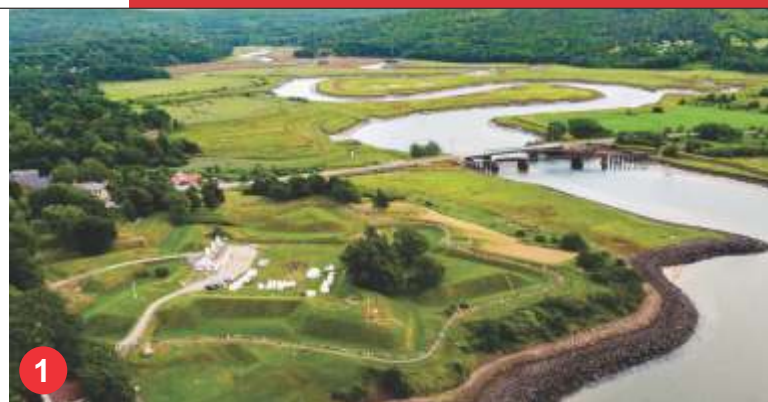


World Congress

of

Acadians



EXPLORE ACADIE

Use Annapolis Royal As Your Home Base



EXPLORE *The Cradle of Acadie*

With the World Congress of Acadians coming to Southwest Nova Scotia in 2024, the Annapolis Royal area is a perfect destination to serve as your home base to discover the Acadian history and experience activities and festivities that the host communities of Clare/Argyle are organizing to

welcome Acadians from around the world. This five-page Acadian Guide, produced by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, highlights the things you should see and do to learn about Acadie: the arrival and settlement of the Cradle of Acadie starting in the Port-Royal area in the 1630's; the Expansion of

Acadie with the migration of Acadians from Port-Royal to the Grand-Pré and Piziquid (Windsor) region starting in the early 1680s; and the Return to Acadie after the Great Upheaval with the settling of the present-day Acadian regions of Clare and Argyle. Book early for the World Congress of Acadians.

FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE ACADIANS.



Mapannapolis is the home of interactive, multi-layered storymaps that tell the story of the original French settlers.

Discover their 100+ years of toil and independence before Deportation from L'Acadie at

mapannapolis.ca



WHAT TO SEE & DO

1. Fort Anne NHS
2. King's Wharf (Deportation Site)
3. Acadian Monument and the Saint Jean Baptiste Parish Cemetery
4. Historic Gardens
5. 1708 de Gannes-Cosby House
6. Sinclair Inn Museum
7. O'Dell House Museum/Genealogy
8. Acadian/Mi'kmaq Tour
9. Candlelight Graveyard Tour

DEC, 8, 1755 DEPORTATION
Annapolis Royal 1,664



For Acadian attractions, maps, videos, deportation information, history, music, recipes and more, click the QR Code on page 3 or visit www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html

Annapolis Royal Acadian Walking Tour

The Cradle of Acadie



Sculptor Brad Hall is using this stone and steel to make a Deportation Monument for The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal.

When visitors see the words “Annapolis Royal”, they do not get the impression that the former British capital of Nova Scotia has much to do with the story of the Acadians. If you explore a bit deeper, you’ll learn that the area was known as Port-Royal before the British captured it for the final time in 1710. This is “The Cradle of Acadie”. Stroll down old “rue Dauphin”, now Saint George Street, and you will discover more touchstones to the Acadian story than most towns you will visit in Nova Scotia. Explorer Guide recommends the following sites to learn more about the Acadians.

1. Fort Anne National Historic Site

The Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal area served as the capital of both Acadie and Nova Scotia. The Fort Anne site, known as the Fort at Port-Royal before the final British capture of 1710, was the centre of political and military power for both the French and British when they successively controlled the

region. The grass-covered star-shaped earthen walls you see were primarily built between 1702-1708 by the French and strengthened by the British after they took control in 1710. Acadians supplied much of the lumber for the construction of the buildings associated with the fort, as well as firewood to keep the soldiers warm. They even furnished some labour in the construction and maintenance of the military post. The fort is where Acadians brought their concerns to French and then British Government Officials. A few were even appointed as Deputies to represent the Acadian interests. The interpretive displays in the Officers’ Quarters offer wonderful insights into the story of the Mi’kmaq and the Acadians. One gains an understanding of the social and political interactions of the cultural groups with each other, as well the impact that French and British Military actions had on their well-being. Caught in the middle of two European powers fighting for control of Acadie/Nova Scotia led to tragic results for the Mi’kmaq and the Acadians. Walk along the pathway on the grounds of Fort Anne where interpretive panels give more insights into the Acadian story.

2. Annapolis Royal Acadian Deportation Site

The Kings Wharf, located at Fort Anne NHS in Annapolis Royal, is one of the major 1755 Acadian Deportation Sites. On December 8, 1755, one thousand six hundred and sixty four Acadians were deported on seven ships to the British Colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Historical Association of Annapolis

Royal has contracted stone and metal artist Brad Hall to fabricate an Annapolis Royal Deportation Monument to mark the King’s Wharf as a Deportation Site. It will be in place before the 2024 World Congress of Acadians hosted by the Acadian Municipalities of Clare and Argyle in Southwest Nova Scotia. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal will also place an interpretive panel explaining the Deportation of the Acadians from Annapolis Royal near the monument. Parks Canada will place a flagpole and fly the Acadian flag at the site.

3. Acadian Monument and Saint Jean-Baptiste Acadian Parish Cemetery

The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal erected a Memorial Gravestone in 2010 to mark the fact that Acadians, French Military soldiers, and some French civil servants were buried in the Saint Jean-Baptiste Acadian Parish Cemetery between 1632-1755. The Acadians used wooden crosses, so none of the markers remain. This cemetery is located in the Garrison Graveyard at Fort Anne NHS. The other Acadian cemetery was the St. Laurent Parish Cemetery, located upriver in nearby Bellefisle.

4. Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens

The Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens interprets the story of the Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal through various gardens that feature different time periods in our rich cultural and natural heritage. The Acadian section features a replica of a typical 1671 Acadian House. Note the thatched roof and the outside bake oven. Step inside and get a feel of how the Acadians lived in the early days of Acadie. Look out the door facing the Allain River and the adjacent salt marshes to experience a view plane similar to that seen by the early Acadians. The first census of Acadia was in 1671 and as you venture into a great example of an Acadian garden note the interpretive panel with the Acadian family names that were enumerated in the 1671 census. Be certain to take a walk on the dyke that prevents the high tide waters of the Allain River from flooding the fields of hay on the reclaimed salt marshes inside the Historic Gardens.

5. de Gannes-Cosby House

Located at 477 Saint George Street, the de Gannes-Cosby House is the oldest wooden house in Canada. Built in 1708 for Major Louis de Gannes de Falaise using Acadian building techniques, the structure features large wooden beams, mud and straw insulation called bousillage and floor boards sawed on a water-powered saw mill. Twenty-one families have lived in this structure since 1708. It is a private residence, but you can take photos from the outside. The house will be plaqued by the HSMBC as a building of national historic significance on August 19 at 1 pm.

6. Sinclair Inn Museum

Located at 230 Saint George Street, the Sinclair Inn has evolved as a combination of structures over time with the necessary modifications and maintenance needed to ensure its integrity and usefulness. The Acadian connection is centered in the front part of the structure. Gunsmith and silversmith Jean-Baptiste Soulard was appointed the King’s Gunsmith in 1708. He married an Acadian woman named Louise Comeau in February 1710. They built their two-story house using Acadian building techniques. Colonel Francis Nicholson captured the Port-Royal area in the fall of 1710. The prospects were bleak for Jean-Baptiste and Louise so they sold the property to John Adams and moved to Québec. Go inside and explore over 300 years of building techniques, starting with the 1710 construction when Port-Royal (now Annapolis Royal) was still under French control and Acadians were still the primary civilian population in the area.

7. O’Dell House Museum, Archives & Research Centre

Located at 136 St. George Street, the O’Dell House Museum Archives and Research Centre,

operated by the Annapolis Heritage Society, houses excellent Acadian archival resources that can help Acadians do their genealogy and research their roots. For the World Congress of Acadians in 2024, they are planning to have a collection of Acadian artefacts from the Nova Scotia Museum on display to further enrich the Acadian experience.

8. Acadian/Mi’kmaq Heritage Tour

To make a personal connection with a 10th generation Acadian who has been an ambassador for the Acadian culture in Annapolis Royal for over 40 years, join Alan Melanson on the Acadian/Mi’kmaq Heritage Tour. You will gain a deeper understanding about the Acadians and Mi’kmaq, their interactions and alliances, and you will feel a connection to the “Cradle of Acadie” as you hear the story on the sites where they actually happened. For schedule and prices visit www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com

9. Candlelight Graveyard Tours

Join 10th generation Acadian Alan Melanson as he leads visitors by candlelight in the old Garrison Graveyard/Saint-Jean-Baptiste Acadian Graveyard at Fort Anne National Historic Site. You will learn about the history of Annapolis Royal through interesting stories that capture the cultural mosaic of our area. Of note for Acadians, you will hear a synopsis of the Acadian story when you stop at the Memorial Gravestone in Saint-Jean-Baptiste Cemetery that was erected in 2010 by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. You will see small granite markers that indicate the approximate boundaries of the Acadian cemetery, and the site where the Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church once stood. For the tour schedule and 2023 prices visit www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com

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The Cradle of Acadie



EXPLORE The Cradle of Acadie



Europeans called the land Acadie. The word comes from either the Greek word “Arcadia” which was a paradise of Greek antiquity, or from the Mi’kmaq word “ekatie” meaning land of, or place of. They developed a self-sufficient, independent lifestyle by building dikes and farming the fertile reclaimed marshlands. With successive generations born in Acadie, and with very little immigration from France, the settlers become known as the Acadians.

The Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal area is the “Cradle of Acadie” because it is along the tidal shores of the rivière Dauphin (now the Annapolis River), in the section spanning from Goat Island (across from Port-Royal NHS) to Paradise (paradis terrestre), that French colonists came under the leadership of Charles de Menou D’Aulnay to settle and make the area their home.

The Mi’kmaq, inhabitants of these lands since time immemorial, showed the new settlers how to adapt and survive in this land of abundance.



These are suggestions of places to visit in the Annapolis Royal area to gain an understanding of the early Acadian story.



WHAT TO SEE & DO

1. Port-Royal NHS
2. Melanson Settlement NHS
3. North Hills Museum
4. Belleisle Acadian Cultural Centre
5. LeBlanc Family Monument
6. Bloody Creek Monument
7. Girroir Family Monument
8. Thibodeau Family Monument
9. Lequille Gristmill
10. View of Allain River
11. Au Coeur de l’Acadie Map
12. Mapannapolis

EXPLORE MORE

www.Mapannapolis.ca
1707 Census

“Au Coeur de l’Acadie” Map

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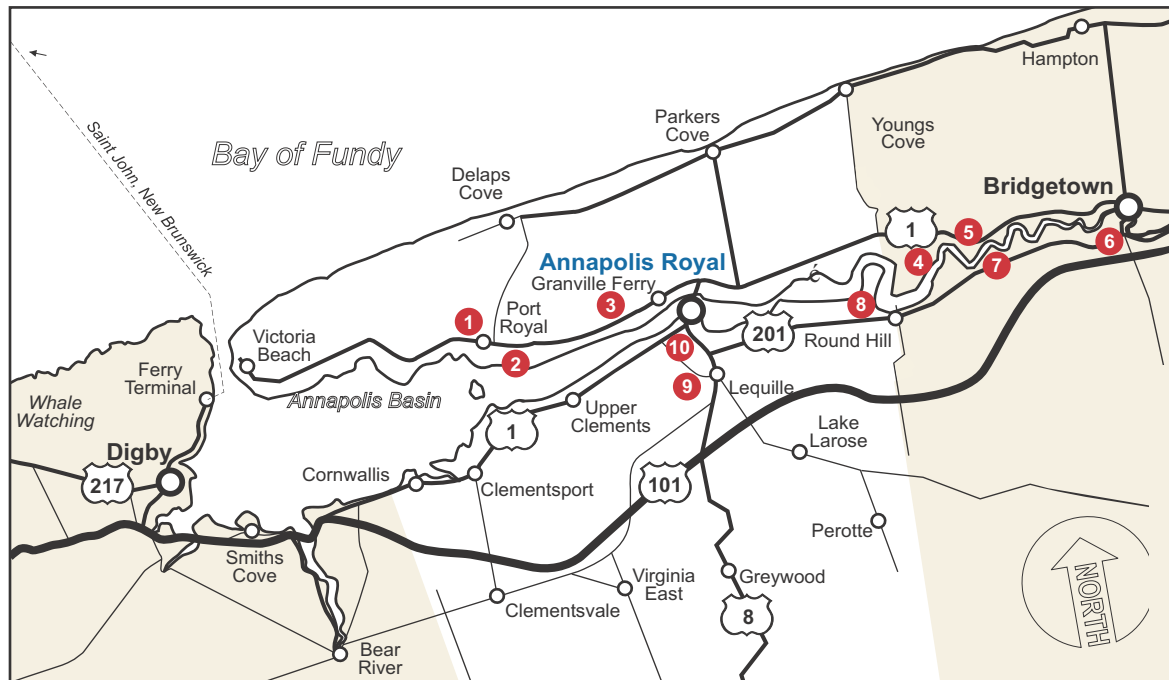
Wishing you a memorable visit to our beautiful region of West Nova.

Souhaitant à vous tous, un agréable séjour dans notre belle région de Nova-Ouest.

For Acadian attractions, maps, videos, deportation information, history, music, recipes and more, click the QR Code on page 3 or visit www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html

Acadian Circle Biking or Driving Tour

The Cradle of Acadie



1. Port-Royal NHS

Located a 12 minute drive from Annapolis Royal at 53 Historic Lane in Port-Royal, the site interprets early French settlement before the arrival of the Acadians, as well as the trade and social interactions between the French and the Mi'kmaq between 1605-1613. The Port-Royal Habitation was burned down in 1613 by the British from Jamestown, Virginia. Although the Port-Royal Habitation is not an Acadian site, it laid a foundation for the French families who came with Charles de Menou d'Aulnay in the 1630s and settled in the Port-Royal (now Annapolis Royal) area along the Dauphin River (now Annapolis River) between Goat Island to Paradis Terrestre (now Paradise). After second and third generations of settlement these French settlers became the Acadians.

2. Melanson Settlement NHS

Located an 11 minute drive from Annapolis Royal on the Granville

Road in Port-Royal, Melanson Settlement was established by Charles Melanson and Marie Dugas in 1664. The Melanson Settlement archaeological site is the most thoroughly documented Acadian site. It commemorates Acadian settlement along the Dauphin River, now the Annapolis River.

3. North Hills Museum

Located a 6 minute drive from Annapolis Royal at 5065 Granville Road in Granville Ferry, the site was the location of the Abraham Bourg farm. It is operated by the Annapolis Heritage Society. A section of an aboiteau from the Melanson Settlement is on display in the interpretive barn. The other section is part of the displays in the interpretive centre at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.

4. Belleisle Acadian Cultural Centre

Located an 11 minute drive from Annapolis Royal on former Savoie/Savoy land at 16 Little Brook Lane in Belleisle, the cultural

centre is an engaging place to meet, interact, and learn about the Acadian culture. The building has a kitchen, stage, chairs, tables, artifacts, plaques and washrooms, so it is a great location for concerts, presentations and gatherings. A special feature is an working old-fashioned Acadian oven fabricated by Charlie and Jennifer that they use to create savoury offerings.

5. LeBlanc Monument

Located a 12 minute drive from Annapolis Royal at 71 Marshland Road in Belleisle, the LeBlanc Monument marks the ancestral home of Daniel Leblanc and Françoise Gaudet, the ancestors of all Acadian LeBlancs. The Acadian Flag flies proudly at the site, and there is an interpretive panel explaining the history.

6. Bloody Creek NHS

Located a 17 minute drive from Annapolis Royal on Highway 201 in Centrelea, the site commemorates two attacks on the British Garrison posted at Annapolis Royal. The first attack occurred on June 11, 1711 when an Abenaki militia attacked British soldiers. The second attack took place on December 9, 1757 when an Acadian militia and a Mi'kmaq militia battled members of the British Garrison.

7. Girouard/Giroir Village Monument & Tupperville School Museum

Located a 13 minute drive from Annapolis Royal at the Tupperville School Museum (2663 Highway 201), the granite monument honours the Girouard/Giroir Village, established circa 1690 by Jacque Girouard and Marguerite Gautrot. The monument was unveiled in Tupperville as part of the Girouard Family Reunion during the World Congress of Acadians in 2004.

8. Thibodeau Monument

Located a 9 minute drive from Annapolis Royal on Highway 201 in Round Hill (formerly Pré-Ronde), the monument marks the lands of Pierre Thibodeau and his wife Jeanne Theriot. Pierre Thibodeau built a water-powered mill to grind grains grown in the area. He started the Acadian village of Chipoudy in 1698 and died in 1704 at Pré-Ronde.

9. Lequille Grist Mill

Located 4 minutes from Annapolis Royal on the Dugway Road in Lequille, one finds a hydroelectric power station built by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation in the form of an early French Grist Mill. The French at the Port-Royal Habitation grew wheat where the present-day Fort Anne National Historic Site is located in Annapolis Royal. In 1607, Poutrincourt built a gristmill in this general location to grind the wheat into flour using water power. When the families who became the Acadians came to the region with d'Aulnay in the 1630s, they harnessed water and wind as a source of power for sawmills and gristmills.

10. View of Allain River from Lequille Gristmill Site

Located a 4 minute drive from Annapolis Royal on the Dugway Road is a pristine view of the Allain River and marsh (named after Louis Allain). Louis built a water-powered gristmill and a water-powered sawmill on the river. Take a photo and encapsulate the view plane that our Acadian ancestors would see from this particular

vantage point. If you continue for a couple of minutes until the Dugway Road comes back to Highway 1, turn right and drive 1 minute back to Annapolis Royal. As you cross the Allain River Bridge, you see the Allain River and marsh from a different perspective as you look right. Looking left, you will see the mouth of the Allain River as it flows into the Annapolis River.

11. 1707 Au Coeur de l'Acadie Map

Created for the 2004 Acadian World Congress by Craig Brigley, a student at the College of Geographic Sciences in nearby Lawrencetown, the map correlates the 1707 Census of Port-Royal Map drawn by deLabat showing the Acadian families living along the Dauphin River with the modern roads and geographic structures. The scale and placement of the Acadian houses on the modern map gives Acadians a sense of place of where their ancestors lived in 1707. Some Acadians will not find their family names because many had moved to other tidal regions such as Grand-Pré, Beaubassin, Piziquid, and Cobequid by 1707.

12. Mapannapolis

Mapannapolis is a volunteer group that does an excellent job of presenting the history of Annapolis County through their StoryMaps, Videos, Blogs, Research and interesting presentations as well as hands-on learning and active participation. Explorer Guide encourages anyone who has an interest in the Acadian story to visit their website www.mapannapolis.ca




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The Cradle of Acadie



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