

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

Fort Chambly

The history of Fort Chambly National Historic Park goes back for almost three centuries. Situated on the Richelieu River at Chambly Canton, about 20 miles from Montreal, the fort was one of several constructed along the river by the French for the protection of the settlers against 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. 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 burned 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. Since 1921 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 partly rebuilt. Inside the main entrance a stone museum has been constructed, 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, which are the only relics of the chapel, hospital, and chaplain's house. Chambly Canton is accessible by Provincial Highway No. 1, and is also served by the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway.

Fort Lennox

Fort Lennox National Historic Park contains the well preserved remains 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.

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, and during the War of 1812-14 further additions were made to the defences. The fort was abandoned as a military post in 1870.

Entry is made to the fort through a large arch of hewn stone, which opens on a great square. On three sides are grouped various fort buildings, which include the officers' quarters, guardhouse, canteen, men's barracks, magazine and commissariat. The ramparts which enclose the fort 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. 14, about 37 miles southeast of Montreal.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

The following National Historic Sites in the Province of Quebec have been marked and are being maintained by the National Parks Service. All are marked by bronze tablets, although this fact is not specifically mentioned in the description when a monument has been erected on the site.

In the necessarily brief descriptions contained in this Guide, 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. The number within brackets is a key to the location of each site as indicated on the map in this folder.

Allan's Corners (12)—Granite obelisk to commemorate the Battle of Châteauguay, October 26, 1813, when a few hundred Canadian soldiers and a small band of Indians won immortal fame by repelling the attack of a large American army, that attempted the invasion of the province.

Beauport (63)—ROYAL AVENUE—Tablet affixed to house in which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry, the hero of Châteauguay, was born, November 19, 1778.

Boucherville (43)—Cut-stone monument with tablet to the memory of Father Jacques Marquette, who, with Louis Jolliet, discovered the Mississippi River in 1673.

Cabano (65)—CALDWELL ROAD—Cairn to mark the Témiscouata Portage, longest and most difficult on the overland route between Acadia and Quebec.

Cap Rouge (53)—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Charlesbourg Royal, built by Jacques Cartier, 1541-42.

Carillon (5)—CANAL RESERVE—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Carillon Canal in 1826-33.

Cascades Point (10)—MAIN HIGHWAY—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 (14)—Tablet on east wall of the old Fort to commemorate the events connected with the construction of Fort St. Louis in 1725.

Cedars (9)—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 (30)—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. (31)—Tablet to mark the birthplace of Madame Albani, world renowned singer.

CHAMBLY-ST. JOHNS HIGHWAY (29)—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Ste. Thérèse, built in 1665 by the Carignan Regiment for defence against the Iroquois.

Coteau-du-Lac (8)—Cairn to mark the site of the Fort and blockhouse built for the protection of the Canal, constructed in 1779-80.

Frelighsburg (22)—MAIN HIGHWAY TO FRANKLIN, VERMONT—Monument to commemorate the Battle of Eccles Hill, May 25, 1870, between Fenian Raiders and Canadian Volunteers.

Gaspe (68)—MAIN HIGHWAY—Thirty-foot granite cross to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier, July 24, 1534.

Grenville (4)—CANAL RESERVE—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Grenville Canal, 1819-33.

Howick (13)—MONTREAL-MALONE HIGHWAY—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Châteauguay Ford, 26th October, 1813.

Hull (3)—EDDY PARK—Cairn to mark the site of the first of three portages of the Chaudière, on the route from the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes, the Prairies, Rocky Mountains and beyond.

Ile-aux-Coudres (64)—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 (23)—Tablet to commemorate the Battle of Ile-aux-Noix, June 3, 1813, which resulted in the capture of two United States sloops.

FORT LENNOX (24)—Tablet 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.

Kingsmere (2)—KING MOUNTAIN—Cairn to mark the site of the first Geodetic Survey Station, established in 1905.

Lachine

HIGHWAY No. 2 (15)—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the construction of the Lachine Canal, 1821-25.

ST. JOSEPH ST. (17)—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 (16)—Monument to commemorate the services of Robert Cavalier de La Salle, who founded Lachine in 1667.

Lacolle (21)—HIGHWAYS NOS. 14 AND 52—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Lacolle, March 30, 1814, and to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men who participated therein.

Laprairie

FOCH SQUARE (19)—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 (28)—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with the second Battle of Laprairie, August 11, 1691.

Levis (54)—230 ST. LAURENT ST.—Tablet to mark the place where Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, was born, November 16, 1839.

Longueuil (33)—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 against the Iroquois.

Montreal

1670 NOTRE DAME ST. E. (34)—Tablet to mark the site where the "Accommodation", the first steamship in Canada, was built in 1809.

MCGILL CAMPUS, SHERBROOKE ST. (35)—Boulder to mark the site of Hochelaga, the fortified Indian village visited by Cartier in 1535.

CUSTOMS BUILDING, YOUVILLE SQUARE (36)—Tablet to mark the site where Sieur de Maisonneuve laid the foundation of Montreal, May 18, 1642.

ST. PAUL AND ST. SULPICE STS. (37)—Tablet to mark the birthplace of Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, July 20, 1661.

POSTAL TERMINAL BUILDING, ST. JAMES ST. (38)—Tablet to commemorate the events relating to the establishment of the First Organized Postal Service in Canada, 1763.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY (39)—Tablet on the Macdonald Physics Building to commemorate the outstanding services of Lord Rutherford in the field of science.

OLD DALHOUSIE STATION (40)—Tablet to commemorate the departure from there of the first regular trans-continent train on June 28, 1886.

Notre-Dame-de-Pierreville (46)—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.

Odelltown (20)—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 (69)—LOGAN PARK—Tablet to the Memory of Sir William Logan, founder and first Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Quebec

LAVAL UNIVERSITY BUILDING (55)—Tablet to mark the site of the Quebec Seminary, the oldest educational house for boys in Canada, established in 1663, by Monsignor de Laval.

PRINCESS LOUISE DOCKS (56)—Tablet on waiting room to record the events connected with the opening of the River St. Lawrence to the shipping of all nations, January 1, 1850.

HOTEL DIEU, CHARLEVOIX ST. (57)—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. (58)—Tablet on stone wall at entrance to commemorate the events connected with the issue of the first patent in Canada, June 8, 1824.

ST. JOHNS GATE (59)—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 LOUIS ST. (60)—Tablet to the memory of Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada.

MORRIN COLLEGE (61)—Tablet to the memory of Sir James McPherson Le Moine, author, historian, and ornithologist.

CHAMPLAIN ST. (62)—Cut-stone monument commemorating the services of Louis Jolliet, explorer and discoverer.

Rivière-des-Prairies (42)—MAIN HIGHWAY—Cairn to mark the site of the Battle of Coulée Grou, July 2, 1690, which took place between the French and Iroquois.

St. Andrews East

TOWN PARK (6)—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 (7)—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 (32)—CHAMBLY HIGHWAY—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.

St. Johns

C.N.R. STATION (26)—Tablet to mark one terminal of the first railway in Canada which ran from St. Johns to Laprairie and which was opened for traffic July 21, 1836.

CHAMPLAIN ST. (27)—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 (25)—Cairn to commemorate the Battle of Montgomery Creek, September 6, 1775.

St. Lin-des-Laurentides (41)—The house in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born has been acquired together with additional adjoining property.

St. Louis-de-Blandford (51)—Monument to the memory of Charles Héon who settled there March 14, 1825.

St. Patrick (66)—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.

St. Sophie d'Halifax, Megantic Co. (52)—ADJACENT TO MAIN HIGHWAY—Tablet on iron support to mark the birthplace of Louis Philippe Hébert, artist and sculptor.

Senneville (11)—ADJACENT TO GOUIN BOULEVARD—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 (45)—CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES WHARF—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Richelieu, built by Pierre de Saurel, 1665.

Tadoussac (67)—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 (48)—Tablet to commemorate the services of Benjamin Sulte, historian and poet, 1841-1923.

CUSTOMS BUILDING (49)—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Three Rivers, built by the French, 1634, which became a centre for fur trade with the Indians.

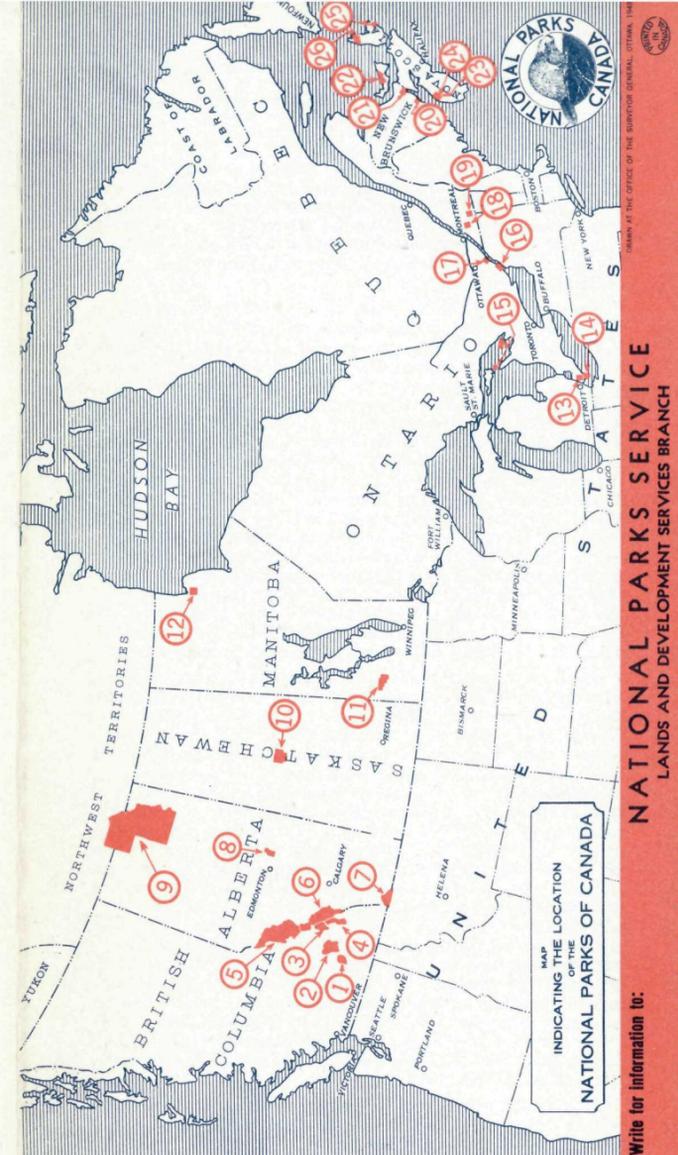
LEJEUNE ST. (50)—Boulder to commemorate the Battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776, when British troops repulsed and inflicted severe losses on an American invading column.

LES VIEILLES FORGES (47)—Three Rivers and Les Vieilles Forges Roads—Cairn marking the site of the St. Maurice Forges, established by Poulin de Francheville, 1730.

Vercheres (44)—Monument with bronze statue, near the St. Lawrence River, to the memory of Madeleine de Vercheres, who in 1692 took command and defended the post successfully for eight days against a war party of Iroquois.

Ville-La-Salle (18)—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 (1)—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.



Key to map of National Parks

1. Mount Revelstoke
2. Glacier
3. Yoho
4. Kootenay
5. Jasper
6. Banff
7. Waterton Lakes
8. Elk Island
9. Wood Buffalo
10. Prince Albert
11. Riding Mountain
12. Fort Prince of Wales
13. Fort Malden
14. Point Pelee
15. Georgian Bay Islands
16. St. Lawrence Islands
17. Fort Wellington
18. Fort Chambly
19. Fort Lennox
20. New Brunswick
21. Fort Beauséjour
22. Prince Edward Island
23. Port Royal
24. Fort Anne
25. Fortress of Louisbourg
26. Cape Breton Highlands

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS and SITES

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
CANADA

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES



NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest which have been "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment". Established primarily for the preservation of the unspoiled natural landscape and for the protection of the native wildlife, they are to be "maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations".

The discovery of hot mineral springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain by engineers exploring the route for Canada's first transcontinental railway led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks system has been extended until it embraces 26 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

While a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, others contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Still others have been developed for the greater convenience of park visitors to view the magnificent scenery and to relax in their enjoyment of such an inspirational and peaceful environment. From the sea-girt hills on the Atlantic Coast across the rivers and lakes of Central Canada to the alpine vistas of the Rockies and Selkirks, these national playgrounds provide ideal areas for nature study and for recreation.

"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its monuments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past." So wrote a great Canadian, Joseph Howe, one of the Fathers of Confederation.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Service is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, nine such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

Also of historical significance was the act of linking two great national parks in Alberta and Montana to be known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Commemorating the peace which has existed for over 130 years between adjoining nations, this unspoiled area of natural beauty is symbolic of the goodwill engendered by these two peoples.

A new national park has now been established in New Brunswick. Title to an area of nearly 80 square miles, mainly in Albert County, has been provided by the Provincial Government. The park lies between the Goose and Upper Salmon (Alma) Rivers and extends northward from the Bay of Fundy for a distance of about nine miles.

The National Parks of Canada are part of a great national heritage, and under careful administration will continue as a perpetual asset—undiminished by use—for all future generations.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

HISTORICAL SKETCH*

Quebec took its place in history as early as 1534, with the discovery of Canada by Cartier, who planted on Quebec soil, at Gaspe, the cross bearing the arms of France. The following year he ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal, but his settlement of 1541, established on his third voyage, failed for want of finding gold, the object of his explorations.

For a time, only the fur-traders frequented the St. Lawrence. In 1604 De Monts founded Acadia; and in 1608 Champlain, a man of vision and energy, established a post at Quebec, that remained the capital of New France for a century and a half. The country, where the missionaries evangelized the Indians, belonged to a trading company, which developed the fur trade but neglected agriculture. In 1629 the English, under Kirke, seized Quebec, but the colony was returned to France in 1632. Founded by Richelieu, the Company of New France encouraged colonization, and two new posts were established: Three Rivers (1634) and Montreal (1642). From then on, angered at seeing the French gain control of the western fur trade, the Iroquois waged continuous guerilla warfare against them, massacring the colonists and torturing the prisoners. At the same time civil authority quarrelled with religious authority, which forbade the sale of liquor to the Indians. At this time the colony, which numbered only 2,500 souls, was threatened with collapse, despite the heroism of the colonists, who tilled the soil with muskets slung from their shoulders.

On the advice of Colbert (1663), Louis XIV restored Royal administration of the colony and sent out to Canada the Carignan Regiment, which forced peace upon the Iroquois (1666). At the same time, Jean Talon organized a colonization scheme that doubled the population. According to custom, the King granted large seigniories, from which the proprietors conceded lands to colonists at a modest ground-rent. This seigniorial system produced excellent results: in 1679 the colony numbered 9,000 souls, and 19,000 acres of land were under cultivation. The country was administered by the Governor, who directed the troops and relations with the Indians, and the Intendant who administered justice, the police forces, and finance. A Bishop had charge of the clergy and directed missionary work. Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers had courts of justice, hospitals, and institutions of learning. Agriculture, the economic basis of the country, provided the farmer with a comfortable living. The only industry was the fur trade, and the important traders became the great explorers: Radisson reached Hudson's Bay (1663), Nicolas Perrot passed beyond Lake Superior (1672), Louis Jolliet discovered the Mississippi (1673), and La Salle reached the Gulf of Mexico (1682).

Already the presence of Massachusetts and New York was felt. In order to capture the fur trade, their merchants joined with the Iroquois, who started a war against the French, to which was soon added the Anglo-French war. Governor Frontenac carried out raids against the English colonies. Massachusetts sent Phipps to besiege Quebec (1690), but he was repulsed by Frontenac. The English signed the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), and the Iroquois signed the Treaty of Montreal (1701). Soon the War of the Spanish Succession broke out, which was confined to skirmishes, for Admiral Walker's invasion fleet was wrecked in the lower St. Lawrence (1711). But by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), France, beaten in Europe, lost Acadia and Hudson's Bay.

After Utrecht, New France grew and prospered during a long period of peace. The fur trade was maintained, and a spurt in agriculture raised the wheat harvest from 134,000 bushels in 1720 to 737,000 in 1734. The Quebec dockyards turned out ships, and, at the St. Maurice Forges, stoves and utensils were manufactured. Church spires and windmills

spread along the banks of the St. Lawrence, as many settlements were established between Quebec and Montreal. Manufactured goods came from France, which in return received all the furs from the colony, whose borders La Verendrye and his successors had pushed back to the Rockies. Although immigration was limited, there was a substantial increase in the population of the colony, which rose from 24,000 in 1720 to 70,000 in 1758.

But the struggle was already in progress between Canada, whose line of forts extended from Louisbourg, the fortress of Cape Breton, to Niagara, and the English colonies, which, too closely hemmed in along the Atlantic Coast, were pushing forward into the Ohio valley. The first war (1744-48) left the adversaries deadlocked. During the Seven Years' War, after the French victory of Carillon, England sent out a powerful fleet, carrying 12,000 men under Wolfe, who, defeated by Montcalm at Montmorency, triumphed on September 13, 1759, on the Plains of Abraham. The victory of Levis at St. Foy the following year was nullified by the arrival of the British fleet, and Montreal capitulated in 1760. Then the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ceded New France to Great Britain, and it became the Province of Quebec.

At one stroke, 70,000 French became British subjects. With the support of Governors Murray and Carleton, they obtained religious liberty and the return of French civil laws through the Quebec Act (1774). Then, the following year, under the influence of the seigniors and the clergy, the new subjects fought against the invasion by American revolutionists at St. Jean, Longue-Pointe, and Quebec. In 1791, after the entry of thousands of United Empire Loyalists, Great Britain divided the country into Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec), each province having a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. Quebec progressed owing to its agricultural and forest products. The fur trade continued to prosper, thanks to the French-Canadian *voyageurs*, who were also invaluable to the explorers Mackenzie and Fraser in their expeditions to the Arctic and the Pacific.

During the War of 1812-14, the Quebec militia triumphed at Chateauguay under de Salaberry. Peace brought considerable immigration, and the exports of lumber and wheat increased. But soon political dissension arose between the French agricultural group and the English mercantile group. Papineau demanded responsible government, but the oligarchic clique who had control of the Province refused to make any concession. Passions were aroused and the *Patriots* took up arms (1837). They, as well as the rebels of Upper Canada, were soon crushed. The two provinces were then united under one administration that the reformist party soon forced to introduce responsible government.

Quebec rapidly developed its commerce and started several new industries.

In 1867, Quebec's representatives agreed to enter Confederation. Today, as an autonomous province with a population of 3,000,000, of whom 81 per cent are descendants of the French colonists, Quebec possesses powerful industries and enormous natural resources: agriculture, minerals, lumber, and water power. Montreal is recognized as the metropolis of the country and its greatest port. With a parliament, two universities and innumerable French-language institutions, the province presents a social and cultural society unique in America.

In a setting of magnificent natural beauty of mountains, lakes, and rivers, the province offers a picturesqueness of peculiar charm, as exemplified by Quebec City with its narrow streets and its stone walls, and by the rolling countryside, dotted with houses of Norman architecture, along the mighty river and under the shadow of the gracious church spires.

* Prepared by GUSTAVE LANCTOT, D.Litt., LL.D., M.R.S.C., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.

