

OUTDOOR SELF-GUIDING BOOKLET

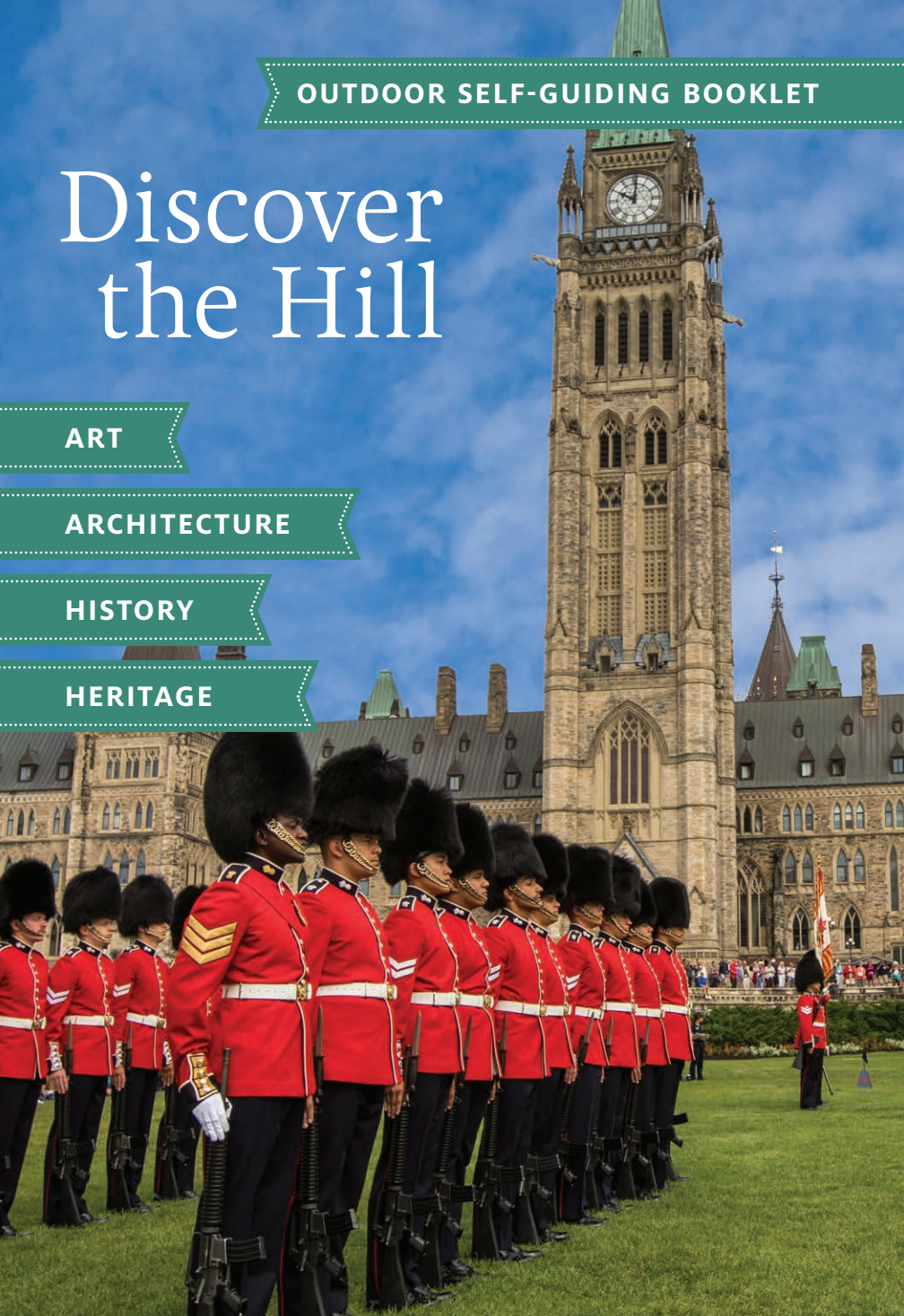
# Discover the Hill

ART

ARCHITECTURE

HISTORY

HERITAGE



Canadian  
Heritage

Patrimoine  
canadien

Canada

# You have choices!



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## Welcome to Parliament Hill

Parliament Hill is the home of Canadian democracy and a symbol of national pride. It is the heart of Canada's federal government, where elected members of Parliament and appointed senators from across the country meet to make laws that affect the lives of every Canadian. And it is much more! Parliament Hill is where you can explore figures, events and achievements that have shaped the country's past and continue to influence its present and future. Look closely and you can uncover a rich and fascinating image of Canada: its people, its history and its culture.

The planning and construction of the buildings, monuments and landscapes of Parliament Hill began in 1859. Since then, the Hill has changed and evolved to reflect the needs of a growing and modern country. Today, about one and a half million visitors each year come to discover this unique site in the heart of the Capital. A place of work, a place to meet and a place of leisure, Parliament Hill has come to both symbolize and celebrate the great nation it serves.

This self-guiding booklet is designed to help you discover Parliament Hill. You can also go to [canada.ca/capital-mobile-applications](https://canada.ca/capital-mobile-applications) and download our free guided tour app for Parliament Hill.

*Capital* 



Canadian  
Heritage

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canadien

Canada 



# The Symbolic Heart of Canada

Some statues and points of interest may be temporarily unavailable due to construction work.

## SUPREME COURT OF CANADA



Early May to the end of August:  
on a continuing basis.

September to April:  
by appointment only.

## PHOTO OPS

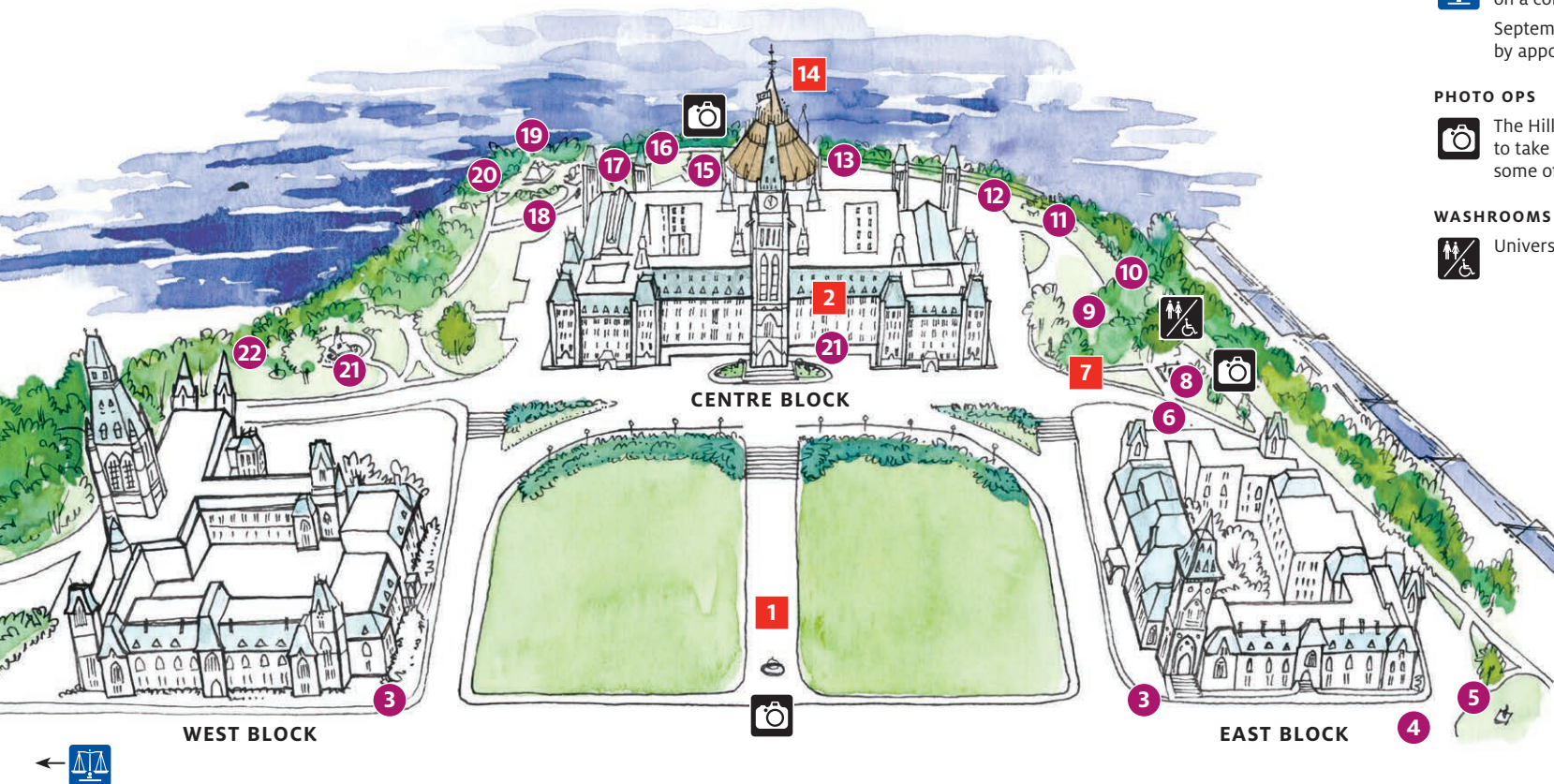


The Hill is filled with great places to take photographs. These are some of the best.

## WASHROOMS



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## PROPOSED TOUR ROUTE

Feel free to wander at your leisure.  
The numbers identify the many statues and points of interest found on the Hill.  
Enjoy!



Have only 30 minutes to discover Parliament Hill? We suggest visiting these four essential stops.

<b>1</b> Centennial Flame .....	5	<b>9</b> Queen Elizabeth II .....	16	<b>16</b> Victoria Tower Bell .....	21
<b>2</b> Centre Block and the Peace Tower .....	6	<b>10</b> George Brown .....	17	<b>17</b> Sir Robert Borden .....	22
<b>3</b> East Block and West Block .....	8	<b>11</b> Robert Baldwin and Sir Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine .....	18	<b>18</b> John G. Diefenbaker .....	23
<b>4</b> War of 1812 Monument .....	9	<b>12</b> Alexander Mackenzie .....	19	<b>19</b> Summer Pavilion .....	24
<b>5</b> Sir Wilfrid Laurier .....	10	<b>13</b> Sir George-Étienne Cartier .....	19	<b>20</b> Canadian Police and Peace Officers' Memorial .....	25
<b>6</b> William Lyon Mackenzie King .....	11	<b>14</b> Library of Parliament .....	20	<b>21</b> Queen Victoria .....	26
<b>7</b> Sir John A. Macdonald .....	12	<b>15</b> Thomas D'Arcy McGee .....	21	<b>22</b> Lester B. Pearson .....	28
<b>8</b> Women Are Persons! .....	14				



## PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

A significant restoration program is under way on Parliament Hill to preserve some of Canada's most important heritage buildings, including the Centre, West and East Blocks. This work program is known as the Long Term Vision and Plan.

### Work is Progressing According to Plan

To date, 21 major Long Term Vision and Plan projects have been completed on time and within budget. The three core Parliament Buildings — the Centre, West and East Blocks — are now undergoing restoration work. Also a new Visitor Welcome Centre is being built on Parliament Hill.

- The Centre Block is slated to undergo a major restoration to transform it into a modern, safe and sustainable space for Parliament, while preserving its heritage fabric.
- The West Block, built between 1866 and 1906, was the first of the three core Parliament Buildings to undergo major work. Project highlights include a full masonry restoration, a complete restoration and modernization of the building's interior, and the installation of a glass roof that now covers the former open-air courtyard. This new space will become the interim Chamber of the House of Commons while Centre Block undergoes a major restoration.
- Built between 1859 and 1910, the East Block provides office accommodations to Parliamentarians. Work is being done to preserve the unique character of this building, including repairs to its 19th-century stone walls.

### COPPER-TOPPED

*The roofs of the Parliament Buildings were originally covered with multi-coloured slate tiles. When the time came to replace them, more resistant copper panels were used. The green colour is the result of a chemical reaction caused by the copper coming into contact with oxygen and other weathering agents, such as rain and pollution. The metal turns slowly from bright copper, to brown, to a distinctive green.*



The rehabilitation of the West Block



Public Services and Procurement Canada

## 1 CENTENNIAL FLAME

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson ignited the Centennial Flame on the evening of December 31, 1966, to commemorate Canada's 100th anniversary of Confederation. Natural gas feeds the flame, which dances above the flowing water.

Surrounding the flame are the bronze shields of each of the provinces and territories, as well as their floral symbol and the date that the province or territory joined Confederation. To mark the 150th anniversary of Confederation, the symbols of Nunavut were added in 2017, and the flame was relit by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau.



*To learn more about the long-term rehabilitation of Parliament Hill and its adjacent buildings, visit [canada.ca/parliamentary-precinct](http://canada.ca/parliamentary-precinct).*





## 2 CENTRE BLOCK

The Centre Block is home to the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament. It is where national issues are considered and examined, and where legislation is introduced, debated and passed into law. Rebuilt after the fire of 1916 to be larger and more functional, the building was reopened in 1920.

The Senate Chamber is located in the east half of the Centre Block, and the House of Commons Chamber is in the west half. Here, 105 senators and 338 members of Parliament represent the different concerns and perspectives of all Canadians from across the country. The Hall of Honour stretches through the centre of the building, and symbolically links all the elements of the Centre Block. Containing several memorials, it is a fitting backdrop for national commemorations and ceremonies.



Library and Archives Canada, C-013750

### WE'VE COME A LONG WAY

*Take a close look at this picture and compare it with the Centre Block standing today. It certainly has changed since this photograph was taken in 1880. Although this site may look different, Canadians still gather here, as they have for more than 150 years, to discuss, debate, define, decide and celebrate.*



Senate Chamber

Marie-France, Library of Parliament



House of Commons

Roy Grogan, Library of Parliament



Hall of Honour

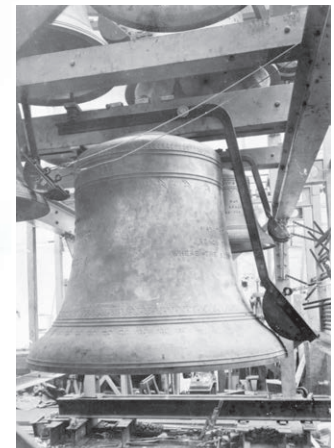
Karen Cooper, Library of Parliament

## Peace Tower

The Peace Tower was built from 1919 to 1927 and is dedicated to the more than 65,000 Canadian soldiers who lost their lives during the First World War. Standing 92.2 metres (over 302 feet) tall, it contains the Memorial Chamber, a commemoration to those who died in military service for Canada.

Unlike the Victoria Tower, which it replaced, the Peace Tower is a campanile, a free-standing bell tower. In addition to the bells that chime every quarter hour, it houses the carillon, a set of bells sounded from a keyboard found in a small room located midway up the tower. The 53 bells in the Peace Tower carillon are of all different sizes. The largest is called the “bourdon” and weighs 10,090 kilograms (22,244 pounds) — that’s roughly the weight of three adult male African elephants! The smallest bell weighs a mere 4.5 kilograms (10 pounds).

The smaller bells are sounded from a keyboard struck with a lightly closed fist. The larger bells are controlled by the carillonneur’s feet on a pedal board.



Library and Archives Canada, PA-043795



### 3 EAST BLOCK AND WEST BLOCK

The East and West blocks were initially built to house all of the ministries and federal public servants. However, the country expanded so rapidly that, by 1883, the government had already outgrown the buildings. The space required for senators and members of Parliament, as well as their staff, spread from the Centre Block to the East and West blocks, and further. The ministries in turn expanded to offices found all over Canada's Capital Region and beyond.

» The outer walls of the Parliament Buildings are made primarily of local Nepean sandstone, a porous stone that reacts with the pollution in the air. Once a pale beige colour, the stones have turned black over the years. Compare the stones of the restored West Block to the stones of the East Block.



#### FOR ARCHITECTURE LOVERS

Notice the similarity in style between the East and West blocks. Both were constructed in the 1860s and are examples of High Victorian Gothic architecture. This style is characterized by multiple pointed arches, stones of irregular shape and tone, and intricate masonry and stone carvings.

The more you look at the Parliament Buildings, the more detail you can discover, including the wonderful decorative carvings of strange animals and forms, called grotesques, which stare right back at you.



The East Block



» Notice the base on which the seven figures are standing. The rough-hewn plinth represents the ruggedness of the land in the 1800s. As for the two granite boat-shaped pieces, they recall the maritime theatre of war.

#### 4 WAR OF 1812 MONUMENT, TRIUMPH THROUGH DIVERSITY

Adrienne Alison, 2014

The War of 1812 Monument is a lasting tribute to the courage and bravery of those who served their country and successfully defended their land from the American invasion.

The monument is named *Triumph Through Diversity* to underline the combined efforts of people from various walks of life who fought on land and water: a Métis fighter firing a cannon **A**, a British Regular aiming a musket **B**, a Canadian militiaman raising his arm in triumph **C**, a First Nations warrior pointing to the distance **D**, a Royal Navy sailor pulling a rope **E**, and a woman bandaging the arm of a Voltigeur **F**.



Grotesque ▶



Salamander boss ▲

## 5 SIR WILFRID LAURIER (1841–1919): 7TH PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1896–1911

Joseph-Émile Brunet, 1927

Sir Wilfrid Laurier casts his gaze from Parliament Hill onto the modern Canada and Capital he helped to create. A gifted orator, Laurier inspired Canadians to believe in a distinguished future for the nation. His achievements included a vigorous immigration policy to help development in the west, agricultural and industrial progress, and the admission into Confederation of a new territory, Yukon, as well as two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan.



Library and Archives Canada, PA-139242

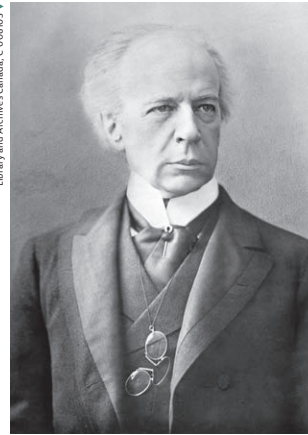
### A CAPITAL IN THE MAKING

Imagine this view in Laurier's time. A jumbled series of train tracks leads to Union Station (now the Government Conference Centre) and the Château Laurier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is responsible for making Ottawa a true capital that all Canadians can look upon with pride. He created the Ottawa Improvement Commission in 1899 to beautify and plan the Capital.



*"Canada has been modest in its history, although its history in my estimation is only commencing. It is commencing in this century. The nineteenth century was the century of the United States. I think we can claim that Canada will fill the twentieth century."*

—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1904



Library and Archives Canada, C-008803

At a historic ceremony held on January 3, 1947, in the Supreme Court of Canada, King received the first Canadian citizenship certificate. Today, citizenship is granted to approximately 160,000 new Canadians each year.



Library and Archives Canada, Cite. Lund, National Film Board of Canada. Photothèque, PA-197418 (détail)



Artist: Sir William Orpen; Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1996-186-35  
William Lyon Mackenzie King Collection, Laurier House (detail)

## 6 WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (1874–1950): 10TH PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1921–1926, 1926–1930 AND 1935–1948

Raoul Hunter, 1968

Under Canada's longest-serving prime minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, the nation came of age, with new social policies and a stronger national identity. King led Canada through the second half of the Great Depression and the Second World War, leaving a legacy that includes the family allowance, old age pensions and employment insurance. During the war, the country was transformed into a manufacturing powerhouse and a training ground for Commonwealth air forces. Some 1.1 million people, more than 10% of the population, served in uniform.

### Birth of Canadian Citizenship

King also initiated the *Canadian Citizenship Act*, which came into force on January 1, 1947. Prior to this act, Canadians were considered British subjects. The act helped to define a truly national identity by conferring a common Canadian citizenship on all Canadians.



*King's career in politics spanned almost 50 years, with nearly 22 of those as prime minister. Because of this, the artist chose to convey in this monument King's strength of character and resilience, rather than depict him at one specific moment.*



## 7 SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD (1815–1891): A FATHER OF CONFEDERATION, 1ST PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1867–1873 AND 1878–1891

Louis-Philippe Hébert, 1895

Sir John A. Macdonald was one of the driving forces behind Confederation in Canada, and served as the country's first prime minister.

Having entered politics in his early 20s, Macdonald was one of the leading politicians in the Province of Canada by the 1850s. Polarized and divided between Canada East (Quebec) and Canada West (Ontario), the province was caught in a political deadlock. Macdonald helped to break this stalemate with a vision of uniting British North America to encourage growth and development, protect French institutions, and keep the colonies safe from outside threats.

Macdonald campaigned tirelessly for Confederation and, when it came about, he was the natural choice to lead the nation. Under his government, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island entered Confederation, and the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line was hammered into the ground.

Library and Archives Canada, C-02160-04 (detail)



» This monument depicts Macdonald as if in response to another's presence, ready to engage in a spirited debate. Spectacles in one hand and notes in another; he conveys in his relaxed pose the swift mind, dazzling sense of humour and personal warmth for which he was known. At his feet lies a stack of documents, upon one of which is written "Consolidation of British America." Below him sits a youthful woman symbolizing Confederation. She holds the coat of arms attributed to Canada. Compare it with today's coat of arms, found here.



Alexander Ross, Library and Archives Canada, C-00869-01 (detail)



David R. Spencer, 1986, Creative Commons

In the construction of the transcontinental western line, the Rocky Mountains posed a formidable obstacle. At the Kicking Horse Pass in British Columbia, spiral tunnels were constructed to reduce the gradient of the descent — the railway looped through the mountain, doubled back, and emerged, running beneath itself. Trains over 85 cars long can therefore pass under themselves, as seen in this picture.



Artist: W.J.L. Gibbons, Library of Parliament, PAI-001

### CONFEDERATION

On July 1, 1867, the Dominion of Canada was created when Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada (today's Ontario and Quebec) joined to form a new country. There were financial, political and external reasons for the union, or Confederation. The fear of annexation by the United States was a very real motivation.

Confederation was debated and planned at a series of conferences held in Charlottetown (1864), Québec City (1864) and London, England (1866). The responsibilities and division of power drafted by the men who attended these conferences, known as Fathers of Confederation, created the British North America Act. This act, together with a number of later amendments, forms the basis of Canada's constitution today.

Since 1867, the country has grown with the addition of new provinces and territories, beginning with Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in 1870 and concluding with Nunavut in 1999.



## 8 WOMEN ARE PERSONS!

Barbara Paterson, 2000

This monument celebrates the joint efforts of five women who won a legal challenge to have women considered “persons” under the *British North America Act*, making them eligible for appointment to the Senate. The Persons Case of 1929 was a landmark step in Canadian women’s struggle for equality, helping to pave the way for women to participate fully in all aspects of public life.

### Voting without Being Recognized as Persons

On May 24, 1918, near the end of the First World War, some women obtained the right to vote in federal elections, even though they were not yet legally considered persons. This was an important step toward equality between men and women.

In 1919, women also obtained the right to stand for election to the House of Commons. During the 1921 election, which was the first year women exercised their new right to vote, Agnes Macphail became the first woman member of Parliament. A good friend of the suffragette Nellie McClung, Macphail supported the Famous Five’s fight to gain the right to be appointed to the Senate.

### CANADIAN WOMEN PIONEERS

*After the Persons Case, other women pioneered in Canadian politics, including Cairine Wilson, first female senator; Ellen Fairclough, first female cabinet minister; Muriel McQueen Fergusson, first female speaker of the Senate; Jeanne Sauvé, first female speaker of the House of Commons and first female governor general of Canada; and Kim Campbell, first female prime minister.*



Nellie McClung



Louise McKinney



Emily Murphy



Henrietta Muir Edwards



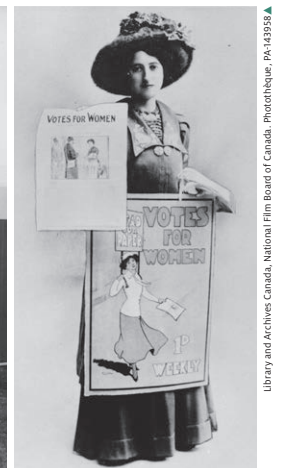
Irene Parlby



Go ahead and join Emily Murphy, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Louise McKinney, Nellie McClung and Irene Parlby as they rejoice over their celebratory tea. Look for their signatures, identifying each of these women, at the base of each statue.



William Rider-Rider: Department of National Defence, Library and Archives Canada, PA-002279



"Votes for Women"

Library and Archives Canada, National Film Board of Canada, Photobank: PA-149556

On September 20, 1917, Parliament passed the *Wartime Elections Act*, granting the vote to the wives, mothers and sisters of serving soldiers, as well as women serving in the armed forces. Nurses stationed in Europe tending to Canadian troops could thus vote in the December 1917 federal election.

## 9 QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1926–): REIGNING 1952–PRESENT

Jack Harman, 1992

Queen Elizabeth II is Canada's reigning monarch. In 1982, she signed the *Constitution Act* to complete Canada's peaceful march to full national independence. Prior to this act, major amendments to the Canadian constitution required passage by the British Parliament. This was Canada's last legislative tie to Great Britain. The *Constitution Act, 1982* includes an amending formula, allowing for changes to be made by Parliament, with the support of varying numbers of provincial legislatures, depending on the motion introduced. The act also contains the renamed *British North America Act* and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.



Artist: Phil Richards, © Crown Collection, Official Residences Division, National Capital Commission (detail)



William James Topley, Library and Archives Canada, PA-005980 (detail)



In 1866, the house (built in 1838 by Thomas McKay) and the surrounding estate became the official residence and workplace of the Governor General, the Queen's representative in Canada. Here at Rideau Hall, the Governor General welcomes visiting heads of state and other dignitaries.

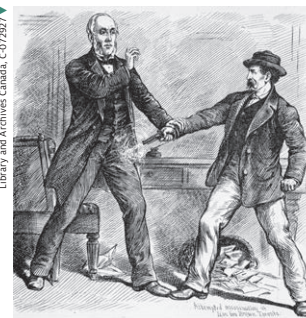


*In this monument, Brown appears as a debater, with all the vigour and determination that characterized his career. The figure of a workman, symbolizing public affection, sits below and holds a sword above a ballot box and a scroll. This scroll is engraved with the ideals that Brown fought to achieve and that, to this day, help define Canada: "government by the people, free institutions, religious liberty and equality, unity, and progress of Confederation."*

## 10 GEORGE BROWN (1818–1880): A FATHER OF CONFEDERATION

George William Hill, 1913

Father of Confederation George Brown was a newspaper editor and politician. In Toronto, he founded a newspaper advocating responsible government, which became one of Canada's most important dailies: the *Globe* (today known as *The Globe and Mail*). During the 1860s, Brown dedicated himself to the cause of Confederation. He played an important role during the pre-Confederation conferences, addressing delegates in Charlottetown and Québec City about the judiciary and the roles of provincial and federal governments.



In 1880, a disgruntled former *Globe* employee, George Bennett, entered George Brown's office and shot him in the leg during a struggle. The wound, thought to be minor, became infected and led to Brown's death.

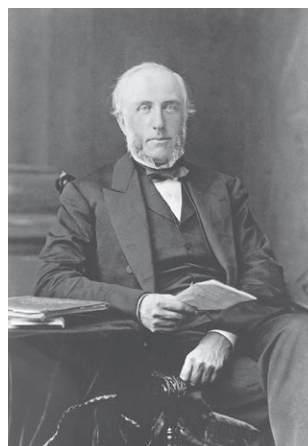
Library and Archives Canada, C-072827

Hunter & Co., Library and Archives Canada, C-009553

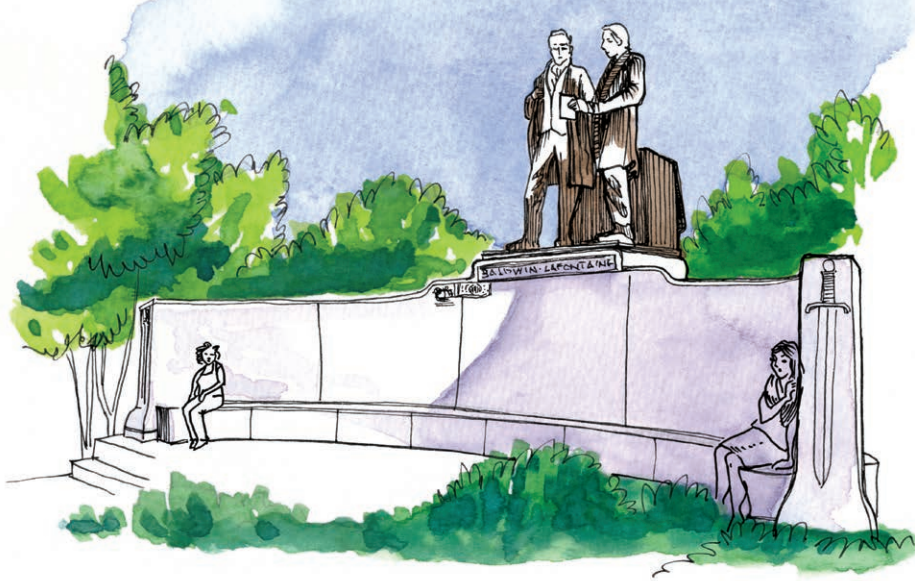
### THE PARTISAN PRESS

*Back in the days when George Brown was Chief Editor of the Globe, it was common for a newspaper to be directly affiliated with a political party. In the case of the Globe, it served as the voice of a new party of reformers, called the Clear Grits.*

*This practice of a partisan press changed when the Canadian Press news service joined the Parliamentary Press Gallery in the 1900s, at which time it started to produce unbiased stories to sell to the media worldwide. Readers came to expect a certain level of objectivity from their press — although political bias can still be inferred in the editorials of most major Canadian news media.*







# 11 ROBERT BALDWIN (1804–1858) AND SIR LOUIS-HIPPOLYTE LAFONTAINE (1807–1864)

Walter S. Allward, 1914

Through the spirit of cooperation, Robert Baldwin and Sir Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine helped to establish responsible government in Upper and Lower Canada. This principle is a pillar of Canadian democracy, requiring the government to have the support of the elected assembly (House of Commons) on all the bills it proposes. Without this support, the government must resign. Another political party, or coalition, would then be asked to form the government, or a general election would be called.

In this monument, Baldwin and LaFontaine are engaged in an intimate discussion. Carved below are the dates of their “Great Ministry” (1848–1851), when the two men spearheaded the adoption of responsible government.

»» The figures of Upper Canada (left) and Lower Canada (right) face each other from opposite ends of the pedestal known as the “whispering wall.” With one person at the carved mace (the symbol for Government) on one side, and another at the sword (the symbol for Justice), you can face the wall and talk to each other in nothing more than a whisper.



Robert Baldwin



Sir Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine

Library and Archives Canada, C-031493

Library and Archives Canada, C-005961



*This monument, unveiled in 1885, was the first erected on Parliament Hill. It shows Cartier holding a document inscribed with words from a speech he delivered in 1865, declaring the necessity of Confederation.*

# 12 ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1822–1892): 2ND PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1873–1878

Louis-Philippe Hébert, 1901

Canada’s second prime minister, Alexander Mackenzie, established the Supreme Court of Canada and the Office of the Auditor General of Canada, and gave Canadians the right to a secret ballot.

This monument casts Mackenzie as a statesman and orator, holding a parchment and notebook in his left hand. A figure representing Probity, meaning honesty and integrity, stands below him. Her scroll reads “Duty was his Law, and Conscience his Ruler”. The figure of a youth is using a compass, in reference to Mackenzie’s original vocation: he was trained as a stonemason, and was a builder and contractor before entering politics.

# 13 SIR GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER (1814–1873): A FATHER OF CONFEDERATION

Louis-Philippe Hébert, 1885

Sir George-Étienne Cartier was a champion of Confederation in Canada, helping to shape the country we know today. He attended the three pre-Confederation conferences in Charlottetown (1864), Québec City (1864) and London, England (1866), where he represented the interests of French Canadians in Quebec, winning them important rights, including the protection of their language and religion. Cartier promoted the federal system in Quebec and, after Confederation, assisted in bringing Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories into Canada. When Cartier died, his long-time political ally, Sir John A. Macdonald, wept when he announced his friend’s death in the House of Commons.





Library and Archives Canada, PA-138522



#### 14 LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

The Library of Parliament preserves and protects Canada's legislative past. It ensures that senators and members of Parliament have immediate access to over half a million books and documents that will help to inform them on all matters of parliamentary concern. However, the Library of Parliament is more than a collection; it contributes to Canadian parliamentary democracy by creating and delivering non-partisan, reliable and relevant information to and about Parliament.

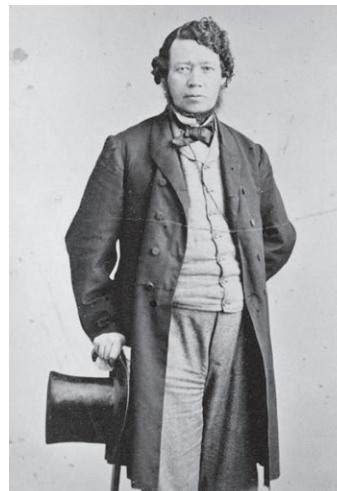
##### A Major Restoration

Constructed between 1859 and 1876, the Library is one of the most extraordinary examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Canada. A major restoration to rehabilitate, conserve and upgrade the Library was carried out from 2002 to 2006. This restoration extended the building's life by at least 50 years, while keeping all interventions as minimal as possible. The work was carried out by Thomas Fuller Construction Co. Limited of Ottawa, a firm owned by descendants of one of the original architects of the Library, Thomas Fuller.

More than 600 tradespeople lent their skills to complete the work, including specialized stonemasons, wood conservators, rock excavators and metal fabricators. The incredible talent of these artisans is apparent in the exquisite features of the restored structure — from the intricate weather vane adorning the very top of its copper roof, to the wonderful multicoloured masonry, for which each stone was individually assessed for cleaning or repair.



*Freedom! a nursling of the  
North, / Rock'd in the arms  
of stormy pines, / On fond  
adventure wander'd forth /  
Where south the sun superbly  
shines; / The prospect shone so  
bright and fair; / She dreamt  
her home was there, was there.  
— From "Freedom's Journey,"  
The Poems of Thomas  
D'Arcy McGee, D. & J.  
Sadlier, London, 1869.*



William Norman, Library and Archives Canada, C-01649

#### 15 THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE (1825–1868): A FATHER OF CONFEDERATION

George William Hill, 1922

Author, poet and Father of Confederation Thomas D'Arcy McGee used his pen and his talent for public speaking to represent the interests of Irish Catholics and to help forge Confederation in Canada. McGee spoke out passionately against the Fenians, a group of Irish revolutionaries who would unsuccessfully invade Canada in 1866 and again in 1870. While returning to his Sparks Street lodgings in Ottawa in the early morning of April 7, 1868, McGee was shot and killed, likely by members of that group.

This monument portrays McGee delivering a speech, while an allegorical figure representing Memory listens below. Look at the scroll on her lap. It is inscribed with the word "Confederation."

Mone Cheng, © Library of Parliament



Library and Archives Canada, PA-173105



#### 16 VICTORIA TOWER BELL

Shortly after striking midnight on the morning of February 4, 1916, the Victoria Tower Bell came crashing down into the inferno that had engulfed the Centre Block. All of the Centre Block was destroyed, with the exception of the Library of Parliament, saved in part by its heavy iron fire doors. The bell was later recovered from the ruins and put on display. Restored in 2000, the bell is now mounted on an angle to symbolize the position it was in when it came crashing down.

»»» The fire raged fiercely for hours. The main tower was not touched until about 11 pm and one of the most pathetic incidents of the night, which moved spectators, was the striking of the mid-night hour by the old tower clock. There seemed almost a human touch as its familiar tones boomed out from the mass of flames.  
—The Deputy Minister of Public Works, 1916



## 17 SIR ROBERT BORDEN (1854–1937): 8TH PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1911–1920

Frances Loring, 1957

Sir Robert Borden led Canada through the First World War, and saw the country emerge more autonomous and with a new sense of nationhood. His term as prime minister was significant. Although conscription divided the country, nearly 620,000 men and women served during the war. Of those, more than 65,000 were killed. On the home front, the first personal income tax was levied and, for the first time, women were eligible to vote in a federal election.

Borden fought to ensure that Canada's outstanding contribution during the First World War brought international recognition.



Canadian troops  
marching past  
Sir Robert Borden,  
in France (July 1918).



## 18 JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER (1895–1979): 13TH PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 1957–1963

Leo Mol, 1986

In this monument, John G. Diefenbaker, popularly known as “the Chief,” carries a folio bearing the inscription of his great legacy: The Canadian Bill of Rights. This document outlines the fundamental rights of individual Canadians and led to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which is enshrined in today's Canadian Constitution.



Duncan Cameron, Library and Archives Canada, PA-057539 (detail)



City of Ottawa Archives, CA-001350

### THE DUAL ROLE OF THE HILL

From the outset, Parliament Hill was designed not just as a workplace for parliamentarians, but also as a place where everyone could come to meet, talk or just relax in a beautiful outdoor setting. Typical of the public gardens of the Victorian era, the grounds were furnished with benches, the ornamental Summer Pavilion, a gazebo and lookouts. At one time, the secluded Lovers' Walk hugged the cliffs of Parliament Hill. This popular path was eventually replaced by the scenic promenade that now follows the shoreline of the Ottawa River.

The contrast between the groomed landscape and the wild periphery remains an important characteristic of Parliament Hill, emphasizing its dual role as the seat of government and a public park.

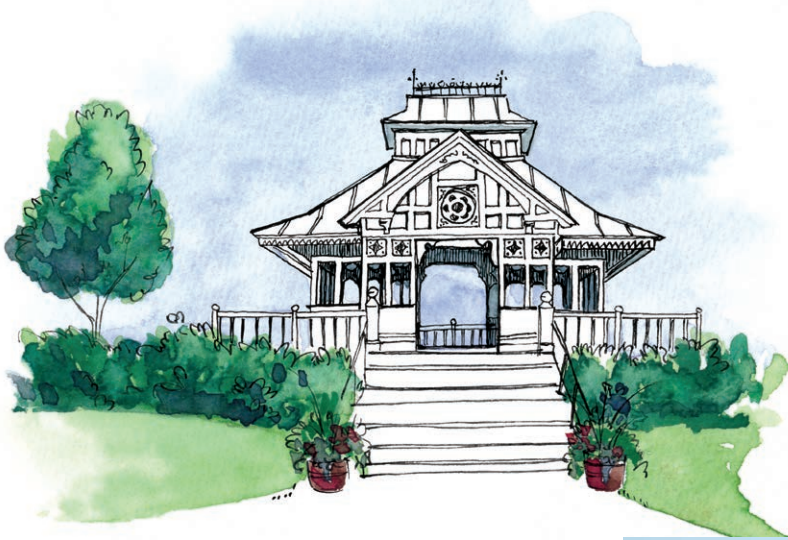
### Our Rights And Freedoms

It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

- a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;
- b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- c) freedom of religion;
- d) freedom of speech;
- e) freedom of assembly and association; and
- f) freedom of the press.

—The Canadian Bill of Rights, 1960, c. 44, Part I.





### 19 SUMMER PAVILION

The Summer Pavilion forms part of the monument to Canadian police and peace officers. This ornamental summer house was originally constructed in 1877 by Thomas Seaton Scott, the first chief architect of Canada. It was intended for use as a summer retreat for the speaker of the House of Commons and his family. In 1956, the building was demolished because of its poor condition. Almost 40 years later, a replica of the original summer house was built at the same location, thanks to a contribution from the Canadian Police Association and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, in memory of their fallen colleagues.

#### NATURAL CONNECTIONS

*Parliament Hill sits at the heart of Canada's Capital, overlooking a river that reflects many histories. To the Kichesipirini (an Algonquin people) who inhabit the region, it was, and still is, known as Kichi sipi, meaning "the Great River." The fur traders called it "la Grande Rivière du Nord" or "the Great River of the North." Jesuit missionaries referred to it as Outaouak, Outaous or Outaouais, after the name of a local Algonquin people.*



### 20 CANADIAN POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL

The Canadian Police and Peace Officers' Memorial commemorates Canadian law enforcement officers who have been killed in the line of duty since 1804. This includes police officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), provincial and municipal police services, and peace officers from organizations such as Parks Canada, the Canada Border Services Agency, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and other provincial or federal law enforcement officers. These brave men and women sacrificed their lives protecting Canada's communities, as well as its aquatic and natural life, its oceans, forests, borders, national parks and historic sites. The inscription on a stainless steel panel at the memorial site includes the words "They are our heroes. We shall not forget them."

#### A Day to Honour Them

On September 24, 1998, the Government of Canada officially proclaimed the last Sunday in September each year as Police and Peace Officers' National Memorial Day. In announcing the commemorative day, the Solicitor General of Canada stated that "a formal, national Memorial Day gives Canadians an opportunity each year to formally express appreciation for the dedication of police officers and peace officers, who make the ultimate, tragic sacrifice to keep our communities safe." On this day, thousands of police and peace officers and members of the public gather on Parliament Hill to pay their respects to colleagues and loved ones who died in service to Canada.



Tom Alford



Courtesy of Toronto Public Library, J.R. 1405

Take a few moments to imagine how the natural landscape might have appeared centuries ago: the lush Gatineau Hills, the majestic Ottawa River and the roaring Chaudières Falls.



## 21 QUEEN VICTORIA (1819–1901): REIGNED 1837–1901

Louis-Philippe Hébert, 1901

During Queen Victoria's long reign, the nation of Canada was created, grew and flourished, with Ottawa as the capital that she had proclaimed. Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, the same year that violent rebellions broke out in Upper and Lower Canada (today's Ontario and Quebec), with demands for a more democratic and responsible form of government. These rebellions prompted numerous reforms, including the unification of Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada. In 1857, a permanent capital for the province was needed, and Ottawa was chosen. Ten years later, Queen Victoria signed the *British North America Act* to create the Dominion of Canada, a self-governing nation within the British Empire, established through peaceful accord and negotiation.

Archives of Ontario, C.335-0-0-0-5, Royal Portraits Collection, CA.1860



This is how the Hill likely appeared when Ottawa was chosen as capital in 1857.

»» Allegorical figures adorn many of the monuments found on Parliament Hill. These figures represent abstract ideas related to the achievements, character or principles of the person whom the monument commemorates. At the base of the monument to Queen Victoria, a young woman with windswept clothing presents a laurel wreath. Upon her head is a crown bearing the coats of arms of the provinces. This figure symbolizes the fledgling country of Canada. The figure of the lion standing next to her was included by the sculptor as a symbol of strength, guarding Canada, the flag and our national honour.



Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 991-120-3



Topley Studio, Library and Archives Canada, C-00288

## Canada's Capital

Ottawa was not always the beautiful city it is today. It was once a rough lumber town, where shanty houses lined the muddy streets. However, the city had distinct geographical advantages. It sat on the border between Canada East (Quebec) and Canada West (Ontario) and was home to both English- and French-speaking people. It was also reasonably far from the United States, against whom the British colonies in North America had fought in the War of 1812. Declared the capital of the Province of Canada in 1857, Ottawa was retained as a national capital after Confederation, 10 years later.



Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1972-26-795 (detail)

## LOOK INTO THE PAST

Imagine that it is the year 1826. Parliament Hill is a military camp called Barrack Hill. It is occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel John By and the Royal Engineers, who are building the Rideau Canal.

**22 LESTER B. PEARSON (1897–1972):  
14TH PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA,  
1963–1968**

Danek Mozdzinski, 1990

Canada’s image as a peaceful and compassionate nation was fostered at home and abroad by Lester B. Pearson. Prior to becoming prime minister, Pearson was an architect of the United Nations (UN) as well as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In 1957, he won a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to create the UN peacekeeping force. His abilities as a leader and moderator enabled his minority government to establish the Canada Pension Plan, universal health care, and Royal Commissions to explore bilingualism, biculturalism and the status of women.



This monument captures Pearson’s casual and friendly nature.



**A FLAG OF OUR OWN**

Since the arrival of the first explorers from France in the 16th century, many different flags have been used to represent Canada. As the centennial of Confederation (1967) approached, Parliament increased its efforts to choose a new, distinctly Canadian flag. After years of debate and more than 300 passionate speeches in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Pearson rallied support for a flag — on February 15, 1965, the Maple Leaf was officially unfurled. Over the last 50-plus years, that flag has become a recognizable symbol throughout the world.

The design of Canada’s flag is linked to Canadian history and culture. Red and white were proclaimed Canada’s national colours by King George V in 1921. The maple leaf has served as a symbol of Canada since the 1700s, and a red maple leaf has been used to identify Canadian Olympic athletes since 1904.

**CONTINUE YOUR DISCOVERY**

Make exploring the grounds of Parliament Hill just the start of your discovery. Here’s how!

ACTIVITIES	SPRING/SUMMER	FALL/WINTER
Guided tour of the Centre Block*	Mid-May to June 30 Weekdays: 9 a.m. to 7:20 p.m. Weekends: 9 a.m. to 4:20 p.m. July 2 to Labour Day Daily: 9 a.m. to 4:20 p.m.	September to mid-May Visit <a href="http://parl.gc.ca/vis">parl.gc.ca/vis</a> for more information.
Guided tour of the East Block	July 2 to Labour Day Daily: 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.	—
Outdoor guided tours	June 23 to Labour Day	—
Carillon recital by the Dominion Carillonneur	April to June Weekdays only: noon to 12:15 p.m. July and August Weekdays only: 11 a.m. to noon	—
Public galleries of the Senate and House of Commons	When Parliament is sitting	When Parliament is sitting
Changing the Guard ceremony	End of June to end of August	—
Memorial Chamber and observation deck of the Peace Tower*	Mid-May to June 30 Weekdays: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Weekends: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. July 2 to Labour Day Daily: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	September to mid-May Visit <a href="http://parl.gc.ca/vis">parl.gc.ca/vis</a> for more information.
Canada Day celebrations	July 1	—
Northern Lights (Sound and light show)	July 9 to Labour Day	—
Christmas Lights	—	Beginning of December to beginning of January

\*Subject to change without notice.



## NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL FLAGS OF CANADA



Canada



Newfoundland and Labrador



Nova Scotia



Prince Edward Island



New Brunswick



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Ontario



Manitoba



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British Columbia



Nunavut



Northwest Territories



Yukon

### Information

Visits to the Parliament Buildings are subject to change without notice.  
For more information and to plan your visit, go to [parl.gc.ca/vis](http://parl.gc.ca/vis)  
or call 1-866-599-4999.

For general information, drop by the Capital Information Kiosk  
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or visit the Canadian Heritage website at [canada.ca/capital-of-canada](http://canada.ca/capital-of-canada).

To download a mobile tour app for Parliament Hill and  
Confederation Boulevard, go to [canada.ca/capital-mobile-applications](http://canada.ca/capital-mobile-applications).

*Cette publication est également disponible en français.*

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Canada

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, OUR COUNTRY'S HIGHEST COURT

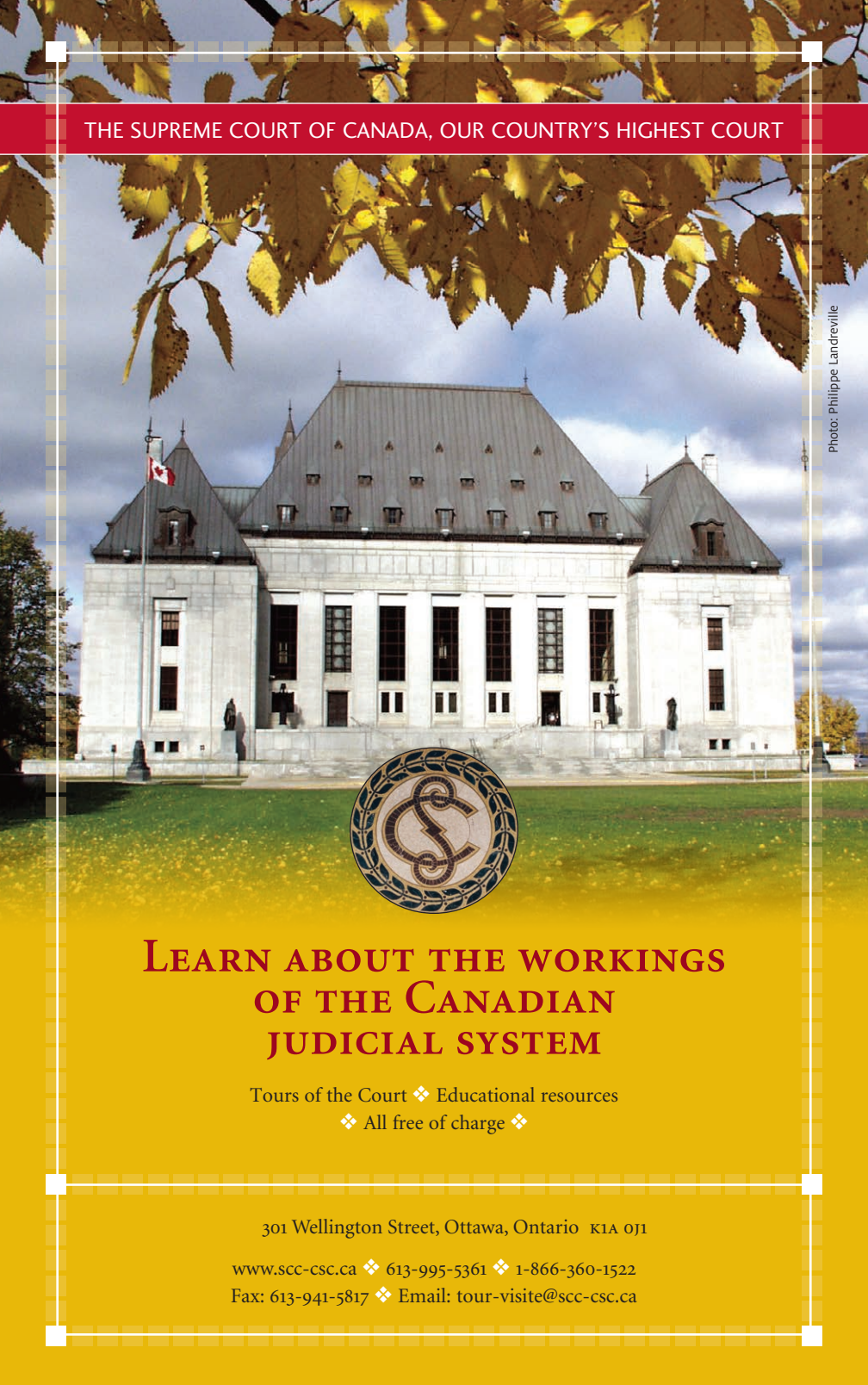


Photo: Philippe Landreville

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July 9 to September 3, 2018

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- September, 9 p.m.

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