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1. Lower Fort Garry
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3. Portia White
4. John McCrae
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6. Old Town Lunenburg

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National Historic Sites of Canada

System Plan
Foreword

Canadians take great pride in the people, places and events that shape our history and identify our country.

We are inspired by the bravery of our soldiers at Normandy and moved by the words of John McCrae’s “In Flanders Fields.” We are amazed at the vision of Louis-Joseph Papineau and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We are enchanted by the paintings of Emily Carr and the writings of Lucy Maud Montgomery. We look back in awe at the wisdom of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George-Étienne Cartier. We are moved to tears of joy by the humour of Stephen Leacock and tears of gratitude for the courage of Tecumseh. We hold in high regard the determination of Emily Murphy and Rev. Josiah Henson to overcome obstacles which stood in the way of their dreams. We give thanks for the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses and those who organized the Underground Railroad. We think of those who suffered and died at Grosse Île in the dream of reaching a new home. We think equally of the more than a million people who flowed through Pier 21 in Halifax and not only survived but thrived in the building of Canada.

These are defining moments of our history. These are our greatest inheritance. These are the stories and the histories that we hold in trust for future generations.

The National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan will provide even greater opportunities for Canadians to understand and celebrate our national heritage. We shall build on the strong foundation of our past and address the imperative for constant improvement to the system to ensure that it truly reflects the diversity of our nation and fully represents the manifold of our history.

In that regard, I have charged the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to do more to mark the historic achievements of Canada’s Aboriginal peoples, women and ethnocultural communities. We can, and indeed must, do better.

The Board and I share the commitment to recognize and tell with pride the contributions made by all those who came before us in shaping our remarkable and cherished country of Canada.

Sheila Copps
Minister of Canadian Heritage

Signal Hill, Newfoundland
Commemorates Defence of St. John
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# Table of Contents

## 1. Introduction
- The System of National Historic Sites of Canada .................................................. 1
- Enhancing the System .................................................................................................. 5
- System Planning ........................................................................................................... 7

## 2. Thematic Framework
- The Thematic Framework ............................................................................................ 9
- Peopling the Land ......................................................................................................... 11
- Developing Economies ................................................................................................ 15
- Governing Canada ....................................................................................................... 18
- Building Social and Community Life ......................................................................... 20
- Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life .................................................................. 22
- Using the Thematic Framework .................................................................................. 26

## 3. Current Situation — Thematic Representation
- Peopling the Land ......................................................................................................... 27
- Developing Economies ................................................................................................ 30
- Governing Canada ....................................................................................................... 33
- Building Social and Community Life ......................................................................... 34
- Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life .................................................................. 37

## 4. Strategic Priorities
- Aboriginal Peoples, Ethnocultural Communities and Women .................................. 39
- Commemoration of Aboriginal History ..................................................................... 42
- Commemoration of Ethnocultural Communities’ History ........................................ 44
- Commemoration of Women’s History ........................................................................ 46

## 5. Enhancing the System
- Engaging Canadians in Designation ........................................................................ 49
- Engaging Canadians in Stewardship .......................................................................... 51

## Figures and Illustration
1. The National Historic Sites of Canada ...................................................................... 3
2. National Historic Sites of Canada Thematic Framework ........................................ 10
5. Enhancing the System — Ethnocultural Communities’ History Commemorations, 1990–1999 ..... after page 48
7. Stewardship of the National Historic Sites of Canada ........................................... 51
National Historic Sites of Canada .................................................................................. after page 54

## Appendix
- Appendix 1 — Peopling the Land ................................................................................ 61
- Appendix 2 — Developing Economies ....................................................................... 68
- Appendix 3 — Governing Canada ............................................................................. 81
- Appendix 4 — Building Social and Community Life .................................................. 98
- Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life .......................................... 103
- Photo Credits ............................................................................................................. 118
The System of National Historic Sites of Canada

Every Canadian has an image of what Canada is. It may feature places, such as the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, the birthplace of Confederation in Charlottetown, the fortifications of Québec, grain elevators on the Prairies or totem poles on the West Coast. It may focus on people, such as Nobel Peace Prize winner Lester B. Pearson or Métis leader Louis Riel. It may recall events, such as the winning of the vote by women or the arrival of Underground Railroad refugees into Canada.
These places, persons and events define important aspects of Canada’s diverse but common heritage and identity. From 1919 to 1999, the Government of Canada has designated more than 800 sites, 500 persons and 300 events as being of national historic significance. Together, they comprise what is known as the system of National Historic Sites of Canada (see Appendix 1).

Canada’s national historic sites form a historical web that criss-crosses the country and binds together our diverse regions into a complex whole....These places are part of Canada’s national history and help me connect to a much larger whole, and define what it means to me to be a Canadian. They are part of my personal past and part of the heritage of any other Canadian.

Alastair Kerr, Heritage Planner, Province of British Columbia, 1997

To be recommended for designation, a site, person or event will have had a nationally significant effect on, or illustrate a nationally important aspect of, the history of Canada. All designations are made by the Minister of Canadian Heritage on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The board is an advisory group with representatives from all provinces and territories. It reviews submissions and advises the Minister on the national historic significance of each proposal, relying on a high level of research and the members’ collective expertise. Public requests are a very important part of the designation process. All Canadians are invited to make submissions to the Board.

National Historic Sites of Canada

The term “National Historic Site of Canada” embraces a spectrum of nationally significant historic places. They may be located in urban, rural or wilderness settings. There are small sites such as the Sir John A. Macdonald Gravesite in Kingston, the Ontario burial place of Canada’s first Prime Minister. There are large cultural landscapes such as Nagwichoonjik in the Northwest Territories, a section of the Mackenzie River that flows through the Gwichya Gwich’in traditional homeland and continues to be culturally, socially and spiritually significant. There is no one “model” or “typical” National Historic Site of Canada. They may be sacred places, battlefields, archaeological sites, structures or districts. Many are still used for work
and worship, commerce and industry, education, habitation and leisure. These sites are an integral part of what we are, not simply what we were.

To be commemorated, a site has to meet at least one of the following criteria. It must

- illustrate an exceptional creative achievement in concept and design, technology or planning, or a significant stage in the development of Canada;
- illustrate or symbolize, in whole or in part, a cultural tradition, a way of life or ideas important to the development of Canada;
- be explicitly and meaningfully associated or identified with persons who are deemed to be of national historic significance; or
- be explicitly and meaningfully associated or identified with events that are deemed to be of national historic significance.

There are more than 800 National Historic Sites of Canada located in more than 400 communities across the country, in all provinces and territories. There are four commemorations in France and Belgium commemorating Canadian valour during the First and Second World Wars.

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Introduction

**Persons of National Historic Significance**

People who have made an outstanding and lasting contribution to Canadian history may be considered for designation 25 years after their death. Canadian Prime Ministers are eligible for commemoration immediately after death. To date, more than 500 individuals have been designated. In addition to Prime Ministers and other political figures, persons of national historic significance include distinguished literary figures, athletes, educators, performers and artists such as the writer and painter *Emily Carr*, World War I flying ace and recipient of the Victoria Cross *William Avery “Billy” Bishop*, and *Pitikwahnapiwiyin (Poundmaker)*, a Plains Cree chief who sought justice under treaty for First Nations people in present-day Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**Events of National Historic Significance**

Events are designated if they represent a defining action, episode, movement or experience in Canadian history. A broad range of subjects has been recognized through some 300 designations, including the *Arrival of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé*, the *Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway*, Canada’s first transcontinental railway, as well as *Canadians and the Normandy Landing, June 6, 1944*, a turning point for the Allies during the Second World War.
Enhancing the System

One of the federal government’s key objectives is to ensure that the system of National Historic Sites of Canada reflects the country’s evolving history and heritage. When it was established, early in the twentieth century, the system reflected the contemporary preoccupation with “great men and events” credited with establishing the nation. Mid century saw a shift of that focus to political and economic history. As we enter the new millennium, an emphasis on social history has underscored the achievements and experiences of everyday Canadians.

Objectives

• To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada’s past through a national program of historical commemoration

• To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of future generations in a manner that respects the irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources

• To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada

National Historic Sites Policy, 1994
The system of National Historic Sites of Canada cannot be considered either finite or complete. The federal government is working with others to create a more representative system — one that truly reflects the rich history and heritage that defines Canada.

Heritage is not a catalogue of what is dead and gone, but the texture of daily life and the constant creation of a rich and valuable future.

Jeremy Morgan, Chair, Interim Heritage Council, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Culture and Housing, Province of Saskatchewan, 1999
System Planning

Parks Canada, on behalf of the federal government, develops and periodically updates a system plan.

Commemorative integrity is a term that describes the health and wholeness of a National Historic Site of Canada. Commemorative integrity is said to exist when three conditions are met:

• the resources that symbolize or represent the site’s historic significance are not impaired or under threat;

• the reasons for the site’s historic significance are communicated to the public effectively; and

• the heritage values of the site are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.
The previous plan for National Historic Sites was introduced in 1981. The priorities identified in that plan have guided the federal government’s system enhancement activities for the past 20 years. As a result, representation of thematic areas that had been identified as under-represented, including economic history and built heritage, has improved.

In the current revision of the system plan, Parks Canada has recognized the importance of consulting key Canadians interested in heritage preservation to build a solid foundation for future initiatives. Between 1992 and 1996, there were extensive consultations with heritage constituencies across Canada on system enhancement priorities. Meetings were held with provincial and territorial heritage agencies, as well as non-government organizations.

As history and what Canadians view as significant is a dynamic process, this new system plan recommends an open-ended approach. The plan provides Parks Canada with a means to monitor progress on an ongoing basis and adjust priorities to ensure that the goal of a representative system is being achieved. The implementation of the system plan depends on the active participation of individual Canadians, heritage partners, provinces, territories and the private sector across Canada.

The plan allows Parks Canada to take a leadership role in the designation and stewardship of the collective heritage of all Canadians.
A thematic framework is a way to organize or define history to identify and place sites, persons and events in context. The thematic framework for National Historic Sites provides a comprehensive way of looking at Canadian history.

The new framework contained in this document builds on the 1981 themes, but is simpler in approach, responds to evolving concerns and interests, and reflects recent scholarship on the evolution of Canadian historiography.
The Thematic Framework

The thematic framework organizes Canadian history into five broad, inter-related themes, each of which has a number of sub-themes.

**FIGURE TWO — NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES OF CANADA THEMATIC FRAMEWORK**

**PEOPLING THE LAND**
- Canada’s Earliest Inhabitants
- Migration and Immigration
- Settlement
- People and the Environment

**DEVELOPING ECONOMIES**
- Hunting and Gathering
- Extraction and Production
- Trade and Commerce
- Technology and Engineering
- Labour
- Communications and Transportation

**BUILDING SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY LIFE**
- Community Organizations
- Religious Institutions
- Education and Social Well-Being
- Social Movements

**GOVERNING CANADA**
- Politics and Political Processes
- Government Institutions
- Security and Law
- Military and Defence
- Canada and the World

**EXPRESSING INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL LIFE**
- Learning and the Arts
- Architecture and Design
- Science
- Sports and Leisure
- Philosophy and Spirituality
Peopling the Land

The land now known as Canada has supported a human population for many thousands of years. The First Nations lived on the land and learned to adapt to its geography. Over time, they were joined by people from all parts of the globe and Canada’s cultural mosaic began to take shape. This theme celebrates the imprints and expressions of these people as they shaped Canada. It is made up of four sub-themes.

Canada’s Earliest Inhabitants

This sub-theme deals with ancient Aboriginal sites and includes archaeological sites that show evidence of Canada’s earliest inhabitants. Commemorations include the Port au Choix burial and habitation site in Newfoundland and the Dorset sites — the Sea Horse Gully Remains in Churchill, Manitoba and the Igloolik Island Archaeological Sites in Nunavut.

Migration and Immigration

Here, the focus is on the movement of peoples into and within Canada. A site such as Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial in Quebec, for example, commemorates the importance of immigration to Canada, the tragic events experienced at this site by many Irish immigrants, and the role the site played as the main quarantine station for the port of Québec. Other examples include events such as the Yorkshire Immigration, commemorating the 1772–1776 arrival of settlers in the Chignecto area of New Brunswick, and people such as Thayendanega (Joseph Brant), the Mohawk leader and British ally who led the Loyalist Mohawks to Canada and Sir Clifford Sifton, Canada’s Minister of the Interior, whose aggressive immigration campaign attracted thousands of immigrants to the Canadian Prairies.
Settlement

Canada’s culture has been shaped by the diversity of its settlers. This sub-theme considers their impact on Canada’s landscape. Sites such as Kitwanga Fort, a Tsimshian village in British Columbia, Stirling Agricultural Village in Alberta, a distinctive Mormon dryland farming settlement pattern, and L’Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, the only authenticated Viking settlement in North America, illustrate the great variety in Canadian settlement and settlers.
People and the Natural Environment

The relationship between human activity and the natural environment is recognized through the commemoration of places such as Algonquin Provincial Park in Ontario, Canada’s first provincial park, and Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills in the Northwest Territories, a landscape associated with the history, culture and traditions of the Sahtu Dene; people such as writer, conservationist and lecturer Archibald Belaney (Grey Owl); and events such as the Preservation of the Plains Bison, which celebrates the purchase of bison and their distribution throughout the Canadian national parks in Western Canada.
Developing Economies

From the earliest hunters and gatherers to today’s post-industrial workers, Canadians have worked in a wide variety of ways to sustain themselves. This theme looks at the historical legacies of early subsistence economies; commercial pursuits in fishing, farming, forestry and mining; services industries and manufacturing processes.

Hunting and Gathering
Canada’s earliest inhabitants hunted, gathered, fished, farmed, quarried and traded for survival. This sub-theme addresses the economic history of these early communities. Commemorations related to this include Old Women’s Buffalo Jump and Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump World Heritage Site in Alberta, remarkable examples of Aboriginal bison drives, and Fall Caribou Crossing in Nunavut, a hunting area crucial to Inuit survival.

Extraction and Production
From early European fishing and whaling to the exploitation of Canadian hydroelectric power, harnessing natural resources has played a crucial role in Canada’s economic development. This sub-theme addresses the development of Canada’s primary pursuits (farming, fishing, forestry, mining), service industries, and secondary manufacturing processes as well as changing forms of energy used to supplement human labour. Commemorations include the Motherwell Homestead in Saskatchewan, lumber magnate Ezra Butler Eddy in Hull, Quebec, and Skookum Jim “Keish” Mason, one of the discoverers of the first major gold fields in the Yukon Territory.

Trade and Commerce
Here the focus is on the commercial exchange of goods and services. One of Canada’s earliest economic ventures, the fur trade, has been commemorated at a number of sites, including the Hudson’s Bay Company post Fort St. James in British Columbia and the Fur Trade at Lachine, a Montréal depot for the North West Company. Timothy Eaton, founder of the Eaton’s department store in 1869, and Enos Collins, a privateer and entrepreneur who played an important role in the development of Halifax, also have been commemorated.
Communications and Transportation

The size and diversity of Canada’s geography make it important to recognize achievements in the fields of communications and transportation. In the early years, the transcontinental Canoe Routes of Canada were used by both Aboriginal peoples and Europeans for transportation, exploration and trade. Other commemorations include the Halifax Gazette in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the first newspaper in British North America; Inuksuk, an Inuit complex of stone landmarks in Enukso Point, Nunavut; and C.H. “Punch” Dickins, a pioneer of bush flying in Canada’s North.

Technology and Engineering

This sub-theme addresses Canada’s transformation through the development and application of technological and engineering achievements, including works created for transportation, communication, technological and engineering developments, public works and bio-engineering. Examples include the Québec Bridge, Lt.-Col. John By, the military engineer responsible for the Rideau Canal in Ontario and the Trans-Atlantic Wireless, the first trans-Atlantic wireless message to England in 1902, transmitted from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

Labour

This sub-theme looks at the role of wage labour and unpaid work, including labour performed in the home, in the expansion of the Canadian economy. Commemorations include the Port Union Historic District in Newfoundland, a town constructed and run by a union; the Winnipeg General Strike, a 1919 strike that led to the strengthening of the labour movement in Canada; and the On-to-Ottawa Trek during the Great Depression, an attempt to bring federal recognition to the plight of the unemployed.
From the origins of Canada’s earliest peoples, through colonial government and Confederation, systems of government have evolved in Canada.

**Politics and the Political Process**
Sites, people and events notable in the political life of the land are included under this sub-theme. Examples include William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada’s longest-serving Prime Minister, Martha Louise Black, the second woman elected as a Member of Parliament, and the Étienne-Paschal Taché House, the home of a Father of Confederation in Montmagny, Quebec.

**Government Institutions**
The focus here is on government in various spheres, including legislatures, First Nations councils and government-sponsored services. Among the commemorations in this category are the New Québec Customs House, the Chilliwack City Hall in British Columbia and the Central Emergency Government Headquarters, referred to as the “Diefenbunker”, a cold war bunker built in Carp, near Ottawa, to house the Canadian government in the event of nuclear war.
Security and the Law
Legal systems, including traditional Aboriginal systems, judicial activities and law enforcement are highlighted under this sub-theme. Commemorations include Emily Ferguson Murphy, the first female magistrate in the British Empire, the Establishment of the North-West Mounted Police, and their post at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.

Military and Defence
Military organizations, activities, places and people associated with the defence of Canada are the focus of this sub-theme. Commemorations include the Sydney World War II Coastal Defences in Nova Scotia, the Fortifications of Québec, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, established to train airmen during the Second World War, and Tecumseh, the Shawnee leader and organizer of the Western tribes’ alliance with the British during the War of 1812.

Canada and the World
The official Canadian international presence and activities, including Canadian diplomacy, humanitarianism, peace building, trade and the exchange of intellectual and scientific information are celebrated here. Examples include the Atlantic Charter, the basis for the United Nations Charter, Georges-Philias Vanier, Canada’s Ambassador to France (1959–1967) and Governor General, as well as Vimy Ridge in France, which speaks eloquently to Canada’s coming of age during the First World War.
Building Social and Community Life

Canadians have established a variety of clubs and organizations to enrich community life and assist those in need. This theme focuses on the great variety of these social constructs — temporary and long-lasting, formal and informal, independent and allied with the government. There are four sub-themes.

Community Organization
Communities sometimes established mutual benefit organizations. Examples include the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), which supported a greater role for women in employment, higher education and public service and the Monument Lefebvre in New Brunswick, a symbol of Acadian cultural revival.

Religious Institutions
The imprint of religion on Canadian life and society are the focus of this sub-theme. Commemorations include the Grey Nuns’ Convent in St. Boniface, Manitoba, which acted as an early hospital and school, and the Jesuit Fathers, who have been missionaries and educators in Canada since 1625. This sub-theme also recognizes the importance of a particular site, person or event to a community’s culture, as seen at the Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church, a chapel associated with Underground Railroad refugee settlement. Churches commemorated solely for their architectural value are not included under this sub-theme.
Education and Social Well-Being

The organization and delivery of services such as education and health care within a community are recognized here. Commemorations include Frontier College, which provides education to isolated workers, Rev. Adolphus Egerton Ryerson, the Methodist minister who established the basis for school systems in Ontario, and the Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead in St. George, Ontario, childhood home of activist and organizer Adelaide Hunter Hoodless, who was active in founding Institutes of Household Sciences for Women.

Social Movements

Canadians have a long tradition of effecting social change through social movements spearheaded by voluntary associations. The impact and experiences of these movements are recognized through commemorations which address larger expressions of social action — cooperatives, temperance and other voluntary organizations. Such commemorations include events such as the Ten Acadian National Conventions (1881–1937), which were instrumental in establishing and asserting the Acadian identity.
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

This theme addresses Canada’s intellectual and cultural wealth and includes commemorations of Canadians’ intellectual pursuits, artistic expression and athletic achievement.

Learning and the Arts

This sub-theme recognizes Canadian accomplishments in a broad range of cultural endeavours, including the visual and performing arts, musical composition, the writing of fiction and non-fiction, as well as the pursuit of knowledge. Examples include famed author of the novels on the Whiteoaks family at Jalna, Mazo de la Roche; Emily Carr House in Victoria, British Columbia, birthplace of writer and painter Emily Carr; and the University of Ottawa-Université d’Ottawa, Canada’s oldest bilingual educational institution.
Halifax Public Gardens, Nova Scotia
Rare Surviving Victorian Garden
Architecture and Design

Expressions and achievements in design and in the planned, built and landscaped environment are the focus here. Architectural achievements include the interior and exterior of buildings, groups of buildings, and rural as well as urban districts, both high-style and vernacular. Landscapes include planned gardens, parks and cemeteries, still-evolving areas, and “relict” sites that show evidence of past events. Commemorations include All Souls Chapel in Charlottetown, an outstanding High Victorian Gothic chapel with 18 exquisite mural paintings, the Halifax Public Gardens, a rare surviving Victorian garden, and Winnipeg’s Exchange District.

Science

This sub-theme celebrates Canadian contributions to the discovery and application of scientific concepts and methodology, including those in the physical, earth and biological sciences, as well as mathematics and medicine. Commemorations include Sir Frederick G. Banting, co-discoverer of insulin, the Churchill Rocket Research Range in Manitoba, an upper-atmosphere research station, and the Palliser Expedition, the first scientific exploration from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains.
Sports and Leisure
Leisure activities and achievements in sport are commemorated here. Examples include sports icons such as the *Montréal Forum*, the *Edmonton Grads*, Canada’s championship women’s basketball team (1915–1940) and *Edward ‘Ned’ Hanlan*, a world rowing champion; and leisure facilities such as the *Outremont Theatre* in Montréal, a 1920s deluxe cinema in the art-deco style.

Philosophy and Spirituality
This sub-theme commemorates the expressions of philosophy, spirituality and remembrance in Canadian life. Examples include *Next of Kin Memorial Avenue*, the road of remembrance for World War I soldiers in Saskatoon, *Manitou Mounds* in Stratton, Ontario, a religious and ceremonial site for more than 2,000 years, and *Sharon Temple*, an exquisite building expressing the beliefs of the Davidite sect in Sharon, Ontario.
Using the Thematic Framework

The revised thematic framework can be used as an analytical tool to assess the extent to which various themes and sub-themes are represented in the system of National Historic Sites of Canada. Assessment of the system in relation to the thematic framework assists in the identification of gaps, which are then subject to further review.

In undertaking this assessment, the commemorative intent, or reasons for national historic significance, are aligned against the thematic framework. If there is more than one reason for national historic significance, the site, person or event would be aligned against as many themes or sub-themes as appropriate.

Another way the thematic framework can be used as a planning tool is to help Parks Canada view the commemorations in the system through different ‘lenses’ or perspectives. In this way, Parks Canada can assess the extent to which the diversity of the Canadian population is reflected in the system.
canadians, like people everywhere, form an attachment to the places where they live. This is true whether their families have been here since time immemorial or have arrived recently. This theme deals with the places and stories in our past that reveal how different peoples have moved across the land and left their mark on it. Ports of entry and immigration stations offer one way of exploring these stories while special places and archaeological sites help confirm the enormous antiquity of human occupancy of parts of this land. Also, much can be learned from rural cultural landscapes and urban historic districts. They are physical evidence of how each generation, whether newcomers or internal migrants, balanced the competing demands of tradition and environment to imprint their presence on the land.
Much more can be done to help Canadians understand our nation’s migration and settlement practices. Recently, Aboriginal peoples in northern Canada have sought recognition for the complexity of their patterns of seasonal land use. There remain, however, significant and distinctive practices associated with other cultures, in other regions, that have yet to be recognized.

The Canadian government also has recognized important sites where European powers raised the flags in the seventeenth century. The forms of settlement that forged Canada have begun to receive the national recognition they merit. These include the imprint of the seigneurial system on the landscape of Quebec, the strong Ontario influence on Prairie settlement and the distinctive local survey patterns that encouraged others to pioneer in new areas. Historic districts in towns and rural cultural landscapes have been recognized as part of Canadians’ legacy of the persistence and innovation of earlier generations.

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Developing Economies

This theme traces the activities of human communities as they use the resources of land and water to sustain themselves, build for the future and trade. Within this theme, Canadians recognize fishing, mining and other primary resource industries, along with the accomplishments of business leaders in the past. The theme also acknowledges the technologies of transportation, production and communication that help to keep Canadians trading with each other and the world.

In Canada, as in the rest of the Western hemisphere, Aboriginal economies developed for many thousands of years before Europeans arrived to compete for natural resources. Beginning 500 years ago, these European newcomers gradually began to harvest fish, fur and arable land. The nineteenth century saw a rapid expansion of agricultural settlement (chiefly through European immigration), the development of canal systems and penetration of remoter areas by railways, the growth of manufacturing and service industries, and continued European investment on a large scale. The twentieth century saw a rapid increase in the size and complexity of cities, increasing mechanization of all economic sectors, and continued reliance on the rest of the world for markets and investment.
Most of the commemoration of Canada’s economic heritage has taken place in the last two decades. In its early years, the system of National Historic Sites of Canada rarely reflected economic history, except at major posts of the western fur trade. Today, the system commemorates fishing, farming, forestry and mineral exploitation. The land’s mineral wealth has shaped Canadian history. Other aspects of Canada’s economy that are beginning to earn recognition are manufacturing and the international trade in foodstuffs, notably represented by sites such as grain elevators.

Canadian railways, which stitched the country together for more than a century, are commemorated in many ways, including the preservation of representative and outstanding historic railway stations. However, the recognition of Canada’s entrepreneurs and innovators and their major works is far from complete. The role of workers, including organized labour and pre-industrial work, also offers opportunities for rounding out recognition of Canadians’ productive activities at home and abroad. More visibly, our heritage includes impressive engineering structures that remain in daily use and whose historic value will be recognized more fully in years to come.

Pan-Canadian connections are found throughout the representation of this theme because so much had to be done to meet the challenges of distance and climate. The wealth of technological skill that Canadians deployed to meet these challenges offers scope for the next generation of national commemorations of Canada’s economic heritage.
Fort Beauséjour,
New Brunswick
Remnants of
1751 French Fort

Bellevue House, Ontario
Italianate Villa
1840's, Home of
Sir John A. Macdonald
Governing Canada

All Canadians, simply by being born in Canada or by coming here to live, inherit a rich legacy of political institutions and practices. This theme recognizes the sites, people and events that form this legacy. It includes Aboriginal governments, the clash of European empires on what is now Canadian soil, movements for political rights, Canada’s relations with the rest of the world in war and peace and the implanting of representative institutions.

Two of the earliest preoccupations of the system of National Historic Sites of Canada were the imperial contest between France and Britain in North America and the struggle to keep the northern half of the continent independent of the United States. These events, including the War of 1812, are commemorated extensively across central and eastern Canada. Forts, both as a political and a military presence in early colonial times, are well represented in the system. The making of Confederation, the careers of Prime Ministers, and the process, since 1870, of bringing the West into Confederation and negotiating treaties with First Nations are also incorporated in this theme.

Across the country, the physical heritage includes town halls, court houses, customs houses and Mounted Police posts.

In the last century, Canadians’ awareness of their place in the world has grown, as has a sense of international responsibility. We have fought abroad in both World Wars while implementing difficult changes at home to strengthen the war effort. Some of these matters and the geopolitical concerns that emerged after 1945 have been commemorated, but more remains to be done.
Building Social and Community Life

This theme celebrates people who act on their concern for the well-being of others through clubs, societies and other non-governmental organizations. Their efforts fill the spaces between private family life and the public spheres of politics and organized economic life, and create shared areas of action that bring security, enjoyment and cohesion to communities great and small.

Canada’s system of National Historic Sites recognizes some of the earliest colonial leaders in the fields of social service, particularly medical care. For nearly five centuries, churches have shared with governments the field of service, both to the unfortunate and to the more comfortable in society. The nineteenth century saw the growth of ethnic voluntary associations and service clubs, which complemented the work of churches in building facilities for communal activity and for showing concern for those in need. These organizations have continued to proliferate in the twentieth century.

The national historic importance of numerous religious orders — teachers as well as healers — is recognized officially for the way their activities have touched people in many corners of Canada. Secular non-governmental charities are also recognized, especially in the field of nursing. In the twentieth century, the cooperative movement is a more recent example of voluntary effort which has national importance. Education is another vitally important area in which community initiatives and voluntary agencies have played significant roles.
In the past, national commemoration of social and community life lagged behind recognition of political and economic subjects, but opportunities for new commemorations are growing. History, a process rather than a fixed state, is constantly being re-evaluated by evolving perceptions of the past and is enriched by ongoing human activity. As many social organizations and movements mature and the national commemorative program expands its identification of the nationally important aspects of Canada’s social history, new subjects that merit commemoration will emerge. In addition, the interest of the public and the maturing of social history as a scholarly discipline should result in a more widespread recognition of important social achievements in Canada’s past.

As many social organizations and movements mature and the national commemorative program expands its identification of the nationally important aspects of Canada’s social history, new subjects that merit commemoration will emerge.
Parkwood, Ontario
World War I-Era
Grand Estate with Gardens
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Canada’s intellectual and cultural achievements are an important part of the nation’s tangible and intangible legacy. The most visible parts of this heritage are the more than 400 individual buildings that have been commemorated for their architectural merit. The federal commemoration of architectural monuments is one of the country’s most successful heritage programs. It directs attention to the need to appreciate and conserve our greatest religious, commercial and government architecture, as well as our outstanding homes and farm buildings. Opportunities remain to broaden this system by greater recognition of vernacular architecture and to update it by examining outstanding examples of the architecture of the modern era.
Structures are more than stone and wood — they carry and express the values and beliefs of those who built and used them. They have this in common with works of nature and landscapes altered subtly through human use, which hold the stories and embody the cultural values of people. Some of these landscapes incorporate petroglyph or pictograph sites that reveal the artistic efforts of the land’s occupants and their need to record traditional knowledge in order to transmit it to future generations. Across Canada, there are more sites that have not yet been commemorated which embody the cultural values of First Nations.

Intangible legacies are just as important to commemorate, even though the sites that carry such stories may be less visible. Literature, music and the arts have long been recognized through the system of National Historic Sites of Canada. Now, attention is turning to the commemoration of scientists and their work. Considerable recent effort in the history of medical science needs to be matched by efforts to draw attention to Canada’s legacy in other fields, including the biological and earth sciences.
Consultations on the review of the system plan identified the history of Aboriginal peoples, ethnocultural communities and women as insufficiently represented. These differ from thematic priorities in that they cross-cut or overlay all of the themes. These three areas are Parks Canada’s strategic priorities.
Analysis of the strategic priorities supports the consultation feedback that there are, indeed, substantial system gaps. Parks Canada has held national workshops on these subject areas that have brought specialists from across Canada. The advice and input from these workshops have helped shape the progress the federal government has made over the past few years and provided direction for future commemorative activities.

While real progress has been made towards enhancing the system in each of the three strategic priorities, the Minister of Canadian Heritage and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada agree that much more needs to be done.
The federal government has a responsibility to respect the relationship of Aboriginal peoples to the land and to provide Aboriginal peoples with opportunities to tell other Canadians about their heritage.

And whereas it is in the national interest to commemorate places, people and events of national historic significance, including Canada’s rich and ongoing Aboriginal traditions

Parks Canada Agency Act, 1998
The Minister of Canadian Heritage is committed to work closely with Aboriginal peoples to enhance the representation of their history within the system of National Historic Sites of Canada. To commemorate Aboriginal history more effectively, Parks Canada has adopted a number of changes in methodology. These include greater emphasis on consultation throughout the nomination process and a recognition of the importance of oral history and traditions.

Recent progress in enhancing the commemoration of the history of First Nations includes the designation of Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills, a Sahtu Dene cultural landscape in the Northwest Territories, and the Kíix’in Village and Fortress, a Huu-ay-aht site with significant archaeological and architectural remains in Bamfield, British Columbia. Persons of national historic significance related to Aboriginal history include Molly Brant, a Loyalist Six Nations leader, and Kahkewaquonaby (Rev. Peter Jones) the Mississauga chief and Methodist minister who first developed a written Ojibwa language.

National Historic Sites of Canada that relate to Métis history include Riel House in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the family home of Métis leader Louis Riel, as well as Batoche, a Métis village in Saskatchewan and the site of the 1885 Battle of Batoche. The recent designation of James Isbister, leader of the English-speaking Métis during the 1870s and 1880s contributes to the commemoration of Métis history.

Recent commemorations of Inuit history include Arvia’juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk in Nunavut, summer occupation sites where the Inuit returned to camp and harvested the marine resources, and the Fall Caribou Crossing on the Kazan River in Nunavut, a site of critical importance to the survival of the Caribou Inuit.

Aboriginal history cuts across all themes in Canadian history and touches all geographic areas in Canada. To date, the number of sites, persons and events relating to Aboriginal history represents about 10 percent of the total designations in the system. Parks Canada will strengthen its efforts to encourage proposals recognizing Aboriginal history.
Commemoration of Ethnocultural Communities’ History

Parks Canada has made it a priority to commemorate sites, persons and events associated with ethnocultural communities other than the French and British, which are well-represented at present. Currently, about 65 sites, persons and events of national historic significance portray identifiable aspects of Canada’s cultural diversity.

I have a great deal of satisfaction knowing black history is now protected like the history of the indigenous people, the British and the French. It gives me confidence that we are all embraced as members of the family that shaped our nation.

Elise Harding-Davis, Curator/Administrator of the North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Centre in Amherstburg, Ontario
Recent progress has been realized in southwestern Ontario, with commemorations associated with the Underground Railroad. Several National Historic Sites of Canada, including the Buxton Settlement in Ontario, a farming community established by Underground Railroad refugees, and the Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church in Amherstburg, Ontario, a stone chapel built in 1848 associated with the Underground Railroad, speak eloquently to community formation by this group of refugees from American slavery. The physical expression of community traditions has been recognized at National Historic Sites of Canada commemorating settlement patterns, such as Neuberghal, a Mennonite street village in Manitoba and Stirling Agricultural Village, a Mormon settlement in Alberta. The Main (Boulevard St. Laurent) in Montreal has been designated as an urban historic district important to the development of various ethnocultural communities in Canada.

To approach the commemoration of the history of ethnocultural communities more effectively, Parks Canada has adopted a number of broad principles. Self-definition of the cultural community and its understanding of related persons, events and sites of importance to the group are recognized as essential.

To this end, Parks Canada’s future activities are designed to build capacity and support expressions of interest from ethnocultural communities. Extensive consultation is recognized as essential.
Strategic Priorities

**Commemoration of Women’s History**

Women’s participation has often been manifested through collective action. This has focused attention on women’s organizations, social reform, community life and the family. Often, women’s interests were integrated into other movements, communities, ethnic groups and classes where women played a key, but not always a leading role.

Although many National Historic Sites of Canada speak to both men’s and women’s experiences in the past, much remains to be done to address adequately the importance of women to Canadian history. To guide the enhancement of the recognition of women’s history in Canada within the system, Parks Canada has prepared a number of framework studies. These provide a context for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada’s review of potentially significant sites, persons and events.

To date, Parks Canada has completed three studies:

- Women and Health;
- Women and Power; and
- Women and Work.

Two additional studies have been identified as essential to guide this strategic priority. These are:

- Women and Education; and
- Women and Technology.
Persons Case
Cleared the way for the Appointment of
Women to the Senate
The Women and Health study resulted in several new designations of sites, persons and events of national historic significance. *Begbie Hall* in Victoria, British Columbia, the *Ann Baillie Building* in Kingston, Ontario, and the *Hershey Pavilion* in Montréal, were designated as central to the evolution of the nursing profession. *Jeanne Mance*, founder of the *l’Hôtel Dieu* in Montréal and Canada’s first lay nurse, renowned for the quality of her care under extreme conditions, was designated a person of national historic significance. *The Victorian Order of Nurses* and public health physician *Dr. Helen MacMurchy* were designated for their role in public health.

The Women and Power study resulted in several designations of persons of national historic significance, including *Edith Jessie Archibald*, *E. Cora Hind* and *Marie Lacoste-Gérin Lajoie*, key figures in the struggle for women’s rights. *The Persons Case*, a landmark in establishing women’s political rights, has been designated as an event of national historic significance.

*See the end of this chapter for detailed information about this topic in a poster format.*
The federal government has a responsibility to respect the relationship of Aboriginal peoples to the land and to provide Aboriginal peoples with opportunities to tell other Canadians about their heritage. The Minister of Canadian Heritage is committed to work closely with Aboriginal peoples to enhance the representation of their history within the system of National Historic Sites of Canada. To commemorate Aboriginal history more effectively, Parks Canada has adopted a number of changes in methodology. These include greater emphasis on consultation throughout the nomination process and a recognition of the importance of oral history and traditions.
Parks Canada has made it a priority to commemorate sites, persons and events associated with ethnocultural communities. Currently, about 65 sites, persons and events of national significance portray identifiable aspects of Canada’s cultural diversity. To approach the commemoration of the history of ethnocultural communities more effectively, Parks Canada has adopted a number of broad principles. Self-definition of the cultural community and its understanding of related persons, events and sites of importance to the group are recognized as essential.
Women’s History

Women’s participation has often been overlooked through voluntary action. This has focused attention on women’s organizations, social reforms, household life and the family. Women’s contributions have not only been political, economic, social, and educational, but also in many other ways. Although many National Historic Sites of Canada speak to both men’s and women’s experiences in the past, much remains to be done to address adequately the importance of women to Canadian history.

National Historic Sites of Canada

Persons of National Historic Significance

Events of National Historic Significance

* Recommended places to visit in Newfoundland and Labrador

Women’s History

Enhancing the System 1990–1999

National Historic Sites of Canada

Persons of National Historic Significance

Events of National Historic Significance

* Recommended places to visit in Newfoundland and Labrador
National Historic Sites of Canada

Persons of National Historic Significance

Events of National Historic Significance
The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was created in 1919 by the federal government in response to public interest in heritage preservation. The Minister of Canadian Heritage designates people, places and events of national historic significance on the advice of the Board. Public involvement in the identification and commemoration of Canada’s rich and diverse history is an essential component of this program, as individual Canadians and groups bring forward most nominations presented to the Board. Parks Canada supports the Board in the conduct of its business, and works closely with members of the public who submit nominations.
And whereas it is in the national interest

(a) to protect nationally significant examples of Canada’s cultural heritage in national historic sites... in view of their special role in the lives of Canadians and the fabric of the nation

(b) to present that heritage through interpretative and educational programs for public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment, both for international visitors and the Canadian public, thereby enhancing pride, encouraging stewardship and giving expression to our identity as Canadians

(f) to ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites

Parks Canada Agency Act, 1998

Subjects designated for their national historic significance are usually marked by means of a bilingual bronze plaque prepared in consultation with the nominator and interested parties.

Plaque unveiling ceremonies offer the opportunity to celebrate publicly the national historic significance of the site, person or event being commemorated. This is an important step in raising Canadians’ awareness of their cultural heritage and nurturing public support for the protection and presentation of the National Historic Sites of Canada.
Engaging Canadians in Stewardship

The National Historic Sites of Canada are diverse in ownership and management. Of the 861 National Historic Sites of Canada designated to date, more than 600 are administered by provincial, territorial or local governments, Aboriginal groups, local heritage groups, the private sector and individual Canadians. Parks Canada is committed to working with these partners to support them in their stewardship.

Parks Canada has direct responsibilities for ensuring the commemorative integrity of the 145 National Historic Sites of Canada it administers. These sites are located throughout Canada, in all provinces and one territory.

Parks Canada applies an integrated approach to the management of the sites it administers. Public accountability is reflected in all decisions affecting these sites. Parks Canada adheres to the cultural resource management principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity. All activities at a site are assessed in light of the potential impact upon the site’s commemorative integrity, and activities that could compromise commemorative integrity are not permitted.
Engaging Canadians in ensuring the commemorative integrity of the National Historic Sites of Canada and building an awareness of the persons and events who helped shape Canada is crucial to Canadian pride, identity and sense of country. If our children’s children are to make these same connections, we must take action to recognize and safeguard our collective heritage.

The need to ensure the commemorative integrity of the National Historic Sites of Canada underpins all the system enhancement activities undertaken by Parks Canada once a site has been designated of national historic significance. Partnerships, often informal ones, have always been crucial to enhancing the system of National Historic Sites of Canada. The ongoing involvement of individual citizens, the private and public sectors and heritage stakeholders are essential.
The National Historic Sites Cost-Sharing Program is an important vehicle by which the federal government directly engages Canadians in helping to ensure the commemorative integrity of the National Historic Sites of Canada. This program contributes funding toward the completion of projects which will enhance a site’s commemorative integrity. By creating a working relationship between Parks Canada’s professionals and site owners and operators, the program contributes to application of best possible cultural resource management practices.

Canada is a country where historic places must be valued, celebrated and safeguarded as important national symbols. Canada must also be a world leader in heritage protection and education. What is needed to achieve this vision is a shared national culture of heritage preservation. Given the diverse nature and ownership of the National Historic Sites of Canada, there is no “one size fits all” solution. Involvement and support is needed by both the private and public sector, as well as Canadians from every background, every walk of life and every corner of the country. Partnership, investment, acquisition and capacity building are all issues to be addressed together.

Building appreciation and understanding of the sites, persons and events that tell Canada’s story is a dynamic way to engage Canadians in their heritage. Taking steps to safeguard the future of the system of National Historic Sites of Canada will ensure that present and future generations of Canadians can share in this legacy.

Sheila Copps, August 1999
National Historic Sites of Canada

Locations and Sites

NEWFOUNDLAND
9. Bas-Vieux — Fleur de Lys Soapstone Quarries
4. Battle Harbour — Battle Harbour Historic District
12. Bonavista — Ryan Premises
10. Boyd’s Cove — Beothuk Site
17. Bridal — Honeymoon Cottage
21. Cape Fine — Cape Fine Lighthouse
20. Cape Rock — Cape Rock Lighthouse
18. Cape Spear — Cape Spear
15. Carbonear — Former Carbonear Railway Station (Newfoundland Railway)
19. Fogo Island — Colony of Avalon
11. Indian Point — Harbour Grace Court House
1. Hickeys — Hickeys Mission
3. Hopedale — Hopedale Mission
8. L’Anse-Aux — L’Anse-Aux-Bord
2. Okak — Okak
22. Placentia — Placentia
8. Port au Choix — Port au Choix
13. Port Union — Port Union Historic District
5. Red Bay — Red Bay
11. Red Indian Lake — Indian Point
7. St. Anthony — L’Anse aux Meadows
18. St. John’s • Christ Church / St. John’s Church
• Former Bank of British North America
• Former Newfoundland Railway Headquarters
• Fort Amherst
• Fort Townshend
• Fort William
• Government House
• Mallard Cottage
• Murray Premises
• Rennie’s Mill Road Historic District
• Signal Hill
• St. John the Baptist Anglican Cathedral
• St. John’s Courthouse
• St. John’s Courthouse
• St. John’s WWII Coastal Defences
• St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church
• St. Thomas Bakery / Commissariat House and Garden
• Water Street Historic District
• Winterholme

Sites continued on pullout ➔

National Historic Sites Administered by Parks Canada.
Enhancing the NHS System
Enhancing the NHS System

79. **BELLEVILLE** —
   - Belleville Railway Station (Grand Trunk)
   - Glanmore / Phillips-Faulkner House

80. **CARRYING PLACE** — Carrying Place of the Bay of Quinte

81. **CAYUGA** — Ruthven Park

82. **CFB BORDEN** — Royal Flying Corps Hangars

83. **CHIMNEY ISLAND** — Bridge Island / Chimney Island

84. **CHIPIPAWA** — Battle of Chippawa

85. **CHIPPAWA HILL** — Donaldson Site

86. **CHRISTIAN ISLAND** — Fort Sainte Marie II

87. **CLAREMONT** — Thistle Ha’ Farm

88. **COBURG** — Victoria Hall / Cobourg Town Hall

89. **COOK’S MILLS** — Battle of Cook’s Mills

90. **CORNWALL** —
   - Inverarden House

91. **CORNWALL** —
   - Former Brockville Post Office
   - Fullford Place
   - Leeds and Grenville County Court House

92. **CRICKET BOWLING** —
   - Etharita Site

93. **CUMBERLAND** —
   - Wellington County House of Industry and Refuge

94. **DUNROTH** —
   - Huron County Gaol

95. **FORT ERIE** — Fort Erie

96. **FORT FRANCES** — Fort St. Pierre

97. **FORT GEORGE** —
   - Gem City Hall
   - George Institute
   - Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

98. **GRAVENHURST** — Bethune Memorial House

99. **GUELPH** —
   - Guelph City Hall
   - McCrae House
   - Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

100. **HAMILTON** —
    - Burlington Heights
    - Dundurn Castle
    - Former Hamilton Customs House
    - Hamilton Waterworks
    - John Weir Foote Armoury
    - Mcquesten House / Whitehern
    - Royal Botanical Gardens
    - Sandyford Place
    - St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church / Former St. Andrew’s Church
    - Victoria Hall

101. **IONA** —
    - Port Talbot

102. **BOIS BLANC ISLAND** — Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse

103. **BOIS BLANC ISLAND** —
    - Bois Blanc Island Blockhouse

104. **BOIS BLANC ISLAND** —
    - Canal Lake Concrete Arch Bridge

105. **BOLSOVER** —
    - Mazinaw Pictograph Site

106. **BON ECHO PROVINCIAL PARK** —
    - Mazinaw Pictograph Site

107. **BOTHWELL** —
    - Fairfield on the Thames

108. **BOWEN** —
    - Former Brockville Post Office

109. **BRANTFORD** —
    - Bell Homestead
    - Her Majesty’s / St. Paul’s Chapel of the Mohawks
    - St. Jude’s Anglican Church

110. **BROCKETT** —
    - Frenchman’s Creek

111. **BRIDGEBURG** —
    - Former Brockville Post Office
    - Fullford Place
    - Leeds and Grenville County Court House

112. **BUXTON** —
    - Buxton Settlement

113. **CAIRN ISLAND** —
    - Glengarry Cairn

114. **CAMPBELL** —
    - Forbes Textile Mill
    - Former Galt Post Office

115. **CARRYING PLACE** —
    - Carrying Place of the Bay of Quinte

116. **CEMTERY ISLAND** —
    - Bridge Island / Chimney Island

117. **CHESTER** —
    - Blenheim House

118. **CICHANN** —
    - Thistle Ha’ Farm

119. **CLESARIS** —
    - Wellington County House of Industry and Refuge

120. **CLINTON** —
    - Huron County Gaol

121. **COBURG** —
    - Victoria Hall / Cobourg Town Hall

122. **COOK’S MILLS** —
    - Battle of Cook’s Mills

123. **CORNWALL** —
    - Inverarden House

124. **CREMERE** —
    - Claverleigh

125. **DARTMOUTH** —
    - Old Stone Mill

126. **DUNROTH** —
    - Etharita Site

127. **DELAVAL** —
    - Glengarry Landing

128. **ELORA** —
    - Elora Drill Shed

129. **FORT ERIE** —
    - Fort Erie

130. **FORT FRANCES** —
    - Fort St. Pierre

131. **GODERICH** —
    - Huron County Gaol

132. **GRAFTON** —
    - Barnum House

133. **GRAVENHURST** —
    - Bethune Memorial House

134. **GUELPH** —
    - Guelph City Hall
    - McCrae House
    - Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

135. **HAMILTON** —
    - Burlington Heights
    - Dundurn Castle
    - Former Hamilton Customs House
    - Hamilton Waterworks
    - John Weir Foote Armoury
    - Mcquesten House / Whitehern
    - Royal Botanical Gardens
    - Sandyford Place
    - St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church / Former St. Andrew’s Church
    - Victoria Hall

136. **IONA** —
    - Port Talbot

137. **SOUTHWOLD** —
    - Southwold Earthworks

138. **JOHNSON** — Fort de Lévis

139. **KINGSTON** —
    - Ann Baillie Building
    - Bellevue House
    - Elizabeth Cottage
    - Fort Frontenac

140. **FORT HENRY** —
    - Frontenac County Court House
    - Kingston City Hall
    - Kingston Customs House
    - Kingston Dry Dock
    - Kingston Fortifications
    - Kingston General Hospital
    - Kingston Navy Yard
    - Kingston Penitentiary

141. **MURNEY TOWER** —
    - Old Kingston Post Office
• Point Frederick Buildings
  • Roselawn
📍 • Shoal Tower
  • Sir John A. MacDonald Gravesite
97. • Kitchener —
  • Homer Watson House / Doon School of Fine Arts
  • Joseph Schneider House
📍 • Woodside
91. • Lake Ontario — Hamilton and Scourge
100. • London —
  • Banting House
  • Middlesex County Court House
  • Ridout Street Complex
  • Wolseley Barracks
72. • London / Saugeen Shores —
  • Lansdowne Iron Works
71. • Matland —
  • Homewood
  • Pointe au Baril
109. • Manitoulin Island — Sheguiandah
72. • Merrickville —
  • Merrickville Blockhouse
88. • Midland — Sainte-Marie
  • Among the Hurons Mission
117. • Moose Factory —
  • Moose Factory Buildings
71. • Morrisburg — Battle of Crysler's Farm
96. • Norland —
  • Normandale Furnace
71. • Maitland —
  •
78. • Napanee — Napanee Town Hall
88. • Oshawa —
  • Oshawa Powerhouse
73. • Ottawa —
  • Aberdeen Pavilion
  • Billings House
📍 • Laurier House
  • Maplelawn & Gardens
  • Notre-Dame Roman Catholic Basilica
  • Parliament Buildings
  • Rideau Hall and Landsapped Grounds
  • Royal Canadian Mint
  • Victoria Memorial Museum
73. • Ottawa / Kingston — Rideau Canal
72. • Oxford Mills — Oxford on Rideau Township Hall
97. • Paris — Penman Textile Mill
105. • Parkhill — Parkhill Site
72. • Perth —
  • Matheson House / Archibald M. Campbell House
  • McMartin House
  • Perth Town Hall
85. • Peterborough —
  • Cox Terrace
  • Peterborough Drill Hall / Armoury
📍 • Peterborough Lift Lock
83. • Peterborough Petroglyphs Provincial Park — Peterborough Petroglyphs
104. • Petrolia — Victoria Hall / Petrolia Town Hall
112. • Pic River — Pic River Site
94. • Point Abino — Point Abino Light Tower
61. • Pointe-Fortune — Macdonell House
95. • Port Colborne —
  • Former L. J. Shickluna Service Station
96. • Port Dover —
  • Chaff House
  • Wintering Site
85. • Port Perry — Former Port Perry Town Hall
96. • Port Rowan — Backhouse Grist Mill
101. • Port Stanley — Port Stanley
71. • Prescott —
📍 • Battle of the Windmill
  • Fort Wellington
94. • Queenston —
  • Fort Drummond
📍 • Queenston Heights
  • Queenston-Chippawa Hydro-electric Plant
  • Vrooman's Battery
94. • Ridgeway — Ridgeway Battlefield
87. • Roches Point — Beechcroft and Lakehurst Gardens
71. • Rockport — Darlingside
111. • Sault Ste. Marie —
  • Algoma Central Engine House
  • Ermatinger House
📍 • Sault Ste. Marie Canal
  • Whitefish Island
85. • Serpent Mounds Provincial Park — Serpent Mounds Complex
90. • Sharon — Sharon Temple
96. • Simcoe — Lynnwood / Campbell-Reid House
96. • Six Nations Grand River Reserve —
  • Chiefswood
  • Middleport Site
72. • Smith's Falls —
  • Smiths Falls Bascula Bridge
  • Smiths Falls Railway Station (Canadian Northern)
93. • St. Catharines —
  • St. Catharines British Methodist Episcopal Church / Salem Chapel
97. • St. George —
  • Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead
110. • St. Joseph Island — Fort St. Joseph
71. • St. Lawrence Islands National Park —
  • Cathcart Tower
99. • St. Marys Junction —
  • St. Marys Junction Railway Station (Grand Trunk)
69. • St. Raphael — Ruin of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church
101. • St. Thomas —
  • St. Thomas City Hall
92. • Stoney Creek — Battle of Stoney Creek
99. • Stratford —
  • Stratford City Hall
116. • Stratford —
  • Stratford Hockey Hall of Fame
94. • Thorold —
  • Battle of Beaver Dams
114. • Thunder Bay —
  • Cummins Prehistoric Site
  • Fort William
  • Thunder Bay Tourist Pagoda
90. • Tillsonburg —
  • Annandale House / Tillsonburg Museum
90. • Toronto —
  • Annesley Hall
  • Balmoral Fire Hall
  • Bank of Upper Canada Building
  • Bead Hill

National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan
• Birkbeck Building
• Eaton’s 7th Floor Auditorium and Round Room
• Eglinton Theatre
• Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres
• Fort York
• Fourth York Post Office
• George Brown House
• Gooderham and Worts Distillery
• Gouinlock Buildings / Early Exhibition Buildings
• HMCS Haida
• John Street Roundhouse (Canadian Pacific)
• Massey Hall
• Metallic Roofing Company Offices
• Montgomery’s Tavern
• Old Toronto City Hall and York County Court House
• Old Toronto Post Office / Old Bank of Canada
• Osgoode Hall
• Royal Alexandra Theatre
• Royal Conservatory of Music
• St. Anne’s Anglican Church
• St. James-the-Less Anglican Church
• St. Lawrence Hall
• Stanley Barracks / New Fort
• The Grange
• Toronto Island Airport Terminal Building
• Union Station (Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk)
• University College
• Women’s College Hospital

81. TRENTON / PORT SEVERN — Trent-Severn Waterway
96. TURKEY POINT — Fort Norfolk
78. Tyendinaga Reserve, Deseronto — Christ Church Royal Chapel
88. VICTORIA HARBOUR — Saint-Louis Mission
101. WARDSVILLE — Battle Hill
68. WILLIAMSTOWN —
  • Bethune-Thompson House / White House
  • Sir John Johnson House
103. WINDSOR —
  • François Béby House
  • Sandwich First Baptist Church
78. WOLFE ISLAND — Wolfe Island Township Hall
98. WOODSTOCK — Old Woodstock Town Hall

MANITOBA
135. BRANDON — Display Building II
119. CHURCHILL —
  • Churchill Rocket Research Range
  • Fort Churchill
  • Prince of Wales Fort
  • Sea Horse Gully Remains
122. COOK’S CREEK —
  • Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception
126. DAUPHIN —
  • Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection
  • Wasyl Negrych Pioneer Homestead
132. GARDENTON —
  • St. Michael’s Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
125. INGLIS — Inglis Grain Elevators
122. LOCKPORT — St. Andrews Caméré Curtain Bridge Dam
133. MILITA —
  • Brockinton Indian Sites
  • Linear Mounds
130. MIAMI — Miami Railway Station (Canadian Northern)
128. NEEPAWA — Neepawa Court House / Beautiful Plains County Court Building
131. NEUBERGTHAL — Neubergthal Street Village
120. NORWAY HOUSE — Norway House
121. PINE FALLS — Fort Maurepas
129. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE —
  • First Homestead in Western Canada
  • Fort La Reine
  • Portage La Prairie Public Building
127. RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK — Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex
122. SELKIRK — Lower Fort Garry
12. ST. ANDREWS —
  • Miss Davis’ School Residence / Twin Oaks
  • St. Andrew’s Anglican Church
  • St. Andrew’s Rectory
122. ST. BONIFACE —
  • Grey Nuns’ Convent
  • St. Boniface City Hall
  • St. Boniface Hospital Nurses’ Residence
134. WAWANESA — Souris-Assiniboine Posts
122. WINNIPPEG —
  • Battle of Seven Oaks
  • Capitol Theatre
  • Confederation Building
  • Dalnavert
  • Early Skyscrapers in Winnipeg
  • Exchange District
  • Former Union Bank Building / Annex
  • Fort Douglas
  • Fort Garry Hotel
  • Holy Trinity Anglican Church
  • Metropolitan Theatre
  • Pantages Playhouse Theatre
  • Riel House
  • Roslyn Court Apartments
  • The Forks
  • Union Station / Winnipeg Railway Station (Canadian National)
  • Walker Theatre
  • Winnipeg Law Courts
  • Winnipeg Railway Station (Canadian Pacific)
123. WINNIPEGOSIS — Fort Dauphin
118. YORK FACTORY — York Factory

SASKATCHEWAN
138. ABERTHONY —
  • Motherwell Homestead
153. BATOCE — Batoche
152. BATTLEFORD —
  • Battleford Court House
  • Fort Battleford
  • Old Government House / St. Charles Scholasticate
150. BEEGAR — Biggar Railway Station (Grand Trunk Pacific)
141. CLAYBANK — Claybank Brick Plant
156. CUMBERLAND LAKE — Cumberland House
151. CUT KNIFE, POUNDMAKER RESERVE —
  • Battle of Cut Knife Hill
153. DUCK LAKE — Battle of Duck Lake
153. FISH CREEK —
  • Battle of Fish Creek
153. FORT CARLTON — Fort Carlton
161. FORT PITT PROVINCIAL PARK — Fort Pitt
139. FORT QU’APPÉLLE — Fort Qu’Appelle
160. FRENCHMAN BUTTE — Frenchman Butte
143. GRANGLBOURG — Gravelbourg Ecclesiastical Buildings
148. HUMBOLDT — Humboldt Post Office
158. ÎLE-À-LA-CROSSE — Île-à-la-Crosse
154. KINISTINO — Fort à la Corne
146. LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE — Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary
159. LOON LAKE — Steele Narrows
144. MERRYFLAT — Fort Walsh
142. MOOSE JAW — Moose Jaw Court House
137. PELLY —
  • Fort Livingstone
  • Fort Pelly
155. Prince Albert —
   • Former Prince Albert City Hall
   • Keyhole Castle
140. Regina — Government House
136. Rocanville — Fort Espérance
153. Rosetern — Seager Wheeler's Maple Grove Farm
149. Swift Current — Gray Burial Site
181. Fort MacLeod — Fort MacLeod
182. Cardston — Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
165. Barrhead — Fort Assiniboine
172. Banff National Park —
   • Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin
   • Banff Park Museum
   • Banff Springs Hotel
   • Cave and Basin
   • Howse Pass
   • Skoki Ski Lodge
   • Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station
165. Barrhead — Fort Assiniboine
176. Blackfoot Crossing, Cluny —
   • Blackfoot Crossing
   • Earldodge Village
   • Treaty No. 7 Signing Site
177. Brooks — Brooks Aqueduct
173. Calgary —
   • Beaulieu
   • Calgary City Hall
   • Fort Calgary
   • Heritage Hall — Southern Alberta Institute of Technology
   • Mewata Drill Hall / Calgary Drill Hall
   • Palace Theatre
182. Cardston — Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
175. Cayley — Old Women's Buffalo Jump
168. Dunvegan — Fort Dunvegan
164. Edmonton — Fort Edmonton III
171. Fort Chipewyan — Fort Chipewyan
181. Fort Macleod — Fort MacLeod
   • Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump
   • Territorial Court House
170. Fort Vermilion — Fort Vermilion
162. Frog Lake — Frog Lake Massacre
167. Jasper National Park —
   • Athabasca Pass
   • Henry House
   • Jasper House
   • Jasper Park Information Centre
   • Yellowhead Pass
163. Lac La Biche — Notre Dame des Victoires / Lac La Biche Mission
164. Lamoureaux — Fort Augustus and Fort Edmonton
166. Rocky Mountain House — Rocky Mountain House
180. Stirling — Stirling Agricultural Village
178. Suffield — British Block, Cairn & Suffield Tipi Rings
174. Turner Valley —
   • Turner Valley Gas Plant
   • Turner Valley Oilfield
183. Waterton Lakes National Park —
   • First Oil Well in Western Canada
   • Prince of Wales Hotel
164. Wetaskiwin — Wetaskiwin Court House

British Columbia
193. Alexandra — Fort Alexandria
204. Britannia Beach — Britannia Mines Gravity-fed Concentrator Complex
186. Castlegar — Brilliant Suspension Bridge
215. Chilliwack — Chilliwack Trail
198. Chilliwack — Chilliwack City Hall
199. Cowichan —
   • Fisgard Lighthouse
   • Fort Rodd Hill
   • Hatley Park / Former Royal Roads Military College
199. Esquimalt — Esquimalt Naval Sites
194. Fort St. James — Fort St. James
184. Fort Steele — Fort Steele
201. Friendly Cove, Nootka Island — Yuquot
190. Glacier National Park — Rogers Pass
209. Gwaii Haanas National Park —
   • Nan Sdins
   • Tanu
209. Haina — New Gold Harbour Area
197. Hope —
   • Christ Church
   • Fort Hope
188. Invermere — Kootenae House
192. Kamloops — Fort Kamloops
187. Kaslo —
   • Kaslo Municipal Hall
   • S.S. Moyie
212. Kiskelas — Kiskelas Canyon Area
213. Kitwanga —
   • Kitwanga Fort
   • Kitwanga Totem Poles
214. Kitwankul — Kitwankul
211. Kuesta — Kuesta Village
198. Langley — Fort Langley
195. McLeod Lake — Fort McLeod
198. Mission — Xa:ytem / Hatzic Rock
198. North Vancouver — Saint Paul's Roman Catholic Church
199. Oak Bay — Chinese Cemetery at Harling Point
202. Port Alberni — McLean Mill
206. Port Edward — North Pacific Cannery
203. Powell River — Powell River Townsite Historic District
207. Prince Rupert Harbour — Metlakatla Pass Area Indian Site
198. Richmond —
   • Britannia Shipyards
   • Gulf of Georgia Cannery
185. Rossland —
   • Kootenay Mining Region
   • Rossland Court House
209. Skedans — Skedans
205. Skookumchuck Reserve — Church of the Holy Cross
196. Taylor — Fort St. John
208. Triple Island — Triple Island Lighthouse
198. Vancouver —
   • Former Vancouver Law Courts
   • Marpole Midden
   • Orpheum Theatre
   • St. Roch
   • Stanley Park
   • Vogue Theatre
199. Victoria — 223 Robert Street
   • Bay Street Drill Hall
   • Begbie Hall
   • Church of Our Lord
   • Congregation Emanu-el Temple
   • Craigdarroch
   • Craigflower Manor House

National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan
Enhancing the NHS System

- Craigflower Schoolhouse
- Emily Carr House
- Empress Hotel
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Roundhouse
- Former Victoria Law Courts
- Fort Victoria
- Malahat Building / Old Victoria Custom House
- Point Ellice House / O’Reilly House
- Rogers Building
- Royal Theatre
- St. Andrew’s Roman Catholic Cathedral
- St. Ann’s Academy
- Victoria City Hall
- Victoria’s Chinatown
- Weir’s (Taylor’s) Beach Earthworks Site

NUNAVUT
235. Arviq, Sentry Island — Arvi’jaq and Qikiqtarjuq
232. Beechy Island — Beechy Island Sites
238. Blacklead Island — Blacklead Island Whaling Station
239. Coppermine — Bloody Falls
236. Enuksuk Point — Inuksuk
233. Erebus Bay, King William Island — Erebus and Terror
240. Igloolik Island — Igloolik Island Archaeological Sites
234. Kazan River / Baker Lake — Fall Caribou Crossing
241. Kekerten Island — Kekerten Island Whaling Station
237. Qikiqtaarjuk — Frobisher Site
231. Port Refuge, Devon Island — Port Refuge

YUKON TERRITORY
217. Bonanza Creek — Discovery Claim (Claim 37903)
218. Dawson —
- Dredge No. 4
- Dawson Historical Complex
- S.S. Keno
216. Whitehorse — S.S. Klondike

FRANCE
The sites listed below are not represented on this map.
- Beaumont-Hamel
- Vimy Ridge

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
224. Deline — Deline Fishery / Franklin’s Fort
223. Fort Good Hope — Church of Our Lady of Good Hope
221. Fort McPherson — Fort McPherson
228. Fort Resolution — Fort Resolution
226. Fort Simpson — Fort Simpson
225. Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills — Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills
227. Hay River Indian Reserve — Hay River Mission Sites
220. Kittigazuit — Kittigazuit Archaeological Sites
229. Reliance — Fort Reliance
222. Tsiggetchich — Nagwichoonjik (Mackenzie River)
230. Winter Harbour, Melville Island — Parry’s Rock Wintering Site
Appendix 1 — Peopling the Land

Canada’s Earliest Inhabitants

- Beothuk Site (S), NF
- Bering-Yukon Refugium (E), YT
- British Block, Cairn and Suffield Tipi Rings (S), AB
- Brockinton Indian Sites (S), MB
- Cummins Pre-contact Site (S), ON
- Donaldson Site (S), ON
- Earthlodge Village (S), AB
- Gray Burial Site (S), SK
- Igloolik Island Archaeological Sites (S), NU
- Indian Point (S), NF
- Kittigazuit Archaeological Sites (S), NT
- L’Anse Amour Burial (S), NF
- Linear Mounds (S), MB
- Maritime Archaic Cemeteries / Phillips Garden Dorset (E), NF
- Marpole Midden (S), BC
- Middleport Site (S), ON
- Minister’s Island Pre-contact Sites (S), NB
- Okak (S), NF
- Oxbow Sites (S), NB
- Parkhill Site (S), ON
- Pic River Site (S), ON
- Port au Choix (S), NF
- Port Refuge (S), NT
- Sea Horse Gully Remains (S), MB
- Serpent Mounds Complex (S), ON
- Shield Archaic Culture (E)
- Southwold Earthworks (S), ON
- Thule Migration (E)
- Weir's (Taylor's) Beach Earthworks Site (S), BC

Migration and Immigration

- Arctic Exploration and Inuit Culture (E)
- Arrival of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé (E), QC
- Arvi'juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk (S)
- Back, Sir George (P), NT
- Baffin, William (P), NT
- Bartlett, Captain Robert Abram (P), NF
- Beaubears Island (S), NB
- Beechey Island Sites (S), NU
- Belcher, Sir Edward (P), NS
- Bering-Yukon Refugium (E), YT
- Black Loyalist Experience (E), NS
- Black Migration to Vancouver Island (E), BC
- Brulé, Étienne (P), ON
- Button, Sir Thomas (P), MB

Key:
- S = National Historic Site
- P = Person of National Significance
- E = Event of National Significance

Impact on religious, military and social institutions

Arctic voyages (1913–18, 1926–45)

Franklin's 1819–22 and 1824–27 expeditions

Arctic explorer, mapped Hudson Strait and Davis Strait (1615–16)

Arctic explorer, Peary Expedition (1908–09), Arctic voyages (1913–18, 1926–45)

Acadian refugee settlement, 1756–59

Related to 19th-century Arctic exploration

Canadian-born naval officer and surveyor, led 1852–54 Franklin search

Migration route between Siberia and America

Commemorates Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Influenced the founding and history of British Columbia; impact on religious, military and social institutions

Coureur de bois, interpreter, lived among the Iroquois and Hurons

Arctic explorer, 1612 expedition discovered Nelson River

National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan
### Appendix 1 — Peopling the Land

#### Migration and Immigration — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event of National Significance</th>
<th>Person of National Significance</th>
<th>Place of National Significance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabot's Landfall in the New World</td>
<td>Captain James Cook</td>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>Landing on 24 June 1497, beginning of British Empire overseas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming of the Mohawks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Mohawks loyal to the Crown left New York state in 1777, settled in Quinte area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Captain James</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>Surveyed coast of Newfoundland (1763–67), Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia (1758–62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormack, William Epps</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>First recorded overland crossing of Newfoundland, 1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corossol</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>17th-century Vaisseau du Roi wreck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>Arctic explorer, three Northwest Passage expeditions (1585–87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De La Corne, Louis François</td>
<td></td>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>Established “Fort à-la-Corne” in Saskatchewan (1753)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de la Salle, Robert Cavalier</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Founded Lachine (1667), rebuilt Fort Frontenac (1675), explored west of Great Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery of Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Jacques Cartier</td>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Jacques Cartier landed in Prince Edward Island in 1534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery of the Coppermine River</td>
<td>Samuel Hearne and Matonabbee</td>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>River discovered in 1789 by Alexander Mackenzie, followed it to the Arctic Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersal of the Acadians</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Dispersal circa 1650 and their ultimate settlement in Old Wendaie in 1697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersal of the Acadians-Wendat from Huronia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Acadians deported in 1755 by British decree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dochet Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Colony of Sainte-Croix established by Champlain and de Monts in 1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebierbing and Toolookitto</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>Inuit couple from Baffin Island, assisted Arctic expeditions; contributed much to our knowledge of the North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erebus and Terror</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>Ships of Franklin’s last expedition, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration of the Strait of Juan De Fuca</td>
<td></td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>British, American and Spanish explorations, beginning in 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie</td>
<td></td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Discovered Mackenzie River (1789), reached Pacific overland (1793)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidler, Peter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers</td>
<td>Hudson’s Bay Company trader on the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Fork</td>
<td></td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Starting point of Mackenzie’s route to Pacific, 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxe, Luke</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Arctic explorer, discovered Foxe Basin, wrote North-West Fox (1635)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, Sir John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>Explorer, charted Arctic coast (1819–22 and 1825–27), lost in 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Shore</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Fishing and occupancy disputed between French and English, 1713–1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frobisher, Sir Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>Arctic explorer, led three expeditions (1576–78), first charting of Eastern Arctic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaboury, Marie-Anne</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>Grandmother of Louis Riel, wife of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand-Pré</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Commemorates Acadian settlement and expulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Quarantine station for immigrants, 1832–1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearne, Samuel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>Explorer, discovered Coppermine River (1771), Governor at Prince of Wales Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henday, Anthony</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>Fur trader, explorer of the Canadian West, journey of 1754–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howse Pass</td>
<td></td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>First crossed by David Thompson in 1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Arctic explorer, discovered Hudson Bay, James Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île-aux-Coudres</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>Named by Jacques Cartier who celebrated mass here in 1535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration of Home Children</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Reflection of attitudes toward childhood, critical role child labour played in pre-welfare state, influenced social policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration to Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commemorates the multicultural origins of Canadians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipirvik and Taqullituuq</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>Inuit couple from Baffin Island, assisted Arctic expeditions in 1860s and 1870s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolliet, Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>With Marquette, explored the Mississippi River (1673)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelsey, Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>Explorer, fur trader, journey to the Canadian Plains (1690–92)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Migration and Immigration — continued

Kicking Horse Pass (S), BC ................................................. Traversed by Palliser Expedition, 1857–60
La Vérendrye's Journey to the Mandans (E), MB ............................... 1738 exploration to the headwaters of the Missouri River
La Vérendrye, Pierre Gaultier, Sieur de (P), MB ................................. Explorer and fur trader, established posts west of Lake Superior
Lagimodière, Jean-Baptiste (P), MB ........................................ Prominent early member of St. Boniface community;
grandfather of Louis Riel
Landing of United Empire Loyalists in New Brunswick (S), NB .......... Three separate fleets of ships carrying Loyalists from New England, 1783
Lane, Franklin Knight (P), PE ............................................. United States Secretary of the Interior (1913–20),
Interstate Commerce Commissioner
Last Spanish Exploration (E), BC ............................................. Meeting of Spanish and British explorers (George Vancouver) in 1792
Low, Albert Peter (P), QC ...................................................... Explorer and surveyor, mapped Lake Mistassini (1884)
Marquette, Jacques (P), QC ...................................................... Priest, with Louis Jolliet, explored the Mississippi River (1673)
Matonabbee (P), MB ............................................................. Cree chief, guided Samuel Hearne overland to the Coppermine River
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (P) ............................................. Arctic explorer, commanded 1857–59 final search expedition
for Franklin
McClure, Sir Robert John (P) .................................................... Arctic explorer, crossed Northwest Passage (1851–53) in search
of Franklin
Overlanders of 1862 (E), AB ..................................................... Epic journey from Edmonton to the Cariboo Gold Fields
Parry's Rock Wintering Site (S), NT ........................................... Wintering site of William Parry's expedition of the
Northwest Passage, 1819
Parry, Sir William Edward (P), NT ............................................ Arctic explorer, led three Northwest Passage expeditions
Partridge Island Quarantine Station (S), NB ................................. Established 1830 to prevent spread of smallpox
Perrot, Nicolas (P), ON .......................................................... Explorer, interpreter, fur trader and diplomat
Pier 21 (S), NS ................................................................. Highly specialized building type related to early 20th-century
Canadian Immigration
Pond, Peter (P), SK ............................................................. Explorer and fur trader, one of the founders of the
North West Company
Port Stanley (S), ON .......................................................... Camping place of many explorers, settled in 1804
Post-War Immigration (E), NS ............................................... After World War II, reception facilities at Pier 21 in Halifax received
about 1.5 million immigrants from Europe
Radisson, Pierre-Esprit (P), ON ............................................... Fur trader and explorer, helped found the
Hudson's Bay Company (1670)
Rae, John (P), NT ............................................................... Fur trader, Arctic explorer, searched for Franklin (1848, 1851, 1853–54)
Refugee Slaves (E), ON .......................................................... Canada as a haven for refugee slaves, 1850–65
Return of the Acadians (E), NB ............................................... Arrival of Alexis Landry after 1755, beginning of resettlement
Roseau Route (E), MB .......................................................... War road of the Sioux to Lake of the Woods, early route to the West
Ross, Sir James Clark (P), NU ................................................ Arctic explorer, sailed with Parry (1819–25), led 1848 Franklin search
Ross, Sir John (P), NU .......................................................... Arctic explorer, led Northwest Passage trips (1818, 1829–33),
Franklin search (1850)
Sifton, Sir Clifford (P), MB ..................................................... Minister of the Interior (1896–1905), promoter of immigration
to the West
Simpson, Thomas (P), MB .................................................... Arctic explorer, charted the Western Arctic Coast (1837–39)
Stefansson, Vilhjalmur (P), MB ................................................ Arctic explorer, major expeditions (1906–07, 1908–12, 1913–18)
Thayendanegea (Brant, Joseph) (P), ON .................................. Mohawk leader, British ally, founded settlement in Brantford area
The Forks (S), MB ............................................................. Historic meeting place, junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers
The Main (S), QC ............................................................. Historic district, speaks to the development of cultural communities;
Immigrants' Corridor
Thule Migration (E) ........................................................... Ancestors of modern Inuit spread from Alaska, circa AD 1000–1300
Union Station/Winnipeg Railway Station
(Canadian National) (S), MB .................................................. Beaux-Arts railway station, important in Western settlement
Vancouver, Captain George (P), BC ........................................... Explorer, 1792–94 voyage charted most of the British Columbia coast
Voyageurs (E), QC ............................................................. Important role in the exploration of Canada's North-West
War Brides (E) ................................................................. Contributions of the some 48,000 war brides who came to Canada
as a direct result of Canadian participation in World War II
### Migration and Immigration — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), MB</td>
<td>Classically inspired railway station, gateway to West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterhousing (E), NF</td>
<td>250-year-old tradition of moving to sheltered homesteads in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wintering Site (S), ON</td>
<td>Early French (de Casson and de Galinière) exploration site, 1669–70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyandot (Hurons) (E), ON</td>
<td>Huron and Petun who resettled in Windsor area in the 18th century; War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire Immigration (E), NB</td>
<td>Arrival of settlers in Chignecto area, 1772–76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Settlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africville (S), NS</td>
<td>Community representative of Black settlement in Nova Scotia; enduring symbol to Black Canadians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annapolis Royal Historic District (S), NS</td>
<td>Strategic colonial capital with evolved townscape plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batoche (S), SK</td>
<td>Métis village; site of 1885 Battle of Batoche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead Hill (S), ON</td>
<td>Remains of 17th-century Seneca village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beothuks (E), NF</td>
<td>Now extinct Aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernier, Captain Joseph-Elzéar (P), QC</td>
<td>Key figure in establishing Canadian sovereignty over Arctic Archipelago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth Israel Cemetery (S), QC</td>
<td>19th century cemetery reflecting Jewish burial traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Loyalist Experience (E), NS</td>
<td>Commemorates Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackmorn, Brant’s Ford (P), ON</td>
<td>Legendary refugees from slavery who established first cab company in Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boularderie, Sieurs de la (P), NS</td>
<td>Louis-Simon (1674–1738), Son Antoine (1705–71), Cape Breton settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brant’s Ford (E), ON</td>
<td>Haldimand Grant of 1784 provided Iroquois land along the Grand River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxton Settlement (S), ON</td>
<td>Farming community established by Underground Railroad refugees; Elgin settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartier-Brébeuf (S), QC</td>
<td>1535–36 wintering place of Jacques Cartier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champlain, Samuel de (P), ON</td>
<td>Noted explorer, founded Quebec; considered father of New France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Cemetery at Harling Point (S), BC</td>
<td>Chinese Canadian cemetery with significant pre-1950 mortuary features, distinctive plan and application of Feng Shui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church Royal Chapel (S), ON</td>
<td>Historic royal chapel linked with establishment of Mohawk Peoples in Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliff Site (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of first French claim to region (de Casson and de Galinière), 1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony of Avalon (S), NF</td>
<td>Site of first English settlement in Canada (1621)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming of the New England Planters (Pre-Loyalists) (E), NS</td>
<td>Settlers in undeveloped areas and lands of displaced Acadians, 1760–63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigflower Manor House (S), BC</td>
<td>Fine example of an agricultural settlement company residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford Purchase (E), ON</td>
<td>Purchase of land for Loyalist settlers from the Mississauga, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson, William (P), NB</td>
<td>First English-speaking settler in the Mimico district, pioneer ship-builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey (P), QC</td>
<td>Founded the city of Montréal (Ville-Marie) in 1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Saint-Vallier, Monseigneur in Acadia (E), NB</td>
<td>Visit of Monseigneur Jean-Baptiste de la Croix de Chevrières de Saint-Vallier to Acadia in 1686–87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denys Fort / Habitation (S), NB</td>
<td>17th-century French trading post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denys, Nicolas (P), NB</td>
<td>Trader, colonial promoter, began fishing ports in Acadia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Lands Survey System (E), MB</td>
<td>1871 system determined settlement patterns of Western Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas, Thomas (5th Earl of Selkirk) (P), MB</td>
<td>Colonizer, founded settlements in Prince Edward Island, 1803 and Red River district, 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Land Survey in Ontario (E), ON</td>
<td>First four townships in Quinte area, for Loyalist settlers, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaschuk House (S), MB</td>
<td>1911 Ukrainian khata or cottage, thatch roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of New Iceland (E), MB</td>
<td>Distinct experiment in democratic governance, associated with settlement of West, Icelandic-Canadian cultural legacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etharita Site (S), ON</td>
<td>Main village of Wolf Tribe of Petun, 1647–49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Homestead in Western Canada (S), MB</td>
<td>Site of 1872 homestead, first under new survey system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Amherst (S), NF</td>
<td>Site of 1777 fortifications, St. John’s Harbour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Settlement — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Charlesbourg Royal (S), QC</td>
<td>First French colony in Canada, 1541–42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Douglas (S), MB</td>
<td>Site of 1812 headquarters of Red River settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort la Have (S), NS</td>
<td>First permanent French settlement in Acadia, 1632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. Louis (S), NS</td>
<td>Site of French fort, 1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Trois-Rivières (S), QC</td>
<td>Wooden fort, 1634–68, foundation of modern city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founding of the Bois-francs by Charles Héon (E), QC</td>
<td>Pioneer settlement founded in 1825, southwest of Québec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frobisher Site (S), NU</td>
<td>Martin Frobisher habitation and iron smelting, 1576–78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genik, Cyril (P), MB</td>
<td>Ukrainian Canadian leader who assisted Ukrainian immigrants to settle in the Canadian West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert, Sir Humphrey (P), NF</td>
<td>Leader of 1583 English attempt to establish a colony in Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand-Pré Rural Historic District (S), NS</td>
<td>Commemorates Acadian settlement and expulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel, Louis-Pierre (P), SK</td>
<td>Ukrainian-Canadian leader who assisted Ukrainian immigrants to settle in the Canadian West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax Hydrostone District (S), NS</td>
<td>1920s public housing in Garden Suburb style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henson, Reverend Josiah (P), ON</td>
<td>Community leader, Underground Railroad conductor, famous Black Canadian by virtue of his association with the main character in Uncle Tom’s Cabin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her Majesty’s / St. Paul’s Chapel of the Mohawks (S), ON</td>
<td>First Protestant church in Upper Canada, 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocelaga (S), QC</td>
<td>Iroquois village, visited in 1535 by Jacques Cartier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron Tract (E), ON</td>
<td>Goderich established in 1827 as centre for settlement of the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île d’Orléans Seigneurie (S), QC</td>
<td>Early French regime manor illustrating seigneurial system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Schneider House (S), ON</td>
<td>Associated with migration of Pennsylvania-German Mennonites from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiix?in Village and Fortress (S), BC</td>
<td>Archaeological sites of First Nations village and fortress with significant architectural remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitselas Canyon Area (S), BC</td>
<td>Remains of two Aboriginal villages and petroglyphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitwanga Fort (S), BC</td>
<td>Tsimshian village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitwankul (S), BC</td>
<td>Gitksan village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiusta Village (S), BC</td>
<td>Former Haida village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’Anse aux Meadows (S), NF</td>
<td>Only authenticated Viking settlement in North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tenure Question in Prince Edward Island (E), PE</td>
<td>Disputes between landholders and tenants, strikes, riots, arson, 1767–1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence, Sheridan (P), AB</td>
<td>Farmer, entrepreneur, magistrate in the Peace River district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Légaré, Jean-Louis (P), SK</td>
<td>Trader and pioneer settler in Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan (1880)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Dutch (Deutsch) Church (S), NS</td>
<td>Oldest known surviving church in Canada associated with the German-Canadian community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, George Exton (P), SK</td>
<td>Promoter of Western Canada, Anglican bishop of Saskatchewan (1922–31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyalists at Shelburne (E), NS</td>
<td>Town founded by Loyalist refugees in 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoir Papineau (S), QC</td>
<td>19th-century manor, home of Patriote leader Louis-Joseph Papineau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marysville Historic District (S), NB</td>
<td>Important intact 19th-century company town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauvide-Genest Manor (S), QC</td>
<td>Distinguished mid 19th-century seigneurial manor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKee’s Purchase (E), ON</td>
<td>Treaty to obtain Crown title to southwestern Ontario, 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meductic Indian Village/Fort Meductic (S), NB</td>
<td>Principal Maliseet settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanson Settlement (S), NS</td>
<td>Pre-expulsion Acadian farm community, 1664–1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metlakatla Pass Area Indian Site (S), BC</td>
<td>Site of winter villages of Tsimshian Peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal’s Birthplace (S), QC</td>
<td>1642 site of Sieur de Maisonneuve’s Ville-Marie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherwell Homestead (S), SK</td>
<td>1882 farm of noted politician and scientific farmer, William Richard Motherwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1 — Peopling the Land

Settlement — continued

Nan Sdins (S), BC .......................................................... Remains of Haida longhouses and totem poles
Neuberghal Street Village (S), MB ........................................ Distinctive Mennonite Prairie settlement pattern and
                                      house-barn architecture
New Gold Harbour Area (S), BC ........................................ Site of Haida village
Niagara Land Purchases (E), ON ........................................ Treaties with Mississauga and Chippewa in 1781, 1784 and 1792
Old Hay Bay Church (S), ON ........................................... Associated with settlement of Methodists and their social and
                                      political contributions
Old Town Lunenburg Historic District (S), NS ........................ Homogeneous architectural ensemble on British model town plan
Oleskow, Josep (P), MB .................................................. Profound impact on Ukrainian settlement in the West
Ossossane Sites (S), ON ................................................. Principal village of Bear Clan of Hurons
Pearce, William (P), AB .................................................. Government surveyor, planner for development of Western Canada
Port Talbot (S), ON ....................................................... Centre of 1803 Talbot settlement
Port Union Historic District (S), NF .................................. Town constructed and run by a union
Port-Royal (S), NS ........................................................ Re却nstruction of 1605 French settlement
Powell River Townsite Historic District (S), BC ..................... Largely intact early 20th-century planned single-industry town
Prairie Settlement Patterns (E), SK, MB ............................... Distinctive patterns introduced by various cultural and ethnic groups
R. Nathaniel Dett British Methodist Episcopal Church (S), ON  Illustrates the early Black settlement of the Niagara area, role of
                                      the church in assisting newly arrived Underground Railroad refugees
Riel House (S), MB ....................................................... Family home of Metis leader Louis Riel
Saint-Louis Mission (S), ON ............................................. Site of Huron village destroyed by Iroquois in 1649
Saint Anne/Port Dauphin (S), NS ...................................... Precursor of Louisbourg
Sandyford Place (S), ON ............................................... Typical mid 19th-century middle-class row housing, 1856
Scots Fort (S), NS ....................................................... Site of Sir William Alexander’s settlement, 1629–31
Seigneurial System (E) ................................................... Settlement pattern in New France
Selkirk Settlement (E), PE .............................................. 800 Scottish settlers arrived in 1803
Sir John Johnson House (S), ON ..................................... 1780s house of famous Loyalist
Skedans (S), BC .......................................................... Former Haida village
St. Andrew’s Historic District (S), NB ................................ Distinctive town with surviving 18th-century British Colonial plan
                                      and classically inspired architecture
St. George Antiochian Orthodox Church (S), QC .................. Symbolizes the cultural traditions of the Syrian Orthodox
                                      community in Canada
Stirling Agricultural Village (S), AB ............................... Distinctive Mormon pioneer dryland irrigation farming
                                      settlement pattern
Strathglen Homestead (S), PE ........................................ Reminder of land tenure system that dominated political and
                                      social life on the island for over a century
Tanu (S), BC ............................................................ Former Haida village
Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (S), MB One of the most ambitious and accomplished buildings by
                                      Reverend Philip Ruh
Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection (S), MB ......... Mature and culminating expression of Ukrainian identity of the
                                      Dauphin Block settlement, built in 1936–39
United Empire Loyalists (E), ON .................................... Prominent role in Canada’s development, settled Upper Canada
Victoria’s Chinatown (S), BC ........................................ Oldest surviving Chinatown in Canada with cohesive groupings of
                                      historic buildings
Walker Site (S), ON ................................................... Large Iroquoian site, historic Attiwandaronk tribe
Wasyl Negrych Pioneer Homestead (S), MB ....................... Believed to be earliest and best-preserved example of Ukrainian
                                      pioneer farm
Water Street Historic District (S), NF .............................. Mid 19th-century mercantile centre of St. John’s
Waterloo Pioneers (E), ON ........................................... First large inland settlement in Ontario, founded by Mennonites
                                      in 1800
Settlement — continued

Whitbourne, Sir Richard (P), NF
Newfoundland merchant and promoter of colonization

Whitefish Island (S), ON
Ojibwa historic site

Winslow, Edward (P), NB
Founded Fredericton, Loyalist settlements in Saint John River Valley

Wright, Philemon (P), QC
Early lumber merchant; established the first farming settlement in the
Ottawa Valley (1800)

Yan Village Indian Site (S), BC
Former Haida village

People and the Natural Environment

Algonquin Provincial Park (S), ON
Canada’s first provincial park, established in 1893

Blackfoot Crossing (S), AB
Traditional meeting place on Blackfoot Reserve

Cave and Basin (S), AB
Hot springs, birthplace of national parks

First Banding of a Bird (E), ON
First banding of a wild bird, led to increased knowledge of migrations

Grey Owl (Archibald Belaney) (P), SK
Writer, conservationist, popular lecturer

Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills (S), NT
Expression of cultural values through the interrelationship between
landscape, oral histories, graves and cultural resources

Harkin, James Bernard (P), AB
Commissioner of the Dominion Parks Branch (1911–36),
instituted the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

Lachine Rapids (E), QC
Obstacle led to economic and industrial development of Montréal

Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary (S), SK
First wildfowl sanctuary in North America, 1887

Nagwichoonjik (The Mackenzie River) (S), NT
Flows through Gwichya Gwich’in traditional homeland and
continues to be culturally, socially and spiritually significant

Pointe Abitibi (S), QC
Traditional summering area and sacred place for the Algonquin

Preservation of the Plains Bison (E), AB
Last large herd bought in 1906, distributed throughout national parks

Slave River Rapids (E), NT
Only obstacle to navigation from Lake Athabasca to the Arctic Ocean

Stanley Park (S), BC
Outstanding large urban park

Walled Landscape of Grates Cove (S), NF
Pasturage and gardens defined by stone walls reflecting communal
system of land use typical of Newfoundland

Wheeler, Arthur Oliver (P), AB
Important topographical surveyor, supporter of National Park
Movement, co-founder of Alpine Club
## Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

### Hunting and Gathering
- **Blacklead Island Whaling Station (S), NU**
  - Aboriginal and European bowhead whaling
- **Debert Palaeo-Indian Site (S), NS**
  - Archaeological remains of Aboriginal caribou hunting
- **Deline Fishery /Frink’s Fort (S), NT**
  - Wintering quarters of Sir John Franklin and his second expedition
- **Fall Caribou Crossing (S), NT**
  - Site of critical importance to the historical survival of Inuit community
- **Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (S), AB**
  - World Heritage Site — Aboriginal bison drive
- **Kekerten Island Whaling Station (S), NU**
  - Aboriginal and European bowhead whaling
- **Kittigazuit Archaeological Sites (S), NT**
  - Beluga hunting, Kitigaryumiut and Mackenzie Delta
- **Mi’kmaq on Malpeque Bay (E), PE**
  - Traditional hunting, fishing and gathering for the Mi’kmaq
- **Mnjikaning Fish Weirs (S), ON**
  - Aboriginal fishing site
- **Old Women’s Buffalo Jump (S), AB**
  - Aboriginal bison drive in use for 1,500 years
- **Whaling Industry in Eastern Arctic (E), NT**
  - Aboriginal and European whalers caught bowhead and beluga whales
- **Yuquot (S), BC**
  - Spanish settlement site, 1789–95

### Extraction and Production
- **Aberdeen Pavilion (S), ON**
  - Rare 19th-century large-scale exhibition building, 1898
- **Amherstburg Navy Yard (S), ON**
  - Site of British naval yard, 1796–1813; War of 1812
- **Backhouse Grist Mill (S), ON**
  - One of the oldest and best-preserved small water-powered establishments
- **Bank Fishery (E), NS**
  - Commemorates offshore fisheries of Atlantic provinces
- **Bar U Ranch (S), AB**
  - Historic ranch in Alberta foothills
- **Basque Whaling in Labrador (E), NF**
  - 16th-century whaling by Basques
- **Battle Harbour Historic District (S), NF**
  - District evocative of the 19th and early 20th-century fishing outposts of Newfoundland and Labrador
- **Beaubears Island (S), NB**
  - Acadian refugee settlement, 1756–59
- **Beauharnois Power Development (S), QC**
  - Economically and technologically important, 1929–32
- **Beck, Sir Adam (P), ON**
  - Regarded as the father of Ontario Hydro
- **Beginnings of Coal Mining (E), NS**
  - Mining established in 1720 to supply Louisbourg
- **Blacklead Island Whaling Station (S), NU**
  - Aboriginal and European bowhead whaling
- **Bombardier, Joseph-Armand (P), QC**
  - Industrialist and developer of snowmobile
- **Boyle, Joseph Whiteside “Klondike Joe” (P), YT**
  - Mining entrepreneur, founded Klondike Mining Company, 1904
- **Brick, Reverend John Gough (P), AB**
  - Anglican missionary, settlement of Peace River district
- **Britannia Mines Gravity-fed Concentrator Complex (S), BC**
  - Important 1920s–1930s copper mine concentrator
- **Britannia Shipyard (S), BC**
  - Historic ship repair and building facility
- **Brooks Aqueduct (S), AB**
  - Landmark irrigation project built by Canadian Pacific Railway in 1912–14
- **Burns, Patrick (P), AB**
  - Prominent rancher and major figure in meat-processing industry
- **Canadian Pacific Forest Products Mill (S), QC**
  - Pulp and paper mill, 1919–20
- **Canso (S), NS**
  - Site of fishing centre, 16th to 19th century
- **Cariboo Gold Fields (E), BC**
  - 1860s gold rush led to economic and political development of British Columbia
- **Carling, Sir John (P), ON**
  - Brewer, federal Minister of Agriculture (1885–92), established Dominion Experimental Farms
- **Central Experimental Farm (S), ON**
  - Cultural landscape reflecting the 19th-century philosophy of agriculture
- **Chilkoot Trail (S), BC**
  - Transportation route to Klondike gold fields
- **Claybank Brick Plant (S), SK**
  - Important early 20th-century brick-making complex
- **Cross, Alfred Ernest (P), AB**
  - Alberta entrepreneur, ranching, brewing, oil and gas, Calgary Stampede
- **Davie Shipyard (S), QC**
  - Historic Canadian shipyard, established in 1829
EXTRACTION AND PRODUCTION — CONTINUED

Dawson Historical Complex (S), YT  Important collection of buildings from the Klondike Gold Rush

Discovery and Development of the McIntosh Apple (E), ON  Ideally suited for Canada’s northern climate, has become accepted worldwide

Discovery Claim (Claim 37903) (S), YT  Site of discovery of gold in 1896, marks the beginning of the development of Yukon Territory

Display Building II (S), MB  Sole survivor of buildings constructed for Dominion Exhibition, held annually, 1879–1912

Dredge No.4 (S), YT  Symbolizes importance of dredging operations (1899–1966) to the evolution of gold mining in the Klondike

Dunsmuir, Robert (P), BC  Discovered coal near Nanaimo (1869), began commercial empire

Eddy, Ezra Butler (P), QC  Manufacturer of matches, wood products and pulp and paper

Electrical Development Company Generating Station and Powerhouse (S), ON  Important early power project in elegant Beaux-Arts building

Exploitation of the Nova Scotia Coal Fields (E), NS  Important industry leading to the transformation of the Maritime economy of the late 19th and 20th centuries

First Butter Factory in Canada (E), QC  Established in 1873, followed by dairy schools to develop the industry

First Cheese Factory (E), ON  Cooperative factory system, 1864, beginning of modern dairy industry

First Dairy School in Canada (S), QC  Founded in 1882 by Edward André Barnard

First Oil Well in Western Canada (S), AB  First commercially productive oil well in West

First Oil Wells in Canada (S), ON  Start of one of Canada’s key industries, 1858

First Paper Mill in Canada/Argenteuil Paper Mill (E), QC  Argenteuil paper manufactory established in 1805

Fishing Industry on the East Coast (E), NF  Most important industry in development of Atlantic provinces

Fishing Industry on the West Coast (E), BC  Commercial fishing began in the 1830s, salted salmon for the Hudson’s Bay Company

Fleur De Lys Soapstone Quarries (S), NF  Resource extraction by Dorset Culture

Forbes Textile Mill (S), ON  Woolen mill industrial complex, built in 1863

Forest Industry in British Columbia (E), BC  First export sawmill in British Columbia, built in 1860

Forest Industry in New Brunswick (E), NB  Timber for shipbuilding, pulp and paper in the 20th century

Forest Industry in the Ottawa Valley (E), ON  White pine for British Navy in Napoleonic Wars, square timber, pulp

Forestry Farm Park and Zoo (S), SK  Important federal contribution to prairie forestation

Forges du Saint-Maurice (S), QC  Remains of Canada’s first industrial village

Fraser, Archibald (P), NB  Lumber industry magnate, pioneer in pulp and paper manufacture in New Brunswick

French Shore (E), NF  Fishing and occupancy disputed between French and English, 1713–1904

Frobisher Site (S), NU  Martin Frobisher habitation and iron smelting, 1576–78

Galt Irrigation Canal (S), AB  First major irrigation project in Canada

General Mining Association (E), NS  Major coal producer in British North America, 1827–65

Gillies Grove and House (S), ON  Old-growth white pine forest and country house

Gold Room at Bear Creek (S), YT  Part of large gold-refining complex, 1905–16

Gooderham and Worts Distillery (S), ON  Significant mid 19th-century industrial complex

Gouinlock Buildings/Early Exhibition Buildings (S), ON  Largest extant group of early 20th-century exhibition buildings

Grande-Grave (S), QC  19th-century buildings represent inshore East Coast fishing

Grassy Island (S), NS  Centre of English fishery in 18th century

Great Lakes Fisheries (E), ON  Important 19th-century industry

Gulf of Georgia Cannery (S), BC  Outstanding West Coast fish processing complex

Halifax Dockyard (S), NS  Oldest dockyard in North America still in use, 1758

Heintzman, Theodora August (P), ON  Founder of prominent piano manufacturing firm

Hendry, John (P), BC  Lumber magnate, formed British Columbia mills

Herschel Island (E), YT  Canadian sovereignty in the Western Arctic; inter-cultural contact at Herschel Island; whaling industry in Western Arctic

Hull Timber Slide (E), ON  Major technological innovation
Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

**Extraction and Production — continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hull, William Roper (P), AB</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Cattleman, entrepreneur, philanthropist, land developer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro-electric Power Development in Canada (E)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Major source of energy for industrial and domestic use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry at Trail (E), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>First refining of lead in Canada in 1902, major smelting centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglis Grain Elevators (S), MB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare row of standard plan country grain elevators typical of “Golden Age” from 1920s to 1940s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekerten Island Whaling Station (S), NU</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aboriginal and European bowhead whaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston Dry Dock (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Built in 1890, World War II corvettes made here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston Navy Yard (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Established in 1789, declined after 1817 Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kootenay Mining Region (S), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Major mining and refining region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Coupe Dry Dock (S), NB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site may represent 18th-century Acadian construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labatt, John Kinder (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Took over London Brewery in 1854, began financial empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachene Canal (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-operational; five locks, railway/road bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachene Canal Manufacturing Complex (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturing/industrial complex, especially from 1880 to 1940, 41 establishments -12 production groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansdowne Iron Works (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>First Ontario iron smelting from local ore, 1801-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leduc-Woodbend Oilfield (S), AB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Most important oil field in history of Alberta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Légaré Mill (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Building of type erected during the development of seigneuries with the colonial agricultural economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macdonald, Sir William Christopher (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturer, philanthropist, founder of the Macdonald Tobacco Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacMillan, Harvey Reginald (P), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Professional forester, founded lumber company in 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magog Textile Mill (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1883 cotton mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing in Canada (E)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial complexes, powered by water, steam or hydro-electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marysville Cotton Mill (S), NB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Typical late 19th-century textile mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marysville Historic District (S), NB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Important intact 19th-century company town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason, Skookum Jim “Keish” (P),YT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discoverer of first major Yukon gold fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massey, Hart Almerrin (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Founder of Massey-Harris Company and Massey Hall in Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKay, Donald (P), NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>World renowned designer and builder of clipper ships (“Flying Cloud”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaughlin, Robert Samuel (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrialist, carriage-works in Oshawa became General Motors of Canada,1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean Mill (S), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lumber mill complex, buildings and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPhail, Alexander James (P), SK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural reformer, organizer, Canadian Wheat Pool president (1924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medalta Pottery (S), AB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Early 20th-century beehive kilns and manufacturing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine Hat Clay Industries (S), AB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Associated with growth and diversification of an industry that played a vital role in the development of Western Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants’ Textile Mill (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1882 cotton mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merritt, William Hamilton (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrialist, politician, led construction of the Welland Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining (E), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>One of Canada’s most important industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molson, William (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brewer, banker, steamship builder, lumberman, railway builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody, Sewell P. (P), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Entrepreneur, established sawmills in Vancouver area (1865–75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherwell Homestead (S), SK</td>
<td></td>
<td>1882 farm of William Richard Motherwell, noted politician and scientific farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherwell, William Richard (P), SK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Minister of Agriculture; founded Territorial Grain Growers’ Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanaimo (E), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>First commercial coal mine in British Columbia in 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineteenth-century Shipbuilding at Québec (E), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 shipyards in Québec built some 50 ships per year in mid 19th-century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normandale Furnace (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site of early Ontario iron smelting, 1818-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific Cannery (S), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldest extant West Coast salmon cannery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia Coal Fields (S), NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surviving clusters of in situ resources associated with the fields and the coal industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan

**Extraction and Production — continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Extraction (E), AB</td>
<td>Leduc was major Alberta oil field in 1947–53, replaced Turner Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Chicoutimi Pulp Mill (S), QC</td>
<td>Renowned for quality of wood-pulp for newsprint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Stone Mill (S), ON</td>
<td>One of oldest surviving mills in Ontario, 1810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Gold Discovery!Discovery Claim (E), YT</td>
<td>Gold strike that led to Klondike Gold Rush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origins of Coal Industry in Alberta (E), AB</td>
<td>Role of Alberta coal industry, began in 1874</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspébiac Buildings (S), QC</td>
<td>19th-century buildings represent inshore East Coast fishing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penman Textile Mill (S), ON</td>
<td>Knitting mill complex, built in 1874</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Fox Farming (E), PE</td>
<td>Techniques and industry developed between 1880 and 1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poutrincourt’s Mill (S), NS</td>
<td>Site of 1607 flour mill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powell River Townsite Historic District (S), BC</td>
<td>Largely intact early 20th-century planned single-industry town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Settlement Patterns (E)</td>
<td>Distinctive patterns introduced by various cultural and ethnic groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada (E)</td>
<td>One of the most important industries of 20th-century Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenston–Chippawa Hydro–electric Plant (S), ON</td>
<td>First large hydro project in world, built in 1917–21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bay (S), NF</td>
<td>16th-century Basque whaling industry complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Fife Wheat (E), ON</td>
<td>Early maturing, high quality spring wheat discovered in 1842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roma at Three Rivers (S), PE</td>
<td>Site of Acadian fishing and trade post, 1732–45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosamond Woolen Mill (S), ON</td>
<td>Begun in 1866, one of the largest mills in Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Stone Windmill and House (S), QC</td>
<td>Rare 18th-century industrial/residential grouping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Premises (S), NF</td>
<td>East Coast fishing industry complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rive Shipyard (S), QC</td>
<td>Between the French regime and the 1960s, the largest builder of goélettes, wooden schooners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savalette, Captain (P), NS</td>
<td>Pioneer of “sedentary” fisheries of Acadia (1565–1607)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seager Wheeler’s Maple Grove Farm (S), SK</td>
<td>Typical grain farm of early 20th century, developed by Seager Wheeler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagram, Joseph Emm (P), ON</td>
<td>Founded world-famous distilling company in Waterloo in 1883, member of Parliament (1896–1908)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal Cove Smoked Herring Stands (S), NB</td>
<td>Herring stands and related structures in environment evocative of late 19th-century Atlantic herring fishery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheguindah (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of pre-contact stone quarry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipbuilding in New Brunswick (E), NB</td>
<td>Shipbuilding centre of importance in terms of the number of vessels built</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipbuilding in Nova Scotia (E), NS</td>
<td>Industry grew as settlement did in the 18th century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skinner, Frank Leith (P), MB</td>
<td>Contributed to advancing horticulture in Western Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souris-Assiniboine Posts (S), MB, MB</td>
<td>Important fur trade centre, Yellow Quill Trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steeves, Hon. William Henry (P), NB</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, industrialist, senator (1867–73)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling Agricultural Village (S), AB</td>
<td>Distinctive Mormon pioneer dryland irrigation farming settlement pattern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strathgartney Homestead (S), PE</td>
<td>Reminder of land tenure system that dominated political and social life on the island for over a century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System of Tide Gates (Aboiteaux) (E), NB</td>
<td>Unique invention used by Acadians for more than three centuries to facilitate the cultivation of marshlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Main (S), QC</td>
<td>Historic district speaks to the development of cultural communities; Immigrants’ Corridor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle Ha’ Farm (S), ON</td>
<td>Key role in improving stock breeding in the 19th century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner Valley Gas Plant (S), AB</td>
<td>Early gas plant, central to the history of petroleum extraction technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner Valley Oilfield (S), AB</td>
<td>First major oil field in Alberta, 1914–47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabana Iron Ore Mines (E), NF</td>
<td>Bell Island mines were major source of iron ore, 1895–1966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Hiram (P), ON</td>
<td>Industrialist, developed distillery, ferry and railway in Windsor, Ontario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whaling Industry in Eastern Arctic (E), NT</td>
<td>Aboriginal and European whalers caught bowhead and beluga whales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Seager (P), SK</td>
<td>World-renowned agriculturist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willson, Thomas Leopold “Carbide” (P), ON</td>
<td>Inventor, commercialized the production of acetylene gas (1892)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, John “Agricola” (P), NS</td>
<td>Farmer, scholar and merchant, agricultural reformer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon Gold Discovery (E), YT</td>
<td>Gold reported in 1840s, search expanded in 1870s, Gold Rush in 1897–98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Apothecaries' Hall (S), PE .................................................. Site of prominent 19th-century pharmacy
Athabasca Pass (S), AB ....................................................... Major fur trade transportation route
Aubert de La Chesnaye, Charles (P), QC .............................. Leading businessman in fur trade, commerce, real estate, shipping
Bank of Montréal (S), QC ................................................... Queen Anne Revival style in sandstone, built in 1894
Bank of Upper Canada Building (S), ON .............................. Home of important 19th-century bank
Beaulieu II, François (P) .................................................... Roman Catholic missionary at Red River (1831–58), founded Farmer's Bank of Rustico, Prince Edward Island
Belcourt, Reverend Georges-Antoine (P), PE .......................... Roman Catholic missionary at Red River (1831–58), founded Farmer's Bank of Rustico, Prince Edward Island
Bennett, Charles Fox (P), NF ............................................. Noted Newfoundland entrepreneur and political leader
Birbeck Building (S), ON .................................................... Edwardian Baroque financial institution
Caisse Populaire (Mouvement Desjardins) (E), QC ............ Cooperative banks — began in Lévis, Quebec in 1901
Chase, William Henry (P), NS .......................................... Businessman and philanthropist, supported Nova Scotia universities
Collins, Enos (P), NS ....................................................... Privateer and entrepreneur, important role in development of Halifax
Cox, George (P), ON ....................................................... Financier, senator (1896), philanthropist, leading Toronto businessman
Cumberland House (S), SK ............................................... 1774 Hudson's Bay Company post established by Samuel Hearne
Cunard, Sir Samuel (P), NS .............................................. Founded a commercial empire of shipping, banking, lumber, land and coal

Cuvillier, Augustin (P), QC ................................................ Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada (1841–44), founded Bank of Montréal
David Thompson on the Columbia River (E), BC .............. Role in establishing inland trading posts built between 1807 and 1812
Desjardins, Alphonse (P), QC .......................................... Founder of the Caisse Populaire Movement in Quebec
Eaton, Timothy (P), ON .................................................. Famous department store established 1869, began mail order in 1884
Ermatinger House (S), ON ............................................... Early northwest Ontario stone fur trade residence, 1814–23
Exchange District (S), MB ................................................ Centre of the grain and wholesale trade, finance and manufacturing, 1880–1900 and 1900–13
Farmers' Bank of Rustico (S), PE ....................................... One of first cooperative banks in Canada, 1864
Fidler, Peter (P), SK ....................................................... Hudson's Bay Company trader on the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers

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First Export of Coal (E), NB ............................................... Coal was shipped from Grand Lake to Boston before 1650
Former Bank of British North America (S), NF ................. Fine example of Italianate style, circa 1850
Former Union Bank Building/Annex (S), MB .................... First skyscraper in western Canada, speaks to key note of finance in expansion of the West, 1903–04

Fort à la Corne (S), SK .................................................... Site of several fur trade posts, 1753–1932
Fort Alexander (S), BC ................................................... Site of North West Company post, 1821–1860s
Fort Assiniboine (S), AB .................................................. Site of 1823 Hudson's Bay Company post
Fort Augustus and Fort Edmonton (S), AB ....................... Site of rival trading posts, 1795–1801
Fort Carlton (S), SK ....................................................... Site of Hudson's Bay Company post, 1795–1885
Fort Champlain (S), NB .................................................... Site of French fort, 1645
Fort Chipewyan (S), AB .................................................. Site of major trading posts, 1800–present
Fort Churchill (S), MB .................................................... Built by Samuel Hearne in 1783, reached by rail in 1929
Fort Dauphin (S), MB ..................................................... One of La Vérendrye's posts, built in 1741
Fort Douglas (S), MB ..................................................... Site of 1812 headquarters of Red River Settlement
Fort Dunvegan (S), AB .................................................... Site of 1805 North West Company post
Fort Edmonton III (S), AB ............................................... Site of 1831 Hudson's Bay Company post
Fort Espérance (S), SK ................................................... Remains of two North West Company fur trade posts
Fort Hope (S), BC .......................................................... Site of Hudson's Bay Company post, 1848–60
Fort Kamloops (S), BC .................................................. Site of North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company posts
Fort La Reine (S), MB ..................................................... Most important of La Vérendrye's western posts
Fort La Tour (S), NB ........................................................ Site of French fort, 1631
Fort Langley (S), BC ....................................................... Early 19th-century Hudson's Bay Company post
Fort Maurepas (S), MB .................................................. Established by La Vérendrye, 1739–49
Fort McLeod (S), BC ....................................................... Site of North West Company post, built in 1805
**Trade and Commerce — continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort McPherson (S), NT</td>
<td>Hudson’s Bay Company post, 1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Pelly (S), SK</td>
<td>Remains of Hudson’s Bay Company fur trade post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Pitt (S), SK</td>
<td>Site of Hudson’s Bay Company post, negotiation of Treaty No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Qu’Appelle (S), SK</td>
<td>Hudson’s Bay Company fort, negotiation of Treaty No. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Reliance (S), NT</td>
<td>Oldest continuously operating Hudson’s Bay Company post, 1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Resolution (S), NT</td>
<td>Main post on Great Slave Lake, 1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Simpson (S), NT</td>
<td>North West Company (1804) and Hudson’s Bay Company (1822) posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. James (S), BC</td>
<td>1806 fur trade post founded by Simon Fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. John (S), BC</td>
<td>Site of North West Company posts, 1806–23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. Joseph (S), ON</td>
<td>British military outpost on western frontier, 1796–1812; War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. Peters (S), NS</td>
<td>French trading post and fort, 1650–1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. Pierre (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of French post on Rainy Lake, 1731–58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Témiscamingue (S), QC</td>
<td>Remains of French fur trading post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Vermilion (S), AB</td>
<td>Site of North West Company and Hudson’s Bay Company posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Victoria (S), BC</td>
<td>Site of 1843 Hudson’s Bay Company post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Whoop-Up (S), AB</td>
<td>Whisky post, led to formation of North-West Mounted Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort William (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of North West Company post, 1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forts Rouge, Garry and Gibralter (E), MB</td>
<td>Fort Rouge — La Vérendrye, 1728; Fort Gibraltar — North West Company, 1811; Fort Garry — Hudson’s Bay Company, 1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frobisher, Benjamin (P)</td>
<td>Fur trader, partner in the North West Company (1780)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frobisher, Joseph (P)</td>
<td>Fur trader, merchant, partner in the North West Company (1780)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frobisher, Thomas (P)</td>
<td>Fur trader, founded first post at Île-à-la-Crosse (1776) on Churchill River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur Trade (E), QC</td>
<td>An important industry during most of Canada’s history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaboury, Marie-Anne (P), MB</td>
<td>Grandmother of Louis Riel, wife of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galt, Sir Alexander Tilloch (P), QC</td>
<td>Entrepreneur, railway promoter and politician, Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Growers’ Grain Company (E), MB</td>
<td>Formed in 1905, cooperative marketing agency for Prairie farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy, John (P), NF</td>
<td>Merchant venturer, governor of first English colony in Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax Waterfront Buildings (S), NS</td>
<td>Commercial grouping reflecting 19th-century development of Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henday, Anthony (P), AB</td>
<td>Fur trader, explorer of the Canadian West, journey of 1754–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry House (S), AB</td>
<td>Site of North West Company post, 1811–30s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, Alexander (The Elder) (P)</td>
<td>Fur trader, one of the first English traders in the North-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, Alexander (The Younger) (P), AB</td>
<td>Fur trader in the North West Company (1791–1814)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holton, Luther Hamilton (P), QC</td>
<td>Montréal businessman and banker, Minister of Finance (1862–64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull, William Roper (P), AB</td>
<td>Cattleman, entrepreneur, philanthropist, land developer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île-à-la-Crosse (S), SK</td>
<td>Fur trade site, Hudson’s Bay Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverarden House (S), ON</td>
<td>Important 1816 regency cottage with fur trade associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper House (S), AB</td>
<td>Archaeological remains of 1829 fur trade post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelsey, Henry (P), MB</td>
<td>Explorer, fur trader, journey to the Canadian Plains (1690–92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kootenae House (S), BC</td>
<td>Site of North West Company post, 1807–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Vérendrye, Pierre Gaultier, Sieur de (P), MB</td>
<td>Explorer and fur trader, established posts west of Lake Superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagimodière, Jean-Baptiste (P), MB</td>
<td>Prominent early member of St. Boniface community; grandfather of Louis Riel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Légaré, Jean-Louis (P), SK</td>
<td>Trader and pioneer settler in Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan (1880)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Fort Garry (S), MB</td>
<td>Major centre in 19th-century fur trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macauley, Thomas Bassett (P), QC</td>
<td>Played a fundamental role in the creation of the modern life insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macdonell House (S), ON</td>
<td>1817 stone Palladian residence of prominent fur trader; Williamson House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacLoughlin, Dr. John (P), QC</td>
<td>Chief factor in the Hudson’s Bay Company (1821–46), known as “father of Oregon”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMaster, William (P), ON</td>
<td>Businessman, philanthropist, established Canadian Bank of Commerce (1867)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

Trade and Commerce — continued

Molson, William (P), QC .......................... Brewer, banker, steamship builder, lumberman, railway builder
Moose Factory Buildings (S), ON .................. 1673, second Hudson’s Bay Company post in Canada
Murray Premises (S), NF .......................... Mid 19th-century commercial waterfront structures
Niagara Apothecary (S), ON ........................ Confederation-era pharmacy
Nipigon River Forts (S), ON ........................ Series of French posts, from 1678
Norway House (S), MB ............................ Major 19th-century Hudson’s Bay Company post
Notre-Dame des Victoires/Lac La Biche Mission (S), AB ........................ Important Oblate mission, built in 1853
Old Chicoutimi Trading Post (S), QC ................ Site of 1676 post, abandoned in 1876
Old Town Victoria (E), BC ........................ Commercial district of Western Canada’s principal port until 1900
Perrot, Nicolas (P), ON ............................ Explorer, interpreter, fur trader and diplomat
Pond, Peter (P), SK ................................. Explorer and fur trader, one of the founders of the North West Company
Prince of Wales Fort (S), MB ........................ 18th-century stone fur trade fort on Hudson Bay
Prince William Streetscape (S), NB ........................ Important late 19th-century architecture, commercial streetscape
Radisson, Pierre-Ésprit (P), ON ........................ Fur trader and explorer, helped found the Hudson’s Bay Company (1670)
Rae, John (P), NT ................................. Fur trader, Arctic explorer, searched for Franklin (1848, 1851, 1853–54)
Rocky Mountain House (S), AB ........................ Rival Hudson’s Bay Company and North West Company posts
Rose, Sir John (P), QC .............................. Prominent 19th-century politician, banker and diplomat
Ross, Alexander (P), MB ............................ Fur trader and author, Pacific Fur Company (1810–13), North West Company (1813–25)
Rowand, John (P), AB .............................. Chief factor of Hudson’s Bay Company, Edmonton administrator (1803–54)
Saint John City Market (S), NB ........................ Rare example of 19th-century market building still in use
Smith, Sir Donald A. (Lord Strathcona) (P), QC ........................ Hudson’s Bay Company official, politician, promoter of the Canada Pacific Railway (1885)
Stephen, Sir George (P), QC ........................ Banker, railway magnate (Canadian Pacific Railway), philanthropist
Symmes Hotel (S), QC .............................. 1831 inn built for Charles Symmes, founder of Aylmer
Tadoussac (E), QC ................................. Meeting place for trade, post built in 1600
Territorial Grain Growers’ Association (E), SK ........................ First successful farm organization in Western Canada, 1902
Thanadelthur (P) ................................. Played an important role in the English fur trade on western Hudson’s Bay in early 18th century
The Fur Trade at Lachine (S), QC ........................ 1803 stone warehouse used as depot
Thompson, David (P), AB ........................ Explorer and fur trader, made first accurate map of Western Canada (1812)
Tomison, William (P), AB ........................ Hudson’s Bay Company trader, “inland master” along the Saskatchewan River (1786–99)
Walker, Sir Byron Edmund (P), ON ........................ President of Canadian Bank of Commerce (1907–24), patron of the arts
Water Street Historic District (S), NF ........................ Mid 19th-century mercantile centre of St. John’s
Whitbourne, Sir Richard (P), NF ........................ Newfoundland merchant and promoter of colonization
York Factory (S), MB ............................... Hudson’s Bay Company principal fur trade depot, 1684–1870s

Communications and Transportation

1954 Voyage of HMCS Labrador (E), NT ........................ First navigation of the Northwest Passage by a deep-draft ship
Accommodation (Vessel) (E), QC ........................ First steamship in Canada (Montréal-Québec 1809)
Acton Vale Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), QC ........................ Picturesque with dormer, turret and bellcast roof
Alaska Highway (E), BC .............................. Joint United States-Canada Defence Project, 1941–43, Dawson Creek to Fairbanks
Algoma Central Engine House (S), ON ........................ First in Canada to have internal turntable, 1912
Athabasca Pass (S), AB .............................. Major fur trade transportation route
Athabasca Trail (E), AB ............................... 161-km portage, Edmonton to Athabasca River, established in 1875 by Hudson’s Bay Company

National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communications and Transportation — continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atkinson, Joseph E. (P), ON ..........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleford-Swift Current Trail (E), SK ...........</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaubassin/Ancient Indian Portage (E), NB .......</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver (E), BC ......................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belleville Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berthier Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), QC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biggar Railway Station (Grand Trunk Pacific) (S), SK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boat Encampment (S), BC ............................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bush Pilots of Canada (E), NT ......................</td>
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<td>Canoe Routes of Canada (E) .........................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canol Road (E), YT ..................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cap des Rosiers Lighthouse (S), QC ................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Breton - Newfoundland Cable (E), NS .......</td>
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<td>Cape Pine Lighthouse (S), NF ......................</td>
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<td>Cape Race Lighthouse (S), NF ......................</td>
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<td>Cape Spear (S), NF ..................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cariboo Wagon Road (E), BC .......................</td>
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<td>Carillon Canal (S), QC .............................</td>
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<td>Cascades Canal (E), QC .............................</td>
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<td>Chambly Canal (S), QC .............................</td>
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<td>Chambly Road (E), QC ...............................</td>
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<td>Chaudière Portages (E), QC .........................</td>
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<td>Chemin Royal (E), QC ...............................</td>
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<td>Chillkoor Trail (S), BC .............................</td>
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<td>Collins' Overland Telegraph (E), BC ..............</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway (E), BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction of Dundas Street/Governor's Road (E), ON</td>
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<td>Construction of Yonge Street (E), ON .............</td>
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<td>Cornwall Canal (E), ON .............................</td>
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<td>Craig's Road (E), QC ...............................</td>
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<td>Crowsnest Pass (E), AB .............................</td>
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<td>Dafoe, John Wesley (P), MB .......................</td>
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<td>Darlingside (S), ON .................................</td>
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<td>Davin, Nicholas Flood (P), SK .....................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dawson Road (E), MB ...............................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dawson to Ashcroft Telegraph Line (E), YT ......</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dickens, C. H. “Punch” (P), AB ....................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominion Telegraph (E), SK .......................</td>
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<td>Eagle Pass (E), BC .................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Roundhouse (S), BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Electric Telegraph (E), ON ..................</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Railroad in Canada (E), QC ..................</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Railroad in Western Canada (E), MB ........</td>
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<td>First Sault Ste. Marie Canal (E), ON ............</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Steamship on Lake Ontario (E), ON .......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

Communications and Transportation — continued

First Submarine Telegraph Cable (E), PE ........................................... First major submarine cable in North America, 1852
First Transcontinental Train (E), QC .................................................. Departed from Montréal in 1886, first regular transcontinental service
Fisgard Lighthouse (S), BC ............................................................... First permanent lighthouse on Canada’s West Coast
Former Carbonear Railway Station (Newfoundland Railway) (S), NF ........................................ Representative station of Newfoundland railway system
Former L. J. Shickluna Service Station (S), ON ................................. Largely intact, early gas station
Former Newfoundland Railway Headquarters (S), NF .......................... 1881 headquarters and terminus of Newfoundland railway system
Fort Benton — Fort Macleod Trail (E), AB ........................................... Until Canadian Pacific Railway built in 1882, main route from Missouri River to south Alberta
Fort Garry — Fort Edmonton Trail (E), SK ......................................... 1,440-km, principal overland route in 19th century
Fraser Canyon Transportation Corridor (E) ...................................... Main route inland during Gold Rush of 1857–66
Frog Portage (E), SK ........................................................................... Important fur trade link between Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers
Girouard, Sir Edouard Percy Cranwell (P), QC ................................. Military engineer, constructed railways in Africa
Grenville Canal (E), QC ...................................................................... Constructed in 1819–33, enlarged in 1871–82, to connect Montréal and Ottawa
Halifax Gazette (E), NS ................................................................. Began in 1752, first newspaper in British North America
Hill, James Jerome (P), ON .......................................................... Red River Transportation Company (1856) and Great Northern Railway
Hudson’s Bay Railway, Construction of (E) ...................................... Major political and railway engineering achievement in North America
Ice Boat Service (E), PE ................................................................. Winter mail service across Northumberland Strait, 1827–1917
Île-Verte Lighthouse (S), QC ............................................................ 1809 tower, first light on St. Lawrence
Intercolonial Railway (E), NB .......................................................... First railway connecting central Canada and Maritimes, 1876
Inuksuk (S), NU .................................................................................. Inuit complex of 100 stone landmarks
Invention of the telephone (E), ON .................................................. Bell experiments with telephone, site of first long-distance call in 1876
Isgonish-French River Portage (E), NS ................................................. Important route from Gulf of St. Lawrence to Atlantic Coast
Kaministikwa and Pigeon River Routes (E), ON .............................. Two main canoe routes from Lake Superior to the West
Kensington Railway Station (Prince Edward Island) (S), PE .......... Picturesque cobblestone 1904 railway station
Lachine Canal (S), QC ........................................................................ Non-operational; five locks, railway/road bridges
Lévis Railway Station (Intercolonial) (S), QC ................................. Terminus of intercolonial railway from Halifax
Mackenzie, Sir William (P), ON ................................................ Last major fur post in the Northwest Territory
Mann, Sir Donald (P) ................................................................. Railway builder, helped develop the Canadian Northern Railway (1915)
Marcon (S), NS .................................................................................. Site of first wireless station in Canada
Marcon International Wireless Station (S), NS .......................... First regular public international service
Mattawa Route (E), ON ................................................................. Key link in main voyageur canoe route to west of Canada
May, W.R. “Wop” (P), AB ............................................................ Pioneer of bush flying in Canada, awarded the Order of the British Empire (1935)
McAdam Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), NB ................ Large 1900 château-style railway station
Merritt, William Hamilton (P), ON .................................................. Industrialist, politician, led construction of the Welland Canal
Methye Portage (E), SK ................................................................. Only practical link from East to Athabasca region from 1778 to 1820
Miami Railway Station (Canadian Northern) (S), MB .................. Early Prairie branch line railway station, 1899
Miscou Island Lighthouse (S), NB .................................................. Strategic Chaleur Bay octagonal colonial lighthouse
Missagush-Baie-Verte Portage/Pre-contact Indian Portage (E), NB ....... Important route from Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy
Neilson, John (P), QC ................................................................. Journalist, reformer, member of the Assembly of Lower Canada (1818–33, 1841–44)
Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System (E), NT .......... Pioneer in radio communications over land as well as in the extreme conditions of the North
Oaks, Harold Anthony “Doc” (P), MB ........................................ Pioneer bush pilot, founded Patricia Airways (1926)
Okanagan Brigade Trail (E), BC ....................................................... Fur trade route used between 1811 and 1848
Oliver, Frank (P), AB ................................................................. Pioneer western journalist, Minister of the Interior (1905–11)
Pacific Cable (E), BC ................................................................. Initiative of Sir Sanford Fleming, completed in 1902
Parent, Étienne (P), QC ............................................................... Journalist, editor of Le Canadien (1822–25, 1831–42)
Peterborough Lift Lock (S), ON .......................................................... World’s highest hydraulic lift lock, 1896–1904
Petitcodiac — Washademook Portage (E), NB .............................. Ancient route from Acadia to the Upper Saint John River
Pictou Railway Station (Intercolonial) (S), NS ............................... Eclectic intercolonial railway station, 1904

KEY

S = National Historic Site
P = Person of National Significance
E = Event of National Significance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communications and Transportation — continued</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point Abino Light Tower (S), ON</td>
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<td>Point Atkinson Lighthouse (S), BC</td>
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<td>Point Clark Lighthouse (S), ON</td>
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<td>Point Mississauga Lighthouse (S), ON</td>
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<td>Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse (S), QC</td>
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<td>Pony Express (E), NS</td>
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<td>Postal Service (E), QC</td>
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<td>Postal Service in Nova Scotia (E), NS</td>
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<td>Prescott Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), ON</td>
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<td>Queenston — Chippawa Portage Road (E), ON</td>
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<td>Rideau Canal (S), ON</td>
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<td>Robson, John (P), BC</td>
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<td>Rogers Pass (S), BC</td>
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<td>Roseau Route (E), MB</td>
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<td>Rothesay Railway Station (European and North American) (S), NB</td>
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<td>S.S. Keno (S), YT</td>
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<td>S.S. Klondike (S), YT</td>
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<td>S.S. Mooyie (S), BC</td>
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<td>Saint-Jean-d’Iberville Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), QC</td>
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<td>Saint-Ours Canal (S), QC</td>
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<td>Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal (S), QC</td>
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<td>Sambro Island Lighthouse (S), NS</td>
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<td>Sandwell, Bernard Keble (P), ON</td>
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<td>Saskatchewan Herald (E), SK</td>
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<td>Saskatoon Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), SK</td>
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<td>Sault Ste. Marie Canal (S), ON</td>
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<td>Shadd, Mary Ann (P), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slave River Rapids (E), NT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smiths Falls Railway Station (Canadian Northern) (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soulanges Canal (E), QC</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Mary’s Junction Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Peters Canal (S), NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarte, J, Israel (P), QC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temiscouata Portage (E), QC</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Forks (S), MB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomson, Edward William (P), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toronto Carrying Place (E), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transatlantic Flights (E), NF</td>
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<td>Transatlantic Wireless (E), NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation in Yukon Territory (E), YT</td>
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<td>Trent-Severn Waterway (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triple Island Lighthouse (S), BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Station (Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk) (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Station/Winnipeg Railway Station (Canadian National) (S), MB</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

Communications and Transportation — continued

Van Horne, Sir William (P), QC ........................................ Chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, its president (1882–84, 1888–99)

Welland Canal (E), ON .................................................. Completed in 1829–33, linked Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, reconstructed in 1841

White Pass and Yukon Route Railway (E), YT .................. Skagway, Alaska to Whitehorse, completed Yukon rail access to West Coast

Williamsburg Canals System (E), ON .............................. Built in 1844–56 as part of Great Lakes navigation system

Willison, Sir John Stephen (P), ON ............................... Editor of the Toronto Globe (1890–1902), Toronto News (1902–17)

Windsor Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), QC ..................... Grand 1886 Romanesque revival railway station/office complex

Winnipeg Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), MB ........ Classically-inspired railway station, gateway to West

Yellowhead Pass (S), AB .................................................. Transportation route through Rocky Mountains

Technology and Engineering

Alcock — Brown Transatlantic Flight (E), NF .................. First non-stop transatlantic flight, 1919, Newfoundland to Ireland

Alexander Graham Bell (S), NS ..................................... Commemorates famous inventor

Algoma Central Engine House (S), ON ......................... First in Canada to have internal turntable, 1912

Ayling and Reid Flight (E), ON ....................................... First flight from mainland of Canada to England, 1934

Backhouse Grist Mill (S), ON .......................................... One of the oldest and best-preserved small water-powered establishments

Baldwin, Frederick Walker “Casey” (P), NS ..................... Engineer, worked with A.G. Bell, designed aircraft and hydrofoil

Beaufortos Power Development (S), QC ......................... Economically and technologically important, 1929–32

Beechy Island Sites (S), NU .......................................... Related to 19th-century Arctic exploration

Bell Homestead (S), ON ................................................ Location of important events in Alexander Graham Bell’s life

Bluenose (E), NS .......................................................... Famous Canadian schooner, has become national symbol

Bouchette, Lieutenant — Colonel Joseph (P), QC ............. Surveyor General of Lower Canada (1804–41), author and mapmaker

Brooks Aqueduct (S), AB .............................................. Landmark irrigation project built by Canadian Pacific Railway in 1912–14

Building of the St. Clair Tunnel (E), ON ......................... First underwater tunnel in North America, 1889–91

By, Lieutenant-Colonel John (P), ON ......................... Military engineer, built the Rideau Canal (1826–32), Ottawa to Kingston

Canal Lake Concrete Arch Bridge (S), ON ..................... Early use of concrete in bridge construction

Cap des Rosiers Lighthouse (S), QC ............................... Tallest lighthouse in Canada, 112 feet, built in 1858

Cape Breton — Newfoundland Cable (E), NS ............... Vital section of first transatlantic cable completed in 1856

Cape Pine Lighthouse (S), NF ....................................... Early circular cast-iron tower, 1851

Cliff Site (S), ON ........................................................ Site of first French claim to region (De Casson and De Galinée), 1670

Covered Bridges (E) ..................................................... Wood structures built in Eastern Canada

Davie Shipyard (S), QC .................................................. Historic Canadian shipyard, established in 1829

De Havilland “Beaver” (E), ON ...................................... Single engine high-wing aircraft developed for bush flying in 1946

Design and Construction of the Victoria Tubular Bridge (E), QC ............................................................. Engineering achievement in the construction of the world’s then largest bridge, introduction of steam-powered construction equipment

Deville, Édouard Gaston (P), BC .................................. Surveyor General of Canada (1885), introduced technique of photogrammetry

Direct Drive Waterpower (E) ......................................... Importance of hydraulic power in Canadian history

First Aeroplane Flying in Canada (E), NS ...................... Flight of the Silver Dart in 1909, first in the British Empire

First Air Crossing of the Canadian Rockies (E), AB .......... Captain E. C. Hoy flew from Vancouver to Lethbridge in 1919

First Crossing of North America (E), BC ....................... Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific in 1793

First Eastward Crossing of the Northwest Passage (E), SK ............................................................. 1940–42 Arctic voyage of the St. Roch from Vancouver to Sydney, Nova Scotia

First Marine Compound Engine (E), NB ....................... Powered the vessel Reindeer, launched in 1845

First Steam Fog Horn (E), NB ....................................... Invented by Robert Foulis in 1854, installed on Partridge Island in 1859

First Submarine Telegraph Cable (E), PE ....................... First major submarine cable in North America, 1852

Fleming, Sir Sandford (P), ON ..................................... Railway survey and construction engineer, advocate of Standard Time

Fort Fork (S), AB .......................................................... Starting point of Mackenzie’s route to Pacific, 1793
### Technology and Engineering – continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frobisher Site</strong> (S), NU</td>
<td>Martin Frobisher habitation and iron smelting, 1576–1578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galt Irrigation Canal</strong> (S), AB</td>
<td>First major irrigation project in Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gzowski, Sir Casimir Stanislaus</strong> (P)</td>
<td>Engineer, railway builder, first chairman of Niagara Parks Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Halifax Dockyard</strong> (S), NS</td>
<td>Oldest dockyard in North America still in use, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hamilton and Scourge</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>American gunships capsize and sunk in 1813; War of 1812</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hamilton Waterworks</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>Intact early waterworks in elegant Italianate structure, 1857–59, by Thomas C. Keefer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hartland Covered Bridge</strong> (S), NB</td>
<td>Longest extant covered bridge in the world</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hawthorne Cottage</strong> (S), NF</td>
<td>Picturesque cottage, home of Captain Bob Bartlett, 1875–1946</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HMCS Haida</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>Last of World War II Tribal-class destroyers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HMCS Sackville</strong> (S), NS</td>
<td>Only surviving Flower-class corvette, Battle of the Atlantic, World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holland, Samuel Johannes</strong> (P), QC</td>
<td>Surveyor, military engineer, Surveyor General of Quebec (1764–91)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Howe, Clarence Decatur</strong> (P), ON</td>
<td>Important Liberal cabinet minister, began Atomic Energy of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydro-electric Power Development in Canada</strong> (E)</td>
<td>Major source of energy for industrial and domestic use</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Invention of the Telephone</strong> (E), ON</td>
<td>Bell experiments with telephone, site of first long-distance call in 1876</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Joffre Roundhouse</strong> (Canadian National) (S), QC</td>
<td>Only extant full-circle type in Canada, built in 1880</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>John Street Roundhouse</strong> (Canadian Pacific) (S), ON</td>
<td>Large 1929 roundhouse for trains using Union Station</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Keefer, Thomas Coltrin</strong> (P), ON</td>
<td>Hydraulics engineer, railway promoter, built the Hamilton Waterworks</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kootenay Mining Region</strong> (S), BC</td>
<td>Major mining and refining region</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lachine Canal</strong> (S), QC</td>
<td>Non-operational; five locks, railway/road bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magrath, Charles Alexander</strong> (P), AB</td>
<td>Engineer and surveyor, first mayor of Lethbridge</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marconi</strong> (S), NS</td>
<td>Site of first wireless station in Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marconi Wireless Station</strong> (S), NS</td>
<td>First regular public intercontinental service</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>McCurdy, John A. D.</strong> (P), NS</td>
<td>First person to fly an airplane in the British Empire (Silver Dart, 1909)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>McKay, Donald</strong> (P), NS</td>
<td>World-renowned designer and builder of clipper ships (Flying Cloud)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Noorduyn Aviation Company “Norseman”</strong> (E), QC</td>
<td>Designed in 1935, high-wing aircraft designed for bush flying</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ogilvie, William</strong> (F), YT</td>
<td>Surveyor, author, Commissioner of Yukon Territory (1898–1901)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Parry’s Rock Wintering Site</strong> (S), NT</td>
<td>Wintering site of William Parry’s expedition to the Northwest Passage, 1819</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Peterborough Lift Lock</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>World’s highest hydraulic lift lock, 1896–1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powerscourt Covered Bridge</strong> (S), QC</td>
<td>McCallum inflexible arched truss, built in 1861; Percy Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Québec Bridge</strong> (S), QC</td>
<td>Longest clear-span cantilever bridge in the world, first to make extensive use of nickel steel and the k-truss</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Queenston-Chippawa Hydro-electric Plant</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>First large hydro project in world, built in 1917–21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railway Rolling Stock</strong> (E), QC</td>
<td>Representative carriages of the Canadian Railway Historical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Bay</strong> (S), NF</td>
<td>16th-century Basque whaling industry complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rideau Canal</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>Operational canal, 202-km route, 45 locks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rogers Pass</strong> (S), BC</td>
<td>Canadian Pacific Railway route through Selkirk mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S.S. Keno</strong> (S), YT</td>
<td>1922 wooden steamboat, 140 ft (30 ft, three decks)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S.S. Klondike</strong> (S), YT</td>
<td>Largest and last Yukon commercial steamboat</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S.S. Moyie</strong> (S), BC</td>
<td>Restored riverboat launched in 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sault Ste. Marie Canal</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>Non-operational; first electrically-powered lock, 1888–94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal Hill</strong> (S), NF</td>
<td>Commemorates defence of St. John’s; includes the Cabot Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smiths Falls Bascule Bridge</strong> (S), ON</td>
<td>Oldest surviving structure of its type, 1912–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Andrews Caméré Curtain Bridge Dam</strong> (S), MB</td>
<td>Largest of its type in world, built in 1907–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Peters Canal</strong> (S), NS</td>
<td>Operational canal; structures dating from 19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Roch</strong> (S), BC</td>
<td>First vessel to navigate Northern Passage west to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey of Prince Edward Island</strong> (E), PE</td>
<td>Survey of Prince Edward Island and coastal waters by Captain Holland, 1764–66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey of the Great Lakes</strong> (E), ON</td>
<td>Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, 1814–16; lakes Huron, Erie and Superior, 1817–25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 — Developing Economies

Technology and Engineering — continued

Survey of the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence (E), PE Captain Henry W. Bayfield produced first accurate charts, 1827–56
System of Tide Gates (Aboiteaux) (E), NB Unique invention used by Acadians for more than three centuries to facilitate the cultivation of marshlands
Toronto Island Airport Terminal Building (S), ON Rare early terminal for civilian air travel, 1938–39
Transatlantic Flights (E), NF Harbour Grace airfield used by pioneer transatlantic aviators, 1919–37
Transatlantic Wireless (E), NS First west to east transatlantic message, to England in 1902
Trutch, Sir Joseph William (P), BC Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia (1871–76), noted civil engineer
Turnbull, Wallace Rupert (P), NB Aeronautical engineer, built first wind tunnel in Canada
Turner Valley Gas Plant (S), AB Early gas plant, central to the history of petroleum extraction technology
Turner Valley Oilfield (S), AB First major oil field in Alberta, 1914–47
Turnor, Philip (P), ON Hudson’s Bay Company surveyor, explored the Athabasca (1790–92)
W. D. Lawrence (Vessel) (E), NS Canada’s largest square-rigger, 2,459 tons, built in 1872–74
Wheeler, Arthur Oliver (P), AB Important topographical surveyor, supporter of National Park Movement, co-founder of Alpine Club

Labour

Black Railway Porters (E), QC With unions, workers achieve better labour relations and human rights
Chinese Construction Workers on the Canadian Pacific Railway (E), BC Role of the Chinese workers in building the Canadian Pacific Railway
Coaker, Sir William Ford (P), NF Newfoundland social reformer, founded the Fishermen’s Protective Union in 1908
On-to-Ottawa Trek (E), SK Culmination of failure of Canada’s depression-era relief projects for unemployed single men
Port Union Historic District (S), NF Town constructed and run by a union
Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex (S), MB Three rustic buildings built under depression relief programs
Walker Theatre (S), MB 1906 playhouse, site of labour and Women’s Movement meetings, 1914
Winnipeg General Strike (E), MB 1919 strike led to strengthening of Labour Movement; founding of Commonwealth Cooperative Federation

Key

S = National Historic Site
P = Person of National Significance
E = Event of National Significance
### Appendix 3 — Governing Canada

**Politics and the Political Process**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Sir John Joseph Caldwell (P), QC</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Canada (1891–92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberhart, William (P), AB</td>
<td>Headed first Canadian Social Credit Party, Premier of Alberta (1935–43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald, Sir Adams George (P), NS</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North-west Territories (1870–72), Nova Scotia (1873–83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardgowan (S), PE</td>
<td>Residence of Father of Confederation William Henry Pope, circa 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagot, Sir Charles (P), ON</td>
<td>Governor General of British North America (1841–43), associated with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>development of responsible government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin, Robert (P), ON</td>
<td>Reformer, co-Premier of Province of Canada (1842–43, 1848–51),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>achieved responsible government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaulieu (S), AB</td>
<td>1891 sandstone mansion of Sir James A. Lougheed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaulieu II, François (P) NT</td>
<td>Founding father of North-west Territories Métis, pre-eminent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Métis leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue House (S), ON</td>
<td>Important Italianate villa, 1840s, home of Sir John A. Macdonald,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Duncan Wilmot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Charles Fox (P), NF</td>
<td>Noted Newfoundland entrepreneur and political leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford (P), AB</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Canada (1930–35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Martha Louise (P), YT</td>
<td>Second woman elected as Member of Parliament (1935), prominent Yukon figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake, Edward (P), ON</td>
<td>Ontario Premier (1871–72), noted Liberal leader and thinker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanshard, Richard (P), BC</td>
<td>First governor of Vancouver Island (1849–51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, Sir Robert (P), NF</td>
<td>Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland (1889–97), Prime Minister of Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1900–09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borden, Sir Robert Laird (P), NS</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Canada (1911–20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourassa, Henri (P), QC</td>
<td>French-Canadian nationalist politician, founder and editor of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Le Devoir newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowell, Sir Mackenzie (P), ON</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Canada (1894–96), senator, journalist and statesman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brant, Molly (P), ON</td>
<td>Loyalist Six Nations leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Sir Alexander (P), ON</td>
<td>Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada’s Capital (E), ON</td>
<td>Chosen by Queen Victoria in 1857, became capital in 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton, Sir Guy (Lord Dorchester) (P), QC</td>
<td>Governor of Quebec (1768–78), Governor-in-Chief of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British North America (1786–96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carling, Sir John (P), ON</td>
<td>Brewer, Federal Minister of Agriculture (1885–92), established Dominion Experimental Farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson, William (P), NF</td>
<td>Advocate of social and political reform in 19th-century Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington (P), NF</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, Prime Minister of Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1865–69, 1875–78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartier, Sir George-Étienne (P), QC</td>
<td>Major 19th-century French-Canadian leader, Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright, Sir Richard John (P), ON</td>
<td>Canadian Minister of Finance (1873–78) and Minister of Trade and Commerce (1896–1904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champlain, Samuel de (P), ON</td>
<td>Noted explorer, founded Quebec, considered father of New France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandler House/Rocklyn (S), NB</td>
<td>Fine neoclassical residence of politician and Father of Confederation,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Barron Chandler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandler, Edward Barron (P), NS</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, Lieutenant-Governor of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Brunswick (1878–80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapais House (S), QC</td>
<td>Home of Father of Confederation Jean Charles Chapais, built in 1832–34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapais, Jean-Charles (P), QC</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, senator (1868–85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapais, Sir Thomas (P), QC</td>
<td>Historian, senator, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3 — Governing Canada

Politics and the Political Process — continued

Chapleau, Sir Joseph-Adolphe (P), QC ............................. Premier of Quebec (1879–82), federal cabinet minister (1882–92)
Cockburn, James (P), ON .................................................. Father of Confederation, first Speaker of the House of Commons (1867–74)
Coles, George (P), PE ......................................................... Father of Confederation
Cornwallis, Edward (P), NS ............................................. Founder of Halifax (1749), Governor of Nova Scotia (1749–52)
Cuvillier, Augustin (P), QC ................................................ Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada (1841–44), founded Bank of Montréal
d’Aulnay, Charles de Menou (P), NS .............................. Governor of Acadia (1647–50), organized colonies at Port-Royal and Saint John
Dalnavert (S), MB ............................................................. Queen Anne revival home of Hugh John Macdonald
Davies, Sir Louis Henry (P), PE ........................................ Chief Justice of Canada (1918–24)
Dawson, Nicholas Flood (P), SK ...................................... Founded the Regina Leader newspaper (1883), Member of Parliament for West Assiniboia (1887–1900)
Dawson, Robert MacGregor (P), NS ............................... Political scientist, wrote text book The Government of Canada
De Bienville, Jean-Baptiste le Moyne (P), QC ..................... Governor of Louisiana, founded Mobile, Alabama (1702) and New Orleans (1718)
de Buade, Louis (Count of Frontenac) (P), QC .................. Governor General of New France (1672–82, 1689–98), extended it to the Great Lakes
De Cosmos, Amor (P), BC ................................................. Premier of British Columbia (1872–74), founded the British Colonist Denison, Colonel George T. (P), ON ............................... Founder of the Canada First Movement and the Imperial Federation League
Desbarres, Joseph Frederick Wallet (P), NS .................... First Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton (1784–87), charted coast of Nova Scotia
Dewdney, Edgar (P), SK .................................................... Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories (1881–88), established Regina as capital
Dickey, Robert Barry (P), NS .......................................... Father of Confederation
Diefenbaker, John George (P), SK .................................. Prime Minister of Canada (1957–63)
Donnacona (P), QC ........................................................... Iroquois leader, dealings with Jacques Cartier
Douglas, Sir Howard (P), NB ............................................ Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick (1823–31), Chancellor of King’s College, University of New Brunswick
Douglas, Sir James (P), BC ................................................. Governor of Vancouver Island (1851–63), first Governor of British Columbia (1858–64)
Dufferin, Marquess of (Frederick Blackwood) (P), QC ........ Governor General of Canada (1872–78), writer, traveller, linguist and diplomat
Dunning, Charles Avery (P), SK ....................................... Premier of Saskatchewan (1922–26); Federal Minister of Finance
Duplessis, Maurice (P), QC ............................................... Founded Union Nationale Party in 1935, Premier of Quebec (1936–39, 1944–59)
Earnscliffe (S), ON ............................................................ Longtime Ottawa home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada (1867–73, 1878–91); Eagles Cliff, 1855–57
Edwards, Henrietta Muir (P), AB ...................................... Social and legislative reformer, fought for rights of women
Étienne-Paschal Taché House (S), QC ................................. Eclectic home of Father of Confederation, Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché
Fielding, William Stevens (P), NS .................................... Premier of Nova Scotia (1884–96), federal Minister of Finance (1896–1911, 1921–25)

First Responsible Government in the
British Empire Overseas (E), NS .................................... First Executive Council of majority party elected representatives (1848)
Fisher, Charles (P), NB ..................................................... Father of Confederation, Premier of New Brunswick (1851–61)
Foremost Man (Neekaneet) (P), SK ................................. Plains Cree chief, followers settled in Cypress Hills in 1880s
Fortin, Pierre-Étienne (P), QC ......................................... President of Quebec Legislative Assembly (1875–76)
Galt, Sir Alexander Tilloch (P), QC ................................. Entrepreneur, railway promoter and politician, Father of Confederation
Appendix 3 — Governing Canada

Politics and the Political Process — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner, James Garfield (P), SK</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Premier of Saskatchewan (1926–29, 1934–35), federal Minister of Agriculture (1935–57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Brown House (S), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Home of Canadian statesman George Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Colonel John Hamilton (P), PE</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, Premier of Prince Edward Island (1863–65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, John Hamilton (P), BC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, Speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly (1866–67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great George Street Historic District (S), PE</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Fine 19th-century streetscape associated with Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy, John (P), NF</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Merchant venturer, governor of first English colony in Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haldimand, Sir Frederick (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Governor of Quebec (1778–86), built the Coteau-du-lac Canal (1779), settled Loyalists on land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy, Arthur Sturgis (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Premier and Attorney General of Ontario (1896–99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, Ezekiel (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>First Jewish legislator in Canada, Member of Quebec Assembly (1807), influenced 1832 law on civil and political freedoms for Jews in Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey, Sir John (P), NF</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island (1836–38), New Brunswick (1837–41), Governor of Newfoundland (1841–46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haultain, Sir Frederick W. G. (P), SK</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Premier of the North-west Territories (1891–1905), Chief Justice of Saskatchewan (1912–38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haviland, Thomas Heath (P), PE</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head, Sir Edmund (P), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>First civilian Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Governor General of British North America (1854–61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry House (S), NS</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Common 19th-century urban type in local ironstone, 1834, residence of Father of Confederation William A. Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, William Alexander (P), NS</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hincks, Sir Francis (P), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Important reform politician, 1840s, led the government of the Province of Canada (1851–54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hind, E. Cora (P), MB</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Leading advocate of women’s rights and suffrage in Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocquart, Gilles (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Intendant of New France (1731–48), began Les forges du Saint-Maurice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe, Clarence Decatur (P), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Important Liberal cabinet minister, began Atomic Energy of Canada Program, 1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe, Joseph (P), NS</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Premier of Nova Scotia (1860–63), achieved responsible government in Nova Scotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howland, Sir William Pearce (P), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes, Sir Samuel (P), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Soldier, journalist, federal Minister of Militia and Defence (1911–16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isapo-muxika (Crowfoot) (P), AB</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Blackfoot chief, diplomat; established peace with the Plains Cree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isbister, James (P), SK</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Leader of English Métis during critical time in their history, 1870s and 1880s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetté, Sir Louis-Amable (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec (1898–1908), Chief Justice of Quebec (1908–11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, John Mercer (P), NB</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Father of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan McCully House (S), NS</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Italianate urban residence of politician and Father of Confederation Jonathan McCully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, William Lyon Mackenzie (P), ON</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Longest-serving Prime Minister of Canada (1921–26, 1926–30, 1935–48), through World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirke, Sir David (P), NF</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Captured Québec, 1629, first Governor of Newfoundland (1637–51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaFontaine, Sir Louis-Hippolyte (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Reformer, co-Premier of the Province of Canada (1842–43, 1848–51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laird, David (P), PE</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, Minister of the Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lajoie, Marie Lacoste-Gérin (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Crusader for women’s rights in the province of Quebec; campaigned for women’s suffrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambton, John George (First Earl of Durham) (P), QC</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Governor General and High Commissioner of British North America in 1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tenure Question in Prince Edward Island (E), PE</td>
<td>桝</td>
<td>Disputes between landholders and tenants, strikes, riots, arson (1767–1866)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Politics and the Political Process — continued

Landry, Sir Pierre-Amand (P), NB .............................. First Acadian knighted (1916), Member of Parliament (1883–90)
Langevin, Sir Hector-Louis (P), QC .......................... Father of Confederation, Minister of Public Works (1869–73, 1879–91)
Lapointe, Ernest (P), QC ................................. Federal cabinet minister (1921–30, 1935–41)
Laurier House (S), ON ................................. 1878 Second-Empire home of two prime ministers of Canada,

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (P), QC ................................. Prime Minister of Canada (1896–1911)
Lemieux, Rodolphe (P), QC ............................... Professor of law, cabinet minister (1904–11),

Speaker of the House of Commons
Lennox, Charles (Duke of Richmond) (P), ON ............................... Governor General of Canada in 1818,
died in 1819 near Richmond, Ontario
Louis S. St. Laurent (S), QC .......................... Childhood home of Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada

(1948–57)
Louis-Joseph Papineau (S), QC .............................. 1785 stone house, associated with Louis-Joseph Papineau
Macdonald, Andrew Archibald (P), PE ........................ Father of Confederation
Macdonald, Sir John A. (P), ON .............................. Father of Confederation, Prime Minister of Canada (1867–73, 1878–91)
Macdonell, Lieutenant-Colonel John (Aberchalder) (P), ON .......................... First Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada

(1792–1800)
Mackenzie, Hon. Alexander (P), ON .............................. Prime Minister of Canada (1873–78)
Mackenzie, William Lyon (P), ON .............................. Leader of 1837 Rebellion in Upper Canada, legislator (1850–58)
Macphail, Agnes Campbell (P), PE .......................... First woman elected to the House of Commons (1921)
Mair, Charles (P), ON ................................. Journalist, poet, advocate of Western expansion
Maison Cartier (S), QC ................................. 1812–13 example of urban building design of period
Manoir Papineau (S), QC ................................. 19th-century manor, home of Patriote leader Louis-Joseph Papineau
Mascarene, Jean-Paul (P), NS .............................. Governor of Nova Scotia (1744), held Annapolis Royal against French

(1744–46)
Massey, Charles Vincent (P), ON .............................. First Canadian-born Governor General of Canada (1952–59)
McBride, Sir Richard (P), BC .............................. Premier of British Columbia (1903–15), Agent General of

British Columbia (1915–17)
McClung, Nellie Mooney (P), ON .............................. Writer, social reformer, first woman member of

Canadian Broadcasting Company Board (1936–42)
McCully, Jonathan (P), NS .............................. Father of Confederation
McDougall, William (P), ON .............................. Father of Confederation, leading Liberal politician
McGee, Thomas D’arcy (P), ON .............................. Journalist, poet, Irish patriot, Father of Confederation
McKinney, Louise (P), AB .............................. First woman member of the Legislative Assembly in the

British Empire (1917)
Meighen, Rt. Hon. Arthur (P), MB .............................. Prime Minister of Canada (1920–21, 1926)
Membertou (Anli-maopeltoog) (P), NS .............................. Grand Chief of Mi’kmaq in Annapolis Valley; began the

Mi’kmaq-French Alliance in 1610
Mercier, Honoré (P), QC .............................. Premier of Quebec (1867–91)
Merritt, William Hamilton (P), ON .............................. Industrialist, politician, led construction of the Welland Canal
Mills, David (P), ON .............................. Canadian Minister of the Interior (1876–78) and Minister of Justice

(1897–1902)
Misto-ha-a-musqua (Big Bear) (P), SK .............................. Leader of the Plains Cree; major figure in Canadian history
Mitchell, Peter (P), NB .............................. Father of Confederation, Prime Minister of New Brunswick (1866–67)
Mokwina (P), BC .............................. Chiefs of Moachat Confederacy in British Columbia (1778–1885),
hereditary title
Monck, Sir Charles Stanley (Lord Monck) (P), ON .............................. Governor General of British North America (1861–67)
Morin, Augustin Norbert (P), QC .............................. Co-leader in the Reform Coalition of 1851–54, Superior Court Justice

(1855)
Morris, Alexander (P), MB .............................. Politician, Great Coalition of 1864, first Chief Justice of Manitoba

(1872)
Politics and the Political Process — continued

Motherwell, William Richard (P), SK ........................................ Federal Minister of Agriculture; founded Territorial Grain Growers’ Association
Mowat, Sir Oliver (P), ON .................................................. Father of Confederation, Premier of Ontario (1872–96)
Murdoch, Beamish (P), NS .................................................. Lawyer, politician, author, wrote Epitome of the Laws of Nova Scotia (1832–33)
Murphy, Emily Ferguson (Janey Canuck) (P), AB ................ First woman judge in the British Commonwealth, fought for women’s rights
Murray, Rear Admiral Leonard Warren (P), NS .................. Organized the Allies’ North Atlantic Convoy System during World War II
Musgrave, Sir Anthony (P), BC .......................................... Governor of Newfoundland (1864–69) and British Columbia (1869–71), led British Columbia into Confederation
Neilson, John (P), QC ..................................................... Journalist, reformer, Member of the Assembly of Lower Canada (1818–33, 1841–44)
Norquay, John (P), MB ..................................................... Premier of Manitoba (1878–87), Métis statesman
Odell, Jonathan (P), NB ..................................................... Clergyman, surgeon, poet, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick (1784–1812)
Ogilvie, William (P), YT ................................................... Surveyor, author, Commissioner of Yukon Territory (1898–1901)
Oliver, Frank (P), AB ...................................................... Pioneer western journalist, Minister of the Interior (1905–11)
Palmer, Edward (P), PE .................................................... Father of Confederation, Premier of Prince Edward Island (1859–63)
Papineau, Louis-Joseph (P), QC .......................................... Famous French-Canadian nationalist, seigneur at Montebello
Parkin, Sir George (P), NB ................................................ Prominent leader of Imperial Federation Movement
Parlby, Mary Irene (P), AB ................................................ Legislator, fought for admission of women to Senate
Parliament Buildings (S), ON ........................................... Seat of Canadian Government, Gothic Revival complex
Patterson, Walter (P), PE .................................................. First Governor of Prince Edward Island (1769–87), presided over land-tenure struggles
Pearson, Lester Bowles (P), ON ......................................... Prime Minister of Canada (1963–68), Nobel Peace Prize (1956)
Perkins, Simeon (P), NS .................................................... Merchant, diarist, legislator (1765–99)
Persons Case (E), ON ...................................................... Cleared the way for the appointment of women to the Senate; established that Canadian women were full persons, equal to men
Piapot (P), SK ................................................................. Plains Cree chief, fought the Blackfoot in last Indian Battle (1870)
Pitikwahnapiwiyin (Poundmaker) (P), SK ......................... Plains Cree chief and spokesman, sought better treaty terms for Saskatchewan bands
Pope, James Colledge (P), PE ........................................... Premier of Prince Edward Island, federal Minister of Marine and Fisheries (1878–82)
Pope, William Henry (P), PE ............................................. Father of Confederation
Province House (S), PE .................................................. Neoclassical birthplace of Confederation
Ralston, James Layton (P), NS .......................................... Federal Minister of National Defence (1926–30, 1940–44)
Red Crow (P), AB .......................................................... Head Chief of the Blood Tribe, signed Treaty No. 7 in 1877
Riel, Louis (P), MB .......................................................... Leader of the Métis, “father of Manitoba,” led the North-West Rebellion (1885)
Ritchie, John William (P), NS .......................................... Father of Confederation, Nova Scotia Supreme Court Justice (1870–82)
Robinson, Sir John Beverley (P), ON .................................. Major political figure in Upper Canada, member of Family Compact
Robson, John (P), BC ..................................................... Founded first newspaper in mainland British Columbia (1861), Premier of British Columbia (1889–92)
Rose, Sir John (P), QC ..................................................... Prominent 19th-century politician, banker and diplomat
Ross, James Hamilton (P), SK .......................................... Member of the North-West Council and Assembly (1883–1901), Commissioner of Yukon Territory
Ross, Sir George William (P), ON .................................... Premier of Ontario (1899–1905), Liberal leader in Senate (1911–14)
Saint-Jean, Idola (P), QC .................................................. Leader in the fight for women’s suffrage in Quebec and for reform of the civil code in the 1920s and 1930s
Scott, Sir Richard William (P), ON .................................. Politician, sponsored the Ontario Separate School Act of 1863
Shea, Sir Ambrose (P), NF ................................................ Father of Confederation, Speaker of the Newfoundland House (1885–87)
Appendix 3 — Governing Canada

Politics and the Political Process — continued

Sifton, Sir Clifford (P), MB .......................... Minister of the Interior (1896–1905), promoter of immigration to the West
Simcoe, John Graves (P), ON ........................ Commanded Queen's Rangers (1777–81); First Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (1791–96)
Simpson, Sir George (P), BC ........................ Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land, General Superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company
Sir Frederick Borden Residence (S), NS ........................ 1902 single-style residence of prominent Canadian politician
Sir George Étienne Cartier Residence (S), QC ........................ 1830s double house of prominent 19th-century politician
Sir John A. Macdonald Gravesite (S), ON ........................ Burial site of Canada's first Prime Minister (1867–73, 1878–91), Father of Confederation
Sir Wilfrid Laurier (S), QC ............................ House interprets life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada (1896–1911)
Sir Wilfrid Laurier House/ Laurier Museum (S), QC ........................ Italianate residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Smallwood, Joseph "Joey" Robert (P), NF ........................... Advocate of Confederation at Newfoundland's National Convention (1946–48); Father of Confederation
Smith, Goldwin (P), ON .............................. Historian and writer, advocate of Commercial Union with the United States
Smith, Sir Albert James (P), NB .......................... Premier of New Brunswick (1865–66), Minister of Marine and Fisheries (1873–78)
Smith, Sir Donald A. (Lord Strathcona) (P), QC ........................ Hudson's Bay Company official, politician, promoter of the Canadian Pacific Railway (1885)
St. Laurent, Louis S. (P), QC .......................... Prime Minister of Canada (1948–57)
Steeves, Hon. William Henry (P), NB .......................... Father of Confederation, industrialist, senator (1867–73)
Taché, Sir Étienne Paschal (P), QC ............................. Father of Confederation, head of Coalition Government (1864)
Talon, Jean (P), QC ............................... Intendant of New France (1665–68 and 1670–72), reorganized its structure
Tarte, J. Israël (P), QC .............................. Journalist and politician, Minister of Public Works for Canada (1896–1902)
Tessouat and Le Borgne (P), QC .......................... Algonquin headmen of the Upper Ottawa (Kichesipirini) on Allumette Island
Thayendanega (Brant, Joseph) (P), ON .......................... Mohawk leader, British ally, founded settlement in Brantford area
Thompson, Sir John Sparrow David (P), NS ........................ Prime Minister of Canada (1892–94)
Thomson, Charles Edward Poulett (Baron Sydenham) (P), ON ........................ Implemented the union of the Canadas (1840), Governor General (1840–41)
Tilley House (S), NB ............................... 1780s boyhood home of Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, Father of Confederation
Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard (P), NB .......................... Father of Confederation, federal cabinet minister (1867–73)
Trutch, Sir Joseph William (P), BC .......................... Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia (1871–76), noted civil engineer
Tupper, Sir Charles (P), NS .......................... Prime Minister of Canada (1896); Father of Confederation
Uniake, James Boyle (P), NS .......................... First Premier of Nova Scotia under responsible government (1848–54)
Vanier, Georges-Philias (P), QC ............................. Governor General of Canada (1959–67), soldier, ambassador to France (1944–53)
Vetch, Samuel (P), NS .............................. Soldier, Governor of Nova Scotia (1710–17)
Walsh, James Morrow (P), SK .......................... North-West Mounted Police Superintendent (1873–83), Commissioner of Yukon Territory (1897–98)
Wentworth, Sir John (P), NS ............................. Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia (1792–1808), built Government House in Halifax
Whelan, Edward (P), PE ............................. Father of Confederation, journalist, orator
Wilmot, Lemuel Allan (P), NB ............................. Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick (1868–73), politician and jurist
Wilmot, Robert Duncan (P), NB ............................. Father of Confederation, senator
### Politics and the Political Process — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winning of Responsible Government (E)</td>
<td>NF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winning of the Vote by Women (E)</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Henry Wise (P), AB</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodworth, James Shaver (P), MB</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Young, Sir William (P), NS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Government Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balmoral Fire Hall (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonsecours Market (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary City Hall (S), AB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlottetown City Hall (S), PE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Château De Ramezay/India House (S), QC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chillicatt City Hall (S), BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connaught Building (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creation of the Province of Alberta (E), AB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creation of the Province of British Columbia (E), BC</td>
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<td>Creation of the Province of Manitoba (E), MB</td>
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<td>Creation of the Province of Saskatchewan (E), SK</td>
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<td>Denys, Nicholas (P), NB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diefenbunker/Central Emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominion Lands Survey System (E), MB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Land Survey in Ontario (E), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment of the Experimental Farm Branch (E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Canadian House of Assembly (E), NS</td>
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<td>First Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (E), ON</td>
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<td>First Legislature of Manitoba (E), MB</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Meeting of the Executive Council of Upper Canada (E), ON</td>
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<td>First Meeting of the New Brunswick Legislature (E), NB</td>
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<td>First Ministry of Health (E), NB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry Farm Park and Zoo (S), SK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former Brockville Post Office (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former Dominion Archives Building/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former Galt Post Office (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former Geological Survey of Canada Building (S), ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former Hamilton Customs House (S), ON</td>
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<td>Former Montréal Customs House (S), QC</td>
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<td>Former Port Perry Town Hall (S), ON</td>
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<td>Former Prince Albert City Hall (S), SK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former Summerside Post Office (S), PE</td>
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<td>Fort Amherst (S), NF</td>
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<td>Fort Anne (S), NS</td>
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<td>Fort Langley (S), BC</td>
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<td>Fort St. James (S), BC</td>
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</table>

### National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan

- **Balmoral Fire Hall (S), ON**: Rare Queen Anne revival firehall, 1911
- **Bonsecours Market (S), QC**: Outstanding mid 19th-century civic building on waterfront
- **Calgary City Hall (S), AB**: Imposing civic building in Romanesque revival style
- **Charlottetown City Hall (S), PE**: Oldest municipal hall in Prince Edward Island, built in 1888
- **Château De Ramezay/India House (S), QC**: Built in 1705 for De Ramezay, Governor of Montréal
- **Chillicatt City Hall (S), BC**: Attractive 1912 concrete civic building
- **Connaught Building (S), ON**: Tudor Gothic style, 1913–16
- **Creation of the Province of Alberta (E), AB**: Province created in 1905
- **Creation of the Province of British Columbia (E), BC**: Province created in 1871
- **Creation of the Province of Manitoba (E), MB**: Province created in 1870
- **Creation of the Province of Saskatchewan (E), SK**: Province created in 1905
- **Denys, Nicholas (P), NB**: Trader, colonial promoter, began fishing ports in Acadia
- **Diefenbunker/Central Emergency**: Cold war bunker, symbol of nuclear deterrence strategy
- **Dominion Lands Survey System (E), MB**: 1871 system determined settlement patterns of Western Canada
- **Early Land Survey in Ontario (E), ON**: First four townships in Quinte area, for Loyalist settlers, 1783
- **Establishment of the Experimental Farm Branch (E)**: Five experimental farms established by the federal government, 1886
- **First Canadian House of Assembly (E), NS**: 1758 meeting was important step in development of democratic government
- **First Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (E), ON**: Session held in 1792, beginnings of representative government in Upper Canada
- **First Legislature of Manitoba (E), MB**: First meeting in 1871, after province established in 1870
- **First Meeting of the Executive Council of Upper Canada (E), ON**: 1792 meeting with Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe
- **First Meeting of the New Brunswick Legislature (E), NB**: 1786 meeting at Mallard House in province created by Loyalist settlement
- **First Ministry of Health (E), NB**: Established in 1918, W.F. Roberts, M.D. was first minister
- **Forestry Farm Park and Zoo (S), SK**: Important federal contribution to prairie forestation
- **Former Almonte Post Office (S), ON**: Early federal architecture in a small community
- **Former Brockville Post Office (S), ON**: Symbol of federal government in small community
- **Former Dominion Archives Building/Canadian War Museum (S), ON**: First national archives, Tudor Gothic style, built in 1904–06
- **Former Galt Post Office (S), ON**: Early federal government small urban post office
- **Former Geological Survey of Canada Building (S), ON**: First Ottawa home of Geological Survey of Canada
- **Former Hamilton Customs House (S), ON**: Elegant 1858 Italianate customs building
- **Former Montréal Customs House (S), QC**: Remains a remarkably fine example of Palladian architecture designed by John Ostell, 1836–38
- **Former Port Perry Town Hall (S), ON**: Municipal landmark, 1873
- **Former Prince Albert City Hall (S), SK**: Rare surviving 19th-century town hall on Prairies
- **Former Summerside Post Office (S), PE**: Early example of federal government presence, 1883–87
- **Fort Amherst (S), NF**: Site of 1777 fortifications, St. John’s Harbour
- **Fort Anne (S), NS**: 1695–1708 fortifications
- **Fort Langley (S), BC**: Early 19th-century Hudson’s Bay Company post
- **Fort St. James (S), BC**: 1806 fur trade post founded by Simon Fraser
Government Institutions — continued

Founding of New Brunswick (E), NB ........................................... Colony of New Brunswick established by Brigadier General Thomas Carleton in 1784

Fourth York Post Office (S), ON ............................................... Rare 1830s post office/residence, 1832–35

Fredericton City Hall (S), NB ..................................................... 1875–76, multi-functional municipal hall

Government House (S), NF ..................................................... Vice-regal residence, 1827–31

Government House (S), NS ..................................................... Excellent, early, Palladian style vice-regal residence

Government House (S), PE ..................................................... Neoclassical vice-regal residence

Government House (S), SK ..................................................... 1891–1905 territorial government building

Governors' Cottage/Château des Gouverneurs (S), QC ............... 1781 summer residence of governors and senior officials

Guelph City Hall (S), ON ..................................................... Formal, classical mid 19th-century civic building, 1856–57

Halifax and Castine (E), NS ..................................................... War of 1812, British occupation of north coast of Maine, 1814–15

Halifax City Hall (S), NS ..................................................... 1887 civic symbol on Grand Parade

Harkin, James Bernard (P), AB ............................................. Commissioner of the Dominion Parks Branch (1911–36), instituted the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

Havelock Township Hall (S), QC ............................................. 1868 rural town hall

Humboldt Post Office (S), SK ..................................................... 1911 Romanesque post office reflects growth of West

Kaslo Municipal Hall (S), BC ..................................................... Oldest municipal hall on British Columbia mainland

King, Dr. William Frederick (P), ON ......................................... Founder of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Dominion Observatory

Kingston City Hall (S), ON ..................................................... Landmark neoclassical civic building on waterfront

Kingston Customs House (S), ON ............................................. Elegant Italianate custom house, 1856–59

Langevin Block (S), ON ..................................................... Fine Second-Empire building for expanding federal government, 1883–89

Liverpool Town Hall (S), NS ..................................................... Dignified regional reflection of a national building type

Malahat Building/Old Victoria Customs House (S), BC ............... First Victoria customs house

Meetings of Parliament (E), ON ................................ ............... National museum building was seat of parliament, 1916–19

Meetings of Parliament, 1841–66 (E), ON ................................... Kingston was capital of united Canadas, 1841–43

Monklands/Villa Maria Convent (S), QC ..................................... 1794–1803 Palladian style, vice-regal home

Montmorency Park (S), QC ..................................................... Site of bishop’s palace; Parliament of Canada 1851–55

Montreal City Hall (S), QC ..................................................... First single-purpose city hall, Second-Empire style

Napanee Town Hall (S), ON ..................................................... 1856 town hall and market

New Quebec Customs House (S), QC ...................................... Rich Italianate building reflecting port’s growth

New Westminster (E), BC ..................................................... Capital of the colony of British Columbia from 1859–68

Newfoundland’s Entry into Confederation (E), NF ....................... Led by Joseph R. Smallwood, Newfoundland became tenth province in 1949

Number 2 Mechanics’ Volunteer Company Engine House (S), NB .... 19th-century neoclassical style firehall for hand-operated pumper fire engines

Old Government House (S), NB ............................................. Georgian-era vice-regal residence, 1826

Old Government House/St. Charles Scholasticate (S), SK ............. Seat of territorial government, 1878

Old Kingston Post Office (S), ON ............................................. Elegant Italianate post office, 1856–59

Old Quebec Customs House (S), QC ........................................ Restrained neoclassical 1831 government building in stone

Old Toronto City Hall and York County Court House (S), ON ..... Monumental Richardsonian Romanesque sandstone city hall, 1889–99

Old Toronto Post Office/Old Bank of Canada (S), ON .................. Outstanding Greek revival 1851–53 post office

Old Woodstock Town Hall (S), ON ......................................... Classically inspired civic structure, 1851–52

Oxford-on-Rideau Township Hall (S), ON ................................ Fine 1875 headquarters for rural government

Pearce, William (P), AB ..................................................... Government surveyor, planner for development of Western Canada

Perth Town Hall (S), ON ..................................................... Stately 1863–64 multi-purpose town hall

Portage La Prairie Public Building (S), MB ................................ Limestone building designed under Thomas Fuller

Postal Service (E), QC ..................................................... First courier service from Montréal to Québec in 1693, regular service in 1763

Postal Service in Nova Scotia (E), NS ........................................ Monthly packet ship service between Halifax and New York began in 1755

Prince Edward Island Becomes a Province of Canada (E), PE ........ Became the seventh province in 1873, after achieving responsible government in 1851

Province House (S), PE ..................................................... Neoclassical birthplace of Confederation
### Government Institutions — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province House (S), NS</td>
<td>Historic legislative building in outstanding Palladian style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec City Hall (S), QC</td>
<td>Stately civic building on site of old Jesuit college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rideau Hall and Landscaped Grounds (S), ON</td>
<td>Residence of Governor General with estate in British Natural style, began in 1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivière-du-Loup Town Hall (S), QC</td>
<td>1916 civic building reflecting growth of city governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberval Town Hall (S), QC</td>
<td>Civic building reflecting community prosperity, 1928–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Canadian Mint (S), ON</td>
<td>Mint designed in Castellated Gothic style, 1905–08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Hyacinthe Post Office (S), QC</td>
<td>Early symbol of federal government presence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat of Territorial Government (E), SK</td>
<td>Capital of North-west Territories was Fort Livingstone, 1876–78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seigneurial System (E)</td>
<td>Settlement pattern in New France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortt, Adam, C.M.G. (P), ON</td>
<td>Historian, author, member of first Canadian Civil Service Commission (1908–18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skelton, Oscar D. (P), ON</td>
<td>Historian, economist, developed the Department of External Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Boniface City Hall (S), MB</td>
<td>Imposing building by Victor Horwood, built in 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>Mid 19th-century Renaissance revival social and cultural centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul’s Anglican Church (S), NS</td>
<td>Early Palladian church, serving official Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Stephen Post Office (S), NB</td>
<td>Early symbol of federal government presence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Stephen’s Anglican Church (S), QC</td>
<td>Fine classically inspired 1820s garrison church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas City Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>Late Victorian civic building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas Rectory/Commissariat House and Garden (S), NF</td>
<td>1818 military stores and residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford City Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>Picturesque late 19th-century civic building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Prince Edward Island (E), PE</td>
<td>Survey of Prince Edward Island and coastal waters by Captain S. Holland, 1764–66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talon, Jean (P), QC</td>
<td>Intendant of New France (1665–68 and 1670–72), reorganized its structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunder Bay Tourist Pagoda (S), ON</td>
<td>Whimsical 1909 information kiosk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue’s Island (S), NB</td>
<td>Capital of Acadia, 1678–84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truro Post Office (S), NS</td>
<td>Early symbol of federal government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria City Hall (S), BC</td>
<td>Earliest extant western town hall, Second-Empire style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Hall/Cobourg Town Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>Ornate mid 19th-century multi-purpose town hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Hall/Petrolia Town Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>Opulent town hall of prosperous oil era, 1887–89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfe Island Township Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>1856 Italianate rural town hall</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SECURITY AND THE LAW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Field Force (E), AB</td>
<td>Led by Major-General Strange during the North-West Rebellion, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberton Court House (S), PE</td>
<td>1877 circuit court house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annapolis County Court House (S), NS</td>
<td>Archetypal 1837 Palladian style colonial court house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigonish County Court House (S), NS</td>
<td>Typical mid 19th-century Maritime court house, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Cut Knife Hill (S), SK</td>
<td>Cree repulse Canadian attack, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Duck Lake (S), SK</td>
<td>First battle of 1885 North-West Rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Fish Creek (S), SK</td>
<td>Site of battle between Métis and Canadian forces, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Seven Oaks (S), MB</td>
<td>Conflict between Métis and Red River settlers, 1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleford Court House (S), SK</td>
<td>1909 symbol of justice in new province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleford-Swift Current Trail (E), SK</td>
<td>Used by Canadian militia to reach Battleford, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begbie, Sir Matthew Baillie (P), BC</td>
<td>Famous judge, Chief Justice of British Columbia (1870–94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackfoot Crossing (S), AB</td>
<td>Traditional meeting place on Blackfoot Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloody Falls (S), NU</td>
<td>Pre-contact hunting and fishing sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton–Est Town Hall (S), QC</td>
<td>Erected in 1867 by community out of local wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying Place of the Bay of Quinte (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of 1787 treaty between British and Mississauga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlotte County Court House (S), NB</td>
<td>Fine early example of Maritime court house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Hills Massacre (E), SK</td>
<td>1873 attack on Assiniboines by wolf hunters, North-West Mounted Police restored order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3 — Governing Canada

Security and the Law — continued

Duff, Sir Lyman Poore (P) ........................................ Chief Justice of Canada (1933–44), expert in constitutional law
Dumont, Gabriel (P), SK ........................................ Métis leader in Saskatchewan, military commander in North-West Rebellion
Establishment of the North-West Mounted Police (E), SK ................................ Created to exercise Canadian sovereignty and enforce law, 1873
Ewart, John Skirving (P), MB ................................. Lawyer, publicist, in Manitoba schools dispute (1890–96)
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles (P), QC .............................. Chief Justice of Canada, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec (1918–23); chief counsel for Louis Riel (1885)
Former Vancouver Law Courts (S), BC ........................ Imposing urban court house in Beaux-Arts style
Former Victoria Law Courts (S), BC .................................. Earliest British Columbia court house, distinctive eclectic design
Fort Battleford (S), SK .......................................... North-West Mounted Police headquarters, 1876
Fort Calgary (S), AB ............................................. Site of 1875 North-West Mounted Police post
Fort Livingstone (S), SK .......................................... Original headquarters of North-West Mounted Police
Fort MacLeod (S), AB ........................................ Site of North-West Mounted Police headquarters, 1876–78
Fort Pitt (S), SK .................................................. Site of Hudson’s Bay Company post, signing of Treaty No. 6
Fort Qu’Appelle (S), SK ....................................... Hudson’s Bay Company fort, negotiation of Treaty No. 4
Fort Saint-Jean (S), QC ........................................ Early North-West Mounted Police post
Fort Walsh (S), SK ................................................ Early North-West Mounted Police post
Fort Whoop-Up (S), AB ......................................... Whisky post, led to formation of North-West Mounted Police
Frenchman Butte (S), SK ......................................... Site of 1885 battle, Cree and Canadian troops
Frog Lake Massacre (S), AB .................................. Site of Cree uprising, 1885
Frontenac County Court House (S), ON ............... Monumental neoclassical court house facing Lake Ontario, opened in 1858
Grant, Cuthbert (P), MB ......................................... Métis leader at Battle of Seven Oaks (1816), Warden of the Plains for Hudson’s Bay Company
Halifax Court House (S), NS .................................. 1858 Italianate court house
Harbour Grace Court House (S), NF ........................ Oldest court house in Newfoundland, 1830
Herschel Island (E),YT ......................................... Canadian sovereignty in the Western Arctic; inter-cultural contact at Herschel Island; whaling industry in Western Arctic
Indian Treaty No. 1 (E), MB ................................. Signed in 1871, Ojibway and Swampy Cree ceded Territory of Manitoba
Indian Treaty No. 3 (E), ON ................................. Signed in 1873, Ojibway (Saulteaux) and Chippewa ceded northwestern Ontario
Indian Treaty No. 6 (E), SK ................................. Signed in 1876, Cree ceded territories to the Crown
Indian Treaty of 1778 (E), NB ................................. Treaty to confirm the loyalty of the Mi’kmaq and Malecite to the Crown
Japanese Canadian Internment (E), BC .................... Internment of 22,000 Japanese-Canadians during World War II
Joliette Court House (S), QC ................................ Mid 19th-century standard plan court house
Kingston Penitentiary (S), ON ................................. Oldest penitentiary in Canada, begun in 1834
L’Isle-Verte Court House (S), QC .............................. Domestic-style court house serving rural area, 1859–60
Lacombe, Albert, O.M.I. (P), AB ............................... Roman Catholic missionary in the Canadian West (1852–1916), to the Blackfoot and Cree
Leeds and Grenville County Court House (S), ON ........ 1840s neoclassical colonial courthouse
MacGill, Helen Gregory (P), BC ............................. Juvenile court judge; internationally acknowledged expert who campaigned for women’s suffrage and law reform
Mackenzie, William Lyon (P), BC ............................. Leader of 1837 Rebellion in Upper Canada, legislator (1850–58)
MacNab, Sir Allan Napier (P), ON .......................... Jurist and legislator, Premier of Province of Canada (1854–56)
McDougall, Reverend George Millward (P), AB ........ Methodist missionary in the North-West Territories (1860–76), signing of Treaty No. 6
McKee’s Purchase (E), ON ................................. Treaty to obtain Crown title to southwestern Ontario, 1790
McKee’s Purchase (E), ON ................................. Treaty to obtain Crown title to southwestern Ontario, 1790
Middlesex County Court House (S), ON .................. Castellated Gothic court house, 1827–31
Montgomery’s Tavern (S), ON ............................... Headquarters of leaders of 1837 Rebellion
### Security and the Law — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moose Jaw Court House (S), SK</td>
<td>Beaux-Arts symbol of justice in new province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrin College/Former Québec Prison (S), QC</td>
<td>Early prison, notable regional expression of Palladianism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdoch, Beamish (P), NS</td>
<td>Lawyer, politician, author, wrote <em>Epitome of the Laws of Nova Scotia</em> (1832–33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy, Emily Ferguson (Janey Canuck) (P), AB</td>
<td>First woman judge in British Commonwealth, fought for women’s rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Island (S), ON</td>
<td>Archaeological remains related to shipbuilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neepawa Court House/Beautiful Plains County Court Building (S), MB</td>
<td>1884 court house, town hall, jail and theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara District Court House (S), ON</td>
<td>Mid 19th-century multi-purpose civic structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara Land Purchases (E), ON</td>
<td>Treaties with Mississauga and Chippewa, 1781, 1784 and 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgoode Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>Begun in 1829, elegant seat of courts and law society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacemakers (P), AB</td>
<td>Father Albert Lacombe and the Reverend John McDougall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Arthur (E), ON</td>
<td>Wolseley’s Red River expeditionary force camped in Port Arthur at the foot of Arthur Street in 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec Court House (S), QC</td>
<td>Imposing 1883–87 Second-Empire symbol of justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Crow (P), AB</td>
<td>Head Chief of the Blood Tribe, signed Treaty No. 7 in 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, Chief Justice John (P), NF</td>
<td>Important Newfoundland jurist and historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Sir William Buell (P), ON</td>
<td>First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada (1875–79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossland Court House (S), BC</td>
<td>Early regional expression of a Canadian court house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint John County Court House (S), NB</td>
<td>Early symbol of British colonial justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Jean, Idola (P), QC</td>
<td>Leader in the fight for women’s suffrage in Quebec and for reform of the Civil Code in the 1920s and 1930s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Penitentiary (S), QC</td>
<td>Important federal prison, founded in 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Anne/Port Dauphin (S), NS</td>
<td>Precursor of Louisbourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewell, Jonathan (P), QC</td>
<td>Chief Justice of Lower Canada, early advocate of Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s Court House (S), NF</td>
<td>Sandstone Romanesque urban court house, 1900–04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Roch (S), BC</td>
<td>First vessel to navigate Northwest Passage west to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele Narrows (S), SK</td>
<td>Last engagement of North-West Rebellion, 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele, Sir Samuel Benfield (P), ON</td>
<td>Soldier, Superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police (1885–1903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrender of Indian Lands (E), ON</td>
<td>Lands north and west of Lake Simcoe obtained by treaties of 1798, 1815 and 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Court House (S), AB</td>
<td>Oldest court house in Alberta, completed in 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty No. 7 Signing Site (S), AB</td>
<td>Treaty signed in 1877 with Blackfoot Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turgeon, William Ferdinand Alphonse (P), SK</td>
<td>Saskatchewan Attorney General (1907–21), judge and diplomat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Canadian Act of 1793 Against Slavery (E), ON</td>
<td>First legislation in the British Empire against slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verrier, Louis Guillaume (P), QC</td>
<td>Founded the first law school in Canada (1733)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran’s Charter (E), ON</td>
<td>Provided re-establishment benefits to ex-service men and women, expanded educational system, movement to reintegrate the disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh, James Morrow (P), SK</td>
<td>Superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police (1873–83), Commissioner of Yukon Territory (1897–98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetaskiwin Court House (S), AB</td>
<td>Classic symbol of justice in the developing West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg Law Courts (S), MB</td>
<td>Monumental 1912–16 symbol of law and order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wintersing Site (S), ON</td>
<td>Early French exploration site (de Casson and de Galinée), 1669–70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York County Court House (S), NB</td>
<td>Early brick court house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MILITARY AND DEFENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104th Regiment (E), NB</td>
<td>War of 1812, march from Fredericton to Kingston and Fort George in 1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action at Butler’s Farm (E), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812, Americans defeated by Indian allies in 1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty House (S), NS</td>
<td>Exceptional 1819 Palladian-style naval residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Highway (E), BC</td>
<td>Joint United States-Canada defence project, 1941–43, Dawson Creek to Fairbanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Military and Defence — continued

American Military Presence in Newfoundland (E), NF ..................... Commemorates American bases in Newfoundland during World War II
Amherstburg Navy Yard (S), ON ...................................... Site of British naval yard, 1796–1813; War of 1812
Artillery Park (S), QC .................................................. Important complex of 18th- and 19th-century defence structures
Attack at Grand-Pré (E), NS ............................................. French and Indian capture of Grand-Pré in 1747
Barker, Lieutenant Colonel William George “Billy”, V.C. (P), MB ...... Renowned and decorated serviceman, leading air ace
Batoche (S), SK ......................................................... Métis village, site of 1885 Battle of Batoche
Battle Hill (S), ON ...................................................... Site of Battle of the Longwoods, 1814, War of 1812
Battle of Beaver Dams (S), ON ........................................ Site of 1813 British victory (Laura Secord), Battle of Beechwoods; War of 1812
Battle of Chippawa (S), ON ............................................ Site of 1814 battle, War of 1812
Battle of Cook’s Mills (S), ON ......................................... Site of British victory, War of 1812
Battle of Crysol’s Farm (S), ON ....................................... Site of one of decisive battles of War of 1812
Battle of Eccles Hill (S), QC ............................................ Foiled Fenian invasion, 1870
Battle of Fort George (E), ON ......................................... War of 1812, capture of Fort George by Americans, 1813
Battle of Île-aux-Noix (E), QC .......................................... War of 1812, American sloops Eagle and Growler captured, 1813
Battle of Lacolle (S), QC ................................................ Defence against American attack, 1814; War of 1812
Battle of Lundy’s Lane (S), ON ........................................ Site of bloodiest battle of War of 1812
Battle of Montmorency (S), QC ......................................... Site of 1759 battle, Montcalm defeated Wolfe
Battle of Odelltown (E), QC ............................................. Last battle of the 1837–38 Rebellion
Battle of Petitcodiac (E), NB ............................................ French victory over British in Acadia, 1755
Battle of Rivière des Prairies/Battle of Coulée Grou (S), QC .......... Site of 1690 battle between French and Iroquois
Battle of September 6th, 1775 (S), QC ................................. British victory over invading Americans, 1775
Battle of Signal Hill (E), NF ............................................ Last battle of the Seven Years’ War in North America, 1762
Battle of Stoney Creek (S), ON ......................................... Site of British victory, War of 1812
Battle of the Cedars (S), QC ............................................. 1776 British victory over invading American army
Battle of the Châteauguay (S), QC .................................... Site of 1813 battle in defence of Lower Canada, War of 1812
Battle of the Lake of Two Mountains (S), QC ......................... Site of defeat of Iroquois by French, 1689
Battle of the Restigouche (S), QC ..................................... Site of last naval battle in Seven Years’ War
Battle of the Windmill (S), ON ......................................... Attempted mission foiled, 1838
Battle of Trois-Rivières (S), QC ......................................... Site of British victory over American troops, 1776
Bay Street Drill Hall (S), BC ............................................. Fortress-like World War I drill hall, 1914–15
Beaumont-Hamel (S), France ............................................. Represents Newfoundland’s accomplishment, contribution and sacrifice in World War I
Bishop, William Avery “Billy”, V.C. (P), ON .............................. World War I flying ace, awarded Victoria Cross
Bloody Creek (S), NS .................................................... Site of two French-English battles, 1711 and 1757
Bois Blanc Island Blockhouse (S), ON ................................ 1839 wooden blockhouse, built after 1837 Rebellion
Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse (S), ON ................................ Round stone light tower, 1837
Bridge Island/Chimney Island (S), ON ................................ War of 1812 naval station
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (E), ON ..................... Schools established across Canada to train Commonwealth airmen in World War II
Burlington Heights (S), ON ............................................. War of 1812 site
Butler’s Barracks (S), ON .............................................. Complex represents 150 years of military history
Butler’s Rangers (E), ON ................................................ Loyalist force that raided American frontier, 1777–83
Canadians and the Normandy Landing (E), France ..................... Successful capture of Juno Beach by Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen
Capitulation of Montréal (E), QC ....................................... Surrender of Montréal in 1760
Capture of Detroit (E), ON ............................................. War of 1812, surrender of Detroit to General Brock
Capture of the Ohio and Somers (E), ON ................................ War of 1812, capture of two United States warships on Lake Erie, 1814
Capture of the Tigress and Scorpion (E), ON .......................... War of 1812, capture of two United States warships in 1814 on Georgian Bay
Carbonear Island (E), NF .............................................. Defence of English settlements against French attacks in 1697 and 1705
Carillon Barracks (S), QC .............................................. Early 19th-century stone military building
Carleton Martello Tower (S), NB ...................................... Fortification built to defend Saint John during War of 1812
### Military and Defence — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Castle Hill (S), NF</td>
<td>17th- and 18th-century French and British fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathcart Tower (S), ON</td>
<td>Mid 19th-century British imperial masonry fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery of Heroes (S), QC</td>
<td>Final resting place of more than 1,000 French, British, Canadian and Aboriginal soldiers and officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, Enos (P), NS</td>
<td>Privateer and entrepreneur, important role in development of Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosby, Admiral Phillips (P), NS</td>
<td>Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean (1786–90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coteau-du-Lac (S), QC</td>
<td>18th-century transportation and defence structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currie, Sir Arthur William (P), ON</td>
<td>Commander of the Canadian Corps in 1914, first General in the Canadian Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’Anville’s Encampment (S), NS</td>
<td>French expedition to retake Louisbourg, 1746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d’Ilerville, Pierre Le Moyne (P), QC</td>
<td>Famous soldier of New France, raided English posts (1688–97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Salaberry House (S), QC</td>
<td>Palladian-style manor of Charles-Michel d’Irumberry de Salaberry, hero of War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Salaberry, Lieutenant-Colonel</td>
<td>Commanded the Voltigeur Corps in the War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Verchères, Madeleine (P), QC</td>
<td>Defended “The Family Fort in Verchères” from attacking Iroquois in 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence of the Châteauguay Ford (E), QC</td>
<td>War of 1812, 1813 battle in defence of the ford at Châteauguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence of York (E), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812, commemorates defenders of York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diefenbunker/Central Emergency Government</td>
<td>Cold war bunker, symbol of nuclear deterrence strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon, Thomas (P), NB</td>
<td>Soldier, brought reinforcements in 1776 to end siege of Fort Beauséjour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond, Sir Gordon (P), ON</td>
<td>Commander of the British Forces in Upper Canada (1813–14); War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drury, Sir Charles Carter (P), NB</td>
<td>Admiral (1908) in the Royal Navy, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (1905)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elora Drill Shed (S), ON</td>
<td>Early phase of drill hall construction in Canada, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement at the Forty (E), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812, British victory over Americans, 1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esquimalt Naval Stations (S), BC</td>
<td>Historic naval district with significant built resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield on the Thames (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of Delaware Mission, destroyed in 1813; War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight at the Long Sault (E), QC</td>
<td>Last stand of Dollard des Ormeaux against the Iroquois, 1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Military Test Flights (E), ON</td>
<td>Military demonstration of aircraft flight in 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Amherst (S), NF</td>
<td>Site of 1777 fortifications, St. John’s Harbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Anne (S), NS</td>
<td>1695–1708 fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Beauséjour (S), NB</td>
<td>Remnants of 1751 French fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Chamblay (S), QC</td>
<td>Restored and stabilized 1709 stone fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Charnisy (S), NB</td>
<td>Site of French fort, 1645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Churchill (S), MB</td>
<td>Built by Samuel Hearne in 1783, reached by rail in 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Crevier (S), QC</td>
<td>Site of 1687 French wooden fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort de Lévis (S), QC</td>
<td>Site of last stand of France in Canada, 1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Drummond (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of 1814 redoubt and battery; War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Edward (S), NS</td>
<td>Oldest blockhouse in Canada, 1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Erie (S), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812; rebuilt 1937–39 by Niagara Parks Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Frontenac (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of 1673 French fort, captured by British in 1758; Fort Catarachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaspareaux (S), NB</td>
<td>Military ruins and cemetery of 1751 French fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort George (S), ON</td>
<td>Reconstructed British fort from War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Henry (S), ON</td>
<td>British fort completed in 1836 to defend Rideau Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Howe (S), NB</td>
<td>Built in 1777 to defend Saint John River from Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Jemseg (S), NB</td>
<td>Site of 1659 English post, captured by Dutch in 1674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort La Tour (S), NB</td>
<td>Site of French fort, 1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Laprairie (S), QC</td>
<td>Site of French fort, 1687–1713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lawrence (S), NS</td>
<td>English fort, 1750–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lennox (S), QC</td>
<td>Outstanding example of early 19th-century fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Malden (S), ON</td>
<td>19th-century border fortification; Fort Amherst; War of 1812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Military and Defence — continued**

- **Fort McNab (S), NS**
  - Fort built in 1889 to defend Halifax Harbour

- **Fort Mississauga (S), ON**
  - 19th-century brick tower within star-shaped earthworks; War of 1812

- **Fort Nashwaak (Naxaan) (S), NB**
  - Site of French fort, 1692–98

- **Fort Nerepis (S), NB**
  - Site of 1749 French fort on Aboriginal site; Fort Boishebert

- **Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy (S), QC**
  - Part of Québec City's fortification system

- **Fort Norfolk (S), ON**
  - Site of unfinished British navy yard and fort, 1813; War of 1812

- **Fort Richelieu (S), QC**
  - One of the earliest forts in New France, 1642

- **Fort Rodd Hill (S), BC**
  - Late 19th-century fort to defend Victoria-Esquimalt fortifications

- **Fort Saint-Jean (S), QC**
  - Built in 1725 for protection of Christian Iroquois

- **Fort St. Joseph (S), ON**
  - British military outpost on western frontier, 1796–1812; War of 1812

- **Fort St. Louis (S), NS**
  - Site of French fort, 1630

- **Fort St. Peters (S), NS**
  - French trading post and fort, 1650–1758

- **Fort Ste-Thérése (S), QC**
  - Site of French fort for defence against Iroquois, 1665

- **Fort Townshend (S), NF**
  - Headquarters of Newfoundland garrison, 1779–1871

- **Fort Trois-Rivières (S), QC**
  - Wooden fort, 1634–68, foundation of modern city

- **Fort Trench (S), NS**
  - Built following 1837 uprising, now Collège militaire royal

- **Fort Trench (S), QC**
  - Site of French fort, 1630–15 military buildings among oldest in Toronto; War of 1812

- **Fortifications of Québec (S), QC**
  - 4.6-km network of walls, gates and squares

- **Fortress of Louisbourg (S), NS**
  - Reconstruction of 18th-century French fortress

- **François Bâby House (S), ON**
  - 1811 classically-inspired residence linked to War of 1812

- **Fredericton Military Compound (S), NB**
  - Important grouping of British colonial military buildings

- **Frenchman's Creek (S), ON**
  - Site of British victory; War of 1812

- **Gananoque (E), ON**
  - Harbour fortification; contains Fort Charlotte

- **Georges Island (S), NS**
  - 1840 conical stone monument, with stairway, to the Glengarry and Argyle Regiment

- **Glengarry Landing (S), ON**
  - Site of building of flotilla used in 1814 campaign; War of 1812

- **Grande Allée Drill Hall (S), QC**
  - Unique 1887 château-style drill hall

- **Grassy Island (S), NS**
  - Centre of English fishery in 18th century

- **Haliburton, Sir Arthur Lawrence (Lord Haliburton) (P), NS**
  - British army officer and civil servant

- **Halifax Armory (S), NS**
  - Large, urban, Romanesque Revival drill hall for the active militia, 1895–99

- **Halifax Citadel (S), NS**
  - Restored British masonry fort, 1828–56

- **Halifax World War II Coastal Defences (S), NS**
  - Safe port for World War II convoy assembly, Atlantic bulwark

- **Hamilton and Scourge (S), ON**
  - American gunships capsized and sunk in 1813; War of 1812

- **HMCS Haida (S), NS**
  - Only surviving Flower-class corvette; Battle of the Atlantic, World War II

- **HMCS Sackville (S), NS**
  - Last of World War II Tribal-class destroyers

- **Hughes, Sir Samuel (P), ON**
  - Soldier, journalist, federal Minister of Militia and Defence (1911–16)

- **Indian Battle of 1870 (E), AB**
  - Last great battle, Cree and Assiniboine against the Blackfoot Confederacy

- **Japanese Canadian Internment (E), BC**
  - Internment of 22,000 Japanese Canadians during World War II

- **John Weir Foote Armoury (S), ON**
  - Major urban drill hall, built in 1887–88 and 1908

- **Kiix?in Village and Fortress (S), BC**
  - Archaeological sites of First Nations village and fortress with significant architectural remains

- **Kingston Dry Dock (S), ON**
  - Built in 1890, World War II corvettes made here

- **Kingston Fortifications (S), ON**
  - Site of the royal naval dockyard during the War of 1812, canal

- **Kingston Navy Yard (S), ON**
  - Established in 1789, declined after 1817 Treaty

- **Lachine Canal (S), QC**
  - Non-operational; five locks, railway/road bridges

- **Lachine Massacre (E), QC**
  - Killing of 200 settlers by 1,500 Iroquois in 1689

- **Le Moyne, Charles and His Family (P), QC**
  - Charles Le Moyne (1626–85), fathered dynasty of soldiers and colonizers

- **Lemuel Sherman Barn/Military Hospital (E), ON**
  - War of 1812, used as a military hospital by both sides

- **Liverpool Privateers (E), NS**
  - Protected Nova Scotia coast, fought French, Spanish and American ships
### Military and Defence — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longueuil Fort (S), QC</td>
<td>Site of a stone fort built by French, 1685–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macdonald, Major Margaret C. (P), NS</td>
<td>Matron-in-Chief of the Canadian Nursing Service during World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion (E), ON</td>
<td>Volunteer force formed to oppose Fascists in Spanish Civil War, 1937–39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March West/Fort Dufferin (E), MB</td>
<td>Newly-formed North-West Mounted Police set out for Alberta in 1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquis De Malouze (Vessel) (E), QC</td>
<td>French ship scuttled in the Battle of Restigouche, 1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mascarene, Jean-Paul (P), NS</td>
<td>Governor of Nova Scotia (1744), held Annapolis Royal against French (1744–46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrae, Lieutenant-Colonel John (P), ON</td>
<td>Canadian Army physician, wrote “In Flanders Fields”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meductic Indian Village/Fort Meductic (S), NB</td>
<td>Principal Maliseet settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrickville Blockhouse (S), ON</td>
<td>Part of lock system of Rideau Canal, built in 1832–33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mewata Drill Hall/Calgary Drill Hall (S), AB</td>
<td>Outstanding, large-scale, World War I urban armoury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohawks at Annapolis Royal (E), NS</td>
<td>Mohawks from New York enlisted to prevent Mi’kmaq attacks, 1712–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murney Tower (S), ON</td>
<td>Mid 19th-century British imperial masonry fortification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray, James (P), QC</td>
<td>Governor of Quebec (1764–68), Military Governor of Quebec District (1760–64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray, Rear Admiral Leonard Warren (P), NS</td>
<td>Organized the Allies’ North Atlantic convoy system during World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (Vessel) (E), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812, burned by the Americans in 1814, on the Nottawasaga River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanticoke (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of militia engagement, 1813; War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Encounter (E), NS</td>
<td>British attack on French fleet headed for Louisbourg, 1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Construction Battalion, C.E.F. (E), NS</td>
<td>Contribution of Blacks to Canadian effort in World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 (E), ON</td>
<td>Turning point in the history of Canada’s participation in international affairs; emerging diplomatic presence with influence on international stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterborough Drill Hall/Armoury (S), ON</td>
<td>Major urban drill hall, built in 1907–09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point Frederick Buildings (S), ON</td>
<td>Former 1812 British naval base, War of 1812, now Royal Military College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe au Baril (S), ON</td>
<td>Last two French warships on Lake Ontario built on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope, Georgina Fane (P), PE</td>
<td>Canada’s first nursing matron (1908), Army Medical Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-la-Joye/Fort Amherst (S), PE</td>
<td>Remains of British and French forts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales Tower (S), NS</td>
<td>Late 18th-century stone defence tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro Patria (E), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812, seamen of the Royal Navy and provincial marine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec Conferences (1943–44) (E), QC</td>
<td>Churchill, Roosevelt and Mackenzie King met to plan Allied strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec Garrison Club (S), QC</td>
<td>Only military club in Canada that perpetuates the British colonial tradition of assembling military officers in a social environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec Martello Towers (S), QC</td>
<td>1808–12 sandstone fortifications of British military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenston Heights (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of 1812 Battle of Queenston Heights, War of 1812; includes Brock Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson, Major John (P), ON</td>
<td>Soldier (War of 1812), poet and novelist, founded the New Era journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rideau Canal (S), ON</td>
<td>Operational canal, 202-km route, 45 locks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridgeway Battlefield (S), ON</td>
<td>Site of battle against Fenian raiders, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Charles Walker (P), ON</td>
<td>Soldier and author, wrote Canada and Canadian Defence (1910)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Flying Corps Hangars (S), ON</td>
<td>Rare World War I aviation hangars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Navy on Lake Champlain (E), QC</td>
<td>Defence of Canada in 1776–77 and War of 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sack of Lunenburg (E), NS</td>
<td>American privateers looted the town in 1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scots Fort (S), NS</td>
<td>Site of Sir William Alexander’s settlement, 1629–31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Battle of Laprairie (S), QC</td>
<td>1691 battle, New York militia and French soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon and Chesapeake (Vessels) (E), NS</td>
<td>War of 1812, capture of the USS Chesapeake in 1813, important British victory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoal Tower (S), ON</td>
<td>Mid 19th-century British imperial masonry fortifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siege of Québec, 1775 (E), QC</td>
<td>Failed attempt by Americans in 1775–76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Hill (S), NF</td>
<td>Commemorates defence of St. John’s; includes the Cabot Tower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Military and Defence — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simcoe, John Graves (P), ON</td>
<td>Commander Queen’s Rangers (1777–81); first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (1791–96)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Nations (E), ON</td>
<td>Loyal services in the Seven Years’ War, American Revolution, War of 1812 and 1837–38 Rebellion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirmish at McCrae’s House (E), ON</td>
<td>War of 1812, British capture of American troops in 1813</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrews Blockhouse (S), NB</td>
<td>Restored wooden blockhouse from War of 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s World War II Coastal Defences (S), NF</td>
<td>Safe port for World War II convoy assembly; Atlantic Bulwark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Laurent Class of Canadian Warship (E), NS</td>
<td>First major vessels to be completely Canadian in concept and design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Barracks/New Fort (S), ON</td>
<td>1841 Royal Engineers military barracks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studholme, Major Gilfred (P), NB</td>
<td>Built Fort Howe (1777) to defend against Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulpician Towers/Fort de la Montagne (S), QC</td>
<td>Late 17th-century towers, once bastions of fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney World War II Coastal Defences (S), NS</td>
<td>Safe port for World War II convoy assembly; Atlantic Bulwark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecumseh (P), ON</td>
<td>Shawnee leader, organizer of Western tribes’ alliance with the British in 1812; War of 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torbay (E), NF</td>
<td>Landing of British forces in 1762, prior to Battle of Signal Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetch, Samuel (P), NS</td>
<td>Soldier, Governor of Nova Scotia (1710–17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran’s Charter (E), ON</td>
<td>Provided re-establishment benefits to ex-service men and women, expanded educational system, movement to reintegrate the disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vimy Ridge (S), France</td>
<td>Represents Canada’s accomplishment, contribution and sacrifice in World War I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrooman’s Battery (S), ON</td>
<td>Key earthenwork in Battle of Queenston Heights; War of 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis, Provo (P), NS</td>
<td>Royal navy officer, participated in the capture of the USS Chesapeake (1813); War of 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watts, George Edward (P), NS</td>
<td>Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy; served in the War of 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westphal, Philip (P), NS</td>
<td>Admiral (1866) in the Royal Navy; served in America and Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westphal, Sir George Augustus (P), NS</td>
<td>Admiral (1863) in the Royal Navy; served in Battle of Trafalgar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfe’s Landing (S), NS</td>
<td>Successful landing led to capture of Louisbourg, 1758</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolseley Barracks (S), ON</td>
<td>Important early military training and residential facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolseley, William (P), NS</td>
<td>Admiral (1819) in the Royal Navy, served in the East Indies and Mediterranean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in the Military in World War II, Entry of (E)</td>
<td>Women’s service within the Canadian Army, Canadian Air Force and Canadian Navy in World War II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeo, Sir James Lucas (P), ON</td>
<td>Commander of the British Forces on the Great Lakes, War of 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York Redoubt (S), NS</td>
<td>Major seaward defences of Halifax Harbour from the American Revolutionary War until World War II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CANADA AND THE WORLD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825 (E), BC</td>
<td>Established boundary between British and Russian possessions on West Coast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Charter (E), NF</td>
<td>Basis for United Nations Charter, issued in 1941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont-Hamel (S), France</td>
<td>Represents Newfoundland’s accomplishment, contribution and sacrifice in World War I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Water Treaty of 1909 (E), ON</td>
<td>Negotiated between the American and British governments to settle outstanding environmental issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Sovereignty in the Arctic Archipelago (E), NT</td>
<td>Events associated with exercise of Canadian sovereignty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Délina Fishery/Franklin’s Fort (S), NT</td>
<td>Wintering quarters of Sir John Franklin and his second expedition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization (E), QC</td>
<td>First of the new United Nations agencies, established in 1945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, Sir George Eulas (P), NB</td>
<td>Statesman, orator and administrator, supporter of the League of Nations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herschel Island (E), YT</td>
<td>Canadian sovereignty in the Western Arctic; inter-cultural contact at Herschel Island; whaling industry in Western Arctic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mackenzie Papineau-Battalion (E), ON  
North American Boundary Commission of 1872–1876 (E), MB  
North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 (E), ON  
Opening of the St. Lawrence to All Nations (E), QC  
Oregon Treaty of 1846 (E), BC  
Pearson, Lester Bowles (P), ON  
Pope, Sir Joseph (P), PE  
Roosevelt, Franklin D. and Campobello Island (E), NB  
Vanier, Georges-Philias (P), QC  
Vimy Ridge (S), France  
Wreck of the Elizabeth and Mary (S), QC  

Volunteer force formed to oppose Fascists in Spanish Civil War, 1937–39  
Last gap in the transcontinental boundary between Canada and the United States  
Turning point in the history of Canada’s participation in international affairs; emerging diplomatic presence with influence on international stage  
1849 revocation of navigation laws banning foreign ships  
Established the 49th parallel as the United States-Canada border west of Rockies  
Prime Minister of Canada (1963–68); Nobel Peace Prize (1956)  
Distinguished civil servant (1878–1925), Department of External Affairs, author  
Roosevelt’s summer home on his “beloved island”  
Governor General of Canada (1959–67), soldier, ambassador to France (1944–53)  
Represents Canada’s accomplishment, contribution and sacrifice in World War I  
One of four vessels from the fleet of Admiral William Phips, lost in 1690
Appendix 4 — Building Social and Community Life

Community Organization

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead (S), ON ........................................... Childhood home of activist and organizer Adelaide Hunter Hoodless
Africville (S), NS ................................................................. Community representative of Black settlement in Nova Scotia, enduring symbol to Black Canadians
Belcourt, Reverend Georges-Antoine (P), PE ........................................ Roman Catholic missionary at Red River (1831–58), founded Farmer’s Bank of Rustico, Prince Edward Island
Brilliant Suspension Bridge (S), BC .................................................. Doukhobor-built bridge, symbol of Doukhobor culture
Caisse Populaire (Mouvement Desjardins) (E), QC ......................... Cooperative banks — began in Lévis, Quebec in 1901
Cooperative Union of Canada (E), ON .............................. Formed in 1909 by George Keen, Ontario and Nova Scotia Cooperative Societies
Frontier College (E) .......................................................... Provided social welfare and education to isolated resource-based workers
Gravelbourg Ecclesiastical Buildings (S), SK ................................. Major cathedral, bishop’s residence and convent school from Prairie Cooperative Societies
Caisse Populaire (Mouvement Desjardins) (E), QC ......................... Cooperative banks — began in Lévis, Quebec in 1901

Religious Institutions

Bourgeoys, Marguerite (P), QC ........................................... Founded Congrégation de Notre-Dame (1658), first Canadian religious community
Brick, Reverend John Gough (P), AB ........................................... Anglican missionary, settlement of Peace River district
Caughnawaga Mission / Mission of St. Francis Xavier (S), QC ........ Jesuit mission to Mohawks established 1647
Caughnawaga Presbytery (S), QC ............................................. Oldest surviving building at mission, 18th century
Christ Church/Quidi Vidi Church (S), NF .................................. Early 19th-century outport village church
Christ Church Royal Chapel (S), ON .......................................... Historic royal chapel linked with establishment of Mohawk Peoples in Ontario
Church of Our Lady of Good Hope (S), NT ................................ Early northern Oblate mission church, outstanding interior decoration
Church of the Holy Cross (S), BC ............................................. Fine Carpenters’ Gothic mission church by Salish craftsmen, 1905–08
Clinch, Reverend John (P), NF ................................................. Medical and missionary pioneer, introduced Jenner vaccine for smallpox
Congrégation de Notre-dame (E), QC ....................................... Founded circa 1650 by Marguerite Bourgeoys for children’s education
Congregation Emanu-el Temple (S), NJ .................................. Oldest surviving synagogue in Canada, built in 1863
Coughlan, Reverend Laurence (P), NF ..................................... First Methodist mission in British North America (1765) at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland
d’Youville, Sainte-Marie-Marguerite (P), QC ....................... Founder of the Order of the Sisters of Charity (1737); sainthood 1990
Demers, Bishop Modeste (P), BC ........................................... First Roman Catholic bishop of Vancouver Island (1846), missionary to the Columbia district
First Canadian Hospital (S), QC ............................................. Site of Augustine Order Hospital
Fort Sainte Marie II (S), ON .................................................. Jesuit mission to Hurons, 1649–50
Free Meeting House (S), NB .................................................. 1821 meeting house, symbol of ecumenical spirit
Gravelbourg Ecclesiastical Buildings (S), SK ................................. Major cathedral, bishop’s residence and convent school from Prairie Franco-Catholic colony
Grey Nuns of Montréal (E), QC ........................................... Founded by Sainte-Marie-Marguerite d’Youville in 1747 to care for the sick
Grey Nuns’ Convent (S), MB .................................................. Early Red River frame mission house, erected in 1845–51
Hart, Ezekiel (P), QC .......................................................... First Jewish legislator in Canada, Member of Quebec Assembly (1807), influenced 1832 law on civil and political freedoms for Jews in Canada
Hay River Mission Sites (S), NT ........................................... Mission buildings, significant to Dene community
Hebron Mission (S), NF ......................................................... 1830s complex of linked Moravian mission buildings
Her Majesty’s/St. Paul’s Chapel of the Mohawks (S), ON ................ First Protestant church in Upper Canada, 1785
Holy Trinity Church (S), SK ......................................................... Early Anglican mission church in the West
Hopedale Mission (S), NF .................................................. Important Moravian mission, established in 1782

Community Life
Religious Institutions — continued

Hôtel-Dieu de Saint-Joseph de Tracadie (E), NB

Facilities in Tracadie (1849–1965) and Sheldrake Island (1844–94), served as a lazaretto

Jesuit Fathers (E), QC

Missionaries and educators in Canada since 1625

Judge, Father William, S.J. (P), YT

Missionary in Dawson during Klondike Gold Rush (1897–98)

Kahkewaquonaby (Reverend Peter Jones) (P), ON

Mississauga chief and Methodist minister, first to make Ojibwa a written language

Lacombe, Albert, O.M.I. (P), AB

Roman Catholic missionary to the Blackfoot and Cree in the Canadian West (1852–1916)

Laval, Bishop François de Montmorency (P), QC

First bishop of Québec (1674–88), organized Church in New France

Little Dutch (Deutsch) Church (S), NS

Oldest known surviving church in Canada associated with the German-Canadian community

Macdonell, Bishop Alexander (P), ON

First Roman Catholic bishop in Upper Canada (1826)

MacEachern, Bishop Angus Bernard (P), PE

First Roman Catholic bishop of Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Magdalen Islands, 1829)

McDougall, Reverend George Millward (P), AB

Methodist missionary in the North-West Territories (1860–76), signing of Treaty No. 6

Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (E), ON

Arrived in Canada in 1841, missionaries in remote settlements

Morice, Adrien-Gabriel, O.M.I. (P), BC

Oblate missionary in northern British Columbia, wrote Athapaskan dictionary

Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church (S), ON

Vernacular stone chapel associated with the Underground Railroad and Bishop Willis Nazery, built in 1848

Notre Dame des Victoires/Lac La Biche Mission (S), AB

Important Oblate mission, built in 1853

R. Nathaniel Dett British Methodist Episcopal Church (S), ON

Illustrates the early Black settlement of the Niagara area, role of the church in assisting newly arrived Underground Railroad refugees

Ritchot, Father Noël-Joseph (P), MB

First Roman Catholic parish priest at Qu’Appelle (1862) and at St. Norbert, Manitoba (1870–1905)

Ruin of St. Raphael’s Roman Catholic Church (S), ON

One of the earliest Roman Catholic monuments in English-speaking Canada

Rundle’s Mission (S), AB

Site of Methodist mission, agriculture and education

Saint-Vallier, Monseigneur, de (P), QC

Second bishop of Québec, founded “L’Hôpital général” (1688)

Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons Mission (S), ON

Headquarters of Jesuit mission to Hurons from 1639–49

Sandwich First Baptist Church (S), ON

Represents the once numerous border churches built to accommodate the growing Black communities created by Underground Railroad refugees

Sisters of Charity of Ottawa (E), ON

Founded in 1845, began a nursing school in 1890s

Sisters of Providence (E), QC

Founded in 1843 by Émilie Gamein for the care of the poor and the sick

Sisters of Ste. Anne (E)

Founded in 1850 by Marie-Esther Blondin for education and care of the sick

Sisters of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (E), QC

Founded in 1853 by Léocadie Bourgeois as a missionary teaching order

Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary (E)

Founded in 1843 by Eulalie Durocher as a religious school for the young

St. Catharine’s British Methodist Episcopal Church/Old Dutch Church (S), ON

Typical of the auditory hall design of the churches related to the Underground Railroad

St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Basilica (S), NF

1841 Romanesque basilica, symbol of Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland

St. John’s Anglican Church (S), NS

Historically significant Carpenter Gothic church

St. Mary’s Basilica (S), NS

Central role in the religious history of Nova Scotia

St. Michael’s Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church (S), MB

Typical and oldest Ukrainian church, 1899

St. Patrick’s Basilica (S), QC

1843–47 French Gothic Revival; remains at heart of Irish population of Montréal

Strachan, Right Reverend John (P), ON

First Anglican bishop of Toronto, founder of King’s College (1827)

Taché, Alexandre-Antonin (P), QC

Roman Catholic archbishop of Saint Boniface, missionary, writer

Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (S), AB

Monumental modern temple in historic Mormon centre
### Religious Institutions — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trois-Rivières Historical Complex (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Residential and religious district circa 1700–70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (S), MB</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>One of the most ambitious and accomplished buildings by Reverend Philip Ruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection (S), MB</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Mature and culminating expression of Ukrainian identity of the Dauphin Block settlement, built in 1936–39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursulines Monastery (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Historic religious complex featuring 1730s altar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursulines of Trois-Rivières (E), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Taught for 300 years and provided a remarkable testimony to the reputation and quality of Ursuline education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education and Social Well-Being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen, Lady (P), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Founded National Council of Women, established Victorian Order of Nurses (VON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead (S), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Childhood home of activist and organizer Adelaide Hunter Hoodless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Baillie Building (S), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Nurses’ residences were central to the nursing culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annesley Hall (S), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>University building in Queen Anne Revival style, 1902–03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Building (S), NB</td>
<td>NB</td>
<td>Oldest extant university building in Canada, 1826–27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begbie Hall (S), BC</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Nurses’ residences were central to the nursing culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethune Memorial House (S), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Birthplace of Doctor Norman Bethune; of symbolic significance to the Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers of the Christian Schools (E), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Teaching order, began commercial and agricultural schools in 1840s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chase, William Henry (P), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Businessman and philanthropist, supported Nova Scotia universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinch, Reverend John (P), NF</td>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Medical and missionary pioneer, introduced Jenner vaccine for smallpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigflower Schoolhouse (S), BC</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Oldest surviving school building in western Canada, built in 1854–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie Law School (E), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>First school of common law in the British Empire, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson, Sir John William (P), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>First president of the Royal Society of Canada, principal of McGill University (1855–93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorval, Onésime (P)</td>
<td>PE</td>
<td>Teacher at the Red River settlement (1877–80) and Battleford (1880–96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewart, John Skirving (P), MB</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Lawyer, publicist in Manitoba schools dispute (1890–96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer, Sir Robert (P), PE</td>
<td>PE</td>
<td>President of the University of Toronto (1907–32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Canadian Hospital (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Site of Augustine Order hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Ottawa Teachers’ College (S), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>1875 teacher training institute in eclectic design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier College (E)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Provided social welfare and education to isolated resource-based workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, George Monro (P), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Educator and writer, principal of Queen’s University (1877–1902)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenfell, Sir Wilfred (P), NF</td>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Minister and physician, improved living conditions in Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Nuns’ Hospital (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Hospital rebuilt in 1765 by Mère d’Youville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell Free Library and Opera House (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>1901–04 library/theatre on Canada–United States border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Hall-Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (S), AB</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Early technical college in Collegiate Gothic style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hershey Pavilion (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Nurses’ residences were central to the nursing culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoodless, Adelaide Hunter (P), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Active in founding institutes of household science, women’s institutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit Fathers (E), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Missionaries and educators in Canada since 1625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge, Father William, S.J. (P), YT</td>
<td>YT</td>
<td>Missionary in Dawson during Klondike Gold Rush (1897–98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s College (S), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Site of Anglican college, 1789–1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston General Hospital (S), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Oldest public hospital in operation in Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies’ Seminary (S), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Example of the nature of and setting for the earliest phase of higher education of women, 1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laval University (E), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Established by royal charter in 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockhart, Grace Annie (P), NB</td>
<td>NB</td>
<td>Pioneer of women’s university education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola House/National School Building (S), QC</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Earliest Gothic Revival public building in Canada, 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunenburg Academy (S), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Rare survivor from Nova Scotia’s 19th-century academy system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macdonald, Major Margaret C. (P), NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Matron–Chief of the Canadian Nursing Service during World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacMurchy, Dr. Helen (P), ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Leading advocate of public health reforms in Canada during the late 19th and 20th centuries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Education and Social Well-Being — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mance, Jeanne (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Founder of Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal, Canada’s first lay nurse, renowned for her care under extreme conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCulloch, Reverend Thomas (P), NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Founder of the Pictou Academy (1816–38), first principal of Dalhousie College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNaughton, Violet Clara (P), SK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Organized the Women Grain Growers; instigated publicly funded medical care programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meilleur, Dr. Jean-Baptiste (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Founded L’Assomption College (1834), first Superintendent for Education (1842–55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Davis’ School Residence/Twin Oaks (S), MB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Girls’ school, mid 1850s Red River architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montizambert, Dr. Frédéric (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Developed quarantine stations that protected Canadians from deadly epidemics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notre-Dame-de-Lorette Church (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1865 mission church to the Hurons with 17th-century art objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notre-Dame-des-Victoires Church (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stone church established in 1688 on site of Champlain’s habitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Government House/St. Charles Scholasticate (S), SK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seat of territorial government, 1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, Daniel David (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Creator and popularizer of the practice of chiropractic medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge Island Quarantine Station (S), NB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Established in 1830 to prevent spread of smallpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavillon Mailloux (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nurses’ residences were central to the nursing culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictou Academy (S), NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site of first Pictou Academy, 1818–1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope, Georgina Fane (P), PE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada’s first nursing matron (1908), Army Medical Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Québec Seminary (S), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldest boys’ school in Canada, founded in 1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s University (E), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Earliest degree-granting liberal arts college established in the United Province of Canada, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rundle’s Mission (S), AB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site of Methodist mission, agriculture and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryerson, Reverend Adolphus Egerton (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Methodist minister, established basis for school system in Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Paul’s Roman Catholic Church (S), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Impressive 1884 Gothic Revival mission church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint-Vallier, Monseigneur, de (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Second bishop of Québec, founded “L’Hôpital général” (1688)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schurman, Jacob Gould (P), PE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Educator, philosopher, president of Cornell University (1892–1921)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Temple (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elegant 1825–32 temple of Davidite sect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southcott, Mary Meager (P), NF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leader in professionalization of nursing in Newfoundland, introduced the Nightingale system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew’s Anglican Church (S), MB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldest stone church in western Canada, begun in 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ann’s Academy (S), BC</td>
<td></td>
<td>19th-century private girls’ school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Boniface Hospital Nurses’ Residence (S), MB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nurses’ residences were central to the nursing culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stowe, Dr. Emily (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>First female practising doctor in Canada, organizer of women’s medical college and suffrage leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strachan, Right Reverend John (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>First Anglican bishop of Toronto, founder of King’s College (1827)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tory, Henry Marshall (P), NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>First president of the University of Alberta (1908–28), National Research Council president (1923–35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout, Dr. Jenny (P), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>First female licensed doctor in Canada, supporter of women’s medical education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Impressive Romanesque building, foundation of University of Toronto, 1856–59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Ottawa/Université d’Ottawa (E), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldest, largest and arguably the most successful bilingual educational institution in Canada, founded in 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verrier, Louis Guillaume (P), QC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Founded the first law school in Canada (1733)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran’s Charter (E), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provided re-establishment benefits to ex-service men and women, expanded educational system, movement to reintegrate the disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Order of Nurses (VON) (E), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Major national organization that provides health services to poor and isolated Canadians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington County House of Industry and Refuge (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldest known state-supported poorhouse, precursor of 20th-century state welfare programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s College Hospital (S), ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>Major hospital and research centre, significant to the progress of women in medical education and practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) (E), NB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Supported an enlarged role for women in employment, higher education and public service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

Acadian Odyssey (E), NB .......................... Acadian cultural renaissance
Antigonish Movement (E), NS .................. Important adult education and self-help movement, begun in 1928
Archibald, Edith Jessie (P), NS .................. Key figure in the Nova Scotian women's fight for the vote
Bethune, Henry Norman (P), ON ................... Famous medical figure and political activist
Caisse Populaire (Movment Desjardins) (E), QC .......... Cooperative banks in Lévis, Quebec, established in 1901

Canadian Women's Christian Temperence Union (E) .......... Largest non-denominational Canadian women's organization in the late 19th century

Cooperative Movement in Canada (E) .................. Important social and economic movement
Cooperative Union of Canada (E), ON ................ Formed in 1909 by George Keen, Ontario and Nova Scotia cooperative societies

Desjardins, Alphonse (P), QC .......................... Founder of the Caisse Populaire Movement in Quebec
Edwards, Henrietta Muir (P), AB .................. Social and legislative reformer, fought for rights of women
First Women's Institute (E), ON .................. Foundation of the first women's institute in Canada in 1897
George Brown House (S), ON ........................ Home of Canadian statesman George Brown

Hind, E. Cora (P), MB .......................... Leading advocate of women's rights and suffrage in Manitoba

Lajoie, Marie Lacoste-Gérin (P), QC .................. Crusader for women's rights in the province of Quebec; campaigned for women's suffrage

Lefebvre, Father Camille (P), NB .................. Founder of the highly successful Acadian Renaissance Movement
Gamill, Helen Gregory (P), BC .................. Juvenile court judge; internationally acknowledged expert who campaigned for suffrage and law reform

Macphail, Agnes Campbell (P), ON ................ First woman elected to the House of Commons (1921)
McClung, Nellie Mooney (P), ON .................. Writer, social reformer, first woman member of Canadian Broadcasting Company Board (1936–42)

McKinney, Louise (P), AB .......................... First woman member of the Legislative Assembly in the British Empire (1917)

McNaughton, Violet Clara (P), SK ................. Organized the Women Grain Growers; instigated publicly funded medical care programs
Murphy, Emily Ferguson (Janey Canuck) (P), AB ................ First woman judge in British Commonwealth, fought for women's rights
On-to-Ottawa Trek (E), SK .................. Culmination of failure of Canada's depression-era relief projects for unemployed single men

Pariby, Mary Irene (P), AB .................. Legislator; fought for admission of women to Senate

Persons Case (E), ON .......................... Cleared the way for the appointment of women to the Senate; established that Canadian women were full persons, equal to men

Saint-Jean, Idola (P), QC .......................... Leader in the fight for women's suffrage in Quebec and for reform of the Civil Code in the 1920s and 1930s
Shadd, Mary Ann (P), ON .......................... Newspaper editor and leader of Black Refugee Movement
Stowe, Dr. Emily (P), ON .......................... First female practising doctor in Canada, organizer of women's medical college and suffrage leader

Ten Acadian National Conventions (1881–1937) (E), PE ......... Instrumental in establishing and asserting a national identity for the Acadian people

Territorial Grain Growers Association (E), SK ................ First successful farm organization in western Canada, 1902
Trot, Dr. Jenny (P), ON .......................... First female licensed doctor in Canada, supporter of women's medical education

Walker Theatre (S), MB .......................... 1906 playhouse, site of labour and Women's Movement meetings, 1914

Winning of the Vote by Women (E), MB .............. The struggle of women to achieve the vote
Wood, Henry Wise (P), AB .................. Major agrarian reformer, founder of Canada's Wheat Pools
Woodsworth, James Shaver (P), MB ................ First leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (1933)
## Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

### LEARNING AND THE ARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aubert de Gaspé, Philippe</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Writer of <em>Les anciens Canadiens</em> (1863) and <em>Mémoires</em> (1866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back, Sir George</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Artist and Artistic explorer, Franklin’s 1819–22 and 1824–27 expeditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibaud, Michel</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Early 1830s French-Canadian poet and historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Davidson</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Physician and palaeontologist, identified “Peking Man” fossils (1927)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boucher, Pierre</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Noted government official, Indian interpreter, wrote history of New France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouchette, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Surveyor General of Lower Canada (1804–41), author and map maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourinot, Sir John George</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Clerk of the House of Commons (1880–1902), founder of Royal Society of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Father of Confederation, founded the Toronto Globe (1844)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryce, Reverend George</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Historian and educator, founder of Manitoba College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron, George Frederick</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Poet and journalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, William Wilfred</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Poet, novelist, historian, dramatist and travel writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canniff, William</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Physician, historian, teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr, Emily</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Noted painter and writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casavant, Joseph</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Maker of musical instruments, best known as church organ maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Kilbride</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Superb interior mural decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champagne, Claude</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Noted composer, musician and educator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapsis, Sir Thomas</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Historian, senator, Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiefwood</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Italianate-style birthplace of poet Pauline Johnson, 1853–56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie, Robert</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Politician and historian, wrote six-volume history of Lower Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Saint-Léon-de-Westmount</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Examples executed in the traditional wet-plaster “Buon” fresco technique, Guido Nincheri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyne, Dr. James Henry</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>President of Ontario Historical Society (1898–1902), member of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (1919–30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford, Isabella Valancy</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Poet and writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crémazie, Octave</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Quebec poet, founded “Le Mouvement littéraire du Québec” in the 1850s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruikshank, Ernest Alexander</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>First chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (1919–39), historian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Learning and the Arts — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cullen, Maurice Galbraith (P)</td>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Artist, depicted winter landscapes of Quebec in an impressionistic style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson, Sir John William (P)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>First president of the Royal Society of Canada, principal of McGill University (1855–93)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De la Roche, Mazo (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Writer, best known for novels of the Whiteoak family of Jalna (1929 onwards)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Mille, James (P)</td>
<td>NB</td>
<td>Novelist, humourist, professor of English at Dalhousie University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doughty, Sir Arthur (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Famous Dominion Archivist (1904–35), historian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duley, Margaret Iris (P)</td>
<td>NF</td>
<td>First Newfoundland novelist to attain worldwide recognition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton’s Seventh-floor Auditorium and Round Room (S)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>1928–31 Art-Deco style concert hall and restaurant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Carr House (S)</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Birthplace of Emily Carr, early West Coast Italianate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskine and American United Church (S)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Large Romanesque Revival church with Tiffany stained glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer, Sir Robert (P)</td>
<td>PE</td>
<td>Portrait painter, painter of “The Fathers of Confederation”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fauteux, Aegidius (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Librarian and historian at the Bibliothèque St. Sulpice, Montréal (1912–31)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fréchette, Louis (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Leading poet of French Canada in 19th century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gage, Sir William James (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Founder of textbook publishing firm W. J. Gage and Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gagnon, Clarence A. (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Engraver and painter, member of Royal Canadian Academy of Arts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garneau, François-Xavier (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Historian, founder of the “Institut canadien de Québec”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gérin-Lajoie, Antoine (P)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Journalist, lawyer, wrote Un Canadien Errant (1842)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbon, John Murray (P)</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Author and novelist, founded Canadian Authors’ Association (1921)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmith, Oliver (P)</td>
<td>NB</td>
<td>Wrote The Rising Village, first famous native-born Canadian poet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Charles William (Ralph Connor) (P)</td>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Novelist, author of The Man from Glengarry, The Sky Pilot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, George Monro (P)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Educator and writer, principal of Queen’s University (1877–1902)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Owl (Archibald Belaney) (P)</td>
<td>SK</td>
<td>Writer, conservationist, popular lecturer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groulx, Lionel-Adolphe (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Priest, historian and political activist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Seven (E)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>First exhibited in 1920, Canadian landscape painting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (P)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Writer of humorous and satirical works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Lawren Stewart (P)</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Original member of Group of Seven artists, most abstract style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Robert (P)</td>
<td>PE</td>
<td>Portrait painter, painter of “The Fathers of Confederation”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, Julia Catherine (Beckwith) (P)</td>
<td>NB</td>
<td>Author of St. Ursula’s Convent (1824), first published novel by native-born Canadian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hébert, Louis Philippe (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Principal Quebec sculptor of the late 19th century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heintzman, Theodore August (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Founder of prominent piano manufacturing firm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer Watson House/Doon School of Fine Arts (S)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Murals and birthplace of landscape painter H. Watson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howay, Frederic William (P)</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Historian of British Columbia, president of the Royal Society of Canada (1941)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt, George (P)</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Ethnographer, collector, West Coast cultures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innis, Harold Adams (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Historian and economist, leader in communications theory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Alexander Young (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Member of the Group of Seven painters, landscapes in Ontario and Quebec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferys, Charles William (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Artist, drawings and paintings of historical themes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenness, Diamond (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Anthropologist, field studies on Copper Inuit, discovered Dorset culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, E. Pauline (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Mohawk poet, gave series of speaking tours (1892–1910)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Edward (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Opera singer, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company (1935–50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahkewaquonaby (Reverend Peter Jones) (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Mississauga chief and Methodist minister; first to make Ojibwa a written language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kane, Paul (P)</td>
<td>SK</td>
<td>Painter, depicted people and landscapes of the Canadian West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirby, William (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Journalist, novelist, poet, historian (Annals of Niagara, 1896)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitwanga Totem Poles (S)</td>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Totem poles record families of Kitwanga Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kriehoff, Cornelius (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Painter, portrayed landscapes, rural people of Quebec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampman, Archibald (P)</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>One of Canada’s most important 19th-century poets, wrote about nature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laval University (E)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Established by royal charter in 1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavallée, Calixa (P)</td>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Wrote the music for “O Canada” (1880), first famous Canadian musician</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learning and the Arts — continued

Le Moine, Sir James MacPherson (P), QC .................................................. Author, historian and ornithologist, Royal Society of Canada
Leacock, Stephen (P), ON ................................................................. Canada's best-known humourist, teacher, historian and writer
Leaskdale Manse (S), ON ................................................................. Home of Lucy Maud Montgomery from 1911–26
Lismer, Arthur (P), ON ................................................................. Painter, educator, founding member of the Group of Seven
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec (E), QC ................. Founded in 1824, led to Geological Survey, Public Archives and Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Locke, George Herbert (P), ON .................................................. Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Libraries, author, historian
MacDonald, James E.H. (P), ON .................................................... Painter, founding Member of the Group of Seven, designer and calligrapher
MacMechan, Archibald McKellar (P), ON ....................................... Professor of English at Dalhousie University (1889–1933), author, editor
McCrae, Lieutenant-Colonel John (P), ON .................................. Canadian Army physician, wrote “In Flanders Fields”
McKenzie, Robert Tait (P), ON .................................................. Surgeon, educator and sculptor, pioneer in physical education, rehabilitation
Mckinney, Louise (P), AB ................................................................. First woman member of the Legislative Assembly in the British Empire (1917)
Men of Letters (P), NB ................................................................. Acadian literary figures 1880–1930, Pascal Poirier, Placide Gaudet, John Webster, Israel Landry and Ferdinand Robidoux
Montgomery, Lucy Maud (P), PE .................................................. Novelist, writer of world-renowned “Anne of Green Gables” books set in Prince Edward Island
Monument-National (S), QC .......................................................... 1893 cultural centre of St-Jean-Baptiste Society
Monument Lefebvre (S), NB ........................................................ Multi-function building, symbol of Acadian cultural revival
Moor, Susanna (P), ON ............................................................... Leading author of 1850s in Ontario, wrote Roughing it in the Bush
Morrice, Adrien-Gabriel, O.M.I (P), BC ........................................ Oblate missionary in northern British Columbia, wrote Athapaskan dictionary
Morrice, James Wilson (P), QC ........................................................ Landscape painter, contemporary of J. M. Whistler and H. Matisse
Morton, Arthur Silver (P), SK ........................................................ Historian, teacher, first Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan
Nelligan, Emile (P), QC ................................................................. Poet, member of L’École littéraire de Montréal
Newton, Gilbert Stuart (P), NS .................................................. Painter, Member of the Royal Academy (1834–35)
Notman, William (P), QC ............................................................. Famous Canadian 19th-century photographer
Parker, Sir Gilbert (P), ON ............................................................. Author of popular historical and romantic novels
Peel, Paul (P), ON ................................................................. Prominent Canadian painter of the French Academic School
Pelletier, Wilfrid (P), QC ................................................................. Conductor, founder of the Conservatoire de Musique
Perkins, Simeon (P), NS ................................................................. Merchant, diarist, legislator (1765–99)
Peterborough Petroglyphs (S), ON ................................................. Algonkian petroglyph site
Pitseolak, Peter (P), NU ................................................................. Artist, photographer, hunter and historian
Poets’ Corner (E), NB ................................................................. Fredericton poets Bliss Carman, Sir Charles Roberts, F.J. Sherman
Pope, Sir Joseph (P), PE ................................................................. Distinguished civil servant (1878–1925), Department of External Affairs, author
Pratt, E.J. (P), NF ................................................................. Great Canadian poet
Queen’s University (E), ON .......................................................... The earliest degree-granting liberal arts college established in the United Province of Canada; 1842
Reid, George Agnew (P), ON ...................................................... President of the Ontario Society of Artists (1897–1901) and Royal Canadian Academy of Art (1906–09)
Learning and the Arts — continued

Richardson, Major John (P), ON ............................... Soldier (War of 1812), poet and novelist, founded the journal New Era
Ross, Alexander (P), MB ................................. Fur trader and author, Pacific Fur Company (1810–13), North West Company (1813–25)
Royal Conservatory of Music (S), ON ......................... Influential school of music
Saint-Joachim Church (S), QC ......................... Baroque Vernacular design in its purest form, with interior paintings by well-known artists
Sandwell, Bernard Keble (P), ON ......................... Journalist, essayist, lecturer, editor (1932–35) of Saturday Night
Sapir, Edward (P), ON ............................... Anthropologist, important studies of Canada’s Aboriginal peoples
Saunders, Margaret Marshall (P), NS ................... Popular author of children’s books
Schurman, Jacob Gould (P), PE ......................... Educator, philosopher, president of Cornell University (1892–1921)
Scott, Duncan Campbell (P), ON ........................ Poet of the “Sixties Group,” advocate of education, Christian ideal
Selye, Dr. Hans (P), QC ................................. Medical researcher, “Father of Stress Research”
Seton, Earnest Thompson (P), MB ...................... Renowned writer, conservationist, wildlife artist and social reformer
Shortt, Adam, C.M.G. (P), ON ........................... Historian, author, member of first Canadian Civil Service Commission (1908–18)
Skelton, Oscar D. (P), ON ................................. Historian, economist, developed the Department of External Affairs
Smith, Goldwin (P), ON ................................. Historian and writer, advocate of commercial union with the United States
St. Anne’s Anglican Church (S), ON ................... Contains paintings executed in 1923 by 10 prominent artists, including three of the Group of Seven
St. Jude’s Anglican Church (S), ON ....................... Important arts and crafts, decorative painted interior
St. Lawrence Hall (S), ON ................................. Mid 19th-century Renaissance Revival social and cultural centre
Stained Glass of Robert McCausland Limited (E), ON ......................... Quite possibly the longest-surviving stained glass firm in North America
Stephansson, Stephan G. (P), AB ....................... Major Icelandic poet
Stephen Leacock Museum/Old Brewery Bay (S), ON ......................... Home of famous Canadian humourist, built in 1928
Sulte, Benjamin (P), QC ................................. Historian of French Canada, wrote Histoire des Canadiens français (1882–84)
Taché, Alexandre-Antonin (P), QC ......................... Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Boniface, missionary, writer
Tahayren (Edenshaw, Charles) (P), BC ................... Famous 19th-century Haida carver; worked in argillite and silver
Teit, James (P), BC ................................. Influential ethnographer of interior Salish tribes
Theal, George McCall (P), NB ............................. Educator and historian, Archivist of South Africa
Thomson, Tom (P), ON ................................. Artist, influenced the formation of the Group of Seven
Tory, Henry Marshall (P), NS ......................... First president of the University of Alberta (1908–28), National Research Council president (1923–35)
Traill, Catharine Parr (P), ON ........................ Writer, most famous work The Backwoods of Canada (1836)
Travers, Mary, dite la Bolduc (P), QC ................... Tremendous impact on Quebec popular culture as singer-songwriter
University of Ottawa/Université d’Ottawa (E), ON ......................... Oldest, largest and arguably the most successful bilingual educational institution in Canada, founded in 1848
Usurine Monastery (S), QC ............................... Historic religious complex featuring 1730s altar
Varley, Frederick (P), ON ............................... Painter, member of the Group of Seven, portraits and landscapes
Victoria Memorial Museum (S), ON ....................... Early national museum in Castellated Gothic Design, 1905–11
Walker Theatre (S), MB ................................. 1906 playhouse, site of labour and Women’s Movement meetings, 1914
Walker, Horatio (P), ON ................................. Artist, painted scenes of rural life in Canada, president of Royal Academy of Art
Watson, Homer Ransford (P), ON ........................ Artist, painted pioneer motifs and landscapes, founded the Canadian Art Club (1907)
Webster, John Clarence (P), NB ........................ Surgeon, historian, author, professor, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Chairman (1940–49)
White, Portia (P), NS ................................. Acclaimed vocalist from the Black Nova Scotian community
Willan, Healey (P), ON ................................. Noted organist and composer, professor of Music at University of Toronto (1937–50)
Wrong, George MacKinnon (P), ON ........................ First professor of modern history at University of Toronto (1895)
Young, John “Agricola” (P), NS ........................ Farmer, scholar and merchant, agricultural reformer
### Architecture and Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chipman Hill, NB</td>
<td>Fine residence with interior mural painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223 Robert Street, BC</td>
<td>Residence in Queen Anne Revival style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57-63 St. Louis Street, QC</td>
<td>Part of an historically significant streetscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin, AB</td>
<td>Early stone alpine cabin used by climbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen Pavilion (Grand Trunk), QC</td>
<td>Rare 19th-century large-scale exhibition building, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia Grove/Prescott House, NS</td>
<td>British Classical (Palladian) home of horticulturist C.R. Prescott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acton Vale Railway Station (Grand Trunk), QC</td>
<td>Picturesque with dormer, turret and bellcast roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty House, NS</td>
<td>Exceptional 1819 Palladian-style naval residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akins House, NS</td>
<td>Early Vernacular building, circa 1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albion Court House, PE</td>
<td>1877 circuit court house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Souls Chapel, PE</td>
<td>Outstanding High Victorian Gothic chapel with murals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annandale House/Tilsonburg Museum, ON</td>
<td>Decorative interior, Aesthetic Movement in Canada; major impact on domestic architecture in Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annapolis County Court House, NS</td>
<td>Archetypal 1837 Palladian-style colonial court house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annapolis Royal Historic District, NS</td>
<td>Strategic colonial capital with evolved townsite plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annesley Hall, ON</td>
<td>University building, Queen Anne Revival style, 1902-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigonish County Court House, NS</td>
<td>Typical mid 19th-century Maritime court house, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmoral Fire Hall, ON</td>
<td>Rare Queen Anne Revival firehall, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banff Park Museum, AB</td>
<td>Early natural history museum in Rustic style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banff Springs Hotel, AB</td>
<td>Famous railway resort hotel in Château style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Montréal (Château), QC</td>
<td>Queen Anne Revival style in sandstone, built in 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Upper Canada Building, ON</td>
<td>Home of important 19th-century bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnum House, ON</td>
<td>Neoclassic domestic architecture, circa 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle Harbour, NS</td>
<td>District, evocative of the 19th- and early 20th-century fishing outposts of Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleford Court House, SK</td>
<td>1909 symbol of justice in new province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Street Drill Hall, BC</td>
<td>Fortress-like World War I drill hall, 1914–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaulieu, AB</td>
<td>Sandstone mansion of Sir James A. Lougheed, 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beechcroft and Lakehurst Gardens, ON</td>
<td>Olmstead gardens, circa 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belanger-Girardin House, QC</td>
<td>Representative of early French regime houses, 1722–35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Vue, ON</td>
<td>1816–19 military residence in Palladian style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belleville Railway Station (Grand Trunk), ON</td>
<td>Typical mid 19th-century Grand Trunk design, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue House, ON</td>
<td>Important Italianate villa from 1840s, home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada (1867–73, 1878–91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont House/R. Wilmot Home, NB</td>
<td>1820s home of politician and Father of Confederation, Robert Duncan Wilmot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berthier Railway Station (Canadian Pacific), QC</td>
<td>Functional and domestic in style, early 1890s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethune-Thompson House/White House, ON</td>
<td>Early Ontario home, begun in 1780, historic construction techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggar Railway Station (Grand Trunk Pacific), SK</td>
<td>Typical 1910 station, reflects railway impact on West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billings House, ON</td>
<td>1828 Georgian homestead, Park Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binning Residence, BC</td>
<td>Early and remarkable illustration of architecture in the modern era, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkbeck Building, ON</td>
<td>Edwardian Baroque financial institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Binney House, NS</td>
<td>1819 Palladian urban residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton-East Town Hall, QC</td>
<td>Erected in 1867 by community with local wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bon-Pasteur Chapel, QC</td>
<td>Important convent chapel with fine interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonsecours Market, QC</td>
<td>Outstanding mid 19th-century civic building on waterfront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary City Hall, AB</td>
<td>Imposing civic building in Romanesque Revival style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Bank of Commerce, SK</td>
<td>Rare extant example of prefabricated western bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap des Rosiers Lighthouse, QC</td>
<td>Built in 1858, tallest lighthouse in Canada, 112 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Pine Lighthouse, NF</td>
<td>Early circular cast-iron tower, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Spear, NF</td>
<td>Oldest surviving lighthouse in Newfoundland, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Theatre, MB</td>
<td>Ornate 1920s movie palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Theatre/Québec Auditorium, QC</td>
<td>Dramatic 1902–03 Beaux-Arts playhouse with elaborate interior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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National Historic Sites of Canada System Plan
Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Architecture and Design — continued

Carillon Barracks (S), QC ............................................. Early 19th-century stone military building
Cast Iron Facade/Coombs’s Old English Shoe Store (S), NS ........ Rare and early example of full cast iron facade, 1860
Castle Kilbride (S), ON ........................................... Superb interior mural decoration
Caughnawaga Presbytery (S), QC ................................. Oldest surviving building at mission, 18th-century
Central Chambers (S), ON ........................................ Fine Queen Anne Revival commercial block, 1890–91
Central Experimental Farm (S), ON ............................. Cultural landscape reflecting the 19th-century philosophy of agriculture
Chandler House/Rocklyn (S), NB ................................. Fine Neoclassical residence of politician and Father of Confederation Edward Barron Chandler
Chapman House (S), NS ........................................... Prosperous late 18th-century farmhouse, 1770s
Charlotte County Court House (S), NB ....................... Fine early example of Maritime court house
Charlottetown City Hall (S), PE ................................. Oldest municipal hall in Prince Edward Island, built in 1888
Château Frontenac (S), QC ...................................... Landmark Château-style railway hotel
Château Laurier (S), ON ........................................... 1908–12 Château-style railway hotel
Chilliwack City Hall (S), BC ........................................ Attractive 1912 concrete civic building
Christ Church (S), BC .............................................. Fine early Ecclesiastical Gothic Revival church, 1861
Christ Church Anglican (S), NB ................................. Archetypal Gothic Revival parish church, 1856
Christ Church Cathedral (S), NB ............................... Exceptional example of Gothic Revival style, built in 1845
Christ Church Cathedral (S), QC ............................... Gothic Revival cathedral
Church of Our Lady of Good Hope (S), NT .................. Early northern Oblate mission church, outstanding interior decoration
Church of Our Lord (S), BC ........................................ Fine example of Carpenters’ Gothic on West Coast
Church of Saint-Léon-de-Westmount (S), QC ............. Examples executed in the traditional wet-plaster “Buon” fresco technique, Guido Nincheri
Church of the Holy Cross (S), BC ............................. Fine Carpenters’ Gothic mission church by Salish craftsmen, 1905–08
Claverleigh (S), ON .................................................... Gothic Revival villa in wood, 1871
Claybank Brick Plant (S), SK .................................... Important early 20th-century brick-making complex
Confederation Building (S), MB ............................... Landmark Winnipeg steel-framed skyscraper, 1912
Confederation Square (S), ON ................................ Historic buildings on Ottawa’s Memorial Square
Congregational Emmanu-el Temple (S), BC ................ Oldest surviving synagogue in Canada, built in 1863
Connaught Building (S), ON ..................................... Tudor-Gothic style, 1913–16
Connell House (S), NB ............................................. Greek–Revival style residence of Charles Connell, lumber merchant and politician, circa 1840
Covenanter’s Church (S), NS .................................... Historic Presbyterian meeting house, circa 1804–11
Cox Terrace (S), ON .................................................. Second-Empire style brick row housing, 1884
Craigdarroch (S), BC ............................................... Baronial 1887 sandstone mansion of James Dunsmuir
Craigflower Manor House (S), BC ........................ Fine example of an agricultural settlement company residence
Dalnavert (S), MB ................................................... Queen Anne Revival home of Hugh John Macdonald
Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel (S), PE ................................. Queen Anne Revival summer home, built in 1896–99
Dawson Historical Complex (S), YT ......................... Important collection of buildings from the Klondike Gold Rush
De Salaberry House (S), QC .................................... Palladian-style manor of Charles-Michel d’Irumberry de Salaberry, hero of War of 1812
Display Building II (S), MB ...................................... Sole survivor of buildings constructed for Dominion Exhibition, held annually from 1879–1912
Dundas Terrace (S), PE ............................................. 1889 Queen Anne Revival apartment building
Dundurn Castle (S), ON .......................................... 1835 Picturesque villa of magnate Allan MacNab
Early Skyscrapers in Winnipeg (S), MB ..................... Significant grouping of early high-rise buildings
Earnscliffe (S), ON .................................................. Longtime Ottawa home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada (1867–73, 1878–91); Eagles Cliff, 1855–57
Eaton’s Seventh-floor Auditorium and Round Room (S), ON .... Art-Deco style concert hall and restaurant, 1928–31
Eglington Theatre (S), ON ........................................ Fine Art-Deco suburban cinema
Elaschuk House (S), MB ........................................... 1911 Ukrainian khata or cottage, thatch roof
Electrical Development Company .............................. Important early power project in elegant Beaux-Arts building
Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres (S), ON .................. Unique 1911 double-decker vaudeville and movie complex
Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Architecture and Design — continued

Elizabeth Cottage (S), ON .................................................. Gothic Revival villa, begun in 1841
Elora Drill Shed (S), ON ....................................................... Early phase of drill hall construction in Canada, 1865
Empress Hotel (S), BC ...................................................... Landmark Château-style railway hotel, 1904–08
Ermatinger House (S), ON ................................................ Early northwest Ontario stone fur trade residence, 1814–23
Erskine and American United Church (S), QC ...................... Large Romanesque Revival church with Tiffany stained glass
Esquimalt Naval Stations (S), BC ......................................... Historic naval district with significant built resources
Étienne-Paschal Taché House (S), QC ................................. Eclectic home of Father of Confederation Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché
Exchange District (S), MB ................................................. Centre of grain and wholesale trade, finance and manufacturing, 1880–1900 and 1900–13
Fairholm (S), PE ............................................................. Picturesque villa of 1830s
Farmers’ Bank of Rustico (S), PE ......................................... One of first cooperative banks in Canada, 1864
Fernwood (S), NS ............................................................. Gothic Revival villa, circa 1860
Former Almonte Post Office (S), ON ................................. Early federal architecture in a small community
Former Bank of British North America (S), NF .................. Fine example of Italianate style, circa 1850
Former Brockville Post Office (S), ON ............................... Symbol of federal government in small community
Former Carbonear Railway Station (S), NF ......................... Representative station of Newfoundland railway system
Former Dominion Archives Building/Canadian War Museum (S), ON .............................................. First National Archives, Tudor-Gothic style, built in 1904–06
Former Galt Post Office (S), ON ......................................... Early federal government small urban post office
Former Hamilton Customs House (S), ON ......................... Elegant 1858 Italianate customs building
Former I. J. Shickluna Service Station (S), ON .................... Largely intact early gas station
Former Montréal Customs House (S), QC .......................... Remains a remarkably fine example of Palladian architecture, designed by John Ostell, 1836–38
Former Newfoundland Railway Headquarters (S), NF ........ 1881 headquarters and terminus of Newfoundland railway system
Former Ottawa Teachers’ College (S), ON ......................... 1875 teacher-training institute in eclectic design
Former Post Ferry Town Hall (S), ON ............................... Municipal landmark, 1873
Former Prince Albert City Hall (S), SK ............................. Rare surviving 19th-century town hall on Prairies
Former Summerside Post Office (S), PE ............................. Early example of federal government presence, 1883–87
Former Union Bank Building/Annex (S), MB .................... First skyscraper in western Canada; speaks to key note of finance in expansion of the West, 1903–04
Former Vancouver Law Courts (S), BC ............................ Imposing urban court house in Beaux-Arts style
Former Victoria Law Courts (S), BC ................................. Earliest British Columbia court house, distinctive eclectic design
Fort Garry Hotel (S), MB ................................................... Château-style railway hotel, built in 1911–13
Fourth York Post Office (S), ON ...................................... Rare 1830s post office/residence, 1832–35
Fredericton City Hall (S), NB ............................................ Multi-functional municipal hall, 1875–76
Frontenac County Court House (S), ON ......................... Monumental Neoclassical court house facing Lake Ontario, opened in 1858
Fulford Place (S), ON ....................................................... Eclectic 1899 mansion with original furnishings and grounds
George Stephen House/Mount Stephen Club (S), QC ............ Renaissance-style mansion, begun in 1880
Gillies Grove and House (S), ON ...................................... Old-growth white pine forest and country house
Glanmore/Phillips-Faulkner House (S), ON ......................... Fine Second-Empire style mansion, 1882–83
Gooderham and Worts Distillery (S), ON ......................... Significant mid 19th-century industrial complex
Gouinlock Buildings/Early Exhibition Buildings (S), ON .... Largest extant group of early 20th-century exhibition buildings
Government House (S), NF ............................................... Vice-regal residence, 1827–31
Government House (S), NS ............................................ Excellent early Palladian style vice-regal residence
Government House (S), PE ............................................... Neoclassical vice-regal residence
Government House (S), SK ............................................... 1891–1905 territorial government building
Granada Theatre (S), QC .................................................. Magnificent atmospheric theatre — a style of cinema popular from the 1920s through the 1930s
Grand-Pré Rural Historic District (S), NS ......................... Acadian/English planter settlement area with surviving land-use patterns
Grande Allée Drill Hall (S), QC ......................................... Unique 1887 Château-style drill hall
Gravelbourg Ecclesiastical Buildings (S), SK ...................... Major cathedral, bishop’s residence and convent school of Prairie Franco-Catholic colony
Architecture and Design — continued

Great George Street Historic District (S), PE ........................................ Fine 19th-century streetscape associated with Confederation
Greenock Church (S), NB ................................................................. Fine Palladian-style meeting house
Grey Nuns’ Convent (S), MB ......................................................... Early Red River frame mission house erected in 1845–51
Grey Nuns’ Hospital (S), QC ......................................................... Hospital rebuilt in 1765 by Mère d’Houville
Guelph City Hall (S), ON ................................................................. Formal, classical mid 19th-century civic building, 1856–57
H.Vincent Meredith Residence (S), QC ......................................... Fine Queen Anne Revival mansion, built in 1896
Halifax Armoury (S), NS ................................................................. Large, urban, Romanesque Revival drill hall for the active militia, 1895–99
Halifax City Hall (S), NS ................................................................. 1887 civic symbol on Grand Parade
Halifax Courthouse (S), NS ............................................................ 1858 Italianate court house
Halifax Hydrostone District (S), NS ............................................. 1920s public housing in Garden-Suburb style
Halifax Public Gardens (S), NS ...................................................... One of rare surviving Victorian gardens in Canada
Halifax Waterfront Buildings (S), NS ............................................. Commercial grouping reflecting 19th-century development of Halifax
Hamilton Waterworks (S), ON ...................................................... Intact early waterworks in elegant Italianate structure by Thomas C. Keefer, 1857–59
Hammond House (S), NB ................................................................. Fine example of Queen Anne Revival style, 1899
Haskell Free Library and Opera House (S), QC ................................ Library/theatre on Canada-United States border, 1901–04
Hatley Park/Former Royal Roads Military College (S), BC ............... Superb Canadian example of an Edwardian park that remains practically intact
Havelock Township Hall (S), QC ..................................................... Rural town hall, 1868
Hawthorne Cottage (S), NF ............................................................. Picturesque cottage, home of Captain Bob Bartlett, 1875–1946
Henry House (S), NS ................................................................. Common 19th-century urban type in local ironstone, 1834, residence of Father of Confederation William A. Henry
Henry-Stuart House (S), QC ......................................................... Outstanding illustration of a Quebec Picturesque cottage typically associated with the Picturesque Movement
Hillary House (S), ON ................................................................. Picturesque Gothic style, built in 1861–62
Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral (S), QC ....................................... Important early Palladian church, built in 1800–04
Holy Trinity Anglican Church (S), MB .......................................... Fine example of High Victorian Gothic style
Homewood (S), ON ........................................................................ Fine 1800 fieldstone Palladian residence
Humboldt Post Office (S), SK ......................................................... Romanesque post office, reflects growth of West, 1911
Huron County Gaol (S), ON .......................................................... Distinctive octagonal jail design, 1839–41
Île-Verte Lighthouse (S), QC .......................................................... 1809 tower, first light on St. Lawrence
Imperial/Bi-Capitol Theatre (S), NB ............................................... Grand playhouse/vaudeville theatre, 1912–23
Inglis Grain Elevators (S), MB ......................................................... Rare row of standard-plan country grain elevators typical of “Golden Age” from 1920s to 1940s
Inverarden House (S), ON ............................................................. Important 1816 Regency cottage with fur-trade associations
Jardins de Métis (S), QC ................................................................. Example of an English-inspired garden
Jasper Park Information Centre (S), AB ......................................... Picturesque fieldstone park building of Rustic design, 1913–14
John Weir Foote Armoury (S), ON ............................................... Major urban drill hall, built in 1887–88 and 1908
Joliette Court House (S), QC ........................................................ Mid 19th-century standard-plan court house
Jonathan McCully House (S), NS .................................................. Italianate urban residence of politician and Father of Confederation Jonathan McCully
Kaslo Municipal Hall (S), BC .......................................................... Oldest municipal hall on British Columbia mainland
Keyhole Castle (S), SK .................................................................. Expression of Queen Anne Revival style
Kingston City Hall (S), ON ............................................................. Landmark Neoclassical civic building on waterfront
Kingston Customs House (S), ON ................................................ Elegant Italianate customs house, 1856–59
Kingston Penitentiary (S), ON ....................................................... Oldest penitentiary in Canada, begun in 1834
L’Isle-Verte Court House (S), QC ................................................ Domestic-style court house serving rural area, 1859–60
Langley Block (S), ON ................................................................. Fine Second-Empire building for expanding federal government, 1883–89
Laurentian Club/John Booth Residence (S), ON ................................ Outstanding 1909 Queen Anne Revival style residence
Little Dutch (Deutsch) Church (S), NS ......................................... Oldest known surviving church in Canada associated with the German-Canadian community
Liverpool Town Hall (S), NS .......................................................... Dignified regional reflection of a national building type
Architecture and Design — continued

Louis-Bertrand House (S), QC ........................................ Outstanding example of a maison québécoise influenced by the Neoclassical style
Loyalist House/Merritt House (S), NB ................................. New England-influenced architecture; residence built circa 1820
Loyola House/National School Building (S), QC .................. Earliest Gothic Revival public building in Canada, 1824
Lunenburg Academy (S), NS ......................................... Rare survivor from Nova Scotia’s 19th-century academy system
Lynnwood/Campbell-Reid House (S), ON ......................... Mid 19th-century classical revival residence
Macdonell House (S), ON ............................................. Stone Palladian residence of prominent fur trader, 1817; Williamson House
Maillou House (S), QC ................................................ Fine example of 18th-century Quebec town architecture
Maison Cartier (S), QC ................................................. Example of urban building design of period, 1812–13
Malahat Building/Old Victoria Customs House (S), BC ....... First Victoria customs house
Mallard Cottage (S), NF ............................................... Vernacular building by Irish immigrants, circa 1820–40
Manoir Le Bouthillier (S), QC ....................................... Example of distinctive Bas-St-Laurent style, circa 1818
Manoir Papineau (S), QC .............................................. 19th-century manor, home of Patriote leader Louis-Joseph Papineau
Maplelawn and Gardens (S), ON ................................... Classical residence with walled garden, Thomson-Cole-Rochester House, 1831–34
Marie-Reine-du-Monde Cathedral (S), QC ......................... Important symbol of the Ultra Montane Movement in Canada
Marine Hospital (S), NB ............................................... Oldest surviving marine hospital in Canada, 1830–31
Marlborough Apartments (S), QC .................................. Queen Anne Revival style apartment building, 1900
Marysville Cotton Mill (S), NB ..................................... Typical late 19th-century textile mill
Marysville Historic District (S), NB ................................. Important intact 19th-century company town
Matheson House/Archibald M. Campbell House (S), ON ..... Classically inspired town house, 1840; Perth Museum
Mauvide-Genest Manor (S), QC ..................................... Distinguished mid 19th-century seigneurial manor
McAdam Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), NB ....... Large Château-style railway station, 1900
McMartin House (S), ON ............................................. Loyalist Georgian townhouse design, 1830–39
McQuesten House/Whitehern (S), ON .............................. Fine 1850 town house with walled garden
Medalta Potteries (S), AB ............................................. Early 20th-century beehive kilns and manufacturing buildings
Metallic Roofing Company Offices (S), ON ....................... Beaux-Arts style in pressed metal, 1896
Mewata Drill Hall/Calgary Drill Hall (S), AB ..................... Outstanding large-scale World War I urban armory
Ministers Island (S), NB ............................................. Cultural landscape; seasonal estate begun in the late 19th century by Sir William Van Horne
Miscou Island Lighthouse (S), NB ................................. Strategic Chaleur Bay octagonal colonial lighthouse
Miss Davis’ School Residence/Twin Oaks (S), MB ............. Mid 1850s Red River architecture, girls’ school
Monklands/Villa Maria Convent (S), QC ......................... Classically inspired townhouse design, 1794–1803
Montréal City Hall (S), QC ........................................... First single-purpose city hall, Second-Empire style
Monument National (S), QC ....................................... Cultural centre of St-Jean-Baptiste Society, 1893
Moores Jaw Court House (S), SK .................................. Beaux-Arts style in pressed metal, 1896
Mount Royal Cemetery (S), QC ..................................... Exceptional 19th-century cemetery design and aesthetics, established in 1852
Murray Premises (S), NF ............................................. Mid 19th-century commercial waterfront structures
Napanee Town Hall (S), ON ......................................... 1856 town hall and market
Neepawa Court House/Beautiful Plains ............................... 1884 court house, town hall, jail and theatre
New Québec Customs House (S), QC .............................. Rich Italianate building reflecting port’s growth
Niagara District Courthouse (S), ON ............................... Mid 19th-century multi-purpose civic structure
Notre-Dame Roman Catholic Basilica (S), ON ................. French-inspired Gothic Revival church, 1841–53
Notre-Dame Roman Catholic Cathedral (S), QC .............. French-inspired Neoclassical cathedral, 1844
Notre-Dame Roman Catholic Church/Basilica (S), QC ....... Early Gothic Revival style, Montréal landmark, 1823–29
Notre-Dame-de-Lorette Church (S), QC ......................... 1865 mission church to the Hurons with 17th-century art objects
Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery (S), QC ...................... Rural cemetery design with variety of funerary monuments
Number 2 Mechanics’ Volunteer Company Engine House (S), NB 19th-century Neoclassical-style firehall for hand-operated pumper fire engines
Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Architectural and Design — continued

Old Barrington Meeting House (S), NS ................................. Rare 1765 meeting house
Old Burying Ground (S), NS .................................................. Unique concentration of gravestone art, from 1749
Old Government House/RCMP Barracks (S), NB ................... Georgian-era vice-regal residence, 1826
Old Kingston Post Office (S), ON ......................................... Elegant Italianate post office, 1856–59
Old Québec Customs House (S), QC ................................. Restrained Neoclassical government building in stone, 1831
Old Stone Church (S), ON ..................................................... Fine simple rural 19th-century Protestant church
Old Toronto City Hall and York County Court House (S), ON .... Monumental Richardsonian Romanesque sandstone city hall, 1889–99
Old Toronto Post Office/Old Bank of Canada (S), ON ............. Outstanding Greek Revival post office, 1851–53
Old Town Lunenburg Historic District (S), NS ......................... Homogeneous architectural ensemble on British model town plan
Old Town Victoria (E), BC ..................................................... Commercial district of western Canada’s principal port until 1900
Old Woodstock Town Hall (S), ON ..................................... Classically inspired civic structure, 1851–52
Orpheum Theatre (S), BC ..................................................... Ornate 1920s movie palace
Osgoode Hall (S), ON .......................................................... Begun in 1829, elegant seat of courts and law society
Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception (S), ON ...................... Outstanding 1876 example of High Victorian Gothic church
Outremont Theatre (S), QC ..................................................... 1920s deluxe cinema, Art-Deco/atmospheric decor
Oxford-on-Rideau Township Hall (S), ON ............................. Fine 1875 headquarters for rural government
Pagé-Rinfret House/Beaudry House (S), QC ....................... French Regime house, historic construction methods
Palace Theatre (S), AB ........................................................ Fine example of 19th-century residential streetscape
Pantages Playhouse Theatre (S), MB ............................... Lavish 1913–14 vaudeville theatre
Parkwood (S), ON ................................................................. World War I-era grand estate with gardens
Parliament Buildings (S), ON ................................................. Seat of Canadian government, Gothic Revival complex
Perth Town Hall (S), ON ..................................................... Stately 1863–64 multi-purpose town hall
Peterborough Drill Hall/Armsroy (S), ON ......................... Major urban drill hall, built in 1907–09
Pier 21 (S), NS ................................................................. Highly specialized building type related to early 20th-century
                               Canadian immigration and post-war immigration
Point Ellice House/O’Reilly House (S), BC ......................... Picturesque early house and gardens
Point Frederick Buildings (S), ON ........................................ Former 1812 British naval base, War of 1812; now Royal Military College
Port Union Historic District (S), NF ......................................... Town constructed and run by a union
Portage La Prairie Public Building (S), MB ...................... Limestone building designed by Thomas Fuller
Powell River Townsite Historic District (S), BC .................. Largely intact early 20th-century planned single-industry town
Prescott Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), ON ................. Monument to early Canadian railway enterprise, 1855
Prince of Wales Hotel (S), AB ............................................. Symbol of mountain tourism, chalet-style hotel
Prince William Streetscape (S), NB ..................................... Important late 19th-century architecture, commercial streetscape
Province House (S), PE ........................................................ Neoclassical birthplace of Confederation
Province House (S), NS ...................................................... Historic legislative building in outstanding Palladian style
Québec City Hall (S), QC ..................................................... Stately civic building on site of old Jesuit college
Québec Court House (S), QC .............................................. Imposing Second-Empire symbol of justice, 1883–87
Rennie’s Mill Road Historic District (S), NF ....................... Fine example of 19th-century residential streetscape
Rialto Theatre (S), QC ......................................................... Exceptional traditional theatre in Beaux-Arts style
Rideau Hall and Landscaped grounds (S), ON ...................... Residence of Governor General with estate in British Natural style, begun in 1838
Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex (S), MB Three rustic buildings built under depression relief programs
Ridout Street Complex (S), ON ............................................. Important group of early commercial and residential buildings
Rivière-du-Loup Town Hall (S), QC ..................................... Civic building reflecting growth of city governments, 1916
Roberval Town Hall (S), QC ................................................. Civic building reflecting community prosperity, 1928–29
Rogers Building (S), BC ...................................................... Intact retail building in Queen Anne Revival style; home of Rogers’ Chocolates
Rosamond Woollen Mill (S), ON ........................................ One of largest mills in Canada, begun in 1866
Roselawn (S), ON ............................................................... Classical revival country villa, 1841
Roslyn Court Apartments (S), MB ..................................... Fine 1909 Queen Anne Revival apartment building
Rossland Court House (S), BC ......................................... Early regional expression of a Canadian court house
Royal Alexandra Theatre (S), ON ........................................ Lavish 1906–07 Beaux-Arts playhouse
Royal Canadian Mint (S), ON ........................................ Mint designed in Castellated Gothic style, 1905–08
St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (S), NF  
Major 1860s Gothic Revival church

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (S), AB  
Fine example of Gothic Revival design

St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Basilica (S), NF  
Romanesque basilica, symbol of Roman Catholic Church in

St. John the Baptist Anglican Cathedral (S), NF  
Outstanding 1847 Gothic Revival by G.G. Scott

St. James-the-Less Anglican Church (S), ON  
Significant example of Gothic Revival, 1860–61

St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church (S), MB  
Typical and oldest Ukrainian church, 1899

St. Mary's Junction Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), ON  
1850s Grand Trunk railway station, 1854–56

St. Mary's Basilica (S), NS  
Central role in the religious history of Nova Scotia

St. John's Court House (S), NF  
Outstanding 1847 Gothic Revival by G.G. Scott

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral/Basilica (S), PE  
Fine example of High Victorian Gothic, 1897–1907

St. Boniface City Hall (S), MB  
Imposing building by Victor Horwood, built in 1905

St. Andrews Historic District (S), NB  
Distinctive town with surviving 18th-century British colonial plan and

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral (S), BC  
Excellent example of High Victorian Gothic

St. Ann's Academy (S), BC  
19th-century private girls’ school

Sharon Temple (S), ON  
Elegant 1825-32 temple of Davidite sect

Sinclair Inn/Farmer's Hotel (S), NS  
Inn circa 1781; early construction techniques

Sir Frederick Borden Residence (S), NS  
Shingle-style residence of prominent Canadian politician, 1902

Sir George Etienne Cartier (S), QC  
1830s double house of prominent 19th-century politician

Skoki Ski Lodge (S), AB  
1930s ski lodge in Rustic Vernacular, 1930–31

Smiths Falls Railway Station (Canadian Northern) (S), ON  
Decorative 1914 Canadian northern railway station

St. Andrew's Rectory (S), MB  
Example of mid 19th-century Red River architecture

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral (S), BC  
Excellent example of High Victorian Gothic

St. Andrews Historic District (S), NB  
Distinctive town with surviving 18th-century British colonial plan and
classically inspired architecture

St. Ann's Academy (S), BC  
19th-century private girls’ school

St. Anne's Chapel of Ease (S), NB  
Early and excellent example of Gothic Revival chapel

St. Boniface City Hall (S), MB  
Imposing building by Victor Horwood, built in 1905

St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic Cathedral/Basilica (S), PE  
Fine example of High Victorian Gothic, 1897–1907

St. George's Anglican Church (S), QC  
Fine 1869–70 Gothic Revival church in stone

St. George's Anglican Church/Round Church (S), NS  
Unique Palladian-style round church

St. James United Church (S), QC  
Church with a large amphitheatre plan, Victorian decoration; Sunday school influenced by the Akron plan

St. John's Anglican Church (S), NS  
Historically significant Carpenter Gothic church

St. John's Anglican Church/Stone Church (S), NB  
One of earliest Gothic Revival churches in Canada, 1824–25

St. John's Court House (S), NF  
Sandstone Romanesque urban court house, 1900–04

St. Jude's Anglican Church (S), ON  
Important arts and crafts, decorative painted interior

St. Lawrence Hall (S), ON  
Mid 19th-century Renaissance Revival social and cultural centre

St. Luke's Anglican Church (S), NB  
Fine Vernacular Wren-Gibbsian church, 1831–33

St. Mary's Basilica (S), NS  
Central role in the religious history of Nova Scotia

St. Mary's Junction Railway Station (Grand Trunk) (S), ON  
1850s Grand Trunk railway station, 1854–56

St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church (S), MB  
Typical and oldest Ukrainian church, 1899

St. Patrick's Basilica (S), QC  
French Gothic Revival, 1843–47; remains at heart of Irish population of Montréal

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (S), AB  
Fine example of Gothic Revival design

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (S), NF  
Major 1860s Gothic Revival church
Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Architecture and Design — continued

St. Paul’s Anglican Church (S), NS ........................................ Early Palladian church serving official Halifax
St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church/Former St. Andrew’s
Church (S), ON ............................................................. Elegant 1854 Gothic Revival church
St. Paul’s United Church (S), NB ........................................ Fine 1886 High Victorian Gothic Revival church
St. Stephen Post Office (S), NB .......................................... Early symbol of federal government presence
St. Stephen’s Anglican Church (S), QC ................................. Fine classically inspired 1820s garrison church
St. Thomas City Hall (S), ON ............................................. Late-Victorian civic building
St. Thomas Rectory/Commissariat House and Garden (S), NF ... Military stores and residence, 1818
Stratford City Hall (S), ON ............................................... Picturesque late 19th-century civic building, 1898–1900
Sulpician Seminary Gardens (S), QC ................................... One of Canada’s oldest surviving gardens, circa 1650
Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (S), AB Monumental modern temple in historic Mormon centre
Territorial Court House (S), AB ........................................ Oldest court house in Alberta, completed in 1904
Têtu House (S), QC .......................................................... Elegant 1852 Neoclassical town house by Charles Baillargé
The Grange (S), ON ....................................................... Early 19th-century residence in British classical tradition
Thomas, William (P), NS ............................................... Leading architect in pre-Confederation Canada
Thunder Bay Tourist Pagoda (S), ON .................................. Whimsical 1909 information kiosk
Trafalgar Lodge (S), QC .................................................. Gothic Revival villa, 1848
Trestler House (S), QC ...................................................... Traditional Quebec architecture, dating from 1798
Trinity Anglican Church (S), NS .......................................... Regional expression of Gothic Revival in wood, 1878
Trinity Church and Rectory (S), NB ..................................... Oldest Anglican church and rectory in New Brunswick, 1787–89
Truro Post Office (S), NS ................................................ Early symbol of federal government
Tyno United Church (S), PE ............................................. Fine example of High Victorian Gothic Revival, 1881
Twin Falls Tea House (S), BC ............................................ Early rustic tea house in Yoho National Park
Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (S), MB One of the most ambitious and accomplished buildings by Reverend Philip Ruh
Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection (S), MB ............ Mature and culminating expression of Ukrainian identity of the Dauphin Block settlement, built in 1936–39
Union Station (Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk) (S), ON, ONU Monumental Beaux-Arts railway station, 1915–20
Union Station/Winnipeg Railway Station
(Canadian National) (S), MB ................................................ Beaux-Arts railway station, important in western settlement
University College (S), ON ............................................. Impressive Romanesque building, foundation of University of Toronto, 1856–59
Ursuline Monastery (S), QC ............................................... Historic religious complex featuring 1730s altar
Van Horne/Shaughnessy House (S), QC ................................ Urbane Second-Empire double house, erected in 1874
Victoria City Hall (S), BC ................................................ Earliest extant western town hall, Second-Empire style
Victoria Hall (S), ON ........................................................ Commercial building with rare, handmade sheet metal facade
Victoria Hall/Cobourg Town Hall (S), ON ................................ Ornate mid 19th-century multi-purpose town hall
Victoria Hall/Petrolia Town Hall (S), ON ............................. Opulent town hall of prosperous oil era, 1887–89
Victoria Memorial Museum (S), ON ................................... Early national museum in Castellated Gothic design, 1905–11
Vogue Theatre (S), BC .................................................... Moderne style theatre
Walker Theatre (S), MB .......................................................... 1906 playhouse, site of labour and Women’s Movement meetings, 1914
Wasyl Negrych Pioneer Homestead (S), MB ......................... Believed to be earliest and best-preserved example of Ukrainian pioneer farm
Wetaskiwin Court House (S), AB ........................................... Classic symbol of justice in the developing West
Wilson Chambers (S), QC ................................................... Gothic Revival commercial building in stone, 1868
Windsor Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), QC .......................... Grand 1886 Romanesque Revival railway station/office complex
Winnipeg Law Courts (S), MB ............................................. Monumental 1912–16 symbol of law and order
Winnipeg Railway Station (Canadian Pacific) (S), MB ................ Classically inspired railway station, gateway to West
Winterholme (S), NF ...................................................... Mansion in Queen Anne Revival style, 1905
Wolfe Island Township Hall (S), ON ................................... Italianate rural town hall, 1856
York County Court House (S), NB ...................................... Early brick court house
SCIENCE
Abbott, Maude E. (P), QC ........................................ Prominent pioneer in medicine and research on heart disease
Adams, Frank Dawson (P), QC ............................. Geologist, developed science of modern structural geology
Archibald, Dr. Edward William (P), QC ................. Leading Canadian thoracic surgeon in the 1920s who advanced medical knowledge
Banting House (S), ON ........................................ Documented and recognized as the site of the defining moment of the discovery of insulin
Banting, Sir Frederick G. (P), ON ............................. Co-discoverer of insulin, shared Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1923
Bell, Dr. Robert (P), ON ..................................... Explorer and geologist, Chief Geologist of Canada (1890–1906)
Bethune, Henry Norman (P), ON .......................... Famous medical figure and political activist
Churchill Rocket Research Range (S), MB ............ Upper atmosphere research centre
Creation of the Atmospheric Environment Service (E), ON .......................... Establishment of continuous meteorological record keeping in Canada
Dawson, Dr. George Mercer (P), NS ........................ Director of the Geological Survey of Canada (1895)
Déline Fishery/Franklin’s Fort (S), NT ..................... Wintering quarters of Sir John Franklin and his second expedition Development of Cobalt–60 Beam
Therapy Unit (Cobalt Bomb) (E), ON ....................... Its first use in 1951 marked a new era in the fight against cancer
Discovery and Development of the McIntosh Apple (E), ON ............. Ideally suited for Canada’s northern climate, has become accepted worldwide
Douglas, David (P), BC ....................................... Pioneer botanist in western North America; identified the Douglas fir
Early Meteorology in Canada (E), ON ...................... University of Toronto campus site of British Army observations in 1840, forecasts by 1876
Establishment of the Experimental Farm Branch (E) ........ Five experimental farms established by the federal government, 1886
Establishment of the Halifax Zoological Garden (E), NS ....................... First zoo in America north of Mexico, established by Andrew Downs, 1847
Fessenden, Reginald Aubrey (P), QC ...................... Pioneer in radio communication, developed sonic depth finder
Fifth Thule Expedition (E), NT ............................... Danish expedition, 1921–24, identified Thule culture of AD 900–1450
First Banding of a Bird (E), ON ............................ First banding of a wild bird, led to increased knowledge of migrations
First Dairy School in Canada (S), QC ....................... Founded by Edward André Barnard, 1882
First Geodetic Survey Station (S), QC ...................... Built in 1905, systematic program of surveying
First International Polar Year, 1882–83 (E) ............... Scientific studies by 11 countries, 1882–83
Former Geological Survey of Canada Building (S), ON ......................... First Ottawa home of the Geological Survey of Canada
Ganong, William Francis (P), NB ............................ Scientist, historian, professor of botany in United States
Gesner, Abraham (P), NS ................................... Physician, geologist and author, first refined kerosene (1846)
King, Dr. William Frederick (P), ON ....................... Founder of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Dominion Observatory
Kingston General Hospital (S), ON ....................... Oldest public hospital in operation in Canada
Klotz, Otto Julius (P), ON .................................. Astronomer and geographer, Director of the Dominion Observatory (1917–23)
Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary (S), SK ............. First waterfowl sanctuary in North America, 1887
Logan, Sir William Edmond (P), QC ....................... First Director of the Geological Survey of Canada (1842)
Macallum, Archibald Byron (P), ON ....................... Pioneer in scientific medicine, field of cellular microchemistry
Marie-Victorin, Brother (P), QC ............................. Botanist, author, educator, Flore Laurentienne (1935)
Montizambert, Dr. Frédéric (P), QC ....................... Developed quarantine stations that protected Canadians from deadly epidemics
Newcomb, Simon (P), NS .................................. Astronomer, United States Naval Observatory, director of the “Nautical Almanac” (1877–97)
Newton, Margaret (P), MB ................................. Contributed to scientific information on rust-resistant grains, rust diseases and wheat stem rust
Osler, Sir William (P), QC ................................ Medical researcher and educator, essays won a wide popular audience
Palliser Expedition (E), AB ................................. First scientific exploration from Lake Superior to Rocky Mountains, 1857–60
Penfield, Wilder Graves (P), QC ............................ Founder and director of the Montreal Neurological Institute
Plaskett, John Stanley (P), BC ............................... First director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria (1917)
Provancher, Abbé Léon (P), QC ............................. Important author on natural sciences
Red Fife Wheat (E), ON ..................................... Early-maturing, high-quality spring wheat discovered in 1842
Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

**Science — continued**

Ross, Sir James Clark (P), NU .................................................. Arctic explorer, sailed with Parry (1819–25), led 1848 Franklin search
Ross, Sir John (P), NU .................................................. Arctic explorer, led Northwest Passage trips (1818, 1829–33), 1850 Franklin search
Royal Botanical Gardens (S), ON ........................................... Important teaching and research gardens and conservation area
Rutherford, Ernest (P), QC .................................................. Physicist, early discoveries in radioactivity and atomic particle theory
SS Acadia (S), NS .................................................. Lead role in charting Hudson Bay, launched in 1913
Saunders, Sir Charles Edward (P), ON ................................... Developed the famous Marquis wheat at Central Experimental Farm
Saunders, William (P), ON .................................................. Director of the Experimental Farms Branch of Department of Agriculture (1886)

**Sports and Leisure**

Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin (S), AB ........................................... Early stone alpine cabin used by climbers
Acquin, Gabe (P), NB .................................................. Important Maliseet guide, hunter and cultural broker
Banff Springs Hotel (S), AB .................................................. Famous railway resort hotel in Château style
Beers, George (P), QC .................................................. Founder of modern lacrosse, established first Canadian dentistry journal
Capitol Theatre (S), MB .................................................. Ornate 1920s movie palace
Capitol Theatre/Québec Auditorium (S), QC ................................ Dramatic 1902–03 Beaux-Arts playhouse with elaborate interior
Cave and Basin (S), AB .................................................. Hot springs, birthplace of national parks
Château Frontenac (S), QC .................................................. Landmark Château-style railway hotel
Château Laurier (S), ON .................................................. Château-style railway hotel, 1908–12
Conacher, Lionel Pretoria “Big Train” (P), ON ......................... Male Athlete of the Half-century (1900–50): 1921 Grey Cup, National Hockey League (1925–37)
Cyr, Louis (P), QC .................................................. Champion wrestler and weightlifter of the late 19th century
Edmonton Grads (E), AB .................................................. Championship women’s basketball team, 1915–40
Eglington Theatre (S), ON .................................................. Fine Art-Deco suburban cinema
Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres (S), ON ......................... Unique 1911 double-decker vaudeville and movie complex
Empress Hotel (S), BC .................................................. Landmark Château-style railway hotel, 1904–08
Granada Theatre (S), QC .................................................. Magnificent atmospheric theatre, style of cinema popular from the 1920s through the 1930s
Hanlan, Edward (P), ON .................................................. World rowing champion (1880–84), defeated only six times in 350 matches
Imperial/Bi-Capitol Theatre (S), NB ...................................... Grand playhouse/vaudeville theatre, 1912–23
Jasper Park Information Centre (S), AB ................................ Picturesque fieldstone park building of rustic design, 1913–14
Langford, Sam (P), NS .................................................. Professional boxer, fought 1902–23
Longboat, Tom (P), ON .................................................. Famous long-distance runner, won the 1907 Boston Marathon
McKenzie, Robert Tait (P), ON ........................................... Surgeon, educator and sculptor, pioneer in physical education, rehabilitation
Metropolitan Theatre (S), MB ........................................... First movie “palace” in Canada, built in 1919
Montréal Forum (S), QC .................................................. Icon for the role of hockey in Canada’s national culture through its association with the Montréal Canadiens
Morenz, Howie (P), QC .................................................. Montréal Canadiens hockey star, helped the team win three Stanley Cups
Naismith, James (P), ON .................................................. Physician, inventor of basketball, promoter of physical education
Orpheum Theatre (S), BC .................................................. Ornate 1920s movie palace
Outremont Theatre (S), QC .................................................. 1920s deluxe cinema, Art-Deco/atmospheric decor
Palace Theatre (S), AB .................................................. Designed by internationally renowned theatre architect Howard C. Crane

**National Historic Sites of Canada**

**KEY**

S = National Historic Site
P = Person of National Significance
E = Event of National Significance
Appendix 5 — Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Sports and Leisure — continued

Pantages Playhouse Theatre (S), MB . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lavish 1913–14 vaudeville theatre
Prince of Wales Hotel (S), AB . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Symbol of mountain tourism, chalet-style hotel
Rialto Theatre (S), QC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Exceptional Beaux-Arts style traditional theatre
Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex (S), MB . . . . . . . Three rustic buildings built under depression relief programs
Rosenfeld, Fanny “Bobbie” (P), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Female Athlete of the Half-century (1900–50)
Royal Alexandra Theatre (S), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lavish 1906–07 Beaux-Arts playhouse
Royal Montréal Curling Club (E), QC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . First organized curling club in North America, 1807
Royal Theatre (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Classically inspired vaudeville theatre
Skoki Ski Lodge (S), AB . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1930s ski lodge in rustic vernacular, 1930–31
Slocum, Captain Joshua (P), NS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sea captain and author, first to sail singlehandedly around the world (1895–98)
St. John’s Regatta (E), NF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Canada’s oldest organized sporting event, held since 1826
Stanley Park (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Outstanding large urban park
Twin Falls Tea House (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Early rustic tea house in Yoho National Park
Vogue Theatre (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Modern style theatre

Philosophy and Spirituality

Augustine Mound Site (S), NB . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pre-contact burial mound
Bedford Petroglyphs (S), NS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Spiritually significant petroglyph site
Beth Israel Cemetery (S), QC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19th-century cemetery reflecting Jewish burial traditions
Chinese Cemetery at Harling Point (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chinese-Canadian cemetery with significant pre-1950 mortuary features, distinctive plan and application of Feng Shui
Congregation Emanu-el Temple (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oldest surviving synagogue in Canada, built in 1863
Gray Burial Site (S), SK . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . One of oldest burial sites in Plains, circa 3000 BC
Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills (S), NT . . . . . . . . . . . . Expression of cultural values through the interrelationship between landscape, oral histories, graves and cultural resources
Kejimkujik (S), NS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Important Mi’kmaq cultural landscape
Kitselas Canyon Area (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Remains of two Aboriginal villages and petroglyphs
L’Anse Amour Burial (S), NF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Burial site, Maritime Archaic culture
Linear Mounds (S), MB . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Aboriginal burial mounds from AD 1000–1200
Manitou Mounds (S), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Religious and ceremonial site for 2,000 years; Rainy River Mounds
Maritime Archaic Cemeteries/Phillips Garden Dorset (E), NF . . . . . . Three cemeteries representing Maritime Archaic culture
Mazinaw Pictograph Site (S), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Largest Algonkian pictograph site in Canada
Next of Kin Memorial Avenue (S), SK . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Road of remembrance commemorating World War I soldiers
Peterborough Petroglyphs (S), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Algokian petroglyph site
Pointe Abitibi (S), QC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Traditional summering area and sacred place for the Algonquin
Port au Choix (S), NF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pre-contact burial and habitation sites
Serent Mounds Complex (S), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Aboriginal peninsula site, 60 BC–AD 300
Sharon Temple (S), ON . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Elegant temple of Davidite sect, 1825–32
Whaler’s Shrine Site (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Aboriginal ritual site, shrine removed
Xá:ytem/Hatzic Rock (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Habitation site of Stó:lo Peoples
Yuquot (S), BC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Spanish settlement site, 1789–95
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