Battleford. It is accessible by Provincial Highways Nos. 4 and 5, and is also served by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. The buildings include the Superintendent's House, Inspector's Cottage, Guard Room, Hospital Stable and Barracks. The first three buildings formed part of the original North West Mounted Police Post established there in 1876 and linked up with such posts as Macleod, Fort Walsh, Calgary, Edmonton, Carlton and Swan River. The other two buildings were erected later.

Fort Battleford, located in the territory of the Cree Indian, had a stabilizing and encouraging effect in the settlement of the Prairie Provinces. During the Rebellion of 1885, many of the settlers sought shelter and protection there. The site of this old post, comprising approximately two hundred acres, was constituted a protected area by the Saskatchewan Government under the Provincial Parks and Protected Areas Act and designated "The Mounted Police Memorial and Indian Museum". Of this area 36.7 acres, on which are located the five buildings referred to above, were transferred to the Canadian Government on the 1st July, 1951 and the area has been established a national historic park.

The log stockade has been partly restored, and the original buildings house an interesting museum collection pertaining to the North West Mounted Police, the Indians, the fur trade, the early settlers and to the general development of the West.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

The following are sites which have been marked and are being maintained by the National Parks Branch. Locations are approximate and all are marked by bronze tablets, though this fact is not specifically mentioned in the description when a cairn or monument has been erected on the site.

Nova Scotia

Amherst.—*Post Office Building, Victoria St.*—Tablets to the memory of the following Fathers of Confederation—Edward Barron Chandler, Robert Barry Dickey, Jonathan McCully, and Sir Charles Tupper.

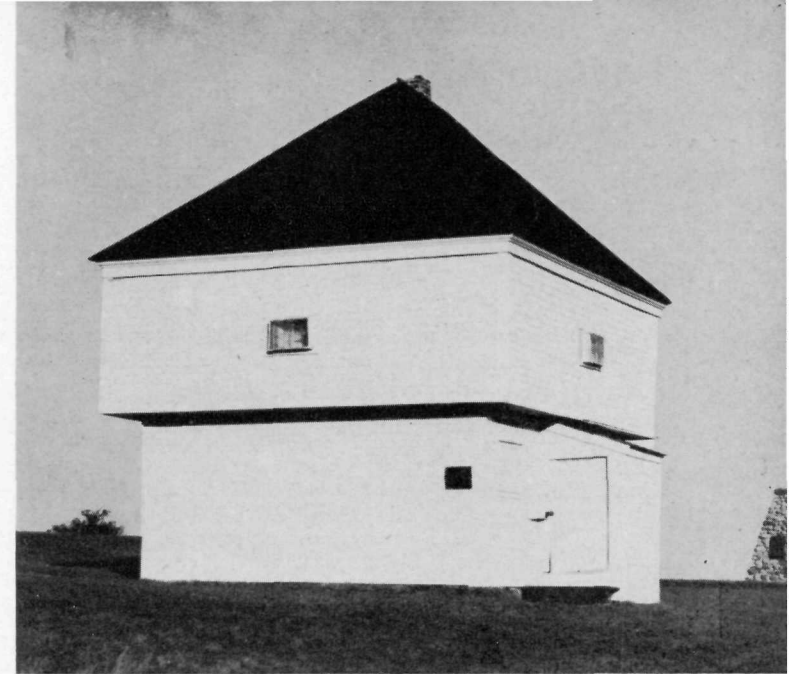
Annapolis Royal.—*Lower St. George St.*—Tablet on iron standard to mark the site of the Fort built in 1712 by Mohawk Indians under Major Livingston.

Fort Anne Park.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the services of Samuel Vetch, Adjutant General of the force which captured Port Royal, 1710, and who later was a notable figure in colonial history; cut-stone monument to commemorate the faithful services of Jean Paul Mascarene, 1684-1760, a French Huguenot in the army of Britain; a monument to Sieur de Monts; and tablets to the memory of Philipps Cosby and William Wolseley, two Nova Scotia born officers who rose to the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy.



Sieur de Monts Monument.
Fort Anne National Historic
Park, Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Old Blockhouse, Fort Edward,
Windsor, Nova Scotia.



Bridgetown.—*Highway No. 1*—Cairn to commemorate the two combats at Bloody Creek in 1711 and 1757 between the British garrison at Annapolis Royal and allied French and Indians in the conflict for possession of Acadia.

Canso.—*Public School Grounds, School St.*—Cairn to commemorate its fortification by the British in 1720 and later combats between them and the French and Indians.

Englishtown.—*The Cabot Trail*—Cairn to mark the site of the settlement established by Captain Charles Daniel, 1629. It was selected as a naval base in 1713, named Port Dauphin, and strongly fortified.

Fort Lawrence.—*Highway No. 4*—Cairn to mark site of the Fort built by the British in 1750 for the defence of the Isthmus of Chignecto. The Fort was garrisoned until after the capture of Fort Beauséjour in 1755.

Glace Bay.—*Timmerman Street and Atlantic Avenue*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events connected with the first exchange of radio messages across the Atlantic on December 15, 1902.

Grand Pre.—*Highway No. 1*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the Battle of Grand Pre, which took place on Feb. 11, 1747, between New England troops under Colonel Arthur Noble, and French and Indians under Coulon de Villers.

Guysborough.—*Academy Grounds*—Cut-stone monument to the memory of Henry Marshall Tory, distinguished scientist and educationist.

Halifax.—*Admiralty House Grounds*—Cut-stone monument in honour of the officers and men of H.M.S. *Shannon*, which defeated the United States frigate *Chesapeake* off Boston Harbour, June 1, 1813.

Bedford Road.—Cairn to mark the site of the encampment of the storm-shattered expedition sent from France in 1746, under Admiral the Duc d'Anville.

Naval Barracks—Monument on small green to mark the site of the first Royal Dockyard in Canada.

Post Office Building, Hollis St.—Tablet to commemorate the establishment of the first Post Office in Canada, 1755.

North End Postal Station—Tablet in memory of Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, Minister of Justice of Canada, 1885-94, and Prime Minister, 1892-94.

158 Dutch Village Road—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of the first zoological garden in America, north of Mexico, established by Andrew Downs in 1847.

Point Pleasant Park—Tablet on Prince of Wales Martello Tower built in 1796 by direction of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who commanded the military forces in Nova Scotia at that period. The Tower is being preserved as an example of that type of military fortification.

Citadel Hill—Custody of certain lands and structures comprising the Citadel has been acquired with a view to their development and preservation. Work on this fortification was started in 1828 and completed thirty years later.

Maritime Museum Building, H.M.C. Dockyard—Tablets to the memory of Sir George Augustus Westphal, Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, Sir Edward Belcher, Philip Westphal, and George Edward Watts, local born officers who rose to the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy.

Province House—

- (a) Tablet to mark the site of the first printing press in British North America, 1751.
- (b) Tablet to the memory of James Boyle Uniacke.
- (c) Tablet to commemorate the events connected with the First Responsible Government in the British Empire overseas.

Dalhousie University Grounds—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events connected with the Halifax-Castine expedition, 1814-15.

Law Courts Building—Tablet in memory of William Alexander Henry, one of the Fathers of Confederation and Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1875-1888.

Tramway Building—corner Barrington and Sackville Streets—Tablet to the memory of the Right Honourable W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia and Minister of Finance for Canada.

Public Archives Building—Tablets to the memory of William Henry Chase who gave to his native province the Public Archives Building of Nova Scotia; to Thomas Beamish Akins, historian and first archivist of Nova Scotia; and to Beamish Murdoch, lawyer, legislator and historian.

Kennington Cove.—Near *Louisbourg Highway*—Cairn to mark the landing place of Brig.-Gen. James Wolfe's Brigade, June 8, 1758.

La Have.—*Lighthouse Reserve, Mouth of La Have River*—Cairn to mark the site of the Fort built by Isaac de Razilly, where the capital of the colony was established.

Liverpool—*Fort Point Park*—Cairn to the memory of the Privateersmen of Liverpool Bay, who maintained and defended their trade with the West Indies and waged successful war upon the enemies of Great Britain, in ships fitted and armed at their own expense.

Simeon Perkins House—Tablet to the memory of Simeon Perkins, famous colonial diarist. He was active as a merchant, ship-builder and West Indies trader, and during the American Revolution strove to avoid conflict between those who sympathized with King or Congress.

Lower Granville.—*Port Royal Park*—Tablet in honour of Harriette Taber Richardson, whose vision, initial research and unwavering enthusiasm inspired action to be taken in connection with the reconstruction of the Habitation.

New Glasgow—*Post Office Building*—Tablet to commemorate the achievements of George Frederick Cameron as a poet and journalist.

North Sydney.—*Western Union Telegraph Company's Cable Building*—Tablet to commemorate the successful laying of a submarine telegraph cable between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, 1856.

Pictou.—*Church and Willow Sts.*—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of the First Pictou Academy, which was erected in 1818 and demolished in 1932.

Port la Tour.—*Bacarra Point, near Barrington*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort St. Louis, the last foothold of France in Acadia, built prior to 1627.

Port Morien.—*Long Beach Road*—Cairn to mark the site of the first regular coal-mining operations in America, established by the French, 1720.

St. Peters.—*Highway No. 4*—Cairn on Canal Reserve to mark the site of Nicolas Denys' Fort and Trading Post, 1650, and to commemorate the construction of the St. Peter's Canal.

Sambro.—*Main Highway to South Sambro*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the Sambro Island Lighthouse. Construction of stone tower 82 feet high, which still stands, was commenced in 1759.

Shelburne.—*Highway No. 3*—Boulder at the foot of King Street, to commemorate the founding of the Town by United Empire Loyalists, 1783.

Sydney.—*Post Office Building*—Tablet to commemorate the public services of Joseph Frederick Wallat Des Barres, 1722-1824, a distinguished military engineer; and tablet to commemorate the services of Sir John George Bourinot as an historian and authority on Parliamentary procedure.

Tatamagouche.—*Community Field*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the naval encounter which took place in the harbour there on June 15, 1745.

Tor Bay.—Tablet on large roadside boulder, between Charlo Cove and Cole Harbour, commemorating the pioneer work of Captain Savalette in the sedentary fisheries of Acadia.

Truro.—*Court House*—Tablets in memory of Samuel George William Archibald, Member of the Nova Scotia Assembly, 1806-41, and Sir Adams George Archibald, one of the Fathers of Confederation.



Excavations, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia.

Highway No. 2.—Cut-stone monument west of the town, to mark the site of the Isgonish-French River Portage, which was the chief route of the French and Indians from Cobequid to Isle St. Jean and Louisbourg.

Wallace Bridge.—*Highway No. 6*.—Cut stone monument to mark the birth-place of Simon Newcomb, one of the world's greatest scientists.

Windsor.—*King's College Grounds*.—Tablet on chapel to mark the site of the oldest university in the King's Overseas Dominions, founded in 1789.

King St..—Cairn on military reserve to mark the site of Fort Edward, built by the British in 1750.

King's Square.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the literary achievements of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, 1796-1865.

Park between King and Gerrish Sts..—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events connected with the first agricultural fair in Canada, which was held on Fort Edward Hill, May 21, 1765.

Hants County War Memorial Centre.—Tablets to the memory of Robert Christie, historian of Lower Canada, and Arthur Lawrence Haliburton who served in Commissariat Department of the British Army, 1855-91 and as Undersecretary for War, 1895-97.

Prince Edward Island

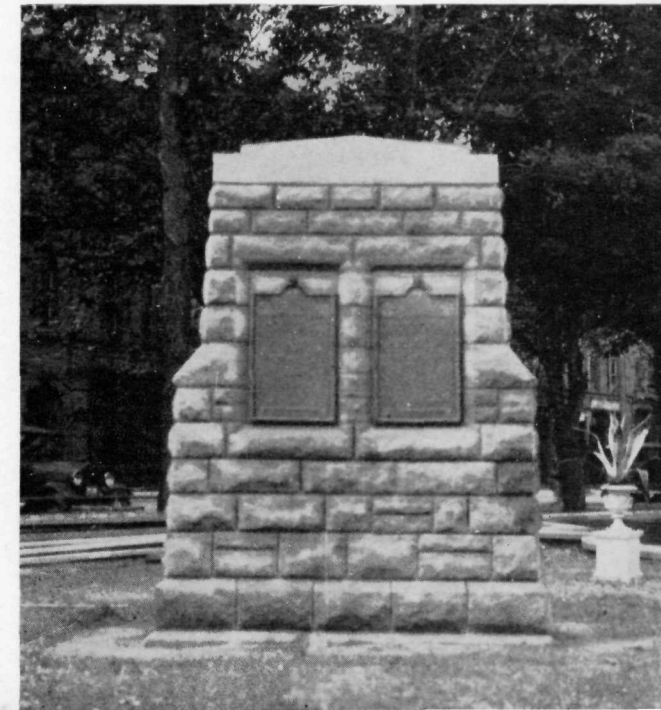
Alberton.—*Highway No. 1*.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the work of Robert T. Oulton and Charles Dalton, pioneers in breeding and raising silver-black foxes in captivity, and of James Gordon and Robert Tuplin, who later assisted in developing the industry.

Brudenell Point.—Cut-stone monument to mark the site where Jean Pierre Roma founded a base for control of the Gulf fisheries and for trade with France, Quebec, and the West Indies, 1732.

Cavendish.—Cut-stone monument to the memory of Lucy Maud Montgomery, author of "Anne of Green Gables". This was the first in a series of novels that cast a romantic glow over her native Province and gained for her international fame as the creator of "one of the immortal children of fiction".

Charlottetown.—*Provincial Legislature Grounds*.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier on the Island, 1534, also a cut-stone monument to commemorate the distinguished service to navigation of Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield, 1795-1885.

Provincial Building.—Tablets to commemorate: (a) the laying of the first submarine telegraph in America, 1852; (b) outstanding historic events connected with the Island; (c) the memory of the following Fathers of Confederation—George Coles, Colonel John Hamilton Gray, Thomas Heath Haviland, Andrew Archibald Macdonald, Edward Palmer, William Henry Pope, and Edward Whelan; (d) the lives and achievements of Sir Louis Henry Davies, former Chief Justice of Canada, and Sir Joseph Pope, biographer and confidant of Sir John A. Macdonald, and (e) the events connected with the entry of Prince Edward Island into Confederation, July 1, 1873.



Jacques Cartier Monument, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.



Cairn to commemorate the services of Nicolas Denys, Bathurst, New Brunswick.

Harris Art Gallery Building—Tablet to the memory of Robert Harris, eminent artist.

Prince of Wales College—Tablet to commemorate the life and achievements of Sir Robert Falconer as an educator, writer and lecturer.

Freetown.—*Near Railway Station*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the public services of Jacob Gould Schurman as an educationist, author and ambassador.

Lower Bedeque.—*Howatt's Shore*—Tablet on iron standard in memory of James Colledge Pope, merchant, shipbuilder, and statesman. He was thrice Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Rocky Point.—*Highway No. 9*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the first organized land survey of Prince Edward Island by Captain Samuel Holland in 1764-65.

New Brunswick

Aulac.—*Fort Beauséjour Park*—Monument to mark the site of Tonge's Island, once the capital of Acadia. Monument in memory of the settlers who came to Chignecto from Yorkshire, England, 1772-76. Tablet affixed to the museum in honour of Major Thomas Dixon, who, during the siege of the Fort in 1776, made a perilous journey to Halifax, securing the assistance of a force which helped to rout the enemy and to save Nova Scotia for the Empire.

Baie Verte.—*Highway No. 16*—Cut-stone monument to mark the ancient Indian portage route from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy, which was the chief means of communication between Quebec, Isle Royale, and Chignecto.

Bathurst.—*Main and Murray Sts.*—Cairn to commemorate the services of Nicolas Denys, appointed Governor and Lieutenant-General of the Coasts and Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Canso to Gaspe in 1654.

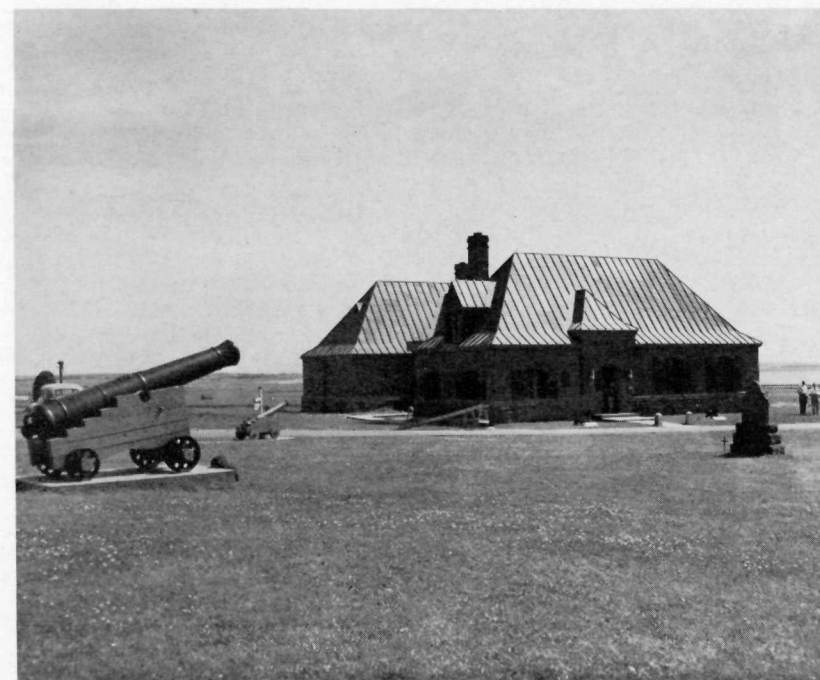
Campbellton.—*Riverside Park*—Cairn to commemorate the last naval battle of the Seven Years War in North American waters, 1760.

Chatham.—*Post Office Building*—Tablet in memory of John Mercer Johnson, a Father of Confederation and Speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly.

Fredericton.—*Legislative Assembly Building*—Tablets to the memory of Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, 1823-31, a distinguished soldier, administrator, author and inventor; to the memory of Charles Fisher, a Father of Confederation, and to commemorate the services of Lemuel Allan Wilmot as a statesman, jurist, and advocate of Responsible Government.

Gibson and Albert Sts.—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Nashwaak erected by Governor Villebon, 1692, and abandoned by the French six years later.

Legislative Assembly Building Grounds—Cut-stone monument commemorating the first Ministry of Health in the British Empire, established in 1918, through the advocacy of the Honourable W. F. Roberts.



The Museum, Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, Aulac, New Brunswick.

Brunswick and Kings Sts.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the distinguished services of the 104th New Brunswick Regiment in the defence of Canada, 1813-14.

University of New Brunswick Grounds—Monument in memory of the Canadian poets—Bliss Carman, Sir Charles Roberts, and Francis Joseph Sherman—born in or near Fredericton.

Frosty Hollow.—near Sackville—Cut-stone monument to mark the ancient Indian portage route which connected Beaubassin with the Memramcook and Petitcodiac rivers, and was an important link in the communication system between Acadia and Quebec.

Gagetown.—Post Office Building—Tablet in memory of Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, a Father of Confederation, Premier and Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and Minister of Finance of Canada.

Hillsborough.—Near C.N.R. Station—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the engagement which took place near there, Sept. 3, 1775, between French and English troops in the struggle for Acadia.

Lower Jemseg.—Main Highway—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of Fort Jemseg, built in 1659 by Thomas Temple during the English possession of Acadia.

Lower Jolicure.—Site of old French dry dock, one of the earliest recorded in Canadian history.

Minto.—Near C.P.R. Station—Monument to commemorate the first export of coal, before the middle of 17th century from Grand Lake to Boston. This export trade was the first to be developed on the entire eastern coast of North America.

Newcastle.—Post Office Building—Tablet in memory of Peter Mitchell, a Father of Confederation, Premier of New Brunswick, 1865-67, and Senator, 1867-72.

North West Bridge.—Highway No. 8—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with Beaubears Island, which served as a concentration camp for refugee Acadians, 1756-59.

Petitcodiac.—Highway No. 2—Cut-stone monument to mark the ancient Indian portage route from Acadia to the Upper St. John and Quebec, which was later used by the French.

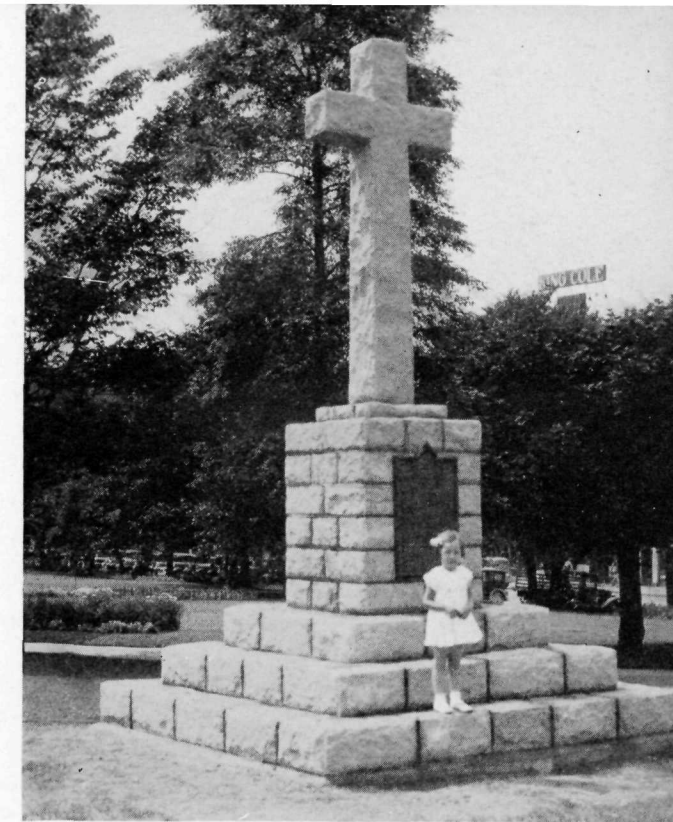
Port Elgin.—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Gaspereau, built by French troops, 1751, renamed Fort Monckton, 1755, after its occupation by British forces.

St. Andrews.—Post Office Building—Tablet to the memory of the noted Canadian poet, Oliver Goldsmith, who was born at St. Andrews in 1794.

Saint John.—King Square—Granite cross to commemorate the founding of the Province, Aug. 16, 1784.

Market Square—Boulder marking the site of the landing place of the United Empire Loyalists, May 18, 1783.

Monument commemorating the founding of the Province of New Brunswick, Saint John, New Brunswick.



Customs House Building—Tablets commemorating the invention of the first marine compound engine by Benjamin Tibbits in 1842, and the first steam fog-horn by Robert Foulis in 1854.

Royal Hotel—Tablet to mark the site of Mallard House, in which the first Legislature of New Brunswick met in 1786.

Fort Howe Grounds—Cairn to commemorate the public services of Major Gilfrid Studholme, who built Fort Howe in 1778 and was its commander; also tablet to commemorate the Treaty of Peace made with the Indians at Fort Howe on Sept. 24, 1778.

New Brunswick Museum—Tablets to the memory of William Henry Steeves and John Hamilton Gray, Fathers of Confederation; James de Mille, eminent novelist and humorist; George McCall Theal, educationist and historian; William Francis Ganong, eminent scientist, geographer and historian; Sir George Parkin, educationist, and author; Sir George Eulas Foster, statesman, orator, and administrator; and Sir Charles Carter Drury, an officer who rose to flag rank in the Royal Navy.

Riverview Park—Stone monument commemorating the events connected with the beginning of the lumber industry in Eastern Canada.

West Saint John—Boulder on Town Hall Square to mark the site of Fort Charnisay, built by Sieur d'Aulnay de Charnisay in 1645; also tablet on Martello Tower, built for the defence of Saint John during the War of 1812-14.

Welshpool.—Campobello Island—Stone monument in memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt who during many years of his eventful life found on this tranquil island, rest, refreshment and freedom from care.

Westfield.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Boishebert (Nerepis), an ancient Indian stronghold strengthened by the French in 1749 and used by them against the British.

Woodstock.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Meductic, chief Maliseet stronghold in Acadia in the 17th and 18th centuries; also tablet to mark the ancient Indian Portage which formed part of the main route of travel between Acadia and New England.

Quebec

Allan's Corners.—Granite obelisk to commemorate the Battle of Châteauguay, October 26, 1813.

Beauport.—*Royal Avenue*—Tablet affixed to house in which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry, the hero of Châteauguay, was born, November 19, 1778.

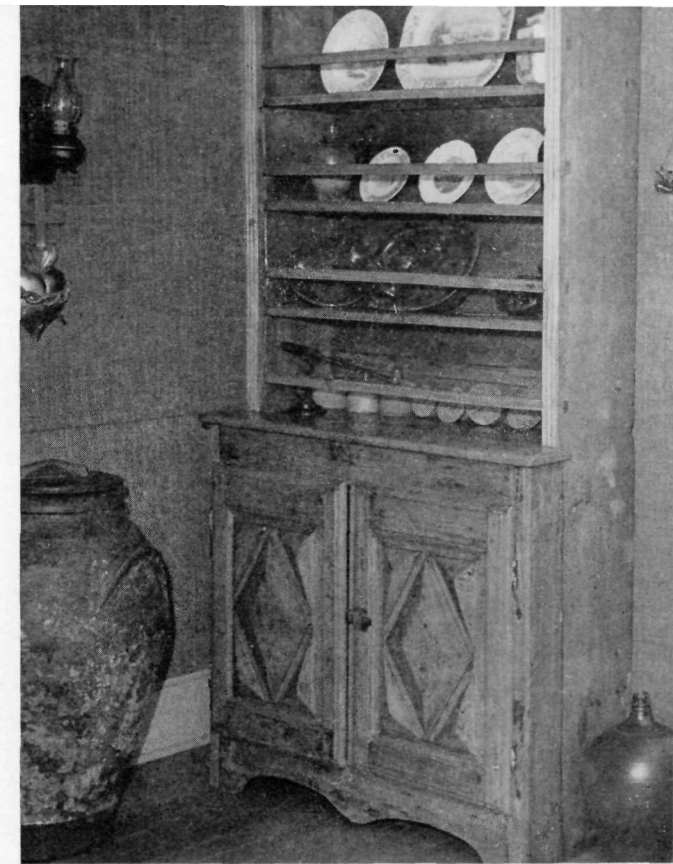
Boucherville.—Cut-stone monument with tablet to the memory of Father Jacques Marquette, who, with Louis Jolliet, discovered the Mississippi River in 1673.

Cabano.—*Caldwell Road*—Cairn to mark the Témiscouata Portage, longest and most difficult on the overland route between Acadia and Quebec.



Main Entrance, Fort Chambly National Historic Park, Chambly, P.Q.

Interior, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Birthplace, St. Lin, P.Q.



Cap Rouge.—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Charlesbourg Royal, built by Jacques Cartier, 1541-42.

Carillon.—*Canal Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Carillon Canal in 1826-33.

Stone barracks building erected about 1830. Leased to the Historical Society of Argenteuil County for museum purposes.

Cascades Point.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Soulanges Canal in 1892-1900, to overcome the Cascades, Cedars, and Coteau Rapids.

Caughnawaga.—Tablet on east wall of the old Fort to commemorate the events connected with the construction of Fort St. Louis in 1725.

Cedars.—*Cedars-Cascades Point Road*—Cairn to mark the site of the Battle of the Cedars, May, 1776, between Canadian and American troops.

Chambly.—*Canal Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Chambly Canal, 1831-43, to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River for navigation purposes.

Martel St.—Tablet to mark the birthplace of Madame Albani, world renowned singer.

Chambly-St. Johns Highway.—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Ste. Thérèse, built in 1665 by the Carignan Regiment for defence against the Iroquois.

Coteau-du-Lac.—Cairn to mark the site of the Fort and blockhouse built for the protection of the Canal, constructed in 1779-80.

Frelighsburg.—*Main Highway to Franklin, Vermont*—Monument to commemorate the Battle of Eccles Hill, May 25, 1870, between Fenian Raiders and Canadian Volunteers.

Gaspe.—*Highway No. 6*—Thirty-foot granite cross to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier, July 24, 1534.

Grenville.—*Canal Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Grenville Canal, 1819-33.

Howick.—*Highway No. 4*—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Châteauguay Ford, October 26th, 1813.

Hull.—*Eddy Park*—Cairn to mark the site of the first of three portages of the Chaudière, on the route from the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes, the Prairies, Rocky Mountains, and beyond. Traversed by Champlain in 1613.

Ile-aux-Coudres.—Granite cross to mark the site where Jacques Cartier landed, September 6, 1535. He explored the Island and gave it its name.

Ile-aux-Noix.—*Fort Lennox*—Tablets to commemorate the Battle of Ile-aux-Noix, June 3, 1813, which resulted in the capture of two United States sloops, and in memory of the officers, soldiers and seamen of the Royal Navy, Provincial Marine, and Royal Marines who fought on Lake Champlain during the years 1776-77 and 1812-14.



Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Birthplace, St. Lin, P.Q.



Jacques Cartier Cross, Gaspe, P.Q.

Kingsmere.—*King Mountain*—Cairn to mark the site of the first Geodetic Survey Station, established in 1905.

Lachine.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Lachine Canal, 1821-25.

St. Joseph St.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events connected with the massacre of the inhabitants by fifteen hundred Iroquois on the night of August 4-5, 1689.

Opposite City Hall—Monument to commemorate the services of Robert Cavelier de La Salle, who founded Lachine in 1667.

Lacolle.—*Highways Nos. 9A and 52*—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Lacolle, March 30, 1814.

Laprairie.—*Foch Square*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Laprairie, built in 1687, which was a refuge for the settlers during a quarter-century of wars, 1687-1713.

Intersection of the Chambly-St. Philippe and Laprairie-St. Johns Roads—Cairn to commemorate the second Battle of Laprairie, August 11, 1691.

Levis.—*St. Laurent St.*—Tablet to mark the place where Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, was born, November 16, 1839.

Longueuil.—*Church of St. Antoine de Longueuil*—Tablet to mark the site of the stone fort built by Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil in 1685-90 for protection against the Iroquois.

Montreal.—1670 *Notre Dame St. E.*—Tablet to mark the site where the *Accommodation*, the first steamship in Canada, was built in 1809.

McGill Campus, Sherbrooke St.—Boulder to mark the site of Hochelaga, the fortified Indian village visited by Cartier in 1535.

Old Customs Building, 165 Youville Square—Tablet to mark the site where Sieur de Maisonneuve laid the foundation of Montreal, May 18, 1642.

St. Paul and St. Sulpice Sts.—Tablet to mark the birthplace of Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, July 20, 1661.

Postal Terminal Building, 1025 St. James St.—Tablet to commemorate the events relating to the establishment of the First Organized Postal Service in Canada, 1763.

McGill University—Tablet on the Macdonald Physics Building to commemorate the outstanding services of Lord Rutherford in the field of science. Tablet on Redpath Museum to commemorate the public services of Frank Dawson Adams as an eminent geologist.

4498 Cote des Neiges Road—Tablet on iron standard to the memory of Michel Bibaud, journalist, historian, and poet.

Old Dalhousie Station, 518 Notre Dame Street East—Tablet to commemorate the departure from there of the first regular transcontinental train on June 28, 1886.

548 Sherbrooke Street West—Tablet to commemorate the public services of Sir Edouard Percy Cranwell Girouard, a brilliant officer and administrator.

Notre-Dame de Pierreville.—*Main Road*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Crevier, built in 1687, and to commemorate the battles which took place there in 1689 and 1693.



Granite Obelisk, commemorating Battle of Chateauguay, Oct. 26, 1813, Allan's Corners, P.Q.

Odelltown.—Cairn to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men of the Loyal Militia of Canada who took part in the Battle of Odelltown, November 7-9, 1838.

Percé.—*Logan Park*—Tablet to the memory of Sir William Logan, founder and first director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Quebec.—*Laval University Building*—Tablet to mark the site of the Quebec Seminary, the oldest educational house for boys in Canada, established in 1663.

Princess Louise Docks—Tablet on building to record the events connected with the opening of the St. Lawrence River to the shipping of all nations, January 1, 1850.

Hotel Dieu, Charlevoix St.—Tablet to mark the site of the first hospital established in America north of Mexico, which was founded August 16, 1637.

Laval-Montmorency Park, Cote-de-la-Montagne St.—Tablet on stone wall at entrance to commemorate the events connected with the issue of the first patent in Canada, June 8, 1824.

St. John Gate—Tablet commemorating the events connected with the King's Highway in Canada, between Quebec and Montreal, which was officially inaugurated on August 5, 1734, by Lanouillier de Boiscler, Chief Roadmaster of New France.

44 St. Louis St.—Tablet to the memory of Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada.

Morrin College—Tablet to the memory of Sir James McPherson Le Moine, author, historian, and ornithologist.

Camplain St.—Cut-stone monument commemorating the services of Louis Jolliet, explorer and discoverer of the Mississippi, 1673.

Citadel Grounds—Tablets commemorating the Quebec Conferences of 1943 and 1944, between Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to consider the strategy of allied victory.

Quebec Fortifications—Certain properties comprising the Quebec fortification walls, exclusive of the Citadel and those controlled by the City of Quebec, have been acquired with a view to their maintenance and preservation.

Richmond.—*Memorial Park*—Cut-stone monument marking the site of Craig's Road which, for many years, was the principal line of communication between Levis and the Eastern Townships for the transportation of cattle and agricultural produce.

Rivière-des-Prairies.—*Highway No. 37*—Cairn to mark the site of the Battle of Coulée Grou, July 2, 1690, which took place between the French and Iroquois.

Ste. Anne de la Perade.—*Main Street*—Tablet on iron standard in memory of Sir Antoine-Aime Dorion, politician and judge.

St. Andrews East.—*Town Park*—Cairn to mark the site of the first paper mill in Canada, built by a group of New Englanders in 1803-5.

Post Office Building—Tablet to the memory of Sir John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, one of the Fathers of Confederation and first Canadian-born Prime Minister of Canada, 1891-92.

St. Hubert.—*Highway No. 1*—Cairn near entrance to the airport to mark the site of Chambly Road, the first highway of importance in Canada, which was opened in 1665.



La Salle Monument,
Lachine, P.Q.

St. Johns.—*C.N.R. Station*—Tablet to mark one terminal of the first railway in Canada which ran from St. Johns to Laprairie and was opened for traffic July 21, 1836.

Champlain St.—Boulder to mark the site of Fort St. Jean, built by the French in 1748, and rebuilt by the British in 1775.

St. Johns Golf Club—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Montgomery Creek, September 6, 1775.

St. Lin-des-Laurentides.—The house in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born has been acquired, and memorials erected on the grounds.

St. Louis-de-Blandford.—Monument to the memory of Charles Héon who settled there March 14, 1825.

St. Patrick.—*Highway No. 2*—Two miles south of Rivière du Loup—Tablet on iron standard to mark the place where Sir John A. Macdonald spent many of his summers between 1873 and 1890.

Ste. Sophie d'Halifax, Mègantic Co.—*Main Highway*—Tablet on iron support to mark the birthplace of Louis Philippe Hebert, artist and sculptor.

Senneville.—*Highway No. 37*—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of the Lake of Two Mountains, 1689, when French troops defeated a band of Iroquois and saved the Island of Montreal.

Sorel.—*Near Canada Steamship Lines Wharf*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Richelieu, built by Pierre de Saurel, 1665.

Tadoussac.—*Front St.*—Cairn to mark the site of the oldest French establishment and Christian mission station in Canada. Jacques Cartier arrived there on September 1, 1535.

Three Rivers.—*City Hall*—Tablet to commemorate the services of Benjamin Sulte, historian and poet, 1841-1923.

Customs Building Grounds—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Three Rivers, built by the French in 1634, which became a centre for fur trade with the Indians.

Lejeune St.—Boulder to commemorate the Battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776.

Les Vieilles Forges—Three Rivers and Les Vieilles Forges Roads—Cairn marking the site of the St. Maurice Forges, established by Poulin de Francheville, 1730.

Vaudreuil.—*Registry Office*—Tablet to the memory of Marquis Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil Cavagnal, last Governor of New France, and who finally surrendered all of this territory to the British in 1760.

Verchères.—*Highway No. 3*—Monument with bronze statue, near the St. Lawrence River, to the memory of Madeleine de Verchères, who, in 1692, took command and defended the post successfully for eight days against a war party of Iroquois.

Ville-La-Salle.—*La Salle Boulevard*—Cairn in front of Novitiate Building to mark the site of the fief granted to La Salle in 1669, from which he started on his distant expeditions.

Ville Marie.—*Court House Grounds*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the capture by the French, in 1686, of three Hudson's Bay Company Forts on James Bay. The French retained possession of them until the Treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713.

Chrysler's Farm Monument
near Morrisburg, Ontario.
In memory of the officers
and men killed in battle
there, Nov. 11, 1813.





Monument to mark place where Dollier and Galinee erected a cross in 1670, Port Dover, Ontario.

Ontario

Adolphustown.—*Hay Bay*—Cairn to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald. Here, he drew inspiration to weld together the weak and scattered colonies of the day into a strong and ambitious Dominion.

Allanburg.—*Near the Bridge*—Cairn to mark the site where the first sod of the old Welland Canal was cut, Nov. 30, 1824.

Amherstburg.—*Waterworks Park*—Monument to the memory of those who served on Lakes Erie and Huron in the defence of Canada during the War of 1812-14, and to mark the site of the Navy Yard.

Baden.—*Public School Grounds*—Tablet to commemorate the services of Sir Adam Beck, advocate of public ownership and the development of hydro-electric power in Ontario.

Barriefield.—Cairn adjacent to Highway No. 2 and entrance road to Fort Henry to commemorate the services of the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy who served on Lake Ontario during the War of 1812-14; also cut-stone monument near the main entrance to Fort Henry to commemorate the distinguished services of Sir James Lucas Yeo, 1782-1818, as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces on the Lakes, in the defence of Upper Canada and the line of communication between Montreal and Kingston, in 1813-14.

Bath.—*Adjacent to Highway No. 33*—Cairn to mark the site where the *Frontenac*, the first steamship that navigated Lake Ontario, was built. It was launched Sept. 7, 1816.

Bay of Quinte.—*Intersection of the Trenton and Carrying Place Roads*—Cairn to commemorate the treaty concluded with the Mississauga Indians, 1787, by which a large tract of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario was ceded to the Crown for settlement purposes.

Beamsville.—*Municipal Building*—Tablet to the memory of George Herbert Locke, educationist and author. Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Library, 1908-37.

Belleville.—*Corby Public Library*—Tablet to commemorate the services of Sir Gilbert Parker, author of *Pierre and His People* and other novels of Canadian life. Member of the British House of Commons, 1900-18.

Armoury Lawn—Cut-stone monument in memory of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was Prime Minister of Canada from December, 1894, to April, 1896.

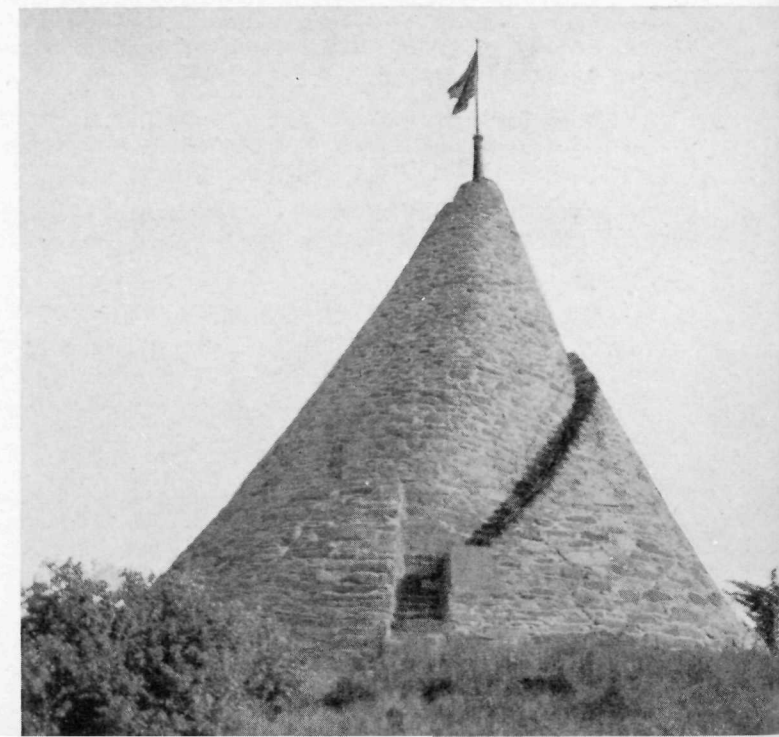
Blenheim.—*Entrance to Town Park, Highway No. 3*—Cairn to commemorate the treaty concluded with the Indians in 1790, whereby a large tract of land was acquired to provide homes for expatriated United Empire Loyalists.

Bobcaygeon.—*Near Bridge over Trent Valley Canal*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the construction of the first Bobcaygeon Lock in 1833, by the Inland Water Commission, appointed by Sir John Colborne.

Brampton.—*Gage Park*—Tablet on iron standard to the memory of Sir William James Gage, publisher and philanthropist.

Brockville.—*Court House Building*—Tablet to commemorate the public services of Sir William Buell Richards as a jurist and legislator.

Glenarry Cairn,
South Lancaster, Ont.





Frenchman's Creek Monument on Niagara Boulevard, near Fort Erie, Ontario.

Cataraqui.—Arrangements have been made for the perpetual care of Sir John A. Macdonald's grave in Cataraqui cemetery.

Chatham.—*River Road*—Cairn to commemorate the engagement at McCrae's House, Dec. 15, 1813.

Chippawa.—*Niagara Boulevard*—Boulder in memory of the officers and men killed in the Battle of July 5, 1814; also boulder to mark the site of the shipyard on Navy Island where the first vessels to navigate the Upper Lakes under the British flag were built, 1763-64.

Christian Island.—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Ste. Marie II, the Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, 1649-50. Here, the Huron nation made its last stand against the Iroquois, 1649-51.

Cobden.—*Highway No. 17*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the finding in that vicinity of Samuel de Champlain's astrolabe. It was lost in June, 1613 and found in 1867.

Cornwall.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to mark the site of Glengarry House, the home of Lieut.-Col. John Macdonell, a gallant and distinguished officer in the War of the American Revolution. He was later first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Collegiate Institute, Sydney St.—Tablet to commemorate the distinguished public services of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Strachan, 1778-1867, who opened his famous grammar school in Cornwall, 1803.

Post Office Building—Tablet in commemoration of the unswerving fidelity and eminent services of the pioneer Loyalists who subdued the wilderness and laid the foundations of the present Province of Ontario.

Deseronto.—*Tyendinaga Indian Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the arrival, May 22, 1784, of a band of Mohawk Indians, expelled from their homes in the Mohawk Valley for their fidelity to the unity of the Empire.

Dundas.—*Governor's Road*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with Dundas Street, which was planned to promote the settlement of the Province by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, 1793.

Edenvalle.—*Highway No. 26*—Cairn to mark the site of Glengarry Landing, where Lieut.-Col. Robert McDouall built the flotilla with which he effected the relief of the British garrison at Fort Michilimackinac, May, 1814.

Fort Erie.—*Wall of the restored Fort*—Two tablets, one setting forth the history of the Fort, the other commemorating the capture of the United States ships of war *Ohio* and *Somers*, on Lake Erie, Aug. 12 and 13, 1814.

Niagara Boulevard—Boulder to mark the site of the Battle of Frenchman's Creek, Nov. 27, 1812, and the landing place of the Fenian Raiders, May 31, 1866.

Fort William.—*Heath Park*—Cairn to commemorate the early historic events which took place in that City.

Intersection of Broadway Ave. and Pointe de Meuron Road—Cairn to mark the site of the canoe landing and the beginning of the long portage to the West. It was used by the Indians for ages and later by French, British, and Canadian discoverers, explorers, and traders.

Gananoque.—*Stone Street*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the important events which took place there in connection with the maintenance of the vital line of supply from Lower Canada in the War of 1812-14.

Goderich.—*Entrance to Town, Highway No. 8*—Tablet to commemorate the Pioneers of the Huron Tract, 1828-1928.

Court House Building—Tablet to commemorate the services of Sir John Stephen Willison as a distinguished journalist, author, and publicist.

Hamilton.—*Harvey Park*—Monument to mark the site of the fortification built on Burlington Heights for the defence of the Niagara Peninsula during the War of 1812-14.

Ingersoll.—*Post Office Building*—Tablet to commemorate the establishment in the County of Oxford, in 1864, of the first cheese factory in Canada.

Iona.—Tablet on stone gateway to mark the site of the Southwold Earthwork, the only double-walled Indian earthwork known in Canada.

Kingston.—*Whig Publishing Company Building, King St.*—Tablet to mark the site of St. George's Anglican Church, in which the first meeting of the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada was held July 8, 1792.

Macdonald Park—Tablet to mark the Martello Tower, erected by the Royal Engineers, 1846, for the defence of Kingston.

Gateway of Tête du Pont Barracks—Tablet to mark the site of Fort Frontenac, built by Count Frontenac, July, 1673, and rebuilt by La Salle, in 1675; also a tablet to commemorate the treaty concluded with the Mississauga Indians, 1783, whereby a large tract of land was obtained for the settlement of the Loyalists.

Rideau St., No. 110-112—Tablet to mark the House where Sir John A. Macdonald lived as a boy.

Kingston General Hospital Grounds—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the public services of Lord Sydenham and Sir Charles Bagot, Governors-in-Chief of United Canada.

Royal Military College Grounds—Tablet on Frigate Building to mark the site of the British naval station on Lake Ontario, 1788-1818.

City Park—Tablet on monument to commemorate the planting of the first survey post, under civil authority in Ontario on Oct. 27, 1783, by John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General.

City Hall—Tablet to Sir Richard John Cartwright, *The Rupert of Debate*, Finance Minister of Canada, 1873-78; Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1896-1911.

Kitchener.—**Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate**—Tablet to William Wilfred Campbell, the Canadian poet. His verses revealed the beauty of the Great Lakes, "The magic region of blue waters".

Lanark.—**Town Hall**—Tablet to Charles Mair, poet and dramatist. Advocate of western expansion and original member of Canada First Group.

London.—**Court House**—Tablets in memory of Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps in France, 1917-19; The Honourable Edward Blake, Premier of Ontario, 1871-72; Sir George William Ross, Premier of Ontario, 1899-1905; Archibald Byron Macallum, biologist, chemist, and teacher; Sir Charles Edward Saunders, distinguished experimental agriculturist; Adam Shortt, economist, educator, and historian; and Sir John Carling, industrialist and promoter of scientific agriculture.

Lyndhurst.—Cairn to mark the site of the Lansdowne Iron Works, built in 1801 and operated for ten years.

Maitland.—**Highway No. 2**—Cairn to mark the site of the shipyard at Pointe-au-Baril, in which the last French ships of war to navigate Lake Ontario were built.

Mallorytown Landing.—**St. Lawrence Islands National Park**—Cairn to mark the site of Bridge Island, which was fortified and garrisoned in 1814 for the protection of the vital line of supply by water from Lower Canada.

Mattawa.—**Memorial Park**—Cairn to mark the site of the historic canoe route from Montreal to the Great Lakes and beyond, which was used by early explorers and traders.

Merrickville.—**On Stone Blockhouse**—Tablet marking this building as an example of the best type of the blockhouses erected about 1832, for the defence of the Rideau Canal.

Mille Roches.—**Entrance to Lock 20**—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Cornwall Canal.

Morrisburg.—**Highway No. 2**—Granite obelisk in memory of the officers and men killed at the Battle of Chrysler's Farm, Nov. 11, 1813.

Nanticoke.—**School House**—Tablet to commemorate the engagement of Nov. 13, 1813, when the Norfolk militia routed a band of enemy marauders.

Niagara Falls.—**On Battle of Lundy's Lane Monument**—Three tablets bearing the names of the officers and men who fell in the engagement there, on July 25, 1814.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—**Military Reserve**—Two tablets on outer wall of Fort Mississauga, one marking the Fort, built in 1814, for the defence of that frontier and occupied until 1845, and the other to mark the site of the first lighthouse on the Great Lakes, built in 1804; also cairn to mark the site of Fort George, built 1797-1801, captured by an invading army during the War of 1812-14, and later regained and maintained as a military post until 1845.

Queen St.—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Fort George, May 27, 1813.

Niagara Historical Museum—Tablet to commemorate the treaties concluded with the Indians, 1781 and 1784, by which a large tract of fertile land was purchased for settlement purposes.

Butler's Burying Ground—Monument in memory of the officers and soldiers of Butler's Corps of Rangers, 1777-84, and to commemorate the action at Butler's Farm, July 8, 1813.

Town Hall Building—Tablet to commemorate the services of William Kirby as a journalist, poet, novelist, and historian.

Normandale.—**Fish Hatchery**—Tablet to mark the site of the old furnace founded by Samuel Mason, 1818, which remained in operation until the local supply of bog ore was exhausted about 1853.

Ohsweken.—**Council House Grounds**—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the loyal services of the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians to the British Empire.

Oil Springs.—**Community Hall, Main St.**—Tablet to commemorate the events connected with the first oil wells in Canada.

Orillia.—**Couchiching Beach Park**—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the treaties concluded with the Indians in that vicinity in 1798, 1815, and 1818.

Ottawa.—**Bridge near Chateau Laurier**—Tablet to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Rideau Canal.

Dominion Archives—Tablets in memory of those who perished on Canadian Arctic Expeditions, 1913-18; in commemoration of the valour and sacrifice of Allan Rudyard Crawford, commander and scientist of an Arctic expedition to Wrangel Island, 1921-23, and in honour of Douglas Brymner, first Dominion Archivist, whose historical acumen and unflagging industry over a period of thirty years contributed in such large measure to the establishment of the Public Archives of Canada; also three tablets to the British explorers who participated in the conquest of the Canadian Arctic from 1497-1880.

Nepean Point—Tablet on monument to commemorate the services of Samuel de Champlain, the first great Canadian.

Owen Sound.—**Public Library Grounds**—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the first Admiralty Survey of the Great Lakes, commenced by Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, 1814-16, and completed by his successor Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield, 1817-25.

Penetanguishene.—*Huron Park*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the capture of the United States warships, *Tigress* and *Scorpion*, Sept. 3-6, 1814.

Point Pelee National Park.—Cairn to commemorate early historic events which occurred there.

Port Arthur.—*Gore Park*—Cairn to commemorate early historic events. Wolseley's Red River Expeditionary Force camped here May 19, 1870.

Port Dover.—*Near Quay St.*—Cross to mark the place where Dollier and Galinee, in March, 1670, erected a cross with the Arms of France, claiming possession of the lands of the Lake Erie district for the King of France.

Black Creek—Cairn to mark the place where Dollier and Galinee, with seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes, wintered, 1669-70.

Powell Park—Cairn to mark the point from which General Brock set out with his small army, Aug. 8, 1812, to relieve the invaded western frontier.

Port Stanley.—*Intersection of Bridge, Main, and Colburne Sts.*—Cairn to commemorate the historic events in that vicinity.

Port Talbot.—*Talbot Road*—Cairn to mark the site of the residence of Col. the Hon. Thomas Talbot, who began, in 1803 the foundation of the Talbot Settlement.

Prescott.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort de Levis, built by the French on Ile Royale in the St. Lawrence River, 1760.

Lighthouse Tower, Shore of the St. Lawrence River—Tablet in memory of officers and men killed at the Battle of the Windmill, Nov. 13, 1838.

Town Hall Building—Tablet to the memory of Sir Richard William Scott, Father of Temperance Act, and Secretary of State for Canada 1874-78.

Preston.—*Memorial Tower (Grand River, opposite Doon)*—Tablet to commemorate the pioneers of the County of Waterloo.

Municipal Building—Tablet to Otto Julius Klotz, surveyor and astronomer. He was Director of the Dominion Observatory, 1917-23.

Queenston.—*Niagara Boulevard*—Boulder to mark the site of Vrooman's Battery, engaged in the Battle of Queenston Heights, Oct. 13, 1812.

Queenston Heights.—*On General Brock Monument*—Tablet bearing the names of those who fell in the engagement on Oct. 13, 1812.

Queenston Heights Park.—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Drummond, built in 1814 for the defence of the Niagara frontier, and named after Sir Gordon Drummond.

Richmond.—*Richmond Road*—Cairn in memory of the services and tragic death of Charles Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond, who died there Aug. 28, 1819.

Richmond Hill.—*Highway No. 11*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of Yonge Street, the military road and highway built in 1794-96, between Lakes Ontario and Huron, to promote the settlement of the Province.

Ridgeway.—*Main Highway*—Cairn in memory of the officers and men who fought against the Fenian Raiders, June 2, 1866.

St. Joseph's Island.—Tablet on old chimney to mark the site of Fort St. Joseph, the most westerly military post in Upper Canada, built 1796-99. It was garrisoned until 1812 and became a noted trading station and resort for Indians.

St. Raphael.—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the public services of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonell, 1760-1840.

St. Thomas.—*Court House Building*—Tablets in memory of George MacKinnon Wrong, who by his teachings and writings greatly advanced the study of Canada's history in its schools and colleges; and James Henry Coyne, historian, scholar, and member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, 1919-31.

Sandwich.—*Intersection of Sandwich and Main Sts.*—Cairn to mark the site from which Gen. Brock's troops embarked, Aug. 16, 1812, to attack Fort Detroit.

Sault Ste. Marie.—*Huron St.*—Cairn to mark the site of the first Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which was in use for canoes and bateaux before 1802.

Simcoe.—*Eva Brook Donly Museum*—Tablet in memory of the Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson, editor and educationist.

South Lancaster.—*Monument Island, St. Lawrence River*—Cairn erected by the members of the Glengarry Militia who took part in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1837.

Stamford.—*Village Green*—Boulder to mark Niagara Portage Road, opened by United Empire Loyalists, 1788, the principal route of travel to Upper Lakes region until the opening of the Welland Canal, 1829.

Stoney Creek.—*On Battle of Stoney Creek Monument*—Tablet bearing the names of those who fell in the engagement there on June 6, 1813.

Thamesville.—*Highway No. 2*—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of the village of Fairfield, destroyed by invading American forces following the Battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813.

Thorold.—*Niagara Falls-Hamilton Highway*—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Beaver Dams, June 24, 1813.

Toronto.—*Near Province of Ontario Building, Exhibition Grounds*—Tablet in memory of the officers and men killed in action in the defence of the capital of Upper Canada, Apr. 27, 1813.

Postal Station "K", North Yonge St.—Tablet to mark the site of Montgomery's Tavern, the original headquarters of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader in the Upper Canada Rebellion.

Old City Hall Building, Front St.—Tablet commemorating the first electric telegraph line in Canada, which ran between Toronto and Hamilton, inaugurated Dec. 19, 1846.

Parliament Buildings—Tablet to commemorate the eminent public services of Sir Gordon Drummond, who administered the Government of the Province, 1813-15.

82 Bond Street—Tablet marking the home, in his later years, of William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor of the City of Toronto.

Turkey Point.—*Normandale-St. Williams Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Norfolk, British military and naval station, 1814-15.

Victoria Harbour.—Cairn to mark the site of the palisaded Huron Village and Jesuit Mission, which were destroyed by the Iroquois, March, 1649.

Wardsville.—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to mark the site of the Battle of the Longwoods, which took place at Battle Hill, Mar. 4, 1814.

Wasaga Beach.—*Wasaga Ave.*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Nottawasaga, a blockhouse built in 1814 and destroyed the same year by enemy forces, after a spirited defence.

Welland.—*Main Highway*—Cairn in memory of the non-commissioned officers and men killed at the Battle of Cook's Mills, Oct. 19, 1814.

County Court House—Tablet to Brigadier-General Ernest Alexander Cruikshank, historian, soldier, and magistrate; First chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, 1919-39.

Windsor.—*Dominion Bank Building, Ouellette Ave.*—Tablet to mark an important terminal of the *Underground Railway*, which functioned prior to the Civil War in the United States, and was the means of many coloured people finding a haven and freedom in Canada.

Manitoba

Churchill.—*Battery Point*—Cairn to mark the site of Port Churchill, discovered in 1619 by the ill-fated Danish expedition under Jens Munck. The first fort was built there by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1689. This was rebuilt in 1717, and for nearly two hundred years was the Company's most northerly post on the Bay.

Prince of Wales's Fort—Tablet to commemorate the public services of Samuel Hearne, 1745-1792, who discovered the Coppermine River. He established Cumberland House, the first inland post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and later became Governor of Prince of Wales's Fort.

Emerson.—*Parish of Ste. Agathe*—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of the Dufferin Barracks. Here the newly formed North West Mounted Police consisting of 300 officers and men assembled, and on July 8, 1874, left on its assignment to various posts in the Northwest Territories.

Fort Alexander.—*Hudson's Bay Company Post*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Maurepas, one of La Vérendrye's trading posts built in 1738, and Fort Alexander, built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1792.

Headingley.—*Highway No. 1*—Cairn to mark the site of the first monument of the Dominion Lands Surveys System. It was placed on the First Meridian, July 10, 1871.

Letellier.—*Jefferson Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of the War Road of the Sioux leading to the Lake of the Woods. It was the earliest route to the West. First used in 1733 by the French.

Lower Fort Garry.—*West Wall of Fort*—Tablet to commemorate the signing of Indian Treaty No. 1, Aug. 3, 1871, whereby the Chippewa and Swampy Cree Indians surrendered their rights to lands comprised within the boundaries of Manitoba as then existing.

Morden.—*Intersection Windygate Road and Highway No. 3*—Boulder to commemorate the events connected with the journey made by the Canadian explorer, La Vérendrye, in 1738, to the country of the Mandans in his search for the Western Sea.

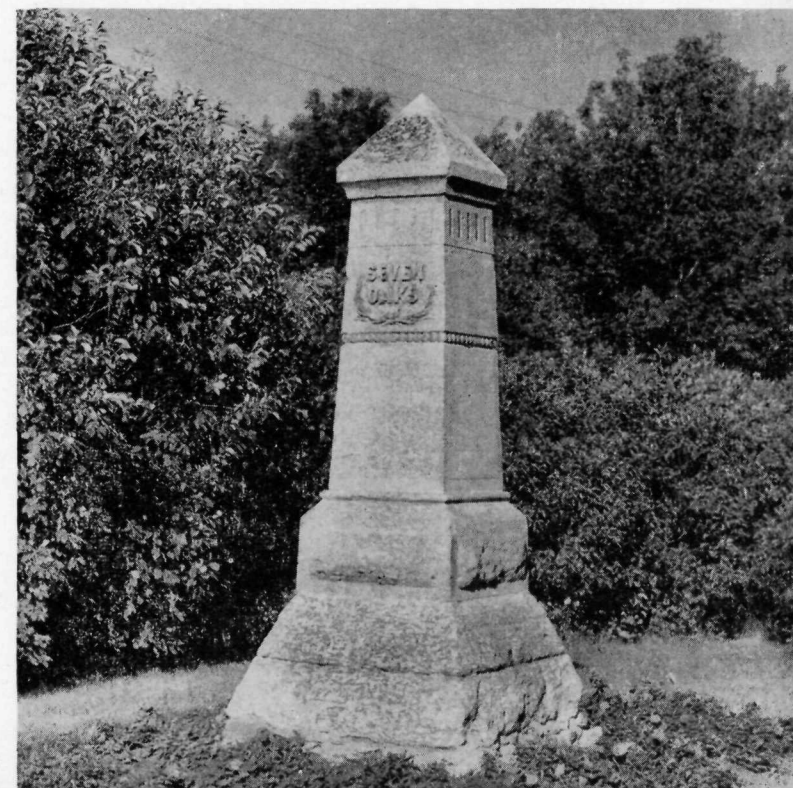
Norway House.—*Hudson's Bay Company Post*—Cairn to mark the site of the post constructed in 1825. Here the Cree Syllabic system was invented, and Treaty No. 5 made with the Indians in 1875.

Portage la Prairie.—*Near Pumping Station*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort La Reine built by La Vérendrye, October, 1738.

Ste. Anne.—*Near Municipal Hall*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the Dawson Road. Surveyed 1858, begun 1868, and completed 1871.

The Pas.—*Devon Park*—Cairn in memory of Henry Kelsey, Hudson's Bay Company fur trader and explorer.

Battle of Seven Oaks Monument, West Kildonan, Winnipeg, Manitoba.





Cairn to mark the site of Fort La Reine, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

Wawanesa.—*Sunshine Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of seven forts built by the North West, Hudson's Bay, and XY Companies between 1785 and 1828. From there ran the trade route to the Mandan country on the Missouri.

Winnipeg.—*Sir William Whyte Park*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Douglas, headquarters of the first British Settlement west of the Great Lakes.

Main St.—*West Kildonan*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the Battle of Seven Oaks, between the rival fur-trading companies, June 19, 1816.

National Canadian Bank Building—Tablet to mark the place where the first Legislature of Manitoba met on March 15, 1871.

Gateway of Old Fort Garry, Main St.—Tablet to mark the sites of Fort Rouge, established in 1738; Fort Gibraltar, built 1804; Old Fort Garry, headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company after the coalition with the North West Company, 1821; and New Fort Garry, constructed 1836-39.

St. John's Park—Cut-stone monument to the memory of Thomas Simpson, who, with Peter Warren Dease, in 1837-39, carried out important explorations in the Arctic regions.

Legislative Buildings—Tablet to the Honourable John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, 1878-87. *The University Women's Club*—Tablet to Charles William Gordon, (Ralph Connor) author of *The Man from Glengarry*, *The Sky Pilot* and other novels of Canadian life.

Saskatchewan

Batoche.—*Church Grounds*—Cairn to mark the site of the headquarters of the Metis during the North West Rebellion of 1885. Its capture by General Middleton in May of that year ended the uprising.

Battleford.—*Intersection of 24th St. and 2nd Ave.*—Cairn to commemorate the events which took place there during the North West Rebellion. Poundmaker and his band surrendered there May 26, 1885.

Carlton.—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with Indian Treaty No. 6, negotiated with the Crees by Commissioners of the Crown in September, 1876, whereby an area of 120,000 square miles of territory was surrendered.

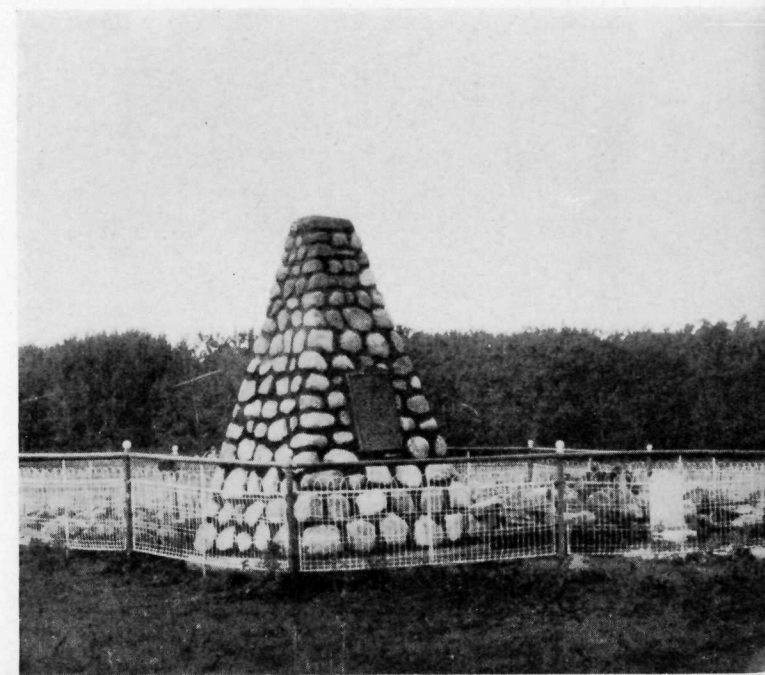
Coulee.—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Walsh, a North West Mounted Police Post built in 1875 for the purpose of enforcing law and order among the hunting bands of Indians in the Cypress Hills.

Cumberland Lake.—*Near Hudson's Bay Company Post*—Cairn to mark the site of Cumberland House. The erection of this Post, in 1774, marked a new era in the fur trade.

Cut Knife Hill.—*Poundmaker Indian Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the engagement which took place May 2, 1885, between Government troops and the Indians during the North West Rebellion.

Duck Lake.—*Beardy's Indian Reserve*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the combat which took place on March 26, 1885, between Government troops and the Metis and Indians during the North West Rebellion.

Cairn erected on the site of Fish Creek Battlefield, near Rosthern, Saskatchewan.





Cairn to mark the site of Jasper House, Jasper National Park, Alberta.

Kinistino.—*Memorial Park*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the historic events connected with Fort a la Corne, a fur trading centre for more than a century.

Pelly.—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Livingstone, the first capital of the Northwest Territories, 1876-77. The first session of the Northwest Council was held there, Mar. 8, 1877.

Regina.—*R.C.M.P. Barracks Square*—Cut-stone monument commemorating the First Eastward Crossing of the Northwest Passage by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police auxiliary schooner "St. Roch". The voyage, which took from June 23, 1940, to October 8, 1942, is unique in the annals of Arctic exploration.

Rosthern.—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the engagement which took place at Fish Creek on April 24, 1885, during the North West Rebellion.

Alberta

Calgary.—*Central Park*—Cairn to commemorate the arrival of the North West Mounted Police, August, 1875, and the establishment of their post on the west bank of the Elbow River.

Claresholm.—*Post Office Building*—Tablet to Louise Crummy McKinney, first woman to become a member of a legislature in the British Empire. Elected by the constituency of Claresholm to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, June 7, 1917.

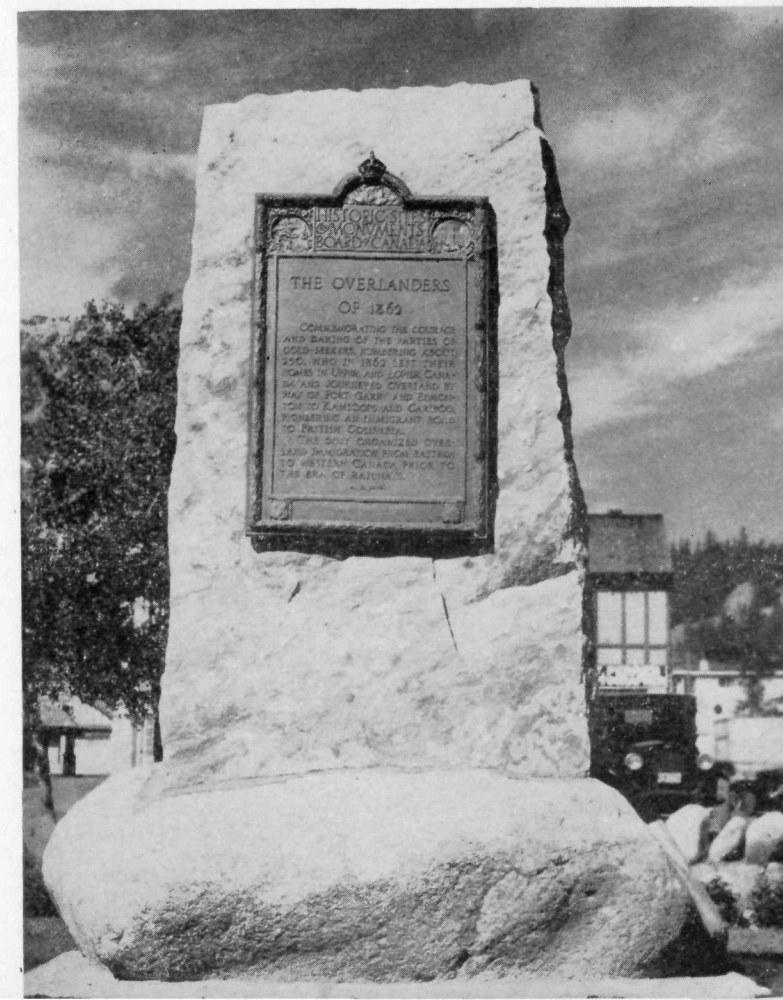
Cluny.—*Blackfoot Indian Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the signing of Indian Treaty No. 7, Sept. 22, 1877.

Dunvegan.—*Near ferry*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the historic events connected with Fort Dunvegan, established in 1805 for the North West Company by Archibald Norman McLeod.

Edmonton.—*Near Provincial Administration Building*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the services of the Alberta Field Force, whose operations during the North West Rebellion averted the danger of an Indian uprising.

Elk Island National Park.—*Beach Lawn*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events pertaining to the preservation of the Plains Buffalo.

Fort Assiniboine.—*Adjacent to Main Road*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Assiniboine and to commemorate an improvement in the early transportation system of Western Canada.



Monument to the Overlanders of 1862, Jasper National Park, Alberta.



David Thompson Cairn at
Old Fort Point, Jasper
National Park, Alberta.

Fort Chipewyan.—*Near Dominion Observatory Station*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Chipewyan, built in 1788, on Old Fort Point and removed to its present location about 1804.

Fort McMurray.—*Public School Grounds*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the ancient Methye Portage trade route, discovered by Peter Pond in 1778 and used continuously for more than a century by fur traders and explorers.

Frog Lake.—*Cemetery*—Cairn to the memory of those massacred there Apr. 2, 1885, by rebel Indians under Big Bear during the North West Rebellion.

Gleichen.—*Blackfoot Indian Reserve, near Crowfoot Hall*—Cut-stone monument to Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfoot Confederacy. Fearless in war but a lover of peace, he promoted amity among the tribes of the plains and friendship with the white man.

Jasper National Park.—*Near Bridge over the Athabasca River*—Cairn to mark the site of Henry House, a Post founded by the North West Company in 1811, which later became an important point in the transportation system.

Mouth of the Rocky River.—Cairn to mark the site of Jasper House, a Post built by the North West Company between 1827 and 1829.

Old Fort Point, Eastern End of the Bridge over the Athabasca River.—Cairn to commemorate the public services of David Thompson.

Near Canadian National Railways Station.—Monument to commemorate the journey of the Overlanders from Upper and Lower Canada to Kamloops and Cariboo in 1862.

L'Amoureux.—(*Two miles NE.*)—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Augustus, established by the North West Company, 1794; and Fort Edmonton, established by the Hudson's Bay Company, 1795.

Lethbridge.—*Galt Park*—Cairn to mark the site of the first coal mine in Alberta, which was opened on the west bank of the Oldman River by Nicholas Sheran, 1872.

Macleod.—*Intersection of 2nd Ave. and 23rd St.*—Cairn to commemorate the arrival of the North West Mounted Police, October, 1874, and their establishment of this Post, which brought law and order into a wild and lawless country.

Markerville.—*Community Grounds*—Cut-stone monument to the memory of Stephan G. Stephansson, who ranked among the great poets of modern Scandinavian literature. He settled in the Markerville district in 1889, where he lived until his death in 1927.

Peace River.—*Lot 9, Shaftesbury Settlement*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Fork, in which Sir Alexander Mackenzie wintered in 1792-93, and from which he set out on his quest for the Western Sea.

Rocky Mountain House.—*Main Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of the Post built by the North West Company, 1799, which was occupied on different occasions by David Thompson. The area comprising the site of this Post was acquired and a tablet affixed to the remains of one of the original chimneys.

Wetaskiwin.—*Edward St.*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the public services of Rev. Father Lacombe and Rev. John McDougall whose influence with the Indians, during the troublous days of 1885, was a powerful factor in the preservation of peace in Alberta.

British Columbia

Alexandria.—*Cariboo Road*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Alexandria, 1821, the last Post established by the North West Company west of the Rocky Mountains, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's farthest point in the descent of the Fraser River, 1793.

Bamfield.—*Cable Building*—Tablet to commemorate the events connected with the laying of the British state-owned cable, the movement for which was initiated by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1879.

Barkerville.—*Cariboo Road*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the centre of old Cariboo. The Cariboo gold fields, discovered in 1861, have been an important source of gold production.

Bella Coola.—*North Shore of Dean Channel*—Monument to mark the western terminus of the first journey across the continent of North America; it was reached by Alexander Mackenzie of the North West Company, with nine companions, on July 21, 1793.

Douglas.—*Peace Arch*—Tablet to commemorate the signing of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, whereby, prior to the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, Great Britain and the United States reached a peaceful settlement to a difficult boundary problem and strengthened the ties existing between the two peoples.

Fort Langley.—Cairn to mark the site of the trading post built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1827. The only remaining building has been acquired for preservation.

Fort Steele.—*Fort Steele-Fernie Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of the first North West Mounted Police fort in British Columbia, 1887.

Friendly Cove.—*Entrance to Nootka Sound*—Cairn to commemorate its discovery in March, 1778, by Captain James Cook. Spain took possession in 1789 and maintained a settlement until 1795.

Hope.—*Intersection of Wallace and Water Sts.*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Hope built by the Hudson's Bay Company, 1848.

Invermere.—*Two miles North on Toby Creek*—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of Kootenae House, the first trading post of the white man on the Columbia River or its tributaries. Built by David Thompson of the North West Company, in August, 1807.

Kamloops.—*Riverside Park*—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Kamloops, and in memory of the pioneer fur traders, who, by establishing themselves in that locality, aided in securing the country for Great Britain.

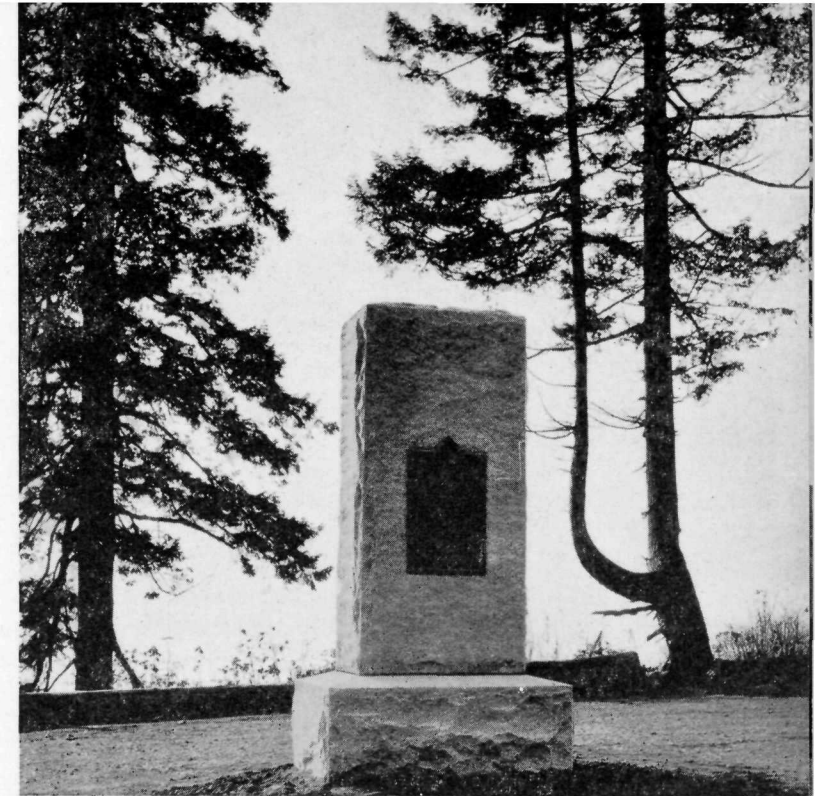
Kootenay National Park.—*Banff-Windermere Highway*—Cairn in recognition of the public services of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, 1821-60.

Nanaimo.—*Dallas Square*—Monument to mark the site of the first commercial coal mine in British Columbia discovered in 1852.



Old Trading Post, Fort Langley, B.C. (as restored).

Monument marking the place where Simon Fraser ended his exploration of the Fraser River from Fort George in July 1808, Vancouver, British Columbia.



New Westminster.—*Penitentiary Grounds*—Cairn to commemorate the early historic events associated with that City, which was the first capital of the Colony of British Columbia, 1859-68.

Sir Richard McBride Public School.—Tablet in memory of Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, 1903-15, and Agent-General of British Columbia, 1915-17.

Court House.—Tablet to Frederic William Howay, historian of British Columbia and Judge of the County Court of Westminster, 1907-37. Member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, 1923-41, and chairman, 1941-43. President of the Royal Society of Canada, 1941.

Port Alberni.—*Third Avenue North and Redford Street*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the stirring events connected with the lumber industry in British Columbia.

Port Moody.—*City Hall Grounds*—Cairn to commemorate the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The *Last Spike* was driven on Nov. 7, 1885, and on the following day the first transcontinental train reached the terminus at Port Moody.

Prince George.—*Near Railway Station*—Cairn to commemorate the services of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to cross the Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific Coast.

Quesnel.—*Park on Front St.*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with Collins' Overland Telegraph, and the plan to connect America and Asia by telegraph and cable across Bering Strait, 1865-66.

Vancouver.—*Stanley Park*—Cairn to mark the place where the S.S. *Beaver*, the pioneer steamship on the Pacific Ocean, was wrecked, July 26, 1888.

Marine Drive—Monument to mark the place where Simon Fraser of the North West Company ended his dangerous exploration of the Fraser River from Fort George in July, 1808.

Near University of British Columbia—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the first friendly meeting of the British and Spaniards in Pacific waters, June 22, 1792.

Marpole Park—Cairn to mark the site of one of the largest prehistoric middens on the Pacific Coast of Canada. Bone and stone implements and utensils found in it have thrown much light upon the culture status of prehistoric man in that vicinity.

Victoria.—*Gonzales Hill*—Cairn to commemorate the exploration of the Strait of Juan de Fuca by the fur-trading companies and the British and Spanish Navies, 1787-92.

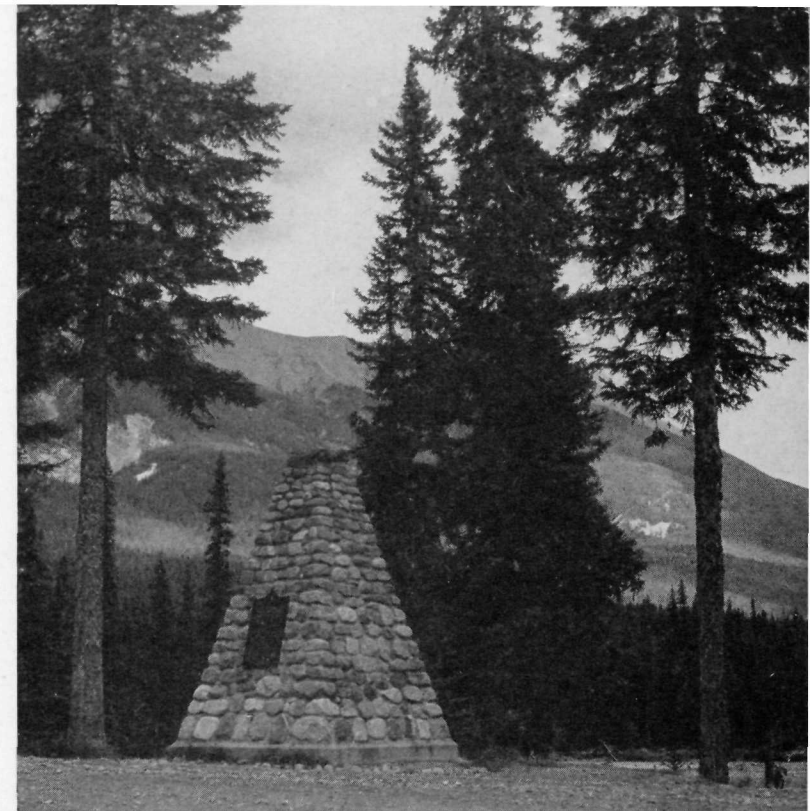
Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings—Tablets to Sir James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island, 1851-64, and Governor of British Columbia, 1858-64; to Amor de Cosmos, a leader in the struggle for Confederation and Responsible Government, and Premier of British Columbia, 1872-74; and to commemorate British Columbia becoming a Province of Canada on July 20, 1871.

Westbank.—*Okanagan Highway*—Cairn to mark the Okanagan Brigade Trail, a link in the fur-trading route from New Caledonia (North Central British Columbia) to the Columbia River.



Monument marking western terminus of Alexander MacKenzie's journey across the continent. Near Bella Coola, B.C.

Sir George Simpson Monument, Kootenay National Park, British Columbia.



Yale.—*Near C.P.R. Station*—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Yale, one terminal of the Cariboo Wagon Road built in 1862-65, which extended northward four hundred miles to the gold mines of Cariboo.

Yukon Territory

Dawson City.—*Administration Building*—Tablet to the memory of the prospectors and miners who crossed the Chilkat and Chilkoot Passes and paved the way for the discovery, in 1896, of the rich gold fields of the Yukon.

NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA - - CANADA



Indian Treaty Monument,
Orillia, Ontario.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery

Price, 25 cents

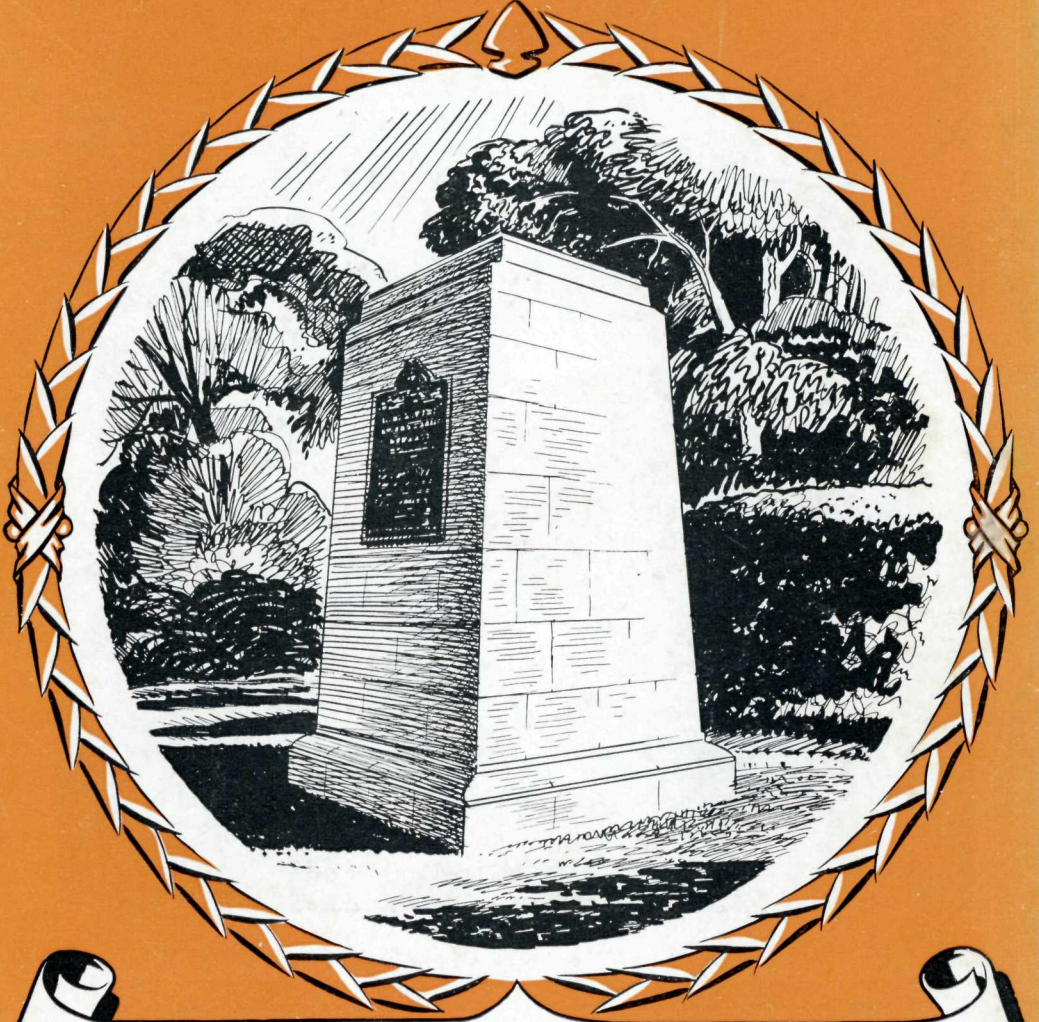
Printed in Canada



Madeleine de Verchères monument, Verchères, P.Q.

For additional copies of this publication, or other in-
formation on the National Parks of Canada write to:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
Ottawa - - - Canada



*"A wise nation . . . fosters national pride
and love of country by perpetual reference
to the sacrifices and glories of the past".*

Joseph Howe