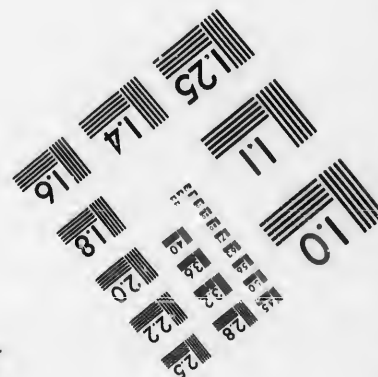
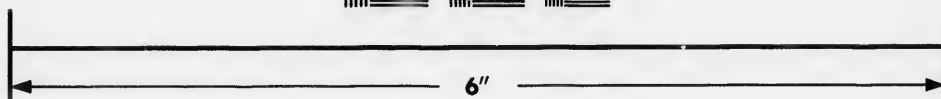


Resolution test chart showing patterns of vertical and horizontal lines next to numerical values ranging from 1.0 to 4.0.



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☒ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☒ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

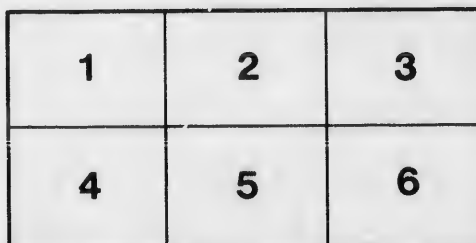
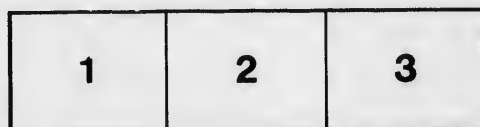
The Nova Scotia
Legislative Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

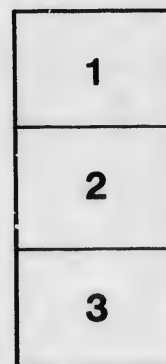
The Nova Scotia
Legislative Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

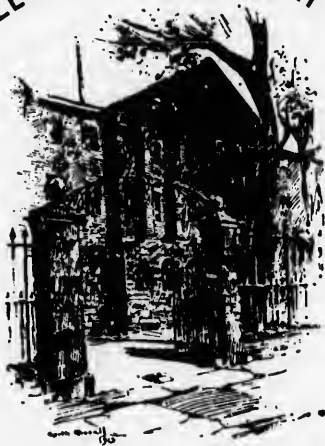
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



**NOVA SCOTIA
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY**



PROVINCE HOUSE



Souvenir Album

.....OF.....

ANNAPOLIS AND DIGBY

....Nova Scotia....

PUBLISHED BY

ATLEE'S DRUG AND STATIONERY STORE

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

NS
917
163
S



MURRAY PRINTING COMPANY
TORONTO



7 have
1000 1/2

SOUVENIR ALBUM

OF

ANNAPOLIS AND DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA



NOVA SCOTIA has, within a few years, become the Mecca for tourists. While our scenery is the same for the greater part as nature made it, still our fair province was formerly unknown to those who lived beyond its borders.

Englishmen, Europeans and Americans, in time, learned that we, in this province, had a valley more fertile than the green vales beside the Hudson or the sequestered nooks of the Rhine. One told the other of our lovely scenery, even climate and level vales, and consequently, as if by magic, our towns and country villages teem with the foreign sight-seer.

Nova Scotia's fame as the battle ground, in the seventeenth century, of the contests between English and French, natives and Indians, has been one of the strongest factors in tempting the tourist to behold the ballowed spots.

The history of Grand Pre, immortalized by Longfellow; and Annapolis Royal, the ancient capital, is the history of North America for nearly a century.

The latter, formerly known as Port Royal, is, with the exception of St. Augustine in Florida, the oldest town in North America. Founded in 1604 by DeMonts, to be forsaken the same year, only to be re-occupied

in the following year. The natal day of Annapolis Royal has always been a matter of dispute; it was never known until the spring of 1897 that on the afternoon of June 16th, 1604, DeMonts left what is now known as Digby for a sail up the beautiful Annapolis River. On the morning of the 17th, he and his party landed and at once made preparations for the building of a fort. In July, 1606, Lescarbot and a company of Frenchmen joined the new settlement and aided much in the improvement of the land. Poutrincourt was in command of the expedition, and great was the delight when Port Royal was reached. There were only two Frenchmen at the fort, LaTaille and Miquellet, who explained that the others, a few days previously, had set sail for France. At once preparations were made to improve the condition of things by clearing away the land and making ready for the next spring. The winter was spent by instituting "l'Ordre de Bon Temps," or the order of the good time, and Lescarbot proved himself the life of the colony. It might not be out of place to explain that the fort stood on the north side of the river near the present Goat Island, on the Granville side. The brave and accomplished Baron de Poutrincourt left his estates in France on February 26th, 1610, and sailed for Port Royal. He was a zealous and ardent Christian, and did much on his arrival to aid in the conversion of the Indian. In 1613 Captain Argall, with a company of Virginians, sailed for Nova Scotia and completely demolished the colony. Between 1620 and 1630 a number of Scotchmen came to Port Royal and settled, but were soon driven out by the French. In 1628 Sir David Kirk, with a fleet from England, defeated the French and left the town in ruins. In 1634 it was granted, by the French government, to Claude de Razilly, a dashing officer, who had with him Charnisay and Charles de la Tour. No trouble ensued to the colony until 1654, when an English fleet crossed the ocean, but did not disturb the people. In 1690 Sir William Phipps brought it completely under British sway. Only one year passed when France again called Port Royal a possession. In 1707 it was attacked and besieged by a force from Boston, but the Frenchmen drove the enemy back. Three years later General Nicholson, with four frigates and twenty transports, left Boston and sailed for Port Royal. Subercase was then governor, but he was unable to resist and surrendered his forces. General Nicholson changed the name to Annapolis Royal, in honor of Queen Anne, then queen of Great Britain. In the following year a battle took place at Bloody Creek, near Bridgetown, when eighty New Englanders were killed by the French-Acadians and Micmacs. The fort was besieged in 1722, 1743 and 1746, but without success. During the War of the Revolution, Annapolis was taken by an American privateer, and in 1690 was partially burned by two pirate ships. In

all, Annapolis Royal has stood thirteen sieges—a record not equalled by any town on the continent. In the year 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Nova Scotia was formally ceded to Great Britain.

In new countries there is not the same regard for historical records as in older ones. In the United States and Canada, one by one of the old buildings have been destroyed by ruthless hands, and nothing remains but the ruins. This is partly true of Annapolis, but of late years the citizens have arisen in their anger and demanded that nothing be destroyed. In 1882 the old block-house, the best in the Dominion, was torn down and used for fire-wood. It is a disputed point about the date of the erection of the block-house. Some contend that the oak was imported from France in 1642, while others say it was brought from New England about 1710.

The barracks, erected by the Duke of Kent, father of our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, is still to be seen on the garrison grounds.

There still remain, however, three sights which are always of deep interest to tourists: First is a chamber known as the "Black Hole," which was used as a powder magazine and military prison. Near by is another powder magazine, built over ground, and inside is arched with French sandstone. Relic hunters, together with the storms, have nearly destroyed this fine old structure, but during the last two years grants from the Dominion Government have put it in a good state of preservation. Thirdly, there is the old burying ground, which was first used by the French, and lately by the town people, but now none are buried there save the old settlers. Several inscriptions are very old, and are worth going miles to see. The two following epitaphs are read by all who visit the grounds: "Here lyeth ye body of Bathiah Douglass who departed this life on October the 3d, 1720, in the 35 year of her age," and, "Rebecca Douglass, endowed with virtue and piety, and was a good wife and tender mother, departed this life 1740." The following is also very comical to a modern reader: "Deposited here until the sound of the great trumpet, the remains of Charles Alex. Simpson, assistant surgeon of the Sixtieth regiment, a native of Staffordshire, England, who obeyed the mighty word 'Return', after an illness of three days, in the 30th year of his age. March 28th, 1820."

Annapolis Royal in itself is a beautiful spot, not equalled by any in the provinces. The following picturesque drives can be taken:

To Lequille and the Indian camps in the valley of the Allan's River, a three-mile drive. To Round Hill, seven miles; and Bridgetown, fourteen miles. On the same road, following the Annapolis River eastward, the centre of the famous apple district.

To Milford, fourteen miles, including Greywood on the way. A startling place for trout fishing. A canoe put in the lake at Thomas' Hotel will carry a fisherman over sixty miles of streams and lakes, until the Atlantic Ocean is reached at Liverpool.

To Bear River, eighteen miles. A village sheltered in the hills, and noted for its abundance of cherries in the month of July.

To Victoria Beach and Bay of Fundy. Crossing the river by steam ferry at Annapolis, and driving west along the river, the site of an old fort is passed at Goat Island, and at the fishing village of Victoria Beach will be seen the rushing tide. It rises and falls twenty-five feet every twelve hours, as it goes in and out the narrow entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Starting again from the ferry at Granville, and crossing the North Mountain to the shore of the Bay of Fundy is one of the finest and most picturesque drives in the province. From the top of the mountain, at an elevation of 400 feet, the New Brunswick shore, fifty-five miles away, can readily be seen. Following the Bay Shore a few miles, the road turns back over the Young's Mountain road, with a very pretty lake on the summit, and coming down into the Annapolis Valley is a panoramic view of over fifty miles.

The grand stretch of waterway, and the farms and extensive meadows in the valley, forms a most charming picture, enhanced by the breeze that follows the flowing tides and an atmosphere clear, pure and serene.

The months of May, June, August and September bring many a follower of Isaac Walton to Annapolis. A drive of fourteen miles finds the Yankee sportsman at Milford, where he has the best fishing grounds in the maritime provinces. To catch a trout weighing from one to four pounds is a common occurrence, and our American cousins, after a good catch, have always a good word to say for our fishing facilities.

Digby has gained for itself the enviable name of the Bar Harbor of Nova Scotia. Beautifully situated at

the foot of the Annapolis Basin, with the North and South Mountains looming up in the distance, it is just the spot where the tourist loves to dwell. Its boating and bathing facilities add a great deal to the attractiveness of this quaint little town. Its drives are eight in number: To Bear River, a distance of about six miles; to Clementsport, thirteen miles; to Digby Neck, where one can go from twenty to forty miles; to Weymouth, about twenty miles; to Barton, nine miles; to Aeacia Valley, south four miles; to Culloden, across the North Mountain, seven miles, and a short drive of five miles to Point Prim. The fame of Digby and Bear River for their beautiful cherries is not bound by the province. The first week in July sees the trees full of that luscious fruit, and, ere three weeks have passed, not a cherry is to be found. The deep-sea fishing at Digby is a sport that should not be missed by the sight-seer and sportsman. A few minutes' row brings one where the cod and haddock vie with one another in biting the tempting hook of the angler. To come to the province and miss staying a few days at Digby is to allow slip by "a chance a man sees but once in all his time." Country board and summer hotels, names of houses and situations, and any other information will be given by Mr. A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS, who will be pleased to answer any correspondence.



CHRONOLOGY OF ANNAPOLIS

- 1605. Fort and building erected.
- 1606. Present site cultivated and built on.
- 1613. Old settlement destroyed by English from Virginia.
- 1623. Taken possession of by Sir William Alexander.
- 1631. Alexander's Fort demolished by order of Charles I.
- 1632. Given up to France.
- 1642. Old powder magazine built.
- 1654. Captured by Sedgwick.
- 1657. Granted to Sir Thomas Temple, LaTour and Crowne, British.
- 1667. Ceded to France by Treaty of Breda.
- 1680. Taken by British.
- 1680. '81 or '82. Re-occupied by France.
- 1690. Captured by Sir William Phipps, British. Deserted by him. Ravaged by pirates, and re-captured by Villebon, French.

- 1707. Twice attacked by New England.
- 1710. Taken by British under Nicholson.
- 1711. Bloody Creek massacre.
- 1713. Finally ceded to Great Britain.
- 1722. Attack by Indians planned and frustrated.
- 1724. Attacked by Indians.
- 1744. Attacked by Indians. Attacked by French under Duvivier.
- 1746. Menaced by French ships and besieged by Canadians under de Ramezay.
- 1755. French inhabitants deported from the Valley.
- 1781. Sacked by privateers or pirates under the flag of the United Colonies.



THE LEADING HOTELS OF ANNAPOLIS.



GENERAL VIEW OF ANNAPOLIS, N.S., FROM THE HARBOUR.



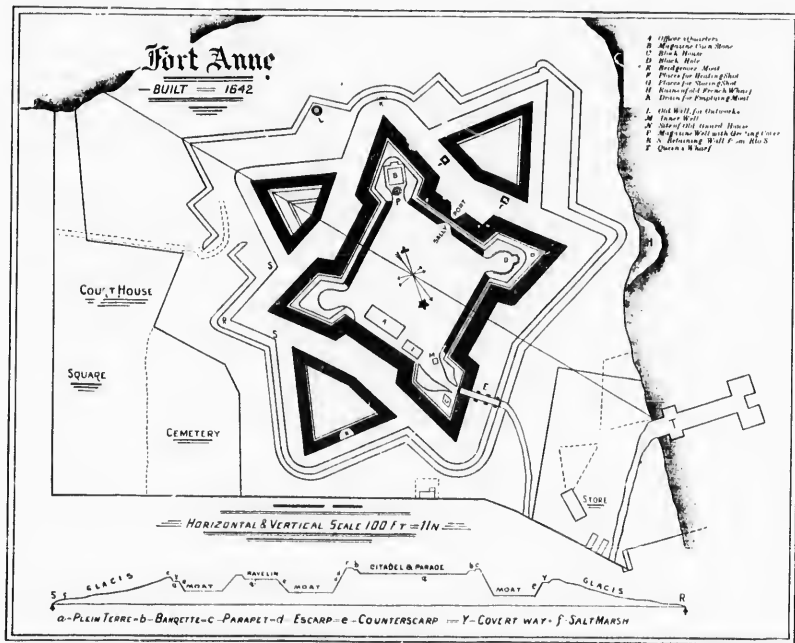
IN THE ANNAPOLIS RIVER THE TIDE RISES AND FALLS 40 FEET.



LEQUILLE VALLEY. SHOWING RIVER AND MARSHES AND ANNAPOLIS IN THE DISTANCE



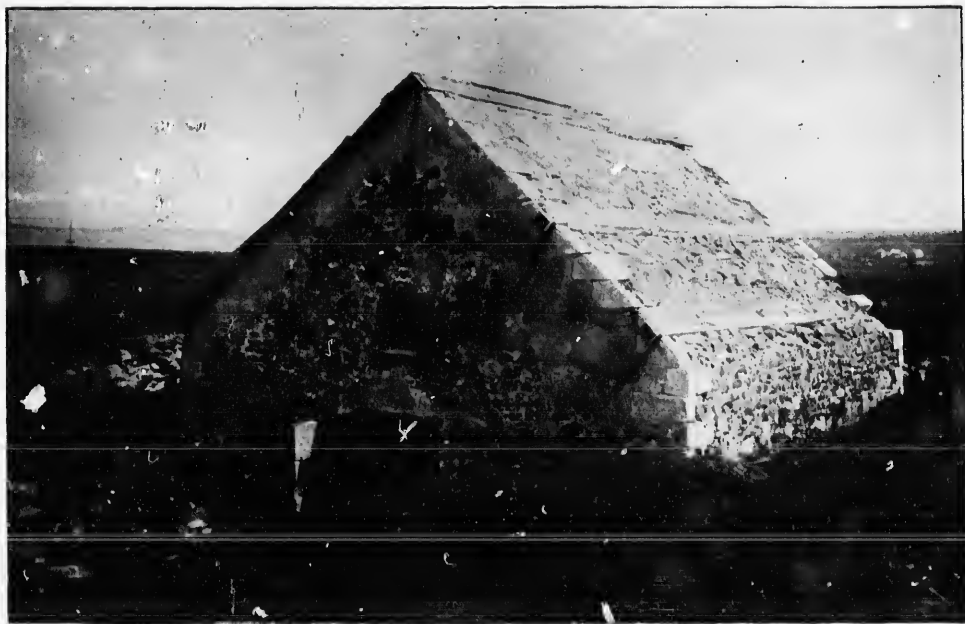
SOME ANNAPOLIS INSTITUTIONS



PLAN OF FORT ANNE



GENERAL VIEW OF FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS



OLD POWDER MAGAZINE, FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS, BUILT IN 1642



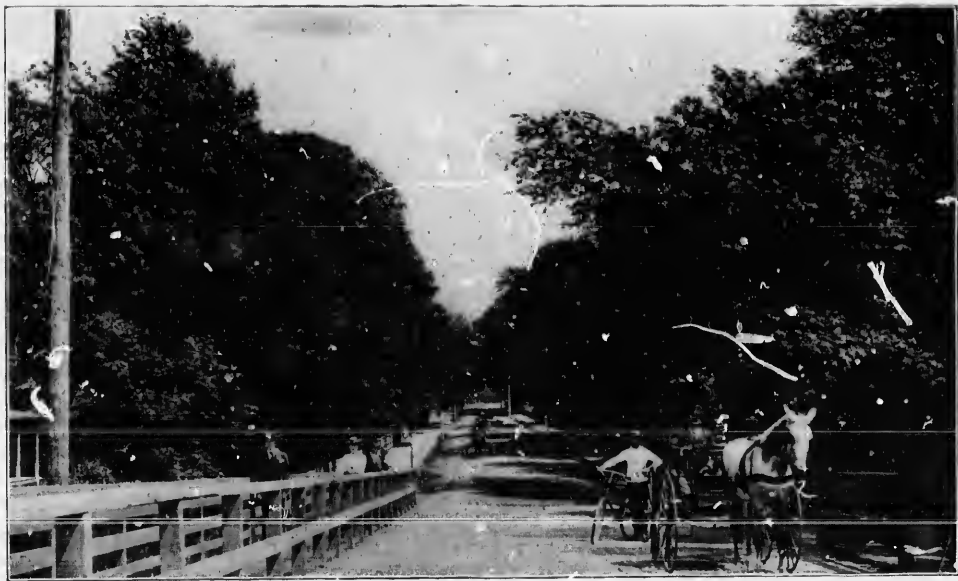
CALLY-PORT, FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS



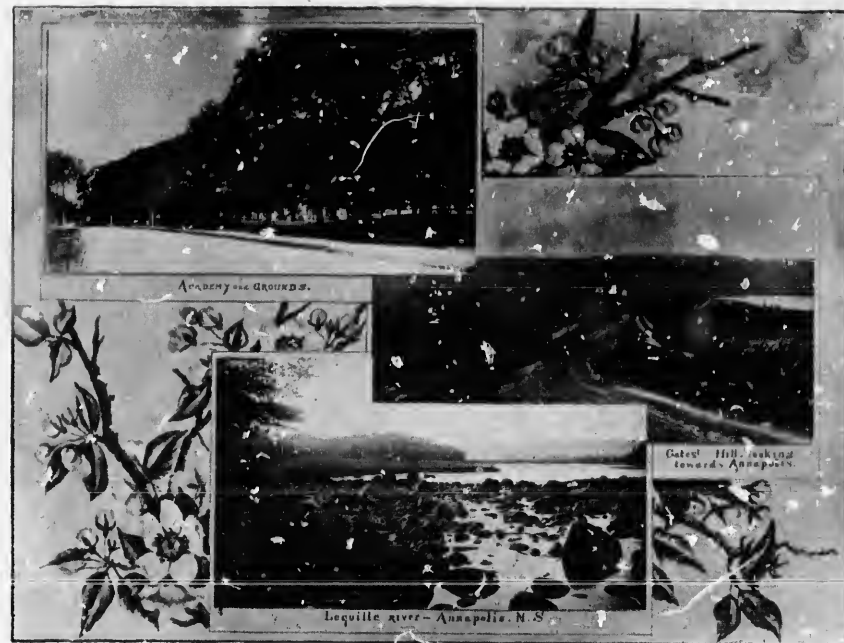
A CORNER OF THE OLD FORT, SHOWING EARTH WORK



ST. GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS, SHOWING POST OFFICE ON LEFT



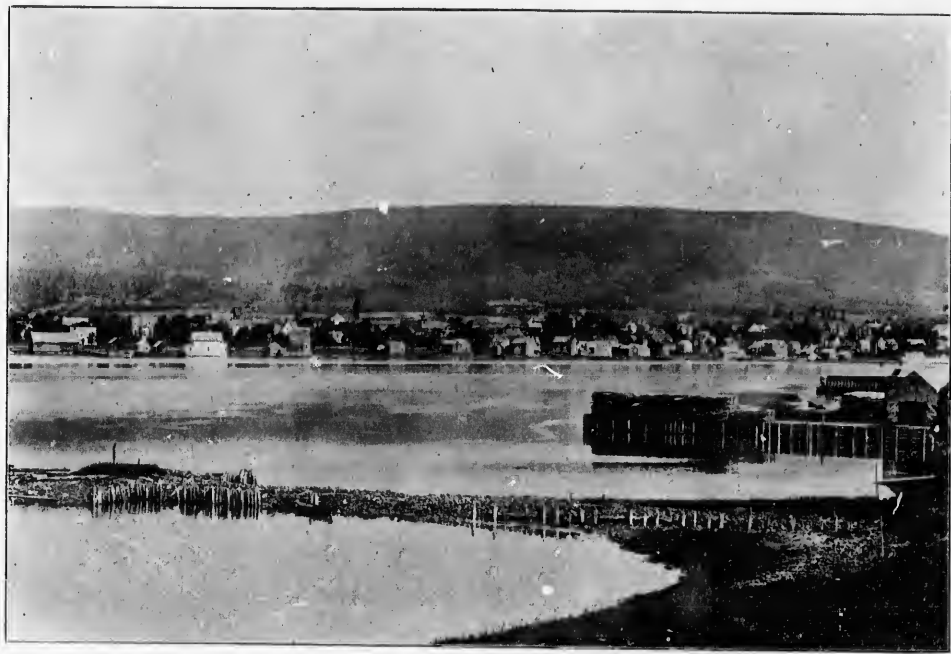
ST. GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS, FROM RAILWAY BRIDGE



GLIMPSES AROUND ANNAPOLIS

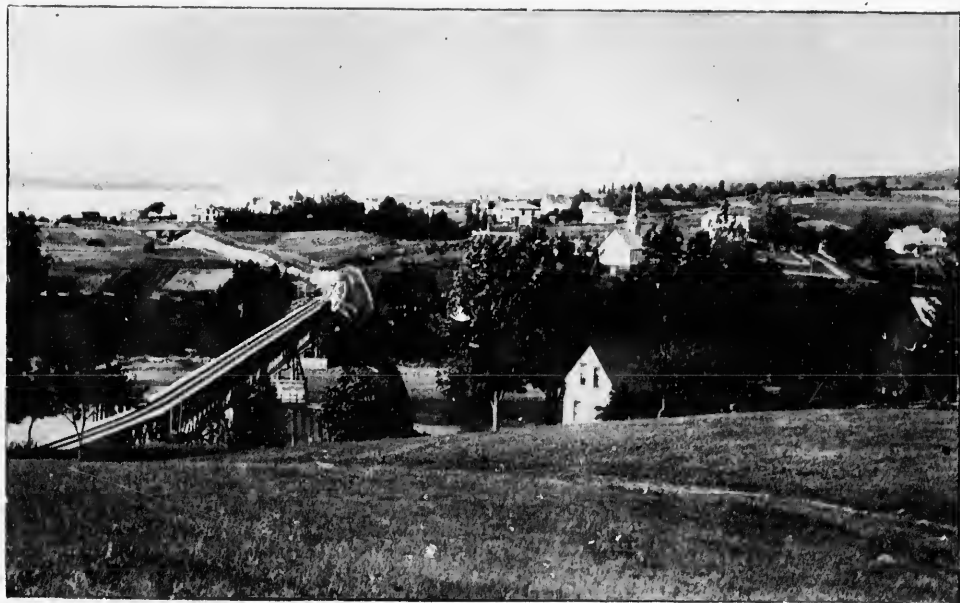


OLD FRENCH BURYING GROUND, ANNAPOLIS

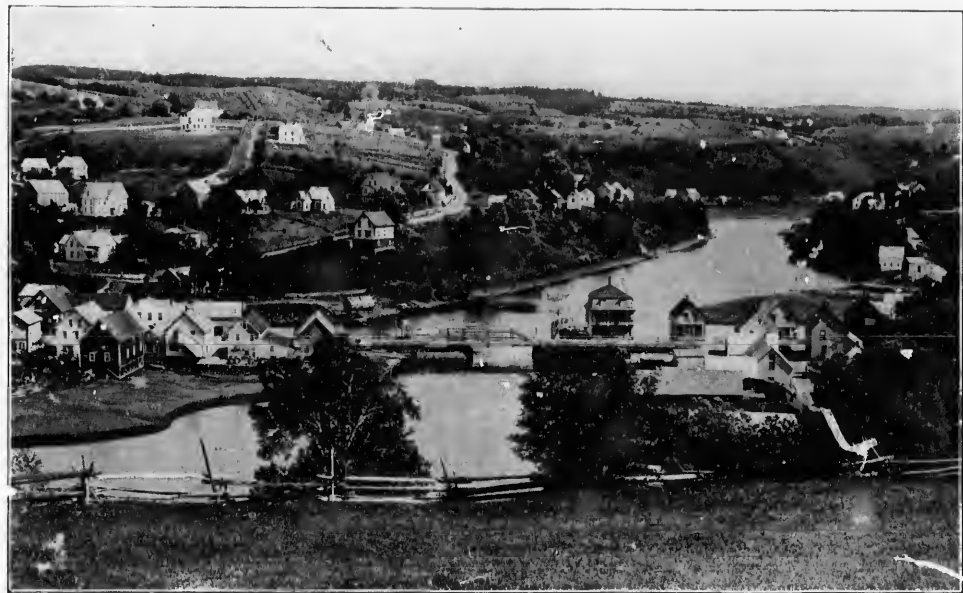


GRANVILLE FERRY, WITH OLD "QUEEN'S WHARF" IN FOREGROUND

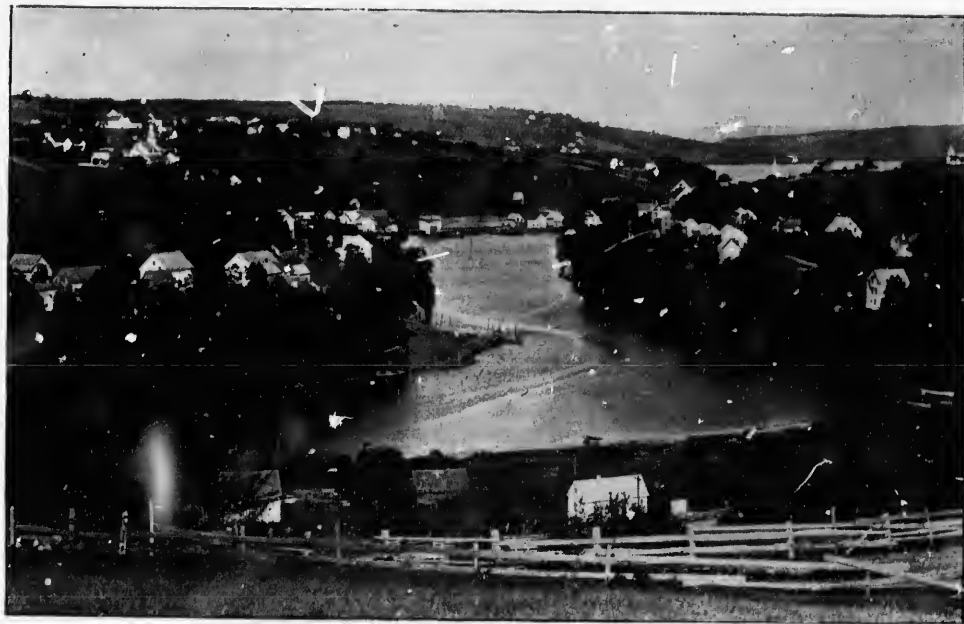
+



CLEMENTSPORT, SHOWING RAILWAY BRIDGE, AND GOAT ISLAND IN THE DISTANCE



BEAR RIVER, LOOKING SOUTH



BEAR RIVER, ANNAPOLIS CO., N.S. (TAKEN FROM THE FLATS OPPOSITE BENSON SHIPYARD)



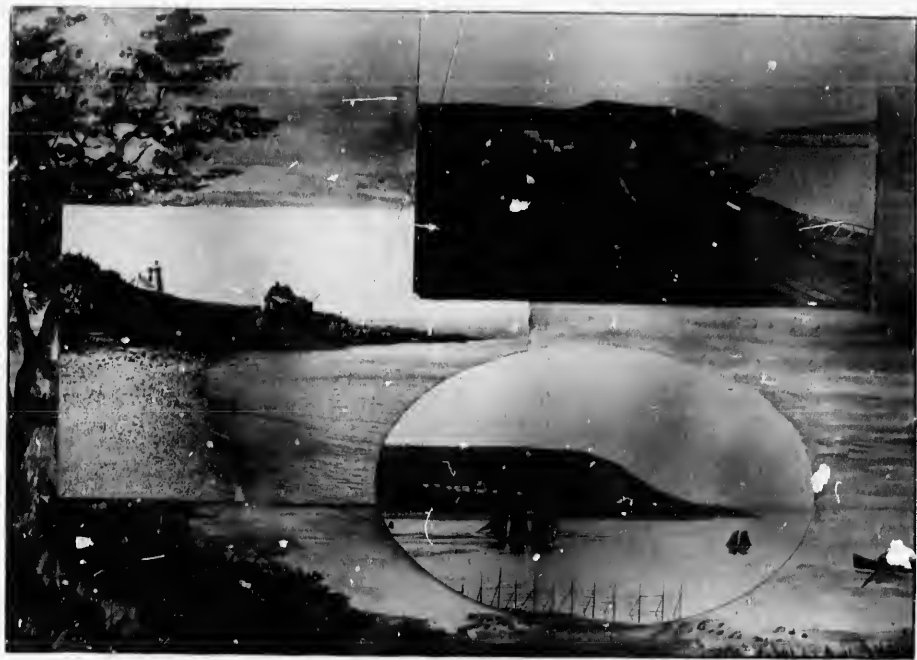
BEAR RIVER VILLAGE



BEAR RIVER, SHOWING VICTORIA BRIDGE AND DIGBY CUT



DIGBY, SHOWING PIER AND BASIN



POINT PRIM LIGHTHOUSE

VICTORIA BEACH

DIGBY FROM GILPIN'S POINT

AROUND DIGBY



DIGBY, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST FROM BLOCK-HOUSE HILL

