

Canada's Quiet Places

Canada's Quiet Places



*Quiet places there are
Where in the green-scented stillness
If one has a few moments to invest
He may see the soft movements of wild things
And savour the contentment of heart and mind at rest*

Issued under the authority of the
HONOURABLE ARTHUR LAING, P.C., M.P., B.S.A.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Have you noticed how quickly Canada is changing?

How often have you heard people remark about the pace of change these days? "This summer we retraced our vacation trip of two years ago, and we were amazed at the number of changes along the way — new roads, service stations, restaurants, housing developments, huge industrial sites — it hardly seems possible in just two years."

Many similar remarks underline the sweeping changes that are taking place all across Canada from British Columbia's rugged mountains and rain forests to Prince Edward Island's sandy beaches and Newfoundland's fishing villages. Canada's economy is becoming more industrialized, and our rapidly growing population requires more living and working space. More and better roads are being built to handle increased traffic. And the tempo of life and the rate of change are increasing every year.

Why National Parks?

It is easy to see that in less time than it is comfortable to think about, Canada could be so changed that our children *might* have only films or photographs in libraries to remind them of

the wilderness beauty that once was Canada.

What a tragedy that would be, because Canada's identity springs from the face of the land that influenced exploration and settlement and shaped the character and culture of Canadians. In many cases change is unavoidable, and it is fortunate,



therefore, that National Parks — islands of original beauty — have been reserved as quiet places for rest, enjoyment, and reference to our roots in history. The Parks are living story books of the shaping of the face of Canada by the forces of nature — the elements and living things.

With fewer hours of work and higher wages, Canadians have a new mobility. Greater emphasis on recreation, particularly outdoor recreation, is the order of the day. Canada's National Parks are filling a great need in this connection.

What is being done to preserve National Parks in their original state?

The Parliament of Canada has passed the National Parks Act which provides that the Parks, as outstanding natural areas of national interest, are to be maintained unimpaired for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Obviously, hunting or commercial activities like mining and lumbering cannot be permitted because of the great changes that would result.

More and more people are visiting the National Parks every year. Won't this heavy use damage the parks?

Almost nine and one-half million people visited the Parks in 1963. The development of the Parks must be planned carefully to accommodate increasing numbers of people and provide for their enjoyment, movement, and accommodation without impairing the purpose and function of the Parks. There is no question about the attraction that the Parks hold for visitors. Parks would soon cease to be quiet nature areas if both use and commercial development were uncontrolled. If sprawling buildings, neon signs, roadside hot dog stands, and artificial and essentially urban forms of amusements were developed, Parks would no longer attract the millions of visitors who want to renew their contacts with the unspoiled Canada. And why would people travel hundreds, and in many cases thousands, of miles to see the kind of urban sprawl to which they are so often confined year-round?

Visitors' preference surveys have confirmed that people value the National Parks because they are *natural* areas, where they can enjoy scenic beauty and wildlife. How many times have you heard someone say about a place "Oh it used to be nice, but now it's so artificial and over-commercialized".



Planning for use without abuse

Some Parks will have *wilderness zones*, which will be preserved forever in their natural state. Only those facilities will be provided that will encourage use by those who find challenge, satisfaction, and renewal of spirit by living close to nature, with few of the refinements and gadgets of civilization.

There will also be *natural zones* for those with an interest in nature but who because of age, time limitations, or perhaps



small children, aren't able to venture into the wilderness areas. One will be able to see and reach these natural areas from roadways. They will be located, designed, and developed within an interesting natural environment to facilitate access, accommodation, and informed use. With long-term benefit to the people of Canada in mind, accommodation and other services

in these areas will be developed so as to avoid the scattering of facilities that would spoil the scenic and other natural values.

In some Parks, there will also be small specialized communities with some permanent residents — townsites — to serve as major visitor-service centres.

What kind of activities are in keeping with the natural atmosphere of the Parks?

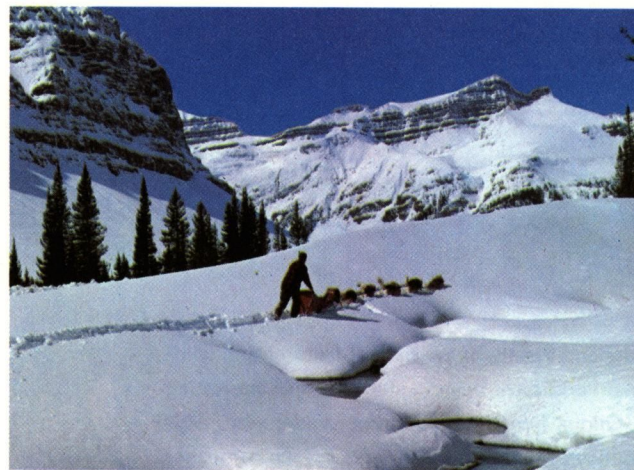
The most desirable uses are those involving experiences closely related to the natural scene. These include sightseeing, photography, painting, camping, picnicing, hiking, riding, wildlife observation, skiing, and fishing.

The Parks are not intended to fill every recreational need or interest, but rather those which can best provide rest, knowledge, enjoyment of nature, and inspiration — the very things that people seek as the pressures and pace of urban society are felt more and more.

The basic services required for these uses that "fit" the natural-use theme include access and scenic roads, trails and lookouts, campgrounds, picnic areas, basic boating facilities, and sanitary installations. A very important service involves skilled naturalists to interpret the fascinating natural history of these areas. These people are skilled at helping you really see, understand, and enjoy to the full.

Thus the Parks, or really you the taxpayer, provide the basics of planning and development, protection and maintenance.

Services like motels, hotels and cabins, restaurants, service stations, and stores are provided by private enterprise as needed to facilitate your use and enjoyment of the Parks.



What about planning for the future?

Each year a conference is held between federal and provincial parks people to co-ordinate action in defining and reserving potential recreational resources suitable for development at municipal, provincial, and federal levels. Plans are made for joint research studies, and ideas and information are exchanged on desirable long-range uses of these natural areas.

How can I help to further the aims and ideals embodied in National Parks planning and management?

A group of citizens interested in protecting the National Parks heritage have formed the National and Provincial Parks Association. Their objectives are to further your enjoyment of the Parks, and your understanding of their purpose. Enquiries should be directed to:

The Secretary,
National and Provincial Parks Association,
85 King Street East,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

National Parks Film

Some of the beauty and variety of the natural features and wildlife of our National Parks have been captured in the interesting and entertaining colour film "The Enduring Wilderness". This film has been produced by the National Parks Branch to further

understanding of the purpose of the Parks and the fact that they belong to all Canadians. Several 16mm prints with English or French sound tracks are available on request from Provincial Film Libraries and offices of the National Film Board.

Where can I get more information about the National Parks?

A map of Canada's National Parks and National Historic Parks is attached to the inside back cover. Additional information may be obtained by writing to:

Director,
National Parks Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources, Ottawa.

*A natural area is a living library
Where we can see, hear, and taste life in action
And feel ourselves a part of all creation*

*A natural area is a living library
Where we can see, hear, and taste life in action
And feel ourselves a part of all creation*

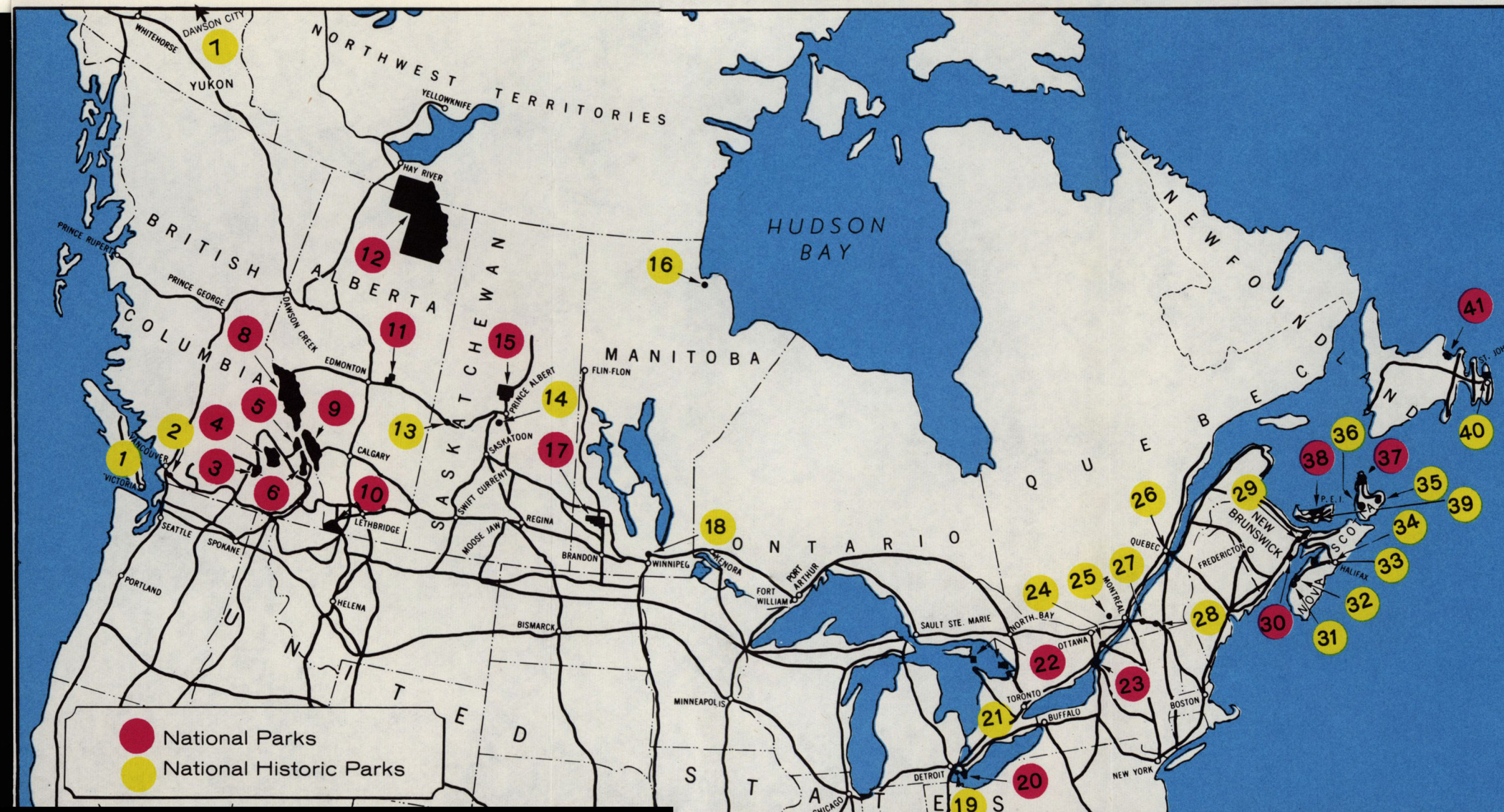
Royal Bank of Canada Newsletter, November 1962

- 1 **FORT RODD HILL, (British Columbia)** National Historic Park. Nineteenth Century British coastal fortification with historic Figsard Lighthouse nearby. Area, 44 acres.
- 2 **FORT LANGLEY, (British Columbia)** National Historic Park. A reconstruction of palisaded Hudson's Bay Company post of 1850's. Area, 9 acres.
- 3 **MOUNT REVELSTOKE, (British Columbia)** Rolling mountain-top plateau on west slope of Selkirk Mountains. Colourful alpine meadows. Accessible by rail and highway. Summer accommodation in park. All-year accommodation in nearby town of Revelstoke. Semi-serviced campgrounds. Championship ski runs and ski jump. Area, 100 square miles.
- 4 **GLACIER, (British Columbia)** Superb alpine region in Selkirk Mountains. Towering peaks, glaciers and forests. Accessible by rail and the Trans-Canada Highway. Climbing, skiing, camping. Area, 521 square miles.
- 5 **YOHO, (British Columbia)** On west slope of Rockies. Lofty peaks, magnificent waterfalls, colourful lakes. Yoho and Kicking Horse valleys. Accessible by rail and highway. Hotel and cabin accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 507 square miles.
- 6 **KOOTENAY, (British Columbia)** Encloses Vermilion-Sinclair section of the Banff-Windermere Highway in Rockies. Broad valleys, deep canyons, hot mineral springs. Hotel and cabin accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 543 square miles.
- 7 **DAWSON CITY, (Yukon Territory)** Centre of the Klondike Gold Rush. Palace Grand Theatre and riverboat S.S. "KENO" preserved as National Historic Sites.
- 8 **JASPER, (Alberta)** Mountain playground and noted wildlife sanctuary. Contains majestic peaks, ice-fields, beautiful lakes and famous resort, Jasper. Mineral hot springs, summer and winter sports. Accessible by rail, highway and air. Hotel, motel and cabin accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 4,200 square miles.
- 9 **BANFF, (Alberta)** Magnificent scenic playground in central Rockies. Contains noted resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Mineral hot springs, summer and winter sports. Accessible by rail, highway and air. Hotel, motel and bungalow accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 2,564 square miles.
- 10 **WATERTON LAKES, (Alberta)** Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground with colourful peaks

and charming lakes. Accessible by highway. Hotel, motel and cabin accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 203 square miles.

- 11 **ELK ISLAND, (Alberta)** Fenced preserve near Edmonton containing a large herd of buffalo; also deer, elk and moose. Popular recreational area; cabin accommodation and serviced campgrounds. Accessible by highway. Area, 75 square miles.
- 12 **WOOD BUFFALO, (Northwest Territories and Alberta)** Immense region of forests and open plains between Athabasca and Great Slave Lakes. Home of the largest remaining herd of bison on the continent. Other wildlife species abundant. Area, 17,300 square miles.
- 13 **FORT BATTLEFORD, (Saskatchewan)** National Historic Park. North West Mounted Police Post built in 1876 in the territory of the Cree Indians. Original buildings house interesting museum collection and are surrounded by a log stockade. Area, 36.7 acres.
- 14 **BATOCHÉ RECTORY, (Saskatchewan)** National Historic Site near Duck Lake. It includes a museum. Area, 1 1/4 acres.
- 15 **PRINCE ALBERT, (Saskatchewan)** Forested region dotted with lakes and interlaced with streams. Summer playground and recreational area. Accessible by highway. Hotel, motel and cabin accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 1,496 square miles.
- 16 **FORT PRINCE OF WALES, (Manitoba)** National Historic Park at Churchill on the shores of Hudson Bay. A partial restoration of the stone fort built in 1733-71 stands on its original site. Area, 50 acres.
- 17 **RIDING MOUNTAIN, (Manitoba)** Playground and wildlife sanctuary on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Fine lakes; summer resort and recreational area. Accessible by highway. Hotel, motel and cabin accommodation. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 1,148 square miles.
- 18 **LOWER FORT GARRY, (Manitoba)** National Historic Park. Stone fort built by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1831-39. Located on west bank of Red River about 20 miles north of Winnipeg. Area, 12 3/4 acres.
- 19 **FORT MALDEN, (Ontario)** National Historic Park at Amherstburg. There are museum buildings and earthworks of a defence post built in 1797-99 facing the Detroit River. Area, 5 acres.
- 20 **POINT PELEE, (Ontario)** Unique forested area on Lake Erie. Remarkable beaches, southern flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Accessible by highway. Accommodation in vicinity. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 6 square miles.

- 21 **WOODSIDE, (Ontario)** National Historic Park at Kitchener, Ontario. Boyhood home of the late William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister of Canada. Area, 11 1/2 acres.
- 22 **GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS, (Ontario)** Recreational and camping areas. Unique pillars on Flowerpot Island. Accessible by boat from nearby mainland points. Serviced campgrounds on Beausoleil Island. Area, 5.40 square miles.
- 23 **ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS, (Ontario)** Mainland area and 12 islands among the "Thousand Islands". Recreational and camping area. Mainland accessible by highway; islands reached by boat from nearby mainland points. Area, 260 acres.
- 24 **FORT WELLINGTON, (Ontario)** National Historic Park with museum at Prescott. Defence post built 1812-14. Area, 8.5 acres.
- 25 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S BIRTHPLACE, (Quebec)** House at St. Lin des Laurentides where former Prime Minister of Canada (1896-1911) was born. Area, approximately 1/5 acre.
- 26 **CARTIER-BREBEUF, (Quebec)** National Historic Park in Quebec City commemorates the 1535 wintering of Jacques Cartier and party. Area, 14 acres.
- 27 **FORT CHAMBLY, (Quebec)** National Historic Park in Chambly. A fort was built here in 1665 by the French and rebuilt by the British in 1710. A museum is attached. Area, 2.5 acres.
- 28 **FORT LENNOX, (Quebec)** National Historic Park on Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River near St. Jean is a lovely island fort, first built by the French in 1759 and rebuilt by the British in 1782. Other buildings were added in 1812 and later years. Area, 210 acres.
- 29 **FORT BEAUSÉJOUR, (New Brunswick)** National Historic Park with museum near Sackville. Site of early French fort. Area, 81 acres.
- 30 **FUNDY, (New Brunswick)** Picturesque parkland area on the Bay of Fundy between the cities of Saint John and Moncton. Forested region, wildlife sanctuary, rugged terrain. Cabin accommodation and serviced campgrounds. Area, 79.5 square miles.
- 31 **PORT ROYAL, (Nova Scotia)** National Historic Park at Port Royal. Restoration of "Habitation" or first fort built in 1605 by Champlain, DeMonts and Poutrincourt. Area, 17 acres.
- 32 **FORT ANNE, (Nova Scotia)** National Historic Park with museum at Annapolis Royal. Well-preserved earthworks. Area, 31 acres.
- 33 **GRAND PRÉ, (Nova Scotia)** National Historic Park near the Acadian village of Grand Pré where the principal events in the expulsion of the Acadians took place. In its beautiful setting stands Evangeline Chapel and the statue of Evangeline. Area, 14 acres.
- 34 **HALIFAX CITADEL, (Nova Scotia)** National Historic Park at Halifax. Early 19th century stone fortress, one of the largest in North America. Contains three spacious museums relating to Canada's naval and military history, and of the Province. Area, 37 acres.
- 35 **FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG, (Nova Scotia)** National Historic Park with museum near Louisbourg. Ruins of walled city erected by the French 1720-40. Major restoration of this historical site is in progress.
- 36 **ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL MUSEUM, (Nova Scotia)** National Historic Site at Baddeck with large museum of original and striking design. Contains extensive collection of relics of experiments in many scientific fields by Alexander Graham Bell and his associates, particularly of early aviation. Area, 14 acres.
- 37 **CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS, (Nova Scotia)** Rugged Atlantic coastline with mountain background. Fine seascapes from the Cabot Trail. Recreational opportunities. Hotel and cabin accommodation within park area. Hotel and other accommodation adjacent to park. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 367 square miles.
- 38 **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, (P.E.I.)** Coastal strip 25 miles long on shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Recreational area; fine bathing beaches. Accessible by highway. Hotel and cabin accommodation within and adjacent to park. Serviced campgrounds. Area, 7 square miles.
- 39 **FORT AMHERST, (Prince Edward Island)** National Historic Park at Rocky Point across the harbour from Charlottetown. Site of Port La Joie, French settlement of 1720 which was captured by the British in 1758. The earthworks of a fort built there are still clearly visible. Area, 222 acres.
- 40 **SIGNAL HILL, (Newfoundland)** National Historic Park. Rocky headland at entrance to St. John's harbour. Site of numerous early fortifications and of the last battle during the Seven Years' War in North America. Includes John Cabot Memorial Tower. Area, 243.37 acres.
- 41 **TERRA NOVA, (Newfoundland)** Latest addition to National Park system. Typical rugged coastline, forest and lakes. Cabin accommodation. Accessible from highway from St. John's and Gander. Semi-serviced campgrounds. Area, 153 square miles.



Black tern	Hardwoods
Banff in winter	Bighorn sheep