

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE PARK

Dalvay House.—Dalvay House, in the eastern section of the park, is one of the finest structures of its kind in Eastern Canada. Originally built for a summer home, it is now used as a hotel in which the administrative headquarters of the park are located. The surrounding grounds are being developed as a community centre where park visitors may enjoy recreation associated with a summer playground. Picnic and camping facilities have been provided, tennis courts constructed, and a bath-house erected on the fine beach which fronts the hotel.

Green Gables.—Green Gables, made famous by the novel "Anne of Green Gables" and other related stories, for years has been an unending point of interest for visitors to Prince Edward Island. The original farmhouse, situated in the park, although repaired, has been faithfully preserved in all its details and is open to visitors as a tea room. Many other points of interest associated with the story are easily reached by paths and trails which skirt or lead through the golf course near by. Also available in the vicinity to visitors are a camp-ground, bath-house, and first class bathing beach.

RECREATION

Bathing.—One of the pleasant pastimes for park visitors is the use of the broad sand beaches extending for miles along the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Shelving gradually out into deep water, these beaches provide a maximum of enjoyment under safe conditions, and are ideal for children and adults alike. Tempered by light breezes wafted over the Gulf, the summer sunshine may be enjoyed without the humidity that sometimes prevails elsewhere. The salt water, too, is surprisingly warm, and considerably higher in temperature than found at resorts hundreds of miles to the south. Sand dunes which rise to a considerable height back of the beaches provide ideal picnicking points for visitors, and also afford protection from western winds. Five bath-houses have been provided for the use of visitors at the park beaches. Three of these are located at Brackley Beach and one each at Dalvay Beach and Green Gables. Life-guard service is also provided during the summer season.

Boating.—Facilities for boating are available to visitors in the vicinity of the park at Grand Tracadie and Rustico. In addition to row boats and motor boats which may be rented, accommodation can also be secured on power launches for deep sea fishing. A moderate charge is made for the use of boats, and for the services of attendants, if required.

Fishing.—A number of the small lakes and ponds in the park contain trout, which may be angled for in season, and cod and mackerel fishing may be enjoyed in the coastal waters. Trout are also found in streams adjacent to the park. Fishing tackle may be obtained in the City of Charlottetown.

Tennis.—Two tennis courts situated in the park recreational grounds at Dalvay House are provided for public use without charge. Equipment, however, with the exception of nets, must be supplied by visitors.

Golf.—Excellent opportunities for golf are available at the new Green Gables golf links in the Cavendish section of the park. Skirting the sand dunes along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and extending back into the pastoral landscape of the Island, the 18-hole links at Green Gables present a delightful combination of seaside and inland course resembling some of the links of Scotland. All artifices of modern golf architecture have been employed in designing the course, and many of the points of interest portrayed in the literature of the district, have been woven into the layout, including the "Haunted Wood", "Lake of Shining Waters", "Dryad's Bubble", "Matthew's Field", "Marco Polo", and "Mayfield". The route of play, location of tees, and the selection of sites for greens have been carefully arranged to preserve natural

features associated with the stories. The length of the course is 6,590 yards.

The farmhouse of Green Gables is available to visitors as a tea room. In addition, a modern golf club-house, overlooking the first tee, and equipped with lounge, locker and shower rooms, and professional shop for golf supplies, has been provided for the use of golfers.

Rates for the use of the course follow:—

General rates—

One round (18 holes continuous).....	\$ 1.00
One day.....	1.50
One week.....	6.00
One month.....	20.00
Season, lady (restricted).....	20.00
Season, lady (full privileges).....	30.00
Season, gentleman.....	30.00

Family rates (season)—

*Man and wife.....	\$40.00
*Dependants (16 years and over) each.....	15.00
*Dependants (12 years to 16) each.....	10.00

*Subject to restricted hours of play.

MOTOR DRIVES

Extension of the paved highway system in the Province of Prince Edward Island has provided a series of delightful drives through a picturesque countryside. Driving over gently rolling terrain, the visiting motorist is confronted with an everchanging panorama of well cultivated farms, forested hills, placid streams, and the blue waters of bays, inlets, and the sea.

In addition to the facilities provided by the provincial highway system, a fine highway extends through the eastern section of the park from Dalvay House to Stanhope Beach. This drive commands a continuous view of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the magnificent stretch of reddish sands that form the park beaches.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Animals and Birds.—There are no big game animals in the park, but species of smaller mammals, including fur-bearers such as mink, muskrat, snowshoe rabbit, and squirrel occur in the region. Numerous birds inhabit the park, or are regular migrants, and waterfowl are observed in the adjacent waters. Game birds most common include ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, Canada goose, brant, and several species of ducks.

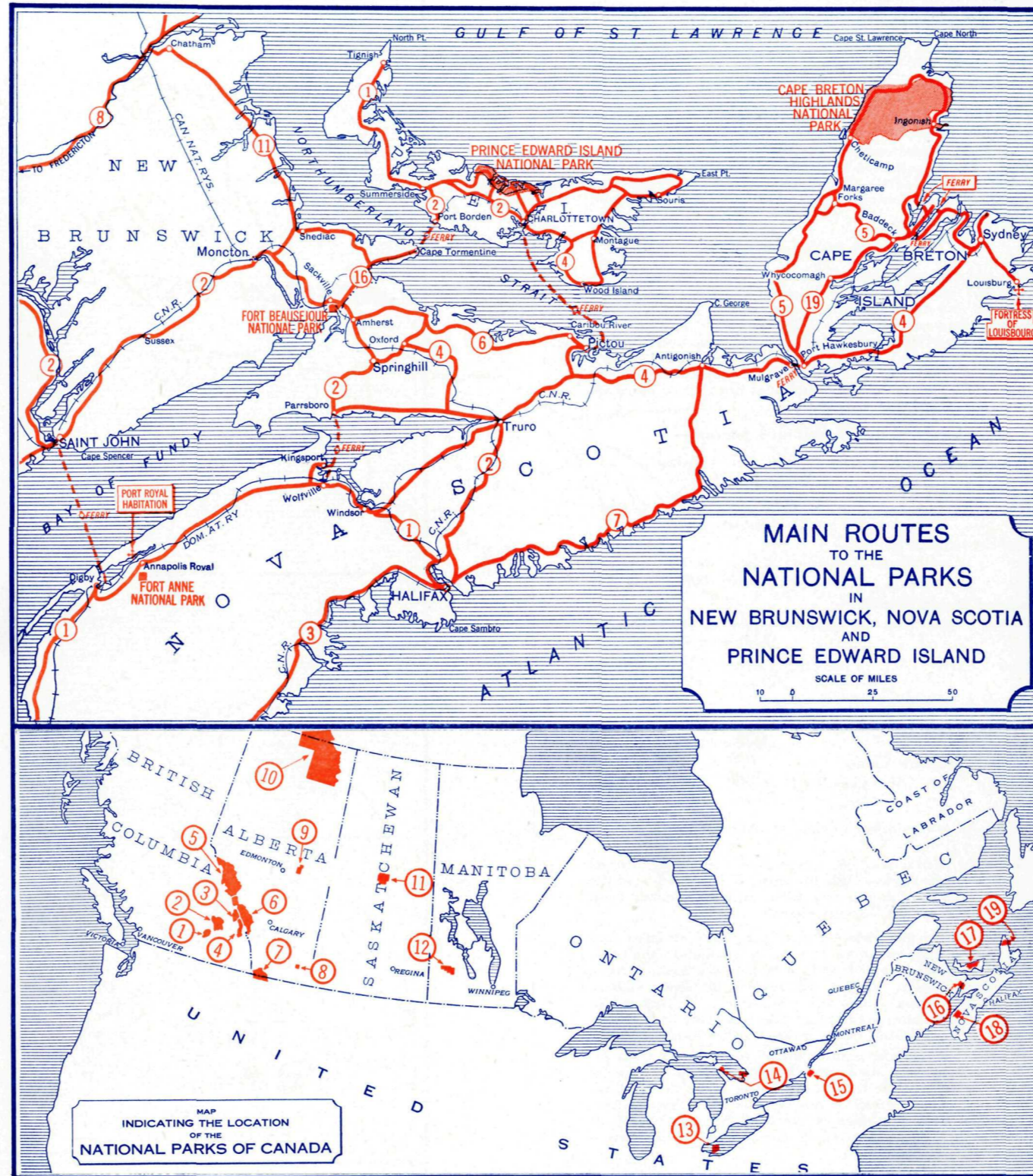
Trees and Flowers.—The forest growths include many species native to the region—white spruce, black spruce, white poplar or trembling aspen, white birch, red maple, tamarack, balsam fir, mountain ash, and sumach. Raspberries, blueberries, and cranberries grow abundantly. Wild flowers and various species of shrubs are also numerous.

FIRE PREVENTION

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette butts, pipe ashes, and other 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 completely extinguished before leaving. 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, or the nearest park officer notified at once. A fire in a National Park may cause damage which cannot be replaced in a hundred years. Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks.



THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

- 1. MOUNT REVELSTOKE, British Columbia.** Rolling mountain-top plateau on west slope of Selkirk Mountains. Accessible by spectacular motor road. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.
- 2. GLACIER, British Columbia.** Superb alpine region in heart of Selkirk Mountains. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant flora. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.
- 3. YOHO, British Columbia.** On west slope of Rockies. High peaks, beautiful lakes, Yoho and Kicking Horse valleys. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.
- 4. KOOTENAY, British Columbia.** Encloses Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway in Rockies. Broad valleys, deep canyons, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.
- 5. JASPER, Alberta.** Immense playground and game sanctuary. Contains majestic peaks, ice-fields, beautiful lakes and famous resort, Jasper. Summer and winter sports. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.
- 6. BANFF, Alberta.** Magnificent scenic playground in central Rockies. Contains noted resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Summer and winter sports centre; big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.
- 7. WATERTON LAKES, Alberta.** Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground with colourful peaks, varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.
- 8. NEMISKAM, Alberta.** Fenced preserve for prong-horned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.
- 9. ELK ISLAND, Alberta.** Fenced preserve containing large herd of buffalo; also deer, elk, and moose. Recreational and camping resort. Reserved 1906, established 1913; area, 51.2 square miles.
- 10. WOOD BUFFALO, Alberta and N.W.T.** Immense region of forests and open plains west of the Slave River between Athabaska and Great Slave Lakes. Contains a large herd of woodland and plain buffalo; also caribou, deer, moose, bear and fur-bearers. Established 1922; area, 17,300 square miles.
- 11. PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan.** Forested lakeland interlaced with numerous streams. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.
- 12. RIDING MOUNTAIN, Manitoba.** Playground and game preserve on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.
- 13. POINT PELEE, Ontario.** Recreational area on Lake Erie, with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting point for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.
- 14. GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS, Ontario.** Thirty islands in Georgian Bay. Unique pillars and caves on Flowerpot Island. Recreational area. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.
- 15. ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS, Ontario.** Mainland area, and thirteen islands in "Thousand Islands" group with recreational facilities. Reserved 1904, established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.
- 16. FORT BEAUSEJOUR, New Brunswick.** National Historic park near Sackville, on site of early French fort. Contains museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.
- 17. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.** Strip 25 miles long on north shore of island province. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1937; area, 7 square miles.
- 18. FORT ANNE, Nova Scotia.** National Historic park at Annapolis Royal, rich in historical associations. Contains museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.
- 19. CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS, Nova Scotia.** Rugged Cape Breton Island coastline with mountain background. Fine seascapes from highway. Established 1936; area, 390 square miles.

Additional information concerning any of the National Parks of Canada may be obtained without charge from the Government Information Bureau at Dalvay House, Prince Edward Island National Park, or from the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK



GENERAL INFORMATION AND MAP

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks of Canada are areas of outstanding beauty and interest which have been dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the pleasure of future generations. The co-operation of visitors is requested in the observance of park regulations so that the parks may continue to serve as unspoiled natural playgrounds and provide perpetual opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life and recreation.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Prince Edward Island, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is the smallest, yet one of the most charming, of the provinces of Canada. It contains an area of 2,184 square miles, and its gently undulating surface, intensively cultivated, presents a delightful pastoral appearance. Jacques Cartier, who discovered the Island on his first voyage in 1534, described it as a land "low and flat and the fairest that may possibly be seen, and full of beautiful trees and meadows". After 400 years no other word picture so accurately describes the island province known to the aboriginal Indians as "Abegweit", meaning "cradled on the wave". The coastline 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. The soil is a reddish loam, overlying red sandstone or clay, and gives to the landscape a warm and colourful appearance.

For many years after its discovery by Cartier, Prince Edward Island was known as Ile St. Jean or St. John Island. It was first settled in 1720 by the French who arrived at Port Lajoie, at the entrance to the present Charlottetown Harbour. Other settlements of Acadians from the mainland followed until the fall of Louisbourg Fortress in 1758, when the entire population, with the exception of about 30 families, was removed by the English. The present population is descended principally from English, Scottish, Irish, and French Acadian stock, the latter mainly from the original settlers. Charlottetown, the capital, situated on the southern shore, has been called the "Cradle of Confederation" for there was held, on September 1, 1864, the first conference which led in 1867 to the federation of British North American colonies as the Dominion of Canada. Prince Edward Island, however, did not enter the union and become a province of Canada until 1873. The Island owes its name to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria, who at one time was Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America.

Prince Edward Island National Park contains an area of approximately 7 square miles, and extends along the north shore of the Island for a distance of approximately 25 miles. Established in 1937, it is the latest addition to Canada's system of national playgrounds. 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 formed by the action of the sea give protection to the inner waters. The delights of salt-water bathing and relaxation on the sandy beaches are enhanced by the perfect climate of summer and early autumn. The temperature is ideal, the air always 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 fronts the seashore. The eastern, or Dalvay-Stanhope section, extends from Tracadie Bay to Covehead Harbour, and contains the administrative headquarters of the park, which are located in Dalvay House. The Brackley Beach, or central portion, lies between Covehead Harbour and Rustico Bay. The Cavendish or Green Gables section is the most westerly part of the park and extends along the coast from Rustico Harbour to New London Bay. The park area also includes Rustico Island, which guards the entrances to Rustico Bay and Rustico Harbour. The Cavendish area includes Green Gables, described in "Anne of Green Gables" and other books by L. M. Montgomery, and for many years a literary landmark of outstanding interest. The season for visitors extends from June 1 to October 31.

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 daily between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Port Borden, P.E.I., the year around. During the mid-summer tourist season this ferry makes four crossings of the nine-mile-wide Northumberland Strait daily six days a week, and two crossings on Sunday. An automobile ferry service is also operated daily between Pictou, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The ferry termini at Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Pictou, N.S., are served by the main provincial highway systems. 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, Me. From St. Stephen the most direct route is by way of Saint John and Moncton, over Highways Nos. 1 and 2.

The Canadian Airways Service, Limited, operates a passenger service daily, except Sunday, between Moncton, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Connections with other air services, including Trans-Canada Air Lines, may be made at Moncton.

Prince Edward Island National Park may be reached from Port Borden, Summerside, and Charlottetown, by provincial highways. The Dalvay-Stanhope section, in which the park administrative headquarters are located, is accessible from Charlottetown by way of Bedford and Grand Tracadie, a distance of 17 miles, of which 14 miles are paved. The Brackley Beach region, located about 14 miles from Charlottetown, is also accessible by a good road. The Green Gables or Cavendish section is reached from the east by a paved road from Charlottetown by way of Hunter River and North Rustico. From the west, an approach may be made from Port Borden and Summerside, via Kensington and Margate, connecting with the highway which runs through the park at Cavendish. The distance to Green Gables from Charlottetown is 27 miles, and from Port Borden 39 miles, by the above routes.

REGISTRATION OF VISITORS

No entrance fee is charged for entering the park, but visitors are requested to register for record purposes at Dalvay House and Green Gables.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK

A resident Superintendent supervises the administration of Prince Edward Island National Park. The Superintendent's offices are in Dalvay House, near Grand Tracadie, and his residence is located nearby. Information concerning the

administration of the park, as well as accommodation, roads, recreational facilities, and boat trips in the vicinity, together with descriptive literature may be obtained at the Superintendent's office. Park officers who are stationed in the various sections will also furnish information.

No hunting is permitted within park boundaries and all firearms must be sealed on entry. Guns will be sealed at the office of the Park Superintendent or by the park wardens. Wild birds, their nests and eggs, are rigidly protected.

The park regulations are enforced by the park warden service. Land in the park is not sold; however, sites for business purposes or for the accommodation of visitors may be obtained under licence if the request for same is sanctioned by park authorities.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in Prince Edward Island National Park is provided by a hotel and a bungalow camp situated within the park, and by several hotels located a short distance outside of the park boundaries. Dalvay House, in the eastern section, is the administrative centre of the park, and provides fine accommodation, as does Stanhope Beach Inn, located about three miles to the west. At Brackley Beach are Gregor's and Shaw's Hotels, which also are well equipped to accommodate and entertain visitors.

A list of accommodations with rates follows:—

Region	Accommodation	Rate
Dalvay-Stanhope Region—	Dalvay House Hotel (Acc. 50 persons)	Single \$4.00 up (Amer.) Double 7.00 "
	Stanhope Beach Inn (Acc. 75 persons)	Single 3.50 " (Amer.) Double 6.50 " "
Brackley Beach Region—	Gregor's Hotel (Acc. 60 persons)	Single \$3.50 " (Amer.) Double 6.50 " "
	Shaw's Hotel (Acc. 75 persons)	Single 3.50 " (Amer.) Double 6.50 " "
Cavendish Region—	Rollings' Hotel (Acc. 20 persons)	Single \$2.00 " (Amer.) Double 3.50 " "
	Wyand Bungalow Camp (Acc. 35 persons)	Single 3.00 " (Amer.) Double 5.00 " "

N.B.—All rates subject to change without notice.

Summer Cottages.—A number of privately owned summer cottages are available for rental in the vicinity of the park. Information concerning these may be secured from the office of the Park Superintendent.

Public Camp-grounds.—Public camp-grounds have been established for the use of visitors and picnickers to the park. These are located near Dalvay House, the park headquarters; at Brackley Beach; and in the vicinity of Green Gables, north of the golf course and facing the beach. At each camp-ground will be found a camp kitchen equipped with tables, benches, running water, camp-stove, and firewood.

The fees for camping permits are \$1 for ordinary tents for each period of two weeks or fraction thereof. Camping permits for automobile trailers are issued at a rate of \$2 for each period of two weeks or fraction thereof. Permits may be obtained from the office of the Park Superintendent, or from the park officer located in the vicinity of the camp-ground.

