

## Appendix B

### Selected National Historic Plaques Along the Ottawa River

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Inscription</b>
Battle of the Lake of Two Mountains. <i>Site of defeat of Iroquois by French 1689</i>	Montreal, Quebec 1298 Highway 37 / 1972 North of Senneville Rd.	Following the Lachine massacre in 1689, the Iroquois continued to terrorize the Montreal area. In October, Governor Denonville sent out a scouting party of 28 under the Sieurs Dulhut and d'Ailleboust de Manthet which came upon a party of 22 Iroquois in the Lac des Deux Montagnes. In the Melée that followed this surprise encounter, 18 Iroquois were killed, three taken prisoner, while one swam to safety. This victory did much to restore the shaken confidence of the inhabitants.
Canada's Capital Chosen by Queen Victoria in 1857; became capital in 1867	Ottawa, Ontario Main entrance to Parliament Hill, Wellington Street	After the union of the two Canadas in 1841, Kingston, Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec were in succession the seat of government. During the 1850's these cities contended for designation as the permanent capital of Canada. When called upon in 1857, Queen Victoria resolved the issue by choosing Ottawa. In 1867, the Fathers of Confederation reaffirmed the choice and Ottawa became the capital of the new Dominion of Canada.
Carillon Barracks <i>Early 19<sup>th</sup>-century stone military building</i>	Carillon, Quebec 50 Principale Street	Construction of this building was begun about 1836 for former Deputy Commissary General C. J. Forbes, who had retired, here, in Carillon. It was still unfinished when leased by the Army to house troops during the civil disorders of 1837. As perhaps originally intended, the building served as a hotel for a number of years, following the withdrawal of the soldiers in 1840. Since 1938 the "Carillon Barracks," as it has continued to be known, has housed the Carillon Museum.
Carillon Canal <i>Operational canal; site of two earlier canals, 1826-33</i>	Carillon, Quebec 210 du Barrage Street	Designed and constructed by the Royal Engineers. Commenced in 1926, completed in 1833, enlarged from 1871 to 1882. One of the canals which, by way of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, Rideau, and Cataraqui rivers, connect Montreal with Ottawa and Kingston.
Champlain, Samuel de (1567-1635) <i>Noted explorer, founded Quebec, considered father of New France</i>	Ottawa, Ontario Nepean Point, on the statue of Champlain.	Born in Brouage, France, Champlain first visited North America in 1603 and in 1605-07 was involved in an attempt to establish a settlement in Acadia at Port Royal. In 1608 he founded Quebec and thereafter, as virtual political leader in New France, promoted it as the centre of a new colony. He was a great explorer, mapping much of New France and venturing as far west as the Great Lakes and South to Lake Champlain. His many exploits earned him a reputation as "founder of Canada" and his "Voyages de la Nouvelle-France" is a classic of Canadian travel literature.
Chaudière Portages <i>Part of the main canoe route to western Canada</i>	Hull, Quebec Eddy park / Voyageurs Park.	(Plaque removed)

Eddy, Ezra Butler (1827-1906) <i>Manufacturer of matches, wood products and pulp and paper.</i>	Hull, Quebec Exterior of EB Eddy Building Taché and Montcalm Streets	Born in Vermont, E.B. Eddy came to the Chaudière Falls in 1851 and began a small hand-operated match factory. From this modest beginning, he diversified his activities within the next two decades to become a lumber magnate and manufacturer of wooden products. By the 1880s he had become the largest producer of matches in Canada and was also making wood pulp. In 1890 he started a paper mill incorporating the latest technological innovations. By the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century the Chaudière Falls area was a major industrial centre.
Fight at the Long-Sault <i>Last stand of Dollard des Ormeaux against the Iroquois 1660</i>	Carillon, Quebec	Near here, in an improvised fort at the Long Sault of the Ottawa River, on 2 May 1660, Adam Dollard des Ormeaux, with 16 Frenchmen and about 40 Hurons, waylaid 200 Onondaga hunters. In the ensuing fight, which lasted a week, the Onondaga were joined by about 500 Mohawks and Oneidas who had been gathering on the St. Lawrence. Dollard's party was wiped out, while the Iroquois lost 19 men. That spring, the Iroquois did not harass the St. Lawrence settlements, and in June the first furs in several years reached Montreal from the Pays d'en Haut. Dollard's contemporaries regarded him as the saviour of the colony.
Forest Industry in the Ottawa River Valley <i>White pine for British Navy in Napoleonic Wars, square timber, pulp.</i>	No plaque in place; recommended Ottawa, Ontario	
Fort Témiscamingue Remains of French fur trading post	Ville-Marie, Quebec 824 Old Fort Road	The first fort on this lake was built by the government of New France about 1685 to compete with the English on Hudson Bay. Closed in the 1690s, Fort Témiscamingue was re-established in 1720 and leased to merchants until the fall of New France. After the Conquest various free traders settled on the lake, but the North West Company had a virtual monopoly by the 1790s, thanks to the astute management of Aeneas Cameron. Control of the fort remained with the Cameron family for many years after the union of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies in 1821.
Fur Trade <i>Important industry during most of Canada's History</i>	Lachine, Quebec	
Gillies Grove and House <i>Old-growth white pine forest and country house</i>	Arnprior, Ontario	
Grenville Canal <i>Constructed 1819-33, enlarged 1871-82, to connect Montreal and Ottawa</i>	Grenville, Quebec Canal North Road	Designed and constructed by the Royal Engineers. Commenced in 1819, completed in 1833, enlarged from 1871 to 1882. One of the canals which, by way of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, Rideau, and Catararqui rivers, connect Montreal with Ottawa and Kingston.
Hull Timber Slide <i>Major technological innovation</i>	Ottawa, Ontario Victoria island	

John R. Booth Residence. <i>Outstanding Queen Anne Revival style residence, 1909</i>	Ottawa, Ontario 252 Metcalfe Street	
Macdonell House Stone Palladian residence of prominent fur trader 1817-19	Pointe-Fortune, Quebec Highway 17	Constructed in 1817-19 by Montreal craftsmen for John Macdonell and his Métis wife, Magdeleine Poitras, this house was one of the finest of several built in the area by retired North West company fur trading partners. An elegant local adaptation of the Palladian style, it was situated in an extensive working estate with easy access to the river and Macdonell's forwarding business. The family called it Poplar Villa. Its impressive stone exterior and exquisitely detailed interior proclaimed Macdonell's position as a major business and political figure along the Ottawa River.
Manoir Papineau <i>19<sup>th</sup>-century manor, home of patriot leader Louis-Joseph Papineau</i>	Montebello, Quebec 500 Notre-Dame Street.	
Maplelawn & Gardens <i>Neoclassical residence with walled garden, Thomson-Cole-Rochester House 1831-34</i>	Ottawa, Ontario	This elegant residence and its walled garden are a rare and well-preserved example of a country estate in early 19 <sup>th</sup> -century Canada. Built from 1831-1834 for William Thomson, a prosperous farmer, its centrepiece is this finely crafted home in the British classical tradition. The oval entrance drive and the walled garden of nearly an acre reflect the original pattern of the grounds. The sheltered environment for growing household vegetables, tender fruit and flowers recalls the walled gardens common in Britain.
Mattawa Route <i>Key link in main voyageur canoe route to West of Canada</i>	Mattawa, Ontario Near Main Street in Memorial Park, Water Street	When west-bound voyageurs left the Ottawa here at Mattawa, "the forks," they faced 11 portages in the next 40 miles. The Mattawa, or Petite Rivière, was a key link in the historic canoe route between Montreal and the Upper Great Lakes and the Northwest, for its headwaters are separated from Lake Nipissing and the Lake Huron drainage only by the La Vase portages. This route had already been used for millennia by Indians before it was first seen by Europeans in the early 17 <sup>th</sup> century. For more than 200 years thereafter, it was one of Canada's main highways of exploration and commerce.
McGee, Thomas D'Arcy (1825-1868) <i>Journalist, poet, Irish patriot, Father of Confederation</i>	Ottawa, Ontario Beside Speaker's Corner Sparks Street Mall, between O'Connor and Metcalfe	
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate <i>Arrived in Canada in 1841, missionaries in remote settlements.</i>	Ottawa Ontario St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Corner of Wilbrod and Cumberland Streets	
Struggle for Hudson Bay. <i>Battle for fur trading forts and routes on Hudson Bay 1686-1713</i>	Ville-Marie, Quebec Intersection of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes and Saint-Gabriel	In 1686, a French force under Chevalier de Troyes assisted by the Canadians under d'Iberville, journeying overland by way of Lake Témiscamingue, captured the three Hudson's Bay Company forts on James Bay. The French retained possession until the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

<p>Tessouat and le Borgne <i>Algonquin headmen of the Upper Ottawa (Kichesipirini) on Allumette Island; flourished 1600-1650</i></p>	<p>Ile-aux-Allumettes, Quebec</p>	
<p>The Fur Trade at Lachine <i>Stone warehouse used as a depot, 1803.</i></p>	<p>Lachine, Quebec Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine, père Marquette Drive 1225 Saint Joseph Boulevard and 12ième.</p>	<p>In 1803 Alexander Gordon, a former North West Company clerk had this stone warehouse built for the storage and trans-shipment of furs and trade goods. Taken over in 1833 by the Hudson's Bay Company, it continued as a fur trade depot until 1859. The Sisters of Sainte Anne then transformed it into a residence for their employees. Parks Canada acquired the building in 1977 to commemorate the history of the fur trade at Montreal and Lachine in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
<p>Wright, Philemon (1760-1839) <i>Early Lumber merchant; established the first farming settlement in the Ottawa Valley; 1880</i></p>	<p>Hull, Quebec 1 Promenade du Portage</p>	<p>In 1800, American entrepreneur and colonizer Philemon Wright founded an agricultural settlement which later became Hull. Soon compelled to turn to the region's rich forest resources as a source of income for his settlement, Wright pioneered the timber trade in the Ottawa Valley, floating his first raft of square timber downstream to Quebec in 1806. He later developed the first timber slides in Canada in order to bypass the Chaudière Falls. Wright's business and financial leadership ensured the dominance of the Ottawa Valley in Canadian timber exports during the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>

Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.