Using our museum’s virtual tour, you will explore the history of Ottawa, discovering the objects, people, and stories that tell the tale of our city’s growth from wilderness to bustling capital city.

As you travel back in time, exploring our city’s past, remember to look carefully at the displays and artefacts you find; use all the tools available to you to move from floor to floor; and have as much fun as you can – all the while learning as much as you can, of course!

Follow the paths laid out on each floor, and see what you can discover...

1. When the Rideau Canal was being built, the workers needed a place to store all their building materials. As you can see on this plaque, the Commissariat (the name of the building where the Bytown Museum is today) was built to do just that in 1827.

   **TRUE or FALSE**

   The Commissariat is the oldest stone building in Ottawa?

2. The Commissariat was used to store many everyday building materials, but also contained a vault to secure some more precious items. The walls of the vault are:

   A) 6 feet thick  B) 3 feet thick  C) 2 feet thick  D) 9 feet thick

3. Two of the important items stored safely inside the vault were gunpowder and money. Which do you think was kept in the barrels?

Head back to where you started, and take the stairs up to the second floor.
5. To help with the construction of the Rideau Canal Lt. Col. John By hired several contractors. To thank them for their help Lt. Col. By gave them a silver cup like this one here. What is this cup called?

6. There were no big trucks or electrical tools available for the workers on the canal. Here we see some examples of hand tools they used. Can you pick out and name two of them?

7. After the construction of the Rideau Canal, Bytown became known as an important center for the lumber industry. Lumberjacks would go to the forest to cut down trees and log drivers would use the Ottawa River to transport those logs to places as far as Montreal, and Quebec City. In the corner you’ll find a portrait of one of the most important figures in the Bytown lumber trade, whose business was so successful, he even supplied the lumber used to build the Parliament buildings! What is this “lumber baron’s” name?

8. Just like working on the Rideau Canal, being a log driver or lumberjack was dangerous work. Log drivers would float down river along with the logs that were being transported, either to be sold off, or made into products at a sawmill or paper mill. To make sure they could step from log to log on the river without slipping and falling in, they wore special spiked boots, a pair of which you see on display here. What were these boots known as?

In 1855, Bytown was officially renamed as “Ottawa”.
Head up the stairs to the third floor to find out more about this new city’s history…
9. Ottawa has had many characters as Mayor over the years. Often, the Mayors would be gifted the chairs they used at City Council once they left office. Which mayor did this chair belong to?

10. Which long-serving Queen of Great Britain had the final say on Ottawa being chosen as the capital city of Canada?

Q  E  N
__  I  C  __  R  __  A

11. The Confederation of Canada came to be when the British colonies of Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined to form a new country. In what year was the first “Dominion Day” (now called Canada Day) celebrated?

12. If you take a look up, you’ll see quite a big flag hanging on the wall. This flag was flying on Canada’s Parliament in 1916. It was recovered after a fire tore through Parliament that year. Think carefully; is this Canada’s flag today?

13. The First World War ended in November, 1918. As the capital of Canada, Ottawa saw much celebrating when this news reached the city.

TRUE or FALSE
Ottawa was the first Canadian city to be notified of the end of World War One?

Congratulations on becoming a Bytown Museum HISTORY EXPLORER!
We hope you enjoyed discovering Ottawa’s history