

**STIG ALBECK**

# **TRAVEL TO CANADA**



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Canada

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Translation: Annemette Jensen

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# A visit to Canada

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[www.canada.travel](http://www.canada.travel)

Prior to a trip to Canada, many think about a country with tremendously large areas containing some of the world's most beautiful nature.

Expansive forests, great lakes, roaring rivers and high mountains. True, this is all a big part of Canada's trademark, but a number of cultural experiences await in the Canadian cities.

Everything from small villages on the prairie, where only grain silos break the horizon, to modern cities with millions of inhabitants offering a hectic and, very lively, cultural milieu.... and one can get close to the historical colonization of the country, as well, from the first settlements in the east to the exploration and farming of the fertile prairie soil. Multiple museums are ready to portray the country's history, and both shopping and gastronomical enjoyments are definitely something to look forward to as well.

This book describes southern Canada, which is where the majority of visitors travel. All the major cities of Canada lie in cluster along the expansive U.S. border, and it is here, the trans-Canadian roads and railroads are located. As pearls on a string, one may move through the country from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. On the road await experiences in the early English and French colonies, where the sun rises first in this magnificent land. Out west, are the French speaking capital, Montréal, and the English counterpart, Toronto, the great lakes, endless cornfields, the prairie towns, and the Canadian part of the Rocky Mountains, before one reaches Vancouver to enjoy the sun setting in the horizon.

Happy travels!

## A. Quebec

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[www.bonjourquebec.com](http://www.bonjourquebec.com)

[www.quebecregion.com](http://www.quebecregion.com)

### Historical outline

The city of Québec is the oldest in French Canada. It was founded in 1608 and contains a great deal of architecture and atmosphere that leads one to think of Europe. Québec was founded as a city and not as a merchant town, as were many other settlements. Already in 1535 several attempts had been made to establish a permanent settlement, a fort was built, and after a few turns of settlements, it was abandoned in 1542.

The city, and thereby in reality the French colony, fell into the hands of the British in 1759, and Québec officially became part of the British colony four years later. At this time, the city had a population of 8.000, and in regards to its construction, the majority were defensive positions and monumental architectural works.

In more recent times, Québec hosted two top meetings during World War II. In 1943, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt met the Prime Minister from Britain and Canada, Winston Churchill and William Lyon Mackenzie King, and the Chinese Foreign Minister, Soong. The following year, Roosevelt and Churchill met once again in this city.

Throughout time, Québec has maintained its French culture, and today, practically the majority of its population is French speaking.

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## Attractions

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### 1. Vieux-Québec

Downtown Vieux-Québec, the old district is called Place d'Armes, formerly the Grande Place. Here one will see the city's landmark, the Château Frontenac Hotel from 1893, where tours can be arranged. In front of the hotel, towards the St. Lawrence River, is the Terrasse Dufferin promenade, which offers a lovely view.

As the only city in Canada and the U.S., Québec has erected city walls, and these are kept in their original form. One will get a good impression of the walls, and their fortification, in Musée du Fort, which portrays the French era of the city and the many sieges, which ultimately resulted in the British conquest. A model of the city, as it were in the French time around 1750, can also be found here. The citadel of Québec is mainly erected by the British in the time period 1820-1850, but some of the city's defence was built earlier by the French, for instance, the buildings holding gun powder from 1750.

### 2. Château Frontenac

#### 1 Rue des Carrieres

[www.fairmont.com/frontenac](http://www.fairmont.com/frontenac)

The landmark of Québec is the impressive and grand hotel, Château Frontenac, which is one of the castle-like hotels, which were built along the trans-Canadian railroad around 1900.

Frontenac opened in 1893 as a railroad hotel, which sought to give the well-to-do travellers a unique experience and luxury overnight stay in the hotel. It is named after Louis de Buade, who was the count of Frontenac and twice governor of the Nouvelle France colony in the 1600s.

The hotel is built on a ridge by the St. Lawrence River, and both from the river, as well as from

many places in the city, it rises majestically as the peak of the city skyline.

### 3. Notre-Dame de Québec

#### 20 Rue de Buade

This Church of Our Lady in Québec is the city's leading Catholic church building, and it was raised to become a basilica by the pope in 1874.

A church structure has resided in this location since 1647, but throughout time it has been destroyed by fire on two occasions. The exterior of the Notre-Dame dates back to 1843, and is built in the neoclassical style, while the interior of the church is constructed during the decades around the 1800s.

Four of Nouvelle's former governors lie buried in the crypt, and among the buried bishops, is the first bishop from Québec, François de Laval.

### 4. Quartier Petit Champlain

In this charming quarter by the St. Lawrence River bank, trading stations were located around the time of Quebec's establishment, and it is therefore one of the oldest areas in the city. The original buildings were constructed in wood, and in 1759 the quarter was left in ruins during a British bombardment. Taking a walk by the old harbour, Vieux Port, is enjoyable, where the area's history, in addition to the modernized historical areas themselves, can be viewed in a museum.

### With children in Quebec

Méga Parc des Galeries de la Capitale  
(5401 Blvd  
des Galeries):  
[www.mega-parc.com](http://www.mega-parc.com)

Village Vacances Valcartier (1860 Blvd Valcartier):  
[www.valcartier.com](http://www.valcartier.com)

### Shopping in Quebec

Quartier Petit Champlain, Place Royale, Vieux-  
Port, Vieux-Québec

Galeries de la Capitale (5401 Blvd des Galeries):  
[www.galeriesdelacapitale.com](http://www.galeriesdelacapitale.com)

Laurier (2700 Blvd Laurier):  
[www.laurierquebec.co](http://www.laurierquebec.co)

Les Promenades du Vieux-Québec  
(43 Rue de Buade)

Place de la Cité (2600 Blvd Laurier):  
[www.placedelacite.com](http://www.placedelacite.com)

Place Fleur de Lys (552 Blvd Wilfrid-Hamel):  
[www.placefleurdelys.qc.ca](http://www.placefleurdelys.qc.ca)

Place Ste-Foy (2452 Blvd Laurier):  
[www.placestefoy.com](http://www.placestefoy.com)

### Public transportation in Quebec

Quebec city transportation:  
[www.rtcquebec.ca](http://www.rtcquebec.ca)

Quebec Airport:  
[www.aeroportdequebec.com](http://www.aeroportdequebec.com)

Canada's railways:  
[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

## B. Montréal

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[www.tourisme-Montréal.org](http://www.tourisme-Montréal.org)

<http://ville.Montréal.qc.ca>

### Historical outline

Throughout thousands of years there have been settlements in the Montréal area. The Indian tribes, Algonquin, Huron, and Iroquois, were representatives here. The first Europeans arriving to Canada, were Scandinavian Vikings – and the very first person, thought to have arrived at what is currently referred to as Montréal, is Jacques Cartier. He arrived at the Indian village, Hochelega, in 1535. The first visits, however, did not result in a permanent settlement from the French.

In the beginning of the 1600s, Samuel de Champlain decided to establish a trade station by Port Royal on the Montréal Island. Trade was mainly centered around the area's many animal furs.

A few years later, in 1639, the first truly European development began. Jérôme le Royer settled here, and in 1642 the missionaries, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, followed with the establishment of the mission, Ville Marie.

Ville Marie quickly became the centre of fur trade, the Catholic Church, and of the expansion of the French colony New France. The European settlement did not happen peacefully, however. The Iroquois Indians continuously carried out attacks against the French, until a peace agreement was signed in 1701.

The development of the city spread fast during the first half of the 1700s, and the English interest in the French territory was growing stronger with time. After an attack and siege, Pierre de Cavagnal, the Marchion of Vaudreuil, surrendered the city to the English troops led by Jeffrey Amherst. This

action officially ended the French rule of Montréal, which the city, by now, was known as. Three years later France was forced to cede all of New France to England.

The British development of Montréal was made difficult in the beginning due to a huge fire taking place in 1765. About a fourth of the city burnt down. A reconstruction occurred and the city really began to blossom with a predominantly British immigration.

During this time, the fur trade also grew to new heights bringing with it an economical gain for the city. The local North West Company was founded due to this occasion and competed against the, otherwise dominant, Canadian Hudson's Bay Company.

The continued development of Montréal as a regional centre gained strength in the beginning of the 1800s. The original French plan with a system of channels as a way of transportation from the inner Canada to Montréal was implemented, and in 1825 the important, for transportation, Canal du Lachine was completed. The channel enabled faster and larger transports directly to the Montréal harbour, where goods were discharged on ships crossing the Atlantic.

Montréal gained the status of a larger city in 1832, and in the time period of 1844-1848, the city functioned as the capital for the united Canadian province. This attracted more British to the city, which by now was bilingual. The British founded McGill University and wealthy families began the extension of the area around Mont Royal.

In the middle of the 1800s, 60,000 people lived in Montréal, and it was the largest city in the British North America. In addition, the city was by far the financial and cultural centre. Rue Saint Jacques became the English answer to the American Wall

Street, and, amongst other, the great Canadian railway companies were founded in the city.

In 1883, and again in 1918, Montréal was united with surrounding city areas, and this furthered the French majority of the city, which through the 1900s became more and more dominating in the lead politics.

After a crisis following the financial crash in 1929, and the subsequent North American depression, a certain development took place in the mid 1930s. Skyscrapers were erected, and many newcomers arrived. Around the 1950s the population had grown to over one million, and the city was still progressing by leaps and bounds. Plans were made for the establishment of a metro, the underground city and new harbour and docking area.

Within a decade, Montréal became the setting for a sizeable media interest. In 1967 the city hosted the World Exhibition and in 1976 it held the Olympic Games.

The last few decades of the 1900s showed a tremendous growth period for the high tech industry of Montréal. The telecom sector and pharmaceutical industry are but a few examples from this business area, which has been a player in setting the foundation for the modern Montréal of today.

The latest decades of positive development among the French culture and the usage of the French language in Québec has contributed to a certain amount of abandonment of English speaking Canadians, to among other, Toronto. Today the French culture is therefore the most prominent culture in the city.

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## Tour 1: Montréal

### 1. Parc du Mont-Royal



**Camillien-Houde/Chemin Remembrance**

[www.lemontroyal.qc.ca](http://www.lemontroyal.qc.ca)

**Metro: Mont-Royal**

The Mont-Royal Mountain is practically located in the middle of Montréal, and with 234 meters to the peak it provides a beautiful view, not least from the place chalet, where one may see the city centre and the St. Lawrence River.

The park opened in 1876. It is designed from the sketches of Frederick Law Olmsted, who also masterminded the New York Central Park. There are many lovely pathways in the park, and in the winter, the area is very suitable for cross-country skiing.

A 30 meter high cross stands tall in the park. It was constructed in 1924 in memory of the Maissonneuve Cross from 1643.

### 2. Musée McCord d'histoire Canadienne

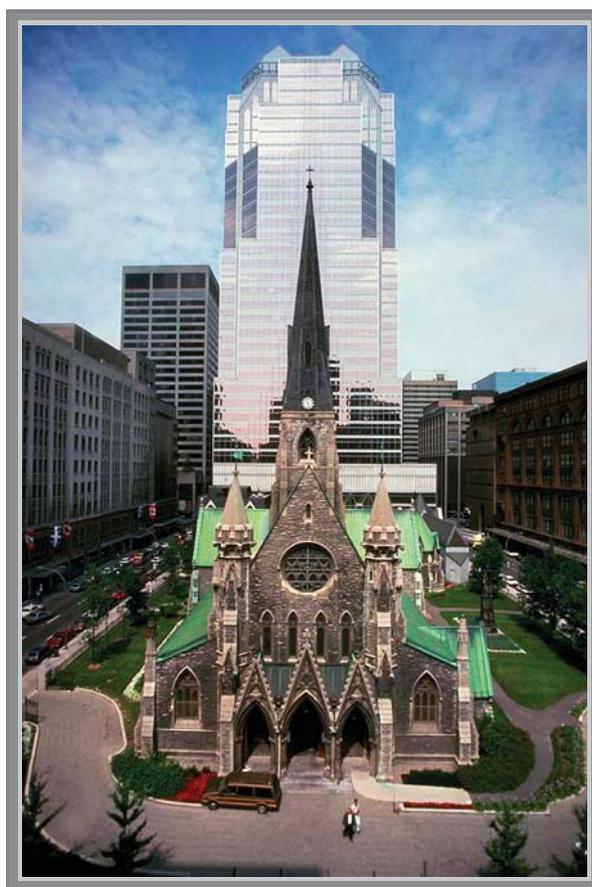
**Rue Sherbrooke Ouest 690**

[www.mccord-museum.qc.ca](http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca)

**Metro: McGill**

This historical museum is among the first in Canada. Countless artifacts from both Québec and the rest of Canada are displayed here, among other, the country's most pristine collection of textiles and garments. The photo archive of Notman is also particularly interesting in depicting the history of parts of the country.

### 3. Cathédrale Christ Church



**Rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest 635**

<http://Montréal.anglican.org/cathedral>

**Metro: McGill**

The Christ Church Cathedral is a good example of neo-gothic architecture. The church is Anglican and built in 1857-1859. Today, one will find an underground shopping centre beneath the church, and in sharp contrast to the church, high rise housing are next to it, which provides for an interesting urban space.

### 4. Musée d'Art Contemporain

**Rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest 185**

[www.macm.com](http://www.macm.com)

**Metro: Place-des-Arts**

The Museum is the only museum in Canada, which exclusively exhibits modern art. Here is a unique opportunity to explore the modern art from both Quebec and Canada, as well as from

other regions of the world. The museum usually arranges several exciting activities in addition to the exhibition.

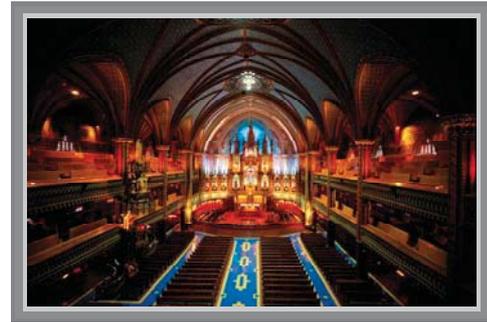
## 5. Quartier Chinois/Chinatown

**Boulevard Saint-Laurent/Rue de La Gauchetière**

**Metro: Place-d'Armes**

The Chinatown of Montréal originates from the 1860s, where Chinese immigrants arrived to work in mines and railroad construction. Today, the Chinese culture still blooms in the rail roads of the neighbourhood, and holidays and festivals are celebrated as they are in China. The streets are relatively commercially oriented, but notice the details, for instance, the imperially imitated gate entrance.

## 6. Basilique Notre-Dame



**Rue Notre-Dame Ouest 110**

**[www.basiliquenddm.org](http://www.basiliquenddm.org)**

**Metro: Place-d'Armes**

The Notre Dame of Montréal is an impressive cathedral erected in neo-gothic style during the time 1824-1829. The edifice is famous for its very beautiful interior containing fantastic wood sculptures and paintings, as well as many types of gilding. The cathedral is also referred to as the Blue Church due to the use of this very colour in the church room.

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The sculptures and beautiful glass mosaics of the Notre Dame portray both biblical stories and scenes from the parish's highlights throughout the last 350 years. The cathedral is amongst the largest in North America, and seats 4,000 people.

## 7. Vieux Séminaire Saint-Sulpice

**Rue Notre-Dame Ouest 130**

**Metro: Place-d'Armes**

This is the oldest building in Montréal, constructed in 1684-1687 in a style representing the official New France. The clock of the building dates back to 1701 and is, thus, the oldest of its kind in all of North America.

## 8. Théâtre Centaur

**Rue Saint-François-Xavier 453**

[www.centaurtheatre.com](http://www.centaurtheatre.com)

**Metro: Place-d'Armes**

The Centaur Theatre in Montréal is the leading English speaking theatre. It was established in 1969. The theatre building is especially interesting as it was originally constructed according to stately style in 1903 as the city's stock exchange.

## 9. Hôtel de Ville

**Rue Notre-Dame Est 275**

**Metro: Champ-de-Mars**

The City Hall of Montréal, Hotel de Ville, is one of the city's characteristic old buildings. The building is constructed by Alexander Cowper Hutchison in 1872-1878, and it went through renovation following an extensive fire in 1922.

It was from the City Hall balcony that the French President, Charles de Gaulle, held his famous speech in 1967 containing the statement "Vive le Québec Libre" (Long live a free Québec). One may view the lobby and, if interested, one can gain further knowledge of the interior and history of the City Hall by taking a guided tour. Outside, the illumination of the building can be enjoyed in the evening.

## 10. Marché Bonsecours



**Rue Saint-Paul Est 350**

[www.marchebonsecours.qc.ca](http://www.marchebonsecours.qc.ca)

**Metro: Champ-de-Mars**

The impressive market building, Bonsecours, was built in 1844-1847 as the city's agricultural market. It kept this function until 1963, and during the same time it served as the city's City Hall and Concert Hall for a while. Today, the building is yet again designed for the purpose of markets - now, much lively, containing a fair amount of shops primarily for artists.

Marché Bonsecours is constructed in Neo-Classical style with traces from Ancient Greece. The cast iron pillars have been shipped here from England, and they are but one example of, the city wanted the building to function as the land mark for the greatness and development of Montréal.

On the construction site itself was the former mansion of François Bigot', who was the last French administrator of New France. He resided here during 1749-1760. The Théâtre Royal has also resided here for about 20 years, and its ruins still lie beneath the Marché Bonsecours.

## 11. Chapelle Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours

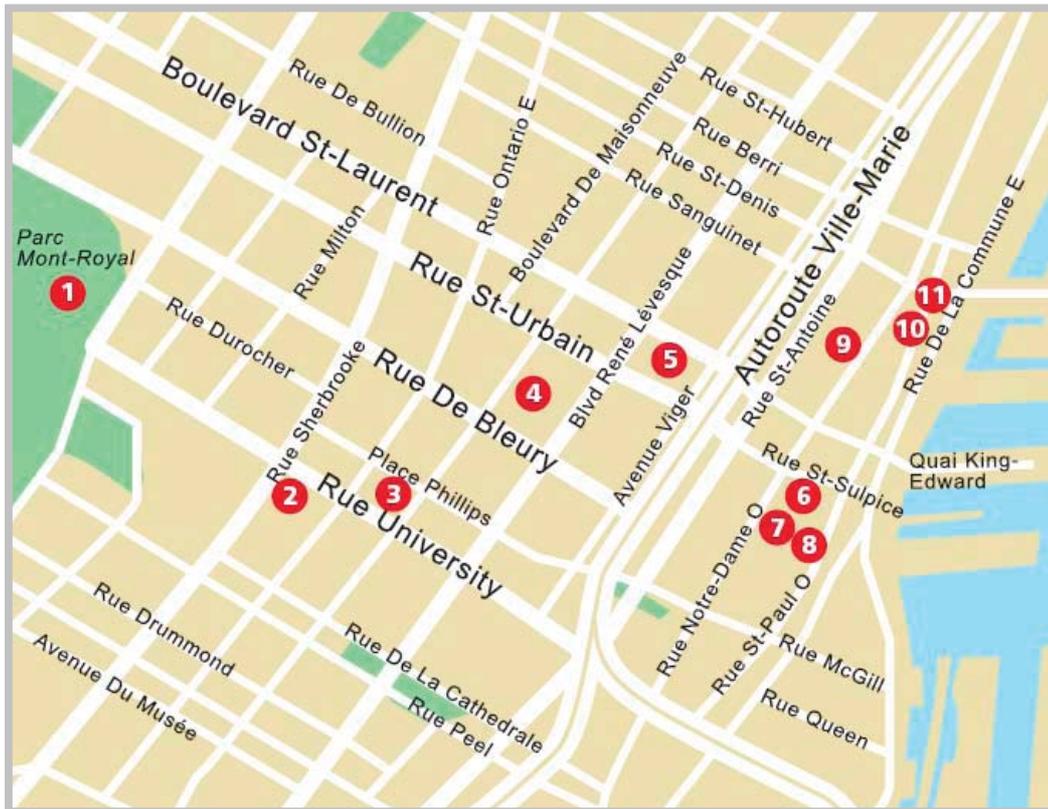
**Rue Saint-Paul Est 400**

[www.marguerite-bourgeoys.com](http://www.marguerite-bourgeoys.com)

**Metro: Champ-de-Mars**

This charming little church was built in 1771-1773. Both the façade and the back of the church building are results of later extensions. Originally, the first church was founded here in 1655 by the initiative of Marquerite Bourgeoys, and in 1675 the city's first stone church was constructed on the site.

It burned down, however, in 1754, but due to disputes with England, the development of a new church was not begun immediately. One can go up the tower and, from it, see a splendid view of the old parts of Montréal and the old harbour.



## Tour 2: Montréal

### 12. Jardin Botanique

**Rue Sherbrooke Est 4101**

**[www.ville.Montréal.qc.ca/jardin](http://www.ville.Montréal.qc.ca/jardin)**

**Metro: Pie-IX**

The botanical garden in Montréal is regarded as one of the leading botanical gardens in the world. There are more than 22,000 plants in the 30 gardens and 10 greenhouses. Among the beautiful grounds there are also a Chinese and Japanese garden.

### 13. Tour de Montréal & Parc Olympique

**Avenue Pierre de Coubertin 4141**

**[www.rio.gouv.qc.ca](http://www.rio.gouv.qc.ca)**

**Metro: Viau**

Montréal's Olympic Park, with one of the city's landmarks, the tower of the complex, was erected for holding the Olympic Games in 1976. The architect of the tower is French Roger Tailibert, and from the top of his work of art there is a stunning view of great parts of Montréal. The tower, with its 175 meters, is the tallest leaning tower in the world, with an inclination of 45 degrees.

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In addition to the tower, the entire complex is comprised of the centre stadium, a sports centre, and other buildings, such as a former velodrom. The gracious stadium holds 55,000 spectators below its round and lightweight appearing concrete structure. Guided tours are available on the grounds.

#### 14. Immeuble du Centre de commerce mondial de Montréal/World Trade Centre

**Rue du Square-Victoria 747**

**Metro: Square-Victoria**

This office complex was finished in 1992. It combines modern architecture with buildings from the old Montréal, among others, the Nordheimer building from 1888.

Inside the great atrium, the buildings belonging to different times do themselves justice, and here, one will also find a shopping promenade. In addition to the centre itself, there are some intriguing sights, such as a piece of the Berlin Wall and a water fountain statue created by the French sculptor, Dieudonné-Barthélemy Guibal, in the beginning of the 1700s. The statue was originally placed in France.

#### 15. Le Souterrain/ The Underground City



A network of underground pathways, shopping centres, museum entrances, metro stations, restaurants, and so forth, exist below great parts of the centre of Montréal. This way, one can travel around the city without regards to the cold winters, common for the area. There are more than 33 kilometres of walkways, and more than 500,000 people pass through the system every day.

#### 16. Centre d'histoire de Montréal

**Place d'Youville 335**

**[www.ville.Montréal.qc.ca/chm](http://www.ville.Montréal.qc.ca/chm)**

**Metro: Place-d'Armes**

The history of the city, beginning in 1535 is told at the city museum in Montréal. The museum building is arranged in one of the city's former, and charming, fire stations. The exhibitions are intriguing and show interesting paintings and effects from many facets of the great events that have taken place.

#### 17. Pointe-à-Callière

**Place Royale 350**

**[www.pacmuseum.qc.ca](http://www.pacmuseum.qc.ca)**

**Metro: Place-d'Armes**

The Montréal museum for history and archaeology fascinatingly portrays the city's history, and, in addition, the museum is located in the exact spot where Montréal was founded. Ruins are seen here from the earliest times of Montréal, as well as a number of finds, photographs, and so forth.

#### 18. Trips around the harbor/ Bateau-Mouche

**Quai Jacques-Cartier**

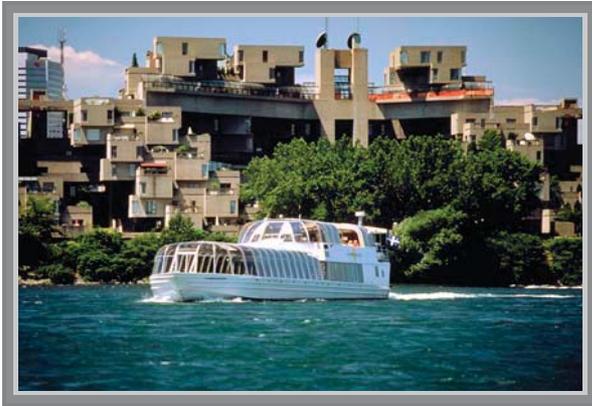
**[www.bateau-mouche.com](http://www.bateau-mouche.com)**

**Metro: Champ-de-Mars/Place-d'Armes**

Sailing around the harbour, one will experience the city from a new perspective, and, from the water, get an entirely different view of the skyscrapers and landmarks. The trip is especially interesting, as the boat is the original tourboat from the River Seine in Paris.

Notice that the harbour roundtrip, due to the weather, only sails mid May-mid October.

### 19. Habitat '67



**2600 Avenue Pierre-Dupuy**

[www.habitat67.com](http://www.habitat67.com)

**Metro: Parc Jean-Drapeau**

The area, Cité-du-Havre, has been created due to fillings as a way to protect the Montréal harbour from, among other, ice. The unique construction, Habitat '67, was built on the site for the World Exhibition in 1967.

Habitat '67 is a very different building, where the apartments, are almost stabled randomly as singular building blocks on top each other. The architect of the building is Moshe Safdie, who was only 23 years old in 1967.

### 20. Île Sainte-Hélène

**Metro: Parc Jean-Drapeau**

This island is layed out as a park- and activity area, and there are many things to do here. The amusement park, La Ronde, and the Biospère to mention a few. Taking a walk, one can experience the many sculptures arranged on the island.

### 21. Île Notre-Dame

**Metro: Parc Jean-Drapeau**

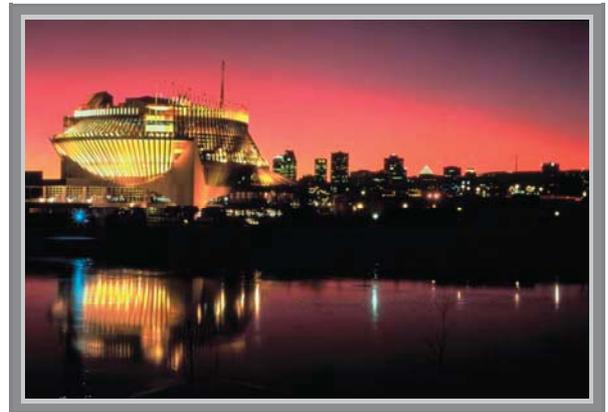
The Notre-Dame Lake is a lovely recreational area, where one is close to both the St. Lawrence River and green areas rare in their beauty.

The garden, Jardins des Floralies, is a beautiful flower park, originally established for the World Exhibition in 1967, and located at the center of the island.

Along almost the entire length of the island, the olympic pool is placed, where, continuously, many activities are held. Along the pool and around the island one can see the racetrack named after the Canadian Gilles-Villeneuve. Here, Formula 1 and other motor races are held.

At the center of the island, quite a few channels have been constructed, which one may enjoy a trip on, and it also includes a sand beach.

### 22. Casino de Montréal



**Casino Avenue du Casino 1**

[www.casino-de-Montréal.com](http://www.casino-de-Montréal.com)

**Metro: Jean-Drapeau**

At the World Exhibition in 1967, a number of pavilions were built from countries and regions around the world, and in the pavilions for France and for Québec one will find the great and newly remodelled casino in Montréal.

In addition to numerous one-armed bandits and gambling tables, there is also a cabaret seating 500 people, more restaurants, and other entertainment offers.

## 23. Canal du Lachine

[www.pc.gc.ca/lachinecanal](http://www.pc.gc.ca/lachinecanal)

The Lachine channel is Montréal's historical waterway due West from the old harbour. The channel was constructed in 1825 and saved boats from long trips up the river. The channel is 14.5 kilometres long and connects the harbour with the Lac Saint-Louis Lake.

The layout of the channel was an important part of the 1800s endeavours to create ways of transport from the Atlantic to the central parts of Canada. Following this water passage, railways and roads were later added.

Canal du Lachine was closed for traffic in 1970, when a larger channel was constructed by the St. Lawrence River. The channel was reopened in 2002 for tour boats, and the navigation includes cosy city areas and beautiful nature.

Along the channel banks one will find lovely bike paths with opportunity for many interesting stops along the way.

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## Day tours from Montréal

### 24. Les Laurentides

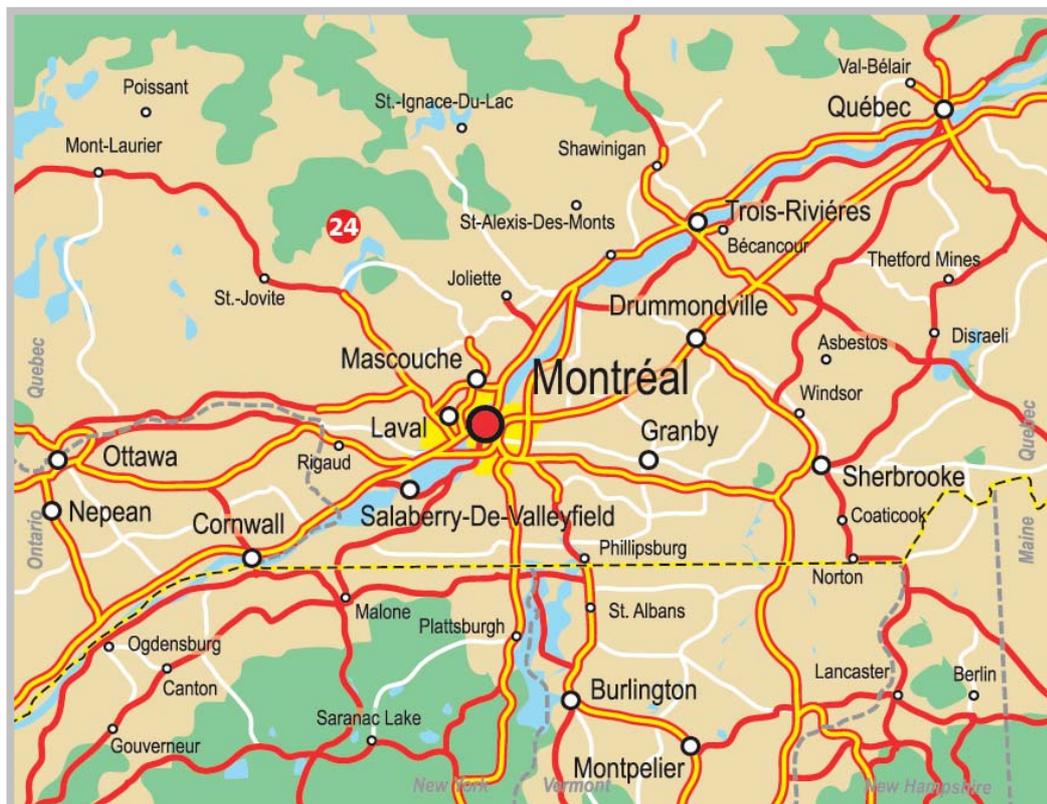
50 km North

[www.laurentides.com](http://www.laurentides.com)

The Laurentides area north of Montréal is known for its beautiful and mountainous nature, which is worth a visit both in the summer and winter.

In the summer, the mountains are inviting for hikes, where one gets all the way out in the wilderness. A lovely spot is Parc du Mont-Tremblant, which is a park around the mountain, Mont-Tremblant. The mountain is the highest in the area reaching 935 meters, and the park is a gathering place for many activities, for instance, canoeing, biking, and fishing.

In the winter, the area is a great ski resort with all kinds of winter activities. At the Mont St.-Sauveur Mountain, one can ski at night. Cabins are also available for rent for long visits here.



### With children in Montréal

Exporail/Canadian Railway Museum

(Rue Saint-Pierre 110):

[www.exporail.org](http://www.exporail.org)

Zoo de Granby (Rue Saint-Hubert 525):

[www.zoodegranby.com](http://www.zoodegranby.com)

Planétarium de Montréal (Rue Saint-Jacques 1000):

[www.planetarium.Montreal.qc.ca](http://www.planetarium.Montreal.qc.ca)

Montréal Aquaparc (Île-Sainte-Hélène)

La Ronde (Île-Sainte-Hélène)

### Shopping in Montréal

Rue Sherbrooke, Rue Ste-Catherine, Rue Saint  
Hubert, Chinatown

Centre Eaton de Montréal

(705 Rue Ste-Catherine W):

[www.centreetondeMontreal.com](http://www.centreetondeMontreal.com)

Complexe Desjardins (150 Rue Ste-Catherine W):

[www.complexedesjardins.com](http://www.complexedesjardins.com)

Le Faubourg (1616 Rue Ste-Catherine W):

[www.lefaubourg.com](http://www.lefaubourg.com)

Marché Bonsecours (Rue Saint-Paul Est 350):

[www.marchebonsecours.qc.ca](http://www.marchebonsecours.qc.ca)

Place Montréal Trust

(1500 Avenue

McGill College):

[www.placeMontrealtrust.com](http://www.placeMontrealtrust.com)

Place Ville Marie (Place Ville Marie):

[www.placevillemarie.com](http://www.placevillemarie.com)

### Public transportation in Montréal

Montréal City transportation:

[www.stm.info](http://www.stm.info)

Montréal Metro:

[www.metrodeMontreal.com](http://www.metrodeMontreal.com)

Montréal's Airport:

[www.admtl.com](http://www.admtl.com)

Canada's Railways:

[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)



## C. Ottawa

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[www.ottawatourism.ca](http://www.ottawatourism.ca)

### Historical outline

Ottawa, in the state of Ontario, is Canada's capital, and the city offers some fine experiences of historical, modern day, and national importance for the entire country.

The first European settlement occurred in the year 1800, when Philemon Wright founded the small community. The development of the area boomed almost immediately, since the place was well suited for transporting timber on the river to Montréal.

The government motivated immigrants to settle in the growing city, and trade wise the city still progressed forward through the Rideau channel opening to Lake Ontario in 1932. During the same time the city had been named Bytown, and it was not until the 1850s it was officially given the name Ottawa.

The British Queen Victoria was to appoint a capital for Great Britain's Canadian province in 1857, and the choice was the then relatively small and insignificant Ottawa, not in the least because it was located on the border between Québec and Ontario, and thereby also on the border between the French and English part of the province.

The government building, the university, and distinguished museums are some of the many buildings that have since been built, and the city is now one of Canada's greatest urban areas with a real capital feel.

# Attractions

## 1. Édifices du Parlement/ Parliament Buildings

**Parliament Hill/Wellington Street**  
**[www.parliamenthill.gc.ca](http://www.parliamenthill.gc.ca)**

The Ottawa Parliament buildings are from 1867 and they are obviously inspired by the British neo-gothic building style. The buildings, which lie elevated on Parliament Hill, are the city's landmark, and the central tower, Peace Tower reaching 92 meters, is erected as the tallest construction in Ottawa. There is a beautiful view of the area from the tower.

Except for the library, the core parts of the structure all burnt down in 1916, and have since been re-built.

## 2. Rideau Hall

**1 Sussex Drive**  
**[www.gg.ca](http://www.gg.ca)**

The Rideau Hall is the official residence of Canada's general governor. The building is constructed in 1838 as a home for Scottish Thomas McKay, who lived here until 1855. Following the selection of Ottawa, as the Canadian capital, by Queen Victoria, the residence was decorated for the purpose of serving as a royal residence when visiting the city, which still holds true today.

The main entrance of the building is decorated by the coat of arms belonging to the Canadian Governors dating back to Samuel de Champlain, the first governor of New France.

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3. Musée des beaux-arts du  
Canada/National Gallery of Canada  
**330 Sussex Drive**  
**[www.gallery.ca](http://www.gallery.ca)**

This art museum is one of the leading museums in the country. The fascinating building was constructed in glass and granite in 1988 by Moshe Safdie.

The museum's collection mainly counts works of art from Canadian artists, but also includes representatives from America, Asia, and Europe in regards to, for instance, paintings and sculptures. The modern collection of art is classy. Here, one may see, for instance, some of Andy Warhol's most famous pieces.

4. Musée Canadien des Civilisations/  
Canadian Museum of Civilization  
**100 Laurier Street**  
**[www.civilization.ca](http://www.civilization.ca)**

The museum building alone, is worth a visit to the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Douglas Cardinal, the architect, allowed himself to be inspired by, among other, the nature of Canada, and the location itself is well-chosen. The museum is situated across from Parliament Hill. It is built in 1989.

The museum portrays the history of Canada, both from the Viking discovery of North America and the Canadian Indians' culture to modern Canada. Among the exiting artefacts are totem poles from the Pacific Ocean region.

## With children in Ottawa

Little Ray's Reptile Zoo  
(5305 Bank Street Highway 31, Gloucester):  
[www.raysreptiles.com](http://www.raysreptiles.com)

Musée Canadien de la Nature/Canadian Museum  
of Nature (240 McLeod Street):  
[www.nature.ca](http://www.nature.ca)

Musée de l'aviation du Canada/Canada Aviation  
Museum (11 Aviation Parkway):  
[www.aviation.nmstc.ca](http://www.aviation.nmstc.ca)

Musée National Sciences & Technologie/National  
Museum Science & Technology  
(1867 St Laurent Blvd):  
[www.science-tech.nmstc.ca](http://www.science-tech.nmstc.ca)

Papanack Park Zoo (150 County Road 19, Wend):  
[www.papanack.com](http://www.papanack.com)

## Shopping in Ottawa

Bank Street Promenade, Rideau Street, Sparks  
Street Mall

Bayshore Shopping Centre (100 Bayshore Drive):  
<http://bayshore.shopping.ca>

ByWard Market Square  
(55 ByWard Market Square):  
[www.bywardmarketsquare.com](http://www.bywardmarketsquare.com)

Place d'Orléans (110 Place d'Orléans Drive):  
[www.placedorleans.com](http://www.placedorleans.com)

Rideau Centre (Rideau Street/Colonel By Drive):  
[www.rideaucentre.net](http://www.rideaucentre.net)

St Laurent Shopping Centre  
(1200 St Laurent Blvd):  
[www.stlaurent-centre.com](http://www.stlaurent-centre.com)

## Public transportation in Ottawa

Ottawas city transportation:  
[www.octranspo.com](http://www.octranspo.com)

Ottawa Airport:  
[www.ottawa-airport.ca](http://www.ottawa-airport.ca)

Canada's Railways:  
[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

## D. Toronto

[www.tourismtoronto.com](http://www.tourismtoronto.com)

[www.toronto.ca](http://www.toronto.ca)

### Historical outline

The Toronto region has been inhabited through centuries. When the icecap of the ice age withdrew, settlers arrived from the south. These inhabitants were alone for an extended period of time in the area. The first Europeans arrived in the 17th century, but many years passed from the first visit to actual European settlements. France, which sought to expand its colony, New France, in what is known today as Québec, established trade stations in the beginning of the 18th century, but Montréal was the actual French city.

After the British conquest and appropriation of the French areas in Canada, the development of Toronto began. In 1787, England purchased the entire area from the Indian Mississaugas tribe, and with that, colonization could accelerate.

It was a time with an immanent possibility for an American invasion of the British Canada. The U.S. was well established and quickly increased its Western territories. As part of the English defence, John Graves Simcoe established, in 1793, a military front post and at the same time established a civilian city, which he named York. In the English province, Upper Canada, the smaller town, Niagara, had been the capital, but the dangerous closeness to the U.S. caused Simcoe to grant this status to York.

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For many years, York remained a small town, exposed to several American attacks. A development had not really begun, and thus, only 720 people lived in the city in 1814. In 1815, the role of the city in Canada got under way, and thereby also the general development of it. York became the capital of the colony and, thereby, many common national institutions were established in the city. Others chose York as a city of establishment due to its close ties to the political centre. Among these, were banks and great educational schools. Finally, York was also geographically well-located in relation to the English-Canadian westerly colonization, in the huge Canadian hinterland.

In 1834, when York was combined with the Toronto district, almost 10,000 people lived in York, which had been expanded in order to house the many newcomers arriving each year. Around 1850, the population passed 30,000, and the city was the largest in Upper Canada.

The decades during the mid 19th century had seen many plots against the city, but the growth of the city had continued unabashed still. Cholera epidemics had broken out in 1832, 1834, and 1849, while a revolt had come close to splitting the city in two during 1837-1838. In 1847-1848, typhoid fever hit the city, and in 1849 a large fire threatened the area.

In 1853, the first railway of the city opened, and the modern city had been both provided with sewers and gas lighting and a water main. Striking building constructions, such as St. James' Cathedral and St. Lawrence Hall, were also built during this period of growth. The city was developed according to modern principles, dividing it into commercial areas and housing areas. During this time, the city also experienced a large industrialization.

After many decades of growth, the population passed 200,000 in 1900, and throughout the first half of the century, this number quadrupled, and Toronto began to be a competitor to Montréal both economically and in size. Culturally, a development in the city occurred as well, where, among other, the Royal Ontario Museum opened in 1912 and the Symphony in 1922.

During the two World Wars, many of the city's inhabitants participated on the English side. Of the city's inhabitants, 78% were of English origin and therefore more participatory compared to the rest of Canada. Following the end of World War II, many soldiers returned, and concurrently the first large immigration wave took place, which gave ground to an exploding increase in the number of inhabitants the following years.

The relatively small Toronto expanded in size due to the wave of immigration and this created the foundation for many of the large layouts, seen both in the city centre and many recent suburbs.

In 1976, Toronto became Canada's largest city, and today it is the financial centre of Canada, where a number of modern buildings, shopping centres, and cultural institutions are an integrated part of the experiences. The city is thought to be one of the world's most multi-cultural cities. More than 150 languages and dialects are spoken here, and the various people live in harmony with each other.

In 1998 the city was combined with the surrounding municipalities, and this increased the population to 2.6 million, and if the suburbs are included, nearly 5 million people live here, and the Toronto area is thereby one of North America's large metropolises. The city is still growing, and the last 100 years' significant population increase is expected to continue in the coming decades.

## Tour 1: Toronto

---

### 1. Historic Fort York

**Garrison Road 100**

[www.toronto.ca/culture/fort\\_york.htm](http://www.toronto.ca/culture/fort_york.htm)

**Metro: Union Station**

Fort York is one of Toronto's important historical buildings. It is here, that one can experience the depiction of the fight for York in 1813, where the fort played a significant role in the development of modern Toronto.

The fort is a place, where many military constructions are maintained from the beginning of the 1800s. The buildings are restored to the décor of their time and thereby give a fine picture of the period of the small town of York about 200 years ago.

### 2. Rogers Centre

**Blue Jay Way 1**

[www.rogerscentre.com](http://www.rogerscentre.com)

**Metro: Union Station**

In 1986-1989, Rogers Centre was built as a Skydome by the architects Rod Robbie and Michael Allen. The large multi-arena should have been the home stadium for the Baseball team, the Blue Jays, and now a wide range of sports matches, shows, and various entertainments are carried out here. Now, the Rogers Centre is also home to Toronto's football team, the Toronto Argonauts.

The Arena seats 67,000 spectators depending on the activity. There are indeed, many possibilities built-in for rearranging the field for different purposes, such as the 32,000 m<sup>2</sup> large roof that can move aside in merely 20 minutes.

Guided tours are arranged in the large arena, which is located next to the CN Tower.

### 3. CN Tower

**Front Street West 301**

[www.cntower.ca](http://www.cntower.ca)

**Metro: Union Station**

The CN Tower, located in front of the Canadian National Tower, is one of the world's tallest constructions, measuring 553 meters.

There are two observatory decks in the tower, at height level 346 and 447 meters. The elevator ride to the bottom deck is in an elevator with full view all the way up, and at the 346 meter level, there is a glass floor which allows one to see straight down. One can also move outside in the fresh air. Between 356 and 447, an elevator is operated inside the tower.

From both observatory decks, there is a magnificent view of all of Toronto and of the great lake, Lake Ontario.

#### 4. Harbourfront Centre

##### Queens Quay West

[www.harbourfrontcentre.com](http://www.harbourfrontcentre.com)

**Metro: Union Station**

In a former warehouse area in the harbour of Toronto, the lively and cosy Harbourfront Centre has been developed. The warehouses have been remodeled and arranged for various cultural and commercial purposes, while quite a few buildings have sprouted up, and a marina has been developed as well.

The area is a popular place for both locals and tourists who wish to relax. One can find restaurants, shops, theatre, and activities, such as biking and skating, in the area.

#### 5. St. Lawrence Market



**Front Street East 92**

[www.stlawrencemarket.com](http://www.stlawrencemarket.com)

**Metro: King**

The central St. Lawrence Market in Toronto dates back to 1803, when governor Peter Hunter laid out the area for this purpose. The market was established, and since 1901 it has been known as one of the country's finest food markets.

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The market complex consists of several buildings. One of these is the St. Lawrence Hall, which was built in 1850 to replace the city's first proper town hall, which had burnt down the year before. St. Lawrence Hall is built in a Georgian inspired style with red and white bricks, and it housed several public authorities, such as the police. With time, the building proved too small, and in 1899 these functions were moved to other localities, so that the St. Lawrence Market could expand.

The northern market building was originally a tree construction from 1803, which in 1831 was erected in stone. In the 1949 fire, it was destroyed, and two years later, the current market hall was built.

### 6. St. James' Cathedral



#### Church Street 65

[www.stjamescathedral.on.ca](http://www.stjamescathedral.on.ca)

**Metro: King**

The Anglican St. James Cathedral is Toronto's oldest religious building. It was founded in 1797, but did not open until 1853, as one of the largest constructions in the city. The tower was completed in 1874.

Counting 93 meters, the cathedral is the second highest in Canada. The building style is early English neo-gothic, and the architect is Frederick Cumberland.

### 7. St. Michael's Cathedral



#### Church Street

[www.stmichaelscathedral.com](http://www.stmichaelscathedral.com)

**Metro: King**

The St. Michael Cathedral is the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Toronto. It was designed by architect William Thomas and built in 1845-1848.

The famous choir, St. Michael's Choir, is connected to the church, and one can often enjoy a rehearsal or concert during weekends.

## 8. The Old City Hall



### Queen Street West 60

[www.toronto.ca/old\\_cityhall/index.htm](http://www.toronto.ca/old_cityhall/index.htm)

**Metro: Queen**

The former town hall of Toronto added square meters to the town government and its administration from the construction in 1899 to its moving in 1965 to its current town hall.

The building, with its grand neo-Roman style, stands out quite strikingly almost like a castle. Edward James Lennox is the architect behind the construction, which was started in 1889, and which, by completion, was the largest building and greatest municipal administration building in North America.

The bell tower is 103 meters tall, and the largest bell, Big Ben, weighs 5.5 ton. Today, the former town hall is the courthouse of Toronto and Ontario state. A part of the building is regularly open to the public, and at such an occasion, one can enjoy the great richness of detail in the décor.

## 9. City Hall



### Queen Street West 100

**Metro: Osgoode**

The Toronto Town Hall is one of the city's most characteristic buildings. The architect behind this modernistic construction from 1965 is the Finn, Viljo Revell. The town hall is built as a replacement for the earlier town house of 1899.

The rectangular foundation of the building carries the two arched high-rises, where the majority of the administrative offices are located. The square in front of the town hall, Nathan Phillips Square, is named after the city's mayor, who in 1958 decided to arrange an international architect competition regarding the design of the building.



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## Tour 2: Toronto

### 10. Chinatown



**Metro: e.g Osgoode**

Toronto's China Town is located between the streets College, Queen, Spadina, and University. The many Chinese in the area have put their mark on the neighbourhood, where, among other, one can find Chinese specialties in both stores and restaurants.

Chinatown is but one of many ethnic neighbourhoods, which one can take a walk through. Others in the area are Little Italy around College Street, GreekTown around Danforth, Little Poland by Roncesvalles Avenue, and Caribbean Village around Bathurst Street.

### 11. Campbell House Museum

**Queen Street West 160**  
[www.campbellhousemuseum.ca](http://www.campbellhousemuseum.ca)  
**Metro: Osgoode**

Campbell House was built in 1822 for William Campbell and his wife, Hannah. Campbell was one of the city's leading judges, and the Georgian style house presents a distinguished insight to of early York.

### 12. Osgoode Hall

**Queen Street West 130**  
[www.osgoodehall.com](http://www.osgoodehall.com)  
**Metro: Osgoode**

Osgoode Hall is one of Toronto's largest buildings from the 19th century. The building was founded in 1829 by the legal authorities of the Upper Canadian province. The name of the building is in memory of the region's first Judge of the Supreme Court, William Osgoode.

Osgoode Hall has repeatedly been renovated, but the façade is kept as in the 1860s Toronto. Inside, the building is particularly beautifully decorated. The courtrooms, dating from the end of the 19th century, the large glass mosaics, and the library are but a few of the distinguished experiences, one gets by visiting.

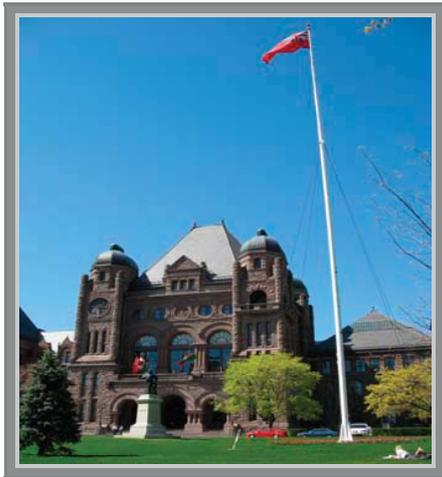
### 13. Textile Museum of Canada

**Centre Avenue 55**  
[www.textilemuseum.ca](http://www.textilemuseum.ca)  
**Metro: St. Patrick**

In the Textile Museum of Canada a cultural understanding of peoples and their way of life is communicated by means of 10,000 articles of clothing and textiles from more than 200 countries and regions.

Here one will find, among other, ceremonial dress ware, rugs, numerous types of fabric dating back more than 2,000 years, so the collection is significantly varied and exciting. Continuously, various theme exhibitions are arranged from the large collection.

## 14. Ontario Parliament Buildings



**Queen's Park 1**

**Metro: Queen's Park**

The parliament building in Ontario is built in a Neo-Roman style in 1886-1892. The architect behind the popularly visited buildings is the American Richard Waite.

Inside, one can view a beautiful collection of Canadian art works, and the design of the building itself is a sight in its own right, e.g. with noble wood carving design.

## 15. Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art

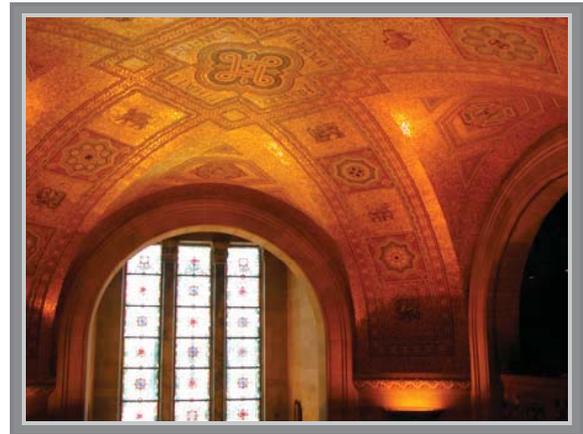
**Queen's Park 111**

[www.gardinermuseum.on.ca](http://www.gardinermuseum.on.ca)

**Metro: Museum**

The Gardiner Museum is founded in 1984 and is the only one in Canada, which exclusively focuses on ceramics. The collection is unique and covers several millenias. The exiting artefacts on display date back to the Canadian Indians, and also include a fine collection of European ceramics from the 15th century to today. The collection is among the finest in early porcelain from Europe.

## 16. Royal Ontario Museum



**Queen's Park 100**

[www.rom.on.ca](http://www.rom.on.ca)

**Metro: Museum**

The Royal Ontario Museum is the largest museum in Canada and absolutely one of the country's leading museums with an international stamp. The museum was founded in 1912 during one of Toronto's cultural growth periods.

The Royal Ontario Museum portrays the cultures and natural history of the world partly through its own exiting collection and partly through fascinating ever-changing international exhibitions.

The museum is organized in several buildings. In the main building, one can view the distinguished collection of Chinese archaeological finds and works of art from several Chinese dynasties. Here, is also the world famous dinosaur exhibition, where no less than 13 complete skeletons are on display.

The museum also exhibits its own intriguing Mediterranean collection, where visitors experience both the Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Islamic culture.

## 17. Bata Shoe Museum



**Bloor Street West 327**  
[www.batashoemuseum.ca](http://www.batashoemuseum.ca)  
**Metro: St. George**

This museum's collection contains more than 12,000 pairs of shoes, and footwear related artefacts. Periodically, one begins more than 4,500 years ago, and the culture of using footwear is portrayed. Of special interest is the shoe exhibition, where one can view different shoes worn by various famous people.

## 18. Spadina Museum

**Spadina Road 285**  
[www.toronto.ca/culture/spadina.htm](http://www.toronto.ca/culture/spadina.htm)  
**Metro: Dupont**

The Spadina Museum portrays life stories of the four generations of the Austin family. The building is laid out in the family's home and provides for a nice impression of décor, art, and culture in Toronto from the end of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century.

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A beautifully arranged garden belongs to the house and is landscaped in the finest Victorian style.

## 19. Casa Loma



### Austin Terrace 1

[www.casaloma.org](http://www.casaloma.org)

**Metro: Dupont**

Casa Loma means the House on the Hill, and the little castle's location is lovely and includes a view of the city.

The wealthy businessman, Sir Henry Mill Pellatt, allowed the architect, Edward James Lennox, to build the castle in 1911-1914 as Pellatt's residence. Containing 98 rooms and measuring 17,000 m<sup>2</sup>, it was the largest private residence in North America.

There were many different curiosities in the house, among other, three bowling lanes, a gigantic oven, and, of course, a modern elevator. Due to financial difficulties, Pellatt only lived in Casa Loma until 1925, when he had to hand over the building, which he for a time had run as a hotel.

By the end of the 1920s, the castle had turned into a popular club, but even then financial difficulties led the town government to take over the building in 1933.

Casa Loma was opened for visitors in 1937, and since then, the castle has been one of Toronto's most visited sights. Today, part of Casa Loma is organized as a museum.



## Day Tours from Toronto

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### 20. Niagara Falls

#### 140 km Southeast

#### [www.niagarafallstourism.com](http://www.niagarafallstourism.com)

The impressive Niagara Falls is one of nature's wonders as well as an experience for the senses that will always be remembered. Every second, three million liters of water stream over the edge of the waterfall, and one can easily imagine the sound that this makes.

Niagara Falls is on the border between Canada and the U.S. and the falls can be viewed from both countries. Most tourists choose the Canadian side, because it has the most amazing view of the enormous flaring and roaring waterfall of the three main falls of Niagara.

Horseshoe Falls is on the Canadian side of Goat Island and is shaped as a horseshoe measuring 670 meters wide and 56 meters high. On the American side, one will find the 328 meter wide and 56 meter high American Falls and the more narrow Bridal Veil Falls close to Goat Island. Goat Island is in the middle of the colossal watermasses, and from the U.S. one can get to the island and even come extremely close to the waterfalls. It is also from here, that one can take an elevator to the bottom of the falls and walk around just at its steep end. The trip goes to the Islands, Luna Island and Green Island, and back to the mainland and Prospect Park.

From Prospect Park, on the American side, one can embark on a deadly boat trip at the bottom of the falls in the boat, Maid of the Mist, where one practically feels as if one is hit by the endless cascades of water from the fall.

It is also possible to experience the waterfall up close from the Canadian promenade, where helicopter tours are arranged by the falls as well. A

trip behind the falls is possible as well, in the drilled out Table Rock Scenic Tunnel. Finally, one can also see Niagara Falls from above from one of the observatory towers, standing 236 meters tall.

The interesting Niagara Falls Museum (River Road 5651) by Niagara Falls, whose collection, among other, contains portrayals and artifacts from the history's many daring attempts to force the waterfalls, e.g. in barrels.

### 21. St. Catharines

#### 120 km Southeast

#### [www.st.catharines.com](http://www.st.catharines.com)

The St. Catharines city near Niagara Falls is a pearl of natural beauty and exiting man made constructions. Due to its location, the city is a sort of centre for the Ontario wine production, and annually a wine festival is held here.

The nearby connected harbour city, Port Dalhousie, is likewise rich in atmosphere, with its many 19th century buildings, harbour environment, and charming lighthouse.

#### 21a. Welland Canal

#### [www.stcatharineslock3museum.ca](http://www.stcatharineslock3museum.ca)

Welland Canal is a magnificent engineering feat. The channel connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie and thereby, creates an important transportation route for, even quite large, ships. The channel is 43 kilometres long, and with its eight floodgates it elevates the ships an entire 98 meters between the lakes. At the Welland Canals Centre at Lock 3, one can see in close range, and also in an observatory tower follow, the ships passing through the floodgates. It is a fascinating feat.

## 22. Brantford

105 km Southwest

[www.brantford.ca/tourism](http://www.brantford.ca/tourism)

The city, Bradford, in southern Ontario offers many exiting experiences from Canada's past.

### 22a. Kanata Village

440 Mohawk Street

[www.kanatavillage.net](http://www.kanatavillage.net)

Kanata Village is a reconstructed Indian village from the Iroquois tribe. The place represents the tribe's life and culture in the 17th century. In the area, several different themed hiking trips are also arranged which gives insight to, e.g., the Indians' knowledge of medicine. It is possible to participate actively in, among other, the production of handicrafts.

### 22b. Bell Homestead National Historic Site

94 Tutela Heights Road

[www.bellhomestead.ca](http://www.bellhomestead.ca)

Bell Homestead is the house where the Scottish Bell family, headed by Professor Alexander Melville Bell, settled after their arrival to Canada in 1870. Until 1881, the family lived in the house, which was built in Victorian style in 1858.

In the Bell Homestead, a world historic event took place. Here, Alexander Graham Bell, on July 26, 1874, made the first call from his invention, the telephone.

The house was purchased and made over to Brantford city in 1909 and, hereafter arranged as a museum for Bell. The interior is kept, as it would have been in the 1870s.

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## 23. Hamilton

**70 km Southwest**

[www.myhamilton.ca](http://www.myhamilton.ca)

The city of Hamilton is located beautifully by the western tip of Lake Ontario. The area, with the Hamilton Bay and varied landscape, is wonderful for taking a drive or walk, and especially the Hess Village neighbourhood by the city centre is cosy.

### 23a. Royal Botanical Gardens

**680 Plains Road West**

[www.rbg.ca](http://www.rbg.ca)

The very beautifully arranged botanical garden is known for including the world's largest LILAC collection, 100,000 spring flowers, 250,000 irises, and a lovely rose garden. The location of the garden is in a mix of wetlands, rocks, and cultivated land, which provides it with a unique and beautiful nature experience, where one continuously finds new beautiful flowering plants and views of the varied landscapes.

### 23b. Dundurn Castle

**610 York Blvd**

The Dundurn Castle is built in 1855 by Sir Allan Napier McNab. The castle, with its monumental columns and elegance is inspired by many styles.

The interior of the castle, in the 35 rooms and halls, is a manifest of highlights from the Victorian era in Ontario and a guided tour is highly recommended.



## With children in Toronto

Toronto Zoo (Meadowvale Road, Scarborough):

[www.torontozoo.com](http://www.torontozoo.com)

Toronto Island Park:

[www.toronto.ca/parks/island](http://www.toronto.ca/parks/island)

Hockey Hall of Fame (Yonge Street 30):

[www.hhof.com](http://www.hhof.com)

Paramount Canada's Wonderland:

[www.paramountparks.com/canadaswonderland](http://www.paramountparks.com/canadaswonderland)

Centreville Island Park:

[www.centreisland.ca](http://www.centreisland.ca)

## Shopping in Toronto

Bay Street, Bloor Street W, Queen Street W, Path System (underjordiske gangarealer i centrum), Yonge Street

Eaton Centre (220 Yonge Street):

[www.torontoeatoncentre.com](http://www.torontoeatoncentre.com)

Fairview Mall (1800 Sheppard Avenue):

[www.fariviewmall.ca](http://www.fariviewmall.ca)

First Canadian Place (100 King Street W):

[www.firstcanadianplace.com](http://www.firstcanadianplace.com)

Woodbine Centre (500 Rexdale Boulevard):

[www.woodbinecentre.ca](http://www.woodbinecentre.ca)

Yonge Eglinton Centre (20 Eglinton Avenue W):

[www.yongeeglingtoncentre.com](http://www.yongeeglingtoncentre.com)

Yorkdale Mall (3401 Dufferin Street):

[www.yorkdale.com](http://www.yorkdale.com)

## Public transportation in Toronto

Toronto city transportation:

[www.gotransit.com](http://www.gotransit.com)

Toronto city transportation:

[www.ttc.ca](http://www.ttc.ca)

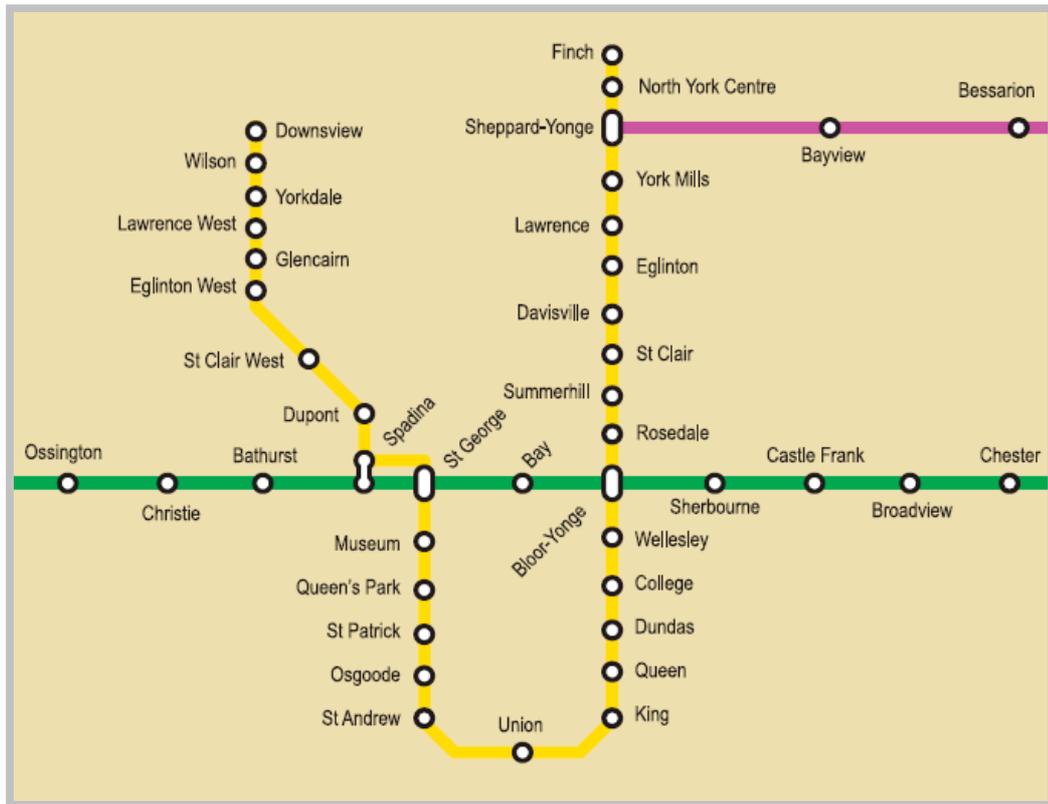
Toronto Airport:

[www.gtaa.com](http://www.gtaa.com)

Canada's Railways:

[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

# Metro Map



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## E. Winnipeg

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[www.winnipeg.ca](http://www.winnipeg.ca)

[www.destinationwinnipeg.ca](http://www.destinationwinnipeg.ca)

### Historical outline

The early history of Winnipeg with European inhabitants was dominated by a lucrative fur trade, which the North West Company handled. It was such a profitable business that the organization, right up until 1821, physically got rid of immigrants, who were not about to start cultivating the area or infringe on the trade for this established company.

In 1821, the North West Company and the competing Hudson's Bay Company agreed that an increase in the population was possible, and this attracted many settlers.

In the beginning of Winnipeg's time as a city, it was mentioned as the Red River Settlement, Assiniboia. In 1866, the local newspaper, *The Nor'wester*, wrote the name Winnipeg, which originates from the two words "win" and "nipee". The words are from the original Canadian inhabitants and mean the Place with muddy water.

In the 1840s, the new settlers' farming began to be consistent enough to enable less dependency on the dominant fur trade. Still, it was not until the 1870s that a greater volume was backing it. In 1871 there were only 215 people, but already three years later, 3,700 had settled here.

Throughout the time, several small settlements appeared along Red River, in addition to Winnipeg, it was, among other, The Forks and Selkirk. In addition to the settlers, there were another people, the métis, who were a mixed people of Europeans who had arrived earlier and the original inhabitants of Canada. The métis wanted to secure their rights to, not in the least, the region's land, and it came

to a rising under the leadership of Louis Riel. He founded Manitoba and arranged for it to be joined with Canada as a new province. As a Canadian province, a land buy up from the Hudson's Bay Company could begin and thereby assure the land for the new province and its people, instead of a commercial owner. Manitoba joined with Canada in 1870, and Winnipeg became a regional centre. In 1873, The Forks was connected with Winnipeg, and this was the first large expansion of the city.

Many new inhabitants arrived during the following decades. In 1891, the city population passed 25,000, and this increased dramatically to 200,000 by 1921. During this boom there was hardly an end to the ambition of the city, and this is best seen by the construction of the parliament building, Legislative Building, which was completed in 1920.

Throughout the following decades, the growth slowed down, only to increase again after World War II. It was not long, however, before there was a temporary stop to the development. In 1950, eight dikes collapsed at high water in Red River. Winnipeg was flooded, several of the city's bridges were destroyed, and 75,000 people had to be evacuated.

The city received help from the federal government, and subsequently, measures were taken so a similar situation could be avoided in the future.

Today, Winnipeg is a charming and lively city, which is known in Canada as one of the gastronomic cities. Among many sights, there are a significant amount of restaurants awaiting visitors here.

# Attractions

## 1. Legislative Building



**Broadway Avenue 450**

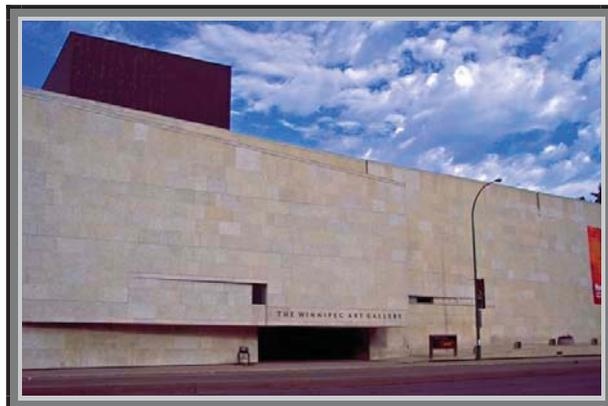
[www.gov.mb.ca/legtour](http://www.gov.mb.ca/legtour)

The beautiful Manitoba parliament building was built in beaux arts in 1913-1920. It is the city's most imposing public building, and it was indeed considered from the start, that it was to be a symbol of the strength of Winnipeg and Manitoba.

Great parts of the building are constructed in Tyndall stone, quarried 20 kilometres northeast of Winnipeg. In addition to the legislative assembly itself, there are different government and administrative offices in the more than 23,000 m<sup>2</sup> building, measuring 72 meters at the top of the dome. On top of the dome, stands the 5.25 meter high statue, Golden Boy, which, as a symbol of where the future of the provinces is, looks due North.

Around the Legislative Building, there is a lovely 12 hectare park. In the southeast corner of the park, lies the Government House, which is a residence for the Manitoba governor. The Government House was built in 1883.

## 2. Winnipeg Art Gallery



**Memorial Boulevard 300**

[www.wag.mb.ca](http://www.wag.mb.ca)

In the Winnipeg art museum one can see a varied collection of art. Many different styles and art forms, as well as artists are represented here, and, perhaps, the most interesting part is the many works of modern Inuit art.

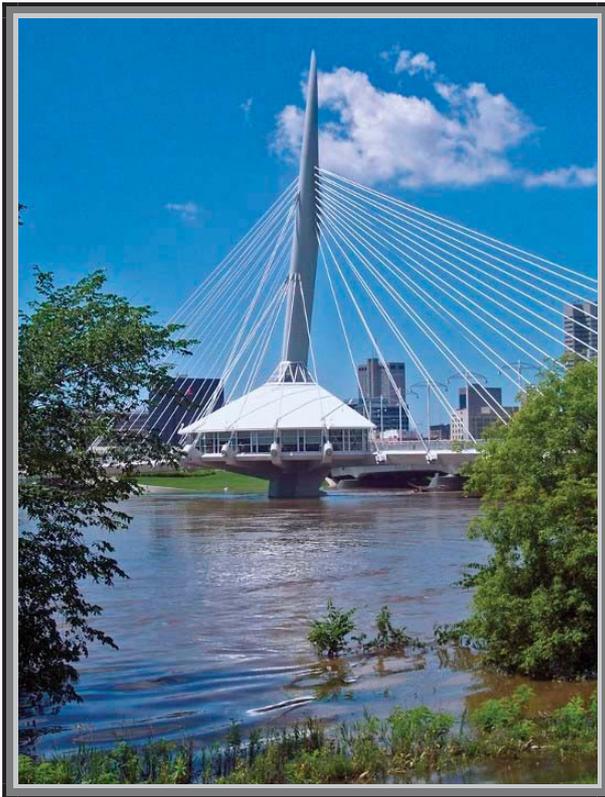
## 3. Dalnavert Museum

**Carlton Street 61**

[www.mhs.mb.ca](http://www.mhs.mb.ca)

The Dalnavert Museum building was built in 1895 for Sir Hugh John Macdonald, who was the Prime Minister of Manitoba. The house is an example of the architecturally Queen Anne style, which was pervasive in western Canada.

#### 4. Forks National Historic Site



#### Forks Market Road 25

[www.theforks.com](http://www.theforks.com)

The Forks is a designation for the area, where the rivers, Red River and Assinibone River meet. The place was already used as a meeting and trade location 6,000 years ago, when the original inhabitants of Canada easily could sail here down the rivers. Later, the Canadian National Railway built a railway depot in the area.

The history of the place, from the ice age until today, is written on the wall, Wall Through Time. One can walk along beautiful paths along the rivers, and in the summer boats can be rented here.

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## 5. St. Boniface Museum

### Tache Avenue 494

The St. Boniface museum describes the history of the St. Boniface convent, which originally was housed in the current museum building. The convent was built in 1845-1851 as the first convent and hospital in western Canada. In addition to its history, the construction is also the largest wood building in North America, and it is also the oldest building in Winnipeg.

In addition, the museum portrays the history of the area, especially the French culture's development in western Canada.

## 6. St. Boniface Cathedral

### [www.venite.ca](http://www.venite.ca)

The St. Boniface Cathedral is one of Winnipeg's more peculiar landmarks. In the middle of the ruins of the earlier church building from 1908 lies the modern cathedral.

The first cathedral in this location was built in 1818 as the first in western Canada. A new was built in 1908, but it burned down in 1968 and left behind only the moving ruins, which the present church building dating 1972 was constructed by.

## 7. Centennial Concert Hall



### Main Street 555

[www.mbccc.ca](http://www.mbccc.ca)

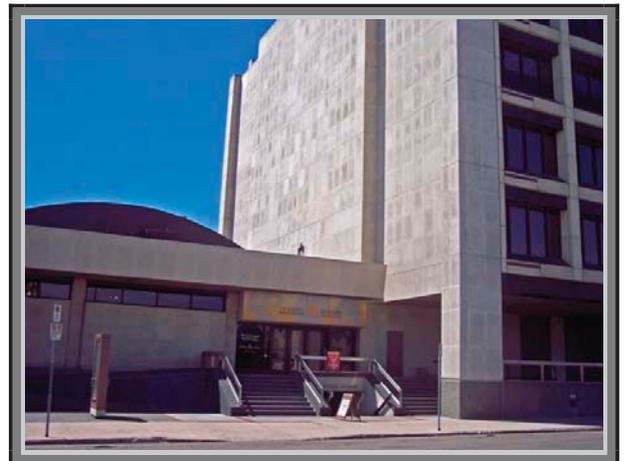
[www.manitobaopera.mb.ca](http://www.manitobaopera.mb.ca)

[www.rwb.org](http://www.rwb.org)

[www.wso.mb.ca](http://www.wso.mb.ca)

The Centennial Concert Hall is among the leading scenes in Canada, and it is the home for the city's opera, ballet, and symphony orchestra. The building is constructed in 1968, and the hall can seat more than 2,300 spectators.

## 8. Manitoba Museum



### Rupert Avenue 190

[www.manitobamuseum.mb.ca](http://www.manitobamuseum.mb.ca)

The Manitoba Museum is the national museum of the Manitoba province and the collection brilliantly describes all regions from south to north. There is a focus on, among other, the historical development of the province, and among the artefacts exhibited here, is a copy of the 17th century boat in accurate size.

In addition to the traditional museum collection, there is also a planetarium and a science area, where curious visitors can test their strength with more than 100 different experiments.

## 9. Ross House Museum

**Meade Street N 140**

[www.mhs.mb.ca/info/museums/ross](http://www.mhs.mb.ca/info/museums/ross)

The wooden house, the Ross House, was built in 1854, and, in addition to being the Ross Family's residence also worked as the first post office west of the great lakes in eastern Canada.

The rooms of the building are decorated with interior style of the 1850s, and it is interesting to gain an insight into the early city life on the Canadian prairie.

## 10. Seven Oaks House

**Rupertsland Boulevard 115**

[www.geocities.com/sevenoaksmuseum](http://www.geocities.com/sevenoaksmuseum)

This house is the oldest inhabited house of the Manitoba province. It was built in 1851-1853 with, among other, stone, oak, and buffalo hair, as building materials. The Seven Oaks House is decorated with the style of the era of the new settlers by the Red River settlement.

## 11. Assiniboine Park



**Corydon Avenue 2355**

[www.winnipeg.ca/cms/ape](http://www.winnipeg.ca/cms/ape)

[www.zoosociety.com](http://www.zoosociety.com)

The Assiniboine Park is popular among the Winnipeg inhabitants, partly because of its beauty and varied nature, and partly because of the large amount of activity possibilities that are available during a visit. A mini train runs around the park, and through this, one can get an impression of the

diverse parts of the park, which among other, contains a sculpture garden, the city zoo, an English landscape garden, and a stringent French garden landscape. In the park is also the Pavilion Gallery, which is organized in a large building constructed in Tudor style.

In the winter, people ice skate or go sledding in the park, so it is lively all year round.

## 12. Riel House

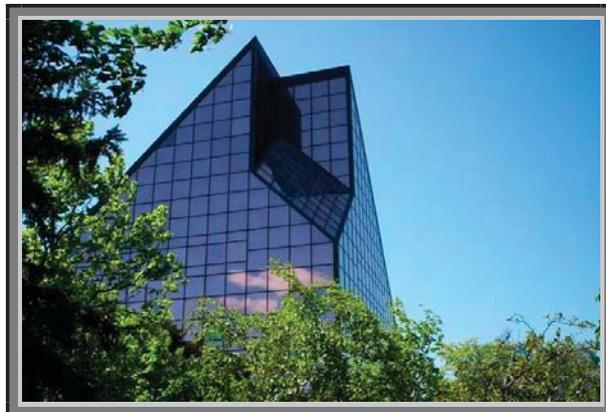
**River Road 330**

[www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/mb/riel](http://www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/mb/riel)

This house is the earlier residence of the famous Métis leader, Louis Riel, who founded Manitoba. It is now decorated as a museum, where one gains insight to the life and works of Louis Riel, but also the Métis people and the life on the prairie are portrayed.

The descendants of Louis Riel lived in the house until 1969 and it is now renovated and decorated as in 1886.

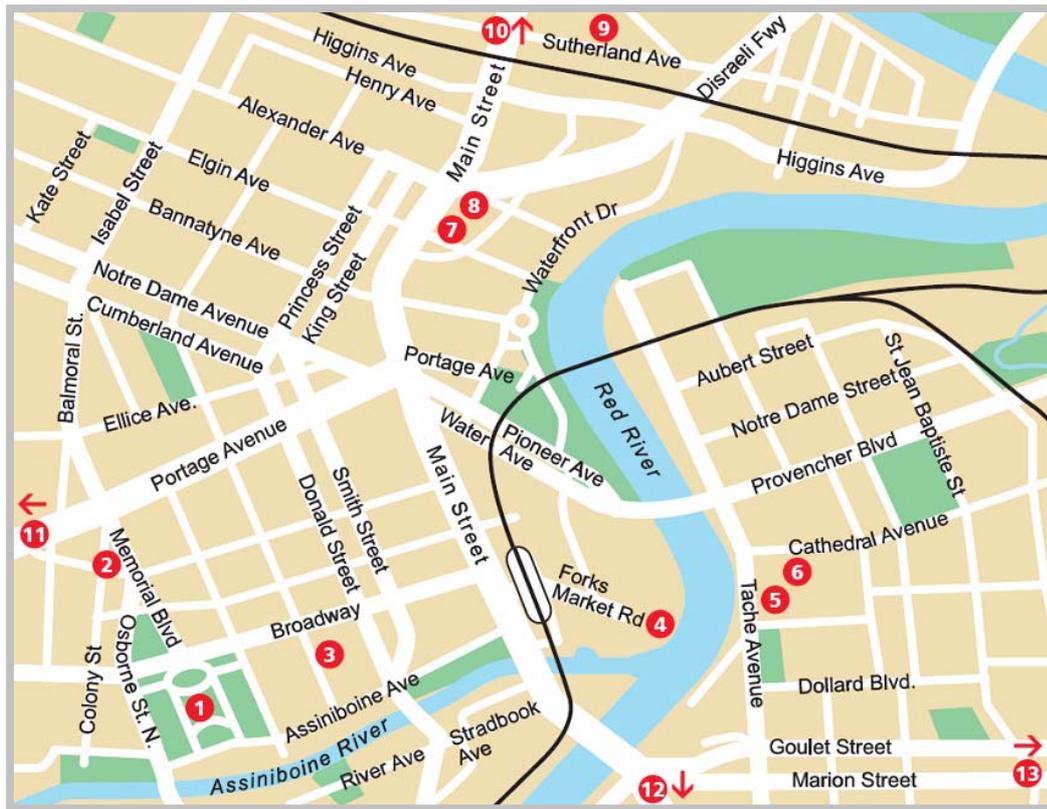
## 13. Royal Canadian Mint



**Lagimodière Boulevard 520**

[www.mint.ca](http://www.mint.ca)

In this modern building dating from 1975, all the coins of Canada are produced – the production capacity is of 15 million coins daily! There are guided tours in the building, where one can learn about the production process of coins, and also view the history of the Canadian coin.



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[www.job.oticon.dk](http://www.job.oticon.dk)

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## With children in Winnipeg

Manitoba Children's Museum

(Forks Market Road 45):

[www.childrensmuseum.com](http://www.childrensmuseum.com)

Prairie Dog Central:

[www.vintagelocomotivesociety.mb.ca](http://www.vintagelocomotivesociety.mb.ca)

Winnipeg Railway Museum (Main Street 123):

[www.wpgrailwaymuseum.com](http://www.wpgrailwaymuseum.com)

Winnipeg Fire Service Museum:

[www.winnipegfiremuseum.ca](http://www.winnipegfiremuseum.ca)

Western Canada Aviation Museum

(Ferry Road 958):

[www.wcam.mb.ca](http://www.wcam.mb.ca)

Assiniboine Park Zoo:

[www.zoosociety.com](http://www.zoosociety.com)

## Shopping in Winnipeg

Academy Road, Osborne Street, Exchange District

Cityplace (St. Mary Avenue):

[www.cityplacewinnipeg.com](http://www.cityplacewinnipeg.com)

Kildonan Place (1555 Regent Avenue W):

[www.kildonanplace.com](http://www.kildonanplace.com)

Polo Park (1485 Portage Avenue):

[www.polopark.ca](http://www.polopark.ca)

Portage Place (392 Portage Avenue):

[www.portageplace.mb.ca](http://www.portageplace.mb.ca)

St. Vital Centre (1225 St. Mary Avenue):

[www.stvitalcentre.com](http://www.stvitalcentre.com)

## Public transportation in Winnipeg

Winnipeg city transportation:

[www.winnipegtransit.com](http://www.winnipegtransit.com)

Winnipeg Airport:

[www.waa.ca](http://www.waa.ca)

Canada's Railways:

[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

## F. Regina

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[www.tourismregina.com](http://www.tourismregina.com)

### Historical outline

Regina is the government city of the Saskatchewan province. Its modern history dates back to 1881, when Edward Carss settled here as the first settler. The following summer, a few new newcomers arrived and established themselves in the area, where Lake Wascana is located.

In the first years, the settlement was, called the Pile-o-Bones, but in 1883 it was named Regina, after Queen Victoria. The city grew fast, and in 1884, 1,000 people lived here.

The railway arrived at Regina, and as in so many other places, it brought more inhabitants with it; so many, in fact, that Regina in 1905 was chosen as a provincial capital, when Saskatchewan came under Canadian government. The development continued strongly, among other, a 14.5 km long tram system was opened in 1911.

The Saskatchewan economy was, to a large degree, based on the discoveries of potash, as well as the sale of farming products for the country's strongly populated eastern provinces. Regina functioned as the regional centre for this trade. The economy of the province was strengthened after World War II, when oil was found, and this contributed to a fast development of the Regina known today.

## Attractions

### 1. Wascana Centre



[www.wascana.sk.ca](http://www.wascana.sk.ca)

The Wascana Centre is a 930 hectare recreational area, established by the city government in 1962. Its history dates back to 1905, however, when Regina became a provincial capital and needed to construct a building for the local parliament, Legislative Building. Today, the purpose of this area is to preserve it as a park and focusing on carrying out cultural arrangements, and naturally maintaining the important function of the place, as a seat of the Government, museums, and the city's university.

Recreationally, the Wascana Centre is a lovely place for a walk. There are different parks within the park, where there are different environments and arrangements.

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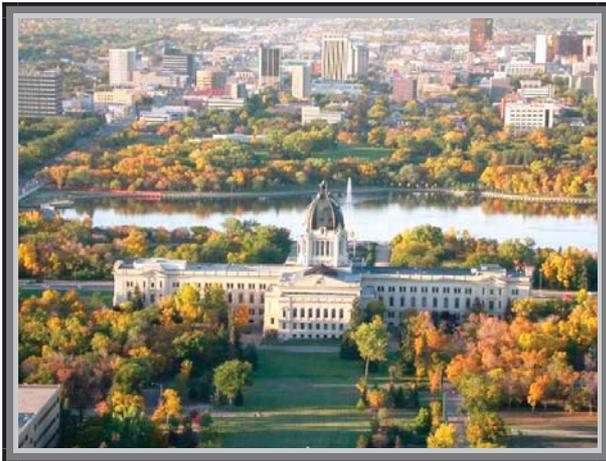
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## 2. Saskatchewan Legislative Building



**2405 Legislative Drive**

[www.legassembly.sk.ca](http://www.legassembly.sk.ca)

The parliament building of the Saskatchewan province, the Legislative Building, is one of the city's architectural highlights. The building was constructed in 1908-1912 in the style of beaux-arts and is located in beautiful green areas with a nice view of the Wascana Lake.

On guided tours, the Legislative Building is open for people, and the impressive interior includes, among other, 34 different types of marmor from all over the world used for the columns and floors. On the tour, one will see the beautiful halls, portrait galleries, etc.

## 3. Royal Saskatchewan Museum



**2445 Albert Street**

[www.royalsaskmuseum.ca](http://www.royalsaskmuseum.ca)

The leading museum of Regina, the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, was established in 1906 to preserve finds of historical, ethnographic, and natural value. The current building was opened in 1955, and among the collection's interesting themes, is the original Canadian inhabitants' history and culture.

## 4. Government House



**4607 Dewdney Avenue**

[www.gr.gov.sk.ca/govhouse](http://www.gr.gov.sk.ca/govhouse)

The Government House is the mansion, where the Saskatchewan governor used to live. The beautiful and, now, restored building was constructed in 1891.

## 5. St. Paul's Cathedral

**12th Avenue & McIntyre Street**

[www.stpaulsregina.ca](http://www.stpaulsregina.ca)

St. Paul's is the oldest religious building in Regina. The current cathedral was built in 1894, and replaced an earlier wooden church, which dated back to 1883. A small museum is arranged in the cathedral, where one can see artefacts dating back to the 17th century.

## 6. Holy Rosary Cathedral

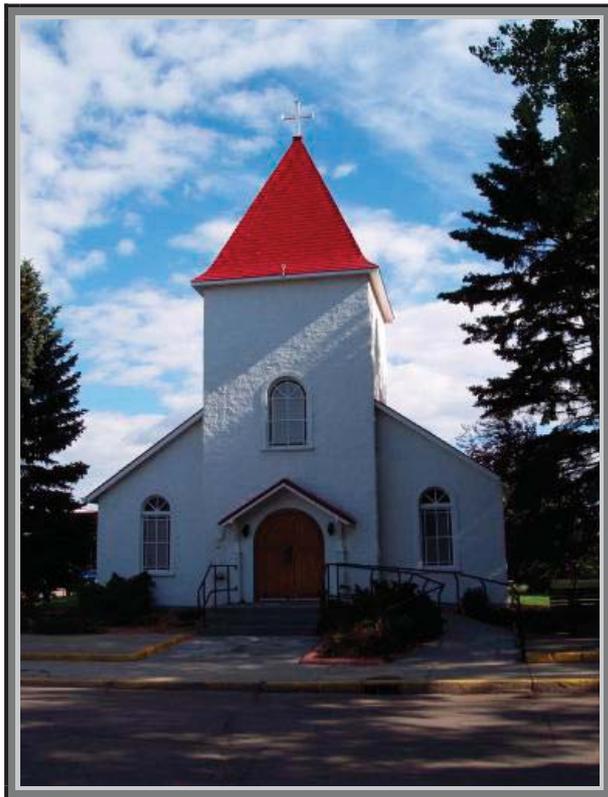
**3125 13th Avenue**

[www.users.accesscomm.ca/holyrosary](http://www.users.accesscomm.ca/holyrosary)

This impressive cathedral in Roman inspired style was built in 1912. The size is especially due to the fact that the cathedral is the archiepiscopal see.

Inside the building one will find the art work “The Glorious Mysteries”, which depicts biblical motifs. The beautiful organ was installed in 1930, while the beautiful glass mosaic windows are from 1951.

## 7. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Heritage Centre



### Dewdney Avenue W

[www.rcmheritagecentre.com](http://www.rcmheritagecentre.com)

[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/depot](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/depot)

The famous red-coated mounted police of Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, had its headquarters in Regina until 1920 (then the corps was named The Royal North-West Mounted Police). In Regina, there is still an academy for the police corps, and in connection with it, there is an interesting visitors centre, where the fascinating history of the redcoats is described.

The history of the corps dates back to 1885, when it was established here in Regina. The chapel of the place is among the city’s oldest preserved buildings; it is built as a watch post in 1885. Throughout time, many buildings have appeared, and, now, all the corps cadets are trained within the complex.

## With children in Regina

IPSCO Wildlife Park

Maxwell's Amusements & Water Park:

Saskatchewan Science Centre:

[www.sasksciencecentre.com](http://www.sasksciencecentre.com)

## Shopping in Regina

13<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Scarth Street

Golden Mile Shopping Centre

(215 3806 Albert Street):

[www.goldenmileshopping.com](http://www.goldenmileshopping.com)

Northgate Mall (489 Albert Street N):

[www.northgatemall.ca](http://www.northgatemall.ca)

Southland Shopping Centre (2965 Gordon Road):

[www.southlandshoppingcentre.com](http://www.southlandshoppingcentre.com)

## Public transportation in Regina

Regina city transportation:

[www.reginatransit.com](http://www.reginatransit.com)

Regina Airport:

[www.yqr.ca](http://www.yqr.ca)

Canada's Railways:

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## G. Saskatoon

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[www.tourismsaskatoon.com](http://www.tourismsaskatoon.com)

### Historical outline

Saskatoon is the largest city in the Saskatchewan province and is located by the TransCanadian Railway. With its many bridges, crossing the South Saskatchewan River, the city is also referred to as the “City of Bridges” or the “Paris of the Prairie”, and this is very telling for the cosy atmosphere that reigns in Saskatoon.

The history of Saskatoon dates back to 1882, when a few Methodists from Toronto wanted to start up a new society, which would be able to abstain from, not in the least, the big city’s use of alcohol.

Led by John Neilson Lake, they settled in what is known today as Saskatoon in 1882. The following year, Saskatoon was founded and it, officially, became a city in 1903. At this time, there were 4,500 inhabitants in Saskatoon.

As with so many other cities on the prairie along the TransCanadian Railway, the population rose in line with the arrival of settlers. They sought the fertile soil, which makes Saskatchewan one of the country’s greatest granaries, especially considering its huge production of wheat. Today, around 250,000 people live in Saskatoon, and thereby, it has surpassed the traditionally larger provincial capital, Regina, in regards to number of inhabitants.

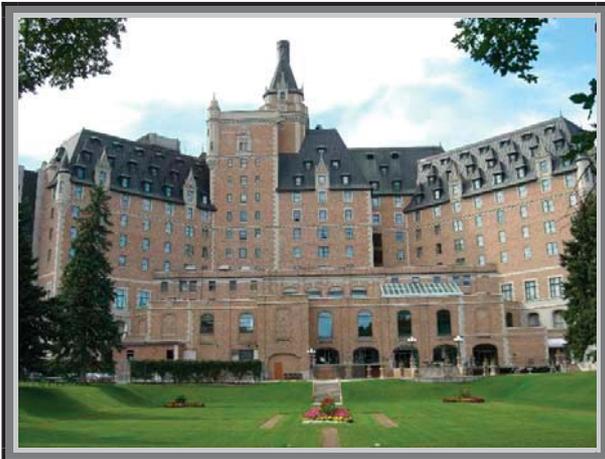
# Attractions

## 1. Broadway Bridge



The Broadway Bridge across the Saskatchewan River is one of the most photographed areas in Saskatoon, and particularly, with the evening illumination it is very cosy. The bridge was constructed in 1932 as one of several projects, which created jobs during the depression in the 1930s.

## 2. Hotel Bessborough



**601 Spadina Crescent East**  
[www.deltahotels.com/hotels/hotels.php?hotelId=8](http://www.deltahotels.com/hotels/hotels.php?hotelId=8)

The Hotel Bessborough is one of the ostentatious hotels built in the chateau style, which bloomed along the TransCanadian Railway in the beginning

of the 20th century. Bessborough is built by the Canadian Pacific Railway 1928-1932 and is named after the 14th General Governor of Canada, Sir Vere Ponsonby, who was the ninth earl of Beesborough. The hotel was completed, but due to the harsh economic times of the 1930s, the first guest did not stay overnight until 1935.

In 1999, the hotel went through a large renovation, which, among other, brought with it a recreation of much of the original interior, which had been rebuilt over time. Outside is beautiful private garden of the hotel located towards the river.

## 3. St. John's Anglican Cathedral

**816 Spadina Crescent East**  
<http://stjohns.sasktelwebsite.net>

During the earlier years of Saskatoon, there were only few Anglican inhabitants, and their religious affairs were held in a school at first. The first St. John's Church was completed in 1902, but the population boom in the city made it a necessity to build a much larger church a few years later. In 1911, an area by the river was purchased, and after five years of construction, the new, and current, church was completed in 1917.

The church is built in Neo-Gothic style and measures 48 meters long and has the tallest church spire in western Canada.

## 4. Mendel Art Gallery



**950 Spadina Crescent East**  
[www.mendel.ca](http://www.mendel.ca)

The art museum, Mendel Art Gallery, is in the city park of Saskatoon. It opened in 1964, and among the collection are a number of works, of both local and other Canadian artists.

## 5. Shearwater Boat Tours

**Afgang ved Mendel Art Gallery, Spadina Crescent**

[www.shearwatertours.com](http://www.shearwatertours.com)

A good way to view Saskatoon is through a boat trip through the city on the South Saskatchewan River. Aboard the tour boat, one will sail under the four bridges of the city, pass the modern centre, sail along beautiful parks and come close to some of the more expensive housing in Saskatoon.

## 6. Western Development Museum

**2610 Lorne Avenue South**

[www.wdm.ca](http://www.wdm.ca)

This museum gives insight to the explosive development of western Canada in the beginning of the 20th century. It is an interior museum street, 1910 Boomtown, which portrays the settlement of the pioneers and their cultivation of the fertile prairie land.

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### With children in Saskatoon

Saskatchewan Railway Museum:  
[www.saskrailmuseum.org](http://www.saskrailmuseum.org)

Saskatoon Forestry Farm Park & Zoo:  
[www.saskatoon.ca/org/leisure/facilities/zoo.asp](http://www.saskatoon.ca/org/leisure/facilities/zoo.asp)

### Shopping in Saskatoon

2nd Avenue, 8th Street E, 21st Street  
Midtown Plaza (201 1st Avenue S):  
[www.midtownplaza.ca](http://www.midtownplaza.ca):

Centre at Circle (3510 8th Street E):  
[www.thecentresaskatoon.com](http://www.thecentresaskatoon.com)

### Public transportation in Saskatoon

Saskatoon city transportation:  
[www.saskatoon.ca/org/transit](http://www.saskatoon.ca/org/transit)

Saskatoon Airport:  
[www.yxe.ca](http://www.yxe.ca)

Canada's Railways:  
[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

## H. Edmonton

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[www.edmonton.com/tourism](http://www.edmonton.com/tourism)

### Historical outline

Scattered habitation has existed in the Edmonton area through millenniums, even though the modern Edmonton is a fairly new city. The first European in these parts, were Anthony Henday, who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Anthony Henday arrived here in 1754 to establish fur trade relations with the original inhabitants. The fur trade was lucrative and the Hudson's Bay Company was competing heavily with North West Company. In 1795, the Hudson's Bay Company built Fort Edmonton as a trade station, and with this, the beginning stages of the city, Edmonton, had been established. The name, Edmonton, was derived from a leading employee in the English hometown of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Throughout the 19th century, many settlers arrived due to the fertile soil found in the area, and the city developed quickly to become a regional centre. In regards to European standards, Edmonton was still small, however – in 1904 the number of inhabitants was 8,000. The following year, the city became a seat of government in the Alberta province and in the following years, Edmonton practically exploded. Before 1914, there were more than 70,000 people living in the city, a number, which nonetheless decreased a bit in the subsequent years.

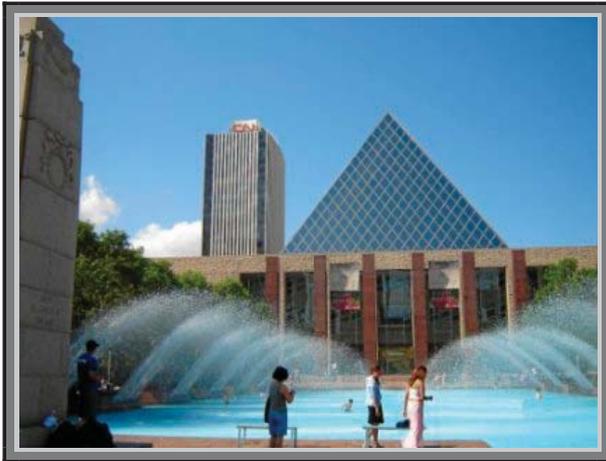
In 1947, oil strikes in the area were exploited just south of Edmonton. New oil strikes were made, and since great parts of the Canadian oil extraction was in the central and northern Alberta, Edmonton soon became the centre for this economically important industry. During the same time, the population grew markedly, to almost 300,000 people by the end of the 1950s.

The oil prices and population numbers increased steadily up until the 1980s, and large projects saw the light of day. The largest shopping and entertainment centre in the world, the West Edmonton Mall, opened in 1981, and there was an abundance of money in this Canadian oil capital. The strong economy was curbed by a decrease in the international oil prices. The city's dependence on oil as the locomotive for development stifled growth, and it was not until the end of the 1990s that solid growth was seen again.

Today, more than 700,000 people live in Edmonton itself, while more than a million people live in the city area.

# Attractions

## 1. Edmonton City Hall



### 1 Sir Winston Churchill Square

[www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca)

The modern town hall of Edmonton was opened in 1992. It lies in the heart of the city and in the outskirts of the high rise construction in the downtown business quarter.

The town hall is one of the most characteristic constructions in the city, measuring a 43 meter high glass pyramid and a 66 meter high bell tower. In front of the town hall, there is a reflection pool with a fountain, which in the winter is turned into an ice rink.

## 2. Art Gallery of Alberta



### 2 Sir Winston Churchill Square

[www.artgalleryalberta.com](http://www.artgalleryalberta.com)

This art museum exhibits a wide collection of both historical and modern art. The works cover, among other, paintings, installations, sculptures, and photographs.

The museum building is constructed in 1968 in a Brutalism style known for its use of geometric shapes and unfinished concrete. It has been renovated since the time of construction, however.

## 3. Francis Winspear Centre for Music



### 9720 102 Avenue

[www.winspearcentre.com](http://www.winspearcentre.com)

The Francis Winspear Centre for Music was built in 1997, and is the home for the Edmonton symphony orchestra. The organ of the place has 6,551 pipes and was installed in 2002.

The great hall is beautiful, simple, and elegantly constructed, and centered around the organ. The acoustic is considered to be among the best in the world. There is room for about 1,700 and 1,900 people, depending on the size of the arrangement.

#### 4. Alberta Legislative Building



**Pedway Mall, Government Centre 10820 98 Avenue**

[www.assembly.ab.ca](http://www.assembly.ab.ca)

The provincial parliament of Alberta, the Legislative Building, is the most grand, historical building of all of Alberta. The construction began in 1907 and was completed in 1912 in the exact spot where the original Fort Edmonton was located. The architectural style is Beaux-art with inspiration from Greek and Roman public buildings.

In front of the building's 55 high meter dome there is a beautiful and green garden with a fountain. As with other places in the city, an ice rink is provided in the winter.

#### 5. Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium

**11455 87 Avenue**

[www.jubileeauditorium.com/northern](http://www.jubileeauditorium.com/northern)

Together with its twin in Calgary, Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, this building was constructed in 1955 to mark the 50 year anniversary for the foundation of Alberta. In 2005, the place was renovated to mark the centennial.

“The Jubilee” is the home for both the Alberta Ballet and the Edmonton Opera, and there are also a number of theatre plays, concerts, and so forth, on the stage.

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## 6. St. Joseph's Basilica

### 10044 113 Street

The St. Joseph's parish was founded in 1917, and seven years later, a decision was made to construct a large church in the image of a European Cathedral. In 1925, the crypt was done, and that alone, formed the largest church in the city. The 1930s depression and World War II put a long halt on the construction, so the church was not completed until 1964. The St. Joseph's Basilica is Catholic and seats 1,000 people.

## 7. Royal Alberta Museum

### 12845 102 Avenue NW

[www.royalalbertamuseum.ca](http://www.royalalbertamuseum.ca)

In the Royal Alberta Museum awaits an outstanding cultural and scientific experience of the history of western Canada. There are different themes in this large collection, so one can choose to focus on certain areas in depth.

In the Wild Alberta Gallery one gets close to the magnificent nature which is seen around Alberta. The wide prairie and the impressive mountain scenery are but a few of the places that a trip will bring one to.

In the Natural History Gallery, thousands of years are displayed through, among other, collections of minerals, rocks, and findings from dinosaurs and mammoths.

There is also a possibility of being enlightened regarding the history of the original inhabitants of Canada – this takes place in the Syncrude Gallery.

## 8. Fort Edmonton Park



## Fort Edmonton Park Road

[www.edmonton.ca/fort](http://www.edmonton.ca/fort)

Edmonton Fort was the starting signal for the foundation of Edmonton city, and even though the original fort does not exist anymore, a visit to Fort Edmonton Park provides an exiting glimpse of a forgotten time. Environments from different times of the city's history have been recreated here, from the life in 1846 to the street life dating back to 1885, 1905, and 1920, respectively. One can even spend the night in the historical area in Hotel Selkirk, which is located in the street from 1920.

Fort Edmonton itself, was reconstructed in 1969 just five kilometres from its original location next to the present Alberta Legislative Building. The reconstructed fort represents the building, as it appeared in 1846.

## 9. West Edmonton Mall



8882 170 Street

[www.westedmontonmall.com](http://www.westedmontonmall.com)

The West Edmonton Mall is one of the largest shopping centres in the world, and visitors will soon notice, that there is much more than shopping entailed.

The centre's parking lot can handle more than 20,000 cars and in the centre itself, there are more than 800 different shops and places of entertainment. The West Edmonton Mall was the largest mall in the world, until 2004, and since its

opening in 1981 is has been expanded numerous times.

Among the centre's popular activities is the amusement park, Galaxyland, which is indoors, like everything else. There are more than 20 attractions in Galaxyland, including the roller coaster, Mindbender, which, among other, has a triple loop on the ride.

The World Waterpark is a water land measuring more than 20,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Inside the water land, there is a huge wave machine and a number of slides, measuring more than 25 meters.

In the Deep Sea Adventure, one can view sea lions in a large saltwater pool. There is also a copy of the Christopher Columbus ship, Santa Maria.

Other activities include an ice rink, mini golf in Professor WEM's Adventure Golf, the children's land, KidTropolis, cinemas, restaurants...and of course, the many stores.

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## With children in Edmonton

West Edmonton Mall (8882 170 Street)

[www.westedmontonmall.com](http://www.westedmontonmall.com)

TELUS World of Science (11211 142 Street NW)

[www.telusworldofscience.com/edmonton](http://www.telusworldofscience.com/edmonton)

Alberta Railway Museum (24215 34 Street)

[www.railwaymuseum.ab.ca](http://www.railwaymuseum.ab.ca)

Alberta Aviation Museum

(11410 Kingsway Avenue)

[www.albertaaviationmuseum.com](http://www.albertaaviationmuseum.com)

Valley Zoo (13315 Buena Vista Road)

[www.edmonton.ca/valleyzoo](http://www.edmonton.ca/valleyzoo)

## Shopping in Edmonton

High Street, Whyte Avenue

South Edmonton Common

(23 Avenue & Calgary Trail South)

Edmonton City Centre (102 Avenue & 102 Street):

[www.edmontoncitycentre.com](http://www.edmontoncitycentre.com)

Kingsway Garden Mall

(109 Street & Princess Elizabeth Avenue):

[www.kingswaymall.com](http://www.kingswaymall.com)

Londonderry Mall (137 Avenue & 66 Street):

[www.londonderrymall.com](http://www.londonderrymall.com)

Southgate Centre (111 Street & 51 Avenue):

[www.southgatecentre.com](http://www.southgatecentre.com)

West Edmonton Mall (8882 170 Street)

[www.westedmontonmall.com](http://www.westedmontonmall.com)

## Public transportation in Edmonton

Edmonton Light Rail:

[www.edmontonslrt.com](http://www.edmontonslrt.com)

Edmonton city transportation:

[www.takeets.com](http://www.takeets.com)

Edmonton Airport:

[www.edmontonairports.com](http://www.edmontonairports.com)

Canada's Railways:

[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

# I. Calgary

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[www.tourismcalgary.com](http://www.tourismcalgary.com)

## Historical outline

Like many other places on the Canadian prairie, people had settled here through millennia, prior to the arrival of the Europeans. For instance, David Thompson, the cartographer, who during the winter in 1787 lived with some of the people from the original Peigan tribe.

Almost 100 years would pass, however, before the first settlement took place, with Irishman, John Glenn, who together with his wife was looking for a place to settle. When they travelled through what is known as Calgary today, they noticed the fertile virgin soil, which became the decisive factor for their choice.

Shortly after, a manned post of the mounted police was established, the North West Mounted Police (known today as, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), with the name Fort Brisebois.

Brisebois was an officer of the mounted police, and when he fell into disgrace the fort was renamed, Fort Calgary, in 1876. The name originates from an area on the Scottish island, Isle of Mull.

In 1883, the railway reached the city – the station was located on the stretch leading to Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific coast. With it, it brought prosperity to the city, which already became an official city in 1884 – the first in the Northwest Territories of the time.

The substantial growth of the economy and population of Calgary was connected with an oil strike, which occurred in the Alberta province. The extraction did not begin until 1847, and even though the Northern Edmonton was the centre for the oil industry, Calgary, too, was in favour for decades due to the solid economy of the area. The oil provided a continuous growth until the 1980s, when oil prices fell drastically and slowed down the development of Calgary, until the end of the 1990s.

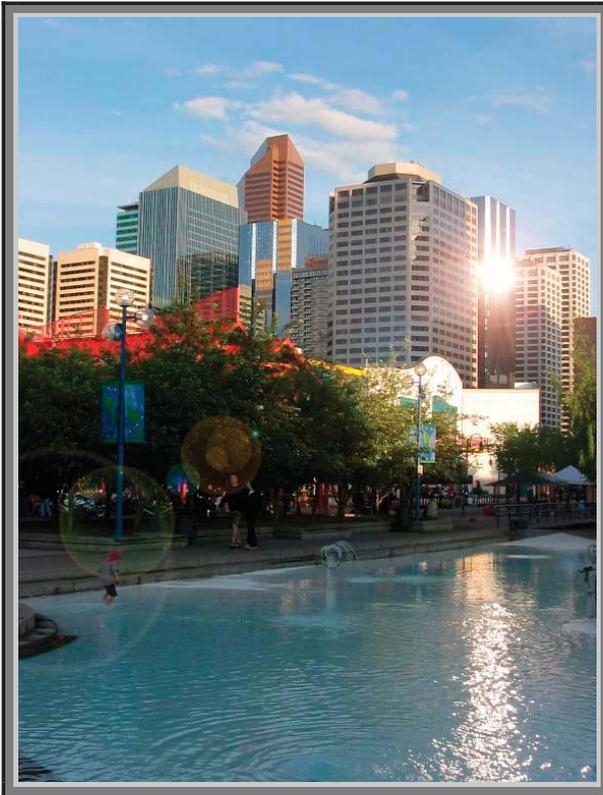
There were highlights in the hard pressed economy of the late 80s, and the greatest of these were the holding of the 15th Winter Olympic Games in Calgary in 1988. It was an event, which made known to the world, the city of Calgary and its very existence.

Throughout the last ten years, the economical downturn has turned around, and Calgary is one of the areas showing the largest growth numbers in Canada. The population has reached a million and about 1.1 million in the city area. The oil and gas industry are still important parts of the city's economic foundation, but new businesses have arrived, not least within tourism, where Calgary itself, and the surrounding nature parks, attract millions of annual visitors.

# Attractions

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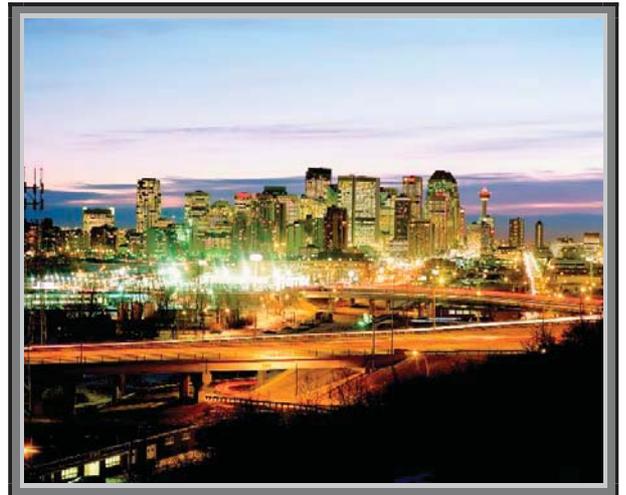
## 1. Prince's Island Park



### **1<sup>st</sup> Avenue & 4<sup>th</sup> Street Southwest**

The Prince's Island Park is a lovely resting place in the middle of the city near Bow River. Earlier, it functioned as a place to bring trees on land from the river, but now there are many recreational activities and a wonderful view of the Downtown Calgary skyline.

## 2. Downtown Calgary



In the central quarter of Calgary, Downtown Calgary is the modern skyscraper of the city, reaching for the sky on the otherwise rather flat prairie land. The skyscrapers are among some of the tallest in western Canada, and in order to unite some of the complex units, more than 18 kilometres of catwalks and walking areas have been constructed. It is a different way to travel around the city centre.

Between the modern buildings are some of the historical city buildings, which can be viewed, among other, on the shopping street, Stephen Avenue (8th Avenue SW).

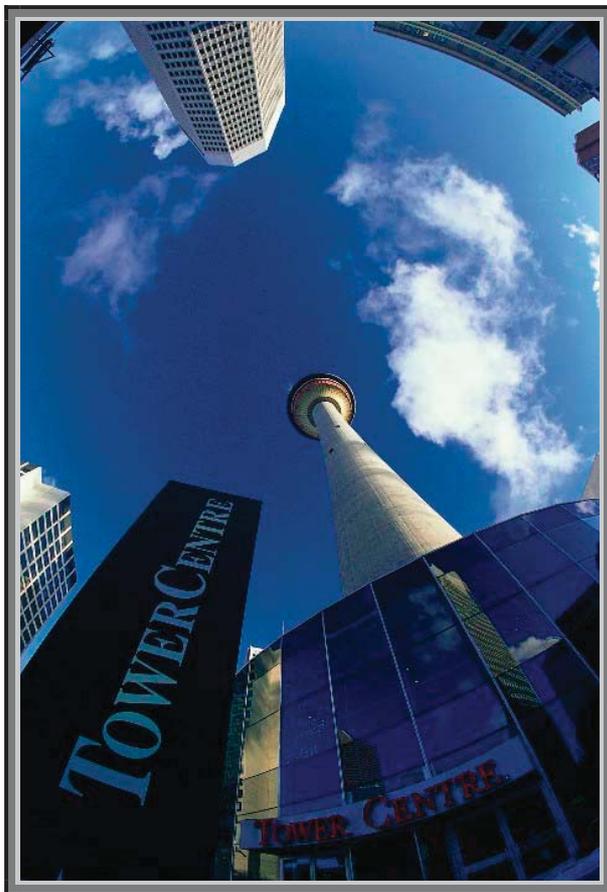
### 3. Devonian Gardens

#### 317 7th Avenue SW

The Devonian Gardens is something as special as an indoor park. The park opened in 1977, and it has since then been a popular place for both locals and tourists. There are more than 20,000 plants in the Devonian Gardens, and it covers three floors.

There are different theme-areas in the park, such as waterfalls, fountains, and of course plenty of flowers.

### 4. Calgary Tower



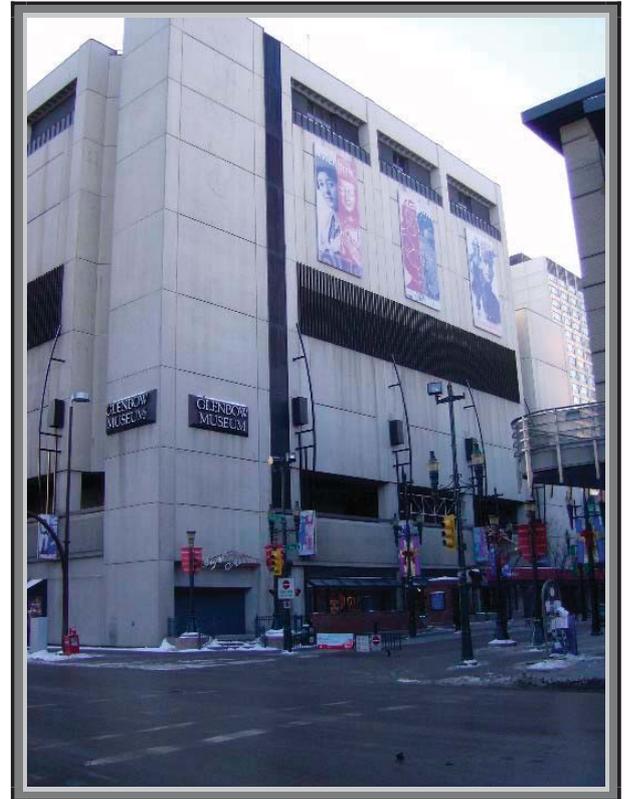
#### 101 9th Avenue SW

[www.calgarytower.com](http://www.calgarytower.com)

One of the most visited areas in Calgary is the city tower, Calgary Tower, which was built in 1968. From the tower, one can literally see in all directions; there is a see-through floor, as well as a fantastic view of the Rocky Mountains to the west

and the vast prairie to the east. At the top of the 191 meter high tower there is a restaurant which spins around, so the view can be enjoyed nicely and slowly all the way around.

### 5. Glenbow Museum

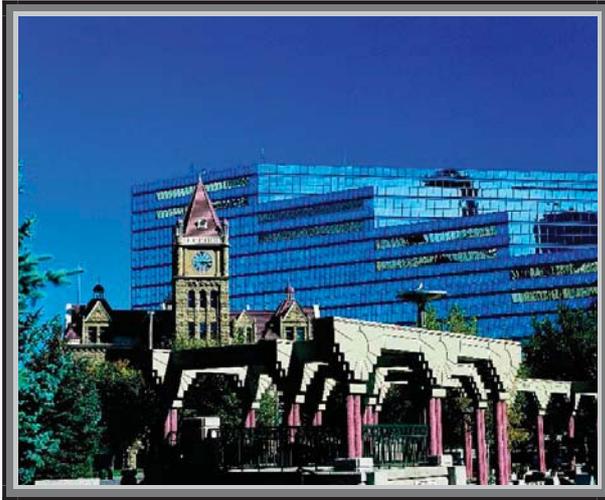


#### 130 9 Avenue SE

[www.glenbow.org](http://www.glenbow.org)

The Glenbow Museum is one of western Canada's largest and most important museums. Briefly told, the collection portrays the history of western Canada. There are a variety of themes in the museum's exhibition, among other, the great Canadian railroad construction, which has been the life nerve of the western provinces. The settlements in the area are described here, specifically shown with the settlers' housing, different arts, and handicrafts.

## 6. Olympic Plaza



### Olympic Plaza

The Olympic Plaza offers a relaxing environment within architectural surroundings, which reflect both the modern and historical Calgary.

The most characteristic building is the city's town hall, which was built in 1907-1911. It is an impressive town hall building, which signalled an ambitious city.

## 7. Chinese Cultural Centre



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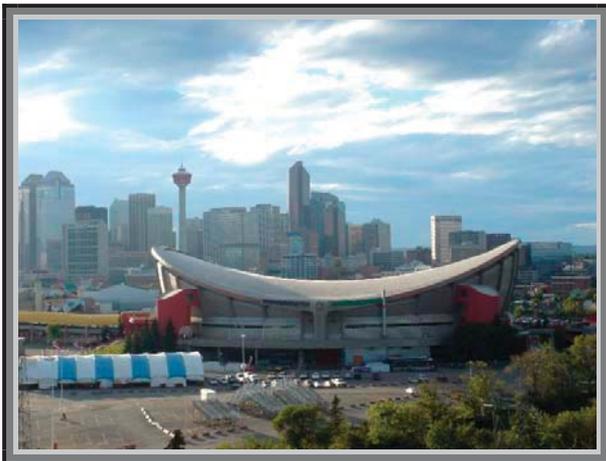
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**197 1st Street SW****[www.culturalcentre.com](http://www.culturalcentre.com)**

There is a Chinese district in Calgary, Chinatown, where a splendid and exotic atmosphere governs. In this Chinese cultural centre, the focus is on the Chinese culture and history in Canada.

**8. Fort Calgary****750 9th Avenue SE****[www.fortcalgary.com](http://www.fortcalgary.com)**

Fort Calgary is the place where the modern Calgary developed. Today, it is a museum where one travels through the history of the area's settlements, the life of the settlers, and naturally, Fort Calgary itself, in an exiting manner.

**9. Pengrowth Saddledome****555 Saddledome Rise SE****[www.pengrowthsaddledome.com](http://www.pengrowthsaddledome.com)**

This saddle shaped sports arena, is one of Calgary's characteristic buildings. The arena is the home ground for the city's NHL ice hockey team, the Calgary Flames, and everything, from dog shows to large rodeo shows are held here.

The Pengrowth Saddledome opened in 1983, and seats up to 20,000 spectators.

**10. Inglewood Bird Sanctuary****2425 9th Avenue SE****[www.bsc-eoc.org/national/ibs.html](http://www.bsc-eoc.org/national/ibs.html)**

The Inglewood Bird Sanctuary is a particularly beautiful park, which is located close to the Calgary centre. The park measures 34 hectares, and there are 2.5 kilometres of pathways. It has been landscaped on nature's terms, because it serves a purpose for migratory birds, which can be observed from the park.

**11. Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium****1415 14th Avenue NW****[www.jubileeauditorium.com/southern](http://www.jubileeauditorium.com/southern)**

The Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium is the southern twin of the two cultural buildings, which were constructed in 1955 to mark the 50 year anniversary of the founding of the Alberta province. Among the practitioners on the scene are the Alberta Ballet and the Calgary Opera.

### 12. Canada Olympic Park



**88 Canada Olympic Road SW**  
[www.canadaolympicpark.ca](http://www.canadaolympicpark.ca)

The Olympic Park offers a variety of activities both in the summer and the winter. This was the place where the 15th Olympic Games were held in 1988, so the basis is obviously sport; skiing, snowboarding, bobsleighbing in the winter, and beach volleyball, miniature golf, and also bobsleighbing in the summer!

In addition to one's own activities, it is possible to visit the Olympic museum, Olympic Hall of Fame and Museum, and walk up the 90 meter high ski jumping slope used at the Olympic competitions.

### 13. Heritage Park Historical Village



**1900 Heritage Drive SW**  
[www.heritagepark.ca](http://www.heritagepark.ca)

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Calgary Zoo:

[www.calgary.org](http://www.calgary.org)

Calaway Park amusement park:

[www.calawaypark.com](http://www.calawaypark.com)

TELUS World of Science:

[www.calgaryscience.ca](http://www.calgaryscience.ca)

Spaceport:

[www.calgaryspaceport.com](http://www.calgaryspaceport.com)

Aero Space Museum of Calgary:

[www.asmac.ab.ca](http://www.asmac.ab.ca)

## Shopping in Calgary

8th Street, 11th Street SW, 17th Avenue,  
Chinatown, Penny Lane, Stephen Avenue

Chinook Centre (6455 Macleod Trail SW):

[www.chinookcentre.com](http://www.chinookcentre.com)

Deerfoot Outlet Mall (901 64th Avenue NE):

<http://deerfootmall.shopping.ca>

Eau Claire Market (2nd Avenue & 2nd Street SW):

[www.eauclairemarket.com](http://www.eauclairemarket.com)

Southcentre Mall (100 Anderson Road SE):

<http://southcentre.shopping.ca>

Sunridge Mall (2525 36th Street NE):

<http://sunridgemall.shopping.ca>

## Public transportation in Calgary

Calgary city transportation:

[www.calgarytransit.com](http://www.calgarytransit.com)

Calgary Airport:

[www.calgaryairport.com](http://www.calgaryairport.com)

Canada's Railways:

[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

# J. Rocky Mountains

[www.canadianrockies.net](http://www.canadianrockies.net)

## About the Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountain range is a 4,800 kilometre long mountain range, which goes from Northern British Columbia in Canada to Western North American to New Mexico in the U.S.

The tallest mountain in the mountain range is the 4,401 meter high Mount Elbert in Colorado; the tallest in Canada is Mount Robson measuring 3,954 meters. All the way from north to south there are a number of beautiful parks; among the best known are Yosemite in the U.S. and Jasper and Banff, which are both located in Canada.

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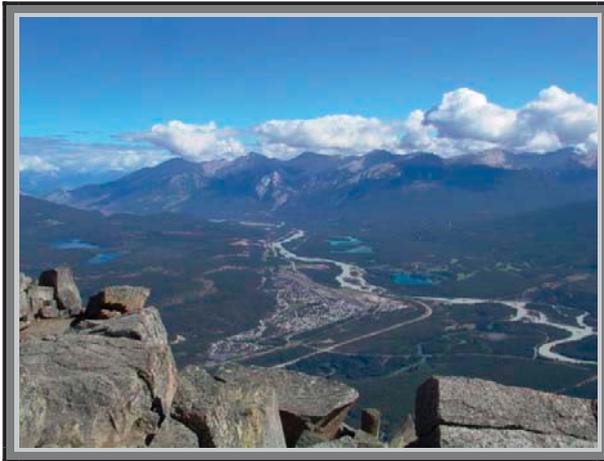
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# Attractions

## 1. Jasper National Park



[www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/ab/jasper](http://www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/ab/jasper)

[www.jaspertramway.com](http://www.jaspertramway.com)

[www.malignelake.com](http://www.malignelake.com)

[www.hot springs.ca](http://www.hot springs.ca)

Jasper is the most northern of the national parks of the Rocky Mountains, and it is a natural starting point for a trip in the mountain range, as the TransCanadian Railway stop in the city of Jasper.

The park area covers 10,878 km<sup>2</sup> and includes glaciers, hot springs, large forests, lakes and waterfalls, and naturally a varied landscape consisting of mountains and valleys. Inside the park, there is a rich animal life, including among other elk, mountain goats, grizzly bears, and black bears.

Jasper National Park was founded as a park in 1907, and it was turned into a national park in 1930. The park is named after Jasper Hawes, who managed one of the trade stations in the area of the North West Company's.

A diverse impression of both Jasper National Park and the more southern, Banff National Park, is obtained by driving along the beautiful country road, Icefields Parkway, which runs between the cities Jasper and Banff.

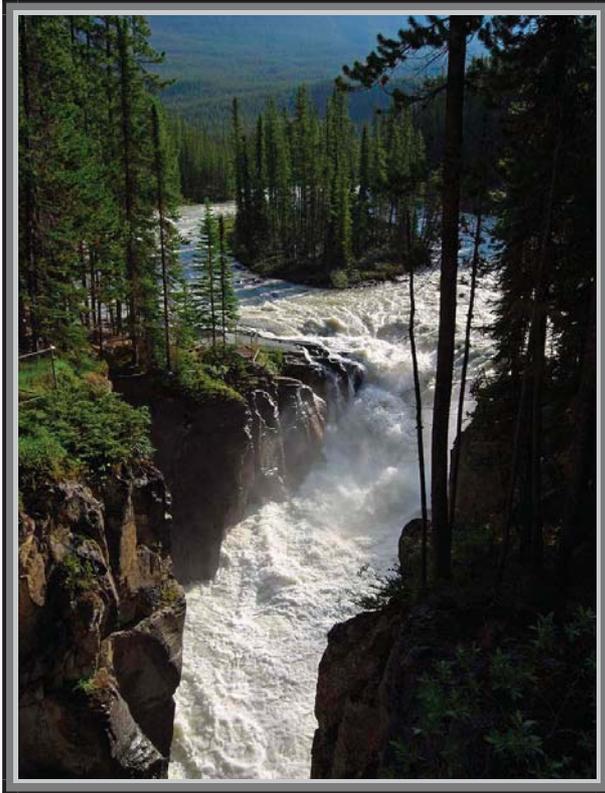
In addition to these, there are many other beautiful places in the park, located along Icefields Parkway. One of them is Jasper Tramway, which, in 7 minutes, takes visitors from a starting height at 1,304 meters to Whistler Mountain measuring 2,227 meters, from where there is an unspoiled view of the mountains. The funicular railway departs from a place close to the centre of the city Jasper, so with a tight schedule, this provides a nice opportunity for getting an impression of the Rocky Mountains.

The Maligne Canyon is 55 meters deep and shaped through millenniums by the Maligne River. It is one of the most spectacular canyons in the Canadian Rocky Mountains and walking paths are created for different hikes.

The Maligne Lake is the second largest glacial lake in the world, and here one can fish, rent canoes or boats – or maybe take one of the tour boats, which sail on the beautiful lake.

Miette Hot Springs is one of the places where one can enjoy pure relaxation in the hot springs. The water is cooled so that it has a pleasant temperature of 40 degrees Celsius.

## 2. Icefields Parkway/Promenade des Glaciers



[www.icefieldsparkway.ca](http://www.icefieldsparkway.ca)

[www.banfflakelouise.com](http://www.banfflakelouise.com)

[www.fairmont.com/lakelouise](http://www.fairmont.com/lakelouise)

[www.banffgondola.com](http://www.banffgondola.com)

[www.fairmont.com/banffsprings](http://www.fairmont.com/banffsprings)

Icefields Parkway is the name of a country road running north from the city Jasper to Banff further south. The road is used by tens of thousands of tourists every summer, and they come here to enjoy the beautiful landscapes along the 288 kilometre long road, which goes from Jasper National Park to Banff National Park. From Jasper, there are a number of spectacular nature sights. Many rivers cut through the Rocky Mountains and create beautiful waterfalls. Not far from Jasper, is located the impressive Sunwapta Falls, which almost comes roaring through the forest. Not too much further down Icefields Parkway one finds the Athabasca Falls abounding in water and measuring 23 meters high.



Going south, and just before the transition from Jasper to Banff National Park is the glacier Athabasca, which is a spur of the ice mass Columbia Icefield. The glacier is easily accessible from Icefields Parkway, which makes it the most visited in North America. Athabasca is six kilometres long and one kilometre wide, it moves several centimetres a day. From the area, there is a view to some of the tallest mountains in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

A visitor's centre is located close to the Athabasca glacier, the Columbia Icefield Centre, which provides information about the area and, of course, especially about the impressive ice mass, Columbia Icefield, and the glaciers spurring from here.

About midway on Icefields Parkway, is the Parker Ridge hiking trip measuring 5.9 kilometres and with an elevation of 250 meters in total. Regarding the views, the highlight on the trip is the area's largest glacier, the Saskatchewan Glacier, and the sight of the beautiful mountains and valleys.

In the northern part of Banff National Park one will meet the Weeping Wall waterfall. The name is very telling, because the wide waterfall consists of many small falls, which cascade down the mountain like open tear ducts.

By the Saskatchewan River Crossing the three rivers, North Saskatchewan River, Howse, and Mistaya, meet.

Further south one passes the mountain, Mount Chephren, which, with its nickname, The White Pyramid, reaches a height of 3,266 meters at the classic pointy top.



The Peyto Lake, which lies west of Icefields Parkway, is one of the highlights of the trip. From the viewing point located above the glacier valley, it provides a stunning panoramic view to the Peyto Lake, where the mountains reflect in the clear water.

Crowfoot Glacier is a glacier that is located not too far from Lake Louise south on Icefields Parkway. The ice meanders through the mountains, and the view is excellent from Icefields Parkway.

Closer to Lake Louise one passes Hector Lake, which is the largest natural lake in the Banff National Park. The Park is surrounded by steep, snow clad mountains.

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West of Lake Louise is another lake, the Moraine Lake, which is known for its enchanting aquamarine, blue colour. The Lake, just as Hector Lake, is surrounded by mountains as one of the park's jewels.

Lake Louise itself is one of the most photographed lakes in the world, and it is very telling of its beauty that it was once called Emerald Lake. By the lake, lies the famous Hotel Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise, which was built in the typical Canadian version of European castle style.

East of Lake Louise, there is a view of the impressive glacier, Mount Victoria Glacier. The Glacier is almost pouring over the mountain, which also causes large snow and ice avalanches here in the summer.



South of Lake Louise, on the road to Banff, one passes the 16 kilometre long massive mountain, Castle Mountain, which reaches 2,766 meters. The name stems from the appearance of the mountain, which can seem like a gigantic castle.

The Vermilion Lake is next on the road south. It is a lake, often glassy, which gives the surrounding area a sense of peacefulness, which stands in contrast to the Rocky Mountains, very often, dramatic mountain formations.



Close to the city Banff, one can take the funicular railway, Banff Gondola, to a height of 2,281 meters on Sulphur Mountain. The trip takes eight minutes and from the top a beautiful 360 degree view is to be had of the entire mountain area.

Closer to Banff is the hotel, Fairmont Banff Springs, which is located as a completely isolated castle in the wide forest with mountain peaks as the scenery.

### 3. Banff National Park



[www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/ab/banff](http://www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/ab/banff)

[www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/ab/banff](http://www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/ab/banff)

[www.fairmont.com/banffsprings](http://www.fairmont.com/banffsprings)

[www.hot springs.ca](http://www.hot springs.ca)

[www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/ab/caveandbasin](http://www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/ab/caveandbasin)

Banff National Park was founded in 1885 and is thereby the oldest in the country. The 6,641 km<sup>2</sup>

large park is located by the old railroad between Calgary and Vancouver, and with a location of about 100 kilometres west of Calgary, it is easy to get to it.

The landscape is particularly beautiful and varied in the park. Of course, here are mountains, but also glaciers, lakes, and expansive forests.

Several of the highlights in Banff National Park are located by Icefields Parkway, but there are also other exiting places, among other, Banff Park Museum, which, among other, exhibits the animal life in the national park.

There are several places, offering wellness and hot springs. The hotel, Fairmont Banff Springs, and Banff Upper Hot Springs, are two of the best places.

By the place, Cave and Basin, one can see an exhibition of the development of the National Parks in Canada; a development which began in Banff in 1885. Interesting nature locations are found here, such as the hot springs in the area's caves.

If one would like to visit some of the beautiful places in the national park, the Johnston Canyon is a good offer. Here, there are walking hikes that lead one through canyons, pass quite a few waterfalls, and springs that bubble out of the ground all year round.

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The advertisement features a light blue background with a central graphic. The graphic consists of four icons in a row, separated by plus and equals signs. From left to right: a shopping cart icon on a dark grey background labeled 'Student Discounts'; a calendar icon on a blue background labeled 'Student Events'; a pound sterling symbol (£) on a grey background labeled 'Money Saving Advice'; and a yellow envelope icon with three stars on a yellow background labeled 'Happy Days!'. Below the graphic, the text 'wealthystudent.co.uk' is displayed in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'wealthy' in dark grey and 'student.co.uk' in light blue.

## K. Vancouver

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[www.tourismvancouver.com](http://www.tourismvancouver.com)

### Historical outline

More than 10,000 years ago, the first people arrived to the area from Asia. They, since, became the area's many diverse Indian tribes, which established societies in the rich natural areas.

Around 1500-1700, the Spaniards began the European interest in the region, when they navigated the coastal waters and demanded control of the western American coastlines. To this day there are Spanish ringing names in Vancouver, as signs of the earlier Spanish period, when they had settled in the area of what is known today as Friendly Cove.

1792 was the year when Captain George Vancouver arrived, but as he came to know of the Spanish presence he moved on shortly after. In 1827, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trade station by the Fraser River, and this became the first English representation in the area and the first permanent non-Indian settlement. The trade station and the English construction were continuously expanded with, among other, a sawmill, so that trade with both lumber and fur was possible.

When 'Gassy Jack' Deighton arrived to the area in 1867 he opened a saloon and it became the foundation to several constructions, which together formed Gastown, which just three years later officially was named Granville and became an actual city. Granville grew, and, among other, established The Canadian Pacific Railway.

In 1886, Granville became Vancouver, and at this time, 1,000 people lived here. That year, the city burned down, but was quickly rebuilt. The following year, the first train arrived to Vancouver. The year after, the city's growth exploded. An immense immigration occurred, a streetcar network was established, and the city streets and modern buildings appeared. The first skyscraper, the Dominion Trust Building, was built already in 1909. In 1920, Vancouver became the largest city in western Canada and, both economically and culturally, the city continued to bloom. The city's university, among other, opened few years before. In 1938, the Lions Gate Bridge opened, and made a further expansion of the city's northern suburbs possible.

The huge sports meeting, the Commonwealth Games were held in Vancouver in 1954, and throughout the following decades the city's sports clubs were successful, counting several championships, when participating in Canadian tournaments.

Since the 1980s, the Vancouver centre has been expanded, the Skytrain was established as a fine transportation network, and many cultural offers and activity possibilities are made available.

Thus, the city has been selected several times as the best place to live in the world, and the city can now look forward to hosting the Olympic Winter Games in 2010.

## Attractions

### 1. Stanley Park



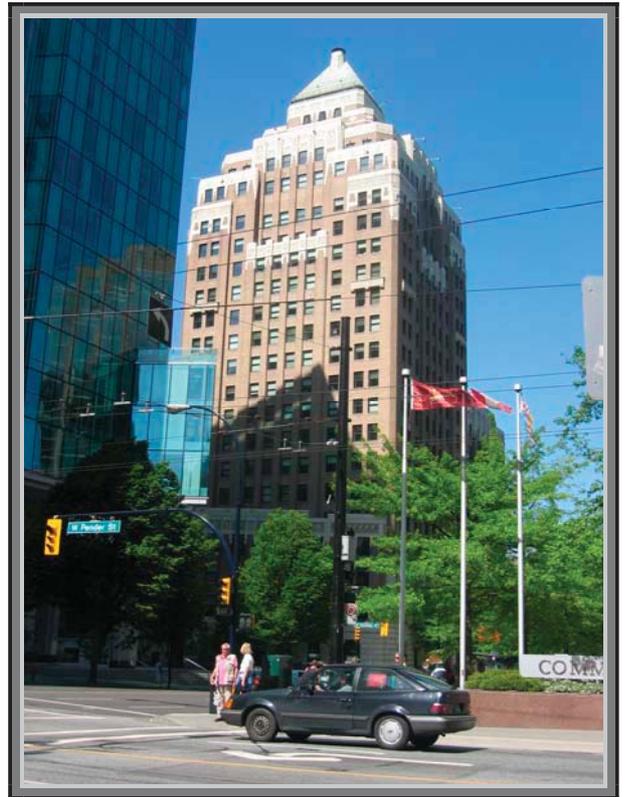
#### Stanley Park Drive

[www.prospectpoint.ca](http://www.prospectpoint.ca)

#### Skytrain: Burrard

The Stanley park, on the peninsula, Burrard Inlet, is the most visited place in Vancouver. It contains a beautiful nature with walking paths, different Canadian animals, nicely arranged gardens, totem poles, and not least, the viewing point, Prospect Point, from where there is an exquisite panoramic view of the northern mountains, Burrard Inlet, and the majestic Lion Gate Bridge.

### 2. Marine Building



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### 355 Burrard Street

#### Skytrain: Burrard

The Marine Building was constructed in 1930 as the tallest building in Vancouver and the Commonwealth. The style is inspired by the New York Chrysler Building. It measures 98 meters, and the interior is carried out extensively. Among other, twelve different woods are used for the elevators.

## 3. Christ Church Cathedral

### 690 Burrard Street

[www.cathedral.vancouver.bc.ca](http://www.cathedral.vancouver.bc.ca)

#### Skytrain: Burrard

This cathedral is the city's Anglican Cathedral, and the first step in building it was made in 1888. The following year, the first service was held for 52 parish children in a building, which the surrounding landowners did not feel was worthy of a church. Stocks were sold, loans were taken, and the construction of the church took place in 1894-1895. The style is neo-gothic. Inside, among other, 32 glass mosaics can be seen, created in England and Canada, respectively.

Right across from the church is the impressive Hotel Vancouver, completed in 1939.

## 4. Vancouver Art Gallery

### 750 Hornby Street

[www.vanartgallery.bc.ca](http://www.vanartgallery.bc.ca)

#### Skytrain: Burrard

The largest art museum in western Canada is located in the stately and former courthouse, dating back to the beginning of the 20th century.

The museum is mostly known for its great collection of the Canadian artist Emily Carr's works, but also other exhibitions within a wide array of works and styles are interesting.

## 5. Holy Rosary Cathedral

### 646 Richards Street

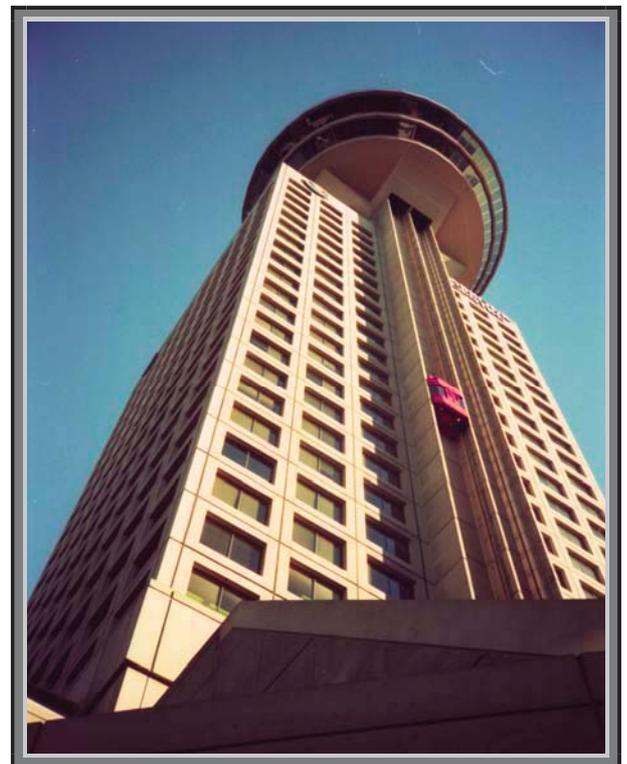
<http://hrc.rcav.org>

#### Skytrain: Granville

The Holy Rosary is the Catholic Cathedral of Vancouver. The first church in this location was completed in 1886, but it was a temporary building. In 1899, the foundation of the current cathedral was laid out and in 1900 the church was inaugurated as one of the finest architectural works in western Canada.

The Cathedral is 48 meters long and 65 meters high. The style is neo-gothic with a characteristic convex roof.

## 6. Harbour Centre Tower



**555 Hastings Street West**  
[www.vancouverlookout.ca](http://www.vancouverlookout.ca)

**Skytrain: Waterfront**

This watchtower is the tallest building in Vancouver. Measuring 167 meters, it is an observational deck, from where there is a 360 degree view, and just beneath it is a rotating restaurant.

In the Harbour Centre Tower, there is a multimedia show, as well as a lot of interesting information about Vancouver. The tower was officially opened in 1977 by Neil Armstrong.

7. Sun Tower



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[www.job.oticon.dk](http://www.job.oticon.dk)

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### 100 West Pender Street

#### Skytrain: Burrard

Sun Tower is one of Vancouver's early characteristic constructions. The 82 meter high building was completed in 1912 and it was, at the opening, the tallest building of its kind in the British Empire.

The building was a manifestation of the rapid development of Vancouver, and the construction was carried out with the many details of the time, such as the three storage high cobber roof in Beaux art style.

## 8. Gastown

[www.gastown.org](http://www.gastown.org)

#### Skytrain: Waterfront

Gastown is the oldest quarter in Vancouver. In 1867 there was only a sawmill here, but after the arrival of "Gassy Jack" Deighton, a saloon was built, first, after which other buildings followed, and that was the beginning of Gastown, which from 1879 officially was named Granville.

Throughout the times, parts of Gastown have been destroyed by fire and torn down, and new buildings have replaced them. Today, the city quarter is a mixture of old and new, and with its cobblestone roads, gas streetlights, small shops, and many restaurants, it is quite evocative.

By the streets, Water and Cambie, one can see a curiosity, the world's only steam driven clock, which can be seen when the bell tower rings.

## 9. Chinatown

[www.vancouverchinatown.ca](http://www.vancouverchinatown.ca)

#### Skytrain: Stadium

The second largest Chinese population in North America resides in Vancouver. In Pender and Keefer Street, the Chinese put their mark on, not least, the shops and restaurants, as in their home country.

Different Chinese festivals and traditions are celebrated with grandeur, e.g. the Chinese New Year at the beginning of the year.

## 10. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden

578 Carrall Street

[www.vancouverchinesegarden.com](http://www.vancouverchinesegarden.com)

#### Skytrain: Stadium

This garden dating back to 1986 is the first traditional Chinese garden, created outside of China. The garden is a wonder for the senses with its diverse and elegant layout. Here, there are houses and pavilions, bonsai trees, and inspiration from the Ming Dynasty's beautiful grounds.

## 11. Vancouver Museum

1100 Chestnut Street

[www.vanmuseum.bc.ca](http://www.vanmuseum.bc.ca)

#### Skytrain: Burrard

Through exiting exhibitions, including many effects, the Vancouver museum portrays the city's history from the time of the Indians to the time of the arrival of the first Europeans, where Vancouver quickly developed from being a small trade station to being a modern city.

In the museum one can also view exhibitions about the history and culture of other peoples and countries around the Pacific, as well as an exhibition consisting of many artefacts from other parts of the world.

The initiative for the museum was made by a group of citizens in 1894. 11 years later, the museum moved to the beautiful Carnegie Library building, before the current futuristic museum building was ready in 1968.

## 12. Museum of Anthropology



6393 NW Marine Drive

[www.moa.ubc.ca](http://www.moa.ubc.ca)

**Skytrain: Burrard**

The anthropological museum of Vancouver illuminates, with its extensive collection, the Canadian pacific region's culture and peoples, among other, there is an exquisite exhibition of Indian art and artefacts, e.g. masks and totem poles. In the museum, there is also a collection of international artefacts and portrayals of people all around the world.

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## Day Tours from Vancouver

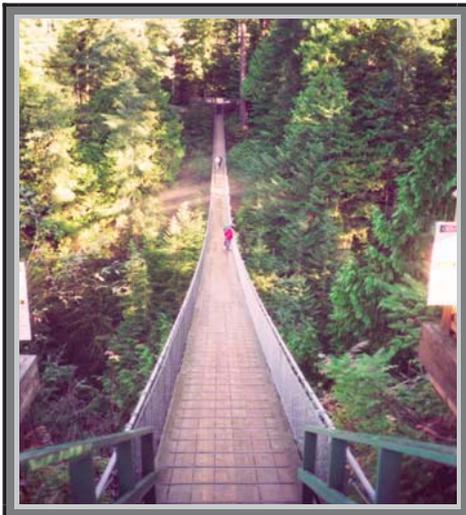
### 13. Grouse Mountain



**6400 Nancy Green Way, 15 km N**  
[www.grousemountain.com](http://www.grousemountain.com)

Grouse Mountain is a popular recreational area, where, from 1,100 meters elevation, one gets a fantastic view of the Vancouver area. The mountain also provides a fine impression of the beautiful nature of British Columbia, and there are different activities depending on the season.

### 14. Capilano Suspension Bridge



**3725 Capilano Road, 8 km N**  
[www.capbridge.com](http://www.capbridge.com)

In the large softwood forests just north of Vancouver, one feels as if far away in the wild Canadian nature. One can walk between the tall trees and over the roaring Capilano River, which flows at the bottom of a canyon. The Capilano suspension bridge has, since 1889, attracted tourists to the area. Here, the Scotsman, George Grant McKay, constructed the bridge as a connection to his land on either side of the river. The current bridge is a construction dating back to 1956. The suspension bridge is wider than a couple of people. It is 140 meters long, and it hangs 70 meters above the river down beneath.

In the park is also the Totem Park, where local Indian tribes erected totem poles in the 1930s, and these are well kept in the original design and colours.

### 15. British Columbia Museum of Mining

**Britannia Beach, 52 km N**  
[www.bcmuseumofmining.org](http://www.bcmuseumofmining.org)

In the mine museum one, literally, gets below the surface regarding the history of the area. Mining has played an important part for the development of the area, and the museum portrays this in detail. The history of the mine began in 1899, when the engineer, George Robinson, gathered the necessary financial backing for embarking investigations of the underground. The first ore was discharged in 1904 and since then the development and continued production progressed quickly. In 1916, 2,000 ton of ore was produced every day.

The structure of the mine is explained, and one can see and touch the rocks, minerals, and fossils, that have been dug out from the mine. Thereafter, there is a guided tour through a mineshaft, which was dug out in 1912. The experience also includes a drive in a real mine train, and one can also attempt to wash for gold.

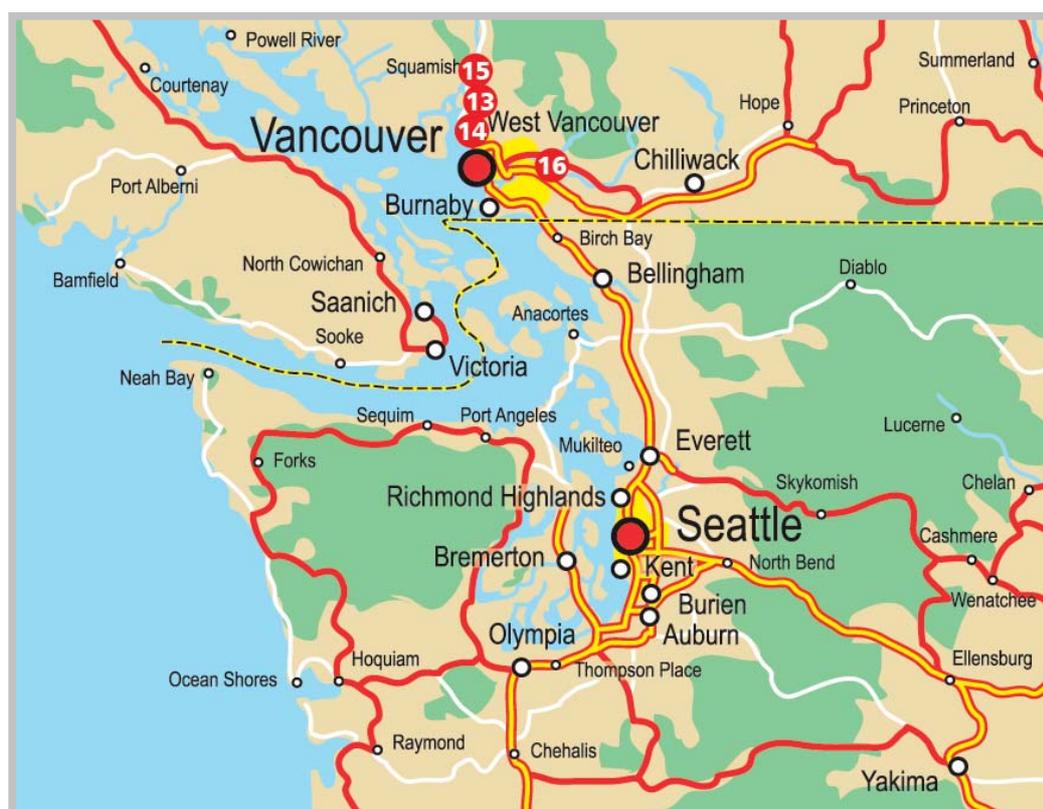
## 16. Fort Langley

23433 Mavis Avenue, 20 km Ø

[www.pc.gc.ca/fortlangley](http://www.pc.gc.ca/fortlangley)

Fort Langley is an exquisite example of a Canadian fur trade station. The fort was constructed in 1827 by the Hudson's Bay Company. One can experience the life of that time in the trade station and view several reconstructed buildings of the time.

Fort Langley is a historical place, and it was here that British Columbia was pronounced as a British crown colony in 1858.



## With children in Vancouver

Vancouver Aquarium (Stanley Park):  
[www.vanaqua.org](http://www.vanaqua.org)

Greater Vancouver Zoo (5048 264th Street):  
[www.greatervancouverzoo.com](http://www.greatervancouverzoo.com)

Science World (1455 Québec Street):  
[www.scienceworld.bc.ca](http://www.scienceworld.bc.ca)

## Shopping in Vancouver

Granville Street, Robson Street, Yaletown,  
 Granville Island

Lonsdale Quay Market & Shops  
 (123 Carrie Cates Court):  
[www.lonsdalequay.com](http://www.lonsdalequay.com)

Oakridge Centre (650 W 41st Avenue):  
[www.oakride.shopping.ca](http://www.oakride.shopping.ca)

Metropolis at Metrotown (4700 Kingsway):  
[www.metropolis.shopping.ca](http://www.metropolis.shopping.ca)

Pacific Centre (910-609 Granville Street):  
[www.pacificcentre.com](http://www.pacificcentre.com)

Royal Centre (1055 W Georgia Street):  
[www.royalcentre.com](http://www.royalcentre.com)

## Public transportation in Vancouver

Vancouver city transportation:  
[www.translink.bc.ca](http://www.translink.bc.ca)

Vancouver Airport:  
[www.yvr.ca](http://www.yvr.ca)

Canada's Railways:  
[www.viarail.com](http://www.viarail.com)

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# Metro Map



## Facts about Canada



### Politics

Official name	Canada
Capital	Ottawa
Government type	Constitutional monarchy
Head of state	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of government	Prime Minister Stephen Harper
National holiday	July 1
Independence	July 1, 1867, from Great Britain
Primary Religion	Christianity
Language	English
Area	9.984.670 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (2007)	33.027.000

### Borders on

North	Beaufort Sea, Ice Sea
South	The U.S.
East	The Atlantic Ocean, St. Lawrence Bay, Labrador Sea, Davis Strait, Baffin Bay
West	The U.S., The Pacific Ocean

### Highest Mountains

Mount Logan	5.959 meters
Mount St. Elias	5.488 meters
Mount Lucania	5.226 meters
King Peak	5.173 meters
Mount Steele	5.067 meters
Mount Wood	4.838 meters
Mount Vancouver	4.785 meters
Mount Slaggard	4.742 meters
Mount MacAuley	4.700 meters
Fairweather Mountain	4.663 meters

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### Largest islands

Baffin Island	507 451 km <sup>2</sup>
Victoria Island	217 291 km <sup>2</sup>
Ellesmere Island	196 236 km <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland	108 860 km <sup>2</sup>
Banks Island	70 028 km <sup>2</sup>
Devon Island	55 247 km <sup>2</sup>
Axel Heiberg Island	43 178 km <sup>2</sup>
Melville Island	42 149 km <sup>2</sup>
Southampton Island	41 214 km <sup>2</sup>
Prince of Wales Island	33 339 km <sup>2</sup>
Vancouver Island	31 285 km <sup>2</sup>

### Largest lakes

Lake Huron*	36 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Great Bear Lake	30 764 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Superior*	28 700 km <sup>2</sup>
Great Slave Lake	27 048 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Winnipeg	23 760 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Erie*	12 800 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Ontario*	10 300 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Athabasca	7 849 km <sup>2</sup>
Smallwood Reservoir	6 460 km <sup>2</sup>
Raindeer Lake	5 658 km <sup>2</sup>

\*is partly U.S. territory

**Longest rivers**

Mackenzie River	4 241 km
Yukon River	3 185 km
St. Lawrence River	3 058 km
Nelson River	2 575 km
Columbia River	2 000 km
South Saskatchewan River	1 939 km
Peace River	1 923 km
Churchill River	1 609 km
Saskatchewan River	1 392 km
Fraser River	1 370 km

**Largest cities (2006)**

Toronto	5 113 000
Montréal	3 636 000
Vancouver	2 117 000
Ottawa-Gatineau	1 131 000
Calgary	1 079 000
Edmonton	1 035 000
Québec	716 000
Winnipeg	695 000
Hamilton	693 000
London	458 000

Provinces and territories	
Alberta	661 848 km <sup>2</sup>
British Columbia	944 735 km <sup>2</sup>
Manitoba	647 797 km <sup>2</sup>
New Brunswick	72 908 km <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	405 212 km <sup>2</sup>
Northwest Territories	1 346 106 km <sup>2</sup>
Nova Scotia	55 284 km <sup>2</sup>
Nunavut	2 093 190 km <sup>2</sup>
Ontario	1 076 395 km <sup>2</sup>
Prince Edward Island	5 660 km <sup>2</sup>
Québec	1 542 056 km <sup>2</sup>
Saskatchewan	651 036 km <sup>2</sup>
Yukon Territory	482 443 km <sup>2</sup>

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<b>Administrative divisions</b>	
<b>Province/territory</b>	<b>Capital</b>
Alberta	Edmonton
British Columbia	Victoria
Manitoba	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John's
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Nova Scotia	Halifax
Nunavut	Iqaluit
Ontario	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Québec	Québec
Saskatchewan	Regina
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse

<b>Head of State since 1763</b>	
George III	1763-1820
George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837-1901
Edward VII	1901-1910
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1936-1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

<b>Prime Ministers since 1945</b>	
William Lyon Mackenzie King	1935-1948
Louis St. Laurent	1948-1957
John Diefenbaker	1957-1963
Lester B. Pearson	1963-1968
Pierre Trudeau	1968-1979 och 1980-1984
Joe Clark	1979-1980

John Turner	1984-1984
Brian Mulroney	1984-1993
Kim Campbell	1993-1993
Jean Chrétien	1993-2003
Paul Martin	2003-2006
Stephen Harper	2006-

### Holidays and Memorial days\*

January 1	New Year's Day
Date varies	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Day
Date varies	Easter Monday
July 1	Canada Day
First Monday in September	Labour Day
December 25	Christmas Day
December 26	Boxing Day

\*also varies depending on the state

### Diverse information

Currency	Canadian Dollar
Currency symbol	CAD
Time zone	Newfoundland Standard Time/NST (UTC-3:30) Atlantic Standard Time/AST (UTC-4) Eastern Standard Time/EST (UTC-5) Central Standard Time/CST (UTC-6) Mountain Standard Time/MST (UTC-7) Pacific Standard Time/PST (UTC-8) Yukon Standard Time/YST (UTC-8)
Postal code	CDN
Internet domain	.ca
Country calling code	+1

Climate Montréal	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimeters)
January	-9,7	87
February	-8,7	75
March	-2,7	85
April	5,5	72
May	13,1	79
June	18,5	90
Juli	21,1	97
August	19,8	91
Septemper	15,2	92
October	8,8	84
November	1,3	92
December	-6,4	93

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old  
Education: Chemical Engineer

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Climate Toronto	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimeters)
January	-4,9	68
February	-5,0	60
March	-0,7	66
April	5,9	65
May	12,2	71
June	17,8	68
Juli	20,8	77
August	19,9	70
September	15,8	73
October	9,3	62
November	3,2	70
December	-2,5	67

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate Winnipeg	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimeters)
January	-18,6	21
February	-16,0	19
March	-8,2	26
April	3,3	34
May	11,2	55
June	16,7	81
July	19,6	74
August	18,2	66
September	12,3	55
October	5,4	35
November	-5,1	26
December	-14,1	22

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate Edmonton	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimeters)
January	-13,7	23
February	-10,7	18
March	-4,5	19
April	4,5	24
May	10,9	45
June	14,5	79
Juli	16,9	87
August	15,6	64
September	10,5	36
October	5,2	20
November	-4,0	18
December	-10,1	22

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate Vancouver	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimeters)
January	2,7	146
February	4,4	121
March	6,1	102
April	8,9	69
May	12,3	56
June	15,1	47
Juli	17,3	31
August	17,1	37
September	14,3	60
October	10,0	116
November	5,9	155
December	3,7	172

**Source :** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

# Phrase book

## Courtesy phrases

### Greetings

Good morning	Salutations
Good day	Bonjour
Good afternoon	Bonne journée
Good night	Bon après-midi
Hi/Hey	Bonne nuit
farewell	Salut
See you	Au revoir
	A bientôt

### Others

Thanks	Autres
Thanks for the help	Merci
Yes	Merci de votre aide
No	Oui
Okay	Non
Be so good	Ok
Be so kind	S'il vous plaît
Sorry	Je vous prie
My name is.....	Désolé
What is your name?	Je m'appelle...
	Comment vous appelez-vous?

## Question (Inquiring) words

What...?	Quoi...?
Where...?	Où...?
When...?	Quand...?
Who...?	Qui...?
How...?	Comment...?
Why...?	Pourquoi...?

## Find way

To the right	A droite
To the left	A gauche
Straight on	Tout droit
Back	Derrière
Where is ....?	Où est...?
Can you show the way to.....?	Pouvez-vous m'indiquer le chemin pour...?
Where am I/we at present?	Où suis-je/sommes-nous à présent?

How do I reach....?  
how far is it to.....?

Comment arriver à...?  
Est-ce que... c'est loin d'ici?

Where is the nearest station?

Où est la gare la plus proche?

Address

Adresse

What is the address?

Quelle est l'adresse?

## Tourist in the city

Have you a city map?

Avez-vous un plan de la ville?

What shall I see here in this city?

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à voir dans cette ville?

Can you recommend a sight seeing tour?

Pouvez-vous me recommander un circuit touristique?

## Visit to the toilet

Toilet	Aller aux toilettes
Have you a toilet?	Toilettes
Do you have some more toilet paper?	Avez-vous des toilettes?
Can I change the toilet?	Avez-vous du papier toilette?
	Puis-je changer de toilettes?

## Transport for the trip

### Railway

Underground railway	Trains
Train	Métro
Till what time does the train run?	Train
Time table	Jusqu'à quelle heure roule ce train?
Station (train)	Horaires
	Gare SNCF

### Bus and Tram

Tram	Bus et tramway
Bus	Tramway
Till what time does the bus/tram run....?	Bus
At what time is the last bus/tram?	Jusqu'à quelle heure ce bus/tramway roule-t-il?
Station (bus)	A quelle heure est le dernier bus/tramway?
Stop	Gare routière
	Arrêt

<b>Airway</b>	Avion	<b>Taxi</b>	Taxi
Airport	Aéroport	Drive me to this address	Conduisez-moi à cette adresse
Check-in	Enregistrement	I shall go to.....	Je vais à...
Passport	Passeport	How much is it by taxi to?	Combien ça coûte d'aller en taxi à...
<b>Ship</b>	Bateau	<b>General</b>	Général
Ferry	Ferry	Cycle	Deux-roues
Port	Port	Motorcycle	Moto
<b>Automobile</b>	Voiture	Arrival/arrival time	Arrivée/heure d'arrivée
Motorcar	Voiture	Departure/departure time	Départ/heure de départ
Car rental	Voiture de location	Baggage	Bagage
Driving License	Permis de conduire	Baggage locker	Casier à bagages
I would like to hire a....	J'aimerais louer une...		
Have you a children's seat?	Avez-vous un siège pour enfant?		
Does it run on petrol or diesel?	Est-ce qu'elle roule à l'essence ou au diesel?		
Parking space	Place de parking		
Multi-storeyed car park	Parking à étages		

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## Entertainment

Cinema	Cinéma
Theatre	Théâtre
Match	Match
Concert	Concert
Park	Parc
Circus	Cirque
Museum	Musée
Amusement park	Parc d'attraction
Casino	Casino
Disquothé	Discothèque
Night club	Night club
Aquarium	Aquarium
Zoological garden	Zoo

## Tickets

Adult	Adulte
Child	Enfant
Pensioner	Retraité
Student	Etudiant
Can I get a ticket?	Puis-je avoir un billet?
Can I get a daily ticket?	Puis-je avoir un billet pour la journée?

## In the hotel

I/we have a reservation	J'ai/nous avons réservé une chambre
The name is....	Mon nom est...
Single room	Une chambre simple
Double room	Une chambre double
What is the room number?	Quel est le numéro de la chambre?
Which floor?	C'est à quel étage?
Where is the elevator?	Où est l'ascenseur?
No smoking	Non-fumeur
Smoking	Fumeur
Have you a vacant room?	Avez-vous une chambre libre?
What is the cost of a single-/double room?	Combien coûte une chambre simple/double?
Can I order for an extra bed?	Puis-je demander un lit supplémentaire?

Have you a baby cot?	Avez-vous un berceau?
Where is the breakfast?	Où est le petit-déjeuner?
When is the breakfast?	A quelle heure est le petit-déjeuner?
When shall we check in?	Quand devons-nous
Where can I park?	Où puis-je me garer?
Can I call for a taxi?	Puis-je appeler un taxi?
Have you a card with the hotel's address?	Avez-vous une carte avec l'adresse de l'hôtel?
Have you a security locker?	Avez-vous un coffre de sécurité?
Is there a swimming pool?	Y a-t-il une piscine?
Can I ask for a wake up call?	Est-ce que je peux me faire réveiller par téléphone?
Can I borrow an ironbox/-board?	Puis-je emprunter un fer à repasser?
Can I borrow a hair drier?	Puis-je emprunter un sèche-cheveux?
Can I keep my baggage?	Puis-je garder mes bagages?
Can I request for extra toilet paper?	Puis-je avoir plus de papier toilette?

## On shopping

Shopping centre	Centre commercial
Departmental stores	Grand magasin
Main shopping area	Principale zone commerçante
Pedestrian street	Rue piétonne
Is it available in large size?	Est-ce disponible dans une taille supérieure?
Is it available in small size?	Est-ce disponible dans une taille inférieure?
What is the cost of this/that?	Combien coûte ceci/cela?
Do you have this/ these in my size?	Avez-vous ceci dans ma taille?
Can you pack this in a gift wrap?	Pouvez-vous me faire un paquet-cadeau?
Do you accept credit card?	Acceptez-vous les cartes de crédit?

When do you close?	Quand fermez-vous?
Open	Ouvert
Closed	Fermé

### In the restaurant/café

Breakfast	Petit-déjeuner
Lunch	Déjeuner
Supper	Dîner
May I see the menu card?	Puis-je avoir la carte?
May I see the liquor card?	Puis-je avoir la carte des vins?
Menu for the children	Menu pour enfant
Vegetarian	Végétarien
Well done	Bien cuit
Medium	Moyennement cuit
Red (rare)	Rouge
It must not be very strong	Ce ne doit pas être très fort
I cannot bear....	Je ne supporte pas...
Bill	Addition
May I pay?	Puis-je payer?
Can I pay with the credit card?	Puis-je payer par carte bancaire?

### From the menu card

Starters	Sur le menu	Entrées
Main course	Plat principal	
Desserts	Desserts	
Fish	Poisson	
Shell fish	Fruits de mer	
Poultry	Volaille	
Chicken	Poulet	
Duck	Canard	
Goose	Oie	
Turkey	Dinde	
Pork	Porc	
Beef	Boeuf	
Veal	Veau	
Lamb	Agneau	
Bread	Pain	
Butter	Beurre	
Egg	Oeuf	
Yoghurt	Yaourt	
Soup	Soupe	

Salad	Salade
Sandwich	Sandwich
Sausages	Saucisses
Hotdog	Hotdog
Pizza	Pizza
Hamburger	Hamburger
French fries	Frites
Cheese	Fromage
Ice	Glace
Cake	Gâteau
Sugar	Sucre

### Beverages

Milk	Boissons	Lait
Mineral water	Eau minérale	
Juice	Jus de fruits	
Soda water	Soda	
Without ice	Sans glaçons	
Coffee	Café	
Tea	Thé	
Cocoa	Chocolat	
Beer	Bière	
White wine	Vin blanc	
Red wine	Vin rouge	
Champagne	Champagne	
Liquor	Liqueur	
Spirits	Alcools	

### Service

Knife	Couteau
Fork	Fourchette
Spoon	Cuillère
Teaspoon	Petite cuillère
chop stick	Baguettes
Glass	Verre
Plate	Assiette
Napkin	Serviette
	Couteau

## Bank, post, internet and telephone

<b>Bank and money</b>	La banque et l'argent
Bank	Banque
Where is a bank?	Où est la banque?
Automatic teller machine	Où est le distributeur?
Where can I draw money?	Où puis-je retirer de l'argent?
Change money	Changer de l'argent
Where can I change currency?	Où puis-je changer de l'argent?
What is the rate of exchange?	Quel est le taux de change?
<b>Post</b>	La poste
Post office	La poste
Where is the post office?	Où est la poste?
Post box	Boîte aux lettres
Where is a post box?	Où y a-t-il une boîte aux lettres?
Stamp	Timbre
Do you have an envelope?	Avez-vous une enveloppe?
<b>Internet</b>	Internet
Where is the internet café?	Où est le café internet?
Do you have internet, which I can use?	Avez-vous internet, puis-je l'utiliser?
<b>Telephone</b>	Téléphone
Can I borrow a telephone?	Je peux vous emprunter un téléphone?
How do I ring abroad?	Comment puis-je appeler à l'étranger?
How much does it cost to ring to...?	Combien ça coûte d'appeler...?

## Alarm and Sickness

<b>Police and Fire</b>	La police et le feu
Help	Au secours
I have been robbed	Je me suis fait volé
Telephone the police	Téléphoner à la police
Police station	Commissariat de police
Theft/stop the thief	Vol/arrêter le voleur
Fire/ the burner	Feu/la gazinière
Ring up the fire fighting service	Appeler les pompiers
<b>Doctor and pharmacy</b>	Le médecin et la pharmacie
Ring for an ambulance	Appeler une ambulance
Can you fix up an appointment with the doctor for me?	Pouvez-vous avoir un rendez-vous pour moi chez le médecin?
Hospital	Hôpital
Doctor	Médecin
Pharmacy	Pharmacie
Where is the pharmacy?	Où est la pharmacie?
I have pain	J'ai mal
I have pain here	J'ai mal ici
I have pain in the head	J'ai mal à la tête
I have nausea	J'ai la nausée
I have diarrhoea	J'ai la diarrhée
I have pain in the stomach	J'ai mal à l'estomac
Have you pills for head ache?	Avez-vous des cachets pour les maux de tête?
Have you pills for diarrhoea?	Avez-vous des cachets pour la diarrhée?
Tablets	Médicaments
<b>Dentist</b>	Dentiste
Can you fix up an appointment with the dentist for me?	Pouvez-vous avoir un rendez-vous pour moi chez le dentiste?
I have tooth ache	J'ai mal aux dents

## Numbers

Zero	Zéro
One	Un
Two	Deux
Three	Trois
Four	Quatre
Five	Cinq
Six	Six
Seven	Sept
Eight	Huit
Nine	Neuf
Ten	Dix
Twenty	Vingt
Thirty	Trente
Forty	Quarante
Fifty	Cinquante
Sixty	Soixante
Seventy	Soixante-dix
Eighty	Quatre-vingts
Ninety	Quatre-vingt-dix
Hundred	Cent
Thousand	Mille
Million	Million

## Calendar and time

<b>Days</b>	Jours
Monday	Lundi
Tuesday	Mardi
Wednesday	Mercredi
Thursday	Jeudi
Friday	Vendredi
Saturday	Samedi
Sunday	Dimanche
Yesterday	Hier
Today	Aujourd'hui
Tomorrow	Demain
Day after tomorrow	Après-demain

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**Months**

January	Janvier
February	Février
March	Mars
April	Avril
May	Mai
June	Juin
July	Juillet
August	Août
September	Septembre
October	Octobre
November	Novembre
December	Décembre

**Time**

	L'heure
What is the time?	Quelle heure est-il?
The time is quarter past....	Il est... et quart
The time is half past....	Il est... et demi
The time is quarter to.....	Il est... moins le quart

## About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to [travelstig@gmail.com](mailto:travelstig@gmail.com) (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit [www.stigalbeck.com](http://www.stigalbeck.com).

*Bonne Voyage!*