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Historic

Guide to Canada's
National Historic Parks



Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

*Cover:
Bellevue House National Historic Park, Kingston,
Ontario*

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Canada

Introduction

From the remains of a Viking settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows and the inventions of Alexander Graham Bell to the now silent gun batteries of Fort Rodd Hill and the beacon of Fisgard Lighthouse, each national historic park in this guide relates a rich story of Canada's history.

Interpretive programmes with tour guides, historical displays, and audio-visual presentations offer visitors a better understanding of and appreciation for our cultural heritage. At Fort Langley and Lower Fort Garry, for example, men, women, and children in period costume present a glimpse of life in another century. At the Fortress of Louisbourg, visitors have the opportunity to sit down to an 18th-century meal.

The national historic parks of Canada commemorate persons, places, and events that have been declared of national significance by the minister responsible for Parks Canada on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The seventeen-mem-

ber board consists of two representatives each from Ontario and Québec and one from each of the eight other provinces, Yukon Territory, and Northwest Territories. A representative from National Museums of Canada, the Dominion Archivist, and an officer from Parks Canada complete the board's membership.

Canada's national historic park system was initiated in 1917 with the establishment of Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia as the first national historic park. Since then more than 60 national historic parks representing a variety of historical themes have been developed in locations across the country.

As well, more than 700 national historic plaques across Canada now commemorate persons such as Abraham Gesner, the geologist and inventor who first distilled

kerosene and thus laid the basis for the petroleum industry; Charlie Edenshaw, the Haida Carver; Nellie McClung, the pioneer women's rights advocate; John Hamilton Gray, a Father of Confederation; and sites such as the group of inuksuit near Cape Dorset, Baffin Island – stone cairns "in the likeness of a person." These cairns dotted the coastline and caribou grounds of northern Canada to guide travellers, mark good fishing, or guide caribou towards hunters. They are testimony to the ingenuity of northern native peoples.

Many national historic parks are open to visitors year-round, but most are open during the summer season only, from mid-spring to early autumn. Exact dates and hours of operation for each park and site can be obtained by writing to one of Parks Canada's regional offices. See the inside back cover of this brochure for addresses and telephone numbers.

The historic parks and sites described on the following pages are examples of special places in Canada to celebrate the achievements of our ancestors.

*Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park,
near Sydney, Nova Scotia*



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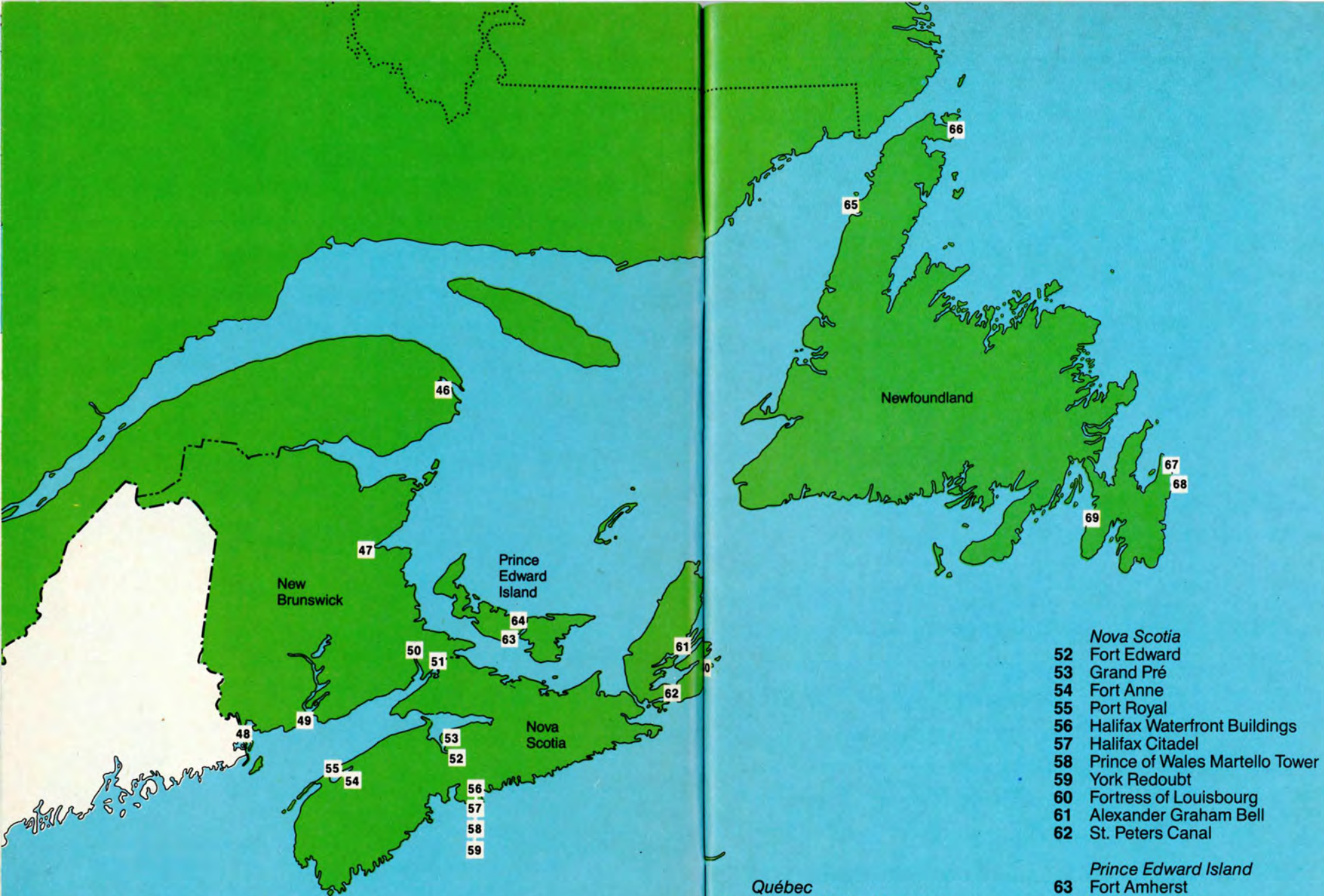
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Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park
Victoria, British Columbia

Fort Rodd Hill overlooks the entrance to Esquimalt Harbour – a commanding site for coastal artillery gun batteries. The upper and lower batteries were constructed in 1895 and provided secure and strategic positions for three heavy 6-inch disappearing guns and emplacements installed in 1896. Fort Rodd Hill was then one of two powerful forts defending Esquimalt and Victoria.

Belmont Battery was constructed at Fort Rodd Hill in 1899 when lighter guns were needed to defend Esquimalt Harbour against torpedo-boat or launch attack. Two 12-pounder quick-firing guns were mounted here in 1900, and search lights were positioned on the shoreline to

illuminate targets. With these additions Fort Rodd Hill became the most extensive coastal artillery fortification on the west coast of Canada.

In 1956, with the advent of missiles and nuclear weapons, coastal artillery fortifications became obsolete. Today the Fort Rodd Hill fortifications of 1895 and 1899 are still largely intact, and together with later constructions and modifications they are a remarkable record of the history of the Victoria-Esquimalt coastal defences.

Visitors can walk the self-guided tour of Fort Rodd Hill; signs and displays along the way explain the history of coastal defences in the area. Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park is open year-round.

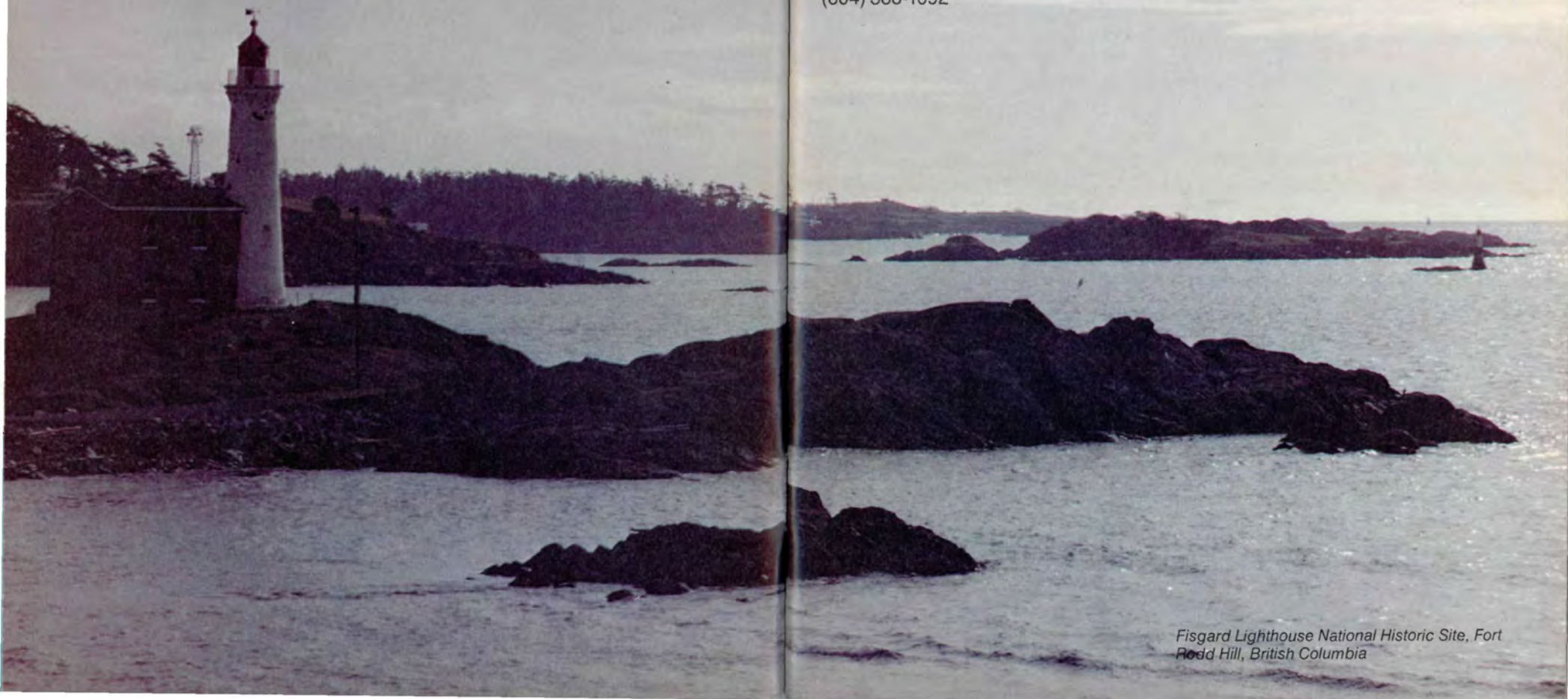
Mailing address for more information:
Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park
501 Belmont Road
Victoria, British Columbia
V9C 1B5
(604) 388-1092

Fisgard Lighthouse
National Historic Site
Victoria, British Columbia

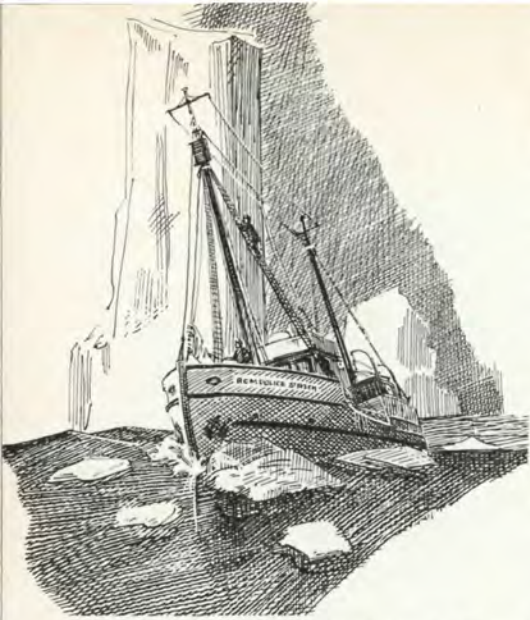
Fisgard Lighthouse stands as a historic reminder of the role of navigation on the west coast of Canada.

The need for a lighthouse at the entrance to Esquimalt Harbour was recognized by Admiral Baynes, who in 1858 recommended the erection of a light that "would enable vessels to enter the harbour at any time of night; at present it is almost impossible after dusk, the entrance being so difficult to distinguish."

Fisgard Island, an outcrop of volcanic granite near the entrance to Esquimalt Harbour, was the site selected for the lighthouse. On November 16, 1860, Fisgard Lighthouse became the first navigational aid to be located on the west coast of what was then known as British North America.



Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site, Fort Rodd Hill, British Columbia



St. Roch National Historic Site, Vancouver, British Columbia

During the period 1860 to 1909 when the lighthouse was occupied, living conditions for the keeper and his family were often rugged and uncomfortable. Poor pay, isolation from the mainland, and questionable working conditions added to the keeper's hardships.

Located a short distance offshore from Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Park, and accessible by a narrow causeway, this functioning harbour lighthouse has modern displays that recount the history of early west coast lighthouses.

Because its light is still operational, Fisgard Lighthouse Tower is not open to the public.

Mailing address for more information:
Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site
501 Belmont Road
Victoria, British Columbia
V9C 1B5
(604) 388-1092

St. Roch National Historic Site

Vancouver, British Columbia

The *St. Roch*, a short, two-masted schooner, was described by her skipper, Staff Sergeant Henry Larsen, as "an ugly duckling." As an arctic supply and patrol vessel for 26 years, however, the ship and her crew did much to establish Canadian sovereignty in the North. She also has the distinction of being the first ship in history to sail the Northwest Passage in both directions, first to travel the northern deep-water route, first to complete the passage in a single season, and first to circumnavigate North America.

Built in Vancouver in 1928, the *St. Roch* carried out annual patrol and supply voyages in the western arctic for two decades. Her sturdy hull was built of thick Douglas fir reinforced with heavy beams. An outer sheath of Australian iron bark added the finishing touch and helped to protect the ship from treacherous northern ice floes.

On the first voyage through the Northwest Passage, the ship left Vancouver in June 1940 on what proved to be a 28-month journey. Twice trapped by ice, the *St. Roch* did not reach Halifax until October 1942. The return trip through the more northerly waters of the Arctic archipelago in 1944 took only 86 days.

In 1950 when the ship was transferred to Halifax it sailed through the Panama Canal, becoming the first vessel to sail completely around North America. The *St. Roch* was retired four years later, and put on display in drydock at the Vancouver Maritime Museum in 1958. The ship was declared a national historic site in 1962 and has been restored by Parks Canada to her 1944 appearance.

Audio-visual presentations and guides describe the *St. Roch's* illustrious past and her contribution to arctic exploration in Canada.

Mailing address for more information:
St. Roch National Historic Site
Vancouver Maritime Museum
1100 Chestnut Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6J 3J9
(604) 732-4362

Fort Langley National Historic Park

Fort Langley, British Columbia

40 km southeast of Vancouver

Built on the south bank of the Fraser River by the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Langley played a major role in the development of what is now the province of British Columbia.

In 1827 the fort was constructed four kilometres downriver, but was moved in 1839 to its present location closer to the fertile Langley prairie. It burned shortly afterwards, but was rebuilt the same year.

Fort Langley prospered in the 1850s, when it pioneered an all-British fur-brigade route to the interior and became the supply depot for inland posts. When gold was discovered on the Fraser River in 1858, the fort supplied prospectors with tools, provisions, and news of recent discoveries.

The fort has been partially reconstructed to its appearance in the 1850s. The original storehouse building, circa 1840, remains on the site. Reconstructed

buildings include the palisade, bastion, artisan's shop, trade store, and blacksmith's forge. The Big House, the scene of the ceremonial declaration of British Columbia as a British colony, contains offices and living quarters of the chief trader and senior clerk.

Animators in period costume demonstrate the various trades and tasks of the day. In the cooper's shop visitors can see how barrels were made for packing salmon. Blacksmithing, fur trade procedures, period carpentry, open-fire cooking, and baking are all part of 19th-century life at the fort.

Fort Langley National Historic Park is open year-round. There is a charge for admission.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Langley National Historic Park
Box 129
Fort Langley, British Columbia
V0X 1J0
(604) 888-4424

Fort Langley National Historic Park, Fort Langley, British Columbia





Kitwanga National Historic Site, east of Terrace, British Columbia

Kitwanga National Historic Site 120 km east of Terrace, British Columbia

Co-operation between the Kitwanga people and Parks Canada has led to an Indian hilltop stronghold called Battle Hill (Ta'awdzep) becoming the first national historic site in western Canada to commemorate native culture. Last occupied as a fortified site in the 19th century, this steep-sided 13-m hill overlooking the Skeena River stands out as a historic landscape feature.

Kitwanga legend tells of the fierce warrior chieftain, Nekt, who used Battle Hill as a base to make raids against Nass River and coastal peoples for food, slaves, and control of lucrative trade routes. The Grease Trail, named for the greasy candlefish oil packed along it from

the Nass to the Skeena River, passed within sight of the Kitwanga fort.

To defend Battle Hill's refuge of houses, Nekt and his warriors hoisted huge logs up the palisade walls and fastened them with cedar ropes. When the war horn signalled an enemy attack, the logs were rolled down to crush the invaders.

A self-guided interpretive programme recounts the legends of Battle Hill and leads visitors to archaeological evidence of plank houses, food cache pits, puberty pits, and a sweat pit from the 1750-1835 period.

The totems of Kitwanga, now located in the village four km north of the site, display crests relating Nekt's original flight from the Queen Charlotte Islands, his exploits as a warrior, and his occupation of Battle Hill.

The trail to Battle Hill is marked at a parking pull-off. Future developments at the site will include historical markers and an audio station, in which visitors will hear more of the fascinating story of Kitwanga.

Kitwanga National Historic Site is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Kitwanga National Historic Site
c/o Fort St. James National Historic Park
Box 1148
Fort St. James, British Columbia
V0J 1P0
(604) 996-7191

Fort St. James National Historic Park 161 km northwest of Prince George, British Columbia

Fort St. James was established by Simon Fraser for the North West Company in 1806. It was the first post in the territory of the Carrier Indians, who traded furs here for manufactured goods and provisions. When the North West and Hudson's Bay companies merged in 1821, Fort St. James became the headquarters of the fur trade district of New Caledonia – now central British Columbia.

As chief post in the New Caledonia district, Fort St. James was the transshipment centre for the furs and trade goods exchanged at all the company posts in the territory. Furs traded at Fort St. James were sent by company schooner and pack train to steamers on the Skeena River and Pacific Coast for shipping to the fur markets of the world.

Isolation, severe winters, hard work, and a monotonous diet of smoked dried salmon earned Fort St. James the name "the Siberia of the fur trade."

Five buildings dating from 1884-1889 are still standing – the general warehouse and fur loft, fish cache, men's house, officer's dwelling house, and dairy. All of these are fine examples of Red River frame and dove-tailed log construction.

To complete the fort, several features have been reconstructed to their appearance in the 1890s: the trade shop and office, Graham warehouse, the wharf, and the tramway used to haul cargo from the company schooner to the warehouse.

In addition to period exhibits in the historic buildings, there are displays and audio-visual presentations in the modern

visitor reception centre. Fort St. James National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort St. James National Historic Park
Box 1148
Fort St. James, British Columbia
V0J 1P0
(604) 996-7191

Rocky Mountain House National Historic Park

7 km west of Rocky Mountain House, Alberta
200 km southwest of Edmonton

On the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, a two-day horse ride from the Rocky Mountains, the North West and Hudson's Bay companies maintained a series of fur trading posts between 1799 and 1875.

The rival companies intended to attract the Kootenay Indians from the mountains to trade at their posts. The North West Company also planned to use its post as



Rocky Mountain House National Historic Park, near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta

a base of exploration for a practical route to the Pacific. The Kootenay trade did not materialize, but in 1806-1807 David Thompson successfully crossed the Rockies from the North West Company post.

Following the 1821 merger of the two companies, the revitalized Hudson's Bay Company retained a post at Rocky Mountain House to trade with the Blackfoot Confederacy and other northern Plains Indians.

Trails in the park lead to four archaeological excavation sites within a four-kilometre area. Solar-powered audio guides along the trails recount the events of the exciting fur trade days of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Replicas of the York boat and the Red River cart illustrate the principal types of transportation used by the traders to carry furs, provisions, and trade goods to ports to international markets. Exhibits in the visitor centre, summer interpretive programmes, and audio-visual presentations in the theatre explain the history of Rocky Mountain House.

The park is open daily from the first Sunday in May until Labour Day. The visitor centre is open weekdays year-round, except holidays.

Mailing address for more information:
Rocky Mountain House National Historic Park
Box 2130
Rocky Mountain House, Alberta
T0M 1T0
(403) 845-2412

Klondike National Historic Sites

Dawson City, Yukon Territory

In August 1896 gold was discovered in Rabbit Creek (soon renamed Bonanza Creek) in the Klondike watershed. When news of the discovery reached the "outside," it set in motion one of history's most unusual phenomena, the Klondike Gold Rush. Drawn to the North by dreams of great wealth and adventure, more than 200,000 men and women set their sights on Dawson City. By 1899 Dawson was a city of 30,000 with the luxuries, facilities, and aspirations of large southern cities.

Dawson City grew as a supply and entertainment centre for the Klondike Goldfields. For a few brief years gold poured into town from the creeks as Klondike Kings and wage earners alike rushed to spend their new-found wealth on Dawson's many entertainments. The prosperity was short-lived, however, and by 1900 many miners had left the Klondike to try their luck elsewhere. Dawson's population declined gradually, but the once-fabulous city did not become a ghost town. Today Dawson City is a thriving tourist and mining centre.

Many of Dawson's surviving gold rush buildings are being preserved and restored. The Palace Grand Theatre is a faithful reconstruction of Arizona Charlie Meadows's 1899 luxurious and flamboyant original, where entertainments reminiscent of the goldrush era are performed nightly during the summer. The old Post Office, sternwheeler *Keno*, and Harrington's Store Exhibit offer insights into different aspects of Dawson's exciting past.

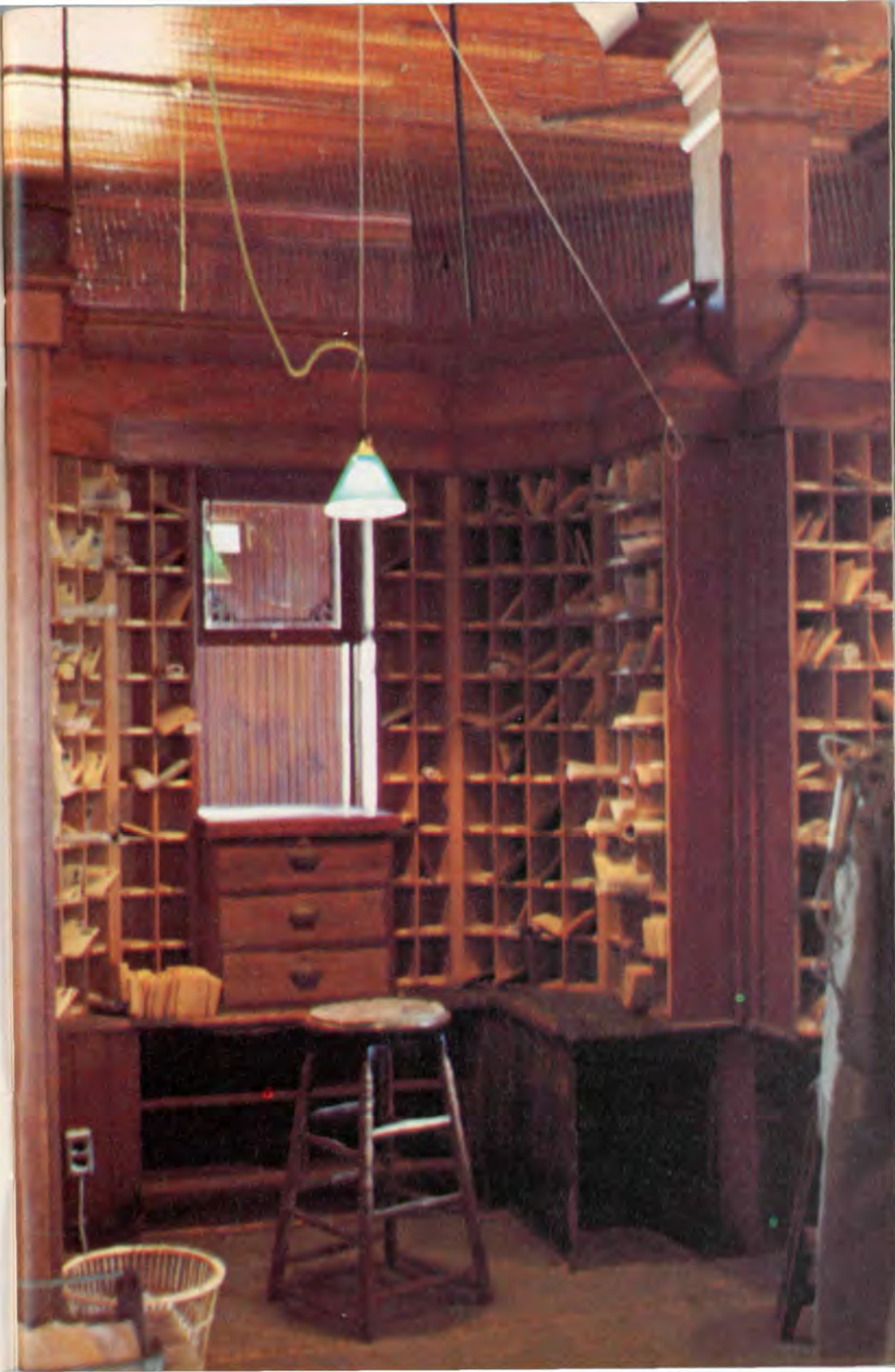
Robert Service's rustic two-room cabin sits on the hillside overlooking the city. The famous northern poet wrote many of his best-known works here. It has been refurbished, and Service's ghost reads his poetry to the public daily.

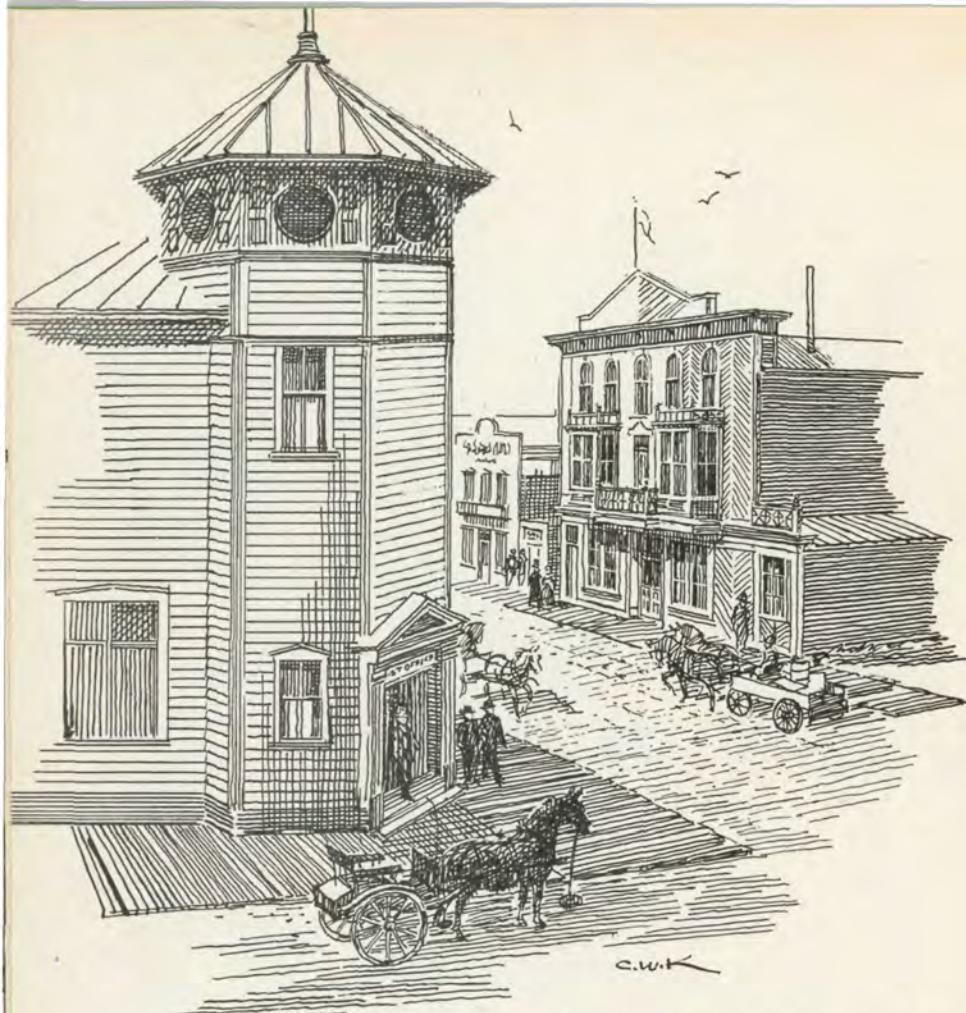
In the Klondike Goldfields, Gold Dredge No. 4, a huge gold-mining machine that worked Bonanza Creek for many years, awaits visitor inspection. A nearby cairn marks the Discovery Claim where the nugget that started it all was found more than 85 years ago.

Tours of the Klondike National Historic Sites and readings of Robert Service's poetry are offered from June 1 to mid-September.

Mailing address for more information:
Klondike National Historic Sites
Box 390
Dawson City, Yukon Territory
Y0B 1G0
(403) 993-5462

Dawson City Post Office, Klondike National Historic Sites, Yukon Territory





Palace Grand Theatre, Klondike National Historic Sites, Dawson City, Yukon Territory

S.S. Klondike National Historic Site Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

In Whitehorse, the sternwheeler S.S. *Klondike* has been declared a national historic site to commemorate the significance of river transportation in the development of the Yukon. For almost four generations the sternwheeler was the mainstay of the Yukon transportation system. From the late 1860s to the mid-1950s some 250 sternwheelers plied the Yukon River from Whitehorse to Dawson.

The S.S. *Klondike I*, the forerunner of the vessel that has been restored by Parks Canada, was launched in 1929 by the British Yukon Navigation Company.

The *Klondike* was the first boat built large enough to handle 270 tonnes of cargo without having to push a barge; her cargo capacity was 50 per cent greater than that of other boats on the river.

The career of the S.S. *Klondike I* came to an abrupt end in 1936 when the vessel struck a reef and broke her back. The company had the S.S. *Klondike II* built immediately, a carbon copy of her predecessor.

For fifteen years the S.S. *Klondike I* laboured primarily as a cargo vessel, carrying merchandise, supplies, and a

few passengers from Whitehorse to Dawson. She made the run downstream in 36 hours with one or two stops to take on wood; the return run against the current was much tougher and required four or five days and six wood-stops.

The construction of all-weather roads in the early 1950s signified the passing of sternwheelers as freight carriers on the Yukon River. In August 1955 the S.S. *Klondike II* steamed into Whitehorse to end her last run up river.

Carefully restored to her 1937–1945 appearance, she now sits in permanent retirement on the bank of the Yukon River in Whiskey Flats, Whitehorse.

Tours of S.S. Klondike National Historic Site are offered daily from June 1 to Labour Day, and by appointment only the remainder of the year.

Mailing address for more information:
S.S. Klondike National Historic Site
c/o Parks Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 3V1
(403) 668-2116

Fort Walsh National Historic Park Maple Creek, Saskatchewan 171 km southwest of Swift Current

In the summer of 1875, "B" Division of the North West Mounted Police, under the command of Superintendent James M. Walsh, built a police fort in the Cypress Hills to suppress the whiskey trade and to establish contact with the Indians of the area. Fort Walsh was located on the banks of Battle Creek, just three kilometres above the site of the tragic Cypress Hills Massacre that had occurred two years before.

The police of Fort Walsh successfully negotiated the return to the United States of Sitting Bull and the Sioux warriors who had taken refuge in Canada after the Battle of the Little Bighorn. In 1883 when most of the Plains Indians had accepted treaties with Canada and settled on reserves, the post was dismantled and abandoned to private ranching activity.

More than half a century later, in 1942, the R.C.M.P. established a horse ranch on the site of Fort Walsh and ranch buildings were constructed in the style of the original fort. In 1967 Farwell's and Solomon's trading posts were reconstructed

Fort Walsh National Historic Park, Maple Creek, Saskatchewan



near the site of the Cypress Hills Massacre as part of the R.C.M.P. centennial celebrations. Since the transfer of Fort Walsh to Parks Canada in 1968, historical and architectural research and reconstruction programmes have restored the fort to its appearance at the height of its importance in 1875.

Exhibits and audio-visual presentations in the modern visitor reception centre provide an introduction to the park. Guides in period costume conduct tours of Fort Walsh and Farwell's Trading Post, which has been restored and refurnished. Two cemeteries, the Fort Walsh townsite, and the magnificent natural setting are added attractions. A free bus service for visitors is provided within the park boundaries.

Fort Walsh National Historic Park is open from May 1 to Thanksgiving.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Walsh National Historic Park
Box 278
Maple Creek, Saskatchewan
S0N 1N0
(306) 667-2645

Cypress Hills Massacre National Historic Site

*Maple Creek, Saskatchewan
171 km southwest of Swift Current*

In the spring of 1873, the blood of Indian men, women, and children ran in the valley of Battle Creek in the shelter of the Cypress Hills when an Assiniboine camp was attacked.

The Indian camp was near Solomon's and Farwell's trading posts, where the American frontier traders exchanged axes, blankets, and trinkets for Indian hunters' robes and furs, and Métis freighters delivered Montana goods. A general hostility between the Indians and the traders pervaded the valley.

A party of wolf hunters was returning home to Montana when about 40 of its horses were stolen by a band of Cree Indian raiders. The enraged men pursued the thieves, but lost the trail in the Cypress Hills. Scouts sent ahead to the Assiniboine camp found no trace of the stolen horses, so the party decided to camp near Farwell's Trading Post for food, drink, and rest.

The following day a trading post lodger reported a horse missing. He enlisted the assistance of the wolf hunters and Métis freighters and set out to confront the Indians and retrieve the horse. Firing broke out, and in the ensuing battle about 20 Indians were killed. What remained of the Assiniboine camp after the survivors had fled was burned.

When news of the massacre reached Ottawa the government began to recruit men for a police force to establish law and order in the West.

Attempts by American and Canadian authorities to bring the participants in the massacre to justice were thwarted by insufficient evidence and conflicting testimonies of witnesses. Those eventually tried for murder were acquitted.

Although the actual site of the massacre is closed to visitors, interpretive staff in period costume conduct tours of Farwell's Trading Post, which was reconstructed in 1967. A three-kilometre trail along the ridgetop overlooking Battle Creek leads to the historic features within Fort Walsh National Historic Park.

Mailing address for more information:
Cypress Hills Massacre National Historic Site
Box 278
Maple Creek, Saskatchewan
S0N 1N0
(306) 667-2645

Battleford National Historic Park

Battleford, Saskatchewan

153 km northwest of Saskatoon
Battleford National Historic Park is situated in the townsite of Battleford on a triangular area between the Battle and North Saskatchewan rivers. Battleford was established in 1876 in Cree Indian territory as the fifth North West Mounted Police post and served as a divisional headquarters for the Saskatchewan District.

In the last quarter of the 19th century, law and order in the West was the awesome responsibility of the North West Mounted Police. Intermittent tribal warfare between the nomadic and Plains Indians, the illicit whiskey traffic to the native people, and the growing tensions as white immigration encroached on Indian and Métis lifestyles produced an uneasy atmosphere.



Batoche National Historic Site, Batoche, Saskatchewan

When native discontent broke into rebellion in the spring of 1885, police reinforcements were dispatched from Battleford to troubled areas in Métis strongholds. Fearing an Indian attack, the people from the Battleford area sought refuge within the police post. The anticipated attack never came, but the vacated village was looted and some buildings burned.

Canadian troops suppressed the rebellion in a decisive battle at Batoche. Afterwards a number of prisoners were tried at Battleford; eight were hanged. With peace restored, the police returned to their duties, essential to public order and welfare and for the self-sufficiency of the post. Battleford was abandoned finally in 1924.

In addition to the five original North West Mounted Police buildings that remain today, a stockade has been reconstructed on the original site. Three stone pillars display a bronze plaque that pays national tribute to the Battleford Police Post. A visitor reception centre provides literature and displays artifacts. Interpretive signs mark former police building and utility locations and are testimony to the

variety of activities undertaken by the force.

Battleford National Historic Park is open from the first Sunday in May to Thanksgiving.

Mailing address for more information:
Battleford National Historic Park
Battleford, Saskatchewan
S0M 0E0
(306) 937-2621

Batoche National Historic Site

*Batoche, Saskatchewan
88 km northeast of Saskatoon*

Frustration and discontent led to the Métis uprisings along the South Saskatchewan River in 1885. The Métis were faced with the disappearance of the buffalo on which they depended for food, clothing, and shelter; the decline of the freighting business; the influx of white settlers from Ontario; and a land survey that caused alarm about land claims. This combination of circumstances led to armed resistance and bloodshed for the Métis and the North West Mounted Police.



The small village of Batoche served as headquarters for Louis Riel and the Métis during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and was the scene of the decisive battle of the uprising. After three days of fighting, the Métis were overwhelmed, Batoche captured by the Canadian militia, and the Métis insurrection ended.

Scarred with bullet-holes, the parish church of St. Antoine de Padoue, built in 1884, and the Rectory, built in 1883, stand today as reminders of the Métis who risked their lives for rights they held dear.

Tours of Batoche National Historic Site are offered from the first Sunday in May to Thanksgiving.

Mailing address for more information:
Batoche National Historic Site
c/o Battleford National Historic Park
Battleford, Saskatchewan
S0M 0E0
(306) 937-2621

Fort Espérance National Historic Site
222 km east of Regina, Saskatchewan

Fort Espérance, the first post on the Qu'Appelle River, was one of the North West Company's most important pemmican provision posts in the Assiniboine River district. Plains Indians and Métis supplied the company regularly with bison hides and meat, which was used to make pemmican, a mixture of dried flaked meat and melted fat that served as a food staple for European fur traders on trips to the more northerly posts.

The first Fort Espérance was used from 1787 to 1810. Rivalry with the Hudson's Bay Company twice forced relocations along the Qu'Appelle River before a post was again built at this location in 1816. It was abandoned in 1819.

Fort Espérance National Historic Site preserves the remains of the first fort, situated beside the river, as well as those of the last fort, which was built on a small rise higher up the bank. Although a few depressions indicate the presence of cel-

lars, most of the early site is now a ploughed field. Remains of fireplaces and cellars of the upper post are clearly visible, and a depression marks the location of a stockade.

The posts are commemorated by a symbolic monument placed on a small knoll between the two sites of Fort Espérance. The link between the buffalo and the fur trade is imaginatively symbolized by three white granite markers: the plaque commemorating both posts, and bronze sculptures of a buffalo head and of a stretched beaver hide inscribed with canoe and buffalo pictographs.

Fort Espérance National Historic Site is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Espérance National Historic Site
c/o Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park
Box 7, Group 342
R.R. 3
Selkirk, Manitoba
R1A 2A8
(204) 949-6341



Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park
30 km north of Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Hudson's Bay Company built the magnificent stone fort at Lower Fort Garry on the shores of the Red River in 1830. George Simpson, Governor of Rupert's Land, intended it to become the headquarters of the richest fur region in the British Empire.

Although the new fort was unable to overcome the momentum of Upper Fort Garry at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, it evolved as a significant fur trade provisioning and trans-shipment centre and retail outlet for the Red River settlement.

The fort's 150-year life has seen its structures and landscape adapted and transformed as a trading post, country retreat, trans-shipment centre, agricultural-industrial complex, penitentiary-asylum, country club, and ultimately, a national historic park.

Lower Fort Garry's visitor reception centre contains historical displays, a restaurant, and a theatre, which presents an award-winning slide show "Window on the Fur Trade."

The focus of the park's interpretive programme is on the fur trade and the Red River settlement. The visitor programme is designed to interest and entertain children, adults, enthusiasts, or casual visitors.

The park grounds are open year-round. From mid-May to Thanksgiving costumed staff re-enact 19th-century life in the largest group of original fur trade buildings remaining in Canada.

Privately operated sightseeing cruise ships, paddlewheel riverboats, and buses transport visitors from downtown Winnipeg along the historic Red River to Lower Fort Garry. There is a charge for admission to Lower Fort Garry.

Mailing address for more information:
Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park
Box 7, Group 342
R.R. 3
Selkirk, Manitoba
R1A 2A8
(204) 949-6341

Riel House National Historic Site *St. Vital, Manitoba*

On the cold, clear morning of November 16, 1885, Louis Riel – leader of the Red River Resistance in 1869 and of the Northwest Rebellion at Batoche in 1885, father of the province of Manitoba, and prophet of the Métis people – was hanged at the North West Mounted Police Jail in Regina. In early December his body was returned to his mother's home in St. Vital, Manitoba. He lay in state here for two days until his coffin was borne the ten kilometres to his final resting place in the churchyard of St. Boniface Cathedral. So passed one of the most tragic and least understood figures in Canada's history.

Riel House was built in 1880–1881. The land on which the house stands had been given to Riel's mother, Julie Lagimodière Riel, by Bishop Taché on the death of her husband in 1864. Julie and her children first lived in a house at the Seine River end of the lot. Most of the timbers from that building were re-used in the construction of the present house at the Red River end of the lot.

Although Louis Riel never resided in this house, he visited it briefly in the summer of 1883, and it was here that his body lay in state following his execution for his involvement in the Northwest Rebellion. It was also in this house that his young wife, Marguerite, died in May 1886.

The house remained in the Riel family until 1968, and was acquired by Parks Canada in 1969 to commemorate Louis Riel's role in the history of western Canada. It has been restored and refurnished to its appearance in the spring of 1886, six months after the death of Louis Riel.

Riel House National Historic Site is open from mid-May to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
Riel House National Historic Site
330 River Road
St. Vital, Manitoba
R2M 3Z8
(204) 257-1783

Fort Prince of Wales National Historic Park *Churchill, Manitoba*

Located at the mouth of the Churchill River, this great stone fort was built by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 18th century to protect its fur-trading interests in the far North.

Although construction began in 1731, the fort was not completed until 1771. Two years later, Samuel Hearne, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, set out from Fort Prince of Wales on his overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean.

Despite its formidable appearance, the fort was never manned or armed for serious warfare. In 1782, when three French warships appeared in the bay, Hearne, then governor of the fort, surrendered the under-garrisoned post immediately. The French invaders sacked the fort, spiked the cannon, burned the gun carriages, blew up parts of the wall, and set fires.

Fort Prince of Wales was never re-occupied.

The walls of the restored fort, measuring 9 to 12 m thick at the base and 6 m high, connect four bastions. A number of cannons standing on the raised gun gallery and the shells of several structures, including a barracks, stores building, and governor's quarters, greet visitors to the site.

Fort Prince of Wales is accessible by boat or snowmobile from the nearby town of Churchill. Boat trips to the fort can be arranged at the tourist reception centre in Churchill.

The park grounds are open year-round. Guided tours are available from June to October.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Prince of Wales National Historic Park
Box 127
Churchill, Manitoba
R0B 0E0
(204) 675-2672



*Fort Prince of Wales National Historic Park,
Churchill, Manitoba*

York Factory National Historic Site *Churchill, Manitoba*

When York Factory closed its doors as a trading post in 1957, it signalled the end of an era. For much of its 275-year history, the fort, located on the shore of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Hayes River, served as one of the most important fur-trade supply centres in North America.

The Hudson's Bay Company first established a post here in 1682. Wars with the French and the ravages of nature led to frequent rebuilding and relocation of the post. It was built finally on the present site in 1788.

After the merger of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies in 1821, York Factory replaced Montréal as the major shipment depot for North American furs heading to England. Increased business and periodic flooding forced the construction of new buildings, including the existing depot built in the 1830s. By the end of the 19th century the post's importance had declined as a result of more efficient American routes to European markets, and the buildings deteriorated or were torn down. Only the depot building survived.

The depot building, or "Great House," is York Factory National Historic Site's central feature. Artifacts are exhibited on the main floor, and displays of the fort and a photo exhibit are located on the upper floor.

The inaccessibility of York Factory limits its visitors to those who fly in on chartered aircraft or travel by canoe. Summer tours are available by appointment.

Mailing address for more information:
York Factory National Historic Site
Box 127
Churchill, Manitoba
R0B 0E0
(204) 675-2672

Fort St. Joseph National Historic Park
St. Joseph Island, Ontario
48 km southeast of Sault Ste. Marie

Fort St. Joseph's ruins are located on a small headland at the southwest tip of St. Joseph Island in St. Mary's River between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. In 1796 the British built the most westerly of their military posts here in an effort to counteract the American Fort Michilimackinac's importance in the Upper Great Lakes Region.

As the western headquarters of the British Indian Department and the meeting place of hundreds of warriors from the Upper Great Lakes Indian Nations, Fort St. Joseph was an important base for operations in the old northwest and became a major fur-trade supply depot.

When the Americans declared war on Great Britain in 1812, the British at Fort St. Joseph heard the news before the Americans at Fort Michilimackinac. A force of regular soldiers, fur traders, voyageurs, government officials, and Indian allies captured the American fort.

Only a small guard was left at Fort St. Joseph, and eventually the fort was abandoned. An American force on its way to recapture Fort Michilimackinac in 1814 burned Fort St. Joseph. Over the years all but the stone bakehouse, powder magazine, and a chimney disappeared under a blanket of earth.

Archaeological excavations at the site have revealed the outlines of palisades and the foundations of several buildings, including a blockhouse, guardhouse, two bakeries, and some traders' huts. The uncovered foundations of the blockhouse walls and the two large chimneys in the blockhouse are impressive sights.

The fort's ruins have been stabilized, and a visitor reception centre illustrates the significance of the fur trade, the British military, the Indian Department, and man's relationship with nature in the northwest in the early 1800s.

Fort St. Joseph National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort St. Joseph National Historic Park
Box 188
Richards Landing, Ontario
P0R 1J0
(705) 246-2664

Fort Malden National Historic Park
Amherstburg, Ontario
32 km south of Windsor

In 1796, after the British abandoned Detroit under the terms of Jay's Treaty, they established a new base on the Detroit River in present-day Amherstburg. Fort Malden, officially known as Fort Amherstburg, became a major base for defense of the Detroit frontier during the War of 1812 and the Rebellion of 1837.

The first fort was a large, square, picketed enclosure with four earthen bastions, and served as headquarters of the Right Division of the British army in Canada, branch of the British Indian Department, and navy yard for the Upper Great Lakes. In 1812 General Isaac Brock led an army of British soldiers, Canadian militia, and Indians from Fort Malden to launch a successful attack on Detroit, and subsequently made several raids into American territory.

The defeat of the British fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie in September 1813 forced the garrison to burn Fort Malden and retreat up the Thames River.

American troops then occupied the fort's ruins. The peace treaty following the War of 1812 allowed the British to reoccupy Amherstburg and they built a smaller fort, which also eventually fell into ruin.

During the Rebellion of 1837, Fort Malden was repaired and several new buildings were constructed in preparation for possible conflict with the United States. The fort continued to be garrisoned until 1851. As the political situation stabilized, regular soldiers were withdrawn and replaced by British army pensioners. From 1859 to 1870 the site was used as a provincial lunatic asylum.

In 1875, when no further use could be found for Fort Malden, the land was subdivided and sold at a public auction. Gradually the fort buildings were destroyed. The federal government acquired part of the site of the fort in 1939.



Woodside National Historic Park, Kitchener, Ontario

Today most of the post-rebellion fort lies within the park's boundaries. Visitors can view the remains of the bastions, a restored pensioner's cottage, and an original 1820 barracks building. A large brick building from the asylum period and a visitor reception centre contain exhibits on the fort's history, and an interpretation centre contains a theatre and exhibits gallery.

Fort Malden National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Malden National Historic Park
Box 38
Amherstburg, Ontario
N9V 2Z2
(519) 736-5416

Woodside National Historic Park
Kitchener, Ontario

Woodside, the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada's 10th prime minister, was built in 1853 on spacious tree-covered grounds in Kitchener. The recollections of Mackenzie King guided Parks Canada's restoration of Woodside to the period of the early 1890s when the King family lived here.

Woodside was leased to John King, a lawyer of means, from 1886 to 1893. His wife, Isabel, was the daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the abortive rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada (Ontario). The King's four children, the second of whom was William (Willie), held fond memories of the time they lived at Woodside, although the family never owned the property. Mackenzie King recalled years later that the years spent in this rambling mid-Victorian house "left the most abiding of all impressions" on him.

King is remembered best for his efforts towards a more independent role for Canada in international affairs and his leadership of the country during the Second World War.

Guides in period costume interpret the historic home and its furnishings, and a modern exhibit illustrates the story of

Mackenzie King. Woodside National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Woodside National Historic Park
528 Wellington Street North
Kitchener, Ontario
N2H 5L5
(519) 742-5273

Fort George National Historic Park *Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario*

Situated on high ground on the west side of the Niagara River about two kilometres from Lake Ontario, guarding the river channel and the town of Newark, Fort George was the principal British fort on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812.

As British military headquarters for the Niagara frontier, Fort George was continually involved in battles with the United States armies. Artillery duels were fought with the Americans at nearby Fort Niagara, and in October 1812 troops from Fort George defeated a U.S. army at Queenston Heights.

A combined land and naval bombardment and assault by the Americans levelled the fort in May 1813. The victors occupied the ruins and rebuilt the fort's defences, but abandoned this position in December, allowing the British to regain control.

Before departing, however, the retreating Americans burned Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake). In retaliation, the British attacked Fort Niagara, burned Buffalo, and ravaged settlements along the American shore.

After the war, the newly constructed Fort Mississauga and Butler's Barracks replaced Fort George, and by the 1820s the British had abandoned the fort as a military post.

Today the fort represents the installations at the period of British occupation (1796–1813). Its extensive layout consists of six small earthen bastions connected by cedar picketing. A dry ditch surrounds the complex.

The stone powder magazine is an original building from 1796. The officers' quarters, officers' kitchen, artificer's building, sawpit, blockhouses, and guard-house are of timber construction.

Period displays and animators in period costume portray everyday life in a British military post nearly two centuries ago. A self-guided walking tour introduces visitors to the features of this historic park.

Fort George National Historic Park is open year-round. Reservations are required from the end of October to mid-May. There is a charge for admission.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort George National Historic Park
Box 787
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0
(416) 468-2741

Fort George National Historic Park, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario



Butler's Barracks National Historic Site *Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario*

The destruction of Fort George by the Americans in 1813 proved how vulnerable the site was to bombardment by enemy guns. Following the war, the British began work on a group of buildings across the plain behind the fort. By 1852 at least 20 timber structures had been erected, serving as storehouses, barracks, and offices. The barracks, gun-shed, commissariat store, and commissariat officer's quarters are the only structures still standing.

The name Butler's Barracks was derived from an earlier complex built near the Niagara River to house Butler's Rangers, a British force with Iroquois allies led by John Butler that raided the

eastern American frontier throughout the American Revolution. The rangers were among the first Loyalists to settle in the Niagara Peninsula.

Overcrowding at Fort Niagara had prompted construction of the first barracks in 1778. Additions were made towards the end of the century, but before 1800 a fire gutted most of the buildings. What remained was destroyed during the 1813 bombardment.

The structures in the second Butler's Barracks were built after 1815 and were used until the mid-1860s by the British military. From 1871, when the British troops were withdrawn from Canada, until the 1960s, Butler's Barracks was used for Canadian army training in war and peace time.

Historical markers guide visitors on a walking tour of the grounds, which are open year-round. The buildings are not open to visitors.

Mailing address for more information:
Butler's Barracks National Historic Site
Box 787
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0
(416) 468-2741

Queenston Heights and Brock's Monument National Historic Site *Niagara Falls, Ontario*

A critical battle of the War of 1812, which resulted in a victory for the British over an invading American army, was fought at Queenston Heights overlooking the Niagara River.

Before dawn on October 13, 1812 an army of American soldiers crossed the Niagara River from Lewiston to launch a surprise attack on the small garrison and town of Queenston. Although they outnumbered the British and caught them off-guard, the Americans failed to break into the village. One group managed to scale the heights without being seen by the British, however, and swooping down on the redan battery, an important defensive position, they drove out Major-General Sir Isaac Brock and his men.

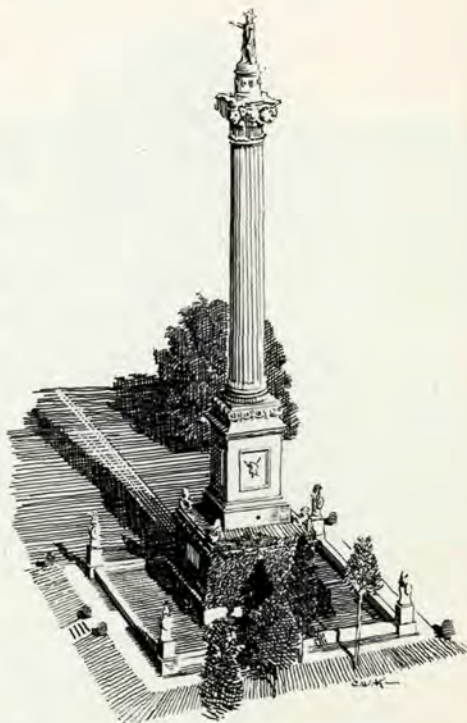
Determined to regain the battery, Brock led a charge up the hill, but was struck down by an American sharpshooter's bullet. The British then retreated.

Later, British reinforcements comprising regular soldiers, Canadian militia, Indian allies, and liberated slaves outflanked the Americans on the heights and won the battle. The British had succeeded in thwarting an American invasion, but had lost their most capable commander.

A tall columnar monument marks the graves of Brock and his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell. A narrow, winding staircase leads to an observation deck inside the monument, and a small room at the base displays plaques commemorating the soldiers who fell in the battle. Details of the battle are presented along the self-guided walking tour of the area. A brochure, available at the monument, explains the significance of the eight markers erected along the route.

The grounds are open year-round. The monument is open from mid-May to Labour Day.

Mailing address for more information:
Queenston Heights and Brock's Monument National Historic Site
Box 787
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0
(416) 468-2741



*Queenston Heights and Brock's Monument
National Historic Site, Niagara Falls, Ontario*

Kingston Martello Towers *Kingston, Ontario*

The British recognized that Kingston was a vital link in the maintenance of naval operations on the Great Lakes, and after the War of 1812, developed plans to improve the harbour defences. These plans led to the erection of four round stone towers between 1845 and 1848. Today only Murney Tower and Fort Frederick Tower are open to the public.

Murney Martello Tower National Historic Site, which was one of the most sophisticated martello towers in British North America, is located on Kingston's King Street West, not far from Bellevue House. It is operated by the Kingston Historical Society, whose collection of military displays interprets the use of this type of tower.

The exterior of the 11-m tall limestone structure is highlighted at its base by four extensions, called caponiers. Musket fire could be directed through loopholes in these domed chambers, providing cover for the ditch surrounding the tower. High earthworks with a stone revetment face the lake side of the ditch.

The Murney Martello Tower is open from Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, with guided tours offered during the summer months. There is a charge for admission to the tower.

The Fort Frederick Martello Tower is a museum operated by the Royal Military College of Canada.

Mailing address for more information:
Kingston Martello Towers
c/o Bellevue House National Historic Park
35 Centre Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4E5
(613) 542-3858

Bellevue House National Historic Park *Kingston, Ontario*

In 1848–1849 Bellevue House was the home of John A. Macdonald, who later became Canada's first prime minister.

The house was built between 1838 and 1840 by Charles Hales, a Kingston grocer and entrepreneur, from whose trade it received the nickname "Tea Caddy Castle." In August 1848 it was rented to John A. Macdonald, Kingston's member of the Legislative Assembly and Receiver General for the province of Canada.

The home was renamed "Bellevue" by the Macdonalds in appreciation of the breathtaking view from its tower. Their brief stay here was not a happy one, however, for Macdonald's ailing wife, Isabella, was confined to a groundfloor sickroom, and their infant son died a month after they moved in. Setbacks in John A.'s law practice forced the family to move to more modest quarters after only a year.

Macdonald went on to become leader of the Conservative Party and was one of the chief architects of Confederation in 1867. He became the first prime minister of Canada and was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Bellevue House was acquired by Parks Canada in 1964 and restored to its appearance when John A. lived here. Situated on beautifully landscaped grounds, the Italian style villa features broad overhanging eaves, decorative balconies, and a square central tower. Guides in period costume greet visitors and relate the history of the house and its most famous occupant, and exhibits on the main floor illustrate the highlights of their narratives.

A large garden yields poppies, zinnias, corn, cabbage, lettuce, squash, tobacco, beans, tomatoes, and other flowers and vegetables grown in Kingston during the mid-1800s.

Bellevue House National Historic Park is open year-round, except on statutory holidays from Labour Day to the end of May.

Mailing address for more information:
Bellevue House National Historic Park
35 Centre Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4E5
(613) 542-3858

Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site

Highway 2 near Prescott, Ontario

After the unsuccessful rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada, a group of Canadian patriots living in the United States joined with American sympathizers in an attempt to capture British Fort Wellington. Their strategy was to sever the St. Lawrence communications link and leave Upper Canada vulnerable to invasion. In a battle that lasted five days in November 1838, heavy casualties were suffered on both sides.

The attack was ill-fated from the start. As two schooners attempted to land at Prescott an alarm was sounded. While retreating, one of the schooners ran aground just off Windmill Point. The other returned to the American shore, but failed to bring back reinforcements. The stranded party was forced to seek refuge in a nearby windmill whose stone walls, measuring one metre in thickness, made it a practically impenetrable defence.

Commanded by Nils von Schoultz, the insurgents held fast for five days, despite a massive rally by the British involving 2,000 men, four gun boats, three heavily armed steamers, and one field cannon.

Inadequate supplies, cold weather, and recognition of their hopeless situation finally compelled the invaders to surrender.

Many of the 190 invaders had been wounded or killed. Von Schoultz and 10 others were hanged; some were exiled to Australia; and the rest were pardoned and allowed to return to their homes.

In 1878 a beacon was mounted on the windmill, and it served as a lighthouse until the early 1920s.

The windmill is now being restored and is closed to the public. The grounds are open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site

c/o Fort Wellington National Historic Park
Box 479
Prescott, Ontario
K0E 1T0
(613) 925-2896



Bellevue House National Historic Park, Kingston, Ontario



Fort Wellington National Historic Park, Prescott, Ontario

Fort Wellington National Historic Park Prescott, Ontario

88 km southeast of Ottawa

The first Fort Wellington at Prescott was built during the War of 1812 to help protect the vital St. Lawrence River transportation route. It was named after the Duke of Wellington, the renowned British soldier. In February 1813 its garrison marched across the frozen St. Lawrence to capture and demolish the American fort at Ogdensburg, New York.

In 1837 rebellion broke out in Upper Canada. In an effort to guard the border against invasion from the United States, the British army completely rebuilt Fort Wellington, which had been abandoned and allowed to fall into ruin.

In November 1838, while the fort was still under construction, a force of rebel patriots and American sympathizers landed at Windmill Point, downriver from

Prescott, to liberate Canada from British imperialism. The small garrison in the fort, reinforced by regular troops from Brockville, Cornwall, and Kingston, defeated the rebels after a five-day battle.

After the rebellion, Fort Wellington was used as an armoury and its garrison consisted of a company of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. In 1870 the garrison was withdrawn. Fort Wellington was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1923 and subsequently became a national historic park.

The historic buildings of Fort Wellington have been restored to the period when the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment was stationed here. The fort embodies a principle developed first by French military engineers in the 18th century, when stone fortifications were no longer able to withstand the heavier artillery carried by the

armies: They substituted earthen ones, which could easily absorb the impact of cannonballs. The blockhouse is the largest in Canada and has been refurbished to represent its original function as a combination barracks and armoury. The officers' quarters have also been refurbished.

Other original features include the fort's massive earthworks and a stone caponier, designed to defend the flank of the fort. Modern facilities include an exhibit on the history of the area, and animators in period costume perform activities common at the fort in 1845.

Fort Wellington National Historic Park is open from Victoria Day to October 31, and tours are available by appointment from November 1 to Victoria Day. During the third weekend of July, Fort Wellington hosts Canada's largest annual military pageant when the Brigade of the American Revolution re-enacts a battle typical of the fort's period.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Wellington National Historic Park
Box 479
Prescott, Ontario
K0E 1T0
(613) 925-2896

Rideau Canal

Between Ottawa and Kingston, Ontario

Now a scenic waterway, the 196.8-km Rideau Canal was constructed by the British military after the War of 1812 to provide Upper Canada (now Ontario) with a transportation route away from the St. Lawrence River in the event of an American attack. The canal made it possible to navigate from Montréal in Lower Canada to Lake Ontario bypassing the rapids of the St. Lawrence and the international boundary, and offered a safe route to the interior of Upper Canada for settlement, defence, and provisioning the military.

Lieutenant-Colonel John By of the Royal Engineers supervised the con-

struction of the canal system to connect the Ottawa, Rideau, and Cataraqui rivers between Kingston, which was then Upper Canada's largest town, and Bytown, a tiny settlement at the mouth of the Rideau. It was opened in the summer of 1832 and served as a valuable commercial artery until the 1850s. After its transfer to the colonial government by Britain, the Ottawa and Rideau system became a local transportation route for an area poorly served by roads. Today the historic and scenic Rideau Canal is a recreational corridor for pleasure-boaters investigating Canada's history.

Fourteen locks lift vessels 49.38 m from Lake Ontario to Newboro, the highest point on the canal; 33 other locks lower vessels 84.34 m to the level of the Ottawa River. There are twenty-three lockstations where visitors can learn about past and present canal operations. Highlights include:

Kingston Mills

At lockmaster Anglin's visitor centre, films, exhibits, and displays tell the story of the canal. The restored blockhouse, one of four on the canal, has been furnished to the 1839 period of occupancy by the Frontenac County militia.

Jones Falls

The keystone arch dam, the highest in North America when constructed in 1820, was recognized as an outstanding colonial engineering feat. Today the calm basin waters echo the hammer blows of the Rideau Canal blacksmith producing hardware in his 1843 smithy. The hilltop lockmaster's house has been restored and furnished to illustrate a 19th-century lockmaster's lifestyle.

Merrickville

The largest blockhouse on the canal is now a local museum at Merrickville with many artifacts of the area on display. Walking and driving tours of Merrickville and the surrounding countryside are described in free brochures. The lockside ruins of one of the first woollen mills in Upper Canada are worth exploring.

Burritts Rapids

The Tip to Tip Trail passes cool cedar forests, muskrat marshes, historic houses, and a beech nut grove and introduces visitors to the details of canal operations. Trail brochures are free at the lock office.

Ottawa Locks

Lieutenant-Colonel John By had his office here in Entrance Valley. The flight of eight locks is unique in Canada; it lifts boats the 24-m from the Ottawa River to the man-made portion of the canal. The oldest building in Ottawa, which was a supply depot during construction of the canal, now houses the Bytown Museum and Theatre. The Ottawa locks section of the canal will be closed from September 1982 until the summer of 1984. Please enquire before you travel.

Dows Lake Reach

In winter this stretch of the canal becomes a 7.8-km skating rink. Thousands of skaters travel the historic route from Ottawa Locks to Hartwell's Locks through the heart of downtown Ottawa.

All lock stations are accessible by car and are open to navigation from mid-May to mid-October. Group tours and special programmes are available upon request.

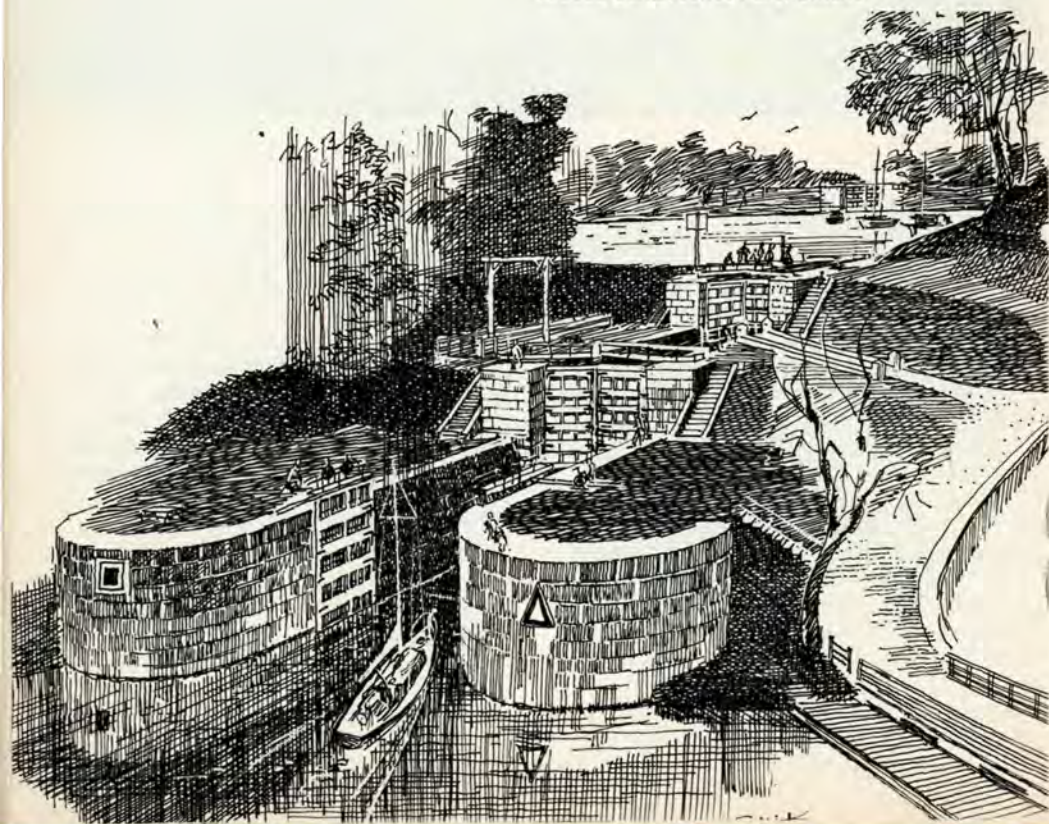
Mailing address for more information:
Rideau Canal
12 Maple Avenue North
Smiths Falls, Ontario
K7A 1Z5
(613) 283-5170

Bethune Memorial House

*Gravenhurst, Ontario
160 km north of Toronto*

Bethune Memorial House is the birthplace of Norman Bethune, a Canadian medical doctor who made significant contributions to medical science as a researcher and surgeon in Canada and abroad. In China, where Bethune achieved some of his greatest work, his name has been preserved in the writings of Mao Tse-tung, and numerous memorials have been erected to him.

Rideau Canal, Jones Falls, Ontario



The two-storey Victorian manse has been restored in the style of 1890 when Bethune was born here. The rooms on the main floor have been refurnished to reflect the tastes and habits of the Bethune family. On the second floor an interpretive display of illustrations, quotations, and surgical instruments invented by Dr. Bethune portrays his life as a doctor, inventor, and humanitarian.

Norman Bethune was a surgeon, medical researcher, and an inventor of surgical instruments. In Montréal during the Depression, he organized a medical group that promoted socialized medicine in Canada.

In 1936 he went to Spain to treat the wounded republican forces in the Spanish Civil War and developed a mobile blood transfusion service there that collected blood and transported it to the wounded at the battlefronts.

After returning briefly to Canada, Bethune set off again in 1938 for the battlefields of China. For the next 22 months he worked in the isolated mountain areas where the battlefront was shifting constantly. He gave unstintingly of himself, teaching, operating, and initiating a programme to train doctors.

Norman Bethune died in 1939 of blood poisoning, the result of an infection contracted while operating. Today he is revered in China as a dedicated humanitarian, and as his story becomes increasingly familiar to Canadians, an appreciation grows for the man, his era, and his accomplishments.

Bethune Memorial House is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Bethune Memorial House
235 John Street
Gravenhurst, Ontario
POC 1G0
(705) 687-4261

Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site

4 km south of Ville Marie, Québec

Fort Témiscamingue, built by the French in response to British competition in the fur trade during the late 17th century, flourished for more than two centuries.

As discoverers of the lucrative beaver fur trade in North America, the French enjoyed a trading monopoly with the Indians during the 16th century. When four English forts were built on the shores of James Bay in 1668, however, the Indians began trading at these nearby posts rather than travelling to the French merchants in Montréal.

A group of Montréal merchants founded the Compagnie du Nord and began trading in the Hudson Bay area in 1685. They built the first Fort Témiscamingue on an island, now submerged, at the narrows of Lake Témiscamingue. The post was visited in 1686 by a French military expedition under the Chevalier de Troyes, on its way to capture three English forts on Hudson Bay: Moose, Rupert, and Albany. It was closed in 1690 by Governor Frontenac in response to pressure from merchants in Montréal.

In 1720 Fort Témiscamingue was re-established at its present site at the narrows on the eastern shore of Lake Témiscamingue. After the fall of New France in 1760, British merchants penetrated to Lake Témiscamingue. By the 1790s the fort was in the hands of the North West Company, and in 1821 it passed to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fort Témiscamingue declined after the mid-1830s as lumbering activities destroyed beaver habitat in the area and beaver hats went out of fashion. The fort was abandoned finally in 1901.

A few stone fireplaces and a cemetery are all that remain of the post. Displays in the twenty-seven hectare park illustrate the history of the fort and the fur trade.

The park grounds are open year-round. The displays are open from the end of May to Labour Day.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site
Ville-Marie, Québec
J0Z 3R0
(819) 629-3222



Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Park, Coteau-du-Lac, Québec

Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Park

58 km southwest of Montréal, Québec

During the American Revolution the British built the first canal along the St. Lawrence to bypass a stretch of rapids and expedite the transportation of supplies to British colonies. It was at Coteau-du-Lac at the confluence of the Delisle and St. Lawrence rivers.

Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Park contains remains of the canal and a British military post that protected this strategic water route and stores depot during the War of 1812.

The canal was protected on the landward approach by a wet ditch, earthworks, and gun platforms. An octagonal blockhouse stood guard at the canal and a cloverleaf-shaped bastion was set by the river channel. A trapezoidal bastion was built to the north. Other defences included a barracks, guard house, powder magazine, hospital, bakehouse, cookhouse, store, and warehouse, as well as two other blockhouses guarding the entrance to the canal.

Only a few remains of the fort at Coteau-du-Lac were visible before Parks Canada archaeologists began excavation in 1966. A replica of the octagonal blockhouse has been erected on-site, and interpretive displays and artifacts illustrate Coteau-du-Lac's history.

Construction of hydro dams has lowered the St. Lawrence River so that it no longer flows through the canal at Coteau-du-Lac. Only the lock gate sills and the masonry bottom course of the historic canal remain.

Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Park is open from May 1 to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Park
Box 211
Coteau-du-Lac, Québec
J0P 1B0
(514) 763-5631

Sir Wilfrid Laurier House National Historic Park

Ville-des-Laurentides, Québec
56 km north of Montréal, Québec

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's seventh prime minister and leader of the Liberal Party for 32 years, spent his childhood in the village of St. Lin north of Montréal, now called Ville des Laurentides. This small brick veneer building with a sloping roof and a front verandah belonged to his father, and was one of Laurier's first homes. Now a national historic site, the house has been restored to the early 1850s period.

Born in 1841, Laurier was educated at New Glasgow school and le Collège Classique l'Assomption before attending law school at McGill University. He practised law and ran a newspaper in Arthabaskaville between 1866 and 1871.

His political career was launched when he was elected to the Québec provincial legislature in 1871. Laurier won a seat in the House of Commons in 1874, became leader of the Liberal Party in 1887, and served as prime minister from 1896 to 1911. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1897.

Laurier is remembered best for his efforts to strengthen Canadian unity by striving for a closer co-operation between English and French Canada. He died in 1919 at the age of 78.

The Laurier house was declared a national historic site on November 20, 1941, the 100th anniversary of the prime minister's birth.



Fort Chambly National Historic Park, Chambly, Québec

A living room, dining room, kitchen, and master bedroom occupy the lower floor of the building; a bedroom and a workroom for spinning and weaving are upstairs. Women in period costume relate the history of the house and its famous occupant and display techniques of spinning, weaving, and candlemaking.

An interpretive centre adjacent to the house outlines the major steps in Laurier's career.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier House is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Sir Wilfrid Laurier House National Historic Park
12 Laurier Avenue
Ville-des-Laurentides, Québec
J0R 1C0
(514) 439-3702

Fort Chambly National Historic Park *Chambly, Québec*

32 km southeast of Montréal

In 1665, four French companies from the Carignan-Salières Regiment led by Jacques de Chambly sailed up the Rivière des Iroquois and built a fort on a site at the rapids. The fort's location on an invasion route from the south determined that it would change hands often throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

The first fort was built of logs and served to safeguard the garrison and nearby settlers from attack by the Iroquois.

Chambly became seigneur of the region and started the first permanent European settlement on the river near the fort. This settlement grew into the town of Chambly.

An accidental fire destroyed the fort in 1702, leaving the settlement vulnerable to British and Indian attack. A second log fort was built hastily; but by 1709 wooden fortifications were considered to be useless against cannonfire, and the construction of the existing stone fort was ordered.

In 1760 a British force stormed and captured the fort, which was surrendered by the French before a shot was fired. American rebels and local supporters succeeded in taking the fort in 1775; but ill-health and British reinforcements forced them to retreat the following year.

During the War of 1812 Fort Chambly served as a supply centre for a small group of British soldiers. Only a token force remained after the war, and the military importance of the fort declined in the 19th century.

Abandoned in 1851, the dilapidated fort was preserved by a Chambly resident, Joseph-Octave Dion, who began restoration in 1882-1883. Fort Chambly was declared a national historic park in 1921.

Its walls of stone and four bastions recall the military history of New France and the strategic importance of the Richelieu River in the 17th and 18th centuries. The remains of storerooms and living quarters, interpretive displays, and audio-visual presentations portray the fort's historic past. Restoration of the exterior to its 1750 appearance has begun.

Fort Chambly National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Chambly National Historic Park
2 Richelieu Street
Chambly, Québec
J3L 2B9
(514) 658-1585

Fort Lennox National Historic Park

Ile-aux-Noix, Québec

48 km southeast of Montréal

Fort Lennox, named for Charles Lennox, the Duke of Richmond and a Governor General of Canada, was constructed by the British between 1819 and 1829. Strategically situated on the Richelieu River on Ile-aux-Noix the fort was easily reached, easily supplied, and could block any advance via the Richelieu.

Originally fortified by the French in 1759, Ile-aux-Noix served as a defensive position for French garrisons in Montréal and Québec. British forces attacked and captured the island the following year and General Amherst subsequently destroyed all fortifications here.

During the American Revolution, an invading American army used the unoccupied island as its base while it advanced down the Richelieu River towards Montréal. After recapturing the island in 1776 the British built new fortifications.

Ile-aux-Noix served again as a British naval base during the War of 1812. The fortifications were repaired and barracks, a hospital, and storehouses constructed. The British also built a shipyard that turned out a number of warships including the largest warship on Lake Champlain, a 1,200 t, 36-gun frigate named *Confiance*.

The construction of the Chambly Canal and a railway eventually reduced the fort's strategic importance, and the British turned it over to Canada in 1870.

The rectangular fort has steep earthen ramparts surrounded by a wide moat. Inside are officers' quarters, barracks, a guardhouse, a powder magazine, and ordnance stores. Some of the buildings contain museum displays and some interiors have been restored.

A privately operated ferry takes visitors to the fort for a small charge. Fort Lennox National Historic Park is open from mid-May to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Lennox National Historic Park
Saint-Paul-de-l'île-aux-Noix, Québec
J0J 1G0
(514) 424-5700

Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site

Trois-Rivières, Québec

Canada's first iron-making industry began in the 1730s in the Mauricie region of Québec, north of Trois-Rivières. Les Forges du Saint-Maurice stand as the remains of the once-major operation that influenced the economic, social, and political life of the region for more than 150 years.

A combination of iron-ore deposits of exceptional quality, an abundant water supply, rich forests for the making of charcoal, and proximity to transportation on the Saint Maurice River contributed to the choice of this site for an iron-making industry in 1729.

Over its long history, Les Forges have been owned and leased by both governments and private companies. They underwent their greatest territorial, economic, and social expansion between 1793 and 1845 during the administration of Matthew Bell. In the first 14 years of his partnership with David Munro and George Davidson, 25 new buildings were built on the site, and iron bars, cauldrons, kettles, ploughshares, heating stoves, cannons,

axes, cannon balls, and wheels for railway cars were produced. In 1810 about 300 men worked at the forges smelting, moulding, hammering iron, mining for ore, cutting wood, and making charcoal.

Public protest against Bell's power and control over the economic development of the region brought an end to his mining rights in 1846. A succession of proprietors headed the enterprise until it was abandoned finally in 1883.

Recent archaeological excavation has unearthed a number of the industrial and domestic buildings. Historical markers describe life in the village and tour guides explain the significance of the ruins. There are displays and audio-visual presentations in the interpretive centre.

Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site is open from mid-May to Labour Day.

Mailing address for more information:
Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National
Historic Site
10150 des Forges Boulevard
Trois-Rivières, Québec
G9C 1B1
(819) 378-4576

*Fort Lennox National Historic Park, Ile-aux-Noix,
Québec*



*The Fortifications of Québec National Historic
Site, Québec, Québec*

The Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site

Québec City, Québec

The Fortifications of Québec were initiated by the French and strengthened by the British during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Towards the end of the 17th century, Québec was the administrative centre of a French colony that stretched as far south as Louisiana.

Between 1690 and 1713, the French colonists undertook four projects to build fortifications at the west end of the town. Of these works only the Cap Redoubt, le cavalier du Moulin, and the Dauphine Redoubt have survived.

The fall of Louisbourg in 1745 spurred the construction of major fortifications between August 1745 and July 1746. Chief engineer Chaussegros de Léry intended to encircle the entire upper town, but completed only an enclosure between the Cap Diamant and the Côte du Palais.

After the fall of New France in 1760, the British military halted expansion of the defences, but tension between the United States and Britain prompted British engineers to complete the fortifications from the Côte du Palais to the Château Saint-Louis and build the martello towers between 1806 and 1812. The construction of the citadel in the 1820s firmly established Québec as a fortified city.



Artillery Park National Historic Park, Québec, Québec

Following the departure of British troops from Québec in 1871, federal authorities yielded to public sentiment and authorized the demolition of the city gates. The Prescott, Hope, St. Louis, and Palace gates and their guardhouses were torn down, and the ramparts between the Côte du Palais and St. George Street were lowered to chest height.

The walls would have suffered a similar fate but for the intervention of Frederick Temple Blackwood – the Earl of Dufferin and Governor General of Canada. Dufferin proposed a plan to preserve the historic walls and beautify the city without impeding urban development.

His original project was only partially completed despite his personal expenditure and gifts from the city council, provincial legislature, the British Army, Queen Victoria, and the federal government.

The Fortifications of Québec are open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
The Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site
2 d'Auteuil Street
Québec, Québec
G1K 7R3
(418) 694-4205

Artillery Park National Historic Park Québec City, Québec

Covering about one-sixteenth of the area of old Québec City, Artillery Park played a major political and military role during a 250-year period of French, British, and Canadian governments.

In the city's early years, the French erected defences on this site to guard the colonial capital and principal fort of the immense empire of New France against British attack via the St. Charles River. After the fall of Québec in 1759, the British added to the fortifications and constructed many of the buildings standing today.

Artillery Park was transferred to the Canadian government in 1871, and a factory for the manufacture of munitions was built in 1880. The factory was expanded significantly between 1897 and 1910, and after 1901 was officially called the Dominion Arsenal, which played a predominant role in both world wars. It closed in 1945.

The Dominion Arsenal now houses the climate-controlled display of the Duberger Maquette, the 1808 model of Québec by Jean-Baptiste Duberger and Captain John By. The model depicts approximately 1,000 handcarved buildings of upper and lower town Québec, topographical and land-use details, a street plan, and planned and constructed fortifications. It is a vivid illustration of Governor James Craig's vision of defences for Québec.

Among the many structures of Artillery Park are the Dauphine Redoubt, a massive building constructed by the French in 1712, the Potasse demi-bastion, the St. John Bastion, the Captain's Quarters, and a warehouse for cannon carriages. An interpretive centre is located in the cartridge factory.

Artillery Park National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Artillery Park National Historic Park
2 d'Auteuil Street
Québec, Québec
G1K 7R3
(418) 694-4205

Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park 175 de l'Espinay Street Québec City, Québec

Jacques Cartier spent the winter of 1535–1536 in a natural haven at the confluence of the St. Charles and Lairet rivers near today's Québec City. Ninety years later Jesuit missionaries including Jean de Brébeuf established a residence at the same location.

Jacques Cartier was the first European known to have wintered in what is now mainland Canada. It was during the second of his three voyages to Canada that Cartier harboured his three ships, *La Grande Hermine*, *La Petite Hermine*, and *L'Émérillon*, for the winter near the Laurentian Iroquois town of Stadacona, now Québec. His discovery of the St. Lawrence River opened the way for French settlement and exploration of the continent.

Brébeuf, Father Charles Lalemant, and Enemond Masse, the first Jesuit missionaries, arrived in New France in June 1625 and established the Notre-Dame-des-An-

Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park, Québec, Québec



ges mission not far from Cartier's wintering site. They founded a seminary for Indian children, which failed after five years when the Jesuit College was established. The founding of a college for the children of settlers and the establishment of an apostolate mission for native people living in outlying areas were more successful ventures. A cross erected to their memory is now the only reminder of their presence.

A full-size replica of Cartier's flagship, *La Grande Hermine*, lies at anchor at the mouth of the Lairet River in the park. Visitors can explore the 23 m long vessel, where guides relate the history of Cartier's voyage. An interpretive centre in the park devotes displays to both Cartier and Brébeuf.

Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park
c/o Parks Canada
2 d'Auteuil Street
Québec, Québec
G1K 7R3
(418) 694-4038

National Battlefields of Québec National Historic Park Québec City, Québec

Internationally known as the "Plains of Abraham," National Battlefields Park was the site of the historic battle between Wolfe and Montcalm that preceded the fall of New France.

On September 13, 1759 General Wolfe led the British army up the steep cliffs above Québec to attack a French force commanded by the Marquis de Montcalm. Wolfe was killed in the battle, and Montcalm, mortally wounded in the brief struggle, died a few hours later in Québec. The town surrendered to the British five days later.

The following April, the French commander Chevalier de Lévis besieged the town after his defeat of General Murray's British troops at Ste-Foy. The British were forced to retreat until the arrival of an additional fleet turned the tide, and Lévis returned to Montréal. By September the fall of New France to the British was complete.



National Battlefields of Québec National Historic Park, Québec, Québec

The panoramic beauty of this 95-ha park is complemented by two British martello towers and numerous monuments commemorating heroic and historic figures, including Wolfe, Montcalm, and the victors of the Battle of Ste-Foy.

National Battlefields of Québec is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
National Battlefields of Québec National Historic Park
390 de Bernières Avenue
Québec, Québec
G1R 2L7
(418) 694-3506

Fort No. 1 National Historic Park

Lauzon, on the St. Lawrence River across from Québec City, Québec

Built by the British between 1865 and 1872, this fort was one of three overlooking the St. Lawrence River and the south shore to protect Québec City against possible invasion from the south.

The pentagonal fort reflected the theory of defence construction in the 19th century: A series of forts that could maintain continuous rifle fire was superior to a long

rampart, considered to be less effective and more vulnerable.

The British feared an American invasion; they felt that the Americans would try to annex their northern neighbours following the Civil War. In 1871, however, the signing of a trade and fishing rights treaty restored friendly relations between the two countries.

Used sporadically until World War I the fort then became a munitions depot and a barracks for soldiers leaving for Europe. Troups were also stationed here at the beginning of World War II.

The casemates, caponiers, ditches, tunnels, barracks, and powder house are being restored.

Guided tours in summer show visitors the military aspects of the fort as well as what life was like here in the late 1800s.

Fort No. 1 National Historic Park is open from mid-May to September 1.

Mailing address for more information:

Fort No. 1 National Historic Park
c/o Parks Canada
2 d'Auteuil Street
Québec, Québec
G1K 7R3
(418) 694-4205

Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Park

Howick, Québec

40 km southeast of Montréal

In October 1813 Major-General Hampton advanced along the Châteauguay River towards Montréal at the head of 3,000 American soldiers. The invaders were expected. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry and 1,700 men, including two companies of the Voltigeurs Canadiens and a few Indians, established lines of defence and an abatis between Allen's Corner and Howick to stop the Americans. The defence was composed of 300 soldiers in the front line with 1,400 bringing up the rear.

At 10:00 a.m. on October 26, Hampton and half his army advanced on the abatis. The remainder of his troops had left the previous day to surprise the defenders with a simultaneous attack from the rear. The men became engaged across the river by another part of Salaberry's force, however, and arrived too late to assist Hampton.

The 300 Canadians stationed behind the abatis greeted Hampton's 1,500 men with sustained fire. After four hours of sporadic skirmishes the enemy retreated, and a few days later the Americans returned to the United States. Montréal was safe, and Charles-Michel de Salaberry became an immediate hero.

Parks Canada has built an interpretive centre at the site of this historic battle, the last in Lower Canada. Displays illustrate the battle, explain its causes, and sketch the life of Salaberry. The centre also describes military life of the period and analyses war and its heroes in the context of the Battle of Châteauguay. A 30-minute National Film Board film, "The Battle of Châteauguay," is presented in the theatre.

The Battle of the Châteauguay Interpretation Centre is open year-round. Reservations are required from mid-October to mid-May.

Mailing address for more information:
Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Park
Box 886
Ormstown, Québec
J0S 1K0
(514) 829-2003

Louis S. Saint-Laurent National Historic Park

Compton, Québec

25 km south of Sherbrooke

Louis S. Saint-Laurent National Historic Park commemorates the career and childhood of Canada's twelfth prime minister, the Right Honourable Louis S. Saint-Laurent.

Saint-Laurent was born at this home-stead in 1882 and began his academic training at the village elementary school in Compton. After studying law at Université Laval, he accomplished a brilliant legal career in which he earned renown for his mastery of the law, eloquence, and command of French and English.

Saint-Laurent was elected to the federal Parliament in 1941, and served in the Cabinet of William Lyon Mackenzie King, first as Minister of Justice and Attorney General and later as Secretary of State for External Affairs. He was elected leader of the Liberal party in 1948 and succeeded King as prime minister. His nine-year leadership achieved progress in legal, constitutional, and cultural independence for Canada, a more active role in world affairs, and the negotiation of Newfoundland's entry into Confederation.

The Saint-Laurent estate includes the restored original family residence, grounds, and his father's general store, which was built in 1866. The park's interpretation programme re-creates Saint-Laurent's legal and political career and his family environment in Compton.

Louis S. Saint-Laurent National Historic Park will open to the public in 1982. Please confirm dates and hours of operation before you travel.

Mailing address for more information:
Louis S. Saint-Laurent National Historic Park
Rue Principale
Compton, Québec
J0B 1L0

Québec Canals

The historic canals and locks of the Richelieu and Ottawa rivers in Québec open the door to a system of navigable waterways unique in North America: Lake Champlain, the Great Lakes, the Rideau and Trent-Severn canals, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the canals of the United States.

This system of heritage canals operated by Parks Canada introduces pleasure-boaters to thousands of kilometres of inland waterways.

Chambly Canal

Between Chambly and Saint-Jean on the Richelieu River

The opening of the Chambly Canal marked the beginning of heavy commercial traffic on the Richelieu River. Boats from as far away as Bytown – Canada's future capital – passed through the canal on their way to markets in the United States. Schooners, small sailboats, and later, paddlewheelers carried wood, grain, coal, iron, and other goods as local and international trade flourished.

The economic importance of the canal declined as other methods of transportation were developed and trade in lumber declined. Today the canal is a popular rec-

reational corridor in winter and summer. Nine locks along a distance of 19 km between Chambly and Saint-Jean lift boats 22 m. Most of the locks are still hand-operated.

The Chambly Canal is operated from mid-May to mid-October.

Saint-Ours Lock

*Québec, on the Richelieu River
23 km southwest of Sorel*

The construction of the Saint-Ours Lock, which opened in 1849, marked another step in increasing the north-south flow of trade on the Richelieu River. Wood, coal, hay, flour, iron, and copper moved between Canada and the United States through the Chambly Canal and the Saint-Ours Lock.

Today the Saint-Ours Lock is popular with recreational boaters travelling between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River.

The Saint-Ours Lock is operated from mid-May to mid-October.

Carillon Lock

65 km north of Montréal on the Ottawa River

The Carillon Lock, built between 1960 and 1963, is an impressive single-lock concrete structure. It is 57 m by 14 m and carries boats over a difference in water level of 20 m in one operation, a feat that formerly would have required ten locks.

The first construction at this site dates from 1825 and the remains of the lower lock of the original canal can still be seen.

The British, fearing an American blockade of the St. Lawrence River, decided to build a series of canals on the Ottawa to ensure a military supply route between Montréal and Kingston. This strategy proved unnecessary; for the era of war with the United States was at an end. Instead the Carillon Lock became a commercial waterway for transporting wood from the forests of the Ottawa Valley.

The Carillon Lock is operated from mid-May to mid-October.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Lock

*Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue
west end of Ile de Montréal*

Thousands of recreational boaters pass through the Sainte-Anne Lock between the Ottawa Valley and the St. Lawrence River each year.

In 1816 a lock was built between Ile Perrot and the mainland by a private company that charged its competitors high tolls to use the waterway. As a result of numerous petitions to the legislature of Lower Canada a second lock was built between 1840 and 1843.

Built of cut stone, the lock was poorly designed with a winding shallow channel. In 1882 a better lock was built parallel to the first. It measured 2.7 m deep, 61 m long, and 14 m wide.

The Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Lock is operated from mid-May to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
Québec Canals
1369 Bourgogne Street
Chambly, Québec
J3L 1Y4
(514) 658-0684



Lachine Canal, Montréal, Québec

Lachine Canal

Montréal, Québec

Between 1825 and 1959 ships on the St. Lawrence River bypassed the Lachine Rapids between the port of Montréal and Lac Saint-Louis through the Lachine Canal.

Construction of the first canal began in 1821 when 500 men dug a channel 14.5 m wide with seven locks. Work continued on that project until 1825. Modifications during the 19th century created the existing canal, which is 4.2 m deep, 82 m to 91 m wide, and about 13.7 km long, with five locks.

At the turn of the 19th century the Lachine Canal was the site of the largest concentration of industry in Canada because of its proximity to the port of Montréal, the commercial transport it carried, and its hydraulic potential. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 marked the end of navigation on the canal. The bridges were fixed in position and the locks closed.

Today the canal is a popular urban recreational facility. Situated on the southwestern sector of Ile de Montréal, it crosses five cities: Lachine, La Salle, Montréal West, Ville Saint-Pierre, and Montréal.

*Louis S. Saint-Laurent National Historic Park,
Compton, Québec*



A bicycle path along the historic canal becomes a favourite cross-country ski trail in winter. Some stretches are used by canoeists in summer and skaters in winter. Picnic tables are provided.

Mailing address for more information:

Lachine Canal
1156 Mill Street
Montréal, Québec
H3K 2B3
(514) 932-8321

Jacques Cartier Monument National Historic Site

Gaspé, Québec

In July 1534 Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé and claimed possession of the surrounding territory in the name of the king of France.

This historic event is commemorated by a distinctive monument at Gaspé. It is the work of Bourgault and Legros, sculptors from Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, and consists of six figurative bronze pillars in a three-hectare park. The *Musée d'Art et des Traditions populaires de la Gaspésie* is also located in the park.

Mailing address for more information:

Jacques Cartier Monument National
Historic Site
c/o Forillon National Park
Box 1220
Gaspé, Québec
G0C 1R0
(418) 368-5505

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.

The name Beaubears Island is thought to be a distortion of that of a French commander – General Charles Deschamps de Boishébert – who established a camp on the island for the Acadians expelled from Fort Beauséjour in 1755.

When the fur and fish trade generated New Brunswick's shipbuilding industry later in the century, a shipyard was established on the island.

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

Mailing address for more information:

Beaubears Island National Historic
Park
c/o Parks Canada
454 Whipple Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2M 2R3
(506) 674-2663

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 batteries 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.

The simple style of the blockhouse was an architectural response, using local materials, to the colonial need for rapid construction and defensive strength.

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 significance in Canada's history.

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

Mailing address for more information:

St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site
c/o Parks Canada
454 Whipple Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2M 2R3
(506) 674-2663

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 stone 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 exhibits on the upper floor recount the tower's history. A cadet 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.

Mailing address for more information:
Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site

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

*St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site,
St. Andrews, New Brunswick*



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-May to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
Survival of the Acadians National Historic Site

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

Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park

*Aulac, New Brunswick
40 km south of Moncton*

The French built Fort Beauséjour in 1751 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.

*Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, Aulac,
New Brunswick*



Mailing address for more information:
Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park
c/o Parks Canada
454 Whipple Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2M 2R3
(506) 674-2663

Ford 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 communications 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.

Fort Edward'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.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Edward National Historic Site
c/o Parks Canada
Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
B0S 1A0
(902) 532-5197

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 now 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 collection 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.

Mailing address for more information:
Grand Pré National Historic Park
c/o Parks Canada
Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
B0S 1A0
(902) 532-5197

Fort Anne National Historic Park

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia

201 km west of Halifax

This fort 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 seat of European government in Nova Scotia from 1713 to 1749.

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 north-west 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's sweeping view of the beautiful Annapolis Basin from the centre of Annapolis Royal makes it one of Canada's most picturesque historic parks.

Fort Anne National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:

Fort Anne National Historic Park

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia

B0S 1A0

(902) 532-5197

*Grand Pré National Historic Park, northwest of
Halifax, Nova Scotia*



Port Royal National Historic Park

Port Royal, Nova Scotia

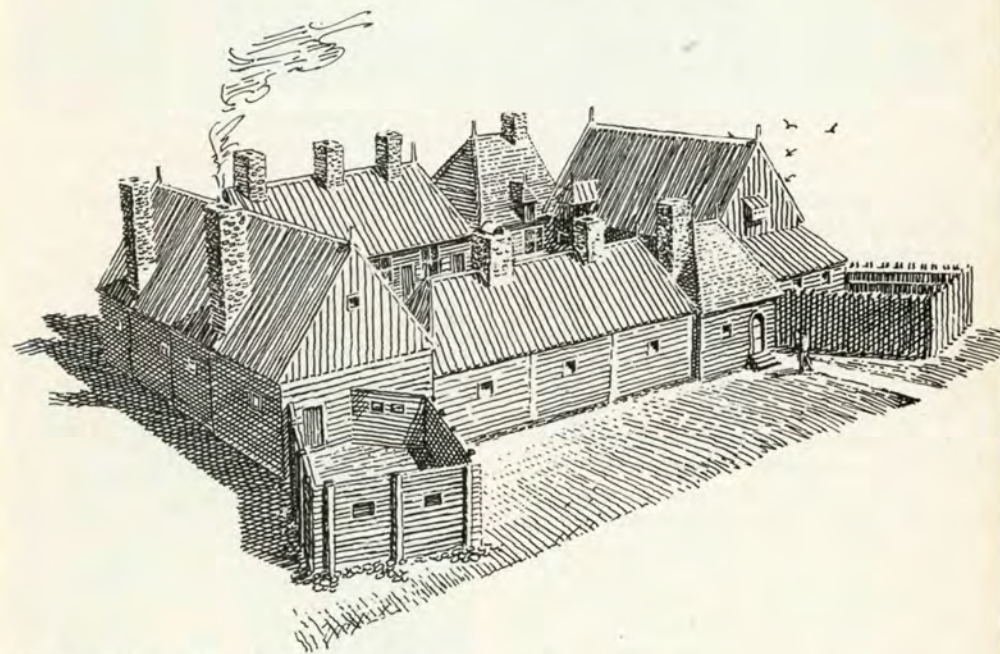
210 km west of Halifax

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 of 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 de Monts's trading monopoly was cancelled, and the entire community returned to France. In 1610

Baron de Poutrincourt brought over a group of settlers to re-occupy the colony, but three years later a band of Virginia raiders plundered Port Royal and burned the buildings.

The Port Royal Habitation was reconstructed in 1938–1939 using local materials and based on descriptions and drawings by Champlain and Marc 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.



*Port Royal National Historic Park, Port Royal,
Nova Scotia*

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

Mailing address for more information:

Port Royal National Historic Park

c/o Parks Canada

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia

B0S 1A0

(902) 532-5197



Halifax Citadel National Historic Park, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Halifax Waterfront Buildings National Historic Site

Upper Water Street, Halifax

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 Atlantic Region office, and information centres for Parks Canada, the Province of Nova Scotia, and the City of Halifax.

Mailing address for more information:
Halifax Waterfront Buildings National
Historic Site
Parks Canada
Historic Properties
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9
(902) 426-3457

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.

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 new exhibits opening from year to year, and offers a superb 50-minute sight and sound theatre presentation on the defences of Halifax. A major restoration project has begun and will continue for several years.

Halifax Citadel National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Halifax Citadel National Historic Park
Box 1480, Halifax North
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 5H7
(902) 426-5080

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 type 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.

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 significance as a defensive structure.

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

Mailing address for more information:
Prince of Wales Martello Tower
National Historic Site
Box 1480, Halifax North
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 5H7
(902) 426-5080

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 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 the Second World War.

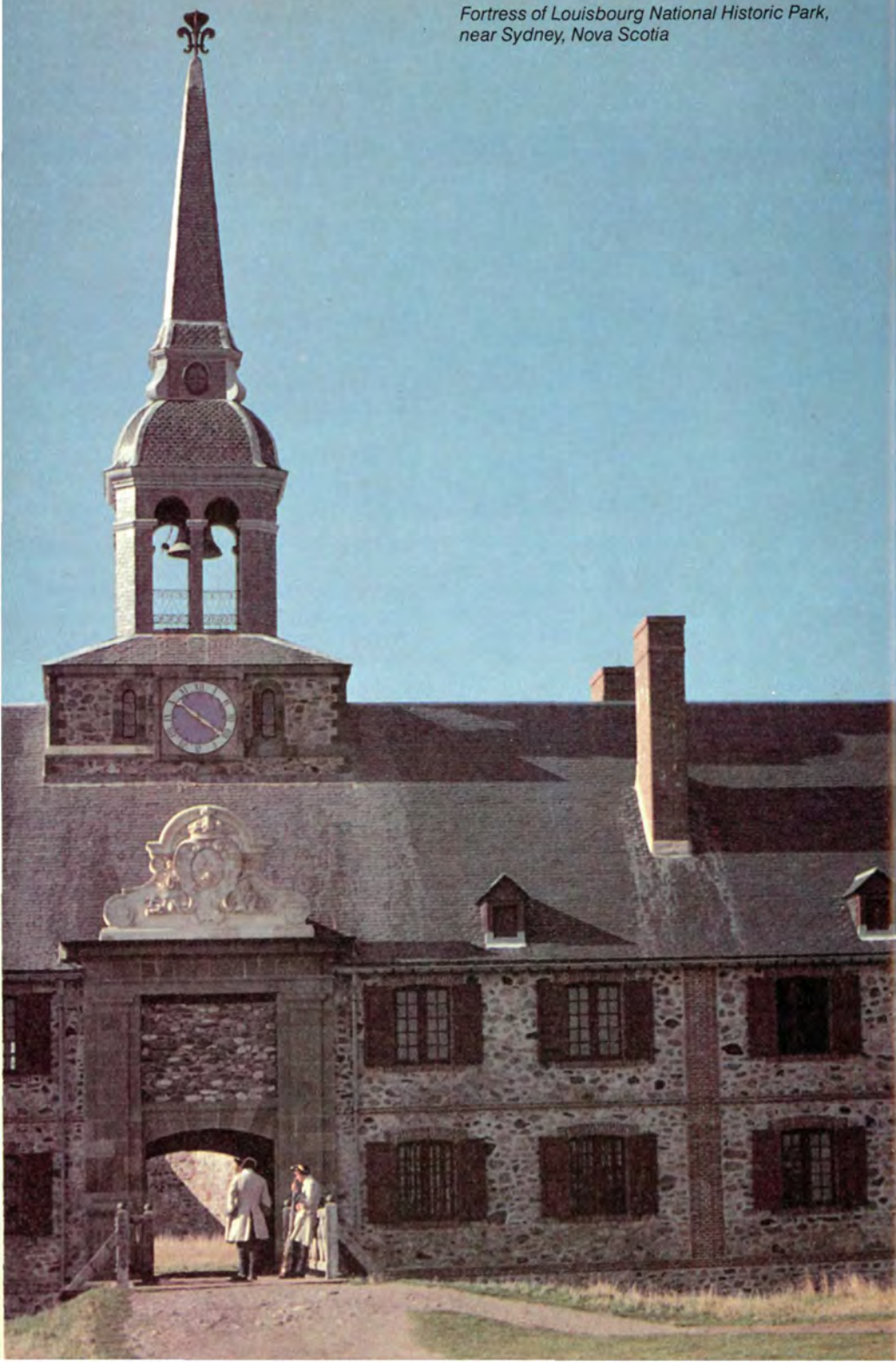
The park grounds are open year-round. The buildings are open from mid-June to Labour Day.

Mailing address for more information:
York Redoubt National Historic Site
Box 1480, Halifax North
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 5H7
(902) 426-5080

York Redoubt National Historic Site, near Halifax, Nova Scotia



*Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park,
near Sydney, Nova Scotia*



**Fortress of Louisbourg
National Historic Park**

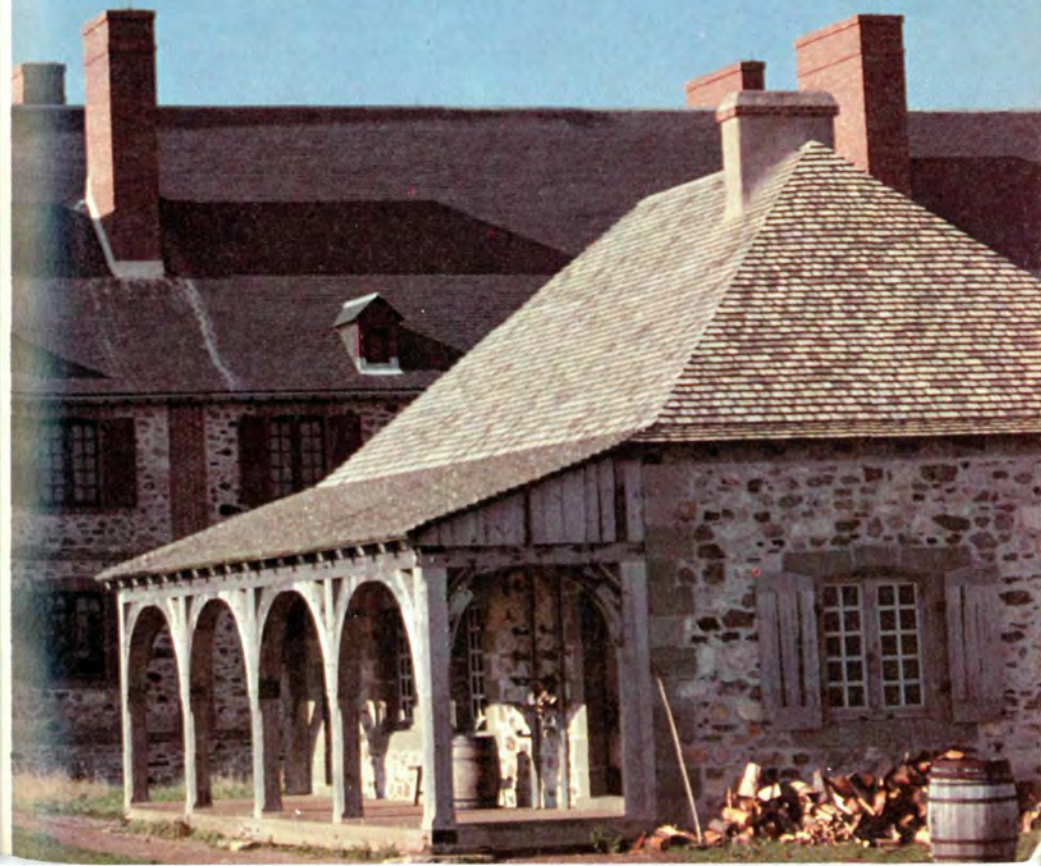
35 km southeast of Sydney, Nova Scotia

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park 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.

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, guard-houses, 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'Epée 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 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 species of waterfowl and mammals – and another perspective for visitors.

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

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

Mailing address for more information:
Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park
Box 160
Louisbourg, Nova Scotia
B0A 1M0
(902) 733-2280

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 he left to 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,



*Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park,
Baddeck, Nova Scotia*

St. Peters Canal

*50 km northeast of Port Hawkesbury,
Nova Scotia*

Commanding the isthmus separating the Atlantic Ocean 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 in 1793–1794 the British built Fort Dorchester on the east side of St. Peters. Evidence of Fort Dorchester can still be found.

Construction of the canal along traces of a French portage across the narrow isthmus began in 1854, but was not completed until 1869. The canal was enlarged in 1876–1880, again in 1912–1918, and is now about 805 m long. The navigation season is from mid-May to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
St. Peters Canal
Box 8
St. Peters, Nova Scotia
B0E 3B0
(902) 535-2118

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 Harbour. 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.

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.

The first hall, Alexander Graham Bell – Teacher and Inventor, tells the story of Bell's early life and unique education. Experimenters Hall houses a 100-seat theatre where films recounting Bell's accomplishments in the field of aviation and his contributions to medical science are shown continuously. Hydrofoil Hall contains the remains of the Bell-Baldwin HD-4 hydrofoil craft, along with a full-scale reproduction built by Parks Canada staff.

Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park
Box 159
Baddeck, Nova Scotia
B0E 1B0
(902) 295-2069

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park



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.

Although only the earthworks of Fort Amherst remain, the park's displays offer an appreciation of the fort's chaotic history, 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.

Mailing address for more information:
Fort Amherst National Historic Park
Box 487
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7L1
(902) 892-0203

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 a significant example of Canada's architectural heritage and a national historic landmark.

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 the colonies of British North America.

Although the interior of Province House 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 building's varied history as the seat of colonial government, a law court, an administration complex, and entertainment rooms for state visitors is related by guides and illustrated by displays on the main floor.

Restoration work may restrict access to some sections of the building.

Province House is open year-round.
Mailing address for more information:
Province House National Historic Site
Box 487
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7L1
(902) 892-0203

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 Port au Choix's visitor reception centre, which is open from mid-June to Labour Day.

Mailing address for more information:
Port au Choix National Historic Park
c/o L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park
Box 70
St. Lunaire-Griquet, Newfoundland
A0K 2X0
(709) 623-5151

*Province House National Historic Site, Charlotte-
town, Prince Edward Island*





*L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park,
north of Corner Brook, Newfoundland*

**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 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 the historic mounds and in the interpretation centre, where reproductions of collected artifacts are exhibited.

Picnic tables are provided at the site. There is a provincial park with 30 campsites 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, an honour that confirmed its universal cultural value.

The park grounds are open year-round. The visitor reception centre is open from mid-May to mid-October.

Mailing address for more information:
L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park
Box 70
St. Lunaire-Griquet, Newfoundland
A0K 2X0
(709) 623-5151

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 centre describe the communications history of Signal Hill.

Several scenic and historically interesting trails lead to lookouts with viewfinders, remains of defence installations from both world wars, and traces of Prowse's Folly, a 19th-century smallpox hospital built by Judge Prowse of the Newfoundland Court but rarely used as a result of its inaccessible location. Trail brochures are available in the visitor centre.

A picnic site with a superb view of St. John's and its harbour is located near the visitor centre.

Signal Hill National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Signal Hill National Historic Park
Box 5879
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X4
(709) 737-5365

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 the small fishing village of Plaisance. It offered an excellent harbour, a broad stone beach for drying cod, and a convenient supply of freshwater.

The site was also flanked by a prominent hill, which later served as the location of the town's defences. Fort Royal, the main defensive structure, 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 guardroom, barracks, powder magazine, early hearths, and a blockhouse. The interpretation centre exhibits recount Placentia's history since the arrival of the first fishermen in the early 16th century.

Castle Hill National Historic Park is open year-round.

Mailing address for more information:
Castle Hill National Historic Park
c/o Parks Canada
Box 5879
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X4
(709) 737-5365

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.

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

Mailing address for more information:

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

Cape Spear National Historic Park, near St. John's, Newfoundland



For more information about Canada's national historic parks and sites, contact a regional office of Parks Canada:

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

Parks Canada
Ontario Region
132 Second Street East
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5V4
Telephone (613) 933-7951

Parks Canada
Prairie Region
391 York Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P4
Telephone (204) 949-2110

Parks Canada
Québec Region
1141 Route de l'Eglise
Ste-Foy, Québec
G1V 4H5
Telephone (418) 694-4177

Parks Canada
Western Region
Room 520
220 Fourth Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8
Telephone (403) 231-4745

or

Parks Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2
Telephone (819) 997-2800



National Historic Parks Fees

Admission is free to all national historic parks and sites operated by Parks Canada except to the four parks listed below. These historic parks offer exceptional services and special programmes. There is no charge for Canadian citizens 65 years and over or children under five years.

Fort George National Historic Park (Ontario) and *Fort Langley National Historic Park* (British Columbia)
Adult, daily: \$1; child, daily: 50¢; family, daily: \$3
Family, annual: \$10
School or other organized non-profit group, daily: \$2



Fort Langley National Historic Park, Fort Langley, British Columbia

Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park (Manitoba)
Adult, daily: \$1.25; child, daily: 50¢; family, daily: \$3.50
Family, annual: \$10
School or other organized non-profit group, daily: \$2

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park (Nova Scotia)
Adult, daily: \$2; child, daily: 50¢; family, daily: \$4
School or other organized non-profit group, daily: \$2
(Group members must pay 20¢ per child and 70¢ per adult for the park's transit system.)

Fort Lennox National Historic Park (Québec)
Although there is no charge for admission to Fort Lennox, access to the island fort is provided by a privately operated ferry. Round-trip rates are
Adult: \$1; children 18 years of age and under: 75¢; infants two years and under: free; Canadian citizens 65 years and over: 50¢
Organized groups (with reservation): 50¢ per person

Park fees are subject to change.



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.