

NATIONAL PARKS of CANADA

Maritime Provinces



FOREWORD

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

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

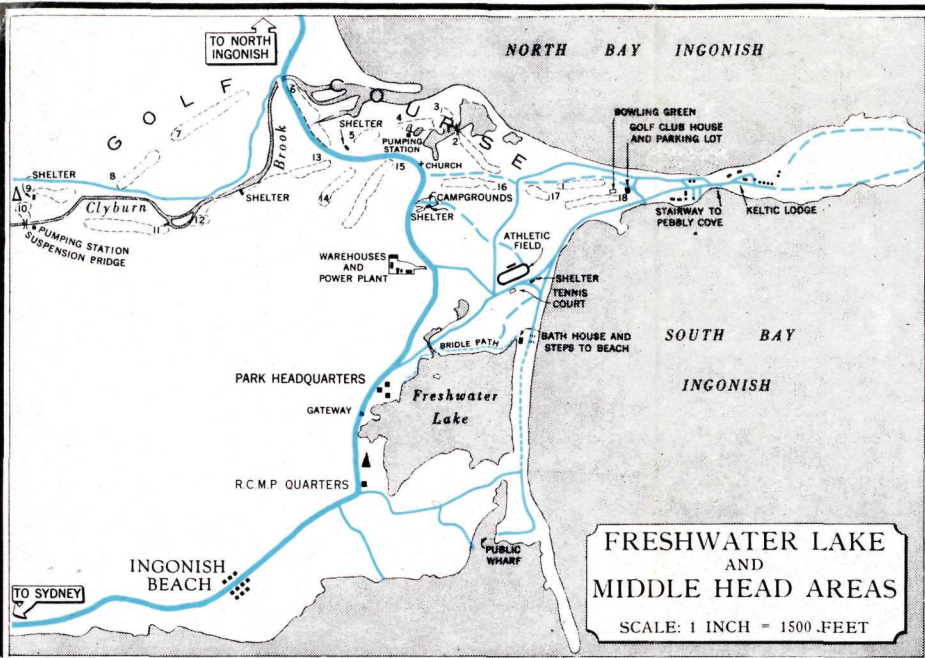
Although a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, some contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Others have been developed so that park visitors may more conveniently view the magnificent scenery and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

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

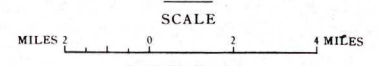
In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Branch is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to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

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

Published under the Authority of the
Honourable Jean Lesage, Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources



CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK
NOVA SCOTIA



- REFERENCE**
- Main Highway.....
 - Secondary Road.....
 - Trail.....
 - Park Area.....
 - Hotel or Bungalow Camp.....
 - Picnic or Camp-ground.....

TABLE OF DISTANCES

Baddeck to Margaree Forks	32.5 Miles
Margaree Forks to Cheticamp	25 "
Cheticamp to Pleasant Bay	24.5 "
Pleasant Bay to Cape North	19.5 "
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence	12 "
Cape North to Neil Harbour	11.5 "
Neil Harbour to North Ingonish	11.5 "
North Ingonish to Park Headquarters	5.7 "
Park Headquarters to Sydney	73.2 "
Park Headquarters to Baddeck	55.2 "

TO BADDECK
49 MILES

TO SYDNEY
58 MILES

CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK NOVA SCOTIA

Location and Description

Cape Breton Highlands National Park is situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and contains an area of about 390 square miles. It lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and forms part of a great table-land that rises to a height of more than 1,700 feet above sea-level. In places this table-land extends to the sea in bold headlands, which rise almost sheer from the water. At other points, streams running down to the sea have carved deep gorges that widen out at their lower ends to form broad valleys or "intervalles", which are characteristic of the region.

Along the western shores of the park the hills rise precipitously from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a height of 1,500 feet. The upper slopes are clad with forest growth, and down their steep sides tumble small amber-coloured streams. The eastern shores are also rocky, but lower in elevation, and are indented with numerous sandy coves and bays. With the exception of the plateau, which consists mainly of barren and muskeg areas, the park is covered with a typical Acadian forest. From the sea, the landscape is particularly beautiful and the combination of deep valleys, green slopes, and rounded summits broken here and there by rocky spires and outcroppings, is reminiscent of the Highlands of Scotland.

In the vicinity of the park, but outside its boundaries, are a number of little villages or settlements, inhabited mainly by families of Highland Scottish and French Acadian ancestry. These people, who depend mainly on the sea for their livelihood, have to a great extent retained their native languages and a rare skill in handicrafts, such as weaving and hooking rugs of native wool spun on ancient wheels. Cheticamp, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is the centre of the rug-hooking industry carried on by people of Acadian origin. Farther north is Pleasant Bay, and along the Atlantic Coast the main settlements are Cape North, Dingwall, Neil Harbour, and Ingonish. The island is rich in historic interest and is linked with the earliest days of exploration in the "New World". Perpetuating the memory of the Cabots, who made their first landfall on the North American Continent along the shores of Cape Breton Island, is the famous Cabot Trail encircling the park. Verrazano and Cartier passed close to the island's northern cape, and the rich fishing grounds in adjacent waters attracted English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, some of whom settled on the Island. Cape Breton Island also witnessed the rise and fall of Louisbourg, the ruins of which are among its most interesting historic places.

How to Reach the Park

Cape Breton Island is accessible from the mainland of Nova Scotia by Highway No. 4, a paved route, or by railway. The crossing of the Strait of Canso between Cape Porcupine on the mainland and Port Hastings on Cape Breton Island is made on a causeway. This causeway, completed in 1955, eliminates both train and car ferries, previously the only methods of reaching the island by rail or motor vehicle. From Port Hastings, the visitor has a choice of routes to the park. The eastern route, by way of Sydney River, follows highways Nos. 4 and 5, connecting with the Cabot Trail, and enters the park at Ingonish Beach. This route skirts the Bras d'Or Lakes and also affords an opportunity of visiting Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, which is 25 miles from Sydney. From Port Hastings through Sydney River the distance to Ingonish Beach is 162 miles via New Campbellton ferry and Kelly's Mountain, and 181 miles via Ross Ferry.

An interior route, over Highway No. 5, passes through Whycocomagh and joins the Cabot Trail at Baddeck. From Baddeck, the Cabot Trail may be followed northeastward to the park entrance at Ingonish Beach, or northwestward to Cheticamp and the western entrance of the park. The western route follows Highway No. 19 along the Gulf of St. Lawrence through Port Hood to Margaree Forks, where connection is made with the Cabot Trail. The park entrance north of Cheticamp is 101 miles from Port Hastings by this route.

The Canadian National Railways provide a daily service from Eastern Canada to Sydney and intermediate points. The station nearest the park is Little Bras d'Or, situated about 20 miles west of Sydney by highway and about 55 miles from Ingonish Beach, the park headquarters.

A twice-weekly steamship service is provided by SS. *Aspy* between Sydney and Ingonish, Neil Harbour, Dingwall, and Bay St. Lawrence during the summer months. Steamship service is also available twice a week from Mulgrave to Cheticamp.

The park is accessible by motor bus. A daily service is operated from Halifax and intermediate points to Sydney.

From Sydney there is a year-round service to Dingwall, via Ingonish on each Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, returning the following day. Between June 27 and the Tuesday following Labour Day this is a daily service.

Trans-Canada Air Lines, which connect with other air services in Canada and from the United States, operate a daily service from Moncton, N.B., to Halifax, N.S., and make daily flights to Sydney. From Sydney the park may be reached by automobile, or bus service, or by charter plane. The Bras d'Or Airways provide an air service from Sydney to all principal points on Cape Breton Island.

Registration of Visitors

Visitors entering the park at Ingonish Beach should

register at the Park Information Bureau, situated at the entrance near Park Headquarters. Those arriving at the park by the western route should register at the Cheticamp Information Bureau, which is about 1500 ft. inside the park boundary. No fee is charged for entering the park.

The Cabot Trail

The Cabot Trail provides a drive of about 70 miles of unusual scenic beauty through the park vicinity. Approaching the eastern entrance, the visitor crosses Cape Smoky at an elevation of about 1,000 feet and drops down to the Ingonish settlements at sea-level. At Ingonish Ferry comes the first magnificent view of the region—the rolling sweep of Klondike Mountain, South Ingonish Harbour, and Middle Head jutting into the Atlantic to form the twin bays of Ingonish. Skirting Ingonish Harbour, the road enters the park at Ingonish Beach. Nearby are the park headquarters, and accessible by a branch road are the tennis courts, bathing beach, golf links, and Keltic Lodge.

Leaving Ingonish Beach, the route continues northward, crossing the golf links and passing the site of an early French settlement near the mouth of the Clyburn. From Clyburn bridge the road circles North Bay to North Ingonish, a thriving fishing community. From North Ingonish, rolling woodland with coursed streams is traversed to reach Neil Harbour. This is a typical east-coast village, with numerous fishing craft riding at anchor in a small rocky bay. A short side road leads to New Haven.

From Neil Harbour, a fine stretch of highway brings the visitor to the Cape North settlement. Here, side roads lead to Dingwall, noted for its gypsum, and to Bay St. Lawrence and Capstick, small fishing communities at the northern end of Cape Breton Island. At Cape North, the Cabot Trail turns westward up North Aspy Valley. At Sunrise Lookout in Big Intervale a wonderful view of the valley, North Mountain Range, and Aspy Bay may be enjoyed. Crossing the Aspy River, the road ascends North Mountain, traverses the height of land, and drops again to Grande Anse Valley and Pleasant Bay on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

At Pleasant Bay, the highway enters its most thrilling stretch. Rising steadily, the route ascends Mackenzie Mountain, unfolding grand vistas of the Gulf and its rugged surf-washed shores. After crossing the summits of Mackenzie and French Mountains, the road descends Jumping Brook Valley to the sea. Skirting the Gulf for several miles, the route passes the reddish bluffs of Cap Rouge and traverses a promontory known as Presqu'Île before turning inland through a narrow valley to the park boundary at Cheticamp River. Crossing the river, the highway leaves the park and continues on to Cheticamp and points south.

The Cabot Trail is one of the outstanding scenic highways on the Atlantic Coast.

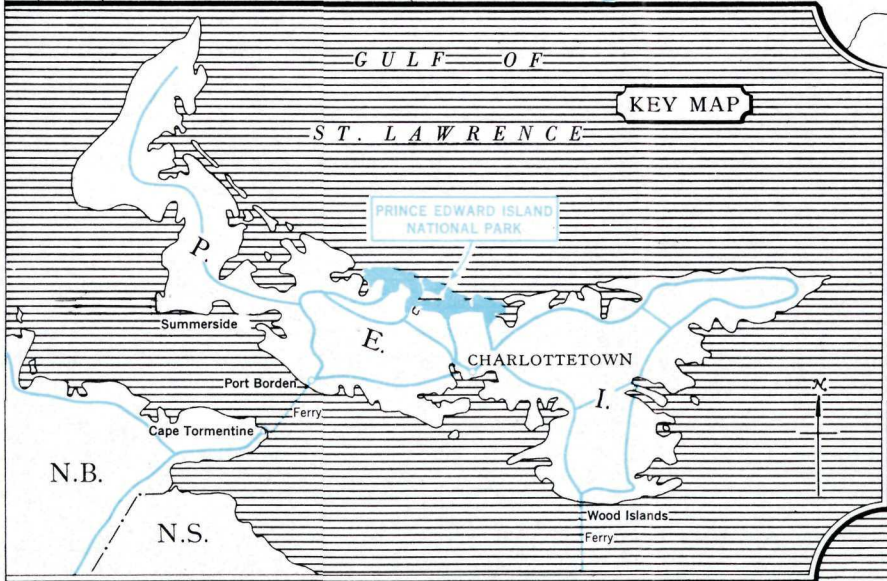
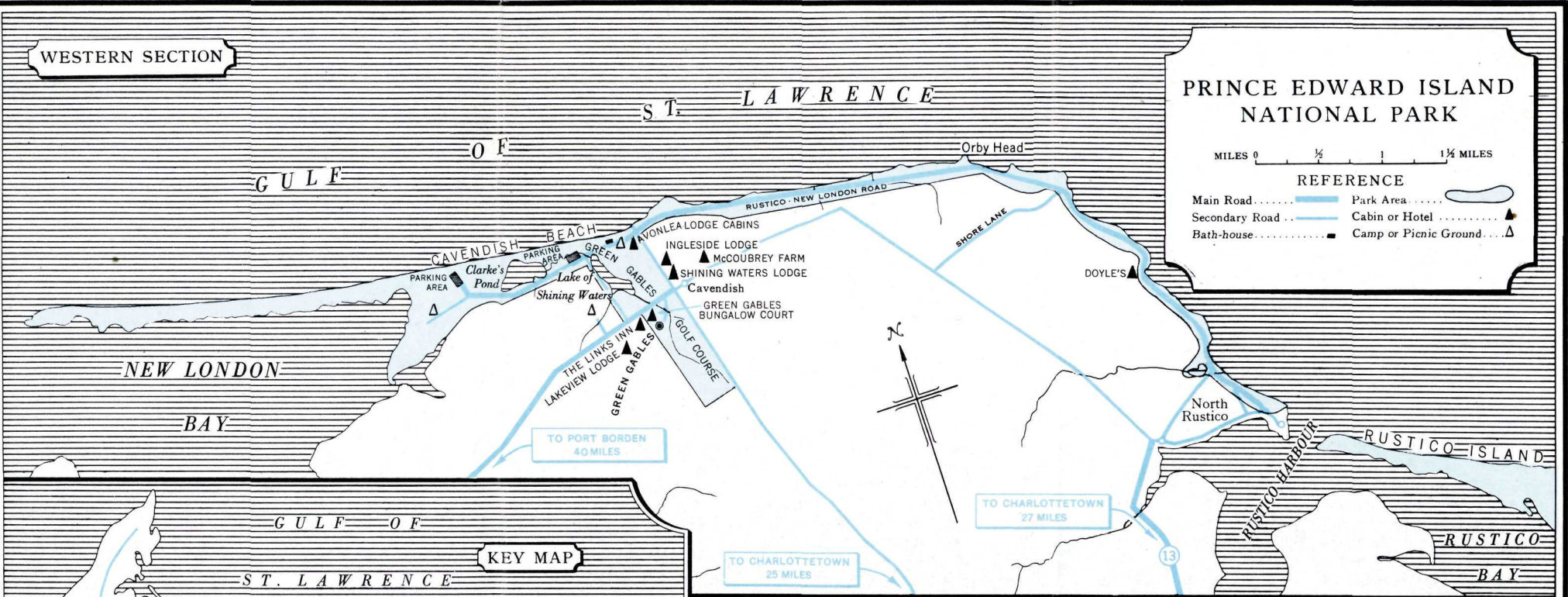
WESTERN SECTION

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

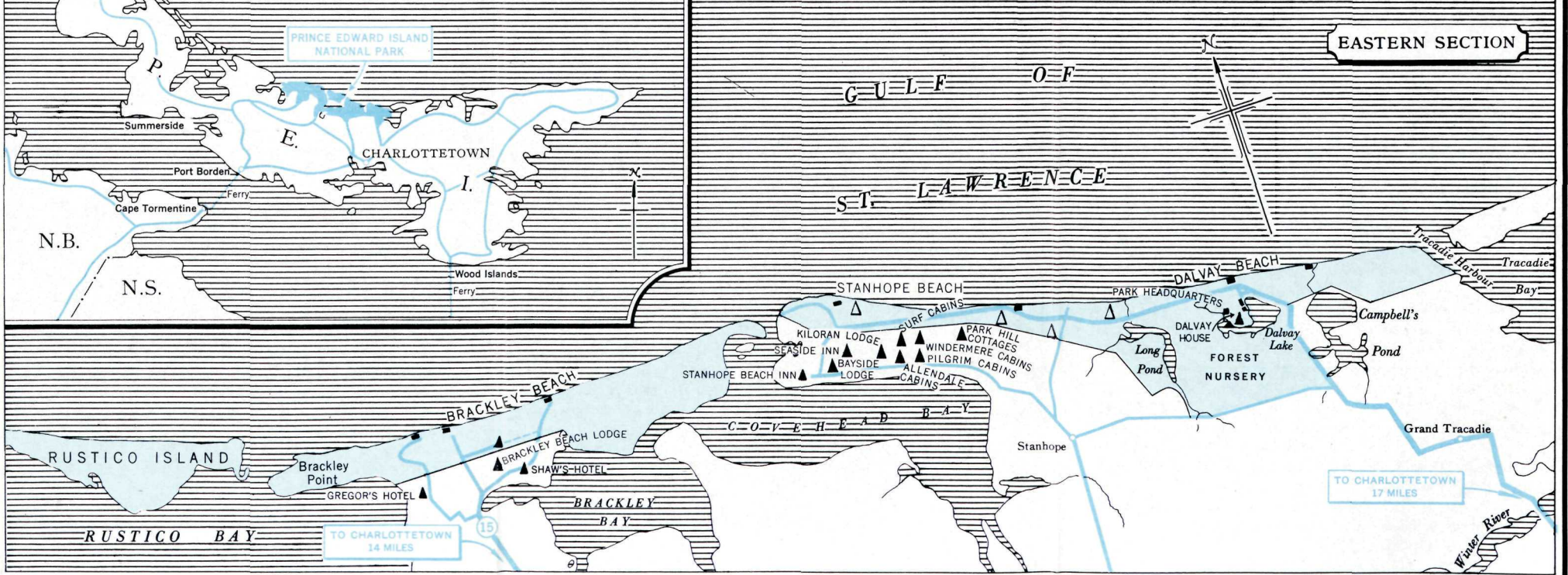
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REFERENCE

- Main Road
- Secondary Road
- Bath-house
- Park Area
- Cabin or Hotel
- Camp or Picnic Ground



EASTERN SECTION



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Location and Description

Prince Edward Island National Park was established in 1937 and contains an area of approximately 7 square miles. It extends along the north shore of the Island Province for a distance of nearly 25 miles. Among its outstanding features are its magnificent beaches, beaten broad and smooth by the constant action of the surf from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Adjacent to these beaches, sand dunes and sandstone cliffs rise to considerable heights, and, across the mouths of several bays, small islands and shoals give protection to the inner waters. The delights of salt-water bathing and relaxation on the sandy beaches are enhanced by the healthful climate. The temperature is ideal, the air invigorating, and the water is warmer than at many points hundreds of miles to the south along the Atlantic Coast.

The park is composed of three main sections, each of which borders the seashore. The eastern, or Dalvay-Stanhope section, extends from Tracadie Bay to Covehead Harbour, and contains the administrative headquarters of the park. The Brackley Beach section lies between Covehead Harbour and Rustico Bay. The Cavendish or Green Gables section forms the western part of the park and extends along the coast from Rustico Harbour to New London Bay. The park area also contains Rustico Island, as yet undeveloped, lying across the mouth of Rustico Bay. The Cavendish area includes Green Gables, immortalized in the novels of Lucy Maud Montgomery.

How to Reach the Park

The Province of Prince Edward Island is accessible from the mainland Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by modern ferry services, by steamship, and by air service. The Canadian National Railways operate a railway and automobile ferry service between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Port Borden, P.E.I., the year round. An automobile ferry service is also operated between Caribou, N.S., and Wood Islands, P.E.I., from May to November. During the summer tourist season these ferry services make several crossings

daily. The ferry terminals at Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Caribou, N.S., are served by the main provincial highway systems.

Maritime Central Airways operate three return flights daily, except Sunday, and one return trip on Sundays, between Moncton, N.B., and Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Trans-Canada Air Lines connects this service with other sections of Canada and the United States. T.C.A. operates flights from Boston, Mass., to Saint John, N.B., and provides a connection with all parts of the United States.

Visitors from Eastern Canadian points and from the United States travelling by automobile to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island pass through the Province of New Brunswick. The main point of entry from the United States is St. Stephen, N.B., from Calais, Maine. From St. Stephen the most direct route is by way of Saint John and Moncton, over Highways Nos. 1 and 2.

During the summer season, steamship lines make scheduled trips from Montreal, P.Q., and Saint John, N.B., to Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Canadian National Railways provide a train service daily except Sunday from Charlottetown and intermediate points, which connects with the "Ocean Limited" and "Maritime Express" at Sackville, N.B.

Prince Edward Island National Park may be reached by highway from Port Borden, Summerside, and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dalvay Beach, in the eastern section, is accessible from Charlottetown by paved highway via Bedford and Grand Tracadie, a distance of 17 miles. Brackley Beach is 14 miles from Charlottetown by Highway No. 15. Green Gables and the western part of the park may be reached by paved highway from Charlottetown, via Hunter River and North Rustico, a distance of 27 miles. An alternative route to Green Gables may be taken via Kensington and Margate over Highway No. 7, which crosses the park at Cavendish. The distance from Port Borden to the park by this route is 39 miles.

Registration of Visitors

Park visitors are requested to register for record purposes at the Superintendent's office in the Dalvay area or at Green Gables in the Cavendish area. There is no entrance fee.

Green Gables

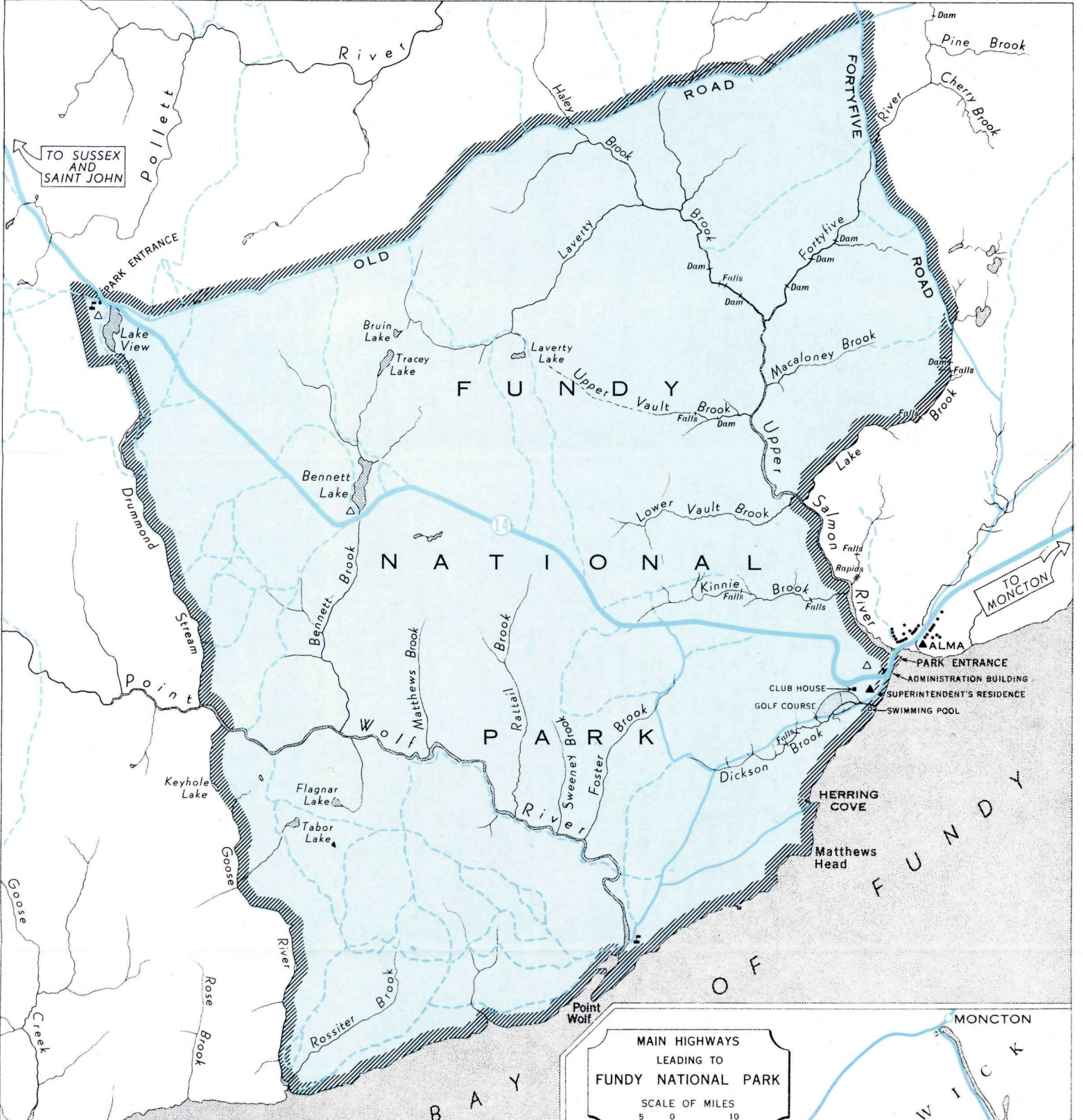
Green Gables, the farmhouse made known to thousands by the novel "Anne of Green Gables" and other related stories by Lucy Maud Montgomery, is situated in the western section of the park, within a short distance of Cavendish. For years it has been an unfailing point of interest for visitors to Prince Edward Island, and is now available as a tea-room. Although repaired and painted, the original building has been faithfully preserved in all its details, and an attendant is on hand to escort visitors through its rooms. Many other points of interest associated with the "Anne" stories, including the "Haunted Wood" and "Lover's Lane", are easily reached by paths and trails which lead from the building.

An 18-hole golf links with commodious clubhouse, a modern building with dressing-room facilities for bathers, and a new recreation hall where games, dances, motion picture shows and theatricals are held, are part of the development in this Cavendish Beach area.

The Island

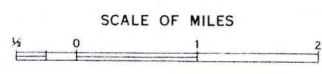
Although in sharp contrast to the rugged grandeur of Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island has a character and beauty all its own. Situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is the smallest yet one of the most beautiful of the provinces of Canada. Its amazing fertility, temperate climate, and delightful pastoral appearance have gained for it the title, "The Garden of the Gulf". Discovered by Jacques Cartier on his first voyage, in 1534, the island was described by him as a land "low and flat and the fairest that may possibly be seen, and full of beautiful trees and meadows". After more than 400 years this description still accurately applies to the Island Province, known to the aboriginal Indians as "Abegweit", which means "cradled on the wave".

The coastline of the island is very irregular presenting a succession of deep bays and inlets between projecting headlands, and broad sand beaches extending for miles along the north shore. Its surface, devoid of steep hills, is gently rolling and intensively cultivated. Red sandy loam soil, overlying red sandstone or red clay shale, gives to the landscape and roadsides a warm and colourful appearance.



FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

NEW BRUNSWICK

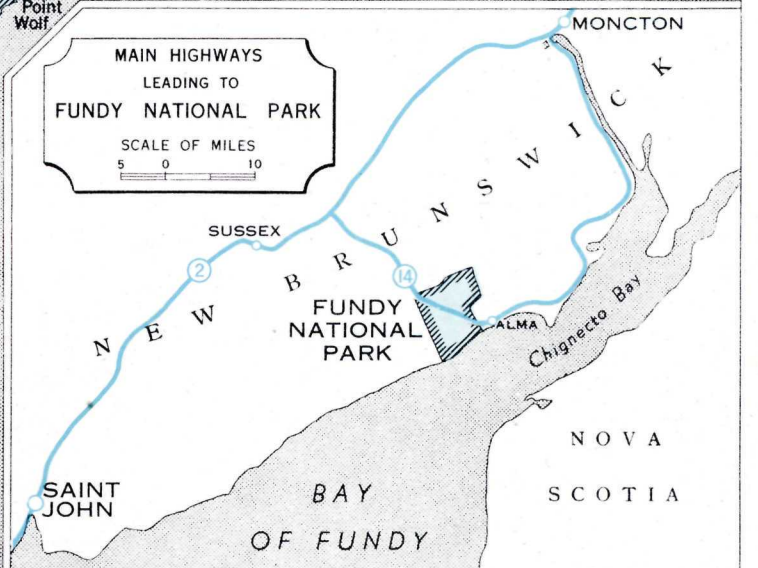


REFERENCE

- Hotel or Bungalow Cabin ▲
- Picnic or Camp-Ground △
- Warden's Cabin ■
- Park Boundary [Hatched Line]
- Main Highway [Solid Blue Line]
- Secondary Road [Dashed Blue Line]
- Trail [Dotted Blue Line]

MAIN HIGHWAYS
LEADING TO
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

SCALE OF MILES
5 0 10



FUNDY NATIONAL PARK NEW BRUNSWICK

Location and Description

Located between the Upper Salmon and Goose Rivers, Fundy National Park is in the southwest corner of Albert County in New Brunswick and contains an area of approximately 80 square miles. It skirts the Bay of Fundy for a distance of 8 miles and extends inland for more than 9 miles. The bold, irregular shoreline of the park is featured by numerous coves and inlets. The tides of the Bay of Fundy, known all over the world for their swiftness and height, have worn and carved the sandstone cliffs into sculptured rocky masses of rugged grandeur.

Several swift rivers and streams add to the scenic beauty of the park. Point Wolf River flows across the southwest corner of the area. Tumbling waters of Forty-five River, Laverty Brook, and the Upper and Lower Vault Brooks in the east section of the park add charm and variety to the scenery.

The land rises in steps from the Bay until, at an elevation of 1,000 feet it becomes rolling tableland, richly covered with forest. Highway 14 crosses the park diagonally. It winds through this wooded countryside beside quiet lakes where the traveller may glimpse beavers at work. From the top of Hastings Hill, the visitor has a commanding view of the coastal area. Looking up the Bay, over the Owl Head and Cape Enragé towards the narrowing waters of Shepody Bay at the mouth of Petitcodiac River, one can see the Nova Scotia hills on the horizon. Washed by the spray of Fundy tides, the salty tang of the air is refreshing and stimulating.

Reaching inland from the park the ridges are covered with maple groves. In the autumn these same ridges display one of nature's most brilliant spectacles when this great expanse of rolling hills becomes a sea of crimson and gold, rivalling the sunset's brightest hues.

The park is so chosen that it will preserve many of the characteristic features of this province by the sea. It serves to recall much of New Brunswick's early history and culture. Long before the days of Samuel de Champlain and Canada's recorded history, European fishermen knew of the rich resources of fish in the Bay.

Later when the wealth of Canada's furs and timber proved an incentive for exploration, the land adjacent to Fundy was the first to attract attention.

How to Reach the Park

Fundy National Park is 50 miles from Moncton, via Highway 14. Crossing the Petitcodiac River into Albert County, the highway follows the banks of this river, famous for its tidal bore, skirting the Shepody and Chignecto Bays to the park entrance near Alma. The road is hard surfaced to Albert, a distance of 33 miles. An asphalt-treated road extends another 17 miles to the park entrance. A daily bus service is in operation between Moncton and Alma. Another route from Albert follows the Shepody River, joining Highway 14 at Dennis Beach.

The park may be reached from the west by following Highway 14, which connects with Highway 2 at Penobsquis, 56 miles from Saint John and 11 miles from Sussex. From Penobsquis to the western entrance of the park at Lake View, the route is gravel surfaced. It reaches an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet and passes through a wooded area for 15 miles. From the western entrance to park headquarters, a paved highway crosses the park diagonally for a distance of 12½ miles. As the road approaches the headquarters area the view of the Bay of Fundy is magnificent.

Registration of Visitors

Visitors are requested to register for record purposes when entering the park. At each entrance there is a registration office. No admission fee is charged.

Bay of Fundy

The history of this area begins in the early days of white settlement in North America, and the Bay of Fundy has been closely associated with the development of Canada from the arrival of Champlain in 1604. It was visited by French, Basque and Portuguese fishermen in the sixteenth century and is marked on maps of that period.

The Bay of Fundy is noted for its high tides. As the tide rolls in from the Atlantic Ocean it piles up in this funnel-shaped bay until, at the narrower points, there is a vertical rise of nearly 60 feet.

Recreation

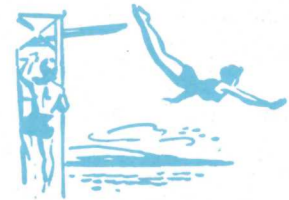
The national parks in the Maritime Provinces offer a wide variety of healthful outdoor recreation. To the natural amenities of these delightful areas have been added many recreational facilities for the benefit and enjoyment of park visitors.



Angling—Visitors to these parks may enjoy both freshwater and deep-sea angling. The pamphlet entitled "Anglers Guide to Canada's Eastern National Parks" contains up-to-date information about the most popular fishing waters and a list of the species to be caught. It is obtainable from the park information bureaus or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

The co-operation of visitors in completing creel census cards is appreciated.

Bathing and Swimming—Broad, sandy beaches extending for miles along the Gulf of St. Lawrence offer the maximum in enjoyment for visitors to Prince Edward Island Park; both saltwater and freshwater bathing and swimming are a feature of Cape Breton Highlands Park; and in Fundy Park a heated saltwater outdoor swimming pool has



been constructed for the use of park visitors. Dressing-room facilities and lifeguard services are provided by the National Parks administration.

Boating—Boats may be hired for deep-sea angling at many of the fishing villages adjacent to the parks, or arrangements can be made to accompany deep-sea fishermen on their daily trips.

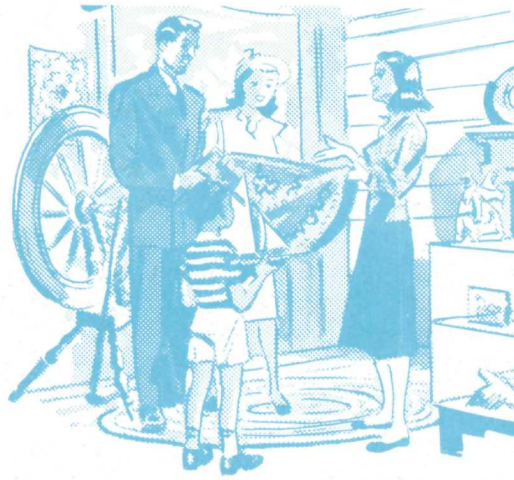


Cycling—A bicycle is a convenience in these national parks as it can be used not only on the main highways but also on many of the secondary roads and fire trails.



Golf—Golf courses, designed by an internationally-known landscape architect, have been built in all three parks. The 18-hole golf links in Prince Edward Island Park is laid out over much of the area made famous by Lucy Maud Montgomery in her "Anne" stories, and the renowned Green Gables farmhouse is open to visitors. Equally attractive is the 18-hole golf links in Cape Breton Highlands Park, winding up the valley of Clyburn Brook from a peninsula jutting into the Atlantic Ocean. In Fundy Park a new 9-hole golf course has been built overlooking the Bay of Fundy. Attractive clubhouses are available at each of these courses.

The green fees are as follows:—one round (9 holes) \$1; two rounds (18 holes) \$1.25; one day—\$2; with comparable rates for weekly, monthly, and seasonal periods.



Handicrafts—Beautiful hand-made articles, including hooked rugs, woven goods, clever needlework, carved ornaments, and pottery are offered for sale to park visitors. These articles are distinctively Canadian in character and reflect a high quality of skill and imagination.

Hiking—The leafy trails, many of them winding up from the sea into primitive wilderness areas, offer the hiker a variety of outings — some short, some requiring a day or more to complete. Equipped camp-grounds may often be used on these hikes.

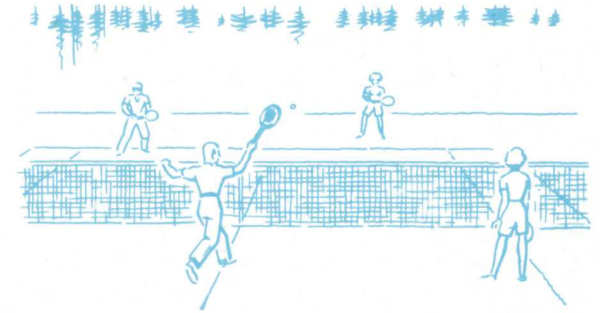


Lawn Bowling—Bowling greens, in sylvan settings, have been built in all three parks by the National Parks administration in response to the popular demand for this form of outdoor recreation.

Photography—Besides the wonderful scenic attractions of seascape and landscape in these parks, the wildlife provides many opportunities for interesting photography. The marvellous colouring, especially in autumn, offers excellent material for colour photography.

Playing Fields—These include well-equipped children's playgrounds as well as athletic fields for ball games and track sports.

Tennis—Under National Parks administration, tennis courts with dressing-room facilities have been built in all three parks, and are maintained in excellent condition.



General—Many other forms of outdoor recreation are available to park visitors. In Fundy Park, a fine amphitheatre has been built where plays, concerts and picture shows are held in the open. Community halls provide opportunities for indoor recreation, including dancing, sing-songs and amateur entertainment. Beach games, clam bakes, and various forms of water sports add variety and interest to a holiday in these national parks.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Accommodation

Hotel and bungalow cabin accommodation are available within the parks, and there is a wide variety of tourist accommodation in towns, villages, and hamlets adjacent to park boundaries. The publication entitled "Accommodation in Canada's National Parks" contains up-to-date information on these accommodations, including the name, location, capacity, rates, and plan. Copies may be obtained from the park information bureaus or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau at Ottawa.

Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment, or have cabin trailers, it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance.

Camping

Well-equipped camp-grounds, some with trailer-park facilities, are provided for the convenience of those bringing their own camping equipment or arriving in cabin trailers.

The publication entitled "Camp-grounds and Trailer Parks in Canada's National Parks" contains up-to-date information on these camp-grounds, including the name, location, capacity, facilities available, and fees. Copies may be obtained from the park information bureaus or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Parks Administration

These, along with all other national parks in Canada, are administered by the National Parks Branch. Local administration is carried out by resident park superintendents or, in the case of the national historic parks, by custodians.

Park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Fauna and Flora

Animals and Birds—These national parks are sanctuaries for all wildlife species indigenous to the Maritime Provinces.

The area now covered by Cape Breton Highlands Park was once the home of moose and woodland caribou, but indiscriminate hunting had exterminated these large mammals prior to the establishment of the park. In an effort to re-establish the moose, a number have been released in the park, and the beaver population is also being restored. Other wild animals include white-tailed deer, black bear, red fox, lynx, rabbit, and small fur-bearers.

Bird life is abundant. Bald eagles have nested there for centuries. Canada geese, ducks, gulls and spotted sandpipers are found along the coast, and ruffed and spruce grouse inhabit the woods. Predatory birds include redtailed and marsh hawks, great horned owl, and osprey. Most other birds common to the region have been observed in the park.

In Fundy Park, moose, white-tailed deer, and black bear are the principal large mammals. Other species are the bobcat, beaver, lynx, red fox, muskrat, weasel and rabbit. Nearly 80 species of birds have been identified, including the great blue heron and peregrine falcon. Black duck and the common eider frequent the coast. Ruffed and spruce grouse, woodcock and ringnecked pheasant inhabit the area. A large number of warblers and song sparrows add to the wide variety of birds found in the park.

There are no large mammals in Prince Edward Island Park but a number of the smaller animals, including fur-bearers, occur in the region. Many birds inhabit the area, or are regular migrants. Bank swallows nest in the Stanhope section, and Hungarian partridge are among the upland birds. Large numbers of blue herons nest or feed in the park.

Trees, Flowers, and Shrubs—The forests of both Cape Breton Highlands and Fundy National Parks are among the principal attractions, and the small wooded areas of Prince Edward Island National Park provide shade and shelter for camping and picnicking grounds. Tree species found in one or more of these parks include spruce, balsam fir, birch, maple, beech, poplar, hemlock, tamarack, ash, larch, aspen, and sumach. Wild flowers and flowering shrubs grow in profusion and, in blossoming time, add colour and fragrance to the landscape. In autumn the gay and vivid hues of many of these trees and shrubs lends further enchantment to the scenery.

Wildlife Protection

The National Parks Act requires that all parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations. Consequently, all wildlife within park boundaries is rigidly protected, and hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are also game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds and their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permit and licence.

Fire Prevention

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

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

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished, if possible. Fires that cannot be put out promptly should be reported at once to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage that cannot be repaired in a hundred years. Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks. Not only are the trees in the park a joy and inspiration, but they afford sanctuary for many forms of wildlife that add beauty and interest to the area. It is impossible to protect these national playgrounds without the close and constant co-operation of all who frequent them.

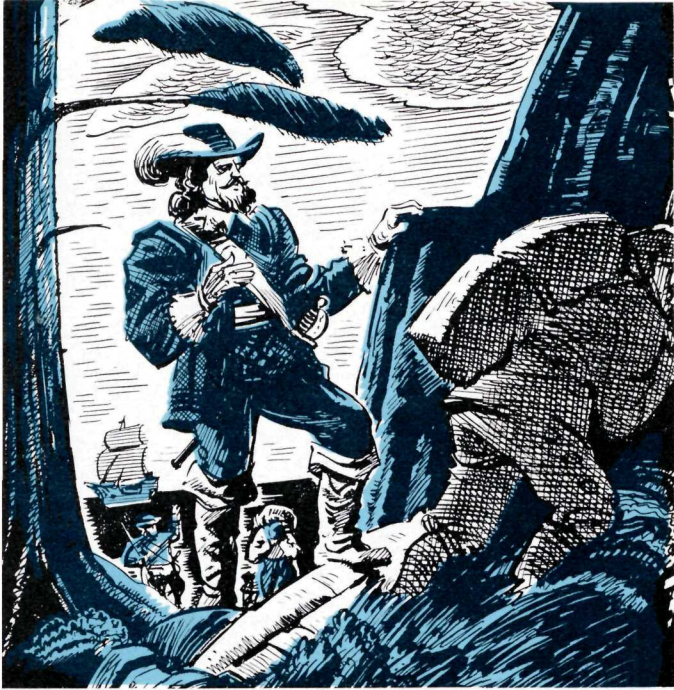
Films

Motion picture films, 16 mm., mostly in colour with sound, depicting National Parks of Canada are available through various distribution outlets in Canada and the United States.

Full information can be obtained from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada, and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

400 West Madison Avenue, CHICAGO, Ill., and
630—5th Ave., NEW YORK 20, N.Y., U.S.A.

**Compiled in co-operation with the
National Parks Branch, Department of
Northern Affairs and National
Resources**



NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

The National Parks Branch has been entrusted with the preservation, restoration, and marking of places of national historic importance throughout Canada. Many of these are associated with stirring events in the nation's early history, and include Indian earthworks, villages, and portages; French trading posts, forts, and mission enterprises; sites connected with British exploration and naval and military operations in the long struggle for the possession of Canada, and others relating to the economic, industrial, and political developments of the country.

In the selection of sites worthy of commemoration the National Parks Branch is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body whose members, resident in various parts of the country, are historians of recognized standing. Of the many sites that have been considered by the Board, more than 500 have been marked or acquired and many others recommended for attention at a later date.

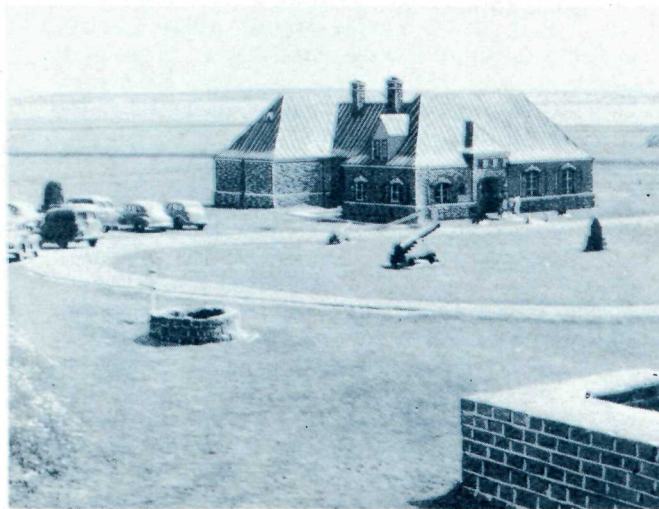
A number of the more important sites, particularly those containing the remains of early fortifications and surrounded by considerable areas, have been set aside as national historic parks. In the following paragraphs will be found brief descriptions of the national historic parks in the Maritime Provinces.

Fort Beauséjour

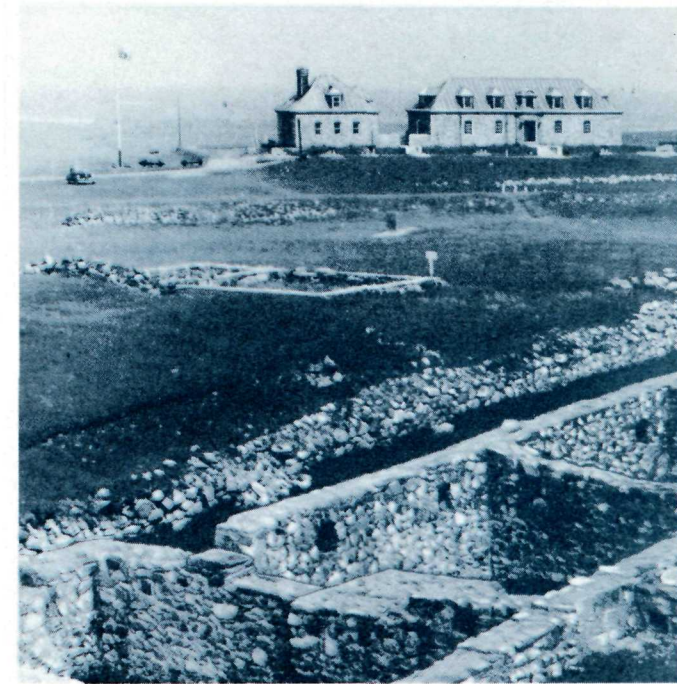
Aulac, New Brunswick

Among the notable historic places in New Brunswick is Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, which is situated on the Isthmus of Chignecto about midway between Sackville, New Brunswick, and Amherst, Nova Scotia. Fort Beauséjour was constructed by the French between 1751 and 1755, in the course of their long struggle with the English for possession of Canada. It stood on the long ridge overlooking Cumberland Basin, the southern arm of Chignecto Bay, and was erected as a counter defence against Fort Lawrence, built by the English on a parallel ridge a mile and a half to the southeast.

In 1926 the site was established as a national historic park, and since that time considerable restoration work has been carried out. Important historical events associated with the fort have also been commemorated by the erection of suitable memorials. A museum has been built near the entrance to the park grounds. It contains an interesting collection of exhibits relating to the Isthmus of Chignecto and the surrounding region. The park is accessible from Provincial Highway No. 2, the direct route from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, and also may be reached from Aulac on the line of the Canadian National Railways.



The Museum at Fort Beauséjour



Museum and Ruins, Fortress of Louisbourg

Fortress of Louisbourg

Louisbourg, Nova Scotia

The site of a walled city once proudly termed the "Dunkirk of America", Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park is one of the most noted of all historical sites on the North American Continent. Situated on the Island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, about 25 miles from Sydney, it contains the ruins of massive fortifications erected by the French as a military and naval station for the defence of their possessions in New France.

Most of the original area of the fortified city, together with Battery Island and the site of Grand Battery, is included in the 340 acres that comprise the park. A group of old casemates or bomb-proof shelters still stand as mute relics of the last siege, and extensive excavation work has brought to light remains of walls of the citadel, barracks, chapel, governor's house, and hospital. Memorials have been erected to mark the site of the King's and Dauphin's bastions, and a fine stone museum contains a large number of exhibits and mementos relating to the historic past. The park is accessible from the village of Louisbourg, 3 miles distant, which is served by railway and highway from the City of Sydney.

Port Royal Habitation

Port Royal, Nova Scotia

Forming a link with many "first events" in Canadian history, Port Royal National Historic Park at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, is one of the notable points of interest in the Maritime Provinces. Here, on the shore of Annapolis Basin, the Government of Canada has erected, on the original site, a replica of the Port Royal Habitation built in 1605 by Champlain and De Monts. Located on a good harbour, the group of buildings sheltered the first settlers in Canada, and formed the first permanent trading settlement in North America north of Spanish settlements on the Gulf of Mexico.



The Courtyard, Port Royal Habitation

At Port Royal the first road in Canada was constructed, the first hydraulic development carried out, and the first Christian baptism performed. Here, too, was formed the first social club in North America, the Order of Good Cheer, to keep alive the spirit of fellowship and goodwill among the members of the little settlement. On the waterfront also was enacted the first play written and staged in North America.

The original Habitation, which comprised a group of buildings arranged around a courtyard and fortified at two corners by a cannon platform and palisade, was destroyed by an invading English force from Virginia in 1613. The restoration has been carried out as faithfully as practicable from plans and descriptions left by Champlain, and from data secured from France, and elsewhere. The location of the original buildings was determined by intensive research, including a process of soil-reading.

Port Royal Park is accessible by motor road from Annapolis Royal, 8 miles distant on Highway No. 1. The latter is also served by the Dominion Atlantic Railway (C.P.R.).

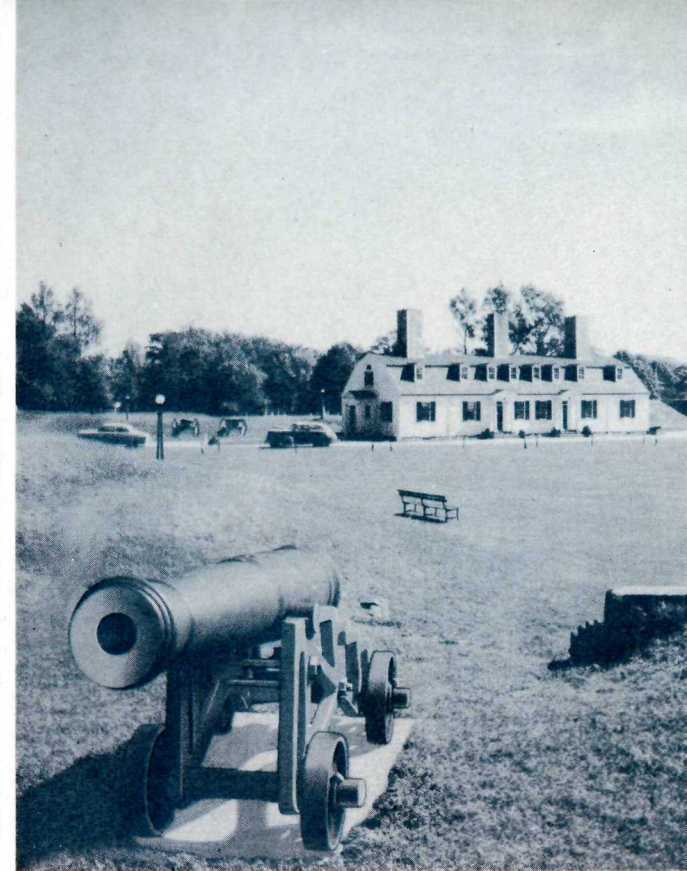
Fort Anne

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia

Fort Anne National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, occupied an important place in the early history of Canada, for around Port Royal, as it was originally known, centred the long struggle between French and English for control of Acadia. The original fort was captured and burned by the English in 1613, but Acadia was returned by treaty to the French in 1632.

The present Fort Anne is the outgrowth of two French fortifications built on the present site, and later additions made by the English. A large building within the grounds, erected in 1797 during English occupation and restored in 1935, serves as the local administrative headquarters. It contains an extensive museum divided into rooms arranged in historical sequence, and a fine library. Memorials to leading figures of the region have been erected on the grounds, and other points of historical interest are indicated by markers.

Annapolis Royal is accessible by Provincial Highway No. 1, and is also served by the Dominion Atlantic Railway (C.P.R.).

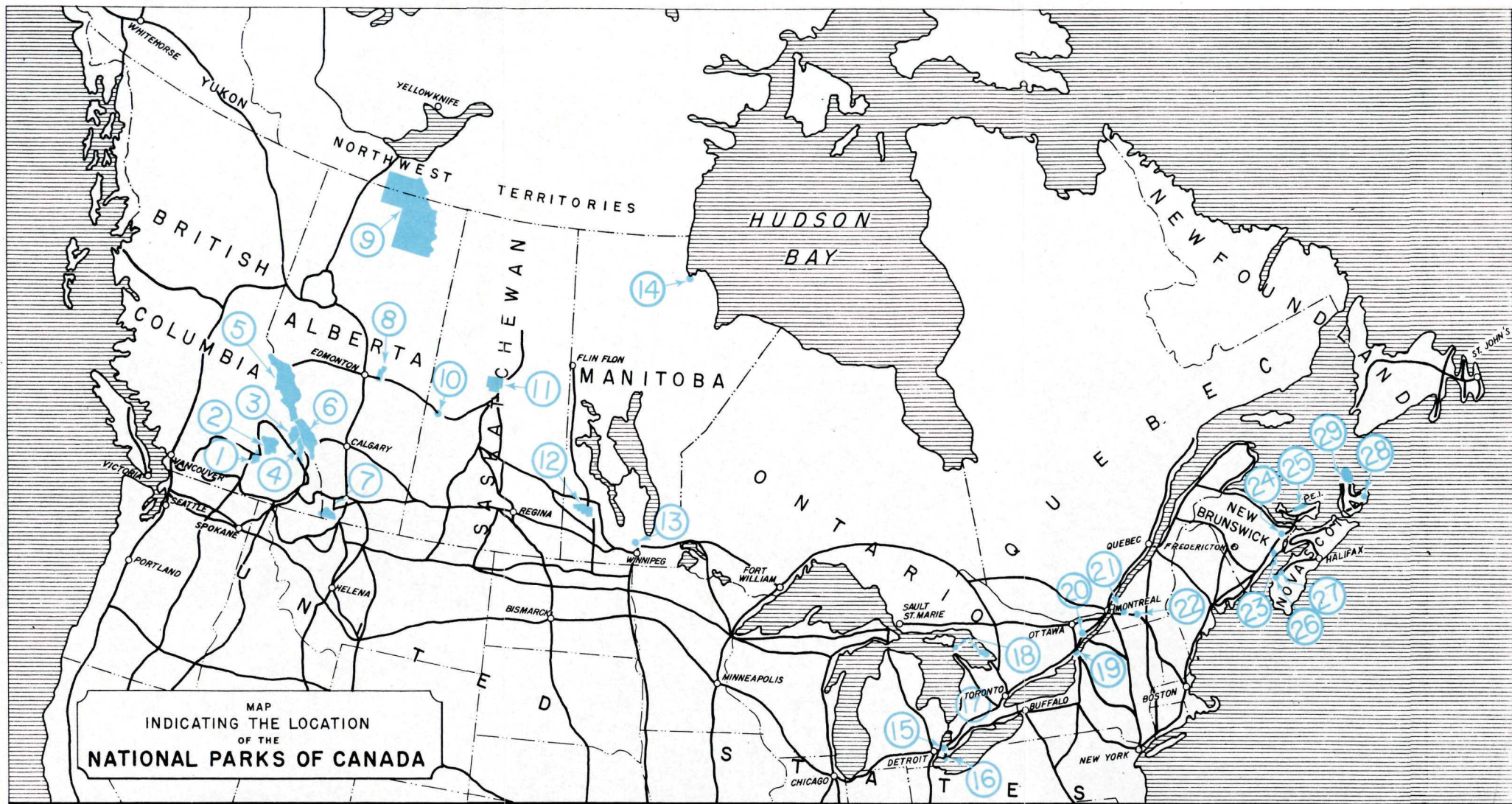


The Museum, Fort Anne National Historic Park



*For additional copies of this publication,
or other information on the National
Parks of Canada, write to :*

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU
OTTAWA - CANADA**



DRAWN AT THE NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH, OTTAWA, 1954

KEY OF MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mount Revelstoke | 8. Elk Island | 15. Fort Malden | 22. Fort Lennox |
| 2. Glacier | 9. Wood Buffalo | 16. Point Pelee | 23. Fundy |
| 3. Yoho | 10. Fort Battleford | 17. Woodside | 24. Fort Beausejour |
| 4. Kootenay | 11. Prince Albert | 18. Georgian Bay Islands | 25. Prince Edward Island |
| 5. Jasper | 12. Riding Mountain | 19. St. Lawrence Islands | 26. Port Royal |
| 6. Banff | 13. Lower Fort Garry | 20. Fort Wellington | 27. Fort Anne |
| 7. Waterton Lakes | 14. Fort Prince of Wales | 21. Fort Chambly | 28. Fortress of Louisbourg |
| | | | 29. Cape Breton Highlands |