

Some detail about the visit

- Landed in St. John's, Newfoundland (not yet part of Canada) on July 23, 1860. During the next two months he visited the Atlantic colonies (St. John's, NL; Halifax, NS; Saint John, NB, PEI), and the Province of Canada (Quebec and Ottawa, Toronto, Ontario) as well as many cities in the USA.
- Evergreen boughs and floral wreaths, red-white-and-blue bunting and flags, patriotic banners and triumphal arches—all these and more were prepared so that drab streets might become magnificent thoroughfares.
- Grand avenues, civic monuments, and triumphal arches, which define the ceremonial spaces of the world's great cities, were largely absent in these British provinces.
- Spruce and other evergreen boughs provided a ready means to alter the appearance of a town and set the stage for the festivities. No matter how small, no matter how poor, each hamlet and town could adorn itself in nature's best dress.
- No aspect of the decorations gained as much press attention as the ceremonial arches, which were raised in honour of the prince in every town he visited. Even the smallest hamlets, passed through by the royal party in a flash, welcomed him with at least one evergreen arch. Cities vied to outdo their rivals by constructing either more arches or bigger, more impressive ones.
- In New York, the Prince was received with several parades and an exclusive ball at the Academy of Music. In Washington, he was President James Buchanan's guest in the White House.
- Lots of people took advantage of the Royal Visit to make a fast buck by selling stuff like special caps, hats, commemorative medals and even a *Prince of Wales biscuit* cut in the shape of the Prince.
- Many places arranged a *general illumination* that involved lighting up an evening, festivity with candles, gas jets and oil lanterns, often costing an enormous amount of time, effort and money.
- Rain dogged the Prince and his suite everywhere they went.
- The Prince attended a Regatta on the Ottawa River. Accounts of the time say: The course was long—a mile down the river and back. All the races were hotly contested.. Red-shirted lumbermen outnumbered the rest but Algonquins in traditional dress prevailed in many of the competitions. "*Six Indians of the Allejounquin tribe*" declared the Times, "*distanced the best crews and canoes of the lumbermen beyond all chance of doubt.*" The Ottawa Citizen said "*In the third race the struggle was mainly between two canoes and well they contested for the prize. They were stern and stern over a great part of the race. At last the canoe of Puck Ne Watick, with an Indian crew, crept ahead and won.*" The Prince watched the regatta from a Royal barge. When the Prince clapped, 20,000 spectators observing from the top of the cliffs applauded thunderously. "*This put life into the exhausted contestants, who panting and gasping, reached their goal.*" The event was open to canoes of four or six paddles. but only craft that had participated in the aquatic reception of the prince were eligible for cash prizes.