

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association Rapport de l'assemblée annuelle de la Société historique du Canada

Report of the Annual Meeting

Some Historic and Prehistoric Sites of Canada

Canadian National Parks Branch

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SOME HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITES OF CANADA

BY

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH

During the past year the work of preserving and marking historic sites, recommended by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as being of national importance, was steadily carried on. At a general meeting of the board, which acts in an advisory capacity to the department, forty additional sites were selected for action, in addition to the one hundred and twenty-six previously recommended. The present personnel of the Board is as follows:—

Chairman—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, Ontario; J. H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas, Ontario; His Honour F. W. Howay, LL.B., F.R.S.C., New Westminster, B.C.; J. Clarence Webster, B.A., M.D., (Edin.), etc., Shediac, N.B.; Victor Morin, B.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Montreal, Quebec; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Ontario.

Secretary—Major A. A. Pinard, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

Owing to the large number of sites to be marked and the small appropriation available, the policy which has been adopted is to provide for the present only for the actual work required to prevent deterioration of existing ruins, and for the erection of a simple design of a standard in the form of a shaft, cairn or boulder, to carry the standard bronze tablet.

This tablet is of a very artistic nature and the several phases of Canadian history have been symbolically worked into the frame. The centre panel bears an inscription setting out the historic data pertaining to the reasons for the commemoration of the site. Forty-two of these tablets have been cast to date, and an additional order for forty was recently placed.

Local societies and organizations are working in accord with the department, and sentiment is already growing strong in connection with this national work, which is practically in its infancy.

SITES MARKED

The following twenty-six sites have been marked to date by the erection of memorials, and in most instances the unveiling ceremonies carried out:—

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MARITIME PROVINCES

Fort Cumberland, N.B. (about four miles from Amherst, N.S.)

Formerly old French Fort Beauséjour, erected in the middle of the 17th century, near Beaubassin, one of the most important Acadian settlements. Captured by the British in 1755 and named Fort Cumberland. Ruins of a fort of five bastions and of the old barracks are still visible. The site, comprising an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was enclosed with a suitable design of wire fence, a cobble stone cairn, tablet and flagpole erected, and action has been taken to preserve the ruins from further deterioration. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Fort Monckton, N.B. (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port Elgin.)

Formerly old Fort Gaspereaux, erected by the French in 1750 at Bay Verte to command the defence of the Isthmus of Chignecto; captured by the British in 1755. The site containing the remains, which consist of a square of trenches and the old cemetery, is controlled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A cairn and tablet were erected and the old cemetery fenced. Part-time caretaker appointed.

St. John, N.B.

A large granite boulder, to which is affixed a tablet, was erected on a site provided by the city in Market Square to commemorate the landing of the United Empire Loyalists, May 18, 1783, who, because of their loyalty to the British Crown, were forced to leave their homes and possessions and migrate to Canada.

Fort Lawrence, N.S. (three miles from Amherst, N.S.)

Erected in 1750 by Major Charles Lawrence at Misagouche, and proved an important factor in the struggles between the French and English during the eighteenth century. The only remains are vague traces of the trenches. A cairn and tablet were erected, surrounded by a fence, on a plot of land adjacent to the highway which was donated by Mr. David Lawrence. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Shelburne, N.S.

A boulder and tablet were erected on a site provided by the town at the intersection of King and Bay streets facing the harbour, commemorating it as the Loyalist Town of Nova Scotia, which was settled in the years following the close of the American Revolution by men and women determined to remain under the flag and rule of Great Britain rather than become citizens of the United States. The first fleet of settlers arrived in the harbour, which was then known as Port Roseway, on May 4, 1783, and the town was laid out during the same year.

Champlain's Habitation, Lower Granville, N.S.

A cairn and tablet, enclosed by an iron chain fence, were erected on a plot of land gratuitously donated by Mr. Jacob Robblee to commemorate the site of the first fort or "Habitation" of Port Royal, built by the French under De Monts and Champlain in 1605. This fort was attacked and partially destroyed by a British force from Virginia in 1613, restored and occupied by Scottish Colonists in 1629 and laid waste on their retirement from the country in 1632. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Fort Charnisay, St. John, N.B.

Erected by Sieur d'Aulnay de Charnisay, Governor of Acadia in 1645, and occupied later by Governor Charles de la Tour. Rebuilt by Governor Villebon in 1698 and restored by Boishébert in 1751. Again rebuilt and renamed by General Monckton in 1758. Dismantled in 1768. A boulder and tablet were erected on a site provided by the city of St. John.

QUEBEC

St. Maurice Forges (near Three Rivers.)

These forges, situated on the St. Lawrence river about seven miles from the present city of Three Rivers, were established in 1730 by Poulin de Francheville and from them, for many generations, the people of Canada were supplied with stoves, axes, nails, bars, hammers, spades and other utensils. On the occasion of the American revolution in 1776, guns were manufactured there for the defence of Canada. Only a few crumbled ruins of the furnaces together with the chimney of the forges now remain. A cairn and tablet were erected on a small plot of land donated by Mr. Ernest Marchand and the site was suitably fenced. Part-time caretaker appointed.

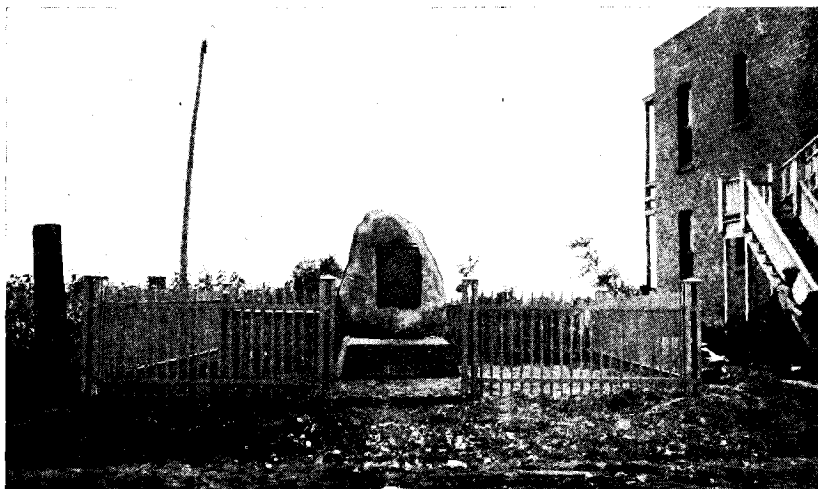
Battle of Three Rivers, at Three Rivers.

A boulder and tablet were erected on a small plot of land facing des Forges street, donated by Mr. W. Michelin, and the site enclosed with a suitably designed fence, to commemorate the military operations that took place there during the American invasion of 1776. Early in June of that year an attack was made on Three Rivers which was without garrison or defence. A corps of volunteers was organized who succeeded in holding the enemy at bay until the arrival of reinforcements from Quebec. A constant fire was maintained and the American forces were eventually dispersed with a loss of about 200 men. Part-time caretaker appointed.

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Fort Laprairie, at Laprairie.

A cairn and tablet were erected in a small park which now occupies the site of the old fort. This was a refuge for the settlers during a quarter of a century of wars, 1687-1713, and was the scene of an unsuccessful attack by New England States Militia troops during the nights of August 10 and 11, 1691. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on September 23 last, in accordance with arrangements made by the town of Laprairie.



Site of Battle of Three Rivers, Three Rivers, P.Q.

Second Battle of Laprairie (four miles from Laprairie.)

A cairn and tablet were erected on a small plot of land donated by Mr. David Daigneault, and the site enclosed with a suitably designed fence, to commemorate the military operations which took place on the same day as the Battle of Laprairie, namely August 11, 1691. The New England column, under the command of Major Peter Schuyler, suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the French and their Indian allies during the engagement. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on September 23 last in conjunction with those at Laprairie.

ONTARIO

Kingston, First Meeting Place of Executive Council of Upper Canada.

A tablet was placed on the walls of the building occupied by the Whig Publishing Company on King Street, which stands on the site

of old St. George's Anglican Church in which, on July 8, 1792, Lord Simcoe held his first meeting of the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on July 5, 1923, on the occasion of the joint meeting of the Ontario and Kingston Historical Societies.

Glengarry House, (four miles east of Cornwall.)

A cairn and tablet were erected, adjacent to the Montreal-Toronto Provincial highway, on a small plot of land donated by Mr. R. J. Craig, and enclosed with a suitably designed fence, to mark the site of Glengarry House and to commemorate the services of Colonel the Honourable John Macdonnell, a leading pioneer in the settlement and organization of the present province of Ontario. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on September 17, 1923, in accordance with arrangements made by the Glengarry and County's own Chapter, I.O.D.E. of Alexandria.

Battle of the Windmill, near Prescott.

A tablet was placed on the old picturesque windmill situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence river, one mile east of Prescott, to commemorate the victory over an invading force of American Filibusterers on November 13, 1838.

Battle of Chrysler's Farm, near Morrisburg.

A tablet was placed on the existing monument adjacent to the Montreal-Toronto highway, five miles east of Morrisburg, to commemorate the victory over an invading American force at the battle which took place there on November 11, 1813, during the war of 1812-14. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Fort Ste. Marie II, Christian Island, near Penetanguishene.

A boulder and tablet were erected on a plot of land donated by the Indians, and the site suitably fenced, to commemorate the Jesuit Fort, Ste. Marie II, built in 1649-50 for the protection of the missionaries and the Hurons, as a last stand against the Iroquois. The ruins of the fort are to-day easily traceable, and the walls have been restored to an average height of three feet. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on September 15, 1923, in accordance with arrangements made by the Penetanguishene Historical Society. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Mission of St. Ignace, near Victoria Harbour.

A cairn and tablet were erected on a site donated by Mr. Charles E. Newton, comprising $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which was suitably fenced. This is the most probable site of the martyrdom of the Jesuit missionaries,

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Fathers Breboeuf and Lalement and of the Huron village captured by the Iroquois on March 16, 1649. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on September 15, 1923, the necessary arrangements having been made by the Penetanguishene Historical Society.



Unveiling ceremonies, Ste. Marie II, Christian Island, Ont.

Port Dover "Cliff Site."

An artificial stone cross, sixteen feet high, was erected in 1922 on a plot of ground, at the intersection of lake Erie and the river Lynn, to commemorate the taking possession of the lands of the lake Erie region in the name of King Louis XIV of France, by the Sulpician priests Dollier and Galinee, on March 23, 1670. A commemorative tablet and two bronze plates surmounted by the Arms of France, and on which are inscribed the original procès-verbal placed there by these French priests, were in 1923 attached to the pedestal of the cross and the site suitably fenced. Unveiling ceremonies carried out and part-time caretaker appointed.

Port Dover, "Wintering Site."

Situated at the junction of Black creek and the river Lynn, about three-quarters of a mile from the "Cliff Site." A cairn and tablet were erected on a plot of ground donated by Mr. A. Ansley to commemorate the wintering place of Dollier and Galinee and seven other

Frenchmen in 1669-70. A small landing dock was also constructed and the site fenced. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Battle of Chippewa, near Chippewa.

A tablet was erected on a monument provided by the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission adjacent to their boulevard to commemorate the Battle of Chippewa or Street's creek, July 5, 1814, between Canadian and American troops. This was one of the bloodiest and most stubborn engagements fought during the war of 1812-14. The unveiling and dedication proceedings were carried out on October 15, 1923, in accordance with arrangements made by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

Battle of Frenchman's Creek, near Bridgeburg.

A tablet was erected on a monument constructed by the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission to commemorate the action of Frenchman's Creek, November 28, 1812, between Canadian troops and the American invaders. This was also the landing place of the Fenians on May 31, 1866. The unveiling ceremonies were carried out on October 13, 1923, the necessary arrangements having been made by the Colonel Kirby Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire of Bridgeburg and Fort Erie.

Battle of Cook's Mills, near Welland.

A cairn and tablet were erected on a small plot of land adjacent to Lyon's Creek road donated by Mr. Roy Matthews, and the site suitably fenced, to commemorate the Battle of Cook's Mills, October 19, 1814. This was the last action of any importance fought in Upper Canada during the war of 1812-14. The dedication and unveiling proceedings were carried out on July 25, 1923, in accordance with arrangements made by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

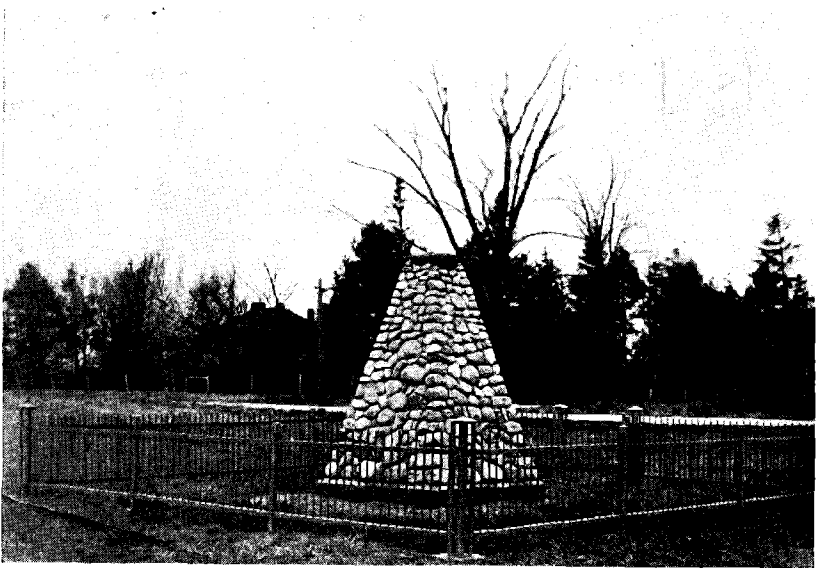
Battle of Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

A cairn and tablet enclosed with a specially designed iron picket fence were erected on a plot of land transferred from the Department of National Defence, to commemorate the Battle of Fort George, May 27, 1813. This was one of the most critical episodes of the invasion of 1812-14, and eventually resulted in the capture of the fort by the enemy who held it for seven months, during which time some strenuous fighting took place. The unveiling proceedings were carried out on August 16, 1923, in accordance with arrangements made by the Niagara Historical Society.

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Battlefield of Beechwoods or Beaver Dams, near Thorold.

A cairn and tablet were erected on a small plot of ground immediately adjacent to the Mountain road near Thorold, donated by Mr. R. L. Peek, and the site was suitably fenced, to commemorate the final phase of the battle of Beechwoods or Beaver Dams, June 24, 1813, between the American invaders and Canadian troops, resulting in the dispersion of the former with heavy losses. This event is probably best known to most Canadians from the romantic story of Laura Secord's long night journey to warn the British outposts of their danger. The memorial was unveiled on August 1, 1923, with a programme arranged by the citizens and Council of the town of Thorold assisted by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.



Site of Battle of Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Sault Ste. Marie, "Lock Site."

A cairn and tablet were erected to commemorate the first Sault Ste. Marie canal, surveyed by the Northwest Company in 1797 with the object of providing a canal for canoes and bateaux. This was in use with wooden lock on or before 1802, and was the first experiment in canal construction in the West. It was destroyed by United States troops in July, 1814. A portion thereof was uncovered in 1889, and later it was rebuilt of stone. The memorial was unveiled on August 7, 1923, in accordance with arrangements made by the Sault Ste.

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Marie Historical Society in connection with the Discovery Week and Soldiers' Reunion celebration.

WESTERN CANADA

Fort Livingstone, near Pelly, Saskatchewan.

An area of 960 acres has been reserved with a view to creating a national historic park at a subsequent date. A cairn and tablet were erected on the original site of the fort. This was the first capital of the Northwest Territories in 1876-77, and here, on March 8, 1877, the first session of the Northwest Council was held.

ACQUISITION OF SITES

Action was also taken in regard to the acquisition of other historic properties, as well as of various monuments and other structures of national interest, as follows:—

MARITIME PROVINCES

Louisbourg, N.S.

A monument erected by the American Society of Colonial Wars to the British soldiers who fell in action was transferred to the custody of the department. A bill was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature vesting an area of two and one-half acres of the site, held by the Louisbourg Memorial Association, in the Crown. A number of relics found during excavation proceedings at the old lighthouse site were placed in safe-keeping. The erection of four tablets on the site is proposed.

Battle of Grand Pré, near Grand Pré, N.S.

Agreement of sale covering a 25-foot square plot obtained and instructions for survey issued. Cairn and tablet proposed to commemorate the Battle of February 10, 1748, in which Colonel Arthur Noble and two other British officers were killed.

Fort La Tour, St. John, N.B.

Erected in 1631 by Charles de la Tour, Governor in Acadia. Attacked by his rival d'Aulnay de Charnisay, April 13, 1645, when the garrison was commanded by Madame de la Tour, and which resulted in its capture after a heroic defence. Tablet and boulder to be erected.

Martello Tower and Blockhouse, St. John, N.B.

An area, on which is situated one of the few remaining original martello towers, was transferred from the Department of National

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Defence, and action taken to have the necessary repairs made thereon.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Permission was obtained to place a tablet on a pillar at the entrance to the Provincial building at Charlottetown to commemorate the several important events associated with the early history of Prince Edward Island.

QUEBEC

Fort Chambly, at Chambly.

Additional preservation and restoration work was carried out during the past year on the walls of the old fort, the cemetery plot fenced and improvements made on the grounds. A comprehensive plan of general improvements was prepared with a view to beautifying the whole site. The fort was visited during the past year by over eight thousand people.

Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix.

General repairs were carried out on the exterior and interior of the several massive stone buildings located on the site, including the laying of floors, repairs to masonry, painting of walls and roofs, etc. The original sun-dial erected at the fort was secured and placed in position. A museum was established in the main building and several relics of rare interest obtained and displayed. The island and fort were visited last year by over five thousand people.

Fort Crevier, at Notre Dame de Pierreville.

A plot of land 25 feet square was donated by Mr. Ubald Descheneaux to the department on which a cairn and tablet will be erected to commemorate the battles of 1689-93, when a number of soldiers and settlers were killed. The fort was erected in 1687 and was still standing in 1714.

Battle of Lacolle, at Lacolle.

Site of engagement of March 30, 1813, between the American invaders and Canadian troops. A plot of land 25 feet square has been donated to the department and instructions for survey issued. Cairn and tablet to be erected.

Madeleine de Vercheres, at Vercheres.

A monument and statute erected by the Dominion Government to Madeleine de Vercheres, a girl fourteen years of age, who, through her heroic courage, defended the fort which was situated there from

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the attacks of the Iroquois in 1692, and thereby saved the settlement, was transferred for maintenance from the Department of Public Works. Part-time caretaker appointed. Tablet to be erected.



Madeleine de Verchères Monument, Verchères, P.Q.

Fort St. Jean, at St. Johns.

Constructed in 1748 and was for a considerable period the rendezvous for all military expeditions on the shore of lake Champlain. Demolished in 1760 by the French to prevent its capture by the English. Rebuilt in 1775 and during that year withstood a

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forty-five days' siege by American troops. A triangular plot of land facing Champlain street was transferred from the Department of National Defence on which it is proposed to erect a boulder and tablet.

Three Rivers Fort and Platon, at Three Rivers.

Erected in 1634 and was the scene of several attacks by the Iroquois from 1641 to 1660. The Department of Public Works have granted permission to erect a boulder and tablet on the plot of ground at the rear of the Customs building.

Fort Coteau du Lac, at Coteau du Lac.

A plot of land immediately adjacent to the public highway, containing $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was transferred from the Department of Railways and Canals. This fort was an important post in the wars of the American Revolution and in 1812. A canal with three locks was constructed on the site in 1779-80, and enlarged in 1804. It is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet and to utilize the ground for park and recreational purposes.

Battlefield of Odelltown, near Odelltown.

Site of battles of the 7th and 9th November, 1838. Cairn and tablet proposed for erection on a plot of land adjacent to the King Edward highway leased by the Odelltown Methodist Church trustees.

Logan Memorial Park, at Percé.

A plot of land, on which a memorial stands to the memory of Sir William Logan, founder and first director of the Geological Survey, was transferred from the Department of Mines for maintenance. Part-time caretaker appointed.

ONTARIO

Glengarry Cairn, Monument Island, near South Lancaster.

Erected by the Highland Militia of Glengarry to commemorate the services of Sir John Coborne, who commanded Her Majesty's forces in Canada at the time of the Rebellion of 1837-38. The island was purchased in 1922. The cairn has since been re-pointed, a flag-staff erected, landing dock built and other improvements carried out. Part-time caretaker appointed.

Fort Wellington, Prescott.

An area of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on which are situated a blockhouse, the caretaker's residence and two other buildings, was transferred from the Department of National Defence. The blockhouse was erected

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in 1812-13 as the main post for defence between Kingston and Montreal. The force which captured Ogdensburg on the 22nd February, 1813, was assembled there. Repairs were carried out on the blockhouse, caretaker's residence and listening post, and a flag-pole erected.

Point-au-Baril, Maitland.

A lease of occupation was executed by Dr. R. E. Webster, granting the department permission to erect a tablet on the walls of an old tower situated on the site.

Fort de Levis and Batteries at Adams Point, near Cardinal.

A small plot of land adjacent to the Montreal-Toronto highway opposite Adams Point, was donated to the department by Mr. James Adams, on which it is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet to commemorate Fort de Levis, erected by the French in 1760, and which was surrendered to the British in August of that year.

Fort Cataracqui or Frontenac, Kingston.

Permission was obtained from the Department of National Defence to place a tablet on the southern wall of the gate at Tete-du-Pont Barracks, which now occupy the site of the old fort, erected in 1672 by Count de Frontenac, and which was abandoned in 1689, rebuilt in 1696, surrendered to the British in 1758 and then destroyed.

Martello Shoal Tower, Kingston.

Situated in Kingston harbour and one of the few remaining examples of that type of fortification. It was erected in 1845 to complete the defence of the port of Kingston as the chief naval station on lake Ontario and the western entrance to the Rideau canal, and was recently transferred from the Department of National Defence for maintenance.

Port Arthur.

The town of Port Arthur has executed a lease of occupation covering a site in Gore park, on which it is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet to commemorate the several historic events associated with the early history of that place.

Port Dover.

The municipality of the village of Port Dover has granted permission for the erection of a cairn and tablet in Powell park to commemorate the starting point of Brock's expedition in 1812, to relieve the invaded western frontier.

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Point de Meuron, near Fort William.

A plot of land at the foot of the rapids on the Kaministiquia river was obtained by deed of gift, and it is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet to commemorate the camping ground of the de Meuron regiment and the chief portaging point of the early fur traders.

WESTERN CANADA

Battle of Seven Oaks, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The site and monument situated thereon, which was erected to commemorate the encounter at Seven Oaks in 1816 between the men of the Northwest Fur Company and the Selkirk settlers, was obtained from the Lord Selkirk Association of Rupert's Land.

Nootka Sound, Friendly Cove, B.C.

A small plot of land located on the Yuquot Indian Reserve was surrendered by the Indians, on which a cairn and tablet will be erected to commemorate the discovery of Nootka Sound in 1778 by Captain James Cook. This was also the meeting place of Vancouver and Quadra in August, 1792, to determine the land which was to be restored to Britain.

Prince George, B.C.

The city have consented to execute a lease covering a small parcel of land on which to erect a memorial to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who passed that point in 1741, and who was the first white man to cross the Rocky mountains and reach the Pacific coast.

Yale, B.C.

A small plot of land has been donated by Mrs. A. Revsbeck on which to erect a boulder and tablet to commemorate the site of Fort Yale built in 1862-5. This was the starting point of the Cariboo wagon road which extended four hundred miles northward to the gold fields of Cariboo.

Prospect Point, Vancouver, B.C.

Here on July 26, 1888, the steamer *Beaver* was wrecked. This historic vessel was built for the Hudson's Bay Company at Blackwell, England, in 1835, and was the pioneer steamship of the Pacific ocean. It is proposed to erect a cairn and tablet in Stanley park.

WORK FOR THE FUTURE

The following other sites have been recommended for action by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board and will be suitably marked in due course:—

Fort Edward, Windsor, N.S.
First Printing Press in Canada, Halifax, N.S.
First Royal Dockyard, Halifax, N.S.
Fort La Have, N.S.
Fort Meductic, near Woodstock, N.B.
Fort Nashwaak, Fredericton, N.B.
Battle of the Restigouche, Campbellton, N.B.
Bathurst, N.B. (Nicholas Denys).
Hochelaga, Montreal, P.Q.
Fort Sorel, P.Q.
Gaspé, P.Q. (Landing Place of Jacques Cartier).
Tadoussac, P.Q.
Battle of Rivière des Prairies, Coulee Groulx, P.Q.
Fort Maisonneuve, Point Callières, P.Q.
Fort Charlesbourg Royal, Cap Rouge, P.Q.
Fort Longueuil, Longueuil, P.Q.
Arbre-à-la-Croix, near Cap Madeleine, P.Q.
Fort Ste. Thérèse, near St. John, P.Q.
Valcartier, P.Q.
Battle of Chateauguay, near Allan's Corners, P.Q.
Lachine Massacre, Lachine, P.Q.
Ernestown Shipyard, near Bath, Ont.
St. Raphael, Ontario (Bishop Alexander Macdonnell).
Ottawa, Ontario (Rideau canal).
Southwold Earthworks, near St. Thomas, Ont.
Mission of Ste. Marie I, near Midland, Ont.
Vrooman's Battery, near Queenston, Ont.
Welland Ship Canal, Allanburg, Ont.
Weishuhn's Redoubt, near Willoughby, Ont.
Navy Island Shipyard, near Niagara, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Fort Nottawasaga, near Stayner, Ont.
Battle of the Longwoods, near Wardsville, Ont.
Port Stanley, Ont.
Point Pelee, Ont.
Sandwich, Ont.
Glengarry Landing, near Edenvale, Ont.
House of Thomas McRae, near Chatham, Ont.
Nanticoke, Ont.

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Battle of York, Toronto, Ont.
Port Talbot, Ont.
Selkirk Settlement, Point Douglas, near Winnipeg, Man.
Forts Rouge, Gibraltar and Garry, Winnipeg, Man.
Battle of Fish Creek, Sask.
Duck Lake Battlefield, Sask.
Battleford, Sask.
Batoche, Sask.
Cut Knife Battlefield, Sask.
Frog Lake Massacre, Alberta.
Fort Macleod, Alberta.
Old Fort Augustus, near Edmonton, Alberta.
Jasper House, Alberta.
Fort Walsh, Alberta.
Fort Langley, B.C.
Fort Victoria, B.C. (Gonzales Point).
Fort Kamloops, B.C.
New Westminster, B.C.
Bella Coola, B.C. (Sir Alexander Mackenzie's farthest point west).