

Woodside National Historic Park has been restored to depict the early family life of Prime Minister William Lyon MacKenzie King as it could have been in the 1890s; it is typical of the homes of this period in Ontario.

Fort Wellington was constructed when, at the outbreak of war with the United States in 1812, British authorities decided to fortify Prescott, Ontario, as the main base for the defence of communications between Montreal and Kingston. The restoration and refurnishing under way at Fort Wellington are being carried out to restore the fort to its appearance during the 1840s, when a unit of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment was stationed there.

Bellevue House, Kingston, was the home in 1848-49 of Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. It is also architecturally important as an example of the "Tuscan Villa" style prevalent in that period. Furnishings in the Regency style have been purchased for the house to illustrate the particular period. Besides highlighting the occupancy of Sir John A. Macdonald, the house will bring to life the spirit of that period in Canada's history.

Fort Malden, constructed on the banks of the Detroit River between 1797 and 1799 by Royal Canadian Volunteers, played a conspicuous part in the War of 1812-14 and was the rallying point for the British forces that captured Detroit in 1812. The officers quarters and office have been refurnished in 1835 style.

Western Provinces and Yukon and Northwest Territories

Construction of Lower Fort Garry near Winnipeg, Manitoba, was begun by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1831. The stone fort served as the chief post and headquarters of the Assiniboine District for several years and was later occupied by troops.

Of the 13 structures now at Lower Fort Garry, six have been restored: Fraser House as a Red River homestead of the 1830s, moved from its original site in Winnipeg; the Big House, or Governor's residence, where women can be seen baking bread, spinning and dyeing material; a blacksmith shop typical of the nineteenth century, where a smith works at the forge; two bastions and the saleshop and fur-loft building, opened in June 1971.

The fort's activity in the 1860s revolved round the sales shop and fur-loft building. The shop was stocked with every kind of item required by farmers, housewives, artisans and trappers of the frontier settlement; upstairs were thousands of fur pelts for bailing and shipment. In 1968, the curators of the National Historic Sites Service began a search for thousands of articles -- either originals or faithful reproductions -- required to duplicate the clutter of the Company store as it was in 1865.

Fort Prince of Wales near Churchill was built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1733 and 1771. It is the most northerly fortress on the North American continent.