

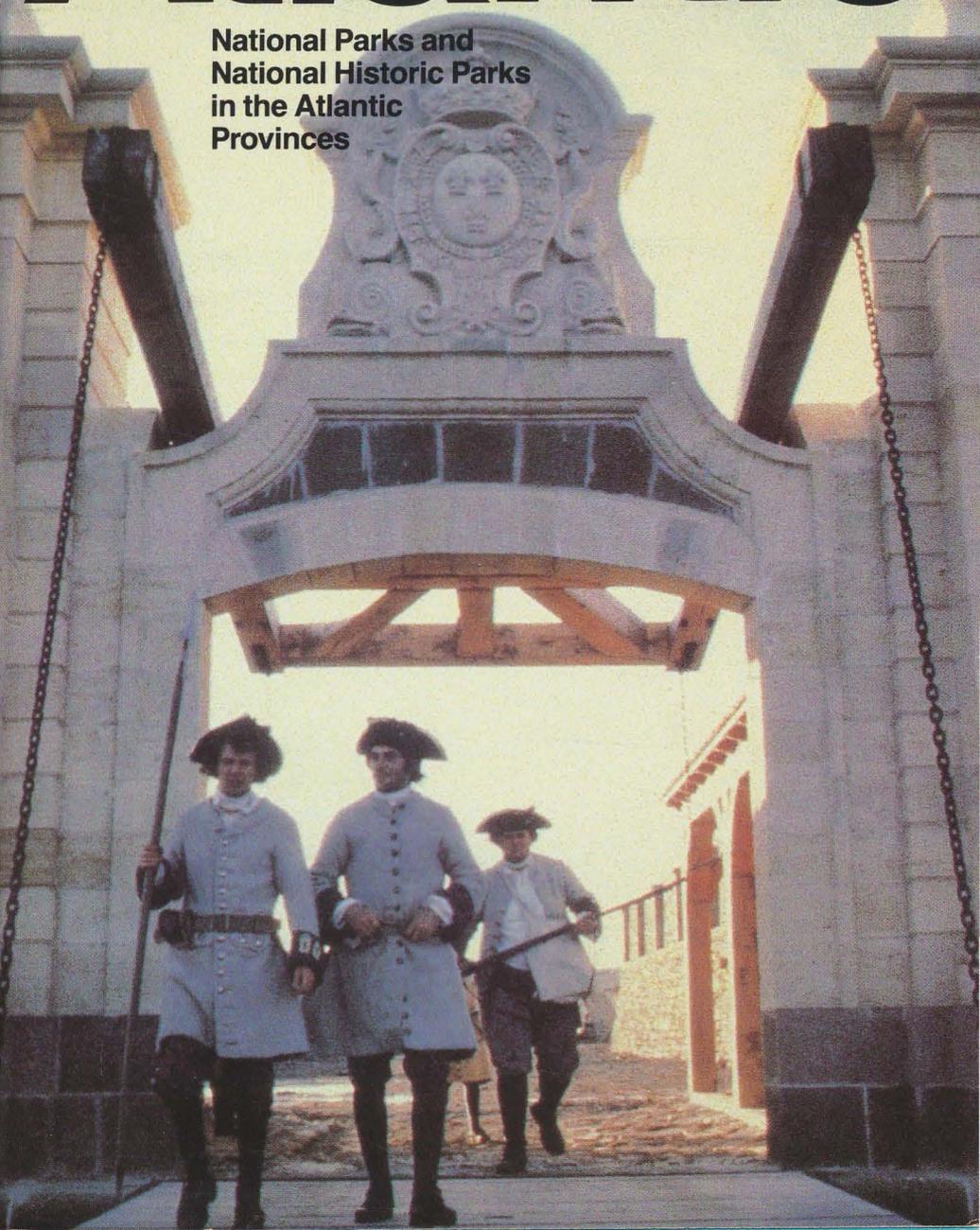


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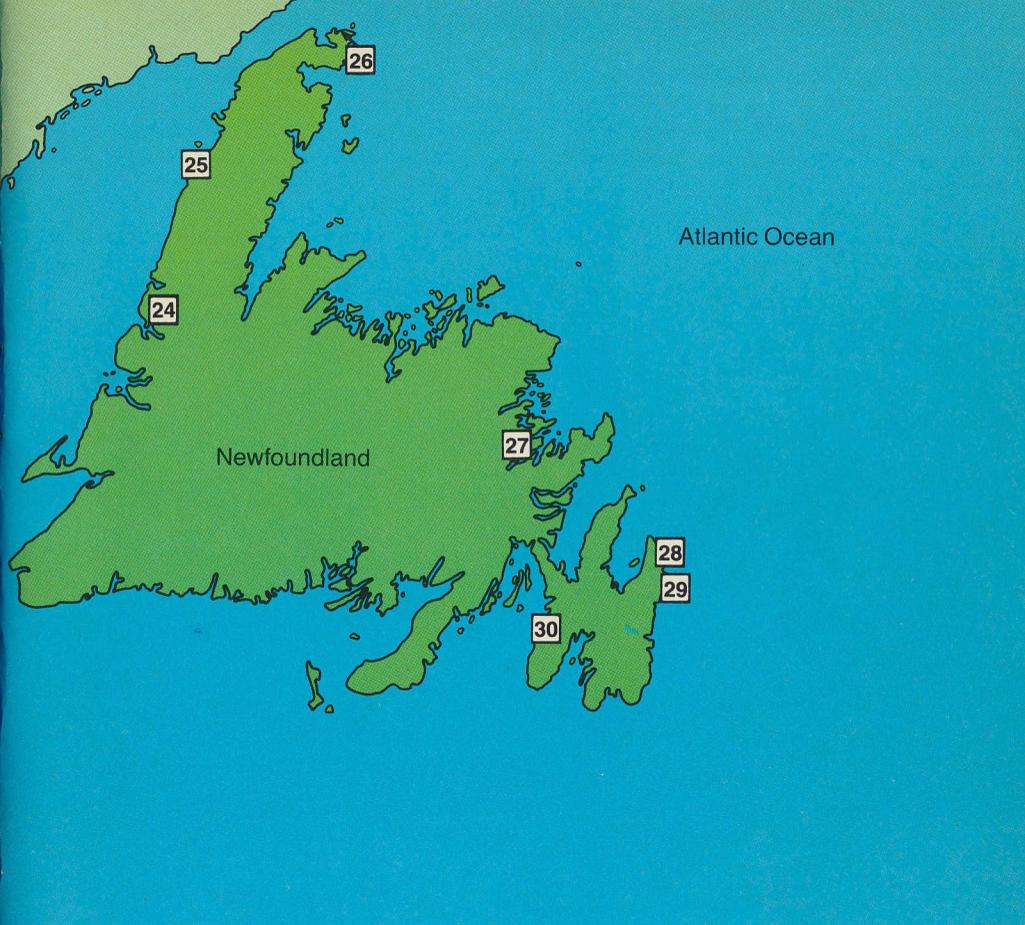
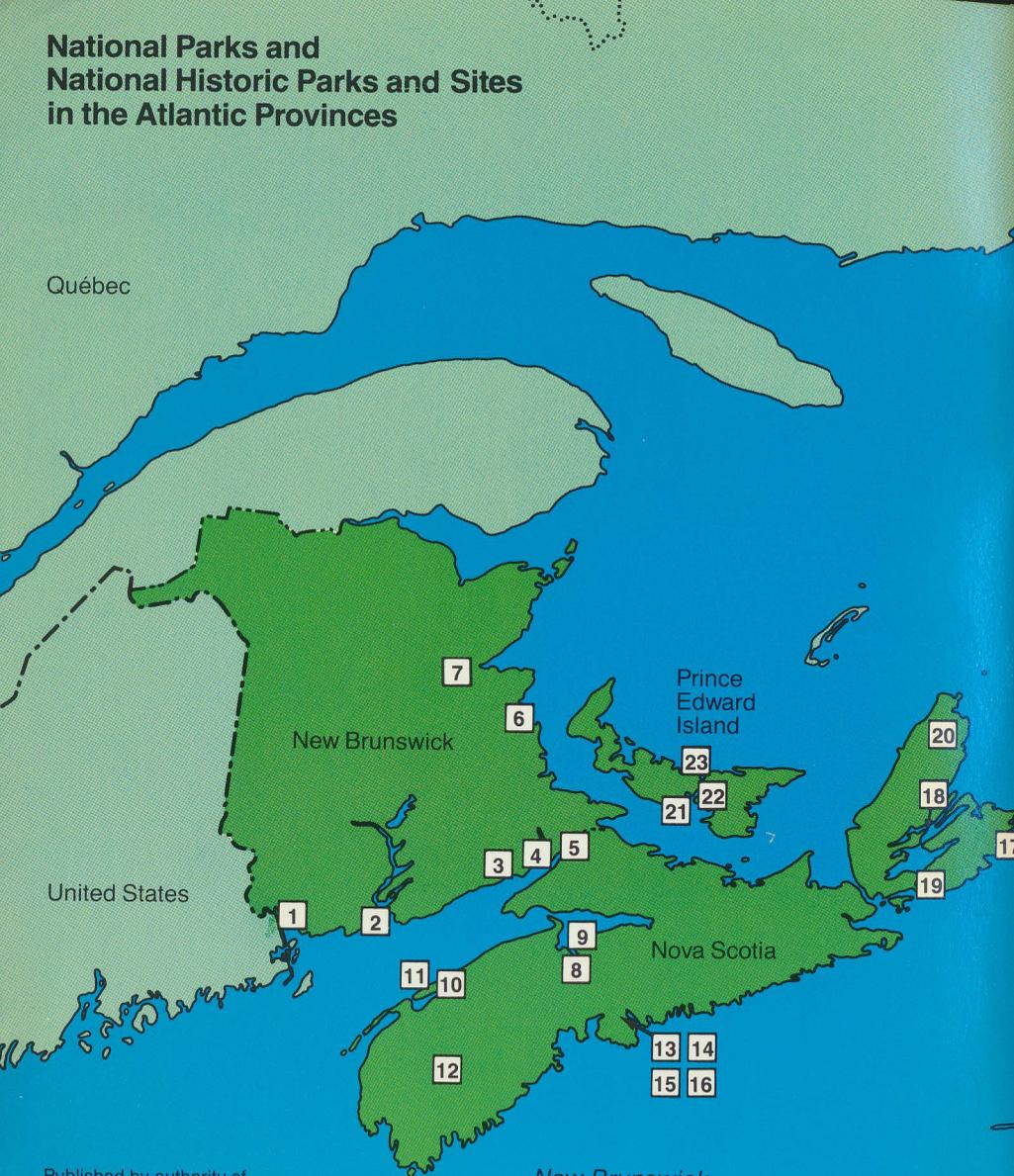
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Atlantic

**National Parks and
National Historic Parks
in the Atlantic
Provinces**



National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites in the Atlantic Provinces



Published by authority of the Minister of the Environment
 Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1981
 QS-7055-000-EE-A2
 R62-101/1981 E
 ISBN 0-662-11662-3

Canada

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

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Introduction

Welcome to the national parks and historic parks and sites of Canada's Atlantic Region – a remarkably beautiful and historically rich area of our country.

This guide describes briefly each of Atlantic Canada's seven national parks, 22 historic parks and sites, and the St. Peters Canal. These special places are operated by Parks Canada on behalf of the Government of Canada for the education, benefit, and enjoyment of Canadians.

Canada's national parks preserve outstanding areas of the Canadian landscape. Each park contains unique or classic examples of distinctive scenery, flora, and fauna that are the natural heritage of Canadians.

Canada's historic parks and sites commemorate people, places, and events of major significance in our historical development.

The Parliament of Canada has set aside these exceptional places for preservation as examples of the vast beauty of our land and the great achievements of its founders.

Enjoy the fresh air and take as many photographs as you wish, but please leave the flowers and rocks for others to appreciate. These national parks and historic sites are the natural and human heritage of future generations as well.

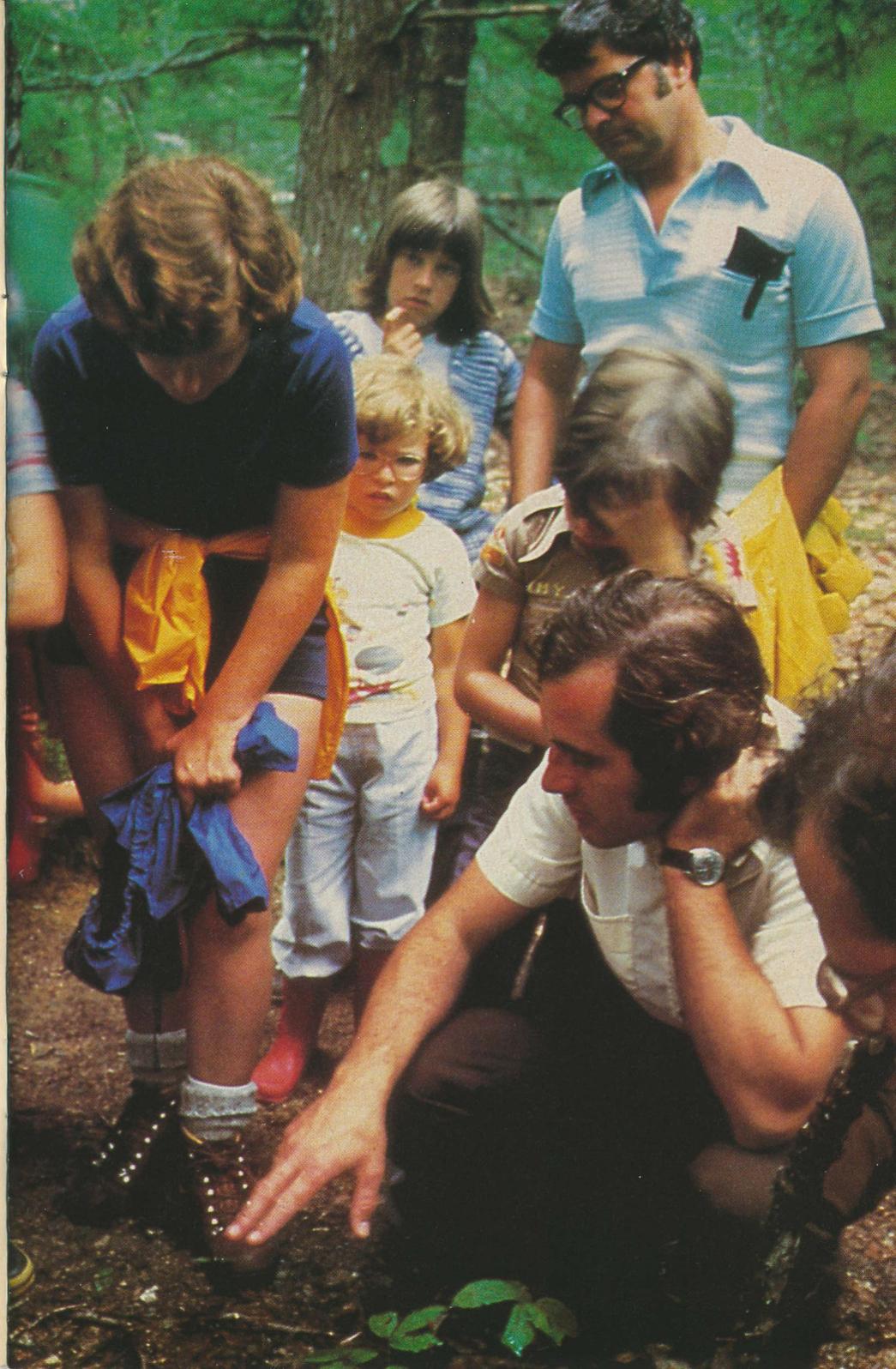
Seasons and hours of operation may vary from year to year. More detailed information on any of the parks or sites described in this guide may be obtained by writing to Parks Canada's Atlantic Region office:

Parks Canada
Historic Properties
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9

Telephone: (902) 426-3457

or to each park or site. Addresses and telephone numbers are listed at the back of this guide.

The interpretive programme of Kejimikujik National Park helps visitors discover the natural values of our parks





Fundy National Park

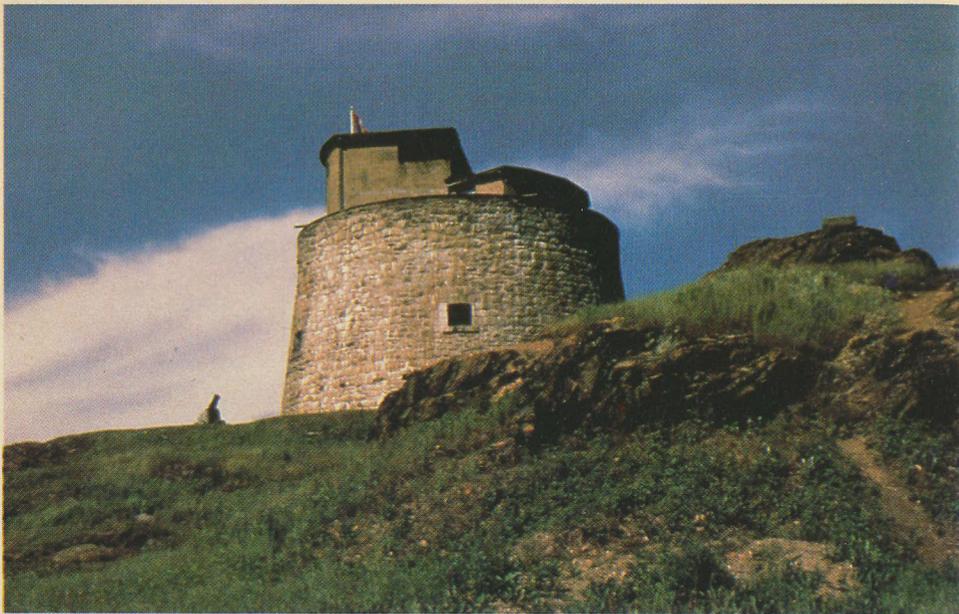
80 km south of Moncton, New Brunswick

Fundy National Park features some of the highest tides in the world, a rugged coastal landscape, and unlimited hiking opportunities.

The Bay of Fundy's tides rise and fall twice a day and reach a maximum height of 16 metres. A stroll along the tidal flats at Alma, Point Wolfe, or Herring Cove during low tide reveals barnacles, sea anemones, and periwinkles hiding under rocks. Motor boats are not allowed in the park but rowboats and canoes can be rented at Bennett Lake.

Visitors can explore Fundy by hiking along more than 80 km of trails that criss-cross the park. An arts and crafts school offers a variety of courses for all ages, including basket-weaving and glass-painting for children and copper jewellery-making and wood crafts for adults.

And there is much, much more. Fundy's sports facilities include a heated salt-water swimming pool, a nine-hole golf



The Carleton Martello Tower typifies the coastal defence system of small circular forts designed by British military engineers

course, tennis courts, and a lawn-bowling green.

Five campgrounds provide a range of facilities to accommodate tents and recreational vehicles. A number of motels and chalets are operated in the park, and the village of Alma offers a full range of services, including hotels, restaurants, stores, and gas stations.

Fundy National Park is open year-round.

St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site

*St. Andrews, New Brunswick
99 km west of Saint John*

When war broke out between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, the people of St. Andrews feared an American attack on their isolated town. Batteries were constructed at the east and west points of the community to guard against seaward attack, and later a third was built above the town at Joe's Point to cover the strategically important inland approaches. When licensed privateers from southern states ranged the coastline, the citizens built a blockhouse behind each of the twelve coastal bat-

teries in New Brunswick, including the three of St. Andrews. The West Point Blockhouse is the only surviving example of these fortifications. It was declared a national historic site in the early 1960s.

Today, after historical research and careful restoration, the two-storey wooden building looks much as it did in the early 19th century.

Guides and interpretive displays explain the role of the blockhouse in the War of 1812–1814 and its importance in Canada's history.

The park grounds are open year-round. The blockhouse is open from June to mid-September.

Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site
Saint John, New Brunswick

The British built the Carleton Martello Tower during the War of 1812 to guard against an American attack on New Brunswick's commercial and military centre.

Overlooking the western end of Saint John Harbour, the tower offers an outstanding view of the city and the sea.

Except for a rooftop addition that served as the harbour's fire control centre in World War II, the exterior of the nine-metre tower looks much as it did when it guarded Saint John more than 165 years ago. Inside, historic relics from the early 1800s are displayed on the main or barrack floor, and the upper floor houses objects that recount the tower's history. A cadet, dressed in the period costume of the 104th Regiment of Foot, greets visitors to this historic site.

The park grounds are open year-round. The tower is open from mid-May to mid-October.

Survival of the Acadians National Historic Site

*St. Joseph, New Brunswick
24 km southeast of Moncton*

This thematic exhibit portrays Acadian history and culture from early Acadia through the 19th and 20th centuries. The exhibits, craft displays, publications, and audio-visual presentation make this a good orientation point for visitors interested in the Acadian culture of the Maritimes.

On the grounds of the Memramcook Institute for Continuing Education, the exhibit is located in the Monument Lefebvre, one of the original buildings in the College of St. Joseph, the first Acadian College in Canada.

Survival of the Acadians National Historic Site is open from mid-June to mid-October.



Lewis Parker's painting of Acadian dyke building at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia

Fort Beauséjour
National Historic Park
Aulac, New Brunswick
40 km south of Moncton

The French built Fort Beauséjour in 1751 hoping that the fort would serve to defend their territories near the Bay of Fundy during the French and British struggle for Acadia.

The British succeeded in capturing the fort in June 1755 and renamed it Fort Cumberland. The fort was finally abandoned by the military in 1833.

By the turn of the 20th century most of the buildings had decayed, leaving only the pentagon-shaped outline formed by the earthworks, sections of walls, and one of the casemates.

In recent years, extensive archaeology has unearthed the remains of many of the fort's original features. The system of entrenchments raised by the British is located north of the fort. A modern interpretive display portrays Fort Beauséjour's turbulent history.

The park grounds are open year-round. The buildings are open from mid-May to mid-October.

Kouchibouguac National Park
55 km north of Moncton, New Brunswick

Kouchibouguac National Park features fine sand beaches and dunes stretching 25 km along Northumberland Strait and an inviting abundance of rivers and lagoons.

Visitors can enjoy supervised swimming at Kellys Beach, fish for trout or bass, try their luck at clam digging, or hike the trails along the rivers and through the forests.

Roadside picnic sites are established at scenic points. In the winter, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are popular in Kouchibouguac.

The main campground at Kouchibouguac Sud accepts both tents and recreational vehicles and is equipped with washroom buildings, a play area, and a kitchen shelter. Primitive campgrounds are available to backpackers and canoe-



Seals frequent the shores of Northumberland Strait in Kouchibouguac National Park



Beaches of the Northumberland Strait provide safe and warm Atlantic swimming in Kouchibouguac National Park

campers. Youth organizations may reserve the Fontaine group-tenting area, which can accommodate 150 persons.

An active interpretive programme helps visitors understand and enjoy the park's features.

Kouchibouguac National Park is open year-round.

Beaubears Island National Historic Park

*On the Miramichi River
80 km south of Bathurst, New Brunswick*

This new national historic park is in the early stages of development. It is intended to offer visitors picnicking facilities and a trails system that will introduce them to the island's natural beauty.

A multi-species forest including 65-m giant white pines covers the island and is habitat for many bird species and visiting grounds for mammals from the mainland.

Beaubears Island represents many highlights of New Brunswick's rich history, and is testimony to the province's Indian, Acadian, and British eras.

Beaubears Island National Historic Park is open year-round and is accessible by private boat only.

Fort Edward National Historic Site

*Windsor, Nova Scotia
76 km west of Halifax*

Fort Edward, built by the British in 1750 and named for Governor Edward Cornwallis, represented Britain's efforts to extend its influence in the colony.

Situated on a hill overlooking the Avon and Windsor rivers, the fort safeguarded the British overland communication route with the Bay of Fundy and established a strong British presence in the Piziquid area, one of the major Acadian settlements.

Between 1755 and 1762, Fort Edward served as the centre for the deportation of about 1,000 Acadians who refused to pledge allegiance to the British Crown.

Originally the fort consisted of a blockhouse, barracks, officers' quarters, and storehouses. The blockhouse, the oldest surviving example of this type of defensive structure in Canada, and the outlines of a ditch are all that remain of the original fort.

The fort's history is described in an interpretive display.

The park grounds are open year-round. The blockhouse is open from mid-June to Labour Day.

Grand Pré National Historic Park

100 km northwest of Halifax, Nova Scotia

The Acadians of Grand Pré came to the Minas Basin of Nova Scotia from Port Royal in the 1670s in search of arable land. Their reclamation of hundreds of hectares of rich marine alluvium from the Minas Basin served to make Grand Pré the largest settlement in Acadia. The village was completely destroyed by British troops in 1704.

In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht ceded Acadia to the British, and those Acadians who decided to remain were required to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. In the 1740s war between France and Britain broke out again, and in 1747 a surprise French attack captured Grand Pré. In 1755 the British decided to expel

those Acadians who continued to refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

About 2,000 Acadians were then deported from Grand Pré. Families were separated and dispersed to other British territories. Many eventually returned, however, and their descendants live in parts of what was once Acadia.

Today the village preserves the memory of the Acadians. A stone church of French design stands as a memorial to the Acadian culture and houses a number of historical displays. A bronze statue of the fictional heroine of Longfellow's poem "Evangeline" portrays the tragedy of deportation.

The park grounds are open year-round. The buildings are open from mid-May to mid-October.

The bronze statue of Evangeline at Grand Pré was cast by Canadian sculptor Philippe Hébert and his son, descendants of the first families to settle Port Royal



Fort Anne National Historic Park

*Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
201 km west of Halifax*

Fort Anne was built by the French between 1702 and 1708 to protect the settlement of Port Royal a few kilometres to the west. It also served as the first seat of European government in Nova Scotia after 1713.

Situated at the confluence of the Allain and Annapolis rivers, Fort Anne was designed primarily to guard the town against naval attack. Its batteries were concentrated on the rivers, leaving the landward approach vulnerable to assault.

Although the earthwork defences have survived, the only original buildings are the powder magazine in the southwest bastion and the storehouse in the northwest bastion. The museum, a reconstruction of the officers' quarters built in 1797, contains exhibits of maps, ships, Indian culture, and the natural history of the area.

Fort Anne is one of Canada's most picturesque historic parks. It offers a sweeping view of the beautiful Annapolis Basin from the centre of Annapolis Royal.

Fort Anne National Historic Park is open year-round.

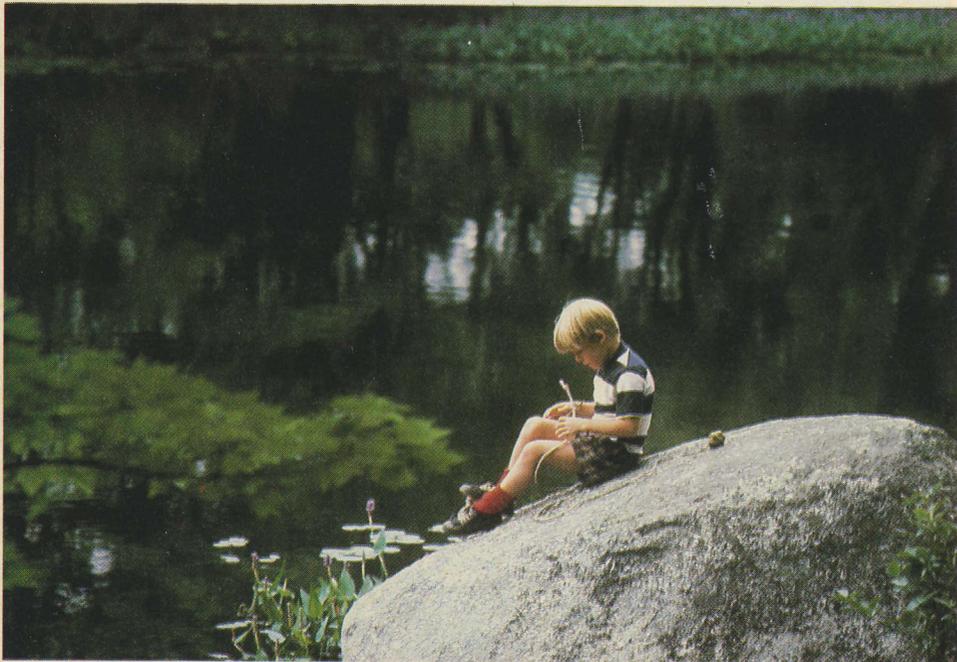
Port Royal National Historic Park

*Port Royal, Nova Scotia
210 km west of Halifax*

In 1604 a group of colonists led by Sieur de Monts and accompanied by explorer Samuel de Champlain set out from France to develop the lucrative fur trade in the New World. In 1605 de Monts fashioned the settlement of Port Royal, one of the first European settlements in North America.

Two years later, when de Monts's trading monopoly was cancelled, the entire community returned to France. In 1610 Baron de Poutrincourt brought over a group of settlers who re-occupied the colony. Three years later a band of Virginia raiders plundered Port Royal and burned down the buildings.

The waterways of Kejimikujik National Park are special places for solitude and reflection



The Port Royal Habitation was reconstructed in 1938–1939 using local materials and based on descriptions and drawings by Champlain and Lescarbot and an archaeological survey of the original foundations. The exterior of the habitation, with its steeply inclined roofs, tall stone chimneys, a few small windows, and restricted access, resembles a fort. Inside, the atmosphere of 17th-century Port Royal is re-created in the sparsely furnished quarters of an early French settlement.

The park grounds are open year-round. The buildings are open from mid-May to mid-October.

Kejimikujik National Park

*Maitland Bridge, Nova Scotia
150 km southwest of Halifax*

Kejimikujik National Park is a gently rolling landscape with numerous lakes and smoothly flowing rivers. It is designed to offer visitors a wilderness experience. Canoe routes and hiking trails with backcountry campsites encourage visitors to explore the park's solitudes. Registration at the Visitor Reception Centre is required for backcountry travel.

The main campground, Jeremys Bay, which can accommodate tents and recreational vehicles, is filled on a first-come, first-served basis only. The Jim Charles Point group tenting area is available by advance registration for organized youth groups of up to 100 persons.

Merrymakedge Day Use Area offers a supervised swimming beach with a change house, picnic areas, kitchen shelters, and a canteen.

Kejimikujik has something for everyone: evening theatre programmes, river tours, guided nature walks, and canoe and bicycle rentals. For those who enjoy winter sports activities the park provides a winter campground, winterized day-use and overnight shelters, and cross-country skiing and snowshoeing trails.

Information on the park's interpretive programme is available at the Visitor Reception Centre.

Kejimikujik National Park is open year-round.

Halifax Waterfront Buildings National Historic Site

*Historic Properties
Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia*

The texture of the early 19th-century Halifax waterfront has been re-created through a unique effort by Parks Canada, the City of Halifax, and private industry. A group of historically and architecturally valuable buildings has been restored and returned to use as shops, restaurants, boutiques, and office complexes. The summer berthing place of the schooner *Bluenose II*, Historic Properties also houses Parks Canada's regional office, and information centres for Parks Canada, the Province of Nova Scotia, and the City of Halifax.

Halifax Citadel National Historic Park

Halifax, Nova Scotia

The massive defences of the Halifax Citadel offer one of the best surviving examples of 19th-century fortifications in Canada. From the founding of Halifax in 1749 as a British army base for the North Atlantic, Citadel Hill provided an ideal location for defences. The present fort, initiated in 1828 and completed in 1856, is the fourth and most extensive structure to be erected on this site. During World War I the citadel served as a detention camp for prisoners of war. In World War II it served as a signal post and a command centre for the anti-aircraft defences of Halifax.



York Redoubt National Historic Site
6 km from downtown Halifax, Nova Scotia

York Redoubt first served as a defensive post when Maj. Gen. James Ogilvie, Commander of the British forces in Nova Scotia, established a two-gun battery here in 1793. The battery was enlarged to eight guns in 1796 by Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. Two years later a martello tower was built, its walls measuring nine metres high and one metre thick.

Between the 1860s and the end of the 19th century, York Redoubt's fortifications were expanded and strengthened. During this period the City of Halifax grew to become one of the most important and most heavily guarded naval bases in the British Empire.

York Redoubt served as a training ground for Canadian troops during World War I, and as the site of the Fortress Plotting Room and Fire Command Post for Halifax defences during World War II.

There are historical displays in the Fire Command Post and Fortress Plotting Room, both built during World War II.

The park grounds are open year-round. The buildings are open from mid-June to Labour Day.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

35 km southeast of Sydney, Nova Scotia

The Fortress of Louisbourg contains the ruins and partial reconstruction of what was once the largest French fortress and naval base in North America and a major focus for trade and the cod fishery.

Construction of the fortified town began in 1719 and continued until its capture by New England and British forces in 1745. Returned to the French in 1748 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the fortress was re-captured by the British army under the command of Brig. Gen. James Wolfe and Maj. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst in 1758 and systematically demolished in 1760 to prevent a French return.

Halifax Citadel overlooks the city and harbour

Today the tower stands largely enclosed by the forest amid the quiet surroundings of Point Pleasant Park. The first and second storeys and the terreplein (the roof level where the guns are mounted) are open to the public. Exhibits portray the tower's history, architectural features, and its importance as a defensive structure.

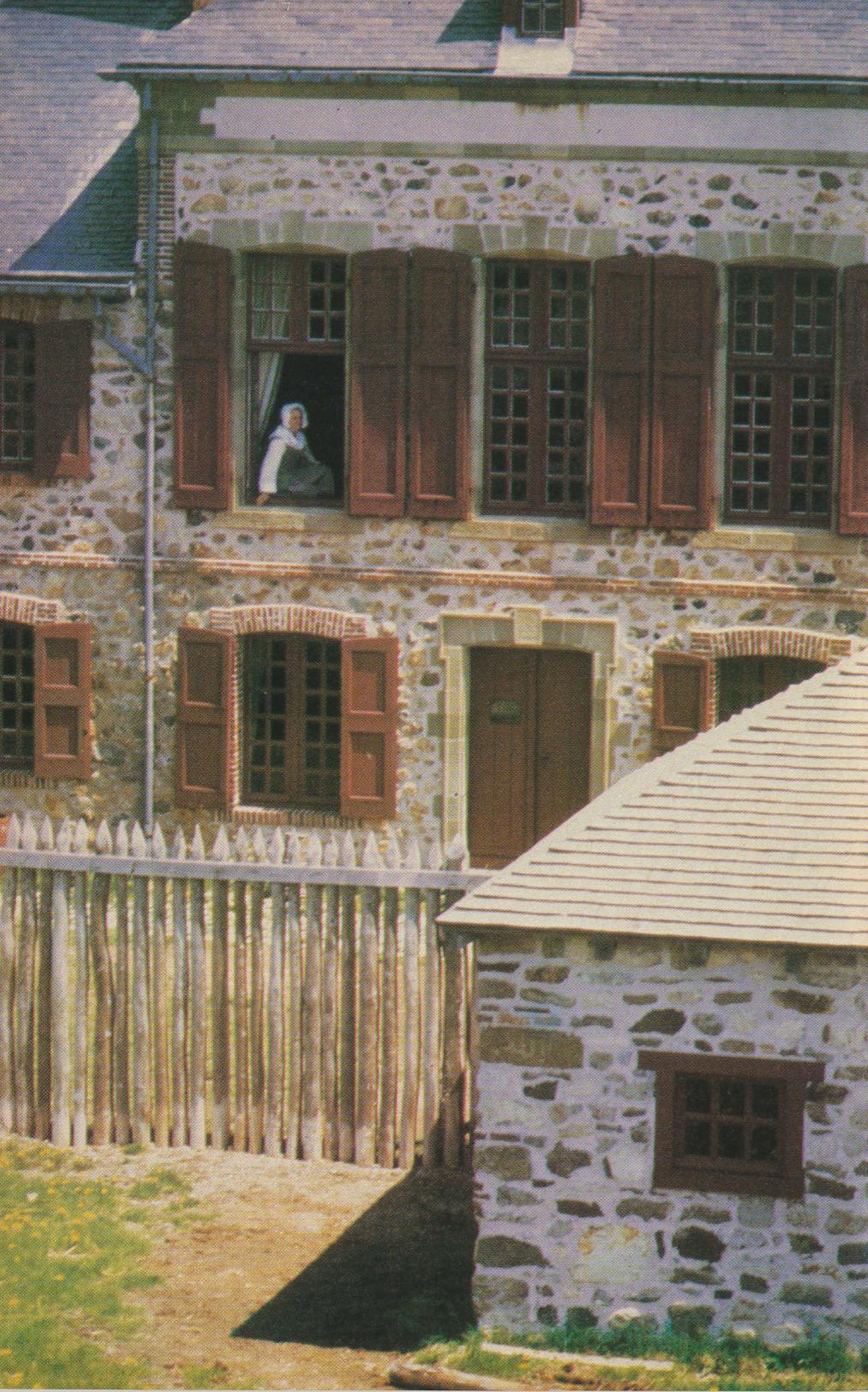
The park grounds are open year-round. The tower is open from mid-June to Labour Day.

Prince of Wales Martello Tower National Historic Site
Halifax, Nova Scotia

The Prince of Wales Martello Tower, built in 1796–1797 to protect British batteries from French attack, was the first tower of its kind in North America. Authorized by Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and named in honour of his brother the Prince of Wales, it was the prototype of a new system of coastal defences then being designed by British military engineers in response to the threat of a Napoleonic attack.

Although none of its defences were ever tested by enemy attack, the citadel safeguarded British North America for more than a century. The Halifax Citadel houses the army museum and offers a superb 50-minute sight and sound theatre presentation on the defences of Halifax, along with new exhibits opening from year to year. A major restoration project has begun at the citadel and will continue for several years.

Halifax Citadel National Historic Park is open year-round.



Visitors are encouraged to explore the ruins of the town and fortress, which enclose an area of approximately 30 hectares. One-fifth of the original town and its fortifications has been rebuilt as it was before the siege of 1745. Reconstructed buildings include the fortress gates and Dauphin demi-bastion, the king's bastion and barracks, guardhouses, and more than thirty homes, storehouses, inns, and cabarets. Several buildings contain exhibits that illustrate facets of life in the 18th-century fortress, and guides in period costume interpret the historic park as it was in summer 1744.

At L'Hôtel de la Marine and L'Épée Royale food is prepared and served according to 18th-century practices. Freshly baked bread is available daily at the garrison bakery, and baked goods and beverages are served in a period café.

Tours in French and English are conducted regularly, and seven information kiosks are located throughout the park. Buses operate frequently from the Visitor Centre to the reconstructed area.

Louisbourg's 60-km²-natural park of Atlantic coastline, salt marshes, marshy plains, and sand beach provides rich habitat for numerous waterfowl and mammals, and another perspective for visitors.

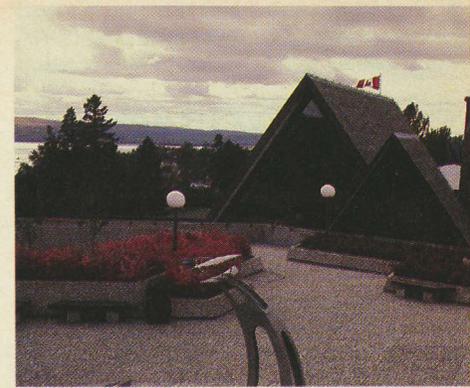
Overnight accommodation is available in the town of Louisbourg and in Sydney, 35 km from the park.

The Fortress of Louisbourg is open from June 1 to September 30. Although the park is not fully operational during May or October, tours are offered daily. There is a charge for admission to Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park.

Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park

*Baddeck, Nova Scotia
75 km west of Sydney*

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor, teacher, humanitarian, and researcher, is most famous as the inventor of the telephone. Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1847, but emigrated to Canada with his family and settled in Brantford, Ontario. In 1871 Bell left to



Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park contains exhibits, films and models of the inventor's work

teach in Boston and eventually became an American citizen. While visiting Baddeck, Nova Scotia with his family in 1885, however, Bell was so captivated with the beauty of Cape Breton Island that he built a summer estate here that he called *Beinn Bhreagh*, Scottish Gaelic for "beautiful mountain." He died here in 1922 at the age of 75.

One of Bell's greatest achievements was helping the deaf to overcome their barrier of silence. He taught voice therapy to deaf children, founded a school in Boston to train teachers for the deaf, and was appointed Professor of Vocal Physiology at the University of Boston in 1873.

Some of the items on display in the Bell complex are models of early telephones, kites, aeronautical equipment, and a vacuum jacket, the forerunner of the iron lung. The building has been expanded and now consists of three major exhibit areas including Experimenters Hall, which houses a 100-seat theatre where films are shown continuously, and Hydrofoil Hall, which contains the remains of the Bell-Baldwin HD-4 hydrofoil craft and a full-scale reproduction.

Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park is open year-round. Tour guides are provided from May 15 to October 15.

A costumed guide creates a vision of 1744 at the Fortress of Louisbourg

St. Peters Canal

*50 km northeast of Port Hawkesbury,
Nova Scotia*

Commanding the isthmus separating St. Peters Bay and Bras d'Or Lake, St. Peters had always been considered an ideal site for fortifications, and has been a centre of Cape Breton's fishing industry since Nicolas Denys established the first European settlement in 1653. Denys and his French successors erected small forts, and evidence of Fort Dorchester, erected by the British on the east side of St. Peters in 1793–1794, can still be found.

Construction of the canal along traces of a French portage across the narrow isthmus began in 1854. It was finally completed in 1869, and enlarged in 1876–1880 and again in 1912–1918. St. Peters Canal is now about 805 m long.

The navigation season is from mid-May to mid-October.



Pleasure-boaters retrace the route of fishermen along the historic St. Peters Canal

Cape Breton Highlands National Park

Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia

Cape Breton Highlands National Park stretches across the northern part of Cape Breton Island. The historic Cabot Trail, now a modern 303 km paved highway running along three sides of the park between Ingonish and Cheticamp, offers visitors spectacular vistas of the park's environment.

One of the best ways to discover Cape Breton is on foot. Its hiking trails system is diverse, providing access to the park's remote interior as well as offering visitors the opportunity to explore its rugged, picturesque coastline. After a hike, visitors can enjoy a refreshing salt-water swim at one of the natural sand beaches. The Highlands Golf Links, one of the best 18-hole championship courses in eastern Canada, has made golf a popular sport in the park.

Roadside picnic areas are provided, and a variety of self-guiding trails as well as daily interpretive events encourage summer visitors to learn more about the park's features.



The accommodation facilities vary from motels and cabins located within the park and surrounding communities to well-developed serviced campgrounds along the Cabot Trail and primitive campsites situated on the shores of secluded lakes in the interior.

The information offices at Ingonish and Cheticamp provide visitor information and orientation.

Cape Breton Highlands National Park is open year-round.

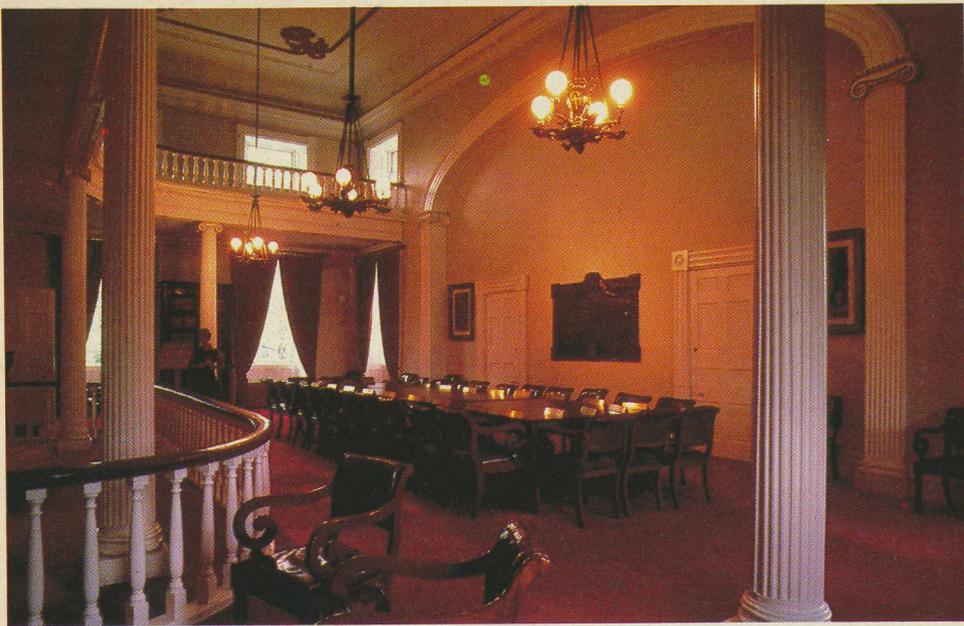
Fort Amherst National Historic Park

*16 km east of Charlottetown, Prince
Edward Island*

Port LaJoye, the first French capital of Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island), and Fort Amherst, built by the British after they won control of the island in 1758, are the highlights of Fort Amherst National Historic Park.

In 1720 about 300 French settlers sailed into what is now Charlottetown Har-

The 303-km Cabot Trail offers spectacular views of the meeting of the sea with the mountains of Cape Breton Highlands National Park



The Fathers of Confederation met in the Confederation Chamber of Province House in 1864

Province House National Historic Site
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

The birthplace of Confederation and the seat of Prince Edward Island's provincial legislature since 1847, Province House stands as an important historic landmark in Charlottetown.

The three-storey sandstone building was constructed by island craftsmen between 1843 and 1847. In 1864, eight delegates from the Province of Canada met in Province House's Confederation Chamber with representatives from the three maritime colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island to discuss proposals for the union of all the colonies of British North America.

Although the interior has undergone extensive renovation, the Confederation Chamber has been preserved much as it was in 1864, complete with the original table and chairs used by the Fathers of Confederation. The history of Province House is related by guides and portrayed by displays on the main floor. Restoration work may restrict access to some sections of the building.

Province House National Historic Site is open year-round.

bour. At a site on the southwestern shore the fishing and farming community of Port LaJoye was founded. It was the first permanent settlement on the island, and life for its settlers was difficult. They suffered crop failures, famine, and continual conflicts with the British and the New Englanders.

In 1758 the French regime surrendered Port LaJoye to the British. Fort Amherst was built, but it quickly fell to ruin after 1763 when peace returned and the British War Office authorities decided to centralize maritime defence in Halifax.

Only the earthworks of Fort Amherst remain. The park's displays give an appreciation of the fort's chaotic history, however, and the grounds provide a picturesque view of the countryside and Charlottetown Harbour.

The park grounds are open year-round. The Visitor Centre is open from mid-May to mid-October.

Prince Edward Island National Park
25 km north of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island National Park stretches along a 40-km strip of the northern coast of the island and includes some of the finest salt-water beaches in Canada.

Tennis buffs will find courts at Dalvay, Brackley, and Cavendish. Golfers can try the driving range at Dalvay and the famous "Green Gables" 18-hole golf course at Cavendish. There are also a number of picnic sites and playgrounds in the park and a lawn-bowling green at Dalvay. Cross-country ski trails and snowshoe trails are located in the eastern section of the park near Long Pond.

During the summer months the park offers a variety of interpretive programmes: guided walks, sand-castle building contests, and evening amphitheatre programmes. Boats can be chartered from local fishermen for deep-sea fishing or cruising.

There are three fully serviced campgrounds in the park. Organized groups can reserve the Brackley group campground through the park superintendent.

Commercial accommodation is available in the park at the Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel, and other hotel and motel accommodations are located nearby.

Prince Edward Island National Park is open year-round.

Gros Morne National Park
90 km northeast of Corner Brook, Newfoundland

Gros Morne National Park is a scenic blend of mountains, lakes, fjords, and bays on the Gulf of St. Lawrence that provides an ideal holiday retreat for the outdoor enthusiast.

There are many well-marked hiking trails. The James Callaghan Trail, which leads to the summit of Gros Morne mountain, offers a demanding but satisfying experience. The final climb up rough shale and rock is rewarded with a magnificent view of the park and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The round trip requires about seven hours.

Visitors can charter a local fishing boat to see the rugged coastline of Bonne Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and try their luck at jigging for the famous Newfoundland cod, or take a commercial boat tour of Western Brook Pond to view the spectacular fjords.

Exploring the beaches of Prince Edward Island National Park



Spectacular fjords carved in the coastal mountains by glaciers are part of the beauty of Gros Morne National Park



Gros Morne also offers fine sand beaches at Shallow Bay and Western Brook for those who enjoy a cool refreshing swim in 10°–15°C salt water.

There is a fully serviced campground at Berry Hill and other designated camping areas elsewhere in the park.

Gros Morne National Park is open year-round.

Port au Choix National Historic Park
*250 km north of Corner Brook,
Newfoundland*

The small Newfoundland fishing village of Port au Choix is the site of a burial ground of the Maritime Archaic Indians, who inhabited the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts more than 5,000 years ago.

In 1962 three Maritime Archaic Indian cemeteries containing the remains of 100 individuals and many artifacts were discovered at Port au Choix. Many of the

graves concealed hunting weapons such as harpoons, lances, stone-tipped darts, and snares, all of which indicate a technology based on the exploitation of local resources.

Artifacts are on display in the Visitor Interpretation Centre.

Port au Choix National Historic Park is open from mid-June to Labour Day.

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park

*400 km north of Corner Brook,
Newfoundland*

A grassy plain of turf at the northernmost tip of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula is the site of the oldest known European settlement in the New World. Beneath a number of grass-covered mounds at L'Anse aux Meadows, archaeologists have discovered the only authenticated remains of a Viking period Norse settlement in Canada or the United States.

Digging has uncovered the remains of six sod houses, a smithy, a sauna, and cooking pits. The design and features of the excavated houses and the items found within, such as a soapstone spindle whorl, a bronze pin, and a stone lamp, attest to the settlement's Norse origins.

Radio-carbon dating of bone, charcoal, and turf indicates that a Norse settlement was established here around the year 1000.

The lifestyle of these early settlers is depicted in three reproduction sod houses constructed near their original location. Reproductions of collected artifacts are exhibited in the Interpretation Centre.

Picnicking and camping facilities are located at Pistolet Bay, and commercial accommodation is available at St. Anthony, 48 km from the park.

L'Anse aux Meadows was declared a Unesco World Heritage Site in 1978.

The park grounds are open year-round. The Visitor Reception Centre is open from mid-May to mid-October.

Terra Nova National Park *78 km south of Gander, Newfoundland*

Terra Nova National Park is Canada's most easterly park. Situated on Bonavista Bay, it offers a wide range of land and marine habitat in its 400 km².

One of the best ways to explore the park is on board a tour boat, which operates during the summer months. This excursion presents a rare opportunity to experience close encounters with the giant "great" whales that congregate in mid-summer. Leviathans of another kind are the icebergs that remain in these waters well into summer. A comprehensive system of nature and hiking trails provides access to the park's coastline and natural interior treasures.

Visitors can enjoy Terra Nova's waters at the supervised swimming area at Sandy Pond or canoe on the freshwater streams and ponds or sheltered salt-water inlets. Canoes and bicycles can be rented during the summer. The park also offers excellent fishing with both freshwater and marine species in abundance.

Boating and sailing are popular in the protected waters, and local communities provide marina and fuelling facilities. Sheltered coves and coastal caves offer excellent scuba-diving opportunities in the crystal-clear Atlantic Ocean.

Although the park is open year-round, the grocery store, restaurant, laundromat, and housekeeping cabins operate during the summer only. Cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are increasing in popularity.

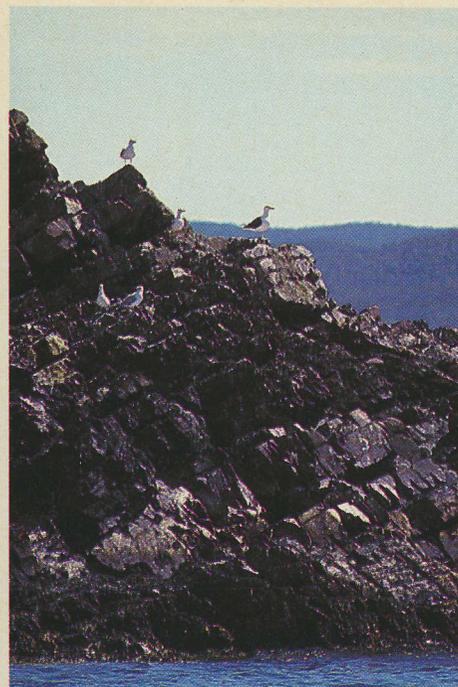
The Information Centre provides visitors with an introduction to Terra Nova and features regular interpretive programmes.

Terra Nova National Park is open year-round.

Castle Hill National Historic Park *120 km southwest of St. John's, Newfoundland*

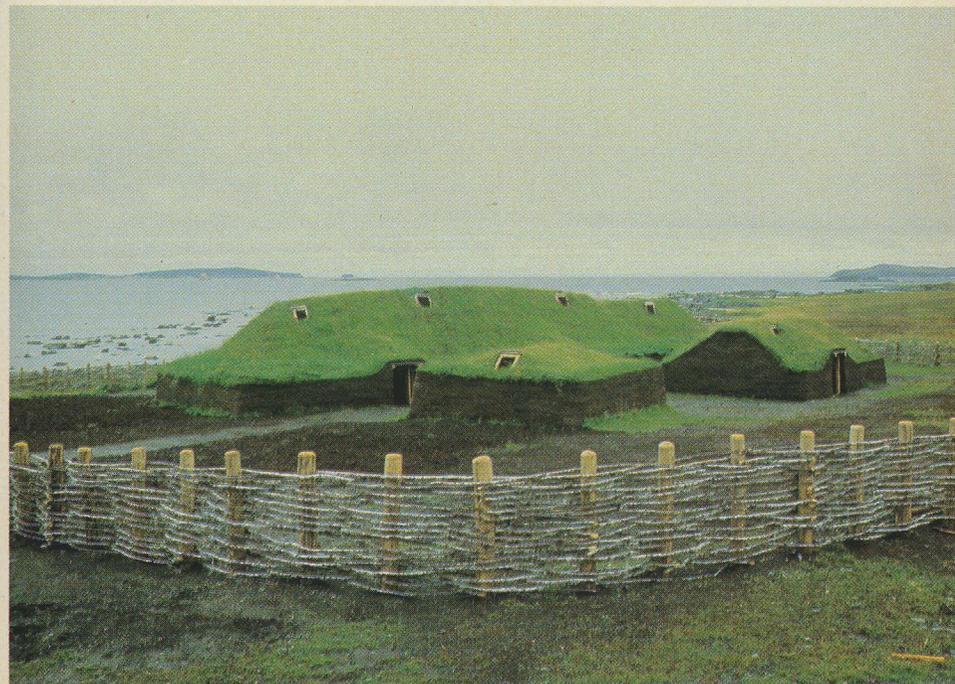
In the mid-1600s the French court, looking for a major base for its Newfoundland fishing fleets, selected a small fishing village named Plaisance. It had an excellent harbour, a broad beach for drying cod, and a convenient supply of freshwater.

The site was also flanked by a prominent hill, which later served as the



Gulls, Terra Nova National Park

Vikings built sod houses like these almost 1,000 years ago



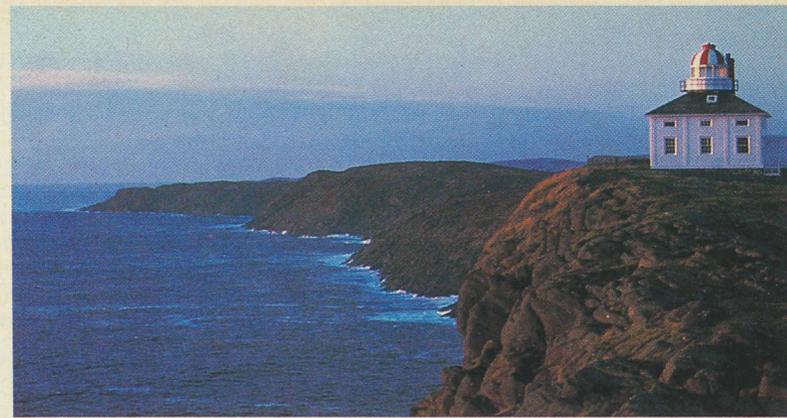
location of the town's defences. Fort Royal, the main defence, had massive rubble-filled walls mounted with a wooden gun platform.

When Plaisance was ceded to the British under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the town was renamed Placentia and the hill on which Fort Royal stood became Castle Hill.

Castle Hill's strategic value can be appreciated best by walking among the ruins and observing its commanding position overlooking the town, Placentia Bay, and the countryside. Picnicking facilities and walking trails connect the various fortifications in the park. Fort Royal's interior includes the remains of a guard room, powder magazine, early hearths, and a blockhouse.

The Interpretation Centre exhibits re-count Placentia's history since the arrival of the first fishermen.

Castle Hill National Historic Park is open year-round.



Cape Spear Lighthouse sits at the eastern tip of North America

Signal Hill National Historic Park
St. John's, Newfoundland

Guarding the entrance to the city and the harbour of St. John's, Signal Hill was the site of the final battle of the Seven Years War in North America, fought on September 18, 1762.

Europeans began to frequent St. John's harbour in the early 1500s and used the hill as a natural lookout and later as a signal station. The guns of the Queen's Battery of 1796 overlook the harbour channel, and the remains of a British barracks, powder magazine, platforms, and parapet are nearby.

In 1901 Guglielmo Marconi chose Signal Hill for the first trans-Atlantic transmission of signals by wireless telegraph. A monument recognizing Marconi's achievement stands on the hill. Cabot Tower, built between 1898 and 1900 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's voyage to the New World, served as a visual signal station until 1958.

Displays and audio-visual presentations in the Visitor Interpretation Centre describe the communications history of Signal Hill.

Signal Hill National Historic Park is open year-round.

Nicknamed "Fort Impregnable" in the 19th century, Signal Hill was built on a natural lookout at the ocean approach to St. John's Harbour

Cape Spear National Historic Park
16 km south of St. John's, Newfoundland

Perched at the easternmost point of North America, Cape Spear is one of the oldest surviving lighthouses in Canada. More than 65 m above sea level, it served as a navigation beacon for mariners from 1836 to 1955.

During World War II, a coastal battery was constructed at Cape Spear to guard allied shipping against the threat of German submarines.

Today a modern concrete tower has replaced the old lighthouse, but the lighting apparatus, transferred to the new tower in 1955, is still in use.

The original lighthouse has been restored to the 1839–1840 period, and researchers are identifying appropriate artifacts to furnish the residence.

Cape Spear National Historic Park is open year-round. Guides are available from mid-May to mid-October.

National Park User Guidelines

Season	The national parks are open year-round. Most visitor services and facilities operate on a reduced scale from October to May. Historic parks and sites have varying seasons; please check before you travel.
Pets	Pets must be kept on a leash at all times in the park.
Fishing	You'll need a fishing permit to fish in park waters. The permit is valid in any national park. Permits can be bought at the information centre, administration office, campground, or warden's office in the park. A provincial fishing permit is required for fishing in waters outside most national parks.
Wildlife	Approaching or feeding wild animals is dangerous and illegal. Although they may appear to be tame, they can inflict serious injury. It is unlawful to entice, touch, or feed wildlife in a national park.
No hunting	Hunting is not permitted in the national parks.
Information centres	Park staff at information centres in each park are prepared to outline travel routes, provide maps and park-specific publications, and refer you to facilities.
Warden service	Park wardens work to protect the park's natural resources and your safety. Resource conservation, law enforcement, and public safety programmes are essential in national parks to protect visitors and the park's resources.
Interpretation	Park programmes and staff are available to help you understand and enjoy each park's natural and historical features. Conducted hikes, slide and film presentations, signs, exhibits, viewpoints, and self-guiding trails encourage visitors to discover more about each park and Canada's history.
Camping	Campgrounds are often full in July and August, and many more visitors are now enjoying the parks in early autumn. If the park's campgrounds are full, ask an attendant for information on private campgrounds nearby.
Commercial facilities	Accommodation and services are available in or near the parks. Accommodation guides are available from local chambers of commerce or the provincial governments.
Remember	<p>Park-use permits and registrations are required for some backcountry and risk activities. Ask about the procedures at information centres.</p> <p>Regulations require deposit of all litter in the receptacles provided. "Pack in – pack out" is the sensible policy for backcountry travel.</p> <p>Please leave the parks as you found them, so that others may enjoy them as you have. Do not disturb flowers, rocks, or any natural or historic object.</p>

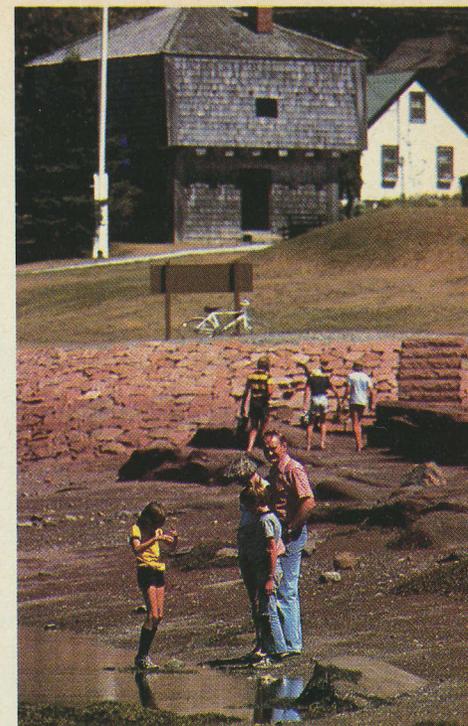
Making History Come to Life

Making history come to life is what Parks Canada seeks to do at each of the national historic parks and sites that you will visit in Atlantic Canada.

"It was as though we had stepped back into the 18th century. We not only saw the buildings of Louisbourg, we met the people of New France as well."

That was the reaction of one visitor to the Fortress of Louisbourg, near Sydney, Nova Scotia, where one-fifth of the original town has been reconstructed, and costumed staff members re-create the daily life of the people who lived there more than 200 years ago.

At other national historic parks and sites you'll find friendly staff, booklets, displays, or films to help you discover the exciting story of Canada.



Visitors meet residents at the Fortress of Louisbourg

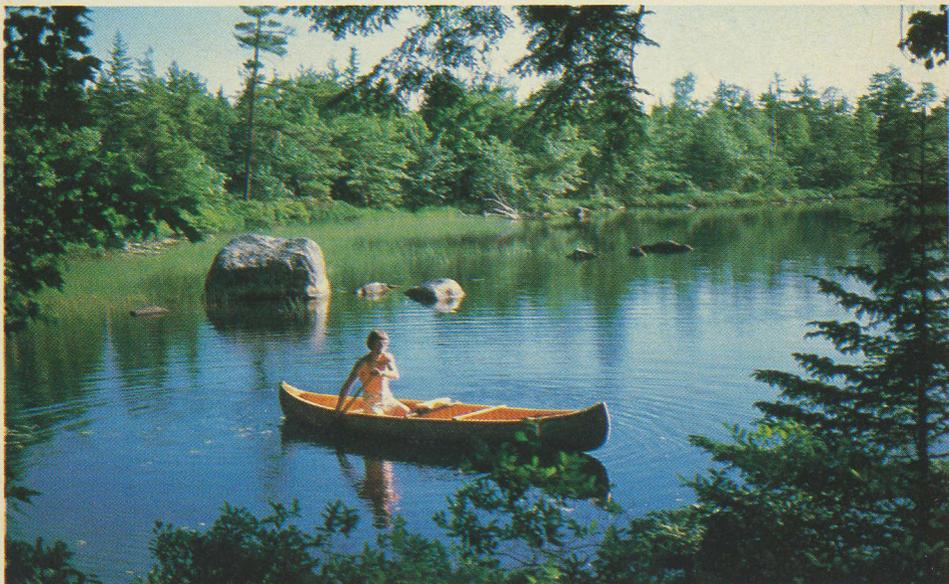
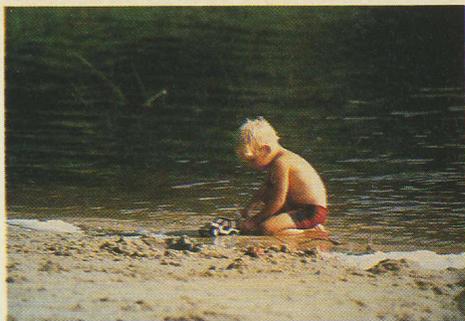
St. Andrews Blockhouse, St. Andrews, New Brunswick



**Fun for everyone
in Atlantic Canada**

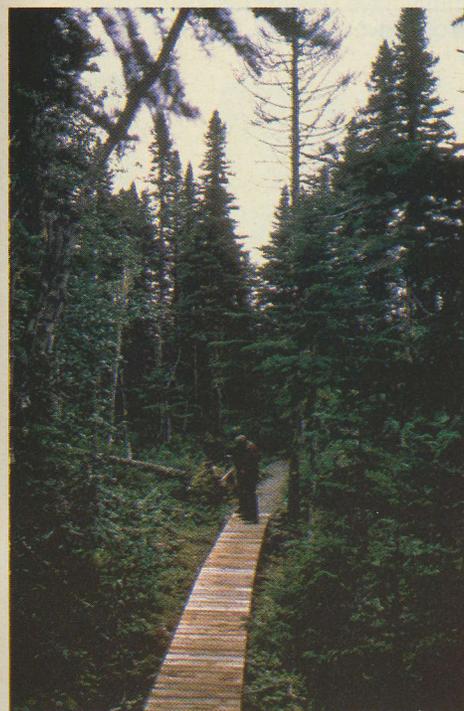
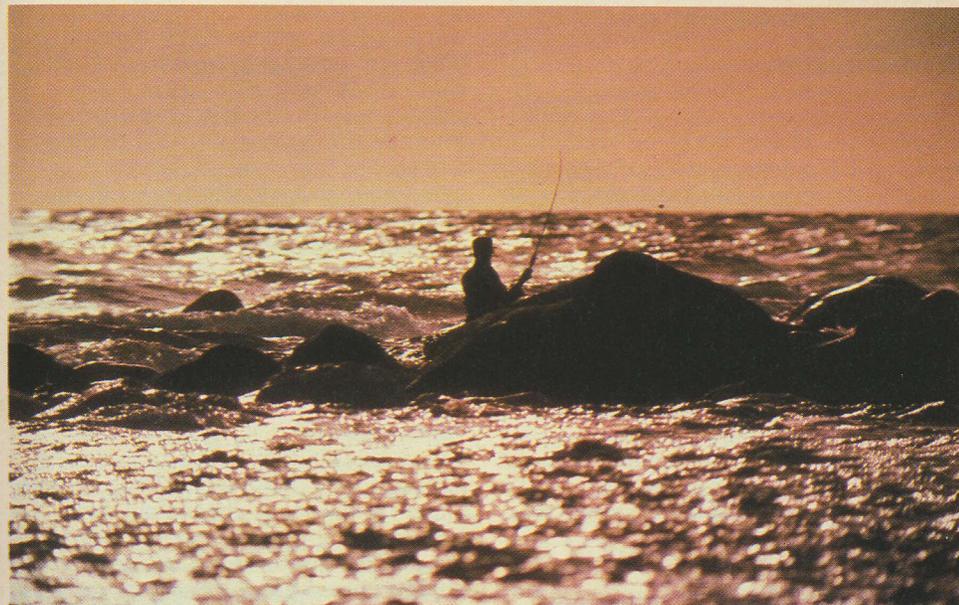
The sand beaches of Kejimikujik National Park inspire creative architects

A network of canoe routes leads to primitive campsites in the backcountry of Kejimikujik National Park

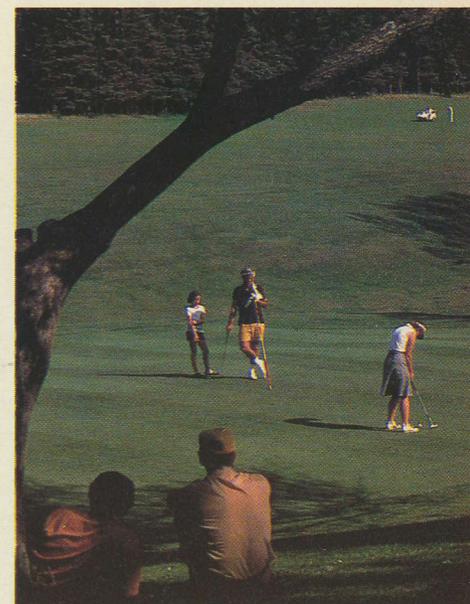


Prince Edward Island National Park

Salt-water fish and maritime scenery beckon the fishermen to Gros Morne National Park



Boardwalks assist the investigation of sensitive wetlands in Terra Nova National Park



Green Gables Golf Course, Prince Edward Island National Park

Information about Camping Facilities

The tables on the following pages describe the type, location, season of operation, and the number of sites and services provided at the different campgrounds in the national parks of Atlantic Canada. In many cases there are also privately operated campgrounds outside or adjacent to the parks.

Most national park campgrounds are operated on a first-come, first-served basis with no advance reservations; however, the group tenting areas must be reserved in advance through the park superintendent. Most reservations are made by mail many months ahead.

Dates of operation are approximate and subject to change. Accurate information is available from each park information office.

Some campgrounds are for tents only, others are for tents or recreational vehicles, and some are for recreational vehicles only. Vehicle length of motor homes or trailers may be restricted at some locations.

In some parks there are campgrounds where motor vehicles are not permitted and access is on foot only. Primitive campgrounds are located near hiking trails and canoe routes in the backcountry areas of many parks.

Backpackers must pack-out garbage and leave the areas as undisturbed as possible.

A description of the different types of campgrounds follows.

Tents and RVs

Campgrounds designated for tents and recreational vehicles are suitable for both tenters and visitors with trailers, tent-trailers, camper vans, or motor homes. Most do not have trailer hook-ups but do provide central service buildings, and many have sewage disposal stations. Most have showers.

Tents

These campgrounds can accommodate the tent camper only. Each campsite usually provides a level tent pad, a picnic table, and a parking place for a car, and is within easy walking distance (usually not more than two or three campsites) from a water source. Some campgrounds provide a fireplace or fire grill and have toilet buildings with shower facilities. Many have kitchen shelters.

Primitive

Primitive campgrounds normally provide pit privies, fireplaces, firewood, and picnic tables.

Group Tenting

The areas designated as group tenting are meant for organized groups and must be reserved in advance through the park superintendent. Only tents can be used in these areas, which usually provide a kitchen shelter, dry or flush toilets, a communal fireplace, and firewood.

Winter

Campgrounds open in winter usually provide the camper with dry privies and some provide fireplaces. A few campgrounds are equipped with heated toilets and enclosed kitchen shelters. Some can accommodate recreational vehicles.

Camping Fees (daily rates)

- An unserviced campsite is \$3
- A campsite with central utility services is \$5
- A campsite with electricity is \$7
- A campsite with electricity, sewer, and water is \$8
- The fee for use of a group tenting area is 50¢ per person.

An additional charge may be levied at campgrounds where showers are provided. At Kejimikujik, Prince Edward Island, and Terra Nova national parks, some standard campsite fees are \$5.50. This includes a single charge of 50¢ per day per campsite for use of hot showers.

Fees quoted above were in effect as of January 1982, and are subject to change.

Park and campground	Type	Location	Opening date
Kouchibouguac			
South Kouchibouguac	Tents/RVs	19 km east of park entrance	May
Fontaine	Group tenting	14 km northeast of park entrance	May
Fundy			
Wolfe Lake	Primitive	Northwest entrance to park off Hwy. 114	Mid-May
Chignecto North	Tents/RVs	Hwy. 114, 16 km east of west gate	July
Headquarters Trailer Court	RVs	Park headquarters	Mid-May
Headquarters Tenting Area	Tents/RVs	Park headquarters	Year-round
Mic Mac	Group tenting	4 km from park headquarters on Point Wolfe Rd.	Year-round
Point Wolfe	Tents/RVs	9 km west of park headquarters on Point Wolfe Rd.	Mid-June
Prince Edward Island			
Stanhope	Tents/RVs	6 km east of Brackley Beach on Gulf Shore Parkway	Mid-May
Rustico Island	Tents/RVs	3 km west of Brackley Beach on Gulf Shore Parkway	Late June

Closing date	Total sites (p: persons)	Hook-ups: electricity, water and sewage	Water	Flush toilets	Pit toilets	Showers	Laundry facilities	Sewage disposal	Barbecue pits	Fireplaces	Firewood	Handicapped facilities: 27" doors	toilets	showers
Mid-Oct.	144		●	●				●		●	●	●	●	
Oct.	150p		●		●	●				●	●			
Oct.	60		●		●						●		●	●
Sept.	300	56	●	●				●			●		●	●
Oct.	29		29	●	●			●			●		●	●
	123			●	●			●			●		●	●
	100			●		●					●		●	●
Sept.	212			●	●		●				●			
Mid-Oct.	118		14	●	●		●	●			●		●	●
Labour Day	146			●	●						●		●	●

Park and campground	Type	Location	Opening date
Cavendish	Tents/RVs	2 km west of Cavendish Beach on Gulf Shore Parkway	Mid-May
Brackley	Group tenting	1 km east of Brackley on Gulf Shore Parkway	Mid-May
Kejimikujik			
Jeremys Bay	Tents/RVs	Jeremys Bay, north end of Kejimikujik Lake	Mid-May
Jim Charles Point	Group tenting	On north shore of Kejimikujik Lake	Year-round
Jakes Landing	Winter	Opposite Jakes Landing near eastern shore of Kejimikujik Lake	Mid-Oct.
Cape Breton Highlands			
Ingonish	Tents	2 km north of Ingonish Beach	June 30
Broad Cove	Tents/RVs	2 km northeast of Ingonish	Mid-May
Black Brook	Tents/RVs	13 km north of Ingonish	June 30
Big Intervale	Tents	11 km west of Cape North	Mid-May
Corney Brook	Tents	10 km north of Chéticamp	Mid-May
Chéticamp	Tents/RVs	3 km north of Chéticamp	Mid-May
MacIntosh Brook	Tents	3 km east of Pleasant Bay	Year-round
Marrach	Group tenting	Mary Ann Falls Rd. 2 km north of Ingonish	Year-round
Clyburn Brook	Winter	3 km north of Ingonish Beach entrance	Mid-Oct.
Gros Morne			
Green Point	Tents/RVs (temporary)	11 km north of Rocky Harbour	Mid-June
Berry Hill	Tents/RVs	Rocky Harbour	Mid-May
Lomond	Tents/RVs (temporary)	19 km west of Wiltondale	Mid-June
Terra Nova			
Newman Sound	Tents/RVs	Newman Sound near park headquarters	Year-round
South Broad Cove	Primitive	13 km hike from park headquarters	Year-round
Alexander Bay	Tents/RVs	3 km from north gate	Year-round
South West Arm	Group tenting	8 km from headquarters	Mid-May
Dunphy's Pond	Primitive	7 km from Sandy Pond by canoe	Mid-May
Overs Island	Primitive	Newman Sound, 20 km from headquarters by boat	Mid-May
Minchen Cove	Primitive	11 km hike from park headquarters	Mid-May

Closing date	Total sites (p. persons)	Hook-ups: electricity, water and sewage	Water	Flush toilets	Pit toilets	Showers	Laundry facilities	Sewage disposal	Barbecue pits	Fireplaces	Firewood	Handicapped facilities: 27" doors	toilets	showers
Sept.	304	78	•	•		•	•				•	•	•	•
Mid-Oct.	100p		•	•					•	•	•			
Mid-Oct.	329		•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•
	100p		•		•					•	•			
Mid-May	15		•	•				•		•	•			
Labour Day	90		•	•		•				•	•	•	•	•
Mid-Oct.	280	83	•	•		•		•			•	•	•	•
Labour Day	187		•	•				•			•	•	•	•
Mid-Oct.	10		•		•					•	•			
Mid-Oct.	20		•	•						•	•			
Mid-Oct.	244	24	•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•
	20		•	•	•					•	•			
	60		•		•					•	•			
Mid-May	10		•		•						•			
Mid-Oct.	18		•		•					•	•			
Mid-Oct.	156		•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•
Mid-Oct.	31		•		•					•	•			
	400		•	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•
	6		•		•					•				
	165		•	•				•		•	•			
Sept.	35		•	•						•	•			
Sept.	8		•		•					•				
Sept.	8				•					•				
Sept.	8		•		•					•				

Addresses for more information

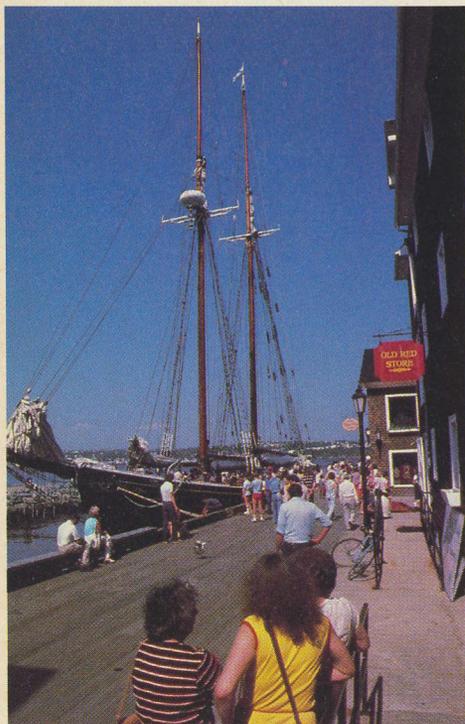
New Brunswick

Beaubears Island National Historic Park
St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site
Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site
Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park
Survival of the Acadians National Historic Site

Parks Canada
454 Whipple Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2M 2R3
(506) 674-2663

Fundy National Park
Alma, New Brunswick
E0A 1B0
(506) 887-2000

Kouchibouguac National Park
Kouchibouguac
Kent County, New Brunswick
E0A 2A0
(506) 876-2443



Nova Scotia

Fort Edward National Historic Site
Grand Pré National Historic Park
Fort Anne National Historic Park
Port Royal National Historic Park

Parks Canada
Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
B0S 1A0
(902) 532-5197

Kejimikujik National Park
Box 36
Maitland Bridge
Annapolis County, Nova Scotia
B0T 1N0
(902) 242-2770

Halifax Waterfront Buildings National Historic Site
Parks Canada
Atlantic Region
Historic Properties
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9
(902) 426-3457

Halifax Citadel National Historic Park
Prince of Wales Martello Tower National Historic Site
York Redoubt National Historic Site

Parks Canada
Box 1480
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 5H7
(902) 426-5080

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park
Box 160
Louisbourg, Nova Scotia
B0A 1M0
(902) 733-2280

Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park
Box 159
Baddeck, Nova Scotia
B0E 1B0
(902) 295-2069

Halifax Waterfront Buildings

St. Peters Canal
Box 8
St. Peters, Nova Scotia
B0E 3B0
(902) 535-2118

Cape Breton Highlands National Park
Ingonish Beach
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
B0C 1L0
(902) 285-2270

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island National Park
Fort Amherst National Historic Park
Province House National Historic Site
Parks Canada
Prince Edward Island
Box 487
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7L1
(902) 892-0203

Newfoundland

Gros Morne National Park
Box 130
Rocky Harbour
Bonne Bay, Newfoundland
A0K 4N0
(709) 458-2417

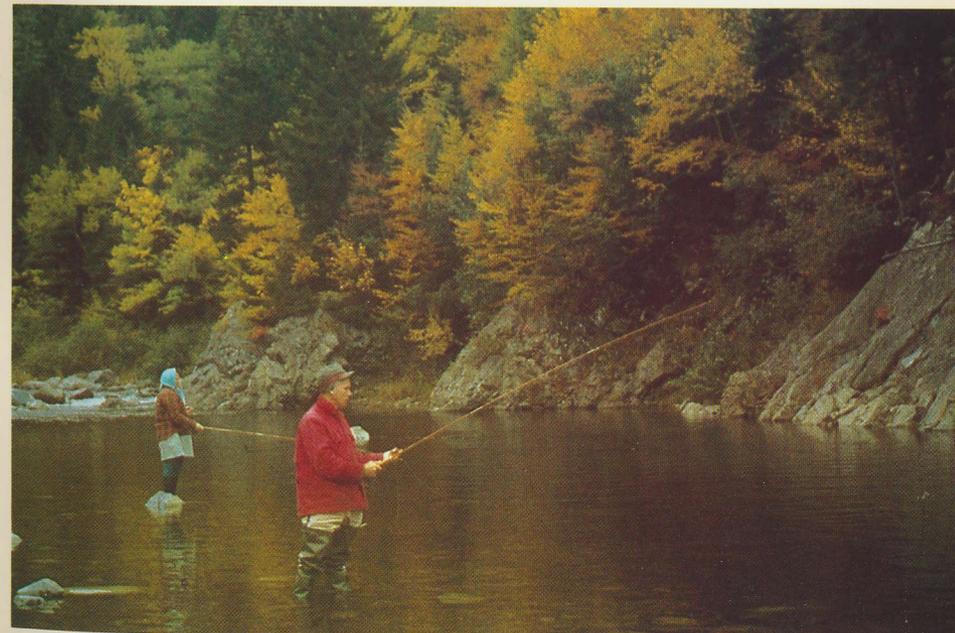
Port au Choix National Historic Park
L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park

Parks Canada
Box 70
St. Lunaire-Griquet, Newfoundland
A0K 2X0
(709) 623-5151

Terra Nova National Park
Glovertown, Newfoundland
A0G 2L0
(709) 533-2801

Signal Hill National Historic Park
Cape Spear National Historic Park
Castle Hill National Historic Park
Parks Canada
Box 5879
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X4
(709) 737-5365

Fish for speckled trout, salmon and peace of mind in Fundy National Park





The Parks Canada Beaver

The beaver has been used as a symbol of Canada's national parks for almost 50 years.

The new stylized beaver also identifies Parks Canada's role in heritage preservation at national historic parks and sites and heritage canals.

Cover: The Fortress of Louisbourg, near Sydney, Nova Scotia