



# Return to Acadie



## **A Self-Guided Memory Walk of the Annapolis Valley**



# Preface

“...it was a Fine Country and Full of Inhabitants,  
a Butiful Church & abundance of ye Goods of the world.  
Provisions of all kinds in great Plenty.”  
Lt. Col. John Winslow, September 3, 1755

*This guide is for people who want to deepen their understanding and appreciation of Acadian history by exploring the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia through “Acadian eyes.”*

*It contains information which was collected from primary documents, printed works or expert testimony. This information has never been found in one document before. Régis Brun's book Les Acadiens avant 1755 helped to give a human face to the 17th and 18th century Acadians. Lt. Col. John Winslow's Journal was more interesting and educational each time I read it and some of the primary documents were sobering.*

*Inside, you will find geographical locations in the beautiful Annapolis Valley that have significance in Acadian history. It also includes some of the Acadian family names connected to many of these locations. I have made every effort to be historically accurate. However, the guide is far from being complete. More sites will surely come to light. The family names have been chosen carefully with attention to historical accuracy but are only a sample since many names appear in many different locations. I have used the spelling that appears on official documents. Don't let that fool you, most names were spelled several different ways, usually depending on who was doing the writing. I hope this guide book inspires you to continue your Acadian experience.*

*Les Amis de Grand-Pré is a group of people who maintain Acadian connections and traditions in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, where many of the settlements of old Acadie were located. We are proud to welcome visitors and “cousins” whether they are Acadians by birth or by heart.*



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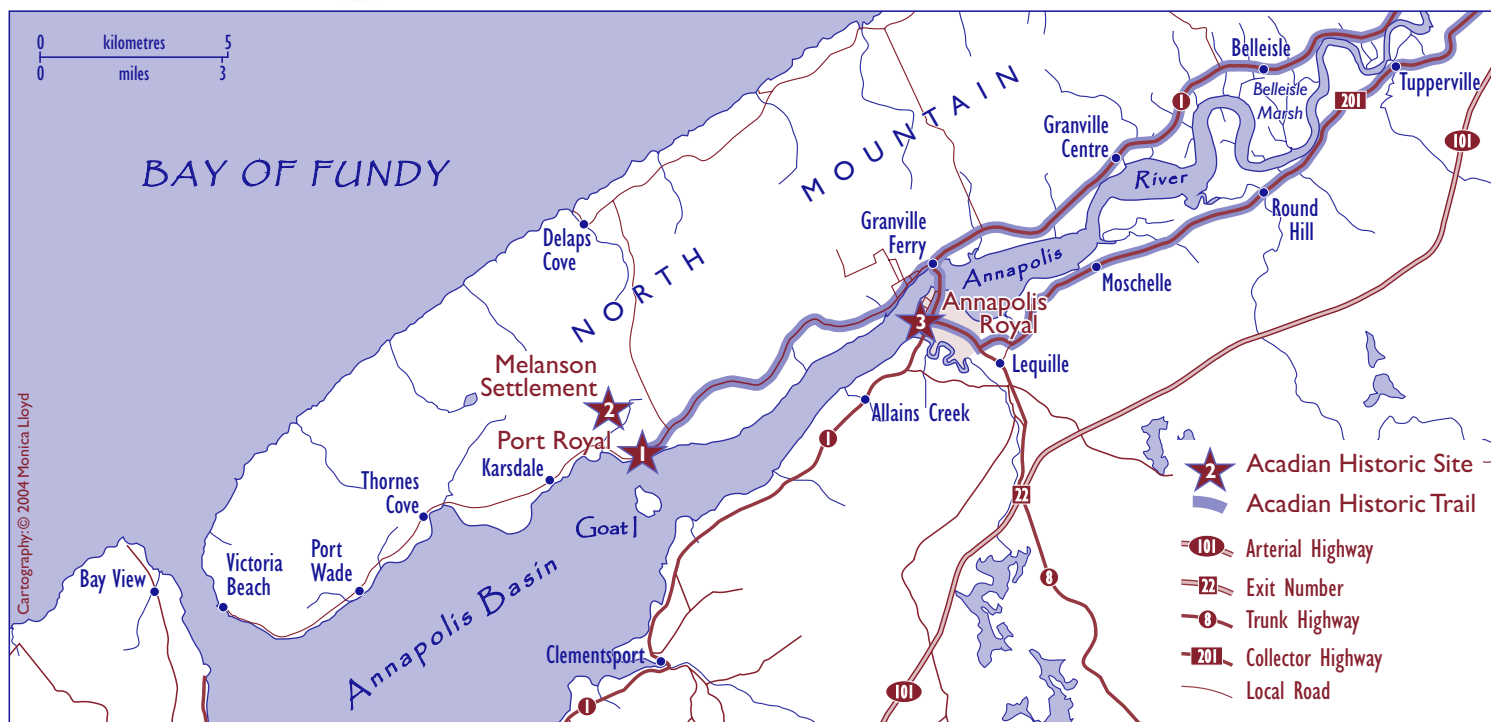
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 www.grand-pre.com

# References

| Modern Placenames          | Old Placenames  |
|----------------------------|---|
| Annapolis River            | Rivière Dauphin   |
| Paradise                   | Paradis Terrestre   |
| Melanson Settlement        | Établissement Melanson  |
| Round Hill                 | Prée Ronde  |
| Cornwallis River           | Rivière Saint Antoine/ Rivière Grand Habitant                                 |
| Canard                     | Rivière aux Canards   |
| Porters Point              | Pointe des Breau  |
| Minas Basin                | Bassin des Mines  |
| Starrs Point               | Côte des Boudreau/ Petite Côte/<br>Pointe des Boudreau/<br>Village des Michel |
| New Minas                  | Rivière des Habitants   |
| Canning/ Pereau/ Kingsport | Rivière des Vieux Habitants   |
| Habitant River             | Rivière de la Vieille Habitation  |
| Pereaux River              | Rivière Pereau  |
| Grand-Pré                  | Les Mines/ Grand-Pré  |
| Horton Landing             | Pointe Noire/ Vieux Logis   |
| Avon River                 | Rivière Pigiquit  |
| Windsor                    | Pigiquit/ Pisiquid  |
| George's Island            | Île Ronde/ Île Raquette   |
| Devil's Island             | Île Rouge   |



# First Footprints Trail



## ★ PORT ROYAL

The Habitation constructed in 1605 near the mouth of the *Rivière Dauphin* (Annapolis River) under the supervision of Samuel de Champlain became the centre of a small French settlement. You can visit a reconstruction at Port Royal National Historic Site of Canada where costumed guides will help you get a feel for colonial life in the early 1600s. Although the Habitation was looted and burned in 1613 by troops from Virginia, the name Port Royal survived. After the arrival of Acadian families in the 1630s, the Port Royal area became the cradle of Acadie. In general terms, Port Royal referred to all the Acadian settlements along the *Rivière Dauphin* as far as *Paradis Terrestre* (Paradise).

## ★ MELANSON SETTLEMENT

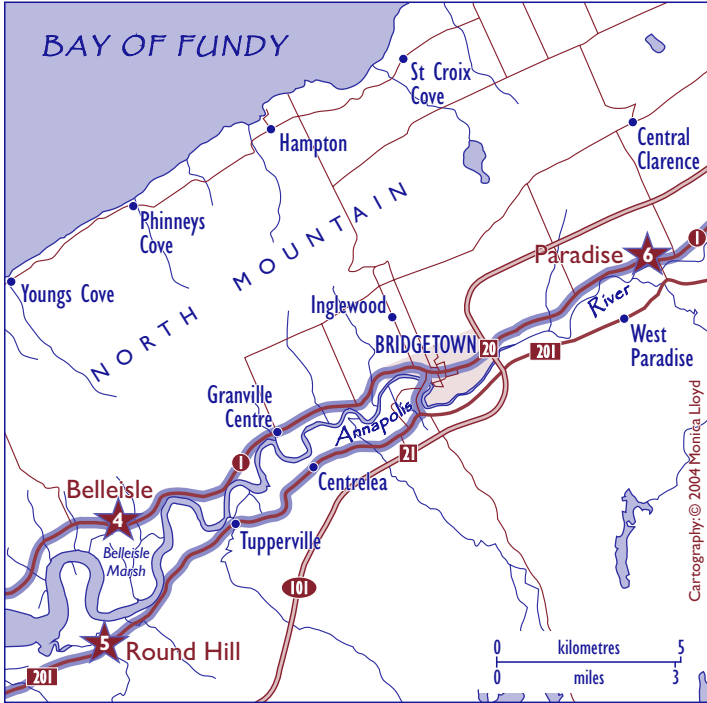
The ruins of *l'établissement Melanson* can be found 6.5 km from the town of Annapolis Royal on the north shore of the Annapolis River. This was home to *Charles Melanson*, his wife *Marie Dugas* and their descendants. In 1713, there were 9 households with 16 adults and 25 children. After the Deportation, some of the family escaped to Quebec, some to France, the fate of the others is unknown. Dyke construction and maintenance was an important part of Acadian life. A key element of the dyke was the

sluice or *aboiteau*. The one that was uncovered here, is on display in the Visitor and Interpretation Centre at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.

## ★ ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

When d'Aulnay brought families to Port Royal in the 1630s, he did not settle on the site of Champlain's Habitation, but further up the river in the location we know as Annapolis Royal. If you are one of the *Robichaud, Amirault, Martin, Mius d'Entremont, Breau, Leger, Guédry, Lord* or even *d'Aulnay* families, your ancestors settled in this area. After the British captured Port Royal in 1710, they renamed it Annapolis Royal. Acadian families continued to dyke and farm the marshlands along the river until the Deportation in 1755. Fort Anne was occupied by the British and was the seat of government for the colony of Nova Scotia until the founding of Halifax in 1749. Exhibits at Fort Anne National Historic Site of Canada will help you enter into the Acadian experience. Step back into the history of this town with the Annapolis Royal Garrison Candlelight Graveyard Tour where you will also find the graveyard for the original parish of *Saint-Jean-Baptiste* (1702-1755) or visit the Historic Gardens where you can see an Acadian kitchen garden, an Acadian house and take a moment to "smell the roses."

# First Footprints Trail



## ★ BELLEISLE

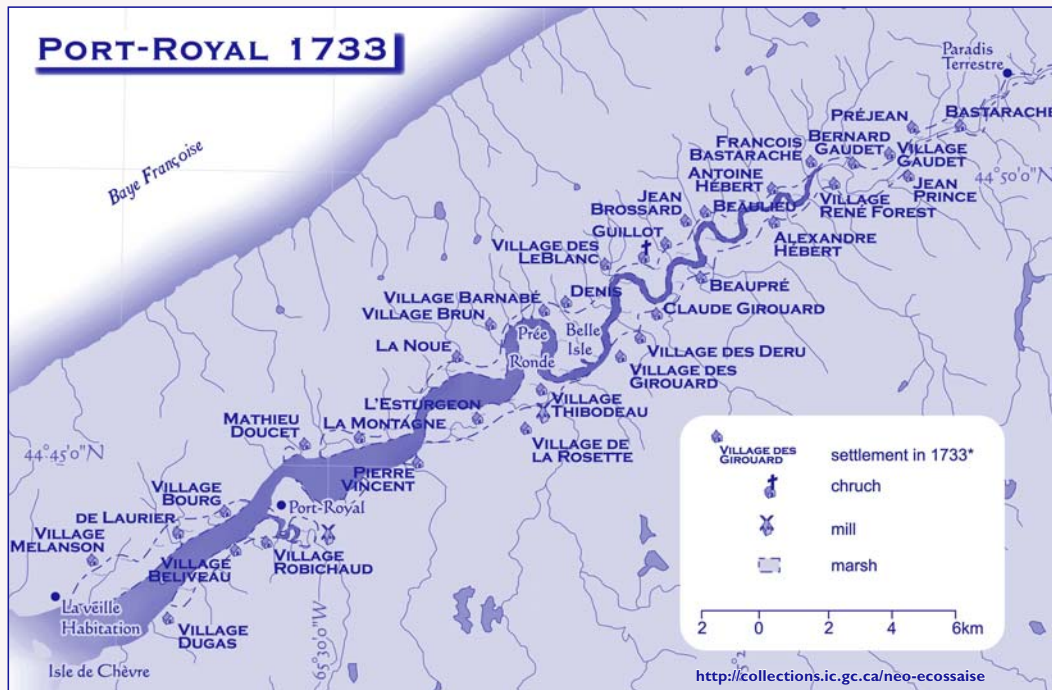
The present-day village of Belleisle on the Annapolis River, 8 km east of Annapolis Royal, still bears its Acadian name. It is said that *Pierre Martin* planted the first apples in Nova Scotia in this small Acadian community in the mid-1600s. In 1983, archaeologists fully excavated the remains of one pre-Deportation Acadian home here. If you would like to get a peak into the past of this village, you can find a small exhibit of artefacts from Belleisle at the Museum of Natural History on Summer Street in Halifax.

## ★ ROUND HILL

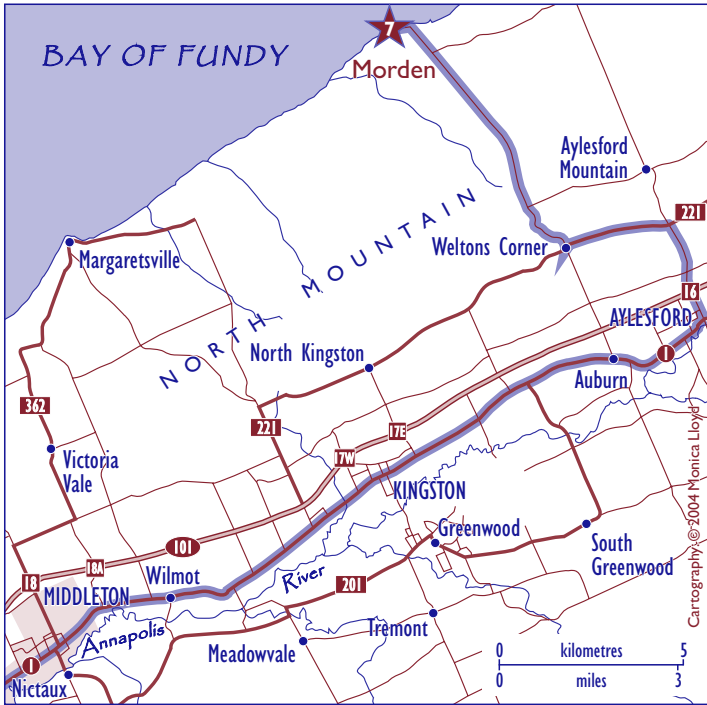
If you take Route 201 from Annapolis Royal, you will drive through the village of Round Hill. Acadians called it *la Prée Ronde*. Members of the *Thibodeau* family will be interested to know that this is the place where their ancestors, *Pierre Thibodeau* and his family, once lived and owned a mill. Today, descendants can be found in Quebec, New England and Louisiana. Next to the small bridge, you will find a stone bearing a plaque in memory of the *Thibodeau* patriarch.

## ★ PARADISE

The village of Paradise on Route 1 has an intriguing name. The Acadians called the area around Bridgetown, *Paradis Terrestre*. It is no wonder that the *Gaudets* wanted to return to Nova Scotia after having lived in this piece of heaven.



# First Footprints Trail



## ★ MORDEN

In the village of Morden, on the Bay of Fundy, you will find the French Cross Monument. Local tradition says that while trying to evade deportation, Acadians from Belleisle spent the winter of 1755-1756 in this location with nothing to eat but shellfish and what their friends, the Mi'kmaq, could provide. Less than a third of the exiles survived. Before leaving for Cape Chignecto in the spring, on their way to Quebec, they erected a cross in memory of those who died. It stood for many years and the village became known as "French Cross." Members of the *Melanson* family will especially want to visit this site as will the *Savoie*, *Lejeune*, *Doucet*, *Blanchard*, *Gautreau* and *Theriaults*, all families of the Acadian Belleisle. The present cross is the fourth to mark the site. It is placed as close as possible to the original site which has been eroded by the sea. Take Exit 16 off the 101 and follow Route 221 west to the community of Morden. You will find the monument, constructed of beach stones, by following the road which turns left and then follows the coastline.

Habitation, Port-Royal



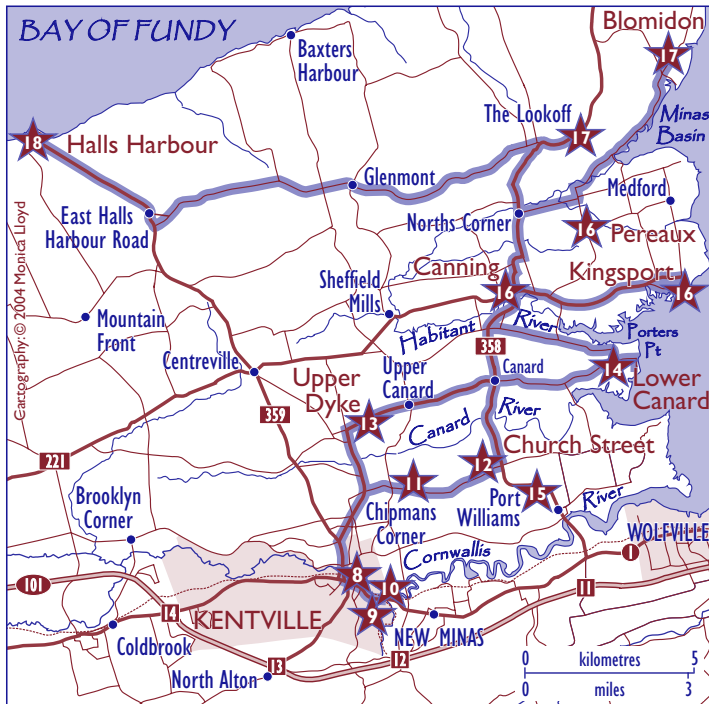
Annapolis Valley Apples



Fort Anne



# Rivière aux Canards Trail



## ★ 8 KENTVILLE

Genealogists will be interested to find microfilm of Acadian Census Records for 1671-1758 at the Kings County Museum's Genealogy Resource Centre at 37 Cornwallis Street. All the familiar and not-so-familiar family names appear in old script. *Blanchard, Belliveau, Peltret, Girouard, Richard* and *Vincent* are among the men, women and children enumerated. Their names and ages accompany documentation on the number of horned cattle, sheep and acres under cultivation that each family owned.

## ★ 9 KENTVILLE

People who like to hike or just stroll will find a surprise stop at the Kentville Agricultural Centre's Nature Trail Foot Path. Park at the lower parking lot and go up the hill, down the hill and across the bridge. If you look to the right between the stream and path, local legend says that you will see the site of an Acadian tidal power mill. There were at least 11 mills in the area at the time of the Deportation. They were powered by wind or water and were used to grind grain or saw wood.

## ★ 10 KENTVILLE

If you park on the opposite side of the road, at the entrance to the Kentville Trail System's Walking and Biking Trail, you will be in the area where the first railroad locomotive was assembled in the area. The engine was shipped from Bristol, England in November of 1869 and off-loaded on the Cornwallis River. What was the name of the locomotive? *Evangeline* of course!

## ★ CHIPMANS CORNER

The monument to mark the parish of *Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rivière-aux-Canards* is located at the corner of Middle Dyke Road and Church Street. This parish extended from the Cornwallis River (*Rivière Saint-Antoine*) to Pereau. By 1755, there were 180 families in *Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rivière-aux-Canards*. Its church was said to have a graceful steeple and a carved oak interior. On September 3, 1755 Lt. Col. John Winslow noted that it was reported to be a "Butiful church." Families with names such as *Thériault, Comeau, Landry*, and *Hébert* would have been parishioners here. Take Exit 12 off the 101 and follow the signs for Chipmans Corner on Route 341. After 6 km, you will see the churchyard to the right. The monument is to your left at the entrance.

## ★ 12 1013 CHURCH STREET

Around 1923, while excavating for the foundation of a new barn, an employee of Mr Will Jacques, a valley farmer, found an "Acadian Treasure." Carefully packed in two iron pots, protected by bark and moss, was a double cup and two glass decanters. They are now on display at the Visitor Reception and Interpretation Centre at Grand-Pré National Historic Site. Were the decanters and cup used for Mass or were they used by some prominent Acadian on special occasions? It was often assumed that Acadians were simple farmers. New information tells us that they had Euro-American and Mi'kmaq trade links and would have enjoyed a relatively comfortable lifestyle for the period. Prosperous Acadians in the area around 1730-1740 included *Joseph LeBlanc dit Lemaigre, Joseph-Nicholas Gauthier dit Belair, Amand Bujold* and *René LeBlanc*. Are they your ancestors?



Photo: Françoise Gaudet

# Rivière aux Canards Trail

## 13 UPPER DYKE, CANARD AREA

Drive to Upper Dyke, Upper Canard, Canard and Lower Canard (Highway 341) for a good view of dyked lands. Many families trace their roots to this community formerly called *la Rivière-aux-Canards*. It was comprised of 21 hamlets and spread as far as Upper Dyke, Brooklyn Street, Gibson Woods and Starr's Point. Some of the family names that appear on records for this community are: *Surette, Thibodeau, Pellerin, Thériault, Babin, Aucoin* and *Gaudet*. It is easy to imagine the houses of these early families along the higher ground with their farmland stretching below. At least three flour or lumber mills would have stood on these lands. Typical Acadian crops were: wheat, corn, flax, peas, beans, cabbage, beets, onions, carrots and turnip. In the 1700s, you could have seen cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry in these fields.

## 14 LOWER CANARD

The tip of Lower Canard, Porters Point, was known as *la Pointe des Breau*. It is not hard to see why the Breau family settled here. The waters of the Minas Basin are easily accessible from the fertile lands that still support a variety of crops and apple trees. Early Acadians were "fruit-raising pioneers" and grew plum, pears and cherries as well as apples. It is documented that some of these trees still existed in 1892 at Gaspereau, Grand-Pré and Canard. In the early 1800s, the presence of willow trees on a property was often a clue that Acadians had once lived there.

## 15 ROUTE 358

While Acadie was being settled, its people were active in building roads which often ran parallel to the rivers. As you travel the road from Port Williams to Church Street (Route 358) remember that it was laid out by 17th and 18th century Acadians. Small ferries also enabled the Acadians to travel between Starr's Point (*Côte des Boudreau/ Petite Côte*) and Grand-Pré or to go down the Cornwallis River (*Rivière-Saint-Antoine*) to New Minas (*Rivière des Habitants*).

## 16 CANNING-PEREAU-KINGSPORT

The Canning-Pereau-Kingsport area was once known as *Rivière des Vieux Habitants*. Situated between *Rivière de la Veille-Habitation* (Habitant River) and *Rivière Pereau* (Pereaux River), this was a smaller village, away from the larger dyked lands, where you would have found the families of *Saulnier, Trahan, Pelletier* or *Lapierre*. The history of this area tells of thriving ports, so it is reasonable to assume that Acadian families docked their fishing and sailing ships here. There is a public beach in Kingsport where you can walk or swim in waters that are warmer than those of the open Atlantic.

## 17 BLOMIDON

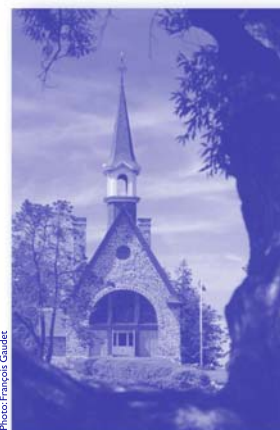
The friends and relatives of the early Acadians were the Mi'kmaq. The Great Spirit that they called Glooscap dwelt in Blomidon. The view from the lookoff will give you a glimpse of Glooscap's world. According to legend, Minas Basin was created when Glooscap broke a beaver dam between Blomidon and the Parrsboro shore, thus letting in the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The directions to Blomidon Lookoff are well marked. The most direct way is to take Route 358 via Port Williams-Canning.

## 18 HALLS HARBOUR

Some Acadians made their living by fishing and seafaring. If you drive to Halls Harbour following the crest of the North Mountain from the Blomidon Lookoff, you will be able to see a perfect inlet for Acadian sailors to anchor their coastal navigation ships. If your family name is *Allain, Dugas, Gauthier* or *Landry*, you could have "sea water in your veins" as these names feature prominently in the lists of owners of ships (*caboteurs*) that plied these waters. Sample local seafood, especially Bay of Fundy lobster, and get a view of the world's highest tides from the wharf and seaside. The water level can range 40 feet from high tide to low tide in this harbour. Acadians were the first settlers to understand the special challenges of working in this unique environment.



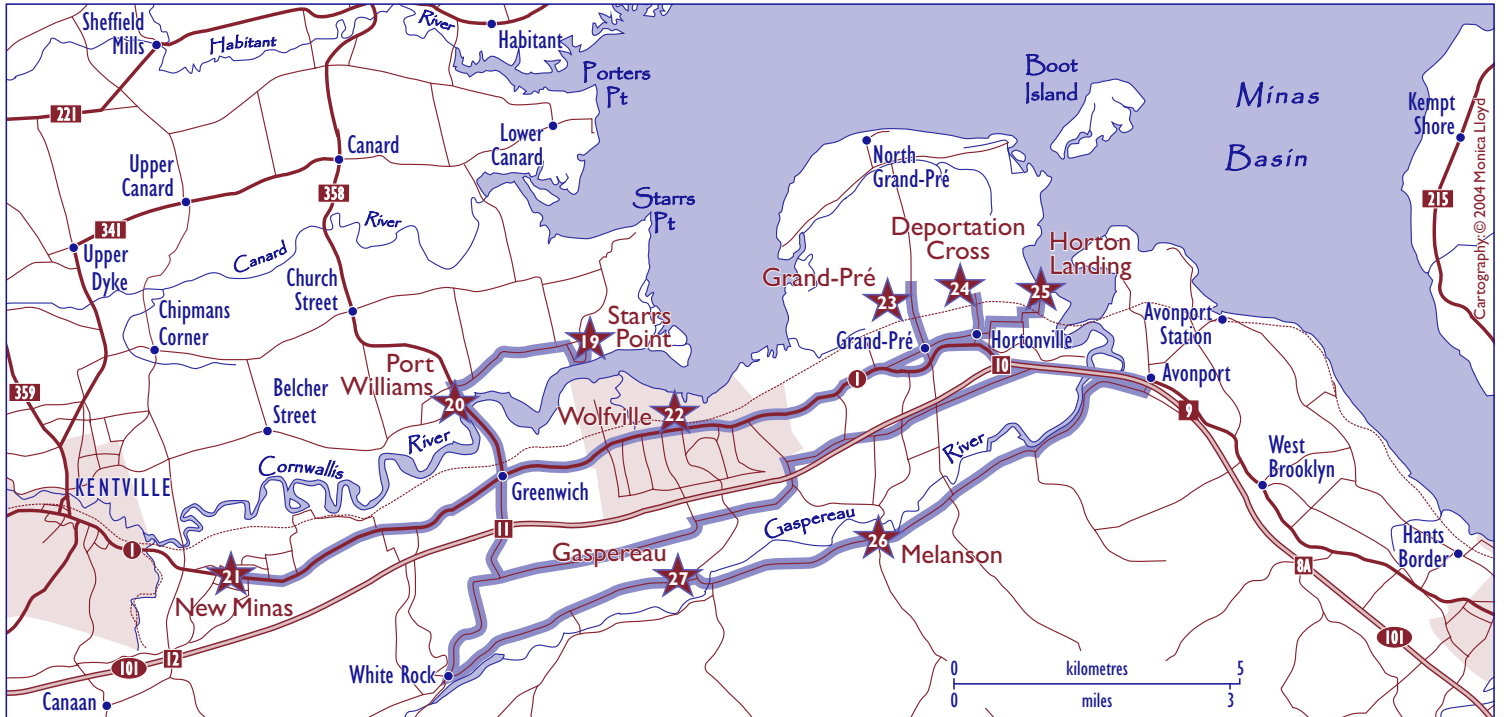
Grand-Pré



Acadian Flags



# Grand-Pré Trail



## ★ 19 STARRS POINT ROAD

In the Port Williams area, take Town Plot Loop on the Starrs Point Road and stop at the Planters Memorial. If you are a *Pinet*, *Boudreau*, *Comeau* or a *Thibodeau*, you might have called this place home in the 1600s and 1700s. History tells us that this is also one of the points of embarkation for the Acadians living on this side of the Cornwallis River at the time of the Deportation. In 1755, from October 19 to 21, four sloops (*Industry*, *Endeavour*, *Mary*, and *Prosperous*) were loaded here. In those days, Starrs Point was known as *la Côte des Boudreau* or *la Pointe des Boudrot* and possibly *Village des Michel*. It was the largest hamlet in the *Rivière aux Canards* area.

## ★ 20 PORT WILLIAMS

Early Acadians had to make adjustments for the highest tides in the world before they could farm on the fertile reclaimed marshlands. The parking lot beside the Port Williams bridge gives you a great vantage point to view the tides of the Minas Basin. At low tide, the seabed is visible at the wharf but when high tide is in, approximately 6 hours later, the water almost reaches the top of the wharf. A vertical difference of 52 feet!

In this part of the world, the Acadians were the first to build and repair dykes. The settlers from New England, known as the Planters, who came here after the Deportation continued to use this method of farming. The farmers of today have inherited the love of this land and are still using this technology. This is a great place to see dyking at work. Because of the changes in the landscape and sea levels that have occurred since the mid-1700s, it is hard for the unpracticed eye to see the Acadian dykes that remain. However, if you were to dig down into some of today's dykes, you would find the remains of the original Acadian dykes. Like many things, dyking has been modernized but the basic principle is still the same. When the Acadians first utilized this type of farming it was unique in North America as no other group turned salt marshes into land suitable for cultivation. The families of *Comeau*, *Dugas*, *Daigle* and *Landry* lived in this area so it is entirely possible that they toiled on the early dykes here. Historians have estimated that before the Deportation, the Acadians had dyked 2,100 acres of the Grand-Pré marsh and 2,000 acres along the Canard River. Quite a feat when you consider they did it all with just oxen, shovels and teamwork! A great way to learn more about this Acadian first is to pick up the booklet *Dykes and Aboiteaux* when you are at the Boutique at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.



# Grand-Pré Trail

## ★ 21 NEW MINAS

Today's New Minas-Greenwich area is a busy residential and commercial spot. During Acadian times, it was also the site of a large settlement. Some accounts tell of a chapel and a fort. In 1910, it was still possible to identify where Acadian homestead sites had stood. The first settlers in the area were young couples from Port Royal, newly married and without children, who were looking to start their married life in a new place but still retained strong family ties. Located on the banks of *la Rivière Saint-Antoine* or *la Rivière Grand-Habitant* (Cornwallis River), on the opposite side of the river from *Côte des Boudreau* (Starrs Point), the village was sometimes known as *la Rivière des Habitants*. Based on the census of 1714, some Acadian families who could find ancestors here are the *Dupuis, Sire, Hébert, Leblanc, Landry, Benoit, Boucher* and *Darois*.

## ★ 22 WOLFVILLE

Local residents who set out for a walk on the dykes often start at the Wolfville Waterfront Park. Here you will find interpretive panels with local points of interest or you can have a picnic in the gazebo. At the start of the dyke leading to Grand-Pré, there are the remains of an early dyke. To your left, you can still see its gentle sweep as it follows the riverside and the marshland behind it. This will give you an idea what the early dykes looked like. They were not as large as they are today. This one was probably built after the Deportation but dyke walkers who start walking towards Port Williams from the Wolfville Waterfront Park, may be interested to know that they are on part of a dyke that has been built on top of a pre-Deportation Acadian dyke.

## ★ 23 GRAND-PRÉ

Grand-Pré National Historic Site at 2242 Grand-Pré Road will educate and move you. This is a “must see.” Founded in 1682, the village of Grand-Pré was the largest Acadian village at the time of Deportation in 1755. Often referred to as *les Mines*, it stretched from present-day Horton Landing (located 2.4 km northeast of Grand-Pré) to the present-day town of Wolfville and had replaced Port Royal as the commercial and agricultural centre of Acadie. Longfellow's poem *Evangeline, A Tale of Acadie*, tells us that Evangeline was a young girl from Grand-Pré. The Memorial Church was built in 1922 on what is traditionally known to be the site of the original church of *Saint-Charles-des-Mines*. On September 5, 1755, after the Deportation order was read, 418 men and boys were detained as prisoners in the church. The Herbin Cross Monument marks the cemetery where Acadians of this parish were buried. Some of the family names in the Grand-Pré area were: *Melanson, Thériault, LeBlanc, Bujold, Hébert, Landry, Trahan, Bourque, Forest, Bourgeois, Doucet, Blanchard* and *Granger*.

## ★ 24 THE DEPORTATION CROSS

This monument, located off Lower Grand-Pré Road, was erected in 1924 in memory of the Acadians who were deported. On June 15, 2003 the first of several planned replicas of this cross was unveiled at the Acadian Memorial Museum in St Martinville, Louisiana. Was it the *Thibeault, Hamel, LePrince* or *Barillot* families who tilled the surrounding land or herded cattle and sheep here? We know that they lived in this area but no documents have survived to tell us the details.

The Deportation Cross



Photo: Georgia Arsenault

## ★ 25 HORTON LANDING

*La Pointe Noire* or *Vieux Logis*, the Acadian name for the landing place on the Gaspereau River, is now thought of by archaeologists and historians to be the actual embarkation point for the Acadians who were held in the church of *Saint-Charles-des-Mines* in Grand-Pré. Colonel Winslow's diary tells us that they walked a mile and a half in this direction to the awaiting transport ships. From October to December of 1755, approximately 2,200 Acadians were deported from this site. Some of the names on Winslow's list of the inhabitants of Grand-Pré are: *Aucoin, Melanson, Boudro, Belfontain, LeBlanc, Daigre, Gautro, Pitre, Granger, Babin, Hebert, Blanchard, Landry, Braux, Commo, Trahan, Terriot, Thibodo* and *Richard*. For a complete listing, pick up a copy of the booklet *Lt. Col. John Winslow's List of the Acadians in the Grand-Pré Area in 1755* when you are in the Boutique at Grand-Pré. To get to Horton Landing, take Horton Cross Road and go 1 km, turn left on Wharf Road and drive 6 km. Pass the railroad tracks, immediately after the white farmhouse turn right and you will see the cairn. There is public access to this site.

From here, it is possible to see another Acadian dyke that has been “topped off” by a modern one. The straight section of the dyke just behind (north of) the monument is thought to be original. If you could walk on it, you would see the Deportation Cross, which is located on Deportation Creek.

**This could be the most powerful location in all of Acadie.**

# Grand-Pré Trail

## ★ 26 MELANSON

The village of Melanson on the Gaspereau River is named for one of the founding Acadian families in this area. Archaeology and history have told us that Acadian houses sometimes had thatched roofs, bricks and local blue slate for indoor fireplaces and local clay mixed with marsh hay (*bousillage*) for walls. The interior of the house would have been made brighter with an application of a plaster-like finish for inside walls. Outside walls were made of wood. Take Exit 9 off Route 101. All the buildings in this area and other outlying villages were ordered to be destroyed on October 31, 1755.

## ★ 27 GASPEREAU

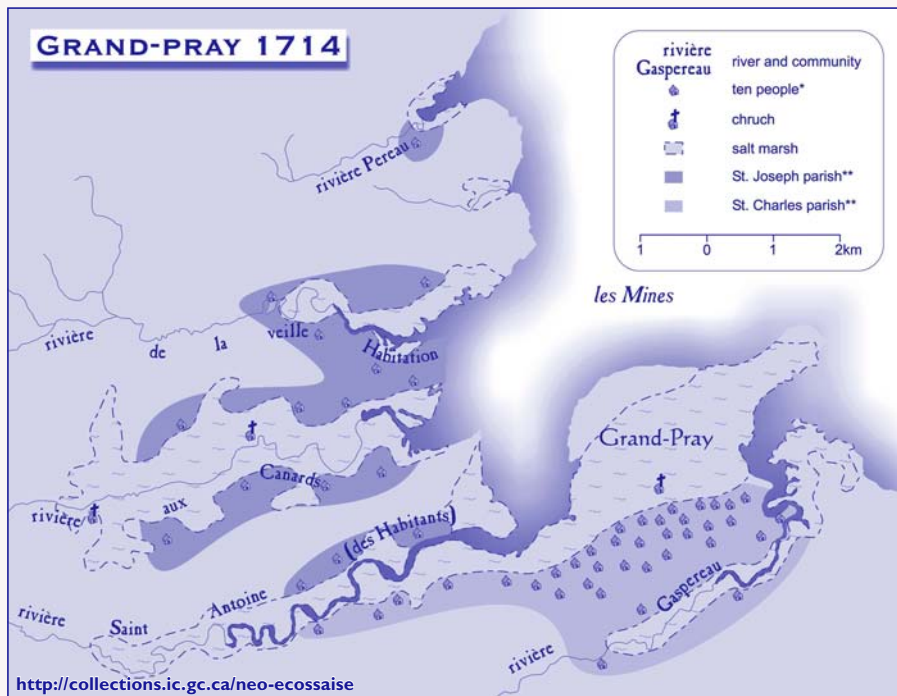
The Gaspereau River still bears its Mi'kmaq name. A drive along the Gaspereau River Valley, either on White Rock Road or Ridge Road, is one of the most picturesque in this area. If you are a *Gautreau*, *Dupuis* or *Hébert*, you should know that some of your ancestors called this place home.

# Pisiquid Trail

## ★ 28 WINDSOR

Fort Edward was built in 1750 and is significant in Acadian history for two major reasons. On Sept 5, 1755, Captain Alexander Murray, commander of the fort, read the Deportation order to the men and boys assembled and then held them prisoners until he could ship them out. This was in coordination with Colonel John Winslow in Grand-Pré. About 1,000 Acadians were transported from here in October of that year. Acadians who were captured or who gave themselves up after years of hiding in the woods were also held in Fort Edward between 1755 and 1762. Here you will find the last surviving blockhouse in Nova Scotia and the oldest original structure of its kind in Canada. Fort Edward is a National Historic Site in the town of Windsor, once known as *Pisiquid* or *Pigiguit*.

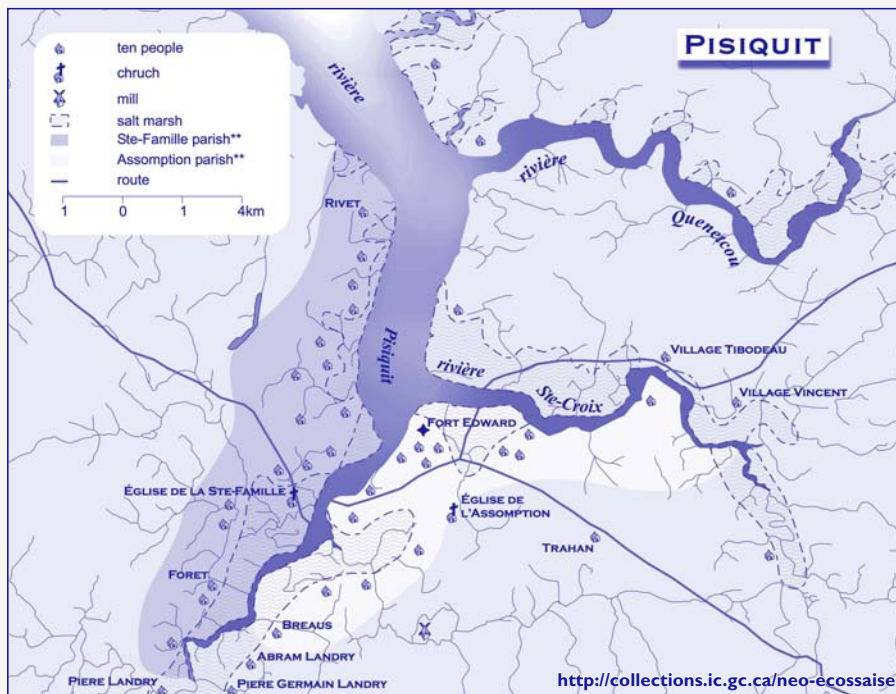
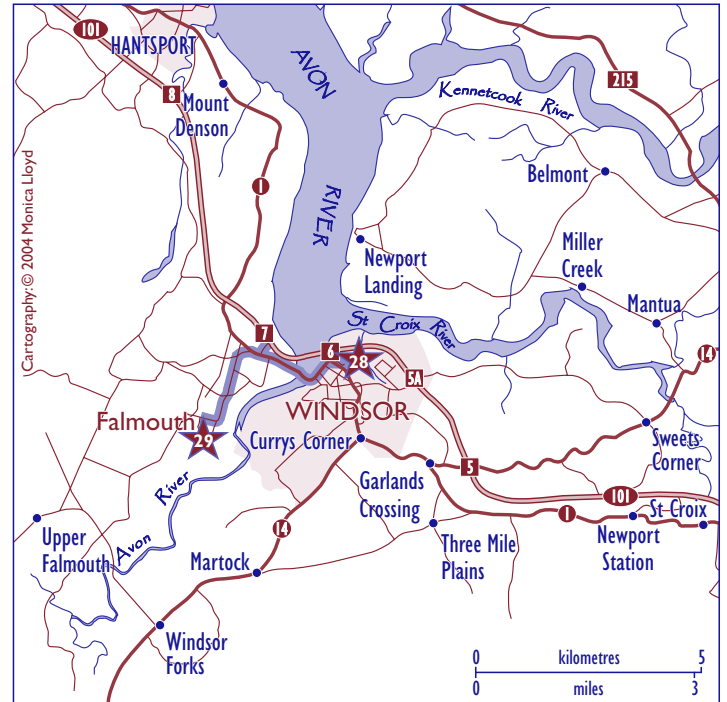
Acadian prisoners were hired to help the Planters from New England with the construction and upkeep of the dykes and aboteaux. Some of the names you will find on the lists of prisoners are: *Poitier*, *Suret*, *Broussard*, *Dugas*, *Girroi*, *Gallant*, *Léger*, *Robicheau*, *Johnson*, *Deveau*, *Bourque*, *Pelerin*, *Comeau* and *Brun*. From Exit 6 on Route 101, follow Water Street, turn left at the first intersection. The Historic Site is located on Fort Edward Street.



# Pisiquid Trail

## ★ 29 FALMOUTH

The present day village of Falmouth was part of the *Piguit* district. The parish of *Sainte-Famille* was founded in 1722. Remains of the Acadian cemetery of the parish of *Sainte-Famille* were found in 1996 at 419 Gabriel Road. Members of the *Babin* family will be interested to know that this was also the site of their family's village. Early maps tell us that the *Breau* family lived on the opposite side of the Avon River (*Rivière Piguit*) and the *Landry* and *Forest* families had their homes further down the river. Most of the parishioners of *Sainte-Famille* were deported to the British American colonies. Very few of them would see their native land again. Some of the names on the surviving parish register are: *Breau, Mazerolle, Roy, Vincent, Landry, Comeau, Doiron, Forest, Daigre, Hébert, Boudrot, Maillet, Rivet* and *Poirier*. Memorial bricks are being placed in remembrance at this site.



# Gathering Trail



## ★ 30 HALIFAX

On July 4, 1755 delegates from Grand-Pré (*les Mines*) and Windsor (*Piguit*) went to Halifax to object to the confiscation of their boats and firearms. They were leaders in their respective communities. These delegates were imprisoned on George's Island (*île Ronde* or *île Raquette*) in Halifax Harbour, for refusing to swear the unqualified oath of allegiance to the British crown. On July 28, 1755, other delegates from Grand-Pré and Annapolis Royal were imprisoned for the same reason. The order to deport the Acadians was signed in Halifax on that day. The Canadian government has declared July 28, A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval.

## ★ 31 CHEZZETCOOK

Some Acadian families in today's Nova Scotia would have found their ancestors in the Chezzetcook area by the end of the 1760s. They were either former prisoners released from Halifax, Fort Edward or Fort Cumberland (*Fort Beauséjour*) around 1760, like the *Bellefontaine*, *Lapierre* or *Boudrot* families or families freed from Louisbourg after its fall in 1758, such as the *Pettipas* or *Braulds*. Some had been held on *l'île Rouge* (Devil's Island) and George's Island (*île Ronde*) and some had worked on building the forts that preceded the present Citadel in Halifax. Today's Acadians of West Chezzetcook area will be glad to welcome you

to their Acadian House Museum at 79 Hill Road in West Chezzetcook. The village is about fifteen minutes east of Dartmouth. To get there, follow route 107 to Exit 20 and take route 207.



In 1764 Acadians gained the right to live in Nova Scotia. Representatives of 165 Acadian families, a population of less than 1,000 came forward to take the Oath of Allegiance, others signed later.

You can find an estimated 180,000 descendants of these early Acadians and others who came back to settle in Chéticamp, Saint-Joseph-du-Moine, L'Ardoise, River Bourgeois, Isle Madame, Pomquet, Tracadie, Havre-Boucher, Larry's River, Minudie, in villages along Saint Mary's Bay, in villages like Sainte-Anne-du-Ruisseau, Pubnico and Wedgeport that dot the south west coast of Nova Scotia, and in many other areas throughout the province.

**WELCOME TO OUR HOME  
WELCOME HOME**