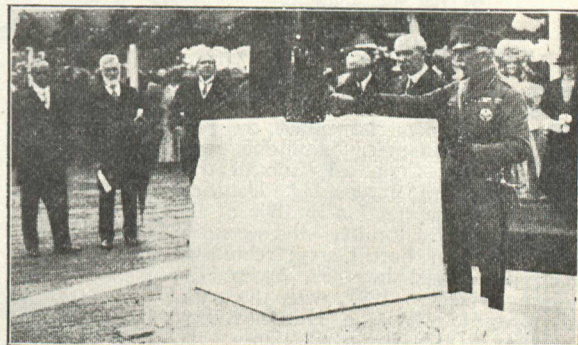


CANADA'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS

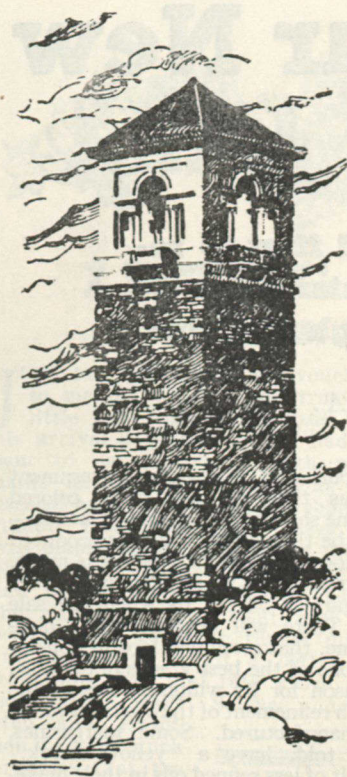
Relics of the Past That Must be Preserved as National Heirlooms for Coming Generations

By JENNY R. SIMPSON

General Secretary of the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada



Re-laying the Corner Stone of the New Parliament Buildings by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.



National Memorial Tower at Halifax, Nova Scotia

THE ravages of war have destroyed many of the relics of antiquity that marked northern France and Belgium as a Mecca for tourists. The wanton destruction has made an indelible imprint upon the minds of all civilized peoples; France and Belgium have not been alone in mourning their loss.

Yet here, in Canada, the onrush of progress, the gigantic commercializing of a great growing nation, has bidden fair to obliterate landmarks that should be dearer to us than any in Belgium, any in France, any in the other countless sections of the old world—should be dearer, and would be, if the Canadian people as a whole knew of them and appreciated them.

Do we?

Assuredly, we do not.

Shall we?

The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada is making a Dominion-wide effort to accomplish this.

The Association seems to have been launched in the reflected glory of the Battlefields of the Plains of Abraham. Its aim is to spread the dauntless spirit there generated, across the continent, asking from the whole of Canada all that is worthy of record and permanent preservation, as national heirlooms that will tell the story to generations to come—"lest they forget."

It desires to gather from all parts of the Dominion of Canada, all the knowledge available regarding each site or case it is proposed to mark—obtain verification of the same from documents in the Dominion Archives, and other reliable sources, submit reports from each province to the Council, which will then consider the merits of each application and, when desired, recommend them to the Government for approval.

grounds, has been taken under the charge of the latter Commission. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, awaits recognition, after the war.

Beckles Willson the well known writer and landmarker too,—for he has established himself in the home-stand of Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick, the Clockmaker) at Windsor, writes: "I am in full sympathy with the objects of your Association. Our Canadian landmarks have too frequently been treated by our progressive people almost as effectually as the Belgian landmarks were treated by the Germans."

The "Memorial Tower," of Halifax, erected to commemorate the first Parliament of Nova Scotia, or of what was then Canada, initiated by the Canadian Club of that city, was carried to a successful national completion through the efforts of our distinguished citizen, the late Sir Sandford Fleming, of "Winterholm," now the Sir Sandford Fleming Military Convalescent Home, Ottawa.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society have marked many sites and erected, among others, memorial tablets to Col. J. F. W. Desbarres; Hon. Joseph How; Sir William Dawson; Rev. T. MacCullough, D.D., and "The site of the first printing press in Canada, established by Bartholomew Green, Jr., 1751; and of Bushell's press, where the Halifax Gazette, the first newspaper in Canada was published 1752."

Anent the Port of Halifax, among historic relics recently received is a Bill of Lading the quaint phraseology of which comes home to us now:

"From Liverpool the good schooner, the Four Brothers sails by the Grace of God . . . (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) . . . and so God bring the good Ship to her Desired Port in Safety, Amen."

How often the prayer goes up from our hearts to-day, and how wonderfully our noble troops have been preserved in passage!

The New Brunswick Historical Society has commemorated the discovery of the Port and River St. John, in 1604, by the Sieurs de Mont and Champlain; and placed memorial tablets of

early settlement on St. Croix and Caton's Islands; while the Daughters of the Empire have erected a memorial tablet on the wall of the building on Queen St., Fredericton, in which the Provincial Legislature first met. Old Fort Howe, the site of the landing place of the U. E. Loyalists, and grounds, is now known as Fort Howe National Park.

The Plains of Abraham

IN Quebec City, so full of historical sites, on the Plains of Abraham the re-erected Wolfe memorial, is a history in itself: "The First Memorial was the stone that Wolfe's own army rolled here to mark the spot on which he died, 1759. A Second Memorial was placed in position, 1832. The Third Memorial was set up by the British Army stationed in Canada,

1849. This Fourth Memorial reproduces the Column of the Third—preserves its Crowned Piece and Two inscriptions and was set up by the National Battlefields Commission, 1913."

In Montreal, rich in memories, all important sites have been marked by the well known Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, now in charge of the Chateau de Ramezay, a favorite objective of tourists. It was erected in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, and occupied as his official residence for nearly twenty years. In 1745 it became the property of "La Compagnie des Indes." After the Conquest it was leased to the British Government and became the residence of the Governors. Purchased by the city in 1893; it contains a unique collection of old portraits, prints, coins and historic relics of every description.

At Chambly is a noble monument to Col. de Salaberry.

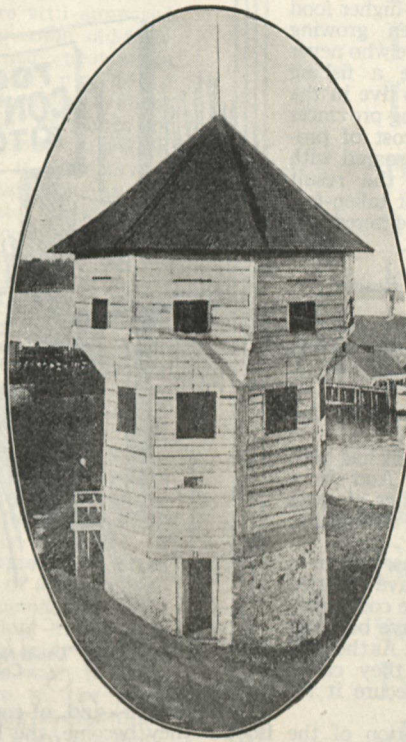
Travellers up the Ottawa sight at Portage du Fort a simple shaft commemorating the "visit of Lady Head who made the tour of the Upper Ottawa in a bark canoe in 1856." The wife of Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, B.N.A., she was the first white woman to make the tour of the Upper Ottawa with Indian guides.

Further on at Calumet Island, is erected a monument to Cadieux, who held a war party of Iroquois at bay while his friends escaped.

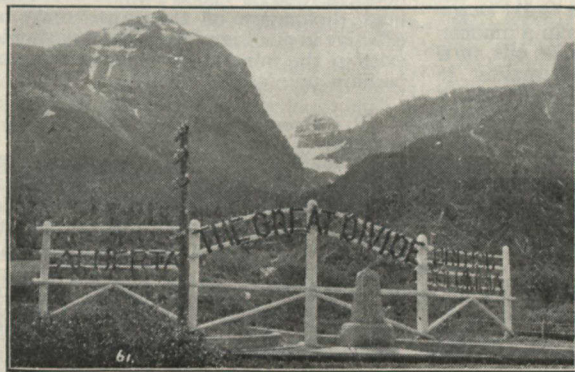
Isabel E. Mackay's exquisite poem on "The Passing of Cadieux" bears a thrilling message to the present times.

Throughout the Province of Ontario many monuments and tablets mark historic spots. At Ottawa the Federal Capital, the site of Colonel By's house is marked by the two memorial stones, taken from the arch of the old Sappers' and Miners' bridge, over the Rideau Canal, on its demolition for "Connaught Place," July 24th, 1912, and preserved by the Women's Canadian Historical Society. These bear respectively the "Coat of Arms" of the Royal Engineers, and "Lieut.-Colonel J. By, Comm. Royal Eng." A bronze tablet affixed bears the inscription:—"To commemorate Lieut.-Col. John By, R.E., founder of Bytown, Ottawa, the Federal Capital of the Dominion of Canada, Builder of the Rideau Canal, 1826-32, Comm. Royal Engineers. This tablet is erected on the site of his house on Major's Hill, by the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada, May, 1915."

Two important historic events marked the past season at the Capital. The first of these took place on the first day of September, 1916, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada, relaid for our new Parliament Building the same foundation stone originally laid on the first of September, 1860, by his brother Albert Edward, Prince of



The Bastion, Nanaimo, B. C.—Fort used in Pioneer Days to repel the Red Men



"The Great Divide" erected on the Confines between Alberta and British Columbia in memory of Dr. James Hector, K. C. M. G.

Two especial features are embodied in the Annual Reports of the Landmarks Association: one is a "Guide to Historical and Kindred Societies," the value of which, as a means of putting corresponding members and strangers in touch with the Society most intimately associated with any locality, must appear self-evident. The second, upon which the organization is concentrating its efforts, is a classified list of all historical sites in the Dominion, arranged according to provinces for convenient reference, and which it is hoped will establish a permanent and authentic record.

*Co-operation has come from the Geographic Board and Dominion Parks Branch—geography and history linked hand in hand. At Annapolis Royal, the historic fort with its monument and

Wales, our late King Edward VII. The second, again on Parliament Hill, when the Duke of Devonshire unveiled before a large and enthusiastic assemblage the axial column of the new Parliament Building bearing the following inscription:—"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." Surely our instant and earnest endeavor in these perilous times should be to maintain these principles!

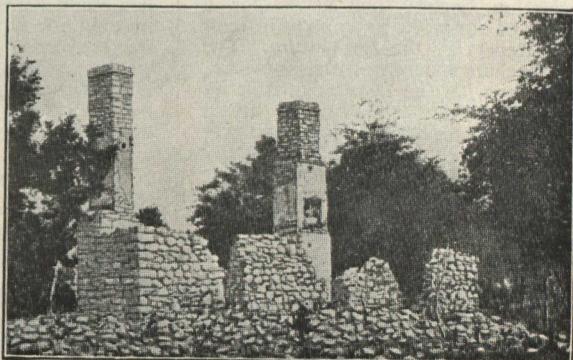
At Bytown—Now Ottawa

THE Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa has been the means of preserving a landmark in the old Registry Office on Nicholas Street, now the Bytown Historical Museum. They had long felt the need of a fire-proof building as headquarters in which to house their archives and historic relics pertaining to the history of the Capital. The formal opening and Loan Exhibit took place on the 24th of October. His Worship, Mayor Fisher, kindly officiated in the regretted absence of the Society's gracious Patroness, the Duchess of Devonshire. Lady Dorothy Cavendish, Lady Violet Henderson, Lady Mary Kenyon-Slaney and other guests were received by the President, Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall and executive members of the Society.

Recently, in the home city of Alexander Graham Bell, an ideal memorial was unveiled to him whose inventive genius has brought humanity into closer touch than any invention of modern times. The sculptor (W. S. Allward) sought to bring out, as the dominant note in this memorial, the discovery by man of his power to transmit sound through space. "Above the reclining figure of Man is Inspiration, urging him on to greater endeavors, while, at the other end of the panel are the floating figures of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow, brought to man by the telephone. A former resident of Brantford, invalided home from the front, acted as Mr. Allward's model, and afterwards re-enlisted. At the side of the main portion of the monument are two heroic female figures in bronze on granite, representing Humanity, the one being depicted in the act of sending, the other of receiving a message over the telephone. These two figures are some distance apart, to tell in stone the power of the telephone to travel great distances.

At the head of Lake Superior, the gateway to the North-West, the Thunder Bay Historical Society have erected a national monument:—"to commemorate the locality made famous by the Pioneer Fur Traders of the Great North-West," and giving a concise history of the com-

(Continued on page 16)



Ruins of House of Col. By, founder of Ottawa, on Major's Hill in that city.