



## 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