

MAHONE BAY

You are currently standing in Mi'kma'ki, the traditional territory of the L'nuk, which means "the people" in the Mi'kmaw language. The Mi'kmaq have occupied this land for more than 13,500 years.

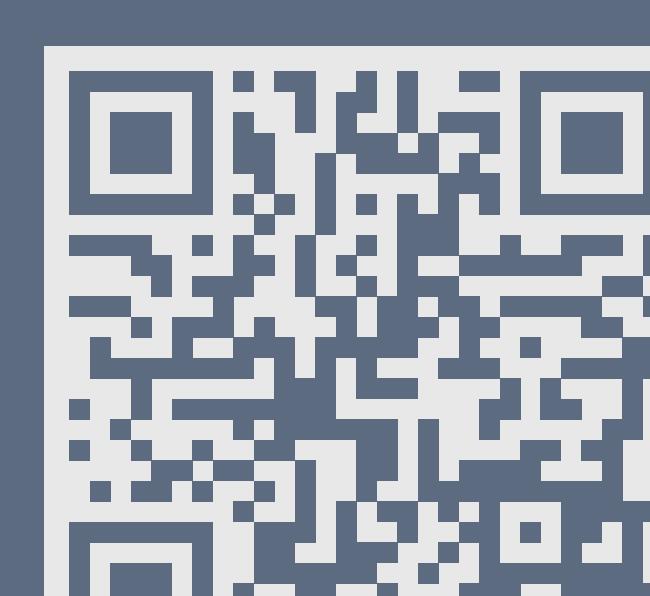
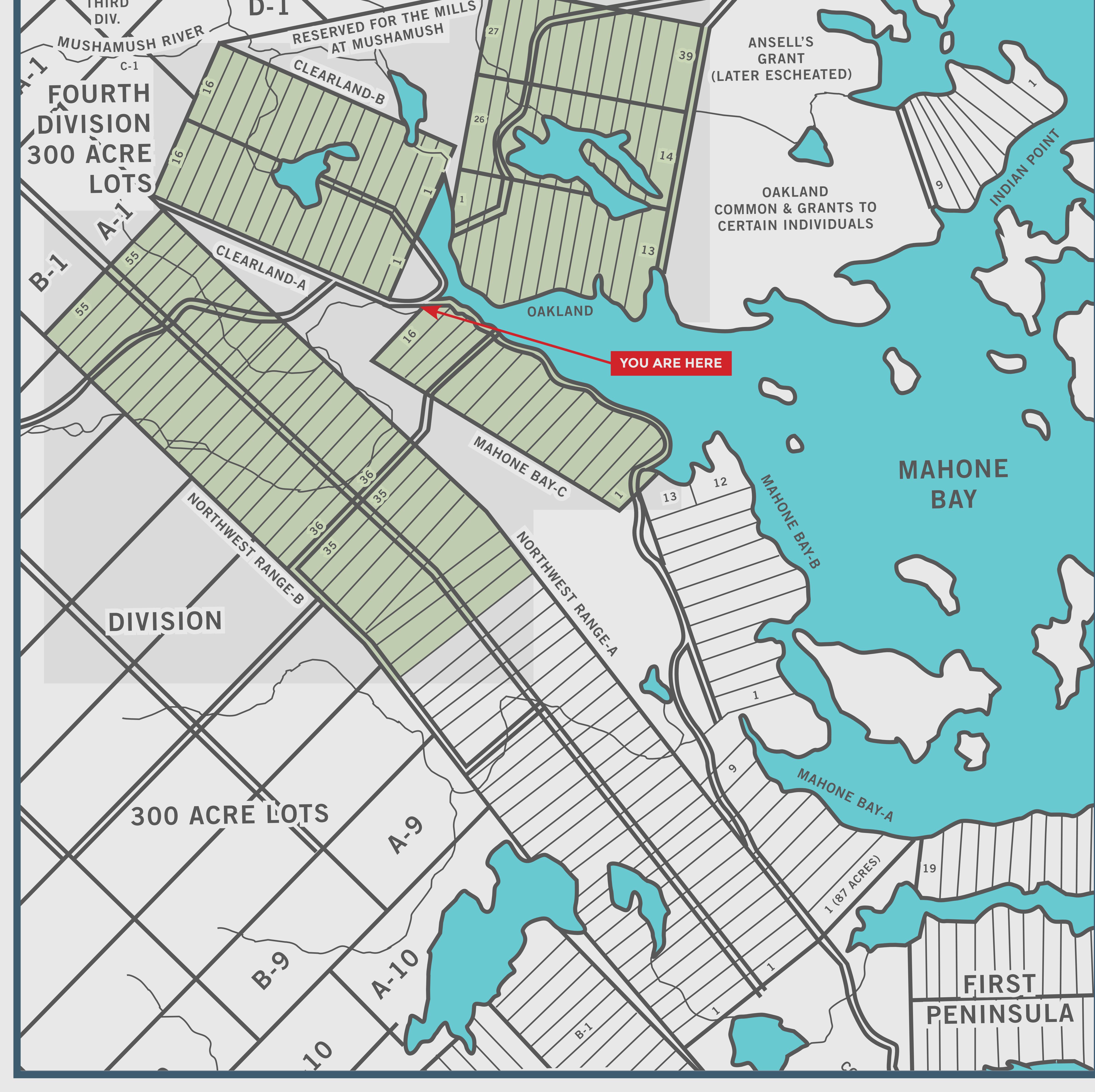
In 1726, the Mi'kmaw District Chiefs ratified the Peace and Friendship Treaty that was negotiated by Mi'kmaq and other First Nations delegates at Boston in 1725 with the Mass Bay British Governor William Dummer to prevent conflict, establish trade, and consent for British colonisation in the region. However, the Mi'kmaq, because of several violations of the terms of the treaty by the British in the 1730s, supported the French against the British during King George's War 1744–1748. After that war ended in 1749, the request from the British Governor of Nova Scotia for a new treaty was refused by many Mi'kmaq leaders because of the founding of Halifax that year by the British that proceeded without their consent, which broke the terms of the 1726 Treaty. The British were not deterred by Mi'kmaq opposition and in 1750, began recruiting "Foreign Protestants" from Europe to move to Lunenburg area as British subjects to counter the existing Mi'kmaq and French Acadian Catholic population.

More than 2,200 Foreign Protestant British subjects made the long journey from Europe to Halifax. The following family names (many with spelling variations) were among those who were given land in the Mahone Bay area around 1754-1760 and remained in the area for at least 110 years:

- Arenburg
- Baker (Becker)
- Begin
- Bezanson (Besançon)
- Burgoyn (Bourgong, Bourgogne)
- Eisenhauer (Eisnor, Eisenor, Isnor)
- Ernst
- Hamm
- Heisler
- Hirtle
- Hyson (Heison, Heyson)
- Joudry (Jodry, Jeaudry)
- Keddy (Keddie)
- Lantz
- Mader (Meder, Mehder)
- Mosher (Moser)
- Robar (Roberts)
- Slauenwhite (Slaughenwhite, Schlaginweit)
- Veinot (Veinotte, Veno, Venot)
- Whynot (Weinacht, Whynacht)
- Zwicker

The following families moved to the Mahone Bay area later in the 1790s to be given land by the British and remained in the area for at least 70 years. These families included Loyalists (colonists from the 13 Colonies who had been loyal to the British crown in the American Revolution), German Hessian soldiers who arrived after the American Revolution, and late Foreign Protestant families who originally had been in other parts of Lunenburg County.

- Andrews (Andreas)
- Bleysteiner (Blystner)
- Dauphinee
- Dorey (Dare, Daurey, Daurie)
- Ewald (Awalt, Aywalt, Ewalt)
- Hiltz
- Hubley
- Kaulback (Kaulbach)
- Langille
- Legg
- Lowe (Leau, Loh, Lods)
- Nauss (Nass, Naas)
- Schnare (Snare, Schnear, Schnerr)
- Smeltzer (Schmeltzer)
- Strum
- Wentzell
- Westhaver (Westhoffer)
- Young (Jung)



TRANSLATION
Für die deutsche Übersetzung
scannen Sie den QR Code.
Scannez le QR Code pour la
traduction française.

WWW.MAHONEBAYMUSEUM.COM/
RESEARCH/TOWNHISTORY

Many descendants of these families still live in this region today. For more information about the European Colonial Settlement of 1754 of Mahone Bay, genealogical information on these family names, the Mi'kmaq history of the area, and other pieces of our town's history, visit the Mahone Bay Museum.

← TWO HOUSES DOWN - 578 MAIN STREET - FREE ADMISSION

