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Atlantic

**Guide to the
Atlantic Provinces**



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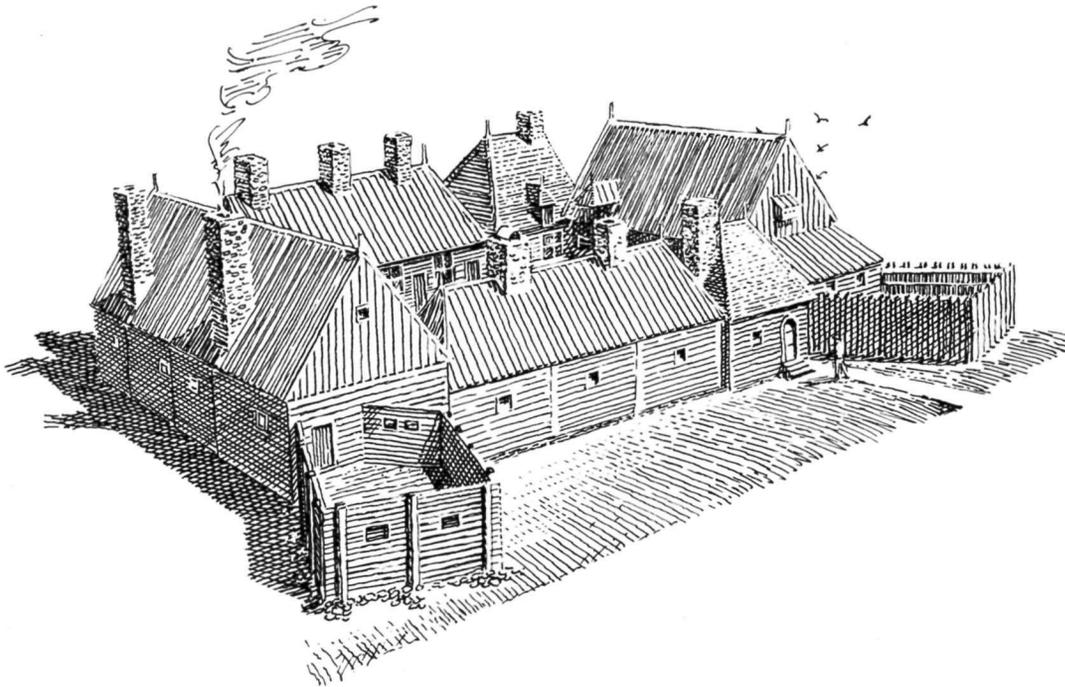
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Introduction

Visitors to Canada's Atlantic provinces will find a warm welcome in one of the most beautiful and interesting parts of our country.

This guide describes briefly each of the seven national parks, 19 national historic parks and sites and the St. Peters Canal, all of which are operated by Parks Canada for the education, benefit and enjoyment of all Canadians.

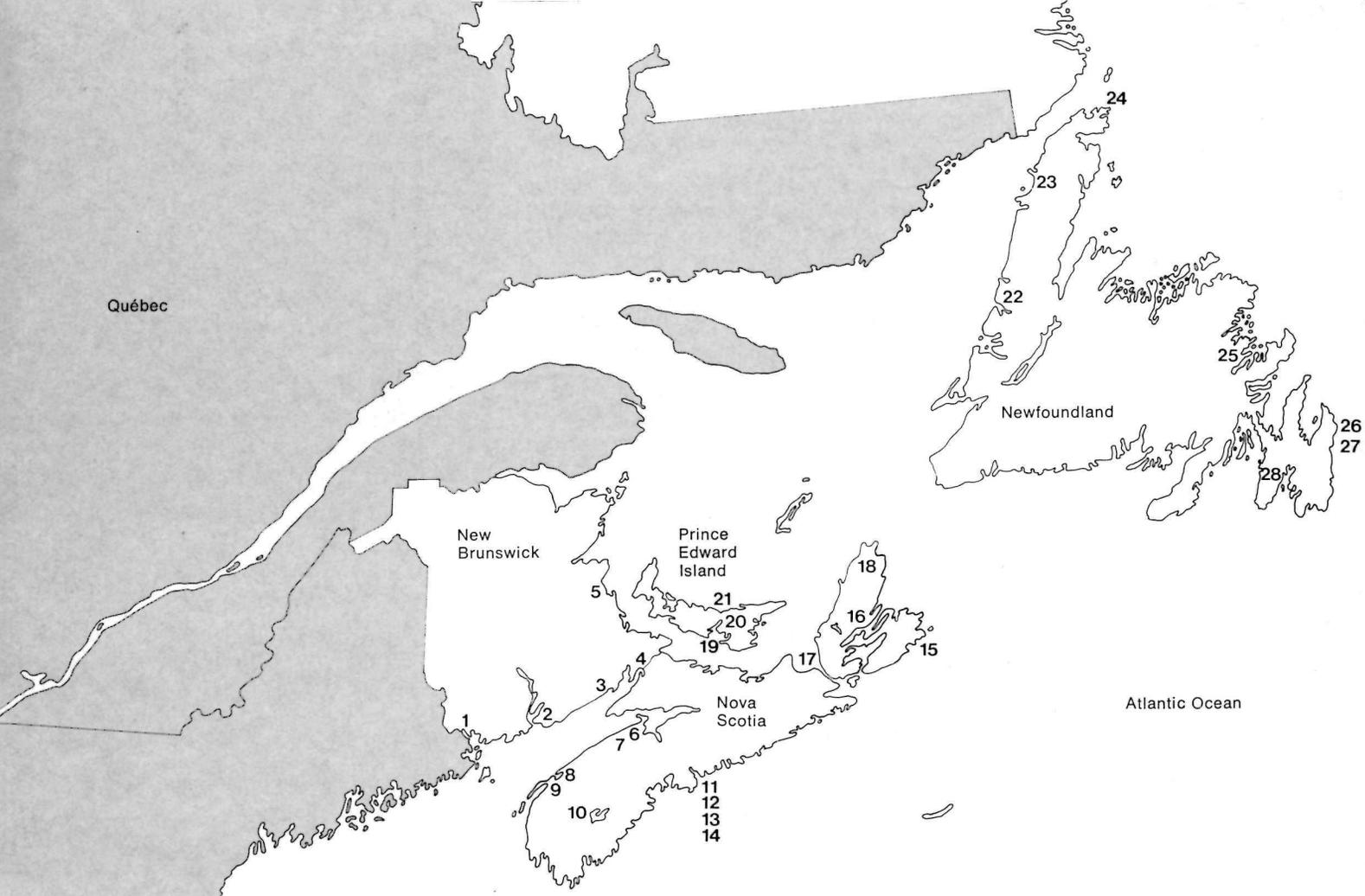
The Parliament of Canada has set aside these places to be preserved for all time as reminders of the great beauty of our land and the achievements of its founders.

More detailed information on any of the parks or sites described in this guide may be obtained by writing to:
Director

Parks Canada
Atlantic Region
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Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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**National Parks and National Historic
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1 St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site

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

When war broke out 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, while a third was built above the town at Joe's Point. A blockhouse was built behind each of the 12 coastal batteries in New Brunswick, including the three of St. Andrews. The West Point Blockhouse is the only surviving example of these fortifications.

The blockhouse was declared a national historic site in the early 1960's.

Today after restoration work, 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 and its history.

St. Andrews Blockhouse is open from May 15th through September 10th.

2 Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site

Saint John, New Brunswick.

Overlooking the western end of Saint John Harbour, Carleton Martello 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 Two, the outside of the 9 m tower looks much as it did when it guarded Saint John more than 165 years ago. Inside, historic relics from the 1800's are displayed on the barrack floor. 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 Carleton Martello Tower is open from June 1st to September 30th.



3 Fundy National Park

80 km south of Moncton.

Fundy National Park features the highest tides in the world, 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 sixteen metres. Stroll along the tidal flats at Alma, Point Wolfe or Herring Cove during low tide and discover barnacles, sea anemones and periwinkles hiding under rocks. Motor boats aren't allowed in the park but you can rent a rowboat or canoe at Bennett Lake.

Explore Fundy by hiking along more than 80 km of trails that criss-cross the park. There is an arts and crafts school with a variety of courses for all ages, including basket-weaving and glass-painting for children and copper jewellery-making and wood crafts for grown-ups.

And there's much, much more. Other facilities include a heated salt-water swimming pool, a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts and a lawn-bowling green.

Fundy has five campgrounds which have 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 the visitor a full range of services, such as hotels, restaurants, stores and gas stations.

Fundy National Park is open year-round.

4 Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park

*Aulac, New Brunswick,
40 km south of Moncton.*

The French built Fort Beauséjour in 1751 hoping the fort would serve to defend French territories near the Bay of Fundy.

The British succeeded in capturing the fort in June 1755, and renamed it Fort Cumberland. The fort was finally abandoned 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 after they captured the fort is located north of the fort. A modern interpretive display helps to tell the story of the fort's past.

Fort Beauséjour is open from April 1st to November 30th.

5 Kouchibouguac National Park

55 km north of Moncton.

Kouchibouguac National Park features fine sand beaches and dunes, which stretch for 25 km along Northumberland Strait, as well as many rivers and lagoons.

Visitors can enjoy supervised swimming at Kellys Beach. Hiking trails follow the rivers and wind through the forests. Enjoy fishing for trout or bass or try your hand at clam digging.



Roadside picnic sites are established at scenic points. An active interpretive program will help you enjoy and understand the park environment. In the winter, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are popular.

The main campground at Kouchibouguac Sud accepts both tents and recreational vehicles and is equipped with washroom buildings, a playing area and a kitchen shelter. Primitive campgrounds are available to backpackers and canoe-campers. Youth organizations may reserve the Fontaine group tenting area which can accommodate 150 persons.

Kouchibouguac National Park is open year-round.

6 Fort Edward National Historic Site

*Windsor, Nova Scotia,
76 km west of Halifax.*

Situated on a hill overlooking the Avon and Windsor rivers, Fort Edward served as an important British base in Nova Scotia. Built in 1750, the fort safeguarded the British overland route to Halifax and helped to establish a strong British presence in the Piziquid area, one of the major Acadian settlements.

Originally the fort consisted of a blockhouse, barracks, officers' quarters and storehouses. The blockhouse and the outlines of a ditch are all that remain of the original fort.

The fort's history is described in an interpretive display. Fort Edward is open from June 1st through Labour Day.

7 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 1670's.

In 1713 Acadia was ceded to the British. When war with France broke out in 1755, the British declared that those Acadians who refused to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown would be expelled.

About 2000 Acadians were deported from Grand Pré in 1755. Families were separated and dispersed to other British territories. However, many returned and their descendants live today in parts of what was once Acadia.

A stone church stands as a memorial to the Acadian culture and contains a number of displays. There is a bronze statue of Evangeline, the fictional heroine of Longfellow's poem.

Grand Pré is open from April 1st to November 30th.

8 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 miles to the west. It also served as the first seat of European government in Nova Scotia.

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.

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