


DISCOVER THE SAINT JOHN REGION  
on the Bay of Fundy



YOUR OFFICIAL COMMUNITY-CURATED HANDBOOK ON:

# History and Culture



Fort La Tour National Historic Site  @katebraydon

DISCOVERSAINTJOHN.COM

# THE BIG FIVE



Looking for directions? **Scan here** with the camera on your phone so we can show you the way!



**New Brunswick Museum**

📍 Saint John  
📷 @peacecrafter

**Place Fort La Tour  
National Historic Site**

📍 Saint John 📷 @coreyhartlen



📷 @hemmings\_house

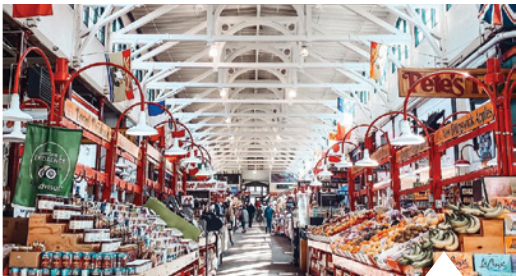
**Carleton Martello Tower  
National Historic Site**

📍 Saint John 📷 @arijghufran



**Stonehammer  
UNESCO Global Geopark**

📍 Saint John 📷 duckcovephotography



**Saint John City Market  
National Historic Site**

📍 Saint John 📷 @nicolereidphotography

# six

# mini museums you'll love

## 1

### **Loyalist House National Historic Site**

📍 120 Union St., Saint John

## 2

### **Quaco Museum**

📍 236 Main St., St. Martins



## 3

### **Saint John Jewish Historical Museum**

📍 91 Leinster St., Saint John

## 4

### **Saint John Police Museum**

📍 56 Prince William St.,  
Saint John



## 5

### **Kings County Museum**

📍 27 Centennial Rd., Hampton

## 6

### **Frank and Ella Hatheway Labour Exhibit Centre**

📍 55 Lake Dr. S, Saint John

WALK

# through history



## **Hampton Historic Homes Walking Tour**

This walking tour's 11 stops will take you past Hampton's heritage homes and the old schoolhouse, and help you imagine a time when steamships plied the Kennebecasis River from Saint John to Sussex.



## **Fernhill Cemetery Walking Tour**

A walking tour of Fernhill Cemetery - the final resting place of two Fathers of Confederation - in east Saint John.



## **St. Martins Self-Guided Walking Tour**

This detailed guide introduces you to the Village's history as a shipbuilding centre, and its collection of 150 year-old heritage homes (and the characters who called them home).



## **Saint John Heritage Walking Tours**

In 2004 the New Brunswick Register of Historic Places was established as an online listing of provincial historic sites and local historic places. Places on the New Brunswick Register are also listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places, which lists formally recognized historic places throughout Canada.



## **Saint John Historic Walking Tours**

Three historic walking tours, the Loyalist Trail, the Victorian Stroll, and the Prince William Walk will take you through the history, landmarks, and personalities associated with uptown Saint John.



## **Grand Bay-Westfield Municipal Heritage Trail**

The Grand Bay-Westfield Municipal Heritage Trail stretches 14.5 km along the shores of the Saint John and Nerepis Rivers. It winds its way past heritage sites providing storytelling and photos of places along the way.



## **Walk n' Talks with David Goss**

Local author, folklorist and storyteller David Goss leads a variety of historic community walks throughout the region during the summer months. Private tours can also be arranged.



@katebraydon



# STONEHAMMER'S greatest hits

A billion years of stories. Stonehammer UNESCO Global Geopark in southern New Brunswick is the first North American member of the UNESCO Global Geoparks Network.

**Irving Nature Park geosite**

 @iamjustkidding

Learn  
more!



**St. Martins geosite**

 @singkitpindot

Learn  
more!



**Reversing Falls Rapids geosite**

 @katebraydon

Learn  
more!





## FOUNDING CULTURES AND EARLY HISTORY

# wolastoqiyik landmarks



**Paleoindian** artifacts have been found in New Brunswick dating back more than 12,000 years. Pre-contact, the lands encompassing present-day New Brunswick were inhabited primarily by the Wabanaki people, including the Maliseet (or Wolastoqiyik), the Mi'kmaq, and the Passamaquoddy nations. The Wolastoqiyik, meaning “people of the beautiful river,” lived along the Saint John River.

### ***Wolastoq National Historic Site***

📍 211 Lancaster Ave., Saint John

The Wolastoq watershed represents the traditional territory of the Wolastoqiyik First Nation. Wolastoq Park, overlooking the Reversing Falls Rapids is an excellent vantage point on this important landscape.



📷 @cainsenvi

### ***Westfield Beach***

📍 Nerepis Rd., Hwy 177, Grand Bay-Westfield

Westfield Beach was an important summer encampment used to trap muskrat, gather fiddleheads and collect wood and reeds for basketry and furniture making.



📷 @jillwhitfield

### ***The Reversing Falls portage***

📍 Bentley St., Douglas Ave., Marble Cove, Saint John

The ancient Reversing Falls portage appeared on Samuel de Champlain's 1604 map of Saint John Harbour. It avoids the treacherous rapids by tracing a path up from the harbour, over the Douglas Avenue ridge, and then down into the shelter of Marble Cove. Archaeological finds at the Bentley Street Archaeological Site (a designated Provincial Historic Site) have confirmed the long-time use of this trail.



📷 @katebraydon

### ***Fort Nerepis National Historic Site***

📍 Woodmans Point Rd., Grand Bay-Westfield

This fortified Aboriginal village was strategically positioned to control entry into the interior of New Brunswick along both the Saint John and Nerepis rivers.



📷 @beautifullyglued



# french landmarks



**French** explorers first arrived in New Brunswick in the 1500s. French settlement of the area, part of the colony of Acadie, began in earnest after Samuel de Champlain arrived in 1604. The Acadian Civil War (1640-1650) eventually cemented Charles de la Tour as head of the colony.



@markybisnogeazer

## **Fort La Tour National Historic Site**

📍 124 Chesley Dr., Saint John

Charles de la Tour first constructed Fort La Tour (also known as Fort Sainte Marie) on the east side of the Saint John Harbour in 1631. In 2019/2020, a replica, Place Fort La Tour, was constructed on the original site and opens to the public in 2021.



@katebraydon

## **Fort Charnisay National Historic Site**

📍 Under Route 1 near the end of King St. W, Saint John

Charles Menou d'Aulnay de Charnisay first built the original Fort Charnisay, a fortified trading post, on the west side of the harbour in 1632. The site is marked by an Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaque and cairn.



@hollycrazypants

## **Fort Boishébert National Historic Site**

📍 Woodmans Point Rd., Grand Bay-Westfield

Charles Deschamps de Boishébert built Fort Boishébert (or Fort Nerepis), a small fort at Woodmans Point in 1749. This fort remained a French foothold until 1755 when British forces under Colonel Robert Monckton began the expulsion of Acadian French settlers throughout the region. Woodman's Point is marked by a cairn and plaque erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.



## FOUNDING CULTURES AND EARLY HISTORY

# british landmarks



**In 1713** the French ceded Acadie to Great Britain as part of the Treaty of Utrecht, and a period of simmering conflict between the English Crown and the French colony began. In 1755 that came to an end, and Governor Charles Lawrence expelled the Acadians from Nova Scotia, causing a wave of French migration into New Brunswick. The Acadians were also expelled from the Saint John River area by 1758, and permanent British settlement began in the 1760s.

### **Fort Charnisay National Historic Site**

📍 Under Route 1 near the end of King St. W, Saint John

This longtime French fort was burned as part of the retreat from Colonel Robert Monckton at the beginning of the Seven Years War (1756-1763). Monckton rebuilt the fort in 1758, naming it Fort Frederick.



### **Fort Howe National Historic Site**

📍 Magazine St., Saint John

The British constructed Fort Howe in 1777 to protect the mouth of the Saint John River from attacks by American privateers. With its location on a towering rock offering unmatched views of the harbour and up the river, Fort Howe and its garrison provided protection to the surrounding settlements through the end of the War of 1812.



### **Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site**

📍 454 Whipple St., Saint John

Carleton Martello Tower was built by the British between 1812 and 1815 to protect Saint John from American attack during the War of 1812. The tower was briefly used during the First World War, and it boasts a terrific 360-degree view.







# american landmarks



**Between 1759 and 1768**, approximately 8,000 New England Planters arrived in a wave of immigration to Atlantic Canada, settling on the cultivated land left behind by the Acadians. After the American Revolution, between 1783 and 1785, nearly 15,000 United Empire Loyalists arrived in New Brunswick – quadrupling the population at the time – as the British evacuated its supporters from American colonies. Many settled at the mouth of the Saint John River, quickly outnumbering the population already living in the area.

## ***Loyalist House National Historic Site***

📍 120 Union St., Saint John

Loyalist House National Historic Site, constructed between 1810 and 1817 by merchant David Merritt, is a fine example of 19th century Federal style. One of the oldest residences in the city, Loyalist House is an important survivor of the Great Fire. In 1961 it became a museum.



📷 @danieldbreton

## ***Old Burial Ground***

📍 King St. E and Sydney St., Saint John

The city's first cemetery, also called the Old Loyalist Burial Ground, was established in 1783. After it closed in 1848, it became a memorial garden. It was extensively refurbished in 1994 and is a wonderful resource for genealogical visitors.

## ***Mount Hope Farm***

📍 690 Nerepis Rd., Grand Bay-Westfield

This Loyalist house, believed to have been built in 1786, was the original home of Colonel Henry Nase, who served with the Royal Army's King's American Regiment at King's Bridge, New York, during the American Revolution. Nase's descendants have occupied this site for more than 200 years.



📷 @katebraydon

## ***Black Settlement Burial Ground***

📍 NB-111, Willow Grove, Saint John

Located in Willow Grove, between Saint John and St. Martins, this is the site of an actual burial ground. The sculpture and church replica placed there in the 1980s commemorate the community of Black Loyalist refugees who lived in the area beginning in the late 18th Century.



## FOUNDING CULTURES AND EARLY HISTORY

# american landmarks



### ***Black Loyalist Land Grants / Watson Family Commemoration***

📍 Grand Bay-Westfield

The British promised Loyalists who immigrated to Saint John land grants and provisions for three years. However most of the free Black Loyalists arriving in the area did not see this promise fulfilled, and settled into what is now the north end of Saint John, taking menial jobs to survive. In 1787, a small group of 31 petitioners did receive a total of 1,550 nearly unfarmable acres in Grand Bay-Westfield, and they created a small community. William Watson arrived in Saint John in 1815, and was granted a 50-acre parcel in the same area. A small family burial site can be found on the farm property, and a tribute to the Watson family, respected members of the community, can be found on an interpretive panel at the Kiwanis gazebo on the Nerepis causeway.

### ***Carnegie Building***

📍 20 Peel Plaza, Saint John

Since its dedication on June 24, 1904, the Carnegie Building has remained an architectural jewel in Saint John. This lovely Beaux-Arts style building was formerly the home of one of the oldest public libraries in Canada, built with a donation of \$50,000, given to the City of Saint John by the famous American philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. Today the building houses the Saint John Arts Centre.

### ***Site of Benedict Arnold's Former Home***

📍 20 King St., Saint John

In 1787, Benedict Arnold took up residence in a large frame house on this corner. His arrogant manner and sharp business dealings made him heartily disliked by his fellow citizens, who at one point burned him in effigy.



📷 @katie\_bee123

### ***Trinity Church***

📍 115 Charlotte St., Saint John

Built in 1880 to plans by architect W.T. Thomas of Montreal, the present Trinity Church replaced Old Trinity, a wooden structure, which was built in 1791 and destroyed in the Great Fire of 1877. On prominent display inside the church is the Royal Coat of Arms of the House of Hanover (constructed in 1744), dating to the reign of George I, who became King of England in 1714. The Coat of Arms arrived in Saint John after being rescued from the old Boston Council Chamber by Colonel Edward Winslow after the American Revolution. It was once again rescued from old Trinity Church during the Great Fire of 1877.





# irish landmarks



**Irish** Loyalists began to arrive in the Saint John region around 1783. In 1815, after the Napoleonic Wars, thousands of unemployed Irish workers and ex-servicemen immigrated to Saint John aboard wooden sailing vessels conducting trans-Atlantic trade. Nearly 30,000 Irish immigrants came to Saint John during the Great Potato Famine (1845-1847).

## **Partridge Island Lookoff**

📍 Fort Dufferin Rd., Saint John

Partridge Island Quarantine Station National Historic Site of Canada, North America's first quarantine station, became a military outpost and navigational aid as early as 1785. The island contains six separate graveyards where nearly 1,000 mariners, immigrants and Canadian residents are interred - most were Irish who died during the 1847 typhus epidemic. During the 1890s over 78,000 immigrants a year were examined or treated on the island. The best view of the island can be had at Tin Can Beach. Please note: crossing the breakwater to Partridge Island is both unsafe and against the law.



## **Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception**

📍 91 Waterloo St., Saint John

This imposing building had its foundation stone laid in 1853, under the direction of Irish-born Bishop Thomas L. Connolly. Work on the building, with mostly Irish labour, was so rapid that the first Mass celebrated was at midnight on Christmas Eve 1855. Finishing details took many more years and the spire was not erected until 1871.

## **St. Patrick's Square**

📍 Prince William St., Saint John

Reed's Point at the foot of Prince William Street, was re-named in 1967 to honour citizens of Irish heritage. It overlooks Partridge Island, and a replica of the island's Celtic Cross stands in the square. In 1997, a Memorial Marker erected by the St. Patrick's Society and Famine 150 was unveiled by Hon. Mary Robinson, president of Ireland.

## **O'Leary's Pub**

📍 46 Princess St., Saint John

Established in 1987, O'Leary's claims to be the best Irish pub in New Brunswick. It regularly hosts live traditional and East Coast music, and acts as home base for the Saint John branch of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Eireann, an international organization devoted to the preservation and promotion of traditional Irish dance and music.





# OUR EARLY economy

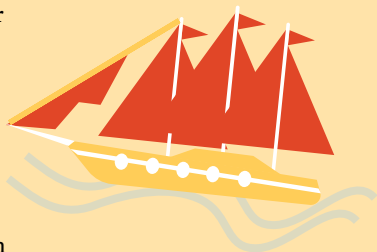
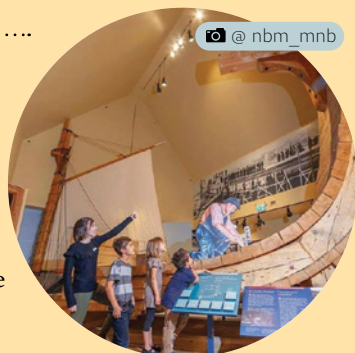
**New Brunswick's ample forests** and powerful network of rivers have supported a robust logging and timber industry for centuries. Between 1760 and 1900, the Saint John region supplied lumber and ships to customers around the world.

## The Shipbuilding Industry

In the 1800s, New Brunswick craftspeople built more than 6,000 vessels, accounting for 30% (by tonnage) of the sailing ships in the British Empire. Saint John became a boom town.

The shipbuilding industry in New Brunswick is marked as an event of national historic significance with a plaque in St. Martins - located across the inlet from Vaughan Creek Covered Bridge.

The Marco Polo, a celebrated three-masted wooden clipper ship constructed in Marsh Creek in east Saint John, was arguably the pinnacle of craftsmanship for the local shipbuilding industry. Completed in 1851, the vessel had three decks, weighed 1,625 tons, and was probably the longest ever built in the province. It was the first ship to make the round trip from Liverpool, England to Australia in under six months, and it was declared the fastest ship in the world. A large painting of the Marco Polo can be seen in the Marco Polo Cruise terminal located at 111 Water St.



## The Lumber Industry

Reversing Falls Rapids has been home to sawmills and paper mills for more than a century - taking advantage of the river's ability to cheaply and quickly deliver timber from the north of the province. An informative panel about the history of this location can be found near 14 ½ Café + Bar.



### The Lumber Industry Plaque

*In Riverview Memorial Park, beside the Douglas Avenue location of the New Brunswick Museum, there is a plaque dedicated to the lumber industry in the area.*

# arts & recreation

## HISTORY



### ***Imperial Theatre***

#### ***National Historic Site of Canada***

Imperial Theatre National Historic Site is an early 20th century theatre facing onto King's Square, Saint John. The heritage value of the Imperial Theatre lies in its physical characteristics that speak to its role as a theatre designed for live performance. Built in 1912-1923 by the Keith-Albee vaudeville chain of New York and its subsidiary, the Saint John Amusements Company (A.E. Westover, architect), the Imperial Theatre opened as a combination live and movie theatre in 1913. It was renamed the Capitol Theatre and operated primarily as a cinema with occasional live entertainment, 1929-1957. During the mid 1980s it was restored as a live theatre and re-named the Imperial Theatre.



### ***King Edward VII Memorial Bandstand***

This ornate bandstand in King's Square was donated to the citizens of Saint John by the City Cornet Band. The band, formed in 1847, was one of the city's foremost marching bands. Considered an Irish band, it was comprised primarily of Roman Catholic members and remained in existence until 1986.



### ***Lily Lake/Rockwood Park***

Rockwood Park, at 2,200 acres, is one of the largest urban parks in Canada. Planning for the park began in 1783, and it was designed by Calvert Vaux – a partner in the design of New York's Central Park. Lily Lake was one of the City's first sources of fresh water, and ice for refrigeration. Between 1903 and 1912 the park hosted a permanent amusement park, and skating on the lake has been a cherished pastime for more than a century. In fact, the International Amateur Speed Skating Championships were held in the park in 1923, followed by the World's Amateur Speed Skating Championships in 1926. Competitors from as far away as Finland came to compete against local men and women, including local skating legend Charles Gorman.

## Paris Crew Rowing Sculpture

The Kennebecasis Rowing Sculpture is located on the Rothesay Road, across from Riverside Country Club, on the edge of East Riverside-Kinghurst Park. It commemorates the so-called Paris Crew, four local men (lighthouse keeper Elijah Ross and three fishermen, Robert Fulton, George Price, and Samuel Hutton) who won an International Rowing Regatta in Paris in 1867 - just days after Canadian confederation, making them the country's first world champions - besting famous crews from Germany, France and England. The crew lost to the English Champions in 1870, and then called for a rematch on the Kennebecasis River in 1871. The Paris Crew won that Great Race, much to the delight of thousands of onlookers.



@katie\_bee123

## Moosepath Driving Park / Saint John Exhibition Park

Moosepath Driving Park, a half-mile track used for world-class horse-racing and harness racing, opened in 1871. It was one of the most developed harness racing tracks in the province and drew competitors from around the region. It was also the site of local sprinter Eldridge Eatman's triumphant 120-yard sprint in 1903 against world champion Tom Keen.



@alex\_the\_tank

## Saint John City Market

The City Market has been in continuous use since 1876 and is believed to be the oldest common-law market in Canada. Designed by local architect, McKean & Fairweather, the interior roof supports are suggestive of a ship's hull.



@stephsshoes

## big ticket ARCHITECTURE

**The Saint John** region is chock-full of wonderful and historic architectural examples of commercial, residential and religious structures of both national and provincial significance. The City of Saint John is a special case - after the near complete destruction of 75% of the City's buildings in the Great Fire of 1877, the rebuilt area presents a cohesive picture of the most popular styles of mid-Victorian architecture.

## great fire INTERPRETIVE PANELS

**Three panels** interpreting the Great Fire of 1877 are located on Harbour Passage near the southwest corner of the Hilton Saint John Hotel. The third panel discusses the architectural styles used in the rebuilding phase.

NATIONAL

**historic sites** OF CANADA



**1 Chipman Hill**

📍 Saint John 📷 @guynamednawig



**Loyalist House**

📍 120 Union St., Saint John  
📷 @greentaramama



**Prince William Streetscape**

📍 Saint John 📷 @hollycrazypants



**Rothesay Railway Station**

📍 18 Station Rd., Rothesay  
📷 @katie\_bee123



**Saint John City Market**

📍 47 Charlotte St., Saint John  
📷 @tristan\_vende



**Saint John County Court House**

📍 King's Square, Saint John



**St. John's Anglican Church /  
Stone Church**

📍 87 Carleton St., Saint John 📷 @rika\_mck



**St. Luke's Anglican Church**

📍 12 Quispamsis Rd., Quispamsis



**Grand Bay-Westfield ► King's Landing**

From Grand Bay-Westfield it's just a hop, skip and a jump to historic Fredericton and the wonderful King's Landing living history museum featuring original homes and buildings from the period between 1820 and 1920.

**Saint John ► St. Andrews**

From Saint John, drive west along the shore and you'll find the lovely and historic resort town of St. Andrews, a National Historic Site that still feels like an 18th century British colonial settlement by the ocean.



**Saint John ► Beaver Harbour**

From Saint John, it's just a short drive west to Beaver Harbour, where you will find a small museum and archives dedicated to an early Quaker settlement that was the first community in British North America to forbid slavery.

**Saint John ► McAdam**

From Saint John, it's a morning drive along the coast and then north to McAdam, home of the McAdam Railway Station, a National and Provincial Historic site and a designated Heritage Railway Station. The fabulous structure dominates the town, and offers a museum, a terrific diner, and tours of the old hotel.







# the list

Extend, customize, or make your own itinerary!



Visit [discoversaintjohn.com](http://discoversaintjohn.com) (or scan the QR code) for even more fantastic trip ideas in the Saint John region!



## Museums

Frank & Ella Hatheway Labour Exhibit Centre	Hatheway Pavilion at Lily Lake, 55 Lake Dr. South, Saint John	506.672.1412 506.652.8914	wfhathewaylabourexhibit-centre.ca
John Fisher Memorial Museum	874 Route 845, Kingston	506.763.2101	
King's County Museum	27 Centennial Rd., Hampton	506.832.6009	
Loyalist House	120 Union St., Saint John	506.652.3590	
New Brunswick Museum	Market Square Exhibition Centre	506.643.2300 1.888.268.9595	nbm-mnb.ca
	1 Market Square, Saint John		
	Douglas Avenue Collections Centre	506.643.2322	nbm-mnb.ca
Quaco Museum	277 Douglas Ave., Saint John		
	236 Main St., St. Martins	506.833.4740	quaco.ca
Saint John Firefighter's Museum	24 Sydney St., Saint John	506.633.1840	
Saint John Jewish Historical Museum	91 Leinster St., Saint John	506.633.1833	jewishmuseumsj.com
Saint John Police Museum	56 Prince William St., Saint John		saintjohnpolicemuseum.webs.com

## Historic Sites

Barbour's General Store	10 Market Square		
Carleton Martello Tower	454 Whipple St., Saint John	506.636.4011 1.888.773.8888	pc.gc.ca/ carletonmartellotower
Carnegie Building	20 Peel Plaza, Saint John	506.633.4870	sjartscentre.ca
Fort Boishébert National Historic Site	Grand Bay-Westfield		
Fort Charnisay National Historic Site	Under Route 1 near the end of King St. West, Saint John		
Fort Howe National Historic Site of Canada	Magazine St., Saint John		
Grand Bay-Westfield Cenotaph, War Memorial & Peace Park	Route 177, Grand Bay-Westfield		
Imperial Theatre National Historic Site of Canada	12 King Square S, Saint John	506.674.4100	imperialtheatre.ca
King Edward VII Memorial Bandstand	King's Square		
Mount Hope Farm	690 Nerepis Rd., Grand Bay-Westfield		town.grandbay-westfield.nb.ca/visitors/historic-places/mount-hope-farm
Place Fort La Tour	124 Chesley Dr., Saint John		fortlatour.com
Rockwood Park	55 Lake Dr. S, Saint John	506.658.4455	rockwoodpark.ca
Saint John City Market	47 Charlotte St., Saint John	506.658.2820	Sjcitymarket.ca
Wolastoq National Historic Site	228 Lancaster Ave., Saint John	506.653.7367	

## Historic Churches

Cathedral Of The Immaculate Conception	12 Waterloo St., Saint John	
The Church of St. Andrew and St. David, Provincial Historic Site	164 Germain St., Saint John	
St. John's Stone Church, National Historic Site	87 Carleton St., Saint John	



St. Luke's Anglican Church, National Historic Site	12 Quispamsis Rd., Quispamsis
Trinity Anglican Church, National Historic Site & Graveyard	3949 Route 845, Kingston
Trinity Church	115 Charlotte St., Saint John

### Historic Cemeteries and Graveyards

Cedar Hill Cemetery	Manawagonish Rd., Saint John
Church of England Cemetery	South side of Thorne Ave., Saint John
Fernhill Cemetery	Westmorland Rd., Saint John
Fownes & Melvin Sea Captains' Burial Grounds	Fundy Trail Parkway, St. Martins
Old (Loyalist) Burial Ground	Sydney St. and King St. E, Saint John
Old Methodist Cemetery	North side of Thorne Ave., Saint John
Shaarei Zedek Jewish Cemetery	Westmorland Rd., Saint John
St. Mary's Cemetery	Loch Lomond Rd., Saint John

### Trace Your Roots

The Archives of The Diocese of Saint John	1 Bayard Dr., Saint John	506.653.6807
New Brunswick Museum Collections Centre	277 Douglas Ave., Saint John	506.643.2322
Saint John Public Library	1 Market Square, Saint John	506.643.7236
King's County Museum	27 Centennial Rd., Hampton	506.832.6009
Quaco Museum	236 Main St., St. Martins	506.833.4740

### Where to Stay

From camping or glamping under the stars to a stay in a 4.5 star hotel – plan the stay that most suits your style from this list of fantastic options!



Scan to view full list of accommodations



**Use this QR code** to jump to our online resources, including digital versions of all four community-curated handbooks, checklists and activities your family will love, and even more surprises!

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THE REGIONAL GROWTH AGENCY

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- #SaintAwesome**

### VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES SEASONAL

**Barbour's General Store**  
10 N. Market St.,  
Saint John  
1.866.GO.FUNDY

**Saint John Throughway**  
1509 Saint John Trwy,  
Saint John  
1.866.GO.FUNDY

**Hampton (Old Train Station)**  
657 Main St.,  
Hampton  
506.832.6111

**Brundage Point River Centre**  
4 Ferry Rd.,  
Grand Bay-Westfield  
506.738.3258

**Please be COVID-savvy:** follow the rules, call ahead, and stay safe!