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FEDERAL ARCHIVES DIVISION

General Inventory Series

**RECORDS OF PARKS CANADA
(RG 84)**

Gabrielle Blais



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FOREWORD

Part of the mandate of the Public Archives of Canada is the acquisition of federal government records considered worthy of long-term preservation. To inform government officials, researchers and the general public of the rapidly growing extent and variety of such records, the Federal Archives Division is publishing a series of general inventories, of which the present volume is a part.

Each inventory describes one record group. The term "record group" (RG) is used here to refer exclusively to federal government records in the Public Archives of Canada. A record group can most easily be defined as any body of records of the Government of Canada or its predecessors that are organizationally or functionally related by administrative continuity. This usually means that a separate record group is created for each department, branch, or agency that at any point during its existence maintained a separate and self-contained registry system. The inventory for each record group contains several distinct elements.

The introduction to the record group outlines the nature of the records described in the inventory and the general evolution of the various federal agencies involved in the creation of the records. The introduction also includes information on the total extent of the records, access regulations, suggested citations and related primary sources.

The administrative outline is a guide for researchers wishing to use records described in the inventory, rather than a complete history of the agency, or its predecessors, that created the records. Government records are created by distinct administrative units charged with carrying out specific responsibilities. Such records are usually maintained in separate file registry systems which parallel the administrative units that created them. Individual records reflect the scope (and limitations) of functions for which the original administrative unit was responsible. The administrative outline provides the link between the actual records and the administrative structures which carried out the policies and programmes of the federal government.

The following series-by-series record descriptions are organized and described in a manner that most nearly reflects the evolving administrative structure of the creating department, branch or agency.

By updating the inventories of those record groups that receive large influxes of new material, the Federal Archives Division endeavours to keep the public informed of the expanding scope and diversity of its holdings.

Eldon Frost
Director
Federal Archives Division

INTRODUCTION

Parks Canada, a service of the Department of the Environment, is primarily concerned with the development and operation of national parks, national historic parks and sites, and historic canals. Its mandate is to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn about their heritage and to enjoy outdoor activities, as well as to develop tourism and to protect unique ecosystems.

Parks Canada had humble beginnings. In 1885, the mineral hot springs at Banff were reserved by the Government of Canada on behalf of all Canadians. Government and railway officials hoped the appeal of the springs, considered to have curative properties, would attract throngs of visitors using the Canadian Pacific Railway to reach Banff. Their vision proved to be right, and the area soon became a popular resort for Canadian and foreign tourists. In addition to the mineral hot springs, Banff offered exceptional wilderness attractions which were soon made accessible by roads, trails and bridges. The efforts of the Park's Superintendent and his employees to keep the beauty of the reserve intact introduced another principle which would guide the future administrators of Dominion (or national as they are now known) parks -- conservation of the natural heritage. To this day, national parks are sanctuaries for the protection of nature and wildlife.

The success of Rocky Mountains Park, as the reserve was officially known after 1887, led to the creation of other parks, first in the western provinces, and later throughout Canada. As the number of parks grew, so did the need for a proper administrative structure to operate them. In 1908, authority over the existing parks was transferred within the Department of the Interior, from the Secretariat Branch to the Superintendent of Forestry. In 1911, responsibility was transferred to the newly created Dominion Parks Branch, still within the same department. This separate entity, whether a division, bureau or programme, has continued to have authority over parks, within the Department of Interior and its successors.

To this day, the various entities continue to be administered from within the resources component of the federal government, thus reflecting their original mandate in the areas of recreation, and wildlife and nature conservation. With the 1914 establishment of Fort Howe at Saint John, New Brunswick, as a national historic park, and the creation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board in 1920, the Dominion Parks Branch added an historical dimension to its work. Events and places of national historical significance, as identified by the Board, were developed as national parks and sites, or commemorated with historic plaques.

During the 1960s, the orientation of the national parks and national historic parks and sites programmes changed considerably from what it had been during the previous forty years. In response to the observations made by the Glassco Commission, policy statements were made for both national parks and historic parks and sites. At the same time, the nature of the work changed. The developmental planning for national parks aimed at including examples of all major physiographic regions of Canada. The national historic parks and sites system was greatly expanded and its emphasis shifted from military establishments to socio-economic themes. In 1972, the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation (ARC) were launched. Until it was abolished in 1984, the ARC programme concentrated on the

development of historic waterways, trails and land routes in cooperation with provincial and territorial governments. The mandates of national parks, national historic parks and sites, and historic canals, were incorporated in the 1979 policy paper. This document has since guided the work of the Parks Canada staff.

This inventory describes the records of Parks Canada held by the Federal Archives Division of the Public Archives of Canada. These records document all aspects of park development, from the discovery of the mineral hot springs at Banff, to the establishment of the most recent national parks, national historic parks and sites, and historical canals. The records of Parks Canada and its predecessors have been transferred to the Public Archives in numerous accessions since 1962. Regional offices also transfer their central registry files, either directly to the Public Archives, or through their headquarter's records management system. Such transfers will continue in the future for as long as Parks Canada and its eventual successors are functioning.

There is one exception to this arrangement. In 1969, 14 metres of Parks Canada records recommended for destruction by the Public Archives were acquired by the Provincial Archives of Alberta under a special agreement. They are presently located in PAA Accessions 69.218, 69.354 and 70.190. The records relate to the field operations of western parks and cover the years 1899-1960. This is the only transfer of Parks Canada historical files to another institution that has occurred.

Access: Access to records created by departments and agencies of the federal government is controlled by the Access to Information Act (29-30-31 Eliz. II, c. 111). This Act provides Canadians with the right of access to information in records under the control of a government institution in accordance with the principle that government information should be available to the public and that exceptions to the right of access should be limited and specific.

Most of the records in Record Group 84 are available to the public for historical research purposes. However, some of the records that post-date 1 July 1953 may have to be reviewed in accordance with the access legislation by the Access Section, Federal Archives Division, prior to disclosure. In view of this, researchers who wish to consult the records of Parks Canada should contact the Federal Archives Division prior to visiting Ottawa in order to confirm the availability of records described in this inventory.

Extent of RG 84: 429.16 metres

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Additional unpublished primary material relevant to the activities or general functions of Parks Canada and its predecessors can be found in some of the other record groups in the Federal Archives Division. Among the more important groups are the Department of the Interior (RG 15), the Canadian Wildlife Service (RG 109) which grew out of the national parks administration, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and its several predecessors (RG 22), the Northern Affairs Program (RG 85), the Canadian Forestry Service (RG 39), and the Surveys and Mapping Branch (RG 88). Parks Canada authorities depended on the officers of these departments for expert advice or service, particularly in matters relating to the northern national parks. The Commission of Inquiry into Lot Rentals in Banff and Jasper National Parks (RG 33/29) and the Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Alberta (Dysart Commission) (RG 33/51) also contain valuable information on important events in park history. Finally, the construction, maintenance and operation of Canada's historic canals are documented in the Records of the Departments of Public Works (RG 11), Transport (RG 12), and Railways and Canals (RG 43).

The administrative roles of these agencies, and their archival records, are described by Terry Cook and Glenn T. Wright in General Guide Series 1983: Federal Archives Division, Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1983. A more specialized guide, also by Terry Cook, relating to the national parks records created by the federal government, is Sources for the Study of Canada's National Parks, Ottawa: Public Records Division, 1978. Both publications are available free from the Publications Division, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3.

Gabrielle Blais
April 1985

INVENTORY OF THE RECORDS OF PARKS CANADA

PART I Administrative Outline

- 1873 The Department of the Interior was created to take over the administration of federal public lands from the Department of the Secretary of State. (36 Vict., c. 4) The new Department had five branches: Indian Affairs, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, Affairs of the North-West Territories, Geological Survey of Canada and Dominion Lands. The Dominion Lands Branch was responsible for the survey, sale and lease of agricultural, mining and forest lands. Most of its activities were, however, confined to the old North-West Territories.
- 1884 Awareness of the damage to hillsides and river courses resulting from the removal of the forest cover in the western United States led to an amendment in the Dominion Lands Act. The Minister of the Interior was given authority to reserve from sale, lease or licence portions of land on the crests and slopes of the Rocky Mountains "as to him appears expedient so to reserve" and to set them aside as forest parks. (47 Vict., c. 25, s. 5; RG 15, vol. 311, file 69113) These forest parks were created for conservation purposes, primarily to protect the watersheds of western Canada.
- 1883 to 1885 Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway progressed through the Rocky Mountains. During their leisure time, railway workers often engaged in prospecting, hunting and fishing in the proximity of their camps. In November 1883, Frank McCabe and William McCardell, two workers on a private excursion, arrived at the mineral hot springs located near Banff Station, on the CPR line, in the Provisional District of Alberta. Over the next two years, others visited the site, some erecting shacks by the springs. It was only when a number of these people simultaneously sought title to the land, with the intent of opening it to the public, that the Canadian government took an interest in the hot springs and their potential for attracting visitors. Undoubtedly influenced by the earlier success of Yellowstone National Park in the United States, Members of Parliament who visited the site during the summer of 1885 recommended to the government that it reserve the springs for park purposes. Thomas White, the Minister of the Interior, was among those visitors. On 25 November 1885, the federal government, under authority of the Dominion Lands Act (46 Vict., c. 17, s. 26), reserved from sale, settlement or squatting, ten square miles surrounding the hot mineral springs on the northern slopes of Sulphur Mountain. The reason given for the action was that the "hot mineral springs...promise to be of great sanitary advantage to the public and in order that proper control of the land surrounding these springs may remain vested in the Crown, the said lands...are hereby reserved from sale, or settlement or squattings." (PC 2197, 25 November 1885)
- 1886 After conducting an investigation into claims to the springs, the federal government agreed to compensate Frank McCabe and William McCardell, as well as David Keefe and D.B. Woodworth, MP, for the

time and money they had spent making improvements to the site before the federal takeover. (W.F. Lothian, A History of Canada's National Parks, vol. 1, pp. 18-24; PC 1683, 28 August 1886; RG 84, vol. 626, file 86776)

George Stewart, the Dominion Land Surveyor responsible for the initial survey of the hot springs, was appointed Superintendent of the Park. (PC 2299, 30 December 1886) Depending on the nature of the work, he reported to the Deputy Minister of the Interior, the Secretary of the Department, or the Department's Law Clerk.

The Department of the Interior opted for a development programme for the hot springs that would ultimately transform the area into a Dominion park. Procedures to regulate the leasing of sites and water for bath houses, as well as the conduct of these businesses, were adopted. (PC 1359, 6 July 1886, Interior, Annual Report 1887, pp. xx-xxiv)

Reservations were made for four other mountain parks. They included areas in the vicinity of Mount Stephen, Syndicate Peak (Mount Sir Donald), the Eagle Pass and the "amphitheatre" at the summit of the Selkirk Mountains. (PC 1880, 10 October 1886) The reason for establishing these parks was "chiefly to preserve the timber and protect the natural beauties of the districts affected." (PC 2441, 8 December 1887) Portions of these reservations were later developed into Yoho and Glacier Dominion Parks.

- 1887 With the passing by Parliament of the Rocky Mountains Park Act, the first formal Dominion park came into existence. (50-51 Vict., c. 32) This legislation established the Park as a separate entity and defined the type of development allowed in its boundaries. Overall, the exploitation of natural resources would be encouraged as long as it did not harm the Park's scenic characteristics. Consisting of 260 square miles of land, the Park enclosed most of the Bow River Valley in the vicinity of Banff, together with Lake Minnewanka, Sulphur Mountain and other surrounding peaks. Banff and its vicinity had already become a popular destination for Canadian and foreign tourists. In his annual report, the Superintendent of the Park, George Stewart, noted that there were two hotels on the townsite, one of which was the Banff Springs Hotel built by the CPR at the approximate cost of \$150,000, one hotel (sanitorium) south of the river, three hotels and bath houses combined at the hot springs, two saloons and boarding houses, nine stores, two drugstores, one post office on the townsite and one at the station, two blacksmith shops, one day school for twenty-five pupils, two churches, Methodist and Roman Catholic, and two other congregations holding weekly services, the Episcopal and Presbyterian. (Interior, Annual Report 1888, pt. VI, p. 11) Stewart also reported that since the visitors to Banff were as attracted to the natural beauties of the area as to the springs, work had been undertaken to make the town surroundings more accessible. (*Ibid.*, p. 8)

- 1889 The first set of Dominion park regulations was passed by the Governor-in-Council. They authorized the Minister of the Interior to issue land leases for terms of twenty-one years, issue camping permits, control the dispensing of the spring water and ensure the preservation of wildlife within park boundaries. (PC 1350, 27 November 1889) Following complaints from the citizens of Banff about the decision made concerning land leases, the regulations were amended to provide for leases with terms of forty-two years, and a right for subsequent renewals. (PC 1694, 30 June 1890) This decision would later be at the heart of many confrontations between park officials and Banff townsite residents, as the former attempted to cancel the perpetual renewal clause of the leases.
- 1892 In a response to observations made by the Special Committee of the North West Legislative Assembly concerning the administration of the District of Alberta, the Minister of the Interior reaffirmed the federal government's land leasing policy in Rocky Mountains Park. He stated that the Park should be "a recreation ground for the people of Canada" and for that reason individuals should not be given exclusive rights to part of the land reserve. (PC 511, 7 March 1892)
- 1895 A scenic area near Waterton Lakes, Alberta, was set aside as a forest park. (PC 1621, 30 May 1895) In the first decades of the Dominion parks administration, the land reserves under its control were either called forest parks, Dominion parks, national parks, park reserves, or just parks. These five terms were used interchangeably and refer to what is now known as a national park -- the term that was officially adopted in 1930.
- 1897 Howard Douglas replaced George Stewart as Superintendent of Rocky Mountains Park. (PC 1663, 5 July 1897) This decision came as the result of an inquiry into complaints made about the general administration of the Park. (PC 52, 2 February 1897; PC 975, 20 April 1897) It was "found advisable to make certain changes in the mode of conducting the business there and to replace the Superintendent, Mr. Stewart, by a younger man." (Interior, Annual Report 1898, p. 4)
- 1901 In his annual report, James A. Smart, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, emphasized the success achieved by the animal preserve located in Rocky Mountains Park. He proposed that a formal animal reserve be established to protect certain animal species in danger of extinction. (Interior, Annual Report 1902, p. xlv)
- Yoho Park Reserve was established on a tract of land near Field, British Columbia, known for its glaciers, large waterfalls and beautiful scenery. (PC 2181, 14 December 1901)
- 1902 The area surrounding Lake Louise, first reserved in 1892, was incorporated into Rocky Mountains Park. The Park's boundaries were extended to the continental divide. (2 Ed. VII, c. 31; PC 1891, 23 July 1892)

- 1904 Nine islands in the St. Lawrence River between Brockville and Gananoque were transferred from the control of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to the Department of the Interior and reserved for park purposes. The Mississagua Band of Alnwick, the owner of the islands, was paid \$9,150 for the property. (PC 1725, 20 September 1904) Over the years, several other islands were acquired through purchases and gifts and added to the St. Lawrence Islands National Park. In 1914, these islands were granted Dominion park status. (PC 3081, 10 December 1914)
- 1906 The Dominion Forest Reserves Act was passed. (6 Ed. VII, c. 14) Although the Act did not apply specifically to the Dominion parks, it emphasized the difference between forest parks and forest reserves. In the debate leading to the vote on the legislation, Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, stated that the existence of forest reserves dated back to 1893. In addition to conserving the water supply, as the forest parks did since 1884, the reserves protected the growth of timber so that it could later be harvested, and ensured proper reforestation. (House of Commons, Debates, 1906, vol. II, pp. 2834, 2838) By this time, the term forest park was used almost exclusively to identify those scenic land reserves operated for recreational and conservation purposes.
- Elk Island Park was established as a section of the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve. It was created to provide a range for a small herd of elk located near Island Lake, east of Edmonton, and was formally designated a Dominion park in 1913. (PC 646, 27 March 1913)
- The Alpine Club of Canada was organized with the support of the Department of the Interior, thus initiating a tradition of cooperation and consultation between the administrators of Dominion parks and the various groups making use of its wilderness resources. The first club president was A.O. Wheeler. It held its first camp at the summit of the Yoho Pass. Of the one hundred people who attended, forty-four qualified for active membership by climbing peaks at least ten thousand feet above sea level. (Interior, Annual Report 1906-1907, pt. VI, p. 6)
- 1907 The Jasper Forest Park of Canada was established. (PC 1323, 14 September 1907) At the date of creation, however, it did not contain the great alpine region extending along the continental divide and the Columbia Icefields. This area was added to the Park in 1927. (PC 637, 7 April 1927)
- 1908 The administration of the Dominion parks was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Forestry in the new Forestry and Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior. Since the administration of Dominion parks was compatible with the preservation of forest areas, Department officials believed that the joining of the two functions, as well as that of irrigation, would only increase their efficiency. Following the transfer of authority, Howard Douglas was appointed to the new position of Commissioner of Dominion Parks, with headquarters

at Banff. He acted upon direct instructions from the Superintendent of Forestry. (Interior, Annual Report 1909, pp. xxxvi-xxxvii)

A tract of land near Wainwright, Alberta, was set aside as a buffalo park to provide for the herd of buffalo recently purchased from Michael Pablo of Montana. (PC 463, 7 March 1908; Interior, Annual Report 1909, pt. V, pp. 12-13; Annual Report 1907-1908, pp. xlv-xlviii) This herd was reported to be the last large herd of pure-bred buffalo remaining in North America. Buffalo Park was declared a Dominion park in 1913. (PC 646, 27 March 1913)

- 1909 Following the reorganization of the Dominion parks administration in western Canada, park regulations were revised, expanded and applied to Rocky Mountains, Yoho, Glacier, Jasper and Elk Island Parks. It was expected that the implementation of these regulations would "facilitate the administration of these parks and afford increased protection to the game and fish within their precincts, as well as assist in the prevention of fire." (PC 1340, 21 June 1909; Interior, Annual Report 1910, p. xxxiv)

Under the authority of the new park regulations, three game and fire wardens were hired for Rocky Mountains Park. (Interior, Annual Report 1909, pt. V, p. 8) This decision laid the foundation for the National Park Warden Service.

- 1910 The Office of Commissioner of Dominion Parks was moved from Banff to Edmonton so that the Commissioner would be in closer touch with the staff of the new park in the Jasper Pass, and the Buffalo and Elk Island Parks. (Interior, Annual Report 1912, pt. V, p. 3)

- 1911 With the passage of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, the Dominion Parks Branch was created within the Department of the Interior to administer Dominion parks. (1-2 Geo. V, c. 10) The Act was "so framed as to include all lands reserved for parks as well as for forest reserves proper, and authority is given to the Governor-in-Council to set apart as parks such lands within reserves as are suitable for that purpose." (Interior, Annual Report 1912, pt. VII, p. 10) Glacier, Yoho, Rocky Mountains, Jasper and Waterton Lakes Parks, established under the former forest reserve clause, were set apart and designated Dominion parks. (PC 1338, 8 June 1911) An amendment to the Act, in 1913, extended the choice of land for park purposes beyond the boundaries of forest reserves. (3-4 Geo. V, c. 18, s. 5)

The establishment of the Dominion Parks Branch came as a result of the increasing importance of parks in the conservation and tourism policies of the federal government, as well as the administrative differences inherent between the operation of parks and forest reserves. To facilitate the administration of the Dominion parks, the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act reduced the total area of Rocky Mountains (from 4,900 square miles to 1,800), Jasper (from 5,000 square miles to 1,000) and Waterton Lakes (from 54 square miles to 13)

Parks to reasonable proportions. Also, for the first time, a new file classification system, separate from the other ones used by the Department of the Interior, was developed for the exclusive use of the Dominion Parks Branch.

James Bernard Harkin, a personal secretary to Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, was named Commissioner of Dominion Parks, with headquarters in Ottawa. Howard Douglas, the senior field officer, was given the new title of Chief Superintendent of Parks. His headquarters were at Edmonton. Douglas was given responsibility for all resident park superintendents and their activities. (PC 36/1810, 10 August 1911; Interior, Annual Report 1913, pt. V, p. 4)

1912 P.C. Barnard-Hervey of Calgary was appointed Chief Superintendent of Dominion Parks following the resignation of Howard Douglas. (Interior, Annual Report 1914, pt. V, p. 16)

1913 In his annual report to the Minister of the Interior, J.B. Harkin discussed the purposes served by Dominion parks and their potential for future development. He stressed the economic benefits of tourism, the importance of parks as public recreation grounds, and the service they provided in the preservation of natural beauties and wildlife, and the promotion of pride in the Canadian landscape. The Commissioner also proposed that some camp sites be located at points of historic interest throughout Canada. Finally, he raised the issue of preservation of bird life by suggesting that small bird sanctuaries be established at suitable places throughout the country to ensure bird protection during the breeding season. (Interior, Annual Report 1914, pt. V, pp. 3-13)

1914 Fort Howe at Saint John, New Brunswick, was established as the first national historic park. (PC 848, 30 March 1914) The property was returned to the city in 1930 to be administered as a "civic park." (20-21 Geo. V, c. 33)

An area in the vicinity of Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia, was reserved as the Revelstoke National Park (later to be known as Mount Revelstoke National Park). (PC 1125, 28 April 1914) This area was known for natural attractions, such as glaciers, mountains and waterfalls.

1915 Under the supervision of the Director of Internment Operations, camps
to for interned aliens during the First World War were established within
1917 Dominion parks. The detainees were employed on road and bridge construction, cutting rights of way for roads, cutting of fence posts for Buffalo and other animal parks, and general clearing operations. By the end of the fiscal year 1915-1916, eight hundred "aliens" were involved in such activities. (Interior, Annual Report 1917, pt. V, pp. 6-7) The last internment camp in the parks was closed in the summer of 1917. (Interior, Annual Report 1919, pt. II, p. 6)

- 1916 During J.B. Harkin's term as Commissioner of Dominion Parks, park officials became more concerned with conservation. Harkin initiated a new era for the Branch when, in 1918, he declared that "In the Canadian parks it is the aim to protect and preserve the original balance of nature." (Interior, Annual Report 1918, pt. V, p. 8) A major initiative in this regard had already been undertaken in 1916 with the appointment of an Interdepartmental Advisory Wild Life Board (also known as the Advisory Board on Wildlife Protection) to coordinate the work of all provincial and federal agencies involved in the protection of wildlife, and to advise the federal government on such matters. It reported to Parliament through the Dominion Parks Branch. The original members of the Board were Chairman James White, Assistant to the Chairman and Deputy Head of the Commission of Conservation; Secretary Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist in the Department of Agriculture; D.C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; Dr. R.M. Anderson, Geological Survey of Canada; and J.B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks. (Interior, Annual Report 1918, pt. V, p. 8)
- 1917 The enforcement of the 1916 convention between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada was delegated to the Dominion Parks Branch following the passage of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. (7-8 Geo. V, c. 18; PC 1537, 29 June 1916; Interior, Annual Report 1918, p. 29) This Act empowered the Canadian government, through officers reporting to the Minister of the Interior, to make all regulations for the protection of migratory birds, establish open and closed hunting seasons, issue special hunting permits, and protect designated endangered species. Concurrently, the Dominion Parks Branch was given responsibility for the administration of the Northwest Game Act. (7-8 Geo. V, c. 36; Interior, Annual Report 1919, pt. II, p. 3) It established seasons for game in the Northwest Territories and a system of game wardens, provided hunting exemptions for Inuit, Indians and explorers, and, most significantly, prohibited the hunting or killing in any manner of muskox and caribou. The regulations for both Acts were passed the following year. (PC 871, 23 April 1918; PC 1053, 1 May 1918) Hoyes Lloyd was hired to administer the new legislation.
- Fort Anne, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, was transferred from under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence to the Department of the Interior. The thirty acre site, comprising the relics of the old fort, was then designated a Dominion Historical Park. (PC 175, 24 January 1917)
- 1918 In response to the lobbying efforts of naturalists, including the well known ornithologist Percy Taverner, and on recommendation from the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, Point Pelee Dominion Park was established. (PC 1264, 29 May 1918) The Park, situated on a major bird migrating route, became famous as a gathering place for bird-watchers, as well as being renowned for its rare bird and plant life.

1919 The Dominion park regulations relating to the control and management of game were rescinded and replaced with a new set of regulations which emphasized the sanctuary aspects of the parks. The only exception was in Point Pelee Dominion Park, where fall duck hunting was permitted under special permit. (PC 2415, 1 December 1919)

For some years, the federal and British Columbia governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway, had been cooperating in the construction of a highway through the Rocky Mountains which would finally link Alberta with British Columbia. Started in 1911, the project did not progress as expected due to financial and other difficulties experienced by the British Columbia government. It soon became evident that the federal government's contribution to the Banff-Windermere Highway would have to be increased. In 1919, all parties reached an agreement. The federal government would complete the road in return for the grant of "the said Road in so far as it lies in the Province of British Columbia (sic) and a strip of land ten (10) miles in width lying five (5) miles on each side of the said Road." (PC 572, 14 March 1919; PC 612, 20 March 1919) The second part of the agreement recognized the legislative jurisdiction of the federal government over all Dominion parks in British Columbia. The land grant was given Dominion park status as Kootenay Park. (PC 827, 21 April 1920) As for the highway, it was completed in the fiscal year 1922-1923. (Interior, Annual Report 1924, pt. II, p. 71)

On recommendation from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was established to develop a policy for historic sites in Canada and their relative historic value. The Board was to act in an advisory capacity to the Department on the question of acquisition, preservation, promotion and the future development of historic and prehistoric sites of national importance. Its members, selected from experts in the field, as well as prominent Canadian historians, reported to the federal government through the Dominion Parks Branch. The original members were E.A. Cruickshank (Chairman), Dr. James H. Coyne, Dr. Benjamin Sulte, Archdeacon W.O. Raymond, W.C. Milner and J.B. Harkin. F.H.H. Williamson, the Deputy Commissioner of Dominion Parks, served as Secretary to the Board. (PC 71/1971, 22 September 1919; Interior, Annual Report 1921, pt. II, p. 8) The Board's first task was to undertake a national survey of existing historic sites and of their national importance. Louisbourg, the St. Maurice Forges, Forts Chambly and Lennox, three sites in Huronia, and Fort Prince of Wales were among those which received special attention. (Interior, Annual Report 1922, pt. II, pp. 16-20)

1922 Three areas in western Canada reserved during the previous decade for the preservation of the pronghorn antelope were formally established as Dominion parks. (PC 1134, 31 May 1922) They were Menissawok Park in Saskatchewan, and Wawaskesy and Nemiskam Parks in Alberta. All three were eventually abolished as a result of increases in the antelope population, the change in location of their grazing ranges, and the pressure exerted by nearby residents who wanted to use the land for

agricultural and grazing purposes. (20-21 Geo. V, c. 33 (Menissawok, 1930); 2 Geo. VI, c. 35 (Wawaskesy, 1938); 11 Geo. VI, c. 66 (Nemiskam, 1947))

The administration of the Northwest Game Act was transferred to the newly created Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior. (Interior, Annual Report 1923, pt. II, p. 110) The latter was also given responsibility for Wood Buffalo Park, an area in the vicinity of Fort Smith reserved as a range for the wood buffalo. (PC 2498, 18 December 1922)

Fort Prince of Wales, located at the mouth of the Churchill River, Manitoba, was set aside as an historic memorial site and placed under the control of the Dominion Parks Branch. (PC 238, 4 February 1922)

In the annual report, the Branch was now referred to as the Canadian National Parks (or National Parks Branch). (Interior, Annual Report 1923, pt. II, p. 95)

- 1924
to
1925
- Greater efforts were made to increase tourism. Encouraged by the financial returns of the industry, the Department of the Interior introduced a programme to ensure that "the tourist and holiday attractions of all parts of the Dominion are brought to the notice of the travelling public abroad just as widely and as effectively as in past years the attention of settlers, investors, and businessmen generally has been directed to the agricultural and business opportunities afforded by the Dominion's settlement lands, water-powers, mineral resources, timber, and other physical assets." (Interior, Annual Report 1924-1925, pp. 10-11). These efforts were confined to three initiatives: improvement and promotion of the national parks; better tourist information; and cooperation between federal, provincial and local authorities involved in the tourist trade.
- 1926
- Fort Beauséjour, located near Aulac, New Brunswick, was established as a Dominion historic park. (PC 901, 10 June 1926; Interior, Annual Report 1931-1932, p. 90)
- 1927
- Prince Albert National Park, located near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, was established. (PC 524, 24 March 1927) This area was formerly known as the Sturgeon Forest Reserve.
- 1928
to
1929
- The name of Rocky Mountains Park was changed to Banff National Park. (Interior, Annual Report 1928-1929, pt. IV, p. 111)
- On recommendation from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, most of the land included in the original site of the Fortress of Louisbourg was purchased from its owners by the National Parks Branch. (Interior, Annual Report 1928-1929, pt. IV, p. 129)
- 1929
- The Minister of the Interior appointed a commission of inquiry into lot rentals at Banff and Jasper. The chairman was Judge W.A. MacDonald

of Calgary; he was assisted by a representative of the citizens of Banff and one from the Department. The Commission was asked to recommend a fair and equitable rent for the lots in these communities as Banff and Jasper residents and the Department had failed to agree on the increase in rentals recommended by Commissioner Harkin. Due to political, economic and administrative circumstances, however, the schedule of rental rates devised by the Commission was not implemented. (RG 84, vol. 726, file B21, pt. 4)

The Department of the Interior acquired title, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, to several islands in Georgian Bay for the establishment of Georgian Bay Islands National Park. (PC 2355, 3 December 1929) The largest and best known of these islands was Beausoleil, a popular camping area. In 1930, Flowerpot Island, located off the Bruce Peninsula, was added to the Park. (PC 2834, 6 December 1930)

The Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in Manitoba was reserved as a national park. (PC 2510, 28 December 1929)

1930

Jurisdiction over the natural resources of western Canada was transferred to the respective provinces with the Natural Resources Acts. (20-21 Geo. V, c. 3, c. 29, c. 41) The federal government kept control of all the land occupied by national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, excluding them from transfer agreements. Provincial legislation, where not conflicting with federal laws or regulations, nonetheless applied to national parks. As a complement to the Natural Resources Acts, the National Parks Act was passed. (20-21 Geo. V, c. 33) It replaced the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act under which the national parks had formerly been administered. The new Act emphasized the "inviolable nature of the parks of Canada, and confirms to the people absolute ownership in the eighteen scenic reservations and wild life sanctuaries." (Interior, Annual Report 1930-1931, pt. IV, p. 92) The Act also formalized the use of the term "National" instead of "Dominion" Parks, and the change of Rocky Mountains Park's name to Banff National Park. It also ensured that no new parks would be created or any changes made in the boundaries of established ones except by an Act of Parliament, authorized the establishment of National Historic Parks, and clarified park policy regarding the protection of wildlife and the development of natural resources. No major changes in the administrative structure of the Branch or its file registry system resulted from the implementation of this legislation.

The administrators of the national parks, working under the terms of the Unemployment Relief Act (21 Geo. V, c. 1), recruited unemployed men for numerous work projects in the parks. During the Depression, these workers were involved in the grading and gravelling of roadways, underbrushing and clearing, the construction of new roads, and the building and maintenance of bridges, wharves, trails and cabins.

1932 By complementary legislation passed by the Parliament of Canada and the United States Congress, Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta and Glacier National Park in Montana were proclaimed the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. (22-23 Geo. V, c. 55; PC 1386, 16 June 1932)

Archibald Belaney (Grey Owl) was hired as a Caretaker of Park Animals at Prince Albert National Park. (PC 1053, 29 June 1932) He had previously been employed for a short time at Riding Mountain National Park. Grey Owl's work with the beaver colonies and other wildlife in the Park, which was popularized through his writing, travels and movies, made him a potent symbol of the conservation ethic in national parks. He remained with Prince Albert National Park until 1937; a year later he died of pneumonia. (RG 32, C 2, vol. 18)

1933 On 1 June, the National Parks Branch acquired responsibility for the Tourist Division from the National Development Bureau of the parent Department of the Interior. In contrast with the National Parks Branch's own Publicity Division, this Division functioned as the "Dominion organization charged with the duty of promoting the tourist business" for all of Canada. (Interior, Annual Report 1933-1934, pt. III, pp. 90-92) In 1935, these responsibilities were transferred to the Canadian Travel Bureau of the Department of Railways and Canals. (Interior, Annual Report 1935, pt. III, p. 103)

The Banff School of Fine Arts was established as an extension programme of the University of Alberta. Adding a cultural dimension to national parks, the School offered summer courses in drama, ballet, art, music, handicrafts, oral French, and short story and play writing. (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1947, p. 117)

1936 Having lost its main areas of jurisdiction with the transfer of natural resources to the western provinces in 1930, the Department of the Interior was dissolved. Its surviving functions were vested in the new Department of Mines and Resources, itself the result of a merger of the former Departments of Mines, Indian Affairs, and Immigration and Colonization. (1 Ed. VIII, c. 33) The new department had five branches: Mines and Geology, Indian Affairs, Immigration, Surveys and Engineering, and Lands, Parks and Forests.

The National Parks Bureau was placed under the control of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, along with the Dominion Forest Service, the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs, and the Land Registry. Apart from its administrative functions, the National Parks Bureau mandate incorporated parks and resources information, national parks, migratory birds, and historic sites and museums (Fort Wellington, Fort Chambly, Fort Lennox, Fort Beauséjour, Louisbourg). (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1937, p. 50) The engineering and architectural unit of national parks was transferred to the Engineering and Construction Service of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, which serviced the whole department. The Lands, Parks and Forests Branch

was headed by Roy A. Gibson, the former Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior. (PC 2396, 14 September 1936; RG 32, C2, vol. 113) F.H.H. Williamson replaced J.B. Harkin (who retired) as Controller of the smaller National Parks Bureau.

1936 to 1937 Negotiations between the federal government and the governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island over the establishment of national parks in these provinces were successful. Once clear title to the chosen sites was granted to the federal government, Cape Breton Highlands National Park and Prince Edward Island National Park were established, under the authority of the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act. (1 Ed. VIII, c. 43; PC 715, 6 April 1937)

1939 Due to serious increases in disease and parasites in the buffalo herd of Buffalo National Park, and after intensive biological investigation, park authorities decided to slaughter all of the larger animals in the Park. A total of 2,918 buffalo, 1,806 elk, 113 moose, 242 deer and 12 yak were killed. (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1940, p. 103) In 1947, the Park was closed and the land returned to the province of Alberta, as stipulated in the 1930 Natural Resources Act. (11 Geo. VI, c. 66, s. 6; Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1948, p. 168) The Department of National Defence in turn negotiated an agreement with the Government of Alberta, permitting parcels of the old Park to be leased for defence purposes. (PC 1818, 16 May 1947; PC 141, 15 January 1948)

E.A. Cruickshank, Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board since its formation, died on 23 June. He was replaced in 1943 by J. Clarence Webster of Shediac, New Brunswick.

1940 to 1941 Nine historical areas administered by the National Parks Bureau were designated official National Historic Sites. They were Fort Anne, Port Royal, the Fortress of Louisbourg, Fort Beauséjour, Fort Chambly, Fort Lennox, Fort Wellington, Fort Malden and Fort Prince of Wales. (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1941, pp. 91-93)

1940 to 1946 During the Second World War, Mennonites and other conscientious objectors were detained in camps set up in various parks. The men were employed on forest conservation and protection projects. These "Alternative Service Work Camps" were in operation until 1946. (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1942, p. 62; Annual Report 1947, p. 118) The National Parks Bureau also provided the Department of National Defence with two training areas -- one for the army in Buffalo National Park and the other for the Navy League on Beausoleil Island in Georgian Bay Islands National Park. (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1942, pp. 62, 73)

1941 Following F.H.H. Williamson's death, James Smart was named Controller of the National Parks Bureau.

On 4 July, a replica of the Port Royal Habitation of 1605 was officially opened to the public. It was the first major restoration project

undertaken by the National Historic Sites and Museums Division of the National Parks Bureau. (Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1942, p. 62)

1947 The Department of Mines and Resources was reorganized. While the Indian Affairs and Immigration Branches remained intact, the Surveys and Engineering Branch was abolished, the Mines and Geology Branch was replaced by the Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch, and the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch was replaced by the Lands and Development Services Branch. All the national development and engineering and construction activities of the Department were centralized in the Lands and Development Services Branch. In the Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch, basic research activities and survey and mapping responsibilities were united. (PC 37/4433, 30 October 1947; Mines and Resources, Annual Report 1948, p. 7)

The National Parks Bureau was renamed the National Parks Division and placed under the authority of the Lands and Development Services Branch along with the Northwest Territories Division, the Yukon Division, the Engineering and Construction Division, the Land Registry and the new Wild Life Services (also known as the Dominion Wildlife Service). The latter assumed the responsibilities of the old Wildlife Division of the National Parks Bureau and incorporated all other federal wildlife functions, including authority over the wildlife officers of the former Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs. Many of the promotional functions of the National Parks Division were transferred from its Publicity Division to other agencies. The Exhibition Commission of the Department of Trade and Commerce acquired the exhibition responsibilities, and the National Film Board was given the task of producing and distributing motion and still pictures promoting national parks. (PC 211, 21 January 1947; PC 256, 23 January 1947)

The first national park located in New Brunswick was established. (PC 3211, 12 August 1947) After years of negotiations between federal and provincial authorities about the suitability of proposed sites, an agreement was reached over a parcel of land located near Alma, on Chignecto Bay. First known as the New Brunswick National Park, it was renamed Fundy National Park in 1949. (PC 1300, 31 March 1948; RG 84, vol. 30, file U109-69)

1950 In accordance with legislation passed the previous year, the Departments of Mines and Resources and of Reconstruction and Supply were abolished and replaced by three new departments: Resources and Development, Mines and Technical Surveys, and Citizenship and Immigration. (13 Geo. VI, c. 16, c. 17, c. 18)

The Department of Resources and Development contained the Forestry Branch, Special Projects Branch (which included the Trans-Canada Highway), the Canadian Government Travel Bureau (which acquired what was left of the Publicity Division of National Parks and Historic

Sites), the Development Services Branch and the Administration Branch. The Development Services Branch, whose duties were related to the development of natural resources other than forests, had three components: Northern Administration, Engineering and Construction Service, and Development Services. It was under the direction of Roy A. Gibson. Development Services contained National Parks and Historic Sites (still headed by James Smart), Wildlife, the National Museum, and Lands and Water Resources.

At the end of the year, the Privy Council authorized the substitution of the Development Services and the Special Projects Branches with the Northern Administration and Lands, National Parks, and the Engineering and Water Resources Branches. The Forestry Branch, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau and the Administration Branch remained intact. The Wildlife Division and the National Museum of the former Development Services were placed under the control of National Parks. (PC 84/5955, 9 December 1950; Resources and Development, Annual Report 1951, p. 7) James Smart was promoted to the position of Director of the National Parks Branch. J.R.B. Coleman was named Chief of the National Parks and Historic Sites Division, Dr. H.F. Lewis, Chief of the Wildlife Division, and Dr. F.J. Alcock, Chief Curator of the National Museum of Canada. (*Ibid.*, p. 13) Responsibility for the conservation and management of wildlife resources was transferred from the Wildlife Division of the National Parks Branch to the Northern Administration and Lands Branch. The Wildlife Division continued its work in the areas of scientific research, advice on wildlife management and the administration on the Migratory Birds Convention Act. (*Ibid.*, p. 28)

Faced with the renewal of the majority of park land leases, for which new rental charges had to be determined, the Department of Resources and Development hired Harry O. Patriquin, a chartered accountant from Calgary, to inquire and report on the rental policy applied to the Banff and Jasper National Parks. (PC 81/5955, 9 December 1950; Recommended Rentals. Banff and Jasper National Parks 1950-1960, p. 1) In his report, Patriquin recommended new rental rates for the period 1950 to 1960; he later revised these suggested rates after consultation with Department officials. (RG 84, vol. 2005, file U21) Patriquin also recommended that the conditions of the Banff leases be made uniform with those of other national parks, that a review of rental charges be undertaken every ten years, and that Jasper business rentals be set at lower rates than those of Banff's because of the latter's more favourable geographic location. (RG 33/29) The adoption of the Patriquin Report increased land rentals in Jasper and Banff substantially.

Fred Landon was appointed Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (Resources and Development, Annual Report 1950-1951, p. 23; RG 84, vol. 30, file U109-69)

1951 Following repeal of the Dominion Lands Act, under which the timber berth regulations had been made, the administration of the timber

berths in the national parks was transferred to the National Parks Branch from the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development. The National Parks Act was amended to reflect this transfer. (14 Geo. VI, c. 45)

In its report to Parliament, the Royal Commission on National Development in the arts, letters and sciences (Massey Commission) made several recommendations concerning the work of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. The most important ones were that the Board be re-organized and a statement of policy concerning its work adopted, and that emphasis be placed on the preservation and restoration of historic sites and buildings instead of the granting of historic plaques. (Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the arts, letters and sciences, 1951, pp. 123-129, 346-351)

The Hudson's Bay Company donated legal title to Lower Fort Garry to the people of Canada. (PC 255, 17 January 1951) The federal government in turn designated the Fort a national historic park. (PC 687, 13 February 1951; Resources and Development, Annual Report 1951, p. 13)

On 16 May, the Department of National Defence transferred control of the Halifax Citadel to the Department of Resources and Development for development as a national historic park. (PC 2430, 16 May 1951; PC 6728, 14 December 1951)

1953 The Historic Sites and Monuments Act was passed. (1-2 Eliz. II, c. 39) This legislation defined the powers of the Minister of Resources and Development and of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board in relation to historic places. The Board was to advise the Minister on the acquisition and commemoration of historic places, and the establishment and operation of historical museums. Membership on the Board consisted of the Dominion Archivist, the Chief Curator of the National Museum of Canada, and one representative from each of the ten provinces.

Parliament passed a bill that changed the name of the Department of Resources and Development to Northern Affairs and National Resources. (2-3 Eliz. II, c. 4) This legislation reflected the increasing role played by the federal government in the development of northern Canada. There were, however, no changes in the administrative structure of the Department.

Upon James Smart's retirement, J.A. Hutchison, the Acting Chief of the National Parks and Historic Sites Division for the fiscal year 1951-1952, was appointed Director of the National Parks Branch.

1955 An amendment to the Historic Sites and Monuments Act changed the criteria for membership on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. Thereafter, the Board was made up of the Dominion Archivist, an officer from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources designated by the Minister, two representatives from

Ontario, two from Quebec, and one from each of the other eight provinces. (3-4 Eliz. II, c. 20)

The National Parks Branch was expanded. The National Parks and Historic Sites Division was divided into the National Parks Service and the National Historic Sites Division. On 1 September, the Branch also assumed responsibility for work previously done by the Engineering and Architectural Division of the Water Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. A separate Engineering Services Division was created the following year to provide professional and technical assistance in field surveys, inspections, construction projects and other related work for the Branch. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1955-1956, pp. 8, 35)

J.R.B. Coleman was named Chief of the National Parks Service, A.J.H. Richardson, Chief of the National Historic Sites Division and G.L. Scott, Chief of the Engineering Services Division.

1957 The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources was reorganized into eight branches instead of the previous six. The National and Human History Branches of the National Museum, formerly under the control of the National Parks Branch, were added to the Administration Services, the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, the National Parks Branch, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, the Water Resources Branch and the Forestry Branch. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1956-1957, pp. 10, 46-50) James A. Hutchison retired as Director of the National Parks Branch and was replaced by J.R.B. Coleman.

To facilitate long-range planning, the Planning Division was created within the National Parks Branch. One of its first tasks was to complete an inventory of all developments within national parks. This work later led to the production of master plans for the future development of all national parks.

By the 1950s, a number of government agencies were responsible for the various aspects of conservation work previously done by the Advisory Board on Wildlife Protection. Consequently, it was decided to abolish the Board. (PC 1199, 3 September 1957)

Terra Nova National Park was established. (PC 519, 520, 11 April 1957) Discussions between Newfoundland authorities and the National Parks Branch on the subject of establishing a national park were part of the negotiations that led to the province's entry into Confederation in 1949. Most of the controversy centred on the differences between the Branch's criteria for the location of a national park and the province's desire that such a park would not interfere with water power or lumber development in the area. The bill amending the National Parks Act for the establishment of a national park in Newfoundland had originally been passed in 1955. (3-4 Eliz. II, c. 37)

1958 Monsignor Antoine d'Eschambault was appointed Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (PC 267, 13 February 1958)

The administrative and research responsibilities of the National Historic Sites Division of the National Parks Branch were separated. J.D. Herbert was appointed Chief of the Division and A.J.H. Richardson the senior specialist in historical research. (RG 84, vol. 2053, file V109-169, pt. 6)

1959 The Education and Interpretation Section headed by Homer Robinson was established, and a Chief Park Naturalist, Dr. George Stirrett, was hired. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1959-1960, p. 48) Both initiatives resulted from the National Parks Branch's long-standing interest in promoting and explaining the parks' natural characteristics and their wildlife. In the following years, nature trails, a variety of interpretation programmes, and on-site exhibits were developed.

Maillou House, an eighteenth-century house located in Quebec City, was restored. It was the first time that a building was preserved for its architectural as well as its historic interest. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1959-1960, p. 5)

1959 From 1959 to 1961, the National Historic Sites Division of the National
to Parks Branch had responsibility for the National Aviation Museum; it
1961 was then transferred to the National Museum of Canada. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1960-1961, p. 55; Annual Report 1961-1962, p. 54)

1960 Professor K. Grant Crawford, Director of the Institute of Local Government at Queen's University, and his assistant, Dr. Stewart Fyfe, presented park officials with their report on local government in western parks and commercial activities in national parks. The study had been commissioned by the National Parks Branch in 1959 in the hope that it would provide solutions to complaints raised by park residents and businessmen about how the parks were being administered. (TB 549583, 26 May 1959) The Crawford Report recommended that local governments not be established in park townsites, that a town planner be hired to oversee any future development of townsites, that new leases of occupation provide for rentals at six per cent of the assessed value of the land, that maximum publicity be given to planning proposals to encourage public participation, that advisory councils in townsites be supported, and that communication between National Parks officials and park inhabitants be improved. On the sensitive issue of land leases, Dr. Crawford, in a supplement to the report, recommended that forty-two and twenty-one year terms be retained, with an option for renewal for not more than half the length of the original lease. This policy would enable park officials to control development, while permitting the participation of private interests in the promotion of national parks. This report exerted considerable influence in reshaping government policy about national parks. (RG 84, vol. 2096-2097, file UI55-1, parts 1-4.)

Bruce Fergusson was appointed Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (PC 1143, 17 August 1960)

- 1961 A long-term programme was launched to restore a portion of the Fortress of Louisbourg. The project had two main goals: to provide a major historical attraction in the region, and to ease the economic burden on Cape Breton Island caused by the closing of some of the coal mines. For the duration of the project, a Fortress of Louisbourg Restoration Section supervised the work. It reported to the Director of the National Parks Branch. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1961-1962, p. 45)
- 1961 to 1963 Major restoration projects were undertaken to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush. In Dawson City, Yukon, The Palace Grand Theatre, the S.S. Keno, Discovery Claim on Bonanza Creek, and the original townsite of Dawson City were all declared National Historic Sites. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1962-1963, pp. 23-24) The programme was eventually extended to include other sites in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In 1971-1972, the Klondike Gold Rush International Park Advisory Committee was established to plan the development of an international park which would include the main elements of the Gold Rush Trail between Skagway in Alaska and Dawson City. Canada, the United States, the Province of British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and the State of Alaska were all represented on the Committee. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1971-1972, p. 16)
- 1962 In its report to Parliament, the Royal Commission on Government Organization (the Glassco Commission) made several recommendations concerning the administration of national parks. Concerned with the twin objectives of visitor use and conservation, it encouraged the Branch to review its park policy to ensure that both objectives were duly served. The report also recommended that the three national parks in Ontario be abolished, that western parks be made financially self-sufficient, that the position of park superintendent be strengthened, that the method of land rentals be reformed, and that an autonomous commission be established to operate the parks, with headquarters in western Canada. (The Royal Commission on Government Organization, vol. 2, pp. 30-40) Of these, only the ones on park policy, park superintendents and decentralization were acted upon. In 1964 and 1968 respectively, policy statements for both national parks and historic sites were tabled in the House of Commons. The National Parks Branch also introduced a policy of decentralization by establishing three field regions, with their respective directors, for Western Canada, Ontario and Quebec, and Atlantic Canada. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1963-1964, p. 19)
- 1963 W.W. Mair was named Chief of the National Parks Division to replace B.I.M. Strong, who was named Regional Director for Western National Parks. J.I. Nicol was appointed to the position of Assistant Director (Administration) of the National Parks Branch.

- 1964 On 18 September, Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, made a major policy statement concerning national parks in the House of Commons, intended to end the long controversy over the role of national parks. After having defined the parks as "natural areas of nation-wide interest, in which are preserved for all time the most outstanding and unique natural features of Canada," the Minister upheld the right of all Canadians to enjoy them, the need to restrict commercial exploitation of the parks, and the concepts of wilderness zones and controlled tourist development in townsites. He also announced that the Department would gradually end the licensing of timber berths and the existence of private residences in parks. (House of Commons, Debates, 1964, vol. VIII, pp. 8194-95)
- On 1 October, responsibility for Wood Buffalo National Park was transferred to the National Parks Branch from the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The Park, created in 1922, provided grazing grounds for both the wood buffalo and the plains buffalo, the latter having been transferred to the Park in the 1920s from the surplus at Buffalo National Park. Wildlife and park officials had considerable problems curing the many diseases that afflicted the herds following the transfer. Wood Buffalo National Park was also known as the nesting ground for the whooping-crane, a bird species then in grave danger of extinction.
- 1964 In the annual report of the Department of Northern Affairs and
to National Resources, the national parks' winter policy was explained.
1965 Winter use of parks was to be allowed as long as it did not harm the "prime scenic values," and the participation of commercial interests permitted under certain guidelines. Although the appeal of the Rockies as a winter resort area had long been recognized -- the first winter carnival held at Banff was in 1917 -- major development plans were not made until the mountains' potential for attracting skiers was well established. (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1964-1965, p. 38)
- 1964 The zoning concept for western parks was developed. Attempts were
to made to accommodate both conservation and commercial interests in
1966 parks by assigning specific use zones. The new policy advocated the development of high density tourist areas, where motels, restaurants, gas stations and other service establishments would be located, and the setting aside of wilderness zones for nature enthusiasts. This policy was intended to "keep scenic wilderness areas virtually unchanged for the enjoyment of future generations." (Northern Affairs and National Resources, Annual Report 1965-1966, p. 77)
- 1965 The National Parks Branch was renamed the National and Historic Resources Branch to more accurately reflect the two principal elements of its mandate. (TB 623126, 27 January 1965)
- 1966 The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development replaced the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, (14-15

Eliz. II, c. 25) The new Department had jurisdiction over Indian and Eskimo affairs, the Northwest Territories and Yukon, national parks, national battlefields, historic sites and monuments, migratory birds and other wildlife. All the other resource-related functions of the old Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources were transferred to the new Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

In response to the recommendation of a study undertaken by the Organization Division of the Civil Service Commission, the National and Historic Resources Branch was renamed the National and Historic Parks Branch, and the Canadian Wildlife Service was elevated to branch status. The National and Historic Parks Branch was divided into seven units: the Engineering and Architectural Division, the Financial and Management Advisory Division, Personnel Administration, the National Parks Service (Operation and Planning), and the National Historic Sites Service (Operation and Research). These changes in the National and Historic Parks Branch were implemented during the fiscal year 1967-1968. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1967-1968, p. 110) Other recommendations emanating from the report, such as the elevation of the Historic Sites, National Parks and the Engineering Division to separate branches, were to be considered for long-term implementation.

J.R.B. Coleman remained as Director of the National and Historic Parks Branch. A.J. Reeve was made Assistant Director of National Parks and J.I. Nicol occupied the two positions of Assistant Director for General Services (finance, management and support sections) and Historic Sites (acting). In January 1967, Peter H. Bennett was appointed Assistant Director of the National Historic Sites Service. (TB 651749, 3 March 1966; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1966-1967, p. 6; W.F. Lothian, A History of Canada's National Parks, vol. 2, p. 23)

- 1967 The Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study (CORD), a federal-provincial project, was launched. It was described as an "in-depth examination of the characteristics of the park visitor" from which a study of the future park needs of the Canadian population could be done. The CORD was coordinated by the Planning Division of the National Parks Service. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1967-1968, p. 105; Annual Report 1968-1969, p. 4)

The federal government accepted the transfer of title to land in Nova Scotia for a proposed national park. (PC 1477, 26 July 1967) Kejimikujik National Park was officially opened on 9 August 1969.

Bellevue House, a Kingston home where Sir John A. Macdonald lived, was opened as a national historic park on 24 May. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1967-1968, p. 111)

- 1968 The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was reorganized into four separate "program" areas: Conservation, Develop-

ment, Social Affairs and Departmental Administration. The National and Historic Parks Branch was placed in the Conservation Program, along with the Canadian Wildlife Service. Concurrently, the Department adopted a new classification system to facilitate the identification of files belonging to the relative programme areas.

J.H. Gordon was appointed Senior Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for the Conservation Program. J.R.B. Coleman retired as Director of the National and Historic Parks Branch. He was replaced by J.I. Nicol, the Assistant Director for General Services within the Branch since 1963.

On 4 March, Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, tabled the National Historic Sites Policy in the House of Commons. (House of Commons, Debates, 1968, vol. VII, p. 7199; RG 14 D2, vol. 1820, S.P.76C-76H) The document, which had been approved by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board on 23-24 October 1967, explained the work of the historical research arm of the National and Historic Parks Branch and set out future plans for it. Above all, the policy paper explained the difference between national historic sites and national historic parks. National historic sites celebrate Canadian areas or structures of major historical significance, while national historic parks are areas with or without structures of major historical significance, suitable in size for development as a park with effective interpretive displays. They illustrate important themes in Canadian history. Major historic sites can be developed as historic parks. Historic parks are established by the Governor-in-Council; historic sites are designated by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on recommendation from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. Included also in the policy were detailed criteria for designating national historic sites and establishing historic parks and sites, a discussion of the need for a comprehensive and balanced programme with proper geographic and thematic balance, the development of such a programme and of provisional master plans for each historic park, standards for restoration and reconstruction, and the role of research, interpretation and publications.

On 10 October, Jean Chrétien, in one of his first public announcements as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, stated that all provisional master plans for national parks would be subject to public scrutiny. This led, in 1969, to the creation of a Public Hearings Office within the National Parks Service. The Office was responsible for conducting and documenting hearings on the uses and development of national parks. Hearings would be held on or near the site of the parks in question. This new programme was officially launched in April 1970, with the public hearing on Kejimikujik National Park in Nova Scotia. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1969-1970, p. 17)

The Exchequer Court of Canada (now the Federal Court), in response to a petition submitted by two lessees from Jasper, handed down a

judgement that upheld the right of land lessees in national parks to perpetual renewal of their leases as had been granted in those agreements issued before 1930. An appeal by the federal government to the Supreme Court was dismissed.

The restructuring of the Warden Service was initiated. The responsibilities of park wardens were increased in the areas of resource management, search and rescue, public relations and park protection. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1967-1968, p. 106)

Allan R. Turner was appointed Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (PC 921, 8 May 1968)

1968 to 1969 An explanation of the interpretation work done in national parks was given. This function was designed "not only to increase the visitor's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the parks' environment, but to help him assess his own natural surroundings and his place in them. This is done through conducted field outings, slide-illustrated talks, films, special self-interpretive trails, on-site exhibits, and interpretation centres." (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1968-1969, p. 2)

1969 The Engineering and Architectural Division of the National and Historic Parks Branch, along with the technical services of other branches, were absorbed by the Technical Services Branch of the parent Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. (W.F. Lothian, A History of Canada's National Parks, vol. 2, p. 23; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1967-1968, p. 107)

A new Property Management Division was established. It amalgamated the former Property Section of the Branch Financial and Management Adviser (created in 1964), responsible for day-to-day operations affecting leases and licences, and the Real Property Section of the National Parks Service, responsible for land management. Many of these functions were subsequently decentralized to the respective national parks during the 1970s. (W.F. Lothian, A History of Canada's National Parks, vol. 2, p. 25)

Jean Charron was appointed Assistant Director of General Services of the National and Historic Parks Branch. He had formerly been Chief of Operations for the National Parks Service. Peter B. Lesaux was named Assistant Director of the National Parks Service. He replaced A.J. Reeve.

The Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park was officially opened on 8 September.

An agreement to establish a new national park at Kouchibouguac in New Brunswick was reached with the provincial government. (PC 1517, 29 July 1969; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report

- 1969-1970, p. 14) Kouchibouguac National Park was officially proclaimed in January 1979. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1978-1979, p. 13)
- 1969 to 1970 The province of Saskatchewan transferred title to the Motherwell Homestead at Abernethy to the federal government for development as an historic site. (Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Annual Report 1969-1970, p. 22) The late nineteenth-century prairie farm was the home of W.R. Motherwell, who served as first president of the Territorial Grain Growers Association and Minister of Agriculture in the two King governments between 1921 and 1930. The farm was considered to be one of the first modern farms in Western Canada.
- 1970 A Programming Division was established to take over all the development, planning and coordination work of the National and Historic Parks Branch. It reunited the parks planning functions of the Branch which had been assigned to each Service in the reorganization of 1966. The Division reported to the Assistant Director of General Services. Similar units were also put in place in the regions. (W.F. Lothian, A History of Canada's National Parks, vol. 2, p. 26)
- The Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings was launched. Under this programme, Canadian buildings of exceptional architectural merit were to be surveyed and identified. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1970-1971, p. 10) By 1974, phase one, which consisted of recording building exteriors, had resulted in the identification of more than 25,000 buildings. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1973-1974, p. 41)
- In October, a memorandum of agreement was signed with the government of Newfoundland which provided for the development of L'Anse aux Meadows, a Viking community, and Port-au-Choix, a Maritime Archaic Indian burial ground, as national historic parks. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1970-1971, p. 10)
- 1970 to 1971 The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was renamed the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The change, however, was never formalized.
- Three new national parks were created. They were Forillon and La Mauricie, the first national parks in Quebec (PC 987, 4 June 1970; PC 1518, 27 July 1971; PC 1236, 8 July 1970), and Pacific Rim in British Columbia. (PC 126, 26 January 1971)
- 1971 Pierre H. Franche succeeded J.J.L. Charron as Assistant Director for General Services.
- 1972 A new programme entitled Byways and Special Places was launched. Historic waterways, trails and land routes were to be selected and developed for future tourist use. The programme became known as the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation (ARC). All initiatives

were undertaken in cooperation with the provinces. The first agreement reached under the terms of the ARC programme was with the government of Ontario in 1975, and led to the establishment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Corridor. (Indian and Northern Affairs, *Annual Report 1974-1975*, p. 11) The ARC programme was abolished in April 1984 for efficiency purposes. Responsibility for Heritage Canals was transferred to Historic Parks and Sites. The Cooperative Heritage function and the Canadian Heritage River System were transferred to National Parks.

Six canal systems that had outlived their commercial use, but were considered historically significant, were transferred to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs from the Department of Transport, along with the Canals Division that administered them. They were the Richelieu River, Beauharnois and Ottawa River canal systems in the province of Quebec, the Rideau and Trent canal systems in the province of Ontario and the St. Peters Canal in the province of Nova Scotia. The National Parks Service was initially made responsible for the administration of the canals but, in 1973, a separate Canals unit was formed and then placed (in 1974) under the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation administration. (PC 124, 25 May 1972)

Marc La Terreur was appointed Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (PC 1858, 25 August 1972)

Ronald P. Malis, Regional Director of the Western Region, was chosen to replace Peter B. Lesaux as Assistant Director for the National Parks Service.

The administration and control of 18,500 square miles of territory in northern Canada was placed under the control of the National and Historic Parks Branch. This led to the creation of three new national parks: Kluane in the Yukon, and Baffin Island (later named Auyuittuq) and Nahanni in the Northwest Territories. (PC 238, 10 February 1972; PC 299, 18 February 1972; PC 300, 18 February 1972)

1973 The National and Historic Parks Branch was renamed the Parks Canada Program. The Program had three major branches: the National Parks Branch, the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, and the Policy, Planning and Research Branch. They were complemented by the regional offices, the Public Hearings Office and the Canals Division. The overall planning, programming and property management functions of the Program were under the Policy, Planning and Research Branch. The two park branches were concerned with the planning, research and operation of the respective parks or sites under their control. In addition, both had an Interpretation Division (Interpretation and Extension Division in the National Parks Branch) to do the interpretive work and educate the public about park heritage.

John H. Gordon assumed the position of Senior Assistant Deputy Minister for the Parks Canada Program; in November he was replaced

by A.T. Davidson. He was assisted by John I. Nicol, the Director General. S.F. Kun was Director of the National Parks Service and P.H. Bennett of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. The Policy, Planning and Research Branch did not have a permanent Director.

During the 1970s, the decentralization of Parks Canada functions continued. In 1973, new regional offices in Winnipeg (Prairie region) and Quebec City (Quebec region) were added to those already in place in Calgary, Cornwall and Halifax. The Directors of the regional offices reported to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister. Headquarters' role was redefined to encompass "policy development, strategic policy planning and supportive program research." (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1973-1974, pp. 6, 24) Responsibility for land and property management, restoration, conservation and most historical and archeological research was also transferred to the regions.

New land regulations, entitled the National Parks Lease and License of Occupation Regulations, were passed. (PC 1052, 8 May 1973) They authorized the granting of forty-two year leases, with a possibility of renewal, and of ten year leases of occupation.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, on behalf of the federal government, provided the initial financial and administrative foundation required for the establishment of Heritage Canada. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1972-1973, p. 20) Launched on 2 April 1973 by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Jean Chrétien, it was described as a "broadly based, independent, national, voluntary, charitable organization. . .which will provide a national trust through which sites, buildings and furnishings can now be donated or acquired and preserved." (Heritage Canada, Annual Report 1973-1974, p. 3)

Title to land in Newfoundland was transferred to the federal government for the establishment of Gros Morne National Park. (PC 2363, 1 August 1973)

An agreement was signed between the federal government and the province of Quebec to provide for the development by Parks Canada of Les Forges du Saint Maurice, located at Trois-Rivières, as a national historic site.

The Department of External Affairs, which had purchased the birthplace of Dr. Norman Bethune in Gravenhurst, Ontario, turned it over to Parks Canada. The latter agreed to restore the property, develop an interpretation programme and operate it on behalf of External Affairs. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1973-1974, p. 20) Bethune House was officially opened on 30 August 1976.

1974

The Policy, Planning and Research Branch was renamed the Program Co-ordination Branch and Leonard H. Robinson was appointed its Director. The administration of canals was placed under the new

Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch. R.W. Maslin was its Director. Henri Têtu replaced Peter Bennett as Director of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch.

On 16 October, the St. Roch, former RCMP vessel which was the first ship to navigate the Northwest Passage in both directions, was officially opened to the public in Vancouver as a national historic site. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1974-1975, p. 15; RG 84, vol. 607, file C-3672-2, vol. 13)

1974
to
1975 Park officials announced that a plan for a more representative system of national parks had been adopted. The purpose of the plan was to expand the park system to include examples of all major physiographic regions of Canada. Canada was divided into thirty-nine territorial natural regions and nine marine regions; these divisions were based on physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1974-1975, p. 24) The plan was presented to the provinces in October 1976 at a Federal-Provincial Parks Conference held at Regina, Saskatchewan. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1976-1977, p. 15)

1975 On 14 March, Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, announced that Parks Canada was undertaking a five year, \$376 million capital development programme to renovate or replace facilities in established national parks and expand facilities where needed. The incentive behind this project was the recent expansion of park facilities which was often done at the expense of older parks. The programme was financed by the introduction of user fees for motor vehicles entering national parks and for visitors at some historic parks, tolls on canals, and so on. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1974-1975, p. 11) During the fiscal year 1978-1979, the plan was extended to seven years and its budget reduced due to the federal government's budget restrictions. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1978-1979, p. 6)

1976 On 1 December, Warren Allmand, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, fulfilled previous commitments by announcing that the Halifax Citadel would be restored to its nineteenth-century appearance, when it was the strongest bastion of the British military strength in North America. This project would be funded by redirecting money previously given to the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, which was then nearing completion. (RG 84, vol. 608, file C-3672-2, vol. 18)

G.A. Yeates was appointed Director of the Program Co-ordination Branch to replace Leonard H. Robinson.

The first volume of W.F. Lothian's A History of Canada's National Parks was published. The four-volume work, sponsored by Parks Canada, was intended as a "reference document, which describes the administrative, legislative and political circumstances surrounding the creation and development of the National Parks of Canada." (W.F. Lothian, A History of Canada's National Parks, vol. 1, p. 5)

- 1977 Following the admission of Canada to the World Heritage Convention, a UNESCO programme providing for the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage, Parks Canada was handed responsibility for fulfilling the federal government's obligations in this area.
- The Historic Sites and Monuments Act was amended to provide for representation from the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (25-26 Eliz. II, c. 20; Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1977-1978, p. 11)
- 1977 In the continuing debate over land leases in park townsites, the Federal
to Court of Canada ruled that Parks Canada had the right to use a
1978 percentage of market value as the basis for land rentals. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1977-1978, p. 8)
- 1978 On 1 April, the administration of the Lachine Canal was transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and placed in the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch. (PC 2080, 22 June 1978)
- In November, the official zoning system of national parks was approved. Parks were divided into five classes: 1) special preservation areas restricted to minimal visitor use; 2) wilderness areas with primitive facilities for visitors and limits on the number of users; 3) natural environments where low-density outdoor activities and a minimum of related facilities would be permitted; 4) outdoor recreation areas with a wide range of opportunities and facilities offered in ways that respect the natural landscape and; 5) areas of intensive visitor use. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1978-1979, p. 9)
- G.A. Yeates replaced J.I. Nicol as Director General of the Parks Canada Program. R. Marois was appointed Director of the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch.
- On 6 February, an agreement was signed between Parks Canada and the province of Ontario for the transfer of land on the shores of Lake Superior for the establishment of Pukaskwa National Park. (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1977-1978, p. 10)
- 1979 The administration of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was transferred from the Department of Transport to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and placed in the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch. (PC 170, 25 January 1979)
- On 5 June, responsibility for the Parks Canada Program was transferred to the Department of the Environment from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. (PC 1617, 5 June 1979; Environment Canada, Annual Report 1979-1980, pp. 1, 6) The Program had three major branches: the National Parks Branch, the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, and the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch. They were supported by the Program Planning and Evaluation

Directorate and the Engineering and Architecture Directorate. The functions of the different units remained basically the same except for the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch, which became solely concerned with policy and planning, while a new Engineering and Architecture Directorate took over administration of the canals, restoration and other technical services.

A.T. Davidson remained as Assistant Deputy Minister of Parks Canada and G.A. Yeates as its Director General. R.G. Glencross was Director of Program Planning and Evaluation, S.F. Kun of National Parks, H. Têtu of National Parks and Historic Sites, R. Marois of the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation, and R.H. Smillie of Engineering and Architecture.

Hugh Faulkner, the Minister responsible for Parks Canada, issued a new policy statement to replace the previous ones which dated back to 1964 for national parks, and 1968 for historic sites. The paper, designed to help Canadians understand the evolution of natural and historic environments, was prepared in consultation with the provincial governments and other interested parties. The policy document had three parts: the parks' overall direction, current activities and areas for new initiatives. In the first section, Parks Canada Program's overall objective was stated. It was "to protect for all time those places which are significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and also to encourage public understanding, participation and enjoyment of this heritage in ways which will leave it unimpaired for future generations." (Indian and Northern Affairs, Annual Report 1978-1979, p. 11) Also included in the policy paper were statements on national historic parks, extension of the national parks' system to cover the thirty-nine terrestrial and nine marine regions of Canada, an endorsement of local governments for Banff and Jasper, the national parks zoning system, and special sections on heritage canals and the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation. Finally, in the section on new initiatives, the establishment of programmes for Canadian landmarks, heritage rivers and heritage buildings was proposed. (Parks Canada, Parks Canada Policy, 1979)

On 8 May, Hugh Faulkner announced that Parks Canada would launch a programme aimed at encouraging the preservation of Canada's heritage buildings through private initiative. The Canadian Register of Heritage Property, developed in cooperation with the provinces and territories, was supposed to list officially recognized heritage properties for which financial assistance would be available for restoration work. (RG 84, vol. 608, file C-3672-2, vol. 20) Due to numerous difficulties, however, the programme never materialized.

1979 Nahanni National Park became the first site in the world to receive a
to World Heritage plaque from the World Heritage Committee of
1980 UNESCO. (Environment Canada, Annual Report 1979-1980, p. 1)

The nine canals under the control of Parks Canada located in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia were designated Heritage Canals. (Environment Canada, Annual Report 1979-1980, p. 33)

- 1980 Riel House National Historic Site in St. Vital, Manitoba was officially opened. (Environment Canada, Annual Report 1980-1981, p. 20) It had been acquired in 1970 from the Manitoba Historical Society.

J.M.S. Careless was named Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (Environment Canada, Annual Report 1980-1981, p. 19)

- 1981 A Finance and Administration Directorate was created within Parks Canada, with L.J. Brunette as its Director.

On 18 November, the report of the Special Inquiry on Kouchibouguac National Park was made public. The inquiry, established the previous year, was to look into the social and economic impact of the Park on former residents. It was headed by Professors Gerard La Forest and Muriel Roy. Most of the thirty-three recommendations made in the report were accepted by the Department of the Environment and the Premier of New Brunswick.

- 1981 The governments of Canada and Saskatchewan signed an agreement to
to establish Grassland National Park. The Park, located in the vicinity of
1982 Val Marie and Killdeer, is representative of the original short-grass prairie of North America. (Environment Canada, Annual Report 1981-1982, p. 3)

Ministerial approval was given to the Halifax Defence Complex Management Plan and a ten-year management plan for Batoche National Historic Site was completed. (Environment Canada, Annual Report 1981-1982, pp. 36-37)

- 1982 P.A. Thomson replaced S.F. Kun as Director of the National Parks Branch.

- 1984 Mingan Archipelago National Park was established. (32-33 Eliz. II, C.34) The land were set aside as a reserve pending a native claims settlement.

As part of the Western Arctic Claims Settlement, the federal government established the Northern Yukon National Park. (32-33 Eliz. II, C.24, S.7)

PART II Records of Parks Canada

A. HEADQUARTERS RECORDS, 1873-1984

1. Secretariat Branch, 1873-1928

- a. Central Registry Series, 1873-1928, 3.0 m. (Vols. 126-128, 232, 534- 535, 537, 540, 624-630)**

This series of registry files covers the early growth of national parks in Canada, from the acquisition of the mineral hot springs at Banff to the creation in 1911 of a separate Dominion Parks Branch the Department of the Interior. These records were part of the main Interior registry system and consequently were registered in numerical sequence: higher numbers identify more recent files and vice versa. Following the establishment of the Dominion Parks Branch, most of the files and file numbers created under this system were converted and brought forward to a park/subject classification (see series A.2.a. below). The files appearing in this series are those which were **not** converted. They deal with the early history of national parks, most particularly Banff, Waterton Lakes, Yoho and the other western parks, and cover topics such as the discovery of the Banff mineral hot springs, lease of land in Rocky Mountains Park, water supply, the Bankhead mines, proposals for new parks, and dealings with the townsite inhabitants.

The finding aid is a list of file numbers, titles and dates. For volumes 126 to 128, a computer-printout keyword subject index has also been prepared. The researcher must convert the RG 84 volume number given in the index to the new volume number before ordering the material. The conversion list is the file list referred to above, on which the **old** volume number appears on the far right side of each entry and the new volume number on the far left side of the page. A contemporary alphabetical index is also available for this series. Steps required to use this index are outlined below (see series A.1.b.).

- b. Central Registry Indexes, c. 1911-1916, 0.3 m. (Vols. 262-263)**

These indexes were created in the early years of the Dominion Parks Branch to retrieve information from the Branch's own central registry files which retained the Department of the Interior's file classification code. Consequently, they only relate to those parts of Interior files which were created after 1911 and remained under the Interior straight-numeric file classification system. The indexes are organized alphabetically, by name of author or subject. With each entry, the date of the letter, a letter number, and a corresponding file number may appear. Some entries carry all of this information; some only part of it. Six digit references usually refer to file numbers while smaller

digit references are letter numbers. If an entry does not have a corresponding file number, it is practically impossible to trace it. Volume 262 contains the alphabetical range A to Hy and volume 263 contains I to W. The indexes apply to all the files created by the Branch, not merely those in the custody of the Public Archives. To see if a particular file referred to in these indexes is extant under its original number (most were converted and survive under new numbers), check the file number reference against the file list for the archival records in PAC custody (see series A.1.a. above). By the same process, the RG 84 volume number can be determined for the file in question.

2. Dominion Parks Branch, c. 1886-1969

a. Central Registry Series, 1897-1969, 389.2 m. (Vols. 1-126, 128-229, 477-534, 537-539, 574-576, 583-588, 645-2292)

With the establishment of a Dominion Parks Branch in 1911, a new file classification system was adopted, separate from the one generally used in the Department of the Interior and outlined above (see series A.1.a.). This classification system was maintained through successive administrative changes in the parks' organization, as it operated as the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior (1911-1930), the National Parks Branch of the same Department (1930-1936), the National Parks Bureau of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources (1936-1947), the National Parks Division of the Lands and Development Services Branch of the same Department (1947-1950), the National Parks and Historic Sites of the Development Services of the Department of Resources and Development (1950), the National Parks Branch of the same Department (1950-1953), and of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (1953-1965), and the National and Historic Resources Branch (1965-1966) and the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1966-1968).

This extensive series of central registry files relates to all the activities of national and historic parks administrations from 1911 to the mid-1960s. Some material on file precedes the years in which the registry system was in operation. For national parks, the files cover the establishment of parks, park townsite development, land leases, wildlife, conservation, sports, tourism, campgrounds, forestry, roads, water power, wartime work camps, surveys, commercial development, forest fire prevention, lectures by park officials, interpretation services, public relations and other topics relating to the general park administration. The national historic parks records deal mainly with research and interpretation of specific historic parks and sites and their operation. They concentrate on the activities of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, park boundaries, the establishment

and operation of park museums, equipment, publicity, visits by distinguished individuals, curators, displays, restoration and other related activities. There are also some Engineering and Construction Branch files concerning national park matters and the Trans-Canada Highway.

The vast majority of the records are arranged by subject and park. Thus, files B301, G301 and RM301 are the files on birds (301 file block) for, respectively, Banff, Glacier and Riding Mountain National Parks. Similarly, files BA318, FA318 and FC318 deal with the museum (318 file block) at Batoche National Historic Site, Fort Anne and Fort Chambly. A list of the prefixes used for each national or historic park appears in the Appendix of this inventory. The prefix "U" is for those universal files applying to all national and historic parks. File U301, for example, concerns bird regulations, policy, research and related activities common to all national parks. The prefix "HS" deals with the particular activities of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and the establishment of historic sites. They cover minutes of meetings, publicity, membership on the Board, specific historic sites and other related subjects. The prefix "ENG" or "EC" identifies files created by the Engineering and Construction function of the Branch, while the prefix "TC" is reserved for the Trans-Canada Highway in national parks.

The finding aid for this series is a list of file numbers, titles and dates. For volumes 1 to 226, a computer-printout keyword subject index has been prepared. When using this index, however, the researcher must convert the RG 84 volume number given to the new volume number before ordering the material. The conversion list is the file list referred to above, on which the **old** volume number appears on the far right side of each entry and the new volume number on the far left side of the page. The card index that was used to prepare the keyword subject index is also available. It is organized according to the alphabetical codes used by park officials (B, J, RM, U, ENG, HS, etc.) Two contemporary series of registers are also available for this series (see series A.2.b. and A.2.c.). Steps needed to use these indexes are outlined there.

b. Registers of Incoming Letters, c. 1916-1919, 0.3 m. (Vols. 264-265)

These registers of incoming letters replaced the previous set of central registry indexes described in series A.1.b. During the period covered, the Dominion Parks Branch adopted a new file classification system based on the park/subject code described above. It is to these new files that the registers refer. The registers are arranged alphabetically, by name of correspondent. For each entry, there appears the date of the letter, a letter reference number and the subject. On the right side of the page, the corresponding file number is given. While the two registers

cover the same period, they are not identical. Volume 264 deals mainly with federal government correspondence (i.e., existing national parks, the Prime Minister's Office, the Accounts Branch of the Department of the Interior, the Superintendent of the Royal Mounted Police), while volume 265 deals with correspondence from the public, private interests and associations. Some entries in the latter register are also broken down by subject matter. The registers apply to all the files created by the Dominion Parks Branch, not merely those in the custody of the Public Archives of Canada. To identify if a particular file referred to in these registers is extant, check the file number reference against the file list for the archival records in PAC custody. By the same process, the RG 84 volume number can be determined for the file in question.

c. Correspondence Registers, c. 1919-1937, 2.4 m. (Vols. 266-281)

This last series of correspondence registers covers the remaining years of the Dominion Parks Branch in the old Department of the Interior. No additions appear to have been made after the dissolution of the Department, although the file system itself continued for thirty more years (see series A.2.a. above). The registers are arranged alphabetically, by name of correspondent or subject. They then list the date of the letter, the letter identification number (if applicable) and the subject. Again, the park/subject classification file number is entered on the right side of the page. Volumes 266-271 deal approximately with the years 1919 to 1934, and volumes 272-281 deal with the years 1934 to 1937. The registers apply to all the files created by the Branch, not merely those in the custody of the Public Archives of Canada. To identify if a particular file referred to in these registers is extant, check the file number reference against the file list for the archival records in PAC custody. By the same process, the RG 84 volume number can be determined for the file in question. A list of the alphabetical range covered by each register is available in the Federal Archives Division to aid in using these volumes.

d. Township Land Registers, c. 1886-1943, 0.6 m. (Vols. 464-469)

This series consists of six township land registers, including township plans which describe land administered by the Dominion Parks Branch in Rocky Mountains (Banff) (vols. 464, 465), Jasper (vols. 466, 467), Yoho and Glacier (vol. 468), and Waterton and Revelstoke (vol. 469) National Parks. Also included in the last register is a section dealing with Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, which later became Riding Mountain National Park. Most of the information dates back to the 1910s.

The registers provide information on all lands leased from the Dominion Parks Branch within the mentioned parks. Included in

these records are the name of the lessee, date of application, date of cancellation (if applicable), purpose of the lease, location and corresponding file numbers for other Department of the Interior lease files. Following this information, which is arranged by township and section, are township plans locating the leases. These records are also available on aperture cards within the Department of the Interior records (see RG 15, books 251-256).

There is no additional finding aid for this series.

e. Register, c. 1938-1942, 0.15 m. (Vol. 282)

This register contains an inventory of cabins, trails, bridges, telephone lines, roads, dams and other installations located in existing national parks. Arranged by park, the location of each installation is noted and yearly improvements are sometimes added.

There is no additional finding aid for this material.

3. National Parks Branch, 1936-1959

a. Central Registry Series, 1936-1959, 3.2 m. (Vols. 539-540, 631-644)

During the 1950s, a different file classification system was briefly tried in the National Parks Branch. However, it proved to be unpopular and was soon dropped. This numerical system was divided into a subject prefix (i.e., 125 for contracts, 131 for roads) and a location suffix (i.e., 91 for Banff, 103 for Yoho). For example, file 125-91 would stand for contracts at Banff National Park. A file classification guide to this system is available in the Federal Archives Division. The few files in this series deal with contracts, campgrounds, land matters, maps and plans, and other such activities in national and historic parks. Some material on the files precede the years in which the system was operational.

The finding aid is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

4. Conservation Program, National and Historic Parks Branch, 1917-1984

a. Central Registry Series, 1964-1976, 7.6 m. (Vols. 229-261, 536-537, 576-579)

When the Branch was reorganized in the mid-1960s, a new file classification system was introduced for central registry files at headquarters. It had four parts: a numerical code identifying the responsibility centre (or the basic group of subject files), the major categories (Administration, Construction and Development, Equipment and Supplies, Finance, Land, Leases and Concessions, Personnel, and Research), the primary subject (the first letter of

the subject name and a numeral), and secondary divisions when necessary. Thus, a file on revenue arrears at Banff appears as 62/4-R1.1: 62/ (for Banff) 4- (for Finance) R1. (for Revenue) 1 (for arrears). The Universal category was maintained and given the code 90. Again, the classification system proved to be unpopular and was soon dropped.

As with the other series of central registry files, these records deal with all aspects of national and historic parks development, including visits by important people, fire protection, trails, public hearings, main estimates and staff. One major difference, however, is the absence of wildlife material resulting from the elevation of the Canadian Wildlife Service to branch status in 1966.

The finding aid is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

b. Office of the Director, A History of Canada's National Parks Project, Miscellaneous Records, 1965-1978, 0.4 m. (Vols. 478, 540, 564)

After his retirement as Assistant Chief of the National Parks Service in 1968, William Fergus Lothian was commissioned to write an official history of the national parks system. Historic sites, canals and other programmes that comprise the total Parks Canada Program were not dealt with extensively by Lothian. Included in this series are security copies of the four volumes of A History of Canada's National Parks, copies of records concerning the Lake Louise Ski Lodge controversy, and a manuscript, written by Lothian, outlining the claims of several individuals as discoverers of the Banff mineral hot springs.

There is no additional finding aid for this series.

c. National Parks Service, Planning Division, Central Registry Series, 1917-1972, 0.6 m. (Vols. 461-463)

These records deal mainly with external relations of the National Parks Service, such as conferences, correspondence with associations, committee work and exhibitions.

The finding aid is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

d. National Historic Sites Service, 1960-1984

i. Manuscript Report Series, 1960-1980, 8.3 m. (Vols. 430-438, 445-460, 470-476, 541-550)

The Manuscript Report Series were received as a continuing accession. Representing the research projects and studies of the parks' historians and archaeologists, as well as con-

tract researchers, the reports relate to various national and historic parks, sites, plaques and monuments owned by Parks Canada, as well as to general interpretive studies of historical events and themes. There are three main report types: shorter, interpretive reports, studies and papers drafted for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board; archaeological and historical studies for the actual development of particular sites; and general historical and material culture studies to be used in the interpretation of these sites. A few of the reports, usually in much reduced and edited form, are published by Parks Canada in Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History and in the History and Archaeology Series. Manuscript Reports are distinctly colour-coded: blue for historical reports, green for architectural studies, yellow for archeological reports, and grey for all research relating to Louisbourg.

The finding aid for this series is a list, by report number, giving the title, author and date of publication. A "Subject Index to the Manuscript Report Series/Travail inédit," compiled by C.J. Taylor of Parks Canada, was published in Archivaria 12 (Summer 1981). It covers approximately the first 350 reports. A bibliography of the manuscripts and publications of the Research Divisions of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, published by Parks Canada in 1983, is available in the Federal Archives Division. It contains a comprehensive list, by report number, of all the manuscript reports prepared prior to 1983.

Copies of reports in this series are located in the Public Archives Library, the National Library, all provincial and territorial archives, and the headquarters and regional office libraries of Parks Canada. Reports in this record group series are security copies and are not available to researchers for general circulation.

ii. Microfiche Report Series, 1965-1984, Reports 1-106

In 1983, Parks Canada ended the textual format of the Manuscript Report Series described above and introduced a microfiche format under a new title: the Microfiche Report Series. The records in this series contain the reports that have been produced on fiche since that date. For a fuller description see series A.4.d.1. above.

The finding aid for this series is a list, by report number, giving the title, author and date of publication. A bibliography of the manuscripts and publications of the Research Divisions of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, published by Parks Canada in 1984, is available in the Federal Archives Division. It contains a comprehensive list,

by report number, of all the microfiche reports prepared prior to 1984.

Copies of reports in this series are located in the Public Archives Library, the National Library, all provincial and territorial archives, and the headquarters and regional office libraries of Parks Canada. Reports in this record group series are security copies and are not available to researchers for general circulation.

5. Parks Canada Program, 1963-1981

a. Central Registry Series, 1963-1981, 4.4 m. (Vols. 579-583, 592-608)

During the mid-1970s, a new file classification system was adopted for Parks Canada records. To distinguish these records from other functions within the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, they were given the prefix C, for Conservation, to which a numerical code was added. The primary subject is identified with a four-digit number; three digits added to this code permit a further breakdown of files. Alphabetical codes are used mainly to identify national parks and national historic parks and sites, and correspondence with provincial governments. For instance, files C-2670/J1 and C-2670/M3 deal with avalanche control in Jasper National Park and Mount Revelstoke National Park respectively. Most historic sites files carry the code 8400, to which a number identifying the particular site is added. This system is still in use at Parks Canada.

The records in this series consist of the most recent material acquired from Parks Canada. They cover all the traditional park activities, as well as the more recent ones. Included are files dealing with interpretation, ecological studies, wilderness zones, public hearings, accidents, committees, the Banff Centre Council, the Task Force on Historic Sites, the Task Force on the Future of Canada's Historic Canals, Federal-Provincial Parks Conferences, cooperation and liaison, park wardens and others.

The finding aid is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

b. National Parks Branch, Interpretation Division, Miscellaneous Records, 1979, 0.01 m. (Vol. 564)

These records contain correspondence between W.F. Lothian, Official Historian for Parks Canada, and the National Geographic magazine and the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas of Switzerland, containing statements regarding Canada's national parks and the establishment of the world's first national parks service. Also included is "Parks Canada Interpretation and Extension Programs: A Bibliography" compiled by John M.

MacFarlane when he was Head of the Extension function at Parks Canada.

There is no additional finding aid for this material.

6. Miscellaneous Records, 1884-1980

a. Orders-in-Council and Regulations, 1884-1980, 0.9 m. (Vols. 589-591)

This series contains an extensive collection of Orders-in-Council and regulations governing national parks and national historic parks and sites in Canada. Arranged chronologically, they cover all activities in parks, including the creation of extension of parks, mining, lumbering, water power, townsite designation, land use, roads, fishing, camping, forest fire prevention, cemeteries, telephones, game, signs and waste disposal.

The finding aid is a list which identifies the time periods covered by the Orders-in-Council and the main subjects dealt with by the regulations.

B. REGIONAL RECORDS, 1893-1982

1. Western Region, 1893-1941

a. Banff National Park (also known as Rocky Mountains Park)

i. Office of the Superintendent, General Letterbooks, 1893-1910, 0.5 m. (Vols. 565-571, microfilm reels T-538 to T-547)

Until the establishment of the National Parks Branch within the Department of the Interior in 1911, there was no central unit responsible for the exclusive administration of national parks. Consequently, the activities of the Rocky Mountains Park's first two Superintendents, George Stewart (1887-1897) and Howard Douglas (1897-1910), were of great significance in the development of park policies, operations and administrative procedures. These seven letterpress letterbooks, written by the two men, deal mainly with financial transactions and land matters, and the relation between Banff and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. There is also correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway, Dr. George Brett and Dr. A.R.C. Selwyn of the Geological Survey of Canada, and many others who were involved in the early history of the Park. Researchers should be aware, however, that there are several time gaps in this series.

The finding aid for this series is a list of each letterbook with its respective outside dates, and the microfilm reel number to be ordered when requesting the material. In addition, volumes 565 and 567 have a nominal index at the front of the letterbook. These records are available on microfilm on interlibrary loan.

ii. The Museum, Miscellaneous Records, 1894-1941, 0.4 m. (Vols. 572-573)

The museum at Banff National Park was established in 1895 to provide a cultural attraction for the increasing number of tourists. A new Banff Museum building was opened in 1903 and, until 1936, also housed the Superintendent's Office and other park administrators. For more than eighty years, the museum has contained mammal, bird and mineral exhibits, as well as a public reading room. Many early specimens were transferred from the Immigration Branch which previously had sent them around Europe to show prospective settlers what Canada was like.

The records in this series document Norman Sanson's career as meteorologist and museum curator from 1896 until the 1930s. They relate to the running of the museum, its place in the Park, letters to the Superintendent of Banff and Commissioner of National Parks, and specific subjects such as birds, reptiles, insects, etc.

The finding aid for this series is a list of files organized by title and/or subject.

2. Prairie Region, 1931-1969

a. Riding Mountain National Park, Central Registry Series, 1931-1969, 0.8 m. (Vols. 540, 560-564)

Riding Mountain National Park, located in Manitoba, was established in 1929. The files in this series document some of the Park's activities as well as its history. Of the two files in volume 540, file RM272 deals with the attempts made by Grey Owl to establish a beaver colony in the Park. The other file is a typescript entitled "A History of Riding Mountain National Park, Wasagaming, Manitoba," 23 January 1957. Volumes 560-564 relate to the Park's administration, circular letters, forest fire protection, wardens' conferences and forest conservation.

There is no additional finding aid for volume 540. The finding aid for volumes 560-564 is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

3. Ontario Region, 1918-1982

a. Regional Office, Central Registry Series, 1931-1974, 1.8 m. (Vols. 551-559)

One aspect of the Parks Canada administration during the 1960s and 1970s was the decentralization of numerous functions. Ontario Region was created in 1973 to take over that portion of responsibilities from the former Ontario/Quebec Region. This series consists of the registry files created and maintained by the Ontario Region Office of Parks Canada and its predecessors. The files deal with the three older national parks in the region (Point Pelee, St. Lawrence Islands and Georgian Bay Islands), and numerous historic sites, as well as such regional concerns as publicity, tourism, conferences, construction and administration. There also is a small amount of material on canals.

The finding aid for this series is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

b. Point Pelee National Park, Central Registry Series, 1918-1974, 3.0 m. (Vols. 609-623)

Point Pelee National Park was established in 1918. It is famous as a gathering place for bird watchers, as well as being renowned for its rare bird and plant life. The files in this series document the Park's administration, from policy development to routine matters. Included are records relating to park regulations, roads, activities, maintenance work and the operation of many services.

The finding aid for this series is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

c. St. Lawrence Islands National Parks, Central Registry Series, 1962-1982, 1.3 m. (Vols. 438-444)

These files describe the many activities of the St. Lawrence Islands National Park. Among others, they deal with tourism, search and rescue, Park planning and studies, the Warden Service, insect control, the employment and training of naturalists, fire protection, and recreation.

The finding aid for this series is a list of file numbers, titles and dates.

Appendix

<u>Alphabetical Code</u>	<u>Park/site</u>
A	Antelope Parks
ABR	Antelope Park, Bow River
AMC	Antelope Reserve, Maple Creek
AMJ	Antelope Reserve, Moose Jaw
B	Banff National Park
BA	Batoche National Historic Site
BH	Bellevue House National Historic Park
BU	Buffalo Park
CBH	Cape Breton Highlands National Park
CH	Castle Hill National Historic Park
E	Elk Island National Park
ENG	Engineering and Construction Service or Engineering and Water Resources Branch
F	Fundy National Park
FA	Fort Anne National Historic Park
FAM	Fort Amherst National Historic Park
FB	Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park
FBA	Battleford National Historic Park
FC	Fort Chambly National Historic Park
FG	Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park
FLA	Fort Langley National Historic Park
FLE	Fort Lennox National Historic Park
FLO	Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park
FM	Fort Malden National Historic Park
FPW	Fort Prince of Wales National Historic Park
FRH	Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park
FW	Fort Wellington National Historic Park
G	Glacier National Park
GB	Georgian Bay Islands National Park
GBF	Georgian Bay Flowerpot Island
GL	Golden-Leancoil Highway
GP	Grand Pré National Historic Park
GR	Golden-Revelstoke Highway
HC	Halifax Citadel National Historic Park
HO	Head Office
HS	Historic Sites
J	Jasper National Park
K	Kootenay National Park
KE	Kejimikujik National Park
LL	Lake Louise Project
M	National Museum
MR	Mount Revelstoke National Park
N	Nemiskam Park
NS	Nova Scotia National Park

Alphabetical
Code

P
PA
PEI
PR
PS
PWF
PWU
R
RAA
RAC
RAW
RM
SE
SH
STL
SWL

TC OR TCH
TN
U
V
W
WB
WL
WO
Y

Park/site

Point Pelee National Park
Prince Albert National Park
Prince Edward Island National Park
Port Royal National Historic Park
Planning Section
Public Works Fort Anne
Public Works Universal
Rocky Mountains Park
Atlantic Region
Central Region
Western Region
Riding Mountain National Park
Surveys and Engineering
Signal Hill National Historic Park
Saint Lawrence Islands National Park
Sir Wilfrid Laurier House National Historic
Park
Trans Canada Highway
Terra Nova National Park
Universal
Vidal's Point
Waterton Lakes National Park
Wood Buffalo National Park
Wildlife Division
Woodside National Historic Park
Yoho National Park