



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF
NATIONAL PARKS
IN CANADA

SCALE OF MILES
100 50 0 100 200 300

REFERENCE
National Parks
Main Highways
Main Railways

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

(Nineteen in number, with a total area of 12,403 square miles)

- Banff, Alberta.**—Mountain playground, typical example of Central Rockies. Massive ranges, ice-fields, and glaciers. Contains famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Winter sports centre. Big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.
- Buffalo, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure near Wainwright. Home of national buffalo herd numbering 3,000 head; also moose, deer, wapiti, yak, and hybrids. Established 1908; area, 197.5 square miles.
- Cape Breton Highlands, Nova Scotia.**—Typical example of rugged coastline of Cape Breton Island with mountain background. Remarkable seascapes visible from motor road. Established 1936; area, approximately 390 square miles.
- Elk Island, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure; contains 2,000 buffalo, also moose, deer, and wapiti. Recreational area. Established 1911; area, 51.2 square miles.
- Fort Anne, Nova Scotia.**—National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal. Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal. Historical Museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.
- Fort Beauséjour, New Brunswick.**—National Historic Park near Sackville. Site of French fort erected prior to 1755. Historical Museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.
- Georgian Bay Islands, Ontario.**—Thirty islands in Georgian Bay archipelago. Recreational area. Unique limestone formations and caves on Flowerpot Island. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.
- Glacier, British Columbia.**—Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flora, and subterranean caves. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.
- Jasper, Alberta.**—Immense mountain wilderness of majestic peaks, broad valleys and beautiful, coloured lakes on eastern slope of Rockies. Big game sanctuary and alpine playground. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.
- Kootenay, British Columbia.**—Mountain park enclosing Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway. Deep canyons, remarkable valleys, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.
- Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia.**—Alpine plateau formed by summit of Mount Revelstoke on western slope of Selkirk Mountains. Reached by spectacular motor highway. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.
- Nemiskam, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure containing more than 300 pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.
- Point Pelee, Ontario.**—Most southerly mainland point in Canada. Recreational area with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.
- Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.**—Forested lakeland of northwestern Canada. Remarkable water highway system. Interesting fauna. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.
- Prince Edward Island.**—Coastline strip twenty-five miles in length on north shore of Prince Edward Island. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1936; area, approximately 7 square miles.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA—Concluded

- Riding Mountain, Manitoba.**—Rolling woodland, with crystal lakes, on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Big game sanctuary. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.
- St. Lawrence Islands, Ontario.**—Mainland reservation and thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" of St. Lawrence River. Recreational areas. Established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.
- Waterton Lakes, Alberta.**—Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground of unusual charm on east slope of Rockies. Fine motor drives and trails. Varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.
- Yoho, British Columbia.**—Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies. Famed Yoho Valley with numerous waterfalls. Kicking Horse Valley. Emerald and O'Hara Lakes. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES WITH MUSEUMS

- Fortress of Louisburg, Nova Scotia.**—Situated three miles south of Louisburg, Cape Breton Island. Built by the French between 1720-40, as strategic military and naval post. Its capture by the British in 1758 preceded the transfer of Canada from French to British rule. Picturesque ruins have been partly excavated and a historical museum erected. Site acquired 1923-28; area, 328 acres.
- Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, Quebec.**—Situated thirteen miles south of St. Johns in Richelieu River. Formed advance post for protection against attacks from Indians and other invaders. Island fortified by French before 1759. Rebuilt by British in 1812-27. Fortifications in fine state of preservation. Contains historical museum. Site acquired 1921; area 150 acres.
- Fort Chambly, Chambly Canton, Quebec.**—Situated twenty miles southeast of Montreal. Built of wood by French in 1665 as a defence against Iroquois. Rebuilt of stone in 1709-11 to resist advance of English. Captured by United States forces in 1775 and interior burned in 1776. Restored in 1777 and abandoned in 1880. Ruins of three walls well preserved. Contains historical museum. Site acquired 1921; area 2½ acres.
- Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ontario.**—Constructed in 1812-13 as main post for defence of communication between Kingston and Montreal. Contains large blockhouse and other buildings within palisade and well preserved earthworks; also historical museum. Site acquired 1922; area 8½ acres.