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Canada

The Active Tourist's Guide to CANADA'S NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES in British Columbia



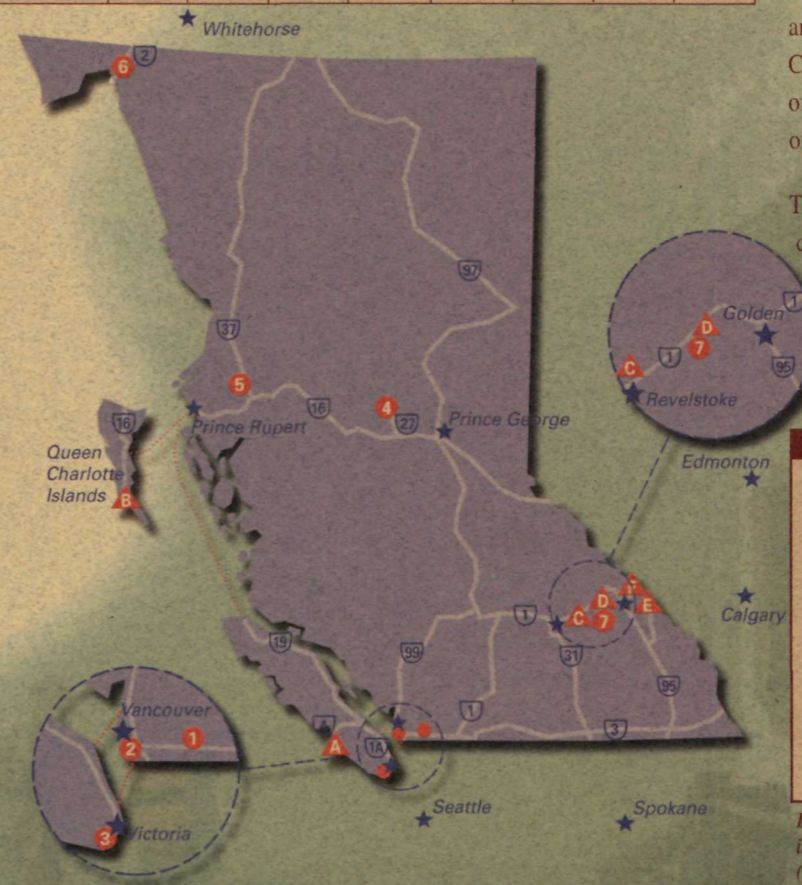
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Canada's National Historic Sites in British Columbia

Services and Facilities—National Historic Sites

	Fort Langley	Gulf of Georgia Cannery	Fort Rodd Hill	Fisgard Lighthouse	Fort St. James	Kitwanga Fort	Chilkoot Trail	Rogers Pass
Nearest Highway	Hwy 1	Hwy 99	Hwy 1A	Hwy 1A	Hwy 27 via Hwy 16	Hwy 37 via Hwy 16	No	Hwy 1
Picnic Facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Walking Trails	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costumed Animation	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Activities & Presentations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Visitor Reception Centre	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Gift Shop	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Disabled Access	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes



Legend

- ▲ National Parks & National Park Reserves
- National Historic Sites
- A Pacific Rim (NPR)
- B Gwaii Haanas (NPR)
- C Mount Revelstoke
- D Glacier
- E Kootenay
- F Yoho
- Ferry Routes
- Highways
- 1 Fort Langley
- 2 Gulf of Georgia Cannery
- 3 Fort Rodd Hill & Fisgard Lighthouse
- 4 Fort St. James
- 5 Kitwanga Fort
- 6 Chilkoot Trail
- 7 Rogers Pass

Fees apply at many National Parks and Historic Sites. For more information, contact us by phone or consult our web site. (See the contact list in this brochure.)

Canada's National Historic Sites in British Columbia bring history to life! From B.C.'s birthplace at Fort Langley to the gold rush memories of the Chilkoot Trail — discover the forces of culture and nature that shaped this great province.

It's a hands-on, feet-on experience you'll never forget.

Canada's National Parks and Historic Sites were

established to protect and present Canada's distinct heritage. They symbolize our Canadian identity and Canadian pride. Make history a part of your B.C. vacation plans and get ready for the experience of your lifetime!

There are over 150 sites plaqued in British Columbia to commemorate nationally significant places, people or events.

Parks Canada operates the historic sites in this brochure. For a complete list of national historic sites in B.C., please contact us.



Brigade Days at Fort Langley

The Natural Choice for Historic Fun, Culture & Nature!

Fort Langley

Experience an entertaining journey to the 1850s. Stroll through Red River style buildings as costumed guides recreate daily life from the fur trade era. Located in the rural village of Fort Langley, which offers antique and curio shops, artists' studios and restaurants.

History: Established in 1827 as a trading post for the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Langley is known as "the birthplace of British Columbia." It was the first permanent point of contact between European traders and Lower Mainland natives. The Fort's original storehouse still stands, and is one of the oldest buildings in British Columbia.

Getting There: Located less than 10 minutes off the Trans-Canada Highway, 50 km east of Vancouver. Exit at the 232nd St. North interchange. Follow 232nd Street to Glover Road, turn right. Follow Glover Road and the Parks Canada signs to the village of Fort Langley. Turn right at Mavis Street, just before the railway tracks. Travelers following Highway 7 can take the free Albion ferry to Fort Langley.

The "monster cannery"



Gulf of Georgia Cannery

Experience a guided tour through the heart of the "monster cannery" where antiquated machines once produced millions of cans of salmon. Watch the bustling activity of an active fishing harbour from the Cannery dock or a film in the Boiler House Theatre. The children's activity area is a lively collection of entertaining costumes, puzzles and games.

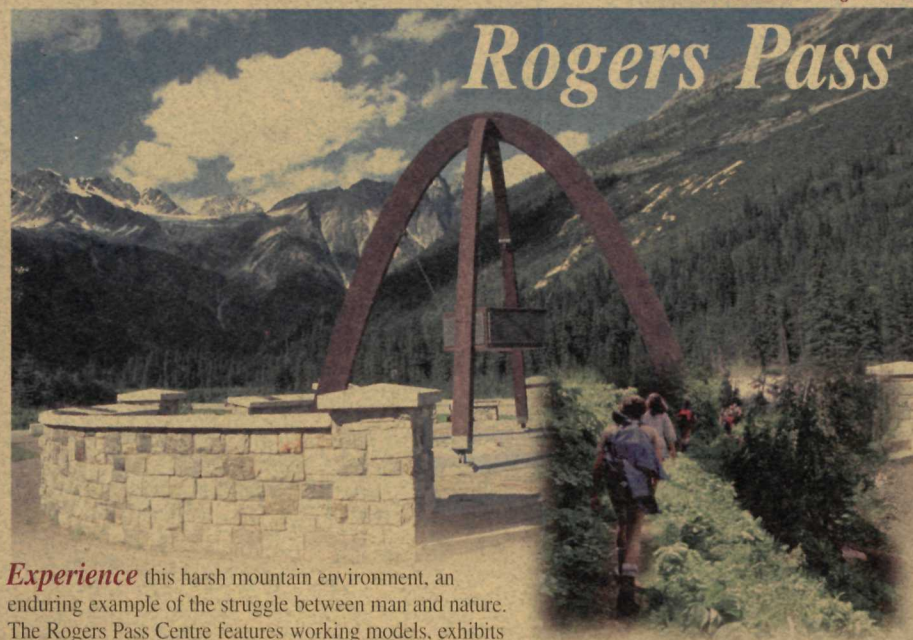
History: Built as a salmon cannery in 1894, this site embodies the West Coast fishing industry, then and now. It is surrounded by historic Steveston Village, the largest commercial fishing harbour in Canada.

Getting There: From Vancouver, take Highway 99 south to the Steveston Highway exit. Travel west on Steveston Highway, turn left on No. 1 Road, right on Chatham Street and left on Fourth Avenue.

Costumed animation at the Fort



The Summit of Rogers Pass



Experience this harsh mountain environment, an enduring example of the struggle between man and nature. The Rogers Pass Centre features working models, exhibits and theatre presentations. Relive history at the Glacier House hotel ruins or along the century-old rail line. Relax at the picnic area at the Summit of Rogers Pass or stay at one of our rustic campgrounds.

History: Rogers Pass is the legacy of Major A.B. Rogers and his determination to find a way through the Selkirk Mountains in the heart of avalanche country. More than six km of snow sheds were built to protect the railway from avalanches. Rogers Pass has been a major transportation route since 1886. The Trans-Canada Highway opened up the Pass to motorists in 1962.

Getting There: Located in spectacular Glacier National Park, on the Trans-Canada Highway, 75 km west of Golden, and 65 km east of Revelstoke.

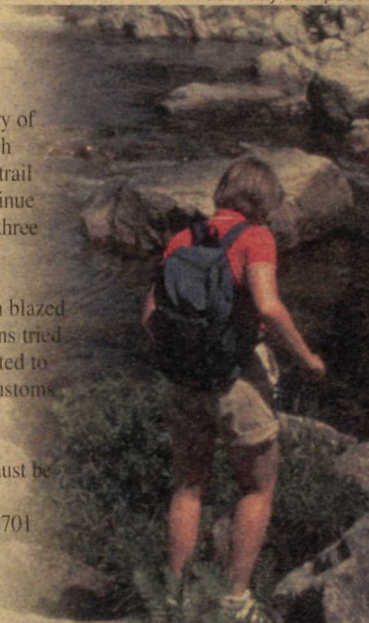
Modern-day stamperder

Chilkoot Trail

Experience this rugged, harsh and spectacular terrain. The cry of "Gold!" in 1898 led 20,000 stamperders to the Chilkoot Trail, each packing almost a ton of supplies. Long before the gold rush, the trail was used by the coastal Tlingit Indians. Today, backpackers continue the pilgrimage along the 53 km trail. The Chilkoot Trail crosses three distinct ecological zones.

History: Relive history at this site as you hike down the path blazed by thousands who sought gold in the Klondike. When Americans tried to claim the Klondike as their territory, Canadian authorities acted to make sure Chilkoot and the Yukon was theirs, and to enforce customs duties on the American goods within the region.

Getting There: Access to the trail is limited and a permit must be purchased. Please contact Parks Canada in Whitehorse for more information: 1-800-661-0486 (Canada and U.S.), or 1-403-393-6701 (local and overseas).



Still active today



Macaulay Point Battery



BC Archives and Records Service

Experience Fisgard Lighthouse as it appeared in 1873. This dramatic structure and setting have long been a favourite subject of artists and photographers. Right next door is Fort Rodd Hill, with its colourful military history and, every Sunday in July and August, concerts by the military band of the 5th (B.C.) Field Regiment. Take snapshots of passing merchant and naval vessels, harbour seals, mink, otters, bald eagles, osprey, even sea lions!

History: Built in 1860, Fisgard Lighthouse is the oldest lighthouse on Canada's west coast and it's still active today! Learn about lighthouse keepers of the past, and the terrible shipwrecks that line the "graveyard of the Pacific." Fort Rodd Hill is a coastal artillery fort, built in the 1890s to defend the naval base at Esquimalt Harbour. The three main gun batteries are still there, complete with dozens of original buildings and exhibits.

Getting There: Fisgard Lighthouse and Fort Rodd Hill are adjacent sites located 14 km from downtown Victoria. Head north on Douglas Street until it turns into Highway 1. Follow Highway 1 for five km, then take the Colwood exit. Follow Highway 1A for two km, turn left at the first traffic light onto Ocean Boulevard. Follow the signs to the sites and have fun!

Kitwanga Fort

Experience history as the legends of Battle Hill (a natural fortification) and the fierce warrior chieftain Nekt come to life through a series of interpretive signs. Follow a trail to the hill, and discover archeological evidence of plank houses, food cache pits, and more. See Nekt's history, carved in the totems of Kitwanga, now located in the village four km north of the site.

History: Kitwanga Fort was the first major Western Canadian Native Site to be commemorated by Parks Canada — recognizing the history and culture of the Tsimshian people.

Getting There: Located near the junction of Highways 16 & 37, between New Hazelton and Terrace, about 1,300 km north of Vancouver. The trail to Battle Hill is marked at a parking pull-off, on the Yellowhead Highway (16).



In the trade store



Fort St. James

Experience a day in the life of the Fort in 1896, as site staff, dressed in period costumes, carry out the chores of the day. An audio tape tour lets you hear the sound and gossip of the Fort in 1896.

History: The European fur trade and the search for a navigable route to the Pacific Ocean led explorer Simon Fraser to found Fort St. James. An active trading post well into the 20th century, the Fort contains original wooden buildings and one of the finest examples of Red River frame architecture in the country.

Getting There: Fort St. James is located 45 minutes off the Yellowhead Highway, north of Vanderhoof, between Prince George and Prince Rupert. This section of the Yellowhead, named after an Iroquois trapper and guide, is famous for its aboriginal history and dramatic changes in scenery — from ranch country through rugged coastal mountains, to the seaport of Prince Rupert.