

was taken by a force from Massachusetts, and at the peace in 1713, it was, with the rest of Nova Scotia, finally ceded to Great Britain; its name was then changed to Annapolis.

The French colonists were expelled by the British Government in 1755, and the lands which they had left were occupied in 1764 and 1765 by emigrants from the older British Colonies, now the United States. The county afterwards received a considerable number of American loyalists and disbanded soldiers.

The population of the county in 1838 was 11,989. It is now 14,285.

The town of Annapolis is pleasantly situated on a small and highly cultivated peninsula, between the mouth of a small stream called Allen River and the Annapolis River. It is a compact little town, but has not increased rapidly. A village called Caledonia has sprung up on the opposite side of the river, and appears to be thriving. The old fort, originally erected by the French, still remains, and is garrisoned by a company of soldiers. It forms an agreeable promenade to the inhabitants of the town.

Bridgetown is a prosperous town about ten miles eastward of Annapolis, and has much the aspect of a New England village. Laurencetown is a small village.

The finest and most populous part of this county is the large valley of the Annapolis River, which throughout its whole length is thickly settled and cultivated. As an agricultural district, its most marked characteristic is the number of fine orchards, and the extent of the cultivation of Indian corn, which is greater than in any county of Nova Scotia except King's.