

Port au Choix area was used as a cemetery for almost 1,000 years, beginning well before 2,000 B.C.

Port Royal in Nova Scotia is the site of a habitation established in 1605 by Sieur de Monts and Samuel de Champlain and occupied by a French fur-trading colony. Port Royal was the first permanent settlement in Canada.

At Cartier-Brébeuf Park in Quebec City, a full-size copy of *La Grande Hermine*, the ship in which Jacques Cartier sailed to Canada in 1535, commemorates Cartier's wintering in the area in 1535-36. Also commemorated at this site are the activities of the Jesuit missionaries who lived there during the seventeenth century.

At Province House, Prince Edward Island, delegates from the British North American provinces met in 1864 to discuss proposals for a general union that led to Confederation in 1867.

The Alexander Graham Bell Complex, located near the inventor's summer home at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, honours the man known to the world as the inventor of the telephone. The complex illustrates Bell's work in other fields, such as communications, medical science, aeronautics and research into marine navigation.

Bellevue House in Kingston, Ontario, was the home of Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1848-49, when he was still a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Woodside National Historic Park has been restored to depict the family life of the young Canadian who later became Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Not to be overlooked is one of the most exciting periods of Canadian history: the Yukon gold rush of the late 1890s. The Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park is a joint project of Canada and the United States. Visitors can follow the footsteps of the Yukon fortune-seekers along the Chilkoot Trail or they can ride the White Pass and Yukon Railway from Skagway to Whitehorse. In Dawson City, many of the buildings dating from the Klondike days are open to visitors.

