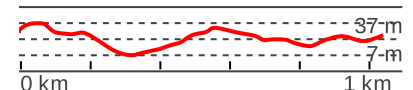
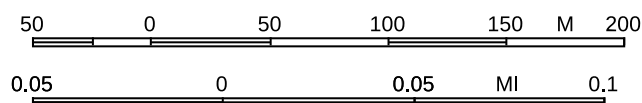
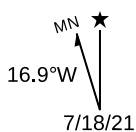


Welcome to Clifton Museum Park, named for Louisa Haliburton’s hometown in England. Enjoy this 15-25 min walk that highlights the beautiful and historic features. Today the grounds are used for walking, disc golf, photography, community events, recreation and more.

Please watch for cars and other grounds users as you go.



1 – Clifton Museum Park: From outside, you can see the unique character of the house. Originally built in 1835, the sixteen owners and renters made dramatic renovations to the house and property until the Nova Scotia Department of Highways and Public Works opened it as a museum in 1939.

2 - Stone Gate Posts: The history of these hand-carved gate posts is still being studied by museum researchers. They likely date back to the original Clifton construction, holding a gate that kept the farm animals out of the yard surrounding the house.

3 – Views of Orchard: From here you can view the apple orchard that remains at Clifton. Apples were primarily used to make hard cider, which at the time didn't count as alcohol in their society.

4 – Long Pond: This now residential area was once part of the original Clifton Estate. Behind the houses, about half-way between Clifton and King's College – Long Pond, a sinkhole lake – is known as the "birthplace of hockey".

5 – Gypsum Sinkholes: Caution – do not walk into the lowland areas. These depressions in the ground are formed by sinkholes that have formed in the underlying gypsum. Gypsum is a mineral that formed here when an ancient inland sea evaporated, over 300 million years ago. Gypsum dissolves easily with flowing water – which causes unstable ground of sinkholes.

6 – Historic Driveway: From this view you can see up to the house with the historic stone gate posts and imagine that this was the original pathway up to the house at Clifton. Down this hill you can see the depressions in the ground caused by the unstable gypsum.

7 – Historic Apple Trees: These are some of the oldest apple trees in the orchard. Notice how they are shaped after years of pruning – to grow downwards, making it easier to pick the fruit.

8 – Gatekeeper's House: From the top of this rise you can see down to the Gatekeeper's House. The building first appears on property maps in the 1850's. The current building seems to have been rebuilt on top of the original foundation after a fire in the early 1900's. Caretakers and their families lived here until the late 1980's

9 – Piper's Pond: Many stories have been told about Piper's Pond. The pond may be a small sinkhole depression, or perhaps a site of a small gypsum quarry now filled with water. Keep an eye out for the ducks, frogs, turtles and other animals who live here.

Please use extra caution when walking along the driveway. Watch for cars.

10 – Old Oak Tree and Gypsum Mine: Just across the hollow you can see a large oak tree, which has been dated to the 1830's when this part of the property was an active gypsum mine. Workers moved gypsum in horse drawn carts down to the busy Windsor harbour where it was exported as fertilizer, plaster.