

FORT ANNE
NATIONAL PARK
NOVA SCOTIA

FORT ANNE NATIONAL PARK
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
HON. T. A. CRERAR, *Minister* - CHARLES CAMSELL, *Deputy Minister*

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
R. A. GIBSON, *Director*

NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
F. H. H. WILLIAMSON, *Controller*

OTTAWA, CANADA



THE ENTRANCE TO FORT ANNE NATIONAL PARK

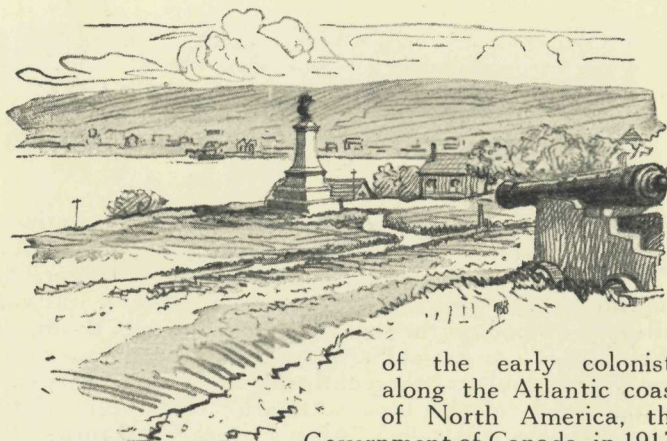
FORT ANNE NATIONAL PARK



OF all the historic sites on the North American continent that of Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, is undoubtedly one of the most notable. Before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock a thriving village had stood on the shores of the Annapolis Basin, the "Port Royal", or Royal Harbour of the French; one of the first vessels built on the continent had unfolded its sails to the winds of the broad Atlantic; the waters of the nearby stream now called "Allen's Creek" had turned the wheels of the first mill constructed in North America; and the pioneers of agriculture in the New World had reaped the first harvests of cereals and roots taken from the soil of Canada.

Here also the first social club, "The Order of Good Time", had been formed, while the surrounding hills had echoed the first notes of poetic song and witnessed the performance of the first play written and staged in North America. De Monts, Champlain, and Poutrincourt, the early founders of the colony, and Lescarbot, its literary genius, had passed on to other spheres of life or labour when the *Mayflower* landed its precious cargo on the Massachusetts coast in 1620, but in later years it was from that colony Nicholson was to draw his chief support in the action that resulted in the final capture of Port Royal. Vetch, Mascarene, and other notables followed Nicholson, and their names are indelibly stamped upon the early history of Nova Scotia. Annapolis Royal, too, saw the departure of 1,600 Acadians in the Expulsion of 1755, so strikingly pictured in Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Impressed by the great historical importance of the ruins of Fort Anne, not only to Canadians but to the descendants



GRANVILLE FERRY
from the RAMPARTS

of the early colonists along the Atlantic coast of North America, the Government of Canada, in 1917, set aside the military works and grounds comprising an area of approximately 31 acres, as Fort Anne National Park. The grounds have been kept in order, the old magazines repaired, and a large building known for years as the Officers' Quarters, which contains the administrative offices and a historical museum, has been restored. Thousands now visit the park museum and grounds each year.

First Settlement

The first appearance of the French in the vicinity was in 1604, when Champlain, Poutrincourt, and de Monts entered the Annapolis Basin. Their first settlement was made on the site of Lower Granville where, in 1605, they built the Port Royal Habitation. This site is now marked by a cairn erected in 1924 by the National Parks Bureau of Canada, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and is well worth a visit. The site of the cairn is seven miles distant from the town of Annapolis Royal, on the highway leading to Port Wade and Victoria Beach.

From the time of its founding until the capitulation in 1710, Port Royal, as it was then known, experienced a chequered career. It changed hands many times between the French and the English before Colonel Francis Nicholson's forces from New England finally took possession. Since then it has remained under British rule. Nicholson's first act was to change the name "Port Royal" to "Annapolis Royal" in honour of the then reigning sovereign of England, Queen Anne.

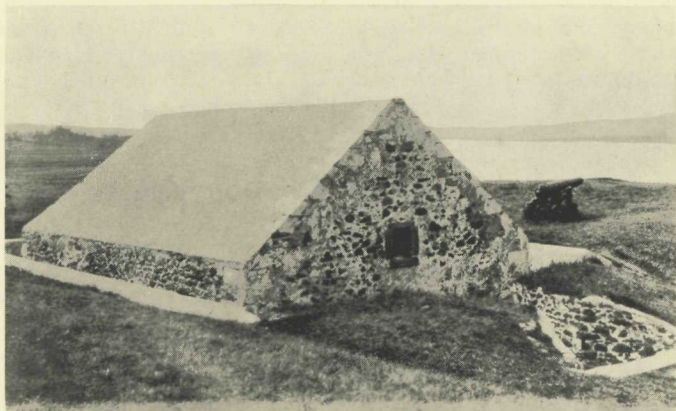
The Struggle for Possession

The long struggle between the English and the French for the possession of Port Royal began in 1613, when an expedition headed by Captain Samuel Argall of Jamestown, Virginia, captured and burned the "Habitation". Argall, however, spared the mill and barns, and it is believed that many of the inhabitants later returned to rebuild their homes.

In 1621 Sir William Alexander obtained from King James I of England a charter to New Scotland (Acadia). From this charter, written in Latin, the words "Nova Scotia" made their first appearance in the history of Canada. The Scottish settlers sent over by Alexander under the command of his son arrived in 1629 and built what was known as the Scotch Fort, adjacent to the site of the "Habitation". Alexander's charter was revoked in 1631 by King Charles I, who gave instructions "to demolish the fort that was builded there by your son, and to remove all the people, goods, ordnance, ammunition, cattle and other things belonging to the colony." The ruins of the Scotch Fort are still traceable, and to this Scottish settlement Nova Scotia is indebted for its name, its flag and its arms.

Under the provisions of the Treaty of St-Germain-en-Laye in 1632, Acadia passed back to the French. Isaac de Razilly was sent out from France as Governor, and he established a settlement and built a small fort at the mouth of the La Have River. Following de Razilly's death, Charles de Menou, Seigneur d'Aulnay de Charnisay,

who had accompanied de Razilly to Acadia as lieutenant, removed the settlers from La Have to Port Royal, where he built a fort on the site of the present Fort Anne. Traces of d'Aulnay's fort are still visible.



POWDER MAGAZINE, BASTION DE BERRY

As lieutenant governor, d'Aulnay had been given jurisdiction over Port Royal and La Have, while Charles Amador de la Tour was in charge of Fort La Tour, a trading post near the mouth of the St. John River. Differences between d'Aulnay and La Tour developed into hostilities, and through d'Aulnay's influence, La Tour was banished from Acadia. D'Aulnay died in 1650, and the following year La Tour returned as governor. In 1653 La Tour married d'Aulnay's widow.

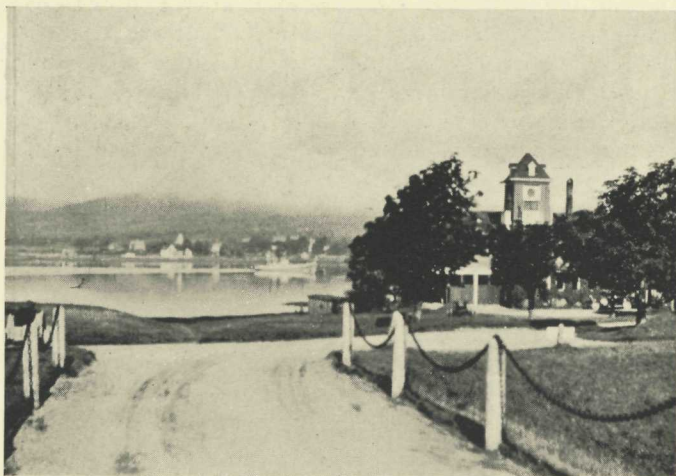
In 1654, Colonel Robert Sedgwick, in command of an expedition from New England, captured Port Royal in the name of Oliver Cromwell. However, in 1667, by the Treaty of Breda, Acadia was again returned to France.

With an expedition fitted out in Boston, Sir William Phipps in 1690 captured Port Royal. Piratical craft

pillaged the town a few months later. Returning to Port Royal in November of the same year, Villebon, the governor, found the English flag flying but no soldiers around, and took possession of the town and country in the name of the King of France. Acadia was formally returned to France by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Unsuccessful attacks were made on Port Royal by New England forces in 1704 and in 1707, but in 1710 Port Royal capitulated to the New England forces under Colonel Francis Nicholson, and ever since has remained a British possession.

Later Attacks

Annapolis Royal, as it was now called, was to suffer further attacks. In 1711 Indians and Acadians under Abbe



VIEW OF NORTH MOUNTAIN FROM FORT ANNE

..... "aloft on the mountains
Sea-fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the mighty
Atlantic
Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their station
descended."

—Longfellow ("Evangeline")

Gaulin unsuccessfully attacked the fort, and in 1724 an assault on the town was made by a party of Indians. Again in July, 1744, Indians laid siege to the fort, and in September of the same year French and Indians under du Vivier moved against the town. In 1745 Marin led a small force of Indians and French against the fort but later retired. Annapolis was threatened by de Ramezay in 1746 and in 1781 was raided and plundered by American privateers.

The Present Fort Anne

Fort Anne today is the outgrowth of two French fortifications built on the same site, with later additions by the English. It consists of a square earthwork of four bastions connected by curtains. The western curtain contains a "postern"* with a "caponniere"† and traces of a "tenaille"‡ between this curtain and the western ravelin, where, at one time, there was a battery of twelve guns. It is not clear whether these guns were all mounted on the ravelin or on the outwork surrounding it. There are two other ravelins showing gun positions, one defending the southern and one the eastern curtain. These latter two appear to be of a later date as they are not shown on the plan of the fort when it was taken from the French.

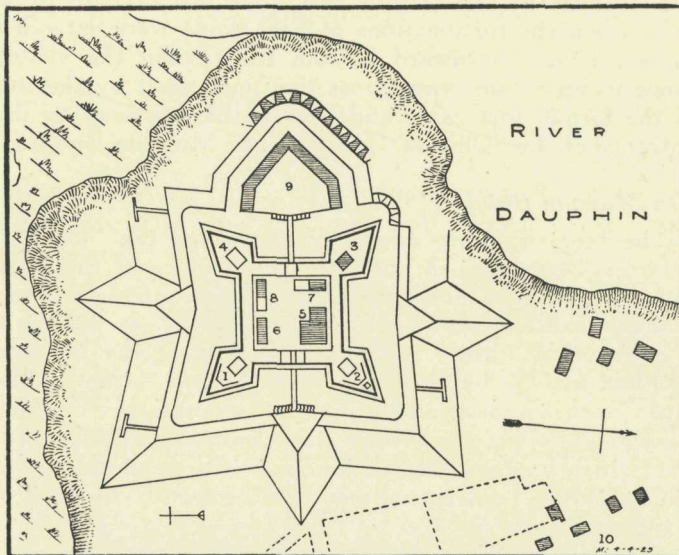
A dry ditch or moat surrounds these works and is in turn enclosed by a covered way and glacis. The eastern curtain connecting with the bastion Dauphin (the north bastion) and the bastion du Roy (the east bastion) contained the gateway, the scene of the surrender of 1710. The eastern curtain has now disappeared but the foundations of the gates themselves were uncovered during restoration work in 1935. The importance of these gates ceased with the building of the eastern ravelin. The main

* Postern—a covered passage under a rampart leading to a ditch.

† Caponniere—a protected passage in a fortification.

‡ Tenaille—an outwork or rampart.

portion of Fort Anne was built under the direction of a French military engineer named Labat, during the life-time of Vauban, the great French military engineer, and in accordance with his principles of fortifications.



PLAN OF THE PRESENT FORT WHEN CAPTURED

From the first British plan of Annapolis Royal, drawn to illustrate Nicholson's account of the siege and surrender, in 1710. The "River Dauphin" is now the Annapolis River.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURE

1. Bastion du Roy; in it a large storehouse for provision and a small cavalier.
2. Bastion Dauphin; in it a bakehouse, a smith's forge and a small cavalier.
3. Bastion de Bourgogne; in it a powder magazine and over that a magazine for small arms.
4. Bastion de Berry; in it a powder magazine.
5. A large house for lodging part of the garrison and over it a dry store.
6. The Governor's house.
7. The Lieut.-Governor's house.
8. The chapel.
9. A Detached Bastion with a battery of twelve guns to defend the River Dauphin.
10. The several houses and inclosures of the inhabitants.

Visitors who enter the park by motor proceed via the re-opened driveway, following its course through the remains of the glacis and parapet that protected the covered way, then over the stone arched bridge that crosses the moat to the east ravelin, one of the last ravelins to be built when the fortifications of Fort Anne were extended eastward and southward. From the ravelin the visitor proceeds on a causeway across the inner moat by the site of the former fort gates and follows the driveway to the entrance of the "Officers' Quarters", or Museum Building.

The Museum Building

The large building originally known as the "Officers' Quarters" contains, in addition to the office of the Park Superintendent, a museum housing many interesting and valuable exhibits pertaining to early Acadia, as well as a fine historical library. The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1797 by Edward, Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria, and great-great-grandfather of King George VI, while the former was Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America, with headquarters at Halifax. The cornerstone may now be seen in the wall of the Ship Room.

In 1935 the building was completely restored and renovated with the object of making it as fire-proof as possible. The original wood siding which formed the exterior of the building was replaced with a concrete plaster which reproduces the effect of the original walls, new entrances were provided, and the three tall chimneys which for years have been such a striking feature, were rebuilt. The original layout of the rooms has been preserved, and where interior woodwork and other fittings were replaced the original designs were faithfully reproduced.

The main floor of the Museum Building is occupied by the administrative offices, the library, and the museum

proper. The latter is divided into rooms arranged in a historical sequence commencing with the discovery of Port Royal by the French in 1604, and continuing through the periods described as Queen Anne, Acadian, Loyalist and Garrison. On the other floors are rooms devoted to the Great War, Maps, Ships, Indians, Natural History and miscellaneous exhibits.



THE RESTORED "OFFICERS' QUARTERS" AND MUSEUM

The Museum is open to visitors on week days from 9.30 a.m. to noon, and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. On Sunday the hours are from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Tour of the Museum

An inspection of the Museum is usually commenced in the Entrance or Main Hall, where the history of Port Royal-Annapolis Royal is described in heraldry. Coats-of-arms, all of which have been done by hand, line the walls

Page eleven

on both sides, commencing with those of de Monts and Poutrincourt. Heraldic arms of British sovereigns from Queen Anne to the present day, as well as those of the town of Annapolis Royal, the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Dominion of Canada are also included.



A CORNER OF THE PORT ROYAL ROOM

The Port Royal Room

From the Main Hall visitors enter the Port Royal Room, which contains exhibits relating to the history of Port Royal from 1604-05, the period of its discovery and first settlement, to the date of its final capture by Nicholson in 1710. Among the interesting exhibits in the Port Royal Room is a model of the Port Royal or Champlain's "Habitation"; the official flag of France at the time of the French settlement in Nova Scotia; the flag of Nova Scotia, dating from the Scottish settlement; the original line drawing, "The Order of Good Time" by C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A.; a photostat copy of "Neptune's Theatre", also by Jefferys; a bronze tablet commemorating the 300th an-

niversary of the granting of the Charter of New Scotland (Nova Scotia) in 1621; a tablet commemorating "Neptune's Theatre"; and a tablet honouring the memory of Louis Hebert, the first apothecary of Acadia.



THE QUEEN ANNE ROOM

The Queen Anne Room

From the Port Royal Room entry is made into the Queen Anne Room, where the history of Port Royal and its associations is continued. Here may be viewed a portrait in oils of Queen Anne, a copy of the original by John Closterman which hangs in the National Portrait Gallery of London, England; a copy of the Union flag hoisted over Fort Anne when it was captured during the reign of Queen Anne in 1710; a modern copy of a piece of furniture of the Queen Anne period which contains, among

other interesting things, a document bearing Queen Anne's signature, and a volume of almanacs for the year 1703 which was a personal possession of Queen Anne and which is decorated with thirteen impressions of Her Majesty's cipher. Other exhibits include cases of coins and pieces of ancient armour.

The Acadian Room

From the Queen Anne Room visitors are escorted into the Acadian Room. This room contains furniture and other exhibits which recall the tragic expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. Objects of interest include hand-made chairs, a cradle and rug; a fireplace with crane and cooking utensils; old pictures; a small spinning wheel and old flint-lock muskets. The ceiling, walls and floor of the room were taken from an old Acadian home. The ceiling and walls are white, the woodwork blue, and the floor yellow.



THE ACADIAN ROOM

The Pre-Loyalist-Loyalist Room

Following an inspection of the Acadian Room visitors are conducted into the Pre-Loyalist-Loyalist Room. This room contains many objects of interest, including a clock made in Annapolis about one hundred years ago by Messrs. Butler and Henderson; a mahogany cheese wagon carved from a solid block; a pair of "Ceres" andirons, one of which dates back to 1760. It was ploughed up from the



FIREPLACE IN THE PRE-LOYALIST-LOYALIST ROOM

ground near Annapolis Royal, and a duplicate was made by the Carron Company of Falkirk, Scotland, the original manufacturers, in 1923. Other exhibits include an old cello; an old piano—the first brought to Annapolis Royal—and two types of spinning wheels.

The Garrison Room

The next room visited is the Garrison Room, which relates to the history of Fort Anne and Annapolis Royal from the date of its capture by Nicholson in 1710 until the



PICTURES IN THE GARRISON ROOM HONOURING THE MEMORY
OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS

last British garrison was withdrawn in 1854. Interesting objects include the key of the Fort surrendered by the French Governor, Subercase, in 1710; a portrait of Paul Mascarene, who mounted the first British guard of Fort Anne in 1710, and who was prominent in the history of Annapolis Royal from that time until 1749, when Halifax became the provincial capital; a portrait of General Sir Fenwick Williams, hero of Kars, who was a son of one of the officers of the garrison in Annapolis Royal, where he was born and spent his early life; a coloured print depicting the defence of Kars in the Crimean War, 1855; a belt buckle which belonged to Williams; a fine steel engraving showing Williams and his officers leaving Kars; allied flags of the Crimean War; four swords of that period; a model of the Fort Anne blockhouse which was torn down in 1882 and a drawing of the same.

The Anteroom

The anteroom serves as a waiting room for visitors and contains numerous objects of interest. Above the fireplace is a bronze tablet presented by the 1st Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Volunteers (40th Foot) to mark the birthplace of the regiment on August 25, 1717; badges and buttons of this regiment; an old flint-lock musket marked 9 B. Annapolis M; and a number of pictures and portraits.

The Library

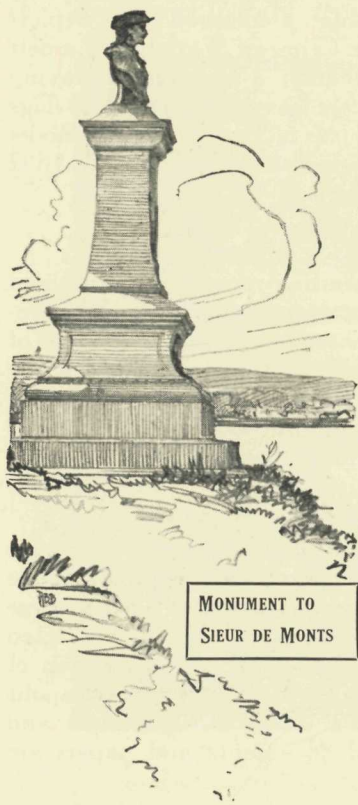
The Library consists of two rooms joined by a wide arched opening, each of which contains a fireplace. Above the mantel of one is a fine steel engraving of King George III, during whose reign the building was first erected (1797-98). The library contains a very fine collection of books relating to the history of Port Royal—Annapolis Royal, including copies of the works of Champlain and Lescarbot. A number of old documents and papers are also preserved in the library.

Tour of the Grounds

With the exception of the Museum Building, one of the most interesting objects observed within the grounds is the shaft raised to the memory of Lieutenant-General Timothe Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, the pioneer of civilization in the New World. This monument was placed by the Canadian Government in 1904, the tercentenary of the discovery and exploration of the Annapolis River and of

the founding of the first white settlement in North America—north of the Gulf of Mexico. The motto thereon reads, "Genus Immortale Manet" (from Virgil—"The immortal line in sure succession reigns").

Fifty yards farther along the covered way one comes to a sun dial of New Hampshire granite erected in 1918 in memory of George Vaughan, who served as a volunteer under Colonel Francis Nicholson in the expedition for the reduction of Port Royal in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1710, and who was afterwards, 1715-17, Lieutenant-Governor of his native colony of New Hampshire. The motto on the dial proper is the Scottish proverb, "Time tries a'".



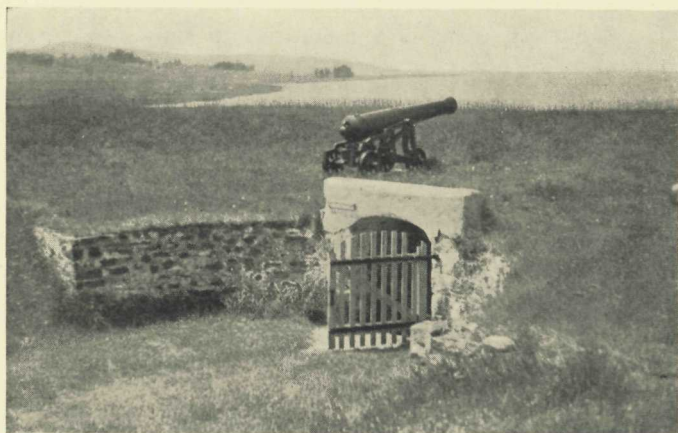
Following the path along the covered way a point is reached from which the visitor may look down over the embankment on the ruins of one bastion of the fort built about 1635 by d'Aulnay, and demolished sixty years later to make way for the more extensive defences now called "Fort Anne", and further on can be seen the Vetch Memorial, with its interesting inscription to Samuel Vetch, Adjutant-General of Nicholson's force.

Beyond that again is a memorial to Paul Mascarene, who, following the capture of Port Royal in 1710 by the British forces under Nicholson, took "possession of it in mounting the first guard". For the next forty years Mascarene served in the garrison at Annapolis Royal, where his tact in dealing with the Acadians was largely responsible for their much-desired neutrality in the face of French attacks. His vigour and foresight in strengthening a weak garrison and repairing the tottering defences also made possible the repulse of attacks on the fort by the French in 1744 and 1746, thereby saving Acadia for the British.



The powder magazines in the bastions de Berry and de Bourgogne (the south and west bastions) have been kept in fairly good repair and are very interesting to visitors. They are open daily from 9.30 a.m. until 4.30 p.m.

The bakehouse and smith's forge which were in the bastion Dauphin (the north bastion) have been removed and on their site a British blockhouse was built of squared



ENTRANCE TO MAGAZINE, BASTION DE BOURGOGNE

oak timbers, suitable for occupation by a garrison of sixty men. Unfortunately, it was allowed to fall to ruin and was removed in 1882. A model of this blockhouse may be seen in the Garrison Room of the museum. The site of the blockhouse is now occupied by a bandstand.

The site of the old well on the other side of the driveway is now occupied by a dry well with sweep and bucket attachment.

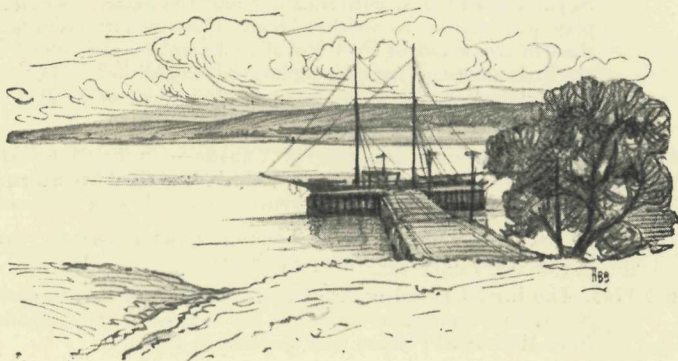
The wooden storehouse that at one time stood in the bastion du Roy (the east bastion) has been replaced by one built of stone and concrete.

Small sign posts indicate the positions where other buildings once stood. From the museum the motor driveway passes by the old well, the bandstand (on the site of the old blockhouse), over another stone arched bridge across the moat to the covered way, through the parapet, by de Monts' monument, down the glacis, between two field guns that saw service in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, to St. George Street.

The arch that supports the bomb-proof roof of the magazine in the Bastion de Berry was built of Cean stone brought from France in 1708. The original door is still in use, supported now by one French and one British hinge.

The cannon in position on the ramparts are British and bear the monogram of George III. They belonged to a battery established at Digby Gut during the war of 1812-14. One of the four small cannon sent to Fort Anne in 1775 is to be seen near the south entrance of the museum building. A French mortar of the date of the capture of the fort from the French is to be seen among other interesting old pieces of artillery near the museum.

Further particulars concerning Fort Anne National Park may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent.



SOME "FIRST THINGS" AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

1605. First Permanent Settlement of Europeans on this Continent north of the Spanish Settlements.
- 1606-07. First Apothecary, Louis Hebert; First Lawyer, Marc Les-carbot.
- 1606-07. The First Hydraulic Development—When the river Allain (now commonly known as "Allen's Creek") was "harnessed to operate a flour mill. Part of the old mill dam is still to be seen.
- 1606-07. The First Road Construction—Champlain says: "During the winter, in order not to be idle, I undertook to construct a road along the edge of the woods leading to a little river I got on so well that in a short time I had cleared it it is nearly two thousand paces long and served as our promenade under the shade of the trees I had left standing on both sides."
- 1606-07. The First Gardens.
- 1606-07. The First Social Club, the Order of Good Time (*l'Ordre de Bon-Temps*)—Champlain says: "We spent the winter very pleasantly, and had good fare by means of the Order of Good Time which I established, and which everybody found beneficial to his health, and more profitable than all sorts of medicine we might have used."
- 1606-07. The First Play—"Neptune's Theatre," written by Marc Les-carbot, a Parisian lawyer, who spent the year 1606-07 at Port Royal and was most enthusiastic about the place. The little play was written to welcome home Poutrincourt (who was then in command of Port Royal), Champlain and others of the little company from an exploratory expedition. The play was enacted on the water in front of the fort or habitation on November 14, 1606.
1610. The First Recorded Baptism in Canada—On St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1610, the old Indian chief Membertou and members of his family, twenty-one in all, were baptized.
1721. The First Court Administering English Common Law in what is now Canada sat at Annapolis Royal.
- 1605-1749. The First Capital of Acadia and Nova Scotia—Annapolis Royal had the honour of being the capital of the province from 1605 until Halifax was founded in 1749.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

(Twenty in number, with a total area of 12,525 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 5,000 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 458 square miles.
- Elk Island, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure contains 1,500 buffalo, also moose, deer and wapiti. Recreational area. Established 1911; area, 51 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.

(Continued on next page)

Page twenty-three

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA (Continued)

- Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia.**—Alpine plateau formed by summit of Mt. 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 325 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 miles in length on north shore of Prince Edward Island. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1936; area, approximately 7.6 square miles.
- 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.
- Wawaskesy, Alberta.**—Undeveloped reserve for protection of pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 54 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.

Additional information concerning the National Parks of Canada may be obtained from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OTTAWA, CANADA
1937