

WE LIVED
A GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER OF NEW BRUNSWICK SOURCES

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ALBERT COUNTY
FORMATION OF PARISHES

Albert County was erected out of Westmorland County in 1845. Two of the original parishes of Westmorland County fell within its lines.

HOPEWELL - (erected in Westmorland County) Part of it was cut off into Saint John County by line changes, but it was restored in 1837. This part is part of Alma Parish. Harvey was included until 1838.

HILLSBOROUGH - (Erected in Westmorland County.) Included Coverdale until 1828.

(SALSBURY - 1787 erected in Westmorland County and extended into what is now Albert County, included Elgin and part of Alma. Salisbury is not in Albert.)

COVERDALE - Set off from Hillsborough in 1828, extended west to County line in 1845.

HARVEY - Set off in 1838 from Hopewell, with additions from Saint John County, and included Alma.

ELGIN - Set off in 1847 from Salisbury.

ALMA - Set off in 1855 from Harvey.

HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP 1765-1786

{This is a most interesting document relating to two-fifths of the old Hillsborough Township grant. }

This grant was made 31 Oct. 1765, to Robert Cummings (23750 acres); John Collier (29750 acres); Joseph Gerrish (26750 acres); Henry Newton (23300 acres); and James Beautineau (18950 acres). The Township also included an additional 2142 acres in Marsh Land, Glebe Land and Town Plot.

The document I have is not the original grant, but rather a petition made on 26 Aug 1786, by Joseph Gray, son-in-law to Joseph Gerrish, who states the petition is "... in behalf of himself and Numerous family Heirs of the Estate of the Late Joseph Gerrish, Esquire deceased."

This is a lengthy petition of 17 large pages (33 xeroxed legal size sheets) and sets forth Grays claims to the properties through their efforts to establish settlers in various ways. He points out that Joseph Gerrish purchased the holdings of Henry Newton, and that a Michael Franklin now owned another two-fifths, but did not specify which two, not who owned the remaining one-fifth at this time.

Most settlers placed on a tract of land received a years supply of provisions, seed grains, tools, as well as farm animals on a lease. They in turn agreed to specific rent and/or specified improvements to the land, such as dykes, clearing, etc. The earliest settlements were made with seven year leases, then twenty-one and twenty-five year leases, and the latest agreements were for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Where cash was mentioned as rent due, it was one penny farthing per acre, per year. A tidy sum when one remembers they had 50050 acres to lease.

Life was no easier for the landlord of that day than it is today. Gray's report chronicles the gains and losses. He tells of work well done, of arson, theft, procrastination, of rebel attacks from the south, of settlers who could not make up their minds on where to settle, or those who tried to "out wit" the landlord and get their property free.

The main purpose of this document was to present to the authorities a statement of claims which would prevent this block of land being excheated back to the Crown, and being re-granted to others. If the land was escheated Joseph Gray stood in line for many lawsuits relating from his lease contracts. I have not carried out research to see what happened to this man's petition, and present it here merely to spark your interest.

A list of settlers follows, with brief notations from the statements made about them.

1768/7 year lease = John Babino, Senr.; Paul Babino, Syperian Dupe; Joseph Surat; Germain Tibedo; John Duboy and Jacque Duboy, with their wives and children. All, except Jacque Duboy, were sent from Halifax. They ditched and dyked the land, built homes and barns and left at the end of the seven years and Yorkshire families settled that same year. (Gray built a mill on Turtle Creek, which was burnt in 1778 by "... some Evil minded Persons," later on the iron works for the mill were stolen.

15 Nov. 1775 to 1783 = John Hooper; John Mitten and Thomas Brigs were sent up from Halifax. They left in 1783 and the present families took possession.

1 Nov. 1775 to 1785 = Christopher Horsman was sent up from Halifax. He removed in 1785 and the present families took possession.

1 Jan. 1783/21 yr lease = John Babino, Jr.; Dominick Babino; Grigory Thibedo; Joseph Terio; John Gogan, all with a wife and children, plus John Babino, Senr. They went there in the summer of 1783. (John Gogan has agreed to go off and two French men and two women have agreed to go on; namely: Peter Landry, John Suratts, Mary Landry and Mary Suratts who have gone to Halifax to bring up their families. See later entry)

27 July 1785/25 year lease = Paul Gerroy; Julian Collet their wives and children; Joseph Gerroy and Eliux Terrio were sent from Halifax the Spring of last year.

1783/25 year lease = Joseph Voiture & Isaac Tibedo, their wives and children. Peter Voiture, wife and children. The former were "... frightened away by reports prevailing that all the Lands --- was Escheated and given to others, ...". Others who were on this land, pre 1783, were Benjamin Wilbere and Samuel Wilbere.

27 July 1785/25 year lease = Julian Collet, wife and three children, Paul Gerroy, wife and 7 children; Joseph Gerroy and Elixie Terrio (see above)

1 Jan. 1783/21 year lease = John Babino, wife and eight children; Dominick Babino, wife and five children; Grigory Thibedo, wife and five children; Joseph Terrio, wife and two children; Peter Landry (a "Batchelor/30 years of age"); John Suratts (Batchelor/30 years of age); Mary Suratts (his sister/aged 20 years); Mary Landry the Mother.

1783/25 year lease = Peter Voiture, wife and four children; Joseph Voiture, wife and five children; Isaac Tibedo, wife and two children; Joseph Prison, an old batchelor; Kathrine, an old maid. (67 souls in the last three groups.)

1768 = sent Peter Jona from Halifax, wife and children.

1768 = sent Martin Hatt from Halifax, wife and children. In 1778 he was driven from premises by Rebels to Fort Cumberland. He enlisted as a Soldier and did not return.

1768 = sent John Brown, wife and children. He too was driven to Fort Cumberland by rebels in an armed boat (1778). He shortly after died there of Small Pox. After John Brown died, Jacque Duboy, wife and children, was settled on his land, but they left in 1784.

= John Steeve was settled on a lot - no date.

fall 1784/999 year lease = Martin Peck, Jr., James Peck, Jacob Peck: sons of Martin Peck, Sr. were settled.

spring 1785/999 year lease = sent John Wilson from Windsor, NS, afterwards his wife and children sent.

spring 1785/999 year lease = sent Patrick Garland from Windsor, NS, wife and children.

1785/999 year lease = James Charters, wife and five children. He wandered "up and down the River Petcoodiack and in other parts of the County of Westmorland for sixteen or seventeen years ..."

1785/7 year lease = Thomas Briggs, wife and four children. A blacksmith, was sent from Halifax. Moved to another lot in 1783.

last summer/999 = James Patterson, wife and six children, from Horton, NS

Spring 1785 = John Beaty of Horton, NS (son-in-law of Joseph Woodworth) was to have pick of lots. He caused great upsets because he would not decide. (several pages long).

Spring 1785/999 year lease = Christian Isler from Windsor, NS, but he has not "done one hours works on said Lots ..."

Summer 1785 = John Bean, wife and family.
 = George Jona, John Jona want lots near Stoney Creek.

The following census is found in with the papers submitted by Joseph Gray's petition for a re-granting of the Hillsborough grants made to Joseph Gerrish. (Published p. 81, July 1980) I am only going to reproduce four cols. of this census. The rest (20+) is an accounting of the live stock and produce.

- # 1 - Heads of Families
- # 2 - Number in each Family
- # 3 - Remarks: In what year an account of their stock, grain, & or the return was made.
- # 4 - Remarks: Names of those Families who are now on the Premises, and since dead or removed out of the Township, June 1783.

#1	#2	#3	#4
1. Moses Deleslernier, Esq.	4	1774	removed to Cumberland
2. John Brown	8	1775	d. with Small Pox in 1776
3. Martin Hatt	6	"	removed out of the Township
4. Peter Jona	7	"	on premises
5. James Smith	7	"	" "
6. James Steeve	(4)?	"	" "
7. John Babino	8	"	removed out of the Township
8. German Tibido	11	"	" " " " "
9. Paul Babino	6	"	" " " " "
10. John Duboy	7	"	" " " " "
11. Cyprian Dupe	6	"	" " " " "
12. Joseph Suret	6	"	" " " " "
13. John Babino, Junr.	1	"	" " " " "
14. Dominick Babino	1	"	" " " " "
15. Jacque Duboy	2	"	on premises
16. Charles Myres	2	"	removed
17. Isaac Tibido	1	"	"
18. Silvanus Babino, Senr.	1	"	"
19. George Warterman	1	"	on premises
20. F. Boukstoff	5	"	removed
21. J. Brackman	4	"	dead
22. Robert Crossman	4	"	"
23. Martin Peck	6	"	on premises
24. Chas. Baker	6	"	residing part of his time at Cumberland
25. John Weldon	8	"	removed to Memramcook
26. Bryant Kay	5	"	dead, Widow married

27. Micheal Loots	7	"	on premises						
28. Joshua Gildert	8	1776	" "						
29. Ralph Sickall	6	1775	-						
30. Joseph Jacks	4	"	-						
31. Richard Lawrence	4	"	removed to Cumberland						
32. William Seaton	2	"	on premises						
33. Henry Steeve, Junr.	9	"	lately died, left a widow						
34. J. Becker, Junr.	9	"	on premises						
35. John Gildart	2	"	" ", settled since 1775, no return						
36. Robert (blank)	3	"	" ", " " " " " "						
37. John Hooper	3	1776	" ", no account of stock & grain						
38. John Millen	3	1783	" ", " " " " " "						
39. Thomas Briggs	5	"	" ", " " " " " "						
40. Chriss. Horsman	1	1776	" ", " " " " " "						
41. Gregory Tibido	6	-	" ", " " " " " "						
42. John (Gregon) & Germain Tibido	2	-	" ", " " " " " "						
43. John Babino, Senr.	8	-	" ", " " " " " "						
44. Dominick Babino	5	-	" ", " " " " " "						
45. David Wilburn	8	-	" ", " " " " " "						
46. Samuel Wilburn	2	-	" ", " " " " " "						
47. Nathl. Stiles	5	-	" ", " " " " " "						
48. Jacob Recker, Senr.	5	-	" ", " " " " " "						
49. Peter Lutes	6	-	" ", " " " " " "						
50. Jacque Reshird	5	-	" ", " " " " " "						
51. Joseph Resherd	3	-	" ", " " " " " "						
52. Amiable Resherd	3	-	" ", " " " " " "						
53. Michel Goovin	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
54. Lewis Goovin	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
55. John Steeve	6	-	" ", " " " " " "						
56. Henry Loots	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
57. Jacob Steeve, Junr.	7	-	" ", " " " " " "						
58. Ludwick Steeve	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
59. Henry Steeve, Junr.	3	-	" ", " " " " " "						
60. Martin Peck, Junr.*	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
61. James Peck*	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
62. James Charters	7	-	" ", " " " " " "						
63. Jacob Peck*	1	-	" ", " " " " " "						
64. William Daniels	8	-	" ", " " " " " "						
65. Joseph Ells	6	-	" ", " " " " " "						
	<u>6</u>								
	310 souls								

* Young men without families, 65 families, 10 families more has engaged to go this Fall or next Spring. Total of 75 families.

Return of Inhabitants in the Township of Hillsborough in the County of Cumberland June 1 1783.

#1 - Heads of Families, #4 of age female	#2 - Wife,	#3 - Of age male,	#4 of age female	#5 Children under age,	#6 - Remarks
# 1	2	3	4	5	6
Joshua Gildart					& his maid - - - - -
John Geldart	w	-	-	1	-
Robert (...)	w	-	-	2	don't know sirname
William Senton	w	-	-	2	-
Joseph (...)	w	-	-	5	don't know sirname
John Hooper	w	-	-	5	intends to move further up river
John Mitten	w	-	-	1	intends to move further up river
Thomas Briggs	w	-	-	3	-
Christr. Horsman	w	-	-	3	-
John Babino	w	-	-	6	-
Dominick Babino	w	-	-	4	-
Gregory Tibido	w	1	1	2	-
Germain Tibido alias					
John Gorgin	w	-	-	1	-
David Wilburn	w	-	-	-	-
Nathl. Stiles	w	2	1	-	-
Jacob Recker, Senr.	w	2	1	-	-
Jacob Recker, Junr.	w	-	-	2	2 nearly full grown sons
Peter Loots	w	-	1	5	-
James Smith	w	1	2	2	-
Joseph Resherd	w	-	1	2	-
Charles Myres	w	-	-	4	-
Joseph Leshere	w	-	-	5	-
Amiable Resherd	w	-	-	1	-
John Duboy	w	-	1	-	-
Meshel Goovin	-	-	-	-	Young men, sons of Jacque Duboys wife.
Lewis Goovin	-	-	-	-	Have agreed to fix with farm & stock.
Pier Jona	w	4	-	5	(One of this mans sons is ... person.)
John Steeve	w	-	-	4	-
Michael Loots	w	4	-	-	3 sons on other side of the River this year
Henry Loots	-	-	-	-	-
Jacob Steeves	w	-	-	5	-
Widow Steeve	-	-	-	1	-
Lutwick Steeve	-	-	-	-	-
Matthew Steeve	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Steeve	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Steeve	w	-	-	1	-
Martin Peck	w	-	-	11	-

Martin Peck, Junr.	-	-	-	-	son of Martin Peck/a young man
James Peck	-	-	-	-	I am to fix out with a Farm and stock
Jacob Peck	-	-	-	-	" " " " " " " " " "
James Charters	w	-	-	5	-
Willm. Daniels	w	-	2	4	-
Joseph Ells	w	-	-	4	-
A Dutch Woman	-	-	-	3	-
George Waterman	<u> </u>				
	34w	14	10	110	-

45 families*
34 wives
14 sons of age
10 daughters of age
103 souls of age
110 souls under age
213 Souls

* Will in another year add at least 15 more families which with the above 45 families will make 60 families which with 10 more engaged to go next spring will make 70 families.

This Settlement has cost upwards of Ten thousand Pounds Sterling including interest of money. Intention Interests of money because the Produce of Grain and Increase of Stock has not been received by the Proprietors, but left on the Premises from Year to Year for this ten years past as a Fund or ready supply for such Tenants as Annually engage to Settle and by this mode we are never at a loss for Stock and Grain to furnish any Tenants that may offer us the Heirs of the late Joseph Gerrish, Esq. has now a very great quantity of Stock on the Premises for that purpose and indeed the last will and testament forbids taking off the Premises.

(Note/CBB: There were at rough count over 200 Oxen, 265 Cows, 25 Bulls, 117 yearling calves, 104 Hiefers and 92 Bull calves, 28 male horses, 45 mares, 45 male colts and 15 mare colts, there were 434 lambs and many more animals that I got tired adding their numbers, so there was indeed a large stock of animals on these farms.)

Some Albert County History By: W.C. Milner

(Excerpts from a History of Albert County, found at the New Brunswick Museum Archives in Saint John. This history was apparently prepared by W.C. Milner from the papers of "Robinson", but never published.)

Domestic and Social Life

Remote communities in pioneer days were put to primitive methods of life, making neighbours dependent upon each other, and sometimes forcing a settler into all kinds of employment. Mr. Robert Dickson, of Hopewell, kept an account book from 1776 to 1828, which showed him to be a farmer, inn-keeper, trader, ferryman, vessel owner, carpenter, butcher, solicitor, and engaged in several other employment. He wrote deeds at 2/6 each, sold rum, was ferryman, ran a vessel on the Bay of Fundy, provided meals and lodging, worked on the roads and dykes, kept a register of births, marriages and deaths, and a record of earmarks of cattle. He seemed to possess a universal aptitude, making him a valuable addition to the community. Besides his other employments, Mr. Dickson, must have been somewhat of a blacksmith and possessed a forge for he makes continuously charges for sharpening the shears of ploughs. Primitive saw mills had been introduced by the Acadian French of the "jack-knife" character - the up and down saw operated by water power: whether Mr. Dickson had one or not, he was able to sell boards at four pounds ten shillings per thousand. He mentions a Mr. Akerly, a millwright, who had build several mills in New York and who had offered to build [sic] a saw mill and grist mill for £300.

Up to 1803, Fort Cumberland was the headquarters of the Counties of Westmorland and Albert. The Court House and Jail were a mile north of the Fort, with which they were connected by a race track, running horses being a favorite sport in those days, indulged in by the farmers around and the officers at the Fort. Mr. Justice Law and Col. Gay were prominent citizens, while Mr. Knapp carried on successfully a large trading business. Mr. Amos Fowler, from whom Fowler's Hill takes its name, owned and ran a schooner between the Fort and Saint John and "Quoddy". Dorchester and Moncton were not then on the map, the location of the settlers in either place being known as Petitcodiac and Memramcook.

Transportation was as great a problem then as it is today. While it was almost altogether by water, there is but little mention of ship building in the early record. In 1782, Mr. Robert Dickson purchased a boat from Thos. Dickson for £16.4.7, and sold one to John Lockhart for £2.0.0 and an anchor for £1.0.0 In the absence of roads and bridges, communication was maintained by open boats and small schooners. Plaster, grindstone, fish, furs and farm products were out-cargoes while outfits for vessels, fishing tackle, farm utensils and household supplies were the homewards ladens-ings. The ports visited were Saint John, "Quoddy" or Eastport, Horton and Cumberland. In 1784, Mr. Dickson credits David Copp with freight of nine oxen to Horton at 16 shillings each. They were probably for the Halifax market. He credits Mr. Lockhart with eight days' driving cattle to "Petitquajack", three shillings per day. He charges Mr. Lockhart with two teams one day drawing hay, seven shillings, and with one day working on a sled, two shillings and sixpence. He charges Ephraim Church (Fort Lawrence) boating at five shillings. He also sold him one raccoon skin for two and sixpence. Soon after the separation from Nova Scotia (1784) four great roads were legislated for - it was nearly a quarter of a century later before they assumed any tangible shape, but the highway between "Petitquajack" and Saint John was probably cut out before 1800. The records of this are not available, but in 1789, he enters a charge of three pounds against Jesse Converse for driving cattle to Saint John. The shad fishery and grindstone industry at Grindstone Island made considerable business and charges are made for forriage there as well as to Memramcook (later Dorchester) and Petitquajack (later Moncton).

The first settlers began early to look after the education of the boys and girls. There are entries in 1801 showing that a school house was then erected at Hopewell. Mr. Dickson charges Mr. James McElmon in June with three days' work on the school house, 15 shillings. In 1828, the name of Mr. Cochran appears as school master. In 1795, Caleb Bennet is charged £1 for nails for the school house.

The extortion of the officials in the Crown Land office early became a scandal. Mr. Dickson went to Fredericton (then St. Ann's) to get the Converse-Dickson grant. He had to pay £60 for it, besides £6 for traveling expenses, one half of which he charged to Mr. Converse.

In 1779, Mr. Dickson's charges for goods were as follows:

- # Sugar 1/8 per lb.
- # Molasses 2/6 per gal.
- # Green hide 8/--
- # Tobacco 3/-- per lb.
- # Cheese 6d. per lb.
- # Barley 4/-- per bushel
- # Wheat 7/-- per bushel
- # Oats 3/2 per bushel
- # Potatoes 2/6 per bushel
- # Fox Skins 8/--
- # Cat Skins 6/--
- # Maple Sugar 1/-- per lb.
- # Indigo 1/-- per ounce
- # Moose Meat 2d per lb.
- # Pork 6d.
- # Sharpening plough shears 3/--
- # Moose Skin 8/--
- # Dressing moose skin 10/--
- # Cutting coat and buttons 3/1½
- # Flax 10d. per lb.
- # Cotton 6/-- per yard

In 1779 Abiel Peck was charged with six days' mowing at four shillings per day, which seems to have been the current rate of labor.

Mr. Dickson seems to have done some orcharding for he sold (1810) apples by the bushel to Mr. Sayre (Dorchester Island), John Edgett, Joel Edgett, and Oliver Stiles. He had an extensive "run" for tobacco, which he sold for 2/-- per lb. He charges (1785) John Edgett with two dozen flints at 1/--. Mr. Dickson seems to have been registrar of births, marriages and deaths from charges he made. The book containing these records seems to be missing. He was also

registrar of earmarks for cattle. The names of farmers whose marks were registered were: William Bishop, John Lockhart, Daniel DeWolf, Ezekiel Comstock, John Comstock, Justin Pike, Thomas Dickson, Nehemiah Stevens, Oliver Stiles, Jeramiah Kinnie, Bradbury Robinson, Paul Robinson, Jonathan Robinson, Robert Dickson, Abiel Peck, Fred Babcock, Peter ?(W)ickers, Abiel Peck, Sr., Joel Edgett, Sipheran Fitch, Thomas Peck, Thomas Calkin, Elisha Peck, David Piches, James Martin, John Calhoun, John Edgett, John Turner, Joseph Turner, Thos. Hunt.

Mr. Dickson in keeping a house of entertainment was an important factor in the life of Hopewell in its early days. He charged 4d. for a lodging, a shilling for a meal and 6d. for a gill of rum. The gills he sold were multitudinous, but he also sold it by the gallon and barrel. In May, 1784, he charged Benjamin Wilbur with 59 pounds of Bohea tea at four shillings and six pence per lb., one barrel of rum, 32 gallens [sic] at four shillings, and in June another barrel. His popularity was assured for out of fifty customers on his books, not one appears to have been a Prohibitionist. The rum appears to have been of the Jamaica brand, but not to the exclusion of that New England brew which the provident Puritans shipped with Bibles in slave bottoms also to darkest Africa.

Whiskey was then unknown; very little of either gin or brandy was called for. The appearance in the settlement of a modern Prohibitionish would have created as much surprise as if a wild tiger had suddenly appeared.

A case of telepathy occurred in connection with McElmon tragedy. A resident of Hopewell, asleep at night, awakened his wife, and told her he had just seen "Jim", meaning Capt. McElmon, and his two sons go down in his vessel at sea. The news of the loss that came later confirmed his vision.

Another tragedy was the "Brig Alice Gray", Capt. William Daniels, which loaded with stone at Budroes quarry, on the Petitcodiac River, for New York. Off Mount Desert, the weather looked threatening. The Captain was in hailing distance of another vessel, putting for harbor, and said he did not think it necessary for him to seek a harbor and he put out to sea. A storm broke and the vessel was never afterwards seen. Capt. Daniels had with him two other Hopewell men - John Newton Lee and Wm. Fardy.

In 1872, the "Lizzie R.", a three-master, built at Saw Mill Creek by John Russell for Alexander Rogers and others, made her maiden voyage from Saint John to the West Indies, and thence with a cargo to New York. She was there chartered for Sydney, C.B., to load with coal, and after sailing, was never heard from again. Her master was Capt. Armand Starratt; James Hoar, first mate; Arthur Starratt, second mate.

In the old days of wooden ships, it was a time of one tragedy succeeding another, from which Albert County was perpetually suffering. The perils of the sea made widows and fatherless children, and many a hardy mariner when he said "Good-bye" to his family, said "Good-bye" until they meet again when the sea gives up its dead. It is worth while recording a tragedy that occurred on the 22nd of December, 1881 on a reef off Grindstone Island.

Cape Enrage has a lighthouse erected about 1850 and a fog whistle. The first keeper was Capt. James Munson who previously had a gruesome experience. He had been master of a vessel out of St. John, which cleared from that port to the West Indies. The vessel was wrecked at Sea. The crew all died except himself. For twelve days he was alone in the vessel. During that time he had no food. He gave up all hope of rescue and laid down to die, drawing a piece of canvas over him. He had a very vivid dream of his mother coming to him and telling him he would be rescued. This woke him up and starting up, he saw a vessel in sight. He arrested their attention and they took him off. The vessel was bound for Liverpool, England, where he was put in a hospital and recovered.

The Petition of Bernard Duffy
of the New Ireland Settlement in the Parish of Harvey

To The Honorable the Representatives of The Province of New Brunswick in General Session
convened at Fredericton

The Petition of Bernard Duffy of the New Ireland Settlement in the Parish of Harvey

Humbly Sheweth

That the said settlement comprises upward of four hundred individuals and have no wheat or flour mill in the settlement and many of the settlers have to travel nearly twenty miles to get to a grist mill. Your petitioner intends in the course of the ensuing season to erect an oat mill and grist mill with two pairs of stones on lot No. 40 for the convenience and benefit of the said settlement. That the erection of an oat mill alone would only partially remove the hardship as present experienced.

Your petitioner therefor humbly prays your Honors to take the circumstances of the said settlement and the memorial of your petitioner into your favourable consideration and be pleased to grant him the sum of fifty pounds towards the erection of a grist and oat mill on lot No. 40 in the New Ireland Settlement.

And your Petitioner is in duty bound will ever pray
Bernard Duffy

(Supplied by Dawn Kinnie, 2nd vice-president, N.B.G.S.)

TO THE PETITION OF / BERNARD DUFFY / AND 48 OTHERS / NEW SETTLERS IN /
THE PARISH OF HARVEY CO. / ALBERT PRAYING / LEGISLATIVE AID / FOR
ERECTING AN / OAT MILL

26th FEB 1847 BY / W. STEVES / AGRICULTURE

To The Honourable Representatives / of the Province of New Brunswick / in General Sessions at
Fredericton.

The humble petitions of the inhabitants of New Ireland Settlement, Parish of Harvey
Most humbly sheweth,

That since the first Settlement of the aforesaid place, there has not been an efficient mill for the purpose of grinding grain to any amount. That the Settlement Consists of fifty families who are labouring under Serious inconveniences in consequence of wanting a grist mill. After the lapse of so many years.

It is by experience proved that the soil of New Ireland is capable of producing an excellent quality of English Wheat, Oats, Buckwheat, Barley etc, etc, equal to any part of the province.

When in seasons subject to early frost in some parts of the settlement Potatoes would prove an uncertain crop, Grain would be permanent yet in consequence of wanting a mill and having a convey it about twenty miles to the nearest mill.

To the majority of the inhabitants the grain is of no material benefit.

Petitioners humbly solicit your Honourable House to grant an augmentation to the ordinary allowance to enable them in their humble circumstances to erect a mill suitable to their purpose on Bernard Duffy's stream Lot No. 40 - South side of the Petition is duly bound to pray

Elisha Peck. Jr.

Peter McClelan, J.P.

Bryan McCormic

Hugh Alcorn

Bernard Duffy

John Conner

Denis Dornan

John Teighhein Senr.

Daniel Conner

Roderick O'Connor

Michael Quienlan

William Mullin

Rob't Leviston

Armour McFarland

John Teahan

John Barrett

James Gallagher

Timothy Long

Charles Murray

Bernard Dougherty

James Murray

Danill Boyle

James Dougherty

Thomas Simpson

Robert Fenton

James Pallis

James Gallagher

John Pallis

Thomas Pallis

James M. Flemming
 Edwd. McArdle
 John McArdle
 John McCarron Senr.
 John McCarron
 John Cairnes
 James Cairnes
 Francis Matthews
 John Kilpatrick
 Matthew Heyes
 David McFadden
 Charles McFadden
 Thomas Fitzgerrel
 Thomas Beck
 Edward McCinley
 Hugh McCinley
 Patrick McConley
 George Tomson

1783 Hillsborough - General Return of Families
 Colonial Office of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton (Co. 217) Vol. 59 f.112

Moses Delesdernier Esq.	9	The following have settled since	
John Brown	8	(died Smallpox 1776) 1775 - no return of stock.	
Martin Hatt	6	John Gildart	2
Peter Jona	7	Robin	3
James Smith	7	Gregory Tibedo	6
James Steeve	4	John Googin, Germn Tibedo	2
John Babino	8	John Babino, Jr.	8
German Tibedo	6	Dominick Babino	5
John Duboy	7	David Wilburn	8
Cyprian Dupree	6	Samuel Wilburn	2
Joseph Suret	6	Nathl Stiles	5
John Babino, Jr.	1	Jacob Recker, Jr.	5
Dominick Babino	1	Peter Lutes	6
Jacque Duboy	2	Jacque Resherd	5
Charles Myres	2	Joseph Resherd	7
Isaac Tibido	1	Amiable Resherd	3
Silvanus Babino, Jr.	1	Meshel Goovin	1
George Waterman	7	Lewis Goovin	1
F. Bourkstaff	5	John Steeve	6
J. Brackman	4	Henry Lotts	1
Robert Crossman	4	Jacob Steeve, Jr.	7

Martin Peck	6	Ludwich Steeve	1
Chas Baker	6	Henry Steeve, Jr.	3
John Weldon	8	Martin Peck, Jr.	1
Bryant Kay	5	James Peck	1
Michael Loots	7	James Charters	7
Joshua Gildart	8	Jacob Peck	1
Ralph Siddall	6	Willm Daniels	8
Joseph Jacks	4	Joseph Ells	6
Willm Senton	2		65 Families 310 Souls
Henry Steeve, Jr.	9		
Recker Jr.	9		
John Hopper	3		
John Mitten	3		
Thos Briggs	5		
Chris Horsman	1		

This first column included a return of stock since 1775. Ed.

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