

Fort Beauséjour, constructed after the Treaty of Utrecht, was an attempt by the French to consolidate their claim to the territory west of the Missaguash River on the Isthmus of Chignecto. The fort is a pentagonal earthworks with five bastions, each containing several barracks and smaller buildings. The National Historic Sites Service has conducted extensive archaeological investigation as well as stabilization of the ruins within the fort proper.

St. Andrews Blockhouse harks back to a time when Canada was at war with the nation that was to become its closest ally. A series of blockhouses and batteries was built late in 1812 to defend against American privateers. The blockhouse at the West Point, the sole survivor of these defences, has been leased by the Service to the Town of St. Andrews for operation as a national historic site.

Carleton Martello Tower on Lancaster Heights was also constructed during the War of 1812. It was completed in 1814 by the Royal Engineers and served as a defence for the harbour of Saint John. The Tower is now operated under contract by the New Brunswick Museum for the National Historic Sites Service.

Ontario and Quebec

In 1971, the Federal Government announced a program to develop and upgrade some 20 historic parks and sites in Quebec, including the Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park, which commemorates the wintering of Jacques Cartier in 1535-36 and the seventeenth-century Jesuit missionaries and, in Quebec City, the walls and gates of the City fortifications, three martello towers, the Governor's Walk, Montmorency Park and the National Battlefields Park, site of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Other sites included in the program are Fort Lennox, Fort Chambly, Fort Lévis No. 1, Fort Temiscamingue, the Chateauguay battlefield, Coteau-du-Lac, Carillon Barracks, Laurier House at St. Lin des Laurentides, birthplace of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Sir George Etienne Cartier House in Montreal.

Archaeological research is being carried out in the Baie des Chaleurs to investigate the remains of vessels sunk in the Battle of the Restigouche (1760), an event that has been declared of national historical significance.

On Ile Perrot near Montreal, a national historic park is planned at the site of a stone-mill and miller's house built during the eighteenth century.

Three properties were transferred from Ontario to the Federal Government in 1969 for the development of the Historic Niagara Frontier Park -- Fort George and Navy Hall at Niagara-on-the-Lake and part of the Queenston Heights area, including the Brock Monument, which commemorates the Battle of Queenston Heights with the Americans and the British commander, Sir Isaac Brock, who was killed in the battle. Other plans include the development of the Rainbow Bridge Interpretation Centre, Fort Mississauga and Butler's Barracks. Much of the interpretation will be centred on the War of 1812.