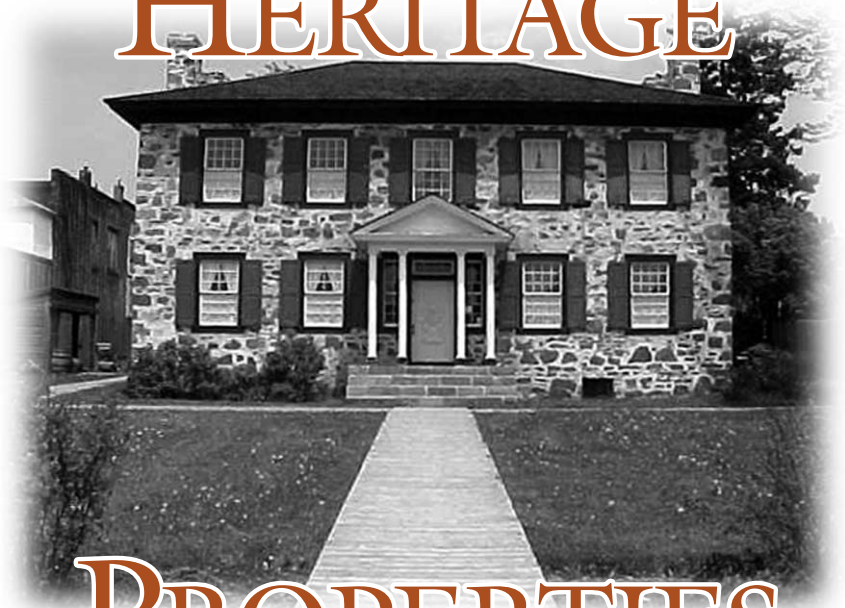


SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

HERITAGE



PROPERTIES

*and the*

1923

PILGRIMAGE OF  
HISTORY PLAQUES

*Produced by the*

SAULT STE. MARIE MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE

# *Acknowledgements*

The Corporation of the City of Sault Ste. Marie and the Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributors to the original publication of this booklet:

*Linda Burtch*

For her volunteer contribution of the research, writing and editing of the text for this publication.

*Jim Franz*

For his volunteer contribution of photography of the designated historic sites in the community.



*Millennium Bureau of Canada*

For their financial support of the project.

*Main Street Ontario Millennium Funding*

For their financial support of the project.

Ontario



*The Sault Star*

For their permission to print photographs which were taken by photographers of The Sault Star.

ISBN 0-9688204-1-7

Published by Sault Ste. Marie Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee  
December 2000

Re-printed by the Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee  
(former Sault Ste. Marie Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee)  
December 2006

# *What is the Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee?*

The Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee advises City Council as to the cultural heritage value or interest of properties within the Municipality, and recommends that significant properties be designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Committee is comprised of volunteers interested in heritage conservation, and with expertise in a number of related fields such as local history, architecture, civic planning, and research techniques. The members are appointed from the community by City Council.

For further information regarding the work of the Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee, please write to:

The Chairperson  
Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee  
c/o Recreation & Culture Division  
Community Services Department  
99 Foster Drive  
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 5X6  
Phone: (705) 759-5310  
Fax: (705) 759-6605  
Email: [d.bourn@cityssm.on.ca](mailto:d.bourn@cityssm.on.ca)

or visit the following web sites:

- a) [www.cityssm.on.ca /City Departments/ Community Services Department / Recreation & Culture / Historic Museums/Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee](http://www.cityssm.on.ca/City%20Departments/Community%20Services%20Department/Recreation%20&%20Culture/Historic%20Museums/Sault%20Ste.%20Marie%20Municipal%20Heritage%20Committee)
- b) Sault Ste. Marie - A Community's History Through the Prism of Its Heritage Sites at <http://collections.ic.gr.ca/ssm/pages/english/home.html>



Clergue  
Blockhouse  
c1900

# *Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee Designation Criteria*

The Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee uses the following criteria when evaluating a property:

## **Historic**

- A property may be of cultural heritage value or significance if it is associated with a person, event or movement symbolic of the historical importance to the community.

## **Architectural**

- A building may be of architectural significance if it is a good example of a particular building type, architectural style or period, or if it is the work of an important architect or early builder.
- A property may be of cultural heritage value or significance if it possesses unique aesthetic or picturesque qualities.

## **Contextual**

- A building may have contextual significance if it forms an integral part of the surrounding streetscape.
- A property may be of cultural heritage value or significance if it incorporated the use of local sandstone in the building construction, particularly from the Sault Ste. Marie Canal excavation.



34 Herrick Street  
c1895



1995

## *Why Should We Conserve Our Heritage Buildings?*

The conservation of our heritage buildings helps revitalize, stabilize and enhance the character of our community. Saving and re-utilizing old buildings is more than just a sentimental gesture. In a time of diminishing natural resources it makes good economic sense to restore and revitalize quality structures. Preservation saves energy and materials at a time when the design and artistry of these buildings can still be appreciated. These buildings are as much a part of our culture as art and music.



“Upton”  
10 Kensington  
Terrace  
c1890



1988

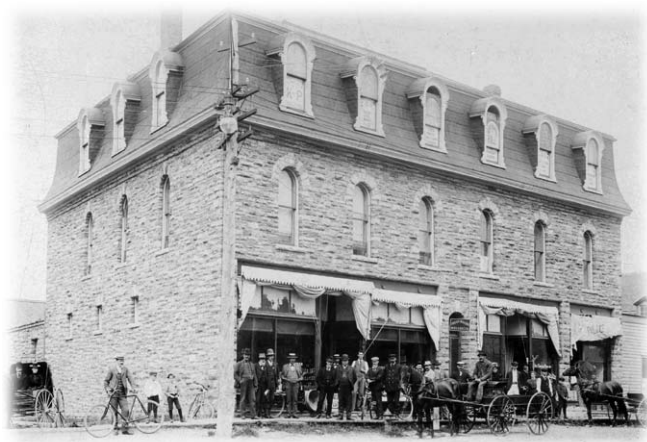
## *What Does Designation Mean?*

Owners of designated heritage properties can rightly be proud of the contribution they are making to the preservation of the community's cultural heritage. Implicit in the designation is the recommendation that the owner try to maintain the property in the spirit of cultural heritage conservation and, when possible, restore the property to its original character. However, designation does not impose any obligation to restoration, nor does it in any way restrict the resale of the property.

Designated heritage property owners may be eligible for grants for the restoration of their property, and other financial programs that are announced from time to time. Free guidance through the Sault Ste. Marie Municipal Heritage Committee is also available to owners considering the restoration of a heritage building.

Owners of designated heritage properties may purchase a plaque to identify their property as having historical significance.

All the properties illustrated in this brochure are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.



Dawson  
Block  
c1900

**A**

## Consolidated Lake Superior Company General Office Building - 75 Huron Street (Now *St. Marys Paper Inc.*)



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.

**B**

## North West Company Lock 75 Huron Street



The North West Company Lock was built in 1896 as a replica of the original lock built on the site by the North West Company in 1797, the remains of which lie under the replica. The replica, which is about 40 feet by 9 feet with stone walls and miniature head and tail gates was built by Francis Hector Clergue, an American entrepreneur who was instrumental in transforming Sault Ste. Marie into a modern industrial town at the turn of the 20th century.

The original lock is the oldest link in Sault Ste. Marie to the transcontinental fur trade, symbolizing the technology of that era. It was part of a water system that consisted of 2580 feet of canal and a lock, designed to raise or lower the fur trader's bateaux by nine feet, to get around the rapids on the St. Mary's River.



**C**

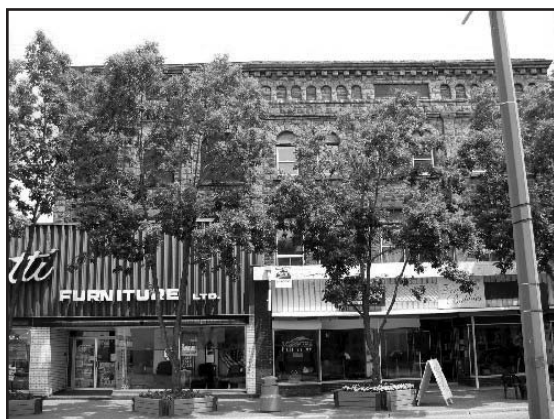
## Barnes Block 3-7 Queen Street East



Built at the turn of the century, the Barnes Block combines a gothic corner turret with a late Victorian Italianate north façade. 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 Victorian 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 individualism of newly wealthy Victorians.

**D**

## Coronation and Hussey Blocks 234-246 Queen Street East



The Coronation 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 is typified by the use of rock faced stonework and the reliance on round-headed arches for windows and ornamentation.



## Sault Ste. Marie Memorial Tower 269 Queen Street East



Pre-demolition 2005

October 2006

The Sault Memorial Gardens was designed by the Toronto architect, Stinson Kennedy Sinclair, and completed in 1949. A late example of the Moderne Style of architecture, it reflected the Machine Age in its use of concrete, glass blocks and stainless steel and in its functional, streamlined form. Many hockey arenas built in Canada after World War II commemorated those who died in the war; however, the Sault Memorial Gardens was unusual in that it incorporated a Memorial Tower enshrining the names of the fallen of the World Wars and Korean War. A lamp cupola, whose light is a reminder of the eternal flame that marks the resting place of the Unknown Soldier, caps the Tower.

The Sault Memorial Gardens was demolished in 2006 to make way for a more modern structure, but the Sault Ste. Marie Memorial Tower, now designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, was preserved in recognition of the sacrifices of the fallen and as a reminder that the Sault Memorial Gardens was, for fifty years, the community's main entertainment venue and its hockey home.

---

**F**

## Barnes-Fawcett Building 358-366 Queen Street East



The Barnes-Fawcett building was designed by the Sault Ste. Marie 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 façade has been restored to closely mirror the building's original appearance. Symmetrical with classical motifs such as pilasters and pediments, it is late Edwardian in style.

---

**G**

## Central United Church 160 Spring Street



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 reflects the original request to the architect to create a church with a style “indicative of Methodism”.



## Sault Ste. Marie & District Courthouse 426 Queen Street East

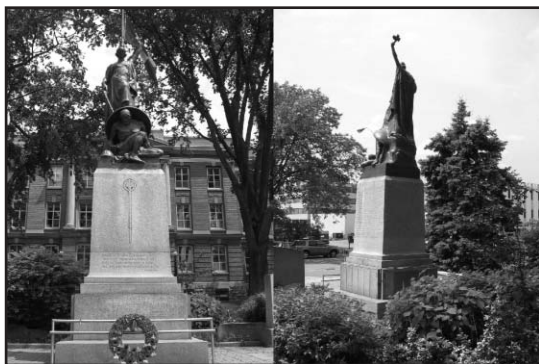


The Sault Ste. Marie District Courthouse, completed in 1922, was designed by Frank R. Heakes at the height of his career as Chief Architect of the Ontario Department of Works. The courthouse is a fine, and largely unchanged, example of Beaux-Arts Classicism combined with fine workmanship, material and attention to detail. The imposing nature of the structure demonstrates the economic confidence of the Sault at the end of the Clergue Industrial Period (1894-1911) and the Provincial desire to symbolically demonstrate the power of the judicial system.

---



## Sault Ste. Marie Cenotaph 426 Queen Street East



Unveiled in 1925, the Sault Ste. Marie Cenotaph is a war memorial whose heritage value lies in its association with the sacrifice of local soldiers in three wars – the First, Second and Korean Wars. Designed by Alfred Howell, the monument includes an inscription written by Rudyard Kipling. Howell designed the memorial around a central bronze sculpture group that romantically depicts War as a crouching male under a shield of Right represented by a draped female holding a sword and a sprig of maple leaves. Side panels depict men reluctantly answering the call to arms and soldiers helping the wounded.

The central location and emotional significance of the Cenotaph make it a city landmark. Its site was sensitively re-designed in 1992.

**J**

## Rotary Welcome Cairns Russ Ramsay Way



West Cairn

East Cairn

Constructed in 1938, the Rotary Welcome Cairns are the remaining sandstone cairns of the former Rotary Welcome Arch. The heritage value of the cairns lies in their association with a period in Sault Ste. Marie's history when, prior to the building of the International Bridge and the Trans-Canada highway around Lake Superior, the only access for vehicle traffic from the north, west and the United States was via the international ferry from Michigan. The former arch welcomed travellers arriving on the ferry. Sponsored by the Rotary Club, it was designed by John Arthur Luxton who is also noted for having designed the original logo for the Sault Star newspaper and the Algoma Steel "A".

**K**

## Old Post Office Building 107 East Street



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

**L**

## Dawson Block 708-714 Queen Street East

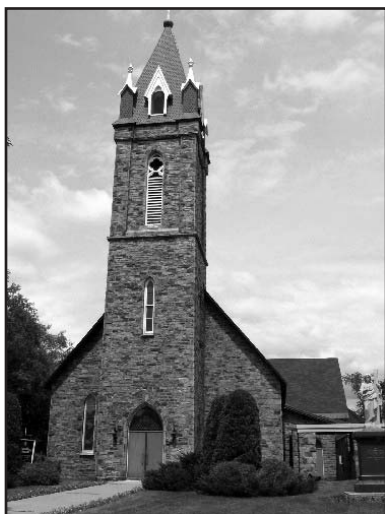


The Dawson Block was constructed in 1898 to house the Dawson & Co. grocery business. Originally three stories high, the third floor was destroyed by a fire in 1953. The Dawson Block is a fine example of local sandstone construction and is closely associated with the commercial history of Sault Ste. Marie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

---

**M**

## Precious Blood Cathedral 778 Queen Street East



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 in 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.

**N**

## 34-36 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 pre-dates, by almost a decade, the emergence of the Sault as an industrial centre.

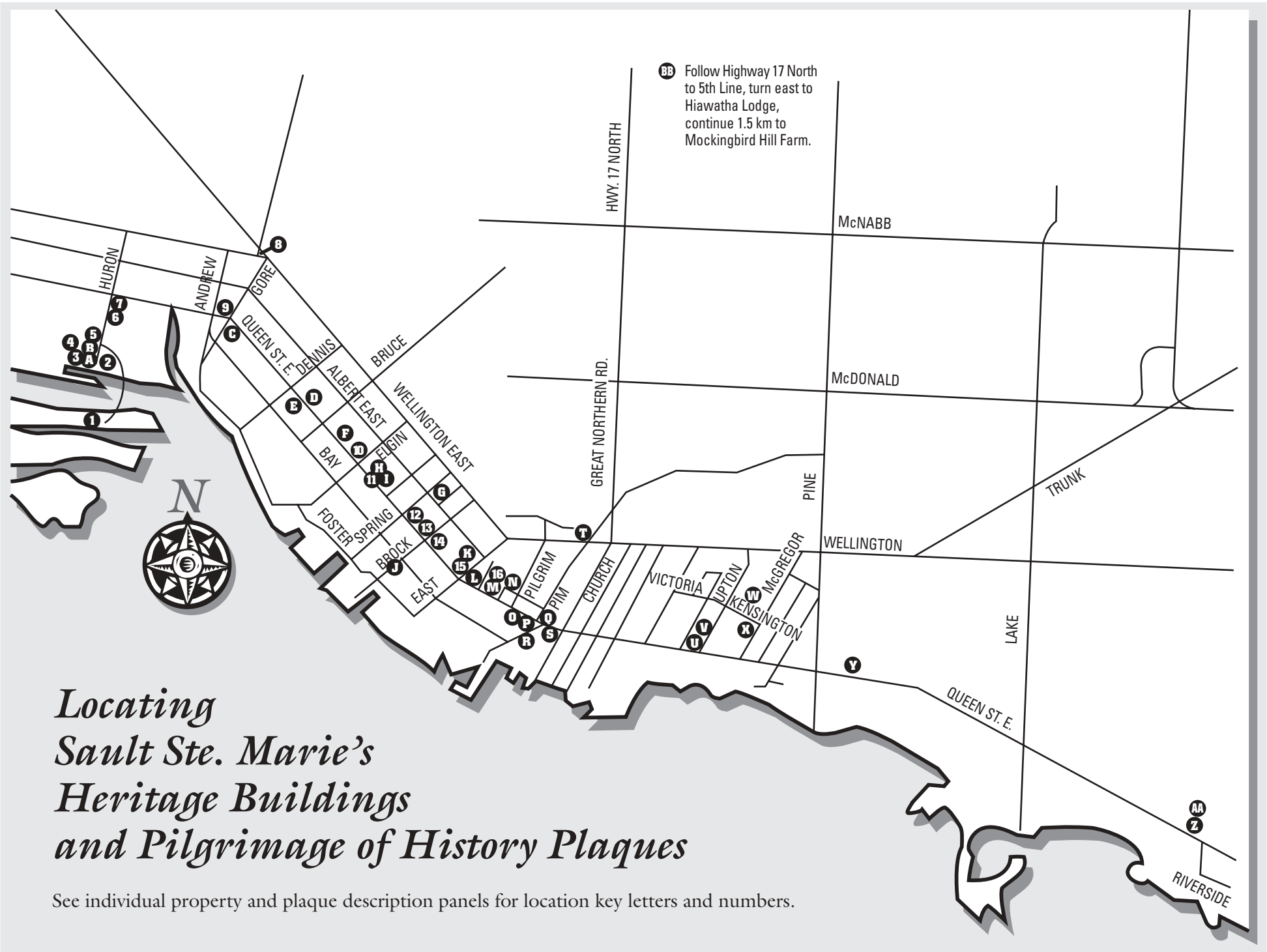
**O**

## Ermatinger Old Stone House Ermatinger•Clergue National Historic Site 831 Queen Street East



The Ermatinger Old Stone House is the oldest house northwest of Toronto. Built in 1812-1814 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 principles of a well-proportioned, balanced and symmetrical façade.





B15 Follow Highway 17 North to 5th Line, turn east to Hiawatha Lodge, continue 1.5 km to Mockingbird Hill Farm.

# Locating Sault Ste. Marie's Heritage Buildings and Pilgrimage of History Plaques

See individual property and plaque description panels for location key letters and numbers.



**P**

## The Clergue Blockhouse

Ermatinger•Clergue National Historic Site  
831 Queen Street East



Turn of the 20th century

2006

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 storey was built at the turn of the 20th century and served as a bachelor apartment for Francis Hector Clergue, from which he directed his industrial empire.

**Q**

## Algonquin Hotel

864 Queen Street East



1912

2005

Designed by the Sault Ste. Marie Michigan 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.

**R**

## Ontario Provincial Air Service Hangars 69 Church Street (*former M.N.R. building*)



The Ontario Provincial Air Service Hangars, built in 1924-1925 and in 1947, are of heritage value because of their association with significant provincial government initiatives and departments, and as an example of innovative engineering technology and hangar design. The hangars are associated with the development of the Ontario Provincial Air Services and the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The design of the hangars was a departure from World War I hangar construction and has served as a prototype for subsequent hangars.

The Canadian Bushplane Heritage Centre is currently located in the former hangars.

**S**

## Forestry Insect Laboratory 875 Queen Street East (*former M.N.R. building*)



Built in 1944, the streamlined, single-storey, yellow brick Forest Insect Laboratory is of heritage value because of its association with important government research activities between 1945 and 1966. Also, it is one of the few remaining examples of Art Moderne Style architecture in Sault Ste. Marie, a style popular during the 1930's and 1940's. The laboratory in Sault Ste. Marie pioneered research into eradicating destructive forest insects such as the Spruce Bud Worm. An insect identification centre was also established at the laboratory. This centre was the first of its kind in Canada and earned an international reputation for its work.

**T**

## Wellington Square Townhouses 780 Wellington Street East



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 of Edwardian urban design very suitable to its prominent corner location.

---

**U**

## “Eastbourne” 1048 Queen Street East



“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 G. 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.”



## 115 Upton Road ~ 1902 Family Residence



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 the variety and the complexity of detail which can be seen in the spindle work, porch supports and gable ends, typify the Queen Anne Style.

---



## “Upton” ~ 10 Kensington Terrace



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 this derelict property in 1988 with Municipal and Provincial funding and spearheaded the exterior restoration and interior conversion into three condominium units. This house is an excellent example of the Georgian Style of architecture which is associated with the reigns of George I, II, and III. The well ordered Georgian house was a reflection of a philosophy of humanism and reason. Upton’s symmetrical façade, hip roof, quoin 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.

**X**

## 143 MacGregor Avenue McLeod Family Residence



A good example of a largely unaltered middle class residence built circa 1906, this simple but well proportioned home is built largely of local durable materials. These attributes combine to create an aura of modest affluence. The style is still that of Queen Anne but very much in its final stages. The irregular plan, form and turret survive but the intricate wood detailing has been replaced with solid masonry construction.

---

**Y**

## Old Town Cemetery Queen & Pine Streets



Located in a park-like setting, the Old Town Cemetery is the final resting place of many of Sault Ste. Marie's early prominent citizens including Wemyss Simpson, David Pim and Henry Pilgrim. The first recorded burial took place in 1863 when George Ironside, the Indian Superintendent, was buried. The cemetery was used until 1914.



**Z**

## Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel 1520 Queen Street East



Constructed in 1883, Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel is the only surviving building of the original Shingwauk School. The Chapel is dedicated to the memory of the first Bishop of Algoma and is a link between the First Nations, the Anglican Church and the community. The pointed arch openings, rose windows and steeply pitched gables and dormers of the Chapel are all characteristic of the Gothic Revival Style. The half-timbered framing and infill are Tudor elements which have been incorporated into this picturesque Chapel.

---

**AA**

## Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel Cemetery 1520 Queen Street East



Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel Cemetery is the final resting place for many students and staff of the Shingwauk School. The cemetery is located in a tranquil, wooded area behind Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel.

## Buchan House 943 Landslide Road



The Buchan House, named after the family that owned it for many years, is the remains of a settler's 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.

---



# *New Ontario Soldiers Reunion And Discovery Week Celebration*

*Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada  
August 4 to 8, 1923*

These plaques and monuments were erected during the Soldier's Reunion and Discovery Week 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 the history of Canada. Inspired by James Curran, then Editor of the Sault Star, the event brought back to the Sault over 1,000 men from the District of Algoma who had served in the war. Two cairns, two war memorials and eleven plaques were unveiled by the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie, commemorating the city's heritage. As well, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada erected a plaque at the site of the first canal in Sault Ste. Marie.

**1**

**Erected near the present Sault Ste. Marie Canal**

1622  
TO ETIENNE BRULE  
AND  
COMPANION GRENOLLE  
WHO WERE THE  
FIRST WHITE MEN TO  
SEE ST. MARY'S RAPIDS  
AND LAKE SUPERIOR

**2**

**Erected on the building of  
Great Lakes Power Limited (*now Brookfield Power*)  
Huron Street**

1674  
SAULT STE. MARIE  
FIRST APPEARS ON THE  
MAP OF LOUIS JOLIET  
THE EXPLORER

3

Erected on the Office Building of the  
Spanish Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. (*now St. Marys Paper Ltd.*)  
Huron Street

1821

HUDSON BAY COMPANY  
ON AMALGAMATION WITH  
NORTH WEST COMPANY  
TOOK OVER POST AT  
THESE RAPIDS

4

Erected on the Office Building of  
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. (*now St. Marys Paper Ltd.*)

1783

THE NORTH WEST  
COMPANY TOOK OVER OLD  
FRENCH TRADING POST AT  
SAULT STE. MARIE

5

Erected at the site of the first canal in Sault Ste. Marie  
Huron Street

THE FRENCH EXPLORERS WHO FIRST REACHED THIS  
FAVOURERD 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 1797-98 WHEN THE COMPANY  
BUILT A CANAL WITH A WOODEN LOCK SUFFICIENTLY LARGE  
TO ADMIT A MONTREAL CANOE. THE LOCK WAS DESTROYED  
BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN 1814.

6

Erected at the corner of  
Queen Street West and Huron Street

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

7

Erected on the corner of  
Queen Street West and Huron Street

1870  
THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION  
UNDER COL. WOLSELEY  
PORTAGED THE SAULT RAPIDS  
BEGINNING MAY 23

8

Erected at the top of Gore Street at Wellington Street

THE GREAT WAR  
1914-18  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
NEW ONTARIO'S DEAD  
ERECTED BY THEIR  
COMRADES AUGUST 1923  
THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE

9

Erected on the building northeast wall of the  
west corner of Queen and Gore Streets

1671 AT THE SAULT  
SIMON FRANCIS DAUMONT  
SIEUR ST LUSSON TOOK  
FORMAL POSSESSION OF  
THE GREAT LAKES & BEYOND  
FOR LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE

10

Erected on Cochrane Hardware Company's Building  
(*Royal Trust*) Queen Street East and Elgin Street

1632  
CHAMPLAIN'S MAP SHOWS  
SEVEN OJIBWAY CABINS  
ON THE SITE OF  
THIS CITY

11

Erected on the lawns of the Sault Ste. Marie Courthouse

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 LAND WE SLEEP  
AND TRUST THOSE THINGS WE WON TO YOU TO KEEP

12

Erected on the Imperial Bank Building  
*(former Nova Scotia Bank)*  
Queen and Spring Streets

1622

SAULT DU GASTON  
NAME GIVEN TO  
THE RAPIDS BY  
ETIENNE BRULE  
IN HONOR OF  
A BROTHER OF  
LOUIS XIII OF  
FRANCE

13

Erected on the Bank of Commerce Building  
Queen Street East *(at Brock Street)*

1634

JEAN NICOLET THE EXPLORER  
VISITED THE SAULT SENT BY  
SIEUR DE CHAMPLAIN

14

Erected on the Royal Bank Building  
Brock and Queen Streets

TO THE  
OJIBWAYS OF PAWATING  
FIRST INHABITANTS OF THE SAULT  
LEGEND SAYS THEY CAME FROM  
THE NORTHEAST BEFORE 1600

15

Erected on the Post Office Building  
(*Museum*)  
Queen and East Streets

1812 CAPTURE OF MICHILIMACKINAC  
CAPT. ROBERTS TO MAJOR GEN. BROCK JULY 12, 1812  
“TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE SAULT AT ST. MARYS I AM UNDER  
THE GREATEST OBLIGATIONS FOR THEIR READY AND  
EFFECTUAL AID AND PERSONAL EXERTIONS VOLUNTARILY  
CONTRIBUTED”

16

Erected on the present site of Precious Blood Cathedral,  
Queen Street East

1641  
TO COMMEMORATE  
THE HEROIC WORK  
OF THE  
EARLY MISSIONARIES  
1923



This guidebook has been produced and printed using recycled and environmentally friendly material. The entire guidebook used paper manufactured with 30% post-consumer fibre.

The cover and text stock are acid free.



*Sault Ste. Marie  
Municipal Heritage Committee*