

ROMANTIC QUEBEC

# Paspé

PENINSULA

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A14\R64-  
1938  
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OFF



Canadian National Rys.  
186 Tremont St.  
Boston, Mass.

ALBERT  
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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC TOURIST BUREAU

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Director General of Tourism

# FOREWORD

IT is hard to describe the charm of the Gaspé Peninsula, but impossible not to feel it. It is a charm compounded of so many elements. The beauty of the scenery, the clear sunshine, the life-giving air, the glorious blue of the sky, all these are part of it, but yet they hardly explain the glamour and fascination of this great vacation wonderland.

Gaspé is the land of many thrills, of awe-inspiring beauty, of delightful summer resorts, of long stretches of wild country, of exquisite sand beaches, of old time habits and customs, of legends and stories, of ghosts, goblins and sprites.

It is a country inhabited by a people who still live practically as their forefathers did four hundred years ago, but where the tourist will find the very best of accommodation in well-appointed, up-to-date hotels and inns and boarding-houses.

## WHAT DOES "GASPÉ" MEAN?

Brittany has its "Finistère" (Finis Terræ), there is a "Land's End" on the British coast, and Canada has its "Extremity of land," the Gaspé Peninsula.

Authorities agree that the name "Gaspé" is of Indian origin, and that it comes from the Micmac word "Gaspeg," meaning "the end, the extremity."

The name "Gaspé" was first used by the historian Jean Alfonse, in 1542. Champlain, the founder of Québec, wrote indifferently "Gachapé" and "Gachepay" in 1603, but after 1613 he used the name "Gaspé" exclusively.

Visitors to the Gaspé Peninsula pass through some of the most picturesque scenery in the world. As they ride along the shore of the St. Lawrence, by the sea-board of the Baie des Chaleurs, and through the Matapédia Valley views of unusual gems of scenic beauty are so frequent that it is difficult to select any particularly outstanding one.

Gaspé has only been "discovered" within the past few years, since the 550-mile belt highway around the Peninsula was completed, but its fame is rapidly becoming world-wide, and it bids fair to become the touring region supreme of North America.



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# 6 DAY TOUR OF *Picturesque,* **GASPÉ**

**\$93.95**

**ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON**

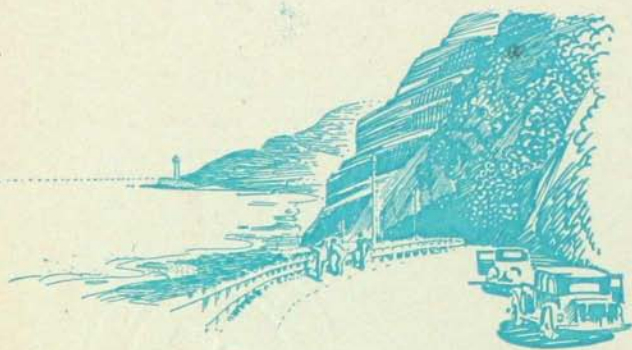
Special rate includes rail fare and lower berth to Mont Joli, Que., and return. Also all expenses, including hotels and meals, on 550-mile trip in modern, 5-passenger motor cars to Percé, Baie des Chaleurs, beautiful Matapedia Valley. Completely encircling the famed Gaspé Peninsula.

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The towering beauty of Percé Rock

# The GASPÉ PENINSULA

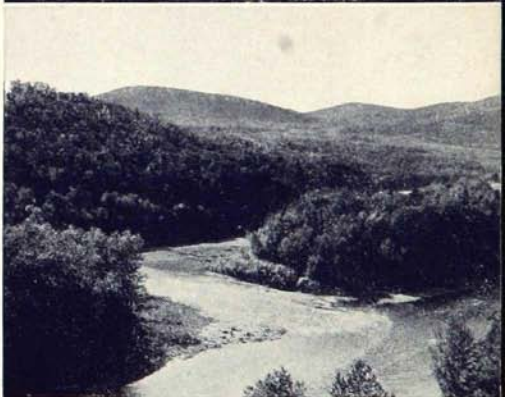
The Gaspé Peninsula is that part of the Province of Québec situated between the St. Lawrence and the Baie des Chaleurs, covering an area of 7,300,000 acres, or 11,400 square miles, and extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence over a distance of approximately 170 miles.

Because of its physical form, it has been aptly described as "a huge finger from the mainland reaching out into the Gulf."

## HEALTHFUL CLIMATE

A cursory glance at Gaspesia, as indicated on a map, might lead one to imagine that it has a much colder climate than other parts of the Province of Québec. This would be an error indeed since the mean daily temperature in the Gaspé Peninsula is higher than that of the city of Montréal. There is never any excessive heat and the nights are delightfully cool, although never cold, during the summer months; and in the Fall, — September and October, — when nature is really at its best, with the gorgeous autumnal colorings and the glorious sunsets, there still remains in the air sufficient warmth to make for most pleasant and restful motor travel.

Hay fever, the bane of so many summer resorts, is practically unknown in the Gaspé region. There is not a single place on the entire Peninsula where the ragweed or other similarly noxious plants are to be found. This statement is made after a thorough and exhaustive survey of the Gaspé territory completed by experts, and is entirely in keeping with their findings and reports.



A view of Rivière-du-Loup  
Coastal Lighthouse, Métis Beach  
Picturesque Matapédia Valley



**Bic, picturesque vacation spot**  
**An outdoor bake-oven**  
**Ship's Head Cape Road**

## NATURAL RESOURCES

While fishing and farming constitute the two chief occupations of the people who live on the Gaspé Peninsula, the lumber trade provides a good deal of employment and is a source of considerable revenue. There are also a few industries, particularly in the more largely settled districts.

Gaspesia is exceedingly rich in natural resources of many kinds, but it is still practically undeveloped; and with the exception of its fisheries and some farming, its immense riches and wealth remain dormant and unexploited.

There is every prospect of great wealth in the mining resources of the Peninsula. Copper, zinc, iron and antimony ores have been discovered at the head waters of several rivers and in the interior.

From a geological point of view, conditions in Gaspé are encouraging to the prospector in search of ore deposits. Until recent years, however, practically no prospecting had been done in the interior of Gaspé.

There are indications of asbestos in certain localities. Oil has also been found.

## WATER POWER

The Gaspé Peninsula has two great slopes, the largest descending to the Baie des Chaleurs and the other towards the St. Lawrence River.

Most of the rivers in these two watersheds offer great water power possibilities, but only a few of them have so far been put to any practical use.

Some of the water powers are of considerable local importance, but compared with the large powers found in other parts of the province they are relatively small.

There are a number of small power plants. Hydro-electric development supplies many of the localities with light. Greater development is expected in the near future. There is power enough for all local requirements.

## THE GASPÉ FISHERIES

Gaspé has been called, and most appropriately so, the "land of the cod," for cod fishing is the principal industry and seasonable occupation of the vast majority of the people along the entire coast.

Cod ever has been the chief commercial asset of the country of Gaspé, and the largest factor in its settlement and development.

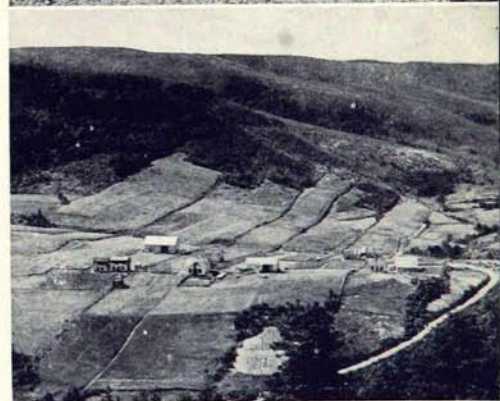
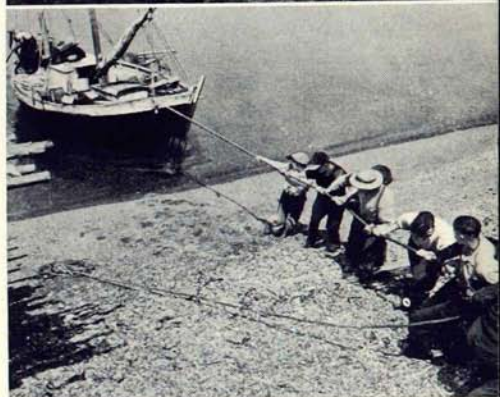
An idea of the value of the fisheries of Gaspé, — and it might be stated that in addition to cod, large quantities of salmon, herring, mackerel, and lobsters are also taken along the coast, — may be gained when it is stated that the fish caught is estimated to be worth over \$1,000,000 a year with a saleable value, when prepared for market, including the by-products of the fisheries, of over \$1,500,000.

The tourist who would like to engage in the novel experiment of cod fishing can easily do so. In practically every locality along his route he can secure the services of a fisherman who, for a small consideration, will take him out in his boat to the fishing grounds.

Where fish is so abundant there is naturally every advantage for the "sportsman" as well as for the fisherman who earns his living by garnering a harvest from the sea.

Gaspé has some of the finest salmon rivers and "pools" on the American continent. There are trout in many rivers and streams. The angler has his choice of game fish. There is splendid sport in or near every locality.

Fishing trips to the best rivers and lakes can generally be arranged by the proprietors of the better hotels, many of whom have their own fishing rights in nearby streams.



The bay at Mont-Louis  
Beaching a Gaspé fishing-boat  
Gaspé's woodland beauty



The Majesty of Métis River Falls

## HISTORICAL GASPÉ

Over four hundred years ago, or to be exact, in 1534, two small sailing ships of less than a hundred tons, manned by a total crew of sixty-one hardy sailors from the port of St. Malo, France, and commanded by Jacques Cartier, driven by a fierce storm, took refuge in an unknown but very welcome bay. When the strength of the wind had subsided they lowered their boats and went ashore.

Cartier and his men felled several large trees and erected a thirty foot cross upon which they attached a shield bearing the glorious fleur de lys of France and the inscription "Vive le Roy." And the St. Malo navigator, discoverer of Canada, in a simple but momentous ceremony, took possession of the newly discovered land for "Christ and the King."

The bay where the gallant Frenchmen landed was the Bay of Gaspé, at the extremity of the Peninsula, where now stands the pretty village of Gaspé.

According to certain historians, the Gaspé Peninsula had been visited earlier, about the twelfth century, by Greenlanders and Icelanders, who came to its shores to fish, but who never actually settled on the land.

While there are no official records or reliable historic data to indicate that those northerners ever sighted the wild rock-bound coast of the Peninsula prior to the time of its actual discovery by Jacques Cartier, it is stated that when the St. Malo navigator arrived and met the natives he found that they possessed certain knowledge which they could scarcely have acquired had they not met white men on some previous occasion in the distant past.

Cartier officially discovered Canada and took possession of the country. Neither Greenland nor Iceland claimed prior occupation of the land.

## AN UNSPOILED POPULATION

The people who live on the Gaspé Peninsula are the descendants of the early traders and fishers who came over from France shortly after the country had been discovered; of Channel Islanders who settled on the coast in the early days of the new colony; of "Loyalists" who came from the United States; of Acadians who were exiled from their country; of French-Canadians from the other parts of the Province, and of English, Irish and Scotch emigrants. French is spoken exclusively along the north shore and both French and English along the Baie des Chaleurs.

Since the country was practically isolated until quite recently, owing to lack of proper means of communication, the people have remained "unspoiled" by the encroachments of modern civilization. They have, to a very remarkable extent, preserved the old habits and customs of their forefathers of several centuries ago. They are exceedingly hospitable, kind-hearted and generous. Happy and contented in their faith, free of mind and rustic in their desires and wishes, they tend to their daily tasks, love their land, venerate their pastors, and live the lives their ancestors, the hardy fisher folk of St. Malo, Dieppe and the Channel Islands, and the exiled farmers from Acadia, lived in centuries gone by.

Hospitality is an inherited virtue with the Gaspé people and the traveller is always welcome and is soon made to feel "at home."

While fishing is the main occupation of the majority of the people, there is considerable farming, some of it on a large enough scale to allow exportation of farm and dairy products to other parts of the province.

Commercial fishing has naturally given rise to many industries, such as canning and otherwise preserving sea food for outside markets.

Practically all the lumber for local requirements is cut in the numerous saw mills on the Peninsula, and certain kinds of wood are prepared for export trade.

There are a number of small industrial plants.

Shops and stores of every description are located in every town or village.



A typical Gaspé fishing village

## LAND OF LEGENDS

In a country like Gaspé, where the people have for so many years been practically isolated, and where they have lived by and to themselves, with little if any contact with the outside world, it is quite natural that there should be an exceedingly rich collection of folklore, stories and legends.

Fisher folk are prone to attribute all happenings which they cannot explain, with the little knowledge they possess of the forces of nature and of the physical laws, to supernatural powers, and in some cases to diabolical interventions.

During the long winter evenings, when the stormy winds howl along the shores of the St. Lawrence and the Baie des Chaleurs, when the tempest-lashed waves shriek as they batter the dark cliffs, or moan as they are crushed and smothered upon the wide sandy beaches; when the timbers of their wooden homes creak as the snow-laden gales wail and lament; when an occasional lost cormorant screams its plaintive cry as it soars above the frost tipped billows of a deserted sea; the fisherman delights in narrating the weird stories and legends of days gone by. The tourist who visits the Peninsula in summer can very often get some of the folks to tell them those tales, or they can find a number of them related in more complete guide-books to Gaspé, and in other similar works.

There is probably no other part of the Province of Québec where there are so many weird legends and tales as can be heard in Gaspé. Most of the localities have their stories of fantastic occurrences, and in most of these places the tourist will be shown the scene of some thrilling event in the past history of the town or village.

The very names of some of the localities suggest such unusual happenings: Ile au Massacre, where a band of Indians were massacred; Pointe Frégate where a frigate was wrecked; Anse Pleureuse, where a "ghost" was laid low by a missionary; Manche d'Epée, where an old sword hilt, dating back to the early arrival of the first white man, was found; and many others.

## A SPLENDID HIGHWAY

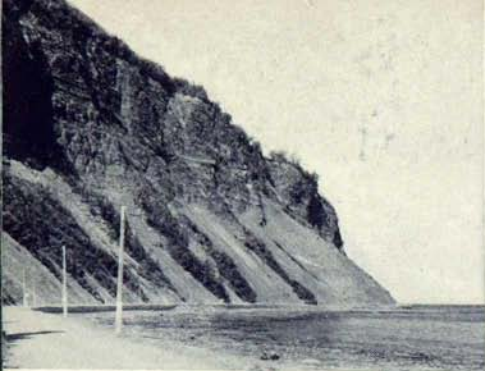
The wonderful land of "mountain and sea," land of scenic beauty, ideal vacation region with its people so unlike those who live in any other part of the Continent, can now be visited in perfect comfort by the tourist through the construction, by the Québec Roads Department, of a beautiful road, known officially as Highway No. 6, which encircles the Peninsula.

The Highway runs from Ste. Flavie, a tiny village about 200 miles from Québec along the north shore of the Peninsula to Gaspé, along the Baie des Chaleurs and through the Matapédia Valley, a total distance of 550 miles. While tremendous difficulties were encountered in the construction of the highway, the huge task was so well accomplished that the motorist now travels over it in perfect comfort and with real pleasure. The road is maintained in excellent condition throughout the motoring season.

Although the country is so uneven, broken and hilly, and the road has some very unusual ups and downs, twists and turns, travel around the Gaspé Peninsula is perfectly safe, and in fact it offers less danger than do many roads on flat country. The highway, as already stated, has been splendidly built, is well kept, and traffic is practically all "one way," travel going east by the north shore and returning west by the south shore.

There have been no serious accidents of any kind, due to road location or conditions, on the Gaspé highway since it was built; in fact statistics show there have been less mishaps on the Gaspé tour than on any other road of the same length in the province.

What strikes the tourist most when travelling over this beautifully smooth road, is the clever manner in which it was engineered and constructed. The highway had to be taken, in many cases, through country where difficulties were met at every mile, but it was carefully planned and the work carried out with wonderful success.



Bluffs along the main highway  
Fishing boats at Cape Cove  
Covered bridge on the road

## ALONG THE NORTH SHORE

Starting from Ste. Flavie and back to that point is a distance of 550 miles. This first part of the journey lies along the north shore of the Gaspé Peninsula. It is all through ruggedly beautiful scenery, with frowning crags and heights whence the tourist can see the water a thousand feet below while at other places he runs down on the very level of the sand beaches.

## BY THE BAIE DES CHALEURS

After he reaches the village of Gaspé, end of the first part of the journey, the motorist travels along the Baie des Chaleurs which has been named the Canadian Mediterranean. He passes through Percé, the great attraction of the tour, and some other popular summer resorts.

Following the shore line he reaches Matapédia, at the entrance to the beautiful valley of the same name.

Matapédia has a first class modern hotel.

## THROUGH THE VALLEY

The journey through the valley is not in the least like what the traveller has encountered so far. The mellowness and sweetness of the rolling hills, the meandering rivers and streams, the calm lakes, and the variegated colored forests, are arrestingly appealing.

Beautiful hills, vales and dales of captivating attractiveness, with prosperous settlements scattered throughout the region, all located amid charming settings, combine to make the country romantically thrilling.

## THREE COUNTRIES IN ONE

The three sections of the Gaspé tour are entirely different. The scenery is not the same, the people live, act and speak somewhat differently. The north shore is rugged and wild, the inhabitants are much the same as they were several hundred years ago, the vast majority speak only French. Along the Baie des Chaleurs, the country is of a milder "texture," less cliffs and high mountains and more sand beaches; the people are not of the same old stock and most of them speak both French and English; and in the Matapédia Valley the landscapes are very "sweet" and mild. The region has only recently been settled. The people are nearly all of French-Canadian descent.

## THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

While the Gaspé Peninsula is essentially a land of scenic beauty, it also offers unlimited facilities for all kinds of recreation.

In addition to the many amusements that are found in most vacation lands—swimming, river and surf bathing, boating, canoeing, driving, hiking, tennis and golf, Gaspé has in its coastal waters and rivers and lakes, and in its vast forests and valleys, many ideal fishing and shooting areas.

Big game, including the lordly moose, king of the Canadian woods, deer and bear, and feathered game of every description, give the hunter every opportunity to indulge to his heart's content in his favorite sport.

The virgin forest, the indented sea-board and the marvellous salmon and trout fishing waters of the Gaspé Peninsula have made it in recent years a paradise for the hunter and the fisherman.

The rugged mountains of the interior, besides their great wealth in timber, have provided for centuries a great natural range for wild game, while the bays and marshes furnish ideal feeding grounds for feathered game.

The construction of Highway No. 6 has placed these game areas within easy reach.

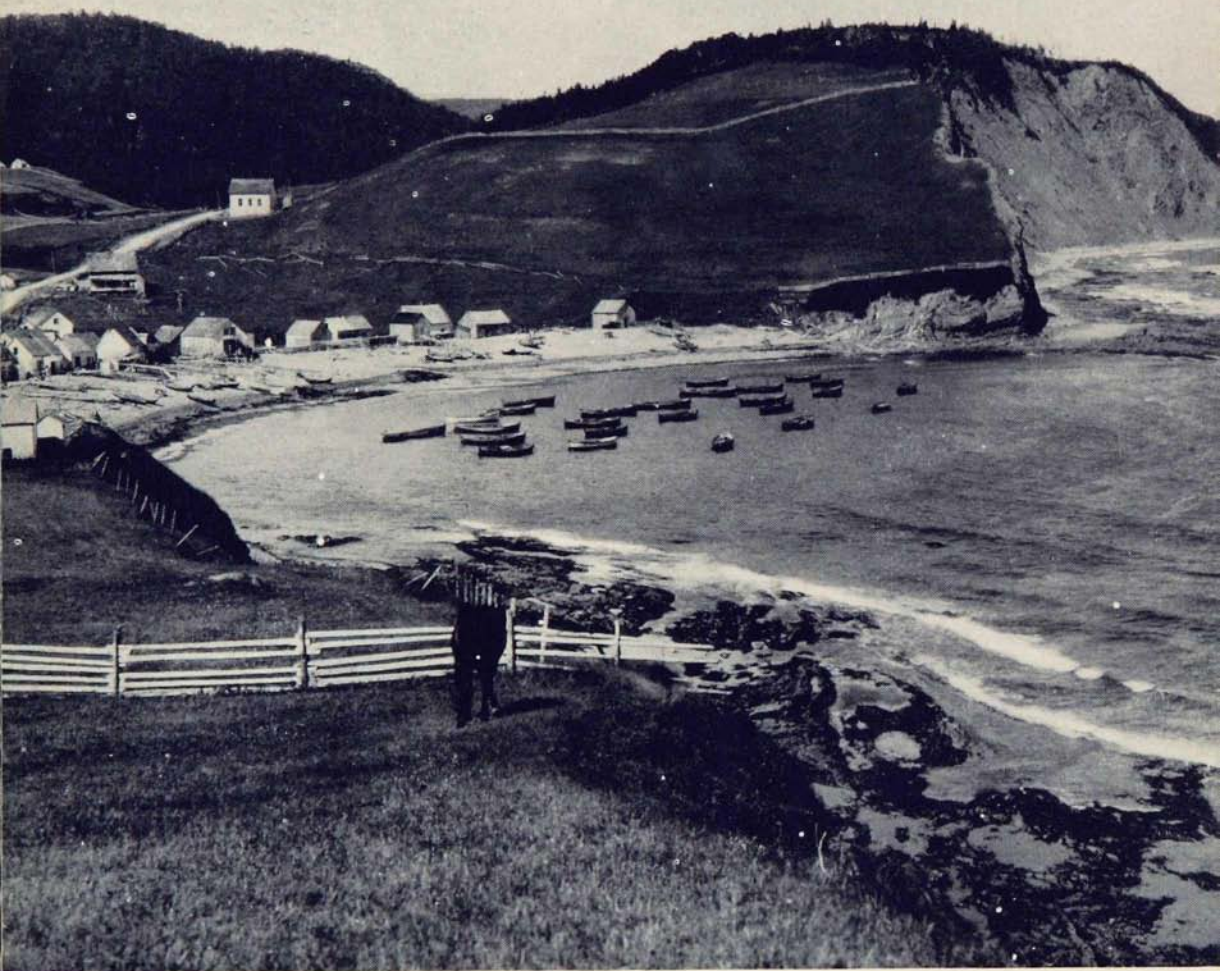
## TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATION

While most of the tourists who visit the Gaspé Peninsula travel by automobile and can enjoy the trip by making it over the splendid highway, there are those who wish to see the country but either have no car or do not wish to make use of it for this trip. These have other means of visiting at least parts of the great vacation land.

A railway, part of the Canadian National Railway system, runs between Matapédia and Gaspé, along the Baie des Chaleurs, and



Along the route to Gaspé  
As the road climbs upward  
The coastline near Grosses Roches



Near Little Fox River, Gaspé

permits the traveller to visit most of the localities he would meet if he were going by road.

The Clarke Steamship Company operates a number of fine steamers between Montréal and Québec and some of the ports along the coast of Gaspesia, and a trip on one of these steamers makes an ideal excursion for those who like to travel by water.

A combined rail and bus tour can be made: rail to Mont-Joli, automobile (conducted tour) around the Peninsula and rail back to Québec.

Several autobus companies run cars from point to point along the River St. Lawrence and the Baie des Chaleurs.

Good hotels, clean and comfortable, are to be found all along the route, while the numerous boarding houses in the Gaspé Peninsula district are noted for the good wholesome food they provide for the visitor.

Garages, small and large, and filling stations where gas and oil can be secured, are to be found in every locality of any importance.

While there are perhaps not the same number of tourist camps, cabins, bungalows and organized camping grounds on the Gaspé tour as on some of the other highways in the province, the tourist will find such accommodation at many places along the road, and most of the camps, cabins and bungalows are situated quite close to the water's edge, near, or right upon little sandy beaches.

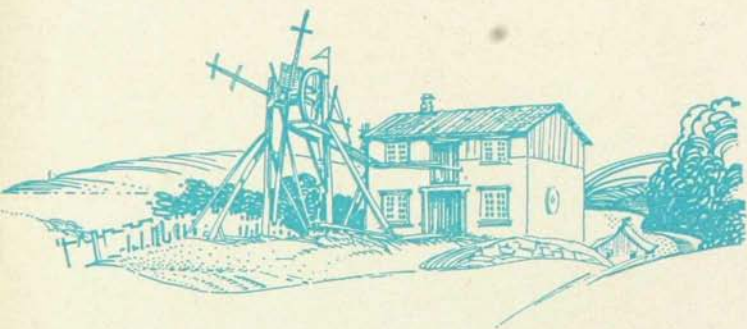
There is no scarcity of camping sites. Vacant spaces, suitable for the purpose, are found everywhere.

"Tea-houses," sandwich shops, refreshment stands, cater to the "quick-lunch" customer.

The tourist who might require "odds and ends" of wearing apparel, while he is making the Gaspé tour, will find in some of the larger towns good stores and shops, well stocked with a large variety of goods. Souvenirs, sundries of every description can also be secured. Photographic material, reading matter, including the leading U.S.A. magazines, candies and sweets, smokes, etc. can all be purchased in most localities along the route.



**Pastoral grandeur, Gaspé Bay  
Bonaventure Island, bird sanctuary  
Down the road to Grande Vallée**



The Highway around rugged  
Gros Morne

## A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

The actual Gaspé tour starts where Highway No. 10 connects with No. 6 (the Gaspesia belt-line) at the little village of Ste. Flavie.

Less than fifteen miles from Ste. Flavie the tourist strikes the pretty resort of Métis-Beach, a delightful watering place which has the combined charm of country and sea-shore. It has several beaches and a very large number of good hotels and inns. Métis has good tennis courts and two fine golf courses.

After passing through the pretty little settlements of Baie-des-Sables (Sandy Bay), and St. Ulric, the motorist reaches the town of Matane.

Matane is the last center of any importance before the traveller has completed his Gaspé tour. It is nicely situated along the shore of the St. Lawrence River and has excellent hotel accommodation, garages, shops and stores.

Leaving Matane the tourist enters an entirely new country. He is now gradually getting into the "highlands."

He passes through the interesting villages of Ste. Félicité, St. Edouard-des-Méchins, and St. Paul-des-Capucins, and then strikes Cap-Chat (note the cape which looks somewhat like a cat squatting on its haunches).

Ste. Anne-des-Monts (St. Ann of the Mountains) is the next stop. It stands at the foot of the highest peaks in Northeastern Canada, Table-Top mountain, 4,450 feet above sea-level, and Mount Albert.

It is in the mountains and forest just beyond St. Ann, a little inland, that the Government has established and organized its new Gaspé National Park.

St. Ann has good hotel accommodation and offers many attractions to the tourist.

The road now climbs up the mountain side, runs down to sea level, resumes its ascent of dizzy heights to once more dip towards the coast line and the rock-strewn beaches.

St. Joachim-de-Tourelle, Marsoui, Rivière-à-la-Marte, Rivière-à-Claude, are all small fishing settlements.

Next come Mont-Louis and Mont-St. Pierre, two villages located at the foot of high hills and on the shore of pretty rounded bays or inlets.

A little beyond Mont-St. Pierre the motorist reaches Anse-Pleureuse (Weeping Cove) with its beautiful lake in the mountains.

Next there are Madeleine, Grande Vallée, Cloridorme, and Rivière-aux-Renards (Fox River) and then Gaspé.

## GASPÉ

Gaspé is the site of the discovery of Canada. Most picturesquely situated, amid entrancing and beautiful scenery, the village enjoys very good hotel accommodation and garage facilities, while all pleasures and amusements appropriate to summer resorts are to be found in the immediate neighborhood; bathing, boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, riding, motoring, and tennis.

While most of the population is English-speaking, being largely made up of descendants of "Loyalists," who fled the United States at the time of the revolt, and settled in Gaspé, there are many descendants of Channel Island early traders and merchants; families whose forefathers came from France, Acadia, and from the other parts of the Province of Québec.

It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a splendid natural harbor, no fewer than thirty ships of war being anchored there in 1914, when the first Canadian Contingent embarked for the World War.

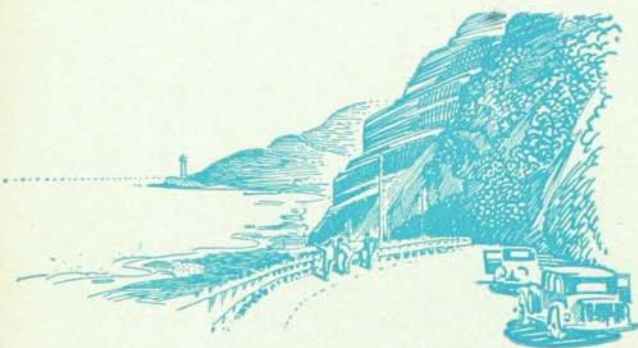
The village is most interesting in a historical aspect since it was there that Jacques Cartier and his crew of sixty-one Frenchmen landed in 1534, to discover the country, and take possession of it for "Christ and the King."

There are a number of historical souvenirs in the vicinity of Gaspé.

A trip to "Peninsula Point," where remains of the house once occupied by General Wolfe, conqueror of Canada, are visible, is well worthwhile, if the visitor has a day to spend in the village. He can visit the ruins of the old house where Wolfe spent a month in 1758 prior to the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and, if fortune smiles upon him, may unearth an old French or English coin, or some other souvenir of the Eighteenth Century.

The tour of the inner bay adds slightly to the distance but constitutes a splendid drive.

Gaspé harbour is one of those rare ports where large sailing ships may still occasionally be seen.



The Gulls of Percé and Bonaventure Island

## THE GREAT ATTRACTION

Fifty miles beyond the village of Gaspé the traveller reaches the tour's feature attraction.

Acclaimed as "a wonderful awakening from a marvellous dream," Percé casts its mantle of charm over the visitor long before he sets foot in the village, for as he drives towards it he enjoys one of the most wonderful sights on the continent.

The village nestling in the lap of the huge mass of rock, iridescent water glinting in the rays of the sun, fleecy clouds sailing across skies of palest blue, the snowy whiteness of sand, skilfully blended the one into the other, all tend to produce a feeling of enchantment, of bewitching spell. This feeling persists long after the visitor has driven around the great "anse," into the village itself, and first impressions are later confirmed. "Roche Percée" (The Pierced Rock), world-famed mass of conglomerate that is 1,500 feet long, standing in splendid isolation, with its massive arch, is a most wonderful and never-tiring spectacle to the visitor. Its rugged lines transformed into ethereal loveliness by a misty veil of tender rose, the rock is one of Nature's wonders.

While the "Rock" is perhaps the most famous part of Percé, Nature has literally lavished its charms on the whole region. Mountains rising sheer from behind the village, their peaks lifting heavenwards; the horizon dimly visible in the distance; picturesque Bonaventure Island, with its multitude of birds hovering about; majestic limestone cliffs; immense stretches of hill-sides, with red-roofed farmhouses cozily set in their midst and shining bright in the sun; all combine to form one of the most impressively beautiful landscapes that can be imagined.

Percé is a beautiful place to spend a few days, for in addition to its many natural attractions it has the very best of hotel accommodation, as well as bathing, boating, tennis and other summer amusements.

A trip by boat to Bonaventure Island, especially by moonlight, is an experience no visitor to Percé should miss.



"Rocher Percé", Gaspé  
The Natural Arch of Percé  
Percé from the harbour



The village and harbour,  
Gaspé Basin

## THE BAIE DES CHALEURS

From Percé on the scenery changes. The landscapes are of a softer, milder, more soothing character. One travels along pretty sand beaches, through attractive small summer resorts, which all offer good hotel accommodation and many pleasant vacation attractions.

The people here are somewhat different from those who reside along the north shore of the Peninsula. A large number of them are of English, Irish and Scotch descent, or their forefathers came from the Channel Islands.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure and Carleton are well frequented resorts with fine sand beaches.

## THE MATAPÉDIA VALLEY

The third and last stretch of the trip around the Peninsula takes the tourist through the beautiful valley of the Matapédia, as the road curves away slowly from the water's edge. The landscapes here are once more quite different from what they were along the North Shore and by the Baie des Chaleurs. The drive is through a miniature Switzerland, a delightful combination of woodland, mountains, valley and streams. The scenery is one of entrancing beauty and mellow loveliness.

There remains a distance of only about one hundred miles to complete the entire tour of the Peninsula.

The traveller now enters a land of tranquility and peace, a glorified Killarney.

He goes through some interesting small villages and settlements and at many of them he will find good hotel accommodation, and in many places some excellent fishing. The Matapédia Valley is the "realm" of the lordly salmon.

He passes through Matapédia, Routhierville, Sainte-Florence, Causapsca, Lac-au-Saumon, Amqui, Val-Brillant (where he gets a beautiful view of the great Lake Matapédia), the busy settlement of Sayabec, the quaint villages of Saint-Moise, Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici, and Saint-Joseph-de-Lepage, to reach Mont-Joli (Pretty Hill).

Mont-Joli is an important railway centre. It is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways, which operate through the Gaspé Peninsula region, as far as Matane, on the north shore, and through the Matapédia Valley and along the Baie des Chaleurs on the south shore. The Matapédia Valley is also on the main line between Montréal, Québec and the Maritime Provinces.

Less than three miles beyond Mont-Joli the tourist reaches Sainte-Flavie once more, and is on his way back to Québec.

The journey back, from Ste. Flavie, is once more made over Highway No. 10 as far as Rivière-du-Loup, and No. 2 from there to Québec; but it is suggested that the tourist cross by the steam ferry from Rivière-du-Loup to St. Siméon and then follow the north shore of the St. Lawrence, over Highway No. 15, to Québec. This will give him an opportunity of seeing some new and exceedingly interesting country. He will pass through some of the oldest settled districts in the land, many dating back over three hundred years. He will be afforded an opportunity of visiting the world famous shrine at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and of seeing the new Basilica, erected on the site of the two sacred edifices razed by fire in 1922 and 1926, and will have the opportunity of seeing the great Montmorency Falls, highest in America, as well as of travelling through picturesque rural countryside districts.

Those who have time at their disposal can follow Highways No. 15, 16, 55 and 54 from St. Siméon north to Chicoutimi, and the Lake St. Jean region, returning through the vast Laurentides National Park.

Or he can take the short cut from Baie St. Paul, through St. Urbain, by the new highway No. 56 to Grande Baie and Chicoutimi, and No. 16 to Lake St. Jean.

There is still another possible variation in the return trip, and this consists of taking one of the Canada Steamship boats from St. Siméon, Tadoussac or Murray Bay, going up the Saguenay River and back to Québec, or taking the ship on its way back to the same city or as far as Montréal.

## OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

### RAILWAYS

The Matapédia Valley, the Baie des Chaleurs, Percé, Gaspé and the entire southern portion of the Gaspé Peninsula are accessible by rail, since the Canadian National Railways operate through the Matapédia Valley and along the Peninsula's southern shore. Matane, on the northern shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, may also be reached over the Canadian National system.

### STEAMSHIP LINES

Delightful excursions to the Gaspé Peninsula, along the St. Lawrence, may be enjoyed as a result of the regular steamship services operated from Montréal and Québec to various points along the Peninsula by the Clarke Steamship Company, Limited, and the Anticosti Steamship Company.

### AUTOBUS SERVICES

There is no continuous bus line around the Gaspé Peninsula, but scheduled automobile tours, starting from Mont Joli and circling the Peninsula, are operated by Gaspé Tour Lines.

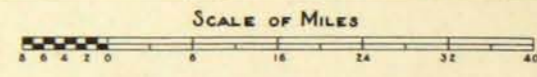
In addition the Québec Railway Motor Tours is operating a tri-weekly service from Québec to and around the Gaspé Peninsula, by both autobus and car.

### FERRIES AND BRIDGES

There are no ferries, and only one toll bridge, on the Gaspé tour. The bridge is the new structure which replaces the old ferry at Gaspé Harbor.

Motorists wishing to drive along the north shore en route to Gaspé may proceed to St. Siméon or Tadoussac, and cross from either point to Rivière du Loup by ferry, starting their tour of the Gaspé Peninsula from this point.

# THE GASPÉ PENINSULA



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