

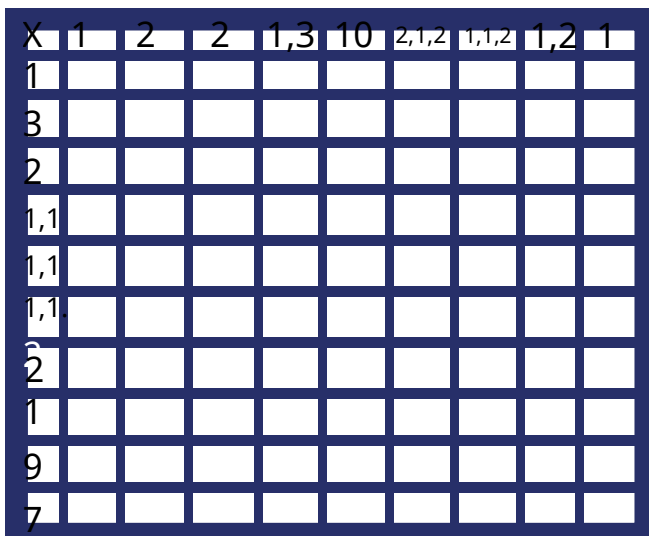


## Transportation History In Prescott

Prescott enjoyed a natural advantage in its location at a strategic spot on the St' Lawrence River. It stood at the headwaters of the Great Lakes and from it down to Montreal was a series of rapids that necessitated goods and people being transferred between smaller and larger boats able to navigate these waters. As a result the forwarding trade gave impetus to Prescott's growth in the early days before the canals were completed on the St. Lawrence.

By mid century, the railways arrived, first one linking Prescott to Ottawa in 1854 and then the following year the linking of Montreal to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway which opened a station in Prescott. The railway to Ottawa was eventually taken over by the CPR and for many years the train station and rail yards at the waterfront just in front of Fort Wellington were a busy place especially for freight handling between Canada and the US. Railcar ferry boats operated year round to transport lumber, coal and other commodities across the river. One specialty trade was the silk trade from the Orient which passed through Prescott on its way to New York City. The silk trains were accorded top priority and security, as their cargo was worth millions of dollars in each train load.

Towards the latter part of the 19th century, tourists were attracted to the steamships that could navigate the rapids down from Prescott to Montreal. The day trip became known as "shooting the rapids" and passengers embarked at the CPR docks on ships such as the Rapid Prince, which operated until 1949. By the 1960's the car had become a primary form of transport for families and to accommodate the increased traffic between Montreal and Toronto the 401 highway was opened to replace the old number 2 highway which had existed from the earliest times of settlement. The expressway was opened in sections over a period of years and in 1962 the ribbon was cut at Prescott which opened the section from Brockville to Iroquois



### Nonogram Rules

1. The puzzle represents a field divided into rows and columns.
2. Numbers near the rows and columns provide clues for which squares to fill in.
3. The numbers indicate the length of consecutive colored squares in that row or column.
4. Shaded cells must be indicated by both row and column clues.
5. A pair of numbers indicates 2 groups of shaded squares, with at least one blank square between them