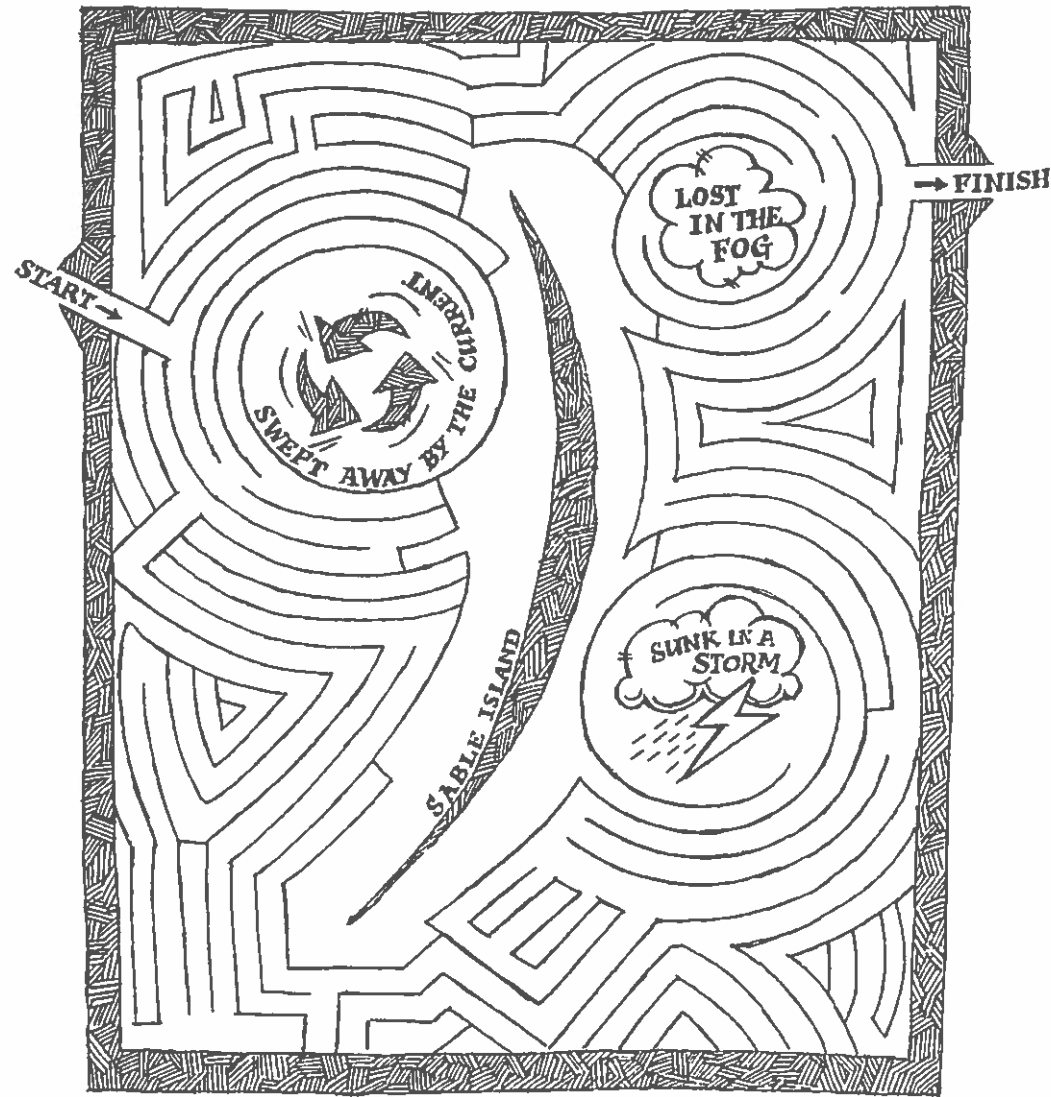


The Graveyard of the Atlantic

Maze



Navigate safely through the maze to sail past the Graveyard of the Atlantic.

Fill in the blanks:

Storms were extremely dangerous for _____ ships, because the wind would blow them onto Sable Island.

The ocean _____ around Sable Island are tricky. They confused the navigation of even the best skippers.

In summer, warm air over the _____ mixes with _____ from over the Labrador Current to make thick _____ around Sable Island.

Lots of ships sail past Sable because it is on one of the world's best _____ banks, and it is near one of the major shipping routes between _____ and _____.

info

Nova Scotia Museum 1747 Summer Street Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3A6, Phone 426-4619

— Sable Island —

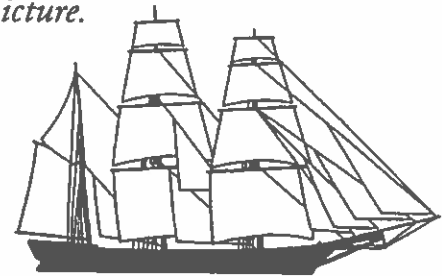
Shipwreck Quizzes

Sable Island is a 44 km long sand bar about 160 km east of Nova Scotia. Sailors called it the Graveyard of the Atlantic. Since 1583 there have been over 250 recorded shipwrecks on Sable Island.

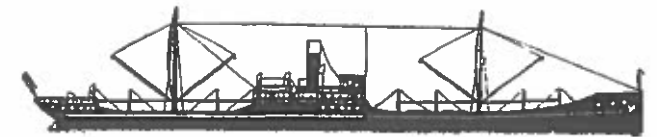
You can solve these puzzles with help from the Shipwrecks and Lifesaving parts of the Sable Island Exhibit, or the Nova Scotia Museum Info sheet on Shipwrecks and Lifesaving. Bon voyage!

All kinds of ships wrecked on Sable Island. What kind are these? Write in the answer and draw a line to the right picture.

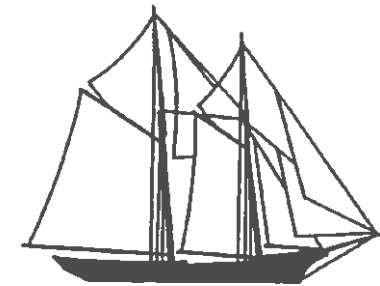
The *Columbia* was a fishing _____. All her crew died in the August Gales of 1926.



The *Crofton Hall* was a _____. All of the crew were saved.

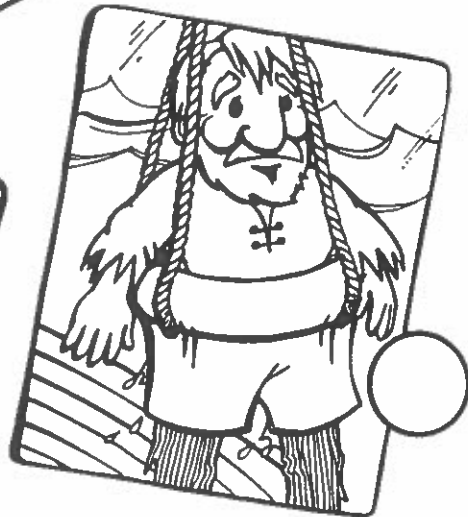
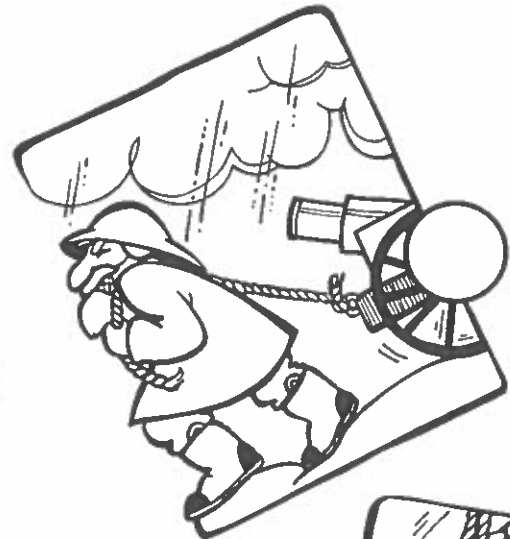
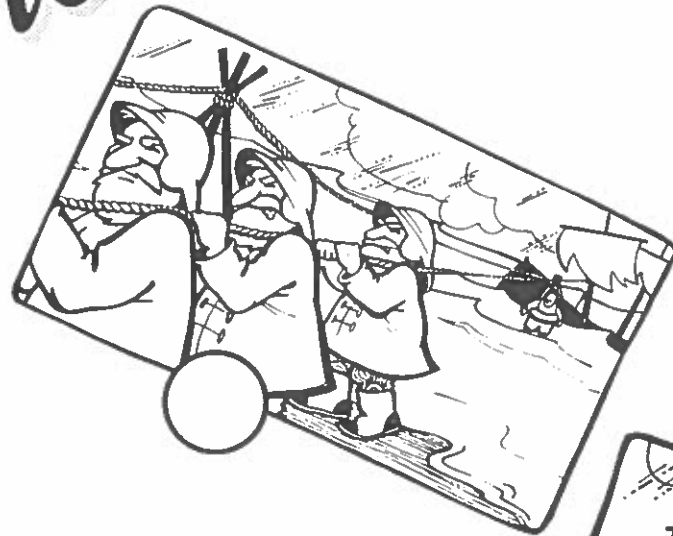


The wreck of the _____ *Skidby* from 1905 is still visible. Her crew walked ashore at low tide.

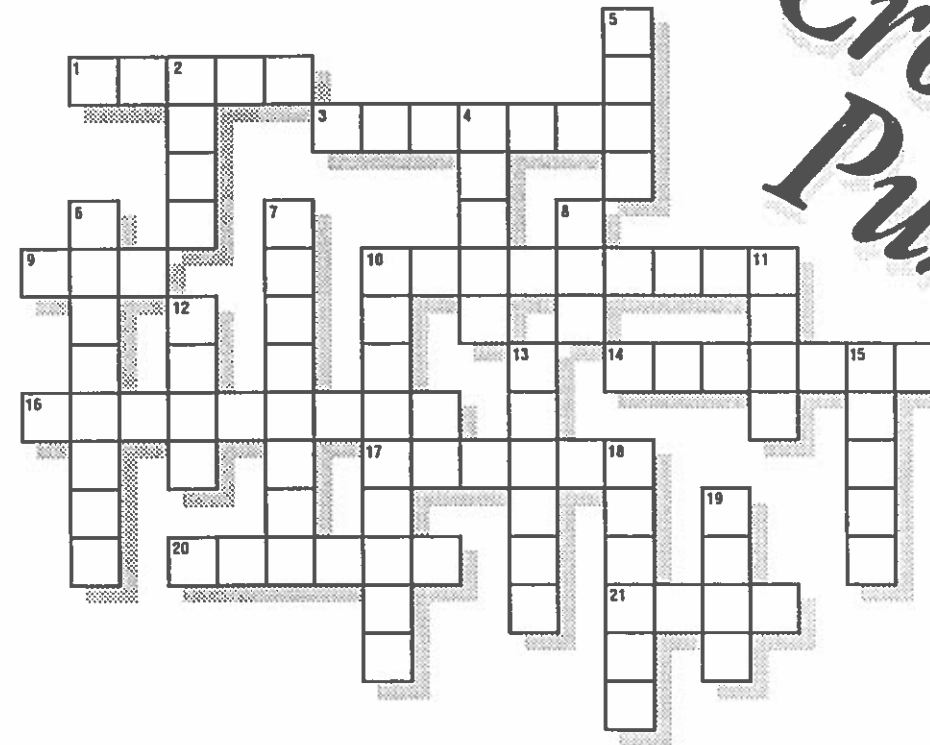


6 Steps to Lifesaving

How did the Lifesaving Crew save shipwrecked sailors? Here are 6 steps in a rescue from Sable Island using the breeches-buoy. Number them in order from step 1 to step 6.



— Sable Island — Crossword Puzzle!



Most words are about shipwrecks and lifesaving on Sable Island.

Across

- Modern ships use this to “see” Sable Island through the fog.
- Shipwreck survivors stayed in the _____ home until the steamer came to take them to Halifax.
- Lifesaving crews shot a rope out to the shipwreck with a line-throwing _____.
- A type of sailing ship—many of the vessels that sank off Sable Island were these. The *Bluenose* on the Canadian dime is one of them, too.
- Pieces of a shipwreck that are gathered up and sold are called _____.
- On clear days, lifesaving crews climbed towers and looked through this to spot wrecks.
- _____ are extinct on Sable Island because they were hunted for their tusks and oil.
- Another word for ship.
- Many lives were _____ before the lifesaving crews of the Humane Establishment came to Sable Island.

Down

- A hill of sand.
- This special kind of “house” gives a warning to ships.
- Many of the sailing ships wrecked on Sable came to catch these.
- Tricky _____ in the waters around Sable Island made it hard for sailing ships to navigate.
- The _____ buoy was a pair of pants sewn to a life ring; it was used for rescues close to the island.
- One of the biggest causes of shipwrecks. Sable has 125 days of this a year.
- What sailors hoped would not happen to them on Sable Island.
- What the men of the Humane Establishment tried to do to sailors when 10 down did happen.
- Thousands of _____ seals breed on Sable Island.
- The most important plant on Sable Island. It traps sand and holds the dunes together.
- Sable Island nickname: The _____ yard of the Atlantic.
- Some Scallop and Oyster _____ found on Sable Island’s beaches are thousands of years old, from a time when the ocean was warmer.
- Sable Island is this direction away from Halifax, Nova Scotia.