

**POINT PELEE
GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS
ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS
FORT MALDEN FORT WELLINGTON
NATIONAL PARKS • CANADA**



FOREWORD

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest that have been "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment." Established primarily for the preservation of the unspoiled natural landscape and for the protection of the native wildlife, they are to be "maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The discovery of mineral hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain, by engineers exploring the route for Canada's first transcontinental railway led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks system has been extended until it embraces 26 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

Although a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, some contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Others have been developed so that park visitors may more conveniently view the magnificent scenery and relax in the enjoyment of the inspirational and peaceful environment. From the sea-girt hills on the Atlantic Coast across the rivers and lakes of Central Canada to the alpine vistas of the Rockies and Selkirks, these national playgrounds provide ideal areas for nature study and for recreation.

It is the responsibility of the National Parks Service of the Lands and Development Services Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, to administer these natural areas for the enjoyment of Canada's present and future generations. By progressive stages the parks have been made more easily accessible, wildlife scientifically managed, public services provided, and accommodation and recreational facilities expanded. A staff of experienced wardens keeps constant vigilance throughout these park areas to ensure the protection of the flora and fauna, as well as the safety and convenience of park visitors. Conservation of the forests, the flowers, and the natural wildlife is their chief concern, and the co-operation of all visitors in this important work is greatly appreciated.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Service is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, nine such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

Also of historical significance was the act of linking two great national parks in Alberta and Montana to be known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Commemorating the peace that has existed for over 130 years between adjoining nations, this unspoiled area of natural beauty is symbolic of the goodwill enjoyed by these two peoples.

The National Parks of Canada are part of a great national heritage, and under careful administration will continue as a perpetual asset—undiminished by use—for all future generations.

Front Cover Photo:

Flowerpot Island

GENERAL INFORMATION

Location of Parks

There are three national parks in Ontario—Point Pelee, St. Lawrence Islands, and Georgian Bay Islands. These playgrounds are conveniently situated to provide recreation for visitors, and facilities to reach the parks are available by highway, water, and air.

Point Pelee Park is in the southwest corner of the Province, and is accessible from Leamington, on Highway No. 3.

St. Lawrence Islands Park comprises thirteen islands and one mainland area, along the ninety-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Morrisburg. The park units are served by Highway No. 2, and can be reached by boat service from nearby towns.

Georgian Bay Islands Park is in the Georgian Bay region of Lake Huron and consists of thirty islands. Beausoleil Island, the largest, is about six miles north of Midland and two miles west of Honey Harbour. These towns are served by the provincial highway system. Waterbus service is available from these and other points.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways provide service to points close to these national parks. Seaplane or amphibian aircraft can be landed near the shores of most of the areas comprising the parks.

Administration of The Parks

The national parks are administered by the National Parks Service of Canada. A resident superintendent—whose office is located in the building forming the gateway to the park—supervises the administration of Point Pelee Park. A park superintendent is stationed on Beausoleil Island, Georgian Bay Islands Park, during the summer season, which extends approximately from May 15 to September 15. His office and residence are situated on the eastern shore of the island about a mile and a half from its southern end. Flowerpot Island in Georgian Bay Islands Park, and the island units of St. Lawrence Islands Park, are in charge of individual caretakers, most of whom reside on the mainland nearby.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

As the chief purpose of Canada's national parks require that they be maintained in their natural state, all wildlife within their boundaries is carefully protected. For this reason hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are prohibited—(a minor exception to this rule exists in Point Pelee Park during a limited duck-shooting season). As the parks are game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds and their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permission.

FIRE PREVENTION

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp-fires may be kindled only at places designated for the purpose. All fires must be extinguished before being left. Persons using the park paths and trails unaccompanied by a park officer should acquaint themselves with the park regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable camp-sites and other related information.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible, and the nearest park officer notified at once. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in a hundred years.

POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK

Point Pelee National Park, established in 1918, comprises an area of six square miles on Lake Erie, and is within an hour's drive of such industrial centres as Windsor and Detroit. Along the shoreline of the park are beautiful, broad, silvery beaches, shelving gently into the inviting blue waters of the lake, which provide ideal playgrounds. Other recreational opportunities of the park include camping, hiking, fishing, and aquatic sports in summer, and skating on the big ponds in winter.

The park is a place of unusual beauty and interest, unique in supporting vegetation of a southern type, both luxurious and dense. Flora intruding from the south, and rarely discovered in northern latitudes, includes the cactus plants, red mulberry, and many other botanical species commonly found in more southern areas. The remarkable forest growth of the park includes red oak, white elm, red maple, sugar maple, silver maple, black walnut, white pine, and red cedar. Sycamore, sassafras, hackberry, and blue ash also thrive, along with basswood, ironwood, chestnut, oak, swamp white oak, black oak, white ash, and shagbark hickory. Shrubs and bushes such as choke and sandcherry, service berry, raspberry, gooseberry, juniper, bearberry, sumach, and dogwood are common. Prickly pear, a species rare in Canada, grows in open areas, and wild grape and other vines drape in primitive tangles over trees and bushes.

The park lies within one of the main routes followed by waterfowl and other birds on their northern and southern migrations and is one of the most important bird sanctuaries in Eastern Canada. Wild ducks, Canada geese, and swans all find shelter and resting places in the hundreds of acres of marshlands contained in the park. Many species of birds usually found in more southern localities, including the Carolina wren, cardinal, cerulean warbler, and blue-gray gnatcatcher are common residents or regular migrants at Point Pelee. Beautiful plumaged pheasants make their home in the park.

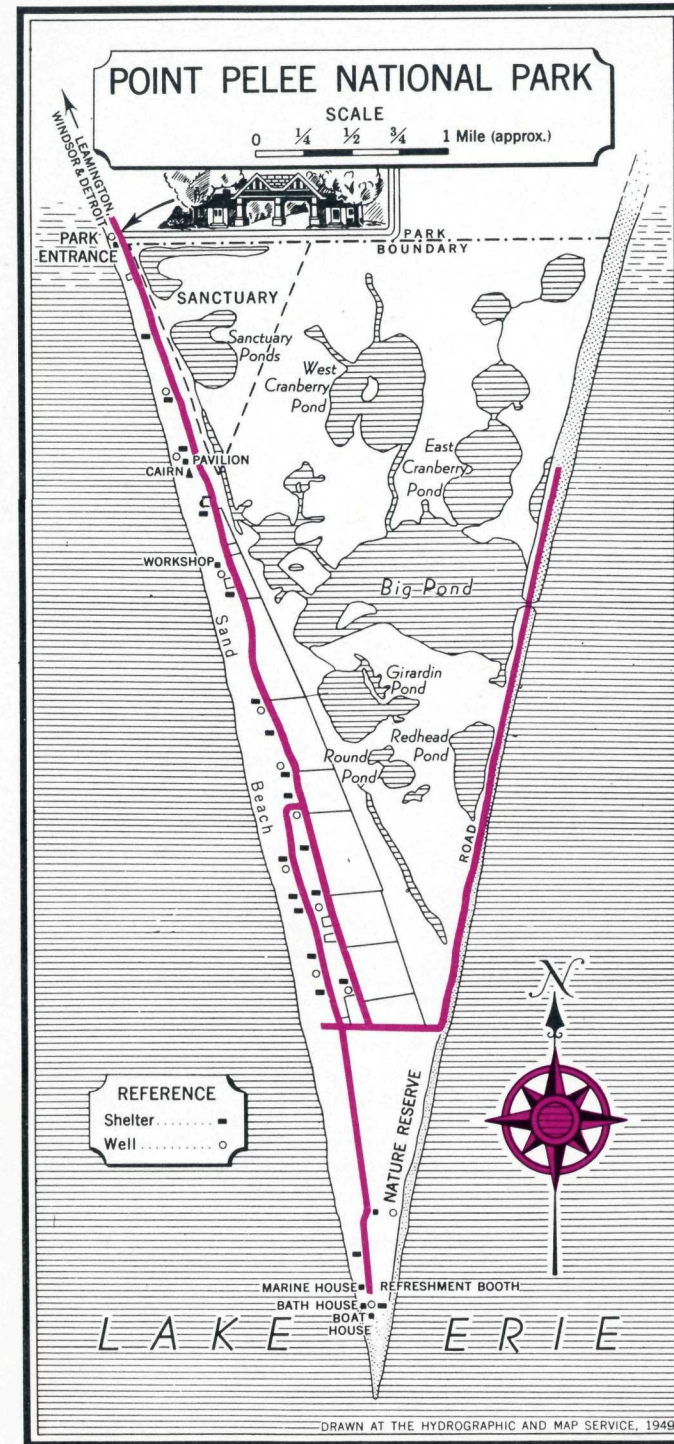
On the eastern side of the outer part of Point Pelee is a very fine tract of southern Ontario hardwood trees of great size, which, with adjacent semi-open areas, has been set aside as a Nature Preserve, in which special protection is given to the flora and fauna of the park. Those who wish to visit it should consult the Park Superintendent.

This entire park area offers naturalists, especially bird lovers and botanists, an excellent field for study. It also provides a summer and autumn playground for thousands who come to enjoy its unique opportunities for outdoor life, rest, and recreation.

Registration and Motor Licences

All motorists entering Point Pelee Park must register and secure a transient motor licence. Licences are issued for motor vehicles, not used for commercial purposes, on the following basis:—

- Single trip, automobile \$.25
Automobile with trailer attached \$.50
- Special license good for any number of trips during the year ending March 31st, which will also be honoured in Waterton Lakes, Elk Island, Prince Albert, and Riding Mountain National Parks:
Automobile \$1.00
Automobile with trailer attached \$2.00



- General licence good for entire season which will also be honoured in all national parks in Canada:
Automobile \$2.00
Automobile with trailer attached \$3.00
Licenses may also be obtained for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.
The park registration office is contained in the entrance gateway to the park.

CAMPING

Public camp-grounds, equipped with shelters, camp-stoves and other conveniences, are located within the park. The fees for camping privileges are as follows:—

- Ordinary tent, one night \$.50
- Ordinary tent, over one night and up to two weeks \$1.00
- Cabin tents or trailers, for period not exceeding two nights, per night \$.50
- Cabin tents or trailers, over two nights and up to two weeks \$2.00

NOTE: There is limited tourist accommodation on privately-owned property in and near the park.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS NATIONAL PARKS

St. Lawrence Islands Park, containing a total area of 190 acres, was established in 1914.

The islands and the mainland area which form the park, as well as the nearest points of approach, are briefly described in the following paragraphs:

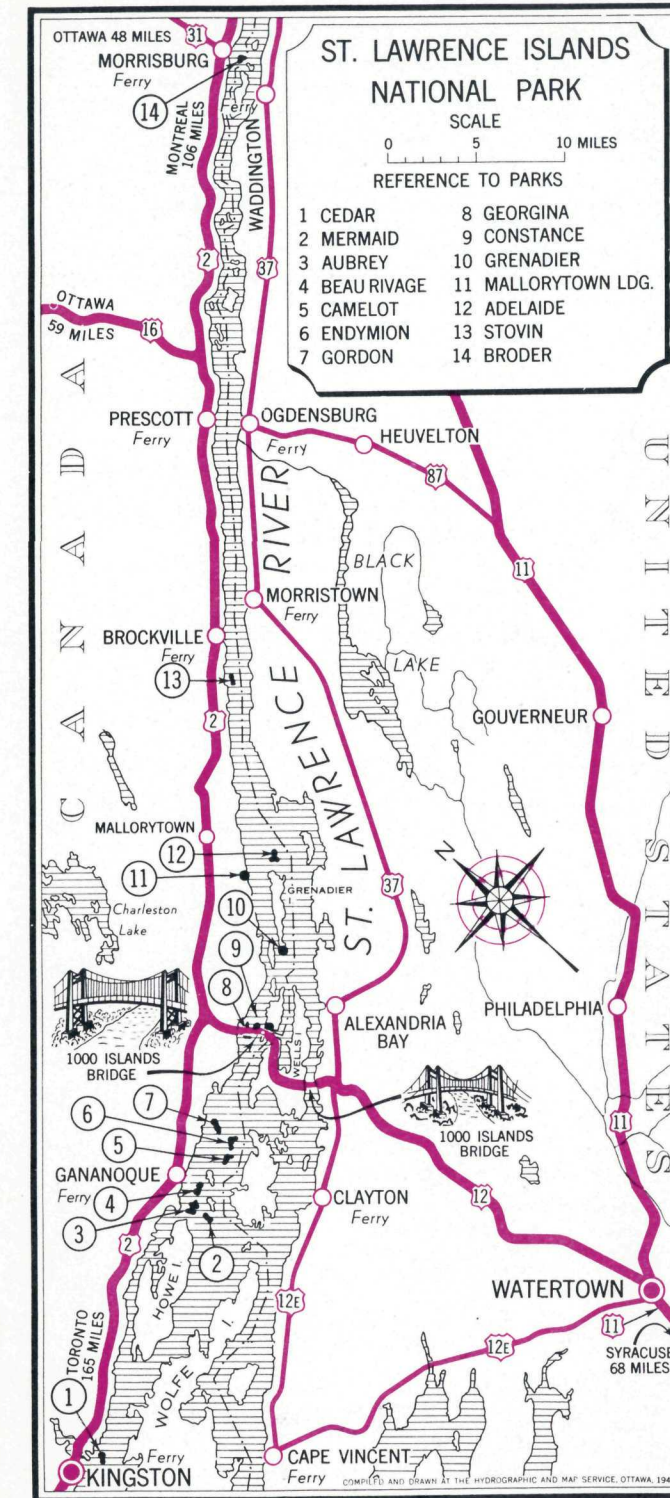
Cedar Island, the most westerly of the park unit, lies just outside the harbour of Kingston and contains an area of 23 acres. A pavilion, camp-stoves, and wharf are at the disposal of visitors.

Down the river and accessible from Gananoque are two groups of park islands. The first group includes **Mermiad**, **Beau Rivage**, and **Aubrey**, and the second group **Camelot**, **Endymion**, and **Gordon** Islands. Aubrey Island contains 14 acres, and is equipped with a pavilion and wharf. Beau Rivage Island, one of the most attractive of the group, contains 10 acres. It possesses fine bathing facilities, two wharves, and two pavilions, one of which has kitchen conveniences and is popular as a community centre for junior groups. Gordon Island, 16 acres in extent, is equipped with conveniences including a pavilion and wharf, and is covered with fine stands of oak, white birch, and maple trees.

Georgina and **Constance** Islands are situated a short distance east of Ivy Lea. Lying side by side, these islands support abutments of the new 1000 Islands International Bridge over the St. Lawrence River. No improvements have been made on Constance Island, but on Georgina Island are two fine pavilions and two wharves. The western pavilion affords an excellent view of the river and surrounding islands.

About a mile east of Rockport is **Grenadier** Island, one of the largest in the vicinity. An area of 10 acres at the western end of the island has been developed for park purposes, and improvements made for the use of visitors include a pavilion and wharf.

The mainland reservation of **Mallorytown Landing**, situated about midway between Ivy Lea and Brockville, covers six acres and may be reached both from the river and the main highway. The area contains a fine grove of shade trees, as well as a pavilion, dressing rooms, and wharf. **Adelaide** Island is accessible from Mallorytown Landing.



Stovin Island, situated about two miles west of Brockville, has an area of 10 acres and enjoys a wide popularity as a recreational resort. The island is equipped with two pavilions, two dressing rooms, and two wharves. It lies along the route followed by motorboats which make tours of the Thousand Islands several times daily during the summer season.

The most easterly unit in the park is **Broder Island**, which lies slightly west of the town of Morrisburg. Containing an area of 17 acres, it is partly wooded and has a bathing beach and a large recreation field. Dressing rooms, a wharf, and two large pavilions, one of which is equipped with kitchen facilities, are available to visitors.

There is good fishing in the waters near the park islands, and species caught include black bass, pickerel, northern pike, and maskinonge.

CAMPING

Persons wishing to camp within the park grounds should bring their own camping equipment, as there is no alternative accommodation.

Provisions are obtainable in adjacent towns at reasonable prices. However, they should be carried by parties arriving at night, Wednesday afternoons or Sundays, as customarily the stores are then closed.

GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Georgian Bay Islands National Park, 5.40 square miles, consists of 30 islands or portions of islands that form part of the great archipelago in Georgian Bay. These islands range in size from less than an acre to several square miles. Beausoleil Island, the largest in the park, is approximately five miles long and one mile wide, and contains an area of 2,712 acres or about four square miles.

This island once formed the home of a band of Chippewa or Ojibwa Indians, and remains of their settlements are still visible. An Indian village once stood on the site of the park headquarters building, and an Indian cemetery is nearby.

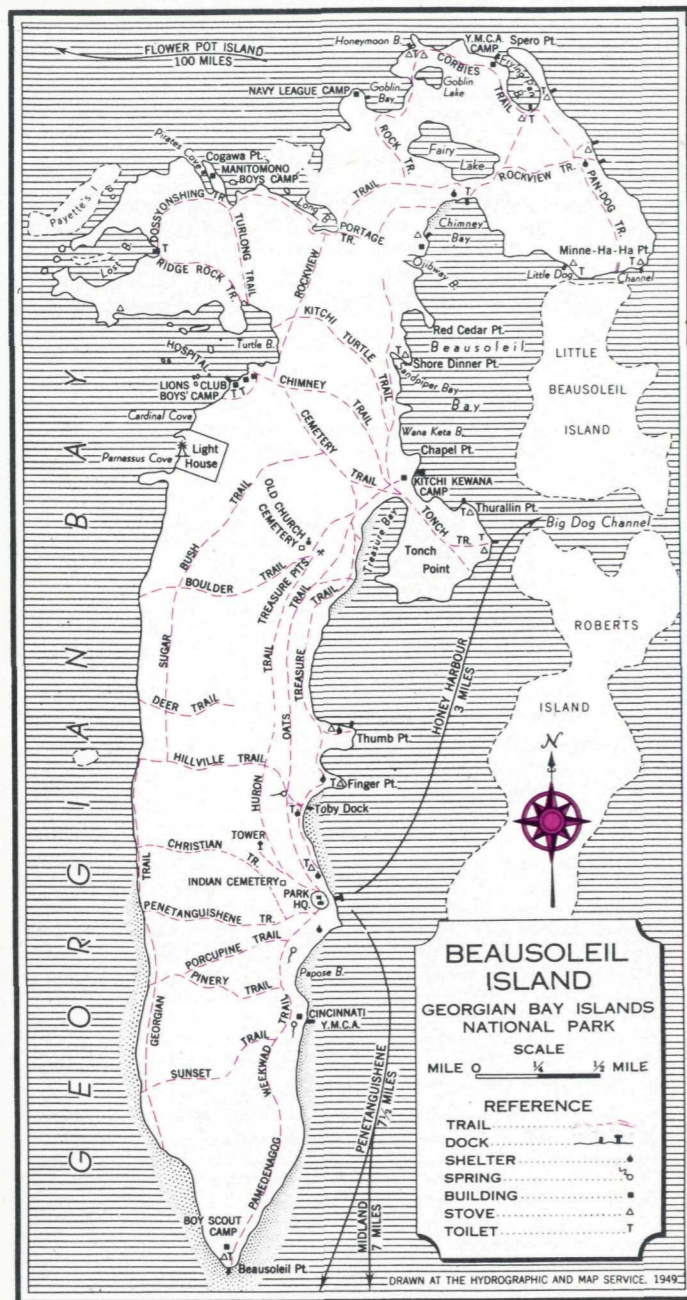
CAMPING

Camp-sites equipped with kitchen shelters, stoves, tables, benches, firewood, and sanitary conveniences are located at suitable points along the shores. The main camp-sites are situated near park headquarters, and at Finger Point, Thumb Point, Tonch's Point, Chimney Bay, and Godette's Grove. Camping permits, obtainable at the park headquarters, are \$1.00 per tent for each period of two weeks or less.

Several permanent camps for boys and girls, as well as a Navy League Cadet Camp, are operated on the island each summer by private organizations. The sites for these camps, held from year to year under special permit, are not available to the public.

RECREATION

Bathing, boating, fishing, and hiking may be enjoyed on the island. Along the southeastern shore are a number of excellent bathing beaches which shelve gradually into the water. Boats may be rented at Honey Harbour and other places in the vicinity. Wharves have been constructed at various points on the island to facilitate the landing of motor-boats. Fishing is popular in waters adjacent to the park, and species most frequently caught include pike, pickerel, maskinonge, and black



NOTE: While the water route from Park Headquarters to Honey Harbour, indicated on the above map, is the usual course followed between these harbours, it is possible for smaller craft cruising in the upper part of Beausoleil Bay to pass through Little Dog Channel, north of Little Beausoleil Island.

bass. Numerous trails lead to places of enchanting beauty on the island. The main trails are well marked, and their location may be checked with the map appearing in this folder.

Mammals found on the island include elk, white-tailed deer, red fox, raccoon, porcupine, skunk, red, black and grey squirrel, chipmunk, muskrat, mink, and weasel. Many species of songbirds and birds of brilliant plumage may be observed, and waterfowl frequent the shores and adjacent waters.

The forest growth on the island includes white pine, balsam fir, black spruce, cedar, beech, red and white oak, yellow and white birch, aspen, and ironwood. Wild flowers, ferns, and shrubs are abundant during the summer season.

FLOWERPOT ISLAND

Flowerpot Island forms an interesting unit of Georgian Bay Islands National Park. It lies in the channel connecting Georgian Bay with Lake Huron, about 100 miles northwest of Beausoleil Island and three miles northeast of Tobermory at the head of Bruce Peninsula. The island owes its name to two large rock pillars—sculptured by wave action and erosion from the adjacent limestone cliffs—which stand out boldly on the eastern shore like two immense flowerpots. Small trees and shrubs growing in fissures of the "pots" accentuate the resemblance. The large flowerpot is a fine example of a pedestal rock, and is nearly 50 feet high. The smaller flowerpot, about 200 yards distant, rises to a height of about 35 feet.

The island contains an area of 495 acres, of which 25 acres form a reserve surrounding a Dominion Government lighthouse. The shoreline is composed mainly of rock ledges—broken and strewn with blocks of stone—with occasional gravel beaches. Along the eastern and northeastern sides, cliffs of weathered limestone rise to a height of nearly 200 feet above the level of the lake, and in these cliffs are a number of deep caves. On the southeastern side of the island a small dock has been built in a sheltered bay which provides a good anchorage for motorboats. The island is supervised by a caretaker who lives at Tobermory.

The Caves—The caves on the island are the result of ground-water circulation. The rocks in which they occur are all calcareous and dolomitic, and certain of their constituents have been taken into solution by the water, and carried away. Seven of the caves have been explored and found sufficiently large for entry. Four of these are situated along the eastern and three on the northern side of the island. The entrances are at elevations varying from 32 to 97 feet above the lake level, and are generally at or near the contact of the cliff face with the steep, wooded, talus slope below.

Fauna and Flora—The island is heavily forested, mainly by coniferous species. Included are spruce, balsam fir, pine, and cedar. Aspen poplar and birch are also found. There are numerous shrubs and other plant life. Deer have been observed, and fox and rabbit occur. Bird life is also fairly abundant.

CAMPING

Camping on convenient prepared sites is permitted for a nominal fee. A small pavilion with tables and an outdoor stove for the use of visitors is located on the eastern shore of the island near the dock. There are also a stove and tables near the large flowerpot. Camp-fires may be kindled at these points only. Hotel accommodation is available in Tobermory.

Fishing—The waters surrounding the island offer good fishing and species caught include lake trout, maskinonge, and black bass. Boats and the services of guides are available at Tobermory.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS IN ONTARIO

Fort Malden

Fort Malden National Historic Park at Amherstburg, Ontario, forms an interesting link with early events in Canadian history. Following the surrender of Detroit by British forces in 1796, Fort Malden was constructed on the banks of the Detroit River between 1797 and 1799 by the Royal Canadian Volunteers, and for the next 40 years was one of the principal frontier military posts in Upper Canada.

During the war of 1812-14 Fort Malden played a conspicuous part, and was the rallying point for the British forces that captured Detroit in 1812. Following the Battle of Lake Erie, in 1813, Fort Malden was dismantled and vacated by the British. Occupied by an invading force from the United States, it was held until 1815 when it was evacuated under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent. During the border raids of 1837-38, Fort Malden again became an important military post, and for a time was garrisoned by a considerable force.

The site, including part of the remaining earthworks, was acquired by the Dominion Government in 1937, and was established as a national historic park in 1941. It covers an area of five acres. Important events connected with the site have been commemorated, and the museum buildings on the park grounds house a large number of interesting exhibits relating to the history of the region. Amherstburg is situated on Highway No. 18, about sixteen miles from Windsor.

Fort Wellington

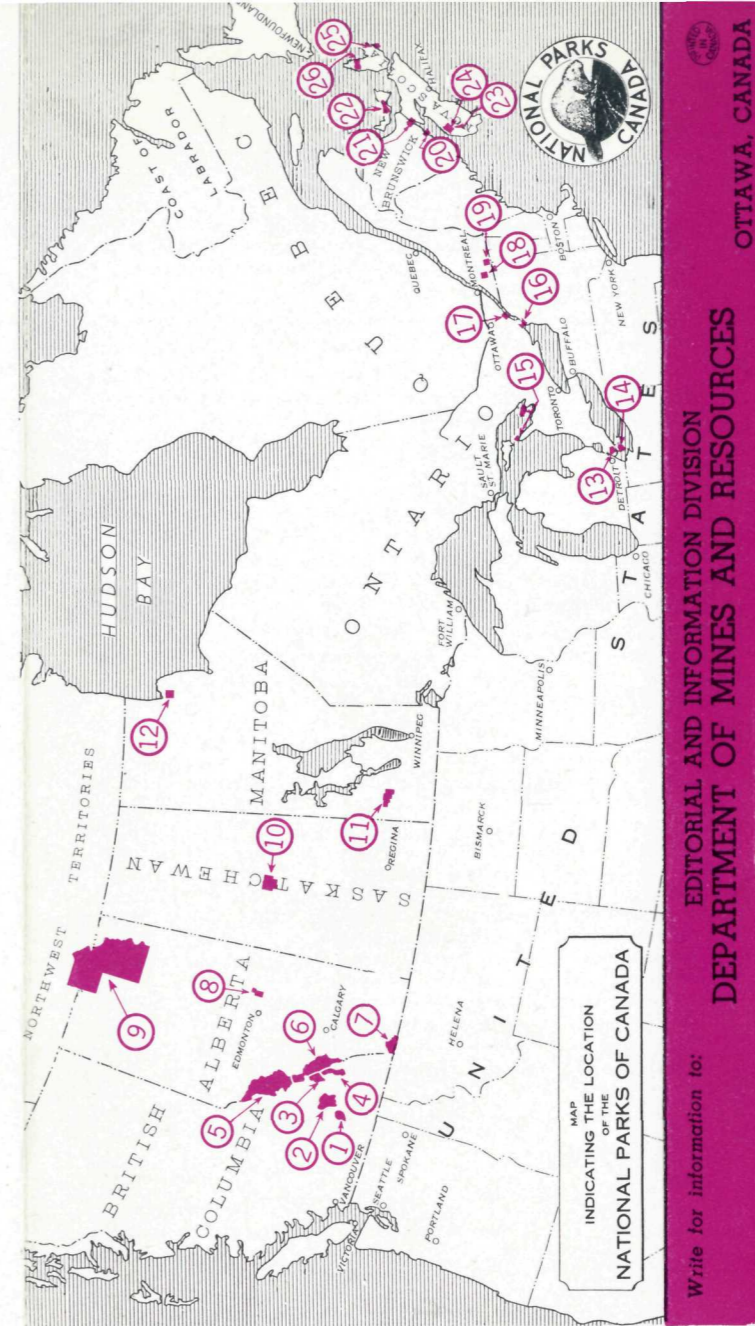
Overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence River at Prescott, Ontario, Fort Wellington National Historic Park is a vivid reminder of days gone by when the now peaceful International Boundary between Canada and the United States bristled with military posts. The park contains well preserved fortifications originally erected during the War of 1812-14 for the defence of communication between Kingston and Montreal, and is named after the great Duke of Wellington.

Although never besieged, Fort Wellington figured in two attacks made by its garrison on Ogdensburg, directly across the St. Lawrence River. The second attack, in 1813, resulted in the capture of that town, and the command of the river. During the rebellion of 1837-38, the Fort, neglected from 1815, was repaired and the large blockhouse within the earthworks rebuilt in its present substantial form. The Fort was also garrisoned during the Fenian Raids of 1866, and later in 1870 and 1886.

The fortifications consist of earthworks, pentagonal in shape, surrounded by a palisade and dry ditch which enclose the blockhouse. The latter is a massive stone building having walls four feet thick, with loop-holes. Inside the ramparts are the original officers' quarters erected in 1812. The first floor of the blockhouse serves as a museum, which contains a number of very interesting exhibits.

Another interesting feature of the Fort is the caponniere or listening post, a stone structure which extends outside the ramparts and is reached by a subterranean passage from the interior. The roof is constructed of solid cedar logs, and the walls, two and a half feet thick, are pierced with loop-holes. This caponniere was erected in 1838 by engineers from Kingston and was intended as an additional defence to guard the ramparts in case of attack.

The park is situated within the town of Prescott, accessible by Provincial Highway No. 2 and also served by lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.



Key to map of National Parks

1. Mount Revelstoke
2. Glacier
3. Yoho
4. Kootenay
5. Jasper
6. Banff
7. Waterton Lakes
8. Elk Island
9. Wood Buffalo
10. Prince Albert
11. Riding Mountain
12. Fort Prince of Wales
13. Fort Malden
14. Point Pelee
15. Georgian Bay Islands
16. St. Lawrence Islands
17. Fort Wellington
18. Fort Chambly
19. Fort Lennox
20. Fundy
21. Fort Beauséjour
22. Prince Edward Island
23. Port Royal
24. Fort Anne
25. Fortress of Louisbourg
26. Cape Breton Highlands

POINT PELEE GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS FORT MALDEN FORT WELLINGTON NATIONAL PARKS • CANADA

EDITORIAL AND INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

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