Acadia Parish was created in 1819, during the administra-
tion of Gov. Samuel H. McHenry, out of the south-
western part of St. Landry Parish, and named in memory
of the old French town and parish of Acadia on the
Gulf of Mexico. It is located on the northwestern
shore of the Atchafalaya Basin.

The early settlement of St. Landry, Lafayette, and Calcasieu parishes showed that the
early settlers of Acadia were French Creoles and
were primarily engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane.

In 1820, the population of Acadia was estimated
to be approximately 2,000, with a majority of
French Creoles. The parish was initially
populated by French-speaking Creoles, who
were skilled in the cultivation of sugar cane.

The parish was named in honor of the old French town and parish of Acadia, located on the
Gulf of Mexico. The name Acadia is derived from the Greek word
"Acadia," which means "the land of the
Acadians." The early settlers of Acadia were
primarily engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane,
which was the main source of revenue for the parish.

The parish was initially populated by French-speaking Creoles, who were skilled in the
cultivation of sugar cane. The early settlers of Acadia were
primarily engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane,
which was the main source of revenue for the parish.

In 1820, the population of Acadia was estimated
to be approximately 2,000, with a majority of
French Creoles. The parish was initially
populated by French-speaking Creoles, who
were skilled in the cultivation of sugar cane.

The parish was named in honor of the old French town and parish of Acadia, located on the
Gulf of Mexico. The name Acadia is derived from the Greek word
"Acadia," which means "the land of the
Acadians." The early settlers of Acadia were
primarily engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane,
which was the main source of revenue for the parish.