

AGENDA Heritage Booklet and Tours October 16, 2024 at Noon Video Conference

Meetings may be viewed live on the City's Youtube channel https://www.youtube.com/user/SaultSteMarieOntario

1) Land Acknowledgement

I acknowledge, with respect, that we are in Robinson-Huron Treaty, that the land on which we are gathered is the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe and known as Bawating. Bawating is the home of Garden River First Nation, Batchewana First Nation, the Historic Sault Ste. Marie Metis Council.

2) Approval of Minutes

Resolved that the minutes of the June 13, 2024 meeting of the Heritage Booklet and Tours sub-committee be approved.

3) <u>Declaration of Pecuniary Interests</u>

4) Approval of Agenda

Resolved that the agenda for the October 16, 2024 Heritage Booklet and Tours meeting be approved.

5) New Business

5.1 Heritage Booklet

Review draft booklet

6 Next Meeting

7 Adjournment

Resolved that we adjourn.



Minutes Heritage Booklet and Tours Thursday June 13, 2024 at Noon Video Conference

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Attending: N. Curry, T. Johnson, L. Joyal, J. van Haaften, A. White, V. McLeod, A. Moore.

T. Vecchio

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2 Approval of Minutes

Moved by: J. van Haaften Seconded by: N. Curry

Resolved that the minutes of the May 16, 2024 meeting of the Heritage Booklet and Tours sub-committee be approved as amended with the renumbering and addition of item 4.3.

Carried

3. <u>Declaration of Pecuniary Interests</u>

None noted

4. Approval of Agenda

Moved by: N. Curry

Seconded by: T. Johnson

Resolved that the agenda for the June 13, 2024 Heritage Booklet and Tours meeting be approved as amended with the renumbering of new business.

Carried

5. New Business

5.1 Heritage Booklet

Booklets could be printed in-house, allowing for adjustment and smaller batches. The estimate based on the current format is approximately \$160 per batch. T. Johnson will look at reformatting and adding additional graphics, symbols, legends, maps, and timelines. Could use QR codes to share content. Could create an E-book version that the Library could catalogue and add to their website.

5.2 Tours

V. McLeod reached out to the College to discuss the opportunity to have students create video tours. This will be reviewed in the fall as they determine enrollment.

5.3 Website and Social Media

Tessa Vecchio attended to provide background on the new City website and social media accounts.

5.4 Next Steps

6 Next Meeting

To be determined

7 Adjournment

Moved by: L. Johnson Seconded by: T. Johnson

Resolved that we adjourn.



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Historic Plaques & Monuments

in the City of



SAULT STE MARIE



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A Guide to this Book



Look for the maple leaf on historic sites designed by the Government of Canada.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was created by an Order in Council in 1919. In 1953, its role became formalized with the passage of the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. Members of the Board are responsible for selecting sites of historic significance and erecting bronze plaques to mark them. Sault Ste. Marie has five (5) designated by the Government of Canada as of 2024.



Look for Ontario's Provincial Flower, the Trillium, on historic sites recognized by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

A board was orgainzed in 1953 to advise the Minister of Tourism and Information on archeological and historic matters withing the Province of Ontario. In 1956, The Archeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario began a programme of marking places, events, and persons of importance in the history of the Province in consultation with various Provincial Ministries. In 1975, that board was incorporated into the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture, and Recreation.



Find the wolf to determine which plaques were erected during the Soldier's Reunion and Discovery Week.

Discovery Week was held in Sault Ste. Marie in August of 1923 to commemorate Sault Ste. Marie's contribution to World War I, as well as to mark the city's role in history of Canada. Inspire by James Curran, Editor, and the Sault Star, who made the wolves of the area famous, the event brought back to Sault Ste. Marie over 1,000 men from Algoma who had served in the war for the dedication of the two war monuments, Two cairns and eleven placques were unveiled commemorating the city's heritage.

04

The Ermatinger Old Stone House denotes historic sites and buildings which have been designated by LACAC, the Local Architecture Conservation Advisory Committee.



LACAC operates under the Ontario Heritage Act and is made up of community members to advise City Council on historically and architecturally significant properties within the community.

The crest of the City of Sault Ste. Marie denotes those plaques which have been erected by the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie.

Crest of SSM

The citizens of Sault Ste. Marie are proud of their rich heritage and throughout the years plaques have been erected by the municipal government, organizations, and private individuals to commemorate the city's hertiage.

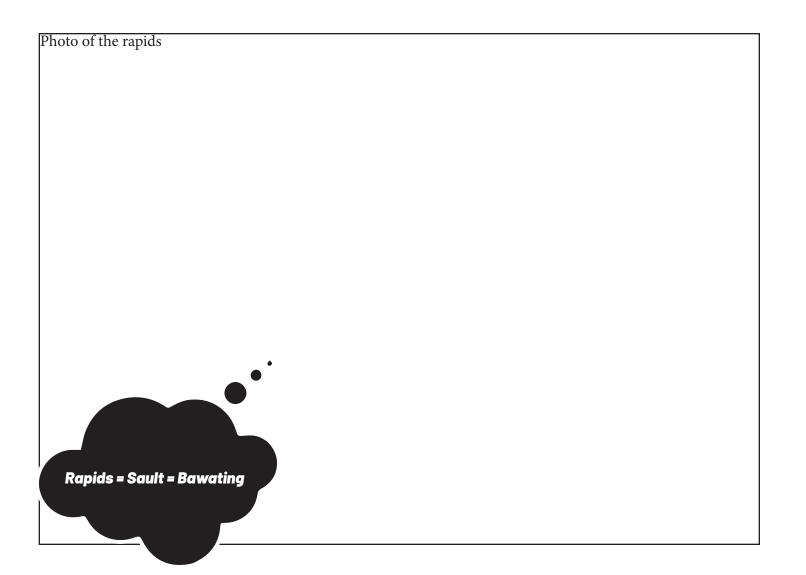
Historic Timeline In 1610, Champlain, the first Governorof New France, introduced the custom of sending young boys such as Etienne Brule and Jean Nicolet, to be fostered by native bands in order to learn their language and customs. These young men became known as the "Voyageurs" and have a unique place in the history of Canada. The rivalry between the Iriquois and Ojibway in the area was settled with the battle at Iroquois Point.

1794 Sault Ste. Marie passed from being a French settlement to British rule, but was soon a zone of conflict with the outbreak of the American Revolution. Etienne Brule became the first French explorer to reach Sault Ste. Marie and gaze upon the rapids, he found an Ojibway settlement established by the rapids.

The Jay treaty saw a commission established to settle outstanding boundary disputes. Canadian-American Border is established. The border is routed through the St. Marys river dividing the settlement which had straddled the St. Marys river. Following the American Civil War, British sympathies for the South resulted in the Chicora incident of 1870, which saw the Americans deny passage through the American Canal to the Chicora which was rushing soldiers and supplies to Red River to quell the Riel Rebellion. Sault Ste. Marie is incorporated as a city. Sault Ste. Marie is incorporated as a town.

> The first steps taken to open the area to settlement were made in 1846 with a land survey by Alexander Vidal, followed by the signing of the Robinson Huron Treaty in 1850, opening the area for the purchase of land by settlers.

Hostilities erupted again during the War of 1812 which saw all the buildings in Sault Ste. Marie, except the Ermatinger House, burned during a raid by Americans in 1814.



Sault Ste. Marie is one of Canada's oldest and most historic cities, named by the French for the rapids or 'sault' formed since Lake Superior drops 20 feet as it enters the St. Marys River. In 1622, when Etienne Brule became the first French explorer to reach Sault Ste. Marie and gaze upon Lake Superior, he found an Ojibway settlement established at the rapids.

Known to the Ojibway as 'Bawating' or 'river beaten to spray' the area surrounding the rapids had long been an important meeting and fishing area to the Anishinaabe.

People of the First Nations

According to Ojibway oral tradition, their fore-fathers came from the shores of the Great Salt Water in the East. They migrated Westward and eventually settled along the shores of Lake Superior. There are several legends about the arrival of the Ojibway to the Lake Superior area and their settlement at 'Bawating', Sault Ste. Marie.

According to one account, the Great Spirit created a bird, the Crane, and sent him to earth to live. The bird had a clear and far reaching cry which was heard by the Ojibway. When the bird sighted Lake Superior, it let out its echoing cry. Circling, looking for a resting place it

lit on a hill overlooking Bawating. Pleased with the numerous whitefish which swam in the sparkling foam of the rapids, the crane let out another loud cry and the Ojibway people gathered at his call. Soon a comlarge munitv had been formed

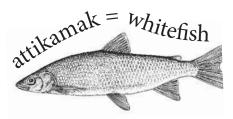
the

rapids.

Today the Busin-as-see or Crane family are noted as possessing a loud voice and have often acted as orators for the tribe and hold an important role as leaders.

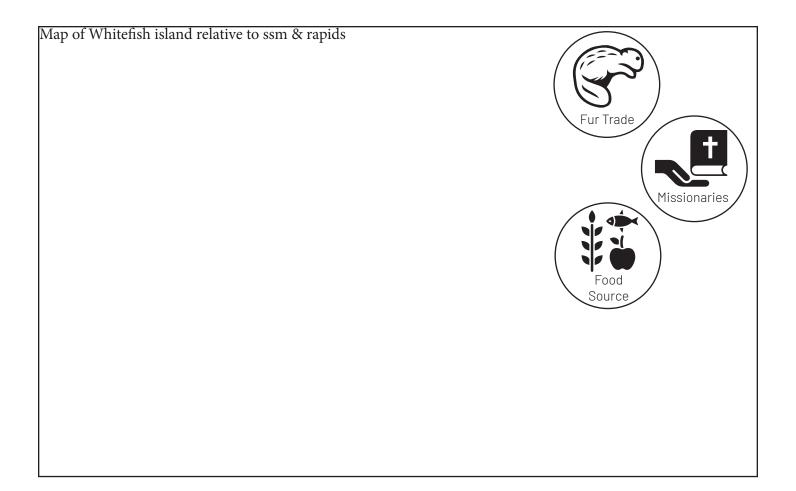


While the village at Bawating numbered about 150-200 inhabitants, during the spring and fall when the whitefish known as 'attikamak' or caribou of the water migrated to the rapids in the summer, the village grew to about 2,000.



Fishing in the rapids took considerable skill. While one man steered the canoe among the rocks in the rapids, the other fished standing up in the bow of the canoe using a 10 foot dip net which could take up to 7 fish at a time. **Alexander Henry** observed that a skilled fisherman could catch up to 500 fish in 2 hours.

Today, Whitefish Island, in the midst of the rapids, remainds in the hands of the Batchewana Band of Ojibway.



For over three centuries the rapids have been a constant force shaping the city. The shallow turbulent waters of the rapids provided a perfect habitat for the Whitefish which was as staple food source for the Ojibway. The native fishery which was established at the rapids provided a focal point for missionary and fur trade activities in the area.

The portage necessitated by the rapids made the Sault a natural stopping point along the transcontinental fur trade route and before the shipping canals were built, a travel destination for the most intrepid tourists as it was the furthest West one could travel in relative comfort.

Fur Traders and Missionaries

The fur trader in his search for beaver pelts and the missionary in his quest for souls to convert, both shared a common goal - contact with the Aboriginal poeple of North America. To attain their objective they pushed further and further into the interior of North America, adding to the European Knowledge of this unknown continent. However, the romantic picture painted of the Jesuit 'Black Robes' and the French Canadian 'Voyageurs' has little basis in reality.

Photo fron	n pg 7		

The French Canadian Voyageur was the backbone of the fur trade in Canada. A Voyageur could paddle 18 hours a day and carry a 400 poung pack of furs on his back across the many portages. Many lie in unmaked graves along the transcontinental route, the result of the hardships and dangers of their life. The Jesuits also lived among the native bands, sharing their hardships wiht many succumbing to starvation, disease or dying as martyrs of their faith.

Through their willingness to share their lives with the natives, the Voyageurs and the Missionaries earned their trust and loyalty, therby playing an important role in the allying of the tribes to the French cause in the struggle with Britain for control of the continent.



As the fur trade moved Westward, the importance of Sault Ste. Marie declined, leaving it as a nominal provisioning post. Anna Jameson, visting Sault Ste. Marie in 1837, decribed the settlement at the Sault as comprising a North West company Post, a few miserable huts belonging to Voyageurs in the service of the Company and a small mission and church which served the Ojibway.

The creation of the Judicial District of Algoma in 1858 established the presence of Dominion authority. Still settlement lagged behind as settlers took up more favourable land in Southern Ontario or moved Westward to the prairies.

Despite being isolated, the tiny village at the Sault was not immune to political struggles being played out on the world stage. The Sault passed from French to British hands in 1763 following the signing of the Treaty of Paris which ended the Seven Years War. The American Revolution divided the community which had straddled the St. Mary's River. The War of 1812 saw the settlement, except for the Ermatinger House, burned to the ground by an American force. Continuing tensions between Britian and the United States resulted in the "Chicora Incident" in 1870, which saw the Americans deny passage through its canal to the British ship rushing troops to quell the Red River Rebllion. However, this incident did have a positive repercussion for the settlement as it pointed out the need for a Canadian canal. Although not completed until 1895, the technological advancement of the canal underscored that the future of Sault Ste. Marie would lie in technological change.



During the War of 1812, Voyageurs and contingents of Ojibway warriors from Sault Ste. Marie joined the British forces in battles at Queenstown and in the capture of Fort Michilimackinac, some being decorated for their bravery. It was not until 1849, however, that the first rifle company was organized in Sault Ste. Marie by Major Jospeh Wilson. The 51st Soo Rifles were organized in 1913 and ordered to guard the canal at the outbreak of World War I. In addition two battalions, the 119th and 227th were recruited from the District of Algoma to fight overseas. With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, another generation enlisted to serve their country.

The citizens of Sault Ste. Marie have erected memorials in tribute to the sacrifices of these men and women. The veterans War Memorial was erected following World War I during the 1923 Soldiers Reunion and Discovery Week. It consists of a bronze plaque mounted on a single granite stone measuring 14 feet high and 5 feet wide at its base and 3 feet high at its top. Found North of Sault Ste. Marie, it was transported to the city by the Algoma Central Railway. Algoma Steel laid the foundation and it was transported to the site by the Northern Foundry where stonecutters from Lake Superior Paper shaped it.

The cornerstone for the Cenotaph was laid by Francis Hector Clergue during the Soldiers Reunion and the completed memorial was unveiled by Lord and Lady Byng in 1924. The inscription by Rudyard Kipling was obtained throught the request of James Curran. There is also a plaque to Sgt. W.M.Merrifield located at the Civic War Memorial. Merrifield was decorated with the Victoria Cross, the Commonwealth's highest award for bravery and he is one of ninety-three Canadians to have recieved the award since it was founded by Queen Victoria in 1856.

The Memorial Chapel located at the Memorial Gardens opened in February 1949 and the memorial tablet carries the names of those citizens of Sault Ste. Marie who have made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.

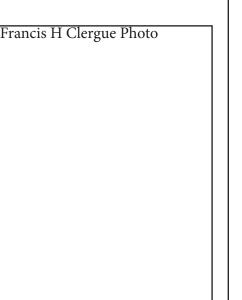
An Instance of Industrial Evolution

To those looking for good agricultural land on which to settle, Sault Ste. Marie offered little attraction. In the latter part of the eighteenth century with Canada's move towards an industrial economy and advances in technology and transportation conditions at last were favourable for the growth of Sault Ste. Marie. The arrival of the railway in 1887 and the completion of the Canadian canal and locks in 1895 provided the transportation links necessary for economic growth. Previously the rapids had been seen as an obstacle to transportation and Algoma's spruce forests had been viewed as having economic value. New technology, however, saw the rapids harness to produce hydroelectric power and Algoma's spruce forests became a valuable asset in the production of paper. What was needed to turn the Sault into an industrial centre was someone with vision and investment capital. Francis Hector Clergue, an American entrepreneur who vowed that Algoma had all the necessary ingredients to build an industrial empire fulfilled this role.

Arriving in 1894, Clergue, representing a group of Philadelphia investors, purchased the town's uncompleted power canal. True to his word, Clergue built an industrial complex which included a hydro electric plant, pulp and paper mill, iron and nickel mines, a steel plant and a railand marine transportation network. Although Clergue's empire did not remain intact, the key industries still form the cornerstones of Sault Ste. Marie's economy. The Clergue's legacy can also be seen in many of the city's industrial buildings constructed from local sandstone. Clergue is also repsonsible for the restoration of the historic first canal and lock and the construction of the Block House. As well, many of the city's fine commercial and residential buildings date from this period of growth and proserity.

The development of hydro electric power in the late 1800's saw the rapids turn from an obstacle to the portaged or breached by canals to a valuable resource which would transform Sault Ste. Marie into an industiral centre.

It was the American entrepreneur, Francis Hector Clergue, who created an industrial empire that saw Sault Ste. Marie evolve into the city you see today.





- Sault Ste. Marie's Industrial Empire-

The legacy of the rapids which spans the centuries can be seen preserved in the architecture, plaques, and monuments throughout the city. This book is a catalogue and guide to the historic Sault Ste. Marie.















Connecting three of North America's Great Lakes - Superior Huron & Michigan - the St. Marys river is the key hydrological, ecological, and transportation link in the Great Lakes system. Since its birth less than 10,000 years ago at the end of the most recent ice age, this historic river, though only 125 km long, has been a vital artery leading to the heart of the continent and beyond.

The St. Marys river valley is the cultural heartland of the Ojibwe, and for almost 5,000 years Aboriginal peoples have gathered here to fish and trade. For explorers, missionaries, and fur traders, the St. Marys was the gatway to the West. In the late 18th century, the British military recognized the value of the river's strategic location for the defence of Canada, and built Fort St. Joseph. In the 19th century, locks circumventing the rapids connected the commerce and industry of Eastern North America to the untapped natural resources to the West. Although still a significant route of commerce, the St. Marys river is now an important playground for sport fishers and boaters.

The designation of the St. Marys river as a Canadian Heritage river is a testiment to the commitment of local residents who share a vision for recognition and preservation of this river's outstanding natural cultural, and recreational values.

(02) OJIBWAYS OF PAWATING





To the Ojibways of Pawating first inhabitants of the Sault. Legend says they came from the NorthEast before 1600.



GROS CAP



Prince Township



Between 400 B.C. and 1600 A.D. Gros Cap was an important woodland site. A major village was located here around 300 B.C.. There are two archeological sites in this area: the metal toad site, from white over 2000 artifacts were collected, and the Grand Cape site. Gros Cap was historically recorded as early as 1744 and was used as a hardbour by the voyageurs.





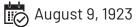


1622 - To Ettienne Brule and companion Grenolle who were the first white men to see St. Marys rapids and Lake Superior.



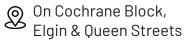
(05) SAULT DU GASTON

Bank of Nova Scotia, Queen & Spring Streets



1622 - Sault Du Gaston name given to the rapids by Etienne Brule in honour of a brother of Louis XIII of France.

(06) CHAMPLAIN'S MAP





1632 - Champlain's map shows seven Ojibway Cabins on the site of this city.



(07) JEAN NICOLET





1634 - Jean Nicolet - the Explorer - visited the Sault sent by Sieur De Champlain.

(08) THE VOYAGEURS

© Cairn, corner of Oueen & Huron Streets



August 9, 1923

To the Voyageurs Coureurs De Bois and other gallant sons of old France who since 1622 have passed this way and made the Sault known to the world.

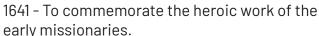


(09) JESUIT MEMORIAL

Q Queen Street, in front of Precious Blood Cathedral



early missionaries.



(10) SIMON FRANCIS DAUMONT SIEUR ST. LUSSON



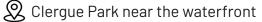


August 9, 1923

1671 - At the Sault Simon Francis Daumont Sieur St. Lusson took formal possession of the Great Lakes & beyond for Louis XIV of France.



NICOLAS PERROT

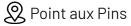




August 30, 1981

Explorer, interpreter, fur trader, and diplomat, French born Perrot played an important role in the establishment and protection of new France's Western frontier during the last four decades of the 17th century. In 1671 he was with Saint-Lusson at Sault Ste. Marie to take formal posession of the upper lakes region for France and he later established a French presence in the upper Mississippi Valley. He wielded considerable influence among the Indian nations of these regions and on a number of occassions was able to enlist their support in defence of new France against the Iroquios.

SUPERIOR'S FIRST SHIPYARD





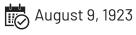
September 13, 1959

The first decked vessel to sail Lake Superior was constructed near this site on Pointe Aux Pins in 1734-1735. It was used by Louis Denis, Sieur De La Ronde during an unsuccessful attempt to establish copper mines on the Southern shore of the lake. Alexander Henry, one of the leading fur traders during the British regime, built a barge of 14 tons in 1770 and in August, 1772, launched a sloop of 40 tons. These vessels transported supplies to a short lived copper mine developed by Henry and his associated near Point Mamainse.





Great Lakes Power Building, **Huron Street**



1674 - Sault Ste. Marie first appears on the map of Louis Joliet the Explorer.

14) NORTH WEST COMPANY





20

August 9, 1923

1783 - The North West company took over old French trading post at Sault Ste. Marie.

NORTH WEST COMPANY POST





June 19, 1970, re-erected 1997



The Nearby St. Marys rapids forced travellers on the canoe route to the West to make a portage. At the carrying - place on the American shore the fur traders of the North West company had established themselves by 1791. To avoid American control, a site for a new post was surveyed on the Canadian side of the river in 1797. By 1802, the Nor'westers had constructed an establishment here which included a canal and lock, a sawmill and a road along the new portage. This post was destroyed by the U.S. forces in 1814 but was rebuilt shortly thereafter. In 1821, it was taken over by the Hudson's Bay company following its union with the North West company.

THE FIRST SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL



Huron Street beside the restored lock



August 7, 1923



The French explorers who first reached this favoured Ojibway hunting and fishing ground were soon followed by fur traders and missionaries who built a post and mission. By 1762 the region had come under British control and the trade eventually fell into the hands of the North West company. Canoes and larger boats were towed through the rapids, sometimes by oxen, until 1797-1798 when the company built a canal with a wooden lock sufficiently large to amdit a Montreal canoe. The lock was destroyed by American troops in 1814.

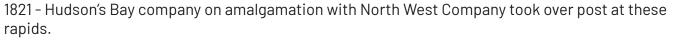
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



St. Marys Paper Office Building, Huron Street



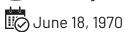
August 9, 1923





ERMATINGER OLD STONE HOUSE





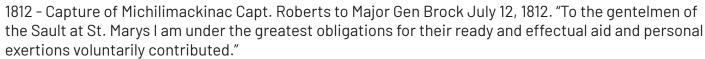


This house built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West company, is the oldest surviving house in Northwestern Ontario. Constructed when Sault Ste. Marie was still a small fur trading post on the upper lakes, this fine house soon became the centre of the district's business and social life, and was noted by such visitors as Lord Selkirk, Anna Jameson, Sir John Richardson, Paul Kane and George Catlin.

CAPTURE OF MICHILIMACKINAC

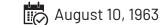
On the Museum, corner of Queen & East Streets







© Canadian Lock



On July 20, 1814, and American invasion force, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Geo. Crochen anchored off St. Joseph Island. The following day Croghan sent a detachment of about 150 soldiers and sailers under Major Andrew Holmes and Lietuenant Daniel Turner U.S.N. to attach the strategic Northwest company depot at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada. The invaders seized the undefended post and razed its buildings including a sawmill, storehouses, dwellings, and stables. The Bateu locks were destroyed and the Schooner perserverence set afire. The Americans withdrew following their raid and the British resumed control of Sault Ste. Marie. Major Holmes was killed during the subsequent attack on the British post at Michilimackinac.



© Garden River Reserve, Highway 17

Erected by Central United Church - 1958

To the glory of God and in memory of the Reverend Geroge M. McDougall, Pioneer missionary to the Ojibways, who built the Firts Methodist Churhc in Algoma here by the banks of the St. Marys River A.D. 1851 and began pastoral work along the North shore.

ANNA JAMESON 1794-1860

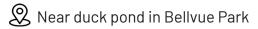
St. Marys River Drive, West of Holiday Inn

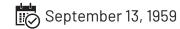
1976

Born of Dublin, Ireland, and raised in London, this famous 19th century author, illustrator, and social reformer joined her husband, Robert Jameson, attorney general of Upper Canada, at Toronto in 1836. The following June, unescorted, Mrs. Jameson travelled to Port Talbot, Detroit, and Mackinaw. From there she journeyed by Batineu to Sault Ste. Marie, descended the rapids and attended an Indian assembly at Manitoulin. She travelled on to Toronto by way of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. Upon her return to England in 1838, Mrs. Jameson published an account of her tour entitled "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada." This book became an invaluable historical source for the life and personalities of the period. Thereafter Mrs. Jameson devoted much time to social and educational reform for English women.



COL. JOHN PRINCE 1796-1870





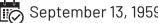
Here, on a portion of his ofrmer estate, is buried Col. Prince who emigrated from England in 1833 and setlled at Sandwich, Upper Canada. As commanding officer of the Essex Militia, he stirred up a violent controversy by ordering the summary execution of four members of an armed force sympathizing with Mackenzie's rebelling which invaded the Windsor area from Detroit in December 1838. He represented Essex in the legislative assembly 1836-40 and 1841-54. Prince was appointed the first judge of the Algoma District in 1860. Colourful and eccentric, he became one of early Sault Ste. Marie's bets known citizens.



Col. John Prince

THE CHICORA INCIDENT 1870

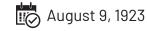
© Canadian Locks September 13, 1959



In May of 1870, Col. Garnet Wolseley arrived here with an expeditionary force of British regulars and Canadian Militia aboard the Steamer "Chicora". They were travelling to Fort Garry of the Red River to put down an uprising led by Louis Riel. The canal at the Sault was then on American territiory and Wolseley was compelled to debark and transport his troops and military supplies overland on the Ontario side. The "Chicora" was then permitted to traverse the canal and take aboard her passengers and cargo. The incident promoted the construction of a Canadiancanal which was completed in 1895.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION

On a cairn, corner Queen and Huron Streets August 9, 1923



1870 - The Red River Expedition under Col. Wolseley portaged the Sault rapids beginning May 23.



(26) SHINGWAUK HALL

Beside Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel, Queen Street



Chief Augustin Shingwauk

Shingwuak Hall was erected in 1935 to house a residential training school established in 1873 by the Revered Edward F. Wilson. Under this Anglican missionary's tutelage, the institution named after the well-known Ojibway Chief Augustin Shingwauk (Little Pine), provided Indina children with religious instruction, occupational training and homemaking skills. The first frame structure located at the nearby Garden River Reserve, was destroyed by fire within six days of its completion and the foundation stone for a new three storey stone building was laid here in 1874 by the Early of Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada. Other buildings were added but of these Bishop Faguier Chapel, completed in 1883, is the sole remaining structure.

(27) REV. EDWARD FRANCIS WILSON

Stone carin in front of Algoma University College (formerly Shingwauk Home), Queen Street

?

The cairn is erected in memory of the Rev. Edward Francis Wilson Founder and First Pincripal of the Shingwauk home which stood on this site 1874-1935 superseded by the present Shingwauk Indian Residential School.

(28) PRECIOUS BLOOD CATHEDRAL

788 Queen Street May 31, 1975







This church was constructed in 1875 and dedicated in 1876 as the perish church of the sacred heart by Bishop Jean-Francois Jamot. It replaced a wooden building constructed in 1846 which served as a Jesuit missionary post for this region. Built of local red-grey sandstone, it was designated in the gothis revival style with a single nave, tall lancet windows, and an imposing tower and slate roof. In 1901, transcepts were added and in 1930 an new vestry was built. Both additions adhere to the original style. The dioceses of Sault Ste. Marie was created by the Holy See in 1904 and this church was selected as the diocesan cathedral. It was renamed the Cathedral of the Precious Blood in 1936.

24

(29) WAWANOSH HOME

Great Northern Road next to the Legion 1967

The Rev. E.F. Wilson founded the first home for Indian girls on this site, August 19, 1879. It was named Wawanosh Home, in honor of Chief Wawanosh, meaning White Goose. Rebecca & George Hardiman, mother & stepfather of C.W. Egglesfield, came from England to act as matron & superintendent. Erected by the South Tarentorus Women's Institue.

(30) FIRST SCHOOL IN KORAH

Allen's Side Road, North of Second Line ?

Site of the first school in TWP.N01 North Range 26W now TWP. of Korah. The pioneers of Korah Township erected a log schoolhouse on this site in the year 1867. The land was owned by Richard Cloverdale. James Henry Gore conducted the first classes during the summer for the children of the township. This memorial stone was erected as a centennial project to commemorate Canada's 100th year of confederation and one hundred years of academic growth in this area. The project was sponsored by the S.S. Marie board of Ed. on behalf of G.A. Payne Principal and pupils of W.J.Lamming P.S. research by H.M. Robbins (1879 A.D. – 1967 A.D.)

(31) CANADIAN CANAL AND LOCKS

Wall of the Canal ?

Hon. John G. Haggart minister of railways & canals Collingwood Schreiber G.M.C Chief engineer Hugh Ryan, John Ryan, Michael J. Haney - Contractors 1894.

(32) Francis Hector Clergue (1856-1939)

*

Huron Street across from the Francis Hector Clergue Generating Station

June 29,1994

A Maine - born promoter, Clergue transformed Sault Ste. Marie into a major industrial centre. He purchased an unfinished hydroelctric station and canal at the Sault in 1894; then, lacking markets for his electric power, he creted his own interdependent industries, which included Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper (now St. Marys Paper), Canadian Copper Company (now Part of Inco), Algoma Steel, and Algoma Central Railway. Clergue rebuilt the North West Company magazine as a blockhouse and used it as his residence and office during his early years in Sault Ste. Marie.

Francis Hector Clergue

33) ALGOMA CENTRAL CORPORATION

Algoma Central Corportation Building, 289 Bay Street

August, 1999

This building, built in 1912, was the terminal station and head office of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railways Company. The A.C.R. was founded in 1899 by Francis Hector Clergue.

Re – dedicated on August 11, 1999 on the occassion of the company's centennial anniversary, this structure is a lasting symbol of the company which contributed to the early development of the Algoma Region. Algoma Central Railway Station

(34) INTERNATION HOTEL

South side of Queen Street near Bruce Street July 15, 1984

International Hotel completed in 1888, the 225 room international hotel reflected the growth of the young town of Sault Ste. Marie which had been spurred by the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the constrcutionof the International Railway Bridge in 1887. Close to St. Marys River, the major transportation route, the hotel had its own warf for touist vessels and excellent fishing outside the hotel doors. The international Hotel was completely destroyed on January 10, 1916 by a fire, today only the cornerpost of the stone wall which surrounded the hotel remains.



(35) MARGEURITE D'YOUVILLE PARK

Behind the General Hospital December 9, 1990

Marguerite D'Youville founded the order of the grey nuns in Montreal in 1737. The tradition of caring, imbued with Christian charity, has been transmitted in the person of all grey nuns who since 1898, have served the public at the General Hospital in Sault Ste. Marie.

MARGEURITE D'YOUVILLE



(36) SAULT STE. MARIE'S FIRST TOWN HALL

② On brick wall of parking lot near 747 Queen Street ?

The corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie this plaque marks the site of the original Sault Ste. Marie town hall, built in 1903. The building, which contained the townhall, carnegie library and fire hall was severely damaged by fire in March 1907. The complex was rebuilt in 1909 serving as city hall and carnegie library until a new public library was constructed in 1967 and a new civic centre completed on the waterfront in 1974.

Presented on behalf of city council by Mayor Joseph M. Fratesi in 1989.

Sault Ste. Marie's Town Hall c1903

37) 1907 TOWN HALL BELL

No. 1 Firehall, Bay & Tancred Streets ?

Sault Ste. Marie Ontario town council 1907 Mayor J.H.Gimby, M.D. Councilors: W. H. Munroe, Thos. Bishop, S.L. Penhorwood, R.S. Templeton, A.A. Shepard, M.D., A. Crawford.

(38) 1913 FIRE BELL

Bellevue Park ?

G.A. Boyd, Jas. Bassingwaite, F.E. Crawford, C.V. Campbell, W.H. Munro, J.A. Mcphail, Dr. A. Sinclair, H. Sargent Fire

Committee: Chairman - C.V. Campbell

JA. Mcphail, Dr. A SInclair, T.E. Simpson, Mayor

(39) STEELTON WELL

Stone cairn in front of Steelton Pump House, Second Line ?

Erected to commemorate discovery of Steelton Wells March 6, 1914 by Augusto Biagini born at Montesa, Province of Modena Italy July 5th 1867.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AIR SERVICE

② Canadian Bush Plane Heritage Centre



On this site in 1924, the central base was established for what has become the world's foremost aerial fire-fighting force. Then known as 'The Ontario Provincial Air Service', it began operations 50 years ago with a fleet of 13 Curtiss model HS2L flying boats of a type used for coastal patrol during World War I.

These airplanes and the adventurous band of pilots, air engineers, and observers hwo flew them on fire patrols, photography, mapping, and on mercy flights, played a vital pioneering role in Canada's colourful bish flying era. In the pursuit of their hazardous duties, a number of these gallant airmen lost their lives. The contribution which this service has made in the promotion and advancement of aviation in ontario will be remembered with pride.



Original Hangar, Ontarlio Provincial Air Servicel - built in 1924

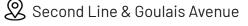
1924

Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario Hon. J. Lyons, Minister in the Department of Lands and Forests

1974

Hon. W.G. Davis, Premier of Ontario Hon. L. Bernier, Minister for Ministry of Natural of Resources







Carmen Scarfone (B. Dec 19, 1873, Italy, D. Nov. 23, 1951, Sault Ste. Marie) in 1934, Carmen Scarfone had the ground broken for this well. At the time he owned an 80 acre farm on this site. For 34 years the well was a source of fresh spring water for the residents of the area.

The present stone foundation was erected in 1958 by Harold and George Elliott to better accommodate the customers of their service station. In 1968, the fountain was connected to the municipal water system and continues, to this day, to benefit the residents of the community.

PAVING BRICK

Bank of Montreal & the Hong Kong Bank, Brock Street



The paving brick(s) incorporated in this boulevard were obtained between 1914-1916 from the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company and the Medal Brick and Tile Co., both of Ohio. Until 1994, the paving brick formed the roadway in lower Brock Street. This plague, erected by the Queestown business area, commemorates both the historical significance of the paving brick and its successful reuse within the urban fabric of the city.

Sponsored by Bank of Montreal and Hong Kong Bank.

(43) Rotary Arch (A)





The two sandstone columns on each side of this road, (which led from the site of the international Ferry dock, immigration and customs), were the pillars to support a rotary arch built in 1938 to welcome visitors to our community and citizens coming home.

The arch was dismantled in 1964 when the ferry service across the St. Marys river came to an end. Department of Highways regulations could not permit the re-assembly of the gateway at any other entrance to the city. In recent years, the Sault Ste. Marie historic sites board suggested that these columns were of historical signficance and the relevent plagues should be reinstalled. This in commemoration of the founding of the rotary in this city on June 18, 1918, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the community night celebrations for handicapped children, this plaue is respectfully dedicated.

Offices and Directors 1996-1997

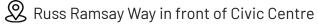
President - Carmen Novello

Vice President - Bryan Hogan

Charles Cliffe, David K. Marshall, Steve Hussey, William L. Barber, Gary McCardle, George Breckenridge, Jody Curran, Archie Laidlaw, Roger Rosset, Maryon Young, Attillo Berdesco, Marie Bruno, Doug Edwards, Al jackson, Michael Ritza

ROTARY WELCOME ARCH







Erected by Sault Ste. Marie Rotary Club Canada year 1937-1938. The steel in this arch was designed donated and erected by the Algoma Steel Corporation others donating to the arch: Northern Foundry & Machine Company, Lyons Fuel Hardware & Supplies, International Transit Company, Albitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Sinclair Investments Limited, District Services Limited, Algoma Central Railway, Thayer Lumber Company, A.B. Mclean & Sons, I.J. Downey & Son, Roy Hannah.

(44) DR. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR

Column on the Rotary Arch, Russ Ramsay Way

This Plaque is dedicated to the memory of Alexander Sinclair, M.D. - M.R.C.S. - L.R.C.P. - F.I.C.S. -F.A.C.S.

Pioneer physician and surgeon industrialist and community builder 1879-1955.

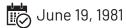
(45) DR. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR & FAMILY

Strathclair Park October 18, 1994

This plaque dedicated to Dr. Alexander Sinclair and family October 1994 in recognition of their generous denoation of the property known as Strathclair Park and as stated in the deed, "As a green area in the city of Sault Ste. Marie to be used by the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie as a park and/or for recreational and educational purposes." This gift was made tot he city of Sault Ste. Marie on December 14, 1967 resulting in over 25 years of enjoyment by the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie. Grateul thanks are extended by Mayor Joseph Fratesi and members of council, the oarks and recreation advisory committee, the Sault Amateur Soccer Association, The Sault Minor Baseball Association, The Sault Ste. Marie Horse and Pony Club, The Sault Ste. Marie Humane Society.

(46) PHIL ESPOSITO

Phil Esposito Park, Queen Street West



Dedicated to Phil Esposito in ackowledgment of his outstanding achievements and contribution to hockey and the recognition he has brought to Sault Ste. Marie.

Phil played his first hockey game on a rink in this park dedicated by the city of Sault Ste Marie.

) INJURED WORKERS

2 In front of Steelworkers Hall, Dennis Street Summer 1989



This monument is dedicated to the worker, injured or killed on the job. it is dedicated by the United Steel Workers of America Local 2251 and created by artist Maureen Mckay and the workers of Algoma Steel Corporation. This project was made possible through assistance from the United Steel Workers of America, Local 2251, the Ontario Arts Council Artist in the work place program, and the Algoma Steel Corporation.

Construction of Coke ovens. May 1910

(48) SPIRITS RISING

Waterfront ?

Historically, Sault Ste. Marie was the centre of early trade and the crossroads of North America, over th eyears, people from many nations settled here blending together to form the unique culture of our city with Algoma Steel, the lifeblood of the community.

When our city was shaken by the tides of recession and the winds of economic change, the community action team was created. Made up of hundred of volunteers from management, labour, and the community, these dedicated citizens joined hands and together helped restructure Algoma Steel. Spirits Rising symbolizes the unfailing spirit of these people and what can be accomplished when we work together today to create a better tomorrow, and knowing that the very heart of our city will continue to live on we will rejoice with "Spirits Rising". - Joan Marie Foster, Author.

(49) DR. ROBERTA CONDAR

Foster Drive in front of Bondar Park June 10, 1994



Dedicated at the official opening of Roberta Bondar Park in honour of our hero, Doctor Roberta Lynn Bondar, O.C., O.ONT., M.D., PHD., F.R.C.P.(C), Neurologist, Biologist, Pilot, Researcher. Canada's first female astronaut was a crew member on the United States of America's shuttle "Discovery" from January 22 to January 30, 1992. Our community is extremely proud of her outstanding dedication, performance, spirit, and significant contribiutions to the mission. Doctor Bondar was born and raised in Sault Ste. Marie. She recieved her primary and secondary education in local public schools. Presented by the Knights of Columbus, Superior Concil 932, this 24th day of June 1994.

Bust in honour of Dr. Roberta Bondar

WILLIAM HENRY "BILL" ORAZIETTI





Billy "O" was a well known citizen, Musher and legend in this are. Over the years he entered many dog sled races, including the 1992 Alaskan Iditarod, not to win, but to compete for himself and his dogs. Born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, October 13, 1943, Bill met his untimely death February 19, 1994, doing what he loved best. Bill went through the ice in Little Bay De Noe in Escanaba, Michigan, attempting to save his 9 beloved dogs. He managed to save 2 before he succumbed to the icry water of Lake Michighan. Dedicated September 1997.

) BEN CHORIN-LITTNER

Q Littner Park, Market & Park Streets



September 17, 1907 - January 7, 1995

Mr. Ben Littner Molded the minds and trained the bodies of many students during his career as a physical education teacher with the Sault Ste Marie Board of Eduction at the technical and commercial high school from 1932 - 1969. Mr. Littner was an educator of rare qualities. Well beyond the call of duty he devoted much of his own time coaching hockey, basketball, gold, boxing, wresting, lacrosse, soccer, soft ball, gymnastics, badminton, tennis, track and field, swimming and fencing.

His results were remarkable. He produced many championship teams. He was also responsible for the early development of athletes such as Phyllis Lafoy, Canadian Hurdle and Broad Jump Champion, Joe Klikay and Marty Pavelich whoo played on several Stanley Cup teams, Tulio and Terry Biocchi, Blink Bellinger, Hec Pozza, and many more.

Mr. Littner recieved many well-deserved honours including a commendation from the St. John Ambulance in 1957 for furthering the work of the order, the H.P. Broughton memorial trophy as Sault Ste. Marie sportsman of the year in 1967, the Sault Ste. Marie Civic Medal of Merit in 1974, and induction into the Sault Ste. Marie High schoo sports hall of fame in 1991.

(52) VETERAN'S WAR MEMORIAL

Wellington & gore Street



The Great War 1914-1918

To the memory of the new Ontario's dead erected by their comrades, August 1923

THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

Cenotaph in front of the Courthouse, 1926

34

(53) CENOTAPH

Queen Street East in front of the Courthouse June 12, 1996

To the glory of God: the honour of the armies of the dominion, and in proud memory of our dead who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 and whose names are here recorded, this monument was erected by the people of Sault Ste. Marie.

From Little Towns in a far land we came to save our honour and a world aflame by little towns in a far a far land we sleep and trust those things we won to you to keep.

(54) SGT. W.M. MERRIFIELD V.C.M.M.

In front of Civic War Memorual, Queen Street June 10, 1994

NO. 8000 SGT.W.M.Merrifield V.C.M.M. 4th Canadian Infantry Battallion. Date of award October 1, 1918. Passed to his reward August 8, 1943. For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to the duty during the attack near Abancourt on the 1st October, 1918. When his men were held up by an intense fire from two machine gun emplacements he attacked them both single-handed dashing from shell hole to shell hole he killed the occupants of the first post, and although wounded continued to attack the second post and with a bomb killed the occupants. He refused to be evacuated and led his platoon again until severly wounded. SGT. Merrfield has served with exceptional distinction on many former occasions and throughout the action of the 1st October showed the highest qualities of valour and leadership.

SGT. W.M. MER-RIFIELD V.C.M.M.

(55) MEMORIAL CAIRN

© Canadian Locks ?

They will never know the beauty of this place, see the seasons change, enjoy nature's chorus. All we enjoy we owe to them, men and women who lie buried in the earth of foreign lands and in the seven seas. Dedicated to the memory of Canadians who died overseas in the service of their country and so preserved our heritage.

(56) ABITIBI PULP & PAPER COMPANY MEMORIAL CAIRN

② In front of St. Marys Paper Office Building ?

This plaque is erected in memory of the men of Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited and subsidiary companies who gave their lives in the Second World War 1939-1945.

THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM.

(57) MEMORIAL GARDENS

Q Queen Street ?

A tablet inside the memorial tower lists the names of those citizens of Sault Ste. Marie who lost their lives in the World War I & II.

98 PTE. WILLIAM JOHN PINE MEMORIAL

Garden River Reserve December 1957

PTE William John Pine - Born August 5, 1919 Killed in action - Cannes Frances - July 27, 1944

Opening of Memorial Gardens - February 20, 1949

(59) R.C.A.F. MEMORIAL CAIRN

Sault Ste. Marie Airport ?

In memory of the Airmen Aldoman District who gave their lives serving the allied forced.

1939-1945 432 Wing R.C.A.F. Association







CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING



Huron Street, now St. Marys Paper Inc.



Februrary 28, 1983



Richardsonian Romanesque Archietcture

Built at the turn of the century, the General Office Building of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company on Huron Street is one of the finest examples in Ontario of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in an industrial context. Features of this architectural style include round arched openings and massive rough faced masonry. As with the revival of other styles Romanesque Revival was a reaction against the ugliness and squalor of industrial towns and the romantic desire to return to the past.

CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERI-OR COMPANY GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING



(B) BARNES BLOCK



3-7 Queen Street East



July 28, 1986



Victorian Italiante/Eclectic

Built at the turn of the century, the Barnes Block combines a gothic corner turret with a late Victorian Italianate North facade. A mortar and pestle, which rise from the truncated roof, is a constant reminder that the building was originally built as a drug store. Sometimes referred to as a Victroian Eclectic, Victorian architecture was not a revival of a specific period but rather a collection of past styles. This use of a variety of shapes and materials created an interesting silhouette which reflected the brash indivualism of newly wealthy Victorians.



CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERI-OR COMPANY GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

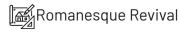




234-246 Queen Street East



February 28, 1983



The Corinthian and Hussey Blocks were designed in Romanesque Revival style by Sault Ste. Marie architect H. Russell Halton. Completed in 1902 in local red sandstone, the buildings display excellent design and workmanship. The Romanesque Revival style typified by the use of rock faced stonework and the reliance on round headed arches for windows and ornamentation.



) BARNES - FAWCETT BUILDING



2 358 - 366 Queen Street East



October 16, 1989



Late Edwardian

The Barnes - Fawcett building was designed by the Sault Architectural firm of Moran & McPhail, and built in 1913 by Abelson and Wright. The developer and owner was T.T. Barnes, a successful druggist and businessman. The facade has been restored to closely mirror the buildings original appearance. Symmetrical with classical motifs such as pilasters and pediments, it is late Edwardian in style.



CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH



2 160 Spring Street



October 8, 1985



Central United Church, designed by architect Henry Simpson of Toronto and built in stages between 1900 and 1911, is a powerfully modeled building constructed of local sandstone. Difficult to slot into any particular architectural style, its massive appearance reflected the original request to the architect to create a church with a style "indicative of Methodism"



OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING



2 107 East Street



October 24, 1983



Late Edwardian

Designed in 1902 by Ewart, Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works in Ottawa, the Old Post Office is fine example of turn of the century federal architecture, combining Victorian Classicism with excellent workmanship. Its signficicance as a symbol of the authority of the Federal Government is conveyed by its size. ots cominant location in the downtown core and the use of the classical style as expressed by the use of pediments and pilasters. The building now houses the Sault Ste. Marie Museum.



(G) DAWSON BLOCK



708 - 714 Oueen Street East



July 28, 1986



The Dawson Block was constructed in 1898 to house the Dawson & Co. grocery business. Originally three stories high, the third floor was destroyed by fire in 1953. The Dawson Block is a fine example of local sandstone construction and is closely associated with the commercial history of Sault Ste. Marie and with one of the city's pioneer families.



) PRECIOUS BLOOD CATHEDRAL



2 778 Queen Street East



January 26, 1981



Gothic Revival Style

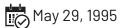
Designed by langley, Langley & Burke of Toronto to replace an earlier wooden church nearby. Precious Blood Cathedral was built in 1876 in the Gothic Revival style. Although simplified for the North, the hallmark of this style is seen in the simple pointed lancet windows. Originally named the Parish Church of the Sacred Heart, it consisted of the present narthex, nave and bell tower. Transepts designed by local architect H. Russell Halton, were added im 1901 and a new vestry was built in 1930. The church was renamed Precious Blood Cathedral in 1936. Today it is the oldest surviving church in Sault Ste. Marie.

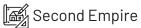


42

34 HERRICK STREET







Built in 1889 in Second Empire style, the official style popular in France and its colonies during the reign of Napoleon III, the building's most noticeable feature is its steep-sided mansard roof. Arguably the first known brick-faced house constructed in Sault Ste. Marie, this well-designed house predates by almost a decade the emergance of the Sault as an industrial centre.



ERMATINGER OLD STONE HOUSE



March 31, 1980



The Ermatinger Old Stone House is the oldest house northwest of Toronto. Built in 1813–1814 by Charles Oakes Ermatinger when Sault Ste. Marie was a small fur trading post, the house quickly became the centre of the Sault's business and social life, and was noted by such visitors as Lord Selkirk, Anna Jameson, Paul Kane, and George Catlin. Today it is a museum interpreting the fur trade era in Sault Ste. Marie and Northern Ontario. Constructed of rough cut fieldstone this house is a classic example of a vernacular Georgian House incorporating the stylistic principle of well proportioned, balanced and symmetrical facade.

44



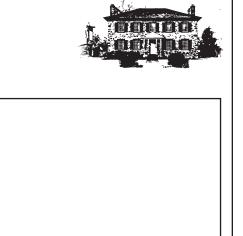
K) THE CLERGUE BLOCKHOUSE

831 Queen Street East





The Blockhouse, formerly located on St. Marys Paper Inc. property on Huron Street, was moved to its new location in November 1996 to save it from demolition. The Blockhouse provides a unique link to Sault Ste. Marie's past. The lower part, built in 1819 of fieldstone, is the remains of the powder magazine of the North West fur Co. and the only surviving building of the fort. The log second story was built at the turn of the century and served as a bachelor apartment for Francis Hector Clergue, from which he directed his industrial empire.



(L) ALGONQUIN HOTEL

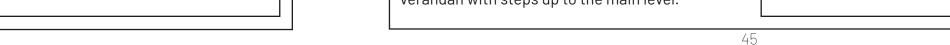
864 Queen Street East

February 28, 1983

?

Designed by the Sault Ste. Marie, Michighan architect J. B. Sweatt, the Algonquin Hotel was built in 1888 by W. T. Plummer, a prominent businessman and three-time Mayor of Sault Ste. Marie between 1892 and 1905. The Algonquin is a reminder of the hotels which clustered around the Sault's three docks to serve the arriving settlers and workers. The brick addition on the Queen Street side was originally a two-storey wooden verandah with steps up to the main level.





WELLINGTON SQUARE TOWNHOUSES



780 Wellington Street East



February 28, 1983



Edwardian Urban design

A building of good proportion and massing erected in 1913 and financed by the Lake Superior Paper Company for its executives, these five townhouses provide a good example fo Edwardian Urban design very suitable to its prominent corner location.



(N)EASTBOURNE



2 1048 Queen Street East



October 24, 1983



"Eastbourne" was built circa 1903 as the home of Sir William Hearst, a prominent Sault Ste. Marie lawyer who became the Premier of Ontario. This house provides a local link to Ontario's political history. The architectural historian John H. Blumenson notes that the residence's "... unadorned surfaces and simple wood treatment as expressed in the grouping of short verandah columns, cantilevered cornice brackets and plain brick walls are popular in the domestic version of Edwardian Classicism."

46



) 115 UPTON ROAD



2 115 Upton Road



October 24, 1983 Edwardian Urban design

Built in 1902, this house exemplifies the style of residence that was being constructed in a newly prospering town. Although mixed in style, the combination of the various elements creates a substantial, well-proportioned residence. The asymmetrical composition, turret and variety and complexity of detail which may be seen in the spindle work, porch supports and gable ends typify the Queen Anne style.



UPTON



2 10 Kensington Terrace

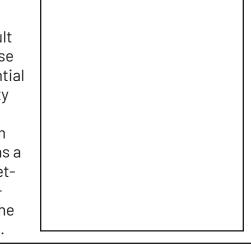


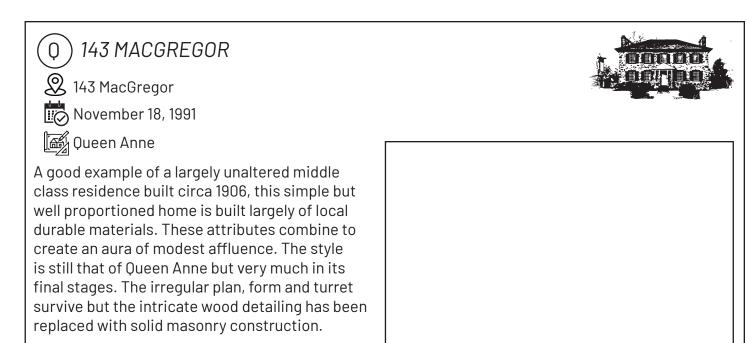
October 24, 1983

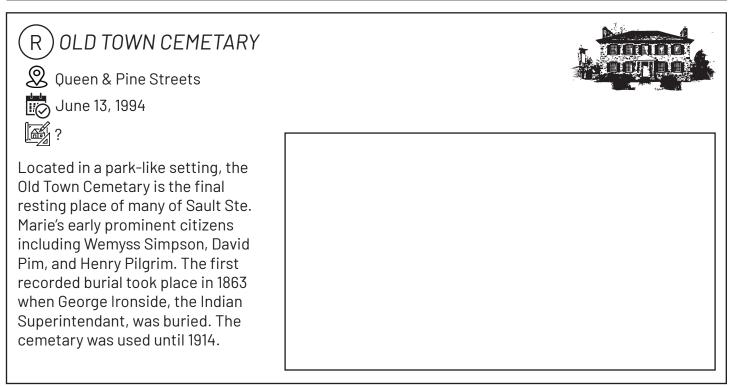


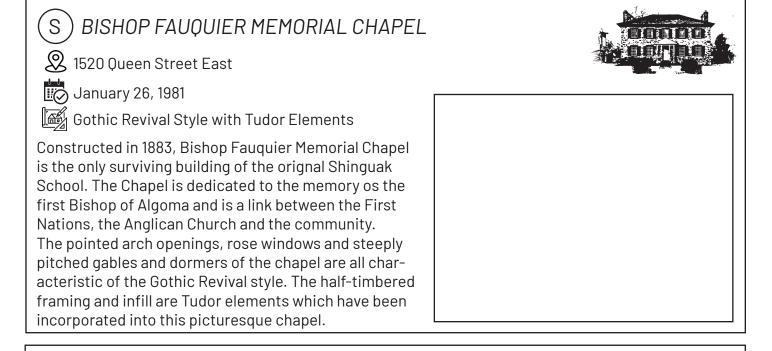
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Built in 1865 in the Georgian style "Upton" was the home of Wemyss Simpson, the last Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Sault Ste. Marie and the first Member of Parliament for Algoma. The house is one of the most important examples of the city's earliest residential buildings. Heritage Sault Ste. Marie purchased the derelict property in 1988 with Municipal and Provincial funding and spearheaded the exterior restoration and inteior conversion into three condominium units. This house is an excellent example of the Georgian house was a reflection of a philosophy of humanism and reason. Upton's symmetrical facade, hip roof, quoins and small paned windows are all characteristic of the dignified Georgian style. The verandah, recalling the more tropical climes, adds a touch of Regency style to the building.









T) BISHOP FAUQUIER 1520 Queen Street East January 26, 1981 N/A	MEMORAL CHAPEL CEMETARY	
Bishop Farquier Memorial Chapel Cemetary is the final resting place for many students and staff of the Shinguak School. The cem- etary is located in a tranquil, wooded area behind Bishop Farquier Memorial Chapel.		
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943 Landslide Road
March 2, 1992
M/A





The Buchan House, named after the family that owned it for many years, is the remains of a settlers log cabin. Built in the latter part of the nineteenth century it is an example of traditional early Canadian timber construction. The Buchan House is the only known locally surviving hand-hewn, square-log building in Sault Ste. Marie. Originally situated on Carpin Beach Road, the house was moved to its present site in 1990 to save it from demolition.

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