

Image Inventory and Photograph and Audiovisual Authorization Form – Landscape of Grand Pré

This information was included as a separate table in the original submission.

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Id. No	Format	Caption	Date	Photographer	Copyright owner
1header	Digital	n/a	10/10	Jamie Robertson	Jamie Robertson
Chapter 2					
2header1	Digital	n/a (old map)	1770	John Bishop	Public domain
2header2	Digital	n/a (cross)	1924	Unknown	Public domain
2header3	Digital	n/a (old dykes)	Circa 1900	Unknown	Public domain
2-1	Digital	Salt marshes at Grand Pré, outside the dykelands, evoke the landscape prior to its transformation into farmland.	07/08	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-2	Digital	<i>Spartina patens</i> (upper right) and <i>Juncus gerardii</i> (lower left) grow outside the dykes at Grand Pré.	08/07	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-3	Digital	The field pattern of the dykelands is clearly visible in this aerial view of the nominated property.	2002	Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre (assembled by Parks Canada)	Parks Canada Agency
2-4	Digital	The raised ridge is the only above-ground vestige of an Acadian-period dyke.	04/10	Rob Ferguson	Rob Ferguson
2-5	Digital	Dykes at Grand Pré are faced with rocks to help them withstand the force of the tides and storms.	04/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-6	Digital	A working <i>aboiteau</i> drains water from the dykelands.	04/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-7	Digital	Fields on the dykelands are shaped to create optimal drainage conditions.	10/10	Jamie Robertson	Jamie Robertson
2-8	Digital	Grand Pré remains a low-density settlement spread out next to the dykelands, here seen in the background.	10/10	Jamie Robertson	Jamie Robertson
2-9	Digital	An aerial view of Grand Pré shows long and narrow properties, a remnant of the seigneurial regime.	2002	Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre (assembled by Parks Canada)	Parks Canada Agency
2-10	Digital	This 1760 map of Grand Pré shows field patterns identical to those seen today. (Note: north is at the bottom of this map.)	1760	Mapper: Charles Morris	Public domain
2-11	Digital	The plans for the Planter town of Horton followed the typical British settlement grid pattern.	1760	Unknown	Public domain
2-12	Digital	The Old French Road (as seen today) dates back to the 1680s and runs east–west along the dykelands.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-13	Digital	Archaeologists document and excavate an <i>aboiteau</i> discovered in 2006.	07/06	Rob Ferguson	Parks Canada Agency
2-14	Digital	Archaeological research at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada.	05-08	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency

2-15	Digital	The Memorial Church at Grand Pré is revered by Acadians worldwide.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
2-16	Digital	The commemorative gardens give visitors a quiet place to reflect on the Acadian story.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
2-17	Digital	The Memorial Church, here seen in 1935, was erected in 1922 in the commemorative gardens designed by Percy Nobbs.	1935	Unknown	Public domain
2-18	Digital	The Herbin Cross was the first memorial erected at Grand-Pré and marks the location of the historic Acadian cemetery.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
2-19	Digital	The bust of Longfellow commemorates the attention the author brought to the Acadian story.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
2-20	Digital	Longfellow's Evangeline popularized the story of the Acadian people around the world	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
2-21	Digital	The Deportation Cross at Horton Landing marks the spot from which the Acadians were boarded onto boats in 1755. Cape Blomidon lies in the background, on the left.	07/06	Victor Tétrault	Victor Tétrault
2-22	Digital	Today farmers work the fields with the help of modern farm equipment.	07/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-23	Digital	In 2008, the organizing committee of the Acadian Games gathered 1500 young Acadian athletes at Grand-Pré to learn about their history and celebrate their pride in <i>Acadie</i> .	06/08	Gerald Mallet	Gerald Mallet
2-24	Digital	As a result of the large tidal range, extensive mudflats at Grand Pré are visible at low tide.	08/07	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-25	Digital	Illustration of a cross-section of the dykelands at Grand Pré, including the tidal range, salt marsh, <i>aboiteau</i> system and fields. Note the <i>aboiteau</i> refers to the section of the dyke surrounding the sluice; this cannot be accurately represented in a cross-section, but can be seen in 2–26. Additionally, the tidal zone at Grand Pré includes mudflats that extend for hundreds of metres. In order to illustrate the mean tidal range, this diagram considerably reduces the mudflats.	12/10	Steven Slipp	Parks Canada Agency
2-26	Digital	An <i>aboiteau</i> opens to allow fresh water to drain from the marsh and closes to prevent sea water from entering. Details of construction are illustrated above.	n/a	Parks Canada Agency	Parks Canada Agency
2-27	Digital	View of a 19th century <i>aboiteau</i> , illustrating the elaborate structure required to withstand the pressure of the tides and waves.	Circa 1900	Unknown	Public domain
2-28	Digital	Biologist and historian Sherman Bleakney's map of the Grand Pré dykelands indicates the sequence of dyking.	2004	Sherman Bleakney	Sherman Bleakney
2-29	Digital	Artist Lewis Parker's painting, <i>Acadians building dykes and aboiteaux at Grand Pré</i> , shows the collaborative building of dykes at Grand Pré.	1989	Parks Canada (Lewis Parker artist)	Parks Canada Agency
2-30	Digital	The Monument to the Attack at Grand-Pré.	10/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency

2-31	Digital	This 1748 maps shows plans to settle Protestants at Grand Pré, labelled as “No 2” in this map, prior to the Acadian Deportation. The British authorities had planned settlements (shown as grids on this map) in the immediate vicinity of the existing Acadian settlements (illustrated as concentrations of houses here). Note, the large concentration of houses and the church (shown as a square with a cross) at Grand Pré, in the middle of the map, illustrating the importance of the settlement of Grand Pré.	1748	Charles Morris	Public domain
2-32	Digital	Early 20th century depiction of Lt-Col. Winslow’s camp at Grand Pré, based on Herbin’s assessment of historical evidence and tangible features.	Published 1900	John Frederic Herbin	Public domain
2-33	Digital	The stained glass at the Memorial Church at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada depicts the deportation of the Acadians.	07/08	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-34	Digital	Destinations and movements of the deportees during the Acadian Odyssey. Based on an original design by Robert Leblanc.	12/10	Steven Slipp	Parks Canada Agency
2-35	Digital	A Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada monument at Horton Landing commemorates the arrival of the New England Planters in 1760.	06/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-36	Digital	Repairing the dykes at Grand Pré, circa 1900. The tradition of building and maintaining dykelands collectively began with the Acadians and continued with the New England Planters and successive generations of farmers.	Circa 1900	Amos Lawson Hardy	Public domain
2-37	Digital	Longfellow’s 1847 epic poem, <i>Evangeline</i> , has gone through many translations and editions, including this 1922 version.	1922	Unknown	Public domain
2-38	Digital	Here in New Brunswick, in a community welcoming the <i>Congrès mondial Acadien</i> in 2009, figures of Evangeline and Gabriel are displayed.	08/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-39	Digital	The Acadian flag is a common sight around Grand Pré and in present day Acadian communities.	07/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-40	Digital	Visitors to Grand Pré, in 1923, at the well near the willow trees	1923	Unknown	Public domain
2-41	Digital	This photo of the willow trees at Grand Pré dates from the late 19th century.	Late 1800s	Unknown	Public domain
2-42	Digital	Percy Nobbs’s 1919 plan for the gardens at Grand Pré included potential locations for monuments.	1919	Percy Nobbs	Public domain
2-43	Digital	Henri Hébert’s statue of Evangeline was placed at Grand Pré in 1920.	Early 1920s	Unknown	Public domain
2-44	Digital	Final work is carried out on the Memorial Church, 1922.	1922	Unknown	Public domain
2-45	Digital	The statue of Notre Dame de l’Assomption, the patron saint of the Acadians, was placed within the Memorial Church. It is seen here in 2008 and 1923.	2008	Victor Tétrault	Victor Tétrault
2-46	Digital	The statue of Notre Dame de l’Assomption, the patron saint of the Acadians, was placed within the Memorial Church. It is seen here in 2008 and 1923.	1923	Unknown	Public domain
2-47	Digital	The first mass at Grand Pré since 1755 was held in 1922, led by the first Acadian bishop, Monsignor Édouard LeBlanc.	1922	Unknown	Public domain

2-48	Digital	First pilgrimage organized by <i>Le Devoir</i> , in 1924, at which time the Deportation Cross was erected.	1924	Unknown	Public domain
2-49	Digital	"Évangelines" from Louisiana came to Grand Pré in 1936, one of many visits by groups of Cajuns to the park.	1936	Unknown	Public domain
2-50	Digital	Thousands of Acadians attended the open air mass held at Grand Pré for the 200th Anniversary of the Deportation in 1955.	1955	Unknown	Public domain
2-51	Digital	In 2005, the Deportation Cross was relocated to Horton Landing to mark the place from which Acadians had been loaded onto ships 250 years earlier.	07/05	François Gaudet	François Gaudet
2-52	Digital	During the 1940s, federal and provincial governments launched programs to repair and rebuild dykes in the maritime provinces, including these at Grand Pré.	Circa 1900	Amos Lawson Hardy	Public domain
2-53	Digital	Cattle still graze on the dykelands at Grand Pré.	10/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-54	Digital	Landforming, or reshaping the surface of the dykeland to improve drainage, has been carried out at Grand Pré since the 1970s.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-55	Digital	Every July, the <i>jours acadiens</i> are celebrated at Grand Pré. The commemoration of the Deportation takes place during this event, on July 28 at the Deportation Cross.	07/05	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
2-56	Digital	The multi-faith ceremony draws Acadians and non-Acadians alike to Horton Landing, as part of the National Day to commemorate the Deportation.	07/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
Chapter 3					
3header1	Digital	n/a (People at statue)	06/08	Victor Tétrault	Victor Tétrault
3header2	Digital	n/a (marsh)	08/07	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-1	Digital	High Tide Comparison Chart: this graph shows the mean tidal ranges, in metres, for those locations capable of supporting agriculture among the top 50 highest tides in the world, compiled by the United States NOAA, and the mean tidal ranges for the sites included in the comparative analysis.	12/10	Steven Sipp	Parks Canada Agency
3-2	Digital	The field patterns of the Tantramar Marsh (New Brunswick, Canada) are eroding as agricultural use is discontinued. The construction of a highway (middle across) and the building of ponds (middle bottom) have impacted the integrity of the dykeland.	06/04	Google	Google
3-3	Digital	Development has completely taken over the Bay of Delaware dykelands outside of New Castle (United States). This land was once pasture and hay fields.	04/10	Google	Google
3-4	Digital	The field patterns of the Marais de Dol (France) have some level of irregularity. Settlements are built on the reclaimed land.	01/06	Google	Google
3-5	Digital	The tidal doors at the Gwent Levels (United Kingdom) allow water to leave the reclaimed land.	2009	Stephen Rippon	Stephen Rippon
3-6	Digital	Development has encroached on the agricultural lands of the Gwent Levels (United Kingdom).	01/04	Google	Google

3-7	Digital	The irregular field patterns and traditional drainage systems of the Marais Potevin (France) are being eroded and replaced by regularly-shaped, larger fields for intensive agriculture.	03/06	Google	Google
3-8	Digital	Altes Land (Germany) has regular field patterns.	09/06	Google	Google
3-9	Digital	The dykeland at the Landscape of Grand Pré continues to be solely used for agriculture. It also continues to use a simple system of drainage, including the <i>aboiteau</i> shown here, to drain the dykelands.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-10	Digital	Drainage ditches allow water to drain from the fields and exit the dykelands.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-11	Digital	The Grand Pré community continues to have close ties to the agricultural dykelands.	04/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-12	Digital	In this aerial view of the dykelands, the organic shapes of the fields are visible.	2002	Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (assembled by Parks Canada)	Parks Canada Agency
3-13	Digital	The irregular field shapes of the dykelands are visible in this 1770 map.	1770	John Bishop	Public domain
3-14	Digital	This <i>aboiteau</i> , discovered in 2006, follows the same design as modern <i>aboiteaux</i> .	07/06	Jonathan Fowler	Jonathan Fowler
3-15	Digital	Modern <i>aboiteaux</i> use update materials, but the same design as those first constructed in Grand Pré by the Acadians.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-16	Digital	Five <i>aboiteaux</i> drain the dykelands on the nominated property.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-17	Digital	Dykes and <i>aboiteaux</i> have always followed the same basic design at Grand Pré.	Circa 1900	Unknown	Public domain
3-18	Digital	Aerial view of the land that will become the Grand-Pré National Historic Site (1945).	07/1945	National Air Photo Library	National Air Photo Library
3-19	Digital	Recent aerial of the Grand-Pré National Historic Site (2009).	04/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-20	Digital	Grand Pré is indicated in this map from 1739; however, it provides little concrete information, except that it seemed to be an important settlement.	1739	Unknown	Public domain
3-21	Digital	This copy of a 1748 map of early settlements near Grand Pré shows the concentration of homes on the uplands	1748 (published 1912)	Charles Morris	Public domain
3-22	Digital	The John Bishop (1770) map of Grand Pré shows elongated properties, suggesting a seigneurial system.	1770	John Bishop	Public domain
3-23	Digital	Section of the 1760 Charles Morris map showing the Horton town grid.	1760	Charles Morris	Public domain
3-24	Digital	Dykes in Grand Pré are still topped with vegetation from the salt marshes. Rock facing is currently used to help withstand the force of the tides, rather than the wooden plank facing that was common in the 19th century.	04/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
3-25	Digital	Dykes in Grand Pré are still topped with vegetation from the salt marshes. Rock facing is currently used to help withstand the force of the tides, rather than the wooden plank facing that was common in the 19th century.	Circa 1900	Unknown	Public domain

3-26	Digital	The Herbin Cross has been maintained according to the original materials used in construction (shown here in 1916).	09/16	Unknown	Public domain
3-27	Digital	The erection of the Deportation Cross was an important event for the Acadian diaspora.	1924	Unknown	Public domain
3-28	Digital	The Deportation Cross, here erected in St. Pierre et Miquelon (France), has become a symbol of the Acadians worldwide.	10/07	Société Nationale de l'Acadie	Société Nationale de l'Acadie
3-29	Digital	A LiDAR view of the nominated property has allowed professionals to authenticate the location of the town plot and field patterns.	2010	Parks Canada	Parks Canada
3-30	Digital	Acadian students, in Nova Scotia, participated in an art contest, in 2010, to express what Grand Pré meant to them.	2010	Various	Nomination Grand Pré
3-31	Digital	Local students participated in an earlier 2010 art contest to express what Grand Pré meant to them.	2010	Various	Nomination Grand Pré
3-32	Digital	Alex Colville's French Cross (1988) depicts the Deportation Cross at Grand Pré.	1988	Alex Colville	Alex Colville
3-33	Digital	Elizabeth LeFort, a well known Canadian hooked-rug artist, completed a hooked rug of the Memorial Church and Statue of Evangeline in 1955. In 1968 it was presented to French President Charles De Gaulle.	1968	unknown	
3-34	Digital	Grand Pré has inspired artists both young and old.	2008	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
3-35	Digital	The Deportation Cross, first erected in Grand Pré, has become a symbol of Acadians worldwide. Here it stands in St. Martinville, Louisiana.		Veronique Mallet	
3-36	Digital	Antonine Maillet, renowned Acadian author and winner of the 1979 Prix Goncourt, writes in the voice of <i>Acadie</i> , reflecting on the Acadian experience, and the importance of Grand Pré to the Acadian community.	2010	Antonine Maillet	Antonine Maillet
3-37	Digital	Grand Pré Road is the only public road that runs through the dykelands of Grand Pré.	04/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
Chapter 4					
4header1	Digital	n/a (aerial)	04/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
4header2	Digital	n/a (archaeology on shore)	2009	Rob Ferguson	Parks Canada Agency
4header3	Digital	n/a (herbin cross)	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
4-1	Digital	Farmers use modern equipment to farm and maintain the dykelands.	07/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
4-2	Digital	The national historic site has the capacity to easily accommodate large numbers of visitors.	07/10	Francois Gaudet	Société Nationale de l'Acadie
Chapter 5					
5header1	Digital	n/a (fields with equipment)	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
5header2	Digital	n/a (Evangeline and church)	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
5-1	Digital	Archaeology on the nominated property falls under the jurisdiction of the <i>Special Place Protection Act</i> . This work was undertaken with a permit from the Special Places Program.	07/09	Rob Ferguson	Rob Ferguson

5-2	Digital	The Department of Agriculture works with landowners to improve drainage on the dykelands.	11/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
5-3	Digital	Community members participate in the workbook consultation session to create the <i>Grand Pré and Area Community Plan</i> .	03/09	Seamus McGreal	County of Kings
5-4	Digital	Breakwaters and rock facing on dykes mitigate the impact of storm surges.	04/09	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
5-5	Digital	The visitor reception and interpretation centre at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada, constructed in 2003, is a key feature of the tourism management strategy for the nominated property.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
5-6	Digital	Interpretive exhibits at Grand-Pré National Historic Site provide visitors with information about Grand Pré's past and present.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
5-7	Digital	A film explains Acadian history at Grand-Pré National Historic Site.	2008	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
5-8	Digital	Signs encourage caution by visitors wanting to enter the dykelands	07/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
Chapter 6					
6header1	Digital	n/a (archaeology)	05/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
6header2	Digital	n/a (coastal map)	2010	Parks Canada Agency	Parks Canada Agency
6-1	Digital	The new visitor centre at Grand-Pré National Historic Site was constructed in 2003. The centre has significantly improved visitors' satisfaction with interpretive programming and other services.	09/03	Chris Reardon	Parks Canada Agency
6-2	Digital	Interpretive panels at the Grand-Pré National Historic Site were installed in 2010 to interpret archaeological evidence present at the site.	05/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency
Chapters 7 – 9					
7header	Digital	n/a	2010	Emily Largesse	Nomination Grand Pré
8header	Digital	n/a	3/09	Jamie Robertson	Jamie Robertson
9header	Digital	n/a	01/10	Christophe Rivet	Parks Canada Agency