EXPLORER

2024 Acadian Visitors Guide • Annapolis Royal & Area lore Acadie ACADIAN Guide Cradle of our Nation MAPS · ATTRACTIONS · RESTAURANTS · LODGING · SHOPPING · FESTIVALS · DIRECTORY





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The unique Fort Anne Heritage Tapestry, designed by Kiyoko Sago, was stitched by over 100 volunteers.

Fort Anne Tapestry

Fort Anne's Heritage Tapestry depicts 4 centuries of history in three million delicate needlepoint stitches out of 95 colours of wool. It measures about 18' in width and 8' in height and was a labor of love over 4 years in the making. It is a work of immense proportions, but Annapolis Royal is a community with an epic story to relate.

Explorer Visitors Guide Celebrates 30 Years



As one of Nova Scotia's oldest continuously-published co-op Visitors Guides, we would like to thank all of our Explorer Partners for the tremendous support we have received over the past 30 years. Here's to 30 more! www.ExploreAnnapolisRoyal.com

How Do I Get To Annapolis Royal?



ANNAPOLIS ROYAL IS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

Fundy Rose Ferry in Digby The Cat Ferry in Yarmouth Halifax International Airport Kejimkujik National Park & NHS

90 Minutes 120 Minutes 45 Minutes

Phone: 902-532-2043, Fax: 902-532-7443 www.annapolisroyal.com

EXPLORER GUIDE

Your Year 'Round, 24/7 INFORMATION DESTINATION for the Annapolis Royal Area since 1995!

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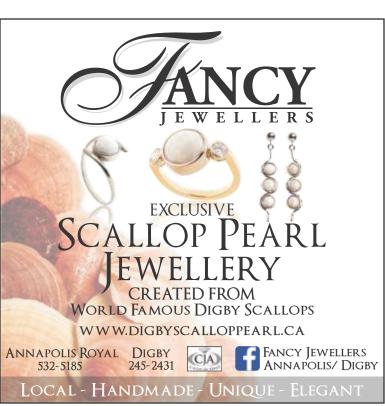


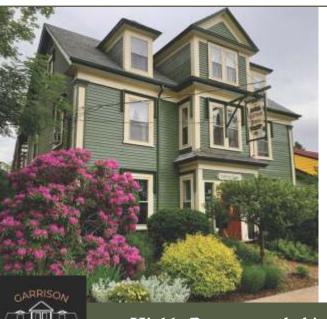




www.ExploreAnnapolisRoyal.com

Photos: Tourism Nova Scotia, @daveyandsky, Acorn Art & Photography, Trish Fry, Parks Canada, Dan Froese, Scott Munn, Chris Reardon, Alan & Durline Melanson, Andrew Tolson, Deb Ryan, Mapannapolis, Andrew Sabean, Calvin & Joan Sutherland **Paintings:** Will von Dehl courtesy Breakwater Studios, Ltd., Ben Proudfoot





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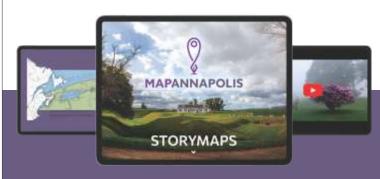
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Explore & Enjoy

PLOT A COURSE THROUGH HISTORY WITH US.



Find the Annapolis County you can't see on a conventional map. Start your next adventure with our interactive, multi-layered storymaps and discover the many stories woven into our regions rich history.

> Start exploring at mapannapolis.ca

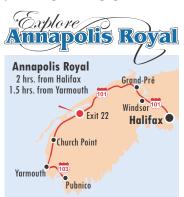
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New Acadian Guide 2024 World Congress

The 2024 Acadian World Congress will be held August 10-18 in the Clare/Argyle Region of Southwest Nova Scotia. The Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal Area, "The Cradle of Acadie", is only about an hour away from Clare.

Using the historic, scenic and fun Annapolis Royal Area as your home base, you can easily explore the Grand-Pré and Windsor (Piziquid) regions to the east and the Clare/Argyle areas to the west.

The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal's Acadian Visitors Guide is included in this year's Explorer on pages 32-47.





LUNCH & DINNER

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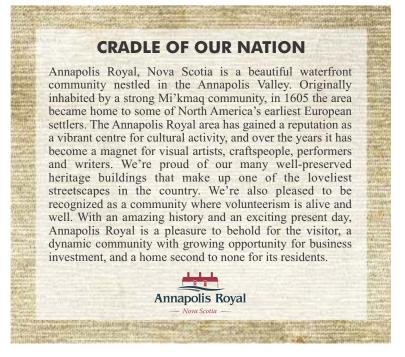
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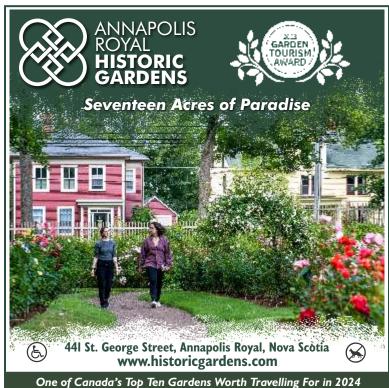
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www.AnnapolisRoyalInn.com









Festivals & Events



Annapolis Royal Pride

Natal Days



Paint the Town

FARMARK & TRADERS MARKET

May 18 - Oct. 12

Nova Scotia's largest outdoor Farmers Market and longest running of any other farm market around operates May 18 - Oct. 12 on Saturdays from 9 am to 1 pm. Also on Wednesdays, July 3 through August 28 between 10 am - 2 pm. annapolisroyalfarmersmarket.com

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL PRIDE

July 12 - 14

Join in a vibrant celebration full of joy, acceptance and community spirit. From colourful parades to epic live performances and interactive workshops, there's something for everyone. This special weekend promises to be a time of unity, empowerment, and above all, love. For the schedule of events, check Annapolis Royal Pride on Facebook and Instagram.

FOR MORE 2024 EVENTS Click Explorer QR Code Above

www.ExploreAnnapolisRoyal.com

ANNAPOLIS RIVER FESTIVAL

July 13 (9 am - 5:30)



The 7th annual Annapolis River Festival, sponsored by the Clean Annapolis River Project, returns to Jubilee Park in Bridgetown. It's fun for all ages with free admission, races. music, displays, kids activities and a food and drink tent. 902-532-7533 or www.annapolisriver.ca/riverfest

10TH Anniversary FESTIVAL OF DANCE July 16 - 20

This year FODAR celebrates ten years bringing the best in contemporary dance to Nova Scotia. Recognized as one of Canada's major dance festivals, Festival of Dance Annapolis Royal

features world premieres, international dancers and choreographers at the forefront of the dance world. It offers a lively and eclectic mix of dance genres and showcases both classic and vanguard works. FODAR 2024 presents acclaimed artists and choreographers from previous seasons as well as new creations and guest artists.

FODAR opens with its Market Dances, en plein air, July 16 and 17. Enjoy the quirky, humorous and new wave under the setting sun beside a stunning waterside view. Then FODAR brings its MainStage productions to historic King's Theatre, July 18 –20, four shows – two distinct programs! Riveting dance, mesmerizing choreography, and an unforgettable experience. Follow on FB, IG and X -@fodardance. For MainStage ticket info visit kingstheatre.ca



ARTSPLACE

Celebrating the arts since 1982.

April 13 - May 25 June 1 - July 20

13 Artists: The B Sides

Nancy Cole, Negar Devine-Tajgardan, Jessie Fraser & Maria Simmons: Cultivated Threads Members' Exhibition

July 27 - Aug. 31 Sept 7 - Oct 26 Nov 2 - Dec 20

Penny Berens, Judith Martin: In the Middle of the World Roxane Fiore: All That We Are

RECEPTIONS

12 - 2 pm

April 13, June 1, Jule 27, Sept. 7, Nov. 2

PAINT THE TOWN Aug. 17 - 18, Legion, ARTSPLACE & throughout town

For workshops, art talks, seminars, life drawing sessions, exhibitions & more throughout the year, check the web.





396 St. George St. Annapolis Royal, NS 902-532-7069 arcacartsplace@gmail.com www.arcac.ca



MORE FESTIVALS & EVENTS Blackfly Festival - Legion, May 18,1-10 Wine & Roses - Gardens, TBA, 5-7pm Pierre Dugua de Mons Day, June 18 Bandfest - July 19 - 21 Tupperville School Museum's Old-Fashioned Ice Cream Social - July 26 Natal Days - Aug. 2-5 Natal Days Parade - Sunday, Aug. 4 74th Crusaders' Annual Natal Days Motorcycle Rally - Aug. 2 - 5 Paint the Town - Aug. 17 - 18 No. American Conkers Championship, Oct. 19. 10am - Historic Gardens **ONGOING EVENTS ...** Candlelight Graveyard Tour, 9 pm Daily Farmers & Traders Market, see p. 10 Line Dancing, Thurs., 7-8 pm * Music at The "O" Fri., 6-8 pm * Music at the Legion, Fri. Nights ' **Town Crier**, Every Sat. 10 am & Noon, Farmers & Traders Market

EVENTS & SCHEDULES... *Click Explorer QR Code for events at King's Theatre & more

www.ExploreAnnapolisRoyal.com

Festivals & Events



Kejimkujik NP & NHS



Port-Royal NHS



Fort Anne NHS

PARKS CANADA EVENTS & TOURS

KEJIMKUJIK NP/NHS EVENTS

June 8 - Keji's Backyard Ultra June 21 - Nat'l Indigenous Peoples July 1 - Canada Day - Free Entry

Aug. 3 - Keji's Birthday

Aug. 2 - 4 - 15th Dark Sky Weekend Sept. 7 - Birch Bark Canoe Launch

Sept. 8 - Keji Triathlon

Oct. 11 - 13 - Thanksgiving Weekend

PORT-ROYAL GUIDED TOUR

Meeting with the Governor

PORT-ROYAL NHS EVENTS

July 1 - Canada Day - Free Entry July 18 - Pierre Dugua Day, 2pm

Traditional Music (1-3pm, Thurs):

July 4 - Sébastien Dol and André Muise (Acadian)

July 18 - Andy Webster (Scottish) Aug. 1 - Vickie Deveau

(Country & French) **Aug. 15** - Harvey Marcotte (Fiddle, Guitar, Mandolin) Aug. 29 - Taproom Growlers

(Songs of the Sea) Sept. 12 - Jacquelyn Martell (Fiddle)

FORT ANNE NHS EVENTS

July 1 - Canada Day - Free Entry

July 21 - Massed Band Concert

July 28 - Acadian Monument Unveiling

Aug. 2 - 4 - Natal Day Encampment

Aug. 3 - Natal Day Mock Battle Aug. 4 - Natal Day Parade & Prizes

Aug. 4 - Natal Day Fireworks

Aug. 15 - National Acadian Day

FORT ANNE GUIDED TOURS

Exploration of a Vauban Fort Port-Royal and Annapolis Royal: The Cradle of Acadia Behind Scenes: White Glove Tour

HISTORIC GARDENS

All events 9-5 unless otherwise noted. April 20 - May 5, Magnificent Magnolias

May 4, Season Kickoff

May 12, Mother's Day

May 18 - 20, Victoria Day Weekend

May 18 – June 9, Rhododendrons

June 15, #naturephotographyday

June 15, Canada's Garden Day

June 16, Father's Day

June 21, #nationalselfieday

June 22 – July 7, Celebrating Roses July 1, Canada Day ~ Gardens Style!

July 13-28, Dreaming of Daylilies

Aug. 2-5, Natal Days ~ Gardens Style!

Aug. 5, 2-5pm, Natal Day Homecoming

Aug. 1-15, Explore the Cradle of Acadie

Aug. 10-18, Inspired by Art

Aug. 17-18, Paint the Town

Aug. 19, #worldphotoday

Aug. 24 - Sept. 2, Edible Gardening

Aug. 31 - Sept. 2, Family Weekend

Sept. 8, Grandparents Day Oct. 12-27, A Symphony of Fall

Oct. 19, 10am, Conkers Championship

Oct. 26-31, Garden Skelebration

Dec. 31, 1-3pm, Courtyard Bonfire www.historicgardens.com

MUSIC AT ST. LUKE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

All programs begin at 4 pm.

CLASSICAL SUNDAYS

May 12 - Cindy Thong Scarlatti, Liszt, Chopin

June 9 - Peter Allen

Haydn, Chopin, Rachmanionff, Ravel

July 14 - Anya Alexeyev

World Musical Traditions/classical piano

Aug. 11 - Jennifer King

Debussy, Chopin, Respighi, Beach, Suesse Togni, Plant, Smyth + New Canadian works

Sept. 15 - Ria Kim (program TBD) Oct. 13 - Stephan Sylvestre

Schumann and More

Nov. 10 - Connor O'Kane Granados, Chopin, Kaputsin

Dec. 8 - Peter Allen (program TBD)

EVENSONG

Music by Thomas Tallis sung by the St. Luke's Choral Evensong Choir, conducted by Dr. Heidi Fewster. April 28, May 26, June 23, July 28, Aug. 25, Sept. 22, & Oct. 27

www.stlukesannapolisroyal.com

50TH ANNIVERSARY 74th CRUSADERS

1974 - 2024

Formed in 1974 with about 20 charter members, the 74th Crusaders have avidly shared their interest in motorcycles with thousands over the club's 50 years. Dedicated to the safe operation of motorcycles and widely known for their charitable activities throughout Nova Scotia and beyond, members are proud of their scenic facilities and welcome visiting cyclists. Their Annual Riverside Rally Natal Day weekend and ride through Annapolis Royal on Sat., Aug. 3, is a highlight. 902-532-7269.







CHARLIE'S PLACE

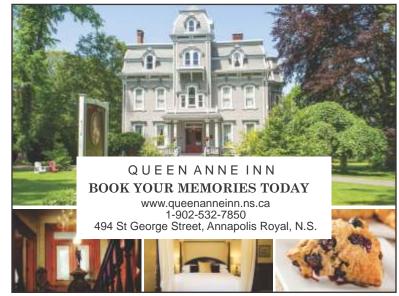
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Ecotourism Adventures





Whether you opt for whale watching with Mariner Cruises off Digby Neck, or head to Keji, you're sure to enjoy your ecotourism adventure.

Whale Watching

Whale watching adventures await you about an hour drive from Annapolis Royal from June to Sept. The Bay of Fundy's great tides create a very rich ecosystem that supports abundant wildlife, whales and seabirds. The waters off the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, from Brier Island up to Digby Neck, are important feeding areas. Enjoy minke, humpback and fin whales, harbour porpoises and Atlantic white-sided dolphins. Right whales are often seen. Sperm, sei, orca and blue whales have also been spotted.

Humpback whales, "clowns of the sea", are the most likely to be seen. They breech (jump out of the water), flipper slap and tail lob the most (bring the tail out of the water and slap it on the water). They also spy hop, coming out of the water nose first, to look at people.

Finbacks are some of the largest at 60-80 feet, second only to the Blue. Minkes are the smallest of the group of whales in the Bay at about 30 feet in length. They are quite friendly and often come close to the boats to delight visitors. You might even see the rare North Atlantic Right

whale. Only about 350 are still living. You may also encounter seals, dolphins and harbour porpoises. Most often seen are the Grey Seal and Harbour Porpoise. The Grey Seal is larger with a noticeably square head. Most abundant are the Harbour Porpoises. White-sided Dolphins often run with the boats, swimming playfully and jumping out of the water.

This area of the Bay of Fundy is located on the Atlantic Flyway, a major migration route for many species of sea birds, shorebirds and waterfowl. Birdwatching is a special added plus with Puffins, Gannets, Cormorants, Shearwaters, Petrels and Ducks, both common Elders and American Blacks.

Bay of Fundy

Explore the scenic shores of the Annapolis Basin and Bay of Fundy. Renowned for the world's highest tides, the Bay of Fundy awaits you only 10 min. from the heart of the National Historic District. Mi'kmaw folklore claims the tides are caused by a giant whale splashing. Hike at Delaps Cove or walk on the ocean floor at low tide at Parkers Cove.

Sport Fishing

The Annapolis Basin and lower Annapolis River are noted for striped bass, white bass, sea trout and white flounder. Public access is located on Hwy 1 off the causeway.

Port Royal Sport Fishing

French Basin Trail

This scenic 1.2 km easy walking trail, co-sponsored by Ducks Unlimited, is located in the heart of Annapolis Royal just 1 block from the traffic light. Encircling the picturesque Annapolis River, this easy

trail provides improvement of the water quality, conservation of wildlife, public education and yearround eco-tourism fun for all ages.

Ecotourism/Recreation

Enjoy a round of golf, line dancing, sport fishing, floating dock and boat launch at the causeway, kayaking, wind-surfing, canoeing, bicycling, bird watching, hiking, tennis courts, baseball, soccer fields, a skateboard park and more! Stroll along the boardwalk in the National Historic District. Explore scenic hiking trails, the old rail line, Grist Mill and French Basin Trail. Cross country ski in winter. Raven Haven Beach, Mickey Hill Pocket Wilderness, Kejimkujik, Delaps Cove Wilderness Trail, Whale Watching and Bay of Fundy adventures are nearby. Recreation for Town: 902-955-1205, Annapolis County Recreation: 902-309-0248. See pages 17, 28 and 29 for more.



Enjoy a picnic, relax on our large sandy beach, go for a swim, watch for wildlife or simply enjoy the view of the lake.

 $\label{thm:constraints} \textbf{Swim area accessible via MobiMat. Floating wheelchair on site.}$

Staff on site to assist with canteen services, canoe, kayak, pedal boat and stand-up paddle board loans

Wheelchair accessible washrooms/change rooms FOLLOW US!

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25 km south of Annapolis Royal on Hwy 8 at Sandy Bottom Lake www.annapoliscounty.ca

CALL US:
Mid-June - Labour Day (902) 532-7320
Off season (902) 532-2331
ravenhaven@annapoliscounty.ca





Annapolis Royal

Your Design Destination



Beauty is everywhere in Annapolis Royal, from the unique boutiques and colourful galleries to the homes of its citizens.

gardens, art, crafts, antiques, vintage and modern creations - you will love Annapolis Royal! The area is more than Canada's birthplace...it is a centre for the design arts....a unique design destination. Annapolis Royal and its surrounding townships are home to countless artists and designers who have moved here from other parts of Canada, the United States and Europe. They have joined the growing concentration of local artists and specialized craft and trades people in an area recognized for its beauty, quality of life, sustainable lifestyle and historic connections with the wider world.

Handcrafts & Design

The artistic and professional quality of the work of the Annapolis Royal area design community is both sophisticated and strong. It has nationally recognized artists and

If you love design - houses, potters, award-winning heritage contractors, charming shops selling antique, vintage and modern creations to add beauty to your life.

This colourful and vibrant area has museums, markets, galleries, restaurants, a year-round theatre and is home to the Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens, one of the most beautiful and celebrated small gardens in North America.

Lifestyle & Heritage

A design destination is more than just a place to buy things. It's about ideas, as well. When you come and visit Annapolis Royal, you will learn what makes this small town and its economic survival so extraordinary. Through its heritage, you'll see continuity with the past. Through its geography, you'll see unspoiled rural beauty. Through the wealth of restored and re-purposed buildings, you will see a good example of the



successful recycling of old and unwanted structures. Through its artists and craftspeople and shop owners and volunteers, you'll see intelligent, relevant cultural institutions. Through its citizens, you'll see a real community.

Come See for Yourself!

Founded in 1605, Annapolis Royal has reinvented itself throughout four centuries, but it is still about the values you hold dear...a sense of place, a sense of permanence, an old-fashioned respect for heritage and the values of the past, coupled with an acceptance of today's different lifestyles. It is a centre of excellence for the design arts.... a vibrant, creative community that would love to share its "design for living" with you!

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL IS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

The Cat Ferry in Yarmouth Fundy Rose Ferry in Digby Halifax International Airport Kejimkujik National Park & NHS

90 Minutes 120 Minutes





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Annapolis Royal

Cradle of Our Nation

Welcome to the Annapolis Royal Community!

The Town of Annapolis Royal and the Explorer continue a long partnership covering the events and experiences which make our home so special. We encourage you to use Annapolis Royal as a home base for day trips.

The 2024 Acadian World Congress promises to have plenty of opportunities to celebrate our Francophone and Acadian communities and explore the rich heritage and history of our area.



Our community offers a wide range of options to make your visit memorable. A short list would include free Friday concerts, the Farmers and Traders Market, King's Theatre, Historic Gardens, Candlelight Graveyard Tours, local art, festivals, and even parades!

Please check the Explorer Guide and the calendar on our website (QR code below) or contact us at 902 532-2043. We're happy to help!

Mayor Amery Boyer On behalf of Town Council and Staff



www.annapolisroyal.com

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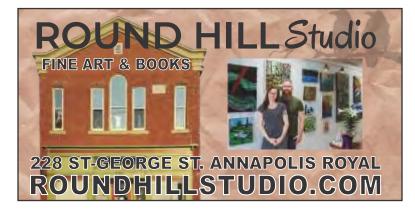
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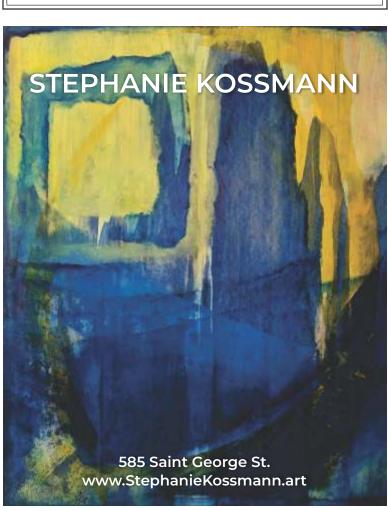
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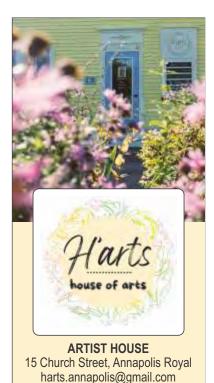




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www.bonnetthouseartgallery.com

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STEPHANIE KOSSMANN 585 St. George St. (Old Forge Bldg) Annapolis Royal, Ph: 792-782-9426 www.StephanieKossmann.art

WAYNE BOUCHER VISUAL ARTS 253 St. George St., 2nd Floor Annapolis Royal, Ph: 902-955-5606 www.wayneboucher.ca

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Each student takes home fresh pasta they have made during the class.

For more details contact us at handsonfreshpasta.com or via Facebook or Instagram @Hands_On_Fresh Pasta E: hands.on.freshpasta@gmail.com

TUPPERVILLE School Museum



Wednesday to Sunday June 26 to September 1 10:00 - 6:00 And by appointment

Follow us! f www.TuppervilleSchoolMuseum.ca

2663 Highway 201 Tupperville ~ 902.701.0371

Things To See and Do



Farmers & Traders Market

Farmers and Traders & Winter Markets

Farmers and Traders Market, across from the wharf, is open on Saturdays, 9 am to 1 pm, May 18 to Oct. 12 and also on Wednesdays from 10 am - 2 pm, July 3 until Aug. 28. Enjoy food, fun, friends and great shopping with local farmers and tradespeople. See pages 4 & 25. annapolisroyalfarmersmarket.com

A Winter Market is held at the Legion, Oct. 19 - May 10, 9 am - noon. For more info call 902-665-5039, or follow on Facebook.

Visitor Information

A self-serve kiosk with info about the area is located adjacent to the public washrooms across from Market Square at 24 Drury Lane.

Private Tours & Step-on Guides

For custom itineraries, private tours, meet and greet and step-on bus guides, contact Alan and Durline Melanson at 902-532-3035 or through www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com



King's Theatre

King's Theatre

King's Theatre has been a popular area landmark since 1921. European drama began in the area in1606 when Marc Lescarbot wrote "The Theatre of Neptune" at Port-Royal. Later, traveling troupes and roving thespians performed in the region. Enjoy shows year-round by local, national and international talent and a mix of live theatre, concerts, dance, movies and classic films. For shows, call 902-532-7704, or visit www.kingstheatre.ca

Fort Anne NHS

Fort Anne was designated a National Historic Site in 1917 and is Canada's oldest. It houses the Nova Scotia Charter and is located overlooking the water in the heart of Annapolis Royal's scenic National Historic District. See p. 2, 5, 25 & 33.

Boat Haul-Up & Tides

Watch boats being repaired next to King's Theatre. Take photos at high and low tide. See about a 28' water level difference. Tide times: www.explorerguide.ca/weather.html



North Hills Museum

Candlelight Graveyard Tour

Alan Melanson's Candlelight Tour of the oldest English graveyard in N.S. and St. Jean Baptiste Acadian graveyard has been one of Canada's most popular tours since 1992. Winner of the Tourism Industry of Nova Scotia's Golden Hospitality Award and recommended by The New York Times, MacLean's Magazine and CBC Radio & TV, this tour has been honoured by two of Canada's Prime Ministers. Private group tours are also available. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal was recognized as 1 of Canada's Top 10 Organizations for preservation and presentation of heritage by Prime Minister Chrétien. 902-532-3035, www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com

National Historic District Tour

"Stroll Through the Centuries" in the National Historic District and learn about people, places and events that shaped the Cradle of Our Nation. For dates and times: 902-532-3035, www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com



O'Dell House Museum

O'Dell House Museum, Archives & Research

The O'Dell House Museum, built in 1869, is a lovely remnant of the economic prosperity brought by international shipping interests and the railroad during the Victorian period. Built by Cory O'Dell, a former Nova Scotia Pony Express rider, remains of the old ferry slip can still be seen at low tide. The museum is displayed as a Victorian inn/tavern on the main floor with contemporary exhibits on the second. More on p. 13, 29 & 33. www.annapolisheritagesociety.com

Port-Royal NHS

Learn about the interaction between early French settlers and the Mi'kmaq. Port-Royal is Canada's first reconstruction of a National Historic Site. See p. 5, 24, 29 & 35.

Melanson Settlement

Melanson Settlement NHS, (c.1664), one of Canada's best examples of pre-deportation Acadian archaeological sites, is located near Port-Royal NHS. p. 29, 35.

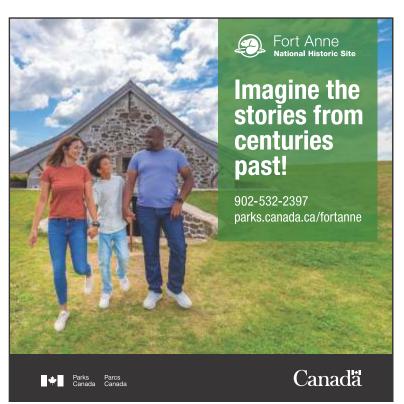


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HISTORY ★ HERITAGE FAMILY



A Message from the Warden



COUNTY of ANNAPOLIS

NATURALLY ROOTED

Whether you live Annapolis County or are stopping by for a visit, you cannot help but be in awe of the breathtaking natural beauty of the Bay of Fundy shoreline and the lush Annapolis River valley. You will immediately fall in love with our coastal communities, towns, villages, historic properties and the stunning parks and trails that are the pride of our county.

I encourage you to embrace all that Annapolis County has to offer, such as hundreds of lakes and waterways and natural habitat that will capture your heart and challenge your skills at canoeing, kayaking, hiking, biking, and a dozen other outdoor pursuits.

Come and discover Annapolis County and see why we are so proud to call it home!

Warden Alex Morrison

Welcome * Bienvenue * Pjila'si

Things To See and Do



Boat Haul-Up

Shopping District & Waterfront Boardwalk

Step back in time, and enjoy a leisurely shopping pace with friendly and personalized service. Explore quaint shops full of unique treasures. From Maritime art, crafts, and collectibles, to books, jewellery, clothes, shoes and antiques, you'll find something for everyone along "Canada's Oldest Thoroughfare". Savour delicious specialties in fine restaurants, or choose take-out for a picnic. Stroll along the scenic waterfront boardwalk with its gentle breezes and spectacular views of Granville Ferry across the river.

ARTsPLACE

Open year-round, this popular public art gallery and ARCAC host art exhibits showcasing international and local artists, workshops, art talks, coffee houses, online events and Paint the Town, 902-532-7069, www.arcac.ca Artists, studios, galleries: p. 4, 8, 9, 24.

North Hills Museum

One of the oldest houses in the province (c.1764). See p. 20, 29, 34, 35



Sinclair Inn Painted Room

Sinclair Inn Museum

A carefully restored Painted Room is one of the highlights of Sinclair Inn Museum NHS. One of Canada's architectural and historic gems, portions date to 1710 or earlier. One of the country's oldest wood-frame structures, it is one of the few dwellings from the French regime in Acadia (prior to 1713) in existence. Two structures were combined in 1781 by Fredrick Sinclair. See 300+ years of building techniques, clay walls of the Acadians to 1950s wood paneling. Operating under many names, mainly as an inn and tavern, Canada's first Masonic Lodge meeting was held here in 1738. www.annapolisheritagesociety.com

Middleton Railway Museum

All aboard! Canada's largest collection of Dominion Atlantic Railway memorabilia is located in Middleton, only 30 minutes away. Free admission. Donations accepted. For hours and info: 902-825-6062. www.middletonrailwaymuseam.ca



Fort View Golf

Fort View Golf Course in Annapolis Royal

Annapolis Royal is a golfer's paradise. Home to Fort View, one of the most scenic courses in Nova Scotia, two others are within a short 30 minute drive. Open to the public, the beautiful course in Annapolis Royal features 18 holes. It is challenging, lined with apple trees and overlooks the Annapolis Basin. North Mountain and Fort Anne. Golf clubs and carts are available for rent. Founders House Dining and Drinks, located at the Golf Course, is open to the public. For green fees and golf info, visit www.fortviewgolf.com

Acadian / Mi'kmag **Heritage Tour**

Explore the "Cradle of Acadie" with 10th generation Acadian Métis Alan Melanson, retired Supervisor of Interpreters for Parks Canada. Alan's ancestors founded Melanson Settlement NHS (c.1664). Winner of the Tourism Industry of Nova Scotia's Hometown Pride Event of the Year. More info: 902-532-3035. www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com



Ogwa'titek Amphitheatre

Tupperville School Museum

On Hwy 201 between Annapolis and Bridgetown, this one-room schoolhouse was used from 1869 to 1970 for grades 1-11. The museum features schoolhouse artifacts, Acadian Girourad genealogy from the original Acadian family living in Tupperville, and artifacts from Louis Jeremy, a Mi'kmaq resident of Tupperville. Open 10 - 6, Wed. to Sun. (& by appointment) June 26 to Sept. 1. Homemade ice cream & oldfashioned ice cream social. July 27. www.tuppervilleschoolmuseum.ca

The "O" – Oqwa'titek **Amphitheatre**

Enjoy a concert, free line dance class, or just sit back and relax. This scenic water view location provides seating for approximately 140. For events: www.annapolisroyal.com

Good Cheer Trail

A visit to the area's wineries, distilleries, craft breweries and cideries is a must. Sip and savour award-winning drinks. See p. 16.















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SUNDAY SERVICE

Check schedule (Motorcycles, bikes, mobility) **BLESSING OF THE ANIMALS** Oct. 6, 2 pm at the "O" (Bring pet or photo) **SPECIAL SERVICES & EVENTS** For our Sing-a-Long Messiah, Carol & Hymn Sings, Christmas and

Easter Services & Other Events

Check Website or sign for Dates & Times

www.stlukesannapolisroyal.com



The 2nd smallest incorporated town in Nova Scotia (pop. 530), Annapolis Royal is one of Canada's largest National Historic Districts with about 135 registered heritage properties. If you like architecture, Explore Annapolis Royal. This Old House Magazine named it 1 of the 61 most vibrant neighborhoods in North America for one-of-a-kind, period houses. The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal's blue "Stroll Through the Centuries" walking tour brochure features some of the properties, and Mapannapolis has them all mapped.

HISTORIC

Located in Mi'kma'ki, on the unceded ancestral lands of the Mi'kmaq, Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal is one of the oldest permanent European settlements in the country and site of many Europeanera firsts: social club in North America, Order of Good Cheer (1606), drama in the country (1606) and water-powered grist mill (1607). Birth of the preservation movement started here. On a short stroll down St. George Street you'll

see the National Historic District plaque and 5 National Historic Sites: the de Gannes-Cosby House, oldest wooden house in Canada (a private residence); the oldest original operating Court House in Nova Scotia; Fort Anne, Canada's oldest National Historic Site; Sinclair Inn Museum and the Iroquois Fort Monument. The Lequille Grist Mill NHS, Melanson Settlement NHS and Port-Royal NHS are nearby, and Kejimkujik NP & NHS is 45 minutes away. Other Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques that designate historic sites, people and events are in the area. (For plaque list and locations: www.exploreannapolisroyal.com/ HSMBC.pdf) Other monuments, statues and interpretive panels are also located in the historic district.

SCENIC



Strategically located at the mouth of 2 rivers and only about 10 minutes from the world-famous Bay of Fundy, the lovely waterways and lush hiking and biking trails around Annapolis Royal provide an abundance of scenic vistas and recreational opportunities galore.

Bloom awards, the town has over 100 magnolias, and the 17-acre Historic Gardens features over 270 rose cultivars with thousands of lovely and fragrant blossoms.

FUN



If you like history, scenery and fun, the Explore Annapolis Royal Area. Enjoy colourful shops, artists' studios and galleries, lively theatre, award-winning attractions, unique museums, waterfront boardwalk, genealogy centre, scenic vistas, creative architecture, delightful restaurants, Good Cheer Trail with wineries, craft breweries, cideries, distilleries, wine bar and pubs, fun recreational activities, wonderful accommodations and gracious hospitality. Experience for yourself why Annapolis Royal was one of CTV's Cultural Capitals of Canada, MacLean's Magazine's "10 Places You've Got to See" and winner of "The World's Most Liveable Small Community" (endorsed by the United Nations). When planning your visit be sure to plan to stay another day.

You'll be glad you did!

CHECK WEB FOR EVENT UPDATES: www.ExploreAnnapolisRoyal.com

CLASSICAL SECOND SUNDAYS Music every 2nd Sunday, 4 pm Featuring World Class Musicians MONTHLY CHORAL EVENSONG Music 4th Sunday of each month, 4 pm BCP Service sung by our Evensong Choir **CHURCH TOURS** Check website for Dates & Times **CANADA DAY STEEPLE BELL RING** July 1, 12 pm (# Years of Confederation) PRIDE PARADE July 13 (Chat and enjoy freezie or water) NATAL DAYS BLESSING OF THE BIKES

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More To See & Do



Acadian Monument at Fort Anne

Acadian Monument

Over 500 Acadians are buried in unmarked graves in the St. Jean-Baptiste graveyard at Fort Anne. A monument was erected in their honour by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. It is located across the street from the German Bakery near the black cast iron fence.

Annapolis Royal Library

The library offers public washrooms, computers, workspace, free parking and 24 hour WIFI. Bicycle loans, printing services, and an Innovation Centre are also available. It is open every day except Tuesday and Sunday. 902-532-2226, www.valleylibrary.ca

Stroll Through The Centuries Brochure

Pick up one of The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal's blue "Stroll Through the Centuries" free Walking Tour brochures to help you Explore Annapolis Royal. www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com



Lighthouse (c.1889)

Lighthouse

Winner of "This Lighthouse Matters" contest, the Annapolis Royal Lighthouse is located in the heart of the National Historic District. It is situated almost halfway between the Equator and the North Pole. Great spot for photos.

Grist Mill NHS

A 17th century French grist mill replica houses a hydroelectric plant in Lequille. The first grist mill was built in the area in 1607.

Old St. Edwards **Lovalist Church** Museum

One of the earliest in Nova Scotia, the museum features early Loyalist artifacts in Clementsport.

Bay of Fundy Ecotourism Fun

Enjoy an Explorer's paradise! Beaches, birds, sport fishing, tides, trails & whales. For experiences and info see pages 6, 17, 28, 29.



Hands On Fresh Pasta

Hands On Fresh Pasta Making Experiences

Learn how to make fresh pasta (2.5 hrs) followed by pasta tasting. Take home two full servings of your delicious pasta. More info on p.10. Follow on Facebook.

St. Luke's **Anglican Church**

Worship Sundays at 10 am. Musical programs at 4 pm on select Sundays. See p. 5 for dates. For tours, additional events, or to donate to the church ministries or buildings, check: www.stlukesannapolisroyal.com

Historic Gardens

Live the Garden Life. Tours of the Historic Gardens are offered four to five days a week mid-June to Sept. For tours and other special events: www.historicgardens.com



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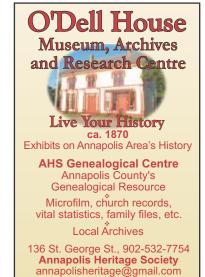
Annapolis Heritage Society

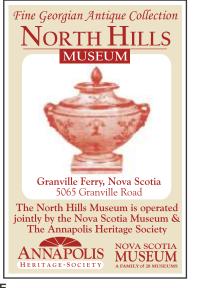


Visit the **Painted Room**

- Oldest wood frame building in Canada open to the public
- 2 original Acadian structures (built ca. 1708 & 1710) Joined 1781 Rare example of pre-expulsion
- Acadian construction Home of Canada's first Masonic Lodge in 1738
- 300 years of architecture, history and living

230 St. George St., 902-532-0996 Annapolis Heritage Society annapolisheritage@gmail.com





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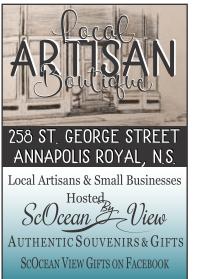
212 St George St. (Across from the King's Theatre) Open Wednesday-Saturday 10-5, Other days – by chance

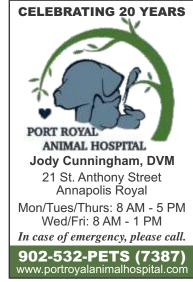






WHAT EVENTS ARE HAPPENING? www.ExploreAnnapolisRoyal.com/events.html





Links to the Monarchy





In addition to a colourful, shared heritage with Great Britain, Annapolis Royal also has many direct ties to His Majesty King Charles III and The Royal Family.

In 2006, Annapolis Royal was honoured with his Prince of Wales Award for outstanding stewardship of the built heritage. Over half of the buildings in Annapolis Royal are Federal, Provincial or Municipal registered heritage properties.

His Majesty King Charles III's great-great-great grandfather, Prince Edward the Duke of Kent, built the Officers' Quarters at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal in 1797 while serving as commander of the British forces in Nova Scotia. The Officers' Quarters he erected now serve as the museum building

at Fort Anne, Canada's oldest National Historic Site.

One of the highlights in the museum is the 8' tall x 18' wide Heritage Tapestry. Over 4 years in the making, it was hand stitched by over 120 volunteers to commemorate 400 years of European settlement in our region. During this time in 1994, His Majesty King Charles III's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, was on her way to Victoria, British Columbia for the opening of the Commonwealth Games. She put her personal mark on Annapolis Royal when she stitched in gold thread near the heart on the image of her great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria. A piece of the tapestry was taken to Government House in Halifax where Her Majesty

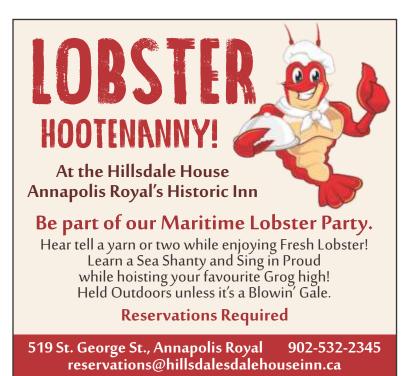
graciously put in her gold stitches and signed Fort Anne's book.

The Diamond Jubilee of His Majesty King Charles III's greatgreat-great Grandmother, Queen Victoria, was celebrated on the grounds of Fort Anne in 1897 as depicted in the photo on the next page of children dancing around the Maypole.

One of the Diamond Jubilee events in 2012 for His Majesty King Charles III's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, was also held at Fort Anne. A special reception was hosted at the Hillsdale House Inn by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal and The Honourable Lieutenant Governor, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's representative in the province.

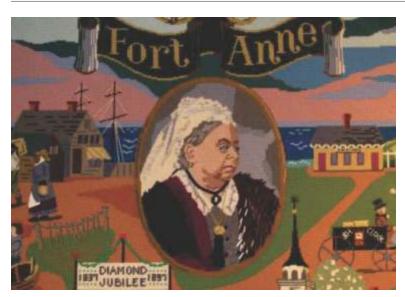






www.hillsdalehouseinn.ca





His Majesty King Charles III's great-grandfather, Prince George of Wales, later King George V, stayed at the Hillsdale House when he visited Annapolis Royal in 1884 while serving in the Royal Navy. He came for a four-day fishing trip. King George V signed the guest book, and the room in which he resided is coveted today by everyone who stays at the Hillsdale House Inn, 140 years later.

His Majesty King Charles III's brother, Prince Andrew, visited Annapolis Royal in 1985 on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of Parks Canada and did a walk about the grounds of Fort Anne. His

ROYAL VISITS

Durline Melanson covered Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's official reception in Halifax in 2010 and The Prince Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall's 3-day tour of Nova Scotia and PEI in 2014. At a special event at Government House, she and Prince Charles discussed Her Majesty stitching on Fort Anne's Heritage Tapestry and the Town receiving his Prince of Wales award. She invited The Royal Couple to come visit in person.

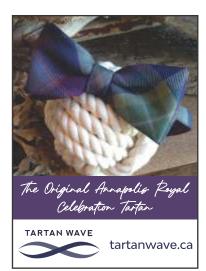


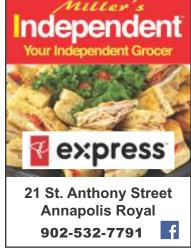






CARLISLE HOUSE TEA ROOM Afternoon Tea served Daily 1:00 - 4:00 pm All of the teas were personally selected for your enjoyment and imported directly from London. Served in antique china cups and silver place settings in the Grand Dining Room of the historic Carlisle House Inn. RESERVATIONS REQUIRED (902) 532-2100 548 St. George St. Annapolis Royal www.carlislehouse.ca





Diamond and Platinum Jubilee medals. Alan Melanson received a Diamond Jubilee medal and the

Meritorious Service Medal from the Governor General of Canada on behalf of Her Majesty. Thank you to those responsible for these lovely nominations. Learn more about the Royal visits through Durline's 19 articles on the Explorer's website. (Click QR Code above.)

Durline was honoured with Her

Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's

aunt, Princess Margaret, visited in

1957 and signed the guest book at

is Head of The Church of England.

The first Church of England

service celebrated in Canada was

held on the Fort Anne grounds in

Annapolis Royal in October 1710.

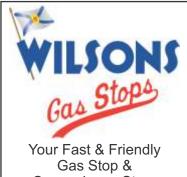
His Majesty King Charles III

St. Luke's Anglican Church.





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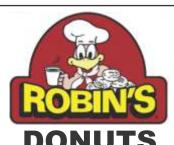


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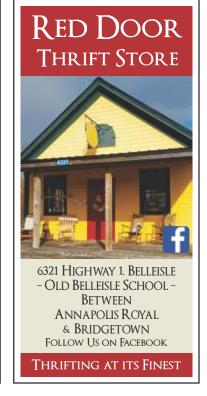
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Good Cheer









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Did you know that Annapolis Royal is home to the first legal handcrafted stills made in Nova Scotia? Did you know that the first vines in Nova Scotia were planted along the shores of Bear River in 1611 by French settlers? Did you know that some of the best awardwinning craft beer, ciders, wines and liquors are made in the Annapolis Royal Area?

Champlain started the Order of Good Cheer at the Port-Royal Habitation in 1606. He made sure that the men had a proper diet and plenty of wine while enjoying entertainment and comraderie. The

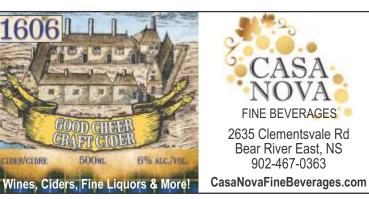
Mi'kmaq were often invited guests of the French.

That spirit is still alive and well today thanks to our passionate local Nova Scotia artisans. Visits to the Habitation and the best distilleries, breweries, wineries and cideries are area highlights. In addition to tours and special events, with tastings, you can discover and sample locally-produced, awardwinning beer, cider, wine and spirits. Many of our Champlain's Cheer partners also offer food, cocktail recipes, entertainment and wedding package options.

Tap into the spirit of the Order of Good Cheer and embark on a flavourful journey. Experience locally-crafted products made with the finest ingredients, modern-day innovations and a nod to the past. You'll be glad you did. Cheers!





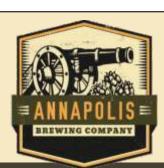






Welcome to the only wine bar in Annapolis Valley. Located behind Bainton's Tannery and Mad Hatter Bookstore. Sip, sit and relax on the edge of the Annapolis River. Old world and local wines paired with charcuterie & cheese. Pet friendly patio with the best view in Town

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Upper Clements Trails & New Tidal Beach Park

The new Annapolis Basin Tidal Beach Park in Cornwallis Park is composed of 3.16 acres along the shores of the scenic Annapolis Basin. Nearby, Upper Clements Trails is a "must try" destination for hiking, mountain biking, snowshoeing, trail running, fatbiking and skiing offering single and double track opportunities for beginner and intermediate users.

Delaps Cove Wilderness Trail

Stroll through the lush forest and emerge for a breath of salt air on the rugged, windswept coastline of the Bay of Fundy. This is a nature lover and photographer's paradise. Interpretation sites and picnic areas offer wonderful opportunities for special educational and pleasurable wilderness adventures. Located only approx. 24 km (15 miles) northwest of Annapolis Royal, Delaps Cove has two scenic wilderness trails, Bohaker and Charlie's, each with its own unique ecosystem. The abandoned Old Shore Road links them. Bohaker Trail has a magnificent waterfall. www.annapoliscounty.ca



Raven Haven Beachside Family Park

Raven Haven is a beachside park located on Sandy Bottom Lake. It has the largest public beach in Annapolis County, so come for a picnic or go for a swim. A mobi mat allows easy access for people with disabilities, and the washhouse is accessible. Bring your own canoe or kayak and go for a paddle. Raven Haven is open as a day use park, 11 am to 6 pm daily from mid June through Labour Day weekend. Owned by the County of Annapolis, it is managed by recreation services. Check Raven Haven on Facebook for current info. 902-532-7320 ravenhaven@annapoliscounty.ca

Bicycle Annapolis County

The County's free Bicycle Annapolis County: A Cyclist's Guide to Outdoor Adventure map features twenty-two routes, from easy to moderate to challenging, plus bicycle laws, safe cycling tips, detailed route descriptions and professionally digitized maps.

Outdoor **Recreation Map**

This free map helps you plan fun, active, outdoor recreation adventures for all four seasons.



Canoe Annapolis County

Over 220 lakes in Annapolis County provide numerous paddling and fishing opportunities. Canoe Annapolis County: A Paddler's Guide to Outdoor Adventure features twenty-five canoe routes, ranging from day to overnight/river trips, plus key components about boating safety, equipment, the wilderness ethics, trip planning, various outfitters, professionally digitized maps, route locations, and a stunning collection of photographs depicting Annapolis County's interesting and centuries-old paddling tradition. Third edition available! www.AnnapolisCounty.ca

Mickey Hill Pocket Wilderness

This beautiful and secluded wilderness area is located on Rt. 8 about 10 minutes from Annapolis towards Kejimkujik National Park. Scenic walking trails, a picnic area and beach. Interpretive signs posted.

Kejimkujik Nat'l. Park

Keji, a Nat'l Park and Nat'l Historic Site, is located only 45 minutes from Annapolis Royal. Consisting of 381 square km of forests laced with streams, rivers and lakes, it is a nature-lover's delight. 902-682-2772, www.pc.gc.ca/keji





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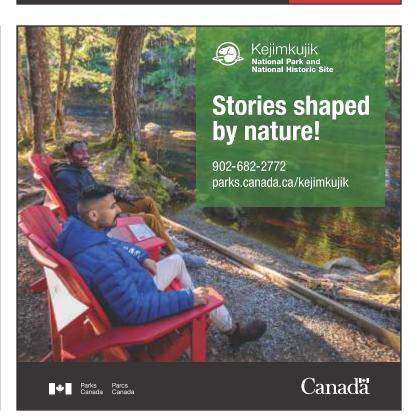
Bridgetown 902-665-4449

Kentville 902-678-8044

Kingston 902-765-3111

Supporting Local Community Events

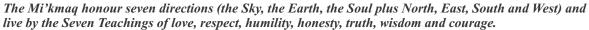




Cradle of Our Nation









Settled by the French in 1605, the Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal Area is one of the oldest permanent European settlements in Canada.

MI'KMAQ

The rhythm of the paddle breaking the water as birch bark canoes glided majestically along the waterways, and the soft sound of the mocassin quietly touching the ground during the hunt were prevalent in Mi'kmak'i long before Europeans ever set foot on this land.



Mi'kmak'i is the ancestral and unceded land of the Mi'kmaq. It encompasses the lands now known as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Gaspé Peninsula of Québec.

The Mi'kmaq have lived in Mi'kmak'i since time immemorial. In 2017, during a ceremony at Fort Anne NHS, the Executive Director of the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, Dr. Don Julian, remarked that the Mi'kmaq have been in Mi'kmak'i for 540 generations. Think about your own family, and see how far back you can count. Time immemorial or 540 generations is a long, long time, indeed — much older than ancient Rome, Greece or Egypt.

Most of the Mi'kmaw history has been passed down orally from generation to generation by elders of the community. Wampum belts were often used as "aide memoirs" to help record the story. Oral history is important because it is told and related by those who have lived and experienced the events.

Mi'kmak'i is composed of 7 districts, and Annapolis Royal is located in the district of Kespukwitk meaning "end of flow". The Mi'kmaq used descriptive words to name an area. In Kespukwitk, the rivers and basins flow out into the Bay of Fundy or the Atlantic Ocean. The Annapolis River was known as Tewapskik, "water flowing between rocks". The Annapolis Basin, which stretches from Goat Island to Digby, was named Nme'juaqnek, "the place of bountiful fish".

The Mi'kmaq lived a "hunter gatherer" way of life. They would set up encampments along the shore during spring and summer to harvest the eels, shellfish, smelts, gaspereau, porpoise and other seafood that the Great Creator had put on Mother Earth.



They gathered berries and nuts from the fields and forests and harvested birch bark, wooden poles and roots for the construction of wigwams and canoes. In winter they would go into the interior and hunt caribou, moose, game meat and fowl necessary for survival. The Mi'kmaq respected Mother Earth and all of the plants, animals, water, rocks and air she provided. When they killed an animal, they used all of its parts for food, tools, clothing and dwellings.

Unlike the Europeans who arrived in Mi'kmak'i for settlement in the early 1600s, the Mi'kmaq had no concept of land ownership. Mi'kmak'i was created by the Great Creator to provide for the people of Mi'kmak'i. It was the philosophy and way of life of the Mi'kmaq to look after their natural environment, not only for their children and grandchildren, but for the 7 generations to come. That is how one can pay respect to the Great Creator, Mother Earth, the ancestors, future generations and ensure that Mi'kmak'i will provide into infinity.

With the arrival of Europeans, first on a seasonal fishing and trading basis in the 16th century, and later with the intent of permanent settlement in the early 17th century, the way of life for the Mi'kmaq changed. They welcomed the French, showed them how to live and survive in Mi'kmak'i and intermarried. Their way of life changed as they got caught in the middle of the conflict between France and England for control of Mi'kmak'i. When Champlain built the Port-Royal Habitation in 1605, there were more M'ikmaq that Europeans in Mi'kmak'i. One hundred years later, over 85% of the Mi'kmaq died, not from battle, but from diseases the Europeans brought into their territory.

By 1710, when the British captured the Port-Royal Area from the French for the final time, there was a big transformation. Port-Royal became Annapolis Royal and Kespukwitk became part of the British territory of Nova Scotia. The Mi'kmaq had to try to survive under a British government. They signed a series of Peace, Trade and Friendship Treaties starting with the ratification of the 1725 Boston Treaty in Annapolis Royal in 1726. When Halifax was started in 1749, there was a succession of similar treaties signed between the Mi'kmaq and the British. The Mi'kmaq never ceded any land. Mi'kmak'i is the unceded ancestral lands of the Mi'kmaq.

FRENCH Arrival in Mi'kmak'i

After the voyages of John Cabot in 1497 and Jaques Cartier in 1534, French, English, Basques, Spanish and other European fishermen were bringing the bountiful harvest of cod from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Coast of Mi'kma'ki to the European tables, long before permanent settlement was attempted. They traded European goods with the Mi'kmaq in exchange for furs to supplement their income.

The first Europeans coming to settle the present-day region of Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal (a part of M i'kma'ki known as Kespukwitk) were the French led by Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons and his cartographer, Samuel de Champlain. In 1604, sailing into what is now the Annapolis Basin (called Nme'juaqnek by the Mi'kmaq), Champlain named the harbour "Port-Royal". He was struck by the beauty of the area and commented that all the vessels of the French Royal Fleet could safely anchor within its confines.

De Mons and his men built a settlement to pass the winter of

1604 - 05 on St. Croix Island at the mouth of the St. Croix River which is the present-day border river between New Brunswick and Maine. After a disastrous winter in which almost half of the men died of scurvy, the Mi'kmaq arrived with food to save the colony.

FRENCH Settlement at Port-Royal

In the spring of 1605, they changed the location of the settlement from St. Croix Island to Port-Royal and built the Port-Royal Habitation to serve as a fur trading post and base for their operations – 2 years before Jamestown, Virginia, 3 years before the founding of Québec, and 15 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Mi'kmaq Grand Chief Membertou and his people welcomed the French and showed them how to survive. A trade, friendship, and military alliance that was to span the next 150 years was forged at Port-Royal. The Mi'kmaq were invited guests at the "Order of Good Cheer", the dining club that Champlain started to ensure a good diet as well as an attempt to help pass. the long winter nights through food, entertainment and camaraderie.



Located in Mi'kma'ki on the unceded ancestral lands of the Mi'kmaq, Annapolis Royal has a nationally significant story to tell ~ a colourful mosaic of cultures, strength and diversity.

Beyond Oqwa'titek



French presence continued through the military stationed at "le fort de Port-Royal". The French built 4 forts on the site of present-day Fort Anne.



Nova Scotia Coat of Arms granted by King Charles I in 1625.



The Acadians settled in this area in 1636. They constructed their homes on the uplands and built dykes to reclaim the lowland salt marshes.

FRENCH End of the Habitation

The Port-Royal Habitation was short-lived as it was attacked and burned down by the English from Jamestown, Virginia in the fall of 1613. Although this put an end to the first attempt at permanent European settlement in the region, some of the French such as Charles de La Tour and Charles de Biencourt stayed in the region while most of the settlers went back to France. La Tour and Biencourt both married Mi'kmaq and continued the French presence in the area.

SCOTS Origin of New Scotland

The year 2021 marked the 400th anniversary of the Royal Charter of Nova Scotia signed by King James VI of Scotland and I of England, granting the present-day Maritime provinces and Gaspé Peninsula to Sir William Alexander of Menstrie to settle the area for Scotland. Since there was a New England, a New France and a Newfoundland, the Scottish territory was called "New Scotland". The Royal Charter (1621 copy on display at Fort Anne NHS) was written in Latin, hence the land was referred to as "Nova Scotia".

In 1629, Sir William Alexander the younger arrived with a group of about 70 settlers including men, women and children. He built Charlesfort, named in honour of King Charles I (King James' son). Archaeological evidence indicates that Charlesfort was constructed on the front edge of present-day Fort Anne NHS in Annapolis Royal.

Shortly after their arrival, the Scots encountered two Mi'kmaq in a birchbark canoe. They brought gifts, and the Scots detected Basque and French words in their dialect

Later in the season, Wolastoqiyik (Maliseets) came from the Saint John River and had beaver and moose hides to trade. In the fall, Claude de La Tour brought Mi'kmaw Chief Segipt, his wife and sons to England to be presented to King Charles I.



In 1632 the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye ceded the area back to the French. Although shortlived, the legacy of the 1629 Scottish settlement at Port-Royal is the name of the province, NOVA SCOTIA (Latin for New Scotland), as well as the provincial flag and coat of arms, both granted in 1625.

ACADIANS Cradle of Acadie

The Port-Royal, now Annapolis Royal, Area is the "Cradle of Acadie". After the short-lived Scottish settlement, 1629 - 1632, the French returned in the 1630s. Charles de Menou d'Aulnay brought French settlers to the area in 1636 including men, women and children. He later built a fort over the Charlesfort location in 1643.

The French families started settling the present-day Goat Island to Paradise section of the Annapolis River (formally called the rivière Dauphin). Building dykes to reclaim the lowland salt marshes for agricultural purposes, they developed self-sufficient, independent lifestyle, trading their bounty from the land, forest and sea for material goods they could not produce locally. Over time, these settlers became known as the Acadians.

The Acadians developed good relations with the Mi'kmaq. By marrying into the Mi'kmaw population, they formed bonds of kinship and friendship. By building dykes and reclaiming the lowland salt marshes, the Acadians did not take over all of the traditional lands and forests of the Mi'kmaq. These actions helped forge a military alliance. The Acadians did not have to fear Mi'kmaw raids on their settlements

In the 1670s - 1680s some Acadians started moving away from the Port-Royal Area. As families grew larger with second and third generations, some Acadians moved to larger expanses of tidal areas such as Beaubassin, Grand-Pré, Pisiquid and Cobequid to obtain land. Some Acadians also moved from the Port-Royal region to escape the constant raids by New England troops on the area. Since Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal was the capital of the colony, it bore the brunt of most of the attacks. Built in 1702, the last French fort followed the fortification principles of Vauban.

When the British were in control of the area prior to 1710, they governed from Boston. After 1710, the on-site officers sometimes married Acadian women including Major John Handfield, the British commander during the Deportation.



1,664 Acadians were deported from Annapolis Royal in 1755. Painting by Will von Dehl courtesy of Ben Proudfoot, Breakwater Studios, Ltd.

STRUGGLE FOR EMPIRE **Most Fought Over Land** in Canadian History

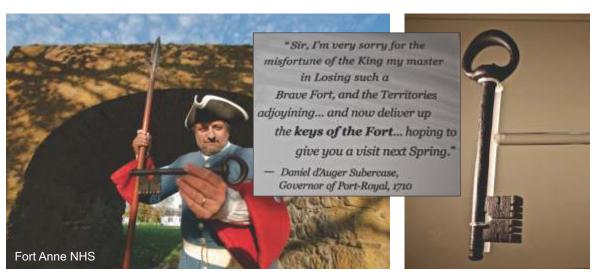
The Port-Royal Area changed hands seven times between 1605-1710. The British seized it for the final time in 1710 when Colonel Francis Nicholson captured the fort from French Governor Subercase. Nicholson renamed the town "Annapolis Royal" in honour of the reigning monarch, Queen Anne. "Polis" is Greek for "city", so we are "The Royal City of Anne". Annapolis Royal remained the capital of Nova Scotia until 1749 when Halifax was started to counterbalance the new French capital at Fortress Louisbourg.

Friends with the Mi'mag, but caught in the middle of the struggle for Empire in North America between England and France, the Acadian people became victims during the Great Upheaval of 1755. On December 8, 1755, the British deported 1,664 Acadians from Annapolis Royal. In total over 10,000 were deported to the British colonies of Massachusettes and as far south as Georgia. None were deported directly to Louisiana since it was a Spanish Catholic territory at the time. The Louisiana "Cajuns" got there on their own through a series of independent migrations. Today, the majority of Acadians live in Québec, Louisiana, France, New England and the Maritime Provinces.



The Port-Royal / Annapolis Royal Area was the site of colonial capitals of France, Scotland and Great Britain. Annapolis Royal was capital of Nova Scotia until Halifax started in 1749.

Mosaic of Cultures



Canada's most fought over land changed hands between the French and British 7 times over a 105 year period. In 1710, Governor Subercase handed over the key for the final time and had tea with the ladies.

NEW ENGLAND PLANTERS

Although Nova Scotia was under British rule after the 1713 Treaty of Utretch, its main population was composed of the Acadians and their friends, the Mi'kmaq. British settlers had not been flocking from England, New England or other Protestant areas because they did not want to be a minority in what was a British territory in name alone.

With the Deportation of the Acadians starting in 1755, the fall of Louisbourg in 1758, Québec in 1759 and Montreal in 1760, New France was now British, and Nova Scotia was a safe place for English Protestants to settle.

On Oct. 12, 1758, Governor Charles Lawrence of Nova Scotia issued a proclamation published in the *Boston Gazette* advertising free land to prospective New England settlers who could apply for land grants in Nova Scotia. A short time later, Governor Lawrence issued a second proclamation stating that families could receive 100 acres of land for the head of the household, and 50 acres for each member of the family, up to a total of 1,000 acres, tax free, for 10 years.

The population of New England had grown much more rapidly than in Nova Scotia. Some colonies were starting to run out of good farm land for fathers to leave to their offspring. The offer of land in Nova Scotia was appealing. Land agents were sent to assess the land.

Between 1759 and 1768 over 8,000 settlers came to Nova Scotia from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, referred to as the "New England Planters". "Planter"

is an Elizabethan word for "settler or colonist". The new settlers were very interested in bringing some of their New England customs. It was important to have a say in the government and be able to practice their religion in the Anglican colony of Nova Scotia. Governor Lawrence said the government was similar to theirs (though not quite true), and that all the Protestant religions could be practised in Nova Scotia.



Land was given in the Townships of Annapolis Royal, Granville, Onslow, Hortonville, Cornwallis, Falmouth. Some fishermen were also interested in coming because of the good fishing grounds. They were given land in the Townships of Liverpool, Barrington and Yarmouth.

The Planters and their descendants have maintained the dykes and rich agricultural lands left behind with the Acadian Deportation. The fishermen have done well on Nova Scotia's South Shore. Some Planters have been influential clergymen, while others have gone into politics and academia, health and sciences, business and industry, and the arts and agriculture. Planter descendant, Thomas Chandler Haliburton, noted judge and author, practised law in Annapolis Royal in the 1820s. Filled with lovely Georgian antiques today, North Hills Museum is housed in a building that was built by a Planter circa 1764.

The first major migration of English colonists to settle in Nova

Scotia (coming from areas outside of the UK) left its mark on the history of the area. As Acadia University's Dr. Margaret Conrad stated in the title of one of her books, *They Planted Well*.

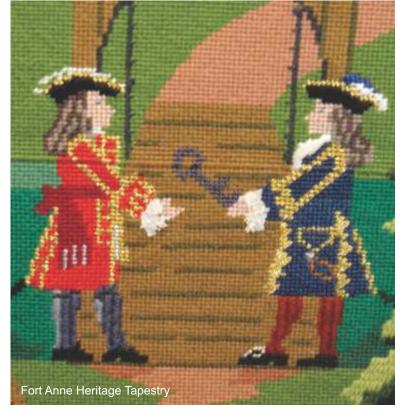
LOYALISTS & BLACK LOYALISTS

Refugees displaced by war, politics and religion have been a part of the human story throughout the world for centuries. The Annapolis Royal Area has a link to a mass migration of refugees who came to Nova Scotia following the defeat of the British during the American Revolution. They came seeking independance from the dominance of oppressive governance. They are called Loyalists because they supported the British cause in the American War of Independence. Many slaves were promised their freedom if they fought with the British against the Colonists.

Following the British defeat, many Loyalists emigrated to British colonies in 1783 - 1784 to live under British rule. Nova Scotia, which at the time consisted of present-day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was a refuge for over 30,000 Loyalists seeking a new life.

There were 3,000 Black Loyalists in this migration. Sir Guy Carleton in New York honoured the British pledge of freedom after the war. The names of the Black Loyalists were written in the *Book of Negroes* which granted them freedom and land.

The Loyalists were promised Land Grants in Nova Scotia. Upon arrival, they outnumbered the English, Acadian, Planter and Mi'kmaw population in the area. About 500 Loyalists arrived in Annapolis Royal



whose population at the time was around 120. The harsh reality was that Nova Scotia did not have the infrastructure to accommodate such a large influx of people.

Conditions in Annapolis Royal were less than ideal. Some Loyalists also brought their slaves with them, so not everyone was free. Of the 500 Loyalists brought to Annapolis Royal, many moved down to the Digby area or to Weymouth. Elsewhere, some Loyalists went back to the United States, and about 1,200 Black Loyalists left Nova Scotia for Sierra Leone and started the community of Freetown.

New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia in 1784. Loyalists who had settled in Saint John and along the Saint John River, started a new capital in Fredericton. Also called British Tories, the Loyalists included people from different cultural groups including Scottish, English, Irish, German and Dutch. Some came from various religious minorities such as the Mennonites and Quakers. Mohawks and approximately 3,000 Black Loyalists also left the U.S. The Loyalists were Nova Scotia's first multi-racial refugees.

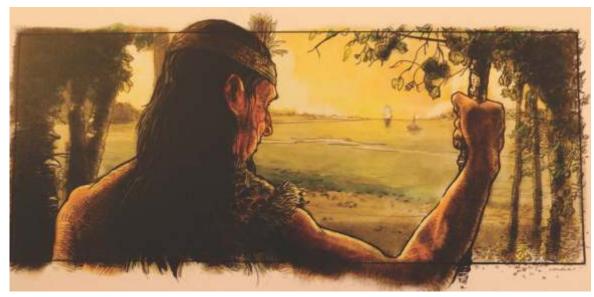
Today there are many Loyalist descendants in Nova Scotia. United Empire Loyalists throughout the world are proud of their ancestors who left their mark wherever they eventually located.

Two of the most notable Black Loyalists from Annapolis Royal are Rose Fortune and her descendant, Dr. Daurene E. Lewis, CM. For their stories see page 48.



One of the oldest permanent European settlements in Canada combined with a strong foundation of Mi'kmag roots. Beyond Ogwa'titek ~ A Place of Dialogue and Diversity.

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The water and land connect us. The Mi'kmaq have travelled these waterways for centuries and so have successive generations of our mosaic of cultures since their arrival in Mi'kmak'i. Original Painting by Will von Dehl courtesy of Ben Proudfoot and Breakwater Studios, Ltd.

BEYOND OQWA'TITEK EXPLORER GUIDE ~ Enjoy Your Journey!

Port-Royal NHS, Fort Anne NHS, O'Dell House Museum, Ogwa'titek Amphitheatre, Tupperville School Museum and Kejimkujik NP & NHS (45 minutes away). Nearest Mi'kmaw community is Bear River First Nation (30 minutes)

FRENCH Port-Royal NHS, Fort Anne NHS

SCOTS Fort Anne NHS, Sinclair Inn Museum NHS

Historic Gardens, Fort Anne NHS, Melanson Settlement NHS, O'Dell House Museum, Mapannapolis, **ACADIANS** Sinclair Inn Museum NHS, Saint Jean-Baptiste Parish Cemetery & Acadian Monument at Fort Anne NHS, North Hills Museum, Tupperville School Museum & Girouard/Giroir Monument, Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre, LeBlanc Monument, Thibodeau Monument. Nearby: Grand Pré NHS (75 minutes away), French Cross at Morden (1 hour), Université Sainte-Anne in Church Point (1 hour) and Fort Edward NHS (90 minutes away)

NEW ENGLAND PLANTERS O'Dell House Museum, Fort Anne NHS, Garrison Graveyard, Sinclair Inn Museum NHS and North Hills Museum - house construction. Nearby: King's County Museum in Kentville (1 hour away)

LOYALISTS & BLACK LOYALISTS Fort Anne NHS, O'Dell House Museum, Mapannapolis, Sinclair Inn Museum NHS, Garrison Graveyard, North Hills Museum, Old St. Edward's Anglican Church Loyalist Museum, Rose Fortune Plaza and HSMBC Monument, Rose Fortune Memorial Gravestone, Daurene Lewis Plaza - Sculpture and VANSDA Plaque, Colonel James DeLancey's Gravesite. Nearby: Admiral Digby Museum, Old Loyalist Cemetery & Trinity Cemetery around the Anglican Church in Digby (30 minutes away) and the Black Loyalist Heritage Centre in Birchtown (2 hours 15 minutes)

ANNAPOLIS HERITAGE GENEALOGICAL CENTRE Located at the O'Dell House Museum, Archives and Research Centre, the Genealogy Centre offers resources about families who may have lived in the Annapolis Royal region over the past 400 years. Hard copy, microfilm and digital resources include Annapolis and the Granville township books, cemetery records, both published and unpublished genealogies, local newspapers, the Annapolis County deeds, vital statistics, funeral home records, photographic collection and an outstanding variety of Acadian Cajun files for genealogical research.

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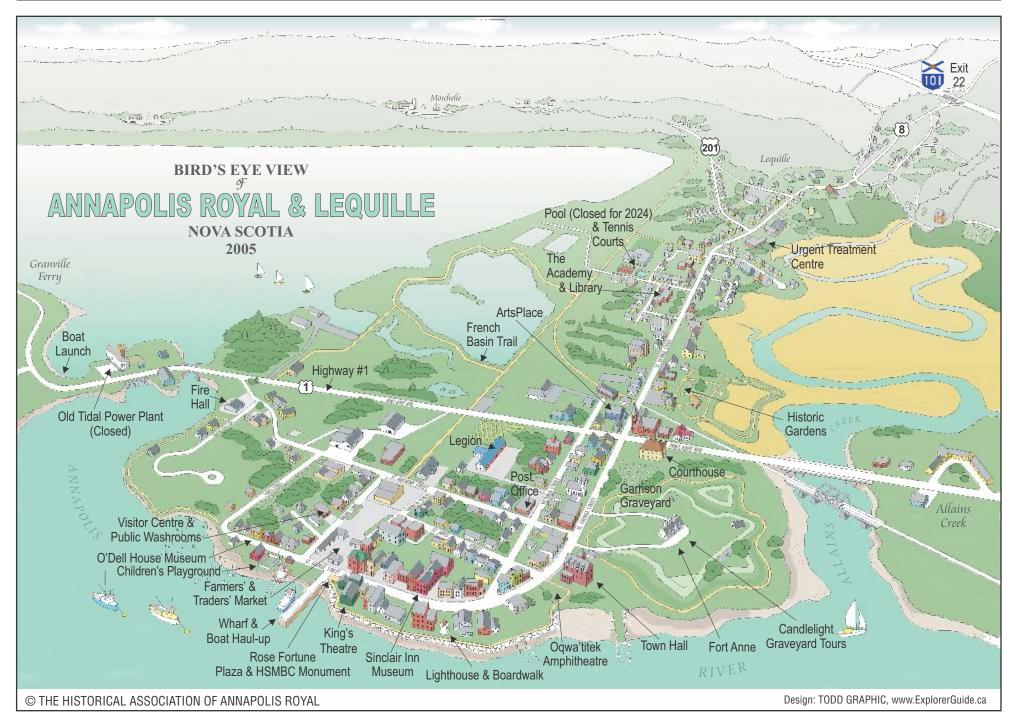
Fetch & Go or Sit n Stay



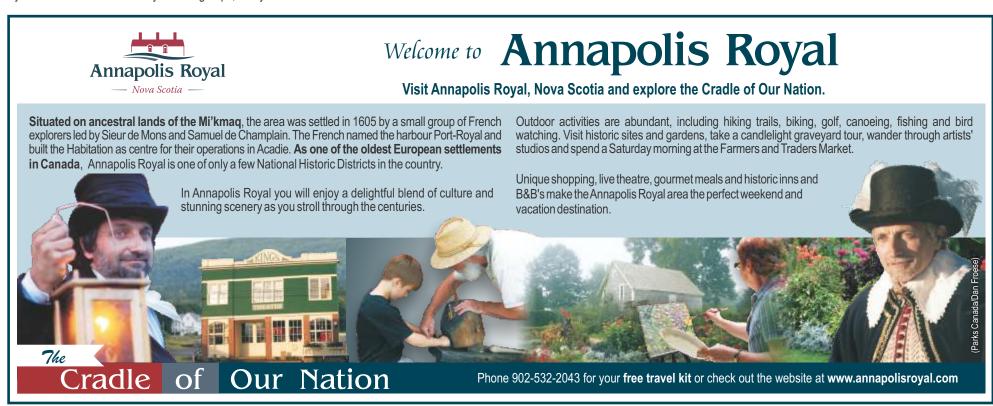


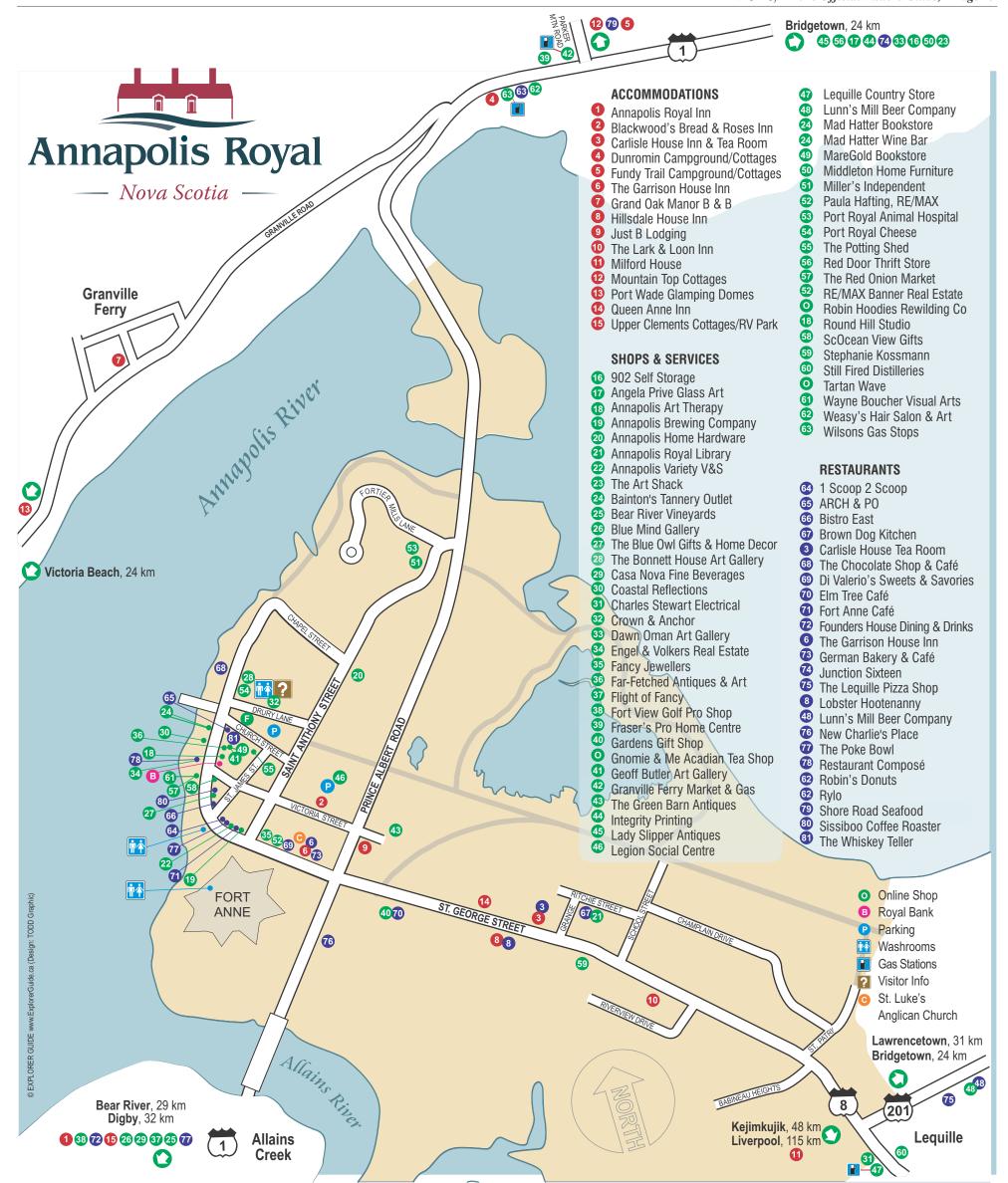
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The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal sells two artistic Bird's Eye View Maps that are suitable for framing: Annapolis Royal & Granville Ferry (1878) by T. M. Fowler and Annapolis Royal & Lequille (2005) by Jim Todd of Todd Graphic. These beautiful maps are available at Bainton's Tannery Outlet, the O'Dell House Museum and other select locations. (Maps on pages 23, 24 & 25 are rotated 90 degrees clockwise.) www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com For other maps of heritage properties, churches, wharves, cemeteries, recreation and more visit www.mapannapolis.ca This web-based asset map site, created and maintained by diverse volunteer community-interest groups, always welcomes new volunteers!





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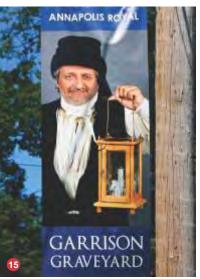
Things To See and Do

- 1 Delaps Cove Wilderness Trail
- 2 Port-Royal National Historic Site
- North Hills Museum
- 4 Old Tidal Power Station (Closed)
- 5 Visitor Info Centre & Comfort Station 24 Rose Fortune Monument
- 6 Boat Launch, Dock & Sport Fishing
- ArtsPlace
- Queen's-Kings Wharf
- Ogwa'titek Amphitheatre
- 10 Lighthouse
- Scenic Boardwalk
- Sinclair Inn Museum
- Wharf
- 4 Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens
- 15 Fort Anne National Historic Site
- 16 O'Dell House Museum
- Waterfront Shopping District
- Farmers & Traders Market 19 Iroquois Monument

- 20 King's Theatre
 - 2 Swimming Pool & Tennis Courts
 - 22 Grist Mill
 - Fort View Golf Course

 - 25 St. Edward's Church
 - 26 Pony Express Monument
 - 27 Mickey Hill Pocket Wilderness
 - 28 Kejimkujik National Park
 - Town Hall & Daurene Lewis Plaza
 - 30 Post Office
 - 31 Court House
 - 62 Garrison & St. Jean Baptiste Graveyards 61 Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre
 - 33 Boat Haul Up
 - 34 Fire Station
 - 35 Library
 - 66 Grant Potter Children's Playground
 - 3 Skateboard Park & French Basin Trail
 - 38 Melanson Settlement NHS

- 39 LeBlanc Monument
- 40 Victoria Beach
- 40 Whale Watching
- 42 Thibodeau Monument
- 43 Raven Haven Beachside Family Park
- 4 DeLancey Gravesite (No parking)
- 45 Oaklawn Farm Zoo
- 46 Still Fired Distilleries
- Casa Nova Fine Beverages
- 48 Lunn's Mill Beer Company
- 49 Bear River Vineyards
- 50 Hands On Fresh Pasta Classes
- Tupperville School Museum & Girouard/Giroir Monument
 - **H** Urgent Treatment Centre
 - R Recreation L Legion 5 VIC
 - c Church
 - B Bank Parking
- **Washrooms**











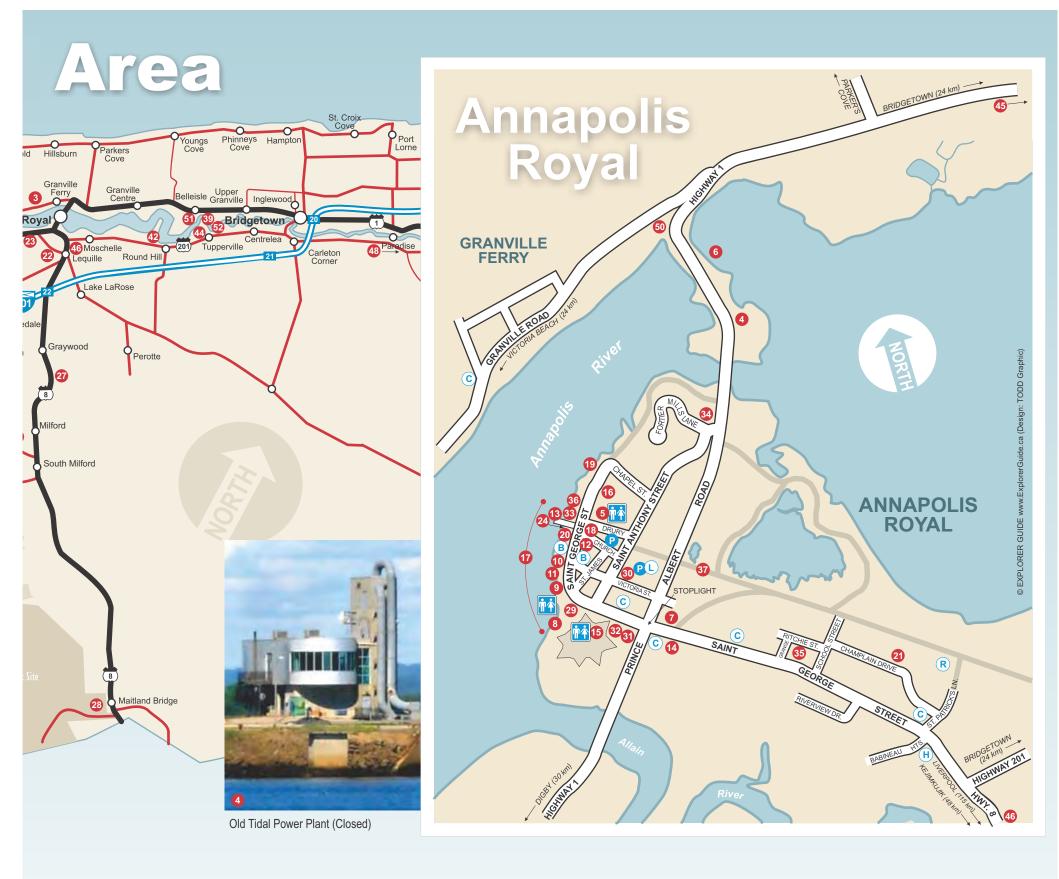


O'Dell House Museum

Port-Royal Habitation NHS

ARTsPLACE

Historic Walking Tours & Lighthouse













Historic Gardens Sinclair Inn Museum

Fort Anne National Historic Site

Farmers and Traders Market

King's Theatre









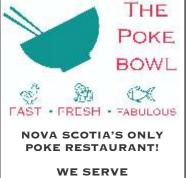


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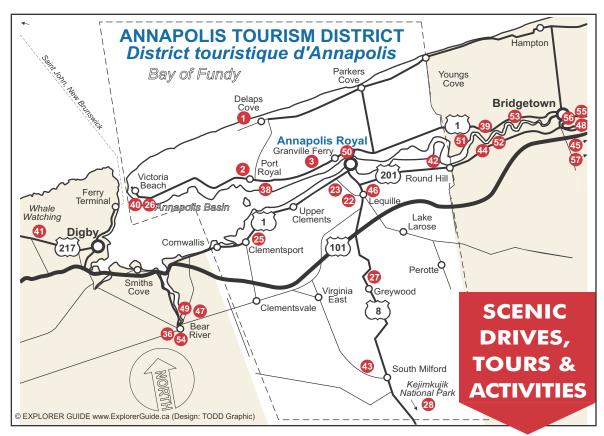
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Historic & Scenic Circle Tour including Bridgetown and the Bay of Fundy
From Annapolis Royal cross the causeway and take the first left for pre-booked Hands On Fresh Pasta Classes
(50). Go through Granville Ferry to visit North Hills Museum (3) Melanson Settlement National Historic Site
(38) Port-Royal National Historic Site (2) Pony Express Monument (26) and Victoria Beach (40). Come back
towards Port-Royal thric Cross the North Mountain to Delaps Cove Wilderness Trail (1) and the Bay of Fundy shore. Explore Parker's Cove, Young's Cove and the beach at Hampton, then continue South to Bridgetown. Return to Annapolis Royal via Highway 1 for Broussard Panel (53), LeBlanc Monument (39) and Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre (51), or return on the #201 to visit the Thibodeau Monument (42), DeLancey Gravesite (44), Tupperville School Museum and Girouard/Giroir Monument (52). See tour, page 29, for additional details.

Highway 1 to Fort View Golf Course & Whale Watching

Fort View Golf Course (23) is located on Highway 1, only about 2 minutes from the Annapolis Royal stoplight en route to Digby. Visit Old St. Edward's Loyalist Church (25) in Clementsport and continue on for Whale Watching expeditions (41) with Mariner Cruises in Westport on Brier Island (2 hours from Annapolis). If you're going whale watching, be sure to allow plenty of time since ferry schedules are involved. Refer to page 6 for whale watching and pages 10, 11 and 13 for other area attractions.

Explore Digby and the Bay of FundyTravel West on Highway 101 or Highway 1 to discover the streetscapes and seascapes of Digby (only 30 minutes away) and the Bay of Fundy. Stop at the Admiral Digby Museum for information about the Loyalists.

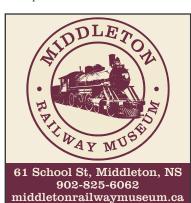
Route 8 to Raven Haven Beach & Kejimkujik National Park & National Historic Site Take Route 8 towards Kejimkujik National Park. The Grist Mill (22), on the Dugway Road in Lequille, is located only about 5 minutes from the Annapolis Royal stoplight. Continue on Route 8 towards Kejimkujik (28), only 45 minutes from Annapolis Royal. Be sure to also stop and enjoy Mickey Hill Pocket Wilderness (27) and Raven Haven Beachside Family Park (43). For more information on these attractions see page 17.

Artists' Studios & Galleries Tour & Champlain's Good Cheer Trail

See p. 9 for a self tour of nearby Art Galleries & Artists' Studios. The Map on p. 16 shows their locations in Annapolis Royal. Dawn Oman's Art Gallery (55) and Angela Prive Glass Art (56) in Bridgetown are 20 min. from Annapolis. Blue Mind Gallery (54) and Flight of Fancy (36) in Bear River are about 23 min. away. For those driving further up the Annapolis Valley, The Art Shack (57) is in Margaretsville, 44 min from Annapolis Royal &14 min from Middleton. Champlain's Good Cheer Trail locations (p.16) include Still Fired Distilleries (46) on Hwy 8 in Lequille, 3 min. from Annapolis; Lunn's Mill Beer Company (48) in Lawrencetown via Hwy 201, 28 min. away; Casa Nova Fine Beverages (47) in Bear River East, 20 min; and Bear River Vineyards (49), 23 min away.

Middleton Railway Museum (45) Canada's largest collection of Dominion Atlantic Railway memorabilia is located in nearby Middleton, only 30 min. away. (See p. 11.) Travel East on Hwy 101. Take exit # 18, turn right. Travel South to Hwy 1. Turn left and left again on School Street to number 61.

Acadian Sites & Tours ~ New Acadian Guide Use the Annapolis Royal Area as your home base to Explore Acadie. For tours and the Acadian Visitors Guide, see pages 5 and 32 - 47.





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North Hills Museum, Port-Royal NHS, Parkers Cove, Delaps Cove Wilderness Trail, and Tupperville School Museum are popular area attractions.

Annapolis Royal to Granville Ferry

About a quarter mile past the old Tidal Power Plant, turn left for Port Royal, Canada's Oldest Settlement Road and a Fundy Coast adventure. In Granville Ferry you'll discover many picturesque homes, several of which are now B&Bs. You can even take a pasta making class. (See p. 13.) Parking areas offer scenic vistas of Annapolis Royal across the river. About a half mile after Granville Ferry Community Hall, be sure to stop and visit lovely North Hills Museum.

North Hills Museum

Operated by the Nova Scotia Museum and Annapolis Heritage Society, North Hills is one of the province's oldest houses. Built by a Planter (c.1764), the small, square, salt-box house is now full of Georgian treasures, mostly from England. It showcases 1700s and 1800s art, 1714 through 1830 porcelain, 1700s glassware, plus elegantly crafted oak, walnut and mahogany furniture. An Acadian aboiteau from the Melanson Settlement NHS is also on display.

Melanson Settlement NHS & Port-Royal NHS

Melanson Settlement National Historic Site, one of Canada's best preserved pre-deportation Acadian archaeological sites, is just before Port-Royal National Historic Site. The Habitation is a reconstruction of one of the first European settlements in North America, founded in 1605 by Sieur de Mons

and Samuel de Champlain. Costumed interpreters bring the story of French interaction with the Mi'kmaq to life with period demos and descriptions of life in a 1605 fur trading post. The first cereal crops in the country were sown at the Habitation, first European drama was written and staged in 1606, and the first European social club held in North America, Order of Good Cheer, was started in 1607 to help pass away long winter nights.



Port-Royal to Victoria Beach

Continue on to Victoria Beach, past the scenic Schafner Point Lighthouse and an 18th century Anglican Church, At low tide walk the clam flats at Thorne's Cove, explore old graveyards and enjoy a gorgeous view of the Digby Gut and Bay of Fundy. You can also fish off the wharf at Victoria Beach.

Port-Royal to Fundy Shore

Going back toward Granville Ferry, turn left onto Hollow Mountain Road. Travel through five miles of woodland over the North Mountain to reach the scenic Bay of Fundy. Turn left to visit Delaps Cove for camping and hiking adventures.

Meet Tini Pauline Our Explorer Assistant

Our beloved Tini Pauline has put her paw print on every Explorer published for 15 years. She is a rescue and a true blessing. A donation was made in her honour to CATS FOR KEEPS. We hope you will consider fostering, adopting or donating. catsforkeeps.annapolis@gmail.com

Delaps Cove Wilderness Trail

In addition to a scenic wharf and fishing fleet, two trails offer a wilderness escape with panoramic vistas and access to the Bay of Fundy.

Delaps Cove to Hampton

Follow the rugged coastline of the world-famous Bay of Fundy on the Shore Road, stretching 20 miles from Delaps Cove to Hampton. See lighthouses, cobble beaches and fishing wharves. Enjoy salt water marine life, photography, birdwatching, hiking and kayaking.

In Hillsburn you'll find The Crow's Nest Seafood before arriving in Parkers Cove, the largest wharf in the area. An active lobster fishing district, the fishermen schedule work around the 30-foot tides. At low tide, you can walk on the bottom of the floor of the Bay of Fundy and investigate inter-tidal marine life.

Young's Cove and **Coastal Access Park**

Continue east to Young's Cove Coastal Access Park. It includes a Bay of Fundy viewing area less than 10 minutes from the parking lot.

Enjoy a picnic, hike along the shore, explore tidal pools and be on the lookout for seals and fishing boats.

Hampton to Bridgetown to Annapolis Royal

Drive through Phinney Cove to picturesque Hampton. Turn left off Shore Road to Hampton Beach. The wharf is a great spot for mackerel fishing and spectacular sunsets. See the historic Hampton Lighthouse (circa 1911), climb the tower for a bird's-eye view and enjoy two tidal, cobble beaches for swimming and beachcombing.

Re-cross the North Mountain to Valleyview Provincial Park for great views, picnic tables and washrooms. Continue to Bridgetown for a visit to Dawn Oman's Art Gallery, Angela Prive Glass Art and Junction Sixteen Kitchen & Bar. Lunn's Mill Craft Beer Brewery is nearby in Lawrencetown. Return to Annapolis Royal on Hwy 1 for LeBlanc Monument and the BelleIsle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre or on Hwy 201 for The Lequille Pizza Shop, DeLancey Gravesite, the Thibodeau and Girouard/Giroir Monuments, Tupperville School Museum and the 74th Crusaders Motorcycle Club.

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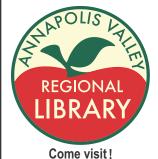
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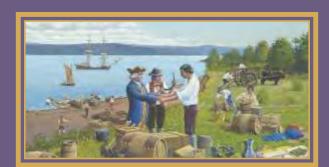








FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE ACADIANS.



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



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.

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



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 vou 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



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HISTORY ★ **HERITAGE FAMILY**

region. The grass-covered starshaped 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 BelleIsle.

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.

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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 was plaqued by the HSMBC as a building of national historic significance on August 23, 2023.

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**

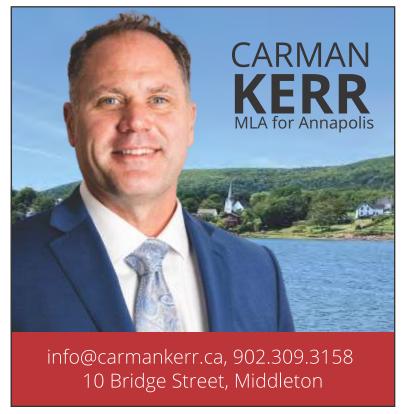
Located at 136 St. George Street, the O'Dell House Museum Archives and Research Centre, operated by the Annapolis Heritage Society, houses excellent Acadian archival resources that can help Acadians do their genealogy and research their roots. For the Acadian World Congress in 2024, they are planning to have a collection of Acadian artefacts from the Nova Scotia Museum on display to further enrich the Acadian experience.

8. Acadian/Mi'kmag **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 www.TourAnnapolis Royal.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 2024 tour schedule and prices visit www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com



The Cradle

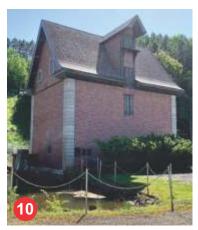
Acadie







EXPLORE The Cradle of Acadie



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

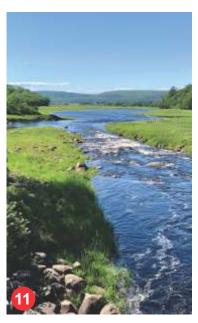
Europeans called the land Acadie. The word comes from either the Greek word "Arcadia" which was a paradise of Greek antiquity, or from the Mi'kmaw word "ekatie" meaning land of, or place of. They developed a selfsufficient, independent lifestyle by building dikes and farming the fertile reclaimed marshlands.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











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. Bellelsle Acadian Cultural Centre
- 5. LeBlanc Family Monument
- 6. Joseph Broussard Panel
- 7. Bloody Creek Monument
- 8. Girroir Family Monument
- 9. Thibodeau Family Monument
- 10. Lequille Gristmill
- 11. View of Allain River
- 12. Au Coeur de l'Acadie Map
- 13. Mapannapolis

EXPLORE MORE

www.Mapannapolis.ca 1707 Census "Au Coeur de l'Acadie" Map

For Acadian attractions, maps, videos, history, music, dances, recipes & deportation info: QR Code on p. 30 or www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html

Chris d'Entremont



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.

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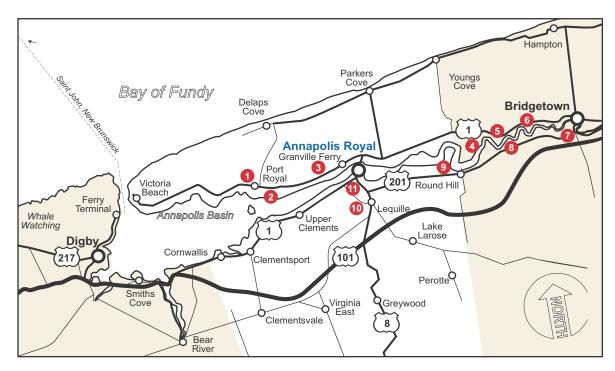
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Acadian Circle Biking or Driving Tour

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



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settlement these French settlers became the Acadians.

2. Melanson Settlement

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 an great location for concerts, presentations and gatherings. A special feature is a working oldfashioned 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 an interpretive panel explains the

6. Broussard Panel

Located a 13 minute drive from Annapolis Royal on Highway 1 at Hebb's Landing in nearby Upper Granville, a panel paying tribute to Acadian resistance leader Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil will be unveiled by the Municipality of the County of Annapolis on August 14, 2024. The ceremony will be held between 4-5pm during the 2024 Acadian World Congress.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 waterpowered gristmill and a waterpowered sawmill on the river. Take a photo and encapsulate the view plane that our Acadian ancestors would see from this particular

EVER LOYA

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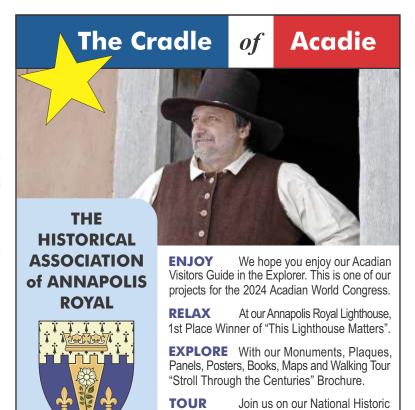
vantage point. If you continue for a couple of minutes until the Dugway Road comes back to Highway 1, turn right and drive 1 minute back to Annapolis Royal. As you cross the Allain River Bridge, you see the Allain River and marsh from a different perspective as you look right. Looking left, you will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

12. 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.

13. 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



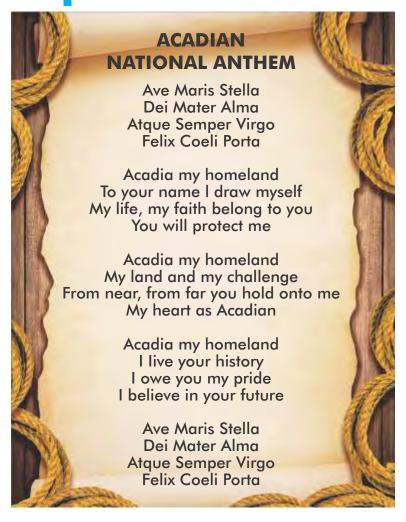
District Walking Tours, Acadian/Mi'kmaq Heritage

Tours and Candlelight Graveyard Tours with

www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com

10th generation Acadian, Alan Melanson.

The Cradle of Acadie







At the Second Acadian Convention, held in Miscouche, Prince Edward Island in 1884, the Acadians chose their flag and national anthem.

The flag features the red, white and blue of the 1789 French Flag which symbolizes their ancestral homeland. The distinguishing feature is the yellow "Stella Maris" or "Star of Mary" in the top of the vertical blue stripe. It bears the papal colour and represents the Acadians unwaivering adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. The star guides them through hardships and is praised in the national anthem. The blue represents loyalty and is symbolic of the Virgin Mary. The white symbolizes purity, and the red attests to their bravery.

They chose "Ave Maris Stella", an eighth century hymn to Mary, as their National Anthem. It shows the Acadians' Catholic faith and a devotion to Mary, their Patron Saint.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION of ANNAPOLIS ROYAL



Founded 1919

THE EXPLORER'S OFFICIAL ACADIAN GUIDE

Using the Annapolis Royal Area as your home base, you can easily explore the Grand-Pré and Windsor (Piziquid) regions to the east and the Clare and Argyle areas to the west.

The Explorer's Official Acadian Guide is a joint project of the Explorer Visitors Guide and The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. It was written by 10th generation Acadian ambassador Alan Melanson who serves as heritage interpreter and Past President of The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. Alan is also historian for the Explorer. It was designed by Durline Melanson. For much more about the Acadians visit www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html

On the Cover:

La Maison acadienne at the Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens, 10th generation Acadian ambassador Alan Melanson, and La Baie en Joie Acadian Dancers from Clare. (Photos courtesy of Trish Fry and Tourism Nova Scotia/Mark Tyler)

www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html



ACADIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY August 15

The First Acadian Convention was held in 1881 at Memramcook, New Brunswick. Choosing a holiday was one of their first actions. The Acadians adopted August 15, the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, as the National Acadian Holiday.

ACADIAN DEPORTATION from ANNAPOLIS ROYAL December 8, 1755

The HELENA Destination: Massachusetts Men - 52 Women - 52 Children - 219 The **EDWARD** Destination: Connecticut Men - 41 Women - 42 Children - 195 The TWO SISTERS Men - 42 Women - 40 Children - 198 Destination: Connecticut The EXPERIMENT Destination: New York Men - 40 Women - 45 Children - 115 The PEMBROKE Destination: North Carolina Men - 33 Women - 37 Children - 162 The HOPSON Men - 42 Children - 254 Destination: South Carolina Women - 46 **A SCHOONER** Children - 7 Destination: South Carolina Woman - 1 **TOTAL Deported 1,664** Men - 251 Women - 263 Children - 1,150

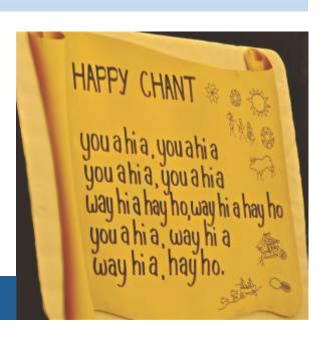
Ships were escorted by the sloop-of-war **BALTIMORE** with an 8 man crew as far South as New York.



MI'KMAW HAPPY CHANT

The Mi'kmaq were allies of the French. They helped the Acadians survive in the early years of European settlement by showing and sharing the food and medicines that Mother Nature provided. At gatherings, the Mi'kmaq and guests would often sing the Happy Chant as a sign of joy and friendship.

Judy Pearson, daughter of former Chief Richard McEwan of Bear River First Nations, created this English sing-a-long pronunciation of the Happy Chant while working as an historic interpreter at Port-Royal National Historic Site. The poster was drawn by Marilyn Hunt.



WHAT LIES BENEATH?



Annapolis Royal is home to the Garrison Graveyard, one of Canada's most historically significant burial grounds. It includes an unmarked Acadian and French cemetery, in use from the 1630s until 1755, and a British cemetery, used as a community burial ground from 1710 to 1940. The graveyard contains more than 2,000 burials. Over 230 headstones remain from the British cemetery, but many graves are unmarked. Where are these Acadian and French graves located? What lies beneath?

In 2018, an investigation was launched by Mapannapolis in conjunction with Parks Canada and Boreas Heritage Consulting in hopes of finding evidence of the unmarked Acadian burials located in the Garrison Graveyard. Boreas Heritage used Ground-Penetrating Radar [GPR] to detect subsurface anomalies in the ground. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was also analysed in an effort to identify buried features in the vicinity of the cemetery. This information allowed the research team to establish a grid, about 18m x 20m, designed to intersect the

suspected location of the Acadian cemetery.

Researchers from the Applied Geomatics Research Group of the Nova Scotia Community College then conducted an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [UAV] survey of the burial ground to assist the GPR investigation with high-resolution imagery of the grid area.

Anomalies believed to be the remains of 19 unmarked burials were identified, and the geophysical survey was expanded to search for other buried features at Fort Anne National Historic Site, including the St. Jean-Baptiste parish church.

Having detected a buried feature believed to be in the location of the Acadian church, Boreas Heritage did an archaeological excavation, which revealed the original ground surface on which the church was built and artifacts dating to the Acadian occupation of the area. With thousands of people all over the world sharing lineage tied to Acadie, these findings play a significant role for those wanting to discover more about their Acadian ancestors and cultural heritage.

New for 2024

a;a;lnVehicle [UAV] survey of the h Group of the Nova Scotia jneklp Community College then ;dmpdjn conducted an Unmanned Aerial an



h revealed the original ground h revealed the original groundsurface on which the church was built and artifacts dating to the Acadian occupation of the area. With thousands of people all over the world sharing lineage tied to Acadie, these findings play a significant role for those wanting to For more: www.mapannapolis.ca

Candlelight **Graveyard Tours**

Although not specifically an Acadian tour, you will walk through the St. Jean Baptitse Acadian cemetery, learn about the Acadian story at the memorial monument and visit the site of the original church. The tour is led by 10th generation Acadian, Alan Melanson, on behalf of The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal. Tours are offered nightly, June 15-Sept. 15, at 9 pm, \$20. Meet at Fort Anne NHS parking lot. www.TourAnnapolisRoyal.com

Welcome - Bienvenue

Municipality of the County of Annapolis Council and staff welcome participants and family reunions of the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2024.

Le conseil municipal du comté d'Annapolis et le personnel de la municipalité souhaitent la bienvenue aux participants et aux familles venues se réunir à l'occasion du 2024 du Congrès mondial acadien de 2024.

Special Recognition

Wednesday, August 14, 2024 4:00 p.m. - 5:00pm Hebb's Landing Park and Boat Launch, 7464 Highway #1, Upper Granville, NS

Unveiling of the Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil (François and Catherine Richard) interpretive sign.

Paying tribute to the Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleilrecognized by Parks Canada as a National Historic person (1702–1765)

Cérémonie spéciale

Le mercredi 14 août 2024 de 16 h à 17 h au parc et embarcadère de Hebb's Landing, 7464, route 1, à Upper Granville, en Nouvelle-Écosse

Inauguration du panneau d'interprétation consacré à Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil (François et Catherine Richard)

Pour rendre hommage à Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil (1702–1765), désigné par Parcs Canada come étant un personnage historique national du Canada:



E N S

UNVEILING OF NEW DEPORTATION MONUMENT

Fort Anne National Historic Site July 28, ?? pm

RAPPIE PIE WORKSHOP with Marc Bastarche August 12, 2-5 pm Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre

BROUSSARD FAMILY REUNION August 14, 2-9pm Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre

BROUSSARD INTERPRETIVE PANEL UNVEILING

August 14, 4-5pm Hebb's Landing, Upper Granville

MARTIN/MORIN FAMILY REUNION

August 16 Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre

NATIONAL ACADIAN DAY

Events on Facebook @ Explorer Guide August 15

BRAULT FAMILY REUNION

August 18, 9am - 3pm Belleisle Hall Acadian Cultural Centre





Expansion

of

Acadie



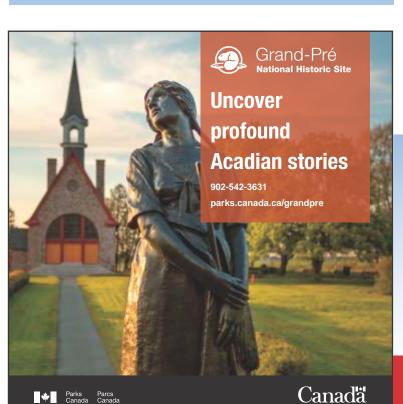






GrandPré National Historic Site is 120 km or about 1:25 minutes from Annapolis Royal

From your home base in Annapolis Royal you can easily visit and explore the former Acadian regions of Grand-Pré and Piziquid.



EXPLORE Grand-Pré / Piziquid Region

With the birth of second and third generation Acadians, the population of the Port-Royal area started increasing. Most of the fertile salt marshland had been diked and reclaimed. They had to start looking for larger expanses of tidal marshland.



In the 1670s at Beaubassin (Amherst area) and continuing in the 1680s with Grand-Pré, Piziquid (Windsor) and Cobequid (Truro), the Acadians started expanding along the tidal shores and basins of the Bay of Fundy.



Explore Grand-Pré National Historic Site, the Attack at Grand-Pré HSMBC Monument, the Landscape of Grand-Pré UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Deportation Cross at Horton's Landing, Fort Edward National Historic Site in Windsor and Sainte-Famille Cemetery in Falmouth. Visit Starrs Point and the French Cross in Morden on your way back to Annapolis Royal.



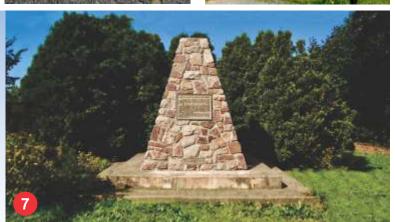




WHAT TO SEE & DO

- 1. Grand-Pré NHS
- 2. Battle of Grand-Pré Monument
- 3. UNESCO World Heritage Site
- 4. Deportation Cross
- 5. Fort Edward NHS
- 6. Sainte Famille Graveyard
- 7. Starr's Point
- 8. Chipmans Corner Cemetery
- 9. French Cross at Morden

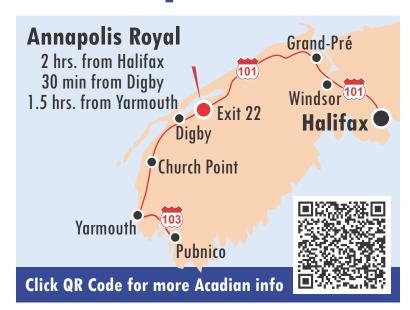
1755 DEPORTATION Grand Pré 2,202 Piziquid 1,000



For more about Expansion of Acadie attractions, maps, videos, history, recipes, music, dances and deportation visit: www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html

EXPLORE The Grand-Pré / Piziquid Region

The Expansion of Acadie



From your home base in Annapolis Royal, you can easily explore the former Acadian regions of Grand-Pré and Piziquid (Windsor).

1. Grand-Pré **National Historic Site**

Located about 1 hour and 25 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 2205 Grand-Pré Road, Grand-Pré NHS is the best place to learn about the Acadians who started settling in this area in 1682. Their hard work made the Grande-Pré region the "Breadbasket of Acadie." Follow the story through to the deportation of about 2200 Acadians from the area during the Great Upheaval that started in 1755. As you enter the Visitor / Interpretative Centre, be sure to view Wayne Boucher's striking painting and watch the video in the amphitheatre that summarizes the Grand-Pré Acadian story. Go through the interpretive displays to gain a more thorough understanding of the history. You'll even see part of an original Acadian aboiteau from the Melanson Settlement in Port-Royal. A stroll through the park with the Statue of Evangeline: the Acadian Memorial Church with its magnificent stained glass window, created by Terry Smith Lamothe, and the six beautiful paintings by Claude Picard; the old Acadian Blacksmith Shop, brought from Wedgeport; the Monument to Longfellow; Herbin Cross; and the willows, ponds, manicured gardens, complete with an apple orchard, is an experience you won't soon forget.

2. Attack at Grand-Pré **HSMBC** Monument

Located about 1 hour and 24 minutes from Annapolis Royal, the monument stands on the right-hand side of the road before arriving at Grand-Pre NHS. It recounts the story of a surprise attack on February 11, 1747 by a French and First Nations force led by Coulon de Villiers against Colonel Arthur Noble and his troops who were billeted in Acadian homes in the Grand-Pre area. The French and First Nations forces attacked at 3:00 am in a blinding snowstorm under cover of darkness. Colonel Noble and about 70 of his soldiers were killed in the attack. The British surrendered once the French ensured they could return to the capital in Annapolis Royal. The French troops and their allies departed shortly afterwards. This battle occurred during the War of the Austrian Succession (1745-1748), seven years before the 1755 Deportation. Skirmishes like this certainly affected the British decision to deport the Acadians.

3. Landscape of Grand-Pré **UNESCO World Heritage Site**

Located 1 hour and 26 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 69-161 Old Post Road in Grand-Pré, the site offers a great panoramic view of the cultural and natural landscape of an area that has been influenced by man from time immemorial to the present day. The Mi'kmaq frequented this area long before Pierre Melanson and his wife Marguerite Mius d'Entremont established the village of Grand-Pre in 1682. They were allies and helped the Acadians thrive in the area by sharing their knowledge. The Acadian community started reclaiming the fertile salt marshes by building dikes and draining the

salt from the land using a series of drainage ditches and aboiteaux. After the Deportation of the Acadians in 1755, the former Acadian lands throughout Nova Scotia were granted to British settlers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut called the New England Planters. The community became known as Hortonville, and descendants of the Planters have maintained the dykes and farm the land to the present day. There is a parking area, chairs, an informative interpretive panel, the Acadian Flag flying, and of course, a breathtaking vista.

4. The Deportation Cross

Located about 1 hour and 28 minutes from Annapolis Royal at Horton's Landing, near Grand-Pré National Historic Site, the Deportation Cross commemorates the fact that about 2.200 Acadians were loaded onto ships and deported to the British Colonies from the Grand-Pré area in 1755. It was commissioned by the Dominion Atlantic Railway in 1924 when they owned the Park and promoted the area as the "Land of Evangeline." The railroad passed right in front of Grand-Pré Park, and the train would stop to let visitors off. They commissioned the Statue of Evangeline to welcome visitors as they walked into the Park. From 1924 until 2005, the Deportation Cross was located along the railroad tracks a couple of kilometres from the Park. so visitors could view it as the train travelled to and from Halifax. In 2005, Parks Canada moved the cross to Horton's Landing because that is where Acadians were loaded onto ships for expulsion.

5. Fort Edward **National Historic Site**

Located about one hour and 35 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 67 Fort Edward Street in Windsor (formerly Piziquid), Fort Edward was built in 1750 by the British to protect the overland route between Annapolis Royal and the new capital of Halifax. The British wanted the fort to give them more oversight and control over the Acadian population and the Mi'kmaq who travelled the Avon and St. Croix Rivers, often stopping here in their travels.

Of significant interest for Acadians is that over 1,000 Acadians from the region were deported under the command of Captain Alexander Murray in 1755. Many Acadians who had escaped and were later captured were held prisoner at Fort Edward during the 7 Years' War. Some Acadian prisoners helped the New England Planters rebuild dikes on the former Acadian lands and taught them the technology. The Acadian prisoners were released after the War, and some went to Clare in 1768. Today, only the old 1750 Blockhouse and remnants of the earthen walls remain. It is the oldest original Blockhouse in Canada.

6. Sainte-Famille **Parish Cemetery**

Located about 1 hour and 35 minutes from Annapolis at 419 Gabriel Road in Falmouth, this is the site of the cemetery of the Acadian Parish of Sainte Famille started in 1698 following an edict from the Bishop of Quebec to create parishes on both sides of the Rivière Pigiguit (now Avon River). The other was Assumption Parish in what is now Windsor (formerly Piziquid). Acadians from Sainte-Famille Parish count among the 1,000 Acadians deported by Captain Alexander Murray in 1755. In 1996 an archaeological survey conducted by the Nova Scotia Museum estimated about 300 graves are in the cemetery.

7. Starr's Point **Deportation Embarkation Site**

Located about 1 hour and 15 minutes from Annapolis Royal on Town Plot Road off, Starrs Point Road, is a Deportation Embarkation Site that is not as well known as Grand-Pré, Piziquid, Beaubassin and Annapolis Royal. Acadians who were deported from the north side of rivière Saint-Antoine, also known as rivière Grand Habitant (now Cornwallis River), embarked here between October 19-21, 1755. They were loaded on sloops named the Industry, Endeavour, Mary, and Prosperous. Before the Deportation, this area was mainly known as la Pointe des Boudrots.

8. Chipmans Corner

Located about 1 hour and 9 minutes from Annapolis Royal, a

monument at the corner of the Middle Dyke Road and Church Street commemorates the parish of Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rivière-aux-Canards. It was settled by Pierre Terriot and Cecile Landry around the same time that Pierre Melanson and Marguerite Muis d'Entremont moved from Port-Royal to settle the Saint-Charles-des-Mines parish of Grand-Pré. The parish served the Acadians from the Rivière Saint-Antoine (now Cornwallis River) to la Rivière Perrault (now Pereaux River). In 1755, the Acadians from the area were among the roughly 2200 Acadians deported by Lieutenant Colonel John Winslow after reading the Deportation Order at Grand-Pre on September 5, 1755. The Acadian villages were burned to the ground. Take exit 12 off Hwy 101, drive north 5.7 km toward Chipmans Corner. The cemetery is located at the intersection of Middle Dyke Road and Church Street. Upon entering the cemetery, the monument is located on the left.

9. French Cross at Morden

Located about an hour from Annapolis Royal on the Bay of Fundy shoreline in the village of Morden on Route 221, this monument commemorates Acadians from the BelleIsle area who escaped the 1755 Deportation from Annapolis Royal. By walking over the North Mountain to this remote spot, they could hide from the British during the Winter of 1755-1756. They survived mainly from shellfish and what the Mi'kmaq brought to help them. There is a story of an elderly Pierre Melanson and a Mi'kmaw boy crossing the Bay of Fundy by canoe to see if they could get help on the other side. On the way back, Pierre Melanson died from exposure not far from the shoreline, but the boy survived. About two-thirds of the refugees died over the Winter. Still. the survivors erected a cross on the site to honour the deceased before starting the arduous journey to the friendly territory of Quebec. The stone cross monument is the fourth erected on this site, as the other three have eroded into the sea. Take exit 16 off Highway 101 to access route 221 into Morden.



For more about Return to Acadie attractions, maps, videos, history, recipes, music and dances visit: www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html

Return

to

Acadie





EXPLORE The Clare / Argyle Region

After the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ending the Seven Years War, the only place that remained French territory in North America were the small islands of Saint Pierre et Miquelon located off the coast of Newfoundland.



Acadians returning from exile could not resettle on the rich farmlands they had called home. These lands were given by the Governor of Nova Scotia to 8,000 settlers from the British Colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, known as the New England Planters. Some of the Acadians who returned to Nova Scotia settled in Argyle starting in 1767, while others started settling in Clare in 1768. Fishing replaced farming as the main industry.





The Pubnico area in Argyle is the only region in Nova Scotia where Acadians still live on the same lands on which their ancestors resided. Clare is the largest of the French speaking Acadian areas of Nova Scotia.



The Municipalities of Clare and Argyle are proud to host the 2024 World Congress of Acadians. Be sure to book early, because summer is a very busy time in Nova Scotia. www.cma2024.ca



While in Clare, enjoy le Rendez-vous de la Baie, Saint Mary's Church, Mavillette Beach, Belliveau's Cove, la Vieille Maison Acadienne, Point-à-Major and Smugglers' Cove.



In Argyle visit Sainte-Anne's Parish Church, Historic Acadian Village, Acadian Museum of Pubnico West, Argyle Township Court House, and the Wedgeport Tuna Museum.

Yarmouth and The Cat Ferry are conveniently located to both Clare and Argyle Acadian regions.



WHAT TO SEE & DO

- 1. Belliveau Cove
- 2. Pointe-à-Major
- 3. St. Mary's Church
- 4. Rendevous de la Baie
- 5. La Vieille Maison Acadienne
- 6. Smugglers Cove
- 7. Mavillette Beach
- 8. Musée des Acadiens des Pubnicos
- 9. Historic Acadian Village
- 10. Sainte-Anne's Parish Church
- 11. Argyle Township Court House
- 12. Wedgeport Tuna Museum

For more about Return to Acadie attractions, maps, videos, history, recipes, music and dances visit: www.ExplorerGuide.ca/acadians.html



Distance from Annapolis Royal

The Municipality of Clare is an hour drive from Annapolis Royal, and one can easily use Annapolis Royal as a home base. The Municipality of Argyle is around 2 hours away. Yarmouth is located between Clare and Argyle.



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EXPLORE The Clare/Argyle Region

Return to Acadie



1. Belliveau Cove **Municipal Park**

Located about 59 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 3255 Highway 1 in Belliveau Cove, the Belliveau Cove Municipal Park offers many experiences allowing visitors to learn more about the Acadian way of life in the Municipality of Clare. You can walk the 5 kilometre trail and see Saint Mary's Bay and its shoreline. The park features a wharf, lighthouse, a Farmer's Market every Saturday from 10am to 2pm from May to September, as well as "Les Beaux Vendredis" Lobster and Seafood Suppers where visitors can mingle with local Acadians. From June to September folks can try their hand digging clams by partaking in the Clam Digging Experience. There is something for everyone to explore.

2. Pointe-à-Major **Historic Site**

Located about 50 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 245 Doucette Point Road, the Pointe-à-Major Historic Site is where Pierre "Piau" Belliveau, his family and about 100 refugees spent the cold winter of 1755-1756 after escaping the Deportation at Annapolis Royal in 1755. Those who did not survive the winter are likely buried in the vicinity. The following Spring, the survivors crossed the Bay of Fundy seeking shelter in areas that the British did not control. This is the location of the oldest Acadian Cemetery in Clare and where Acadians celebrated the first mass in Clare. Joseph and Marie Dugas and family were the first Acadians to settle permanently in Clare when they came in 1768. Six years later, the area between Saint Bernard and Church Point had 30 families. The cemetery was in use until 1790.

3. Sainte-Marie Church

Located in the Acadian community of Church Point at 1713 Highway 1, Sainte-Marie Church is the

largest wooden church in North America. Construction began in 1903 and completed in 1905, a short timeframe for such an amazing structure. The construction was led by master carpenter Leo Melanson with the help of 1,500 volunteers from the parish. Leo Melanson could not read nor write, but he knew how to build. Unfortunately, the church was closed in 2023. It is located about 1 hour from Annapolis Royal. The parish cemetery is located across the street from the

4. Le Rendez-vous de la **Baie Visitor Centre**

Located at 23 Lighthouse Road on the University Sainte-Anne campus in Church Point, about 55 minutes from Annapolis Royal, le Rendez-vous de la Baie Visitor Centre is the ideal venue to learn more about what to see and do in the Municipality of Clare. By consulting with the staff you can find how best to explore the cultural and natural heritage of the Acadians of Clare. The interpretive centre, located within the complex, will help you gain a better understanding of the history of the largest Acadian region in Nova Scotia.

5. La Vieille Maison Acadienne

Located about 63 minutes from Annapolis Royal on Highway 1 in Meteghan, La Vieille Maison Acadienne was built in 1796 in Comeauville by Acadians who came from exile and settled in Clare. Many call it the best-preserved post-Acadian Deportation house in Canada. The dwelling was moved to its present location in 1958 when Adolph Robichaud, an Acadian who went to Boston and gained fame as a ballet teacher, bought the property to create a museum to interpret the post-exile Acadian history. It operated as a museum

until 2002 and is now in need of repairs. A new group of dedicated volunteers have taken up the dream of re-opening La Vieille Maison Acadienne to the public by 2025. In 2023, they received \$10,000.00 in a nation-wide contest sponsored by The National Trust for Canada. Despite the win, more funds will be necessary to complete the project. Any help is greatly appreciated. Supervised tours of the worksite are planned during CMA2024.

6. Smuggler's Cove **Provincial Park**

Located about 70 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 7651 Highway 1 in Meteghan, Smuggler's Cove was a centre of rum running in Clare during prohibition in the 1920s. The sheltered coastal inlet gave access to a cave where the liquor could be deposited and then retrieved while working with the tides. There are picnic tables where you can enjoy wonderful vistas of Saint Mary's Bay and the rocky cliffs surrounding the cove. If you are more adventurous you can climb down the stairway and walk the shore of the cove at low tide.

7. Mavillette Beach **Provincial Park**

Located about 75 minutes from Annapolis Royal between 295-395 John Doucette Road in Mavillette, Mavillette Beach is one of the nicest beaches in Nova Scotia. It is about 1.5 km of sandy beach with fragile marram grass-covered dunes behind the beach. The park offers change houses, vault toilets, and freshwater taps. Boardwalks from the parking areas provide easy access to the beach, and there are viewing platforms for birdwatchers. Minutes away from Mavillette Beach is the Cape Saint Mary Lighthouse Park.

8. Musée des Acadiens des **Pubnicos**

Located about 1 hour and 51 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 898 Route 335 in West Pubnico, the museum houses a very good collection of artefacts, documents, photographs, literature, an Acadian Garden (potager), and an aboiteau to help interpret the Acadian story.

The Father Clarence d'Entremont Research Centre and Archives, located within the museum, contains a treasure trove of information for Acadians trying to research their roots. This is a great place to start your exploration of Acadian culture and history in the Pubnico area.

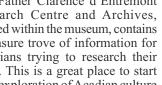
9. Historic Acadian Village

Located about 1 hour and 56 minutes from Annapolis Royal on 91 Old Church Road in Lower West Pubnico, the Historic Acadian Village of Nova Scotia depicts life in an early1900s Acadian village. Pubnico was established by Sieur Philippe Mius d'Entremont in 1653. The Pubnico area is the only place that descendants of the original Acadian settlers live on the same land their ancestors inhabited before the 1755 Deportation. The 17 acre site has buildings that visitors can enter and interact with interpreters in period costumes to learn about Acadian life. There are small farm animals, a wharf, lighthouse, an amphitheatre, and a visitor reception centre with a boutique as well as a cafe where you can delight in traditional Acadian food. This is a must for all visitors coming to Nova Scotia.

10. Sainte-Anne's **Parish Church**

Located about 1 hour and 35 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 7309 Lighthouse Route in Sainte-Anne du Ruisseau, Sainte-Anne Church Parish is recognized as the oldest Acadian Parish on mainland Nova Scotia. In 1767, Acadians who returned and settled in the area built a small chapel here for services. After Father Sigogne's arrival in the area in 1799 to serve the growing Acadian population, a larger church was constructed in 1808. Unfortunately, a fire in 1900 rapidly burned it to the ground. The strong religious faith and the determination of the Acadians led to the large present-day Sainte-Anne Church being completed in roughly 6 months. This structure still acts as a place of worship for today's Acadian parishioners. The Parish Cemetery is located across the road

11. Argyle Township Court



Located about 1 hour and 35 minutes from Annapolis Royal at 8162 and 8168 Highway 3 in Tusket, the Archives house a collection of Argyle Township Municipal Records, private sector archival material generated by the surrounding community such as family histories, genealogy records, a large photo collection, church records, business records and the largest collection of micro-films in the area. A genealogist is often on hand to help researchers. The museum is located in the Argyle Township Court House which is Canada's oldest-standing jail and courthouse. From its construction in 1805 until 1944, both the jail and courthouse dealt with judiciary

House, Archives & Museum

12. Wedgeport Tuna Museum

matters and penal sentences.

Located about 1 hour and forty minutes from Annapolis Royal at 57 Tuna Wharf Road in Lower Wedgeport, the Wedgeport Tuna Museum and interpretive Centre feature displays that interpret Wedgeport as the Sport Tuna Fishing Capital of the World. Look at the interpretive displays, fish tank, watch videos and try the touch tank. Discover some Acadian history as well because after the Deportation, Acadians who settled in Argyle had to look to the sea rather than the land as their main source of livelihood. Do not miss the 2024 Wedgeport Tuna Festival.







A Taste of Acadie

THE ACADIAN KITCHEN



On the whole Acadian cooking is uncomplicated. The number of ingredients is kept to a minimum, and methods of preparation are relatively simple and straightforward.

The three meals of the day were enjoyed in the morning, midday and evening. Present-day Acadians call these meals dejeuner, diner and souper respectively, retaining some of the 18th century terminology which distinguishes the Acadian dialect from standard French.



BEIGNETS A LA RAPURE (Potato Pancakes)



For a taste of Acadie enjoy Beignets A La Rapure, a favourite dish in many Acadian households.

Ingredients:

6	potatoes, peeled and finely grated	6
1 ts	salt	5 mL
1/4 cup	flour	50 mL
1 Tbsp	fat	15 mL

Directions

Grate and drain the potatoes. Blend them with the flour, salt and pepper. (An egg or 1 heaping tsp/5 mL of baking powder may be added if desired to ensure that the mixture holds together.)

Heat the fat in a skillet. Add spoonfuls of the grated potatoes and flatten them to make small pancakes about 4 inches/10 cm in diameter and 1/2 inch/I0 mm thick. Fry the pancakes until each side is brown and crisp. Makes 12 pancakes.

Variation

To make one large potato pancake rather than small ones, simply use some extra fat, and put the mixture into the skillet. Fry at a low temperature until each side is golden crisp.

RAPURE (Rappie Pie)

This is a favourite Acadian dish served at most special occasions and gatherings. The preparation of Rapure is fairly similar in most regions. The various ingredients vary from one area to another and even from one family to another. Some Acadians add chicken, others add pork or seafood, and still others use only grated or mashed potatoes or sometimes day-old bread.

Ingredients

I	chicken	1
3	large onions, chopped	3
12	large potatoes, peeled	12
I/2	pound salt pork fat, cubed	250g
	salt and nanner to taste	_

Directions

Cut the chicken into large pieces, and put them into a pot with just enough water to completely cover the meat. Add the onions and simmer until the chicken is tender. Remove the chicken from the pot, and save the broth. Take the meat off of the bones, and cut it into small pieces.

Grate the potatoes into a bowl.

Extract all of the water and starch from the potato mixture by putting it in cheesecloth or a cotton bag, and squeeze vigorously. Place the squeezed potato mixture in another bowl and keep it covered. Make sure the air doesn't touch the potato mixture, or it will tum black.

Scald the potato mixture by gradually pouring in the boiled broth in an amount equal to 2/3 of the water and starch extracted from the potatoes. Season to taste with salt and pepper. After mixture is ready, butter or use non-stick spray to grease a cooking pan. Sauté half of the cubed salt pork. Put the potato mixture and the chicken into the cooking pan,

and add the sauted salt pork. Cover with the remaining potato mixture. Add the rest of the salt pork cubes on top of the rapure.

Bake for 2 1/2 hours at 350 degrees Fahrenheit, or until the top is uniformly brown.

Variation

Replace the chicken with mussels, clams, beef or hare.

Secrets to making good Rappie Pie

The trick is to wrap the grated potato in cheesecloth and squeeze all of the water out and then keep it completely covered to make sure no air touches the potato to prevent it from turning black.



BRANLE DU CHEVAL "Horse's Brawl"

There are many variations of the Branle du Chavel. Some versions have a large single circle moving clockwise (similar to the Branle du Poitou) with partners making a 1/4 turn to face each other only on Steps 2 and 3. Other versions have dancers in a large double circle with each couple facing each other holding both hands and dancing in individual circles. Another variation combines both versions. Steps below are for the Double Circle with partners holding both hands

All dancers are in large double circle, men on inside of the circle, ladies on the outside. Partners begin facing each other, holding both hands.

Step 1: BRANLE DOUBLE

Counts

Step Left Foot to Left, Step R foot next to Left, Step Left Foot to Left Touch Right next to Left
Step Right Foot to Right, Step Left Foot next to Right
Step Right foot to Right, Touch Left next to Right 3, 4 5, 6 7, 8

*Men use opposite footwork on the Branle Double, stepping first to Right with R foot.

The Branle Double is done 4 times (total of 32 counts) so partners make a full a clockwise circle together while holding hands. To make your circle rotate, take larger steps on counts 1, 2, 3 and 4. Take smaller steps on counts 5, 6, 7, 8, moving around in a clockwise circle. (Each Branle Double would move 15 minute position on the clock for each 8 counts. For example, Ladies clock positions: start at 6, move to 9, 12, 3 and end back at 6.) Partners end back at starting positions after 32 counts.

Step 2: MAN

(Lady stands with hands on hips and watches man.)

Counts

1. 2 Man Taps Right Foot 2 times in place

Simple Right: Step Right Foot to Right, Touch Left next to Right 3. 4 Foot

5, 6, 7, 8 Double Left: 4 Steps (Left, Right, Left, Right) making full

counterclockwise circle

Step 3: LADY

(Man stands with hands on hips and watches lady)

Counts

1, 2 3, 4

Lady Taps Right Foot 2 limes in place Simple Right: Step Right Foot to Right, Touch Left next to Right Double Left: 4 Steps (Left, Righ Left, Right) making full 5, 6, 7, 8

counterclockwise circle.

START DANCE AGAIN - ENJOY!





Many Acadians originally came from the Poitou region of France. This dance is a variation of the 16th century "Branle du Poitou".

It is done in a large clockwise circle without partners and is typical of dances that would have been enjoyed by the Acadians.

Everyone holds hands in a large circle, facing inside the circle. Swing arms back and forth to the music.

Step 1: BRANLE DOUBLE

Counts

Step Left Foot to Left Side, Step Right foot to Left, Step Left Foot to Left Side, Touch Right next to Left 1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 7, 8 Step Right Foot to Right, Step Left Foot next to Right, Step Right foot lo Right Side, Touch Left next to Right

This step would be done 3 complete times for a total of 24 counts. (Take larger steps when moving to left., and smaller ones when moving to right tmake circle move in a Clockwise Circle.)

Step 2: SIMPLE FORWARD, SIMPLE FORWARD, DOUBLE BACK

Counts

1, 2 3, 4 Large Step Left Foot Forward, Touch Right next to Left Large Step Right Foot Forward, Touch Left Heel next to Right 5, 6, 7, 8 4 Small Steps Back (Left, Right, Left. Right)

Step 3: DOUBLE LEFT

Counts

1, 2 3, 4 Step Left Foot to Left Side, Step Right foot next to Left Step Left Foot to Lefi Side, Touch Right next to Left

Step 3: DOUBLE RIGHT

Counts

Step Right Foot to Right Side, Step Left foot next to Right Step Right Foot to Right Side, Touch Left next to Right 1, 2 3, 4





Did You Know?



- Nicholas Babineau 1
- Jean Bastarache
- 3. Jean Bellivieu
- **Barthelemy Bergeron** 4.
- 5. Antoine Blanchard
- 6. **Guillaume Blanchard**
- 7. François Boudreau
- 8. Abraham Bourg
- 9. **Bernard Bourg**
- 10. Guillaume Bourgeois
- 11. Germain Bourgeois
- 12. Jean Breau
- 13. Mme Vincent Breau
- 14. Sebastian Brun
- 15. Abraham Brun
- 16. Abraham Comeau
- 17. Alexandre Comeau
- 18. Etienne Comeau
- 19. Pierre Comeau
- 20. Pierre Comeau
- 21. Olivier Daigle
- 22. Claude Doucet
- 23. Laurent Doucet
- 24. Rene Doucet

- 25. Abraham Dugas
- 26. Claude Dugas
- 27. Jean Dupuis
- 28. Pierre Dupuis
- 29. Rene Foret
- 30. Bernard Gaudet
- 31. Pierre Gaudet
- 32. Pierre Gaudet
- 33. Alexandre Girouard
- 34. Jaques Girouard, Fils
- 35. Mme Jaques Girouard
- 36. Claude Granger
- 37. Mme Laurent Granger
- 38. Rene Granger
- 39. Charles Guilbeau
- 40. Alexandre Hebert
- 41. Jean-Emmanuel Hebert
- 42. Emmanuel Hebert
- 43. Noel Labauve
- 44. Pierre LeBlanc
- 45. Pierre Lanoue
- 46. Pierre Lanoue, Fils
- 47. Jacques Leger
- 48. Jean LeRoy

- 49. François Leveron
- 50. Julien Lord
- 51. Alexandre Lord
- 52. Etienne Martin
- 53. Pierre Martin
- 54. Rene Martin
- 55. Ambroise Melanson
- 56. Mme Charles Melanson
- 57. Charles Melanson, Fils
- 58. Jacques Michel
- 59. Claude Petitpas
- 60. Claude Pitre
- 61. Etienne Poitevin
- 62. Jean Prejean
- 63. Alexandre Richard
- 64. Alexandre Robichaud
- 65. Jean Roy
- 66. Germain Savoie
- 67. Bonaventure Theriault
- 68. Claude Theriault
- 69. Antoine Thibodeau
- 70. Pierre Thibodeau
- 71. Michel Thibodeau
- 72. Clement Vincent

Many of the Acadians of North America are descendants of the families in the census Acadie 1671 Gautier Vincent

THE 1605-1613 PORT-**ROYAL HABITATION WAS NOT AN ACADIAN SETTLEMENT**

Many present-day Acadians visit the Annapolis Royal/Port-Royal area seeking their ancestral roots. Some arrive at the Port-Royal Habitation and give their ancestor's name saying: "My ancestors came to Port-Royal in the 1630s and 1640s." They then want to know if the Port-Royal Habitation is where they settled.

The Port-Royal Habitation is not an Acadian site. Acadians are not descendants of Samuel de Champlain, sieur de Mons, Marc Lescarbot, Poutrincourt, Louis Hebert, or Champdore who came to the Port-Royal Habitation at some point between 1605-1613.

The Port-Royal Habitation commemorates early French settlement at the start of the 17th century, Mi'kmag and early French social and trade interactions, and is the first reconstruction of a national historic site in Canada. It was built by Champlain for Pierre DuGua sieur de Mons in 1605 and burned down by a British attack led by Captain Samuel Argall from Jamestown, Virginia in 1613. The aim of the Port-Royal Habitation was trade with the Mi'kmag, starting a French colony and eventually bringing families, as well a spreading the Catholic religion to the indigenous population. However no families came to the Port-Royal Habitation as it was burned down before it got a chance to achieve its destiny.

The Port-Royal of the Acadians is the stretch spanning the north and south sides of the Dauphin River, now Annapolis River, between Goat Island and Paradis Terrestre (just beyond Bridgetown). French settlers came to Acadia under the leadership of Isaac de Razilly after the signing of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1632. They settled along the southern coast at LaHave, near present-day Bridgewater. Following the death of Razilly in 1635 Charles de Menou d'Aulnay led most of the settlers from the LaHave region to the Port-Royal area in 1636. They did not rebuild the Port-Royal Habitation. They settled along the Dauphin River and started building dikes to reclaim and then farm the drained salt marshes.

It is the efforts of Charles de Menou d'Aulnay and the settlers that he brought with him that form the roots of the Acadian people. Acadians made a home in the Port-Royal area and became a selfsufficient, independent people. The Port-Royal, Grand-Pre, Piziquid, Cobequid and Beaubassin areas became our homeland. We did not depend on France nor England for survival, we depended on ourselves. We were no longer born in France, but born in Acadie. That is when we became known as the "Acadians", the French people living in Acadie and relying on our own efforts as well as our

CLICK QR CODE FOR ENLARGED AND INTERACTIVE MAPS

SOME ACADIAN FAMILY NAMES ARE NOT FRENCH

Many folks believe that all Acadian family names are French names from France, but that is not the case. Although the majority of the Acadian names that have been compiled through baptismal resorts, marriage certificates, death certificates and census records are French, there are some that are not. Irish Catholic names such as O'Neale and Caissy are now found in Acadian communities spelled as O'Neil and Cassie. This occurred when Irish Catholic men married French Catholic Acadian women The children bore the name Caissy,

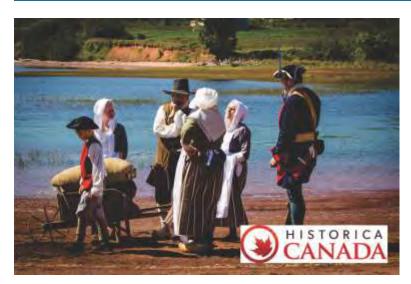
and grew up in their French Catholic Acadian community.

After a couple of generations they were fully integrated in the Acadian community. Spanish names such as Rodriguez became integrated as the Acadian name Rodrigue. Bastarache dit le Basque became the names Basque and Bastarache.

After the Deportation some Acadians anglicized their French names to English names. They did so in order not to stand out as French Catholics in the English Protestant Colonies to which they had been exiled. They also changed their names so they would not be discriminated against when looking for work. After a couple of generations living in English communities, many Acadians lost their language. This led to Monsieur LeBlanc becoming Mr. White, Monsieur Poirier becoming Mr. Perry, Madame LeJeune becoming Mrs. Young, Madame Bourg or Boutique becoming Mrs. Burke, Brun becoming Brown, LeVert becoming Green, and Mr. Auction becoming Mr. Wedge.

When you lose your name and your language, you lose a big part of your identity. Therefore be extra kind and helpful when you meet such individuals who are seeking their family roots. They are as much an Acadian as those bearing French names. They were just not able to end up in a French Acadian

Did You Know?



HERITAGE MINUTE FILMED IN ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

In 2018, Historica Canada filmed a "Heritage Minute" video encapsulating the 1755 Acadian Deportation as a significant event in Canadian history. Some of the footage was shot in Annapolis Royal at the Acadian cottage in the Historic Gardens. Other scenes were filmed on the dikes and reclaimed marshland along the Allain River. The depiction of the embarkation on the deportation vessels was well captured using Houston Beach near Canning as the backdrop. Explorer Guide's Alan Melanson, a tenth generation Acadian, and his first generation "Texadian" wife, Durline, appeared in the Deportation scene. The Heritage Minute debuted on August 15, 2019, the National Holiday of the Acadians.

ACADIANS WERE NOT DEPORTED TO LOUISIANA

Contrary to what many believe, of over 6,000 Acadians who were deported in 1755, and over 4,000 Acadians who were exiled later during the rest of the Seven Years's War, not a single Acadian was deported to Louisiana. In 1755 Louisiana was French territory, so the British did not want to send them to areas where they could help the French cause. It was wartime, therefore, they were loaded onto ships destined for the British colonies of New York, Connecticut. Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The Acadians were dispersed along the Atlantic

Seaboard where they would be a small minority in the British colonies and could not help the French cause in Nova Scotia.

After the fall of Louisbourg, 3,500 Acadians were exiled from Port LaJoye/Charlottetown to France. Any Acadians who escaped or who returned from Deportation could be imprisoned or deported again to the British colonies. Many who escaped or were loaded on ships died during the ordeal.

The Cajuns in Louisiana do indeed trace their ancestry back to Acadie, although none of their ancestors were deported there. The Acadians went to Louisiana through a series of independent migrations they undertook on their own after the Deportation. Some travelled down from the British colonies where they were deported since Louisiana was French, then Spanish, because they wanted to live in Catholic territory. Others came back to Nova Scotia, but found their lands occupied by British settlers. Some Acadians who came back to Nova Scotia after the Deportation left for the French Caribbean in 1764-65. but they found the climate severe and went on to Louisiana. In 1766 a group left Nova Scotia on their own and went directly to Louisiana.

The largest migration of Acadians to Louisiana occurred in 1785, when the territory was under Spanish rule. The Spanish offered land grants to Acadians who ended up in France during these trying and tumultuous times. Seven Spanish ships transported 1,500 Acadians from France to the southwest area of Louisiana. This was the largest migration from Europe to North America at the time. These migrations, not a direct deportation, account for the Cajuns

of Louisiana, who all trace their origins back to old Acadie.



The Acadiana flag or Cajun flag, designed in 1965 by Dr. Thomas J. Arceneaux, was officially adopted July 5, 1974 when the Louisiana State Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 143.

THE ORIGIN OF THE **WORD ACADIA**

One of the most common questions asked about the Acadians is "where does the word Acadian come from?" There are different theories as to the origin of the word Acadia or Acadie. Some say it comes from the Greek paradise of antiquity known as Arcadia. It was a place full of trees, green, innocence and happiness. In 1524 the Italian explorer Verrazzano, after whom the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge spanning Staten Island and Brooklyn is named, was on an exploration voyage for King Francis I of France. He sailed the Atlantic coast from present-day Florida to New Brunswick. Upon his arrival along the coasts of the states now known as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (the DelMarVa area) Verrazzano was struck by the beauty of the area and called it Arcadia in reference to the Greek paradise. Over the years as the word "Arcadia" is transcribed on maps the letter "r" is dropped, and you see a change from Arcadia to Acadia. You also see it transposed further north on the maps, so that by the time the French came to attempt to colonize, maps of the period showed the present-day Maritime Provinces as being part of Acadia or in French "Acadie".

In the early 1600s there was no part of France known as Acadie, and there was no one known as an Acadian. The early French settlers came from various French regions, but about 50% of the Acadian names trace their origins to the French areas of Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis. Over time, the French colonists who left France in the 1630s to settle here permanently became known as the Acadians because Acadia and not France was now their homeland. It is not from one day to the next that the settlers change from being French to

becoming Acadians. After second and third generations in Acadia, with little immigration from France to Acadie and very little support from their French government, they became isolated from their homeland. They developed a selfsufficient, independent lifestyle. Had you visited Acadia in the late 1600s or early 1700s and talked to the children about Paris, Marseilles or Lyons, they would not know those areas. They had never been to France, they had been born in Acadie. They would know the areas of Port-Royal, Grand-Pre and Beaubassin - the communities of Acadie. Following his voyage to Acadie in 1699, Sieur de Diereville described the inhabitants as Acadians, so he saw them as distinct. Prior to that they were described as French settlers in the reports and writings sent to France by various officials. Now they were perceived as Acadians.

To put the concept of Acadians in the modern context, one needs to look at space exploration. If a group of people went to settle on the moon, they would not change from being "earthlings" to a "lunar people" from one day to the next. They would start off as earthlings exploring and trying to colonize the moon. Over time, as some of them settled on the moon, learned to live there, learned to be self-sufficient, adapted to the conditions, children are born and society as a whole has little contact with Earth, they would become lunar people.

Another theory as to the origin of the word Acadie is that it comes from the Mi'kmaw word "ékatie" which means "land of" or "place of". The Mi'kmaq have resided in their territory of Mi'kma'ki since time immemorial. The Mi'Kmaq used descriptive words to name a place. Acadie could well be an adaption of the word ékatie, so when the land became known as Acadie the French settlers who started coming here in the 1630s became the Acadians. Others say it comes the indigenous word "quoddy" which means "land or place of abundance".

The word Cajun used in Louisiana is a more southern pronunciation of the word Acadian.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PORT-ROYAL **HABITATION**

The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, founded in 1919,

played an integral role in rebuilding the Port-Royal Habitation that visitors enjoy today, Canada's first reconstruction of a National Historic Site. An American member from Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harriet Taber Richardson, had a deep interest in Champlain and the Habitation. It was her dream to raise the funds to rebuild the Habitation, which was burned down in 1613 by Virginian Samuel Argall. She formed "The American Associates of Port-Royal", and in 1929 they made an offer to raise \$10,000.00 for the reconstruction project. The Great Depression began, and they were only able to raise the sum of \$1,700.00.

Interest in the project was still very high, so The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal passed a motion at the quarterly meeting in 1933 that: "The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal purchase the John Roblee property at Lower Granville, at the price of \$1,800.00, for the purpose of using it in the Habitation Scheme, and that the Association offer the executors of the estate \$900.00 from the Trust Fund and a Mortgage for the balance of \$900.00". They wanted to secure the property because the site was where it was believed Champlain built the Habitation in 1605.

Successive Presidents of The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, Loftus Morton Fortier and Lt. Colonel E. K. Eaton, lobbied the governments of R. B. Bennett and William Lyon MacKenzie King in order to promote the Port-Royal Habitation reconstruction project. With the end of the Depression starting to unfold, the Canadian Government agreed. The land that had been secured by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal was transferred to the government. The \$1,700.00 raised by Harriet Taber Richardson through the American Associates of Port-Royal was used to pay for the archaeological dig. The Government of Canada built the Habitation and assumed its operation. Port-Royal NHS opened during a Quarterly Meeting of The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal on July 4, 1941.



Did You Know?



EVANGELINE WAS A NOT A REAL PERSON

Many Acadians who visit Grand-Pré National Historic Site take a photo of the statue of Evangeline located at the entrance to the park. Some think she was a real person. However, if you read the 1755 Deportation List from Grand-Pré, you won't find the names Evangeline Bellefontaine or Gabriel LaJeunesse. They are not real people from 1755. They were fictional characters created by American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow for his epic poem relating the Deportation from Grand-Pré entitled "Evangeline: A Tale of Acadie".

Longfellow got the inspiration for his 1847 poem while in conversation with his contemporary, author Nathanial Hawthorne. Hawthorne related a tragic story he had heard from a Reverend Horace Connelly at a dinner party in Boston. Reverend Connelly related the story of a young Acadian couple at Grand-Pré who were engaged to be married in 1755. Before the nuptials, the British Troops deported a lot the Acadian population from Nova Scotia to the British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. Evangeline and Gabriel spent the rest of their lives trying to find each other. At the end she is working as a Sister of Mercy in a hospital in Philadelphia and recognizes an old man dying of the plague as being Gabriel. She gives him a kiss and he dies in her arms. They reunite, but it is too late. For information about Louisiana, Longfellow read his sister's diaries from her visit down south. He researched the Nova Scotia part of the history by reading Thomas Chandler Haliburton's "A Historical and Statistical of Nova Scotia" published by Joseph Howe in 1829. (Haliburton was a judge in Annapolis Royal.) Longfellow expressed the universal themes of strength, courage, and fidelity while facing an

adverse situation. He expresses this through Evangeline and Gabriel's constant search for each other.

Longfellow started the poem in 1845 and finished it on his 40th birthday in 1847. It proved to be very successful and was translated into numerous languages. When it was translated into French in 1865, Acadians now had a heroine to which they could relate. This lead to a resurgence in pride and, eventually, an Acadian Renaissance starting in 1881 and manifesting itself through today.

If you talk to Cajun's in Louisiana, many believe that Longfellow based his poem on two Acadians they say existed - Emmeline LaBiche and Louis Arceneaux. In their version, the two do find each other in Saint Martinville, Louisiana. The tragedy is that when Emmeline finds Louis, he is already married and has a family.

The statue of Evangeline at Grand-Pré NHS was sculpted in bronze by Henri Hébert, inspired by a statuette created by his father, Louis-Philippe Hébert. Henri used his sister, Pauline, as a model for the statue. Actress Delores del Rio, who played Evangeline in the 1928 silent film, posed for the statue of Evangeline in Saint Martinville, Louisiana



EVANGELINE WAS ONE OF CANADA'S FIRST FULL-LENGTH MOVIES

Evangeline, a 1914 Canadian film, was the first commercially-produced, full-length motion picture

in Canada. It was a black-and-white 35mm silent five-reel film with a runtime of 75 minutes. The film was produced by the Canadian Bioscope Company, a pioneer in the Canadian film industry, established in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1912 by Herbert H.B. Holland. The company also had offices in New York. Production cost in 1913 was \$30,000 (equivalent to approx. \$919,281.82 in 2023).

The screenplay of Longfellow's poem was adapted by Marguerite Marquis. Filming locations included Port-Royal, Annapolis Royal, the Annapolis Valley, Grand-Pré, Dartmouth, Halifax, Cow Bay, Eastern Passage and Preston, plus Oka and Sainte-Rose in Quebec. The film's directors, Edward P. Sullivan and William Cavanaugh, and lead actors, Laura Lyman and John F. Carleton, were Americans. The supporting cast members were Canadians. Cinematography was done by Oliver and William C. Thompson.

The movie debuted in New York City before its Canadian premiere in Halifax on February 2, 1914, at the Empire Theater, operated by the Canadian Bioscope Company. The film was also shown in Amherst, NS, submitted to the censorship boards in St. John, Toronto and Montreal, and shipped to New York, Oklahoma and California. The film grossed \$8,000 during its theatrical run in Nova Scotia and \$21,000 from other areas.

It received rave reviews for its faithful adaption of Longfellow's poem. Every subtitle was a quotation from the poem, and the visuals were based on famous paintings. The Mayor of Annapolis Royal, the rector of St. Luke's Anglican Church, and the caretaker of Fort Anne stated that they were "moved almost to tears by the acting of the women and children" during the graveyard scene. Longfellow's daughter watched and praised the film.

Unfortunately, it is now a lost film. When World War I broke out the Canadian Bioscope Company went bankrupt, and its films were auctioned. The fate of Canada's first motion picture feature remains a mystery. The last copy of the movie Evangeline was seen leaving Halifax with some of Canadian Bioscope's American production crew. All that remains in Canada are a few of the production stills.



ads and reviews published in contemporary newspapers. (Info courtesy Nova Scotia Archives.) In 1975, Sam Kula, the leader of the National Film Archives of Canada, said that Madeleine de Verchères, by the British American Film Manufacturing Company, was the first Canadian feature film as it started filming in 1912. However, it, too, is a lost film and is lacking evidence of its existence.

Evangeline movies were also made in the US in 1911, 1919 and 1929.

On a personal note, my wife Durline read "Evangeline" in her 8th grade English class in Texas. She escorted many tour groups to Louisiana. She never dreamed one day she would marry an Acadian, live in the Cradle of Acadie, and share the story of Evangeline with The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal's tour groups from throughout the world. Also, my twin brother, Wayne, was selected as Gabriel in the 1976 Clare Acadian Festival.

MOST ACADIANS DID NOT RESETTLE ON THEIR FORMER LANDS

Very few Acadians resettled on their former lands after the Deportation. The Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years' War (known as the French/Indian War in North America) in 1763. A clause allowed Acadians to return to Nova Scotia in 1764. The majority did not return.

A lot of Acadians escaped to Quebec and stayed there. Others who were deported to New England went into Quebec because although it was now under British rule, it had a vast majority French

speaking population. Those who returned to the present-day Maritime Provinces could not settle on their former lands because they had been given to English settlers know as the New England Planters. Planter is an Elizabethan word for settler or colonist. Between 1759 and 1758, many of the 8000 New England Planters settled on the former Acadian lands. Acadians had to resettle in areas such as the regions of Clare and Argyle in southwestern Nova Scotia. The land was barren and rocky, but Acadians were able to forge a new life by harvesting the bounty the sea provided them.

Many Acadians migrated down to Louisiana, others stayed in New England or migrated there later on in an attempt to find work. In 1758, after the fall of Fortress Louisbourg, 3500 Acadians were sent from Port LaJoye (Charlottetown) to France. Two ships sank and over 800 people drowned. The Belle-Isle-en Mer area of France still has an Acadian population that descends from the 1758 exile.

The only place today that Acadians live on the same ancestral land that their ancestors inhabited before the Deportation is the Acadian community of Pubnico, located in the southwest Nova Scotia Municipality of Argyle. Acadians, under the leadership of Sieur Philippe Muis d'Entremont, established Pubnico in 1653. You can still find descendants living there today, some 371 years later.

PRESENT-DAY FORT ANNE WAS NOT ORIGINALLY A BRITISH FORT

Although known as Fort Anne today, a Scottish fort and 4 French forts were previously built on this same site. The Acadians helped build le Fort de Port-Royal, supplied the garrison with food, firewood and lumber for construction and had to work 2 weeks a year to help maintain the fortifications. As the centre of government, Acadians would bring petitions and their deputies tried to represent their interests to the administrative officials. During wartime the Acadian militia would be called upon to help the French combat the attacking British troops. The Acadian cemetery of St. Jean Baptiste is located within the garrison graveyard. A memorial gravestone marks the Acadian area and small granite posts will be

Explore the birthplace of **Acadian Culture** with Parks Canada

Acadians are the descendants of French settlers who arrived in Nova Scotia in the early 1600s. Parks Canada invites you to learn more about the story of the Acadians, their resilience and passion for life and the preservation of their culture at these National Historic Sites (NHS). Parks Canada protects, honours and shares the rich history of the Acadian people through several protected places - enjoy your visit!

Port-Royal NHS

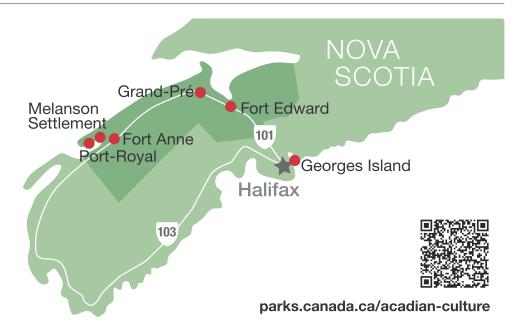
In 1604 French nobleman, Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, established a settlement on Saint Croix Island – a colonizing venture that eventually led to a permanent French presence in Acadie. In 1605, following a difficult winter, the settlers moved to present day Port-Royal and built the Habitation - a reconstruction is what you see today. Meet the French settlers who lived and created alliances with the Mi'kmaw who helped them survive.



Melanson Settlement NHS Acadian settlements prospered along the fertile Annapolis River, cultivating tidal marshlands reclaimed through an extensive system of dykes. Wander the landscape and take in the view.

Grand-Pré NHS

Located in the heart of a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Grand-Pré is a profound memorial to the tragic upheaval and resilience of the Acadian people. It was the largest Acadian settlement before the Deportation of 1755-1763. Captivating presentations, exhibits and guided tours share the story of the Great Upheaval and the strength of the Acadian people.





returned in 1636 under the leadership of Charles de Menou d'Aulnay. The colonists set up homesteads on the land surrounding present-day Fort Anne. It was at this time the colonists started referring to themselves as Acadians. Join a guided Acadian tour and see where the remains of the Acadian chapel and cemetery are believed to be located. Exhibits inside the Officers' Quarters Museum provide a glimpse into Acadian life.



Fort Edward NHS

Fort Edward Blockhouse played a central role in the military struggles between the British, Acadians and Mi'kmaw people. It also served as a prison and deportation centre for over 1,000 Acadians from nearby villages.



Georges Island NHS

Over 900 Acadians were imprisoned on the island, located in the centre of Halifax Harbour. Housed in two sheds, often exposed to the elements, many perished in the terrible conditions. Hear one family's story of their imprisonment as you view the Halifax waterfront.

Sail New Brunswick to Nova Scotia

Our Fundy Rose



Bay Ferries' MV Fundy Rose crosses the world-famous Bay of Fundy daily from Saint John, NB to Digby, NS in about two hours and fifteen minutes. The ferry is named after Rose Fortune, a Black Loyalist who came to Annapolis Royal at the age of 10 with her parents after the War of American Independence. Rose later ran a business transporting goods with a wheelbarrow along the waterfront and kept the peace as a self-appointed policewoman.



Recognized by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as a National Historic Person, Rose is considered by many as Canada's first police-woman. She was the subject of the play *Fortune* by New York playwright George Cameron Grant and a limited-edition Rose Fortune Canadian postage stamp was commissioned in her honour by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal.



Learn more about Rose Fortune's inspirational journey by taking one of Alan Melanson's Candlelight Graveyard Tours at Fort Anne NHS. Her gravestone in the Garrison Graveyard, made by local sculptor Brad Hall, is in the shape of a stylized wheelbarrow bench. Her HSMBC monument is located next to King's Theatre in the Rose Fortune Plaza.

One her descendants, Daurene Lewis, became Mayor of Annapolis Royal in 1984 and was Canada's first Black female mayor.

Bay Ferries offers three ways to reach Nova Scotia by boat; the Holiday Isle from Wood Islands, PEI to Caribou, NS; the Fundy Rose from Saint John, NB to Digby, NS and The Cat from Bar Harbor, Maine to Yarmouth, NS. To plan your memorable Maritime adventure call Bay Ferries at 1-877-762-7245 or visit www.ferries.ca



Annapolis Royal is home to the world class Historic Gardens, one of Nova Scotia's Top Attractions on Trip Advisor. An essential part of your vacation experience - #seventeenacresofparadise

One of Canada's Top Ten Gardens Worth Travelling for in 2024

Visit The Historic Gardens

Imagine exploring a beautiful garden where the winds of history blow softly through the trees. Imagine being entranced by the beauty of an internationally renowned landscape. Imagine spending the day in seventeen acres of paradise.

Nestled in a serene setting overlooking a tidal river valley, the Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens is among Nova Scotia's premiere attractions. The Gardens astonishes and delights visitors of all ages with themed gardens, colourful collections and unique displays. This is a showcase of gardening methods, designs and materials representing more than four hundred years of local history. The Rose Collection is a feast for the senses with 270 rose cultivars and thousands of fragrant blossoms. Other favourites include the stunning Victorian Garden, a hillside Rock Garden, a colourful Perennial Border and an 18th century Governor's Garden. The modern Innovative Garden is

popular with visitors interested in how to design a compact and sustainable vegetable garden.

Of special interest is the Acadian section of the Gardens. This section features the only archaeologically authenticated replica of a pre-deportation Acadian dwelling in the Maritime region, complete with a thatched roof. The adjacent potager is based on Acadian diary notes, the orchard and willow hedge are 17th century cultivars, and the dykewalk surrounds land first cultivated by Acadians centuries ago. This garden is based on a 1671 time period when Port-Royal (later Annapolis Royal) was the capital of Acadie. A sign lists family names from the 1671 census. Throughout the Gardens you will find unique sculptures by some of Nova Scotia's most renowned artists. The Gardens Shop features Maritime handcrafts and gardening gifts. Pause a moment to enjoy coffee or lemonade under the shade of the 350 year old weeping Elm at the Elm Tree Café. The Historic Gardens offer a variety of events and activities to enhance your experience and provide you with some special memories.

This incredible lovely garden has garnered both national and international recognition including being named Canada's Garden of the Year. The Historic Gardens is owned and operated by a non–profit charitable organization. Tickets are good for the entire day with revenues supporting future maintenance and development. Senior, family and group rates are available.

For more info call 902-532-7018 or visit www.historicgardens.com

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL IS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

Fundy Rose Ferry in Digby 35 Minutes
Halifax International Airport 120 Minutes
Kejimkujik National Park & NHS 45 Minutes
The Cat Ferry in Yarmouth 90 Minutes

