

The
Historic Landmarks
Association
of Canada



Guide
To Historical Societies
Established in Canada

Historic Sites
(Section two)
...in...
Canada and Newfoundland
...and...
Some War Memorials
Annual Report
1919

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Some War Memorials

ANNUAL REPORT
1919



ARMISTICE DAY—THE VICTORY MAP, CONNAUGHT PLACE, OTTAWA
NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

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To the Members of the
Historic Landmarks Association of Canada.

Our membership roll continues to grow, and our labours to increase. In fact we have now accumulated such a mass of notes and information that it will become a big task to get it all into print. We have so far only published once a year, but it is very pleasant to be able to inform our members that our "Annual Report" is looked forward to by a great number of Societies, who come to us not only for data with regard to Historical Sites in Canada; but who also have come to use our "guide" as the most reliable reference for getting into quick touch with the local Historical Society nearest to the point in which they happen to be interested. Just recently we have been able to furnish to one of the most important of the many active Historical Societies in the United States our own cut of the "Bell Telephone Memorial" at Brantford, their information on this point being largely gleaned from our "Annual Report." On the other hand, we have been able to learn much from their valuable publications sent us in interchange, and there are some of their aims and methods we will endeavour to assimilate and emulate. With the Historical Society in our sister Dominion, Newfoundland, we are in close sympathy, and with them we have had much interesting correspondence. Following the signing of the Armistice on the 11th November last, the country has been naturally busy erecting and considering memorials to those Canadians who have cut their names deep in the History of our Country by their bravery and heroism in the Great War. We hope that the preliminary list of "Some War Memorials" already established as published in this Annual Report will prove of much interest to our members.

I wish to express the sincere thanks of this Association to all, Societies and individuals, who have so willingly assisted us in our work; and, as President, to our various officers, for the cheerful fulfilment of what, in some instances, have been most arduous, unremitting, and responsible duties.

PEMBERTON SMITH,
President.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Two events fraught with the deepest historical significance took place during the past season:—The victories in Palestine with the conquest of the Holy City, Jerusalem, over which the Union Jack with its triple cross now waves, and the signing of the Armistice (11th Nov., 1918), the day Victory was written across the map.

At darkest hour on the western front, a light dawned in the east: entering the city on foot, as became a Christian approaching the shrine of his belief—what more reassuring than this passage from General Allenby's inspired proclamation? "Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people for many centuries, therefore, I make it known to you that every *sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest or customary place of prayer* of whatsoever form of the three religions will be maintained according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faith they are sacred."

The dedication of the axial column of the new Parliament Building in 1917, embodied a twofold meaning—The birth of the Dominion, and, the consecration of her sons in the great war. Could the spirit of General Wolfe return to his memorial in Westminster Abbey, so reverently draped with the colours of many of our Canadian battalions on their way to the front, he would see unfolding his prophetic words: "This country will some time hence be a vast Empire, the seat of power and learning, and there will grow a people out of this little spot that will fill this vast space."

The first official flight of the Aerial Mail Service, Ottawa—Toronto, was made on the 27th of August last year from Rockcliffe Camp, by Lieut. A. Dunstan, R. A. F. The beginning we trust of many efficient air routes—so, may our air pilots, unequalled air fighters during the great war give outstanding service in times of peace.

A memorial to Florence Nightingale, first of Army Nurses, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, is placed on the wall of the archway which leads from the tomb of Nelson to that of Wellington, inscribed: "Blessed are the merciful"—Florence Nightingale, O.M., born, May 12th, 1820, died, August 13th, 1910." Since then with quiet devotion and a ministry of steadily increasing skill how many

are following in the path where the "Lady with the Lamp" was pioneer. From Brussels we have received a copy of their memorial to Edith Cavell. Last July an impressive memorial service was held by the Alumnae Association of Lady Stanley Institute, at St. Paul's Church, Ottawa, for the nursing sisters who lost their lives on the Llandoverly Castle. We do well to cherish the priceless value of their trained womanhood both in peace time and when the horrors of war are at their worst—looking forward to the time when some fitting memorials materialize to our own Canadian nurses.

Congratulations were extended to our honored Vice-President, Sir Edmund Walker, on the 50th Anniversary of his entering the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 24th July, 1918.

We record with regret the loss during the past season of several distinguished landmarks, two of whom were numbered among Canada's philanthropists: John Ross Robertson, Journalist, whose lasting memorials are the Home for Sick Children and the J. Ross Robertson Collection in the Public Library, Toronto. And, Dr. James Douglas, B.A., LL.D., whose generous benefactions to Queen's and McGill Universities, Jeffrey Hale Hospital, etc., are so well known. Lt.-Col. Fred White, ex Comptroller R.N.W.M.P. and Comm. North West Territories. Donald McKellar, one of the pioneers of Fort William, Ont. Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, President of the Aero Club, Toronto. And Mrs. C. Fessenden of Hamilton, the founder of Empire Day, a patriotic movement, which has become world wide. Recently, Dr. J. M. Harper, F.R.S.C., President of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, and J. P. Robertson, Provincial Librarian, Winnipeg, who while taking an active interest in our federal association faithfully kept an "Ottawa Scrap Book" since leaving Bytown, the place of his birth.

Respectfully submitted,

J. RUSSELL SIMPSON,

General Secretary

REPORT OF THE FRENCH SECRETARY

OTTAWA, 8 AVRIL, 1919.

Les histoires de paroisse qui deviennent de plus en plus nombreuses dans la province de Quebec sont un indice certain du réveil qui s'est opéré depuis une quinzaine d'années dans l'esprit de la population à l'égard des choses d'autrefois dont le souvenir se perdait et que, maintenant, on veut remettre dans la mémoire des lecteurs. Il en résulte que l'on donne aux rues et aux places publiques des noms oubliés qui parlent de notre histoire et en même temps on érige des marques en pierre, des colonnes, des statues, on pose des plaques commémoratives rappelant les choses du passé.

L'un des hommes les plus remarquables d'il y a deux siècles parmi nous est Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye le découvreur et explorateur de Nord-Ouest. On a dit jusqu'à présent qu'il était né dans l'édifice de pierre du platon de la ville des Trois-Rivières, parce que c'était la résidence du gouverneur de la place et le père de la Verendrye était gouverneur on le sait. J'ai constaté par des documents officiels que ce platon était un champ ouvert où se faisaient les exercices des soldats et miliciens; qu'il y avait une poudrière, un corps-de-garde et une batterie de sept canons commandant le fleuve mais jamais de résidence avant 1720. La Verendrye est né en 1685. L'édifice de pierre pour loger le gouverneur fut construit en 1721, pour Chaussegros de Léry.

Il fallait chercher ailleurs. Voici d'abord l'acte de baptême de notre personnage: "Le 18 novembre 1685, par moi Jean Gauthier de Brullon curé de l'église paroissiale de Notre-Dame des Trois-Rivières a été baptisé en la dite église Pierre Gaultier fils de messire René Gaultier, écuyer, sieur de Varennes et gouverneur pour Sa Majesté des Trois-Rivières, et demoiselle Marie Boucher sa femme. L'enfant est né du 17 du dit mois. Son parrain a été messire Pierre Boucher, son grand-père, en la place duquel Lambert Boucher, son fils a tenu le dit enfant. La marraine a été Madeleine Gaultier dit du Tremblé, sa soeur. (Signatures) Grand-Pré, Magdeleine de Varennes, J. S. de Brullon."

Pierre Boucher, ancien gouverneur des Trois-Rivières, fondateur de Boucherville, est célèbre dans l'histoire du Canada. Il a été parrain de Pierre Lemoine d'Iberville, autre célébrité, de Pierre Pepin-Laforce dont la carrière est assez remarquable, et de Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye une autre célébrité. Lambert Boucher seigneur de Grand-Pré ou Yamachiche était capitaine dans les troupes.

Puisque nous avons la date de la naissance de la Verendrye voyons où demeurerait sa famille. Le sieur de Villeneuve, ingénieur du roi'était alors aux Trois-Rivieres occupé à faire un plan de la ville. J'ai ce travail sous les yeux. Il est signé avec la date du 13 novembre, 1685, quatre jours avant la naissance de la Verendrye. Sur la hauteur qui borde le fleuve, à l'angle nord-est de la ville, une grande maison est marquée "M de Varenne gouverneur." C'est une preuve directe et concluante. Le "platon" est à l'autre extrémité de la ville.

Les citoyens des Trois-Rivières sont d'accord sur la question. Un monument provisoire est déjà dressé sur le terrain qui est utilisé comme jardin potager et domine le fleuve. C'est un site charmant où s'élèvera une colonne, peut-être une statue du Découvreur.

A ce propos, je dois dire que dans la Dacota Sud et à Manitoba, depuis cinq ans, on a exhumé des plaques de métal enterrées par la Verendrye et ses fils, portant des inscriptions que j'ai expliquées. Ces trouvailles donneront lieu à l'érection de nouveaux monuments.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the President and Members of the
Historic Landmarks Association of Canada.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have again the pleasure and honour of presenting to you the Financial Statement of the Association for the year ending the 30th April, 1919.

The bank balance brought forward the 30th April, 1918, was:		
Balance, 1918.....	\$ 257 63	
Receipts to 30th April, 1919.....	483 04	
		\$ 740 67
Expenditure to 30th April, 1919.....	\$ 401 70	
		<u>401 70</u>

Leaving a balance in the bank to carry forward of..... \$ 338 97

An increase over 1918 of \$81.34. This is to some extent due to arrears outstanding at the time of my last report and since received, as anticipated therein, and comes in very opportunely, as in consequence of the frightful Germanic war and increased expenses of paper and printing, the Board found it necessary to curtail expenditures, but this year, in view of the many interesting articles that have been contributed, they feel they should venture to bring them before the members, trusting to being supported.

The Life Membership has been augmented by six, making the Capital, \$600.00. This, I regret to report, has had to be used as before to carry on the work of the Association. At the Annual Meeting in 1917, it was moved and resolved that the annual fee for members should be \$2.00; and it is contemplated making it this amount in the future. The question will be discussed at the approaching session.

I am pleased to report that among the Affiliation fees received was one from the Francis Douglas Farquhar Chapter I.O.D.E. A gift was also received from the Newfoundland Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

I cannot speak too highly of the work of our esteemed and capable Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, whose services are invaluable and remuneration most inadequate. It is to be hoped that in the near future the Association may be in a position to make it more in accordance with the responsibilities and work of the office.

Respectfully submitted,

G. DURNFORD,
HONORARY TREASURER.

THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year ended 30th April, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions:

Annual ----- \$ 324 00

Life Members:

Com. J. K. L. Ross, R.N.C.V.R. \$25 00

Thomas Ritchie ----- 25 00

G. V. Hastings. ----- 25 00

Miss Jessie Dow ----- 25 00

W. Pitt Laurie ----- 25 00

Sir G. McL. Brown ----- 25 00

150 00

Donation:

The Newfoundland Branch "The
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild" 5 00

Bank Interest. ----- 4 04

\$483 04

Balance, 30th April, 1918.

General Bank Account ----- \$232 63

Special Bank Account. ----- 25 00

257 63

\$740 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Secretary's Salary ----- \$150 00

Printing, Stationery, Etc ----- 150 75

Postage (Montreal and Ottawa) ----- 100 95

\$401 70

Balance 30th April, 1919.

General Bank Account ----- \$313 97

Special Bank Account ----- 25 00

\$338 97

\$740 67

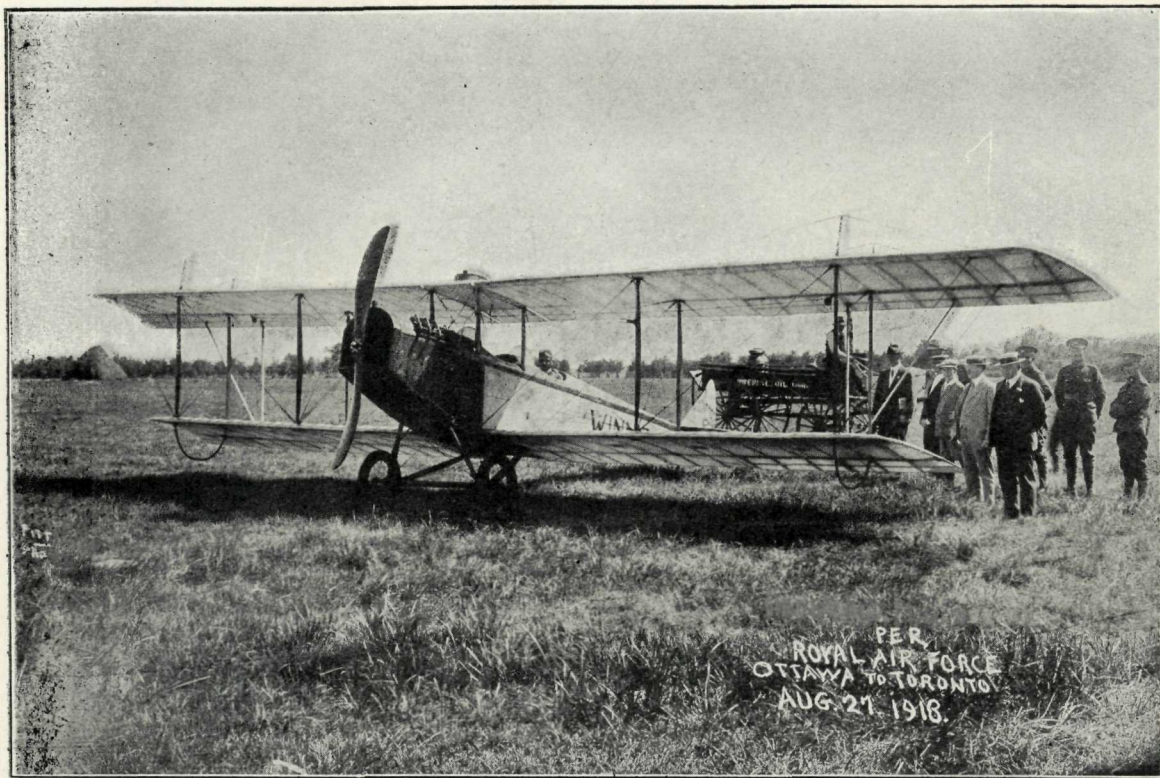
G. DURNFORD,

Honorary Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 3rd May, 1919.



FIRST OFFICIAL AERIAL MAIL, OTTAWA-TORONTO
AUGUST 27, 1918

Some Historic Sites in Canada and Newfoundland

NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX, N.S.—POST OFFICE.

The first post office in Canada was established in Halifax, in 1755, antedating Quebec by eight years. This early communication between Halifax and Boston and New York was the result of an appeal by the Governors of New England, in which Governor Lawrence of Nova Scotia joined. The object was to bind more closely the colonies and the Motherland.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.—FORT ANNE PARK.

MEMORIAL SUNDIAL—Inscription: "Erected A.D. 1918, in memory of George Vaughan, who served as a volunteer, under General Nicholson, in the expedition for the reduction of Port Royal, in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1710, and was afterwards (1715-17) Lieutenant-Governor of his native colony of New Hampshire," and a motto on the face of the dial proper, the Scotch proverb, "Time tries a'."

Constructed of New Hampshire granite and bronze.

UNVEILED on Dominion Day, July 1, 1918, by the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. MacCallum Grant.

GRAND PRÉ, N.S.—ACADIAN SITE.

The site of Evangeline's home at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, has been purchased by the C.P.R. and will be maintained as a public park. Upon the site remain the well and willows referred to in the story of Evangeline immortalized by Longfellow.

The park is within a stone's throw of the birthplace of Sir Robert Borden, Premier, (and Hon. President of the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada.)

A statue of Evangeline being sculptured by Philippe Herbert at the time of his death, will be completed by his son and erected on the land.

NOTE—Sites recorded in *Italics* are those not yet properly "marked;" and therefore the possibility exists that the actual site might eventually be forgotten. The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada beg to point out the opportunities for some of our patriotic and public-spirited Canadians to verify one or more of these defects.

WINDSOR, N.S.

King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, oldest existing College in Canada. Commenced in 1790, occupied in 1797. Charter granted by George III. in 1802.

WINDSOR, N.S.—CLIFTON GROVE.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription:- "Clifton" the home of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Born 1796, Died 1865. The Father of American humour and creator of "Sam Slick," Historian, Jurist, Legislator, Nova Scotia Historical Society, Unveiled by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.C., 16th Aug., 1912. Now the home of Lieut Colonel Beckles Willson, the well known author, for some time attached to the Imperial Staff as inspector of war trophies in the east.

EAST AMHERST, N.S.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER BART. TABLET—Inscription: "Birthplace of Sir Charles Tupper Bart. One of The Fathers of Confederation. Born July 2nd, 1821, Died October 30th, 1915. Permanent tablet to be erected here later.

Placed by Dr. David Allison, President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, at the Bi-Centenary of Confederation. July 1st, 1917.

AMHERST, N.S.—VICTORIA STREET.

CHANDLER, HON. E. B. —TABLET. Inscription: "Birthplace of Honourable E. B. Chandler. One of the Fathers of Confederation. Born August 22nd, 1800. Died February 6th, 1880."

Permanent tablet to be erected here later.

Placed by Dr. David Allison, President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, at the Bi-Centenary of Confederation, July 1st, 1917.

Similar tablets erected at the same time to the Hon. Senator R. B. Dickie, West Amheast and the Hon. Jonathan McCully, at Amherst, Experimental Farm, both also Fathers of Confederation.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN, N.B.—FORT HOWE.

The site of old Fort Howe at St. John, now Fort Howe National Park. Memorial to Lady La Tour to be erected later.

BOUNDARY MONUMENT—NEW BRUNSWICK AND U.S.

Erected at the source of the St. Croix River, 31, July, 1817, by Colonel Joseph Bouchette and John Johnson. Colonel Bouchette was nominated in 1814 Surveyor, under the Treaty of Ghent, for establishing boundaries between Canada and the United States.

"In the summer of 1817, he erected a new monument (the former one being but an iron hoop on a beech tree.) sketched by Col. Bouchette 31st July, 1817."

ST. JOHN, N.B.—SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY—MONUMENT.

One of the Fathers of Confederation.

QUEBEC

GASPE, QUE.

On Peninsula Point, in Gaspé Bay, is the site of the "French Custom House" or "General Wolfe's House." At an early date a fortified "custom house" was established here to watch the attempts at illicit trade. Number of settlers at Gaspé, 60. M. Reval, Commandant and Independant died a few days before the arrival of General Wolfe, who took over the place September 5th, 1758. During the stay of the British fleet, General Wolfe resided at the 'House on the Beach,' the official habitation and resort of the settlers.

CHAMBLY, QUE.—FORT CHAMBLY OR FORT PONTCHARTRAIN.

The only relic of the kind in North America; derives its name from the first Seigneur, Capt. Jacques de Chambly, 1672, and again from Pontchartrain, Minister of Marine and Colonies, when it was completed in 1711. It is a quadrilateral fortress flanked by 4 bastions, situated at the basin of Chambly, on the left bank of the Richelieu or Chambly river, about 15 miles eastward of Montreal. The prison cells and powder vaults are still intact. The

old flagstaff has borne in turn the Lily of France, the Cross of England and the Stars and Stripes. The Canadian authorities, with British troops, maintained the fort as a military station until about 1870.

FORT CHAMBLY GATE BEARS THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS:

—"1711-1882. St. Louis-Pontchartrain Talon, centre over door. Left — Champlain, 1609. — Tracy. — St. Ours. — Carignan. — Chaumonot, S. J. — Langloiserie — Duplessis Hertel. — Sabrevois. — Desjordy. — Pean Lantagnac. — Beau-lac Rouville. — Levis. — Marin. — Bourlamaque. — Carillon. — 1750. — France. — Victorie de Duvault. — Villeraie a la Bataille. — 1691. Aout, 1891.

Right — Chamby, 1665. — Lery. — Courcelle. — Salieres. — Bois Berthelot. — Desbergères. — Dailleboust. Denney. — Charlebois, S. J. Levasseur, P. T. — Contrecoeur. Meloise — B. Niverville. Lusignan. — Montcalm. — Bougainville. — Raymond. — Milice. — 1812. — Canada. — 250th Anniversary 1665 — 1915 de la Fondation Fort St. Louis.

These inscriptions are entirely due to the energy of the late Mr. J. O. Dion, who had them installed in 1881, (the first year of his appointment as Curator of the Fort.) Except for the patriotism of Mr. Dion this fort would have been dismantled and lost to Canada.

MONTREAL, QUE.—THE PLACE D'ARMES.—MAISON-NEUVE MONUMENT.

Inscription: "Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, Fondateur de Montreal, 1642." Bronze statue on granite pedestal. Rests upon a fountain, with bas-reliefs representing respectively: Maisonneuve killing the Indian chief, the founding of Ville-Marie, the death of Lambert Closse, and death of Dollard who fell with his 16 companions at the Long Sault of the Ottawa, 1660. Sculptor, Louis Hebert.

MONTREAL, QUE.—"McGILL COLLEGE"—HON JAMES MCGILL—MONUMENT.

Erected in front of the main building of McGill University to its Founder, the Hon. James McGill, Merchant of Montreal, died 1813. Bequeathed his "property, 46 acres, buildings thereon, and £10,000 to erect and establish on his estate of Burnside a university or college for the purpose of education and advancement of learning in the Province of Quebec." Charter granted 1821.

MONTREAL, QUE.—CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

TABLET—Inscription: "Le Chateau de Ramezay. Construit par Claude de Ramezay vers 1705. Propriete de la Compagnie des Indes, 1725. Quartiers Generaux de l'armee des Bostonais 1775-76. Residence officielle des Gouverneurs Anglais, 1762 à 1849. Le Conseil Spéciale y Siegera de 1837 à 1841."

MONTREAL, QUE.—CENTENARY TABLET—BANK OF MONTREAL, 1817-1917.

"This tablet was erected to Commemorate the Centenary of the Bank of Montreal. The Oldest Banking Institution in British North America. Founded Nov. 3rd, 1817. Incorporated by Royal Charter, July 2nd, 1822. This Building was erected in 1847. The First to stand on this ground. Remodelled and extended to Craig St. 1905. 1817, First President, John Gray. First Cashier, Robert Griffin. 1917, Fourteenth President, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart. **EIGHTH GENL. MGR. SIR. FRED. WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.**

WESTMOUNT—NEAR MONTREAL.

Inscription on each of two bronze Cannon in Westmount Park. "A Royal Salute was fired from this gun on the 21st day of June, 1897, to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, by a detachment from the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Commanded by Captain J. H. Wynne, under the auspices of Westmount Lodge of the "Sons of England." On Sunday, 20th June, 1897, the same "Sons of England" Society, of which Mr. Barlow Cumberland was their President, arranged an exact time table for the singing of the "National Anthem" in one continuous strain around the world. This was carried out.

BERTHIER COUNTY, QUE.

Dusablé Island, St. Lawrence river, Berthier county, Que., Named after the wife of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de la Vérandrye.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA, ONT.—MEMORIAL COLUMN.

Inscription on axial column of new Parliament Building on the Hill: "July, 1867. . . 1917. On the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Confederation of British Colonies in North America as the Dominion of Canada. The Parliament and People Dedicate this Building in process of reconstruction, after damage by fire, as a Memorial of the deeds of their forefathers and of the valour of those Canadians who in the Great War fought for the liberties of Canada, of the Empire and of Humanity."

Unveiled July 2nd, 1917, by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada.

OTTAWA.—ROCKLIFFE PARK.

Inscription:—"This Maple Tree was planted by The Earl Roberts, Viscount St Pierre of Kandahar and Pretoria and of the City of Waterford, Aug. 5th, 1908." "This Red Oak"—similar inscription, on two small bronze tablets affixed to iron railings surrounding the trees. Planted on the occasion of Earl Roberts visit to Earl Grey at Rideau Hall. At the head of the Beuna Vista Road.

TORONTO, ONT.—PARLIAMENT TABLET.

On Front St., near Berkeley. Marking the SITE of the FIRST PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDING. "This tablet marks the north east corner of the first Legislative Building of the Province of Upper Canada, completed in 1797, under Lieut. Governor Simcoe. Burned by the American troops at the capture of York, April 27th, 1813.

Here also stood the second Legislative Building, 1818-24, and the third Toronto Jail, 1840-60."

ERECTED by the Canadian Club.

TORONTO, ONT.—"CASTLE FRANK."

John Graves Simcoe, Lt.-Col. The only building erected as a private residence by Governor Simcoe, first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, 1792-96.

Now the residence of Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia.

TORONTO, ONT.—TRANSIT PILLAR.

Toronto University Grounds, stands east of the Physics

Building. Formerly in the Magnetic Observatory, built in 1840, and from 1854 until 1908 served as the support for the transit instrument used in the time service of the Observatory, but was no longer required when the present headquarters of the Meteorological Service were erected. *"This plate was affixed by order of the Board of Governors, 1910. John Hoskin, Chairman."*

Inscription: "This was the Transit Pillar in one of the buildings of the Magnetic Observatory, which formerly stood on this spot. It was placed in position in the year 1854 and from that date until 1908 it served as the support for the transit instrument used in the service of the Observatory. Its longitude was determined telegraphically in 1883, and it is the only point in the neighborhood of Toronto, the position of which has been thus determined down to the present time."

TORONTO ISLAND, ONT.

Lighthouse and Lakeside Home for Little Children. The Lighthouse is the first and only example of stone and mortar that remains intact of pioneer labour in York. The old beacon is constructed of Kingston and Queenston stone. Work commenced in 1806, and lantern first lighted in 1808.

The Lakeside Home, the Summer Home of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was founded in 1883, by J. Ross Robertson, and in 1891 he erected a new home and transferred it to the Trustees of the Home for Sick Children.

KINGSTON, ONT.—MURNEY TOWER.

In Macdonald Park. Built in 1837, on Murney Point, and occupies site of the original blockhouse, one of the cordon of blockhouses that then surrounded the town, the only Martello tower that does occupy the site of an old blockhouse.

KINGSTON, ONT.—ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "In the vault of this church rest the remains of the Right Honourable Charles Edward Poulett-Thompson, Baron Sydenham of Sydenham, Kent, and Toronto, U.C. Born at Waverley, Surrey, England, 13th Sept., 1799. Died at Kingston, U.C., 19th Sept., 1841. First Governor General of

British North America. Erected by the Government of Ontario in 1901, on petition of the National Council of Women of Canada, to replace original tablet destroyed by fire, Jan. 1st, 1899."

HAY BAY, ONT.—PIONEER CHURCH AT HAY BAY, NEAR SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S BOYHOOD HOME.

Inscription on Tablet: "U.E.L. Methodist Chapel. Erected 1792. Enlarged 1834. Abandoned 1860. Continued 1872. Re-purchased 1911. Re-opened 1912."

Board of Trustees: Allan R. Davis, John N. Lake, Charles E. James, Fred. L. Hooper, Geo. R. Ruttan. August 12, 1912."

POINT PELEE, ONT.—POINT PELEE PARK.

The area of land known as the Point Pelee Admiralty and Naval Reserve in Essex County, Ontario has been established a Dominion Park and Bird Sanctuary. (Township of Mersea.) to be known as POINT PEELE PARK, July, 1918. Historic association, Indian remains.

ISLE ROYALE — CHIMNEY ISLAND — ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. INDIAN NAME ORACONENTON.

"Acquired in November, 1918, by the Ogdensburg Bird Club to keep as a bird sanctuary and to preserve as a historical monument of interest to all who value the places associated with our nation's past."

Near Prescott, "Isle Royale," the site of Fort Levis was fortified by Col. Pouchet in 1760, besieged and taken by General Amherst in that year and was the scene of the last battle between France and Great Britain on the American Continent. "Pouchet's Memoris of the late War" Yverdon, 1784." (Translated by Franklin B. Hough) now one of the rarest Canadiana; six or seven copies are known in America, one being in the Toronto Public Library.

CHIMNEY ISLAND.—ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

On the north shore, about twelve miles west of Brockville, called also "Bridge Island." Site of a military station block house erected in 1814. Detachment of 57th Regt. in charge, later relieved by 70th. Lt-Col. Nicholls report to Sir George Prevost, dated Kingston, 31st Dec. 1814. Tablets suggested for both "Chimney" Islands.

SHARON, ONT.

"Temple of Peace," with its twelve pillars representing the twelve Apostles, and containing the first pipe organ built in Canada, by Richard Coates of Toronto, who was bandmaster in the British Army at the battle of Waterloo. This unique structure was the place of worship in 1825, of a sect called the "Children of Peace," founded by David Willson. The relic stands on a hill top at Sharon, 40 miles north of Toronto.

HAMILTON, ONT.—STONE CREEK.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "To the Soldiers who fell at the Battle of Stoney Creek, 1813. Erected by the Wentworth Historical Society," on the SITE of the Battery.

HAMILTON, ONT.

"This STONE marks the line of earthworks in first line of defence. 1812-1815. Placed by the Wentworth Historical Society, 1914."

BRANTFORD, ONT. — SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, SOUTH AFRICA.

On JUBILEE TERRACE, bank of the Grand River, facing Colborne St. and Lorne Bridge, on the other side, east, is BRANTS FORD.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—BELL TELEPHONE MEMORIAL.

Inscription: "To Commemorate the Invention of the Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, in Brantford, in 1874."

Magnificent national monument in granite and bronze. Two heroic figures show Humanity on either side speaking and receiving, while the central bronze bas-relief symbolizes Man guided by Inspiration, his thoughts epitomized in the floating figures of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow. A former citizen of Brantford, Kinsella, invalided from the front, acted as Allward's model and afterwards re-enlisted. In the rear, a stone fountain with bullfrog gargoyles and cut in the stone, on pillasters, are the British Crown and Maple Leaf. Unveiled Oct. 24th, 1917, by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, who then dedicated the "Alexander Graham Bell Gardens."

BRANTFORD, ONT.—JOHNSON PAULINE (TEKAHIONWAKE)

Bronze Memorial Tablet, placed in the Public Library, Victoria Park. Inscription: "In Memory of the Canadian Poetess Emily Pauline Johnson (Te-ka-hion-wa-ke). A Mohawk born March 10th, 1861, in Brant County, at "Chiefswood," Grand River Reserve of the Six Nation Indians. Who died March 7th, 1913, at Vancouver, B.C., and after cremation, was interred in Stanley Park. This Tablet was erected in Brantford, Ontario, by the Brant Historical Society, March 7th, 1917."

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—PINAFORE PARK.

TALBOT, COL. THOMAS CAIRN. "Pioneer Day," May 23, 1903. Reception of Municipalities, comprising the Talbot Settlement, at the City Hall by the Mayor and City Council, after which they proceeded to Pinafore Park and erected a CAIRN of stones, each one of which represents and bears chiselled upon it the name of one of the thirty-three townships embraced within the original Settlement. Surmounted with a large stone inscribed: "Erected at the Centennial Celebration of the Talbot Settlement, 1903."

PORT DOVER, ONT.—JOLLIET, LOUIS AND DOLLIER.

The site of Dollier's habitation can still be traced at Port Dover. March, 1670.

RIDGEWAY, ONT.—MONUMENT.

Corner stone laid for monument to mark the site, by Lt.-Gov. Sir John Hendrie, and the Memorial Park Site, five acres, being a portion of the old Ridgeway battlefield, 1866, the gift of five veterans who were engaged in the battle, dedicated by the Bishop of Niagara, "as a memorial unto the people of this land," at Semi-Centennial, June 2, 1916.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT.—FORT MALDEN.

Site of old Fort Malden at Amherstburg, historic buildings and fortifications on the banks of the Detroit river. Relic of the war of 1812.

Deputation in 1913 requested the government to take over the site, including 24 acres of land, as a national park.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.—STE ANNE'S MEMORIAL CHURCH.

In memory of the heroic missionaries to the Indians,

Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant.
Huron Settlement. 1649-50.

WELLAND CANAL, ONT.

Centenary, 1818-1918, of the Welland Canal, Sept. 28th, New Welland Ship Canal—gigantic waterway, locking down the Niagara escarpment and through the fertile valleys, which, at the time of the battle of Beaver Dams, were but a wilderness.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—Trent Canal.

Formally opened from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals and other officials. Leaving Trenton June 3rd, 1918 and passing through at Peterborough one of the most notable Lift Locks in the world. (Ashburnham) "Loretta," first boat to go through, with A. T. Phillips, engineer, Rideau Canal, and Lieut. Col. Monsarrat, designer of the Quebec Bridge, on board.

POINT DE MEURON, ONT.—KAMINISTIGUIA RIVER.

This site lies at the foot of the rapids, at the head of tug boats navigation, about 10 miles up the Kaministiquia river; used as the landing of a long portage in canoe days and occupied for a season by Lord Selkirks De Meuron soldiers on their way to revenge the Red river massacre. Afterwards purchased by H. B. Co. officer John McIntyre, who developed it for a farm and summer resort. About 30 years ago the late Lord and Lady Milton resided at Point De Meuron, where the present Lord Milton was born.

MANITOBA

MANITOBA.—YORK FACTORY, HAYES RIVER HUDSON BAY.

SITE, 5 miles from mouth of Hayes river; an old Indian graveyard across at "Schooner Creek" where the schooner was laid up for the winter, has outside its enclosure this MONUMENT within iron railings set on stone: Inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of William Sinclair, Esquire, Chief Factor Honourable Hudson's Bay Company's Service, who died 20th April, 1818, aged 52 years. 'Behold thou hast made my years as an handbreadth, and my age is as nothing before Thee, verily, every man at his best is altogether vanity.' Erected as a token of affection by his son."

WINNIPEG, MAN.—LOWER FORT GARRY OR "THE STONE FORT."

The first stone and lime constructed residential building erected in Western Canada. Commenced Oct., 1831, from designs of Chief Factor Christie, then Governor of Assiniboia and Officer in charge of the Red River District. 1832-3, dwelling house and stores completed and in 1839, the four round tower bastions and stone walls enclosing about five acres. The stone fort of Rupert's Land is the last of the old order and was the starting point of journeys of discovery and scientific tours by distinguished men for four decades.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—ST. ANDREW'S RAPIDS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KENNEDY—TABLET. Erected by the Women's Canadian Club in memory of Capt. Wm. Kennedy, who was sent into the Arctic to search for Sir John Franklin. Was many years in employ of Hudson's Bay Company here and at northern points. Unveiled May 21, 1910, by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

FORT DOUGLAS, MAN.

FORT DOUGLAS—built in 1813, by Earl Selkirk, founder of the Red River Settlement. It stood about a mile below the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, on the south side of Point Douglas. The site of the old fort is now (1915) in the city of Winnipeg, at the foot of George St.

STAR MOUND, MAN.

Five miles west of Snowflake, Star and Pilot Mounds were known to the early settlers as sacred to the Indians in their pilgrimages through to Edmonton and Battleford. Remains of an ancient Indian race, and copper and other relics have been dug up by a special research party. The old trail for the northwest ran along the side of these elevations.

HUDSON BAY, MAN.—FORT CHURCHILL.

Samuel Hearne, chosen by the Hudson Bay Co. to find and prospect for native copper, from Fort Prince of Wales (now Churchill) in Hudson's Bay, into the vast western territory. This first landmark in the far north chiselled his name on the smooth hard rock of Sloops Cove, on the west side of Churchill harbour. Inscription: "S. Hearne, July 1, 1767." Was photographed by J. B. Tyrrell in 1894. "The name was as fresh and plain as if his hammer and chisel had just been laid aside."

SASKATCHEWAN

LE PAS, SASK.

MEMORIAL CHURCH. St. Michael and All Angels, at Le Pas, in memory of Mrs. George Green, Ottawa. For many years an officer in the W.A.M.S. of the Church of England in Canada, and President at time of death, Feb. 15, 1914. (Daughter of late Thos. Fuller, architect of Parliament buildings.) Dedicated, Oct., 1918, by Ven. Archdeacon Mackay. The building is of sandstone, quarried on the Indian Reserve where it is erected.

CHURCHILL RIVER, SASK.

Peter Pond Lake, at headquarters of Churchill river, Sask., named after Peter Pond, first white man to visit and map it. Pond wintered on Athabaska river, 1778-84.

ALBERTA

MILLET, ALTA.

Blockhouse built by the 65th Regiment of Montreal, at the time of the Riel rebellion.

YELLOWHEAD PASS, ALTA.

"Tete Jaune," Hudson Bay Trading Post west of the Pass, established in 1800, called also Jasper House, which name is a corruption of Jasper Hawes, in charge of the post and known to the Indians and half-breed hunters as "Tete Jaune" (Yellowhead), from his shock of yellow hair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"THE GREAT DIVIDE."—BETWEEN B.C. AND ALBERTA.

HECTOR, SIR JAMES. MONUMENT. Inscription: "Erected in honour of Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., Geologist and Explorer to the Palliser Expedition, 1857-1860. One of the earliest scientists to explore the Canadian Rocky Mountains. He discovered the Kickinghorse Pass through which the Canadian Pacific Railway now runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean."

ALBERTA AND B.C.

MOUNT MUIR, Alberta and B.C., named after Alexander Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf." Died, 1906.

VICTORIA B.C.—TABLET.

Site of the old Victoria Bastion, marked by a tablet placed on the wall of a cigar shop on Government Street, inscribed: "The Fort of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company occupied this site from A.D. 1843 to 1860. This Tablet is placed N. E. corner to preserve an ancient landmark, by the Historical Society. M.C.M.I."

VICTORIA, B.C.—DOUGLAS, SIR JAMES—MONUMENT.

Inscription: "Erected by the people of British Columbia to the Memory of Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief." Established the Fort of Victoria, 1843.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

In this city was located in 1859, a detachment of the Royal Engineers. The site of their buildings is now occupied by the provincial penitentiary. Later, in 1864, when the (then) separate colony of British Columbia, which comprised the mainland was granted a governor, he made his residence in the house which had been built for the colonel, R. C. Moody, of the Engineers. For four or five years the Governor occupied it—the Government House of those days. Later upon the union of the two colonies, B.C. and Vancouver Island the capital was moved to Victoria.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—FORT LANGLEY SITE.

About 15 miles up the Fraser River from this city is situate the site of Fort Langley, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co. There are at present standing two,

at least, of the fort buildings. This is not the original Fort Langley which was built by James McMillan in 1827, on level and low ground about two or three miles below, and destroyed by fire in April, 1840; location now known as Derby or old Langley. After the fire the post was moved to higher ground on spot first mentioned. Some step should be taken to preserve these old buildings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

About 1859 the first mint in Canada was located in this city. The mint was fully equipped for the production of gold coins, and some actually, but surreptitiously coined. These coins are very rare. They were tens and twenty dollar pieces. There are probably not more than half a dozen of each in existence. The site of the old mint is now occupied by the City Hall.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—SIMON FRASER MONUMENT.

Inscription: "Erected in honour of Simon Fraser, to commemorate his discovery of the Fraser River, 1808. New Westminster, September, 1908." on "the Crescent." "Just at this city the Fraser divides into two branches called the North and South Arms. Fraser on his voyage followed the North Arm, which is the smaller one to its mouth, where stands to-day the Indian village of Musquiam, as referred to in the explorer's journal."

YALE—CARIBOO, B.C.—SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The old Cariboo road which was the main artery of the colony during the days when Cariboo was in its glory has been pretty well destroyed by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., at least as to the most dangerous and most interesting part from Yale to Ashcroft. That road crossed the Fraser at a spot some 13 miles above Yale on the Suspension Bridge, 1st specimen of that kind in the province. Built in 1863. Long after C. P. R. was built the bridge still remained, but some seven or eight years ago some vandal of a road superintendent destroyed the whole structure. Nothing is now visible but the foundations at each end.

SAVARY ISLAND, B.C.—HUDSON BAY FORT.

The historic old building which constituted the Indian Trading Post in the early days, now being fitted up as a club-house and museum.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—MONUMENT.

At Nootka Sound, on the west coast, a monument bears inscription: "Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, under the treaty between Spain and Great Britain, of October, 1790. Erected by the Washington University State Historical Society, August, 1900."

PROSPECT POINT, B.C.—THE BEAVER.

The first steam vessel on this coast—the Beaver— was wrecked in 1888 at Prospect point, near the entrance to Vancouver Harbour. From 1836 until her death she was a prominent figure in our harbours. Her story is the history of the country.

FORT STEELE, B.C.—WILD HORSE CREEK—HUDSON'S BAY TRADING POST.

In 1863, when gold was discovered on Findlay Creek, north of Fort Steele, the Post was on the Tobacco Plains where Gateway is now, under Mr. Linklater. During part of his incumbency the Post was on the United States side of the line, near the old Jesuit Mission, about four miles south of the International Boundry. When the British and American Survey Comn. established the boundary it was removed to B.C. Trader in charge in 1865, Michael Phillipps, succeeded in 1869 by Mr. Joseph Hardisty, brother-in-law of the late Lord Strathcona.

KOOTENAY, B.C.—NORTH OF WOLVERINE PASS.

Drysdale mount, named after C. W. Drysdale, geologist, drowned in Kootenay river, July 10, 1917.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, B.C.

Mount Back, named after Admiral Sir George Back (1796-1878), Arctic explorer. On Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

YELLOWHEAD PASS, B.C.

Bingley Mount, named by Milton and Cheadle who travelled through Yellowhead Pass, in 1863, after Bingley, Yorkshire, Cheadle's birthplace.

WHITE PASS, B.C.

MONUMENT marking the International Boundary between British Columbia and Alaska at the summit of the White Pass. Latitude $59^{\circ} 37' 21.82''$. Longitude

135° 08' 14.17", elevation 2904 feet above sea level. Pyramidal bronze, about 5 ft. high, set in concrete, and marked "Canada" on one side and "United States" on the other.

NOTE—DAVID THOMPSON SITES.

Blue print and historic data received from Mr. Basil G. G. Hamilton of Invermere, B.C. "Sketch Plan shewing signs indicative of Location of the Winter Quarters of David Thompson during the winter of 1807, Fort Kootenai." Mr. Hamilton has personally investigated two sites occupied by the great explorer and astronomer of the N. W. Fur Trading Co. One of them situated on what is known as Canterbury Point, a small bald high promontary stretching southward into Windermere Lake, and the other site about two miles north of the first, up Toby Creek from where it enters the Columbia.

Toby Creek is the first tributary of the Columbia after the river leaves Windermere Lake. The former post was for many winters a resting place for Thompson and the lake has particular interest as containing the sources of the great Columbia river.

YUKON

YUKON.

Mount Bompas, St. Elias mountains, Yukon, named after William Carpenter Bompas, D.D. (1834-1906), first Bishop of Athabaska, 1874-84; first Bishop of Mackenzie River, 1884-91; first Bishop of Selkirk (Yukon), 1891-1906.

YUKON.

Mount King, St. Elias mountains, Yukon, peak, 16, 971; lat. 60° 34' 50", long. 140° 38' 53," named after the late Dr. W. F. King, International Boundary Commissioner.

YUKON.

Mount Strickland, St. Elias mountains, Yukon, named after Inspector Darcy Edward Strickland, Royal North West Mounted Police; joined 1891, died 1908; Yukon pioneer.

CONSTANTINE, YUKON.

Mount Constantine, St. Elias range, Yukon, named after Supt. Charles Constantine, R.N.W. Mounted Police; joined, 1886; died, 1912; Yukon pioneer.

ARCTIC

ARCTIC—CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson. Explorer. In 1915, at cape McClintock they found a cairn in which were discovered the following records of F. L. McClintock, who went in search of the Franklin expedition: "Cylinder buried 10 feet true North from this cairn.—None. "Traces.—None found. "Party: All well. Have examined this shore to the south eastward for about 150 miles. The sled is now returning to the S.E. preparatory to crossing to Melville island. I am about to proceed to the westward with a light sledge and two men for three marches and will then return after the main party and make the best of my way to point Nias and Dealy island. "F. L. McClintock, "15th June, p.m."

On the reverse side is a printed form. In the blank spaces entries shewing that the party depositing this record were from the INTREPID, that it was deposited on the 15th June, 1853, and it was signed again by McClintock.

The Expedition added new land to the British Empire.

ARCTIC—DEALY ISLAND.

Tablet inscribed: "H.M.S. Resolute. Henry Kellett Esq. C. B. Capt. H. M. S. V. Intrepid. F. I. McClintock Esq. Commy. Wintered 1852-53 S82" E (true) 763 fms from this cairn. Door of DEPOT HOUSE, SII. 15 E. 975 feet. RECORD will be found in HOUSE."

This Tablet erected on Dealy Island by Capt. Kellett and Com. McClintock, in 1852-3 whose vessels were lost. Was found by Com. Bernier, and re-erected with his own Tablet on Parry's Rock, commemorating annexing of the Arctic Archipelago in 1909.

ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO—BATHURST ISLAND.

Farthest North Cairn, Erected by Captain J. E. Bernier on Key Point, Bathurst Island, in 1909. Containing record of "Arctic" Expedition of which he was commander in 1908-9.

ARCTIC CIRCLE AND HUDSON BAY EXPLORERS.—TATTANNAËUK.

"Esquimaux Interpreter,—named by the English in Hudson's Bay, Augustus, the faithful follower of Captains SR. JOHN FRANKLIN, SR. GEO. BACK, AND DR. RICHARDSON, in their Arctic land Expeditions in N. America," 1832. (From Selkirk collection).

NEWFOUNDLAND

FERRYLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.

ISLE AU BOIS—A battery was erected here first in 1623, by Sir George Calvert, and in 1696 a battery also existed on the Downs and successfully repelled an attack by a force under D'Iberville. Ferryland was well fortified and defended in the period between 1696 and 1812 when several attempts were made to take the place.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Where the Methodist Church now stands was the site of an old house known as Peter Eastons. It was there that Robert Hayman lived and wrote 1630.

HARBOUR GRACE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

The British Government, about 1630, erected a fort on the site of the Pirate's fort, commanding the Bar. The guns were there in the nineteenth century.

HARBOUR GRACE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

Easton's Fort was on the Bank opposite the junction of Carbonear Road and Water Street, and commanded the passage of the Bar, it was also called the Pirate's fort, as Easton was a pirate and had his lair further up the Harbour.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Keefes Cove, where Sheriff Garland lived, was at one time fortified, and a hospital was built there, the funds being raised by Public subscription. This hospital was afterwards taken over by the Imperial authorities and used as a barracks.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Old Graves at Bear's Cove have been traditionally known as "the Pirates' Graves." Forty-seven graves were counted at one time.

BONAVISTA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Was fortified before 1696. A strong fort of eight guns was situated on Green Island, West side of entrance to Harbour, and another at Canaille and one in the centre of the Harbour. Bonavista was taken by the French in 1696 and in 1708, but in 1705 and 1762 the place was successfully defended against a large French force.

LITTLE BELL ISLAND, CONCEPTION BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fortified in 1596 by a young Englishman named John Earle. In that year he successfully resisted a boat attack by French, sank one batteau with a cannon shot. In 1708, during Earle's absence the French captured the Island and hanged some of its defenders. No remains of the fort are to be seen. The cannon lie in the water close to low water mark.

BELL ISLAND, CONCEPTION BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

LANCE COVE—About 1758, a New Englander named Greeley built a privateer at this place. About 1772 Greeley left the Country and sold his property to John Pitts, a native of Exeter, England. A headstone is erected to Mr. Pitts memory in the old Pitts graveyard at this place.

BELL ISLAND, CONCEPTION BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND BEACH.

Battery placed on summit of the hill overhanging the beach, about 1776. Burial place on beach of Channel Islanders who died here in fishing ships in the 16th century. Place still known as the "Frenchmen's Graves."

PORTUGAL COVE, CONCEPTION BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A battery of three guns was placed on the top of the hill leading down to the East where now the Public wharf stands. It was constructed in 1776 to prevent enemy from landing troops there to attack St. John's, nine miles distant.

TREPASSEY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A battery was erected here about 1763, some of the guns still remain there lying near the site of the old redoubt.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FORT LOUIS—Built on the West side of the Narrow entrance was erected about 1665. Nothing remains of it now excepting some foundation.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

CASTLE HILL—On the West side of the Roadstead at an elevation of 300 feet was fortified by the French in 1692. The remains of a bomb proof may still be seen and some of the old guns are still lying in the cliff over which they were thrown.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

First fortified by the French in 1662 and held by them until 1713, when under the Treaty of Utrecht they surrender it to the English.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FORT FREDERICK—*On the opposite side to Fort Louis, built by the English in 1714. Nothing remains of it now nor of the Barracks which were near by.*

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

BLOCK HOUSE—*Situated on the beach beneath the Block House Hill, was built by the English in 1714.*

TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

DILDO ISLAND—*Fortified about 1700. Was a place of winter refuge for people living in the South and South East of Trinity Bay.*

TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

There were batteries at Heart's Content, New Perlican, Scilly Cove, and Old Perlican. Privateers and French depredations kept the inhabitants busy, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, defending their possessions.

TRINITY HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

RYDERS HILL—*A battery of three 18 pounders and some carronaders were planted here in 1870. Traces of the earth works are still visible.*

TRINITY HABROUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

SOUTH SIDE HILL—*A battery of two 18 pounders was established here about 1800.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

HAYSE FARM—*Petty Harbour Road—A guard house and battery was stationed there in 1705 and resisted the attacks of the French.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

QUIDI VIDI—*A temporary fort was erected by the French in 1762 on the hill commanding the Harbour on the road to Cuckholds Cove. It was taken by the English under Capt. McDonald and subsequently dismantled; a fort overlooking the entrance to Quidi Vidi being built by the English in 1763 and maintained until 1870.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

CHAIN ROCK BATTERY—*On the north side of the Narrows commanding the narrowest part appears to have been constructed after the French defeat of 1762.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

CROWS NEST BATTERY—*On the crest of the Hill known as Gibbet Hill. Built prior to 1763 it commanded Fort William and the town.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PETTY HARBOUR BATTERY—*Situated on the Old Petty Harbour Road on the hill overlooking Maddox Cove.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PIPERSTOCK HILL—*A small battery mounting three guns, was stationed at this point 1773, covering the approach to St. John's from that direction.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

COX MARSH—TORBAY ROAD—*Two redoubts were formed here in 1773, mounting 18 pounder carronades. They were each about one mile from Torbay.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

TORBAY—*A battery on the south side, overlooking the beach, mounting four long 6 pounders, with a guard house built in 1773 was for many years maintained there.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

BLOCK HOUSE—*Situated on the Northern eminence of Signal Hill mounted six guns on the ground Floor. Date, 1796.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

WALDEGRAVE BATTERY—*Commanding the Narrows, was built in 1810. It was situated on a knoll to the north of Chain Rock.*

GOTE—"I hope that King's Beach, Newfoundland, will have its tablet commemorating Humphrey Gilbert's proclamation of 5-8-1589." (Lt.-Col. Wm. Wood.) p. 51, 1917 Annual Report.

Some War Memorials

HALIFAX, N.S.

Dalhousie University has been presented by Senator Dennis with \$60,000 for the purpose of founding a chair of government and political science, in memory of his son Captain Eric Dennis, who was killed in action at the battle of Vimy Ridge. The gift provides also that prizes shall be given and the student taking the class who stands highest at graduation shall receive a prize of \$250 with the Eric Dennis gold medal.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Memorial window, All Saints Cathedral, the Diocesan Church of Halifax to be "Erected as a memorial of all Nova Scotians and Prince Edward Islanders who, in the great war now so triumphantly ended were content to die that freedom, truth and justice might live." Names of all who paid the supreme sacrifice to be engraved in vellum book.

HALIFAX, N.S.

The two young Nova Scotians Arthur Silver and Malcolm Cann, were the first Canadians to give their lives in the great war, their ship, the "Monmouth" having being sunk off Chili by a German squadron, Nov. 1, 1914.

SACKVILLE, N.B.—MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY.

The Eric Dennis Memorial Scholarships. Senator Wm. Dennis has given Mount Allison University \$5,000 to be used in founding two scholarships in memory of his son, Captain Eric Dennis, M.C., a former student of the academy, who was killed on the Western front in 1917.

MONTREAL, QUE.

War Memorial, McGill University. It is proposed that the McGill War Memorial should take the form of a Convocation Hall.

McGill University, Scholarship. In proud and loving memory of Lieut. Allen Oliver, M.C., to establish the Lieut. Allen Oliver, Scholarship in Economics and Political Science." Feb. 25th, 1918 from Mrs. Frank Oliver, Edmonton, Alta.



MEMORIAL ERECTED IN BRUSSELS TO EDITH CAVELL
KILLED BY THE GERMANS, AUGUST 12, 1915

McGill University. "The Gordon Home Blackader." Architectural Students' Library, founded by Dr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Blackader, in memory of their son, Captain Gordon Home Blackader, who died on August 10th, 1916 of wounds received near Ypres.

AYLMER, QUE.—Memorial Hall.

Under the auspices of the Philemon Wright Chapter I.O.D.E. an ideal site has been secured and plans laid for the erection of a memorial hall in honor of the residents from Wright county who went overseas to serve in the great war. The utilitarian plan of the hall bespeaks its success.

OTTAWA, ONT.—PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

Inscription on axial column: "July, 1867-1917. On the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Commemoration of the Confederation of British Colonies in North America as the Dominion of Canada. The Parliament and People dedicate this Building, in process of reconstruction after damage by fire, as a MEMORIAL OF the deeds of their Forefathers and OF THE VALOR OF THOSE CANADIANS WHO IN THE GREAT WAR FOUGHT FOR THE LIBERTIES OF CANADA, OF THE EMPIRE AND OF HUMANITY."

OTTAWA, ONT.—MEMORIAL WINDOW.

To be placed in St. Bartholomew's Church by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, to the memory of his six staff officers who fell on the field of honour:—Colonel Rivers Bulkeley, Colonel Farquhar, Colonel Buller, Major Long, Captain Newton and Lord John Hamilton.

OTTAWA, ONT.

MEMORIAL WINDOW, St. George's Church. Incident embodied in design, 2nd Samuel xxiii, Verses 14-17. "David and the Three Mighty Men." Unveiled and Dedicated "to the Memory of the men who gave their lives in the Great War for Liberty." June 2nd, 1918. **BRONZE TABLET**, placed beneath, "Their Name liveth forevermore." Unveiled and Dedicated by the Rector, Canon J. M. Snowdon, April 27th, 1919, commemorating forty who paid the supreme sacrifice.

OTTAWA, ONT.—SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

A memorial chapel is in course of construction by the nuns of the Monastery of the Precious Blood, on Echo Drive, Ottawa South.

OTTAWA—HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

General S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, presented to the House list of decorations won by members of the Canadian force in the field: Victoria Cross, 61; Distinguished Service Order, 605; Military Cross, 2,312; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1,453; Military Medal, 7,785.

He recommended that the Government should issue to mothers and wives who had lost sons or husbands in the war, a silver cross, which might be known as the Cross of Sacrifice.

RICHMOND, ONT.

Memorial pulpit in St. John's Church, Richmond. To be Erected to the memory of Flight Lieut. Victor H. McElroy, D.F.C. St. John's Church of England, built in 1823, was the first church built in the County of Carleton.

KINGSTON, ONT.—QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The Eric Horsey May Scholarship. The executors of the estate of the late Henry H. Horsey, architect, Ottawa, have arranged with Queen's University to pay over the principal sum to found a permanent annual matriculation scholarship in memory of the late Eric Horsey May, who died of wounds August 22, 1918, at Rouen, France. The scholarship to be awarded to the boy or girl from the Ottawa Collegiate Institute who obtains the highest aggregate standing or marks at yearly examination.

DESERONTO, ONT.—In St. Mark's Church.

A Credence table has been placed, in memory of the late Lieut. Colin Goss Coleridge, R.A.F., killed at Rathbun camp, July 24th, 1918. Presented by his father, John Coleridge, the Manor House, Snettishams, Norfolk, England.

COBOURG, ONT.—BAPTISMAL FONT.

Placed in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg: "To the Glory of God and in loving Memory of Lieut. George Kesteven Kortright Wilgress, 21st Batt., C.E.F. Killed in action in Flanders, Nov. 27th, 1915, in his 21st year. Only son of Arthur Trollope and Meta Carleton Wilgress." "He being made perfect in a short time, Fulfilled a long time; for his soul pleased the Lord."

Dedicated Oct., 21 1917, by Bishop Reeve.

CAYUGA, ONT.—MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Placed in Knox Church, Cayuga, in memory of Capt. (Rev.) Donald MacPhail, by his widow, Mrs. L. B. MacPhail of Kingston: Inscription: "He that believeth on Me hath everlasting life." In loving memory of Capt. Donald G. MacPhail, pastor of this church, 1907-1916, drowned on H.M.H.S. Llandovery Castle, June 27th, 1918. Design—"Christ, The Preacher."

TORONTO, ONT.

The University of Toronto Alumni Association accepted the following report of the Memorial Committee:—

- 1. That the Physical Memorial to the soldiers who have fallen consist of a tower with archway and hall, connecting architecturally Hart House with east wing of the main building, together with a chime of bells, if practicable.*
- 2. That an annual Memorial Day be established, when, at a religious service the University should commemorate the War service of its sons and daughters and the ideal for which they fought and died, to the end that their courage, faith and constancy be an abiding inspiration.*
- 3. That in addition to the Physical Memorial a fund be raised for Scholarships which shall be either general or local, and all such Scholarships shall be available for those who were on active service and their dependents, and also for the dependents of those who have been killed or died in the service of their country and for such other similar cases as a Committee hereinafter referred to may decide.*
- 4. That a War Memorial annual lectureship be established.*

TORONTO, ONT.—QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

Memorial Tablet in Toronto Armories. "In Memory of Maj.-Gen. M. S. Mercer, C. B., Commandant and the Officers, N.C.O.'S. and Men, of the 2nd Q.O.R. of Canada, who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-1918."

LONDON, ONT.

The "Ronald Gray Memorial Home." To be opened shortly as a children's home, in memory of Mr. Gray's son, who gave his life for his country. In connection with Bethesda Hospital, Salvation Army.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Dedication of WAR SHRINE erected by the St. Catherines Branch of Great War Veterans, containing honour roll "for God, King and Country." Unveiled by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., June 1st, 1918. "They gave their lives that you might live."

FRANKFORT, HASTINGS TOWNSHIP, ONT.

To the rural school section of Frankford, in Hastings township, goes the credit, as far as is known, for taking first steps for the erection of the first war memorial on school grounds. The people of the district subscribed \$2,500 for the purpose. Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, has approved of the project.

MACLEOD, ALTA.—Memorial Window.

In St. Paul's Church in memory of Albert Mountain Horse, ex-pupil of the Indian school of the Blood Reserve, who joined the first Contingent, was invalided home and died on the journey. Buried in the Mission cemetery with military honours.

MONUMENTS OF NATURE.

Two fine peaks in the Rocky Mountains have been named "King Albert" and "Queen Elizabeth," after the King and Queen of the Belgians. Maps and photographs of these peaks were presented to their Majesties by Hon. Phillipe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada, at Paris. Receipt acknowledged with sincere thanks to Geographic Board of Canada by Count d'Arschot, Chief of the King's Cabinet, Jan 6, 1919. Palace of Brussels.

ALBERTA—Mount Allenby.

Named after General Sir E. H. Allenby, Victor of Jerusalem.

ALBERTA—Mount Currie.

Named after Lieut.-General. Sir A. W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., appointed to command of Canadian Army Corps, June, 1917.

ALBERTA—Mount Morrison.

Named after Major General E. W. B. Morrison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.E.F.

ALBERTA—Mount Mercer.

Named after Major General M. S. Mercer, C.B., C.E.F., killed in action near Zillebeke, Flanders, 2nd, June, 1916.

ALBERTA—Mount Smuts.

Named after General J. C. Smuts, in command of troops in British East Africa, 1916.

ALBERTA—Mount Jellicoe.

Named after Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, in command of the Grand fleet, 1914-15.

ALBERTA AND B. C.—Mount Cornwell.

Named after Jack Cornwell, V.C., H.M.S. Chester, the boy hero of the battle of Jutland, 31st May, 1916.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Beatty.

Named after Admiral Sir David Beatty, in command of the Grand Fleet, (1915-18).

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Maude.

Named after Major General Sir F. S. Maude, (1864-1917), captor of Bagdad; military secretary to the Governor General at Ottawa, 1901-04.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Foch.

Named after General Ferdinand Foch, France, hero of the battle of the Marne.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Bolton.

Named after L. E. S. Bolton, of the Surveyor General's staff; killed in action, June, 1916.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount McPhail.

Named after N. R. McPhail, of the Surveyor General's staff; killed in action, November, 1917.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Armstrong.

Named after J. D. Armstrong, of the Surveyor General's staff; killed in action, 12th April, 1917.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Baril Peak.

Named after M. C. L. Baril, of the surveyor General's staff; killed in action, 9th November, 1915.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Holcroft.

Named after H. S. Holcroft, of the Surveyor General's staff; died on active service.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Bishop.

Named after Captain W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Canadian airman, who destroyed forty-five enemy airplanes in five months. Total number, 72.

ALBERTA AND B.C.—Mount Petain.

Named after General H. P. Petain, France, the man who saved Verdun.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—“Mount Edith Cavell.

about twelve miles south of Jasper, B.C. A prominent, isolated, snow-clad peak, 11,033 feet above sea level, distinctly visible from Jasper. Named to perpetuate the memory of Miss Edith Cavell, the Red Cross English nurse who was cruelly executed by the Germans.”

CASSIER DISTRICT, B.C.—Bell Irving River.

Tributary of the Nass River, which he explored, named after Bell Irving, first B.C. officer to give his life for his country,

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT, B.C.—Murray River.

Tributary to Pine river, in Tp. 78, R. 21, W. 6 M., Peace River district, B.C. Named after N. F. Murray, C. E., who surveyed the river for B. C. Forest Branch; enlisted in the 67th battalion; killed in action in France.

FORDING RIVER, B.C.—Mount Pierce.

Named after B. C. Pierce, of the Surveyor General's staff; killed in action, 9th April, 1917.

KANANASKIS PASS, B.C.—Mount Le Roy.

Named after O. E. LeRoy, who had charge of the B.C. division of the Geological Survey; killed at Passhendaale.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B.C.—Mount Peter.

also pass, named after Peter Kerr, member of 1914 climbing party; enlisted in first contingent, died of wounds, 1917.

COAST DISTRICT, B.C.—Lang Bay.

settlement, Malaspina strait, named after three residents wounded overseas.

YOHO VALLEY, B.C.—Mont des Poilus.

mountain and glacier, head of Yoho valley, B.C. Commemorating the French soldier in the Great War.

VICTORIA, B. C.

War Memorial, The “Christine Campbell” Nursing Directory has been formed in memory of the late nursing sister who lost her life in the sinking of the Llandoverly Castle. To be connected later with a hostel for nursing sisters.

VICTORIA, B.C.

As a memorial to the men who have paid the supreme sacrifice, Major R. C. Cooper, M.P., South Victoria, suggests to Parliament the creation of scholarships similar to the Rhodes Scholarships. To go in the first instance to the young men who, owing to the war, had lost one or more years. The children of soldiers to be considered next.

ESQUIMAULT, B.C.—WAR SHRINE.

First war shrine erected in Canada. Unveiled by Brigadier-General Leckie, D.S.O., August, 1917. "Roll of Honour." "This Shrine was erected August, 1917, by Residents of Esquimault and Friends, in Grateful Remembrance, and in Admiration of Gallant Men."

"More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

Names of battles engraved on "Shrine."

Neuve Chapelle, Langemark, Zillebeck, Mount Sorrel, The Bluff, St. Eloi, Givenchy, Ploegsteert, Messines, Festubert, Vimy Ridge, Kemmel, Bull Ring, Glory Hole, Lens, Somme, Sugar refinery, Courcellette, Regina Trench, Fresnoy, Ypres, St. Julien, Hill 60, Fleur Baix, Hooge, Jutland (Naval), Dover Patrol, Gallipoli, Salonica, Egypt.

YUKON.—Mount Brooke.

Named after the late Private Wm. Brooke, Ottawa, 2nd Batt., C.E.F.; taken prisoner at Ypres, 24 April, 1915; died in Germany, 13 March, 1917.

YUKON.—Mount Badham.

St. Elias range, named after Frank Badham, a member of various international boundary survey parties; who was killed in France in 1915.

YUKON.—Mount Steele.

St. Elias mountains, Yukon, named after General Sir Sam Steele; joined R.N.W.M.P. 1873, retired 1903; Yukon pioneer.

Veteran of South African war. Command of the "Strathcona Horse." Second Division overseas. Given command of military district, Shorncliffe, on Lord Kitchener's request.

Died at Putney, England, funeral service St. John's Church, coffin carried by N.C.O's. Strathcona's Horse and Royal North West Mounted Police.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GEO. DURNFORDS LETTER RE THE "LOST" REGIMENTS.

I have had brought before me recently queries in respect to the regiments that were raised in Upper and Lower Canada during the rebellion of 1837-1839, and am very much surprised to find that there appear to be no records in Canada of these regiments, or their services. The regiments seem to have been known not by numbers but by the names of their Colonels.

There were in Lower Canada:

Three troops of a cavalry regiment known as the Queen's Provincial Light Dragoons, which were kept embodied and on duty on the frontier from 1837 to 1849, when they were disbanded.

A regiment raised by the late Colonel J. H. Maitland, which saw service at St. Eustache.

A regiment raised by the late Colonel John Sewell, of Quebec.

In upper Canada:

A regiment raised by Colonel Hill, who, I have a strong impression became the first Colonel of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

A regiment raised by Colonel John Prince, who was also, I believe, a member of the Legislature.

A regiment raised by Colonel Adamson.

I have been unable to obtain information of these regiments and am inclined to think it is probably because they were paid and equipped by the Imperial Government.

I have come to this conclusion for the following reasons:

FIRST—The Colonel whom I had the honour of serving under in the late Militia of Lower Canada, which went to pieces at the time of the Trent trouble, in 1860, was Colonel Benjamin de Lisle, an ex-lieutenant of Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry's Voltigeurs Canadiens, who drew to his death the half pay of a lieutenant as a retired officer of this regiment.

The second instance is a Mr. Marks of Kingston, who had been in the Provincial Navy, and drew three pensions,—one as an A.B., the second as a Warrant Officer and the third as a Commissioned Officer of that service.

THIRDLY—The late William Ferguson, Sheriff of Kingston, at one time M.P.P., told me that he was paid not by the Canadian Government, but by the Imperial authorities for his services in the troubles of 1837-1839.

From the foregoing facts I am inclined to think that the records of all these regiments would be found in the War Office in London, England; and it would be very interesting to have them turned up and, if possible, a record procured. If the Historic Landmarks Association can obtain this information, it would be a very interesting addition to the History of the Dominion.

EXTRACT FROM BENJAMIN WEST'S LETTER RE MEMORIAL.

(President of the Royal Academy, London.)

Commands of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons.

East Cowes Castle,
Isle of Wight, September 13th, 1815.

In the fall of 1815 Benjamin West was called upon to submit a design for a memorial to commemorate the Victory of Waterloo. Reply in part

“When a monument is to be raised by a great and victorious nation in memory of her departed as well as her living heroes, I feel it of the highest importance to her national character, when her arts and her arms stand so high, that they should bear a proud record to posterity of both their powers in such a building as that now under consideration...” To raise a record to departed virtue in an individual, an obelisk, a column, or a statue may bear an honourable name to posterity: but a record when thousands have devoted their lives to save their country . . . demands a building of great magnitude and national consequence . . . a dignified building . . . All records to be transmitted by the pen, the pencil and the chisel. I therefore propose a building wherein these three may be employed to express the various incidents, and to mark that victory distinct from all others by applying the various spoils and trophies taken; and to have the building of considerable magnitude. For as the subject is great, so should be its representative—marking the great features of that event All of which by dates, names, and sculptured trophies, as well as paintings, may be proclaimed and recorded to distant times Situation should be a populous one

Those of our men who were in at the finish—signing of the Armistice at Mons, and in the Army of occupation, were privileged to visit many of the famous battlefields, among them Waterloo.

