

far as possible the natural scene and are neither subject to development nor provided with roads. Two wilderness areas were established under the Forest Reserves Act in 1961. Willmore Wilderness Provincial Park has an area of 2,149 sq miles, Siffleur Wilderness 159 sq miles and White Goat Wilderness 489 sq miles. The Ghost River Wilderness area of 59 sq miles was established under the Provincial Parks Act in 1967. The wilderness areas are complemented by six natural areas established during 1968-70 in representative zones of the province: Kootenay Plains in the mountain region, 13 sq miles; Foothills, 160 acres; Parkland, 159.2 acres; Brown-Lowrey, 640 acres; Red Rock Coulee, 801 acres; and Plateau Mountain, 320 acres.

**British Columbia.** There are 294 (175 developed) provincial parks in British Columbia, having a total area of about 10,664 sq miles. These parks are classified as A, B and C. Class A parks are intended to preserve outstanding natural, scenic and historic features of the province for public recreation; they have a high degree of legislative protection against exploitation and alienation. Class B parks are also primarily for the protection of natural attractions but other resource use may be permitted if it does not unduly impair recreational values. Class C parks are intended primarily for the use of local residents and are usually managed by local park boards. Nature Conservancy Areas in any park are fully protected from resource development and are dedicated to a variety of recreational uses. There are immense wilderness areas such as Tweedsmuir Park and Wells Gray Park and outstanding scenic and mountain reserves such as Garibaldi, Mount Robson, Manning and Bowron Lake Parks. Mount Edziza Park and Recreation Area, established in 1972, is a wilderness area located in the northwest section of the province near historic Telegraph Creek. It contains outstanding examples of recent volcanic activity and covers 898 sq miles (509 sq miles Class A park, 389 sq miles recreation area). The formal gardens of Peace Arch Park are a monument to the goodwill between Canada and the United States. Vancouver Island has a chain of small forested parks that have achieved tremendous popularity with tourists; the best known are Little Qualicum Falls, Miracle Beach and Goldstream. The famous gold town of Barkerville was restored and became the first provincial historic park; Fort Steele in the East Kootenay area is also being restored to preserve another of British Columbia's pioneer settlements. Sixteen marine parks with mooring facilities and campgrounds have been developed on mainland inlets and coastal islands for the benefit of water-borne vacationers.

The popularity of British Columbia's parks, with their integrated campgrounds and picnic areas, is attested by the fact that about 7,840,000 park visits were recorded during 1972; about 18% of the visitors were campers and the remainder day visitors. Records show that Mount Seymour, Cultus Lake and Golden Ears Parks were the most widely used.

#### 1.4.4 The National Capital Region

Canada's Capital lies in a magnificent natural setting, with its hub on the limestone bluff on the south shore of the Ottawa River below the Chaudière Falls. The original inhabitants in this area were the Algonquin Indians, who were driven out by the Iroquois in the middle of the 17th century. Champlain explored the Ottawa in 1613 and called it "la grande rivière des Algonquins". Early English traders called it the Grand River. "Ottawa" is the anglicized form of Outaouac or Outaouais, the name of the Indian tribe from Lake Huron which traded with the French in the 17th century. They carried their furs by this river. Explorers, fur-traders, missionaries and, during the 19th century, lumbermen and settlers travelled up and down the Ottawa River.

The first settlement in the region was founded by Philemon Wright, from Woburn, Massachusetts. Early in 1800 he led a small group of farmers and established a settlement in what is now Hull. He also brought in tradesmen and soon had a small self-sufficient community. Wright started the great Ottawa Valley timber trade by taking a raft to Quebec City in 1806, fortuitously meeting England's need for an alternative source of timber when Napoleon had closed the Baltic timber trade.

Settlement on the south shore of the river commenced in earnest about a generation later. The War of 1812 drew attention to the vulnerability of the line of communications along the St. Lawrence River linking Quebec City with the settlements in Upper Canada; a secure alternative route was needed. After many delays and studies, a new route to Kingston via the Ottawa River and Rideau and Cataraqui river systems was approved. Finally, in 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel John By of the Royal Engineers was sent to the Chaudière area to build a canal from that point to Kingston. By employed two companies of Royal Sappers and Miners