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# NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

## Ontario Region

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# INTRODUCTION

## **NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES**

### **Ontario Region**

Since 1922, the Federal Government has protected places of national historic interest by designating them as National Historic Sites and Monuments. These sites are places of national historic significance, places or events which are of national historic significance. Locations where such commemorations take place are called national historic sites. There are now almost 800 of these sites in Canada, of which more than 200 are in Ontario.

This booklet is intended to introduce the reader to these elements of Canadian national historical heritage, and to provide information on the location of each site. The sites are listed alphabetically as well as by type.

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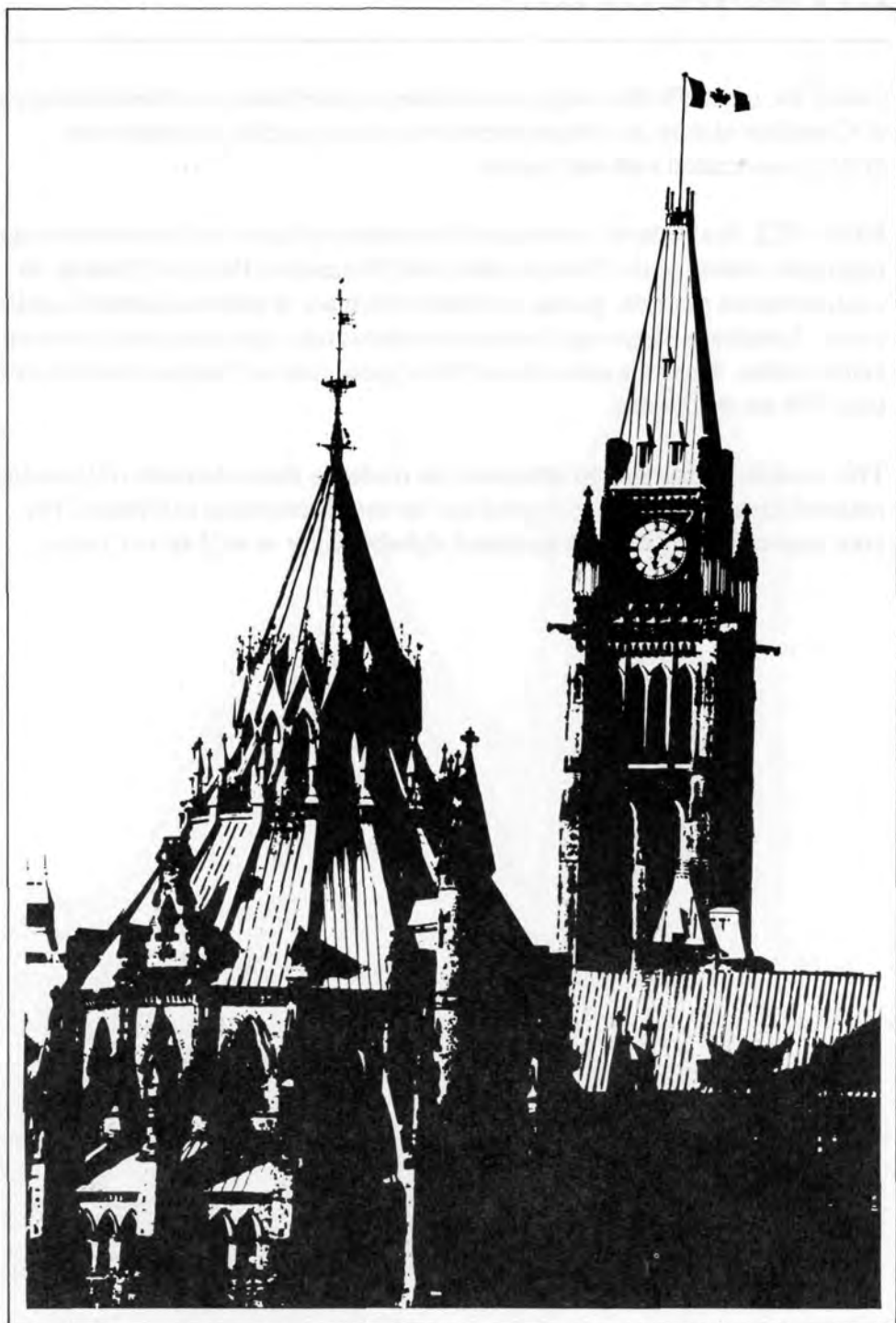
# INTRODUCTION

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One of the most effective ways to stimulate popular interest and understanding of Canadian history is to focus attention to those specific locations most directly associated with our history.

Since 1922, the Federal government has erected plaques and monuments on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to commemorate persons, places or events which are of national historic significance. Locations where such commemorations take place are called national historic sites. There are now almost 800 of these sites in Canada, of which more than 200 are in Ontario.

This booklet is intended to introduce the reader to those elements of Canadian national historical heritage singled out for commemoration in Ontario. For your convenience, the sites are listed alphabetically as well as by County.



# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is an advisory body to the Minister responsible for Parks Canada and acts as an "Independent Jury" in determining whether persons, places or events, are of national historic or architectural importance.

It is normally comprised of 17 members: 14 representatives from the 10 provinces and two territories (2 each from Ontario and Quebec and one each from the remaining 8 provinces and the two territories), the Dominion Archivist, a representative from the National Museum of Man, and a representative from Parks Canada.

Board members have very often been historians, architects, or archivists of considerable distinction, and have played an increasingly important role in providing informed and impartial advice on an ever-growing number of historical

proposals.

The Board is assisted by Parks Canada through studies of broad historical themes and research on specific persons, places or events. In addition, Parks Canada will co-operate with local, provincial and territorial governments and other interested groups, including local historical societies, in making arrangements for formal ceremonies to unveil a plaque or monument.

While monuments may be used in exceptional cases, the standard form of commemoration is normally effected by means of a plaque. All plaque texts usually appear in both official languages. The plaques are provided by Parks Canada. They are cast in bronze with raised and polished lettering on a maroon background and display prominently in the top left corner, raised and buffed, the Arms of Canada.

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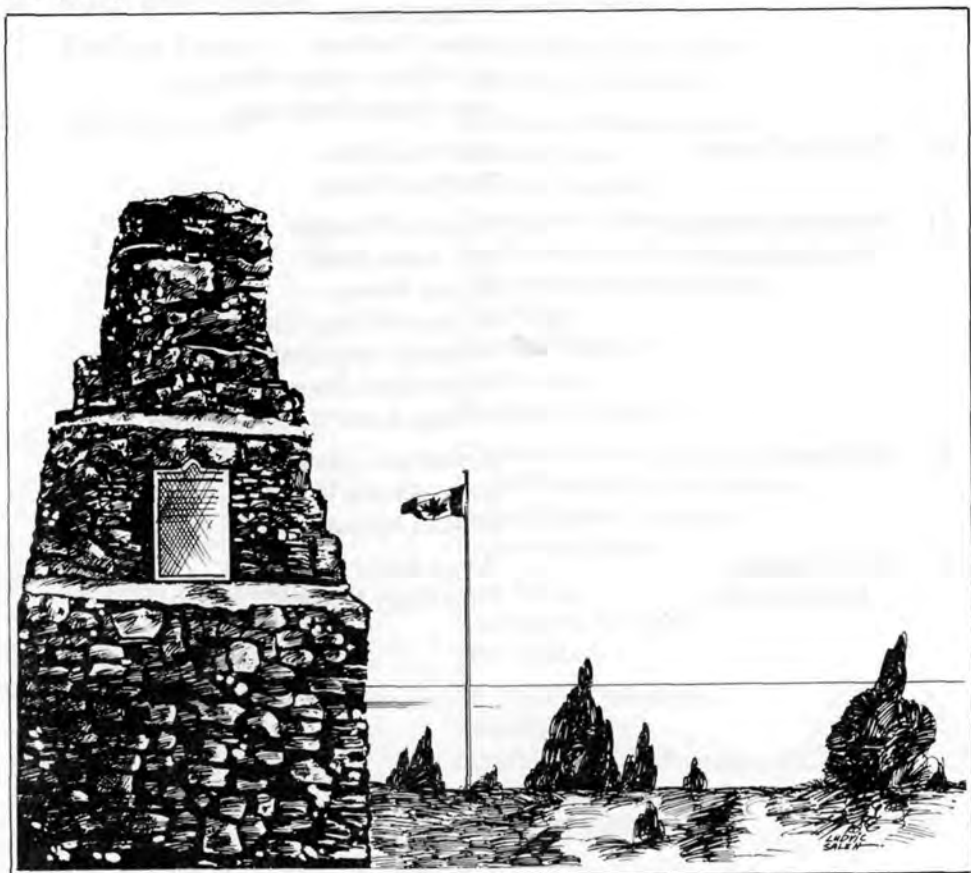
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*Fort St. Joseph*



# **Algoma District**

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## **Fort St. Joseph**

In 1796 the British built, on this island, the most westerly of their military posts. Here Captain Charles Roberts organized the expedition which captured Michilimackinac on July 17, 1812.

(Location: St. Joseph's Island, 48 km southeast of Sault Ste. Marie)

## **Fort St. Joseph Cemetery**

This cairn marks the site of Fort St. Joseph cemetery in which are the graves of the soldiers and fur traders who died here between the years 1796 and 1812.

(Location: Fort St. Joseph Cemetery, St. Joseph's Island)

## **The First Sault Ste. Marie Canal**

Canoes and larger boats were pulled through the St. Mary's rapids, sometimes by oxen, until 1797-8 when the North West Company built a canal with a wooden lock sufficiently large to admit a Montréal canoe (canot de maître).

(Location: Huron Street, Sault Ste. Marie)

## **Ermatinger House**

This house, built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West Company, is the oldest surviving house in northwestern Ontario.

(Location: 831 Queen Street, Sault Ste. Marie)

## **Brant County**

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### **Adelaide Hunter Hoodless (1857-1910)**

Active in forming the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Women, and the Federated Women's Institute, she also aided in establishing the Victorian Order of Nurses.

(Location: St. George)

### **The Six Nations**

Commemorating the loyal services of the Six Nation of Iroquois Indians to the British Empire in the Seven Years War, the War of the American Revolution, and in the defence of Upper Canada.

(Location: In a small park on the site of the Mohawk Council House, Ohsweken).

### **Thayendanege (Joseph Brant) 1742-1807**

He served with Sir William Johnson in the Niagara expedition of 1759 and fought in Pontiac's uprising of 1763. He and his Mohawks actively supported the British during the American Revolution.

(Location: Veterans Memorial Park, Ohsweken).

### **Invention of the Telephone**

Here, at the home of his father, on 26th July, 1874, Alexander Graham Bell disclosed for the first time his conception of the principle of the telephone.

(Location: Bell Homestead, Brantford)

### **Arthur Sturgis Hardy (1837-1901)**

He served as Provincial Secretary (1877-89), Commissioner of Crown Lands (1889-96), and Premier and Attorney General of Ontario (1896-99). Perhaps his most lasting contribution to this Province was his creation of Algonquin Provincial Park.

(New location to be determined).



## Bruce County

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### Point Clark Lighthouse

Built in 1859 by the Department of Public Works, this handsome 87 foot structure is one of six "Imperial towers" on these shores.

(Location: Near Amberly)

*Point Clark Lighthouse*



## Cochrane District

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### Philip Turnor (1751-1800)

Although best remembered for his charting of the route to Athabasca (1790-92), and as the teacher of the geographers David Thompson and Peter Fidler, Turnor in fact spent most of his North American career as a trader and explorer on the Moose and Albany River systems (1780-87).

(Location: Moose Factory)

## Dundas County

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### Battle of Crysler's Farm

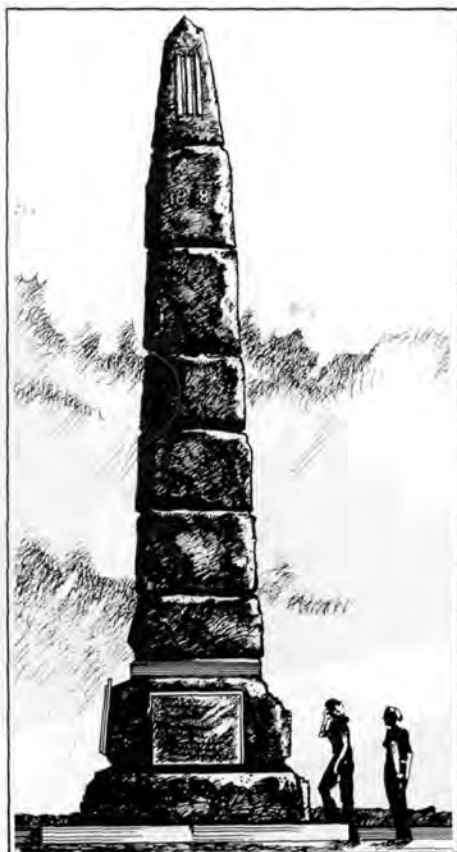
Here, on November 11, 1813 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Morrison, with 800 British and Canadian regulars, militia, and Indians, routed an American force of 4,000 under Brigadier-General John Boyd.

(Location: Crysler's Farm Memorial Park near Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg)

### The Williamsburg Canals

The canals at Farran's Point, Rapide Plat and Galops were built in the period 1844-56 on the north side of the St. Lawrence to form part of the Great Lakes navigation system. They disappeared with construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

(Location: Waterfront Park, Morrisburg)



*Battle of Crysler's Farm*

# Durham Regional Municipality

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## **Thistle Ha'**

This farm was acquired about 1848 by John Miller, a Scottish immigrant who became a pioneer importer and breeder of pedigreed livestock in Canada, and played an important role in improving stockbreeding throughout North and South America in the 19th century.

(Location: Claremont)

## **Elgin County**

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### **James Henry Coyne (1849-1942)**

Deeply interested in local history, he founded the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute; was president of the Pioneer and Historical Association of Ontario in 1897, President of the Ontario Historical Society (1898-1902), and member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (1919-1930).

(Location: Court House, St. Thomas)

### **George Mackinnon Wrong (1860-1948)**

As a teacher, administrator, writer, and a moving force in the early days of the Canadian Historical Association, he helped to provide an intellectual base for a developing Canadian nationality.

(Location: Court House, St. Thomas)

### **Port Stanley**

Kettle Creek was called by the Iroquois the "Kanagio", by the Ojibwas the "Akiksibi", by the French the "Rivière Tonti". Among early visitors was Louis Jolliet in September 1669.

(Location: Junction of Bridge and Main Streets, Port Stanley)

### **Southwold Prehistoric Earthwork**

This is a rare surviving example of fortified Iroquoian village site. Archaeological evidence suggests that Southwold village was occupied by the Neutral Indians in the early 16th century.

(Location: 3.2 km south of Iona near Fingal)

### **The Talbot Settlement**

The settlement begun in May 1803 by Thomas Talbot was despite the controversial practices of its founder one of the most successful in Upper Canada.

(Location: On Talbot Road near Fingal)

## Essex County

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### **The François Baby House**

This house and adjacent farmland were the property of François Baby (1763-1856), first member for Kent in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (1792-96), militia officer and Assistant Quarter Master General during the War of 1812.

(Location: 254 Pitt Street, Windsor)

### **Fugitive Slaves**

From early in the 19th century, the towns along the Detroit River served as major terminals for the network of routes by which thousands of runaway slaves reached Canada where slavery had been abolished.

(Location: Dominion Bank Building, Ouellette Avenue, Windsor)

### **Hiram Walker (1816-1889)**

After Michigan adopted prohibition in 1855, Walker acquired land across the river in Canada where he established a distillery and mill which became the nucleus of a major Canadian industry and the town of Walkerville.

(Location: 2072 Riverside Drive, Windsor)

### **Amherstburg Navy Yard**

A Navy Yard was built here in 1796 to replace Detroit as the base and supply depot for the Provincial Marine on Lakes Erie and Huron. It was burned by the British on September 22, 1813, before they withdrew from Amherstburg.

(Location: Waterworks Park, Amherstburg)

### **Fort Amherstburg (Fort Malden)**

This post was begun by the Royal Canadian Volunteers in 1796 to replace Detroit and to maintain British influence among the western Indians.

(Location: Fort Malden National Historic Park, Amherstburg)

### **Wyandot Council House**

Near this spot stood the ancient Council House of the Wyandot Indians (descendants of the early Hurons), allies of the British during the War of 1812.

(Location: On highway 18, 3.2 km north of Amherstburg)

### **Pro Patria**

In memory of soldiers and seamen who were killed in action, and their comrades who served on the Great Lakes in defence of Canada in 1812-14.

(Location: Waterworks Park, Amherstburg)

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### **Major John Richardson (1796-1852)**

Born at Queenston in Upper Canada, John Richardson served as a volunteer at Fort Malden during the War of 1812 and was taken prisoner by the Americans at Moraviantown. He later won a literary reputation with works such as the poem *Tecumseh* and his history of the War of 1812.

(Location: Fort Malden National  
Historic Park, Amherstburg)

### **The Capture of Detroit**

In a daring move on August 16, 1812, General Brock embarked his troops at McKee's Point near here, crossed the river and captured Detroit.

(Location: Town of Sandwich on  
Highway 18)

## Frontenac County

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### **Sir James Lucas Yeo (1782-1818)**

In 1813, already a Commodore, Yeo came to Canada to command British forces on the Great Lakes. He successfully blockaded the American fleet in Sackett's Harbour for some months and subsequently commanded the naval forces at the capture of Oswego in 1814.

(Location: Fort Henry, Kingston)

### **Pro Patria (1812-1814)**

In memory of the officers and seamen who served on Lake Ontario in defence of Canada in 1812-14.

(Location: Entrance to Fort Henry, Kingston)

### **Roselawn**

Built in 1841, Roselawn stands as a reminder of the days when affluent Kingstonians erected magnificent country homes just beyond the city. Its design reflects the then popular Classic Revival style.

(Location: Donald Gordon Centre, 421 Union Street, Kingston)

### **Charles Edward Poulett Thomson, Baron Sydenham (1799-1841)**

Thomson, a British businessman and politician, was sent to North America to implement the union of the Canadas. Having secured passage of the Act of Union of 1840, he served as the new province's Governor-General until his untimely death.

(Location: On grounds of Kingston General Hospital, Kingston)

### **Sir Charles Bagot (1787-1843)**

In 1818, he signed the important Rush-Bagot Convention which limited naval armaments on the Great Lakes. In 1842 he became Governor General of Canada.

(Location: On grounds of Kingston General Hospital, Kingston)

### **Early Land Survey in Ontario**

In September 1783, Deputy Surveyor-General John Collins was despatched to Cataraqui by Governor Haldimand to lay out townships for loyalist settlers. He thus completed the first major survey made under civil authority in what is now Ontario.

(Location: City Park, Kingston)

### **Sir Richard John Cartwright (1835-1912)**

A renowned orator and free trader, he was the architect of the Liberal election policy of 1891 favouring unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He died at Kingston.

(Location: City Hall, Kingston)

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## **Murney Martello Tower**

This tower was constructed in 1846 as a part of the new naval defences authorized for Kingston harbour by the Imperial government during the Oregon Crisis of 1845-46. It was one of the most sophisticated of all the Martello Towers built in British North America.

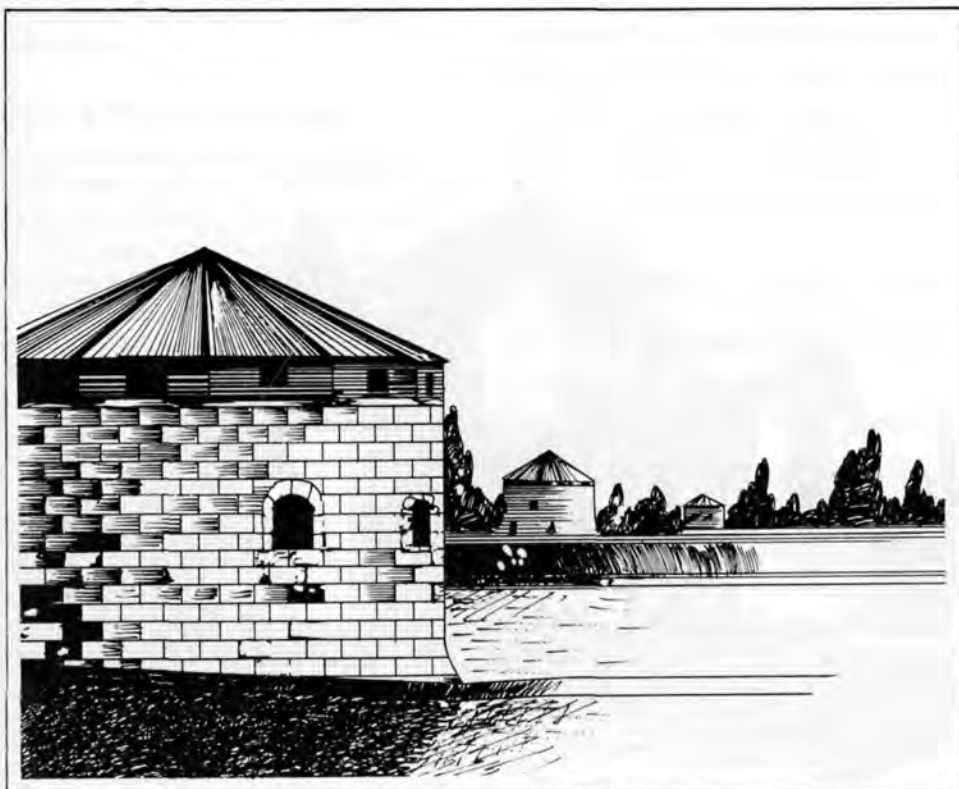
(Location: Macdonald Park, Kingston)

## **The First Meeting of the Executive Council of Upper Canada**

The Constitutional Act of 1791 provided for representative government in Upper and Lower Canada. On July 8, 1792, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, met his Executive Council in St. George's Church which once occupied this site.

(Location: Whig Publishing Company Building, Kingston)

*Murney Martello Tower*





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## Bellevue House

Built about 1840, it is one of the most interesting examples surviving in Canada of "Italian Villa" architecture, a style that was novel in Kingston. John A. Macdonald, lived here with his family from August, 1848, to September, 1849.

(Location: 35 Centre Street, Kingston)

## The Crawford Purchase

In October 1783, Captain Crawford purchased from the Mississaugas a large tract of land east of the Bay of Quinte. The land was subsequently settled by United Empire Loyalists and Britain's Indian allies who had been forced to leave their homes in the new United States.

(Location: On entrance wall of Fort Frontenac barracks, Kingston)

*Bellevue House*



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## **Fort Frontenac**

Built by Count de Frontenac in 1673, it was for many years the key to the West, a French outpost against the Iroquois and English.

(Location: Entrance of Fort Frontenac, Kingston)

## **Kingston Navy Yard**

The Navy Yard was established in 1789 as a trans-shipment point for the Great Lakes. During the War of 1812 Commodore James Yeo, R.N., commanded a considerable squadron built in these yards, including the 112-gun ST. LAWRENCE.

(Location: Royal Military College, Kingston)

## **Point Frederick Buildings**

This peninsula, headquarters of the Provincial Marine (c. 1790-1813), and of the Royal Navy (1813-1853), was the major British naval base on Lake Ontario during the War of 1812. It was subsequently the site of Fort Frederick and still later, of the Royal Military College of Canada.

(Location: Royal Military College, Kingston)

## **Kingston City Hall**

This building, one of the most ambitious examples of nineteenth century Canadian municipal architecture, was completed in 1844, to house both municipal offices and commercial enterprises such as a market.

(Location: City Hall, Kingston)

## **Legislature of the Province of Canada (1841-1844)**

Following the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the centrally located town of Kingston was chosen as the seat of government. The then recently completed municipal hospital was hurriedly modified, to house both the Assembly and the Council.

(Location: Kingston General Hospital, Kingston)

## **Sir Alexander Campbell (1822-1892)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conferences of 1864 (Charlottetown and Québec) at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation.

(Location: Cataraqui Cemetery, 927 Purdy Mills Road, Kingston)

## **Sir John Alexander Macdonald (1815-1891)**

The boyhood days of Canada's first Prime Minister were spent here in the Old Town which has seen more than a century of Canadian history.

(Location: 110 Rideau Street, Kingston)

## **Sir John Alexander Macdonald (1815-1891)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conferences of 1864-1867 at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation. He became Canada's first Prime Minister.

(Location: Cataraqui Cemetery, 927 Purdy Mills Road, Kingston)

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**Sir John Alexander Macdonald  
(1815-1891)**

First elected from Kingston to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1844, he was one of the *Fathers of Confederation* and became the first Prime Minister of Canada.

(Location: City Park, Kingston)

*Sir John Alexander Macdonald*



# Glengarry County

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## **Glengarry Cairn**

The largest cairn in Ontario was erected on Monument Island by the members of the Glengarry Militia in commemoration of the suppression of the Rebellions of 1837-38.

(Location: Monument Island in the St. Lawrence River opposite South Lancaster)

## **Bishop Alexander MacDonell (1762-1840)**

Born in Scotland and educated for the priesthood, MacDonell obtained land in Glengarry County and, in 1804, brought many soldiers from his disbanded Highland Regiment to join the Loyalists already in Upper Canada. Consecrated in 1826, he became the first Roman Catholic Bishop in Upper Canada.

(Location: Ruins of St. Raphael's Church, St. Raphael's)

## **Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonell**

Commissioned ensign in the Royal Highland Emigrants (84th Regiment) and later transferred to Butler's Rangers, Macdonell served with distinction until 1784. He later represented Glengarry in the Legislative Assembly (1792-1800).

(Location: Glen Walter, 5 km east of Cornwall)

# Grenville County

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## Fort de Lévis

Its garrison surrendered after a gallant defence, the last stand of France in Canada, on August 25, 1760, to a British Army commanded by Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

(Location: Highway No. 2, Johnstown near Prescott)

## The Battle Of The Windmill

After the 1837 Rebellion many rebels fled to the United States where a few joined American sympathizers in a new attempt to overthrow British rule in Canada. On November 12, 1838, 190 men seized this windmill and nearby buildings. A few days later, 2,000 militia and regulars besieged the mill and captured the insurgents.

(Location: Lighthouse Tower, Prescott)

*Battle of the Windmill*



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## Fort Wellington

The first Fort Wellington was erected on this site during the War of 1812 to shelter British regular troops and Canadian militia defending the vital St. Lawrence River transportation route. The fort was subsequently rebuilt in the late 1830's.

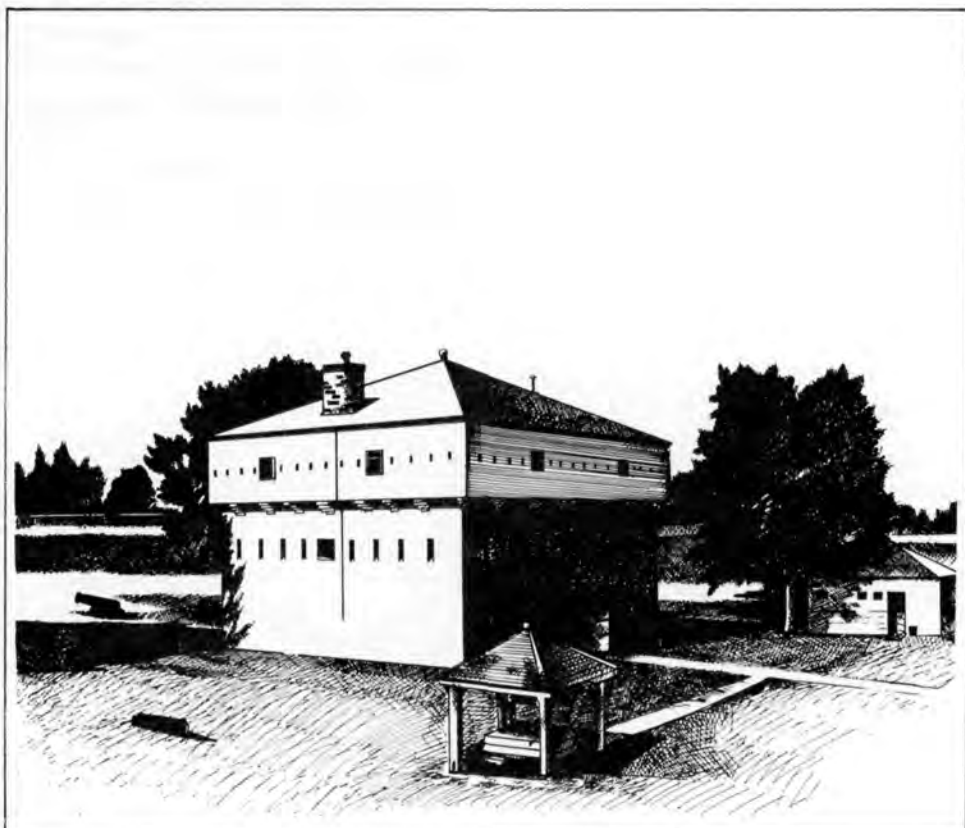
(Location: Prescott)

## Sir Richard William Scott (1825-1913)

As a member of the Legislature of United Canada (1857-63) he sponsored the Separate School Act of 1863. He served as Secretary of State in the Mackenzie Cabinet (1874-8) and was responsible for the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

(Location: Town Hall, Prescott)

*Fort Wellington*



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### **Merrickville Blockhouse**

This blockhouse was built in 1832 as part of the defensive system planned for the Rideau Canal by Colonel John By. It was the largest of the four blockhouses built along the canal.

(Location: Corner of St. Lawrence and Main Streets, Merrickville)

### **Point au Baril**

On August 17, 1760, the *Outaouaise*, commanded by Captain la Broquerie, was taken near here after a gallant fight, by five British row-galleys, under Colonel George Williamson.

(Location: On eastern edge of village of Maitland, Highway No. 2)



## **Grey County**

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### **Survey Of The Great Lakes**

In 1814-1816 the first Admiralty Survey of Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay was undertaken by Admiral Owen, after whom Owen Sound is named.

(Location: Public Library grounds, Owen Sound)

### **Nellie Mooney McClung (1873-1951)**

As a novelist, politician and public lecturer, she campaigned vigorously for social reform and women's rights. A Liberal member for Edmonton in the Alberta legislature (1921-26) and the first female member of the CBC Board of Governors (1936-42), she was one of the five women whose efforts succeeded in opening the Canadian Senate to women.

(Location: 2.5 km south of Chatsworth)

# **Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality**

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## **Lynnwood**

This Classical Revival House was built about 1850, for Duncan Campbell, Simcoe's first post master.

(Location: Lynnwood Arts Centre, 21 Lynnwood Avenue, Simcoe)

## **Egerton Ryerson (1803-1882)**

A Methodist minister in 1825 and editor of the *Christian Guardian*, as Superintendent of education from 1844 to 1876, he was largely responsible for shaping Ontario's present school system.

(Location: Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk Street, Simcoe)

## **Nanticoke**

On November 13, 1813, Norfolk volunteer militia, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bostwick, routed a band of American marauders who had terrorized the country.

(Location: Community Centre, Nanticoke)

## **Turkey Point**

During the war of 1812 the British planned to construct a navy yard here. The unsuitability of the location led to abandonment of the project after only a blockhouse and a part of a palisade had been built.

(Location: Turkey Point)

## **Wintering Sites**

Here in 1669-1670, wintered Dollier and Galinée with seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie.

(Location: Black Creek, Port Dover)

## **War of 1812**

To counter the American invasion of the Detroit frontier, Major General Isaac Brock mustered a force of about 50 regulars and 250 militia here at Port Dover. In August 1812 he made a daring and successful assault on Detroit. This important victory raised the spirits of the Canadians and ensured the continuing support of Britain's Indian Allies.

(Location: Powell Park, Port Dover)

## **The Normandale Furnace**

This iron foundry was set up in 1818. It employed up to two hundred men until about 1850 when the local supply of bog ore was exhausted. The foundry was an important factor in the early economic and industrial development of this country.

(Location: Normandale)

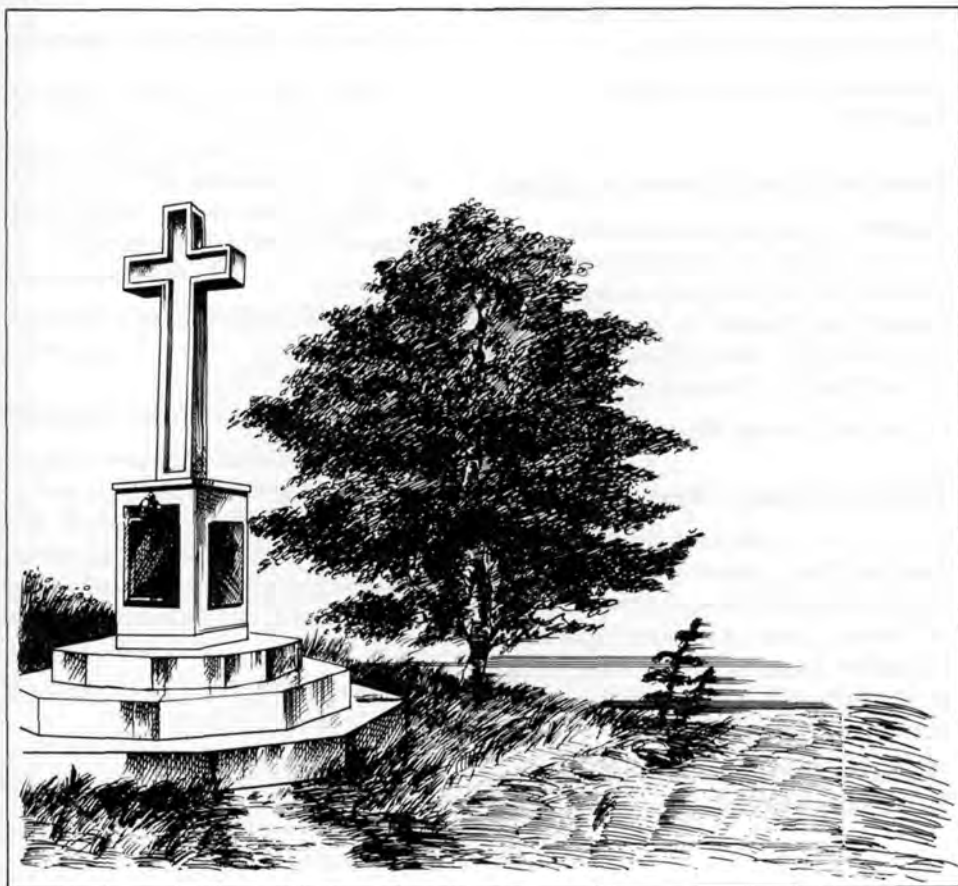
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## Cliff Sites

Near this spot, March 23rd, 1670, was erected a Cross with Arms of France and inscription claiming sovereignty in the name of King Louis XIV over the Lake Erie region.

(Location: Near Quay Street, Port Dover)

*Cliff Sites*



# **Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality**

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## **Burlington Heights (1813-14)**

Here, in June 1813, General John Vincent assembled troops and made a successful night attack on American invaders at Stoney Creek.

(Location: Harvey Park, Hamilton)

## **Sandyford Place**

Built about 1856, at a time of rapid growth in Hamilton, Sandyford Place is a fine example of the housing then being erected for the merchants of the period. It is a rare survivor in Canada of the few row houses built for affluent citizens in the mid-nineteenth century.

(Location: 35-43 Duke Street, Hamilton)

## **Dundas Street (Governor's Road)**

Planned by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793 as a military road and commercial highway between Lake Ontario and Detroit it was named in honour of Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.

(Location: Dundas Street, Dundas)

## **Battle of Stoney Creek**

In 1813, an American force crossed the Niagara River, seized Fort George, and moved inland in pursuit of the British. At Stoney Creek, a surprise night attack halted the American advance and allowed the British to re-establish their position on the Niagara frontier.

(Location: Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek)

# Hastings County

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## Glanmore House

Built about 1882 for J.C. Phillips, a local banker, this imposing house was designed by the Montreal architect Thomas Hanley in the style of châteaux of 18th century France.

(Location: 257 Bridge Street, Belleville)

## Sir Mackenzie Bowell (1823-1917)

Born in England, Bowell served in the Cabinets of Macdonald, Abbott, and Thompson. He became Prime Minister in 1894.

(Location: Victoria Park, Belleville)

## Sir Gilbert Parker (1862-1932)

Author of *Pierre and His People* and other novels of Canadian life. Born in Camden East, November 23, 1862, he was a Member of the British House of Commons, 1900-18.

(Location: Corby Public Library, Belleville)

## William Canniff (1830-1910)

Canniff served as Medical Officer with the Royal Artillery during the Crimean War. He became professor at the University of Victoria College, sub-dean of the Toronto Medical School, and later Toronto's first Medical Health Officer. (1883-91).

(Location: Public School, Cannifton)

## Coming of the Mohawks

One of Joseph Brant's lieutenants, John Deserontyon, and 100 of his followers settled on the Bay of Quinte, in 1784. The descendants of these Mohawk Loyalists still inhabit a section of the original land grant.

(Location: Tyendinaga Indian Reservation 1.2 km west of Deseronto)

## Huron County

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### Pioneers Of The Huron Tract

Commemorating the settlements of this part of Upper Canada under the auspices of the Canada Company between 1826 and 1843.

(Location: At entrance to the Town of Goderich)

### Sir John Stephen Willison (1856-1927)

As editor of the *Toronto Globe* (1890-1902), Willison made it the most influential organ of Liberalism in Canada. Disenchanted with the policies of the Laurier ministry, he resigned from the *Globe* in 1902 to become editor of the *Toronto News*.

(Location: Huron County Court House, Goderich)

### Huron County Gaol

Erected between 1839 and 1841, this remarkably preserved building follows Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon design for prison construction. This prison with its third floor courtroom enabled Huron to qualify as a district separate from London, with Goderich as its seat.

(Location: Victoria Street, Goderich)

### George Agnew Reid (1860-1947)

Reid was a successful genre painter and muralist. In 1912 he became principal of the Ontario College of Art, a position he held for seventeen years.

(Location: Town Hall, Wingham)

## Kent County

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### McKee's Purchase

In May 1790 Alexander McKee, Deputy Agent of the British Indian Department, and the principal chiefs of the Ottawa, Potawatomi, Chippewa and Wyandot negotiated a treaty whereby the British Crown acquired title to much of what is now southwestern Ontario.

(Location: Memorial Park, Blenheim)

### Skirmish at McCrae's House

In December 1813, a detachment of Americans established a post at the house of Thomas McCrae. Before day-break on December 15, 1813, they were surprised by Lieutenant Henry Medcalf and his troops and were taken prisoner.

(Location: 6.4 km west of Chatham between River Road and Thames River)

### David Mills (1831-1903)

From 1882 to 1887 he was chief editorial writer for the influential *London Advertiser*. He held a chair of constitutional law at the University of Toronto from 1888 until 1902 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

(Location: In main corridor of Kent County Building, Chatham)

### Jean (McKishnie) Blewett (1862-1934)

Jean McKishnie was a journalist who, between 1897 and 1922, published several volumes of poetry much admired by her contemporaries.

(Location: Public Library, Chatham)

### Archibald Lampman (1861-1899)

Lampman was the most notable lyricist of the "sixties group" which produced Canada's first noteworthy verse in English.

(Location: Trinity Anglican Churchyard, Morpeth)

### Fairfield on the Thames

Here stood the village of Fairfield, destroyed by invading American forces following the Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

(Location: Highway 2, 6.4 km east of Thamesville near Bothwell)

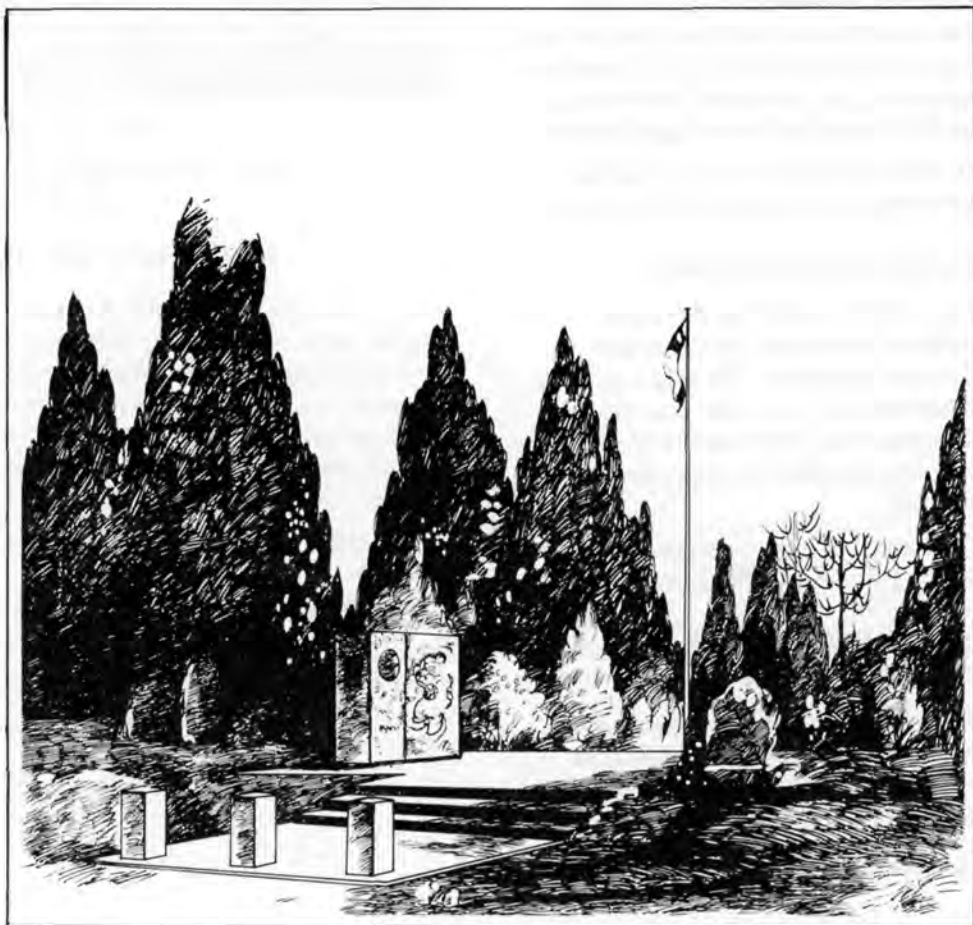
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## **Tecumseh (1768-1813)**

He believed the one hope for Indian survival was a union of all the western tribes to drive back white settlement. Seeing the Americans as the immediate threat, he allied himself with the British in 1812, and was killed near here on October 5, 1813.

(Location: Park, 3.2 km east of the Thamesville on Highway 2)

*Tecumseh Monument*





# **Lambton County**

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## **First Oil Wells In Canada**

In 1858, near Oil Springs, James M. Williams dug the first oil well in Canada and in 1861, John Shaw opened the first flowing well, by drilling into the rock.

(Location: Community Hall, Oil Springs)

## **Victoria Hall — Petrolia**

When Victoria Hall was built in 1889, Petrolia, in the midst of an oil boom, was one of the wealthiest towns in Canada. While the hall's first floor housed municipal offices, court room, fire department and armoury, the entire second floor was an opera house.

(Location: Victoria Hall, Petrolia)

## **The Honourable Alexander MacKenzie**

As second Prime Minister of Canada from 1873 to 1878, he dedicated himself to consolidating the newly-formed Dominion.

(Location: Alexander MacKenzie Park, Sarnia)

## Lanark County

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### **Charles Mair (1838-1927)**

Born in Lanark, he was a journalist, poet, advocate of western expansion, and an original member of the Canada First movement. His literary works included *Dreamland and Other Poems*, *Tecumseh*, and *Through the Mackenzie Basin*.

(Location: Post Office, Lanark)

### **Matheson House**

Built in 1840 of local sandstone, the Matheson House is an outstanding example of early Scottish-Canadian architecture. It remained in the possession of the Matheson family for nearly 100 years.

(Location: Near the intersection of Gore and Foster Streets, Perth)

## Leeds County

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### **Sir William Buell Richards (1815-1889)**

Born at Brockville, Richards became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1875 and continued in that position until his retirement in 1879.

(Location: Entrance hall, Courthouse Building, Brockville)

### **Leeds and Grenville County Court House**

This court house was designed by the prominent Toronto architect John Howard and completed in 1844. It is an outstanding example of the British classical tradition here used to symbolize the authority of the judiciary.

(Location: Courthouse building, Brockville)

### **Old Stone Mill**

The first mill on this site was built about 1796 by Abel Stevens, a loyalist and early industrialist from Vermont. By 1810, William Jones had constructed the present stone mill. It is one of the oldest surviving mills in Ontario.

(Location: Delta)

### **Gananoque**

Gananoque was raided on September 21, 1812. Subsequently fortified, it became the base for a division of gunboats cruising among the Thousand Islands for the protection of transport during the War of 1812.

(Location: Stone Street, Gananoque)

### **Lansdowne Iron Works**

In 1801, Wallis Sunderlin, a Vermont founderer, established the first iron works in Upper Canada at Furnace Falls.

(Location: Lyndhurst, on county roads connecting Highways 15 and 42, north of Gananoque)

### **Chimney Island (Bridge Island)**

Fear that the Americans might attempt to block the St. Lawrence prompted the fortification of Bridge Island as a shelter for the supply batteaux and a base for British gunboats.

(Location: St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Mallorytown Landing)

## **Lennox and Addington County**

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### **The First Steamship On Lake Ontario**

The FRONTENAC, was built here at Finkle's Point (now Bath) and launched in 1816. Designed to carry freight and passengers, it greatly reduced the difficulties and the cost of travel between Kingston and York (now Toronto).

(Location: Near Highway 33, Bath)

### **Sir John Alexander Macdonald (1815-1891)**

In this Loyalist community the future Prime Minister spent his formative years.

(Location: Adolphustown)

## Middlesex County

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### **Wolseley Barracks**

This building, typical of military architecture of its period was built in 1886 to provide quarters for the recently authorized "D" Company, Infantry School Corps, an early step in the development of the Permanent Forces of Canada.

(Location: Wolseley Barracks, Royal Canadian Regiment Headquarters, London)

### **Sir Adam Beck (1857-1925)**

Beck presided over the enactment of the law establishing the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission in 1906.

(Location: City Hall, London)

### **Sir Charles Edward Saunders (1867-1937)**

Saunders was Dominion Cerealist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa (1903-22), and there, in 1904, developed the famous Marquis wheat.

(Location: City Hall, London)

### **John Kinder Labatt (1803-1866)**

In 1854, Labatt became the sole owner of a brewery which, under his son and grandson, became one of Canada's largest. He was also active in the establishment of London's early financial institutions and a promoter of local road and rail transportation.

(Location: 150 Simcoe Street, London)

### **Middlesex Court House**

Erected in 1830, this building was modelled after Malahide Castle, near Dublin, Ireland, the ancestral home of the founder of the Talbot Settlement.

(Location: Boulder in front of Court House, London)

### **Archibald Byron Macallum (1859-1934)**

As Professor of Biochemistry, Chairman of the National Research Council (1916-20), Dr. Macallum was a pioneer in scientific medicine in Canada.

(Location: Court House, London)

### **Sir Arthur William Currie (1875-1933)**

In 1914, he led the 2nd Brigade of the 50th Regiment Gordon Highlanders overseas. After Vimy Ridge, he was promoted Lieutenant-General and commanded the Canadian Corps until the end of the war. On returning to Canada he became the first General in the Canadian Army and from 1920 until his death he served as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

(Location: Court House, London)

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**Sir John Carling (1828-1911)**

Carling succeeded his father as President of Carling Brewing and Malting Co. He held portfolios in several federal cabinets but his most significant contribution to Canadian life occurred when, as Minister of Agriculture (1885-92), he founded the system of Dominion Experimental Farms.

(Location: Court House, London)

**Edward Blake (1833-1912)**

He was the second premier of Ontario (1871-2) and a member of the House of Commons for twenty-two years, serving as Minister of Justice in the cabinet of Alexander Mackenzie and as leader of the federal Liberal party (1880-1887).

(Location: Court House, London)

**Sir George William Ross (1841-1914)**

Having represented West Middlesex as a Liberal member of the House of Commons (1872-83), he entered provincial politics, was Minister of Education (1883-99), and became Premier in 1889.

(Location: Court House, London)

**Adam Shortt (1859-1931)**

A noted teacher, he was an adviser to governments, served on several commissions, and in 1908, after 22 years of teaching became a member of the first Canadian Civil Service Commission. Between 1913 and 1917 he co-edited the important historical series 'Canada and its Provinces'.

(Location: Court House, London)

**William Saunders (1836-1914)**

A recognized expert in scientific agriculture, he was appointed Director of the new Experimental Farms Branch of the federal Department of Agriculture in 1868. There he originated many promising varieties of fruit and grain and commenced the research which led to the development of Marquis wheat by his son, Charles.

(Location: Campbell Memorial Park, London)

**Peter McArthur (1866-1924)**

In 1896 he became editor of *'Truth'* and as such encouraged both Canadian and American writers. Several compilations of his work were published, the best known of which is a collection of essays entitled *'In Pastures Green.'*

(Location: Roadside park on Highway 2 west of London)

**Battle Hill**

Here was fought the Battle of the Longwoods, March 4, 1814, an important victory over the Americans in the War of 1812.

(Location: Located on Highway 2 near Wardville, west of London)

# Muskoka District

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## Henry Norman Bethune (1890-1939)

In 1936-37, during the Spanish Civil War, he led a Canadian team which, while serving with Republican forces, pioneered the use of mobile blood transfusion services. He subsequently worked as a battlefield surgeon and medical adviser with the forces of Mao Tse-tung, and after his death became a national hero in China.

(Location: Kinsmen Parkett, Gravenhurst)

# Niagara Regional Municipality

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## **George Herbert Locke (1870-1937)**

Locke taught at Toronto, Chicago and Harvard Universities and was Dean of Education at Chicago and at MacDonald College before becoming Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Libraries.

(Location: Municipal Buildings, Beamsville)

## **Frenchman's Creek**

In an effort to regain the initiative lost at Queenston, the Americans planned a general invasion for November 28, 1812. Advance parties were routed at Frenchman's Creek and the main assault failed to materialize. This ended American hopes for victory on the Niagara frontier in 1812.

(Location: On the Niagara Parkway between Chippawa and Fort Erie)

## **Engagement at the Forty**

Here at the Forty Mile Creek, on June 8, 1813, American forces, retreating after the battle of Stoney Creek, were harassed by the British and forced back into Fort George.

(Location: Waterworks Park, Grimsby)

## **Capture of the "Ohio" and "Somers"**

On the night of August 12, 1814, as a prelude to a British attack on Fort Erie, an expedition led by Captain Dobbs seized two armed American schooners anchored off the fort. This victory was the last naval action fought on the Great Lakes in the War of 1812.

(Location: On wall of Old Fort Erie).

## **Fort Erie**

Three fortifications occupied this site. The third Fort Erie, built between 1805 and 1808, was repaired in January 1814 but was captured by an invading American army in July of that same year. The Americans used it as a base for subsequent operations, and destroyed the fort on November 5, 1814. It was rebuilt by the Niagara Parks Commission in 1937-1939.

(Location: Entrance to Old Fort Erie)

## **Butler's Rangers**

In 1777 John Butler raised a force of Rangers who, with their Iroquois allies, raided the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey throughout the American Revolutionary War. Disbanded in June 1784, they were among the first Loyalists to settle in the Niagara peninsula.

(Location: 85 Melville Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake)



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## Fort George

Constructed by order of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe 1796-99, it served as the headquarters for Major-General Brock in 1812. The present works are a reconstruction done in 1937-40, and represent the Fort as it was in 1799-1813.

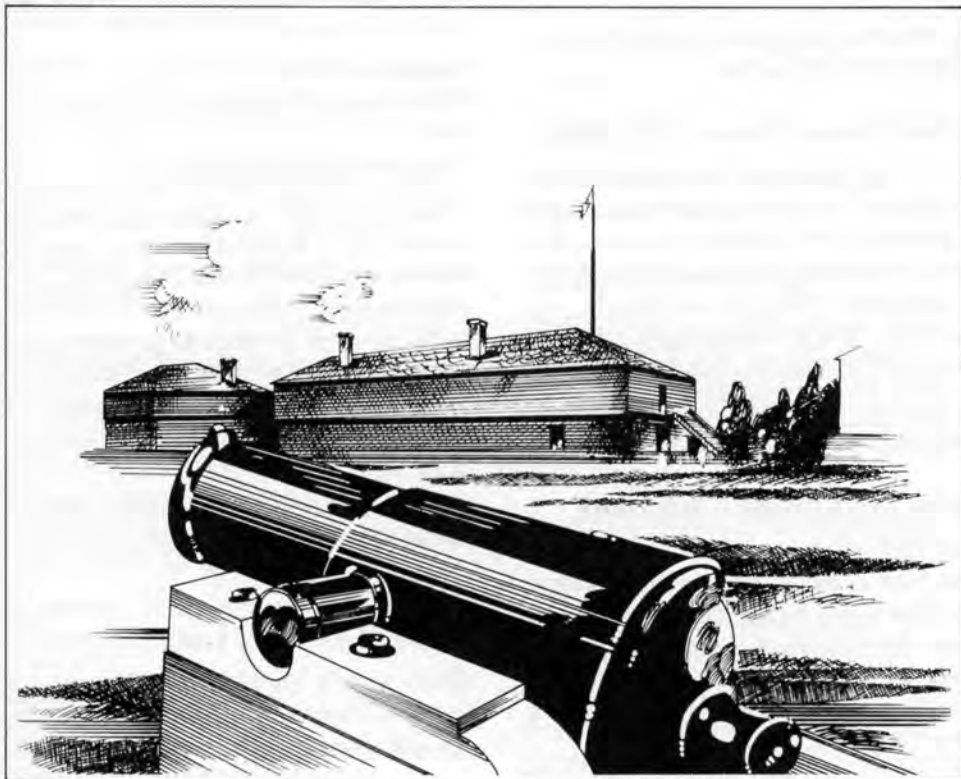
(Location: Grounds of Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

## The Battle of Fort George

On May 25, 1813, the American fleet and the batteries at Fort Niagara across the river began a devastating two-day bombardment of Fort George. On the 27th, a large American force was landed and after a brief engagement, Brigadier-General John Vincent withdrew towards Burlington. The capture of Fort George left the Americans in control, of the Niagara frontier.

(Location: Queen Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

*Fort George*



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### **Action at Butler's Farm**

On July 8, 1813, an outpost of the invading American force, encamped near Fort George, was defeated by a band of Six Nations and Western Indians.

(Location: Butler's Burying Grounds, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

### **Treaties of Niagara**

In 1781 and 1784 the British government concluded treaties with the Chippewa and Mississauga Indians by which a great tract of land, west of the Niagara River, was purchased for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists, and expatriated Indians of the Six Nations.

(Location: Niagara Historical Museum, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

### **John Graves Simcoe (1752-1806)**

After the Loyalist influx had led to the creation of a separate province of Upper Canada in 1791, Simcoe was named its first lieutenant-governor. During his five years of office the province's basically British and monarchical character and institutions took shape.

(Location: Navy Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

### **Point Mississauga Lighthouse**

The first lighthouse on the Great Lakes was built of stone at Point Mississauga in 1804. Demolished in 1814 to make room for Fort Mississauga its materials, with debris from the ruined town of Niagara are incorporated into the fort's surviving tower.

(Location: Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

### **William Kirby (1817-1906)**

Journalist, poet, novelist, historian, best known as Author of *The Golden Dog*, Kirby lived and worked in Niagara-on-the-Lake for over 50 years.

(Location: Entrance to Town Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

### **Fort Mississauga**

Built between 1814 and 1816 to replace Fort George as the counterpoise to the American Fort Niagara immediately opposite. It was manned during the tense years of the American Civil War and the Fenian scare of 1866.

(Location: Entrance to Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

### **Niagara Portage Road**

Opened in 1789 by a group of private traders led by Robert Hamilton, the road between Queenston and Chippawa, which passed to the east of this monument, became the official government route in 1791. It was the principal link in trade, travel, and war between Lake Ontario and the upper lakes until the 1850's.

(Location: At intersection of St. Catharines Highway and Portage Road, Stamford)

### **Battle of Lundy's Lane**

Here, on July 25, 1814, Lt.-General Gordon Drummond engaged an American invasion force in the bloodiest battle

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of the War of 1812. Both sides claimed victory, in spite of heavy casualties, but the battle marked the end of the American offensive in Upper Canada.

(Location: On Lundy's Lane monument, Cemetery, Niagara Falls)

### **Navy Island**

The British used Navy Island from 1761 to 1764 as a shipyard in which to build the first British decked vessels to sail the upper lakes. These were essential in maintaining the supply lines westward during Pontiac's uprising, 1763-4.

(Location: Near Chippawa)

### **Battle of Chippawa**

On July 5, 1814, an invading American force under Brigadier-General Winfield Scott was attacked by the British Major General Riall. Superior American musketry and artillery forced the retirement of the British to Fort George.

(Location: Niagara Parkway, Chippawa)

### **Vrooman's Battery**

This Battery was engaged in the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13, 1812. Commanding the Niagara River, its continuous fire harassed the Americans crossing from Lewiston and provided cover for the British.

(Location: Niagara Boulevard, Queenston)

### **Fort Drummond**

This small redoubt and advance battery, named in honour of Sir Gordon

Drummond, were built in the late spring of 1814 to defend the main portage road from Chippawa to Queenston. For two weeks in July 1814 the fort and surrounding heights were held by American forces.

(Location: Near General Brock monument, Queenston Heights)

### **The Battle of Queenston Heights**

In the early morning of October 13, 1812, American troops under Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer crossed the Niagara River and took possession of Queenston Heights. Major-General Isaac Brock was killed in attempt to regain the heights. In the afternoon, British regulars, militia and Indians retook the hill and captured 958 prisoners ending the American offensive of 1812.

(Location: Brock's monument, Queenston Heights)

### **Ridgeway Battlefield**

Here, on June 2, 1866, men of the Queen's Own Rifles, 13th Hamilton Battalion, Caledonia and York Rifle Companies of Haldimand resisted an invasion by Fenian Raiders from the United States.

(Location: South of Garrison Road, Ridgeway)

### **William Hamilton Merritt (1793-1862)**

He promoted the construction of the Welland Canal and became its first general manager (1824-41). Active in provincial politics from 1832 to 1862,

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*Brock's Monument*



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he devoted his considerable energies to the economic development of the province.

(Location: Lock No. 3, Welland Canal, St. Catharines)

### **Beaver Dams**

Following their repulse at Stoney Creek the Americans sent a force from Fort George to destroy a British advanced post at Beaver Dams. Warned by an Indian scout and by Laura Secord, a force of Iroquois ambushed the attackers near here on June 24, 1813, and compelled them to surrender.

(Location: Battle of Beaver Dams Park, Thorold)

### **Ernest Alexander Cruikshank (1853-1939)**

Brigadier-General Cruikshank was Director of the historical section of the general staff (1917-20) and Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada from its creation in 1919 until his death.

(Location: Court House Building, Welland)

### **Battle of Cook's Mills**

In October 1814 an American army advanced from Fort Erie toward the British line along the Chippawa River. On the 19th a heavy skirmish took place at Cook's Mills. The British-Canadian force withdrew, but the Americans abandoned Cook's Mills the following day.

(Location: Located on the main road

between Welland and Chippawa at Cook's Mills)

### **The Old Welland Canal**

Originally conceived in 1818 by its promoter, William Hamilton Merritt, to divert trade from the Erie Canal and New York and built under private auspices, the canal was opened to traffic in 1829.

(Location: Near bridge at Allanburg on Highway 20 between Welland and Niagara Falls)

## Nipissing District

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### **The Mattawa Route**

The Mattawa or *Petite Rivière*, was a key link in the historic canoe route between Montréal and the Northwest. This route had already been used for millennia by Indians before it was first seen by Europeans in the early 17th century.

(Location: New location to be determined)

### **Tom Thomson (1877-1917)**

An associate of the Group of Seven, he began to frequent Algonquin Park in 1912 where the Canadian shield country enthralled him. Here he developed a special way of depicting our wilderness and so gave Canadians a unique heritage on canvas.

(Location: Canoe Lake,  
Algonquin Provincial Park)

## Northumberland County

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### **Victoria Hall — Cobourg**

Designed in a Victorian version of the Palladian style, Victoria Hall is representative of the finer public buildings of mid-nineteenth century Canada. One of the most impressive town halls in Ontario, it reflects the economic optimism of the 1850's.

(Location: Town Hall, Cobourg)

# Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality

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## **Douglas Brymner (1823-1902)**

As First Dominion Archivist, he contributed in large measure to the establishment of the Public Archives of Canada.

(Location: Dominion Archives, Ottawa)

## **Sir Sandford Fleming (1827-1915)**

A man of wide interests, Fleming designed the first Canadian postage stamp in 1851, was an early champion of the idea of standard time, and advocated the laying of the Pacific cable as a link in a globe-circling imperial network.

(Location: Dominion Observatory, Ottawa)

## **Duncan Campbell Scott (1862-1947)**

Scott is best known as a poet of the "sixties group" which wrote Canada's first noteworthy English verse. Writing in the tradition of English Romantic and Victorian poets, his work also drew on various aspects of Canadian life.

(Location: Edwards Building, 108 Lisgar Street, Ottawa)

## **Laurier House — Home of Two Prime Minister's of Canada**

Erected in 1873, this house was purchased in 1897 by the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who occupied it until his death in 1919. The Right Honourable William MacKenzie King also resided here from 1923-1950.

(Location: Corner of Laurier and Chapel Streets, Ottawa)

## **Ottawa Teachers' College**

The Ottawa Teachers' College or Normal School, built in 1875, was the second institution of its type to be established in Ontario. The College continued to train teachers for Ontario until 1974.

(Location: 195 Elgin Street, Ottawa)

## **Diamond Jenness (1886-1969)**

He joined the 1913 Canadian Arctic Expedition, embarking on the career that made him the dean of Canadian anthropologists. Jenness retired in 1947 after a distinguished career with the National Museum and the Geographical Board, but continued writing for two decades.

(Location: Entrance lobby, Victoria Memorial Museum building, McLeod Street, Ottawa)

## **The Rideau Canal**

This tablet commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the construction of the Rideau Canal in September, 1826, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel John By.

(Location: Plaza Bridge near the Chateau Laurier)



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## Meetings of Parliament

After the burning of the Parliament Buildings, Parliament met in the Victoria Museum building from February 4, 1916 until November 10, 1919.

(Location: Left of main entrance door of Victoria Museum, Ottawa)

## Earnscliffe

This was the home of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., G.C.B., M.P., chief architect of Confederation. In 1930, Earnscliffe was

acquired by the government of the United Kingdom, and since then has been the residence of its High Commissioner in Canada.

(Location: Sussex Drive, Ottawa)

## Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635)

Commemorating Samuel de Champlain, King's geographer, navigator, explorer, founder of the city of Quebec, and Governor of New France.

(Location: Nepean Point, Ottawa)

*Champlain's Monument*





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**The Duke of Richmond  
(1764-1819)**

Charles Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond, became Governor General of Canada in 1818 but died the following year while on a tour of the province.

(Location: Richmond Road, North Richmond)

**William Frederick King  
(1854-1916)**

W.F. King promoted the organized study of astronomy and geodesy in this country and was instrumental in the founding of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa and the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria.

(Location: Dominion Observatory Building, Ottawa)

**Thomas D'Arcy McGee  
(1825-1868)**

An eloquent orator in support of Confederation, McGee attended the Charlottetown and Québec Conferences, and later represented Montréal West in the House of Commons until felled by an assassin's bullet on April 7, 1868.

(Location: Sparks Street Mall, Ottawa)

**Thomas Coltrin Keefer  
(1821-1915)**

Keefer's public works, particularly the Hamilton, Montréal and Ottawa waterworks, established his reputation as an hydraulics engineer throughout the continent and abroad. He was a founding member and first president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

(Location: Fleet Street Pumping Station, Ottawa)

**William McDougall (1822-1905)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conferences of 1864-1867 at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation.

(Location: Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa)

**Public Grounds of the Parliament Buildings**

In 1873 the Department of Public Works contracted with New York landscape architect Calvert Vaux to design a plan for the public grounds on Parliament Hill. Vaux's design was implemented in 1873-75, and while changes in planting have altered the effect of his design, its major features are still clearly discernible.

(Location: Parliament Buildings, Ottawa)

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## Canada's Capital

During the 1850's, Kingston, Montréal, Toronto and Québec contended for designation as the permanent capital of Canada. Queen Victoria resolved the issue by choosing Ottawa in 1857.

(Location: Parliament Buildings, Ottawa)

## Parliament Buildings

In 1859 the province of Canada began to erect its Parliament buildings. The chosen style was a robust Gothic Revival featuring rugged masonry, pointed openings, carved beasts and buttresses. In 1916 fire razed the main block, though the exquisite library survived. The present centre block was designed in an austere version of the Gothic style.

(Location: Ottawa)

*Parliament Buildings*



## **Oxford County**

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### **Woodstock Town Hall**

Constructed in 1851-52 this building was for over a hundred years the centre of the municipal and social life of Woodstock. It housed the local government and also served at various times as lecture hall, opera house, and assize court.

(Location: Old Town Hall, Woodstock)

### **First Cheese Factory**

The first cheese factory in Canada was established in the County of Oxford, in 1864. The widespread adoption of the co-operative factory system in this and other countries marked the beginning of the modern dairying industry in Eastern Canada.

(Location: Post Office, Ingersoll)

### **Sir Francis Hincks (1807-1885)**

Francis Hincks was born in Ireland in 1807. He came to the Canadas in 1830 and became involved in the struggle for responsible government. As Finance Minister in the Macdonald government, he framed the Bank Act of 1871 which laid the foundation of Canada's banking system.

(Location: County Court House, Woodstock)

## **Peel Regional Municipality**

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### **Sir William James Gage (1849-1921)**

Gage was a prominent publisher, a philanthropist, and a pioneer in the public battle against tuberculosis.

(Location: To be determined)

## Perth County

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### **Horatio Walker (1858-1938)**

Walker learned water colour technique in Toronto and studied briefly in New York but was largely self taught. His portrayals, in the traditional manner, of figures and animals won international acclaim and his work is displayed in major American galleries as well as in the National Gallery of Canada.

(Location: Public Library, Listowel)

## Peterborough County

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### **Red Fife Wheat**

Commemorating the production, in 1842, on the farm of David Fife, in the township of Otonabee, of Red Fife Wheat, for more than sixty years the standard variety of spring wheat grown in Canada.

(Location: Century Village, Lang)

### **Catharine Parr Traill (1802-1899)**

A writer and a frequent contributor to the *Literary Garland*, Mrs. Traill's most famous work was *The Backwoods of Canada* (1836). Her work as a naturalist bore fruit in *Canadian Wild Flowers* (1868) and *Studies of Plant Life* (1885).

(Location: Young's Point Lockstation, Lakefield)

## **Prescott County**

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### **The Fight at the Long-Sault**

In an improvised fort at the Long Sault of the Ottawa River, on May 2, 1660, Dollard des Ormeaux, with 16 Frenchmen and about 40 Hurons, engaged Iroquois war parties numbering about 400. In the ensuing fight, Dollard's party was wiped out, but his contemporaries regarded him as the saviour of New France.

(Location: Carillon Provincial Park, Chute-à-Blondeau)

## **Prince Edward County**

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### **Bay of Quinte Carrying Place**

Following the peace settlement of 1783, the British sought alternative trade routes north of the Great Lakes. Here, at the Bay of Quinte carrying-place, on September 23, 1787, preliminary negotiations for cession of lands, in what is now Southern Ontario, were held between Mississauga chiefs and Sir John Johnson.

(Location: Intersection of Trenton and Carrying Place Road, Carrying Place)

## Rainy River District

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### Fort St. Pierre

In 1731 the Sieur de la Jemeraye, La Verendrye's nephew and lieutenant, constructed Fort St. Pierre at the southwest end of the lake where it drains into the Rainy River. As one of the *postes de la Mer de l'Ouest* it served as a trading post and a base for La Verendrye's westward explorations.

(Location: Fort Frances)

## Renfrew County

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### First Military Test Flights

The first military demonstration of aircraft flight in Canada was given at Petawawa Camp in August 1909, by J.A.D. McCurdy and F.W. Baldwin, with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Engineers.

(Location: Petawawa Military Camp adjacent to Highway 17, Petawawa)

### Champlain's Astrolabe

Nearby in 1867, Edward George Lee found an astrolabe bearing the date 1603. This instrument, used for determining latitude, is believed to have been lost by Champlain about June 7, 1613, on his exploratory expedition up the Ottawa River.

(Location: Highway 17 near Cobden)

# Simcoe County

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## **Surrender Of Indian Lands**

By treaties made in 1798, 1815, and 1818, the Indian tribes surrendered the ancient country of the Hurons lying north and west of Lake Simcoe. From this area grants were made to militia veterans and to children of Loyalists.

(Location: Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia)

## **Sir Sam Steele (1851-1919)**

An original member of the N.W.M.P. in 1873, and Superintendent, 1885-1903, Steele played an important role in establishing order in Western Canada. He raised and commanded Strathcona's Horse in the South African War, trained and commanded the 2nd Division, World War I.

(Location: Sir Sam Steele building, Peter Street, Orillia)

## **Stephen Butler Leacock (1869-1944)**

Although he spent the greater part of his career at McGill teaching and publishing in the fields of history and political science, it is for his humorous pieces, set in Miraposa, a fictionalized Orillia, that Stephen Leacock is remembered.

(Location: Stephen Leacock Memorial Home, Orillia)

## **The Tigress and Scorpion**

In September 1814, seamen of the Royal Navy captured the United States ships of war TIGRESS and SCORPION. In compliance with the Rush-Bagot agreement these ships were later sunk in Penetanguishene Bay.

(Location: Huronia Park, Penetanguishene)

## **The Ayling and Reid Flight**

On August 8, 1934, J.R. Ayling and L.G. Reid, flying the biplane *The Trail of the Caribou*, took off from Wasaga Beach headed for Baghdad. The flight ended in England after 3,700 miles and 30 hours, 55 minutes of flying time.

(Location: Entrance to Nancy Island, Wasaga Beach)

## **The Nancy**

On the opposite bank stood a blockhouse built to protect the NANCY the only British ship remaining on Lake Huron. In August 1814, the blockhouse was blown up and the NANCY was burned to the waterline by American forces.

(Location: Nancy Island, Wasaga Beach)

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## **Fort Ste. Marie II**

In the wake of the destructive Iroquois raids of early 1649, the Jesuits abandoned the mission of Sainte-Marie, and joined several hundred Huron refugees here on Ile-Saint-Joseph where they erected a second, fortified Sainte-Marie in the summer of 1649.

(Location: Christian Island)

## **Saint-Louis**

Saint-Louis was the name given by the Jesuits to the stockaded village of the Huron Confederacy, which stood here in the 1640's. On the morning of March 16, 1649 a large Iroquois war party fell on Saint-Louis. Among those captured and carried off to be put to death were Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalement.

(Location: Victoria Harbour)

## **Glengarry Landing**

At the forks of the Nottawasaga River, Lt.-Col. Robert McDouall, Glengarry Light Infantry, built the flotilla of boats with which he effected the relief of the British garrison at Fort Michilimackinac, in May 1814.

(Location: Highway 26, at Edenvale)



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## Champlain's Monument

Commemorates Samuel de Champlain,  
French explorer and founder of New  
France.

(Location: Couchiching Beach Park,  
Orillia)

*Champlain's Monument*



# Stormont County

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## Cornwall Canal

Constructed in 1834-42, this was one of eight canals that connected western Canada with the ocean by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

(Location: Lamoureux Park, Cornwall)

## Right Reverend John Strachan (1778-1867)

In 1839 he was made first Anglican Bishop of Toronto. A central figure in 'The Family Compact' he promoted public schooling and was a member of the Executive (1818-36) and the Legislative (1820-41) Councils.

(Location: Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School, 437 Sydney Street, Cornwall)

## United Empire Loyalists

The colonists who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence played a prominent role in the development of Canada. After the war, they subdued the wilderness to create new homes and to lay the foundations of the province of Upper Canada.

(Location: Post Office, Cornwall)

## Inverarden House

This house, built in 1816 for John McDonald of Garth, a retired fur trader, is a fine early example of Regency architecture.

(Location: Highway 2 East, Cornwall)

*Inverarden House*



# **Thunder Bay District**

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## **Port Arthur**

When Colonel Garnet Wolseley led the Canadian Expeditionary Force to quell the Red River resistance, he named his camp here Prince Arthur's Landing. It was the site of the C.P.R.'s first grain elevator in 1883, and became a terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway in 1902.

(Location: Waterfront Park,  
Thunder Bay)

## **The Kaministikwia Route**

This chain of rivers, lakes and portages linking the St. Lawrence system with the waterways of the prairies had been known to the Indians for centuries. After 1800, the North West Company re-opened the Kaministikwia route, which for almost 25 years was the main highway to the west.

(Location: Kakabeka Provincial Park,  
Kakabeka Falls)

## **Fort William**

In aboriginal times the Kaministikwia river was an important link between the Great Lakes and the northwest, and from the late 17th century posts here at its mouth served as bases for the penetration of the interior. In 1905, the Grand Trunk Pacific, was begun from here.

(Location: Vickers Park, Thunder Bay)

# Toronto Metropolitan Municipality

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## **Sir Gordon Drummond (1771-1854)**

He had a distinguished military career in various parts of the Empire before becoming Administrator of Upper Canada and commander of the British forces in the province in 1813. In 1815 and 1816, he served as Administrator of Lower Canada.

(Location: Inside main entrance to Parliament Buildings, Toronto)

## **Robert Baldwin (1804-1858)**

As a member of the Assembly (1829-30 and 1841-51), as Executive Councillor (1841), as Solicitor General (1840-1), and as Co-premier (1842-3 and 1848-51), Baldwin worked to establish the principle of Responsible Government in Canada.

(Location: Main Building, Parliament Buildings, Toronto)

## **Legislature of the Province of Canada**

In 1850, Toronto became the seat of the legislature of Canada. The sessions of 1850, 1851, and 1856 to 1859 were held in buildings which occupied the block bounded by Wellington, Simcoe, Front and John Streets.

(Location: Parliament Buildings, Toronto)

## **Sir Oliver Mowat (1820-1903)**

Mowat was elected to the legislature of the united Canadas in 1857, joined the Great Coalition in 1864, and attended the Quebec Conference. He served as

premier and attorney-general of Ontario, and in 1897, he became Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

(Location: MacDonald Block, Bay & Wellesley Streets, Toronto)

## **University College**

Here was realized a major nineteenth century aspiration: the establishment of a non-denominational institution of higher learning supported by Government.

(Location: Campus of University of Toronto)

## **Sir Frederick Banting (1891-1941)**

Soldier, surgeon, and scientist, Banting in 1921 isolated the substance known as Insulin which was first used successfully in the treatment of diabetes on January 11, 1922, by Doctors W.R. Campbell and A.A. Fletcher. Banting shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1923 and was knighted in 1934.

(Location: Campus of University of Toronto)

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### **Davidson Black (1884-1934)**

In 1927, on the basis of a fossil tooth found at Chou Kou Tien, he identified a new species of hominid, *Sinanthropus pekinensis*. This discovery of "Peking man" was subsequently confirmed by the excavations of W.C. Pei and a team of scientists working with Black.

(Location: Lobby of Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto)

### **George Brown (1819-1880)**

In 1844 he began the *Globe* which soon became a leading Reform newspaper. Entering parliament in 1851, Brown rose to head a reorganized 'Clear Grit' Liberal Party. In 1864 he was instrumental in shaping a coalition government to seek Confederation.

(Location: 186 Beverley Street, Toronto)

### **The William Lyon MacKenzie Homestead**

This house was the home, in his later years, of William Lyon MacKenzie, reformer, first Mayor of the City of Toronto, and leader of the 1837 rebellion.

(Location: 82 Bond Street, Toronto)

### **St. Lawrence Hall**

Designed by William Thomas, in the renaissance tradition, this hall, built by the City in 1850, was for many years Toronto's chief social and cultural centre. Here such noted Canadians as Sir John A. Macdonald, George Brown, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee addressed Toronto audiences.

(Location: King and Market Streets, Toronto)

### **Canada's First Electric Telegraph**

December 19, 1846 marked the inauguration of the telegraph in Canada. This major development in communications was pioneered by the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company whose line carried the first message, from the mayor of Toronto to his Hamilton counterpart.

(Location: St. Lawrence Market Building, Front St. East, Toronto)

### **The Defence Of York**

In memory of the soldiers and Indians, killed in action, and their comrades who fought here, facing fearful odds, in defence of the Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813.

(Location: Ontario Government Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto)

### **Montgomery's Tavern**

This was the headquarters of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the Upper Canada rebellion of 1837, and scene of the brief skirmish in which, on December 7, 1837, the rebels were overcome by a force of militia commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James FitzGibbon.

(Location: Postal Station K, Yonge Street, Toronto)

### **First Banding of a Bird**

On September 24th, 1905, James Henry Fleming placed band No. 1 on the foot of a robin in his garden at 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto. This was the first wild

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bird in Canada to be marked with a numbered and recorded band. From this beginning has come a greatly increased knowledge of bird migration.

(Location: High Park, Toronto)

### **Theodore August Heintzman (1817-1899)**

From the sale of a piano built in his daughter's home he financed the beginning of a piano factory. The company he established rapidly expanded and soon Heintzman pianos were being sold across Canada and abroad.

(Location: First Lutheran Church, 116 Bond Street, Toronto)

### **Harold Adams Innis (1894-1952)**

One of Canada's great scholars, he joined the faculty of the University of Toronto in 1920. In his published works, he significantly influenced the study of economics, history, geography, politics and communications in Canada and beyond.

(Location: Innis College, University of Toronto)

### **Timothy Eaton (1834-1907)**

Eaton introduced a mail order department in 1884, extending the benefits of popular prices and a wide selection of goods to the rural market. His energies were devoted almost exclusively to the company which, at his death, was Canada's largest retail business.

(Location: T. Eaton Centre, Toronto)

### **Union Station**

Built between 1915 and 1920, it is the finest example in Canada of stations erected in the classical *Beaux-Arts* style during an era of expanding national rail networks and vigorous urban growth.

(Location: Great Hall, Union Station, Toronto)

### **John Wilson Bengough (1851-1923)**

Born at Toronto, Bengough, a cartoonist, journalist, poet and lecturer, demonstrated a remarkable versatility in talent. In 1873 he founded *Grip* in which many of his celebrated cartoons first appeared.

(Location: 66 Charles Street, Toronto)

### **Sir Oliver Mowat (1820-1903)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conference at Québec (1864) at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation.

(Location: Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 1643 Union Street, Toronto)

### **George Brown (1818-1880)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conferences of 1864 (Charlottetown and Québec) at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation.

(Location: Necropolis Cemetery, 200 Winchester Street, Toronto)

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**Sir William Pearce Howland  
(1811-1907)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conference at London (1866-7) at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation.

(Location: St. James Cemetery,  
635 Parliament Street, Toronto)

**Charles Vincent Massey  
(1887-1967)**

Vincent Massey diplomat, philanthropist and patron of the arts, served as Canada's first Minister to Washington (1926-30) and as Canadian High Commissioner to London (1935-46). In 1952 Massey became the first native-born Governor-General of Canada, and held that office until 1959.

(Location: University of Toronto)

*Charles Vincent Massey*





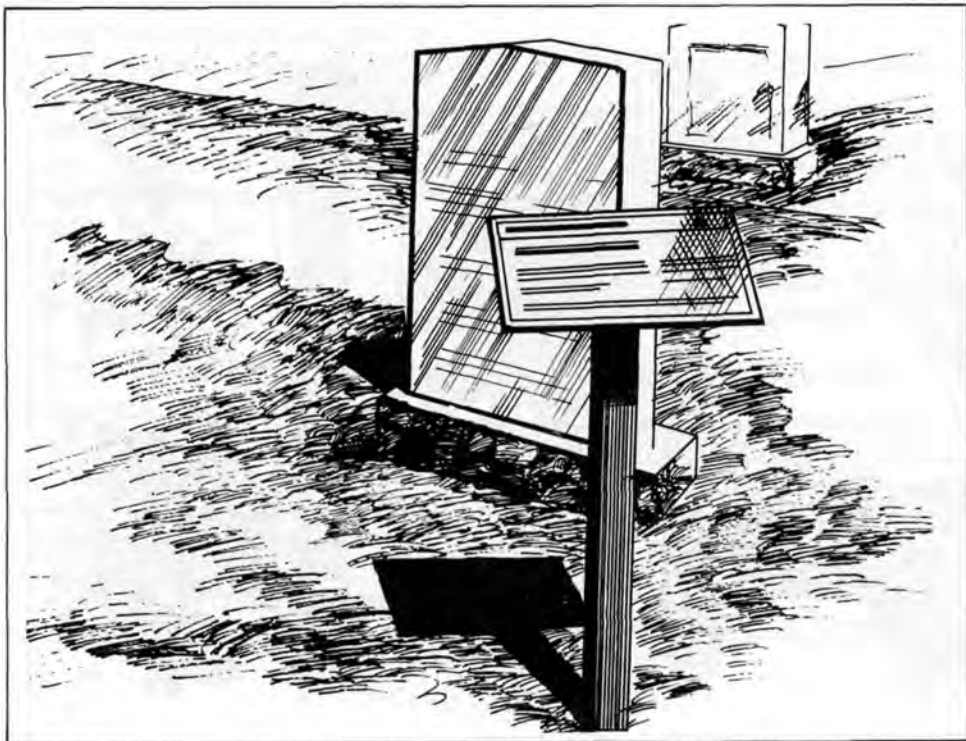
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### **James Cockburn (1819-1883)**

A delegate to the Intercolonial Conference at Québec (1864) at which the basis was laid for the federal union of the British North American Provinces in a new nation.

(Location: St. James Cemetery  
635 Parliament Street, Toronto)

*James Cockburn (Father of Confederation)*





## Victoria County

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### Sir Sam Hughes (1853-1921)

Soldier, journalist and politician, as Minister of Militia and Defence (1911-1916), he raised the Canadian Expeditionary Force which fought in World War I.

(Location: Victoria Park Armoury, Lindsay)

### The Trent Canal

This system, begun in 1833, was intended to open up the interior of the province by linking Lake Ontario with Lake Simcoe.

(Location: Bobcaygeon)

# Waterloo Regional Municipality

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## **Waterloo Pioneers**

In the year 1800 a small number of Mennonite families arrived from Pennsylvania. These 'Dutch' settlers quickly took up land, creating the first sizeable inland settlement in Upper Canada.

(Location: 6.4 km west of Preston near Doon)

## **Otto Julius Klotz (1852-1923)**

For thirty years he was engaged in topographical surveys in British Columbia, the Canadian Northwest, and Alaska. He became director of the Dominion Observatory in 1917.

(Location: Municipal Building, Cambridge)

## **Homer Ransford Watson (1855-1936)**

An intimate knowledge and love of nature enabled Homer Watson to paint the environs of his birthplace, Doon, with rare sensitivity. In his paintings of the Canadian landscape he attempted to convey an impression of the essence of the nation.

(Location: Doon)

## **William Wilfred Campbell (1858-1918)**

Campbell was a minor member of the "Sixties Group" which produced Canada's first noteworthy English verse. He was born in Kitchener, but the Bruce Peninsula where he spent his early days was the inspiration for his best poetry.

(Location: Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate, Kitchener)

## **Archibald McKellar MacMechan (1862-1933)**

He served as professor of English at Dalhousie from 1889 until his death. Book critic for the *Montréal Standard* for twenty years, he, himself, wrote several books.

(Location: Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate, Kitchener)

## **Joseph Emm Seagram (1841-1919)**

In 1864 he came to Waterloo where in 1870, he began his association with the distillery of which he became sole proprietor in 1883. He represented Waterloo in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1908. He was also prominent in Canadian racing circles and from 1906 to 1911 he was president of the Ontario Jockey Club.

(Location: Seagram Head Office Building, Caroline Street, Waterloo)

## **William Lyon MacKenzie King (1874-1950)**

Entering politics in 1908, he became leader of the Liberal Party in 1919, Prime Minister in 1921, and except for three months in 1926, and the years 1930-35, remained in office until his retirement in 1948.

(Location: Woodside National Historic Park, Kitchener)

## Wellington County

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### **Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae (1872-1918)**

While Medical Officer to the 1st Artillery Brigade, he wrote his famous poem "In Flanders Fields" in a dugout near Ypres in April 1915.

(Location: McCrae House, 108 Water Street South, Guelph)

### **James Jerome Hill (1838-1916)**

Born near Rockwood, Upper Canada, Hill organized the Red River Transportation Company operating between St. Paul and Winnipeg. A member of the Board of CPR (1880-3) he subsequently became its greatest competitor and by 1889 had organized the Great Northern System in the United States.

(Location: To be determined)

### **Edward Johnson (1878-1959)**

He was one of the distinguished tenors of a generation that also produced Caruso, Gigli and Martinelli. He sang for 23 years in the leading opera houses of the world before becoming General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company (1935-50).

(Location: To the left of Memorial Gardens entrance, Carden Street, Guelph).

# **York Regional Municipality**

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## **Yonge Street**

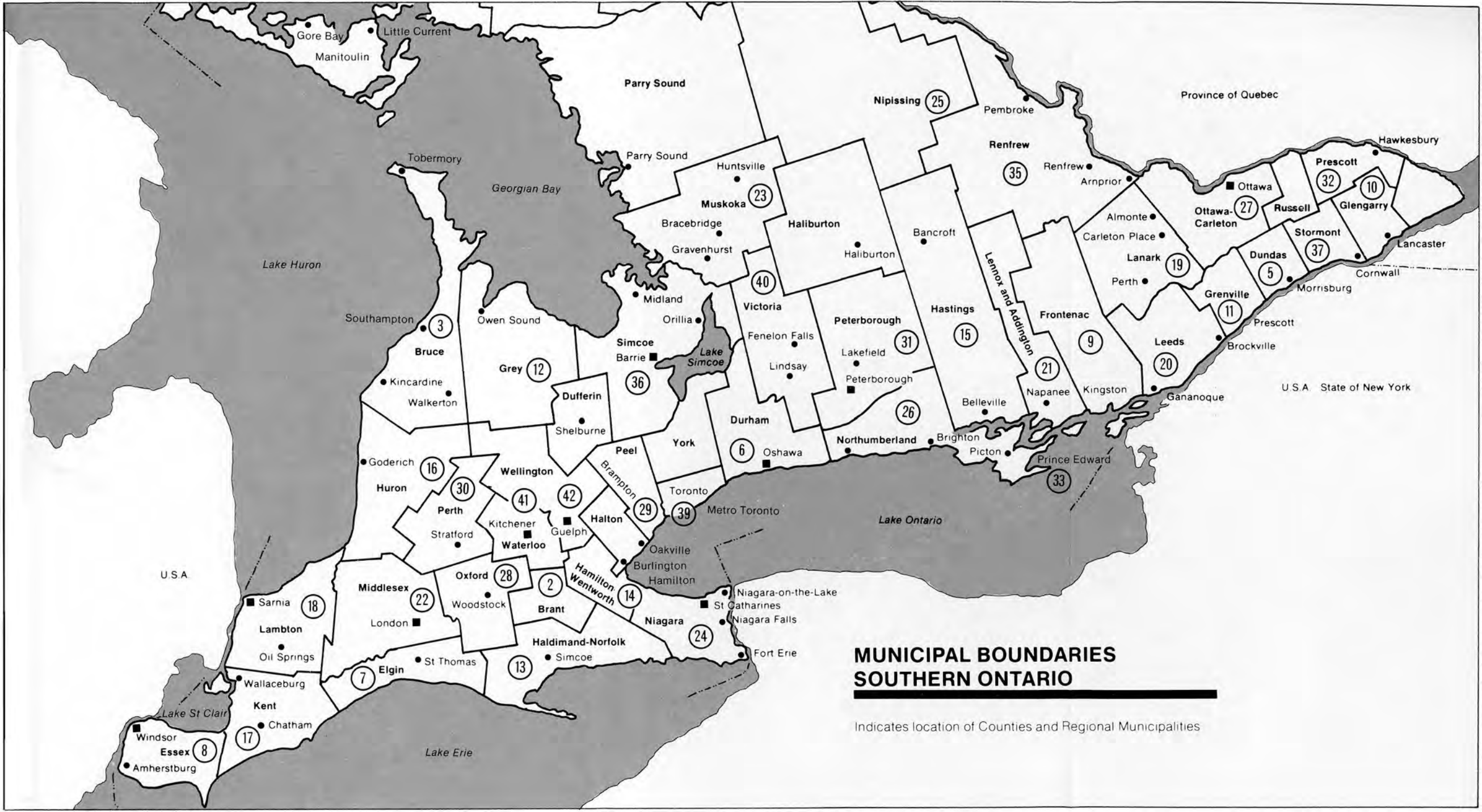
Begun in 1795, this highway was planned by the first governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, as a military and commercial route between Lakes Ontario and Huron. It opened lands for settlement in the western parts of the province.

(Location: Grounds of Summit Golf and Country Club, Highway 11, 3.2 km north of Richmond Hill)

## **The Hillary House**

This house was built in 1861-62 for Dr. Walter B. Geikie, a prominent medical teacher, who lived here from 1862 to 1869. Although altered by subsequent owners, it remains one of the best and most complete examples of Picturesque Gothic known to exist in Ontario.

(Location: 72 Yonge St. North, Aurora)



# MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Indicates location of Counties and Regional Municipalities

# MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES NORTHERN ONTARIO

Indicates location of municipal Districts

