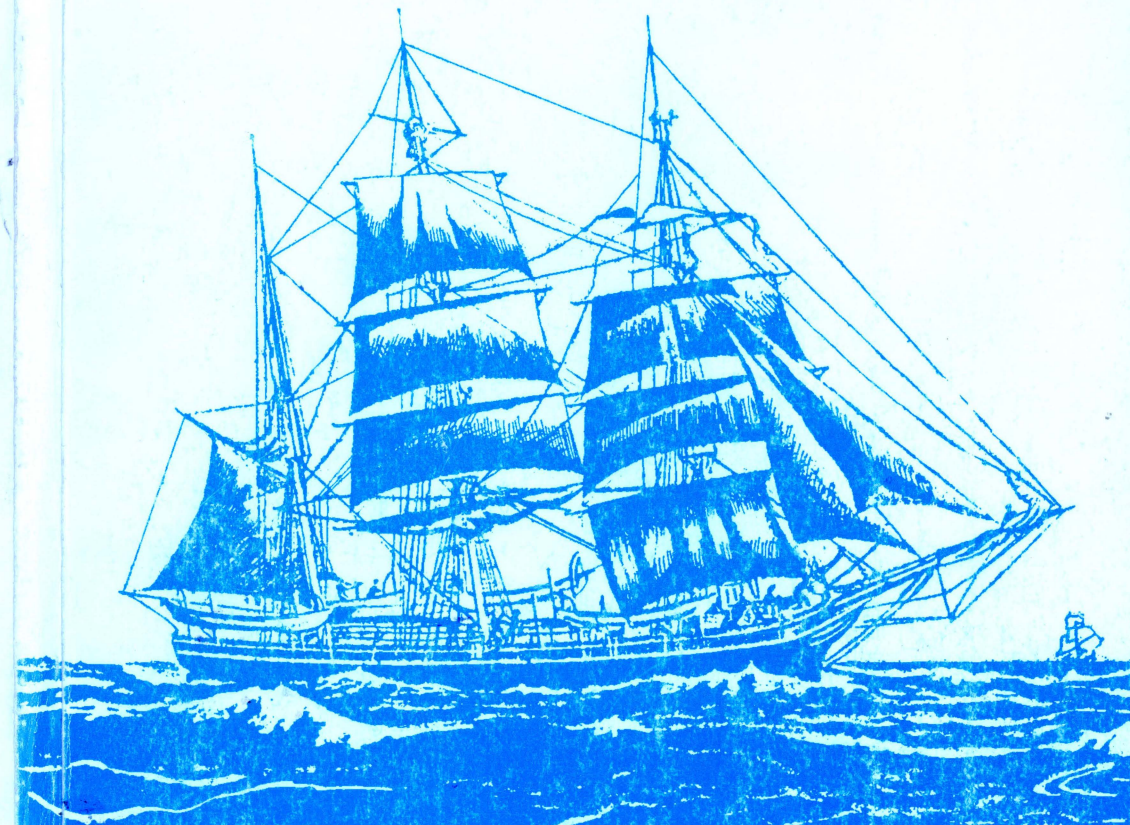


**HISTORY OF
DARTMOUTH /
DISTRICT FAMILIES
AND HALIFAX HARBOUR**

**1800 to 1850
VOLUME TWO**



DOUGLAS WILLIAM TRIDER

**HISTORY OF DARTMOUTH / DISTRICT FAMILIES AND HALIFAX HARBOUR
TRIDER
1800 TO 1850 VOLUME TWO**

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**History of Dartmouth / District Families
and
Halifax Harbour
Volume II
1800 - 1850**

With my best regards
Douglas W. Fisher

Volume II is dedicated to my wife Jean as well as those interested in Genealogy.

We begin the year 1800 with a report from Governor Wentworth to Isaac Coffin, in which he appointed Mr. Coffin to be commissioner of His Majesty's careening yard at Halifax. This yard was located in the Tufts Cove area, on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour, on the shore nearly opposite the Naval Hospital.

“Also a lot of land bounded on said cove and shore which was formerly granted to Ezekiel Gilman, but since escheated, to extend 600 feet into the harbour—also a town water lot in Halifax next to the Careening Yard, 66 feet wide on Water street and bounded South by Andrew Belcher's Water lot and extending in the harbour eastward as far as the Dockyard extends . . . also the land, the shore, and Watering Place on the East side of the harbour near Davis and Barker windmill, containing in the whole, 265 acres. This is for the use and purposes as the Lords Commissioners of our Admiralty or the Commissioners of our Navy in England shall from time to time order and appoint Isaac Coffin and his successors in office as aforesaid . . .”

March 1800

Other grants from Wentworth included one to R. J. Uniacke, a farm lot in Dartmouth that had formerly been granted to Bryan Finucane (now escheated) next to property belonging to James Creighton and Charles Lawrence, to Samuel Hart and Rice property to Halifax Harbour. This was 150 acres which also included a water lot that extended 300 feet into the harbour. Also 11 acres of land under water, also a lot number 10 in Division C in the town of Halifax. Creighton's ferry would operate from this grant and Dartmouth Cove started its commercial operations from this.

Samual Hart, the Halifax merchant, and formerly a Loyalist who evacuated from New York, received a grant of 1000 acres on the road leading from Preston to Musquodobit River near the head of Lake Porter next to Preston Township.

There was now open hostility between Wentworth and Cottnam Tonge, mostly about the Maroons. In a letter from Wentworth to Mr. King, the under-secretary, he said that the Maroons are ready to embark at an hour's notice, except two families, who say they have engaged with Mr. Tonge and will stay with him. Neither Mr. Tonge nor the Maroons shall be suffered to frustrate my instructions to send them all to Africa. While government contemplated their settlement here, Mr. Tonge took part with those who instructed them to resist . . .

The previous winters were even colder than in 1796 and 1797. The fall of snow was the heaviest ever known in Nova Scotia. The number of Maroons diminished and the weaker ones died off. The troublemakers had been thinned out and sent to Bedford Basin. The overseers in Preston were notified to withhold provisions from those who refused to work. This brought them to submission and in June about 180 of them were at labor appointed for them.

It wasn't until August of 1800 that they left the province for their new home. They were considered a dead weight on the governor's hands. The expenses for maintaining them was about £10,000 (10,000 pounds) per year. They did not return or justify any of this great expense.

About 551 Maroons left on the ship "*Asia*," for the continent of Africa at Sierra Leone. They were in good health, except for three of them. They reached their destination in October, after an expenditure of £46,000 from the Island of Jamaica, as well as, the British Government. When these Maroons evacuated Preston the land was then at the disposal of the government.

During the previous year, on December 13, an application was made by William Turner and other inhabitants of the South East Passage, stating it would be a public utility to have a road laid out between the Ferry House at Dartmouth and the southern part of the Eastern Passage.

In January of 1800, the court appointed Theophilous Chamberlain, Tobias Miller, and Mr. John Allen to enquire into the necessity and conveniency thereof, then report to the court on the first Tuesday of March, next.

On March 4, 1800, the report on the road to the South East Passage was returned by Chamberlain, Miller and Allen, and the court ordered that the Sheriff summon a jury of the next township to lay out the same to a law of this province, and then return the same on April 15, next. However, the time was extended to May 20th after the May 1st meeting.

On June 3, the Surveyors of the Highway were called to see the constables in their wards and with them, go and take an exact list of people in their wards who are liable to give six days labor on the highways, and make a return thereof to the Court so the Clerk of Peace give to each of the surveyors a copy of the order. On June 13th, it was recommended by the Court that the Surveyors of Highways receive from such persons as shall be disposed to pay the sum of 10 shillings from each instead of their six days of labour, and the sum of 25 shillings from those persons that have horses and carts.

On April 1st there were new appointments from the General Court of Quarter Sessions. These included the following:

Robert Collins appointed Surveyor of Highways for Dartmouth

Samuel Greenwood appointed Surveyor of Highways from Greenwood to Dartmouth

Samuel Prescott Jr. appointed Surveyor of Highways from Dartmouth to South East Passage

Brown Coleman appointed Fence Viewer and pound keeper for Dartmouth

William Mott appointed Surveyor from Tan Yard and crossroad at Simpsons

John Reeves appointed Hogreave for Dartmouth

Brown Coleman appointed Constable for Dartmouth

Mark Jones appointed Constable for Dartmouth Roads

Andrew McMinn appointed Constable for South East Passage

John Wheston and Samuel appointed Constable for Preston

Andrew Smith appointed Constable for the Maroons

This year there were many changes in properties and the owners. For example, in Preston, Angus McDonald sold 175 acres in two lots to James Putnam for the price of £10. This was located near Salmon River and Lake Echo vicinity. In the South East Passage area the Honorable Richard Bulkely and his wife Mary, sold 222 acres of land to Alexander Anderson, farmer, for £200. This land was next to Thomas Donaldson's land.

In Dartmouth, Joseph and Mary Davies, and John Barker and Mary Jane, his wife (Millers) sold one third of a tract of land in the north end of Dartmouth, to Edward Pryor, Sr., Alexander Goudge and Alexander McLean, for £581. This lot contained 2 acres, 3 roods and 65 perches, besides a water lot that was bounded by a plan of Edward and Sarah Foster to Davis and Barker in 1797.

On April 29, 1800, Benjamin Robinson sold 2 lots in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Hugh Kelly for £50. These lots were number 5 and 6 of the letter "T." This also was provided that the lots were paid for in five years with legal interest at 6% per annum. Failure to pay meant that the land would go back to the original owner.

In Preston, William Annand sold 3 lots of 2¼ acres, 2 acres and also 1½ acres to George Simpson for £25. These lots were located on the new cross road to Cole Harbour, and also the cross road to the sawmill at Long Lake.

Benjamin Whittear, who lives in Rawdon, sold 500 acres to Conrad Kappard, Philip Kappard and George Kappard for £125. This was located in

the South East Passage district and it bounded on the lands of Joseph Chadwick for 100 acres, then to the rear of Joseph Goreham's lot for 150 acres. This was according to the annual plan of a grant to Benjamin Whittear.

In August, Sir John Wentworth, who was now a Trustee for the lands purchased for the Maroons (negroes) from Jamaica, either gave or rented or sold a large tract of this land to Charles Morris, Lawrence Hartshorne and Jacob Conrad. This was in what had been Dartmouth Township that had been granted to Frederick Ott and others.

It stated . . . whereas the said Sir John Wentworth as Trustee for the Maroons, and also Morris, Hartshorne and Conrad are now actually in retention of the lands formerly granted to Frederick Ott, as well as, parts of adjoining waste land . . . the land bounded as follows . . . beginning at a small brook that empties into Cole Harbour in the Township of Dartmouth, until it reaches the North East corner of the land of Lawrence Hartshorne, then west to the North East corner of the land of Robert Collins, to the west shore of Cole Harbour, to the south east boundary of the lands of Nathaniel Russel, being part of the original grant to Frederick Ott and others.

In September, Charles and Elizabeth Morris, sold a wood lot of 300 acres in Dartmouth to David Bethune, carpenter, and John Wisdom, for £250. This wood lot included lakes and timber land. It was bounded on the north by the land grant to Benjamin Green, but now occupied by Lawrence Hartshorne and others. Then south by the grant to William Forsyth and others, west by the land grant to Charles Morris, then east by the grant to Barnabus Swain and others.

In Preston, Andrew Gray sold his town lot number 8 of the letter G, 1½ acres, to Theophilus Chamberlain for 30 shillings. Chamberlain then bought 76 acres in Preston, from John Wisdom and Edward King for £37. The lot was bounded on the west by the highway, north and east by a farm lot, then south by land of Francis Green. It was mainly on the west road in Preston to the west line of Lawrencetown.

Isaac and Amina Hoyt sold 45 acres of land near Lake Eagle to Theophilus Chamberlain for £12. This was lot number 5 of the letter "C."

William Haywood sold 6 acres in two lots near Lake Loon to John Henry Barnstead and Frederick William Woodman for £20.

In October, David Bethune, carpenter, and John Wisdom, carpenter, sold 300 acres of land in the Dartmouth Township to Samuel King, blacksmith. Charles Morris acted as attorney for them as they each owed Samuel King the sum of £200. This would then wipe out the debt. The lot was bounded on the north by the land grant of Benjamin Green, et al, now occupied by Lawrence

Hartshorne, et al, south and west by the land granted to Charles Morris, and on the east side by the land granted to Barnabus Swain, et al.

In May, there was a description of a deed of land in Halifax that was sold to Andrew Belcher from James Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton and Mary Ann Hamilton, all former tanners from Dartmouth. They had moved to Onslow where they received new grants of land.

In November, the executors of the late Richard Jacobs, who consisted of Godfrey Jacobs and Casper Woolenhaupt, from Lunenburg, sold 500 acres of land to Mathew Richardson, merchant, for £51. This lot was one-third of 1500 acres which was part of a grant of 3000 acres to Benjamin Bridge Sr., Benjamin Bridge Jr., Jeremiah Bridge, Frederick Ott, Elias Hoffman and Amelia Mason, that had been granted on October 1, 1765.

Sir John Wentworth sold to Mathew Richardson, merchant, for £352, for the following lots in the Dartmouth Town Plot. Instructions had been sent to Wentworth, from the Duke of Portland, regarding the sale of land on behalf of the House of Assembly in Jamaica. The instructions included selling the Maroon lands at a public auction. Mathew Richardson was the highest bidder. The land had been granted to Timothy Folger who had sold it to W. D. Quarrel. It included lot number 1 of the letter R. Also 2 lots, 7 and 8 in the letter S, with a partly enclosed dry stone wall. Previously the land had been granted to Thomas Cochran from the former Governor Parr. The other lots were number 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the letter R. The whole being 240 feet in length and 240 feet in width and all enclosed by a dry stone wall. It was at present occupied by Francis Green.

The naval activity on the harbour included Lord Bridgeport's fleet of 34 sail of the line, returning with Spanish prizes that were ascertained to be worth one million sterling. Lord Bridgeport received £125,000. Captain Gore, Captain Digby, Captain Young and Captain Pietrepoint, received £60,000.

The proceedings of the Vice Admiralty Court included a Commission from Sir John Wentworth to Judge Brentaus. The Admiralty Court has jurisdiction over maritime matters, both civil and criminal. In England, the Court of St. James was the Court of the Monarch of Great Britain so called, from St. James palace where formal receptions were held. The Supreme Court was the court of last resort. The Instance Court or Civil law dealt with any civil action or judicial demand. This was also the court of first instance or the court of primary jurisdiction. This was a division of the former Admiralty Court, which exercised the jurisdiction in all matters in the Admiralty, except "prizes." Case law was based upon, or settled, by decided cases as distinguished from "Statute" law.

Regarding the word “Common,” or Common law, this was land generally, or a tract of land, considered as the property of the public in which all persons enjoy equal rights. Also land owned by a town or by several persons jointly. This also meant a common right to the use of the lands, and a tenancy of several persons in common to the same property as commonage of pasture and land held in common. Also the word common weal, or common welfare, was the good or well being of the community or general welfare. At this point in Dartmouth’s history there was no case of abuse of their Common grant or legal challenges of loss of land.

There were 24 captured vessels other than the 34 captured vessels by Lord Bridgeport. These were smaller vessels and the court ruling applied to them on an individual case by case litigation. Any captured vessel would have the officer in command of the vessel, that captured the vessel, charge them with libel. The libeler would have to defend himself in the Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty. He would be referred to as the respondent and answer to the legal proceedings.

The rewards of capturing vessels under the “Letter of Marque”, that legalizes piracy, were called privateers. This would be a term that legalized the practice of pirates on the open seas.

Life on board ships was very hard and dangerous. Press gangs were needed to complete the ships company of a necessary crew. The life on board a ship was worth the risk if they were successful in capturing vessels at sea. The navy was not as generous for sharing the prize as the privateers crews. This often led to desertions from the Royal Navy, and the sea men or sailors would “jump ship”, or desert, when they arrived at a sea port. The press gangs would then scour the towns for any able bodied person that could serve this purpose, whether the victim was willing or not.

The list of captured vessels included the following: Ship, *Howard*, captured by the *Earl of Dublin*; Schooner, *N.S. Del Carmen* captured by the *Rover*; Brig, *Austria*, captured by the *Nelson*; Schooner, *Sally* captured by the *Nelson*, Ship *Fabories* captured by the *Nymph*; there were sundry goods also captured by the *Nymph*; Sloop *Union* captured by the *Duke of Kent*; Schooner, *Laconception* captured by the *Lord Nelson*; Brig, *de la Conception* captured by the *Duke of Kent*; Schooner, *Fly*, captured by the *Eagle*; Schooner, *Nandyke*, captured by the *H.M.S. Boston*; Schooner’s, *Hope* and *Mary*, captured by the *Earl of Moira*; Brig, *Berkley*, captured by the *Earl of Dublin*, Sloop, *General Green*, captured by the *Rover*; Ship, *Rebecca*, captured by the *Rover*; Schooner, *N.S. Del Carmen*, captured by the *Duke of Kent*; Brig, *Moses Myers*, captured by the *Rover*; Schooner, *Diligent*, captured by the *Earl of Dublin*; Ship, *Britus*, captured by the *Earl of Dublin*; Sloop, *Little Charlotte*, captured by the *Earl of Dublin*.

All this activity translated into more work for the civilian work force. People began to move into the Halifax Harbour area. An example was, a contract being put out for Timber to build the framing for a new market. This called for 700 feet of pine and spruce timber. Those interested would report to the Commissioners, Charles Morris, J. George Pyke and Michael Wallace.

Another contract was put out for Lumber at His Majesty's Lumber Yard. It called for raising timber, scantling, and pine logs. The proposals had to be in writing, sealed and sent to John Butler, The Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper General.

In February, an announcement was published for the need of 60 or 70 wagons required to haul the captured money chests from the Spanish ships.

In March, a contract was called for that included 250 chaldrons of coals and 800 cords of wood for the Careening Yard. To pay for this would be public bills of exchange at par value and you would have to apply to the Deputy Storekeeper.

On April 15, Sir John Wentworth laid the foundation of St. George's Church for the German Congregation of Halifax.

The war at sea continued against the French. There were three of His Majesty's Ships arrived from a cruise, the *H.M. Asia*, the *H.M. Cleopatra* and the *H.M. Pheasant*. The Government armed Brig, *Princess Amelia*, advertised for 10 able bodied seamen and were to apply to John Mowat, Commander.

Near the Careening Yard at a small boat building facility, a new schooner was built and offered for sale. It was called the *Caraquet* and could carry 500 barrels. Apply to Samuel Brown.

A report from the House of Commons complained about the scarcity of corn. Resolutions were adopted regarding this problem. One of the results was to ask the colonies to grow more corn for export.

Another report stated that the British Navy was never so numerous as at present. It now consisted of 764 ships, exclusive of all the hired armed ships which would include about 200 privateers. Most of these ships carried 20 guns and were now commanded by Lieutenants. About 40 sail of the line were cruising the Coast of France. The French and Spanish fleet would not dare to come out to meet them.

This year the Honorable Henry Duncan, Commander of His Majesty's Naval Yard, returned after a long absence.

In October, the mast ships, *Lord Macartney* and the *America* arrived. The mast ship *Minerva* arrived at St. John. The firm of Forsyth, Smith and Company announced they would bring trade goods and merchandise on their

return voyages from England. Out going would be naval timber.

The saw mill belonging to Mr. Porter was up for sale. It was located at Porter's Lake and the transported boards would be secured at 3 Fathom Harbour. The land consisted of Birch, Beech, Maple, Spruce, and Pine trees.

Other news included the report of a Yellow Fever epidemic at Baltimore and at Norfolk. Despite this, a levee was held to celebrate the birthday of the Duke of Kent. It was also announced that the merchants were informed the ship *H.M. Porcupine* would escort the mast ships for England on October the 25th. If other vessels were ready they could avail themselves for protection.

The marriages for the year 1800 included the following:

January	Joseph Stayner to Sarah Harding Charles Rudolph to Isabella Donaldson
March	Paul Greenwood to Catherine Barbara Miller Donald Miller to Jane Mitchell Richard Tufts to Mary Floyd William Cogswell to Sarah Reeves James Donaldson to Mary Rider
June	Charles Reeves to Lucy Wisdom James Newberry to Elizabeth Findley
August	Robert Jackson to Jenny Simpson
October	Charles Dunbrack to Margaret Storey
November	Patrick Ross to Ann Wilson
December	Alexander McLaughlin to Mary Storey

Baptisms included for the St. Pauls Church Records:

William Henry, son of John and Catherine Lunn, January 15
Elenor, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Adams, April 13
Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Adams, April 15
John Parry, son of John and Susannah King, August 29
Alexander James, son of James and Elizabeth Money, October 30

In the Halifax harbour area there was a small pox epidemic between September of 1800 and February of 1801. It was reported that 182 people died during that time period.

The great event of the British Empire was that the island of Great Britain and Ireland were finally united under one legislative body. There was a great ceremony held on the first day of the first year of that Century. The empire would expand by sending waves of emigration in future generations.

In April, a project was formed to establish a bank at Halifax and £100,000 were to be subscribed. For the first hour £50,000 were subscribed. This was mainly due to the present war with Spain and France because the spin off effects boosted the economy of Nova Scotians. The merchants, farmers, laborers, etc., were all quite well off and prosperous due to the continued expansion of the Public Works Program.

It was well known that just 10 years before there was only about £6,000 in the entire province. They were to issue paper money and discount notes. Another condition was that no other bank would be established by any future law of the province during the continuance of the said corporation. Naturally, this would lead to complications in the future.

In June, during the second assembly session, the Governor as directed by the Secretary of State, recommended the cultivation of hemp. Also, there was to be an improvement of the roads. Now that there were sufficient numbers of French prisoners they would be hired for that purpose.

On June 1st, Wentworth appointed Mr. A Belcher, William Forsyth, and Charles Wentworth, to His Majesty's Council.

It was reported that there was a shipwreck on Sable Island. A 300 ton vessel from Boston, bound for Liverpool, England, went ashore with all sails set. The cargo of 2,700 barrels of flour and cotton was valued at £26,000.

As a result, Governor Wentworth wrote to Seth Coleman in Dartmouth the following letter . . . To Seth Coleman of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia . . .

“Whereas it has been represented to me that a ship or vessel has lately been cast on shore and wrecked on the Isle of Sable together with her valuable cargo of flour and other property. You are therefore hereby authorized and required to proceed with all possible dispatch in the schooner or shallop *Angelic*, Simeon Fougere master, hired for this purpose by Jonathan Tremain by my orders, to the Isle of Sable and afford every aid and assistance to preserve any people and property you may find there . . .”

Also included in the letter was a request for Coleman to make recommendations for building lighthouses, what potential for the fishery, and potential for agriculture, farming, etc. It had been reported to Wentworth that a man and woman of wicked character had been landed on the island for the infamous inhuman purpose of plundering, robbing and causing ship wrecks, etc. You are to remove them from this island . . . other persons there are to be removed from the island unless they have a Lycence from the Government, etc.

The reason for Seth Coleman to be given this request was that his whale boat building was acknowledged by the Admiralty. Along with the lighthouses would be a lifesaving station as well. Any ship wreck could have crews and or passengers rescued and returned to Halifax. His whale boat design could carry one ton of equipment. The whale boat was rigged for both rowing and sailing. Whenever a contract was put out for a whale boat to be constructed, Seth Coleman was always awarded the contract. One of his sons operated a private ferry service from Dartmouth to Halifax, using the same whale boat design. Years of whaling at sea from Nantucket Island created the essential for whaling successfully, as well as, life saving purposes when necessary.

On June 4, 1801, Seth Coleman wrote to Governor Wentworth and made several recommendations. Among them was, they should use Seal oil for the lighthouses as it would be considerably cheaper than Spermaceti, which would have to be shipped in from Halifax. The letter also described the best place for lighthouse construction. He also recommended that the man named King, his wife and 3 children be allowed to stay on the Island. They were employed by the Master of the ship wrecked vessel to save as much property as they could. He stated, . . . I thought under every circumstance it was not, at present, prudent to remove King and his family from off the Island . . .

It should be noted that eventually there were Lighthouses on Sable Island, also with life saving stations that used whale boats. This was also used by other Provinces and the present day Canadian Coast Guard would have been started in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. The marine heritage of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia would now include the start of lighthouses, life saving stations, a mast yard and the first official Naval Watering Place.

The House of Assembly passed a vote of credit to enable the Lt. Governor to settle three families on Sable Island as a result of Seth Coleman's recommendations that Lighthouses constructed of wood could be erected there.

In July, there was a sale by Auction held at the Wentworth Tavern. This included 2 lots in the Cochran Woods, with 30 acres and a new house with each lot. Also the lot number 12 at Cranberry Lake that contained 30 acres. Another property for sale was 200 acres at Cole Harbour with a house and salt marsh that was dyked to produce hay. Another lot was 106 acres of hardwood land on

the West side of Lake Loon next to the land purchased by Mr. Cochran from the Maroons. This is the remaining part of the land purchased from King and Wisdom for the Maroons.

On July 21, Captain Inglefield, the Commissioner of His Majesty's Careening Yard, arrived in Halifax. The Bills of Exchange drawn at the Careening Yard will be sold at par. This was good news for those who would supply timber for the Yard.

A contract was published asking for bids for 3 house frames to be 26 feet by 18 wide with 11 feet of post. To be framed for one and one half storey. The proposals would be sent to the Governor General's office, where the scantling for the frames could be seen.

The former Maroon properties were announced for sale by Auction. This would include the Maroon wharf in Dartmouth and a house that was formerly occupied by a Mrs. Brown.

The House of Assembly noted a sum of money to open a road from Salmon River in Preston to the Musquodoboit River. This would be 14 feet wide and would include any bridges required. Tenders to supply the wood for bridges, etc., would be sent to Theophilous Chamberlain.

On August 15, Lawrence Hartshorne was appointed to the Council by the Lt. Governor, and declaring himself to be a Quaker, he was affirmed and took his seat.

On August 26, Thomas Cochran died and the Governor appointed Mr. Michael Wallace as Treasurer for the province.

In October, there was a rumor that Governor Bentinck would be the new Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia. Sir John Wentworth was embarrassed by the non-payment of the bills for the expenses of the Maroons in Nova Scotia. His salaries as Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia and Commissioner of Woods seemed to be placed under impressment and suspension on this account.

In October, the preliminary articles of peace were signed between England and France, followed by an exchange of necessary ratifications. It was also reported that the small pox epidemic was raging all over the Atlantic seaboard.

Also in October, Benjamin Robinson, ship and boat builder in Dartmouth, announced that he would continue to build vessels and small boats of every type and all dimensions. He arrived with the Quakers from Nantucket in 1788 and continued his boat building business. He also would repair damaged vessels.

The Court of Vice Admiralty was busy with the Libel charges against 19 vessels this year. This included the following: Schooner, *Nova Scotia Del*

Carmen, captured by the *Rover*; Ship, *Columbus* captured by the *General Bowyan*; Schooner, *Adam*, captured by the *Rover*; Schooner, *La Famo*, captured by the *Rover*; Schooner, *Eliza*, captured by the *Nelson*; Ship, *Argus* captured by the *Nelson*; Brig, *Abigail*, captured by the *Nelson*; Brig, *Nova Scotia Del Carmen*, captured by the *General Bowyan*; Schooner, *Maria*, captured by the *Nymph*; Schooner, *Peggy*, captured by the *General Bowyan*; and the Schooner, *Nancy*, captured by the *General Bowyan*.

In August of 1801, Judge Croke was appointed to act as the Commission and Major Thessian was appointed to act as Collector . Schooner, *William*, was seized by the *Lilly*; Schooner, *Polly*, was seized by the *Pheasant*; Schooner, *Eliza*, was seized by the *Pheasant*; Brigantine, *St. Michael* and cargo, was seized by the private ship, *Duke of Kent*; Schooner, *Horrard Hemigo*, was seized by the armed Schooner, *Lord Spencer*, but no claimant appeared.

Property transactions in Dartmouth included the following: Benjamin Salter, who was made Executor of the estate of Ezekiel Gilman on May 13, 1784, sold 200 acres of land in Dartmouth to the highest bidder, who was James Creighton, at a public auction. The price paid was £90 and the lot was bounded on the south by the land of William Clapham, deceased, now owned by Richard Woodin Jr., on the west and north by the Dartmouth Common, and on the east by land granted to Samuel Calbeck et al, according to an annexed plan. The lot included a large farm. The sale took place on June 19, 1784, but was not recorded until 1801.

In May of 1801, William and Margaret Turner sold 85 acres of land in Dartmouth to Samuel Prescott, merchant, for £285. This was described as lot number 51, which measured 40 roods in front and 340 roods in depth. This lot was on the east side of land granted to James Creighton and it fronted on the harbour (eventually Creighton's ferry would be located here). Another 10 acres of land on the north west of lot number 5 was included along with a Water lot in the front of lot number 5 which ran 300 feet into Dartmouth Cove.

On May 14, Jonathan Tremain paid £70 as highest bidder for 40 acres of land at a public auction. This lot was formerly owned by Charles Hill Jr., now living in Halifax. Hill had owed Thomas Russell, Halifax merchant, money that he could not pay. The sheriff, Wilkins for Halifax County, then seized the land and put it up for public auction. It was located next to James Creighton on the north, also west of the land of Edward Foster, south by the Dartmouth Common, and on the east by lands belonging to John Reeves and James Creighton. Lawrence Hartshorne paid £100 to Gideon Ellis, mariner, for two lots in the Dartmouth Town Plot. The were number 1 and 2 of the town square letter H; also the adjoining lots 3 and 4 with all the buildings on the properties.

William Turner mortgaged 500 acres of land on the road to Lawrencetown for the sum of £400, from Lawrence Hartshorne. The mortgage had a condition that it must be paid in one year at 6 percent interest per £100. If there was a default on payment then the land would go to Hartshorne.

In Preston, Anthony and Nancy Elliot, who were blacks, sold 2 acres and 4 roods of a lot to another black, Joseph Scott, for £3. This was located east of the sawmill lot owned by Samuel Scott.

In August, Sir John Wentworth, the agent for the Maroon lands, sold 328 acres, except 40, granted to John Farquharson, to Theophilus Chamberlain, for £170, at a public auction. It was located in the Lake Loon area on the east, up to the land of John Farquharson on the west.

At another public auction, George Simpson paid £95, for 1000 acres. This had been sold by Sir John Wentworth as agent for the Maroon lands under the instructions of the Duke of Portland. This also included 30 acres of former Maroon land that had been purchased from the Cochran family. It was located near Lake Topsail next to the land owned by Lawrence Lawlor.

In July, John Grant sold land in the South East Passage that had been formerly granted to Alexander Chisholm, then to Michael Power for £15. Martin and Miriam Meagher, from Dartmouth, sold 4 tracts of land in the Musquodobit River area, along with 3 lots in the Dartmouth Town Plot, to Francis Pender, mariner, for £500. The Dartmouth land had belonged to John Chadwick, who sold it to Francis Pender, then to Meagher.

In August, Amelia Beamish sold 500 acres of land on the east side of Bedford Basin to William Sabatier and Foster Hutchinson, for £25. Samuel Hart, merchant, bought 106 acres of land in Preston, for £79, from Ebenezer and Sarah Allen from Dartmouth. This was near the town lots at Lake Loon. Charles Ramey Prescott and Samuel Thomas Prescott bought 150 acres of land in Dartmouth from the Reverend Robert Morris, for £300. This had been the former land grant to Rice and Lovett that had bounded on the land of James Creighton. It also had a water lot of 300 feet into the harbour that had been previously granted to Rufus Fairbanks. Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain sold 4½ acres of land in Preston to Tobias Miller for £4:10:0 (4 pounds and 10 shillings, 0 pence). Miller bought 14½ acres of land in Preston from Andrew Gray for £6.

In another public auction of Maroon lands, Lawrence Lawlor was the high bidder at £100, for 37 acres, called lot number 4. This land had been previously bought from Thomas Cochran. Margaret Folger sold 3 acres in Preston to Theophilus Chamberlain for £15. John Allen and John Stayner sold 100 acres near Lake Loon to Chamberlain, for £100. This extended to the saw

mill lot at Long Lake. Thomas Wintle and his wife Elizabeth, who was the sister of William Porter, deceased, put up 1,000 acres for public auction. The highest bidder was Samuel Hart at £72. This included lot number 1 in Porter's Lake and another 2,000 acres at the head of the lake.

In October, John Bremner sold 392 acres in Preston, to John William Schwartz, for 5 shillings.

At another public auction for Maroon lands, Charles Morris bought 3 lots, 149 acres, 500 acres, and 7½ acres, for £750. This was at the head of Lake Loon near the Michael Houseal property and east on the public highway. Theophilus and Lamina Chamberlain sold 50 acres of land near Lake Topsail to Margaret Floyer for £27:10:0.

The year's best sale was for Maroon Hall, purchased at public auction at the Wentworth Tavern by Samuel Hart for just £655. This would include with the hall some 24 houses without buildings (sheds), etc, and the land. In order to close the affair of selling the Maroon properties it was decided to include all the unsold lands as well.

Maroon Hall had an extensive view of the seashore. The house was 40 feet by 40 feet and 2 stories high.

The barn was 40 feet by 25 feet with a good stable next to a store that was 40 feet by 20 feet, along with a sheep hovel, fowl house, out houses, 800 acres of land with 25 acres of hardwood land under improvement. The cleared land yielded 25 tons of hay and also gardens with oats, potatoes, fruit trees of apples, pears, cherries and plums.

The sale of lands and properties extended from December 1 of 1800 until November 2, 1801.

In December of 1801, Wentworth sold 90 acres of land at public auction to Theophilus Chamberlain for £81. It bordered on Lake Loon next to the property of Samuel Hart.

Since 1800, which was the turn of the Century, the majority of land ownership in Dartmouth belonged to James Creighton. He originally came from Dartmouth in England and was the officer in charge of the militia in Lunenburg. He returned to Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and continued his role of an officer in the militia as well as conducting merchant business affairs.

There were still several German and Swiss living in or around Dartmouth and this included the Wolfe family, Christian Bartling, Abraham Peitch, Jacob Conrod, G. Conrod, Johan Henkle, J. Liddell, Godfrey Schwartz, John William Schwartz and Zebulon Schofield.

The remaining Quaker families included Seth Coleman, John Brown Coleman, Leslie Moffit, Zachary Bunker, Barnabus Swain, David Grieve, James Munn, and Robert Munn. Benjamin Robinson came with the Quakers and remained to operate his boat building and repair business.

The Loyalists who stayed since they arrived in the 1780's included Charles Boggs, Michael Wallace, Thomas Donaldson, Lawrence Hartshorne, Jonathan Tremain, Edward Foster, Senior and Junior, and family, Charles Reeves, William Henry Worthy, William Allen, Jonathan Wisdom, and Thomas Davie. These Loyalists were mainly merchants. Those Loyalists who were tradesmen included Benjamin Elliot, William Wisdom, Edward Lowe, D. Graves, Frederick Major, William Henderson, Andrew Malcolm and Jonathan Tapper. Other families included John Skerry and George MacDonald; other merchants included Lewis and Piers.

In January of 1802, two of the members of Council died. They were Charles Morris and Henry Newton. Both had held large grants in the Greater Dartmouth Township at one time or another. The result was that Wentworth was appointing Council members who were related to him by birth or party and business sentiments.

This was in keeping with the way Downing Street in London operated their efforts to keep a monopoly with Government spending. The Nova Scotia Council members should have been appointed for what they know, not who they know. They should have been connected with Nova Scotia's House of Assembly by residence in Nova Scotia, and not their political and merchant connections in London. Their decisions should have been based on the overall good of the settlers and not the profits of the merchants and their puppet politicians.

In the March session, a survey of the interior of the province was conducted by Titus Smith, Junior. He collected information in botany, natural history,

agriculture and he was self-taught in a variety of other fields of study.

The definite treaty of peace between the King of England and the French Republic was concluded at Amiens on March 27 of the year 1802. Sir John Wentworth wrote to Lord Hobart, the Secretary of State, telling him that the revenue that is expected from London, fell off drastically because of peace.

Halifax, Dartmouth and all the vicinity around the harbour was suddenly crowded with discharged and penniless soldiers, sailors and privateers. The merchants tightened the strings on their “money bags.” There was also an epidemic of measles since the previous mild winter.

Another set back was the threat of the American Congress and impose duties of a dollar per barrel on pickled fish, and a dollar duty on a quintal of dry fish. The lack of snow the previous winter meant that the transportation of lumber, meat and farm produce to the Halifax area was ineffective. Sleds were used in wintertime when the roads were covered with snow. Now these roads were full of deep ruts, puddles, mud, rocks, tree falls and stumps.

In Pictou, the ship building program was estimated and planned to build 50 vessels that ranged from 100 to 1,000 tons for each vessel. They would then sail with timber to England, or carry fish, oil, meat, and cattle to the West Indies and Newfoundland. This policy made the merchants in Halifax and Dartmouth aware of the need to step up the ship building industry. The small yards then began to expand to bigger operations, repairing as well as ship building.

In Dartmouth the selling of land continued. In January, James Creighton sold a Water lot, for £5, to James Hamilton, trader, Joseph Hamilton, tanner, and George Simpson, mason. This was to the north of the large garden on James Creighton’s property at Dartmouth Cove.

The tannery business in Dartmouth now grew into greater proportions mainly because these were times of peace. Demands were made and met for tannery goods such as leather, boots, clothing, baggage, etc. This demand existed all over the civilized world. Everything from boots to saddle equipment, harness rigs and even hinges on sheds and barns, etc., that would last through war and peace. Several tannery yards provided employment to hide handlers, tanners, cordwainers (boot makers) and laborers, etc.

Salt was used in the curing of leather hides. Having a Water lot, where trading ships would bring cured salt from the West Indies, was essential to this industry. Also, when hides were sent to the West Indies for trading purposes, they would use blocks of ice to prevent spoilage. This eventually helped to develop the “ice house” business for importing ice blocks to the tropical islands in the West Indies, etc. The trading vessels returning from the West Indies would also bring salt to cure the fish that was to be exported.

James Creighton sold some of his waterfront property to James Hamilton, et al, mainly for the tannery business. The price was £375. This included two lots. One was for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a tract of land and the other lot was for $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This became a tan yard and it was located just north of James Creighton's garden. This would eventually become the "Hazelhurst" estate area. It was bordered on the west by the Harbour then north east to the road (old Ferry Road) that joined the Ferry Road to the Preston Road.

At a public auction of Maroon lands, William Allen, carpenter, was high bidder at £171, for $347\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Preston, near the Little Salmon River. Theophilus Chamberlain bought 97 acres, for £310. Stayner and Allen bought 30 acres for £100. This was near Lake Topsail and they built a successful tan yard operation there.

John Reeves mortgaged land in the Town Plot and John Farquharson, for £200. This was number 1 of the Letter E, number 15 of the Letter C, number 16 of the Letter E, including all the buildings on this land. The cost was £100 to be paid in one year and the balance exactly one year later, with the legal interest at 6%.

John Stayner was high bidder on 100 acres of Maroon land in Preston, for £150. This was for farm land near the Salmon River area. William and Rebecca Allen sold 51 acres in Preston to Edward Hughes for the sum of £45. Hughes also bought 30 acres from George Simpson, for £95.

At another public auction of Maroon lands, Alexander Allen paid £2,000 for 1,000 acres that included lakes in the Preston, Westphal area. William Allen also bought 1,030 acres of Maroon land for the sum of £2,056. This lot was located near the land of Robert Collins.

Nathan and Mary Hatfield mortgaged 806 acres of land between the Preston highway and Cole Harbour, for £500, from Charles Hill. Included were land lots in Rawdon and Halifax Townships with the mortgage.

Joseph and Mary Davis, merchant, mortgaged a of a lot in the Dartmouth area to Edward Pryor, Thomas Goudge, Alexander McLean, all merchants, for £700. This lot contained 2 acres, 3 roods and 35 perches, with a Water lot. The land included mills, houses and water property. It had been part of the Edward Foster grant then sold to Joseph Davis and John Barker. It was on one side of the brook that emptied out of Albro Lake. The other side of the brook was the Navy Watering Place.

The Greenwood Mast Yard was next to what would be a grist mill that would be built by Davis and Barker. John Barker, miller, then mortgaged his part of that land for, £700. This loan was to be repaid by February 24, 1805, with the usual interest.

At the next public auction of Maroon lands, Michael Wallace paid £230 for 500 acres in the Cole Harbour area. This was formerly the lot number 6 of the Benjamin Green grant that was annexed.

In Preston, Jeremiah Halfpenny paid £43 for 33 acres of the Maroon land, that bounded on John Mott's land, to the old mill road then west on the road to Lake Loon.

In the village of Dartmouth there were 50 acres of Maroon land, called lot number 2, sold to William Allen, for £121. This was on the Dartmouth to Preston Highway. William Allen then sold this lot of 50 acres to Ebenezer Allen, for £121.

At another auction, William Mott bought 27 different lots of Maroon lands, for £185. This would total about 225 acres.

In May, at a sheriff sale of land in Preston, Nathan Hatfield, a blacksmith, was the highest bidder at £20, for 1000 acres near the Partridge River area. Tobias Miller was the highest bidder at £139, for 505 acres of Maroon land for 5 lots on the road from Cole Harbour to Preston. Pheobe Moody paid £95, for 30 acres, called lot number 12 in the Cochran Woods area near Lake Loon, as part of the Maroon land auction.

In March of 1796, Edward Foster Senior and Junior, sold a quit claim deed to Samuel Greenwood for 10 shillings. It was for 196 acres of the Foster grant on the east side of the Dartmouth lakes. It was just 3 miles from the Foster Ironworks in Dartmouth, next to the Navy Watering Place.

In June of 1802, Samuel Greenwood sold this lot to Michael Bennet, for £200. It was mortgaged with the understanding that the full sum would be repaid by July 2, of 1803. This transaction was witnessed by John Stayner and John Albro.

At the August public auction of Maroon lands, James Ross paid £110, for 80 acres in Preston. William and Rebecca Allen sold 200 acres of land on the west side of Cole Harbour, to Hammond Green, for £100.

Edward and Hannah King sold 500 acres in the South East Passage area to Peter McNab, for £200. This lot was bounded on the north west by the Benjamin Green land on the rear of John Rouse's land then to the harbour.

Barbara Rogers sold 200 acres in Preston to Mark Jones for 5 shillings. This would include a 100 acre lot in the Patrick Byrnes Division.

Jeremiah Halfpenny sold 33 acres near Lake Loon to Hugh Tierney, for £15.

Henry Wisdom mortgaged 95 acres in Dartmouth, which was the former grant to Benjamin Wakefield, to Charles Morris, for £100.

Phoebe Moody then sold lot number 12, of 30 acres in the Cochran Woods, to John Daily, for £105. This was exclusive of Lake Loon and Lake Topsail. John and Sarah Daily then mortgaged this lot to Charles Morris, for £50.

Theophilus Chamberlain also mortgaged 33 acres of land in Preston, to Charles Morris, for £50. This involved 5 different lots of land to be paid in one year. Chamberlain then sold Samuel Hart 3 acres in Preston for the sum of £25. This was lot number 12 of letter F, in the Town lots.

Samuel Hart in the public auction of Maroon lands paid £100 for 14 different lots throughout the Preston area, from Porters Lake to Salmon River.

On December 13, Titus and Lydia Smith sold a triangular lot in the Lake Loon area, about 80 acres, to Charles Morris, for £50.

In the spring of this year, the brief but unhappy, Peace of Amiens came to an end and once again the colony of Nova Scotia felt the turmoil of a long war.

Letters of Marque and Commissions to privateers were issued. Within a very short time the French ships and their cargoes were captured.

The notorious “King’s share,” would be given to the Privateers, but it was announced that homeward bound Nova Scotian trading vessels should wait for convoys.

There were many instances of Royal Navy personnel deserting their ships to join up with the Privateer vessels. This meant that the “Press gangs” would search out every possible chance to take any able bodied man or boy and force them to go to sea. The farmers, woodcutters, leather workers, etc., would avoid the docks of Halifax and Dartmouth, and melt into the countryside in the early hours of the evening. The first place to be visited were the taverns, jails, houses of ill repute, etc. The only positive aspect of this was that the crime rate would just about vanish. Life onboard the Royal Navy ships would be a living hell.

The soldiers that were given land with their regimental comrades, either took up a life of farming, or rejoined their Regiment to fight again. They would sell their lots if farming was not for them.

The civilian population now had more work because the Public Works Programs would be resumed. Also there would be a greater demand for agriculture products, lumber and timber, the tan yards, the grist mills, ironworks cooper shops, ship yards, etc. These new industries were getting started and they met the local demands as well as exporting their finished products. The Merchant trading firms were making full use of the water front facilities and expanded their wharves and their warehouses. The local fisherman ventured further away along the east and west coast of Halifax Harbour. The sawmills began to move to the out ports and coves, etc. This translated into a prosperous province to develop a year round full-time business on a permanent basis.

For the Dartmouth village the biggest employer was the Hartshorne and Tremain grist mill operation in Dartmouth Cove. This included a Bake House operation.

The Royal Navy vessels, and those ships that were convoyed or escorted, would line up at anchor in Dartmouth Cove to get their rations and share of corn meal and ships bread, called “hard tack” or “ships bisquit.”

In April, there were press warrants authorized by the Admiralty and the

House of Assembly, to impress 50 men. This would be in force for 10 days only. It was granted to Captain Bradley of the *H.M.S. Cambrien*.

An appropriation bill, passed both the Council and the House of Assembly, that allowed £500 to pay bounties to sailors entering any Navy ship at the station. This was not to exceed £10 per man, nor a total of £2,000 before all were signed up.

In September, the desertions from the Regiment were numerous. General Bowyer offered a pardon to any man who would surrender. Also now, the Press gangs would operate around the province. Magistrates of all settlements were issued circular letters that urged the cooperation or face imprisonment from the vessels along the coast.

Life for the civilian population continued as usual. On March 29, John George Bisset was nominated as Surveyor of the Roads between Cole Harbour and Green Bay.

In June, there was a petition from Seth Coleman, praying that the landing place for the new Dartmouth Ferry be attended to. The consideration was put off until the following Thursday in July.

On September 9, John Connor was found guilty of petty larceny after pleading not guilty and putting himself on trial. A panel of jury men were sworn in and the verdict of guilty was reached. On September 30, the court declared that he would be remanded for one month.

Property transactions this year included the following: Ebenezer and Sarah Allen, cordwainer (bootmaker), sold 50 acres of land in Preston to John Stayner, for £100. This was farm lot number 2 of the former Maroon Plan lots.

Tobias and Margaret Miller sold 405 acres of land, in four lots in Preston, to Phoebe Moody, for £89.

James Ross, farmer, mortgaged his farm of 80 acres in Preston to Phoebe Moody, for £110. This would be paid by installments of £25 by November next, £20 by the following November, £20 in two years and then the balance at the end of the third year at 6% interest per annum. This was the typical way of mortgaging and repaying loans. Any failure to pay meant the forfeiture of all money paid and loss of the land.

In January, Phoebe Moody paid £244 for 180 acres of the Maroon lands at a public auction.

Richard and Martha Uniacke sold a farm lot near the Dartmouth Town Plot to Andrew McMinn, for £230. This lot had been granted to Brian Finucane, but was now escheated. There were 11 acres with a Water lot that was 60 feet

by 300 feet. It bounded on the south by the land of James Creighton, on the old boundary between the Charles Lawrence grant and now the James Creighton property, then eastward to Creighton's garden to the hill, then southwest to Rice and Lovett grant, and then 337 roods to the harbour.

In February, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 106 acres to John Stayner and John Allen, for £79. This was exclusive of the cove in the area of the "middle" lake, or Topsail Lake. They would build a very successful Tannery, or Tan Yard business. This was on the north boundary of Cochran's land.

William Allen sold 30 acres of land to Thomas Boggs, for £50. This was lot number 16 of the Plan of Maroon lands. Thomas Boggs, who was a very successful merchant in Halifax and Dartmouth Township, also paid £54 as the highest bidder on 100 acres of Preston land and 50 acres near Cranberry Lake, called lot number 15 of the Maroon Plan lands.

Samuel Hart secured a bond, for £4,000, with a penal sum of another £4,000 to a merchant firm in London, England. For collateral, his land in Halifax and Preston was used. This amounted to 2,609½ acres. Property in Dartmouth was also included. The London merchants were considered Tenants in Common and not joint tenants.

In March, Nathan Hatfield, blacksmith, was the highest bidder at £158 for 100 acres in Preston at another public auction.

In April, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 50 acres in Cochran's Woods to James Allen, for £62. James and Elizabeth Allen used this lot for collateral to mortgage land to Richard Uniacke for the penal sum of £130.

In June, David Bethune sold 50 acres of land in Dartmouth to John Wisdom for £62. This was paid by Sylvester Smith. The lot was next to a lake that was north over to Bethune's lot, from there it ran to the grant of Barnabus Swain, et al.

Joseph and Barbara Hamilton, tanner, sold 30 acres called lot number 6 in Cochran's Grove, to Samuel Hart for £110.

Robert Anderson, now living in Hammonds Plains, gave a release Quit Claim against the following farmers in the South East Passage area. This was George Horn, Andrew Horn and Benjamin Horn, and it was for 25 acres of the grant to Findley McKenzie. The Horn family then bought 72 acres of land in Dartmouth from Thomas and Elizabeth Butler, for £20. This was next to their land by Quit Claim, then north by Alexander Wilson's land and south by the land of Michael Power.

At another public auction of Maroon land, Theophilus Chamberlain paid

£490 for 750 acres of land in 3 lots around Lake Major. Chamberlain then sold the same lots to Lady Frances Wentworth for exactly the same price of £490. Could this have been a coincidence? John Wentworth at this time was under suspicion for several dealings not considered legitimate by Cotton Tonge and other members of the Council. Wentworth then had to write a personal letter to the King and explain his situation, then the Lords of Trade and Plantations allowed his salary to be released. The allegations by the Council and the House of Assembly were ignored which was the usual way that well connected people operated.

In July, John and Ann Barnstead, cordwainer, mortgaged 30 acres of land in Cochran's Woods to Phoebe Moody, for £1,000. This was for four years at 6% interest.

Alexander and Mary Wilson, farmer, sold 50 acres, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot number 4 of the John Forsyth, et al, grant to Richard Whaley, master mariner, for £23:15:0. Also included was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre lot near a small lake.

In August, Frederick and Mary Woodman, shoe maker, sold 6 acres in Preston to Samuel Wheston, for £14. Nathaniel and Mary Russell sold 400 acres of land near the Cole Harbour Road, to James Robertson, for £850. This was part of lot number 4 of the Benjamin Green grant. It bounded on the road to Baimbridge land, over to C. Kemp land, then west to James Creighton property.

In September, Benjamin Gerrish Gray bought 40 acres of the former Maroon property near Lake Loon, for £45. This took place at another public auction under the direction of Governor Wentworth, who was acting as Agent for the Crown.

James and Catherine Robertson mortgaged the land they bought from Nathaniel Russel for £600. The terms were that £100 had to be paid per year for 6 years.

James Clark sold 50 acres in the Preston area to the blacksmith, Nathaniel Hatfield, for £10. This was part of the farm lot number 5 of the letter B.

In February, Sir John Wentworth wrote to the Secretary, Lord Hobart, that 70 or 80 cargoes of timber would be exported from Nova Scotia and the potential for another 600 cargoes, if encouragement was given. Also the growth of industry, provisions, etc., for the province.

In April, his report said the trade of the province had suffered because of so many captures and loss of other vessels. There were lower prices being paid for fish in the West Indies because the Americans were underselling them. However, the timber trade was prospering and 20,000 tons would be ready for exportation. Fish and oil would be sent abroad, but the demand for skill in agriculture made flour available only by imports.

In May, Lawrence Hartshorne resigned his seat on the Council. Governor Wentworth complained to Lord Hobart that respectable people were reluctant to serve or accept an appointment at the Council.

One issue that seemed to be in controversy was the recommendation, for £3,200, for roads and bridges that was sent up to the Council for their concurrence, but there it remained.

In another report to Lord Hobart, Wentworth complained about the state of the Militia. An invasion was expected because of so many French troops and ships going to the United States.

In October, a false alarm of an attack was set off by General Bowyer to determine the state of readiness of the Militia. In one hour there were 961 men distributed to the batteries and posts. However, there were only 200 well trained men in the Artillery, 80 expert marksmen, one company of Grenadiers, light infantry, and one battalion completely clothed, but the rest had no uniforms.

On April 2, the Court ordered that the inhabitants of Dartmouth, South East Passage and Cole Harbour be assessed £40, as their share of county charges inclusive of Commission. This included fire wards, county charges, roads, prisons, etc. The Assessors were Jonathan Tremain and Robert Collins.

In September, the Court ordered that the clerk write to Theophilus Chamberlain, requesting him to report to this Court what steps have been taken by the Assessors of Dartmouth, relative to County Rates for the current year.

In November, the Court found Francis Story guilty of Assault on George Donaldson. He was fined £3 with court costs. A bond of £20 was posted for his good behavior for three months.

Property transactions for this year included the following: In March,

Samuel Prescott sold 85 acres of land to Peter McNab for £100. This land was bounded north by the land of Lovet and Rice, south by the land of Lt. Governor Fanning, east by the land of James Creighton, and west by the harbour.

Jacob and Elizabeth Conrad sold 100 acres of land in Cole Harbour to Joseph Giles for £25. This lot was bounded on Conrod's land to L. Hartshorne land and followed the road back to Conrod land.

In June, Samuel and Mary King, blacksmith, sold 50 acres of land in Dartmouth to Sylvester Smith, for £62. This was bounded by the land of Daniel Bethune and the land grant to Barnabus Swain, et al. This also included all the buildings and water ways, etc.

In a public auction of the Maroon lands, George Simpson paid £18 for 3 acres of land in Preston. It was next to the cross road and the Benjamin Green land grant

In August, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 20 acres of land to Margaret Floyer for £12:10:0. This lot was bounded by the middle lake and the small lake next to John Farquharson's land.

In October, Martin Seward, farmer, sold 218 acres in the South East Passage area, to Lewis Himmelman, farmer, for £250. It was located near Jacob Hurd's lot, to a fresh water lake and then south east to the harbour.

In November, Richard Woodin sold 3 acres and 27 roods to Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain, for £160. This lot was bounded by the dwelling house of Richard Woodin and the high tide water mark at Dartmouth Cove entrance, and included all the buildings.

James Creighton Jr., and Charlotte Mary Creighton sold a lot in Dartmouth to George Boutilier, for £312. The lot started on the road from the Ferry (Creighton's) called the South Ferry, to the Preston road. It was the south boundary to the Tan Yard, then south to the Hartshorne and Tremain land to the harbour of Dartmouth Cove, then to the Tan Yard, and then to the end of the Tan Yard boundary.

Edward Foster granted lot number 2 of the partition of lands, formerly granted to Edward Foster Sr., et al, to Samuel Greenwood. Samuel Greenwood Sr. then sold a lot of 10 acres to John and Samuel Albro, for £500. It was located nearly opposite His Majesty's Hospital in Halifax, just north of the Naval Watering Place which was the north boundary of the Dartmouth Common. It was bounded by an iron bolt then 18 feet to a birch tree, then 28 feet east to a dwelling house above the Tan Yard. Then south for 29 roods to a large stone above the high water mark marked G. A. The lot included a Tan Yard, wharves, etc. There was a condition that the brook had to be kept clean and running clear from what would be the Albro Lakes, down to the Tan Yard then to the harbour.

Theophilus Chamberlain sold 50 acres of land in Preston to Josiah Richardson, sawyer, for £12. It was on the east side of the sawmill lot. John and Mary Greenwood then sold 2 acres of land next to their sawmill lots to Josiah Richardson, for £4:10:0.

In December, William Gray, son of Andrew Gray, conveyed to John Stayner and John Allen a one-third parcel of 1000 acres, with a new sawmill. This was located at Salmon River and the sawmill area at Long Lake Brook. The land was granted, sold, and confirmed by Robert Hall, merchant, to William Gray, a minor of 12 years of age, for £100, when he reached the age of 21 years upon the tender to Gray for the sum of £50.

Vice Admiral, Sir Andrew Mitchell, complained to the Lt. Governor about deserters from the Royal Navy being harbored and concealed by the settlers. He requested a press warrant for 14 days, under the customary restrictions. This led to a great deal of civil unrest when a party of sailors and marines, armed with rifles and bayonets from the *H.M.S. Cleopatra*, fought, and a riot started when a civilian was seriously wounded by a marine. The Council advised the Solicitor-General to prosecute all persons who were engaged in such impressment and then to notify the Vice-Admiral by letter.

Things were rapidly getting difficult when the West Indies trade was almost annihilated by so many captures. This resulted in most of the sea faring men, either dead or captured and confined, in French prisons. Most of the victims left numerous family members that had to be supported by the "poor rates" and private charities.

The fishery kept the province prospering because there were more dried fish prepared this summer than any other previous year. The pickling of fish was now on a very large scale. Even Agriculture began to gain ground when the largest harvest in the province's history was collected.

Provisions of a variety were supplied to the Army, the fleet, the Dockyard and even the prisoners of war that numbered between 500 to 700. A large number of these prisoners were located and housed in Dartmouth, Preston, and a small colony near Morris Lake called French town. One result was that flour had to be imported from the United States to meet this vital requirement.

On October 18, the Council established a "Quarantine" on all vessels arriving from Philadelphia, New York, and other cities and towns along the Atlantic seaboard, as well as from the West Indies. This was due to an epidemic of Yellow Fever that was raging all over the coastal communities.

On December 28, the committee of supply voted £6,000 for roads and bridges, £2000 for Agriculture, £3000 for fisheries, and £500 for bounties for seamen to enlist in His Majesty's service. This was on the condition that no inhabitant or fisherman would be impressed.

Court records for January included the Court directing that Mr. Tremain, Mr. Collins and Mr. Simpson be summoned to attend this Court on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, to take the Oath of Assessors for Dartmouth for the year 1805. They were then sworn in.

The Commissioners of the Poor made application for the sum of £900 for the support of the Poor for the present year, which was then put to a vote by the Chairman.

The Fire wards asked that £70 be assessed in the Town of Halifax for the purpose of repairing fire engines, pumps, and wells, etc. This was voted in unanimously. In a share of costs by other towns than Halifax, Dartmouth was assessed for £34. This was also for the assessment of the Poor and Fire ward expenses of the town.

Since 1801, when a succession of fires hit Halifax, the townsmen decided to form the "Sun Fire Company." Previously, the fire fighting was done by the soldiers with very crude fire engines from the Forts and Garrisons. Later it became fashionable to belong to a volunteer company in a fire ward. Every man kept in readiness his leather cap and bucket. They would fight fires with buckets and hand pumped engines, leaky leather hats, canvas soil cloth fire hoses, etc.

In September, the Court ordered that Theophilus Chamberlain be written regarding the assessed rates of Dartmouth.

On December 11, Theophilus Chamberlain appeared before the Court regarding County Rates and Poor Rates. There were £2 made on the inhabitants of Dartmouth which were confirmed. On the recommendation of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Tobias Samuel Miller was appointed Collector of the above. The Court then ordered that a renewal order and warrant be directed to Mr. Miller.

In September, the Court trial of Alexander Davie, Alexander Cunning and William Ellison for the assault on Thomas Donaldson took place. Only Alexander Davie was found guilty. All three of them paid a fine of £5 with additional court costs.

Property transactions this year included the following: Mast maker, Samuel Greenwood Sr., received a mortgage from Charles Morris for £105:10:0 for exactly one year only. For collateral, land was used being lot number 3 in the Agreement of Partition of lands on the shore of Halifax harbour that had previously been granted to Edward Foster, for 125 acres. Also 5 acres of lot number 1 and number 2, both 5 acres each, and all land except 2 acres of Samuel Greenwood's Tan Yard which was appropriated and sold to John and Samuel Greenwood.

Joseph Hawkins sold 448 acres, from the beach at Cow Bay to the lake, to Robert Lyon, for £99.

John Dunbrack sold land in the South East Passage to John Grant, for £15.

Jane Cochrane, Administratrix of Thomas Cochran, had to sell off large quantities of land to settle the estate. Commissioners were appointed by the Lt.

Governor and Council to examine the claims of creditors and make a report to determine what estate would be sold. The personal estate was not enough to pay the debts. On September 24, 1803, the Governor in Council ordered real estate be sold to pay off these debts.

At the public auction the land was sold to Michael Wallace, Winchworth Allen and Brenton Haliburton, who bought several lots, for £12,233. This was in Dartmouth at "Green's Point," which was co-owned by Timothy Folger. There were 10 acres bounded by Dartmouth Cove and on the north by Front Street. Also was the land purchased from Gersham Tufts on March 24 of the year, 1792. This was located near the narrows to the grant of James Quin, et al, over to the grant of Frederick Ott, et al. Another part was the 110,000 acre grant to James Fulton at Country Harbour.

In May, Samuel Albro, tanner and currier, mortgaged 10 acres or a half share of land to William Goreham, Senior, for £300. This lot was situated directly opposite the Naval Hospital in Halifax, and it included a half share of the Tan Yard on the property. The terms were that £18 be paid each year on March 1.

Mary Jane Barker and John Miller sold land in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Sophia Hawkins for 5 shillings. One lot was 60 feet on Cochran's land near Green Point. Another lot was number 5 of the letter "O" near King Street and east by the Widow Coffin's lot for 60 feet, this included the buildings. This lot was formerly granted by an indenture of mortgage made by John Barker to Sophia Hawkins on January 1, 1804.

John Smith mortgaged a 200 acres lot to Thomas and Elspet Donaldson for £104:9:7. This bounded on the land of John Rouse and ungranted lands.

At a public auction held by Lewis Wilkins, Sheriff, 80 acres of land belonging to Edward Fanning was bought by Lawrence Hartshorne as high bidder at £35:14:0. This bounded on the land of James Creighton, then on the northwest by lot number 5, then the property of William Turner, south and west by the Harbour. This lot was then taken in execution at the suit of Lawrence Hartshorne.

In July, Josiah and Catherine Richardson sold a sawmill lot near the mill pond of 50 acres, and another lot of the Maroon Plan of 50 acres to Edward Pryor, Thomas Goudge and Alexander McLean. This was to satisfy a debt to them for £74:18:4. They were the highest bidders for this land at this price.'

James and Catherine Robertson sold part of lot number 4 of the original grant to Benjamin Green, et al, to Nathaniel Russel for £850. The lot was bounded on Russel's land and by the Cole Harbour Road on the south side. It was also bounded on the land of James Creighton and Edward King. It contained 400 acres with farm lots, pastures, buildings and a water course.

Mary Wisdom, widow of John Wisdom, Mary King, Edward and Elizabeth Godfry, carpenter, and Lydia Tuttle, spinster, sold 100 acres of land in Dartmouth for 5 shillings to Henry Wisdom, carpenter. This lot was bounded on the lands of Jonathan Tremain and John Farquharson. Henry Wisdom then sold the 100 acre lot to Mary Wisdom, Edward Wisdom and Alexander Anderson, for £125.

Ebenezer Allen, shoemaker, sold to the creditors of Alexander Allen a total of 62 acres for £352:13:0. The lot was bounded by the land of Samuel King, John Wisdom and Edward King up to the grant of James Wakefield, et al.

Charles and Sophia Lyons sold 100 acres near the Eastern Battery, for £25, to Samuel Prescott. It bounded on the harbour up to the land of James Creighton. In October, Samuel Prescott sold this lot of 100 acres to Michael Herbert, for £50.

Ebenezer and Meribah Allen sold 3 separate lots in the Preston area to John Stayner and John Allen, for £120.

William Lyon, et al, auctioned off land in Dartmouth, a total of 62¼ acres that had been purchased by Ebenezer Allen from Samuel King. Stayner and Allen were the high bidders at £325. Theophilus Chamberlain also sold 350 acres of the sawmill area at Long Lake, to Stayner and Allen, for £100.

Jacob and Francis Horn, Senior, sold 34 acres in the South East Passage to George Horn for £33:10:0. It was located in the shore line on the land formerly occupied by David MacNamara.

Jacob Conrod donated the land to Joseph Glasgow, mason, where he had lived in Cole Harbour.

William Reeves gave 10 acres of land in Dartmouth to his son John Reeves. This was the front part of a 20 acres lot called number 7 of letter A. He also gave lot number 5 of the letter B, about 80 acres, to his son John.

On January 8, an Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, as amended by the Council, was viewed as a money bill and ordered to be, "thrown under the table."

There was now a sum of £50 voted for the relief of debtors in jail as indigents. Resolutions were passed in favor of a paper currency receivable at Treasury, and to be made a legal tender.

Appropriation bills were passed and their sums granted, among others, was a bounty per acre on land cleared and planted. The amount was £2,000. Tonnage bounty on vessels employed in the cod fishery was £3,000. The total for roads and bridges was £5,500. These grants would add to the settling and developing of the towns throughout the entire province.

Once again the battles between John Wentworth and Cottnam Tonge were renewed. The House of Assembly wanted more say in how the Provincial revenue was spent, but all that was collected, under the English Statutes before 1778, was entirely beyond their authority.

The local public officers possessed the advantage of governing in the Council where their proceedings, both Legislative and Executive, were conducted in private. They had all the means and methods in their power to check limit and oppose the views of the democratic elected representatives in the House of Assembly. It was just a matter of time before a course of collision would arise between this Council and the elected House of Assembly.

In March, the Grand Jury appeared to deliver several Bills of Inditement. This included a Petition against the inhabitants of Dartmouth, regarding their jury. The Court was of the opinion that Mrs. Cochrane was over the Assessment rates and then reassessed the sum to £2:10:0. The Court directed the Clerk to write to Mr. Tobias Miller to make an immediate return of the Dartmouth collections.

On March 17, the Court ordered that Mr. Sabatier, Mr. Woodin and Mr. Chamberlain be requested to make a return of persons at Dartmouth, Windsor Road and St. Margarets Bay.

County charges for this year for Dartmouth was for £177. The Court then appointed Edward Foster, Ebenezer Allen Jr., and Robert Collins as the Assessors for Dartmouth. They were ordered to be directed to assess these inhabitants for the sum of £177.

On March 20, was appointed the Court to hear the complaints against the Ferry at Dartmouth. Mr. Foster Hutchinson was heard on a petition and then

Mr. Wilkins was allowed to be the spokesman on behalf of Mr. Creighton. The result of this hearing was that the Court appointed William Taylor, William Lyon and James Fraser as a Committee for the regulations of the ferry and then report to the Court the following Monday.

On March 24, the Court deferred their consideration until the next day. On March 28, the Court made the following regulations for the Ferry and ordered that a copy be delivered to Mr. Creighton, to whom the Court directed that a licence be given for one year.

On April 15, upon the recommendation of Theophilus Chamberlain, the Court appointed John Allen, George Simpson and Samuel Wheston as Assessors for Dartmouth, and Thomas Settle as Collector. The county rates for Dartmouth was set at £70.

A policy in practice by His Majesty's ship *Captains* began to overreach their power by stopping merchant trading vessels and taking crew members for the shortage of the ships crews. This impressment began to apply to American vessels as well as Canadian vessels. The British claimed they were searching for deserters from their naval vessels. Even Governor Wentworth could see the danger of this policy and protested by writing to London.

Admiral Mitchell was able to keep up this practice by one method or another. He would openly defy any attempt to free any impressed American seamen and kept them imprisoned below decks when they were in any sea ports. When the number of impressed seamen posed a very serious problem with shipping and trading, the Americans began to fight back.

Property transactions in 1806 included the following: J. Christopher Rust sold 100 acres of land in Cole Harbour to Jacob Conrod, for £100.

In Preston, John and Mary Greenwood sold lot number 7 of the letter A, near the mill dam at Salmon River, 88 acres, to Timothy Crane, for £40.

Marshall Storey sold 100 acres of land in Cole Harbour near the Salmon River hole, and a small island called Gooseberry Island, to John Mayorin, for £50.

Edmund and Susannah Macey, mariner, sold land in the Dartmouth Town Plot, near the new bridge, and lots 3 and 4 of the letter K, to Michael Morris, shipwright, for £145.

Samuel Greenwood sold several lots to John and Samuel Albro, for £350. One lot was near the narrows, called lot number 2 of the Edward Foster grant of 196 acres. Also included was part of lot number 3 for 230 acres that had been sold to Greenwood by Edward Foster, both Junior and Senior. Also 5 acres of

lot number 1 along the waterfront, with the watercourse being reserved from the plan of partition for the use to Edward Foster.

In June, Richard Woodin sold $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Jonathan Tremain and Lawrence Hartshorne, for £40. This ran along a public road that bounded on the Tremain, Hartshorne land near the entrance to their grist mill and Bake House.

Phoebe Moody sold lot number 9 in Cochrane's Woods, about 30 acres to James Cole, cordwainer, for £100. The money was to be paid in installments of £20 per annum. James and Ann Cole were to pay off this debt in 5 years, as in a mortgage.

In December, Elizabeth Brown, widow, sold 200 acres of land called lot number 112 in the Second Division of Preston lands, to William Carritt, for the sum of £5.

On January 14, the Lt. Governor Wentworth, in consequence of the small number of council members, recalled Lawrence Hartshorne. He then resumed his place as a member of the Council.

Allegations of fraud were made against Michael Wallace, but his accounts were thoroughly checked over and they were approved.

Later during the election in which Cottnam Tonge ran for the County of Halifax, this resulted in a temporary defeat of Michael Wallace. However, because Tonge did not own a freehold in the country and/or, a new writ, Michael Wallace was voted back in. This clash between them resulted in bitter enemies. Later when Cottnam Tonge became leader of the opposition he became the scapegoat of all the blame in the government house members.

Later in the year, after the prorogation of the House, Wentworth suspended him from the office that he held as "Naval Officer." His replacement was Mr. John Beckwith, who naturally had strong ties in Nova Scotia.

For the previous nine years Wentworth wrote letters to England's Trade and Plantations director that condemned Cottnam Tonge. His chief complaint was that Tonge was seeking a recommendation for loyalty, assisted by a Roman Catholic trader who was so bigoted as to think he serves his religion by opposing a Protestant Government, and calling meetings of the militia officers to resign their commissions.

However, it did not appear that Tonge was guilty of any disloyalty or disaffection. Just opposing the measures of the local executive was not proof of any violation of any principle of the constitution.

In the Spring of 1807, Sir John Wentworth received several official complaints from His Majesty's vessels and ships at Halifax. This was in respect of the "illicit trading" being carried on between the United States and the British subjects living in the Bay of Fundy region from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and also the right to occupy Moose Island.

This was near Campobello Island. It was a rallying point for the deserters from His Majesty's Navy, some escaped prisoners and the run away indentured servants. This was also a general rendezvous for the smuggling and trading of goods, such as lime stone, plaster of Paris and fish being traded, "over the side," for household goods, food supplies, rum, brandy and even livestock for the farmers. This was thereby, "defrauding the British government," because no taxes would be collected on these items.

It was then decided by Lord Castlereagh and the Treasury Council in

London to approve to Wentworth, a sum of money to purchase an armed schooner, called a “revenue schooner” to halt this illicit trade and smuggling to stop this, “defrauding the British Government.” The Navigation Laws were still in practice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The finding of a “revenue schooner” was then undertaken by Admiral Berkeley and a Mr. Leonard, who was the Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries. Their choice was a ship called the, *Atlanta*, that was built in Quebec in 1802. It was registered in Sydney, Nova Scotia but then transferred to Halifax on June 30, 1807. Her name was changed to the, *Hunter*, and it went into a “refit” and general inspection at H.M. Dockyard. The price of the vessel was £810, British sterling, but £900, Halifax currency. It was refitted with 8 guns, 4 to each side, for the purpose of engaging Privateers, etc.

In addition to patrolling the Atlantic seaboard, including Campobello Island, the *Hunter* would be used to carry official correspondence, such as writs for new elections, reports to the militia units, and visit all the sea ports in the province.

The real problem was that any “opposition” to the so called, “status quo,” or the ruling clique, was viewed deeply with hostility by anybody with influence. The province was therefore run by a financial oligarchy and not a democracy, whose rationale was “the greatest good for the greatest number.” In this case it was the “greatest good” for the smallest number of carefully chosen Council members.

On the high seas the British Navy persisted in taking the seamen off both merchant and American vessels. There was a serious incident on the “high seas” that started, eventually, the war of 1812. It was a very dangerous incident that confounded everybody. The H.M.S. *Leopard* fired upon the United States warship *Chesapeake* and captured several crew members. The *Leopard* then took their captives to Halifax.

A trial was conducted and as a court martial and this took place aboard the *Belle Isle*, which was the flag ship of the Halifax squadron. Only one man was found guilty of meeting, desertion and contempt. He was sentenced to be hanged at the yard arm. This was at the waterfront and intended to be an example of for any mariner or sailor who would think of desertion.

The civilian population was certainly not impressed and the militia began to prepare for a potential invasion by the Americans and their French allies. Over 1,000 men were brought to the garrison as militia reserves. The 98th Regiment and the Newfoundland Fencibles were sent to Quebec. Another 500 men were drafted from the country to replace the 98th Regiment.

Sir John Wentworth told the General that the situation at St. Margarets Bay and Cole Harbour would be the likely areas of landing an invasion force. Their advance to Halifax Harbour would, however, be very difficult for artillery and logistics.

The call for militia reached the number of 5000 men who expected to receive arms and weapons. In order to encourage these militia to leave their farms and fishing villages, the total of £15 would be given to every widow of these men who would be killed while serving their, "King and Country."

On April 15, upon the recommendation of Theophilus Chamberlain, the court appointed John Allen, George Simpson and Samuel Wheston as the Assessors of Dartmouth, and Thomas Settle as Collector. The county rates for Dartmouth was set at £70.

On June 3, the Court ordered that W. Innis, T. Chamberlain and John Woodin be again returned to make a list of Return Officers to be sworn into office.

On June 15, Mr. T. Chamberlain recommended Mr. John Ross as the Hogrieve for Dartmouth. The Court accepted the regulations for the Town of Dartmouth.

In a court session, Ann Condon was ordered to appear. She was then discharged on June 16 because no person appeared to prosecute against her.

A formal partition of the land that was granted to George Fottingham and William Magee. This involved Edward Foster, Samuel Greenwood and Edward Foster Junior. Lots 1 and 3 went to the Fosters but lot number 2 went to Samuel Greenwood.

Samuel Hart mortgaged 18½ acres of land in Preston to Phoebe Moody for the sum of £333. Hart was to repay the sum by March 7, 183 with legal interest per year.

On May 6, Samuel Hart received another mortgage from Phoebe Moody for the sum of £92:5:0. For collateral there was 250 acres in Preston with another town lot of 50 acres with a separate lot of 1½ acres called lot number 9 of the letter G which bounded on Isaac Kettle's lot. Another property used for the mortgage was the notorious "Rats Tail Tavern," in Halifax, at the corner of Water Street and Bedford Row. This mortgage would be repaid by March 26, 1813.

James and Margery Ross mortgaged 80 acres of the Maroon Plan lands to Duncan McQueen, for £100. This was for 3 years.

On June 26, Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold a lot of land in

Dartmouth to Michael Herbert, for £50. This was located on the South side of lot number 27, on the East by the land of James Creighton, on the Northwest by lot number 25 and on the Southwest by the harbour. There were 80 acres involved that included buildings, etc.

On June 26, Conrod and Ann Gebhard sold 167 acres of land in the Cole Harbour area to Philip Gebhard, for £41:13:4. This included a of the lot that was laid out to Joseph Chadwick for 100 acres. Also a lot that was in the rear of Joseph Goreham's property and then it extended back to Cole Harbour.

Phoebe Moody sold lot number 12 in Cochran's Woods, of 30 acres exclusive of water rights and the lake, to Thomas Donaldson, for £100.

Margaret Floyer mortgaged 2 lots of land, 31 acres and 27 acres, to Thomas N. Jeffrey for the sum of £100. These lots were located on the Dartmouth to Preston Highway. The mortgage also included a house with a brook as a boundary line and a lot near Samuel King's sawmill near Lake Lamont next to the highway. This was for one year.

Theophilus Chamberlain sold 200 acres, which was the lot number 13 and part of the sawmill lot in the Long Lake area of Preston, to William Garrett for £12:10:0.

In July, William Gray sold lot number 16 of the letter B, 3 acres in Preston, to Tobias Miller, for £3. James and Margery Ross sold 80 acres of the old Maroon Plan lots, being lot number 22, to William Adams, for £250.

On September 4, John Wisdom gave 95 acres of land in Dartmouth to his son Henry Wisdom. This was bounded on the land of Ebenezer Allen to the property of Benjamin Wakefield.

Shipping records for Halifax Harbour in 1807 included the following: Inbound: Great Britain - 30 ships - 6,891 tons; West Indies - 50 ships - 5,013 tons; British North America - 133 ships - 9,646 tons; and United States - 79 ships - 6,271 tons. Outbound: Great Britain - 12 ships - 2,170 tons; West Indies - 80 ships - 9,269 tons, British North America - 107 ships - 10,036 tons; and United States - 52 ships - 4,297 tons.

In September, the *Hunter*, was outfitted again at St. John, New Brunswick, for £139:14:1½. Then it went on a cruise to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Prince Edward Island. It picked up fresh supplies and received Blacksmith work at Pictou, and Canso, a load of salt at Manchester, and later some leather goods and firewood from Lunenburg.

There was a crew of 24 men and the cost was £556:1:10. An estimation of the cost of running this, "revenue schooner" was made at £1800 per year in

Halifax currency. This was made by a committee of local merchants that included Andrew Belcher, Lawrence Hartshorne, Thomas Boggs, Foreman Grassie, William Smith, John Black and the Captain Charles Leonard.

The estimate of £1800 was exceeded to £2,752 from June 1, 1807 to January 5, 1808. The Captain could not explain where the extra expense could be traced.

The local merchants were allowed to submit bids on the supplies and materials required for the, *Hunter*, for customs and Revenue service. For Dartmouth this included, Jonathan Tremain, £34:13:7 for ship's chandlery. Richard Mundy, £39:7:11½ for blacksmith supplies. Hartshorne and Boggs, £32:4:6 for supplies. To Seth Coleman, £23:6:7 for a cutter boat 22 feet long and repairs to a small boat, priming the new boat and one small oar. Edward Wisdom for dipt candles, £1:10:0. Francis Storey for flour and biscuit, £20:3:3. Capel Hians for beef and supplies, £5:0:0. John Greenwood for masts and booms, £8:18:6½. Augustus Tullock for painting, oars, boats, cabin, etc. at Dartmouth. Richard Best for one pair of old carriage guns for ballast, £2:0:0.

The legislature has revised and amended the Militia Laws in conformity to His Majesty's instructions. £3,500 would be provided by London for the militia and for new defense for Halifax Harbour.

March 28, 1808, Sir John Wentworth to Lord Castlereagh . . . "a large supply is now preparing to export to the Windward Islands, for the King's contractor for the use of the Army and Navy in that district . . . salted beef and pork cannot yet be exported from home—the curing and packing of these articles is not sufficiently understood to preserve it in that climate . . .

"A surplus of bread and flour would have probably been in the town, had the preceding contracts or supplies been furnished from the manufacturing flour merchants of this town, which they are very competent to perform, at least as cheap . . . it will always be fresh and new made when delivered without cost of morrage, cask, or waste by vermin or by decay . . .

". . . The contractor in the Windward Islands, recommended by Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief on that station, to my assistance and aid requires Lawrence Hartshorne, Esquire, a very judiciously appointed to this Agency, to furnish a quantity of salted provisions with the other provisions and cattle necessary for His Majesty's Service, to fulfill this order if practicable at all, with the United States.

"It will be necessary for me to issue a, "Lycence," for such importation, which may possibly prevent a disappointment . . ."

On July 30, 1808, in a report from Lt. Governor George Prevost to the Colonial War Office, . . . the Governor of Bermuda requested an immediate supply of flour for the troops. A total of 300 barrels were ordered from the Commissariat General to be set out on the frigate *Moralis*. Wentworth also reported to the Colonial Office that, "inward," there were 54 vessels, of which 13 carried 4,778½ barrels of flour, 5,142 barrels of Indian Corn, 191 barrels of rye flour, 316 quintals of bread, 134 bushels of bran, 15 bags of bran, 1,041 bushels of wheat and 902 bushels of oats. Outward there were 38 ships carrying 40 barrels of flour, 6 barrels of ginger bread and 32 casks of bread.

In March of this year, Wentworth complained to Lord Viscount Castlereagh about the great pretension to patriotism in popular speeches, the declamation and the addresses on the part of the House of Assembly members.

Wentworth was afraid that House of Assembly members may be writing to London to complain about the fiscal policies of himself and the Council members.

After all, “nepotism”, was one thing, but the private council meetings would always cause a heated debate which resulted in a lack of cooperation between the two groups in the House of Assembly.

The error of all the colonial constitutions, which combined in one small body of men of various offices and power, and, some were quite incompatible with others, was the root of all these troubles.

The chosen few were a privy and a cabinet council, and acted like a House of Lords. They held most of the executive and judicial offices, and their tenure of all these functions were practically for life. Also any vacancy in their inner circle by death or removal, they would nominate a person of their choice to fill this vacancy. This was truly the actions of an oligarchy, not a democracy.

The most important event this year was the United States imposing an embargo on the trade between their sea ports and the English colonies. This policy was designed to bring about an economic threat to Britain, but to Nova Scotia it resulted in a great increase in trade and commerce.

New England merchants loaded cargoes for, so called, non-European ports but then transferred them at sea to Nova Scotian vessels. These vessels easily passed through Napoleon’s blockade at Spain and Portugal. The Privateers had learned this lesson very well.

Another fact was that British interests in North America received a bounty on their production of lumber, cattle and provisions and the shipbuilding business began to develop on a large scale. These vessels would carry the goods that were produced locally.

In a general sense the money was circulating enough that the contractors, merchants, and a host of political patrons who would become, petty officials, also loan sharks, and many “dram sellers.” The licence for this “dram seller” occupation would be £6 per year. The town of Halifax collected £1,400 in the year 1808 for licences.

A committee on Trade was now very busy with this war that was mainly confined to European countries. The spin-off effect, however, included North America.

On February 18, Benning Wentworth, Secretary of the Province, died at the age of 53. Sir John Wentworth then appointed and commissioned his son, Charles Mary Wentworth, as Secretary and Registrar of patents, deeds and records. This had a serious effect from the point of view of the Lord of Trades and Plantations in London. The concern there was that the Americans would take advantage of England’s heavy involvement against Napoleon.

A decision was made to prepare Canada for a probable invasion by the Americans. The port of Halifax would be reinforced and within a month, warships, troops, transports and a variety of trading vessels arrived to prevent a possible invasion by the American forces.

A decision was made to replace Sir John Wentworth with General George Prevost arriving at Halifax on April 7. It was natural to have a military official as head of the province in times of war, but this pretense did not fool the population. This was a cover-up because the actions of Wentworth were always subject to the most heated controversy by the members of the House of Assembly, the merchants and the general population.

The members of the Assembly reluctantly granted a pension to Wentworth even though the British Government granted a pension as well.

On June 2, Charles Morris, the Surveyor General of Lands was sworn in as a member of His Majesty's Council. Sir John and Lady Wentworth withdrew to the Bedford Basin lodge when Sir George Prevost took over Government House. He openly criticized the building and all its splendor. Obviously the Wentworths were living beyond their financial means. This also caused resentment and mistrust of the people towards them since his earlier days as Surveyor of the King's Woods.

During the autumn, Sir George Prevost prepared his forces for an attack on the Island of Martinique. He had taken artillery, engineers and four Regiments for a total of 4,368 men. With this he included enough logistics for another 2,000 men. They left Halifax on December 6.

With the growing number of taverns opening for business, the Grand Jury presented a list of persons to be awarded a proper licence. Among the names were several from Dartmouth. These included Hugh Ross, William Wheston, William Forsyth, Thomas Donaldson, John Thomas, John Hawthorne, Thomas Walsh, Edward Quinn and John Reeves.

Downing Street, London, April 10, 1808 a letter from Lord Castlereagh regarding the Act of 47 of George III entitles, an Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Also there was a copy of an order of His Majesty in Council, appointing the Collector and Chief Officer of the Customs in Nova Scotia to receive and provide and protect for all such natives of Africa, as have been or shall be condemned either as prize of War or forfeiture to His Majesty's use in the said island. And a further order in Council providing for the more effectual evacuation of the said Act and of the said Order in Council, "By which the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs of Halifax in Nova Scotia is directed to receive,

protect, and provide for all such natives of Africa as have been or shall be condemned as either Prizes of War and forfeiture to the Crown in the said province in the manner therein expressed.”

This letter was written to Sir George Prevost.

Property transactions this year included the following: John and Eliza Clifford, surgeon, on the *Leopard*, sold two town lots in Dartmouth and a water lot, to John Skerry for £220. It was made unofficial on October 28, 1807. The occupation for John Skerry was waterman. The town lots were numbers 7 and 8 of the letter T. The water lot was in front of these two lots.

In January, Samuel Hart mortgaged property in the Dartmouth Town Plot to the executors of the estate of Thomas Cochran. These agents were Michael Wallace, Winkworth Allen, and Brenton Haliburton. The lot was between the letter Q and a small pond shaped like a triangle, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. It was bounded eastward by Dartmouth Cove or Mill Beach, west by King Street, and north by a street next to the property of Jonathan Tremain.

Henry Wisdom sold 47 acres on the Dartmouth Road to Maroon Hall, to Mr. Stayner and Mr. Allen, for £36.

At another public auction of the Maroon lands, Abraham Cunard bought 60 acres in two lots, for £178.

Michael Wallace and others, trustees for the estate of Thomas Cochran, sold the whole division of the letter Q which was 14 lots in the Dartmouth Town Plot, to Lawrence Hartshorne, for £121.

In August, Jacob and Elizabeth Conrod sold 400 acres from Dartmouth to Lawrencetown, near the land of Benjamin Bridge, and Benjamin Green, to Christopher Rust and John Morash, for £400. By an agreement John Morash and Christopher Rust then divided the land into four separate 100 acre lots. Lots 1 and 3 went to John Morash and lots 2 and 4 went to Christopher Rust.

In September, Samuel Hart, in order to provide maintenance and future support for his daughter Rebecca, leased 800 acres of land in Preston to John Henry Fleigher and Thomas Heavyside. This was a part of the 1200 acres owned by Samuel Hart in the Preston area.

Elizabeth Grimes, the widow of Robert Grimes, sold 150 acres near Porters Lake, to Philip Molyneaux for £15. John Frederick, Junior, fisherman from Lawrencetown, also sold 50 acres on the west side of Porters Lake to Philip Molyneaux, for £2.

Jesse Gabriel, carpenter, sold 50 acres of land near Lake Major to John Stayner and John Allen, for £2.

Philip and Elizabeth Molyneaux also sold 150 acres in two lots to John Stayner and John Allen for £7:10:0. One lot was number 159 of the farm lots and 75 acres in the Second Division of farm lots of Preston farm lots. The other lot was in the Patrick Burns division on the west side of Lake Major.

On December 6, John Frederick, Junior, sold lot number 152 in the Second Division of farm lots, 50 acres, to Stayner and Allen, for £2:10:0.

When Sir George Prevost left with his expeditionary force for the West Indies, Cotnam Tonge went along because he had accepted a political post in the Island of Demerra.

The affairs of Nova Scotia were left to the Senior Justice, Dr. Croke, who had even more enemies than Sir John Wentworth. On February 11, Croke wrote to Lord Castlereagh and explained why he refused to give his assent to the Appropriation Bill. This bill had passed both the Council and the House of Assembly. Croke's reasoning was that the House of Assembly had always sought to expend as much as possible for roads and bridges.

It was obvious of course, that the necessity of roads being kept open and constantly improved. This would have to increase as the province grows and as the progress of settlement advances. No other mode of expending revenue could have tended so much to the benefit of both town and country in facilitating intercourse and promoting agriculture with this appropriating revenue.

The road Commissioners were appointed by the Governor in Council and they were accountable to the executive. It seems unfair to charge members of the Assembly with personal motives on this subject.

Dr. Croke proposed that the sums he deemed most necessary to be paid should now be taken from the Treasury on the joint votes passed in the late session, agreeable to the practice prior to 1786. Until that date, no Appropriation Act had been usual and the sums agreed on both branches being paid without a bill.

Dr. Croke suggested to the Minister that £4000 a year should be granted by Parliament so that all the civil officers should be paid their salaries independent of the House of Assembly. To cover this sum, additional duties might be raised in the customs or other taxes.

On March 10, President Croke submitted this question to the Council. On March 22, the opinions of the Attorney and the Solicitor General were read and they were against the power sought by the acting Governor.

Dr. Croke was a person who was used to getting his own way. In the prize courts of the Court of Admiralty, where the Privateers brought in their captive crews and vessels, he was absolute in his rulings. People knew that his salary and emoluments were about triple those of the Governor of the Colony.

It was very difficult for him to listen to opinions of others who disagreed with him. In his official letters to England he decended to impute interested motives to the members of the House of Assembly regarding their pay, as well

as, the provincial law officers of the crown.

The winter this year was very hard and severe. A large subscription was made on February 10 for the relief of the poor.

In March of 1809, the United States Congress passed a bill to remove the trade embargo except as to England and France and their colonies or dependencies. Any vessel of war of these two countries were forbidden to enter the waters of the United States. The importation of goods from England and France, and their dominions after that date, were made unlawful.

On March 7, John Lawson, Charles Prescott and Richard Tremain were appointed as a committee to draw up the Rates of Carriage and such regulations as may appear to them necessary, and submit the same for the consideration and information of the court.

This referred to Truckmen or wagon drivers. This began to be a popular business but the competition for carrying goods from the ship wharf to loading docks, warehouses, trading stores, private residences, etc., was beginning to be a problem.

A large number of men were involved, each representing himself or a company. The bidding led to fights and the destruction of wagons as a reprisal. The local administration decided that regulations would be needed to keep the trade under control.

The court ordered that Thomas Boggs, James Leaver and John Liddel be a committee to examine the state of affairs of tax collections for the year 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809. They were to report to the court the names of such persons as they think warranty ought to be against.

On September 19, the court ordered that the Assessors for Dartmouth be nominated and written to expedite their appointment.

Property transactions for this year included the following: Mercy Piers, widow, to John Albro, butcher; whereas Edward and Sarah Foster, by deed on May 26, 1797, had mortgaged 165 acres of land to Mercy Piers. A lot that bounded north by a brook which was owned by Davis and Barker, east by the side of a blacksmith shop, crossing a spring of water to a stake at the high water mark to Davis and Barker's land and around the water lot for 50 feet to follow the shore to Greenwood's land to the Dartmouth Common, then to the lands of Starbuck and Folger . . .

This was part of lot number 1 which was assigned and agreed to by partition with an annexed plan. The deed contained a "proviso" for making void upon payment of £300 to Mercy Piers by May 26, 1798; ensuing the date of said deed

which has long since passed . . . the default in payment made by Edward Foster included interest on the loan or mortgage.

Now this indenture witnessed that Mercy Piers, for £222:4:5, sold the land to John Albro. This was witnessed by Adam Presbyterian Jr. and Lewis E. Piers.

On March 16, Michael Wallace and others, for the estate of Thomas Cochran, sold lot number 1 in letter D of the Dartmouth Town Plot, to Sophia Hawkins for £23. This lot was bounded on the north by part of lot number 1 in letter D, the 60 feet east to Donaldson's lot from the back line of lot number 1 and parallel to streets in Dartmouth to Dartmouth Cove, then follow a street on the north back to number 1 in letter D.

In Preston, William Hurst sold 100 acres near Frog Lake and Partridge River, to Angus Ross for £7:10:0.

On May 21, Michael Wallace and others (et al) as trustees for the estate of Thomas Cochrane, sold 3½ acres of land in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Thomas Donaldson for £200. It bounded on lot number 1 of letter D. It was 400 feet on the road leading out of Dartmouth. Also a triangle lot, 1 acre, south of letter R and letter W.

Benjamin Gray sold 50 acres to Thomas Donaldson, for £125. This was lot number 24 of the general plan of Maroon lands near Lake Loon that bordered on the lot where Maroon Hall was built.

On May 23, there was a Deed of Partition between Frederick Nagle, Charlotte Nagle, Elias Nagle, and Moria Elizabeth Mazengeau the wife of Elias Nagle. There was no will on the death of Mathias who died on October 10, 1797. His wife, Josette Pouliot Nagle died on February 7, 1806. The first mention were the sons and daughters of Mathias and Josette Nagle. This land bordered on Horn's estate at South East Passage.

On June 7, Matthew Richardson sold 8 lots of the letter R in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Thomas Donaldson, confectioner, for £200. These were lots number 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14. They were 240 feet by 240 feet enclosed by a stone wall. The land and dwellings were once occupied by Francis Green, who sold these lots to W. D. Quarrel, who then sold them to Sir John Wentworth as agent for the Maroons then sold them to Matthew Richardson.

On June 9, John Morash Jr. sold 100 acres to John Morash, Sr., for £100. This land was in the Cole Harbour area. It was called lot number 1 of the annexed plan between Christopher Rust and John Morash Jr.. It was bounded on the Cole Harbour Road.

On July 16, Helen Wright, widow of James Wright, sold 1½ acres of lot number 10 of the letter G, in Preston, to William Adams, for £5. This was registered as the new settlement of Preston.

On July 25, Samuel Greenwood, Edward Godfrey Wisdom, Tallow and Elizabeth Chandler and Samuel and Lois Greenwood, Jr., sold 1500 acres of land to John Starr, blacksmith, for £100. This was on the east side of Bedford Basin that was part of the grant of 3,000 acres to Ott, Hoffman, Mason and Jeremiah Bridge, Jr. and Sr. that was given to them in 1765.

On August 4, at a public auction of land in Preston, Capel Hians, candlemaker and merchant, bought 50 acres called lot number 7 of the letter B, for £56. He also bought lot number 6 of the letter G, 100 acres, for £50. This bounded on the land of Tobias Miller.

Mr. Edward and Mr. King sold one half of 2 lots in the South East Passage area, to John McNab, for £400. One lot was 500 acres that had been part of the John Rouse grant that bounded on the Benjamin Green grant. The other lot was 250 acres of harbour frontage near Thomas Donaldson's land. This was except one acre that Peter McNab used on the water frontage for his own use.

On December 19, there was a Sheriff's Deed put out by James Fawson, Sheriff, by Edward Pryor and Thomas Goudge, survivors of the firm with Alexander McLean, against John Barker, miller, for £1,707:3:1½, for Sheriff's fees. Attached were 2 acres, 3 roods and 55 perches of land in the Dartmouth Township. This was located next to the grant to Edward and Sarah Foster then to the land of the late Joseph Davis and John Barker who purchased this lot on May 27, 1797.

On December 20, Hugh Kelly sold 670 acres in 6 different lots to Robert Innes, William Innes and James Innes, for £50. The lots were in the Preston area of Porter's Lake up to the Lawrencetown line.

The year 1810 was the first that no meeting was held at the Legislature. The war in Europe had many positive spin off effects for the province. There was a host of jobs available, and this resulted in a lack of crime, civil agitation, and gave the people confidence in building a solid future for themselves and their families. Investing in property was the highest in the history of the province.

The Lords of the Treasury concurred in the suggestion of Sir George Prevost, that the money paid by the province for militia equipment and weapons, etc., should be appropriated to the established church in Nova Scotia in the form of aid for repairing, maintenance and completing the construction of any that were about to be built.

There was a list of the Justices of the Peace published and this included 83 in the County of Halifax. A discussion took place for a new Bridewell, or County Prison, and where it was to be located. A licence was granted to William Doughty to keep a Tavern at the cross roads in the Dartmouth Township.

On March 5, William Negus was fined £4 and court costs for an assault against Mr. Juller and Peter McNab.

On March 14, the Grand Jury submitted a list of names for a licence as a "Truck man" for the Dartmouth Township.

On March 16, the court ordered that John Skerry's licence for a ferry be renewed for one year. It also ordered that a licence be granted to James Creighton to keep the ferry that Alexander Creighton had.

On March 19, Jonathan Tremain paid a fine of 40 shillings for refusing to serve as an Assessor. This was a duty for all to answer the call to public office, or pay a fine.

A committee consisting of Charles Prescott and Richard Tremain was named to see that the "Fish Laws" and Regulations were published on hand bills and then properly circulated.

On April 2, James Turner and John Horn were appointed as a Committee to revise the regulations for Fish and Meat. They made several changes that the court confirmed. These changes were then published on hand bills and then properly circulated.

On April 24, the Court ordered the following proportion of County Rates for county charges be paid by the Townships. The rate for Dartmouth was £25. This included the districts of Preston and South East Passage. There was also a separate rate to help pay a share of Poor Rates and to dig wells for fighting fires.

On June 13, a trial was held called the King versus William Hill, Andrew Cochran and Robert Coleman. All three of these men were found guilty of Assault on John Story. The witness was Alexander Horton. The fine was £3 each, with court costs.

On July 4, at a special session, James Tremain and Rufus Fairbanks were appointed as a committee to find a fit and proper place to erect a Work House.

On October 3, 1810, Samuel Hart, the owner of the notorious “Rats Tail Tavern,” on the Halifax waterfront, died. He also owned other properties and was a very successful merchant.

On October 8 in 1801, he had purchased Maroon Hall in the Preston area for £655 at a public auction. The house was 40 feet by 40 feet and 2 stories high with 4 rooms to the upper and 4 rooms to the lower level. It had a full completed cellar where there was a never failing water well. A barn was 40 feet by 25 feet next to a large stable. Also there was a storage building, 40 feet by 25 feet, a sheep hovel, fowl house and several out houses. These buildings were on an 800 acre property which included hardwood, and 25 acres of land under improvement. This would yield 20 tons of hay each year and the crops were oats and potatoes. One acre had a flower garden and many fruit trees on the property such as apple, pears, cherries and plums.

Along with the sale of the property there were 24 other houses for guests, etc. Every summer the Hart family would spend time there with a host of happy and fashionable people. There were dinners, dances, etc., and often a group of Army and Navy personnel would be invited to stay.

His family consisted of his wife Rebecca, a son and two daughters. The girls married and the boy went abroad to make his way in life.

After a few happy carefree years the reverses came to Samuel Hart and his family. Business difficulties ended in Hart’s failure. Almost all his fortune was lost. This was too much for him and it preyed on his mind to the extent that mental depression led to insanity.

Instead of Samuel Hart being taken to a hospital where the proper care and treatment would have alleviated his suffering, he was taken to Maroon Hall under the care of a man servant. When his suffering intensified he was chained with iron stanchions to the floor. This was to control his violence but within a year of this suffering he died on October 3.

Before Samuel Hart died the Trustees of his vast estate had formed a Commission to determine the “lunacy” of Samuel Hart. They decided that Samuel Hart was insane and had been so for some time before the “writ of Lunatics” was confirmed. After Samuel Hart died, all the property was put up

for public auction and there were trustees appointed for Rebecca Hart.

Property transactions for this year included, Michael Norris, shipwright, sold lot number 3 and 4 in the letter K of the Town Plot of Dartmouth to Edward Laffin, brush maker, for £150. This was located on the north side of the street that led from the Bridge to the west shore. The lot size was 120 feet square that included houses and other buildings.

On January 26, Sir John Wentworth sold lot number 1 and 2 of the letter S in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Theophilus Chamberlain, for £100. This lot had been part of the General Plan of Maroon lands.

On February 1, William Birch Brinley gave 116½ acres of land to John Allen and John Stayner. Brinley was married to Joanna Allen, in consideration of the marriage the land was given to Stayner and Allen. The lot had been purchased by Brinley from Jonathan Snelling. It was bounded by the property of William Floyer on the north, then west by the highway, then south by Robert Collins land.

On February 22, in a Deed of Mortgage in Trust, John and Elizabeth Stewart was advanced £250 from Robert Morris, from New Brunswick. This was for a farm of 400 acres in Cole Harbour. This went to Thomas and Charles Boggs who paid 5 shillings. The lot started at Smelt Brook, to the highway leading to the western shore.

On March 10, Lawrence and Elenor Lawlor mortgaged 130 acres of land in Cochran's Woods, to the Honorable Charles Morris, for £50. The lot was on the east side of the old main public highway leading from Bells Ferry at Dartmouth to Preston, being lot number 4 where Lawrence Lawlor resided. It was bounded in front by a public road, on the west by a 50 acre lot owned by William B. Brinley, then on the east by lot number 6 which was 30 acres owned by the Samuel Hart estate. Also a triangular piece of land bounded by the main road, and on the south by the 3 acre lot owned by W. B. Brinley. Lawlor was to pay the £50 plus interest at 6%, by March 23, 1811.

On April 30, Samuel Greenwood gave Edward Foster, for divers consideration, the lot number one in the plan of partition of lands formerly granted to Edward Foster Sr., and Jr., and Samuel Greenwood. This was except for 5 acres of land on the shoreline that had been conveyed to Greenwood by Edward Foster.

Abraham and Margaret Cunard, carpenter, sold 60 acres of land to John Corsley, farmer, for £250. This was 2 lots, number 8 and number 10 of the Maroon Plan land in Dartmouth. The lots were bounded by lot number 6, sold to George Simpson up to the south boundary of Maroon land purchased from Thomas Cochran.

On May 15, James Creighton Sr. sold a lot in Dartmouth to James Creighton, Jr., for £500. This was a 2 acre lot that bounded on the north by James Creighton Sr.' land, then northeast to the Dartmouth Road, then eastward until it comes to the road leading from James Sr.' wharf towards Preston. On the west along the north line of James Sr. land to the harbour, then north along the harbour to a stake and stone marker.

On June 12, James Cole, cordwainer, sold Edward Hughes, carpenter, 30 acres called lot number 9 in Cochran's Woods on the Maroon General Plan, for £150. The agreement was that Hughes would pay £20 per annum, plus interest, until the required sum was paid off.

In July, Joseph Hawkins Sr. and wife Catherine, sold land in the South East Passage to Joseph Hawkins, Jr., for £800. No acreage was noted. It bounded on land of Martin Seward Sr. on the Cow Bay Lake, up to John Borgald's land.

Catherine Leppart, widow of Malachie Leppart, released lot number 6 of the letter H in the Second Division of Preston Township, 250 acres, to Joseph Wornell, for £25.

Robert Lyon, merchant, sold a lot to John Borgald in the South East Passage area for £300. The lot started between Berry's Beach and Devils Island, then on a line to Joseph Hawkins land in Cow Bay Lake to Fillians Point to the south shore of Halifax Harbour. This was agreed to on a plan thereof hereunto annexed.

On July 31, John and Madelain Borgald sold ½ of this lot to John Valentine Hutt, for £185.

On August 1, 1810, there was a deed registered on a land sale that happened on November 6, 1801. Joseph and Susannah Foler, and Henry Hill, the son of Susannah Foler, sold 2 lots to Henry Kaler (Keeler), for £40. This was lot number 5 of the letter A, 20 acres, according to the original plan of the James Quin, et al, grant. It was bounded on the southeast by Ezekiel Gilman's land, then on the northeast by Samuel Colback's land and on the northwest and southwest by Thomas Hardin's land. Also lot number 4 of letter B, 80 acres up to the ungranted lands, on the southwest by John Colback's land then on the southeast by the land of James Quin and John Hughes. Lot number 4 reached down to the first Dartmouth lake.

Henry and Elizabeth Kaler then mortgaged the lots to Henry hill for £40. (This may explain one reason why so many property deeds were recorded years after the actual transaction took place).

On August 17, Edward Foster, blacksmith, sold 160 acres to John Albro, for £510. This was lot number one. It started on a stone fence at the Blacksmith shop, then north of a brook going through Foster's land, to the east side of a

grist mill. Then around a water lot, 50 feet in width, then northwest of the John and Samuel Albro land, between lots 1 and 2 of the James Quin land, to the Dartmouth Common, then to a road to the Dartmouth Town Plot. This was provided that Edward Foster shall have free ingress, egress and regress by the road to the wharf for the removal of his goods and wares. Likewise the water course of the brook as reserved by his deed to Davis and Barker.

On August 31, an indenture was recorded that had been made in August of 1804, and in June of 1807, in 5 parts. This was the sale of land in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Samuel Hart by Michael Wallace, et al, Trustees for Thomas Cochrane, for £255. This was for an oblong square between the letter Q and a small pond that was 240 feet from east to west. It was 320 feet north to south, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Also a triangular lot that was bounded on the east by Dartmouth Cove. On the west was King Street, on the north by a street dividing the lot from the property of Jonathan Tremain. This was also for the estate, rights, title, and interest claims on the property.

In September, William and Ann Reeves sold 100 acres in the Patrick Byrne's division called lot number 155, to Stayner and Allen, for £5.

James and Mary Kelly, now living in Horton, sold 150 acres near Lake Major to John Stayner, for £7:10:0. James Kelly also sold 150 acres of land in Preston to Theophilus Chamberlain, for £10:10:0.

James Goffs sold 100 acres of land in Preston, two lots, to Philip Molyneaux, for £5. Molyneaux then sold one of these lots, 50 acres, to Stayner and Allen, for £2:10:0.

On September 14, there was an Agreement registered between Richard Prowse, giving power of attorney for John and Elizabeth Kennedy and John Lawson, Attorney, and Margaret Kennedy, the daughter of John and Elizabeth. Margaret, during her lifetime was to hire and rent the property of Richard Prowse of Great Britain, which was 300 acres.

This was bounded on the southeast angle of lot number 4 in Dartmouth, in 80 acre lots, at the yearly rent of 6 pence per annum on March 1st of each year. If this was not paid by this date, then the agreement would become null and void.

John and Catherine Hart sold the southern moiety or half part of land in the South East Passage that had been purchased from John Borgall, to George Michael Smith, mariner, for £185. John and Madelain Borgall then sold the northern moiety or half, to Smith, for £55.

On September 10, the Trustees for Rebecca Hart sold the oblong square lot in the Dartmouth Town Plot between letter Q and a small pond, $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Also a triangular lot east of the shore of the cove or Mill Creek, to Thomas Boggs, for £215.

Zacharia and Sophia Boggs sold 100 acres near Lake Major, to Stayner and Allen, for £5.

In November, David and Peggy Grieve, tailor, sold a lot in the letter P in the Town Plot to William Allen, carpenter, for the sum of £7:10:0. The lot was bounded by King Street. Jacob and Elizabeth Conrod sold lot number 4 of the letter P in the Town Plot, to David Grieve, for £4. This lot was in an oblong shape with 120 feet of King Street, and 60 feet on Front Street.

In Preston, Jesse Gabriel sold lot number 7 of the letter H to James Wornell, 50 acres, for £2.

The Trustees of Rebecca Hart sold lot number 12 of the letter F in the Preston Township, 3 acres, to George Simpson, for £10.

Also in Preston, Robert and Jane Knox sold 2 lots, 1½ acres and 75 acres to Samuel Hart, for £12. This deed had been made on May 26, 1808, but was not registered until November of 1810. In this case the owners, Robert and Jane Knox, stayed on as tenant farmers. This was the usual case where merchants and farmers were concerned.

In December, at a public auction of the property of Rebecca Hart, et al, John Prescott was the highest bidder for two lots. One was 800 acres and the other 106 acres in Preston. The bid price was £810. This included Maroon Hall which was bid on separately by Prescott, for £155. Another lot of 1½ acres was sold to John Prescott, for £5:10:0.

The co-partners of a tract of land, 309 acres, namely John and Elizabeth Wisdom, Daniel and Mary Bethune, and Charles and Lucy Reeves, sold this lot, for £386:5:0, to John Cogle. It was situated in Frenchtown (near Lake Morris). It bounded on the land of Lawrence Hartshorne then north to Sylvester Smith's land, south and west to Russel's Lake to the lead of a small cove. From there to the east end of land belonging to Wisdom, Bethune and Reeves, then southwest to Russel's Lake to the west boundary.

On December 26, Samuel King signed a release from the mortgage to David Bethune and John Wisdom, for £500, that involved 300 acres.

On December 27, John and Anne Cogle sold their 309 acre lot in Frenchtown to Charles Morris Jr. and Elizabeth Morris, widow of the late Charles Morris Senior.

On February 25, the House of Assembly resolved to appropriate £1,500 for roads and bridges. The Council sent this resolution back as it was not agreed to. On March 13, the Council passed the sum of £690 for roads.

An Act was passed to establish a grammar school in ten counties and districts. The schoolmaster was to receive £100 for each school per year from the Treasury, and the assistant, £50, when over 30 pupils attended this school. This Act continued until 1825. Another Act, granting aid to Common Schools also passed.

Thomas Boggs, John Horne and Rufus Fairbanks were appointed a committee to examine, "warranty," that was exhibited by the Commissioners of the new County Court House, and then report thereon.

For the year 1811, the British Parliament granted £12,965 pounds sterling for the Civil establishment of Nova Scotia.

On Sunday, August 25, Sir George Prevost sailed for Quebec. The next day Dr. Croke was sworn in as the Administrator of the Government.

In October, General Sir John Cope Sherbrook, arrived with his family at Halifax from England. He was immediately sworn in at the Council Chamber. Michael Wallace was appointed as Secretary to the Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia, which Sherbrook objected to because he had appointed his own military secretary, Captain Addison of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to this office. Addison gave up his place of Major in the brigade. Sherbrook considered the office as private and confidential employment and it should not be held by the Treasurer of the Province, who was also a member of His Majesty's Council. This would lead to the potential for a conflict of interest problem.

This year a very severe gale occurred on the last day of September and it did considerable damage to vessels.

During these Napoleonic wars on the Spanish peninsula whenever news arrived about one of Wellington's victories, the people of the province, especially Halifax and Dartmouth, would hold a celebration. This included the merchants hiring bands to play, and other musicians to perform under huge bonfires around the harbour. In the windows of their homes, people would place candles and lamps, while neighbors and friends would visit from house to house and then visit each bonfire and share a hearty toast. Any celebration was a good reason to socialize, consume spirits and reflect on the good times they were now enjoying.

On January 16, there was an advertisement by Mr. W. Madden, stating he had 3 carriages available for hire. The rates were as follows: To any part of town - one person, 2 shillings, 6 pence; to any part of town - two persons, 3 shillings, 6 pence; to any part of town - three persons, 5 shillings, 6 pence; to any part of town - four persons, 6 shillings, 3 pence; to any part of town - five persons, 7 shillings, 6 pence; to any part of town - six persons, 8 shillings, 9 pence. When kept waiting for longer than 15 minutes, the pay for one hour was 5 shillings, 6 pence.

Taken out of town - one or two people, 2 shillings, 6 pence per mile; taken out of town - five or six people, 3 shillings, 9 pence per mile.

The carriages are to be found on the stand fronting the Custom House, or in bad weather, at the stables of the proprietor. All jobs about town after dark will pay a more fare.

The rentals also included closed and open sleighs, Gigs, and saddle horses, etc.

On March 5, the Regulations were made for the town of Dartmouth. In June of 1801 these regulations were first made and each year they would have to be formally approved for the next year. (This was a common practice that was merely a formality.)

The Regulations included an Act, passed by the House of Assembly, regulating the exportation of fish. There was also an Act for raising a Revenue for repairing the roads and bridges throughout the province by laying a duty on any person hereafter to be licenced to retail spiritous liquors.

There was also an Act passed on March 9, for the Security of Navigation. The court ordered that the sum of £30 be paid for the purchase of bread for convicted criminals pursuant to a Presentment of the Grand Jury for 1810. Fifteen pounds were paid to Robert Angus, being the balance of the salary of the goaler up to March of 1811. Another bill passed was for £50 to repair the goal.

A further sum of £83:9:3, up to the previous December, and an additional sum of £10, was voted in by the Grand Jury for the County Treasurer, and another bill to purchase oil and candles for the prison, to be paid to the Sheriff. (These were all out of the county rates and taxes raised by Halifax and the county.) New Assessment rates were set accordingly.

On March 16, due to the many accidents from fires in the woods around the county of Halifax, the court recommended that "firing" or burning brush and grass, etc., be restricted from May 20 to September 20 of the current year. There were too many accidents from house fires which had created a need for adopting measures that would prevent such a practice.

There were other expenses presented to the Grand Jury which included the following: to Richard Tremain for bread for the use of the Goal, £65:17:8; to Hartshorne and Boggs for locks, etc., the sum of £2:6:0. These were hardware items.

On March 18, 1811, the Court ordered that the licences for James Creighton and John Skerry to keep a ferry, be in force for another year.

The County Assessment Bill for the year 1811, was voted in at £1,332:19:1. The Township of Dartmouth share would be £40 and this would be raised by taxes. Peter McNab of McNab's Island, Samuel Prescott and John Allen were appointed as the Assessors for the current year.

On June 20, the Court ordered that Mr. John Fleigher, James Creighton and Samuel Prescott be appointed to report upon the expediency of a road from Cow Bay to the South East Passage.

On June 24, the Assessment of Poor and County Rates were brought into the Court. It was ordered that public notice be given that the assessment would remain at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for eight days of inspection.

On September 3, the Court ordered that Richard Tremain be given the sum of £35:17:8.

On September 5, John Hunt was found guilty of assault on Jacob Koch, and was fined £10 with court costs. Lunnah Bartling and Catherine Reeves were fined £4 each with court costs for an assault against Mark Jones.

At the trial, "The King versus William Hill, Andrew Cochran and Robert Coleman," these men were found guilty of assault on John Storey. The witness was Alexander Horton. The fine was £3 each with court costs.

On September 6, in a lawsuit, "The King versus Robert Gay," Mark Jones, the Hogrieve for the Township of Dartmouth, had to rescue a pig that belonged to Robert Gay. Gay submitted to the court and was fined £3 and court costs. He also had to find "Surety," for his good behavior until December 4, and to be committed until the sentence is complied with.

On December 16, it was ordered that a Bill be given and Drawn on the County Treasurer, for Hartshorne and Boggs, £2:6:0. The Court declared that from now on when a man refused to marry and support a female who became with child. "A Charge of Bastardy", would be laid against that person by the Commissioners of the Poor, when such a case was laid against that man.

On December 20, the Dartmouth proportion of County Rates was £39. The town meeting results were brought into the Court and then confirmed was £500 for the support of the Poor, £200 for repairing pumps and wells, and £50

for the establishment of a Free School.

A return of six persons as Directors or Trustees of the school was made out, with J. G. Pyke as Chairman and H. H. Cogswell and John Albro, appointed as Directors.

Property transactions for this year included the following: Rebecca Hart, et al, at a public auction of land in Preston, sold 2 lots of 180 acres and 1 lot for 1½ acres to Hannah Crawford, for £404.

In February, William and Charlotte Hurst sold lot number 13 of the letter "C" along the Partridge River, to Frederick Woodman, for £50.

Lawrence Hartshorne sold 500 acres along the Lawrencetown Road near the land of James Wakefield and the late Benjamin Green, to William Turner, for £800.

On March 11, James and Sarah Money, (James Money was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy,) sold 9 lots throughout the Preston Township to Charles Morris, for £101.

Theophilus Chamberlain sold 4 lots in the Preston, Cole Harbour area, being former maroon plan lots, to Charles Morris for 5 shillings. This involved 41 acres.

Nathaniel and Alma Russel sold 50 acres of land near Russel's Lake to William Elliot, for £50.

On March 16, at another public auction of Rebecca Hart, et al, property, 200 acres were sold to the highest bidder, Thomas McGorry, for £110. This property was in 7 different lots, from the Salmon River to Porter's Lake. McGorry then sold the same property to James Money, for £101.

William Turner and his wife Margaret, then sold 500 acres to John Simpson and Robert Turner to the Executor of Alexander Bremner, stone mason, for £457.

Lawrence Hartshorne Senior, who was the administrator for Gideon Ellis, sold at a public auction, lots number 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the letter H in the Dartmouth Town Plot, to Lawrence Hartshorne Junior, who was the highest at £160.

At the South East Passage, Frederick and Charlotte Nagle, Elias and Catherine Nagle and Michael Nagle, sold land on the south side of a street at the high water mark to a cleared field, to Lewis Mezangeaux for 5 shillings.

On June 20, William Green, the son of Benjamin Green, who had his grant of land divided into 11 equal shares, sold one share to John D. Hawthorne, merchant, for £500.

In July, Samuel Greenwood sold town lot number 20 in Preston, which was 3 acres, to Joseph Scott, Negro, for £5.

In the Dartmouth Town Plot, James Purcell Jr., sold water lots and number 4, 5 and 6 of the letter W, to Thomas Donaldson, confectioner, for the sum of £50.

In Preston, William Jordan sold 90 acres on the west side of Lake Major, to Stayner and Allen, for £5:12:6.

On September 10, James Purcell Jr. and Mary, blacksmith, sold lot number 10 of the letter R to Robert Gay, for £30. This lot, 60 feet x 60 feet, was located between Jesse Leonard and Thomas Donaldson in the Town Plot of Dartmouth.

On September 26, Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold lot number 3 in the plan of division of Tremain and Hartshorne land in Dartmouth, to Sylvester Smith, for £100. The land was located on the new road from Dartmouth to Preston. It was bounded by the north side of a new highway at the north line of Wisdom's land, then east to lot number 4, then northwest to a rocky cliff on the south line of the Dartmouth 80 acre lots. Then north and east to Bartlin's land to the Preston Highway. This included 108 acres in all.

On October 1, Seth Coleman was given Power of Attorney and Agent for David and Elizabeth Coleman, now living in Nantucket, U.S.A.. He then sold lot number 9 of the letter R near Green's Point and Water Street, to John Brown Coleman, boat wright, for £75. The land at the time was being occupied by Jesse Learned.

On October 10, Edward and Rebecca Hughes sold 30 acres in Cochran's Woods to Thomas Donaldson, confectioner, for £170. This was lot number 9 at Cranberry Lake.

On October 14, Samuel Greenwood sold 310 acres of land on the east side of Lake Charles, to John Stayner, for £58:2:2.

On November 14, James Creighton gave 200 acres of land to his grandson, George Augustus Seymour Creighton, who was the son of Mary and James Creighton. This consisted of two 80 acre lots and two 20 acres lots. It was part of the original 800 acres grant to James Quin, John Hughes, Thomas Hardin, George Bayer, et al. Since then it was ascertained by division among the patentees to be the Thomas Hardin and George Bayer lots.

On December 3, Mr. Wisdom and Charles Reeves sold 100 acres including a lake with an island to William Donaldson, for £3. This land was bounded by the land of John Cosbee and Thomas Donaldson.

Charles and Lucy Reeves and John and Elizabeth Wisdom then sold

another 100 acre tract of land to William Donaldson, for £35. This lot was bounded by the grant to John Forsyth, now occupied by James Rakestraw, on the south by Lawrence Hartshorne on the east by the grant to Barnabus Swain, and on the west by the land grant to John Horn, et al.

Extracts from a letter of August 20, 1812, to Mr. N. Atchinson, Esquire, London, England. This refers to the various groups that have settled in Nova Scotia. They are English, Scottish, Irish, Germans, New Englanders, Negroes and French Acadians.

The report stresses the state of agriculture, fishery, mining and lumbering. "Regarding the Shubenacadie Canal, there is not a spot as it is said in all Nova Scotia, 25 miles distant from navigation; yet there is only one navigable river (the Shubenacadie) and that not more than 40 miles up it, for a vessel larger than a row boat, but this river, with very little comparative labour, may be rendered navigable for vessels of a hundred tons to Halifax, the distance to be cut, not being more than one mile and three-quarters, and thus connect the Bay of Fundy with Halifax Harbour . . ."

Articles of Profitable Export from Nova Scotia. Fish - Dry Cod in Hogsheads and boxes, smoked and pickled herrings, smoked and pickled mackerel, pickled shad and alewives pickled, woods - boards, planks, timber (squared), hard and soft wood, staves, scantling, shingles (pine and hemlock), spars, fence frames, shook casks, handspiked, oars, etc.

Agriculture - potatoes, cheese, butter, flour, bread, oats, corn and corn meal (might be rendered the produce of the province, but is not), lard, onions, salted beef and pork, turkeys, ducks, geese fowls, sheep, hogs, horses, neat cattle.

Lamp Oil - sperm candles formerly (not at present), Grindstones - gypsum, free stone, Granite, mills stones and coal

Halifax in particular, except Trincomalee in Ceylon and Cromarty in Scotland, is the best harbour in the world. It is so central and accessible to all the seasons of the year, that were that all her value, it would be very considerable but attached to a very fine province capable of a population of many hundred thousand of people and thence, equal to supply armies and navies—. Nova Scotia merits the attention of the present country, above all others of these trans-Atlantic Dominions.

The most remarkable event of this year was the declaration of war by the Unites States against Great Britain. This would have a serious and important effect on the province of Nova Scotia.

Sherbrook received orders to send the 98 Regiment to Bermuda but instead he only sent two companies. He felt it was unsafe to send the entire Regiment. He then requested reinforcements. His thought was that New Brunswick would

be attacked first.

The most immediate concern was the restoration of the defenses around the harbour. The Public Works program started up again on a full scale. There were 15 forts in the area but the worst for conditioning and effectiveness was Fort George at the Citadel. The Engineer in command made a detailed report to the Board of Ordnance, but orders had already been given to repair the other forts, batteries and blockhouses. This would include Fort Clearance and Fort Duncan in Dartmouth. Fort Hugonin and Fort Ives on McNab's Island and Fort Charlotte on Georges Island.

On March 22, the House of Assembly, by a committee, requested His Excellency to direct an Account of the Quiet Rents. This included the amount now payable annually, the amount received by way of fines, and an account of fees taken on the passing of grants of land.

From the report of H. H. Cogswell, we find that from September 22 in 1750, to March 3, 1812 that the number of crown grants issued in the province was 5,991,961 acres. About 20 of these grants, comprising of about 1,600,000 acres had been escheated. Many of the grantees are absent, and much of the granted land is wilderness. The enforcement of arrears would lead to abandonment of much of these crown lands.

Sherbrook was now mainly concerned that the fleet went to Bermuda, as was the custom, that an American squadron would raid Halifax.

He was also concerned that the fishing trade was a great rival to the British and the United States. In Nova Scotia there were about 2,000 fishing vessels that fished mostly off Newfoundland. A report said that in the United States the recruiting was actively proceeding.

Another report said that General Napoleon Bonaparte was capturing and destroying American vessels to induce the country to declare war on England.

On June 18, the United States declared war on Great Britain and the naval battles started. The House of Assembly in Halifax was convened because of this on July 21. Money was appropriated for the militia, block houses, and also extra pay to volunteers. The members also resolved to borrow £30,000 at 6% interest for defenses. An Act was passed to impose additional taxes on wine, rum and other spirits.

The Privateers from both countries, now turned to full scale war on the seas. The specie, dollars, and wealth taken in prize captures were kept in the Court of Vice Admiralty. Dr. Croke refused this to Sir John Sherbrook but he offered him bills at the current rate of exchange.

The Americans were fighting with frigates which were carrying more and heavier guns than the British ships. In August the H.M. frigate, *Guerrier*, 38 guns, met the American frigate *Constitution* with 44 guns. In two hours of fighting the *Guerrier* was a total wreck. The Captain and First Lieutenant were killed along with 78 crew members before surrendering. Another officer, young Captain Dacres was court martialed on board the *H.M.S. Africa*. This gave the Navy the rude awakening it needed.

Civilian affairs continued as well as the wartime activities.

On March 18, when application for a road to be laid out on the shore of the South East Passage, the court appointed John Farquharson, Sylvester Smith and John Wisdom to report on the expediency of such a road.

Mr. Farquharson, Smith and Wisdom brought into the court the following report: “. . . we went into Eastern Passage to examine the most proper place for a highway for the inhabitants to take their produce into market, . . . is along the shore, as near the highwater mark as can conveniently be made. The court then commanded the recommended the Sheriff to convene a jury for the purpose of laying out a road and to report to the court on the last day of the term.

On June 6, Edward Hughes was recommended for a licence at Preston, entered into Bonds.

On June 8, the court appointed Thomas Davie as Hogrieve for Dartmouth and John Chamberlain and Daniel Lawlor for Preston.

On September 3, George Horn was convicted of Assault on Nicholas Gould. He was ordered to pay £5 with court costs. George Horn and Mark Jones posted a Bond of £20 in recognizance for the good behavior of George Horn until March 1, 1813. Nicholas Gould, John Howe and John Newman posted £20 each in recognizance of good behavior until March 1, 1813.

On December 1, the Petit Jury was called and directed to appoint a committee to start as early as possible on the subject submitted to them. Included was the application from William Sabatier and Thomas Boggs for ferry operations.

On December 2, the court directed that Thomas Futton, being on the Preston Roads, have a Fees Licence. (This probably meant charging a fee to use a road or part of a highway in private use.)

On December 9, it was voted in that £50 be provided for the support of a Free School, and £160 for the support of the Poor.

On December 15, the rate of the Dartmouth share of county charges was set at £35.

Property transactions for this year included the following: On February 3, Richard and Catherine Stayner, shoemaker, sold 350 acres of land on the public road leading from Halifax to the valley of Musquodoboit then to Manchester in Guysborough County. This was sold to Edward Bond, for £3:18:10.

Samuel McAdo and his wife Mary, and Thomas and Maria Evans sold 150 acres of land, including $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sawmill at the northeast corner of the Lawrencetown area, to Jonah Waterman, for £382:10:0.

Frederick and Mary Major sold 250 acres of land in the Dartmouth Township that had been previously granted to Aaron Cleveland, at the head of Cow Bay Lake. It was sold to Lewis Himmelman for £450.

In March, George and Catherine Conrod, Casper and Anna Misner, now living in Lunenburg, sold town lot number 3 of the letter P, to David Grieve, from Dartmouth, for £5. This Dartmouth lot was 50 feet by 120 feet.

On May 28, John Corsley paid £36 to his wife Marjory Corsley, for 30 acres called lot number 10 of the general Maroon Plan.

In June, Edward and Alcey Bond sold the 350 acres on the public road from Halifax to Manchester, to James Romans for £50.

In Dartmouth, Benjamin and Sarah Robinson sold lot number 5 and 6 of the letter T, to Joseph Findley, shoemaker, for £200.

On July 6, James and Celia Hamilton, trader, sold $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Dartmouth to Joseph Hamilton, tanner; George Simpson, mason; and James Creighton, Junior, Gentleman, for £270:18:7. This included a very good water lot starting northward to the garden of James Creighton Senior, to the high water mark. (60 feet by 300 feet into the harbour), reserving to the public the usual privilege of the watering place. Then on the northwest area along the road to the shore of Halifax Harbour, then south towards a road leading from the ferry to Preston and the Town Plot of Dartmouth, then along the Preston road uphill to a marked tree, then southwest to the road leading to the Dartmouth Town Plot.

This property was next sold to James Creighton Senior, for £433:6:8. It included the water lot.

On July 6, Mark and Anne Jones, farmer, sold 8 acres and 3 roods in a lot at the parting of the Preston to Lawrencetown roads. It was sold to James Creighton Senior, for £230. It was next to Josiah Richardson's land.

On July 17, William Jordan sold 85 acres of land near the Preston and Cole Harbour cross roads, to Daniel Lawlor for £125.

On July 18, Margaret Floyer sold 50 acres of land near the middle lake (Topsail Lake) on the south line of the Starbuck and Folger grant, to Thomas Donaldson for £150. It also bordered on the new highway to Preston from the Dartmouth Town Plot.

On August 4, Esther McKivers, seamstress, sold 5 lots throughout Preston to Thomas Donaldson for £6. William and Sarah Jordon sold 40 acres of land in Preston, to Mary Jordan, the sister of Sarah, for £200.

In October, Daniel Hitchen, farmer, sold 25 acres of land in Preston to John A. Beswanger for £1:15:0. This was ½ of a lot number 121 in the Second Division of farm lots on the east shore of Lake Major. Daniel Hitchen then sold 75 acres near Porters Lake to John A. Beswanger for £10.

Alexander and Rachel Johnston, cabinet maker, sold 100 acres near Partridge River to Thomas Fulton for £15.

On October 15, Hannah Crawford sold 80 acres of the Maroon Plan lands to John Prescott for £180.

On October 19, Alexander and Catherine McNab sold 423 acres around the Eastern Battery, Fort Clearance area to Peter McNab for £250. The Eastern Battery area was reserved out of the Deed.

William, Sarah and Mary Jordan sold 3 lots in Preston to Peter Brennen for £26:6:8. This involved both sides of Porters Lake.

On November 5, Jonathan and Abigail Tremain sold 368 acres of land in Dartmouth to John Farquharson, farmer, for £300. This was according to an annexed plan. It bounded on the land grant to Lawrence Hartshorne near the eastern extremity of Dartmouth First Lake.

In January, Sir John Sherbrook issued a proclamation, calling on the King's subjects within the province to do their utmost to capture the ships of the United States, and destroy their commerce before they destroy our commerce. He further stated that His Royal Highness has been pleased to direct letters of Marque and Commissions of Privateers to be granted in the usual manner.

Immediate actions were taken and on January 13, a total of 21 American vessels were condemned in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax.

In February, the House of Assembly met and Sir John Sherbrook stated that the Province Notes now should pass with the same facility as ready money. He recommended to them to form a better plan for the roads. He thought that the sums expended on small portions of roads as objectionable.

On some roads a long distance was traveled between the farms of the settlers, and the travelers had no place for rest or refreshment. Bounties had been given sometimes by the Assembly, to induce parties to settle there, who would accommodate travelers.

In March, the Assembly granted sums for roads and bridges.

One of the negative effects of this war was the problem of keeping so many French and American prisoners of war in the Halifax and Dartmouth area. Most of these prisoners were on parole and could work for wages. Now there were too many even for that. Some of these prisoners on parole lived in Preston. They made themselves useful at little expense but there were some who escaped and they had to be returned.

Generally speaking the trade was very active but the price of goods rose. Both harbour towns became severely crowded. The fleet was always in great demand for provisions. This led to having bounties on various agriculture meat and fish products. The rents of houses and buildings were doubled then tripled. The Grist mill and Bake house, owned and operated by Hartshorne and Tremain was in constant operation, day and night. This provided a lot of employment for the town folk and the neighboring communities around Dartmouth. Other full-time trades and occupations, such as coopers, hide handlers, cordwainers, truck men, dock workers, etc., were very much in demand. Dartmouth certainly gained by this prosperity because there were demands for Regimental supplies as far west as Lake Superior. Naval involvement included both the North and South Atlantic.

One major event for the year was on November 12, a terrific storm battered the shores of Halifax Harbour. It was just as fierce as the gale that damaged the

harbour front in 1798. The storm damages were estimated to have damaged 100 vessels. These were either driven up to the shoreline or rammed by vessels that were adrift all over the harbour. The cargoes on these damaged vessels was either totally damaged or partially ruined. For some reason this gale or hurricane did not have a serious effect on harbours both east or west of Halifax Harbour.

One effect that was immediately realized was the demand for ship repair facilities. When ships or vessels weren't being repaired then they could spend the time required to build new ones.

There were adequate numbers of shipwrights, boat wrights, caulkers, sail makers, etc., in the Dockyard and places like Seth Coleman's boat yard. This operation specialized in whale boats for the naval ships long boat requirement, and the life saving stations at the costal lighthouses.

With this demand to build and repair vessels, the merchants were willing to invest in more adequate boat yards or ship yards in the harbour area. Soon there were several boat yards opened up for business to meet this new demand for trading, fishing, etc.

The most unusual event for the year was on a Sunday, June 6th when two ships sailed up the harbour. These ships were the *Shannon*, British, and the *USS Chesapeake*, a much larger American war ship.

The civilians flocked to the waterfront to see this remarkable sight but it was very gruesome. The Captain of the American vessel was killed in action. The Captain of the *Shannon* was wounded. The dead were given a proper burial in a naval ceremony with the 64th Regiment firing a salute over the graves. However, the bodies of the American vessel were exhumed and shipped to New York less than a month later.

April 15th the Sloop, *Consolation*, was captured the *Liverpool Packet*. On April 19th, the Judge on motion of the King's Advocate, condemned the ship and cargo as good and lawful prizes to the captor.

On May 3, 1813 the Schooner, *Rising Sun*, was captured by *H.M.S. Atlanta*, the court being open and the papers read, the judge on motion of the King's Advocate, condemned the ship and cargo as good and lawful prize to captor. The Schooner, *Centurion*, captured by *H.M.S. Atlanta*, condemned as a lawful prize to the captor.

Also May 3rd, the court being open, the King's Advocate moved the Judge to grant an order for delivery of the vessels condemned as "Prizes" to His Majesty, and the Judge directed.

The petition read with list and papers annexed . . . The Judge having heard the proposal and the council in support thereof, was pleased to "Decree"

the vessels and cargoes to the restored and the separate orders will be issued for that purpose.

May 12th the Schooner, *Belfast*, captured by the Schooner, *Retaliation*, with a Letter of Marque, from Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Condemned as lawful prize to her captors on the motion of the King's Advocate.

May 26th the Brig, *Caroline*, captured by *La Hogue* of 74-guns. After hearing argumentation on both sides, the vessel and cargo were condemned as lawful prize, etc.

May 1813 continued: The Schooner, *Lydia*, captured by the *Liverpool Packet*. The Judge on motion of the King's Advocate, condemned ship and cargo as lawful prize to the captor. The Schooner, *President*, captured by *H.M.S. Atlanta*, condemned as a lawful prize.

The Schooner, *Bunker Hill*, captured on March 12, 1813 by the *Liverpool Packet*, Letter of Marque to her commander J. Barss. No result was reported.

The Brig, *Dispatch*, that was captured by the *La Hogue*, was restored by consent of parties and the claimant was ordered to pay the costs and expenses on both sides.

Also in May the following captured vessels were condemned: *Defiance*, *Neptune*, *Bird*, *Fidelea*, *Two Brothers*, *Cranberry*, *Pauline*, *Juliet*, *John*, *Penelope*, *Portland*, *Pary*, *Phythyoras*, *Ulysses*.

June 2nd the Schooner, *Specie*, captured by the *Nymph* after a motion by the defense to stand over, was condemned as a good and lawful prize to the captors.

June 9th the Privateer Brig, *Montgomery*, was condemned with all the goods, the rigging and the vessel, a good and lawful prize.

June 19th the Sloop, *Defiance*, captured by the *Liverpool Packet*, trial took place. The judge on hearing the motions and the proofs read, condemned the ship and goods as a lawful prize. The same verdict was then applied to the Brig, *John*, which also was captured by the *Liverpool Packet* on April 5.

June 30, 1813 the Brig, *Orion*, was restored as the Prize to the captor. The Privateer Schooner, *Governor Plumer*, condemned as a good and lawful prize to the captors, after the licence and clearance were granted.

The ship, *Frederick Augustus*, was captured by the Privateer, *Sir John Cope Sherbrook*. Both the ship and cargo were restored and the Claimant had to pay the costs.

June 1813 continued: The Schooners, *Arab* and the *Lynx*, were put on

trial. The King's Advocate said "these vessels were wanted for His Majesty's Service, and prayed the Commission might rule on "unlivery" immediately. This was the act of delivering legal possession of property. The rule granted by the court was "unlivery" or free from restraint, or release.

The Privateer Schooner, *Juliana Smith*, was condemned with the goods as a lawful prize.

The Brig, *Diomide*, was condemned for the vessel and goods, rigging, etc., as a lawful prize.

The Schooner, *Ann*, was condemned with goods and rigging as lawful prize.

The Schooner, *Emperor*, was condemned with goods and rigging as lawful prize.

The Brig, *Hector*, was condemned by both the Council and the Attorney General.

The Schooner, *Lucy*, alias nine pipes of gin. On June 16th the vessel and the rest of the cargo was restored, but by consent of the nine pipes of gin, was condemned.

The vessel *Mary* involved allegations filed by R. J. Uniacke, on behalf of Lt. Sweeney, commanding H.M. 8th Regiment of Foot. The vessel was condemned under the charge of, "Pays a Droit" of Admiralty.

The Sloop, *Commodore Barry*, captured by H.M. Ships of War, the *Maidstone* and the *Spartan*. It was condemned with the vessel, rigging and goods, as a "Droit of the Crown". (Or Legal right of the Crown.)

The Brig, *Libae*, was captured by the private armed Schooner, *Crown*. The court being open the Judge then condemned the ship and goods as lawful prize, but then reserved the question, "to whom".

The next case heard was the Brig, *Columbia*, which was taken by the private owned armed Brig, *Sir John Sherbrook*. The judge condemned the ship and goods as lawful prize. The King's Advocate moved the court to grant an order for the delivery of the *Phebe*, the *Marquis De Somesnalis*, and the *George W. Barnett*, the subject assenting. The Judge decided that in all future cases of recapture, the Commissioner of the Register on the salvage is to be paid by the owners or claimant of the vessel.

The Privateer Schooner, *Enterprise*, the ship, *Filedea*, and the Sloop, *Juliet*, were condemned as legal prizes to the captor.

On June 30th, the Brig, *Orion*, was restored as the prize of the captor.

The last case to be heard was against the Privateer Schooner, *Governor Plumer*. This vessel was condemned as a good and lawful prize to the captor.

On October 9, the court ordered that a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions by way of a loan for the purpose of erecting a public machine for the weighing of hay and other articles, and that Thomas Boggs and George Grassie be the committee for that purpose. It was further ordered that William Sabatier and Rufus Fairbanks be a committee for erecting the machine and draft the regulations thereof.

Property transactions this year included the following:

In January, John Cogle and Anne, sold 95 acres in Dartmouth to William Reynolds for £180. This lot was bounded by a marked tree on the shore of Russel Lake. It was also the southwest angle of Lawrence Hartshorne land, west to Russel Lake, then north along the lake shore.

Reynolds then sold this lot to Lewis Himmelman, at South East Passage for the sum of £95.

John Westray sold 500 acres to John Stayner and John Allen for £60. This was a of a 1500 acre grant to John Wisdom, John Reeves and John Westray that was given in 1811. The lot ran from Lake William to the eastern part of the river between Lake Charles and Lake William, back to Patrick Byrne's division, then west to Lake Major.

In March, Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold 500 acres near Cole Harbour to James Frederick Bissett for £800. This lot was on the south side of the main road leading from Dartmouth to Lawrencetown, to Cole Harbour. It was called lot number 5 on the plan but it excluded a lot sold to Jacob Kuhn.

Frederick and Ann Bissett then sold a lot of 500 acres to Lawrence Hartshorne for £500. About two-thirds of this land was on the south side of the main road leading from Dartmouth to Cole Harbour, except the lot that was sold to Jacob Kuhn. This was part of the original grant to Benjamin Wakefield.

During the month of March, James Frederick Bissett and Anne Bissett sold 150 acres of land to Martin Beck, for £333:6:0. This lot was on the road leading from the ferry at Dartmouth to Cole Harbour. It was bounded by a brook on the south side of the road near John Stewart's land over to the land of Lawrence Hartshorne.

Charles and Isabella Rudolf, now living in Lunenburg, sold 140³/₄ acres to Benjamin Bissett for £25. This was part of the land grant of 1,689 acres to Jacob Horn, et al, in 1811. Rudolf's share was 140³/₄ in the Dartmouth Township.

In April, Sally Collins and Lukey Collins, Spinsters in Dartmouth, sold

their half of the farm of the late Robert Collins, who died in 1811, to Stephen Collins for the sum of £500. This was the south half of the farm with the new gardens and half of the old garden south of the house, and the large meadow on the north side of the main highway fronting on the west side of the dwelling. It also included the north and south front parlors and the east and west south chambers with the use of the kitchen and main passage of the said house with half of the cellar, half of the barn, and half of the outhouse . . . as by the Will of Robert Collins . . .

This property was situated on the road leading to Cole Harbour and Lawrencetown, being part of a grant to Benjamin Green, to the west line of lot number 2, about 154½ acres . . . another deed mentioned 183 acres which was devised as part or ½ to Sally Collins and Lukey Collins.

Sally Collins and Lukey Collins then sold 6 cows, one heifer, one yearling, one horse and 15 sheep to Stephen Collins for the sum of £50. Stephen Collins then mortgaged the property and stock to Sally Collins and Lukey Collins for the penal sum of £1,000. This meant that £550 and interest at 6% was to be paid by April of 1814. Also the interest was to be paid half yearly.

John and Mary Hawthorne sold 148¼ acres to Samuel Bissett for £25. This was one-eleventh part or share of 1,631 acres in Dartmouth in the grant to Jacob Horn Senior, and 10 others in the year 1811. The grant came from Sir George Prevost.

In August, William Donaldson sold 100 acres of land and the lake to Frederick Nagle for £50. This was north of the land grant to John Forsyth, now occupied by James Rakestraw then south to the land of Lawrence Hartshorne, et al, then east by the land grant to Barnabus Swain, et al, then west by the grant to Jacob Horn.

In Preston, John Miller sold 50 acres near Porters Lake to George Simpson, for 2:10:0. This was called lot number 6 of the letter F.

In September, Sarah, Mary and William Jordon sold 100 acres at Porters Lake to Josiah Richardson, for £13:6:8.

John Murray, the son-in-law of Mary Hatfield, signed a Bond to either Mary Hatfield or her Attorney to work the farm lots in the Preston area for the yearly sum of £75 to be paid by May 1st of each year. The rest of the revenue would go to John Murray. This was about 56 acres.

Theophilus Chamberlain gave 4 lots of land, 50 acres, to his son John Chamberlain. The lots were in the Preston area between the old sawmill to the lot eastward of the church.

In October, John and Catherine Bell sold 100 acres to Edward Hughes, carpenter, for £5. The lot was near Porters Lake, number 32 of the letter E.

Sir John Wentworth sold land in Preston to his son, Charles Wentworth, for 5 shillings. This included lots 9 and 10 of the letter B which was 300 acres, and lot number 162 of the farm lots in the Second Division, 200 acres, and lot number 169 on the west side of Lake Major, 250 acres. The total was 750 acres and it was given at the death of Lady Wentworth. The son, Charles, was now living in Running Hill in England. This land had been originally sold to Lady Francis Wentworth in June, 1803, from Theophilus Chamberlain.

In December, Daniel and Mary Bremner, Lawrencetown, signed a mortgage of £52:3:4, to Robert Bremner of Lunenburg, for 100 acres. This was part of lot number 9, called the Salmon Hole, on the west side of the Lawrencetown River.

The House of Commons in England voted the sum of £13,440 sterling for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia for 1814. The House of Assembly and Council agreed to 116 resolutions of the House and the granting of money for roads and bridges, which amounted to £15,055 in the sums of from £10 to £800.

During this year, £150 was granted for a survey of the Shubenacadie River and Lakes to Bedford Basin.

There was a notice for carpenters, masons, etc., being required to erect a Naval Hospital in Bermuda. Offers were published saying \$400 dollars per year, with board and lodging, free passage there and back and wives would be provided for.

In the Autumn, an epidemic of small pox prevailed and rapidly spread through the town of Dartmouth. Sir John Sherbrook induced Mr. Seth Coleman to vaccinate all the poor people throughout the township and then the Preston area. He treated more than 400 people with success. They had arrived on September 1st with the Brig, *Jaseur*, Captain Watt, and a transport, in the Port of Halifax from the Chesapeake Bay area. The cargo was several hundred Negroes.

Other events this year included, the courts receiving a petition from the Inhabitants of the South East Passage praying for a road around the shoreline. The court ordered the parties to attend the session for the following Thursday after the March 1st session.

On March 3, the court appointed William Fleigher, Mr. James Creighton and John Albro to report on the necessity of the road from the South East Passage to Cow Bay.

On June 17, the committee recommended that a road be opened from the South East Passage to the lower settlement of Cole Harbour and Cow Bay.

On September 9, Francis Stevens, James Creighton and Frederick Major, to whom the petition of John Farquharson, et al, was referred, praying that a new road might be laid out to commence from the road leading from Creighton's Ferry to Preston, and to come out at the most convenient place on the Cobequid Road to the eastward of Fletcher's Tavern, having reported upon the conveniency of such a road. The court ordered that a receipt be issued to the Sheriff commanding him to lay out the road agreeable to the said report.

On September 12, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in a charge of assault by John Sewell against Samuel Bissett.

On September 26, the court ordered that the public be given notice that

the Green Market erected near the Public Slip, will be open.

On October 10, William Sabatier, Esquire, laid before the court a letter from Mr. Seth Coleman, concerning the distressed situation of the inhabitants of Dartmouth in consequence of the small pox epidemic having spread among the Negroes from the Chesapeake Bay area in the United States. The court took this into consideration and deemed it a serious importance, and resolved that the letter be laid before His Excellency by a Committee of Magistrates.

On October 11, His Excellency, requiring a report from a medical man relative to the spreading of the small pox at Dartmouth, William Almond, M.D., who at the requisition of the court, having attended, did state to the court that, “a number of Negroes having lately landed at Halifax from divers, men-of-war ships, arrived from the Chesapeake Bay area, and now residing in the Township of Dartmouth and the small pox is spreading among them, and by reason of their poverty they are unable to procure the necessary attendance and comforts, and the infection of such contagious distress is likely to be communicated among themselves and to the other inhabitants of the said township, and, there being no resident Physician in the same place, the said William Almond, M.D. therefore, recommends to the court that medical and other comforts be provided for them who are already infected, and that vaccination should be administered to them by way of prevention, and that Seth Coleman, a competent person, be requested to attend to their relief . . .”

This year the sum to be paid by Dartmouth which included Preston and South East Passage, was £40. By order of the court, this was to be paid by the different Townships in the entire county of Halifax.

In August of this year, the Battle of Washington, D.C. took place. Major General Ross led the Army and a report was written by Rear Admiral G. Cockburn who was Vice Admiral to Honorable Sir A. Cochran, K. B.

Also there was a separate report to the Earl of Bathurst. There were actually several battles fought and the British were victorious. The first victory for the British was when they landed in the Chesapeake Bay area, and then routed the Americans at the Battle of Bladensburg.

In the Major General Ross report to the Earl of Bathurst, his army was disembarked at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxant River, with the intention of co-operating with Rear Admiral Cockburn, to attack a flotilla of enemy gun boats, under the command of Commodore Barney.

On the 20th of August, the Army commenced its march. On the 21st, it reached Nottingham, and on the 22nd, moved on to upper Marlborough, a few miles from Pig Point on the Patuxant, where Admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla and destroyed the whole of them . . .

“Having advanced within 16 miles of Washington, I determined to make it and put the troops in movement on the evening of August 23rd. A corps of about 1,200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing only a few shots.”

On the 24th of August, the troops resumed their march and reached Bladensburg, a village on the left bank on the eastern branch of the Potomac River, about 5 miles from Washington.

In Admiral Cockburn’s report he stated, “. . . I proceeded by land on the 23rd to Upper Marlborough to meet with and confer with Major General Ross. We agreed on an immediate attempt on the city of Washington. I sent orders for our marines and naval forces at Pig Point to move to Mount Calvert and for the marine artillery and some seamen to be landed, with the utmost possible expedition . . .

“At daylight on the 24th, Major General Ross directed the Army upon Blandensburg. On reaching that place with the advanced Brigade, the enemy was ordered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town, and immediately opened fire on the advanced Brigade with heavy artillery.

“Although our troops were exhausted from the long march, carrying arms and heavy equipment, our main force had not joined up with us.

“Major General Ross gave the order to attack, and this dashing measure was crowned with success. In spite of the galling fire of the enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks and in his front.

“As soon as the British were on even ground with the enemy, the enemy fled in all directions, leaving behind 10 pieces of cannon and a considerable number of killed and wounded. Some prisoners were taken but only a few because of the swiftness with which the enemy left the battlefield.

“They were 8,000 strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for defense, and he had time to erect his batteries. They were defeated by a division, advanced guard, of British Regulars of not more than 1500 men, headed by a gallant General.

“The British losses were 64 killed and 138 wounded. The General gave his army 2 hours rest and then moved towards Washington. It was dark when we reached the city.

“The General, myself and some officers advanced to reconnoiter the city. We walked past the first houses in the town when the enemy opened fire on us with muskets. This was from the capital and two other buildings.

“Our troops immediately attacked them, took possession of them and set them on fire (the houses). The town then submitted without further resistance.

“The enemy then set fire to their Navy Yard, filled with Navy Stores, and a large class frigate, almost ready for launching and a sloop-of-war, as well as, the fort which protected the sea approach from Washington.

“On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to the President’s palace, the Treasury, and the war office, and, in the morning, Captain Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the Navy Yard was complete . . . when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames the preceding night.

“A large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were destroyed in the arsenal along with 200 pieces of artillery and a quantity of small arms.

“Two Rope Walks full of tar rope were destroyed along with anything that could be used for government purposes. No private property was destroyed, but the bridges across the Potomac and across the Eastern Branch were also destroyed.

“This general devastation being completed during the day of the 25th, we marched at 9 o’clock that night on our return by Bladensburg to Upper Marlborough.

“We arrived on August 26th in the evening without molestation of any sort, without a single musket having been fired at us.

“ On the 27th we moved to Nottingham where I found *H.M. Sloop, Manly*, the tenders and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag in the former.

“The troops will probably march tomorrow, the 28th, or the next day, to Benedict for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will of course join you at the same time . . .”

(Signed) G. Cockburn, Rear Admiral to the Honorable Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Two other expeditions were undertaken almost simultaneously with the attack on Washington—one at Alexandria and the other against a party of militia assembled at Waltham farm.

At Alexandria the British captured 21 merchant ships that had 16,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and a large quantity of other goods were also captured. The town of Alexandria and its inhabitants with all their property remained unmolested, as they submitted without resistance to the invading party.

The second expedition ended in more of a disaster and resulted in the death of a very gallant officer, Sir Peter Parker. This officer, while his ship was

at anchor at Moore's Fields, received information that 200 American Riflemen were encamped behind a wood about a mile from the beach. Parker then decided to raid the American camp with a night attack.

On the night of August 29, he led 140 men to attack the American position. The enemy were very strongly posted and after a severe struggle, first the Americans, then the British seamen, withdrew. Sir Peter Parker was killed in the struggle.

September 3, 1814, the British troops under Captain Gordon, began a retrograde march from Alexandria.

September 9, although many difficulties presented themselves, by a combination of skill, diligence and good fortune, the British Commander was able to withdraw and anchor his squadron in perfect safety.

A few days after the Washington Expedition, it was determined that a demonstration should be made against Baltimore, that is, if it appeared to be any reasonable prospect of success, then the expedition should become worthwhile.

Considering the fact that the frigate, *Java*, as well as several sloops and vessels of war were at anchor there. Also there were immense quantities of naval stores, which, if destroyed, would inflict a heavy blow on the American cause.

Preparations had been made from the first to the eleventh of September. On the twelfth of September, the British troops landed at North Point on the entrance of the River Patapsco. The frigate, bomb vessels and the flotilla worked up the river, as far as the water depth permitted, to enable an attack on Fort McHenry and the other batteries about 2 miles from the city.

The troops under General Ross consisted of detachments of Royal and Marine Artillery, the remnants of the 1st, 4th, 21st, 44th and the 85th Regiments, along with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Marines from the ships, and a group of 600 seamen under Captain Edward Crofton. The whole numbering about 3,270 rank and file.

The Americans were reported to have 8,000 men manning the forts and the regulars with the militia.

About 2 miles from our landing, the enemy were observed and we engaged them. The countryside was a dense cover of trees, and the enemy snipers were very well concealed.

General Ross was in the advance, trying to reconnoiter the enemy's position. He received a breast wound, which later proved to be fatal. Before dying he

recommended his replacement, Colonel Brooke, who then took over the military part of the expedition . . .

Colonel Brooke wrote the following report . . . “We continued our advance and the enemy’s troops were pushed back within 5 miles of Baltimore. At this point we encountered an American corps of 6,000 men, 6 pieces of artillery, and 100 cavalry. They were discovered posted undercover of woods, and drawn up in a very dense order behind a strong line of wooden stakes across the main road nearly at right angles. This was near the creeks and inlets of the Patapsco and Black River, where they approach each other. This is why the enemy took up their position.

“. . . I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The Light Brigade of the 4th Regiment, consisting of the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry, and the Light Companies of the 21st Regiment, covered the whole of the front.

“They drove into the enemy skirmishers and inflicted a great loss on his main body. The 4th Regiment gained a detour through some hollow ways and were unperceived. They reached a lodgement on the enemy’s left. The remainder of the Light Brigade, consisting of the 44th Regiment, and the Marines of the fleet, and a detachment of seamen from *H.M.S. Trave*, formed a line along the enemy’s front. The left Brigade consisting of the 21st Regiment and the 2nd Battalion of Marines, with another detachment of Marines, remained in columns on the road. They had orders to deploy on the enemy’s left, then press the enemy’s right flank, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit greater mobility. . . .

“In this battle order the signal was given and the whole of the troops charged rapidly. In less than 15 minutes the American force was utterly broken and dispersed. They fled in every direction over the countryside, leaving two pieces of cannon and a great number, killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy losses were between 500 to 600 in killed and wounded, another 1,000 (hors de combat) or disabled. The enemy’s 5th Regiment of Militia was nearly annihilated . . .

“After the battle, the day being now far advanced, and the troops much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground on which they enemy had been dispossessed . . .

“. . . I received a communication from Vice Admiral Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the Fleet, would take up their stations as previously proposed.

“At daybreak on the 13th of September, the Army again advanced at 10 o’clock. I occupied a favorable position about a mile and a half from Baltimore.

Here I could reconnoiter the defenses of that town.

“Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts (forts) connected by a small breast-work . . . I have reasons to believe the defenses northward and westward were in an unfinished state. In front of our position was Chinkapin Hill which completely commands the town. This was the strongest part of our line and where the Americans seemed most apprehensive of an attack. These works were defended by about 15,000 men, with a large train of artillery . . . I then made arrangements for a night attack because the enemy’s artillery would not give them superiority.

“During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the Naval forces. I was informed that, . . . In consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose, by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

“Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship’s instructions, it was agreed between the Vice Admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights . . . The night attack would be called off and the following resolution was formed:

- (1) After compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbour.
- (2) Causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland.
- (3) Obliging the Government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states.
- (4) Harassing the militia and forcing them to collect from very remote districts.
- (5) Causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts.
- (6) Besides having beaten and routed them in a general action . . .

“I then retired the army on the 14th to a position 3 miles from which I occupied and halted for some hours . . . This tardy movement was partly caused by the expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of his entrenchments and follow us . . . (however) he profited by the lesson he received on the 12th of September.

“. . . Towards the evening I retired the troops about 3½ miles further away

where I took up a position for the night . . .

“On the morning of the 15th of September, I ascertained that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments. I moved down to North Point and re-embarked the Army without leaving a single man behind. This included 200 prisoners . . .

“The British casualties at this battle, about 5 miles from Baltimore, were 39 killed and 251 wounded. The waters of the Patapsco River were too shallow to permit the near approach of the British frigates to Fort McHenry. (There was a naval bombardment on the fort, but the ships couldn’t get close enough to take decisive action.)

“. . . During the whole period that the English fleet were on the waters of the Chesapeake, the officers, who were sent on shore to procure provisions and water, were constantly beset by crowds of fugitive slaves, who implored to be rescued from a state of bondage.”

The British had declared slavery illegal the previous century. The Negro slaves knew of this and regarded the British fleet and army as a way to escape slavery.

These appeals were too piteous to be disregarded, and the consequences were that hundreds of them were taken on board the British vessels.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the British could victual their fleet, lying on the shore of the enemy. However, the British Commander allowed his feelings of humanity to overstep the strict line of duty, as inasmuch as by rescuing those unhappy victims from slavery, he was seriously inconveniencing his own crews. Also the ships were now so crowded as to render them almost unfit for going into action.

Fortunately the battle was terminated and the problem then was to deal with these Negro refugees. Some of these Negroes went to Jamaica, but most of them were sent to Halifax.

At a later date the Admiral, Sir Alexander Cochrane wrote the following letter to the Earl of Bathurst, who represented the Board of Trade and Plantations for the Colonies . . .

“. . . Upon my arrival here at Halifax, I was sorry to find that many of the refugee Negroes and their families were in the greatest distress and I understand that some have perished from want. This I am confident, was unknown to Sir John Cope Sherbrook, who appears perfectly alive to relieve all their wants, but does not seem to think that the instructions he had received goes to the full extent of providing them with clothing, food, quarters, etc., until they can take care of themselves.

“I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship that he may be directed to provide for these poor people until they are settled, when they will become valuable subjects.

“As all the Refugee Negroes from the southern states, who do not enlist in His Majesty’s Service will be sent to Trinidad, I hope that instructions have been given for their being received and taken care of.

“As I am a proprietor in this country and have expended a considerable sum of money in making improvements, but not to the extent to secure the whole from “Escheat”, which this war has prevented me from doing, may I beg the favor of your Lordship to grant me an order to this Government not to institute any process against my grants, so as to leave me time after the conclusion of the war to get them settled.”

Signed - Alexander Cochrane

On October 5, 1814, Sir John Cope Sherbrook sent the following letter to the Earl of Bathurst.

“I have acknowledged the distressful situation of some of the Negro families lately brought from Virginia to this province and to acquaint you that on Monday last, I was first informed that several of the Black refugees from the United States were destitute of food and clothing and some required medical assistance. . . I gave immediate directions that all who required medical aid or by age or infirmities, unable to earn a comfortable subsistence, should be received into the Poor House in Halifax, and supplied with a daily allowance of provisions . . .

“The men to receive the same allowance as British soldiers and the wives and children the same allowance the wives and children of British soldiers . . . I further beg leave to assure your Excellency that everything within the compass of my power shall be done to alleviate their distress and under their situation . . . I am happy to acquaint you that the healthy and industrious will work with ample encouragement in the high wages which they can obtain for their labour in any part of the province.”

Signed - J. C. Sherbrook

On October 7, army medical supplies were requested and the Army Medical Board Office wrote a letter on October 13, 1814 stating Medical and Purveyors stores will leave Portsmouth in England for both Halifax and Bermuda. The medical supplies in Halifax were exhausted and the report said 60 to 70 tons would be sent.

On November 21, George Bryan, surgeon, wrote to the Earl of Bathurst about the suffering Indians. A Disease of epidemic proportions was spreading among all the groups in Nova Scotia, particularly in Halifax and also in New Brunswick. This was the “Small Pox” disease.

The report stated, . . . “where vaccination was allowed, only one person out of eleven fell victim . . . I intend to form an establishment at Halifax for the total extermination of this small pox by introducing vaccination and this will be at great expense on my own behalf . . . I have been induced to apply for passage to Halifax, my lack of income induces me to solicit the same, in consequence of Expense the said Establishment will be on my arrival. The Funds of the Vaccine Institute are of low and I apply to your Lordship, because if they would pay my passage if the money was available. I am able to quit England by the earliest ship possible . . .

Signed - George Bryan

On December 2, 1814, Dr. Harvey wrote to Lord Bathurst and said the only person of the name alluded to in the service is W. George Brian an assistant surgeon now waiting passage to the West Indies to join his Regiment.

On December 8, there was a letter from the Store Keeper General transmitting a Bill of Lading and an Invoice of clothing shipped on board the *H.M.S. Britannia* for the Negroes from the American States. The list of articles was for 1,000 men, 500 women and 500 children. This was about 20 tons of articles.

Property transactions this year were as follows: In January , John Madeline Bargett sold 100 acres near a small lake in Cow Bay to Leonard Knock, for £50.

In April, Elizabeth Brown sold 200 acres of land in Preston to Thomas Donaldson, for £10.

In May, Christopher and Jane Rust sold lot number 2 to David Muirhead for £150. This lot was on the road between Dartmouth and Cole Harbour. This was financed by a Bond for the penal sum of £500. The lot was located next to John Morash’s land.

On May 12, William Adams gave 40 acres to his son Thomas Adams. This was the south half of lot 122 of the Maroon Plan lands.

On June 4, Jonathan and Abigail Tremain sold 52 acres in the town of Dartmouth to David Frost for £60. It was located next to Josiah Richardson, Robert Collins, and James Creighton lots, then south to the highway to Preston to the Dartmouth Cove.

Philip and Elizabeth Molyneaux sold 75 acres in Porters Lake to William

Johnson, for £46:17:6.

On June 11, a deed of property was registered that took place in November of 1801. Thomas Donaldson paid £68 at the public auction for the Maroon land sales near Cranberry Lake, for 60 acres, being lot number 11 and 13.

At another auction in 1810 by Rebecca Hart, et al, Thomas Donaldson bought 50 acres, lot number 15, for £98. This was also near Cranberry Lake.

On June 29, Michael Wallace sold 94 acres of land in Preston to Ogle Moore, for £250. This was on the sawmill road near Salmon River. Ogle and Ellen Moore then sold the same lot, 94 acres, to William N. Silver for £55.

In July, Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne, sold 150 acres in 2 lots to Jacob Kuhn for £250. This was north by the road leading to Cole Harbour, then west on James Dean land, then south on Charles Morris land, and east by land owned by Francis Green. This was part of lot number 4 purchased by Green from John Dean.

On August 9, John and Elizabeth Kennedy and daughter Margaret, signed a lease to rent land from Richard Prowse, who was now living in Greenwich, England. This involved 300 acres located near the west line of the James Quin land and the land leased to George Matches. The terms included rent at 6% per annum, to be paid by August 6 of each year.

Kennedy must build a framed house on the land and clear ½ of an acre and keep it under cultivation. Also, he will not cut down or carry off timber, except the 300 acres hereby demised. To do otherwise means expulsion from the land.

On September 8, Nathan and Rebecca Hatfield sold 100 acres in 2 lots to John and Rebecca Murray for 5 shillings. One lot was the north part of farm lot number 8 of the letter B on the west side of the road to Cole Harbour, 50 acres. The other lot was number 5 and 6 of the letter C near the bridge on the Cole Harbour Road near the land of Thomas Bradley.

On September 9, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 53 acres of land near Lake Loon, on the east boundary of James Allen land, to Thomas Donaldson, for £63.

In October, James and Mary Donaldson, mariner, sold 420 acres as a of the land of Thomas Donaldson, in the South East Passage area, to Elspit Donaldson, widow of Thomas Donaldson, and Margaret and Mary Donaldson, seamstresses, and Charles Rudolf, for £400.

James and Mary Donaldson then sold 113 acres of this land area to Elspit and William Donaldson, for £282:6:0. Elizabeth Colston, widow, sold 300 acres of land on the east side of the Bedford Basin, to Casper Drillis, sailmaker, for

£500. This was located southeast to the land of James Wright.

On November 12, Catherine Odendorff sold lot number 10, about 20 acres located about 1½ miles from Skerry's ferry, and bounded north and south by the road leading to Preston. Also lot number 4, which was 60 feet by 120 feet, also about 1½ miles from Skerry's ferry.

These lots were part of the estate of the late Christian Bartling at the area called Graham's Corner, where the Waverly Road branches off towards Preston and the eastern shore. This area was the start of the old German farm lots that were started in 1753. These lots were well under cultivation before Governor Lawrence had his Regiment march through the Dartmouth Township to Lawrencetown where he had a Block House built in 1754 to 1755.

On November 15, Jacob Naufts, now living in the St. Marys River area, sold 3 acres, lot 24 ad 25 of the letter A in Preston, to Samuel Wheston, agriculturist, for the sum of £5. Jacob Naufts then sold 50 acres next to this, number 12 of the letter B to Tobias Miller for £6.

On November 16, John and Isobel Farquharson sold 4 lots in the William Lake division of the Dartmouth Town Plot, to John Reeves, for £250. These lots were number 1 of the letter E, number 15 of the letter C, number 16 of the letter E, including the dwelling house and buildings.

On December 24, Joseph and Elizabeth Green, sold 200 acres in the Cole Harbour area, to Daniel Lawlor for £50. This was purchased by Hammond Green from William Allen in 1801.

This year the shipping reports for 1814 included the following: Inbound: 160 ships - 25,393 tons from Great Britain; 50 ships - 5,013 tons from West Indes; 133 ships - 9,646 tons from British North America; 79 ships - 6,211 tons from United States. Outbound: 68 ships - 14,476 tons to Great Britain; 179 ships - 25,867 tons to West Indes; 268 ships - 37,077 tons to British North America; 34 ships - 2,081 tons to United States.

April 6, 1815, Sherbrook to the Earl of Bathurst. The House of Assembly sent an address to the Lt. Governor, “praying that no more Negroes or mulattoes may be imported into Nova Scotia for reasons therein specified . . .

Lt. Governor Sherbrook then informed the House of Assembly that their address should be submitted by me to your Lordship (the Earl of Bathurst) for the consideration of His Majesty’s Government . . .

On the following day I received a letter from Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated March 25, from Bermuda . . . informing me that he was about to send from 1500 to 2000 refugee Negroes by the earliest opportunity . . .

Upon searching the record here, I have found the Act of 47 of King George III entitled, “an Act for the Abolition of Slave Trade. Also, an Order in Council bearing the date of March 16, 1808, referring to the said Act, and a further Order in Council of the same date providing for the more effectual evacuation of the said Act and of the said, “Order in Council,” by which the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs at Halifax in Nova Scotia is directed to receive, protect and provide for all such natives of Africa as have been or shall be condemned either as Prizes of War and forfeiture to the Crown in the said Province in the manner therein expressed.

“This unexpected importation of so great a number of people of color, for which I was totally unprepared may, under the circumstances, involve me in some difficulty . . .

“Since the commencement of the late war with America, about 1200 Negroes including men, women and children have been brought into this province by the King’s ships from the United States. I ordered them to be victualled in the manner directed in your Lordship’s Dispatches on January 23, 1812. Number 42 . . . I fear those now expected from Bermuda will experience some difficulty in finding employment on their arrival and that considerable expense will be incurred in consequence . . .

“The Collector of Customs here has also in his possession the copy of a circular letter from Lord Castlereagh to Sir George Provost dated April 10, 1808 . . . I shall direct the Collector of Customs to conduct himself accordingly . . .

“The Small Pox is at present here. I shall order the whole of the Negroes that may arrive and who do not appear to have had that disease to be vaccinated immediately . . . I shall direct an officer of the Army medical staff to attend to these Negroes when landed . . .”

With this letter was a petition from the House of Assembly objecting to having more Black Refugees centered around the cost of the public purse, and more competition for unskilled labour and domestic employment, and those refugees already are productive of many inconveniences . . . they are unfitted by nature to this climate or to an association with the rest of His Majesty's colonists.

Halifax, July 20, 1815. Sherbrook to the Earl of Bathurst with respect to the wish expressed by your Lordship in dispatch number 47, that such of the Negroes lately imported into this province as have been accustomed to agriculture labor should have small grants of land given to them. I beg to assure your Lordship that I am most desirous that this plan should be adopted, but the barren appearance of this country before it is cleared, operates with other causes against the immediate execution of it, as the Negroes on their first arrival seem to dread so arduous an undertaking as the tilling of ground of this description appears to them to be . . . I am wiling to hope that some of the Negroes now become desirous of settling upon lands of their own and of cultivating them . . .

The first quarter since the Collector of Customs has provided for the refugee Negroes sent here, will expire the latter end of this month.

Major General Smith, I find not with some difficulty at first, is provisioning the Negroes sent to New Brunswick . . . I consequently allowed him to victual them from the military stores if he found it necessary, and I shall not send any more Negroes to that province until I hear how they can be provided for . . .

On September 8, Sherbrook complained to the Earl of Bathurst that the articles of clothing for the Negroes in the report on December 26, 1814, as having been shipped on board the *Britannia* transport have never been shipped here, nor has that vessel ever arrived in Halifax.

Halifax, September 23, Sherbrook to Earl of Bathurst . . . The summer in this country has been so wet that it would have been improbable to locate many of the refugee Negroes . . . But as the weather has now taken up I shall hope to settle about 60 families of them on the Dartmouth side of the harbour. I find it will be necessary to furnish these poor people with some boards, nails, etc., which will be required for covering in and furnishing their huts, as well as, some saws, axes and other implements for clearing and cultivating the ground.

Among the Negroes still at the depot there are several cripples and idiots and many others, who from age and infirmity will never be able to gain their livelihood. Also those employed on the roads, and by farmers during the summer, will, I fear be returned to the depot in the winter, where they will be victualed until they find employment. No warm clothing or bedding having yet arrived must now be provided. These will greatly increase the expenses, but this appears to be unavoidable.

Halifax, October 16, Sherbrook to the Earl of Bathurst . . . I am happy to inform your Lordship that a supply of winter clothing and blankets for the Negroes has arrived from Bermuda on the store ship H.M.S. *Coromedel*. This supply will help although not sufficient for all the Negroes. There are more Negroes arrived here on the *Coromedel* and the frigate *Narsisses* from Bermuda. Indeed every ship from the south seems to bring them, and I am told that great numbers in addition may be expected . . . There are already upwards of 200 who from age and infirmities are utterly unable to provide their subsistence and must therefore always be a burden to the public.

November 21, Sherbrook to the Earl of Bathurst . . . “Expenses incurred in providing for the refugee Negroes, for the quarter ending on October 25, have been carefully examined and passed in Council. Also 79 more have arrived, for which the Collector of Customs charges on guinea per head, agreeable to Lord Castlereagh report on April 10, 1808.

“. . . In my letter of September 25, I mentioned my intention of settling about 60 Black families, at Preston, on the Dartmouth side of the harbour. To which numbers I have since been enabled to make a considerable addition, as there are now located in that township, 151 men, 117 women, and 200 black children, all of whom are already under cover. They are at present victualed by the commissary but they will, if properly encouraged, I hope, in the course of the two years be enabled to provide for themselves . . .

“Many incidental expenses must necessarily be incurred . . . I desired a committee of His Majesty’s Council to consider what articles would be required expenses, etc.”

On November 1, 1815, a committee that consisted of Charles Hill, Michael Wallace and Foster Hutchinson, sent a report to Sir J. C. Sherbrook regarding these Black Refugees. They listed five different recommendations.

- (1) The need for clothing and a winter supply that included boots and shoes.
- (2) The Refugees requested living as close to Halifax as possible. The expense of surveying lands was put on the Government.
- (3) Roads to be laid out that joined the main roads. This was to provide easy access for their allotment of provisions that were to be delivered weekly.
- (4) The expenses of providing them with axes for cutting and then clearing the forest. There were other tools, required for boards, planks, shingles, roofs, lathes, etc. There were some mechanics among them who would provide this service.

(5) Potatoes and seeds for planting the land for the next two years.

This was the year that finally closed down the hostilities that caused so many problems for the nations of the world. It had all started with the French Revolution in Europe but for Nova Scotians, it ended when the Treaty of Peace with England and the United States was signed in Ghent in Belgium, on December 24, 1815.

The House of Assembly met in February. Sir John Sherbrook recommended to their attention, the state of main roads and bridges and the state of the Police in Halifax.

This year brought about a disposable fund without incurring debt, as well as, the surplus being equal to about the total of any three years revenue of any recent period.

Without any doubt the events of war, the presence of the fleets and Regiments, and capture and sale of prize ships and goods, had made a major contribution. The greatest cause was the healthy advance of the colony in revenue matters.

Another issue was the many black slaves in Maryland and Virginia that were given refuge on board the English men-of-war ships in the Chesapeake Bay area.

In the British Empire, slavery was made illegal. By getting on British ships they could escape slavery and also be treated in a more humane way. Most of the runaway slaves were then taken to either Halifax or Bermuda.

In February, a message was sent to the House of Assembly suggesting that the slaves be used in Agriculture. Settlements were started in North and East Preston, Hammonds Plains and other parts of the province. The lumbering operations were labor intensive and the Naval Timber Reservations were still in need of workers because of the great demand for naval timber. The end of the war did not effect this operation.

On September 1, there were several hundred former slaves arrived on two vessels at Halifax.

The House of Assembly voted £190 to complete surveys and plans of the lakes and streams between Shubenacadie River to Halifax Harbour.

At another session the sum of £400 was voted for the relief of the Negroes. The Justice of the Peace was given power to commit vagrants and disorderly persons to the Bridewell (prison) or the house of correction. A sitting police justice was to receive 11 shillings and 8 pence per day, and a clerk and constables were to attend the office.

Another major event was that an Act was passed to incorporate a Steam Boat Company with an exclusive privilege of the ferry between Halifax and Dartmouth for 25 years. The old operation of row boats and sail boats of the present ferry continued until the steam boats were in use.

In a letter from Lord Bathurst on June 13, to Sir John Sherbrook regarding the Negro immigrants, he stated they might be given small grants of land, as they were accustomed to agriculture, labor, etc., and would provide for themselves and eventually promote the prosperity of the province. This opinion was then acted on, but the colonists were of a different judgement.

In July, news of the defeat of Bonapart was received with full details about the Battle of Waterloo. A public celebration followed which included a public dinner by subscription.

Later, the Negroes were sent to the Maroon lands in Preston that the former Governor Wentworth had not been able to auction off. This was about 300 of them, while other Negroes were sent to the Naval Timber Reservations throughout the province to provide the services for the sawmills and wood cutting operations.

In Preston, there were still some abandoned huts that had been used by the Maroons. These huts were in a wretched state. One of the problems was that on the plantations where they had been slaves, the owners provided food, shelter and clothing, enough to meet the basic needs. Now they had to make their own decisions and provide their needs.

Freedom made some of them idle and generally miserable. The government had to then provide rations over the winter months to avoid their starving to death. This charity was to continue over the years before they learned how to work the land and the forests.

Later in the year 1821, the Government sent 90 of these people who wouldn't work to Trinidad because they were shiftless and troublesome. In time they learned to operate small market garden farms, operate wood mills, and do a host of labor intensive work. The women learned from the MicMac Indians how to sell flowers, berries, jams, jellies, etc., and make brooms, baskets, tubs, clothes props, bean poles, etc.

Gathering and selling bouquets of natural flowers developed their skills and imagination. This would be a year round activity that would include knitting and sewing, quilting, etc. The women would also hire themselves out to do domestic work and soon became excellent cooks and housekeepers.

For their religion they practiced the Protestant Baptist faith, unlike the Maroons, who followed the rituals of a Pagen God.

The soil in Preston was not that good for farming so the men had to look for work in manufacturing and learn to be tradesmen. Later schools were built for the children and this helped them to be more self-sufficient in their attempts to support themselves and their families.

On September 30, 1815, Theophilus Chamberlain made a list of the names of support of People of Color in Preston. There were 59 men, 50 women and 97 children. The names only included the men.

Thoms Saunders	Nathanial Crawley	James Slaughter
Septimus Clark	George Smith	John Parker
Harry Lee	Joseph Cox	Henry Taylor
James Parks	Richard Smothers	Daniel Muse
Dan Gross	Fielding Johnson	Betsy Gross
Peter Clayton	Leven Winder	Thomas Carter
Jacob Clayton	Richard Grant	Joseph Warren
Soloman Crawley	George Brown	James Darling
Peter Duncan	Watson Brown	Abraham Brown
Trever Teuteston	Jacob Hudling	Joseph Lane
Jeremiah Garner	George Winder	Daniel Clayton
Stephen Johns	Joseph Smith	Caesar Carter
William Wise	Nathanial Leyton	George Tumbler
Jack Thompson	Richard Gross	Phil Hawkins
Jeremiah Page	Richard Story	Reuben Jordon
Robert Haynes	Isaac Jones	Daniel Johnson
Richard Baily	Jacob Wise	George Carberry
Parimus Jackson	Robert Flood	Charles Wise
Jacob Patterson	James Seymour	Henry Bisker
Samuel Jones	Michael Deleway	

Signed by Theophilus Chamberlain

In March, Mr. Charles Fairbanks was appointed Collector of Rates for this year. Dartmouth was assessed to pay £50 for the year. Regulations for the fishery, truck men, and the Ferries to Dartmouth were to continue in force for another year.

On June 12, the road from Cole Harbour to South East Passage was to be set according to the report of Mr. Fleigher and Mr. Creighton.

On September 11, the court found George Fought guilty of assault on Sarah Osborne. He was fined £10 and court costs.

There was a petition from the Committee of the Steam Boat Company praying for the use of the Dock to the north side of the Ferry Slip. The

consideration was deferred.

The Sheriff brought in his Return of the Presentiment for laying out a road around the shore at the South East Passage.

On July 3, in the case of Horn versus Horn, Jacob Horn complained that on the late Saturday, he was assaulted, abused and ill treated by George Horn Junior, who struck him several blows and then abused and ill treated Lewis Himmelman. He asks that the Sheriff, J. G. Pyke, Justice of the Peace, apprehend him to be dealt with accordingly.

On July 28, Sir John Cope Sherbrook directed that Michael Wallace, the Treasurer of the Province, to pay Mr. Robert Hartshorne and Seth Coleman the Trustees of a school established in Dartmouth, the sum of £12:10:0, for the support of said school from January 1, to July 1 of 1815. This was then signed by J. C. Sherbrook, the Lt. Governor, and Henry Cogswell, deputy.

On July 28, Edward H. Potts was chosen to teach school in the eastern part of the Dartmouth Township, at the salary of £75 per year. He was recommended by the following: John Allen, John Elliot, Stephen Collins, Theophilus Chamberlain, Justice of the Peace, John Wisdom and Richard Tremain, Justice of the Peace. Edward Potts was recommended to the Lt. Governor to receive a Schoolmaster licence on October 14, 1815.

The following properties were recorded for 1815. On February, Elspet Donaldson, Margaret and Mary Donaldson and Charles and Isabella Rudolph, sold 132 acres of land, from the South East Passage, along the shore, then along the highway, to James Donaldson for £400. This was the part of the Thomas Donaldson estate that was given to the above mentioned heirs.

In March, John and Mary King and Thomas Whitaker sold land on the east side of Lake William, to John and James Skerry, ferry men, for £32.

In April, Jeremiah Halfpenny sold 33 acres near Lake Loon to William Mott for £160. Thomas Donaldson sold 40 acres near Lake Loon to Charles Morris for £200. John Skerry bought a lot on Albermarle Street in Halifax, from John Dougan for £100.

John Valentine and Catherine Hatt sold 15 acres in the South East Passage to Peter Mason. He then sold two more lots that were formerly owned by Joseph Hawkins in the same area, to Peter Mason for £181.

On April 22, a deed was recorded from August 2, 1792. Samuel Starbuck Senior, and Junior, and Timothy Folger, et al, sold 10 acres on the Preston and Cole Harbour road to Josiah Richardson for £5. On the same day, Richardson sold this 10 acre lot to John Stayner for £40.

Stephen and Phoebe Collins sold 7 acres next to that lot to John Stayner for the sum of £20.

On May 6, there was a lease of land by Thomas Donaldson to John Cogill. This had been made on March 19, 1810. It involved a yearly rental fee paid to Donaldson from Cogill. It was for the Donaldson farm at the south end. It bounded on the fence between the Donaldson and Elizabeth Anderson land along the beach. It had a clay bank for a brick yard. It also had use of a road 12 feet wide. Cogill was allowed to erect buildings for the purpose of making bricks, etc. The lease was for 20 years and the fee was for £5 yearly. After this time, Cogill had to remove the buildings.

Thomas and Jane Donaldson sold 43 acres near Lake Loon, to James Bell for £150. Also 37 perches on the north side of a public road nearby.

On June 8, Edward Foster, blacksmith, sold lands in the Dartmouth Township near the narrows to William Foster, blacksmith, for £70. It ran from a stake, southwest to a stone wall enclosing grass land, northeast to a Blacksmith shop to the grant to Folger and Starbuck, to a road leading to the Dartmouth Town Plot, then back to the stake. This included the use of a brook which runs through the land reserved for working the iron machinery, forges, furnaces, and the use of the wharf presently owned by Thomas Goudge.

On June 27, the administrators for the estate of Capel Hians sold 40 acres at a public auction to William Sterns, attorney, for £105. This was located in Preston near the public highway cross roads.

On July 6, Joseph and Elizabeth Hawkins, Junior, sold land form Halifax Harbour to Cole Harbour, to Joseph Hawkins Senior, for £760. It was bounded by the land of Martin Seward Senior, to the Cow Bay Lake then to John Borgold's land. Joseph and Elizabeth Hawkins then sold this lot to Conrod Romkey for the sum of £200.

On July 29, Philip and Elizabeth Molyneux sold 75 acres near Porters Lake to John Beswanger, shopkeeper, for £7:10:0. It was lot number 17 of the letter G.

On September 15, Rufus Green Taylor sold 20 acres on Cole Harbour road to the Lawrencetown line, to John Prescott, for £25. This was lot number 32 of the Maroon land.

In October, William Johnson sold 75 acres on the west side of Porters Lake to John Waverly for £25.

On November 23, Samuel Wheston sold 73 different lots in the Preston area to Tobias Miller, for the sum of £1000. Those lots were in many parts of the Preston Township that had both farm and town lots.

On December 5, James and Elizabeth Allen, farmer, sold lot number 17 in Cochran's Woods, 50 acres, to Samuel King, blacksmith, for £240.

On December 13, Christopher and Jane Rust, farmer, sold lot number 4 in Cole Harbour, 100 acres, to Edward Laffin, brush maker, for £114:5:0.

On December 18, John Todd, comb maker, sold 100 acres in Preston to Edward Laffin for £7. This was lot number 29 in the Second Division of farm lots.

February 24, 1815, Judge Hutchiss presented a draft for a Bill providing for the "improvement", of the Common in Halifax.

On March 2, the Bill got a second reading but it did not pass, due to the controversy it created. Of the seven clauses, the first two were the most controversial. They stated the following: 1) Supervisors and Guardians to be appointed (2) A public auction of a parcel of land provided that not more than half part shall be under lease and that the remainder shall be open as at present, for the use of the commoners.

On March 20, a reply to the Council was written by Mr. James Creighton from Dartmouth, who was the foreman of the Grand Jury. This reply stated, "The Grand Inquest for the County of Halifax highly approve and recommend the strictest enforcement of the sections one and two, as published in the Royal Gazette, on that notice being satisfied of the necessity which exist for the appointment of Supervisors and Guardians of the Common and that all encroachment should be punished as those set forth, the penalties to be applied in such a way as the Worshipful Court of Quarter Sessions may think proper to direct . . . But do not think that the leasing of the Common as proposed in the Bill will be productive to the advantage thus contemplated, but are rather of the opinion that it may lead to serious difficulty, and in the process of time expose the right now held in the "Common", to danger and litigation . . ."

Mr. Creighton also reminded the Honorable His Majesty's Council about a stable that had been built, instead of a grist mill, which is what was requested. Now the area is enclosed to a private property without any advantage to the town folk, whose right to the Common appear to be allowed to remain open and under the direction of supervisors thought qualified for that office.

If the land was leased it would be controlled by individuals and this would be to the great detriment and inconvenience of the public in general . . . This resulted in the Bill being dropped. But not the greed for more free land by individuals. The greed continued.

This year the people of Nova Scotia gradually adjusted to peace time conditions. After the peace treaties were signed the trade and commerce agreements began to go into operation.

The Army and the Navy reduced the number of personnel but there was less of a flow of money in circulation. This brought about a financial economy because the losses and heavy debts produced by the war required a necessary cut of expenses.

The high price of food, high wages of labor, increased value of the manufactured goods, expensive land and high rents, remained for some time but they dropped off when the demand dropped off.

In February, the House voted £25,000 for roads and bridges. In a report to Sir John Sherbrook from the Earl of Bathurst, agreeable to the House of Assembly, that Dr. Stanser would be the new Bishop of Nova Scotia. He replaced Dr. Inglis who died on February at the age of 82. Inglis was the first Colonial Bishop in the British Empire.

Another report stated that Sir John Sherbrook was now appointed by the Prince Regent, to be Governor in Chief of all the British North American Provinces.

On October 24, the Earl of Dalhousie arrived in Halifax. He was immediately sworn in as Lieutenant Governor in the presence of the members of the Council.

Another important event for Dartmouth, this year, was that the "team boat" made its first passage across Halifax Harbour on November 8.

On June 10, a number of people from Dartmouth petitioned the Governor, Sir John Sherbrooke, for Government aid to enable them to erect a Church of England on the lot in the Town Plot that had been previously granted for that purpose.

The petition was signed by Jonathan Tremain, H. W. Scott, Robert Hartshorne, Samuel Albro, Lawrence Hartshorne Jr., and Richard Tremain. This request was granted and the foundation of the church, called Christ Church, was laid.

The church was not completed until 1819, but it was used for devine service in 1817 and that was when the Reverand Charles Inglis was appointed Rector.

The following petition was presented by the inhabitants of Dartmouth to

His Honor, Major General George Stracy Smith, Administrator of the Government and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies . . .

The Petition of the undermentioned Inhabitants of the Township of Dartmouth —

“. . . Respectfully sheweth that during the Administration of the Government of this Province by Governor Parr, a Common was granted to and for the use of the inhabitants of said township, and a law of the Province was passed appointing Mr. Starbuck and Mr. Folger and Michael Wallace and Thomas Cochrane (later) as trustees. Shortly after, Mr. Starbuck and Mr. Folger left the province and went to the United Kingdom, and since then the Trust has not been fulfilled.

“That your Petitioners have with great regret to state to your Honor, that a part of the said Common (37 acres) has lately been fenced and claimed as is alleged under a grant made to the said Starbuck and Folger and by them transferred, but, upon search, your Petitioners cannot find any such grant of land was ever made, and besides three Negro families have settled upon the Common and have erected huts, and from the want of Trustees, some of the public streets in the Town Plot have been encroached upon by sundry persons, as also the water in front of the Public Landings — . . . That as the Inhabitants of said Township are very much increasing, your Petitioners conceive those grievances should be laid upon your Honor . . .

“. . . That your Petitioners are desirous the right of the town should not be interfered with, and conceive that the representative of the List of King's, the most proper person to whom these matters should be made known, besides, from your Honor's acknowledged impartial moral of Administration of Government, their grievances will be attended to . . .

“That your Petitioners in stating these circumstances have not in view any private gain, but only the public good . . .

“May it therefore please your Honor, to take the premises into consideration and cause the necessary steps to be taken, so that the Common of Dartmouth may be properly ascertained, the public landing laid off and granted in Trust, and Trustees for the said Common to be appointed of persons actually resident in the Township, so that the Rights and Privileges of the inhabitants may be protected, or, that your Petitioners may have a choice by a Public Ballot, or, as your Honor may direct and your Petitioners will ever pray . . .”

Signed:

William Allen, Charles Reeves, Robert Jackson, John Reeves, William

Wilson, Mark Jones, James Skerry, Nathaniel Russel, John Elliott, Stephen Collins, John Prescott, George Coleman, Thomas Davie, Dennis Connor, John Stayner, James Creighton, Thomas Maynard, J.A.S. Creighton and James Allen.

On January 9, the Court ordered that the Dartmouth share of assessment was £60.

On January 12, a certificate was granted for the continuance of the school at Dartmouth.

On March 1, the Court took into consideration the application made by the inhabitants of Dartmouth to have two fit and proper persons appointed Justices of the Peace for that District. John Prescott and James Mooney were considered for that office under the recommendation of Theophilus Chamberlain who stated his own incapacity to discharge the duty of his office as present Justice of the Peace.

On September 17, there was an application from the Steam Boat Company for establishment as a general utility under rules and regulations.

... It is of the opinion of the Court that this company can be accommodated with a landing place on the public waters and the public wharf and Cochran's Wharf, without inconvenience to the public landing for other Ferry boats. It was then moved by the House, that the waters on the north side of the slip be appropriated for the accommodation of the Steam Boat. Only two in the Grand Jury voted against it, Mr. Grassie and Mr. Creighton. There were ten in favor of the motion.

Regarding the public school matter, on January 13, Michael Wallace was again directed by Sir John Sherbrook to pay the Trustees of the School in Dartmouth, the sum of £12:10:0, toward the support of the school from July 1 to December 12 of 1815. Thomas Cooke had signed that the payment was received on the back of the second warrant.

On July 9, the inhabitants of Cole Harbour choose James Bennet as schoolmaster for the tuition of their children. This was signed by Theophilus Chamberlain, Justice of the Peace and John Prescott, Justice of the Peace.

“... In consequence of the above, I, in absence of the Bishop, beg leave to recommend Mr. James Bennet to his honor the Administrator of the Government of the Province to receive a licence as schoolmaster at Cole Harbour.” This was signed by James Milne at St. Paul's Church in Halifax.

On May 3, the Lt. Governor directed the Honorable Michael Wallace as Treasurer of the Province of Nova Scotia, to pay Seth Coleman, Stephen Collins and William Allen, trustees, the sum of £12:10:0, for the support of the school established in the Dartmouth Township. The same directive was given to Michael

Wallace on June 22, 1816, for the 6th month term to the 12th of June, 1816.

December 30, Return of the Refugee Negroes settled and where: Preston - 319 men, 257 women, 348 children total 924; Hammonds Plains - 201 men, 171 women, 172 children total 504; Refugee Hill - 20 men, 23 women, 37 children total of 76; Halifax - 50 men, 28 women, 37 children total of 115; a full total of 1,619.

Weekly rations consist of 7 lbs of biscuit, $4\frac{5}{8}$ pounds of pork and 2 pounds of rice. Each man to receive full rations, each women one-half and each child $\frac{1}{3}$.

There were 8 regulations established: number one said that . . . those only to be considered refugees who have been brought into the province under the proclamation of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane since April 1815. Number four said . . . those who remain idle about the streets of Halifax, instead of settling themselves upon the lands, shall not be considered entitled to rations, unless they are judged to be objects of charity.

Property transactions for this year included the following: John Waverly sold 75 acres near Porters Lake to Philip Molyneaux for £16.

January 22, Thomas and Sarah Boggs sold 30 acres to Edward Wisdom for the sum of £165. This was lot number 16 of the Maroon Plan lands.

April 14, Margaret Nugent, widow of James Nugent, carpenter, rented 40 acres of land, being lot number 7 of the letter F, on the west side of Porters Lake to John A. Beswanger. The yearly rent of 5 shillings was to be paid by March 27th of each year.

April 8, a Deed of Affection made on July of 1815, stated that Ebenezer Allen, shoemaker, for the love and affection, and 5 shillings gave part of a lot of 50 acres to John Stayner, trader. The land holds water in reserve to Ebenezer Allen . . . now this water and property are to be used by John Stayner, which included the land, water and all the premises . . .

April 10, John Borgold, Senior, sold 30 acres of land in the South East Passage across the small lake to Cow Bay, to John Borgold, Senior, for £30. This land was then sold by John and Christina Borgold Junior, to John Jacob Cross for the sum of £80.

April 19, Edward Wisdom sold 30 acres, lot number 16 of the Maroon Plan land to Samuel King for £170.

May 1, William and Rebecca Allen, carpenter, sold lot number 3 and part of number 4 in he letter P of the Dartmouth Town Plot lots, to John Stayner for £12. It was located on the east of King Street.

May 15, Theophilus Chamberlain sold lots number 14 and 14B of the letter H, 170 acres in Preston, to George Bonvie, Oliver Bonvie, John Roma, Prosper Roma and Peter Bonvie.

May 20, John and Mary Stayner, merchant, sold one moiety or ½ part of all their land holdings in the Dartmouth township and in Preston, to John Allen, tanner, for £1,190. John Allen then sold 1,000 acres in his ownership of Preston and Dartmouth land to John Stayner for £2,000. The money was to be paid by May 18 of the year 1819. This included interest at 6%. John and Sarah Allen then sold 62¼ acres of land at a public auction, as trustees of Alexander Allen, to John Stayner for £162.

May 29, James Donaldson bought 2 lots of land, lot number 1 in the letter U, and number 7 in the letter W, in the Dartmouth Town Plot from the trustees of the estate of James Pedley, for £10. A Codicil in Pedley's Will stated that all his property to be handled by his trustees and not his son-in-law, John W. Schwartz. This man had married Ann Pedley, the only daughter of Pedley.

June 5, 1816, Richard and Mary Tremain sold the Flour Mill and Bake House in Dartmouth, to Lawrence Hartshorne for £3,000. The sale was made on October 11, 1815. The mill and Bake House had been jointly owned by Richard and Jonathan Tremain. Also the mill stream, or the land covered with water leading in from the Dartmouth Lakes to the salt water in Dartmouth Cove, which was formerly owned by James Creighton.

Also all the land where the mill and Bake House now stands. It was bounded on the east by the land released by Lawrence Hartshorne to Jonathan Tremain, leading from the road from Dartmouth to Creighton's Ferry on the east side of the mill race and picket fence running to the salt water. It was bounded south by salt water and west by the Dartmouth Cove and the lands of Thomas Donaldson . . . also the water lot leading from the picket fence around the point until it meets the mill brook as granted to Hartshorne and Tremain on April 6, 1791, and the land lying between the two roads leading from the main road through Dartmouth to the lake, now the property of James Creighton. Also a small triangular field bounded on the southwest corner by the road leading to William Creighton's Ferry, extending west for 350 feet, then northeast until it meets the mill brook, then 20 feet on the east side of the brook, then 20 feet in width until it reaches the road, along this to the lands lately released by Jonathan Tremain to Lawrence Hartshorne; together with one full undivided half part of all and singular, the houses, outhouses, mills, stores, barns, stables, etc.

June 5, 1816, Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold a lot to Jonathan Tremain for 5 shillings, together with a water lot in front of the land granted to Hartshorne and Tremain on April 20, 1791. This lot was bounded north by a road from Dartmouth to William Creighton's Ferry, east by the land of James

Creighton and road to the water, south by the salt water and west by the mill race, (running from the bridge on Portland Street to the mill and property belonging to Lawrence Hartshonre and Jonathan Tremain, marked by a picket fence.)

June 26, Frederick and Mary Woodman, cordwainer, sold 30 acres in Preston, lot number 7 of the Maroon General land plan, to Edward Hughes, carpenter, for £161.

August 9, an assignment by Edward Pryor, et al, to John Albro. This involved John Davis, merchant, who mortgaged on March 3 in 1802, to Edward Pryor, Thomas Goudge and Alexander McLean some land in Dartmouth for £700, plus interest. The £700 was not paid according to the covenants in the indenture. When John Davis died, Pryor and Goudge recovered a judgement in the Supreme Court in 1809.

Pryor then sold the mortgage for 10 shillings to John Albro. The land was previously sold by John and Mary Barker in 1802, being a of the land consisting of 2 acres, 3 roods and 35 perches and a water lot from Edward Foster to John Davis. The mortgage was due on February 24, 1805. John Albro then paid the £700 and interest debt for ownership of the land and the water lot.

Edward and Jane Pryor, et al, then sold land to John Albro for ^£1,310. This lot was bounded north by a brook to the east side of a blacksmith shop, then to the harbour. It was on the land previously granted to Edward Foster and it extended to the old dam then to the wharf of the blacksmith shop. Then to a water lot, 2 acres, 3 roods and 35 perches; the water lot, together with houses, outhouses, barns, stables, mills, windmills, building ways, water courses, etc. This was required to have a bond posted between Edward Pryor, et al, and John Albro, for the sum of £2,000.

September 10, Theophilus Chamberlain sold lots number 1 and 2 of the letter S in the Dartmouth Town Plot, to Edward Hartford Lowe for the price of £100.

September 18, Christian Bartling sold a 20 acre lot called lot number 6, of the annexed plan, to Caleb Walker, mariner, for £55. This lot bounded on the Dartmouth to Preston Highway for 60 feet. Then east by a lot laid out for Anne Connor for 123 feet, then south to John Bartlin's lot, west by Elizabeth Walker's lot.

Also land on the north and south side of the road leading from John Skerry's to Preston, bounded east by the land of Sophia Connor, and west on the land of Susannah Bartling.

October 30, Lawrence Hartshorne sold one full undivided half part of all

the land and properties, including the mill and Bake House, now jointly owned by Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain, to Richard Tremain for £3,500.

In November, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 300 acres in Porters Lake area, east shore, to Thomas Almond for £30.

David Grieve, tailor, by his attorney Seth Coleman, sold lot number 4 of the letter P in the Town Plot to Lawrence Hartshorne for £15. The lot was 120 feet on King Street and 60 feet on Front Street (an oblong square).

December 21, James Creighton sold 50 acres of land in Dartmouth, beginning on the east side of a bridge called Folly Bridge on the road from Dartmouth to Preston, with all buildings and farm land, to Christian Bose, for £900.

December 31, James and Catherine Bell mortgaged 43 acres of land to Thomas Donaldson for £100. This lot started at a Blacksmith shop on a public road next to Lake Loon. Bell had to pay Donaldson by four installments in 4 years by April the 26th, of each year.

This year was noted for the erection of lighthouses and life saving stations that were improved and advanced throughout the province. The major contribution from Seth Coleman made the Town of Dartmouth the center of activity in the design, construction and where the building materials would be sent when a public notice for these materials were published in the Halifax newspaper.

The Earl of Dalhousie sent to the House of Assembly a letter from Lord Bathurst stating that it is an object of His Majesty's Government to augment the population of Nova Scotia by the settlement of emigrants on the ungranted lands, and he spoke of the difficulties experienced by recent settlers, and requesting information.

The remedies they suggest are: 1) To survey and grant lands to settlers free of expense. 2) Give rations for 18 months, and give implements of husbandry. 3) To escheat and re-grant, free of charge to the immigrants, the uncultivated tracts of land before mentioned.

The province can also assist new settlers only by opening the roads in their vicinity. The destruction of crops here, by an uncommon frost, created a great need and aid to the people.

On March 1, the Council concurred in a resolution by the House of Assembly to grant £25,000 for roads and bridges.

On March 26, a petition from the merchants of Halifax, signed by Lawrence Hartshorne and others, complained of the Instance Court of Vice Admiralty as depriving the subject of his right to a jury trial, and in case of an appeal causing great expense, and the fees exacted at the Customs House as a serious burden. The House passed a resolution in favor of the petitioners views to be sent to England.

In April, an election law, fixing the qualifications of electors was put into effect. 1) Forty shilling freeholder; 2) Owner of a dwelling house and the land it stood on; 3) Own 100 acres of land of which 5 or more were under cultivation. The same qualifications was required of candidates.

To prevent the manufacture of votes at any election, the Act required that the grant or deed of the land should be recorded six months before the "tests" of the election writs.

In January, the winter ice was so thick that the Bedford Basin froze over enough to allow teams of horses to pass over. This did not happen since 1789.

Also the South East Passage was frozen over from January 20 to April 25.

Lord Dalhousie had taken measures for placing disbanded soldiers on their lands without waiting for the regular passing of their grants. Lord Bathurst in his answer on December 15, approved this but requested the Earl to pay the officials fees for them out of any funds at his disposal.

On April 14, it was resolved that the committee appointed, which consisted of Mr. Grassie, Mr. Creighton and Mr. Fairbanks, meet a committee of the Team Boat Society, be empowered to make such repairs as are necessary to the Marine Slip, and report the rates of ferries and also the circumstances relating to the store occupied by the heirs of Mr. Bemish.

On May 26, it was resolved that a licence be granted to the Steam Boat Company to “ply” with Steam, or Team Boats, or any other boat constructed as to acquire and run its motion through the water by the same as ferries . . . applied to its wheels or other machinery, between the Public Landing Place at Halifax, and a landing place at Dartmouth, by the Steam Boat Company, for a term of 5 years, renewable at the expiration of that period, and that the waters to the north of the Slip be appropriated for that purpose . . .

The following rates were established: for each Ferry passenger, £0:0:4; for each horse or ox, £0:2:0; for each cow or steer, £0:1:0; for each calf or hog, £0:0:3; for each four-wheel carriage, £0:2:0; for each barrel, £0:0:4; for each bag of 3 bushels, £0:0:3; for each chest box, £0:0:3; for each dog, £0:0:2; and for each small pig or lamb, £0:0:1.

In December, a young man stabbed eight horses on the Team Boat Ferry called, the *Sherbrooke*.

The town of Dartmouth Fire Department records started in 1817. In June, money and Porter Ale was paid to compensate for the loss by a fire.

In August, the Sheriff, John Boyd, paid Thomas Heaveside for Porter Ale which was a very dark brown malt liquor of English origin. It was essentially the same as ale, brewed from a highly kilned brown malt and hops, but sometimes colored with burnt sugar or other coloring matter.

It received its name either from its strength or from its popularity with the porter tradesmen. This had been given to soldiers and sailors as compensation for their service at putting out fires upon the Cuttos Rotuloreem or Chief of the Justices of the Peace.

Those who were paid, besides Thomas Heaveside, for compensation by loss due to fires were: James Collupy, George Thompson, Charles Hunnabal, John Patterson, William Scott, Sophia Hawkins, Hull Wenmen, Miss Graham,

William McDonald, Mrs. Blake and her sister, and James Blake. By May of 1819, the total paid out was £2,132:19:8.

In October, these people received further compensation, as well as, in January of 1818 and again in 1819.

On October 29, the citizens of Halifax petitioned the Court for a night patrol. There were over 600 inhabitants that pledged themselves by subscription. Eventually the people in the Town Plot of Dartmouth adopted the same method.

On May 9, a request by Mr. Robie, the Advocate for the captives was made to transmit the Account Sales and Proceeds to the High Court of Appeals for Prizes in 50 days. Also a notice was given to Mr. W. K. Reynolds, the Agent for Claimants.

October 29, Samuel G. Archibald appeared in behalf of W. K. Reynolds and filed a petition as on file.

Property transactions this year included the following: January 1 - Jane Donaldson, widow of James Donaldson, sold 30 acres in Preston being the lot number 16 in Cochran's Woods, to Hugh Ross for £200. She then sold Ross 60 acres near Cranberry Lake lot 11 and 13 and lot number 9, 30 acres in Cochran's Woods, and lot number 15, 50 acres, to Ross for £800.

Hugh and Christine Ross then mortgaged the lot number 12 in Cochran's Woods, being 30 acres, to Jane Donaldson for £200. This was to be paid to her by May 2, 1817.

January 10, Seth and Deborah Coleman, boat builder, sold 3 lots in the Division letter U of the Town Plot for 5 shillings. These lots were 180 feet on North Street and extended from Water Street, west of the shore line. This was sold to Robert Hartshorne, Charles Reeves, Brown Coleman and William Allen. These lots were located just north of Seth Coleman's Boat House.

Also on January 10, Robert and Harriet Hartshorne, John and Isabella Coleman, boatbuilder and Charles and Lucy Reeves, joiner, sold 2 lots in the Town Plot to William Allen, joiner, for £5. These lots were number 7 of the Division letter V.N. and number 1 of the letter U and the water lot in front of this place called letter A.

On January 15, Jane Donaldson sold 200 acres of land near Porters Lake to George Brown for £150. To finance this, George Brown mortgaged the land to her and £20 would be paid on January 1st of each year for 6 years.

On January 20, The executors of James Creighton who were Alexander Creighton, James Creighton, Thomas Maynard and Lewis Wilkins, sold 77 acres of land in Dartmouth to Lawrence Hartshorne for £460. The lot was bounded

on the south side of Preston Road opposite the junction of roads to the Dartmouth Lakes, then south to the mill stream on the northeast side of the Hartshorne and Tremain land to the southwest corner of Gilman's lot, then to the Dartmouth Lake, to the mill dam, to the side leading to the ferry, then to the east by the land of Christian Bartling.

This was a part of the 13 sales of the Dartmouth Town Plot this year. Other land sales in the overall 100,000 acre Dartmouth Township as opposed to the Town Plot, included on February 5, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 100 acres near Porters Lake to Benjamin Taylor for £25.

On February 10, Dennis Connor left all his property in Dartmouth to his wife Anne and to his children Julian and Matilda as a free gift.

On February 15, Charles Reeves mortgaged land to John D. Hawthorne for £300. This land included lot number 8 in letter V.N., 120 feet by 60 feet, also a water lot on the north side of a lot owned by Seth Coleman, 60 feet by 300 feet in letter B which had been granted to William Allen in 1816, also a part of 1500 acres on the Shubenacadie River that had been granted to John Wisdom, John Westray and Charles Reeves. This was between Lake Charles and Lake William. Reeves was to pay off the mortgage, with interest, on April 16 of 1818.

On February 18, . . . Deed in Trust . . . James Heffernan, trader, and James Gordon, fin man. Gordon owed Heffernan the sum of £537. To help pay off this debt, Gordon paid 10 shillings for land in Halifax, and other lots in Preston for 150 acres, 145 acres, 4½ acres, 4 acres and 3 acres.

On March 15, Hugh and Christine Ross sold 60 acres of the former Maroon property, 30 acres in Cochran's Woods, 50 acres, lot number 15 near Cranberry Lake, except a small piece of land sold to James Bell from Thomas Donaldson on the north side of Lake Loon (37 perches), to the Honorable Charles Hill for £800.

On March 25, Robert Jackson mortgaged two lots in the Town Plot to John Skerry for £100. The lots were number 3 and 4 in the letter U, one rod and 10 perches on the lower side of Quarrel Street then 170 feet to Water Street, back 190 feet then 157 feet to the shore line.

On April 21, John and Catherine Prescott sold 32 acres of land to Jonathan Prescott for 10 shillings. This was located from the corner of the highway, opposite the home of George Simpson, to the Cole Harbour Road.

On April 27, Edward and Catherine Laffin sold lots 3 and 4 of the letter H, 120 feet square, on the north side of the bridge to the west shore, to Mary Pirnie for £400. Mary Pirnie used this land for a loan form Henry Yeomans and

Joseph Dolby for £450, to be paid by April 28 in the year 1820.

On May 5, James and Mary Donaldson sold 132 acres of land on the coast of Halifax Harbour to the South East Passage, to William Donaldson, for £450. This was part of the estate of Thomas Donaldson.

Also on May 5, Mary Pirnie mortgaged lots 3 and 4 of the letter H to Jeremiah Clark, George Grassie and the creditors of Jeremiah Clark for 10 shillings.

On May 6, Tobias and Sarah Miller sold 26 different lots of land in Preston to John Whiston for £350. Also on this date, Alexander Phillips and John Barson were appointed as executors for the children of Jane and Thomas Donaldson. Their names were James Donaldson, John Donaldson, Christina Donaldson, Thomas Donaldson and William Donaldson.

On May 21, Josiah and Catherine Richardson sold 100 acres in two lots to Edward Pryor for the sum of £100. This was to be paid in six months.

May 30, Gerrish and Elizabeth Gray sold 100 acres near the South East Passage to Lewis Himmelman for £780. This was from the grant to Gray in 1752.

On June 2, John Frederick sold 100 acres to Josiah Richardson for £2:5:0. This was lot 151 of the Second Division of land in Preston on the west side of Lake Major.

On June 19, William Allen sold land in the Town Plot to William Johnson for £150. It was lot number 7 of the letter N, lot number 1 of the letter U and ½ a lot in front of letter A.

July 5, George and Janet Simpson sold 50 acres called number 6 of the letter F on the west side of Porters Lake, next to the land of Robert Innes, to John T. Bishop, for £65.

On August 2, Jacob and Elizabeth Kuhn, in a bond for £400, and £200 to be repaid on July 24, sold 125 acres to the Honorable Charles Hill called lot number 4, for an extra 10 shillings. It was located on the south side of Cole Harbour Road near the land of John Dean and Charles Thomas.

On August 5, Margaret Loy, the widow of Ferdinand Loy, traded land in Porters Lake, being lots, 2, 5, 7, 9 and 3, to Christian Loy for a lot in Lunenburg.

On September 18, John and Ann Crosby, farmer, mortgaged lot number 8 of the Maroon Plan land, 30 acres on the public road, to David Muirhead, trader, for £100.

September 18, Philip Molyneaux sold 5 lots near the mill in Preston to

Charles Hall, butcher, for £70. Charles and Elenor Hall then sold these lots to George Innes, merchant, for £61:3:3.

October 3, Thomas and Mary Holland, School Master in Dartmouth, sold land in the Colchester district to Anthony Holland, printer.

October 9, Abraham Pitzsch, mariner, sold lots number 2 and 7 of the letter N in the Town Plot, to John Skerry, ferryman, for £400. The lots were granted to Abraham Pitzsch on April 29, 1815. These lots were bounded on the northwest by Water Street and southeast by Ochterloney Street. (This included the buildings and it was likely that Skerry established his Tavern business and waiting room for the ferry operation.

October 18, William and Rebecca Allen, sold the west lot of number 1 in the letter U, in the Town Plot, 60 feet by 500 feet, and number 7 of the letter N, 60 feet by 120 feet, to John Bayer for £100. This was to be paid by September 16, 1818.

November 4, John and Catherine Prescott mortgaged land in Preston for £500 and legal interest, to John Skerry. Prescott was to pay the sum in five years. This involved 1,200 acres of land in the former Maroon Plan land, except 50 acres for Jonathan Prescott.

November 17, Jonathan and Abigail Tremain sold half of their land, mill and Bake House, etc., to James Tremain for £3,200.

November 28, Sophia Hawkins sold two lots in the Town Plot to John Skerry, inn holder, for £320. The lots were bounded north on lot number 1 of the letter D, 60 feet east by land of Thomas Donaldson, parallel to some street, then south for 250 feet to the Dartmouth Cove, then west by a street, then north to lot number 1. Also, another lot west on a street for 60 feet, east on the land formerly owned by Thomas Cochran for 120 feet, then south for 60 feet on the land of the letter I, in the Town Plot, to Jonathan Tremain Jr. for £5.

December 30, John and Elizabeth Kennedy and daughter Margaret, who married Patrick Dowling, received a mortgage of £50 from John Skerry. The land used for collateral was 300 acres, bounded southeast on the land of George Matches, where it meets the northwest line of the James Quin land. This included all buildings, farm utensils, cattle, etc.

On December 31, Ebenezer Shalton sold 200 acres in Preston to Samuel Greenwood for £27. Samuel Senior, then sold to Samuel Senior, for 5 shillings. Samuel Greenwood Junior, then mortgaged this lot to Charles Rufus Fairbanks for £77. This was to be paid by June 1 of 1818. It was lot number 16 of the letter G.

December 31, James Weir, mariner, sold 300 acres in the South East Passage to William Sterns and William Lowns, for £150. It was next to the land of William Donaldson and John Cogle, and a farm owned by Henry Bishop.

This year another attempt was made to pass another Bill in the House of Assembly regarding common land grants. This, as usual, was published in the *Royal Gazette* so that the inhabitants would have notice to submit a petition. This was for March 9, 1818. There was no notice of how many acres or length of time for a lease. This would be a debatable issue but it was deliberately vague to disallow any discussion.

It was simply called, “the Improvement of the Common” and it was passed on April 11, 1818.

The most controversial and blatant dishonest and devious part of this stated, “. . . The Trustees, who were to be the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, Solicitor General and the Surveyor General of the Province, were to lease part of the Common not exceeding 25 acres in lots of one-half acre each for 999 years, etc. This was clearly a violation of the original intent of the common land trusts.

The loudest outcry came from William Sabatier who was the Sheriff of Halifax County. He wrote to the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Bathurst, in London, England. He complained that leasing proposed lots for 999 years is directly in the face of His Majesty’s instructions and against the interests of the people, who are the inhabitants of this town.

He also referred to the letter from Jonathan Belcher, then Lieutenant Governor, on March 3, 1761.

His Majesty’s ministers had directed Mr. Belcher to adopt measures for having the assumptions restored to the public. This was done accordingly. Another part of the letter stated, “. . . “It will also appear from the instructions to Mr. Belcher, from His Majesty, that it is intended his subjects of Halifax should enjoy this proof of his bounty in perpetuity, and that not any one generation should have the power to alienate that which was designed for the use of all posterity as well as themselves. Your memorialist further begs to object to the passage of the words, “or forever”.

The Court then agreed to leave out those words. It was then understood that the Legislature should fill in the blank with the words, one hundred years. However, the words, nine hundred and ninety-nine years were inserted. This is equivalent to a perpetuity and contrary to His Majesty’s instructions . . . in case alienation is once begun there will be nothing left of this said Common.

Mr. Sabatier then asked His Majesty’s Ministers to recommend to His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, to give his Royal Negative to this present

Act, and no alienating measure may ever again be adopted in regards to this public property . . . which with reasonable attention may be rendered of essential benefit to the present, as well as to all succeeding generations, of His Majesty's faithful subjects.

Due to other matters of greater urgency in London and in the British Empire, the answer was not written until June 26, 1821.

In February, the House of Assembly voted £25,000 for roads and bridges. The Council, however, disagreed to the amount but agreed to a vote of £20,000. It was further recommended that £6,000 of this would be used to aid any distressed settlers.

An attempt to repeal the "attachment law", failed and it wasn't until many years later that it ceased to be law. The law then read that the creditor who attached first was paid in full, if the property seized was equal to the amount due; while the claims of others were paid in priority.

On March 6, the proprietors of the old ferry boats petitioned against the Steam Boat Company using the small boats that were turned by a crank, were injurious to them, and beyond the rights given the company by their Act. A debate followed and a committee was appointed to report and act in explanation on the matter.

Also, this month had a petition of dissenters to have licences to marry without the publication of bans, was discussed. There were many speakers both for and against this practice and Mr. W. Haliburton said that it would be better if the marriage licences were abolished altogether, but if used, he thought that they should be issued to all clergymen. The practice, since the first Assembly, was to establish and regulate the Church of England here, with a clause imposing a £50 penalty on the person celebrating marriages without, "publication of bans," unless under a licence from the Governor.

The practice was for the bridegroom, if in town, to take a friend with him to the Secretary's office to join him in the Bond required, which contained £100 penalty, to be incurred if the parties were not competent to be united, as in case one had a spouse living or, they were too nearly related.

The Bond was executed then 20 shillings paid for the licence. It was addressed always to some clergyman of the established Church. When other Protestants wanted to marry without publication of banns, the Minister would transfer the licence to the Minister of the dissenters but he got a fee for the assignment.

Mr. Haliburton said that if all ministers were allowed the right to marry by licence, it would be the means of removing the jealousies which now existed,

and that religious jealousies were of the most dangerous description.

The previous year there were many emigrants that came from Europe in a distressed condition. The usual practice was to send them to many parts of the Province to secure employment.

In the month of December there were 300 that came to Halifax from Newfoundland. They had suffered loss due to the terrible fire in St. John's in November.

Another practice was to send them to work for farmers who would visit the town. To relieve their distress a public "soup house" was established. This soup house started with 50 gallons a day, but in just 3 days they had to double this amount. Nearly 500 people daily came for soup. This then led to a "Poor Relief Fund," that was voted in at the House of Assembly.

In June there were several forest fires raging near Porters Lake and at Hammonds Plains. The heat and smoke was felt as far away as Halifax and Dartmouth.

The population census taken for the year 1818 stated there were now 77,000 people living in Nova Scotia.

On March 17, the Grand Jury brought into Court a Presentiment Bill of £1,000 to establish a Bridewell (prison) and it was built. Another Bill that passed was to pay Dr. William Allman the sum of £11:4:6.

On July 31, the Court ordered that the committee appointed to superintend the Collection of Fire Tax, be requested to furnish the Court with an account of the sum received and a list of the delinquent tax payers and this intended loss of time.

September 7, the Court ordered that a Receipt be directed to the Sheriff, to the foreman and jury to alter the road leading from Preston towards Dartmouth, on application of John Prescott and Commissioners agreeably to a plan submitted by those Commissioners.

The main concern of the Court was that a letter to Lieutenant Governor Dalhousie was sent on the recommendation from the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Halifax.

A school house that was founded in the district of Cole Harbour in the County of Halifax and that Arthur McCormick, a School Master, be fully licenced and appointed. The sum of £50 was raised for the support of said school. The Trustees appointed were Joseph Bissett, Jacob Kuhn and Martin Beck. This school had commenced on July 1, 1814, and has continued regularly ever since. This was signed by David Shaw, Clerk of the Peace.

On November 3, George Bragg recommended to obtain a licence to teach school at Dartmouth in a letter from John Inglis. The Trustees signing this were Robert Hartshorne, H. W. Scott and Lawrence Hartshorne.

On April 3, a letter to Lieutenant Governor Dalhousie, stated that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace certify to your Excellency that a school house has been actually provided in the Town of Dartmouth.

Also, James Bennet, a School Master, duly licenced and appointed and the sum of £50 raised for the support of the said school. The Trustees appointed were John Allen, Henry Wisdom and Nathaniel Russel. The school commended on September 24, 1817 and has since continued regularly.

The property transactions this year included the following: January 12, Isabella Keys, widow of William Keys, signed a Release of Land to William and Catherine Wilson from Dartmouth. This was for land in the Shubenacadie River area.

January 13, the executors of James Creighton sold property in Dartmouth to Thomas Boggs, for £348:6:3. This was 18 acres in the first, or lot number 1 of an annexed plan, exclusive of the road running through the lot, and number 2, containing $23\frac{3}{4}$ acres and number 3 with $25\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The three lots totaled 67 acres and were bounded on the north by the Dartmouth 20 acre lots, then east by number 4 of the plan and by the road, south and west by the lands of James Creighton and a reserve, and partly by the Dartmouth Common. (In later years it would be called Austenville.)

January 13, Henry Wisdom and Lucy, sold 62 acres which had been part of the original grant to Wisdom and King, to John Wisdom for 5 shillings. This was in the First Lake area near the mill brook and to the highway at the bridge over the brook, east by the highway to the lake.

January 14, William and Elizabeth Dolebiere, coopersmith, sold 15 acres of land in Preston to Theophilus Chamberlain for £5.

February 13, Adam and Margaret Miller mortgaged for £25, their lot number 6 of the letter I in the Town Plot, to John Skerry. The lot was 60 feet by 120 feet on Ochterloney Street. It was to be repaid in two years.

February 25, Sophia Hawkins sold lot number 5 in the letter O in the Town Plot to John Clark for £56. This bounded on the land of Brown Coleman to the land reserved for a public market place. It was 60 feet by 120 feet.

February 27, Tobias Miller sold 50 acres of land in Preston to Samuel Street for £150. This was for permission to let Louisa Meaning, the mother of Samuel Street, free from payment for two years after her death. No interest was due during this time. It was the former land of William Jordan.

March 4, Tobias and Sarah Miller mortgaged several lots in the Preston area to John Lawson for £540, provided £270 and interest was paid before February 20 of 1819.

March 5, John Wisdom mortgaged land, about 62 acres, near the mill in Preston to Jacob Miller for £200. This was part of the grant to Wisdom and King.

March 15, John and Elizabeth Margaret Albro, sold 1½ acres of land in Dartmouth to William Foster for £50. This lot was bounded on the north by the south bank of a brook or mill pond, 165 feet, then south for 165 feet to the Dartmouth Common, then 165 feet on the Government Reserve land for a watering place for 150 feet.

On March 17, William Allen, John Coleman and Charles Reeves sold a ¾ share of water lots in the Town Plot to Robert Hartshorne for £5. These water lots were C and D in front of Letter H on land. The water lots extended into the harbour for 400 feet.

Also on March 17, Charles Reeves, et al, sold ¾ part of the lot number 3 in the north block of the letter U, to Robert Hartshorne, for £18:15:0. This was part of the block where Seth Coleman's Boat Shop now stands and adjoining it to the northward being 60 feet wide and extending from Water Street west to the seashore.

Henry and Lucy Wisdom, et al, mortgaged land to Mary Wisdom, et al, for £295. This was for 95 acres in the Dartmouth Town Plot bounded on the north and west by the land of Farquharson's Road on to the Preston new road. This included buildings on the property.

John and Ann Cosley sold 30 acres in Preston to James Carter, coopersmith, called lot number 8 of the Maroon Plan land. This was on the Preston Road.

April 10, James Tremain sold half of the land and properties at the mill and Bake House near Dartmouth Cove, to Jonathan Tremain for £3,200.

April 15, Michael and Joanne Hutt sold 100 acres of land near Cow Bay Lake to the South East Passage, to Frederick Knock for £396:13:4.

George and Gemmet Simpson, Senior, gave 10½ acres of land to this son George Simpson Junior. This was near the cross roads on the main highway. He was also given 17 acres of land north of Mott's land to the cross roads.

May 13, at a public auction of the land, Michael Hutt paid £490 for 100 acres in the South East Passage that was owned by William Mulich.

Charles and Lucy Reeves, miller, sold ½ part of land called number 8 in the letter V.N. in the Town Plot, to John D. Hawthorne, merchant, for £100.

Included were other lots. The first was bounded north by a new street or highway, west on Water Street for 12 feet and east on the land of Brown Coleman for 30 feet. Also was the south moiety or half of land with water and owned by Robert Hartshorne and Seth Coleman, 400 feet from Water Street into the harbour, east by Water Street for 30 feet, north by the north half of lot number 2 in the letter U, also 40 feet into the harbour. West by the harbour for 30 feet, which said lot of land was number 8 and lot of land covered with water called number 2, with other lands mortgaged by Charles Reeves to John Hawthorne on January 16, 1817 for the sum of £300, also the right of way at all times for John D. Hawthorne.

May 19, Rufus and Ann Fairbanks gave 100 acres of land from Porters Lake to Lawrencetown, to John Fairbanks for 10 shillings.

May 20, Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold 15 acres of land near the narrows at Tufts Cove to Lawrence Hartshorne Jr., for £150. This was part of the grant to Starbuck and Folger in 1788. Hartshorne Jr., then sold land in Halifax to Hartshorne Sr. for £350.

May 21, Lawrence Hartshorne, Jr., bought a mortgage from the Honorable Thomas Nicholson Jeffrey, Collector of Customs, for £121. This was a mortgage made in 1807 between Jeffrey and Margaret Floyer. He purchased land from her, 3½ acres called Brook House lands, and 27 acres nearby in the form of a mortgage.

Also on May 21, William and Rebecca Allen sold two lots and a water lot in the Town Plot to Leslie Moffat for £500. This was lot number 7 of the letter V.N. and lot number 1 in the letter U, and the water lot called A in front of these lots. These lots had been granted to William Allen, Robert Hartshorne, John B. Coleman and Charles Reeves.

May 27, Samuel and Lois Greenwood sold lot B in the Town Plot to Joseph Hamilton for £45. This lot was bounded on the north by Seth Coleman's land fronting Halifax Harbour for 70 feet, then 87 feet to the Dartmouth Common.

July 24, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 200 acres in Preston to Jonah Waterman for £26.

August 5, Christopher and June Rust bought land on the road from Dartmouth to Cole Harbour for £250. This lot bounded on the land of John Morash to Samuel Hart land. It was called lot number 2 and it was bought from Nicholas Conrod. Christopher Rust then mortgaged this from Muirhead for one year plus interest.

August 15, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 44 acres of land to Henry Wisdom for £15. It was located near Lake Topsail shore line to Jonathan Tremain's land.

August 17, Henry and Lucy Wisdom gave 57 acres in two lots to William Wisdom for 5 shillings. This was on the Dartmouth to Preston highway near the lands and meadow of Stayner and Allen. The brook was the south line of the lot. The other lot is the meadow land on the north side of the Preston Highway.

August 17, Henry Wisdom gave 44 acres of land to his sons John and William Wisdom for 5 shillings. The land started at Middle Lake to Lamont Lake to the line of John Farquharson, to the line of Stayner and Allen property. He also gave 5 acres, of the original grant to King and Wisdom, near the bridge on the north side of the Preston road and south to Stayner and Allen land.

September 26, John and Mary Stayner, and John and Sarah Allen, sold 100 acres of land that bordered on Lake William to Connor's land on Lake William, to the northeast corner of Stayner and Allen land. This was sold to Owen McCarty for the sum of £20. McCarty then sold the lot to Cornelius Linnard for £50.

October 18, John and Eliza Blacklock, carpenter, sold the lot marked A in the Town Plot, that bounded on the Dartmouth Common, west to the line of Samuel Greenwood fronting on Halifax Harbour to Church Street for 60 feet, then east by the lot letter C, in the north range of lots near the property of Mr. Witham for 87 feet. It contained 19c perches.

November 4, William Sterns sold 40 acres in Preston to Margaret Ann Howe for £150.

November 21, Thomas and Sophia Adams sold 40 acres, which was lot number 22 of the Maroon Plan lands in Preston, to Hugh Randell for £200. Hugh Randell then mortgaged the land to Thomas Adams for the £200 with interest. He also mortgaged the north half of lot number 22, being 40 acres, to William Adams for £200 and interest.

November 27, Ann Creighton sold lot number 2 of a plan for a division of the land grant to Hughes, Harding and others in 1763, to John Wolfe and Elizabeth Wolfe then mortgaged the lot to Ann Creighton for the sum of £100, including yearly interest.

On July 4 an event occurred that had very serious consequences. The newspaper, Acadian Recorder, called it the Battle at Fuller's Farm, or "Robin Shooting in High Style".

At the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, the charge was called "King versus Fuller". The defendant, a colored man by the name of Fuller, and his family, were prosecuted for assault against Mr. James Gordon, who was hunting robins on the Dartmouth Cove. He was accompanied by Mr. Hobson, Mr. Gentles and Mr. Hunter.

Fuller and his family were found guilty of assault on James Gordon when it was charged that the hunters thought they to be on Fuller's property, but they were on the Dartmouth Common Land Trust. Fuller and two other colored families took land to build their homes on the Common.

When Fuller's family saw the hunters they threw rocks at them. Gordon was struck in the head with one of these rocks. He was bleeding profusely and they left the area. They then went to Mr. Hartshorne's house. A warrant was given to Mr. Connors to have Fuller charged. Fuller was arrested and put in goal. He was there for six weeks before the trial started.

At the trial he was found guilty of assault and sentenced to go back to goal for another week. He also received a warning from the court that if this had happened in his own country (Africa) he would have been shot. Also, if he continued to conduct himself this way the public would have him sent out of the Province altogether.

This year a treaty, or convention, was made at London, between Great Britain and the United States which was ratified at Washington on January 30, 1819.

On March 5, the question of marriage licences arose on a petition and a Bill was ordered to settle the right. New duties were proposed to meet the years expenditure that was estimated to be about £50,000.

March 26, £14,000 was voted for roads and bridges and this was subdivided in sums varying from £5 to £350, after which other sums were voted on £1,500 was voted as a Grant to the Agriculture Society.

A joint address of both houses respecting marriage licences, containing their reasons for passing the Bill to authorize the Governor to grant them to any clergyman, not of the Church of England, was adopted.

On June 21, the Regiment called, the Royal York Rangers, was disbanded in Halifax. Each private was offered a gratuity of 100 acres of land in Nova Scotia, or the sum of £10. The majority preferred the money instead of land.

In July, Lord Bathurst wrote to Lord Dalhousie, disallowing the Marriage Licence Act, and he gave his reasons. He considers the right to marry by Banns is all that dissenters have a right to ask, as marriage by licence is not in use among them, and not favored by the Church of England as tending to irregularity. He wishes any such bill to be rejected by the Governor.

Yellow fever prevailed this season in many parts of the United States, and the Lieutenant Governor and Council issued a proclamation on September 14, for the usual measures of a quarantine. The fever had spread to Bermuda and took many lives of those in the army, the navy and many civilians.

In October, it was learned that Lord Dalhousie was to succeed the Duke of Richmond as Governor in Canada. During this month a duty of 2 shillings and 6 pence per load was now imposed by Act of Parliament on the import of timber from the colonies in America, but would not be in effect until March of 1820.

June 10, 1819, Lord Dalhousie to the Earl of Bathurst, regarding the issue of rations to the Black people . . . "I stopped the issue, as per your instruction on October 24, last. They persevered under great privations and want until the month of March when their means totally failed.

"An urgent presentation was made to me of their starving state. The House of Assembly was sitting at that time, but resisted any grant for support of these people.

“I had therefore, no alternative but under the advice of H.M. Council to authorize an issue of two months rations to them to relieve their necessity until Spring, then approaching, would offer them labour in the country.

“I have been, however, enabled to provide them with some seed for the crop, but my Lord, I am sorry now to confess that although they use their best exertions, the effects of idleness and the habits of them will constitute laziness and this will continue and these miserable creatures will be for years a burthen on the Government . . .

“I have to request your Lordship will approve the steps I have taken, and will justify any Order on His Majesty’s stores, should the Lords of His Majesty’s Treasury require it.”

November 4, 1819, Lord Dalhousie to Lord Bathurst, for the approval of the Prince Regent, acting for His Majesty, for the Establishment of Dalhousie College in Halifax. This was to promote the Instruction of the Youth in the higher branches of learning in Philosophy and in the Arts and Sciences.

Money was granted to erect a suitable building and for the endowment of certain professorships. Also perpetual Trustees were nominated. A charter was requested which would declare the fixed principles in which it was founded and governed. It would be modeled after the College of Edinburgh and open to all who profess the Christian Religion.

Lord Dalhousie received commissions as Governor of each of the British North American Provinces and was sworn in as Governor of Nova Scotia in November.

The order of Regent, which named Lord Dalhousie, Governor General, appointed Major General Sir James Kempt to be Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

In June of 1810, the Rector of Christ Church, Reverend Charles Inglis and the Church Wardens, H. W. Scott and Samuel Albro, petitioned the Governor to have the grant of the lot on which they had built the church, made out and complete.

This was approved by Lord Dalhousie as the Governor of the Province. The Rector now had the charge of the Parish of St. John’s in Preston. These were the only two stations for divine service for many years. After this, Eastern Passage and Three Fathom Harbour were added to the charge of the Rectors of Dartmouth

The Dartmouth Town Plot proportion of share of Township assessed rates were set at £50 for the year 1819.

At a trial for assault, Andrew Creighton and Nicholas Keating were fined £25 and then committed until the fine was paid. The witnesses were Thomas Cashen and Patrick Coleman. At another trial on December 10, Andrew Creighton was found guilty of assault. The charge was 14 days in the County Jail and 40 shillings with court costs, and to stand committed until the fine was paid.

On April 10, land grants went to Abraham Cunard who received 2 roods and 12¼ perches; Samuel Cunard received 2 roods and 12¼ perches and William Henry Worthy received 4 roods and 13½ perches. All these lots were bounded on the north of the Dartmouth Common.

Property transactions this year included the following: Theophilus Chamberlain sold 100 acres at the north end of Lake Loon, to Charles Morris for £100 on January 5, 1819.

On January 13, Samuel Greenwood and Theophilus and Mary Greenwood sold two Town Plot lots in Dartmouth to James Edward Piers, for £100. These lots were number 3 and 4 of the letter O. Each had 26d perches, bounded east by King Street, north by lot number 5, west by lot number 2 and south by a street at right angles to King Street.

January 23, William and Rebecca Allen sold 300 acres on the east side of Bedford Basin to James Fullerton for £25. It followed the road from Dartmouth to Bedford Basin to Sackville.

January 28, Mary Munn, Administratrix, James Munn, Robert Munn and Garnet Miller, at a public auction of the James Munn land, sold lot number 4 at the corner of King Street and Ochterloney Street, 60 feet by 120 feet, to the highest bidder, Andrew McMinn, for £155. This included all the buildings on the property. This would later become the Quaker House, and is now a museum.

On January 30, James Creighton sold 8 acres and 3 roods to Anne Fielding, widow, for £300. This was a farm on the highway to the cross roads to Preston and Lawrencetown. It was bounded south and west by Josiah Richardson's land.

February 12, Henry and Elizabeth Kaler (Keeler) received a mortgage of £40 from John Jost. The land used for collateral was lot number 5 of the letter A, 20 acres, and lot number 4 of the letter B, 80 acres. This was part of the original James Quin grant on the west side of first Dartmouth Lake.

February 18, Thomas and Abigail Davie gave three-fourths of a tract of land on the east side of Bedford Basin to Robert Hartshorne.

February 20, Christopher Rust sold one-half of lot number 2, which was

99½ acres in the Cole Harbour area, to Leonard Rust for the sum of £70. This was followed by a mortgage to Edward Laffin for £70.

February 20, Lewis and Elizabeth Piers sold the back lot of number 4 and part of lot number 3 in the letter O, of the Town Plot, to George Francis for £100. This land bounded on land of John Reeves to a street.

March 20, Adam and Margaret Miller sold lot number 6 of the letter I, in the Town Plot, to the Honorable Michael Wallace, for £60. The lot was 190 feet by 60 feet. It bounded on lot number 7 on the north of Ochterloney Street, east by a street and south by lot number 8 in the letter I. John Skerry signed the release to Adam Miller on the same day.

March 20, John and Mary Barnes received a mortgage of £25 from Abner Stowell. The land used was lot number 1 in the letter X in the Town Plot. It bounded west on Water Street and south on North Street. This was to be paid with interest, on February 24 of 1820. The mortgage was transferred to George Paw, as his attorney, on March 20, 1819.

March 25, John and Christina Morash sold lot number 3, being 100 acres in Cole Harbour, to Ustis Morash for £150. This was bounded by Dartmouth to the Cole Harbour Road. It was part of the annexed plan of the deed to John Morash Jr.

April 15, Benjamin and Mary Ann Holmes sold 6 acres in Dartmouth to Alexander May for £6. It was located on the east side of a cross road near George Simpson's land. This was part of 500 acres to Benjamin Green, being Division number 4 of the 2,000 acres to Benjamin Green. The deed also included wood rights and pasture rights.

April 21, Bartholomew and Margaret O'Connor sold 300 acres on the east side of Lake William to William Almon for £110.

April 22, Samuel and Susan Cunard sold land with water called letter A in the Town Plot to William Henry Worthy for £400. This was near the upper bound of the Michael Wallace water lot in front of the land granted to Seth Coleman, then to the Public Dock on Church Street. It extended for 400 feet into the harbour. Also land on Water Street extending to the lot grant to John Blacklock on Church Street to the rear of the Dartmouth Common, with all the buildings. Worthy then paid £25 to Leonard and Elenor Sponagle, now of Le Have, for the water lot called A for 400 feet that was bounded by Michael Wallace's water lot in front of the grant to Seth Coleman. It was 82½ perches.

April 30, John Hatfield sold his father's farm that was owned by Nathan Hatfield, to Martin Welsh for £50. This was in Preston.

May 1, W. H. and Elizabeth Worthy received a mortgage from Michael Bennet for the sum of £200. The land included the north range of lots in the Town Plot, B, C, D and E. Each lot was 1 rod and 36½ perches. They were south of the Dartmouth Common, west of lot A that had been granted to John Blacklock, south by Church Street, and east by Water Street. Also the water lot marked C on an annexed plan, 3 roods and 27 perches that was bounded on the north by the Public Dock in front of Church Street, west by the harbour, south by the water lot of Leonard Sponagle and east by the Seth Coleman grant and 400 feet into the harbour. This was contained in a grant from the government to Abraham Cunard, Samuel Cunard, and W. H. Worthy, on March 13, 1819. The £200 were to be paid by December 31, 1819, with £2 interest due on June 13 and £3 by September 30.

June 15, Tobias and Sarah Miller received a mortgage from Samuel Wheston for £1,897:10:0. The land used for security were 10 lots and an additional 1,200 acres in Preston. This was to be paid by August of 1823.

July 5, John and Ann Hawthorne received a mortgage of £200 from William Johnson. The land used was the north half of the number 8 of the letter U in the Town Plot. It was bounded on the north by a new street, or highway for 120 feet, west by Water Street to the south half of lot number 8 then 120 feet to the land of Brown Coleman. Also the south half of land and water lot called number 2 in the letter U that was bounded by the land of Robert Hartshorne and Seth Coleman on Water Street, then 400 feet into the harbour, then east by Water Street for 30 feet then north to the north half of lot number 2 in the letter U. Also the right of way of 12 feet of the north half. The mortgage was for one year.

On July 23, Mary Ross, widow of Angus Ross, sold 110 acres of land in Preston near the Partridge River, to William Crook for £20.

On July 23, Philip Molyneaux sold 50 acres to William Crook for £5. This land was on the east side of Porters Lake.

August 21, Stephen and Phoebe Collins received a mortgage from Samuel Collins for £550. The land used were two lots. One for 154 acres on the Dartmouth to Lawrencetown Road, and one lot was 183 acres on the former Benjamin Green grant. This included all the farm land and buildings.

September 4, W. H. Worthy sold his land and water lot in the Dartmouth Town Plot to Samuel Cunard for £400.

September 9, John Waverly sold 75 acres near Porters Lake for £30 to David Thompson.

September 14, Jacob Jr. and Mary Horn sold 40 acres in the South East

Passage area to George Robinson for £25. This was his share of the grant to Jacob Horn Sr., near Bissett Lake.

September 14, George and Elizabeth Francis, carpenter, mortgaged his land, lot number 4 and part of lot number 3 of the letter O, in the Town Plot, for £200 from Lewis B. Piers.

November 3, Hannah Crawford sold lot number 21 of the Maroon Plan land, 100 acres, to Jacob Broom for £60. This was part of 183 acres conveyed to Hannah Crawford from Rebecca Hart, Foster Hutchinson and George Grassie.

December 15, Charles Morris paid £800 or 2 shares in the Halifax Fire Insurance Company for 150 acres of land at Lake Loon, bounded to the Mott estate, and 900 acres on the west side of Lake Loon next to the Prescott property, also 90 acres bought from Theophilus Chamberlain, and 100 acres, then 500 more acres to the north.

Also on December 15, Thomas Boggs paid £800 or two shares in the Halifax Fire Insurance Company for lots in Dartmouth. An oblong square of a lot between letter Q and a small pond, 240 feet north to south, then 320 feet from east to west, being part of Ezekiel Gilman's land. Also a lot described as the northwest side of a junction on a road from Dartmouth Lakes and a road to Preston to the Dartmouth Common to the southwest of the Dartmouth 20 acre lots to the road to Dartmouth Lakes, being 67 acres in all.

December 15, John Albro, for £200, and for a further £800 for two shares in the Halifax Fire Insurance Company, for 165 acres in Dartmouth that was bounded by the north to the land of John and Samuel Albro, south by the Dartmouth Common and then west by Halifax Harbour.

It was then reported that Thomas Boggs was the president of the Halifax Fire Insurance Company.

In February, at the opening speech of the general assembly, the Earl of Dalhousie recommended that they employ engineers to ascertain the practicability of a canal from Halifax to the Minas Basin, by way of the Shubenacadie Lakes.

A committee reported what had been done on this Shubenacadie route. For example, Mr. Isaac Hildreth's survey and report in 1796 and the expense was over £208. The subsequent grant of £150 in 1814, and the grant of £190 in 1815, part of which sums were spent by Mr. William Sabatier, the Commissioner, in deepening and removing obstructions from the Shubenacadie River. The rest was to pay Valentine Gill, who made a second survey and plan which corroborated Mr. Hildreth's report and showed his correctness of his levels.

On March 17, 1820, the sum of £10,000 was voted for roads and bridges, and another £200 was voted for the navigation of the Shubenacadie.

In April, Mr. Wallace was appointed acting Surveyor General of Woods.

In June, Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt landed in Halifax and was immediately sworn in as the new Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia.

In September, an open "Fair" and cattle show was held on Camp Hill on the Halifax Common, and Sir James Kempt distributed the prizes. The judges were John Albro, William Young, John Starr, Peter McNab and Frederick Major.

During the previous April a committee was formed to ascertain the situation of the market wharf report in 1798. From Dartmouth the following were asked to testify; Mr. Tufts, Edward King, John Stayner and Thomas Finn.

The Dartmouth share of assessed rates were set at £50 for the year 1820.

Property transactions for 1820 included the following: William Crook sold 50 acres near Porters Lake to Samuel Crowell for £30.

Hannah Hill, widow, for consideration of the rents to Henry Kaler (Keeler) lot number 1 in Division letter B, 80 acres on the west side of First Lake. This had been previously occupied by Roger Hill. Kaler was to pay 10 shillings per year plus interest for 10 years.

John Hannah Weston sold 62 acres in two lots near Lake Loon to Charles Wise, for £48:10:0. This was the west part of the grant to Angus MacDonald.

John Weston sold 470 acres of farm and wood land in Preston to Samuel Whiston for £299:10:0.

John and Catherine Prescott sold 12 acres of the eastern part of lot 32 of the Maroon Plan lands on the Cole Harbour Road, to Thomas Settle for £10.

March 15, John and Lydia Chadwick, in 1795, sold three lots in the Town Plot to Martin Meagher for £65. These lots were number 1 and 2 of the letter T and number 5 of the letter B. Martin Meagher, mariner, along with Charles Labellois and wife Amelia, who was heir at law to John Meagher, then sold the two lots of letter T to John Skerry, along with lot number 5 of the letter T for £255. These lots were bounded on the north by the land of John Skerry, east by the property of Joseph Findley, south by Quarrel Street, and west by Water Street.

Andrew and Barbara Horn sold 126 acres in three lots to Paul Young for £80. There were 13 acres in the 1st tract along the South East Passage Road. In the 2nd tract there were 27 acres bounding on Otto Hamilton's land. In the 3rd tract there were 86 acres bounded on Benjamin Horn's land to a still water and along a river.

William and Sarah Reynolds, now living in Douglas Township, sold 95 acres in the Russel Lake area, to Lewis Himmelman for £140.

Jonathan and Abigail Tremain and Lawrence Hartshorne sold land in Dartmouth to Enos Collins and Joseph Allison, for £131. The land was called Green Point, annexed by the letters A, E, F and G. The lot was bounded by A and is east of the seashore, north by Main Street, 95 feet to the middle of Green's Point reserved for Tremain and Hartshorne for a street called Point Street, west along this reserved street for 60 feet and south on the lot letter C to the shore for 79 feet. The lot E is bounded south and east by the shore, and north by the letter C, 62 feet, and west on the reserved street for 60 feet. Letter F is bounded west by the shore and north by the lot letter D, 70 feet from the shore to this reserved street, east of the street for 60 feet, south by the lot letter Y, by 60 feet and also south by the letter G, for 98 feet. Lot letter G is bounded south and west by the shore and north for 98 feet to the letter F, east by the reserved street and 11 feet to the shore.

On April 4, Lawrence and Mary Hartshorne sold 31 acres to Charles Inglis for £800. This lot was bounded north and west by the highway, south by the land of Robert Collins, east by the land of Samuel King, including a lot on the north side of the road for 1¼ acres, where the house of Margaret Floyer once stood.

John Gould Floyer, son of Anthony Floyer, the brother of Margaret Floyer, Ann Floyer and John Waite, sold two lots to Lawrence Hartshorne for £800. The lots were 3½ acres and ¼ acres separately where Margaret Floyer once lived (called Brookhouse).

April 7, Jacob and Francis Horn sold all the land used by Frederick Shellyea in South East Passage, to Jacob Junior, Andrew and George Horn for £81. Andrew and Ann Horn then sold 7½ acres and an exchange of land to Jacob Horn Jr. for £5.

Benjamin and Catherine Horn sold for £5 and an exchange of 6 acres to Andrew Horn.

April 22, Jane Donaldson sold 3½ acres in the Town Plot to John Skerry for the sum of £300. The land was bounded north by the angle of lot number 1 in the letter D to a street for 400 feet, to a road leading to Dartmouth Cove, then south to the brook running into the cove, then west to a lot sold by Michael Wallace, Winckworth Allen and Brenton Haliburton, to Sophia Hawkins property, then north to the lot number 1 to the street.

On April 28, Lawrence Hartshorne gave 5 shillings, and love and affection, all the lots in letter H in the Town Plot purchased from Daniel Starbuck and Sir John Wentworth, also a lot of 6 acres along the Dartmouth to Preston Road, to Henry William Scott.

On May 11, Joseph and Barbara Hamilton, auctioneer, received a mortgage of £2,500:6:0 from Anthony Torre. The land used for collateral was 500 acres on the road from Halifax to Truro, also a lot in the Dartmouth Town Plot letter B, that bounded on the Dartmouth Common and the home where Seth Coleman lives, then 60 feet north to the harbour, then 70 feet west to vacant lands, then 87 feet to the Common. Also the lot marked A, that bounded on the Common, 60 feet west to the lot granted to Samuel Greenwood, then to the harbour for 87 feet, then 60 feet to Church Street, next to lot letter C in the north range next to the property of W. H. Worthy for 87 feet. This lot contained 19c perches, with all the buildings.

On July 5, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 35 acres near the Salmon River Bridge to William Silver, for £83:13:2.

Thomas and Elizabeth Harwood sold 50 acres of the John Forsyth grant which was ¼ of the grant called lot number 4, and 2½ acres near a small lake, to Lewis Young, for £25.

July 29, Jane Donaldson sold 10 acres in Preston to Robert Humphreys for £40. This was done by a mortgage to Jane Donaldson for the £40 and interest.

On August 7, Thomas and Mary Orman sold 100 acres near Porters Lake to Anthony Keizer for £20.

August 10, Andrew Malcolm, blacksmith, received a mortgage from Thomas Boggs and Lawrence Hartshorne Jr., for £90. The land used was in the

north range of lots in the Town Plot lots, being one of three lots that was granted to John Tapper on April 20, 1820. Other grantees were Mr. A. Malcolm and W. Henderson. This is next to the plan annexed to the grant by the letter N, measuring 80 feet in front to a depth of 92 feet, that bounded on the north by the Dartmouth Common, east by Prince Edward Street, south by Church Street, and west by the lot marked G which was granted to John Tapper.

August 19, Edward Hartford Lowe received a mortgage deed from William Wallace for £150. The land involved lots number 1, 2, 7 and 8 of the letter L. This mortgage was for five years plus interest.

October 4, Ann Prescott, widow of Samuel Prescott, signed a Release of Dower, to William Goreham for 150 acres. This was part of the Lovett and Rice grant, being lot number 3 and 4 then to the grant of James Creighton, also lot number 5 of the John Prince grant (annexed plan), also south line of number 3 for 10 acres, also the former grant to Rufus Fairbanks to the harbour for 300 feet, that was lately sold to William Goreham.

Whereas a Warrant for Probate of Wills on August 30, 1820, directed to Peter McNab, John Starr, James Tidmarsh, John William Morris and Joseph Starr, authorizing them to examine the real estate of Samuel Thomas Prescott and proposed to set off a part for sale, the value of lands included £1,508 that was sold to William Goreham. The Dower rights were given to Ann Prescott, the property in Halifax and awarded her the a lot in the Dartmouth Cove area and 80 acres adjoining the property sold to William Goreham. Five shillings was paid by Goreham to Ann Prescott to release her a Dower rights.

At a public auction of the Charles Prescott lands, William Goreham, Victualler, was the highest bidder at £1,508.

On October 6, William Goreham then mortgaged this land to Hallet Collins for the penal sum of £800. That meant £400 and interest had to be paid off by September 26, 1821.

November 28, Edmund and Mary Quin sold a lot in the Town Plot, to Francis Le Guire for £46. This was lot number 7 of the letter U. It was bounded west by the land of Jonathan Tremain, north by a road, south by the land of James Creighton, and on the east by the land of John Reeves.

November 29, John and Harriet Chamberlain mortgaged 50 acres in Preston to John Lawson for the penal sum of £200.

December 6, Edward Langley Jr. received a mortgage from John Hawthorne for £150. The land used was a lot in the letter Y. It bounded on King Street, north by the land of Joseph Moore, and south by the land of John Skerry. This being part of the grant to Samuel Mitchell, et al, on July 30, 1820. It was for one year.

December 6, Francis and Margaret Le Guire (confectioner) received a mortgage from John Barron and Alexander Philips for £100. The land used was lot number 7 of the letter U in the Town Plot. It held 9 and one-fifth acres. This lot was bounded by the land of Jonathan Tremain, then north by a road, South by the land of James Creighton and east on the land of James Reeves.

This year the winter was severly cold and the harbour was locked in with ice. The thermometer was below zero for a long time. The skaters and passengers to and from Dartmouth were constantly on this ice. It was frozen all the way out to the lighthouse at Sambro.

In February, a young man, William Crowe, was drowned attempting to cross the harbour on the ice from Dartmouth to the Dockyard. The ice there is usually weak because of the current. Another youth, named Gibbs, lost his life trying to rescue Crowe. They were Mr. Crowe Sr., and Mr. Ritchie, of the naval yard, along with Joseph McCormack, Samuel Morris, Captain Hawbolt and a Mr. Roome. By the 17th of February the ice finally cleared from the area.

In April a person was convicted of forgery by the Supreme Court. The punishment was one hour in the pillory, one ear cut off and then one year of imprisonment.

At Eastern Passage, Mr. Jacob Horn, aged 101 years old, died this year. He was one of the first settlers in the province.

On February 8, the Township of Dartmouth was assessed to pay £40 by order of the court, for the year 1821.

On February 22, it was reported to the magistrates of the Town of Halifax that a number of refugees in the vicinity of Halifax and Preston, were suffering to an extensive degree, and have been wholly dependent on their neighbours who are no longer able to accommodate them. The court then went into session to discuss the matter.

March 13, the court ordered that a Pound be established at Cole Harbour as by law.

May 10, in a Directive from Sir James Kempt, the Treasurer of the Province was to pay Mr. John Skerry, William Allen, Joseph Moreland, trustees, the sum of £7:10:0, for the support of a school established at Dartmouth. Mr. David Sutherland is the teacher and he continued from November 1, 1820 to May of 1821. This was signed by Rupert George, Secretary.

The property transactions this year included the following: William and Sarah Crook sold lot number 12 on the west side of Porters Lake, 100 acres, to Christian Lloyd for £200.

On January 13, John and Anne Gross sold land near the Cow Bay area to Charles Coventry for £95.

February 13, there was an Assignment of land and mortgage to Henry Wisdom, farmer. John Hawthorne owed William Johnson the penal sum of £400, or £200 and interest at 6%, bearing the date July 1, 1819. He had mortgaged ½ of the lot number 8 in the letter V.N. of the Town Plot. This was bounded on the north by a new street or highway just opened for 190 feet. On the west by Water Street for 30 feet, south by lot number 8 for 190 feet, and east by the land of Brown Coleman for 30 feet. Also the south half of the water lot number 2 in the letter U, bounded by land covered with water owned by Robert Hartshorne and Seth Coleman, and reaching 400 feet into the harbour, east by Water Street for 30 feet. Also the right of way at all times, 12 feet, for William Johnson, being the north half in width the lot number 2 that is covered with water. Johnson then assigned the land and mortgage to Henry Wisdom.

March 6, James Creighton, Captain in the Royal Navy, received a mortgage of £250 from Enos Collins, merchant. The land used was 36 acres bounded as beginning at a hemlock tree on the north side of the mill dam, to the middle of the road leading from the lake to Dartmouth to Thomas Boggs land, where a wall was built. From the corner of this wall to the corner of the 20 acre lots, number 6 and 7, then north to William Wallace and Henry (unknown) boundary where a fence is made, southeast into the lake to the hemlock tree, 36 acres, excluding the lake.

March 9, John and Harriet Liddell sold lot number 5 of the letter X in the Town Plot to Joseph Hamilton for £20. The lot was 26d perches, bounded on the north by North Street, west by lot number 6 that was granted to Charles Boggs, south by lot number 4 granted to Hugh Dunlop and east to Prince Edward Street.

March 13, Jonathan Tremain and Lawrence Hartshorne sold lots at the Dartmouth Point to Enos Collins and Joseph Allison, for £75. This was lot letters B, C and D of the annexed plan. Letter B is bounded by the middle of the point which was reserved for Tremain and Hartshorne for a street, 60 feet to the letter D on the south.

April 28, Andrew and Anne Horn sold 6 acres of land in the South East Passage to Benjamin Horn for £5. This bordered on the public road to the shore and also the land of Benjamin Horn.

May 17, Brenton Haliburton, Master of the Court of Chancery, put up land, 100 acres in the South East Passage at a public auction. The lot was mortgaged by Michael Hutt for £396 from William Mulich. The mortgage was not paid and the court then had the land forefitted to Mulich. At the public auction, the highest bidder was William Johnson at £330. This included farms and buildings. The money was then paid to Mulich who transferred the land to William Johnson.

May 29, James Moore, mason, sold lot number 6 in the square letter Z to John D. Hawthorne, merchant, for £25. The lot was 27d perches that had been granted to James Moore in February 1821.

June 12, Jeremiah Barnstead, now living on the Windsor Road, sold 200 acres in two lots in Preston, to William King, blacksmith, for £40.

June 22, Andrew Horn sold 46 acres to George Horn for £25. He then sold 22 acres to Benjamin Horn for £75. The land was bequeathed from Andrew's father. He then sold the north half, or 22 acres, to George Horn, for £75.

June 22, George and Rachel Horn, and Benjamin and Catherine Horn received a mortgage of £200 from Francis Stevens. The land used was 280 acres in the South East Passage. The mortgage was due on June 21, 1822 with 6% interest.

June 29, Seth and Deborah Coleman sold a lot in the Town Plot, to Henry Wisdom, tallow chandler, for £11:15:0. This was lot number 3 that had been granted to Coleman in 1820. It was bordered on lot number 4 owned by Henry (unknown) on east by Water Street, south by lot number 2, and on the west by Coleman Street. The lot was 66 feet in front and 70 feet in depth.

July 3, Frederick Majors sold 400 acres near Cow Bay to Simon B. Robie for £1,040.

July 5, Charlotte Naugle sold 50 acres of land to William Sawler, for £27:10:0. The lot bounded on land granted to John Forsyth, deceased, south on land occupied by Lawrence Hartshorne, east by land granted to Barnabus Swain, et al, and on the west by the grant to John Horn, et al. This land was once owned by the late Frederick Naugle, deceased, under purchase from William Donaldson and Frederick Naugle, then let to Charlotte Naugle, being ½ or 50 acres next to the land of William Sawers.

August 3, James Creighton sold 6½ acres of land including the water lot, to John Allen, tanner, for £60. The lot started at the home of James Creighton to a stone wall, then north to a stake and stone, then south to the high water mark, then 300 feet into the harbour, then 116 feet north of the west end of a road to the Town Plot.

A Release of Mortgage was recorded on August 3, 1821, from James Creighton who gave a mortgage to George Boutilier in 1804 for £312 for 108 acres. Again in 1819 he gave a mortgage of £302 for 208 acres. In 1820 he gave a mortgage to John, for £1,450 and a mortgage, to Charles Hill for £293:4:1. He sold land to John Allen.

On July 26, John Allen gave a mortgage of £400 to Thomas Maynard. Allen used the money to buy 6½ acres from James Creighton. John Allen then

received a right of way from Creighton's Ferry to Preston that was pledged to John Allen, 25 feet wide, for 10 shillings.

Allen was now expanding his Tannery operations. The water lot and land would be used as a tan yard, and a tannery and warehouse for shipping the leather goods and hides to foreign markets. The market for tannery goods was especially good in the West Indies as well as Europe.

There were regular shipping vessels to these areas and it was easy for someone to get cargo to the markets. It was expensive to own and operate these trading vessels. The merchant firms owned the majority of the trading vessels due to the large volume of trading that required these vessels.

August 4, Seth Coleman sold lot number 2 to John D. Hawthorne, for £10:7:6. This was bounded by lot number 3, west by Coleman Street, south by lot number 1 and east by Water Street. This lot was 66 feet by 70 feet. Included were the buildings on the property.

August 6, William Allen sold 200 acres of land in Dartmouth to John Stayner for £75. This was located on the east side of Bedford Basin, along the road leading to Sackville, opposite the land of John Fullerton.

August 9, Seth Coleman sold lot number 9, in the Division of a large lot, occupied by Seth Coleman since 1790, but then was granted to him in 1820. The land was then surveyed into lots. Lot number 9 was bounded south and west by the harbour, north by Church Street, east by lot number 5 and 6. This lot size was 120 square feet by 120 square feet.

September 15, John and Mary Stayner sold 200 acres on the east side of Bedford Basin to Thomas Fullerton for £25. This was mostly water frontage.

October 7, David and Isabella Muirhead sold lot number 8 of the Maroon Plan lands, to John Wells for £150.

October 26, Seth Coleman sold a water lot to John Skerry for £11:10:0. This lot was 400 feet into the harbour and it bounded on the north and west by the land of Robert Hartshorne, and south and west by a dividing line from the Hartshorne lot and Coleman lot, containing the boat shop, and also southeast by the harbour.

October 27, Seth Coleman then sold lot number 1 and 2 in the Division of lands granted to him in 1796, to John Stairs, mariner, for £260. The lots were bounded on the north by Leslie Moffat, east by lot number 3, and west by Water Street for 20 feet and south by Ochterloney Street for 96 feet.

October 30, Seth Coleman sold lot number 5 in the Division of his grant in 1796, to William Stairs, for £26. This lot was 48 feet by 120 feet. It was

bounded by George Coleman's lot on the north, and west by lot number 4, then south by Ochterloney Street then east by Prince Edward Street.

November 5, Seth Coleman sold a lot to John D. Hawthorne for £40. It was bounded south by Ochterloney and Water Street, and east by the dividing line between the boat shop and the harbour. It was 75 feet on Ochterloney Street and 30 feet on Water Street.

December 18, George and Elizabeth Francis sold lot number 4 of the letter X in the Town Plot, to James Moore for £50. The lot was 26d perches, it was bounded northeast by King Street, south by lot number 5, and number 2, that was granted to John Skerry on October 8 in 1815.

The table of trade for 1821 included the following: Inbound: Great Britain, 35 ships, 7,728 tons; West Indies, 112 ships, 11,560 tons; British North America, 92 ships, 5,771 tons and United States, 152 ships, 15,330 tons. Outbound: Great Britain 5 ships, 1,889 tons; West Indies, 134 ships, 15,246 tons; British North America, 108 ships, 8,999 tons and United States, 145 ships, 14,638 tons.

June 26, 1821. London. Reference was made to disallow three acts which were passed in the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia.

One of these acts was called number 915, the Act to "Improve" the Common. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade felt that this Act to be very objectionable in principle and their Lordships have recommended to His Majesty in Council that the same be disallowed . . . also the Governor of Nova Scotia be instructed not to give his assent in future to any Bill affecting the Common of Halifax, unless it contains a suspending clause.

This clause being that the Governor must reserve the right to allow or disallow any Act regarding the Common . . . The objections of Mr. James Creighton and William Sabatier were clearly confirmed and justified because the interest and intent for a common land trust was for all generations, and that one generation should not deprive future generations of this very valuable resource.

In Dartmouth, the same indignation was felt by the people. They didn't have any, "redress" of grievance procedures, or anyone to carry their protest to the Privy Council in London.

To add insult to injury, after the petition of 19 signatures was submitted complaining about the encroachment on the common land trust, about 39 acres next to the Navy Watering Place was shut off and fenced in. The water lots were also steadily being taken and encroached upon, and public streets were being made along the shoreline.

This was the reason those petitioners wanted new Trustees to be appointed who actually resided in Dartmouth.

This year Seth Coleman died in Nantucket Island. He was 78 years old. On March 10, Lawrence Hartshorne died at the age of 67 years. He came here as a Loyalist, and was a member of the House of Assembly, and then to His Majesty's Council. He was regarded as a man of high integrity and independence. Both of these men were most instrumental in the successful development and importance of Dartmouth and Halifax Harbour for its present and future contribution to Canada and the British Commonwealth.

The very low prices that our farmers could now obtain for their stock and produce, had become to them and all the other provinces, a serious misfortune. This led to "Protectionist" ideas. There were meetings held by the merchants and they discussed the state of the trade which was passed on at another meeting on February 9th. Bounties on Salt, on merchantable fish, modification of the attachment law, a duty on flour brought from the United States, and on livestock, with other measures were recommended.

The previous year the livestock imported from the United States included 33 oxen, 7 young cattle, 34 pigs, 594 sheep and 33 horses.

The question of imposing a duty on flour that was imported, was discussed. The House opposed this by 21 against and 10 were for. The most serious of these discussions was the attachment laws. The present law brought ruin on worthy individuals and the expense of the lawsuits were notorious. The chief objection was that an equal division of the debtor's effects among creditors was the most equitable of all arrangements and that long credits, which was the curse of Nova Scotia, were encouraged by the law as it now stood.

Bankrupt laws were now used in mercantile states and it was thought that now it should be introduced in Nova Scotia. The House of Assembly was divided on the issue and the Act did not pass.

In March, a total of £6,250 was voted for roads and bridges which would be divided by portions for the different roads in the different districts of the Province.

This year was the worst year for paralyzing progress in Nova Scotia. The sudden reduction of naval squadrons, the garrisons and the Dockyard led to the lowest value of houses, properties, etc., and this made real estate almost unsalable this year at any price.

On March 6, a list of Officers for the Township of Dartmouth and included Middle Musquodoboit, was read. The Dartmouth Constables included Patric Connor, John Maxwell, Andrew Malcolm and Andrew Miller. From Creighton's

Ferry to Cole Harbour, John Donig and Samuel Giles. In Eastern Passage, Joseph Nagle, Israel Evans and William Quinn. The overseers of the roads were Benjamin Elliot and James Allen. From Dartmouth to Wisdom's mills, Sylvester Smith and Thomas Davie, from Davie's towards Fletchers, Charles Reeves. From Dartmouth to Foster's, Samuel Albro. From Foster's to Sackville, Marshal Storey. From the east side of the mill stream to Allen's Tan Yard, including Creighton's Ferry was David Frost. From Creighton's Ferry to the Eastern Battery was Jonathan Otto. From the Eastern Battery to South East Passage was John Harris, Frederick Major and William Donaldson.

In March it was declared that the Dartmouth share of the expenses of the Provincial expense of £1,129:3:6 was £40 as the assessed rate.

On April 31, the Court heard complaints about the state of streets and roads and made recommendations for their proper nuisance would be dealt with as well as publishing the findings in the Royal Gazette (newspaper). People would be appointed to be responsible for maintaining the regulations.

May 1st Daniel Sutherland was the teacher of the public school at South East Passage for the preceding six months at a salary of £25. The four pupils who were to be taught free were Henry Myers, James Myers, James DeYoung and David Hunter. The Trustees were James Creighton, Justice of the Peace, William Donaldson, John McNab and George Horn, who were appointed on November 1, 1821, by the Court of General Sessions.

Listed were 23 boys and 12 girls. They included John; Peter and Alexander McNab; George Anderson; George Fairbairn; George and David Hunter; George Hague; John Hislop; Provost Horn; Jacob Horn; Michael Horn; Elias Horn; Benjamin Horn; Charles Horn; Joseph Horn; John Horn; James Horn; James Ewing; John Shiers; Hance Myers; James Myers, and William McCallam.

The girls listed included: Margaret Hunter; Elizabeth Anderson; Bella McNab; Ann McNab; Bridget Duggan; Maria Horn; Margaret Horn; Sarah Horn; Margaret Hislop; Ann Hislop; Mary Romkey, and Elenor Shiers.

There was a letter to the Lt. Governor regarding the school at Cole Harbour. Allen Glen was the schoolmaster at a salary of £50. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace certified that Joseph Bissett, Martin Beck, and Jacob Kuhn were appointed as Trustees, which has recommended on May 31 in 1821, and continued since then.

Property transactions for 1821 included the following: John Wells received £150 for 30 acres of the Maroon Plan land lots, number 8 from David Muirhead.. The mortgage was to be paid on October 1 of 1826.

March 22, Frederick and Mary Woodsman, schoolmaster, received a

mortgage of £32:10:0 from Alexander Keith. The land used for collateral was in Preston and the mortgage was to be paid off on a monthly rental.

April 8, Catherine Prescott, widow of John Prescott, and the executors gave land in Preston to Conrod Hartsman. This included 1,200 acres of the former estate of Samuel Hart and 400 acres from Preston to Cole Harbour that bounded on John Mott's property.

April 8, Jonathan Prescott and the other heirs of John Prescott, gave their estate called "Maroon Hall", lot number 19 of the Maroon Plan, to Conrod Hartsman.

April 10, Thomas and Elizabeth Marvin sold lots 3 and 4 of the letter I in the Town Plot to the Honorable Michael Wallace, for £150.

April 12, John and Harriet Chamberlain sold 24 acres in Preston, to William N. Silver, for £20.

April 25, John Prescott sold the lot called "Floyers Lot" and another lot in this area, to George Simpson for £8.

April 26, Jonathan and Abigail Tremain sold lot number 3 and 4 of the letter T in the Town Plot to Thomas Marvin, mariner. This was before Marvin sold these lots to Michael Wallace on April 10th. The original date was not given.

May 4, Jonathan and Sarah Prescott received a mortgage of the penal sum of £300 from Samuel Prescott Fairbanks. The land used was 22 acres in the Preston area. The first payment was to be £150.

May 11, William Crook sold 55 acres in Preston to Thomas Robinson for £35. This was located near Partridge River.

May 11, George Grassie, et al, administrator for Rebecca Hart, sold 300 acres in two lots to John Albro for £120 at a public auction. The land was near Porters Lake at the East Brook at the head of the lake.

June 1, John and Ann Cogle sold 25 acres near Russel Lake to John Reynolds for £50. John Reynolds then bought 50 acres from Sylvester and Hester Smith for £150. This land was near Russel Lake, on the south line of Daniel Bethune's land to a road marked 111, then to the lake and then to the land grant to Barnabus Swain, et al.

June 18, John S. Morris sold 500 acres near Lake Major to Edward Parker for £50.

July 9, Christian and Barbara Rose sold 50 acres to John Skerry for £150. This lot was purchased by Rose from Samuel Creighton. It bounded east by a

bridge called Folly Bridge, on the road from Dartmouth to Preston. It was a farm and included buildings and stock.

July 10, Daniel and Mary Lawlor sold 50 acres of land near Wentworth Hill to Michael Morash for £25. The land went to Long Lake in Preston.

July 15, the Honorable Charles Morris received a mortgage of £500, it was called the penal sum of £1,000, from Enos Collins. It was in the area of Lake Loon and included 1,000 acres.

October 18, Rebecca Hughes, at a public auction, sold 100 acres of land in Preston to John Albro for £10. It was near Porters Lake.

October 20, William Allen, carpenter, sold land at the north corner of a public dock, 60 feet north of Joseph Hamilton's lot, and 400 feet into the harbour, and 120 feet along the shore. It was sold to William Stairs for £30.

Also on this date William Allen lot number 5 of the Seth Coleman grant, to Edward Lowe, for £30. This lot was 48 feet by 120 feet and located south by Ochterloney Street, east by Prince Edward Street, north by Seth Coleman's lot, then west by lot number 4.

October 19, Daniel and Mary Drew sold 100 acres in Preston to Thomas Gentles, Senior, for the sum of 10 shillings. Thomas Gentles then sold this land to James Scott, cabinetmaker, for £17.

October 26, Thomas and Mary Ormon, Senior, sold 70 acres of the Point in Porters Lake and the highway, to Thomas Ormon, Junior, for £40. On the same day William and Sarah Crook sold 80 acres in Porters Lake to Frederick Myra for £150.

October 30, John and Catherine Reeves sold 10 acres to Alexander Hamilton for £45. It was bounded on the north and east by the land of Mr. Bayard on both sides of James Creighton land, and a well.

Also on October 30, John Reeves, miller, sold 4 lots in the Town Plot to John Gay, officer, for £150. These lots were number 1 in the letter E of Leak's Division, lot 15 in letter C, lot 16 in letter E and lot number 1 of letter E. This included the buildings.

November 6, John and Ann Hawthorne received a mortgage of £100 from Michael Bennet. The land used was four lots in the letter Y. The lots were 1, 3, 7 and 8. They were bounded north by Church Street, west by Prince Edward Street, south by North Street and east by the lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in the letter Y. All parts of number 2 were granted to Seth Coleman. Each lot was 66 feet by 70 feet. Also a certain lot in the Town Plot on Ochterloney and Water Street. It was bounded south by Ochterloney Street, east by Water Street, north by the

line dividing the lot with the boat shop and west by the harbour. The lot was 75 feet by 30 feet. The sum of £100 was to be paid in four equal quarterly payments by November 6 in 1823.

November 21, Margaret O'Connor, widow and Administratrix of Bartholomew O'Connor, sold at a public auction, 300 acres on the east side of Lake William, to William B. Almon, who was the highest bidder at £100.

November 22, John D. Hawthorne had an Assignment of Mortgage to Charles Hill. This was for £183:15:0, and a town lot, number 8 of the letter V.N., 60 feet by 120 feet. Also a water lot on the north side of Seth Coleman's lot in the letter B, and also land in the Shubenacadie River area.

November 25, Capel Hians had his estate put up for public auction. This was 100 acres near Lake Eagle in Preston. The high bidder was John Nelson at £30.

November 30, John Bishop mortgaged his land, 100 acres in the Porters Lake area, to William Hudson for the penal sum of £84. This was to be paid in three installments by May of 1826.

December 9, Frances Le Guire sold 5½ acres called lot number 7 of the letter A in the Town Plot, to Thomas Boggs, for £160. The lot bounded on the land of Jonathan Tremain on the west, on the north by a road, south by Thomas Boggs property and on the east by the land of John Reeves. This included all buildings and rentals, etc.

On December 21, Margaret Miller sold 50 acres in Cole Harbour to Joseph Bissett for the sum of £90. This was from a lake to the shore line to a brook between the land of John Stewart and Joseph Bissett.

Also on the same day, William Turner, Sr., gave for 5 shillings, 250 acres which was the west half of 500 acres that had belonged to William Turner, Sr., on the road to Lawrencetown in the Preston area, to William Turner, Jr.

In the February session of the House of Assembly, a Bill was introduced respecting schools, and another concerning "Writs of Attachment". The School Bill was taken up in the Committee of the whole house. Its distinguishing feature was the money for supporting common schools in each county and should be raised by local assessment. This Bill, with amendments, passed the house but was eventually turned down by the Council.

In March, £8,000 was voted for roads and bridges. Trading was not tabulated and it was shown that Nova Scotia imported over £2,435 in the value of goods, however, they exported over 856,246 pounds of goods.

The success of this trading gave rise to the shipbuilding industry in Nova Scotia. Along with shipbuilding, was ship maintenance and repairs that would sometimes be done together. It was during the slack periods, or no ship repairing, that vessels would be built.

In Dartmouth there were 2 shipyards that were added to the Dartmouth waterfront. One was by Alexander Lyle and the other was by a Mr. Chappel.

Each yard employed a large number of workers. Most were laborers but there had been tradesmen employed at Benjamin Robinson's yard and Seth Coleman and family at his boat shop. Coleman's boat shop built only the life saving whale type boats for the Lighthouse stations and the "long boats" for the Royal Navy.

His reputation for the best quality, "long boat", resulted in his winning the contract for long boats for the Royal Navy, whenever a tender was published in the newspaper that wanted bids from any supplier.

Over the years, since Benjamin Robinson came to Dartmouth with the Quakers, he trained boatwrights, ship carpenters, etc., and all the related trades, such as sailmakers, rope makers, ironworkers, shipsmiths, etc. These tradesmen were now available for the new shipyards of both Lyle and Chappel

The Hartshorne and Tremain Corn Mill and Bake House had the contract to supply both corn powder and flour to make ships biscuits. This flour combination would be sold to the ships that had to make very long voyages at sea. The ships biscuit would not spoil or break down, even when it was exposed to flooding or damage to the barrels.

The Hartshorne and Tremain operation had the contract to supply the Regiments at Halifax, Windsor, Annapolis Royal, etc., also Newfoundland and in Bermuda.

Trading vessels were required to supply this product and it was a major reason why the merchants in both Halifax and Dartmouth encouraged shipyards and shipbuilding in the harbour area.

The first vessel built in Dartmouth was the *Maid of the Mill*. This was used in the trade of the Bake House and Grist Mill that required both corn and flour to be imported, because the province could not meet the demand through their agriculture supply.

Another important contribution from local shipbuilding was the construction of the sailing vessel, *Barbara*. It was used to bring in Irish emigrants from the port of Galway to Halifax in just 12 days.

Launching a new vessel at the yards was usually a day of great celebration, with military and naval bands, crowds of spectators, speeches by officials and some local beauty would christen the vessel before launching.

Other local matters this year involved the Grand Jury being called to discuss the death of a Mr. Richardson that occurred in the Bridewell, or County Jail. This was due to an article being published in the local paper, asking for an investigation.

On January 30, the Court established the assessed rates for the Dartmouth Township's share at £40. This would be for the Poor, the Fire Ward expenses, etc.

On June 11, John D. Hawthorne petitioned the Court, praying for a new road between Lake Loon and Lake Charles, beginning at a log bridge near Dartmouth and running through the lands of C. I. Walker and others, and terminating at a junction with a road leading from Dartmouth to Walker's. The court appointed Thomas Boggs, Mr. M. B. Almon and John Albro, as a Commission to report the necessity of making the road there.

The House of Assembly passed a bill stating that Licences for the sale of liquor and spirits were to be renewed each year from now on.

On June 20, Office holders, including the new names for Dartmouth included the following: Constables - Henry Yetter and Philip De Grouste; in the South East Passage, Israel Evans. Fence Viewers at the South East Passage was William Donaldson.

On December 15, Joseph Moreland petitioned the Court praying that redress for the damages done to his property when a road was built through it. The Grand Jury stated that because it was agreeable by law by a jury regularly appointed in such cases, it was not within their province to grant the petitioner any relief.

Property transactions this year include the following: January 14, Henry Wisdom sold lot number 3 of the Seth Coleman land grant in 1820, to Henry Yetter, for £20. Yetter owned lot number 4 and the lot bounded east by Water Street, and west by Coleman Street, 66 feet by 70 feet.

Seth and Deborah Coleman also sold lot number 5 of his grant to Henry Yetter for £25. This was on the northeast corner of Church Street and then to Water Street.

On January 22, Seth Coleman sold lots 3 and 4 of his grant in 1796, to Lawrence Hartshorne for £50. This lot bounded north by Coleman's land and Moffet's land, then east by lot number 5 and south by Ochterloney Street. The size of the lot was 96 feet by 120 feet.

Joseph and Elizabeth Hawkins, Senior, sold land near the Cow Bay Lake to James Hawkins, for £100. This included the cove owned by Frederick Major and Joseph Hawkins, and back to Halifax Harbour.

February 8, James Hawkins mortgaged this land for £100 from Samuel Storey.

May 3, Michael Wallace sold 8 lots of the letter B of the Town Plot to John Skerry, for £250. These lots were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

May 8, Joseph and Susannah Moreland, carpenter, the heirs of Christian Bartling, received a mortgage of £30 from Adam Esson. The land used for collateral was lot number 2 of a letter in the Town Plot. It was Bartling's divided land. Bounded in front by the public road 90 feet by 125 feet, west by land allotted to George Peck, east by a lot set for Catherine Reeves, now owned by William Reeves in the rear of Joseph Findley's land where Joseph Moreland is now building a dwelling house.

May 22, Christian Breham, Executor of Jacob Horn, at a public auction of land sold 86 acres near the Stillwater, to Philip Gebhard, for £5.

July 10, James Tilton sold 2 water lots near the Dartmouth Point, to Enos Collins and Joseph Allison, for £5. These lots were lately owned by Jonathan Tremain, Sr., and were the water lots in front of letter B and D granted to James Tilton in 1821. The lots were each 60 feet by 100 feet.

July 19, William and Helen Hudson sold 100 acres near Porters Lake, called lot number 11 in letter F, to John Bishop for £50.

August 27, John and Harriet Chamberlain sold 30 acres on the east side of Salmon River, to Jacob Allen for £15.

August 30, Nathaniel Russel gave to his kinsman, Jonathan Elliot, for 5

shillings, 6 acres in Dartmouth near Russel Lake. This was bounded on the lake Shore.

September 20, Lewis and Ann Himmelman sold 39½ acres in the South East Passage, to Peter Himmelman for £150. The lot was bounded east by Cow Bay Lake, south by the lands of Lewis DeYoung and west by the South East Passage. This was the north half of land purchased by Himmelman from Martin Seward.

September 25, Lewis E. Piers sold Town Lot number 7 in the north range of Dartmouth to John Tapper, blacksmith, for £40. This was 27, 3/10 perches of land formerly laid out to Samuel Greenwood. It was bounded on the north by the Dartmouth Common, west by Water Street, south by North Street and east by lot number 8, recently granted to John Tapper. The lot had been granted to John Liddell, et al, in 1820.

September 27, Leslie and Esther Moffat sold two lots and a water lot in the Town Plot to Frederick and Mary Boutilier and James Fraser, the administrator of James Boutilier, for £200. This was lot number 7 of the letter V.N. and lot number 1 of the letter U. The water lot was in front of the letter A that had been formerly granted to William Allen, Robert Hartshorne, John D. Coleman and Charles Reeves. Also a lot in the Town Plot bounded east by the land of Brown Coleman, north by the land of Captain John Stairs, and south by a well and the land of John B. Hawthorne.

October 8, Thomas Davie received a mortgage of £38 from John Wisdom. The land used was bounded on the north side of a highway by a granite rock, east by Thomas Davie's stone wall to John Farquharson's land to Sylvester Smith's land. It included 13 acres.

December 17, William and Maria Reeves sold lot number 2 in the letter O in the Town Plot to Jane McGregor for £18. This lot 90 feet by 120 feet was made by John Reeves and intended for William Reeves in 1822. It was bounded on the west by Susan Bartling's land, north by John Henry's land, east by Theophilus Greenwood's land on Quarrel Street.

December 23, John and Elizabeth Wiseman sold 122 acres to John Farquharson for £30. This was 1/5 of the grant to Alexander Anderson in 1800. It was bounded on the land of Thomas Donaldson in the South East Passage area.

This year Mr. Jonathan Tremain died, aged 81 years. He was an astute businessman and a very respected and responsible person who made a great contribution in Dartmouth becoming a very responsible, important town. He contributed to the marine heritage of Halifax Harbour and the success of Dartmouth's contribution to the British Commonwealth.

On April 31, the court heard complaints about the state of the street and roads and made recommendations for their proper maintenance. The question of paving and also of punishment to those causing a public nuisance would be dealt with, as well as, publishing their findings in the "Royal Gazette". People would be appointed to be responsible for maintaining these regulations.

December 23, The court ordered that the share of townships to be used to contribute to Commissioners of the Poor and also for Fire Wards expenses, etc.

On February 15, Mr. W. H. Roach brought in an Act to present in the future the issuing of "Writs of Attachment". It came before the committee of the whole house for debate on the 17th of February. The real grievance consisted of the practice of giving long credits which the consumer in any county ought not to be allowed.

There were 13 members for and 11 against. The House then engaged in discussing another bill for restraining the issuing of Writs of Attachment. Its operation was confined to debts contracted after the passing of the Act and its duration limited to five years. It was agreed to without amendments.

This year £12,000 was appropriated for the service of roads and bridges. On February 10 the House voted £300 for a survey of the Shubenacadie Canal.

In March, among the Acts of the session, was one to incorporate a company for making the Shubenacadie Canal. The prudence of opening a canal to Shubenacadie was much discussed in this session. Objections were made to the heavy expense, probably with the other difficulties to be overcome.

The tide in that river rose no higher than at Black Rock and from there to town. Some mechanical device would be required. After all, horses to draw the boats could not be used on these lakes, and oars would not be sufficient. If steam was used, it would destroy the banks of the canal. Also, many considered it a wild and expensive project. (This was particularly from those members whose constituencies would not benefit from it.)

In March, it was reported that as many as 1,100 people were receiving temporary relief in Halifax alone from the "Poor Man's Society". This number was more than 1/10 of the population, and it showed a deplorable condition of the laboring classes.

In April, Sir James Kempt left for England. He intended to return in the Autumn, and the Honorable Michael Wallace was sworn in as President on May 1st to administer the government in his absence.

In December the Bishop's Stanser resigned his office and the Reverend Doctor John Inglis, the Rector of St. Paul's Church in Halifax, was made Bishop in his place.

On July 20, Theophilus Chamberlain died at the age of 88 years. He was one of the oldest Magistrates.

This year the court ordered that the share of Townships to contribute to the Commissioners of the Poor, Fire Wards expenses, and other taxes. For

Dartmouth it £40.

March 15, a reference to the Commissions of Roads from the Township of Dartmouth, was that the Legislature voted £400 for a road from John W. Alpines near Bedford Basin, to the military exercising grounds (or Commons) of Dartmouth. The court ordered that a Receipt be directed to the Sheriff to pay for laying out this road.

April 24, the heirs of the late Abraham Cunard, John Bayer and others, Jacob Halport, Temple Piers and the Reverend James Rubian, applied for compensation for the loss of land. They received it when voted by the court.

Additional officers appointed by the court were the following: Surveyor of Highways - from Main Road to the north end of Albro's Mill, James Johnston; from the Main Road leading southward past Fairbanks Mill, Archibald Crawford; Pound Keeper at Cole Harbour - Patrick Connors; Constable at Cole Harbour - Alexander Dillon and Mr. Fitzpatrick; Constable at Cole Harbour to Creighton's Ferry - John Daring and James Horn; Overseer of Roads - Day's to Lake Loon, Henry Kaler (Keeler); Overseer of Roads - Dartmouth to 20 acres lots, Thomas Boggs; Overseer of Roads - Cole Harbour to Lawrencetown, Richard Gammon; Overseer of Roads - at McNab's Island, Peter McNab.

Property transactions this year included the following: Henry and Elizabeth Mott sold a lot and water lot in the Town Plot to John E. Fairbanks for £50. This was lot number 5 having 85 acres, bounded by the land of James Creighton and the harbour. Also the water lot in front of number 5. It ran 300 feet into the harbour and it was the former lot of Samuel Prescott, but now given to Elizabeth Mott.

January 21, John Horn Sr. and Elizabeth, sold 86 acres in the South East Passage area to Philip Gebhard for £6. This was near the stillwater area.

February 7, James Putnam, now living in London, England, sold 100 acres near Long Lake in Preston to Tobias Otto, for £25.

February 26, John and Martha Bartling, now living in Digby, and John and Sophia Kline, sold lot number 9 on a plan of the Survey General, to Patrick Connors for £10. This lot was located 297 feet from First Dartmouth Lake.

Both parties, Bartling and Kline, then sold lot number 1 to John Skerry for £25. This lot was near the bridge at First Dartmouth Lake adjoining the land of Hawthorne and Creighton. It measured 23 roods in front and 164 roods in length.

March 6, William and Henrietta Carrell sold 100 acres, near Long Lake, to George Cribby for £60. This was lot number 13.

March 10, John and Harriet Chamberlain sold 6 acres to William Bundy for £6. This was a town (Preston) lot, number 8 of the letter E, which was part of the estate of Samuel Scott.

March 19, James Creighton, Sr., gave 50 acres to Captain, R. N. Thomas Maynard, located on the road from the ferry to Preston, near the Clapham grant to the land of William Bell.

March 20, William and Margaret Stairs sold lot number 5 of the Seth Coleman grant in 1796, to Edward Lowe, for £20. The lot was 48 feet by 120 feet near Ochterloney and Prince Street. Edward Lowe then sold lot number 3 of the Coleman grant to James Leishman for £100. This lot was put in trust for Jane McGregor, wife of John McGregor, carpenter, from Scotland. James and Elizabeth Leishman then mortgaged their lot to Andrew McGregor, for £55. (This was lot number 5.)

April 8, John and Ann Cogle received a mortgage of £100 from John Skerry. The land was near Russel Lake. It involved 333 acres. It was called Frenchtown because the French prisoner's of war were located in this area. It bordered on the land of Bethune and Reeves. The mortgage was to be repaid by March 27 of 1825.

April 24, Seth Coleman sold lot number 1 of his grant in 1820, to Ephraim Lawlor for £22:5:0. This was bounded north by lot number 2, east by Water Street and west by Coleman Street. It was 67 feet by 70 feet and it included all the buildings on the lot. Ephraim and Mary Ann Lawlor then sold the lot for £22 to William Foster and John Elliot.

May 17, Thomas and Abigail Davie sold a lot, 13 acres, 92 roods, to Sylvester Smith and William Wisdom, for 10 shillings. This was crossing the new Shubenacadie Road near Farquharson's land and Smith land, to the land owned by George McDonald.

May 25, the Executors of the late Jacob Horn Sr., sold at a public auction, 27 acres to James Hawkins for £3:5:0. The land was in the rear of the Hamilton Ott grant in the South East Passage area.

June 14, Samuel Mitchell, merchant, sold a lot in the letter Y in the Town Plot, to John Frederickson, trader, for £36. The lot was 60 feet by 120 feet, near North Street and King Street.

June 28, John Chamberlain sold 60 acres near the Salmon River, to Timothy Crane, for £40. This was lot number 6 of the Maroon Plan lands.

June 29, John and Catherine Reeves gave a lot to their daughter Ann, wife of Foster Rhodes. This lot was 60 feet on Quarrel Street and 120 feet on

East Street. This was the northeast corner of the field lot in letter C. Foster and Ann Rhodes, shipwright, then sold this lot to Edward Warren, for £27:10:0.

July 23, James Creighton received a mortgage of £813:10:0, from Alexander Phillips. Creighton used £900 for collateral, as well as a separate tract of 40 acres in the former Charles Lawrence grant. The first tract ran from Creighton's home near the beach on the south side of the William Clapham grant. It ran northeast to the Lawrencetown Road near Hitchcock's house, along the road to Folly Bridge to the corner of Christian Boswell's land. Then northwest to the Lawrencetown Road along the Russel Line to the land of Charles Morris, then back to Halifax Harbour.

The other lot, 40 acres and the first lot, 400 acres, was a legacy from his father. Another lot used was that lot bounding on the grant to Samuel Blagdon near the cove to the land of Hartshorne and Tremain and Richard Woodin, to the Tan Yard of William Allen, to the west edge of the road leading to the Dartmouth Town Plot. (200 acres) with the wharves, storehouses, buildings, shops and those in Halifax now in the possession of Deblois and Mitchell, et al.

August 4, Abigail Hartshorne, executrix of the estate of Lawrence Hartshorne, sold the lot number 3 of the Coleman grant in 1796, to Edward Lowe, for £37:10:0. This lot bounded on the land of Coleman and Leslie Moffat and south by Ochterloney Street. It measured 48 feet by 120 feet.

August 6, John and Catherine Reeves sold lot number 5 of the letter C, to Edward Warren, for £12. The lot was bounded on the east by the town line. It 26 perches.

August 6, Jane Donaldson rented out lot number 6 in the letter W, to William Henderson and Andrew Malcolm. This was for seven years.

August 24, Abigail Hartshorne sold lot number 4 in the Seth Coleman grant to Benjamin Elliot, for £37:10:0. This lot was 48 feet by 120 feet.

October 6, Andrew McMinn received a mortgage from Henry Cogswell for £250. The land used was a farm lot in Dartmouth that was the grant to Bryan Finucane. This was bounded on the south by James Creighton land between the Charles Lawrence land and Creighton's garden on the hill, southwest to the Lovett and Rice land to the harbour. Also the water lot in front of the farm, of 11 acres. The water lot was 300 feet into the harbour. Also land in Halifax was used.

November, Andrew and Mary Jane Belcher sold 100 acres between Lake Loon and Lake Charles, to John Skerry for £50.

In November, Henry and Elizabeth Keeler sold part of lot number 1 of

the letter B, 8 acres, near First Lake in Dartmouth, to Lewis Cassidy, a man of color, for £8. A space of 10 feet was to be left to the entrance road to the rear of the land. Henry Keeler then sold 28 acres as part of lot number 1 in the letter B, to Daniel and Mary Kendall, for £12. This lot was bounded by the land of Edward Wallace.

On February 15, Michael Wallace, the Treasurer, was still acting as President because Sir James Kempt was still in Europe.

On March 7, a joint report of the committee of both houses, on the subject of public schools was read. Except for the District of Halifax these were 217 English schools, taught by as many masters, and the average number of 5,514 children were instructed in these schools at the expense of between £8,680 and £11,000 annually.

There were 4,377 children who did not attend school. It was thought that 210 more schools were needed. The average price of schooling each child would be 40 shillings per year. The salary of the teachers should be £60 at the minimum.

The Honorable Michael Wallace sent the House of Assembly a message, with a correspondence he had held with Mr. Hall, Civil Engineer, on the subject of the proposed Shubenacadie Canal.

On March 9, £1,200 was for roads and bridges. On the 25th of March the question of Assessment for support of schools came before the house, on a motion of Mr. Fairbanks, that the report of the joint committee on both houses recommending it be agreed to. Some members spoke out against this, saying in general terms that it would be too expensive and would cost about £25,000 per annum. A new tax on rum, wine and other articles of luxury would help meet the expense. The vote was 12 for, but 24 against.

This year a report from Francis Hall, Engineer of the Shubenacadie Canal project, stated that the expense of the Canal at 4½ feet depth would be £44,136:18:5, but, if terminating at the south end of first Dartmouth Lake, with a railway to the harbour, it would then be £29,494:18:5. However, for a Canal to be 8 feet deep, it would be £39,702.

This year the summer was unusually hot and dry. In August and September the fires in the woods raged all over the province and there were far more than usual in number.

The Assessed Rate for Dartmouth this year was £40. This was the share for expenses of Fire Wards, Poor House, and other municipal expenses.

March 18, the regulations for the Shubenacadie Fishery, the roads for Dartmouth, Preston and Windsor, were confirmed and fixed for another year. The Court also appointed the following: Overseer of Roads - John D. Hawthorne; New areas included the cross road at Fielding's to Allen's Tan Yard, John Allen Sr. and David Frost; Preston Road to King's via the Honorable Michael Wallace

farm, Henry Kelor (Keeler); Dartmouth to the 20 acres lots, J. D. Hawthorne; from McInnes to McDougal's, Jacob Dillman; from McDougal's to Scotts Bridge by way of Wallace's farm, John Campbell.

Constables - Jacob Myers, John Farrell, Henry Yetter and Patrick Connors. Preston sawmill to the Musquodoboit River, William Cousins; from the cross roads near Old Horn's to Cummings and all of Cole Harbour south of Cummings, William Osborne.

Hogreaves - Eastern Passage, Philip Brown. Sealer of Leather for Dartmouth - James Allen.

Surveyor of Highways - for Preston, from Wisdom's mill to Simpson's, Jonathan Prescott, Constable - William King. Surveyor of Highways from the Forks to Allen's Tan Yard, John Wells, Constable, Dennis Lawlor. Surveyor of Highways for Lake Loon, John Weston Jr., Constable - Samuel Patten. Assessor - Christian Katzman; Pound Keeper - Christian Lloyd; Hogreave - James Slaughter and James Cook.

The majority of time for the court was spent in organizing committees about the Bridewell Prison. Other matters were concern about the condition of the street and appointing a new Grand Jury.

Property transactions this year included the following: James and Elizabeth Donaldson, Peter Donaldson, and William and Mary Donaldson, sold two lots in the Town Plot to John Skerry for £81. These lots were number 7 and 8 of the letter K. They measured 250 feet by 60 feet.

March 2, Henry and Lucy Wisdom, carpenter, gave 13 acres and 2 roods to Sylvester Smith and William Wisdom, carpenter. This was in Dartmouth and bounded by land of Thomas Davis' stone wall on the north side of highway to John Farquharson's land to the new Shubenacadie Road, then east on the highway.

March 12, James Donaldson, et al, sold a lot to Henry Clark, wheelwright, for £15. This was lot number 5 of the letter R in the Town Plot. It bounded on Prince Edward Street and was 60 feet by 120 feet.

March 12, John Wisdom sold part of the Town Plot letter D in the annexed plan of the grant, to Thomas Davis, John Wisdom and George Coleman, to Benjamin Elliot for £10. This lot was bounded on the north by the ungranted lands, for 60 feet; south by John Wisdom's town lot, 60 feet; east by the grant to George Coleman, 44 feet; then west on the land of John Wisdom and Benjamin Elliot for 44 feet.

March 10, John and George Smith sold 200 acres in the South East Passage to Henry Bolton, blacksmith, for £125. It was bounded south by the land of Benjamin Horn.

March, Joseph Hatfield sold his land and farm in Preston, to Mary Smith, widow, for £23:10:0. This included tenements and rents.

March, James and Sarah Money sold 25 acres n Porters Lake, west side to William Jonah and Jesse Richardson for £20.

April, Joseph and Margaret Findley, mortgaged lots in the Town Plot to John Skerry, for the penal sum of £159:12:0. The lots bounded north on Ochterloney Street, 120 feet; east by Prince Edward Street for 12 feet, south by Quarrel Street, 120 feet and west by the land of John Skerry for 140 feet. These were lots number 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the letter T.

April 30, Sarah Jordan sold 40 acres in Preston, farm lot number 3 of the letter C, to William Philips for £125. Philips then gave Jordan a mortgage for £100 for 40 acres, using $\frac{1}{2}$ of the farm lot number 5 of the letter C.

June 29, on this day was registered an Agreement made on June 20 of 1808. This was from T. Chamberlain's house directly to the sawmill on Salmon River. Allen paid £10 for permission to open a road to the north boundary to the land of Theophilus Chamberlain.

July 6, James Leishman received a mortgage from James Boutiler for the penal sum of £200, to be paid by April of 1830. The land used was that conveyed from Edward Lowe to Leishman in 1824. This was lot number 5 in the Coleman division. It bounded on lot number 4, west, then south by Ochterloney Street, and east on Prince Street, 48 feet by 120 feet.

Also a building lot purchased by Jane McGregor which was part of the letter O. It was bounded on the west by Susan Bartling land, north by John Skerry land, east by Theophilus Greenwood land and south on Quarrel Street. It was 90 feet by 120 feet.

July 7, John and Catherine Reeves, miller, sold 20 acres called lot number 7 to Edward Warren, for £30. This was part of the estate of Christian Bartling on the east side of First Dartmouth Lake. It was bounded north by Stayner land, south by Hartshorne land, west by lot number 6 and east by the lot number 8.

In July, a Chancery Deed by Brenton Haliburton, master of the Court of Chancery, and Charles Twining on the other part, a certain suit was commenced by Valentine Bouvier of Lunenburg, against Joseph Hamilton of Halifax. Land was auctioned off to pay the settlement. This included the lot marked B in Dartmouth. It was bounded on the north by Seth Coleman land, 60 feet, then to vacant land, 80 feet, then to the Dartmouth Common and back to the shoreline. The lot was bought by Charles Twining who then gave a mortgage to Joseph and Barbara Hamilton to use the land and pay off this mortgage.

In October, Sylvester Smith and Hester Smith, and William and Mary Wisdom, sold a lot of 50 roods that crossed the new Shubenacadie Road, to Alexander and John Farquharson, for £37. This lot was bounded west by the Preston Highway.

October 21, Samuel and Jane Beckwith, from Lawrencetown, sold 50 acres in Preston which was located on the east half of the lot B, to John Murray, from Preston, for £9.

In November, William and Sarah Negus received a mortgage for the penal sum of £200 from Francis Stevens. The lot used was the 150 acre grant of Nathan Young in 1825, in the South East Passage area. Also another lot of 53½ acres that had been formerly laid out to John Duport in 1789.

November 25, William Negus used £100 to buy 150 acres of land of the estate of Nathan Young. He paid this to the heirs of Nathan Young, who were now living in Petpeswick.

December 10, Susan Collins and Stephen Collins, heirs of Robert Collins, to satisfy a debt of £550 and interest, sold land to Henry Mott, John Farquharson and John Wellner . . . Deed . . . These lots were 54¼ acres on the Preston to Lawrencetown road, and 183 acres in Dartmouth, as part of the former grant to Benjamin Green and then the former farm estate of Robert Collins.

In December, John and Elizabeth Reynolds, husbandman, sold 95 acres of land near Russel Lake, to Thomas Coldwell for £200. This was both farm and pasture land.

William and Elizabeth Kidston, now living in Spryfield, sold a lot in Dartmouth to Samuel Cunard of Halifax for £8. This was bounded by the northeast corner of Cunard's lot, then southwest for 400 feet, southeast for 61 feet, then northeast for 400 feet to the shoreline.

In Halifax, at the present time, there were 6 naval vessels tied up. These ships-of-war were now in a time of peace and everybody, including the civilians were wondering what was to become of them. They were fit for a combat but there was no indication of their services being required.

On January 9, Lt. Governor Kempt answered a letter from Lord Bathurst, regarding the Reverend William Fraser being appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia. This would include the Roman Catholic parishes in Prince Edward Island and also in Cape Breton Island.

There was a memorial sent from the Clergymen of the National Established Church of Scotland to have official recognition by Scotland for their Assembly to grant money on an annual basis to establish a Presbytery in Nova Scotia,

Prince Edward Island and the Island of Cape Breton. This annual grant would be for £40,000 in Nova Scotia, £20,00 in Prince Edward Island, and £4,000 in Cape Breton.

On April 27, 1825, a letter from Lt. Governor Kempt was sent to Lord Bathurst regarding the legal position of St. Pauls Church in Halifax. (Church of England). This report mentioned the “Right of Presentation, which was the same in the colony of Virginia (before the American Revolution).

In 1816, an opinion given stated, “Statute 32, George II, Chapter 5, did not take away this right from the Crown. This right originally belonged to the King as Head of the Church of England, and has been strengthened and increased by a Royal Endowment to every Parish by the Grant of Glebe.”

St. Pauls Church was built by, “Royal Magnificence”, which means very liberal in giving or bestowing, and was entirely considered the property of the King. The Governor of the province conveyed the pews to the church in trust, for special purposes in 1760, 23, George II, Chapter 10, also King George III. All statutes and enactments of the acts that apply to every Parish in the Province.

On May 4, 1825, Lt. Governor Kempt wrote to Lord Horton, a report on the Negroes that came to Nova Scotia . . . “The country is ill suited for their habits and constitution . . . my best endeavors were used to induce them to accept the offer to go to Trinidad (Island) . . . they were afraid of being sold in slavery and refused . . . I shall try to convince them of their delusion and Lord Bathurst may rest assured that I shall do all I can to encourage their removal from a county on which they have been a heavy burthen and, in which as long as they remain they will continue to be, what they are now, a set of the most miserable wretches in existence . . .”

On September 16, 1825, Lt. Governor Kempt wrote to Lord Bathurst that he tried to promote a Public Works Program, and also to build up the Dockyard . . . “Halifax is now an open town . . . for a few hundred thousand pounds, judiciously expended for permanent Works, under the Master General of Ordnance will be (in future) the means of saving millions to the country in the event of war with our American neighbours . . .”

In a report on Nova Scotia Revenues, which was confidential from the Speaker of the House of Assembly, stated the whole provincial Revenue, on a four-year average, was £33,000 per annum. Of this revenue, about £26,000 were raised under annual Provincial Acts that levied duties upon certain articles imported into the colony and consumed therein, and about £7,000 per annum is collected by the Officers of His Majesty’s Customs under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament paid by them into a Colonial Treasury and appropriated by that Legislature . . . This £7,000 per annum is therefore the only part of the Revenue

Bill to extend beyond the period of one year.

The Revenue is not likely to be much increased by “Duties” on articles of consumption. (The same Duties should be levied in the North American Colonies, nor by internal taxes.) This Country is not sufficiently advanced in population and wealth to derive any from that source.

There is not sufficient internal consumption and foreign produce to create any great increase to the present Revenue, with the exception of fish, and Nova Scotia does not furnish any native produce to export for the purchase of Foreign commodities.

The Augmentation of Duties raised under Acts of the Imperial Parliament, reported: Annual Revenue about £33,000; Annual Charges about £30,000; and Surplus £3,000.

On November 23, 1825, a report from the Surveyor General stated that British vessels from the colonies were not admitted into United States sea ports on the same terms as ships of the most favored nations, and vessels from the United States will not be entitled to the privileges allowed by Chapter 114 when it shall come into operation, unless on Order from His Majesty’s Council shall be issued to the contrary.

On December 3, 1825, Lt. Governor Kempt wrote to Lord Bathurst, regarding the recommendation for a “humane establishment” for shipwrecked mariners on Sable Island . . . “I did not receive a reply and now send a duplicate with a plan of the Island . . . two more vessels have been wrecked with recommendations from the Commander of the armed Brig, *Chebucto*, who take provisions and supplies to Sable Island from Halifax Harbour. The latest shipwreck there, was on September 10, the Brig, *Adelphi*, with a load of timber. There were 16 people saved . . .”

On March 23, the Admiralty Office reported that 200 men were to be detached from Halifax for Bermuda. This would be to act as a temporary reinforcement for the Garrison.

This year the salary for Lt. Governor was £2,000 per annum.

On June 25, 1825, a petition was received from the manufacturers in Nova Scotia, requesting the Imperial Government to modify articles that are shipped here. This would protect the “colonial”, manufacturers, and allow them to establish a market locally.

On February 7, the House of Assembly resolved 15 to 11, to adopt the principles of the report of the joint committee of both branches on the subject of public schools. There was a modification that it should not take effect in any school district unless with the consent of two-thirds of the rateable inhabitants.

Also in February, £12,000 was granted for roads and bridges and this was subdivided. On the 18th a public meeting was held in the Exchange Coffee House in Halifax, on the subject of the Shubenacadie Canal. Mr. Michael Wallace acted as chairman. He recommended the undertaking.

The resolutions which they passed went into the formation of a Joint Stock Company, with shares at £25 each, provided sufficient aid be granted by the General Assembly.

The canal was to be 8 feet deep and the estimate was £59,934:9:4. The first call to be for 20%, on subscriptions. At the close, Sir James Kempt's name was subscribed by Mr. Wallace for £500. The subscription soon afterwards amounted to £13,000.

On February 27, the House of Assembly voted £15,00 to the Shubenacadie Canal Company. Of this amount £4,000 when the communication is open and navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet of water from the mouth of the river to the south end of Lake William, then £3,000 when opened from Lake Charles to the south end of First Dartmouth Lake, then £5,000 when completed to the harbour of Halifax. There was not to be paid out more than £3,000 in any one year. This was concurred by His Majesty's Council on March 1st.

In April, several acts were passed about highways and commissioners of the streets in towns. An act respecting schools, in which assessment was allowed for their support, where two-thirds of the rateable people agreed to it, and £2,500 was granted from the Treasury to aid schools.

On July 25, the ceremony of commencing the Canal took place. The Earl of Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt, with members of the council and officers of the army and navy, many citizens and the Masonic Lodges members, all attended. They proceeded to Port Wallace, which was three miles from the Dartmouth Town Plot, at the land between Lake MicMac and Lake Charles, where the ground was first broken. When this was finished, with speeches and addresses, the Earl and his select group of officials and officers, partook of a collation (party) in the home of Lawrence Hartshorne Jr., for a meal. This was the son of Lawrence Hartshorne Sr., and he was a member for the county at the House of Assembly.

Other events this year included the jury agreeing to strike off the names of Robert Innes and John Cummings from the Licence list (for taverns, inns, etc.), for the present time.

A patent for a new weighing machine by William Hauge, was the topic of great discussion in the House of Assembly.

One of the new county Treasurers appointed was James G. A. Creighton. The constables for Dartmouth appointed were, George Doring, Charles Bayer, Jacob Myers and Philip De Garouche. The Overseers of Roads were to be Edward Warren and John Tapper.

For Preston, the new appointments included Robert Humphreys, the Surveyor of Highways from Wisdom's Mill to Simpson's. Constable for this area was Thomas Carter. Surveyor of Highways for Lake Loon was James Patten. Surveyor of Highways from Simpson's to Cole Harbour was Patrick Brennan. Constable for this area was William Kendall.

The following Gentlemen were appointed as a committee to meet the Commissioners of Schools to lay the county into districts was, John D. Hawthorne, John E. Fairbanks and John Williamson.

Property transactions this year included the following: Nathaniel Russel sold 48 acres in the Russel Lake area, to John Elliot for £50.

February, James Donaldson, Peter Donaldson and William Donaldson, sold lot number 6 in the letter R, to John Philip Holland, printer, for £18. This was 60 feet in front of Prince Edward Street and 120 feet in depth.

February 27, James Frederick and Ann Bissett sold part of a grant, 140 acres to Benjamin Bissett for £50. This was part of 1,689 acres granted to Charles Rudolph and Jacob Horn, et al, in 1811.

In March, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 100 acres near Porters Lake, to David Thompson for £30.

March 13, Ephraim and Mary Ann Lawlor sold a lot, 85 acres, on the Preston Highway to William Philips, for £75. This was bounded by the land of Tobias Miller.

March 31, John and Nancy Wells, sold lot number 8 of the Maroon Plan lands, being 30 acres, to Michael Tobin and Gasper Roast, who were the Trustees for David Muirhead.

April 1, Benjamin and Catherine Horn sold 24 acres of the former grant to John Forsyth, et at, to John Valentine Hutt and John Jacob Hartling for £12.

In April, Cornelius and Mary O'Brien, cordwainer, sold 300 acres in the

South East Passage to William Lawers for £150. This was a farm now used by Henry Hislop. It bounded on the west by the land of William Donaldson and John Cogle. It was part of the original grant to John Forsyth, et al.

April, Elizabeth Atkins sold 1,400 acres of land near Porters Lake to Daniel Spike and Henry Spike for £15. It was near Sandy Point.

June 22, Joseph and Anne Allison, to settle their partnership, sold land in the Dartmouth Town Plot, to the Honorable Enos Collins, for £195. This land was Green's Point with an annexed plan, with the letters A, E and F. The boundary for A was east by the shore, south by a main street for 85 feet to the land of Tremain and Hartshorne, then 30 feet to Point Street, west to a reserved street for 60 feet, then south to the letter C, 79 feet to the shore. The letter E was bounded south and east by the shoreline, north by the letter C for 62 feet, then west to a reserved street for 60 feet. The letter F was bounded by the shore, north to lot D for 60 feet to a reserved street, then 60 feet south to the letter G for 98 feet. This had been conveyed to Collins and Allison from Tremain and Hartshorne in 1819. The land and marine use of the "Green Point" was very important for the development of the cultural and marine heritage of the province out of Halifax Harbour.

Also with this was $\frac{1}{2}$ or moiety of two equal shares, the land on Green Point divided into the letters B, C and D. Also all the buildings were to be divided. The lots were running through the middle of the Point, and the other half was reserved for Lawrence Hartshorne and Johnathan Tremain, and a reserved street. (This part was probably where Tremain and Hartshorne had storage facilities for their flour mills and BakeHouse.) The docking facilities for loading or unloading goods on vessels would be better here than near the mill and Bake House, on the Dartmouth Cove shoreline, where the mill river ran into the harbour.

It stated that the price should be £195 for the whole and the, "fee simple", should be vested to Enos Collins for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value, as a conveyance to him, Collins then paid the extra 10 shillings.

In June, John Hutt sold a lot in the South East Passage to Michael and John Hutt for £185. This lot started at Berry's Beach and Devil's Island to the land of Joseph Hawkins, then to Cow Bay Lake back to the Halifax Harbour beach.

In July, William and Mary Wisdom received a mortgage from Michael Bennet for £50. For collateral, Wisdom used land on the northwest corner of Ebenezer Allen land to a highway, then east of this highway to the west line of Mill land, (Lake Lamont) to the meadow on Stayner and Allen land to Brookstill, then south to Wisdom land also land on the north side of the Preston Highway

to Farquharson land to the brook. Both lots in total were 48 acres. The £50 mortgage was to be repaid by July 7 of 1829.

George Simpson sold 80 acres near Porters Lake to George Brown for the sum of £20. The lot numbers were 28, 29 and 35.

Samuel Chamberlain and James, his brother, sold lot number 17 on the shore of Porters Lake, to George Brown, for £6.

Christopher and Jane Roast received a mortgage for £1,280 from Gasper Roast. The land used for collateral was between Cole Harbour and Dartmouth. It was 9½ acres of lot number 2. Also the land that was bought by Christopher Roast and John Morash from Nicholas Conrod being ½ of the lot number 4.

July 8, Sylvester Smith sold two lots to Michael Bennet for 5 shillings. The lots were a 3½ acres grant to King and Wisdom, on the Farquharson Road and the new road. The other lot was on the new road from Dartmouth to Preston, called lot number 3 of the Tremain Hartshorne land. This lot bounded on the north side of the Preston Highway and the north line of John Wisdom's land to the lot number 4, then to a rocky cliff called Rocky Mountain, then to the south line of the Dartmouth 80 acre lots, then to Bartling's land to the Preston Highway. This was 108 acres in total.

September 5, Jonah and Nancy Wournell sold 25 acres in Preston, to Edward Hays for £6. This was lot number 9 of the letter H, that was originally granted to George Snider. September 12, Edward Hays sold this lot to Frances and Charles Belfontain for £80.

September 30, David Muirhead and Trustees, Michael Tobin and Gasper Roast, sold the lot number 8 of Maroon lands to James Carter, cooper, which was 30 acres for £45.

In October, Theophilus Chamberlain sold 100 acres near Porters Lake, to Thomas Johnston for £70. This was near the Second Division of the farm lots.

October 16, William and Mary Phillips sold 40 acres in Preston, lot number 5 in the letter O, to John Skerry for £30.

November 28, Paul and Elizabeth Young sold 80 acres in the South East Passage area to James Hawkins, for £6. This lot had been purchased from Andrew Horn in 1820.

November 29, Tobias Miller sold farm lot number 5 of the letter O, 50 acres, to William Phillips for £50.

November 30, George Horn Sr. and Rachael Horn sold a of his land, 72 acres, to John Hartland, Michael Hutt and John Hutt, for £12. This land was in

the South East Passage area.

In December, Isabella Hill, Administratrix of Charles Hill and the Trustees, Thomas Wallace, Richard, Uniacke Jr. and Robert Storey, gave Elizabeth Storey, widow of Marshall Storey, £150 to purchase lots 11 and 13 of the Maroon Plan lands, 60 acres; also lot number 9 of Cochran's Woods, 30 acres; lot number 15 near Cranberry Lake, 50 acres; and another lot near Lake Loon, having 37 perches.

December 29, Peter and Mary Hay, mason, sold lot number 11 of the letter G in Preston, to Frances and Charles Bellefontain, for £34.

In a General Statement of Mines and Minerals, etc., up to the year 1826, the following information was published: from 1749 to 1752 there were 12,000 acres granted; from 1752 to 1782 there were 2,890,062 acres granted; from 1782 to 1808 there were 1,873,941 acres granted; and from 1808 to 1826 there were 1,343,936 acres granted. The total was 6,119,939 acres granted.

All mines and minerals of every description are reserved to the Crown. A further report stated 2,152,662 acres have been escheated, and also 3,979,277 acres are still held by Grants from the Crown.

The concern for the safety of lives and ships were brought to the attention of the Treasury Chambers again this year. A report was sent to them that stated on February 3, the ship, *Elizabeth*, with a ship load of Timber was wrecked on Sable Island and there were 18 people saved.

On January 22, the Schooner, *Brothers*, was shipwrecked on Sable Island with six people saved but two drowned.

On April 27, the Brig, *Traveller*, was also shipwrecked on Sable Island. There were 14 saved. The cargo was salt.

On May 13, the ship, *Nassau*, was wrecked. The vessel carried emigrants and 121 were saved but 17 drowned.

On June 6, the ship, *Agamennon*, was wrecked on Sable Island and 18 people were saved. The cargo was timber.

On April 25, 1826, in a letter from the Treasury Chambers in London, to Lt. General Sir James Kempt, stated, . . . "they entirely concur in the opinion of the Earl of Bathurst, that £400 annually should be appropriated to the support of an establishment for the relief of Ship Wrecked Mariners, provided that the Nova Scotia Legislature make an equal sum towards its support, and their Lordships will authorize Mr. W. Kirkland, the Agent for the Colony, to accept the Government Bill for that amount, computed from the first day of January,

out of any money which may be in his hands, and the future provision for this payment should be made in the Estimate submitted to Parliament for the Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia . . .”

While the work on the Shubenacadie Canal was going on, Dartmouth was starting to profit by this enterprise. The taxpayers of the entire province were involved, but as the future events will show, it was only certain individuals who actually gained by this at the expense of the general public.

One of the problems was the difficulty in procuring the specialized tradesmen required for the building of the project. Also general laborers were needed.

Mr. Kidd chartered a vessel called the *Corsair*, and went to Scotland for the stone cutters and stone masons that were required. He returned in the spring of 1827 with forty tradesmen and their families. The other source of labor came from Ireland who came to Nova Scotia over the years. The need for general labor work on the canal would be met by these Irish emigrants.

In the Town Plot of Dartmouth there was an area near the canal that was called "Irishtown", now called Prince Albert Road. There was also another labor settlement in Port Wallace. Now with these tradesmen and laborers available the project started.

In February, £12,000 was voted for roads and bridges. Sir James Kempt took unwearied pains to improve the roads throughout the province, by personally visiting almost every part of the province repeatedly, and in fine weather, he was almost always traveling.

This way he acquired more exact knowledge of the land and the people. He showed a sincere interest in the welfare of the people. This made him safe from being misled by the private interest of many so called "advisors". This set the tone for respect from the people for the administration and elected officials.

On March 23, an Act was granted by the House for £300 in aid of the common schools. However, the Council the next day, disagreed to it.

Further powers and privileges were given by an Act to the Shubenacadie Canal Company.

In August, there were 268 people at the temporary hospital at Bank Head. Of these, 36 died and 78 still remained very ill. Two cases of Typhus Fever had been sent from the Bridewell Prison and the pox broke out in several parts of town.

In September, a ship arrived from St. John's Newfoundland, with 130 passengers and crew ill with Typhus Fever.

In November, the Small Pox and the Typhus Fever were still spreading around Halifax and now reached the town of Lunenburg. The number of victims were constantly expanding. There were 330 coffins delivered from the Poor House. Even the respectable members were falling victim to these diseases. By now there were close to 800 people afflicted by the epidemic. Mary Wallace, the daughter of Michael Wallace, died from the disease. However, many others that caught a disease did recover.

Additional appointments for the township of Dartmouth included John Elliot and James Allen as the Overseers of Roads from the Town Plot to Long Bridge, and from the east side of Mill Bridge (Portland Street) to James Creighton House. From Long Bridge near George Bell's to Lake Loon was Alexander Farquharson. From the road near Long Bridge to Fletcher's, was James Skerry. Constables were Jacob Myers, John Blake, George Doring and Henry Filter.

April 11, the Grand Jury met to examine the evidence of the King versus John Shallow, who was charged with the murder of John Colley at Dartmouth. The witnesses included Dr. Almon, Richard Morrissey, William Gordon, Henry Langley and George Glasebrook. The verdict was signed as a "True Bill", which meant that enough evidence was presented that warranted a trial.

In December, at a trial of the King versus Jonathan Ott, who was charged for assault against James Wright. The verdict was "A True Bill". The defendant pleaded not guilty and his witness was Andrew McMinn. The witnesses for the Crown included James Wright, Samuel Tufts, Thomas Brown and George Wright. The verdict was guilty.

Also in December, a small pox epidemic was raging throughout the province. In Halifax, several personnel were requested to make the report for each town.

With the construction of the Shubenacadie Canal an inquest was held in February regarding the body of John Condarin. He was one of the laborers on the Canal and he perished while on his way from Port Wallace to Fletchers. He was going to Gays River in search of coal. The verdict of the Jury was that he had died through the effects of cold and the inclemency of the weather.

On February 15, a fight took place among the labourers employed at the Canal. They started with fist fights then several seized pins from nearby sleds. John Cully was struck with a pin from John Shallow on the left side of his head. Cully was wearing a small Scotch bonnet. He fell down quite insensible and was then taken to the Poor House. He died three days later and through the suffering, never uttered a word. The Coroner, James Gray, held an inquest and returned the verdict that the deceased came to his death in consequence of a blow given to the head with a stick.

A posse of constables accompanied by Mr. Kidd, the contractor, proceeded to Port Wallace to apprehend Shallow. When they approached him he was armed with an axe and threatened to murder the first man who offered to lay a hand on him. They (the posse) had to back off. The following Monday a party of 20 soldiers, with police, were dispatched in search of the murderer. Shallow was forewarned and fled into the woods. The posse then seized four of Shallow's companions for encouraging him to resist the authorities. They were taken to the County Jail.

March 22, 1826, there were 103 vessels in Nova Scotia. Of these, 18 were built for people resident in New Brunswick, Halifax - 5, Lunenburg - 6, Pictou - 16, Yarmouth - 13, and 8 in Barrington. The present naval establishment of England is 21,000 seamen and 8,000 mariners.

Tenders were called for to delivery of timber to St. John's Newfoundland. This is required to build the new Government House there. The date of delivery was July 1st, 1827.

May 20, the house of Mr. Stephen Collins at Dartmouth was burned to the ground. The family was at church and it was supposed that a spark from the chimney lighted on the roof, then ignited the shingles. The flames spread to the whole tenement. Part of the furniture was also lit on fire.

July 25, launched at Dartmouth by the Company of Importing merchants, called the "Halifax", 102 feet on deck, breadth 28 feet, depth 19 feet, and tonnage 344. Intended for a regular packet ship between Halifax and Liverpool (G.B.). An accident occurred when they decided to fire guns to celebrate. One discharge took place from a cannon near the spot where the ship was built, but, as Joseph Moreland, ship carpenter, was in the act of ramming down the second charge, the gun by accident was fired. Both his hands and arms, up to the elbow, were blown away. The arms have since been amputated. Also sad, was that his wife and four children have been deprived of their only support.

While viewing the launch there was a shark attack on the same day.

A Regatta was held on August 21, to celebrate the birth of the Duke of Clarence. The first rowing race, prize \$45.00, was won by the Dartmouth Whaler, the *Britannia*, built by Mr. Coleman.

July 10, a ship, Samuel Cunard" was launched at Bras D'Or in the Island of Cape Breton. Three hundred people attended. This was the second ship in 15 months, built by William Duffus.

In December, Richard Tremain and Jonathan Tremain filed a "caveat" against the Shubenacadie Canal Company. This also included the executors of the estate of he late Jonathan Tremain.

Other news of this year included that on September 13, the school house at Preston was examined by Francis Hatt, engineer, and expressed satisfaction.

A letter from Sir James Kempt to the provincial Treasurer, directed him to pay Reverend W. Benwell the sum of £50 to build a suitable residence for a teacher and a school house for the Black people in Preston.

Previous to this, in May, there was a directive from Sir James Kempt to the treasurer of the province to pay Reverend E. L. Benwell, Rector, John D. Hawthorne and Edward H. Lowe, the church wardens of the parish church in Dartmouth Town Plot, the sum of £50 to aid the inhabitants of that township to finish a building erected for a school house and for the residence of the teacher of the said school.

John D. Hawthorne noted that £20 were received on May 28, and that the balance of £30 was received.

The census taken for the Dartmouth Town Plot in 1827 is as follows:

Name	Children		Servants	Total	Occupation	Religion
	M	F				
Albro, Samauel	5	6	2	13	Manufacturer	C. of England
Allan, Edward	3	6	1	10	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Allan, John	4	7	0	11	Agriculture	C. of England
Allan, Richard	1	2	0	3	Manufacturer	C. of England
Allan, Sarah	2	3	2	7	Manufacturer	C. of England
Appleton, David (Black)	4	1	0	5	Labourer	Baptist
Ash, Josiah	3	3	4	10	Manufacturer	C. of England
Bartling, Mary	0	1	0	1	-	C. of England
Barns, John	2	8	0	10	Manufacturer	C. of England
Beatie, John	3	2	0	5	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Beatie, William	2	1	1	4	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Beckwith, Eunice	2	4	0	6	-	C. of England
Benwell, E. L.	4	3	3	10	-	C. of England
Bowes, Christian	6	2	1	9	Agriculture	C. of England
Braddick, John	5	4	0	9	Labourer	Presbyterian
Browders, Alexander	5	4	-	9	Labourer	Presbyterian

Burns, Thomas	2	2	1	5	Labourer	C. of Rome
Campbell, Alexander	2	6	-	8	Labourer	Presbyterian
Carter, Nimrod (Black)	3	5	1	9	Labourer	C. of England
Cauldwell, William	3	1	0	4	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Cole, Frederick	5	2	1	8	Manufacturer	C. of England
Coleman, George	2	3	1	6	Labourer	C. of England
Coleman, James	2	2	0	4	Manufacturer	C. of England
Coleman, John B.	6	3	0	9	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Collins, Stephen	1	6	0	7	Agriculture	C. of England
Conkie, John	4	3	0	7	Manufacturer	C. of England
Connell, Mary	0	2	0	2	-	C. of England
Connor, Patrick	6	7	2	15	Labourer	C. of Rome
Craig, John	2	1	1	4	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Creelman, George	3	1	0	4	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Creighton, James	1	3	4	8	Agriculture	C. of England
Davie, Thomas	3	4	5	12	Labourer	Presbyterian
Doctor, John (Black)	1	2	0	3	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Donigh, George	3	8	0	11	Agriculture	C. of England
Duncan, Robert	3	3	0	6	Labourer	Presbyterian
Early, William	1	1	0	2	Manufacturer	C. of England
Elliot, Benjamin	2	2	2	6	Labourer	C. of England
Elliot, John	1	2	0	3	Labourer	C. of England
Fenn, John	1	2	0	3	Labourer	C. of Rome
Findley, Joseph	6	2	2	10	Labourer	C. of England
Fitzgerald, Michael	1	1	0	2	Agriculture	C. of Rome
Fletcher, George	1	0	0	1	Labourer	C. of England
Flint, Samuel (Black)	4	3	0	7	Labourer	Baptist
Floyd, John	2	3	0	5	Labourer	Presbyterian
Ford, William	4	2	1	7	Labourer	C. of England
Frame, Joseph	5	3	0	8	Agriculture	C. of England
Fraser, Gillan (Black)	1	3	0	4	Labourer	Baptist
Frost, David	3	5	1	9	Agriculture	C. of England

Fudge, Simon	1	1	0	2	Labourer	C. of England
Full, Erasmus	4	2	0	6	Manufacturer	C. of England
Gardiner, Samuel (Black)	3	1	0	4	Labourer	Presbyterian
Garoust, Philip	4	3	0	7	Labourer	C. of England
Garrow, John (Black)	1	1	0	2	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Gay, John	2	1	2	5	Agriculture	C. of England
Graham, Asa	2	3	0	5	Manufacturer	C. of England
Graham, Walter	4	1	1	6	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Hall, Francis	1	1	2	4	Manufacturer	C. of England
Hannalt, Henry (Black)	1	1	0	2	Labourer	C. of England
Hartshorne, Ann	1	3	2	6	Labourer	C. of England
Hawthorne, John D.	3	6	1	10	Commerce	C. of England
Hinkle, Elizabeth	4	2	0	6	-	C. of England
Holland, Mary	4	4	0	8	-	Presbyterian
Hopkins, Daniel (Black)	3	2	0	5	Labourer	Presbyterian
Horner, William	2	2	0	4	Labourer	C. of England
Hunter, Adam	2	2	1	5	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Hunter, Robert	3	3	1	7	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Hussey, Edward	2	3	0	5	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Ivey, John	2	3	1	6	Labourer	C. of Rome
Jackson, Robert	5	3	1	9	Labourer	C. of England
Johnson, David	5	3	3	11	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Johnson, Sarah	0	5	1	6	Manufacturer	C. of England
Johnson, Thomas (Black)	3	3	0	6	Labourer	Presbyterian
Keating, John	1	1	0	2	Labourer	C. of Rome
Keeler, Henry	2	5	0	7	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Kennedy, John	4	7	1	12	Agriculture	C. of Rome
Kidd, John	3	2	2	7	Architect	Presbyterian
Laidlaw, John	2	2	0	4	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Lawrence, Ann	1	3	0	4	Labourer	C. of England
Lennox, John	4	4	2	10	Agriculture	C. of England
Louder, Robert	1	11	1	13	Manufacturer	Presbyterian

Lovejoy, Susan	4	3	0	7	Manufacturer	Methodist
Lowe, Edward	1	3	1	5	Commerce	Presbyterian
Luke, Simon (Black)	1	1	0	2	Labourer	C. of England
McDonald, Christopher	5	2	1	8	Labourer	Presbyterian
McDonald, George	3	5	0	8	Agriculture	C. of England
McGregor, Jane	2	3	1	6	Agriculture	Presbyterian
McGuire, Allan	2	2	2	6	Labourer	Presbyterian
McKenzie, Thomas	2	4	2	8	Labourer	C. of England
McLauders, Duncan	4	5	1	10	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
McLennan, Francis	1	4	0	5	Labourer	Presbyterian
McMinn, Andrew	2	1	4	7	Agriculture	C. of England
McMullin, Thomas	1	2	1	4	Labourer	Presbyterian
McNamara, Michael	4	2	2	8	Labourer	C. of Rome
Mackie, John	1	2	1	4	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Mahar, Ann	1	2	1	4	Labourer	C. of Rome
Mahar, Timothy	3	2	1	6	Manufacturer	C. of Rome
Malcolm, Andrew	2	4	3	9	Commerce	Presbyterian
Mangum, James	4	3	1	8	Labourer	C. of Rome
Manning, Peter	1	1	0	2	Labourer	C. of Rome
Marvin, Elizabeth	1	4	1	6	Labourer	Presbyterian
Marvin, George	1	1	0	2	Labourer	C. of England
Mathews, John	3	2	1	6	Labourer	C. of England
Moore, James	3	1	1	5	Manufacturer	C. of Rome
Moore, Joseph	2	2	1	5	Labourer	C. of Rome
Moreland, Susan	1	6	0	7	-	C. of England
Munn, Mary	0	2	0	2	-	C. of England
Munroe, Joseph (Black)	2	2	0	4	Labourer	Baptist
Myers, Jacob	2	2	3	7	Manufacturer	C. of England
Nelson, William	5	1	2	8	Labourer	Presbyterian
O'Brien, Dennis	2	1	0	3	Labourer	C. of Rome
Ott, Jonathan	4	3	0	7	Agriculture	C. of England
Parker, John	2	2	3	7	Agriculture	C. of England

Peitzach, Abraham	2	4	0	6	Labourer	C. of England
Quinland, James	1	0	2	3	Fisherman	C. of Rome
Rea, John	1	1	0	2	Labourer	Presbyterian
Reeves, Charles	5	4	0	9	Manufacturer	C. of England
Reeves, William	2	3	0	5	Manufacturer	C. of England
Reeves, William H.	2	1	0	3	Manufacturer	C. of England
Seymore, Joseph (Black)	1	2	0	3	Labourer	C. of England
Shrum, Thomas	4	4	0	8	Labourer	C. of England
Skerry, John	2	1	10	13	Agriculture	C. of Rome
Smith, Richard	2	1	3	6	Labourer	Presbyterian
Smith, Sylvester	10	3	0	13	Agriculture	C. of England
Storey, John	2	1	1	4	Manufacturer	C. of England
Storey, Marshal	3	3	1	7	Agriculture	C. of England
Tapper, John	2	2	4	8	Manufacturer	C. of England
Taylor, Samuel (Black)	2	2	0	4	Labourer	Presbyterian
Thomas, Jeremiah (Black)	1	1	0	2	Agriculture	Baptist
Thompson, James	5	2	1	8	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Tufts, Francis	2	4	2	8	Agriculture	C. of England
Tufts, James	6	6	1	13	Agriculture	C. of England
Tufts, John	5	4	0	9	Agriculture	Presbyterian
Tufts, William	5	2	0	7	Agriculture	C. of England
Turple, Thomas	2	2	1	5	Labourer	C. of England
Tuttle, John	1	1	1	3	Labourer	Presbyterian
Walker, William	3	2	1	6	Labourer	C. of England
Warren, Edward	4	3	2	9	Innkeeper	C. of England
Wells, John	4	1	0	5	Labourer	Presbyterian
Wilson, John	2	1	0	3	Labourer	Presbyterian
Wisdom, William	6	5	0	11	Agriculture	C. of England
Wolfe, John	3	4	0	7	Agriculture	C. of England
Woodill, Michael	1	2	0	3	Manufacturer	Presbyterian
Wright, James	5	4	1	10	Agriculture	Baptist
Yetter, Henry	1	1	4	6	Manufacturer	C. of England

Yorke, George	5	3	0	8	Agriculture	C. of England
Yorston, John	1	3	0	4	Labourer	Presbyterian
Young, James	4	4	0	8	Manufacturer	Presbyterian

The population of males was 401; females, 414; and servants, 133 for a total of 948.

Religion - Church of England, 489; Presbyterian, 318; Roman Catholic, 102; Baptist, 32; and Methodist, 7. Vital statistics for the year 1827 included births-33, deaths-18, and marriages-7.

On February 27, there was a petition presented to the House of Assembly from the inhabitants of Halifax, asking that the penalty for violation of the Lord's Day be increased.

On February 16, Lt. Governor Kempt sent a report to the Earl of Bathurst that included, "the expense of Civil establishment was set at £12,536:13:11. Also was a report on the schools in Halifax. There was a good grammar school and three other public schools. This included (1) The National School conducted under Bell's system; (2) The Acadian School under the Lancastrian System; and (3) a Roman Catholic School.

"There are 40 schools throughout different parts of the Province of Nova Scotia. They are partly supported by the same Society, and many other schools. However, they are not as numerous as they were two years ago."

Also mentioned in the report was reference to the National Schools in Prince Edward Island . . . "at my expense . . . and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under their auspices."

In another report on Commerce, "the "coasting trade" is thriving due to the abolition of the heavy Customs House fees, and the warehouse system by the merchants . . . Also no bankruptcy has occurred in the province for many years. The imports for this year was £38,181. The exports were £454,622.

"There are no Manufacturers in Nova Scotia that were worthy of notice, but there are paper, cordage, coarse woolens, snuff and leather. An iron mine will soon be incorporated near the Annapolis area.

". . . last year there were 103 vessels built in the province, with the combined tonnage of 11,215. This was exclusive of Cape Breton Island.

"Agriculture is making a quick progress in Nova Scotia and the Agriculture population is increasing. The previous year there were 24,000 barrels of flour imported from the United States.

“Public Works . . . the opening of the canal, under a Charter of Incorporation was approved by His Majesty, to connect the Harbour of Halifax to the Bay of Fundy . . . Expected to finish in 1829 . . . the cost is estimated at £60,000 and the Nova Scotia Legislature has contributed £15,000 to promote this object . . .

“Roads . . . These roads are probably better than in any other colony . . . more than £300,000 has been expended during the last 30 years, exclusive of the labour which every man is obliged by “Statute,” to perform on the roads, or to give an equivalent in money, and now an English carriage may travel throughout the County, for 250 miles in the westward, and nearly the same distance to the eastward of the Capital.”

On November 25, 1827, Lt. Governor Kempt wrote to William Huskinson that “enclosed is a Council committee report regarding the regulation of vessels carrying passengers . . . we had to establish, at considerable expense, a hospital in Halifax for the relief of emigrants from Ireland . . . out of a population of 11,000 people, more than 800 have died since January. Two-thirds were either emigrants from Ireland, or others from the infectious diseases that were introduced by them.”

Property transactions for the year 1827 were as follows: February 24, William Donaldson received a mortgage for £150 from Manufacturers from Tatamagouche. Mary was the daughter of Thomas Donaldson. The land used was 200 acres in the South East Passage, bounded on the road to Charles Morris land and lake, also another 200 acres of the former Benjamin Green grant.

February 26, William Donaldson received a mortgage for £150 from Andrew and Margaret McMinn. Margaret was the daughter of Thomas Donaldson and sister to William. The land used for collateral was another 220 acres in the South East Passage.

March 29, Christopher and Jane Roast sold lot number 2 in Cole Harbour, being 99½ acres, to Gasper Roast for £640. This also included the east half of lot number 4.

March 31, Justin and Margaret Morash sold lot number 3 in Cole Harbour, 100 acres, to John Hackman for £211.

April 7, John and Mary Frederickson sold lot number 4 of the letter Y in the Town Plot, to Samuel Mitchell, for £36. This was 60 feet by 120 feet, bounded north by the lot number 3 that was owned by John Skerry and on the east, by John Hawthorne.

April 21, Thomas and Elizabeth Fulton sold 1½ acres in Preston, near Lake Eagle, to Adam DeChezeau, for £6:10:0.

April 28, Henry William and Susan Scott, Captain in the Royal Navy, sold all the land in the letter H of the Town Plot, to Thomas Boggs and Lawrence Hartshorne for £750. This was 7 acres. It bounded on Hartshorne land and a road leading from Dartmouth to Preston, to the crosswalk to James Creighton land.

Thomas and Sarah Boggs, and Lawrence Hartshorne, then sold the lot for £600 to Samuel Albro, John D. Harthorne, Edward H. Lowe and the Reverend Edward L. Benwell. This was for the Church of England Glebe lands. It was the 7 acre lot called the letter H in the Town Plot. It was purchased for Christ Church for the rector. The sum of £250 was raised by subscription from the Congregation. They borrowed £350 on the security of the property and have agreed that the interest to be paid, shall not be paid off until the principal money is discharged out of the pew rents and the other funds that belong to the church. There was also insurance for £300 from the loss or damage by fire. The mortgage was to the Reverend E. Benwell for £350 from James Thompson.

May 7, Benjamin and Catherine Horn received a mortgage for £50 for 148 acres of the former Forsythe grant in the South East Passage.

June 2, John and Elizabeth Stuart sold 400 acres in the Cole Harbour area, along the highway to Smelt Brook, to John and Abigail Scott for £1,000. Scott had to mortgage the land for the penal sum of £744 from Stuart. This was to be paid off in one year.

June 13, Thomas Maynard, blacksmith, sold 40 acres to Andrew Shields for £500. This land bounded on the road from Creighton's Ferry to Preston near the cottage occupied by a Mr. Hitchcock, crossing the road on the hill leading to Clapham's land to a small lake called Penhorn Lake. Then south to David Frost's land to the road to Preston. This was part of John Hall's land northward of the road towards Preston and Cole Harbour.

In July, Henry and Elizabeth Keeler, gave land to Jacob Allen, Richard Preston and James Slaughter, in consideration of the desire that he now entertains toward the prosperity and propagation of God's Holy Work. Also consideration of his will that a church or Religious House of Worship, upon the principles of the Baptist faith should be established at Dartmouth, among such people of color as may hereafter become members of the said church when it may be erected on the piece or parcel of ground hereinafter described - and whereas it is the will of Henry Keeler that the piece of land shall be for the use and purpose for building such place of worship of the Baptist Church sect or denomination. Henry Keeler for the consideration of 5 shillings gave land in Dartmouth, purchased from Henry Hill, being 6 roods on the main road leading from Dartmouth upper ferry in front and 7 roods in the rear, being the southwest point of land where it intersects by the said main road, and about 250 yards

from said Henry Keeler's house.

This was signed by James Creighton, Justice of the Peace

October 10, George Peck, John Warner and wife Sophia, John and Mary Cleary, and the grandchildren of Christian Bartling sold lot number 2 of the estate of Christian Bartling to George Bell for £35. This lot was located near the First Dartmouth Lake near Graham's corner.

October 29, William Fielding, et al, sold 8 acres and 3 roods to Andrew Shields, blacksmith, for £180. This lot was bounded by the southwest line of Josiah Richardson land to the Preston town road.

Also in October, the J. H. Donaldson mortgage was assigned from Michael Bennet to Enos Collins. This was for £300 on the land in Dartmouth.

December 11, Edward and Elizabeth Warren mortgaged two lots in the Town Plot to Ann Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Mary Miller and Abigail Miller for the sum of £100. The lots were in the letter C, 120 feet square and lot number 5 of the letter C, 26 $\frac{5}{8}$ perches or 120 feet square.

December 20, Samuel and James Chamberlain sold lot number 26, which was 100 acres, to John Bishop for £9. It was located on the west side of Porters Lake.

An Abstract of the shipping Imports and Exports for the year 1827 showed the totals of Inward vessels as follows: 1822 vessels - 129,815 tons - 6,720 men - value £928,637. For the Outbound there were 1857 vessels - 138,759 tons - 7,482 men and a total value of £491,620.

On January 1, Lt. Governor Kempt wrote to Huskinson . . . “considerable progress has been made in the Canal project, to connect the Bay of Fundy, with the Harbour of Halifax.

On January 20, Lt. Governor Kempt to Huskinson . . . “received a memorial from Messrs. Piers, merchants and manufacturers of cordage in this province . . . the ‘Ad Volorum’ Duties, which regulate the importation of Foreign Hemp and cordage in the colonies(to 1827) afford no protection whatever to the colonial manufacturies . . . under the laws of King George III, 4th law, chapter 44, Hemp was admitted into the colonies Duty Free . . . This was still recognized in 6 George 4, Chapter 14, in the article of Cotton Wool . . .

“I hope His Majesty will be disposed to place Hemp upon the same footing as Cotton Wool . . .”

May 12, 1828, Kempt to Huskinson . . . “The population of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is 142,548 people. The increase of population from 1817 to 1827 was 41,795. The people’s religion consisted of: Church of England - 31,199; Presbyterian - 41,640; Roman Catholic - 31,882; Methodists - 9,567; Baptists - 19,846 and other Denominations - 8,414.”

An Act was passed to amend an Act for encouraging the Fisheries of the province. In the spring session of the House of Assembly, another Act was passed for aiding and assisting Common Schools throughout the province.

In August, Lt. Governor Kempt left Nova Scotia to become Governor in Chief of the British Provinces in North America. The senior number of the Council was Michael Wallace, and he took the place of Kempt until new Lt. Governor was appointed.

December 2, Sir Perégrine Maitland arrived to take over the office of Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia.

On February 5, at the House of Assembly, a report of proceeding under the School Act was read regarding the Establishment Schools.

A Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways was resolved that it be read a second time. It was then referred to a committee.

February 16, a petition of Edward Allen was presented by Mr. Murdock, praying aid to enable him to extend a Glue Manufactory, that was established by him at the Dartmouth Town Plot.

On the motion of Mr. Fairbanks, it was resolved that the sum of £3,000, appropriated in 1826, to be paid on the completion of the third section of the

Shubenacadie Navigation being the space between Lake Charles and Lake William, shall and may be advanced and paid to the company in four quarterly payments during the present year.

There was a petition by James Bissett, et al, for a road in Cole Harbour. A petition of William McLaughlin was presented by Mr. Hartshorne, and read, praying aid to enable him to attend a Press and other machinery to a Fulling Mill at Preston.

A Bill was presented in addition to and in amendment of the Act to restrain Hawkers, Peddlers, and Petty Chapmen, not duly licenced to trade, traveling to and fro through the county. It was resolved that the Bill have a second reading.

March 1, a resolution was passed for altering the terms of the grant of £900 to the Shubenacadie Canal Company. It stated the following . . . "It shall be lawful for His Excellency, the Lt. Governor, at any time in the year 1829 and 1830, or later, out of the sum of £5,000 granted for the first section of the said work, to pay to the said company, £2,000 on the completion of the Lock and Dam at the south end of Dartmouth Lake; and also to pay to the said company, the residue of the said £5,000, together with the sum of £4,000 granted for the fourth section of the said navigation in the following payments . . .

"£2,000 when the Lock and Water-wear near Fletcher's are completed; £1,500 when the Lock and Water-wear near the south end of Shubenacadie Lake Fletcher's are completed; and £1,500 when the Lock and Water-wear near Tremain's Bridge are completed." It was then ordered that the clerk carry this resolution to the council and desire their concurrence. The council agreed to this on March 3.

March 14, it was the opinion of the committee that £15 be granted and paid to Edward Allen, for establishing the first Glue Manufactory in Nova Scotia.

March 18, it was resolved that the sum of £250 be granted, and paid, for altering the road from Dartmouth to Fletcher's so as to avoid the hills between Reeve's Mill at the north end of Lake Charles and Lake William, and also to avoid the hill at the south end of Dartmouth Lake.

March 19, the sum of £250 for repair of roads and the bridge from Creighton's Ferry to Cow Bay was defeated in the House of Assembly by 25 against and 6 for.

March 21, an Act was passed for a Bill to extend to the Town of Dartmouth be the same Act relating to the Commissioners of Highways in Halifax and certain other places without any amendments. This was the second reading.

On March 13, 1828, there was a Notice from the Chancery Court. In the

case of James Creighton, et al, complainants, versus James Creighton, defendant. A public auction of all the real estate by his late will, devised to the said defendant, subject to the said legacies . . .

. . . That messuage, lot of land, wharf, and water lot, which comprises the Ferry House, and wharf, and premises long known by the name of the lower or Creighton Ferry; the gardens and fields, connected with the house, contain about two acres and one quarter, and the water lot extends along the shore in front of the premises, from a rock 4 roods to the south of the wharf, as far as Mr. Allen's water lot on the north.

Also, upwards of 96 acres of land, lying immediately opposite the Ferry House, aforesaid, having a very extensive front along both the Preston and South East Passage Roads and comprising the whole of the cleared and cultivated ground on the hill called the Shoulder of Mutton Hill, and the house formerly occupied by one Mr. Hitchcock.

This tract of valuable land will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser. A plan and description, may be seen at the office of J. W. Johnston, solicitor of the complainants. The term of the sale will be a deposit of 10% at the time of the sale, 15% on the delivery of the Deed, making together $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole, and the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ in equal payments at one, two, or three years with interest secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises . . .

March 30, 1828, a Notice from the newspaper, "Nova Scotian", . . . Captain Coffin, arrived on Tuesday on the *Emily* to take charge of the ships now fitting out for the Brazil Banks, . . . "states that a vessel had just arrived at Nantucket, which had spoken to the ship *Pacific*, (a whaler) of Halifax port, near the Equator, in October and November last, upwards of 500 barrels of sperm whale oil . . ."

As a result of this, Mr. Lawrence Hartshorne advertises for 15 men and a good cooper, for a whaling ship to fish near the Brazil Bank. Captain Coffin would be the skipper, to sail in May. Officers were also advertised for.

In April of 1828, there was a notice to masons published. It called for proposals for building a Lock on the number 2 section of the Shubenacadie Canal, will be received until May 15, next . . . Lawn and rubble stone, lime, and all other materials provided, contractors must be able to commence on June 1, 1828. Plans and inspections may be seen by applying at our office.

Also, about 4,000 yards of rock to be excavated, which the contractors are willing to give out by contract, to any person who will give security for the performance of the work . . .

Signed, Kidd and Hoard, Port Wallace

April 9, 1828

On June 12, there was a report from the Shubenacadie Canal . . . From Mr. Hall's monthly reports for April and May, it appears that the work on number 2 and number 3 sections are proceeding with great rapidity. Number 8 is nearly complete, the "fore bay walls" of the lock number 9 are raised 15 feet above their foundations and by the end of June, will be raised to their proper height, at which time, lock number 10 will be in a forward state. Mr. Hall gives his opinion, drawn from the actual cost of work already performed on the canal line, that number 4 section cannot be executed at a less sum than that proposed by Mr. Hoard.

In July, a Notice is hereby given that at a meeting on the Directors of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, held on Monday, July 7, an order was made for the collection of a further installment, being the, "eighth call" and amounting to 10% of the stock of the company, payable on or before the 15th day of August next. The shareholders are therefore requested to pay the amount of the installment (2 pounds—10 shillings) or £2:10:0, on each share subscribed for, at the office of the Secretary, on or before that day.

At the end of this year the Provincial Statistics were published in reference to the Agriculture in both Produce and Stock. It shows that Agriculture was one of the leading, if not the leading, industry of the province. In the Dartmouth Township area, agriculture was the main employer of men and families. Beside feeding the population, the surplus was in demand by the garrison and the fleet stationed in and around Halifax.

The farms were usually small operations that required a family to manage. Only a few farms would hire workers, and there were a few who could work part-time and fish during the fishing season. These were mixed farms that did not specialize in only one product.

The work was very difficult because of the limited potential of the soil. Whenever a man could get work at a sawmill, or on a fishing vessel, or even on the Public Works Program, he would leave the farm to his family to operate while trying to supplement his income.

The following statistics applied for the year 1828: Produce - number of bushels, stock belonging to families.

Area	Population	Acres	Wheat	Other Grains	Potatoes	Hay (ton)	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Dartmouth	960	504	74	921	8,480	301	111	195	162	130
S. E. Passage	157	21	424	1,341	2,950	259	58	138	146	48
Cow Bay	110	148	89	294	1,900	121	44	97	183	50
Preston	1,043	908	56	921	11,320	507	13	289	113	221
Cole Harbour	288	406	278	603	8,010	467	21	275	507	163
McNab's Island	55	177	-	590	2,580	181	-	32	550	14

Other concerns for this year included a resolution put forward by the Firewards requested that, . . . “the magistrates be requested to direct the Captain of each engine company to make a return of the persons who are now belonging to their Bodies (groups) and to direct that in future no person should be added to the company who had not been first approved by the Session, and also that no appointment or charge should take place in the Officers of the Company by order of the magistrates in session.”

At a trial of the King versus John Kennedy, for an assault against Adam Hunter, the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The Regulations for the Township of Dartmouth were recommended to continue for another year.

January, John Cummings was summoned to attend and answer to a complaint for entering two seamen and harbouring them. They belonged to the ship, *Zebulon*, and the complaint was fully substantial. Cummings had his licence to retail liquors, be removed.

This year the Town of Dartmouth was assessed to pay £40. The Assessors for Dartmouth were Edward Lowe and Jonathan Elliot. On July 22, the Regulations for Truckmen were approved by the Assessors after first having the trucks properly numbered and marked.

The Court ordered that a licence for a ferry be granted to James G. A. Creighton and George S. Creighton, agreeable to the prayer of their petition.

September 18, the Assessment of Poor and County Rates for the present year was brought up for discussion. They were confirmed along with the appointment of Mr. Tremain, Mr. Albro and Mr. Russel, as a committee to superintend the collection and to hear appeals and enjoin the payments of the collections.

This year there was a Notice stating that the school districts of Halifax be

pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the last session of the General Assembly. The following districts were numbered accordingly.

No. 26	South East Passage
No. 28	Cole Harbour
No. 29	Lawrencetown district
No. 30	Lake Loon
No. 31	Preston
No. 32	Negro District of Preston

The number 26, Dartmouth district, was described as follows: To be bounded westerly by the harbour, from the point north above Tuft's Cove to Fort Clearance Grounds, at the brook there, south by a straight line from the brook to Lake Morris, eastwardly by Lake Morris and Russel Lake by the stream at the head thereof to the Bridge, then by Cole Harbour Road to the forks at Preston Road. Thence by a straight line running to the causeway on the Dartmouth Lakes, and north by a line from the causeway round by the narrows of the first lake and including number 7 to the north point aforesaid.

School District number 26, 1828

Child's Name	Age	Parent
Susanne Goreham	14	William Goreham
Margaret Goreham	12	William Goreham
Elizabeth Anderson	11	William Anderson
Margaret Anderson	9	William Anderson
Susannah Hays	7	an orphan, taught free
Mary Frame	11	Joseph Frame
Elizabeth Frame	9	Joseph Frame
Samuel Frame	7	Joseph Frame
Sarah Peitzsch	16	Captain Peitzsch
William Peitzsch	5	Captain Peitzsch
Margaret McKenzie	12	Thomas McKenzie

Mary McKenzie	10	Thomas McKenzie
Christopher McKenzie	8	Thomas McKenzie
Alan Davie	13	Thomas Davie
Charlotte Davie	11	Thomas Davie
Mary Davie	9	Thomas Davie
William Davie	8	Thomas Davie
George Davie	7	Thomas Davie
John Davie	5	Thomas Davie
Louisa Elliot	12	John Elliot
Mary Elliot	10	John Elliot
Sophia Elliot	6	John Elliot
Martha Vaughan	13	David Vaughan
David Vaughan	10	David Vaughan
Mary Vaughan	8	David Vaughan
Catherine Reeves	5	William Reeves
Henry Reeves	3	William Reeves
Mary Hunter	10	Robert Hunter
Adam Hunter	7	Robert Hunter
John Gaston	10	John Gaston
Elizabeth Gaston	10	John Gaston
Ann Malcolm	9	Andrew Malcolm
Ellen Malcolm	7	Andrew Malcolm
Catherine Malcolm	5	Andrew Malcolm
Caroline Moreland	6	the widow Moreland
Jane Moreland	6	the widow Moreland
James Moreland	4	the widow Moreland
Ann Walker	13	Caleb Walker

William Walker	9	Caleb Walker
Elizabeth Walker	7	Caleb Walker
Henry Walker	5	Caleb Walker
Mary McDonald	16	John McDonald
John McDonald	13	John McDonald
William McDonald	9	John McDonald
Sylvester McDonald	7	John McDonald
Mary Wisdom	14	Nathaniel Russel
William Wisdom	11	Nathaniel Russel
Jane Ann Manning	7	James Manning
John Manning	6	James Manning
Mary Blacklock	10	George Coleman and niece
George Blacklock	9	George Coleman and niece
Lucy Graham	8	Asa Graham
Mary Graham	5	Asa Graham
Rose Farrell	5	John Farrell
John Farrell	3	John Farrell
Mary Wrasley	5	Thomas Wrasley
Elizabeth Wrasley	4	Thomas Wrasley
Margaret Aitken	11	Robert Aitken
John Aitken	10	Robert Aitken
Mary Aitken	6	Robert Aitken
Mary Murphy	10	John Skerry
William Warren	12	Edward Warren
Henry Warren	10	Edward Warren
Edward Warren	3	Edward Warren
William Coleman	16	Brown Coleman

John Gay	9	John Gay
Samuel Conkey	13	William Conkey
William Findley	10	Joseph Findley
Joseph Findley	7	Joseph Findley
John Morrison	8	Mrs. Morrison
John D. Hawthorne	7	John D. Hawthorne
John Wilson	7	William Wilson
George Wilson	5	William Wilson
William Wilson	3	William Wilson
John Cox	12	Frederick Cox
James Cox	7	Frederick Cox
Edward Cox	4	Frederick Cox
William Walker	7	William Walker
George Walker	5	William Walker
Elizabeth Walker	3	William Walker
John Lennox	7	John Lennox
James Lennox	5	John Lennox
George Shields	12	Andrew Shields
John Shields	10	Andrew Shields
Henry Elliot	5	Jonathan Elliot
William Elliot	4	Benjamin Elliot
Mary Jason	10	John Jason
Susan Jason	8	John Jason
Joseph Jason	7	John Jason
Joseph Lawrence	11	widow Lawrence
Francis Moore	6	Joseph Moore
William Myers	6	Jacob Myers

Nathaniel Tupper	12	John Tupper
William Maplebush	7	widow Maplebush
Thomas Maplebush	6	widow Maplebush
Michael King	8	widow King
Edward Tufts	13	William Tufts
Caroline Tufts	10	William Tufts
Benjamin Tufts	7	John Tufts
Benjamin Tufts	8	Samuel Tufts
John Tufts	6	Samuel Tufts
Arthur Holland	11	widow Holland
William Tufts	12	Francis Tufts
Mary Verge	4	George Verge
Sarah Verge	4	George Verge

In a report from the Provincial Secretary's office on March 26, 1828, it was recommended that a Society of Fisheries be developed. There were 11 rules put in place, and it would function similar to the Agriculture Society. It would be called the "Halifax Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries". The rules included the following:

- (1) Completion of masters and crews taking fish off coasts of Labrador, banks of Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and shall have taken their supplies altogether within the province and shall land at this port, the whole quantity of fish taken and cured in the above places.
- (2) There will be three classes of vessels: first, all vessels under 70 tons; second, vessels not under 40 tons; third, vessels not under 20 tons, each class to receive five premiums (5), to be paid to the master and crew of such vessels in each class, which shall land in the port of Halifax the greater quantity of merchantable fish per ton Register, not cured in pickle.
- (3) Vessels for premium competition must be entered before sailing.
- (4) A competent culler to inspect the fish, and weigh it, who will issue a written certificate.
- (5) All premiums to be adjudged by the President and Directors on or before the 31st day of December, 1828, then a list to be published in the "Royal Gazette".

- (6) Premiums not earned during the present year, shall be at the disposal of the subscribers at the annual meeting.
- (7) Subscriptions as collected, to be lodged at the Bank.
- (8) Any claimant found guilty of Fraud shall be rejected. The master will be held responsible for the acts of the crew.
- (9) Premiums to be divided amongst the master and crew only.
- (10) In the opinion of three-fourths of the crew and master, if any man or boy conduct himself through indolence carelessness, or indifference, ought not to be paid any part of the Premium and his proportion shall be divided amongst the rest.

On July 15, 1828, there were 31 vessels, 1077 tons and 179 men from Lunenburg. Four of these vessels were from Halifax, and 28 from Lunenburg. The supplies for the four vessels came from Halifax, while the 28 other vessels were supplied from Lunenburg. Most of the fish were caught off the Labrador Coast.

In Barrington, there were 14 schooners, 4 shallops and 7 boats. In Pictou, there were 4 schooners and 8 shallops. In Liverpool, there were 17 vessels entered for the "Bounties" contest. In Guysborough, there were 12 vessels entered for the "Bounties" contest. In Yarmouth, there were 15 vessels entered for the "Bounties" contest.

The Act for Encouraging the Fisheries of this Province, passed the last session of the General Assembly. It was signed by Sir Rupert D. George, the Secretary of the Province.

There were 85 vessels entered for these Fish Bounties. A distinction was made between the "shore fishery" and the Offshore Fishery.

For the town of Dartmouth, the spin off effect of the Fisheries would promote a "rope works" or cordage industry for the fishing and trading boats. These vessels were built on a very large scale as the industry developed. It was reported that in the town of Parrsboro, during the month of August, in 1832, there were 199 vessels, "boarded".

There were five pounds (£5) allowance for fuel for each schoolhouse.

Property transactions for this year include the following: January 7, George and Janet Simpson sold 100 acres in two lots in Preston, to David Thompson for £15. At Porters Lake there were 50 acres and at Lake Major there were 50 acres.

January 11, Sampson Hatfield and Anne Taylor, heirs of Nathan Hatfield,

sold all the estate of Nathaniel Hatfield in Preston, to Mary Ann Smith, widow, for £50.

January 31, Samuel Chamberlain sold his share of his father's estate to James Chamberlain for 5 shillings. This was six lots of 80 acres in Preston.

In February, James Putnam sold 100 acres near Porters Lake to David Thompson for £25. This was lot number 7 of the letter G.

Also in February, Henry Wisdom mortgaged land in the Town Plot to William Johnston, fisherman, for £200. The land used was the south half of the letter V.N. bounded on the north by a street, 120 feet, west by Water Street for 30 feet, south by the south half of lot number 8 for 120 feet and to the land of Brown Coleman for 30 feet.

Also half of a lot covered with water, number 2, in the letter U. It bounded on the south by water, owned by Robert Hartshorne and Seth Coleman to Water Street and into the harbour for 400 feet. Then east by Water Street for 30 feet and north by the letter U, number 2 lot, 400 feet into the harbour; then west by 30 feet. Also a right of way of 12 feet for Johnston on the land of lot number 2 to Water Street. This was subject to a Condition of Redemption of the Premises.

February 3, Jacob and Elizabeth Khun received a mortgage of £800 from Henry Crawley. Khun had to pay £400 in the first year. The land used was 125 acres near Cole Harbour, to the land of Charles Morris, and 25 acres on the Cole Harbour Road. There was also property on Granville Street in Halifax.

February 12, George Simpson Jr. received a mortgage of £80 from Ann Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Mary Miller, Abigail and Margaret Miller, spinsters. The land used was 10½ acres near the cross roads at Preston.

In March, Edward Warren received a mortgage of £150 from Ann Miller for her four sisters. The land used was the northeast corner of the letter C, for 60 feet by 120 feet, and lot number 5 in a letter that was bounded by number 4 and number 7, and lot number 3, then east to the Town Plot line. Both lots were 120 feet square.

Thomas Boggs and Lawrence Hartshorne sold lot number 2 in the letter H, to Patrick Hogan for £100. This lot was 120 feet by 80 feet, bounded on Ochterloney Street to land conveyed to Josiah Ash.

Edward Lowe received a mortgage for the penal sum of £240 from William Macara. The land used was lot number 3 in the Seth Coleman division, bounded north by the land of J. Coleman and Leslie Moffat, west by lot number 2, east by lot number 4 and south by Ochterloney Street. This lot was 48 feet by 120 feet. The total of £120 had to be repaid by October of 1829.

On April 25, the discharge of mortgage from Enos Collins to James Creighton for £240 was signed.

May 6, John and Maria Tapper sold lot number 4 ad 6 of the letter N, to Jonathan Elliot for £200. This was 120 feet square, bounded north by North Street, east by King Street, south by lot number 4 and then north and west by lots 7 and 8. The next day, Jonathan and Charlotte Elliot sold this lot to John Skerry for £100.

In May, The Court of Chancery declared that the complainants against James Creighton, his children making a claim against the estate, because James Creighton died without a will. The Court ruled that a public auction be held to settle the claim. Certain lots were put up for a bid and the land was divided into several lots.

The high bidder for the letter K was Simon Robie for £410. This lot was bounded by the South East Passage Road to the southward of the Creighton Ferry wharf. The lot divided the Creighton land from Reverand Benwell's land, which was 27 acres.

The legatees of James Creighton were James Creighton Jr., Thomas Maynard and Lucy Charlotte Maynard, and Alexander Creighton.

Also in May, Robert Jackson received a mortgage from the estate of David Muirhead and the Trustees of Michael Tobin and Gasper Roast, for £100. The land used was lot 3 and 4 of the letter U in the Town Plot. These lots were 120 feet on Quarrel Street and 157 feet on Water Street.

May 26, Henry and Margaret Yetter sold 40 acres near Bissett Lake to James Manguin for £18.

The Court of Chancery ordered another public auction, in the month of May, on the estate of James Creighton, to satisfy the claims of the heirs.

John Lennox was high bidder at £128 for lot number 6 and 7. The lots were located near Bose's land on the south side of the Preston road, on the east end of the bridge to the road leading to Sam Gaston's farm that had been sold to Thomas Maynard, and to the west line of the grant to James Creighton in 1773. The line then went to the north side of Gaston's farm for 53¼ acres and 32 roods.

May 29, John and Margaret Lennox received a mortgage for the penal sum of £192 from Thomas Maynard. This was for the conditional sum of £96, payable in three years on April 21, 1831. The land used was the 53¼ acres used in the public auction.

In the same Chancery Court decision by the heirs of James Creighton Sr.,

filed by George Andrew Creighton and George Brinlay Creighton, the land and ferry house was sold by public auction to the above Creighton's who paid £600 for the buildings, land and the water lot. The land for this was 2 acres and 45 rods.

June 15, the Chancery Court sold at a public auction, land to Thomas and Lucy Charlotte Maynard, lot number 6, for £255.

In July, James Andrew Creighton and George B. Creighton were the high bidders at £10 for the garden, located at the junction of the lower ferry road and the road to Dartmouth, towards the Allan Tan Yard. This was 1 acre and 11 rods.

July 20, at another public auction of the James Creighton estate lands, James William Johnston was high bidder at £492 for four separate lots. The first lot included lot number 2, bounded by lot number 1, on the east side of the South East Passage Road to the corner of a stone wall on the west side of this wall between lots, 17 acres, reserving the road or, right of way, that leads across the lot from the main road to lot number 3, that had been purchased by H. H. Cogswell, Esquire.

The second lot marked on the plan exhibited at the sale as lot letter J next to lot number 2 on the east side of the South East Passage Road opposite the corner of the stone wall, between lot letter I and letter H on the plan along to the main road to Preston, and along the South East Passage Road. This was 33 acres.

And another lot, number 4 on the map next to lot letter J, to the south side of the main road to Preston, 46 acres, to the northeast angle of lot number 2 and back. Also lot number 5 which adjoins lot number 4 with the road to Preston to the land occupied by Samuel Gaston, to the line of lot number 3. This lot was number 5 and it had 43 acres.

August 7, Stephen Collins sold the south part of Robert Collins estate, to Susannah Wellner, for £500. This was bounded on the west side of Collin's Lake to the Preston Road, to John Stayner land to the Cole Harbour Road, then back to the lake. It included 160 acres.

In September, John and Mary Gammon gave 50 acres in the Cole Harbour area to their son, William Gammon. This was bounded on the east by William Storey's land.

September 5, John and Elizabeth Albro sold 350 acres of the west side of Cole Harbour near the landing cove, to Samuel Storey for £500.

September 6, James and Amelia Johnston, Barrister, received a mortgage for the penal sum of £600 from Harriet Creighton, widow. For collateral Johnston

used the land, lot number 2, of the former Creighton estate. This was 17 acres, reserving the right of way that leads across the lot from the main road to lot number 3.

Also letter I, next to lot number 2, for 33 acres and lot number 4, next to lot J, for 46 acres, and lot number 5, with 43 acres. The first payment of £300 would be in equal installments on May 15 with interest to the following May 15.

September 20, John Stayner and John Allen sold land to the Shubenacadie Canal Company for £33:6:0. This land was on the south side of Lake Charles at a depth of 8 feet, land at the south side of Lake William, at a depth of 8 feet, and 50 feet on both sides of the stream.

Locks shall be erected, and other works. The property was found to be owned by Charles Reeves of the heirs of said John Wisdom, and of John Stayner and John Allen in common.

September 20, Charles and Lucy Reeves and John Hawthorne sold a lot to the Shubenacadie Canal Company, for £33:6:8. A Statute was made and passed by the General Assembly of the Province entitled “an Act to authorize the incorporation of a company for making a canal by the river and lakes of the Shubenacadie” . . . This was signed by Sir James Kempt, the Lt. Governor.

This was to commence from Halifax Harbour to Minas Basin in the Bay of Fundy. The lot was the a part of three equal parts of land in the north end of Lake Charles at 8 feet, and the south end of Lake William at a depth of 8 feet and a width of 50 feet. This was to include lock dams to be erected along with other works.

October 1, John and Catherine Stairs, shipmaster, sold lots 1 and 2 of the Seth Coleman division, to John Tapper, blacksmith, for £350. These lots were bounded on the southwest corner of Ochterloney Street and Water Street, for 60 feet, then 40 feet to the lot number 3 of the estate of Lawrence Hartshorne to Ochterloney Street, for 96 feet. On the north was the land of Leslie Moffat.

The table of trade information for 1828 included Inbound from: Great Britain, 59 ships, 15,347 tons; West Indies, 167 ships, 17,062 tons; British North America, 163 ships, 11,175 tons; and from the United States, 131 ships, 16,058 tons.

Outbound to: Great Britain, 19 ships, 5,565 tons; West Indies, 177 ships, 18,739 tons; British North America, 201 ships, 17,616 tons; and to the United States, 137 ships, 16,886 tons.

Shipbuilding in 1828 consisted of Halifax, 17 vessels and Lunenburg, 12 vessels.

In 1828, the grant to Jonathan Tremain for a Rope Walk in 1799 was escheated. It was located next to the South East angle of the Dartmouth Common. It contained $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres and 2 roods, also a town lot, number 2 of the letter P which was 60 feet and 120 feet in depth, and it contained $26\frac{1}{2}$ roods.

On February 18, a petition from Francis De Mezangeau and others, was presented by Mr. Hartshorne, praying aid to the erection of a school house at Eastern Passage in the parish of Dartmouth.

In January, there was a report on the Shubenacadie Canal” the aggregate work force upon the canal sections under contract have been reduced from 85 to 80 workmen. Number one section in the Dartmouth Cove and Town Plot has 20 to 30 men employed. The labour performed 1,699 cubic yards of earth excavated at 1 shillings, 3 pence per yard, for a total of £99:18:9.

“Number two section at Port Wallace, had 15 to 20 men for Senol’s rock excavation of 203 cubic yards of rock at 5 shillings per yard, for a total of £75:18:9.

“Number three section has lock gater and iron work in progress, but no present award.

“Number four section, Lock at Fletcher’s Bridge and rock work. The total award is for £1,327:0:6.

“At the head of the Grand Lake, the removal of obstructions and lumber clearing, is nearly completed. For that service, I have allowed the contractor the sum of £10, until a final measurement can be made in a few days, when the estimates for that division of works will be made.”

Signed Francis Hall

As a result of this canal project it should be noted that with the arrival of 40 stone cutters and masons from Scotland, there were now enough Presbyterians to unite for worship in their own church. In January, Peter McNab, Esquire, and other adherents of that church, who resided in the Dartmouth Town Plot, combined by deed to form, “the Congregation of the Church of St. James in Dartmouth.”

John Farquharson, their Trustee, had obtained two lots of land, one from Peter Donaldson and the other from Andrew Malcolm, in the previous year, 1828. The lots were bounded on King, North and Wentworth Street. A church was built near the east corner of King and North Street and the congregation worshiped there for many years until the church was moved to Portland Street and Prince Albert Road.

On January 5, there were lots in the province up for sale, with the conditions that improvement be made as Reservations of Quit Rents by the authority of Sir James Kempt. This included 22 lots of marsh land at Cole Harbour, 5 acres each. A total of seven of these lots were sold for £35 each.

Also on January 5, 1829, there was a report from the Surveyor General of the King’s Woods to Mr. R. U. Hay, Esquire, Secretary of State for the Colonies

. . . “There were no sales of timber since my appointment but I have seized timber that was cut down on Crown lands in Annapolis, Queens and Shelburne, and I have paid this Revenue to the Receiver General of Casual Revenue.”

An Act was passed at the Legislature for the guaranty of £1,500 for 10 years and the interest was not to exceed 5% on future subscriptions or loans.

On February 18, there was a report on the proposed dam at Fort Ellis and a comparison of other canal projects in Canada was made. “An arrangement was made between the principle land owners on the Canal’s first section that now permits the contractor to proceed with the works upon the ground, and on this contract, preliminary operations are in an advanced state. The greater part of the face cut stone, corner, sills, and hollow quois are prepared, the timber for the gates, machinery and ironworks are under sub-contract and in progress.

“A competent number of workmen are at present engaged, and may be employed during the winter months, with transit of materials, excavation of Lock Pit, waste wear foundation and drainage for the works.

“Upon number 2 section, the works are far advanced, so that two months of favorable spring weather will only be required by the contractor to finish all the details in compliance with the general specification. The lockage, comprehending all the solid masonry, gates, iron work, tunnel sluices, staples and levees, are finished and ready for operation . . .”

On February 26, there was an address to the House of Assembly on the Shubenacadie Canal given by Mr. Fairbanks. He made the following resolution . . . “That immediate completion of the remainder of the Shubenacadie Canal would be of essential benefit to the trade and agriculture of the province, and therefore, it is expedient to afford further aid to the Canal Company, towards raising the fund still necessary for the purpose . . .”

There were two other resolutions; one for shares in the company, and the other resolution that the dividends be appropriated toward forming a fund for the support of Common Schools, and shall be distributed among the several counties and districts, according to the proportions in which the grant from the province is distributed, by the Act relating to the Common Schools.

Mr. Fairbanks then went on to extoll the benefits and merits of the Canal. There was no reply to Mr. Fairbanks remarks, and on the division of the House, these resolutions were lost.

On April 13, The Grand Jury discussed whether a Warrant should be issued against Frederick Major for the rescue of John A. Berry from the Sargent at Arms. The vote count was eight members in favor and three were against. There were 20 witnesses brought forward to testify. These included James

Boggs, Adam Grieve, John Tobin, William Greenwood, Mr. Burney, Mr. Fader, Mr. Hackett and Mr. Tull.

On April 16, Mr. Jonathan Tremain, having preferred a complaint against Mr. Fairbanks, set the investigation for Monday at 11 o'clock. The magistrates were of the opinion that nothing took place, to implicate the character of Mr. Tremain. Also Mr. Fairbanks should say that no remarks that were said, reflected upon the character of Mr. Tremain. This was stated in the presence of a magistrate.

On May 22, the British House of Commons ordered a report of the Water Communications in Canada. This would include the Rideau Canal, 132 miles between Ottawa and Kingston, also communication between Ottawa and Montreal, Lake St. Louis and La Chine, and also the Welland Canal that connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

May 26, 1829, Lt. Governor Maitland wrote to Sir George Murray, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, . . . "I have sent an introduction of Charles Fairbanks, Barrister and member of the House of Assembly, to be the agent for the Shubenacadie Canal Company."

On May 27, 1829, Maitland to Murray . . . "In 1826, a company was incorporated in this colony to unite by a canal, the harbours of Halifax with the Minas Basin.

"The Legislature granted £1,500 in aid which has made considerable progress in the last year . . . of the five sections, two are nearly finished . . . Having visited these, I have much pleasure in stating my opinion that the sum expended, somewhat exceeding £25,000, has been judiciously and economically applied . . . the further sum of £5,000 will be wanted to accomplish the work . . .

"I must not omit the advantage which the completion of the work would afford to our Naval Establishment at Bermuda as well as Halifax, to state to you that the sentiments of the Admiral Commanding on this station, acquiesce, with those expressed by the company and that experienced officer has acquainted me that he is induced from considerations connected with the Naval Service to take a very lively interest in this undertaking . . ."

On May 28, 1829, a Memorial was signed by the President, Mr. Michael Wallace, and the Secretary, Mr. Charles Fairbanks, that referred to the other benefits of the Canal to the Naval Establishment at Halifax . . . "the interior (of the Province) produces oak, elm, white pine and other valuable timber for the Dockyards.

“The officers have been recently obliged to pay the price of 50 shillings for a ton of timber purchased for 10 shillings on the Canal line within 25 miles from Halifax, the difference between these sums arising from the expensive carriage by sea around the province.

“On these and many other articles required for the Naval Service, a saving of nearly one-half of their present prices will result in His Majesty’s Government from opening this communication and thus in the course in only a few years, an ample equivalent be obtained for any assistance bestowed on the company.

The memorial further mentions, “for the Friends of the Colony in England to subscribe shares and they expect completion in 1831. There would be a Toll Fee, similar to the Welland Canal in upper Canada. Also free passage for troops, stores and Ordnance supplies and for all military and naval purposes will be secured to His Majesty’s Government by the company.

In a report from the Treasury Chamber on September 7, 1829 . . . “I am commanded to acquaint you, that my Lords are anxious to promote the completion of the works in question . . . my Lords are prepared when they shall be satisfied that funds will be forthcoming for the completion of the work, to recommend to Parliament to make a loan secured on the Canal of £20,000, to the Directors of the Shubenacadie Canal, to be repaid in 10 years, with interest at the rate of 4%.” (This would be similar to the Welland Canal.)

On June 15, the Grand Jury appeared and brought into court, a “Presentment of a Nuisance” at Dartmouth. This was against Mr. John Skerry, who has appeared as a “witness” and consented to remove the nuisance by Saturday next, and open Quarrel Street to the public, but denies the right of the public to East Street. John Skerry and William McDeblois each, in £20, to appear at the next session to transverse the said, “Presentment”, relating to East Street.

On July 13, there was a Grand Regatta on Halifax Harbour to celebrate the coronation of King George IV. This consisted of rowing boats of three classes, canoe races, and four classes of sailing boats. The racing course was from the Halifax Dockyard, around a moored boat at the Narrows, then back to the starting line.

The Umpire’s report was row boats, 5 or 6 oared boats. A total of 3 boats still started and the winning crew was from Dartmouth, owned by Lawrence Hartshorne Jr. The prize was \$50.00 and the winning time was 29 minutes and 30 seconds.

The second class competition, with 4 oared boats, was won by the *Swift*, owned by J. Woten. The prize was \$35.00 and the winning time was 32½ minutes or 32 minutes and 30 seconds.

Flats - The first prize of \$20.00 went to the *Miller*, owned by T. Brachen. The winning time was 38 minutes. There were 12 entries in this race.

Canoes - Indians with paddles, the winning time was 37½ minutes. The first prize went to Louis Paul, and he was awarded \$20.00.

Sailing Boats - First class was the Fishermen's Boats. The *Fair Maid* won the race, owned by J. Flemming and the prize was \$60.00.

The report also said that the row boats were deemed superior this year, but no improvements seem to have taken place in the sail boats.

On Monday, July 29, there were two rowing races. The first between the Officers and garrison against the young men of Halifax, the *Dartmouth Whaler* boat and a picked crew, a select crew from the ship *H. M. S. Hussar*.

The Dartmouth crew had John Storey, Charles Morris, Asa Stephens, William Hill, Jacob Miller and Richard Tremain. The steersman was Edward Wallace. The distance was three miles and it was rowed in 20 minutes and 19 seconds.

The officer's crew led the way down the harbour and kept a few lengths ahead until they were opposite the market wharf on the return to the Dockyard. Then the townsmen from Dartmouth picked up the stroke. They passed the leading boat in fine style and then finished the race by several lengths ahead of the other crews. This was amidst the cheers of the spectators who lined the shore of both Halifax and Dartmouth.

The winning boast was built by John Brown Coleman in Dartmouth. There was in immediate difference of opinion about the relative superiority of the winning boat. The Dartmouth crew then offered to change boats and row the race again. This would be for a prize, the same amount of money, as the first race.

This was agreed to, providing the boats go down past George's Island and back again. Captain Boxer steered his own boat and crew. The Dartmouth crew was now steered by Richard Brown and the same crew who won the first prize. The *Whaler* was a superior boat, but the other boat had six oars to the *Whaler's* five oars.

This time the race was much closer. The Dartmouth crew won by only 80 seconds over this longer distance. The winning time was 32 minutes. Apparently exchanging boats did not prove anything, except that it was the pride of Nova Scotians against the English sailors. It was in sight of their own native town and native soil that spurned them on to victory.

The editor of the Halifax paper remarks were obviously biased against

foreign competition and implied that native pride would not allow the Dartmouth oarsmen to lose to foreigners even though there were thousands of pounds sterling bet on this race.

On July 29, a licence for Mr. J. G. Creighton was granted for boats to ply between the market ship in Halifax, and Creighton's wharf in Dartmouth, with permission to call at Dartmouth Cove, or carry from Creighton's wharf, but restricted from landing passengers at other places to the northward at Dartmouth Cove.

On August 12, 1829, a report was written by Thomas Telford in London, that included the report called the Engineers Report from Francis Hall, and confirmed by Mr. Richard Smith, who was in charge of the mining operations in Nova Scotia.

After describing the engineering details of the various dams, locks, depths of excavation, etc., he recommended the cost to be £80,000. He also stated, . . . "I am ready to take 20 of the shares, now offered for sale, and on being regularly paid 5% interest upon the sum advanced, I will now pay the whole amount, in order to promote the speedy completion of the works."

On August 20, Charles Fairbanks wrote the following report . . . "As soon as Halifax became a "Freeport" and the warehousing system took effect, the imports of American Flour, and other produce, became very extensive and yearly increasing. Their official value in 1826 was £129,718; in 1827 was £188,130; and in 1828 was £217,933."

No colonial export except some wood, coal and gypsum could be returned, the remittances were necessarily made in the current specie of "Doubloons". The customs duties were also payable in this because neither Provincial or Bank notes could be received by the Customs Officers. These Doubloons came mostly from the United States. The troops and Government contracts were paid in British money.

On September 21, the Magistrates stated that Creighton could land passengers on the Dartmouth side, but not to the northward of the cooper shop wharf, which is near the first cove to the north of the Dartmouth Point.

The court further stated, that the Boats of the Team Boat Company ply between the King's Wharf at Dartmouth, and the Team Boat at the market slip in Halifax, but not be allowed to land passengers at Dartmouth to the southward of the cooper shop, above stated. A copy of this was sent to the Chairman of the Team Boat Company, and to Mr. Creighton on September 22, 1829.

The list of pupils at the public school increased this year. In 1828 there were 107, now in 1829, there were 142. The additional families and members include the following:

Name	Age	Parent
John Wierson	9	Henry Donaldson
Mary Barns	15	John Barns
Elizabeth Barns	13	John Barns
Sarah Barns	10	John Barns
Harriet Barns	6	John Barns
Henry Barns	4	John Barns
Jane Ivery	4	John Ivery
Henry Murray	6	Michael Murray
George Wells	8	John Wells
Robert Wells	6	John Wells
Mary Jackson	15	Robert Jackson
Margaret Jackson	9	Robert Jackson
George Jackson	6	Robert Jackson
George Connors	10	Patrick Connors
William Connors	7	Patrick Connors
Mary Tierney	5	Patrick Tierney
Mary Power	14	Patrick Tierney
Jane Tierney	4	Patrick Tierney
Thomas Oakes	13	Samuel Oakes
Sarah Donig	16	George Donig
Caroline Donig	8	George Donig
Elizabeth Bose	16	Christopher Bose
Carloine Beggs	14	John Wolfe
John Gates	15	John Wolfe
Mary Ann Bell	10	George Bell
William Bell	12	George Bell

George Bell	10	George Bell
Ann Bell	7	George Bell
George Wilson	6	John Wilson
Margaret McMillan	4	Thomas McMillan
Mary Young	14	Mrs. McGregor
George Wilson	9	George Wilson
Sarah Wilson	6	George Wilson
Alexander Lyle	8	Captain Lyle
Deborah Lyle	6	Captain Lyle
Alexander McKenzie	8	Alexander McKenzie
David Barnico	4	Peter Barnico
Samuel Smith	13	Peter Barnico
James Marshall	7	James Marshall
Michael Power	8	Michael Power

Property transactions this year include the following: April 7, Peter Donaldson sold lot number 12 in Cochran's Woods, 30 acres excluding lakes, to Hugh Cleary for £55.

April 21, at a Court of Chancery public auction, lot number 3 of the James Creighton estate, 50 acres, was sold to James G. Creighton and George B. Creighton as high bidders, for £160. This lot was bounded by the northeast angle of Andrew McMinn's land, to the rear of lot number 2.

May 16, James J. and Sarah Creighton, and George and Isabella Creighton, then mortgaged the lot number 3, to James Tidmarsh for the penal sum of £200.

May 22, the Court of Chancery received a Bill of Complaint from Mary Grassie, executrix, and Thomas Ritchie and James Creighton, executors of George Grassie.

The trustees were the Plaintiff, and John Nicholls was the defendant. Nicholls claimed that a lot was sold to him by James Creighton, Senior, on December 26, 1815.

Nicholls then mortgaged the lot, in fee, to Thomas Gentles until 1821. The mortgage was then assigned to George Grassie. James G. Creighton was allowed to buy the lot for £60.

May 22, the Court of Chancery's, master, was the Honorable B. Haliburton, and he allowed James G. Creighton and G. B. Creighton to buy 208 acres of the estate of James Creighton, Senior, for £900. The property was bounded on the northwest corner of the Samuel Blackdon grant near Dartmouth Cove, to the land of Hartshorne and Tremain, from Richard Woodin, except a part of the land that was sold to John Allen for his Tan Yard near the lower ferry house that was sold on February 21, 1810.

The property was then mortgaged to Thomas Maynard for the penal sum £1,200. This mortgage, with 6% interest per £100, was to be paid by the Creighton brothers by May 1, 1831. The interest was to be paid in four quarterly portions, February, May, August and November, and it would start on August 1 of this year.

May 25, the Court of Chancery held a public auction for the lot letter H of the James Creighton, Senior, estate. James W. Johnston, Barrister, was the highest bidder at £50. This included another £45 for the premises. It was $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres and 16 roods, located near the South East Passage Road, between lot K and the land sold to J. B. Robie, to lot G.

July 20, Andrew and Elenor Malcolm received mortgage for £100 from Benjamin Smithers. The land used was in the Dartmouth Town Plot, being number 4 and 5 of the letter W. The lot was bounded for 100 feet on Water Street to the harbour.

In July, Sarah Allen, widow of Ebenezer Allen, received a mortgage of £75 from William Foster. The land used was the lot number 6 of the letter K that bounded on Quarrel Street. It was 26 perches.

In September, Henry H. Cogswell sold lots 1, 2, 13 and 14 of the letter R in the Town Plot to Peter Donaldson for Alexander Lyle, for £60. This lot had been conveyed to Thomas Donaldson from Mathew Richardson in 1809.

September 25, Peter and Susannah Donaldson then sold the above lots to Alexander Lyle (boat builder), shipwright, for £400. The lots were bounded on the south by the street leading to the cove, on the west by Water Street, on the north by land of Peter Donaldson, now occupied by John Ivery, et al, and on the east by Prince Edward Street. The lot was 240 feet by 120 feet and included all the buildings, etc.

In October, John and Maria Tapper sold lots F and G in the north range of the Town Plot lots, to Asa Graham for £135. The lots were bounded on the west by Water Street, south by Church Street, east by the lot letter N that had been granted to Andrew Malcolm, and on the north by the Dartmouth Commons. The lots were 160 feet by 92 feet.

Jonathan and Charlotte Elliot, carpenter, sold two lots to Joshua Gruber, for £150. This was lot number 1, for 5 acres, of the Nathaniel Russel land, and lot number 2, two acres, near Stephen Elliot's land in the Russel Lake area, on the general plan of the Wakefield land.

On October 17, Alexander and Deborah Lyle received a mortgage for £500 from John Skerry. The land used was lot number 1, 2, 13 and 14 of the letter R in the Dartmouth Town Plot.

October 31, John Elliot received a mortgage of £100 from John Skerry. The land used was 50 acres near Russel Lake.

Joseph and Catherine Hawkins sold land in the South East Passage to George Frederick Koch for £400. This lot went back to Cole Harbour. George Koch then sold this lot to Frederick Major for £116.

December 2, Benjamin Horn sold a of the land on Devil's Island to William Horn, for £25.

December 19, Michael Nagle sold land in the South East Passage to Francis Mezangeau for £60. This lot was next to William Negus and the land of the widow of Charlotte Naugle.

On January 2, President Wallace wrote to Sir Peregrin Maitland about his concern the United States vessels would be allowed to trade with the West Indies. Support against this policy of the Americans trading with the West Indies also came from the Chamber of Commerce in Halifax.

On February 1, Wallace wrote to Sir George Murray that “the health of Sir Peregrin Maitland has improved since he went to Bermuda. He returned to Halifax on May 30.”

The House of Legislature continued for 62 days without finishing the ordinary business, due to the subject of a Principal Revenue Bill. The people went to be relieved of the Quit Rents in reference to Duties at Custom House under the Acts of 1778.

The House of Assembly passed resolution to encourage the southern Whale Fishery. They would give a bounty of £1,500, or a bounty of £2:10:0 per ton to the owner or owners of the first ship, owned and fitted out in Nova Scotia, which shall cross the equator on Whaling voyages. They would have to operate for at least one year.

This encouragement had a very important “spin off” effect for Dartmouth by speeding up and expanding the shipyard operations. It would include, maintenance, new buildings and assist in outfitting vessels that were built elsewhere. Regardless of where any sailing vessel was built it would have to deal with the Halifax merchants and be furnished with equipment.

In a report from the Court of St. James on August 25, Sir George Murray stated that Samuel Cunard was recommended to him to be a member of His Majesty’s Council in Halifax, in the room of James Stuart. This was approved by the Privy Council.

On October 26, in a letter to Mr. R. H. Hay from Lord Downes in London, it stated that, “His Lordship agrees with Colonel Nicholls and Lord Beresford’s requests that Sir George Murray will take measures to ensure, (regarding the Halifax Common), that no buildings, walls, ditches, etc., will be placed on this ground. However, His Lordship would not object to the cultivation of the soil, or to light fences which could be easily destroyed . . .”

In a letter from the Engineers Office, Mr. Alexander Bryce, the Inspector General of Fortification stated, “no walls or buildings of any kind should be permitted on the ground (Common) and the Act of 1829, and the House of Assembly be modified accordingly before it receives the King’s sanction.”

Also mentioned was the Act of 1818 that wanted to lease the land for 999

years. This was disallowed by His Majesty.

On November 24, a joint address from the House of Assembly and the Council was made for condolence of the death of King George IV, in England. They also sent congratulations to the new monarch.

Property transactions were as follows: June 3, 1830, Alexander May sold to Alex McDonald for £20, a lot in Preston. May bought this lot from Benjamin M. Holmes in April of 1819. It was six acres near the cross roads, called lot number 20. This was part of the 500 acres of Francis Green.

On June 11, Andrew and Elenor Malcolm (blacksmith) sold to George Turner (trader) from Halifax, for £380, all the land on the north side of a street leading from the bridge on the west shore, lot number 4 and part of lot number 3 in the letter K at the corner of Princess Charlotte and Wentworth Street. This was 120 feet north then 80 feet by 120 feet. This had been purchased by Andrew Malcolm from Henry Yeomans and Joseph Dolby in April of 1827. It was bounded by the property of Lawrence Hartshorne on the north and the remainder of land on Wentworth Street.

On June 24, Samuel Storey received a mortgage from Richard Gammon, for £400. Two hundred pounds was to be paid in 1834, by bond, the other £200 was owed to Samuel Storey for land in Cole Harbour that belonged to Joseph Gerrish. It was lot number 5 in the Second Division (1,000 acres) with all the houses, buildings, etc.

On July 1, John and Harriet Chamberlain sold property near the west side of Porters Lake to James Johnson and Benjamin Taylor, from Porters Lake. They paid £110 for 110 acres of land and buildings, etc.

On July 2, a mortgage was agreed to, for many lots, between George Simpson, Preston, and John Roast, merchant and Trustee of the property of the late Michael Tobin and Gasper Roast. This was for £254 and it involved 1½ acres of letter F, number 18 and lot number 6 of letter F, for 50 acres on the east side of Porters Lake. Lot number 11 which is 1½ acres and number 17 which is 1½ acres of the letter F, and lot number 17 in the letter M, 1½ acres, and a 60 acre lot near the old mill road.

All the lots 21(a) and 21(b), (about 2¼ acres) and farm lot 36 of the letter F, about 1,000 acres, and lot number 126 in the Second Division (about 100 acres). Also in the Patrick Byrns division and lot number 3 of the letter B, about 200 acres near the east side of Lake William and a former grant to Zebulon Schofield for the lands granted to the Maroons, then conveyed to George Simpson by John Wentworth. Also the town lot number 15 of letter H in Preston, 1½ acres. Also lot letter F, 50 acres, Floyers lot of 1¼ acres near John Prescott land

and north by the land of George Simpson. Also another lot of 1¾ acres near the land of Mrs. Howe and John Prescott and George Simpson.

On July 19, Thomas and Sarah Boggs sold a deed to James Coleman. This was made in 1827 for lot number 3 in the division letter H in the Dartmouth Town Plot; located at the corner of Ochterloney and Wentworth Streets. It was complete with houses, outhouses, and water courses. The price was £40.

John Skerry leased to William Fraser, Bishop of Tanen and to Apostoclick Vicar of Nova Scotia, for rents land in Dartmouth, the town lots number 7 and 8, of the letter O, on Ochterloney Street. This was for a chappel place for the Church Society or Congregation of Roman Catholics.

On August 16, Nathaniel Russel sold a deed to Alan McDonald from Halifax, for £30, the land near Russel Lake. It was for eights acres that was bounded by Elliot's property.

On August 20, John and Ann Hawthorne received a mortgage from Margaret Ann Howe for £500. She was a daughter to Benjamin Green. This was for an annuity of £25 per year. It was near the Lawrencetown River and it was to erect an abitou.

On September 1, Joseph Hamilton signed a Deed in Trust to Charles Twining for £2,260:6:0, payable by installments. This involved water and land lots in Dartmouth that was mortgaged from Joseph Hamilton in 1818. This had been mortgaged to Samuel Greenwood and the land bordered on the Dartmouth Common and 400 feet along the harbour. Also 90 feet on the north boundary to the Public Dock on Church Street along with another lot in the Dartmouth Town Plot.

On September 14, a Deed transpired from Nathaniel and Amy Russel to Stephen Elliot, for seven acres next to the land conveyed to Jonathan Elliot near the lake. This was part of the 22 acres that had been granted to Benjamin Wakefield.

In June of 1830, John Wolfe, Senior, made an agreement with John Wolfe, Junior, to sell him his farm with all the farming utensils, houses, buildings, water and water courses, etc., for £12 per year for life and to be paid on a quarterly basis. This was witnessed by John Skerry and Jonathan Walker.

On September 24, John Horn, Sr., and Elizabeth sold to Andrew Heneberry, land on Devil's Island near the South East Passage, for £18, including buildings, etc.

On September 28, Alex and Jane Coleman (cooper) sold to Joshua Gruber, for £10, lot number 1, next to Jonathan Elliot. This was for seven acres and it

was originally sold in 1825 but not registered until 1830. This was sworn before the Justice of the Peace, John D. Hawthorne.

On October 2, John Farquharson sold a Deed to Alexander Farquharson for £200, for land near Lake Topsail and Lake Lamont. This was next to land that belonged to Sylvester Smith and land occupied by John Kennedy.

On October 29, Alexander Coleman and wife sold to John Elliot, for £25, the lot number 2, a total of 22 acres near Russel Lake. This was sold in 1825 but not registered until 1830. Also on the same date, John Elliot sold to Alan McDonald, for £275, the land around a brook from Russel Lake, 50 acres, and another lot of 22 acres.

On October 30, Hugh and Hannah Dunlop sold lot number 4 in the letter X of the Dartmouth town lots, for £20. This fronted on North Street for 66 feet then back 120 feet. This was sold to Thomas W. James.

On December 3, the Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold for £550 at a public auction, to James Hamilton, land on the road to Creighton's Ferry on Maitland Street for 440 feet to King street, for 276 feet, to lot numbers 7 and 10 for 440 feet, then 276 feet to the place of beginning. Also lots 8, 9, 11 and 12 with lots on the land near the corner of Canal Street and King William Street and 270 feet on Prince Street, called lot number 16. The Executors of Jonathan Tremain were Phoebe Tremain, Thomas Boggs and George Norton Russell.

On December 4, Samuel and Susan Parker got a mortgage of £100 from John D. Hawthorne for land in Lawrencetown, 54 acres.

The Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold lot number 4 of Tremain's lot B, to Andrew Folmer for £85.

A lot was recorded that was sold on August 7, 1829. This was a Deed sold by Andrew Malcolm, Blacksmith, to Asa Graham, carpenter, for £116. It was the letter I in the north range, bounded north by the Dartmouth Common, west by Prince Edward Street, south by Church Street and east by the letter K that was granted to Frederick Major. The land contained 27 feet and 3/10 perches.

On December 10, a Deed was recorded that happened in 1823. Jonathan Tremain deeded to Benjamin Tremain the rope walk fields and to the rest of his children, the rope walk and various properties that included harbour water lots and lots on Maitland Street. The cost was 5 shillings.

On December 10, the Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold property to the Shubenacadie Canal Company for £666. This included water lots in the Dartmouth Cove, also property in block letter M and B, harbour front lots and property from Halifax Harbour to Minas Basin, also the east side of Green's

Point and Dartmouth Cove, which was the beginning of the Shubenacadie Canal project.

It should be noted that on the other side of Green's Point was where the Dartmouth shipyards were located. Dartmouth Cove was therefore the most valuable property for the commerce of Dartmouth.

Regarding the Dartmouth Common petition in 1816 about the encroachment on the Common Land Trust, Lt. Governor Lord Dalhousie had the Dartmouth Common resurveyed to establish the actual boundary lines in this Common Land Trust.

Between 1810 and 1826 there were a total of 57 new land grants along the waterfront of Dartmouth. This was the start of encroachment on the Dartmouth Common.

By the year 1827 the census showed 948 people living in the Town Plot of Dartmouth, as opposed to the Township of Dartmouth which, according to the grant in 1749, was 100,000 acres.

In this 1827 census there were 109 occupied in labour and manufacture, and 34 in agriculture. Also in 1827 there were 40 stone cutters and stone masons that came from Scotland to work on the Shubenacadie Canal project.

One result of this added population was the need for cemeteries. The Provincial Surveyor, Charles Morris, Jr., tried to alert the various decision makers and politicians in his report to Mr. J. P. Miller on February 18, 1830.

He stated, . . . "It would be proper to remind you that the 2,000 acres of Common Land around the province were actually granted for a Common Land Trust. You can in no wise diminish the quantity, not even to the extent of one acre, not even by consent of the Commoners, for certainly it is not theirs to dispose of . . . but to descend to their children's children forever . . ."

The interpretation of this report was that the legal and moral intent of having and using common land trusts were at first without challenges, misrepresentation or abuse by the vast majority of taxpayers.

January 17, 1831, . . . Maitland to Viscount Goderich, . . . “There was a recommendation from the House of Assembly and the Council, praying that the protection which has hitherto been afforded to the Timber Trade, by the discriminating duties on foreign timber imported into Great Britain, may not be withdrawn. There were 44 ports in Nova Scotia that export timber, staves, deals and lath work, etc.”

On February 3, there was a report that Mr. Samuel Cunard would present this petition from the Chamber of Commerce to Lord Goderich.

In a report on the number of Emigrants from 1810 to 1831 the total was 13,242 to Nova Scotia. From England - 1,018; Scotland - 6,488 and Ireland - 5,736.

On February 5, 1831, there were tenders called for, to erect a Lock on the Shubenacadie River below Halls Bridge. This was to be called until February 18 for the excavation of the Lock Pit . . . “To supply cut stones for sills, Hollow Quoins, Ashlar Work, Rubble stone for backing, sand , lime and other materials . . . to be delivered on site . . .”

Signed, Charles Fairbank.

On February 12, 1831, there was an article that complained about the Halifax Steam Boat Company. There were many complaints being made because of the numerous delays due to the derangement of machinery, trade schedules, cleaning days and at least 10 days out of the last three weeks, there was no service. The country produce coming to town for the market on one day had a long train of sleighs waiting and 40 others were also lined up to get across.

The privileges of the Steam Boat Company are numerous. They monopolize the right of landing, not to mention receiving a grant of £500, this year from the Legislature. They also hold an exclusive charter for a period of 25 years.

We know not the terms of the Charter, but if the company has not repeatedly forfeited their privilege, the Charter must be one of the most vague and general documents of the kind, ever penned.

This complaint was further raised when the Brig, *Hopewell*, appeared off the harbour and it had lost its rudder. The distress signals were made from the signal stations. The ferry on Sunday, usually has a cessation of business. But still, it did not comply with the request for assistance. The *Hopewell* and her crew were left in a very perilous condition.

Eventually a small schooner was dispatched. If the steamer abides by her bond, she ought to be obliged to do so in all cases. If her bond is so defective as

to allow it to give services at random, then it is time to mend so bad a bargain.

On February 14, the first anniversary meeting of the Dartmouth Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge was held. The chair was held by John D. Hawthorne, Esquire.

On February 28, at the Annual Meeting of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, a full report was given by Mr. Michael Wallace, President, and Mr. Charles Fairbanks, Secretary. In this report the names of all the contractors were stated and their individual service to the project.

There were 25 Acts passed in the session of the General Assembly. One remark mentioned that Canal Communication would help encourage settlement of the interior lands of the province. Another report said that the province was being impeded by the improvident grants of large tracts of land to people with influence with the Government of the day. There was no settlement or cultivation and were disposed to sell at a very low price rather than develop the land grant.

Education - In a report from Lord Goderich for the year 1830, was the up-to-date information on the Courts and for Education. The one on Education included the following: "King's College at Windsor is an excellent Institution that was founded under a Royal Charter in 1802. The Patron is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Governor, Chief Justice, Bishop and other Provincial Officers form a Board of Directors for the general management of its concerns. The Statutes are similar to those of Oxford. It is supported chiefly by a Parliamentary Grant of £1,000 per annum, and an annual allowance, under a permanent Act of the Province of £400.

"It has four lay scholarships of £20 per annum each payable from the College funds, and 12 divinity scholarships of £30 per annum, each maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is under the immediate management of a President who has a salary of £500 per annum and a Vice President with a salary of £360, and two other professors.

"At present there are 23 students. Connected with King's College is a Grammar School conducted by a principal with a salary of £200 per annum, and an assistant with a salary of £100.

"Dalhousie College, erected in Halifax, was founded on the model of Edinburgh, but not yet opened owing to insufficiency of funds.

"An Academy at Pictou, founded under a Charter in which the higher branches of learning are taught.

"In the Town of Halifax there is a good Grammar School, and three other public schools: The National School, conducted under Bell's System; the Acadian

School, under the Lancastrian System; and a Roman Catholic School. These are all numerously attended and each received from the Province an allowance of £100. The National School having an addition of £200 a year from the Society before named.

“In the different townships there are also 40 schools partly supported by the same society. Besides these, there are more than 400 schools called English or Common schools, partly supported by subscription and partly by the province.

“For this purpose the Legislature has granted £400 per annum, which is apportioned among the several counties in each of which a Board of Commissioners is appointed by the Lt. Governor to direct its appropriation.”

Commerce - This continues to prosper in Nova Scotia as not a single case of Bankruptcy has occurred for many years.”

Imports for the year of 1830 included goods from Great Britain, British West Indies, Coastwise, British Colonies not in North America, the United States and also other foreign countries. The total value of these imports were £1,405,254:14:6. The number of vessels involved were 2,704. The tonnage was 189,925 and the number of men involved were 10,848.

Exports were now seriously competing with the imports in numbers and they would have to outnumber the imports to show the prosperity of the province. These exports were to Great Britain, British West Indies, along the coast or (Coastwise), also to British Colonies not in North America, the United States and also other foreign countries. The total value was £713,000:10:0. The number of vessels were 2,671 and the tonnage was 219,157. A further report said there were 1,324 vessels involved that were owned in the province. Their tonnage was 85,735 and there were 4,304 men involved. This was the turning point of local ship construction as it would fit in perfectly with the supply and demand policy.

The Manufacturers of Nova Scotia included paper, cordage, coarse woollens, snuff and leather.

Agriculture - The main concern was that large quantities of flour and meal continued to be imported from the United States. The expense incurred in statistical matters has prevented the Legislature from authorizing the expenditure.

Grants of Land - Land sold in 1830 was 2,470 acres to 19 individuals and the amount of money was £247:11:5. The installments paid over £99:19:5. No Grants have passed the Great Seal since the introduction of the New System.

Public Works - In the report of Public Works for the Province, “the only project of importance is a Canal called the Shubenacadie. This was intended to

connect the Harbour of Halifax with the Bay of Fundy at a distance of about 55 miles. The “facilities” afforded by nature to the undertaking are very great.

“It was commenced in 1826 by an incorporated Company, whose capital was fixed at £6,000, divided into 24,000 shares at £25 each. The estimated expense was only £55,000.

“Of these shares 712 were sold in Halifax that amounted to £17,000 and the Legislature having granted £15,000, and the work was commenced. All the funds being soon absorbed, and it not being practicable to raise the required sums in the province, it was determined to apply to the Government at home for assistance, and to endeavor to dispose of the remaining shares in England, and the Legislature having guaranteed 10 years interest to the extent of £1,500 annually on all loans and subscriptions obtained from that quarter. The Secretary was sent for this purpose to England in 1829. He succeeded in negotiating a loan with the Government, £20,000 payable in 10 years, with interest, secured by a mortgage of the Canal, tolls and produce and in disposing of 12,000 shares for £27,000 on the payment of interest at 5%.

“It stated in the Annual Report of the Directors that a large portion of the Canal will be navigable by the end of the present year, and that the remainder will be opened by the end of the next, but it is very generally thought that this expectation is not likely to be realized . . .

“Great and unexpected difficulties have been met with in the progress of the work, which have already occasioned an expedition beyond the original estimate. At the beginning of the present year, however, the available funds were stated at £26,900.”

Population - In the 1827 census, it was about 142,548 and in 1830 it was about 150,000.

On November 14, 1831, Maitland to Goderich, . . . “a report for the Commissioners for Emigration regarding the price of passage from Scotland and Ireland in Passenger ships was £2:10:0 for adults, and 1 pound, 5 shillings for children, exclusive of provisions from England. No vessels from any port in England has arrived in Nova Scotia wholly freighted with emigrants. The probable charge was £4 for adults and £2 for children.”

Probability of Employment - Little encouragement can at present be offered to working classes to emigrate to Nova Scotia. There is already an ample supply of labor in every branch of industry. In fact, emigrants in considerable numbers are continually leaving the province in search of employment elsewhere.

“A large portion of those who remain here become dependent for support during the winter on the charity of the public. Last winter poor people were

breaking stones for the roads at 3 pence per bushel. The means of accommodation in an extensive Poor House were found very insufficient for those whom no work could be provided, and who therefore could find no place of shelter for themselves.

In the speech of the throne by Lt. Governor Maitland there was mention for provisions for the common schools on objects connected with the public support of Education. It was also reported that there was a “Baptist Academy at Horton”.

There were 40 National Schools partly supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and there were 364 Common Schools or English Schools, partly supported by subscription and partly by a Provincial Allowance. The annual expense is £4,000 and at these schools, 11,922 children are educated.

In a Query from, “Goderich”, to “Maitland”, on November 30, 1831, he asked how many Rectories have been regularly constituted, and where. The answer was, “32 Rectories regularly constituted. For the county of Halifax, there were two in Halifax, two in Dartmouth, two in Sackville, two in Truro and two in Pictou.

“Each Glebe, with the church, has 400 to 600 acres except St. George Church in the Town of Halifax, Arichat, Windsor and New Dublin..

“As for Parsonage Houses, Dartmouth purchased by Parishoners but not paid for and the title not secure.”

The report stated that, “there were 32 parishes, 52 churches, 29 clergymen and 7 parsonages. By contributions the total amount of support of the clergy was about £530, and the total rent of all the Glebes was £167.”

As in England, the Rectories when constituted are freehold, which by law is an estate in lands either of inheritance or for life.

The shipbuilding industry as well as the ship maintenance was all underway in Dartmouth and on January 8, an advertisement appeared in the Acadian Recorder . . . “For sale, a first class vessel, 125 tons registered, now on the stocks at the Dartmouth Yard, which is copper fastened. The length of the deck is 70 feet, the breadth of beam is 20 feet, the depth of the hold is 11 feet, birch bottom, the top timbers, knees and stern post and apron are made of American white oak. The wales and top sides are of American pitch pine, and the deck planks and stringers are of red pine . . . is well fastened and in all respects a superior vessel . . . Apply to Alexander Lyle, the builder at Dartmouth, or to the firm of Temple and Lewis Piers. Another favorable item for the import and export trade was that the American ports are now opened to British Colonial vessels.”

The local news included the contribution of £66:6:9 was received by the Treasurer for employing the Poor. In Preston and Hammonds Plains, a total of 435 persons of color were reported in very distressing circumstances. They were assisted with the most necessary articles of food and clothing, blankets and great coats at reduced prices. This clothing was made by the Poor who were paid full prices for their work.

The committee for the management of the Ladies Bazaar collected £225:14:0 and 11pence. In Halifax, this procured 162 issues of wood to poor people during the last winter. It also employed for some time, 80 families in making clothes. It also supplied 30 poor families with blankets and it furnished 283 articles of useful clothing at reduced prices to 135 poor individuals. Also 10 were given to the Sheriff to alleviate the suffering of the poor debtors in Jail.

Employment had already been given to many deserving persons, and will continue to be given during the winter, while any of the funds arising from the sales to the Poor remain.

In May, the full details of the famous Steam Boat called *Great Britain*, was published. This was considered the finest vessel of her class in North America.

In Quebec, the steamers, *Royal William*, and the *Lady Aylmer*, were launched. The *Royal William* was owned by a company in Halifax. It was of 1,370 tons, and it was expected to navigate by steam, between Quebec and Halifax.

Another notice was published regarding the Schooner, *Superior*, 72 tons now lying at Dartmouth. It was bound for Shubenacadie and any port in the Bay of Fundy . . . apply to David Faulkner, master.

A report on the trade of the province stated that there was an increase. For imports, the number of vessels increased by 22 vessels and for exports the increase was by 480 vessels. The increase in value for imports was £287,729 and the increase in value for exports was up by £55,474. The tonnage and number of men involved was also increased.

A call for more carpenters and masons was published because of this new demand for their services. Prior to this the shipbuilders could get higher wages in other Provinces, but now these tradesmen were asked to, make their way back to Nova Scotia as fast as possible. The demand is so great for their services that projects are being delayed because they cannot procure enough mechanics.

On May 11, 1831, there was a report on the Militia Act that was passed in 1821. The Act stated that all males from 16 to 60 were to join the local militia, with the exception of Government Officers, professional men and some others.

There was to be a Regiment formed in each county, and divided into two or more Battalions, according to strength. At this time there were 35 Battalions and two companies of artillery that totaled, 1,061 officers, 1,580 non-commissioned officers and 26,070 rank and file.

In case of an invasion the Governor will call into service this militia. Also the Officer in Command may call out the militia and impress men, horses, boats, carts, wagons, etc.

The province was divided into three Military Divisions under the immediate superintendence of an Inspecting Field Officer who is a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Service.

Sir Peregrine Maitland wrote to Viscount Goderich on May 11, 1831 stating, "the numbers of militia was 21,159 for Nova Scotia and 4,916 for Cape Breton."

In a separate report on May 11, Maitland spoke about the Halifax Banking Company. "There is only one of that kind in this province and it is a private copartnership. The eight individuals of which the firm consists of are of acknowledged wealth and respectability. They received a letter from Viscount Peregrine Maitland." A report from Henry Cogswell, the President of the Halifax Banking Company, was then sent to Viscount Goderich.

On July 7, Charles Fairbanks, the Secretary of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, announced that the company would tender for a lease on the Dartmouth mill (flour and grist) and its appurtenances for three years. They would also "treat," with any person desirous of purchasing this property for the sale of the mill and machinery and land that may be required for the accommodation of the occupant.

This summer there was a Garrison Regatta. There were numerous races but the one that interested the people from Dartmouth was only the first race. This was between two whaler crews. The prize was \$30.00 and was won by Mr. Starr's whale boat called the *Riflemen*. It was steered by a Mr. Brown but rowed by fishermen from the east side of the harbour.

On August 8, there was a catastrophe at Dartmouth. About 30 passengers on the Ferry boat at Dartmouth were grounded on a shoal near Skerry's wharf. Another boat was sent to take off the passengers. This was on a Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock.

There were 10 persons who succeeded in getting into this boat, and others, such as "Costly", the Ferryman, with some of the persons in the first boat, were intoxicated. Others wanted to get into the rescue boat but were prevented by Costly.

The two boats then separated about halfway across due to a heavy squall of rain and wind. The boat with most of the passengers then plunged into the harbour. This provided a scene that must have been as horrible as it was destructive. Out of 20 people only six were saved as prompt assistance was given, but the darkness of night, and the rain falling in torrents, all would have perished if they hadn't grasped the gunwhale of the boat.

A woman named Murphy was seen to sink with the Ferryman Costly to whom she was clinging for assistance. She had endeavored to get into the other boat, but in doing so, her child fell over, but was caught up by some friendly hand and escaped the sad fate of her mother, to whose bosom, it was folded a few moments before.

Nearly all those who perished belonged to the laboring class and no correct list of names were procured.

On August 31, the *Royal William*, steam boat, arrived in seven days from Quebec, but was detained for two days at Mirimichi in New Brunswick. She brought 24 cabin passengers, 20 convicts, and a party of the 71st Regiment. As she passed up the harbour, she was cheered and hailed by crowds of townfolk who gathered at the wharves.

The tonnage was about 800. She is rigged like a three-masted schooner with three square sails on her foremast and large fore and aft sails. Her under deck cabin is fitted with upwards of 50 ample births, and a large parlor. In a round house on the deck, is a spacious living room where 100 persons may be accommodated.

She is owned by Samuel Cunard and Company and will run between Halifax and Quebec, including stops at Charlottetown, Pictou, and Mirimichi.

On September 28, a severe gale blew in from the southeast. It rained heavily and then the wind shifted to the southwest. The Brig, *Indus*, broke from her moorings and drifted on the Dartmouth shore. The *Nancy* had her gib boom carried away. The American Schooner, *Josephine*, lying at Innes wharf, had her stern partially stove in and several other vessels were badly damaged. A number of trees, fences, outhouses, etc., were scattered on all parts of the peninsula and blown down. Also was the gilded cross on the north end of the chappel overturned. Many houses had their roofs badly damaged. In the harbour there were three Brigs, two Schooners, and a Barque, badly damaged.

His Excellency, the Governor in Chief, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Halifax Steam Boat Company for sending the, *Royal William*, to save the wrecked pensioners at Green Island.

It was later announced that “the, *Royal William*, steamer, will make a trip to England as soon as the navigation of the St. Lawrence River closed for the winter. The passage from Halifax to Portsmouth is expected to take 15 days at the average speed of 7 knots per hour.

“There will be 300 tons of fuel on board . . . A trans-Atlantic voyage would be an enormous stride in the history of steam navigation.”

The Honorable Michael Wallace died at the age of 88. He was appointed Treasurer of the Province in 1797. He served on His Majesty’s Council since 1806.

Mr. A. F. Jones, at the master shipwright’s office at the Halifax Yard, continued to send out tenders for a large variety of oar rafters, hand spikers, spars, planks, boards, deals, shingles and bricks. This was to be delivered before April 15 of 1832.

This provided an income for farmers who couldn’t grow anything during the winter months. Those with a lot of acres of woodland would continue to provide for themselves and their families.

On December 21, the Brig, *Sir P. Maitland*, upon entering the harbour, went ashore on the south side of McNabs Island near the Thrumb Cap Shoal. Some of the cargo was saved but the vessel is feared to be lost as both the masts were gone.

Lord Goderich sent a dispatch of a General Report relative to the Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1830 . . . “The Civil Establishment is supported partly by a Grant from Parliament and partly by Duties levied in the Province, and partly out of the King’s Casual Revenue.

“Revenue and Expenditure were considerably less than in ordinary years, owing to an unfortunate dispute which took place in the 1830 session between Council and Assembly. This prevented the passing of one of the principal Revenue Bills and of the usual Appropriation Bill, so that no expenses were incurred during the year except such as had been permanently or previously provided for.”

Judicial Establishment

- (1) Court of Chancery - The Lt. Governor is Chancellor ex officis. No salary is attached to this office. He is assisted by a master of the Rolls with a salary of £540, and five masters in Chancery who are entitled to certain fees, but receive no salaries.
- (2) Court of Error - The Lt. Governor and Council constitute this Court to whom Appeals from the Supreme Court are allowed, if the sum appealed

for, exceeds £300. There was no business in this court during the year.

- (3) Supreme Court - This consists of a Chief Justice, with a salary of £850, heretofore charged on the Parliamentary Estimates, but recently transferred to the King's Casual Revenue in the Province, and three assistant Justices, receiving £540 per annum each, and of an Associate Circuit Judge, (who cannot sit in the Capitol) with a salary of £360. The Court sits four times in the year, and has two Eastern and two Western circuits, and one to the Southern Coast during the year.
- (4) Inferior Court of Common Pleas - The Province is divided into four divisions in each of which a Gentleman (who must be more than 10 years standing at the Bar), is appointed to preside over the several local courts, within the same, of which there is one in every county and district of the Province, meeting twice in the year, composed of three or four of the best Magistrates appointed by the Lt. Governor. The presiding Justices have salaries of from £400 to £450 per year.
- (5) Courts of General Sessions - These are similar in constitution and practice to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England and are presided over by the Judge of the divisions before mentioned.
- (6) Courts of Admiralty - There has been scarcely any business in this Court since the War of 1812. The Chief Justice presides over it without any additional salary, under a temporary Commission from the Admiralty.

The entire ordinary expense of the Judicial Establishment is £5,325:0:0.

Ecclesiastical Establishment - This consists of a Bishop at a salary of £2,150 per annum, of one Arch Deacon and Ecclesiastical Commission at a salary of £300. There are 28 missionaries, each receiving from the Society for Propagating the Gospel at £200 per annum. The whole expense is £8,995, of which only the Bishop and Arch Deacon's salaries are borne on the Parliamentary Estimate for the Colony. There are 31 churches in the Province.

Property transactions for the year 1831 included the following: January 3, . . . Deed . . . was sold to Charles R. Fairbanks from Mr. B. Haliburton that included the property that had belonged to James Creighton, now his heirs and executors. This was lots A, B, C and D in the Dartmouth Cove area.

On January 5, a mortgage to Michael Murray and Mary, blacksmith, from John Skerry. This involved land next to Ann Connors in the town lots from John Bartlin's lot to Elizabeth Mathers lot, then to lot number 6 on the highway.

Also on January 5, Alexander Phillips sold a 100 acre lot to Robert Innes for £30. This was located in the Porters Lake area, called lot number 2 of the letter F.

January 20, . . . Deed . . . land owned by Seth and Deborah Coleman was sold to Andrew Malcolm, blacksmith, for £15. This was lot number 5 in the Coleman grant in 1820, bounded east by Coleman Street for 60 feet then 120 feet on Church Street. Included were the buildings, etc. Andrew Malcolm and his wife Elenor then sold this lot to Joseph Moor for £25.

On March 7, a Release was signed by John Wisdom and heirs to the Shubenacadie Canal Company. This was for land between Lake Charles and Lake William. This was for a stream of water between these lakes that extended 55 feet beyond the shoreline, to the property of Charles Reeves that was raised by, "Locks". It also involved property of John Reeves and heirs of John Wisdom, John Stayner and John Allen for the sum of £33:6:8, in consideration of one-third part of the whole, in three equal parts, (being a part of £100 directed to be paid by the Shubenacadie Canal Company as of August 18, 1826.

On March 26, Benjamin Elliot and wife Ann, carpenter, sold to Abigail Hartshorne (widow) for £400, the lot number 4 of the Seth Coleman grant in 1796. This bordered on the land of J. B. Coleman and Leslie Moffat and on the south by Ochterloney Street.

On March 29, John Tremain sold a lot that contained 2 acres, 2 roods and 2 perches to George Russel.

On April 15, John and Catherine Leslie, Mary Bishop, Richard Innes and Robert Innes sold for £50, to Henry Harvey, the estate of the late John Innes at Porters Lake. This was the south half of lot number 18 of the letter F, about 50 acres.

On April 6, James and Barbara Skerry, yeoman, sold to George Fancer lot number 4 in the block letter Y, for £37. It contained 26 perches near King Street.

On May 11, James and Sarah Creighton, merchant, and George and Isabel Creighton, sold to James Weir, Gentleman, for £162, the ferry property in the Dartmouth Cove.

May 19, . . . Deed . . . Richard and Mary Tremain to the Shubenacadie Canal Company for £300. This land was on the east side of the Town Plot, called a triangle shape field where the Grist mill and Bake House was located.

On May 19, Charles and Mary Boggs sold to James Tremain, for £34, the land in the letter X, being the northeast corner of lot number 8, which was 60 feet from Water Street, then southeast for 120 feet, then 120 feet on the northwest. This includes the lots 6 and 7 of the letter X and it had been granted to Boggs in 1820.

On May 19, Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold to Richard Tremain, at a public auction, for £144:4:0, part of the estate of Jonathan Tremain, lots 21 and 22. This included the 15 feet wide road reserved to the use of the proprietors of the mill.

Also the land located in the mill area to the corner of the road to Creighton's Ferry and Canal Street, 375 feet to the corner of lot number 20, and along the mill race for 245 feet, as laid down by the plan in reference to plan of division marked A on the file of the Office of the Judge of Probate at Halifax.

Richard and Mary Tremain and James and Rebecca Tremain, sold to the Shubenacadie Canal Company, for £6,700, the flour mill, Bakery, water, land and mill stream, with all the machinery and equipment, timber, etc., located on the east side of Dartmouth Cove for 360 feet to the west side of Canal Street, to the corner of lot number 20, to the east side of the mill race, to the west line of the land of Thomas Donaldson's lots and John Skerry's lot, to the highway.

Also, all the mill stream, water course and lands covered with water, between the south end of Dartmouth Lake at the mill dam to Dartmouth Cove. All the equipment, machinery, lumber, etc., of the flour mill and Bakery, wharves, etc. Also all the new mill stones, French Burrstones, cast iron machinery, wheel work, wood wheels and mill work, Iron wood planks and other materials and implements on mill property, and the timber lumber, tools, furniture implements to be used in the business, except the bags and boats.

On May 23, John D. Hawthorne sold lots 1, 3, 7 and 8 in the letter Y, bounded by Church Street and Prince Edward Street. These were sold to Thomas Miller, blacksmith, for £150.

On May 24, at a public auction, the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain, sold a water lot in the Dartmouth Cove, for £350. This was bounded north by a water lot granted to Thomas Boggs, then south to the grant of Enos Collins and Joseph Allison. Note - this was the former property of Samuel Starbuck and Timothy Folger, then sold to Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain.

In June, the Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold to Martin Gay Black, merchant, at a public auction, the Tremain land north and west of the Dartmouth Common. This land had been reserved for the Navy Watering Place, 22 acres, next to the lands of Lawrence Hartshorne that had formerly been granted to Samuel Starbuck, Sr., Timothy Folger and Samuel Starbuck, Jr., by Governor Parr on July 3 of 1788. The price was £205.

On September 8, at a public auction, the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Benjamin Elliot, for £25:10:0, a lot on the south side of Princess Charlotte

Street to the west side of King Street. Also on the same date, the above Executors sold to John Keating a property on the corner of King Street and Prince Edward Street, for £42.

James and Amelia Johnston sold 2½ acres to Alexander Farquharson for £30:10:0, lot number 5, near the land of the late Lawrence Hartshorne and Thomas Boggs. This lot had been conveyed by Richard Woodin to James Creighton in 1795.

On October 4, Jonathan Tremain's Executors sold to William Foster, merchant, at a public auction on October 17, 1830. Daniel Hoard purchased this for £150. It was on the road to Creighton's Ferry, called lot number 7 of Tremain land at the corner of Canal Street.

On October 7, John and Mary Davis, trader, sold to William Nicholson, mason, for £50 and also further consideration of 10 shillings, the land occupied by John Davis and his tenants near the land owned by James Wallace, north of Thomas Boggs property and the property of the Canal Company, and the land of William Scallion.

On October 14, at a public auction, the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Hugh Hartshorne, for £210, a lot on the corner of Princess Charlotte Street and King Street. The Executors then sold to Cornelius O'Sullivan a lot on the west side of King Street and the north side of Point Street (or Boggs Street and South Street). The highest bid was for £152.

On October 25, The Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to John Stayner, Gentleman, at a public auction, for £172, land on the new road from Dartmouth to Preston, lot number 1 of the former grant to Folger and Starbuck in 1792. When the Quaker community left Dartmouth there were only a few families that remained. This would have served as a wood lot and it was located near Lake Lamont and Lake Topsail. It was then conveyed to Lawrence Hartshorne, it included 117 acres.

On October 26, James George Andrew Creighton received a mortgage from Simon B. Robie, for £300. The collateral was a water lot, 300 feet, with a wharf and brestwork on Halifax Harbour. Also 2 acres and 45 roods from the Creighton Ferry to the road to the South East Passage. This road passed through several willow trees to a large garden and a house.

On October 26, T. E. Miller and wife Sarah, farmer, sold lot number 12 in the letter B of the Preston lots near Long Lake, 50 acres, to Sabastian Richard for £20.

On October 31, Theophilus Chamberlain and Lamina, sold to Thomas Johnston, husbandman, from Lawrencetown, for £70, the lot number 16 in the

letter F, on the west side of Porters Lake, about 100 acres. This was bounded by the Robert Grimes lot and the Mary Mullock's lot to the shore of Porters Lake.

On November 10, Peter and Susannah Donaldson received a mortgage from Lawrence Hartshorne, for £297:6:8. Of this sum they owed £148:13:4.

For collateral they used lots in Dartmouth. One was on the west side of King Street for 240 feet, to the south side of Princess Charlotte Street, 120 feet by 60 feet. The other lot was on Prince Edward Street to Prince Charlotte Street. Also used was woodland on the south side of the first Dartmouth Lake, to the south side of Preston Road, to the property of Lawrence Hartshorne. This lot contained 6 acres and 8 perches.

Also on November 10, at a public auction of land, the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Peter and Susannah Donaldson, four different lots for £233. They included (1) a lot on the west side of King Street to Princess Charlotte Street, (2) two other lots on Prince Edward Street to Princess Charlotte Street, (3) a wood land lot on the south side of First Dartmouth Lake that had been purchased from James Creighton's Executors. In all, about 6 acres and 2 perches.

On December 12, at a public auction, the Executors of the Hartshorne estate sold to Charles Allen, carpenter, on August 1, 1831, for £25:10:0, a lot on the south side of Princess Charlotte Street and on the west side of King Street.

On December 14, Mary Hatfield of Preston leased to John Nelson of Preston, colored man, the wood lot purchased from William Gordon, next to the property of John Nelson, by the heirs of Nathan Hatfield, for 99 years at the yearly rental of £2:10:0, to be paid quarterly (rent). If not paid 10 days after rent is due, then the land is repossessed.

December 20, . . . Deed . . . Christian and Mary Loy from Lawrencetown, sold to William Cleveland, yeoman, for £100. This was land in Preston, lot number 16 of the letter F, on the west side of Porters Lake, about 100 acres, next to Mary Mullock's lot and south of Robert Grimes lot.

On December 24, James and Mary Ann Ready, farmer, sold to William Smith for £15, a moiety or half part of a lot in Chezetcook, called lot number 31 and a lot granted to Jonah Wornell of 179 acres, that included the buildings, etc.

Also on this date, Michael Wallace, Trustee of the Dartmouth Common, leased to William Stairs, merchant, from Halifax . . . for rents, covenants and agreements assigned to be paid, kept and performed, . . . part of the Common Land in Dartmouth . . . rented at 20 shillings per year . . . to be paid within a month of the due period or as it becomes void (for 15 years) . . . beginning at a northwest angle of a road next to the Town Plot, then east for 150 feet along the

north side of the road running in a parallel direction with the shore at a high water mark, north 275 feet, then west by 150 feet, or until it comes to the northeast angle of the water lot lately granted to William Stairs, then south along the high water mark . . . rent to be paid by August 1st of each year, at the rate of 20 shillings per year.

On December 31, the Executors of the estate of Lawrence Hartshorne, sold to Adam Esson, grocer, for £37, a lot with buildings on the east side of Prince Edward Street to Princess Charlotte Street.

In 1831, a mortgage of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, for £25,000 was granted by the Honorable Sampson Salter Blowers, Chief Justice, and Sir Rupert D. George, Baronet. It should be noted that the Duke of Wellington, one of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, gave agreement for the loan.

For collateral, land was used that extended from Dartmouth Cove to The Minas Basin. This included passage through a portage called Port Wallace to the south end of Lake Charles and through this lake and the passage, or valley, there to Lake William; through this to Lake Thomas, then through the pass at Fletcher's Bridge into Fletcher's Lake to the great lake, called Grand Lake, or Shubenacadie Lake, to the outlet or river called the Shubenacadie River, to the termination of the canal or navigation at the mouth of this river to the Basin of Minas.

The General Map or Plan of this navigation shows that it starts in the west side of Dartmouth Cove, to the east side of King Street to Thomas Bogg's water lot, to the water lot recently granted to this Company.

On August 30, 1831, Act of Settlement for the Congregation of St. James Church at Dartmouth, by an Act of General Assembly in 1828.

Nominated and appointed was John Farquharson the Elder, farmer. Also Andrew Shields, blacksmith, Alexander McNab, farmer, John Farquharson, Jr., all of Dartmouth and Trustees, members of the Society - lot number 4 in the letter H at King Street, at the northwest corner of lot number 1, sold to Josiah Ash, 120 feet to North Street, 116 feet to a stone wall dividing lot number 5, then west to lot number 2 for 120 feet. This property was conveyed by Andrew Malcolm to John Farquharson, Sr., and Andrew Shields in Trust, for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian Congregation at Dartmouth. Also lot number 5 in the letter H, on Wentworth Street, at the northeast corner of lot number 3, conveyed to James Coleman, and ran north on Wentworth Street for 120 feet to North Street, then west on North Street for 124 feet to a stone wall.

The following names were listed as Parties as of January 1829: John

Farquharson, Sr., John Farquharson, Jr., Andrew Shields, Alexander McNab, Robert Ormiston, Andrew Malcolm, William Donaldson, Peter McNab, Robert Wilson, Alex Farquharson, Robert Johnston, John Wilson, Thomas McMillan, James Mac, Thomas Elliot, William Russel, Thomas Laidlaw, James McNab, Alex Gemmel, Hector Elliot, John Lockhart, John Beattie, John Mackie, John Clark, John Scott and Hector Elliot, Jr.

On February 17, . . . an abstract of the Ecclesiastical state of the Province was drawn up. Dartmouth had three finished churches and another in progress. “A Parsonage has lately been purchased by the parishioners, assisted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but it is not yet paid for and therefore is not at present held by a secure title . . . There is a remote Glebe producing nothing and scarcely capable of much improvement . . . Hithertofore the parishioners, being encumbered with debt, have not been able to contribute to the support of the Rector.”

A report on the Civil Establishment listed Commerce was gradually increasing. The cod and mackerel fisheries were not very successful last season, but the seal fishery was very successful. The whale fishery has not hitherto yielded a profitable return.

The export of coal to the United States was greater than any other year. The Commerce between Quebec, Mirimichi and Halifax were much facilitated by the establishment of a “Steam Boat”, and now steam boats were regularly established between Pictou, Prince Edward Island and also between Annapolis, Digby and St. John, New Brunswick, twice a week. The coasting trade was reported in a flourishing state.

The Imports into Nova Scotia for 1831 totaled, 1,573 ships, tonnage 173,392 and the value was £1,447,642:6:8. Involved were 7,341 men.

The Exports from Nova Scotia totaled 2,399 ships, tonnage 234,967 and the value was £901,074. This involved 10,622 men.

The Provincial manufacturers were little advanced, but in Agriculture the harvest was particularly good and the farming produce of every kind was most abundant.

In 1832, there were 35 grants given, for a total of 33,481 acres that had, “passed the great seal”.

A notice was posted by the Lt. Governor that all vessels, including *H. M. Pockets*, or from any port in Europe, were to anchor south and east of George’s Island. They will remain until cleared by the Port Health Officer.

The annual meeting of the Shubenacadie Canal Company was called for on February 27, at 12 o’clock noon in the Exchange Coffee House. At this meeting, the people began to realize what an unqualified disaster this project was, for the public, not the officers of the company. A petition, signed by 140 mechanics and labourers, was presented. The petitioners stated they were suffering extremely from privations of not being paid for their labour.

They said they were about to quit but were induced to continue by an Agent of the Canal Company. The agent said the Secretary promised they should be paid in a week or two from that time. They returned to work on the request and promise of Charles R. Fairbanks. They received a trifle of their wages, and all their applications were treated with scorn.

Then they petitioned the Governor, and he gave them a written communication to the Directors, and on receiving an answer from the Board, His Excellency said he would go no further and they should have recourse to a lawsuit in order to recover their wages.

Some of the petitioners applied to one of the Director's for £40, but his answer was, "I will not give you 40 pence or £40". The Directors stated the petitioners were in the employment of the contractors and must look to them for payment.

However, the contractors were not paid themselves and were unable to pay. The petitioners stated they understood there was a £4,000 balance in the hands of the Directors, and more money was to be given by the House of Assembly, and praying they be paid first. These petitioners were mostly strangers and brought here to do this work. If their earnings were withheld it would be their total ruin.

The Solicitor General said the petition brought before the House was unfounded in its statements and should not have been presented. He then attacked the people who introduced this petition on the grounds that of being opposed to the canal.

The Gallery was then cleared for the settlement of the question. When they returned, a message from the H. M. Council arrived stating they had passed a Bill relative to the poor debtors, and requested a conference respecting the, "Passenger Bill".

Charles Fairbanks was called and he gave the members of the Legislature his side of the story, at some length. He stated with regard to the petition, he would not oppose a grant of money if the House were so inclined, but he felt the statements were dumbfounded and its terms in the highest degree reprehensible

...

Public Works - The Directors of the Shubenacadie Canal gave hope of it being navigable at the end of the year, but this report has been entirely disappointed.

The work is discontinued for want of funds. The enclosed is a report published by the Directors . . . As a security for the repayment of the loan of

£20,000 from His Majesty's Government to the Canal Company, "a conveyance has been made by deed of mortgage to the Trustees named by the Lt. Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of the Province, of all the Canal, its works and its appurtenances, and of its tolls, profits and emoluments, in conformity with the agreement between the Lords of the Treasury and the Company."

The Expenditures up to the present time is £79,682:4:7. The expenditure for making roads and bridges was £22,025.

A Lighthouse was built on Seal Island between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The population census was expected to be now about 160,000.

At the House of Assembly there was an Act passed for the encouragement of more schools.

The expenses for providing provisions for those in quarantine quarters were expected to be £42:10:6½, for the year 1832. Involved were 8 vessels, four from Ireland, one from Wales, one from Boston and one from the Magdalen Islands. They had distressed emigrants on board.

At Southhampton Row, on July 30, 1832, John Baimbridge wrote to Viscount Goderich in London, the following, . . . "Report was made to the shareholders of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, these shareholders were induced to subscribe with the knowledge of the intended loan by His Majesty's Government, who considered they were aiding the great object of facilitating the improvement of the colony—they have become alarmed at the apparent situation of the undertaking, and fearing the total failure by the want of timely aid, and believing it would be most desirable to have it completed. I have been requested to wait upon your Lordship to ask the favor of you to request the Commanding Officer of Engineers at Halifax, or such persons as the Master General of Ordnance may select as acquainted with Canal operations, to survey the Works, and report the actual state of the same to your Lordship, which the subscribers trust would not occasion much expense, and upon such report being returned to your Lordship and communicated to me, I am authorized to state to your Lordship that the same subscribers in London will be glad to cooperate with your Lordship towards raising a fund to complete the same . . ."

On August 20, 1832, a letter was written by Bainbridge to Viscount Goderich, saying "the London shareholders were unhappy with the decision of the Halifax shareholders, who said all the funds raised had been expended and a doubt as to the raising of £6 to £8,000 to complete the work . . . they want the Engineers Report and they are anxious to know the actual state of the undertaking."

On April 12, 1832, at the House of Legislature, a long and animated discussion took place regarding the usual vote to aid the Dartmouth Steam Boat Company. This was opposed by several members who contended that the wretched management of the boat during the past year had forfeited all claims that the Company might have had upon the liberality of the Legislature.

They reported stoppages for a day, week, and months and the forfeiture of the Charter had only been avoided by running her own once in three months only. Also it had been stated that dozens of teams were delayed for a considerable time and others had to go around Bedford Basin, also it would be a long time before confidence in the regularity of the Steam Boat could again be restored.

This company received enormous sums for the Legislature, with an exclusive Charter for 30 years. If they could not, or would not, keep up a sufficient ferry they ought to, "throw up their Charter and make room for those who would".

Messrs. Fairbanks and Deblois defended the Company but when the question was put to the members of the House, the sum asked for was refused.

On May 2, 1832, there was a notice stating there would be a public auction of all the furniture, livestock, etc., of Mr. Francis Hall, Civil Engineer in Dartmouth, as he was about to leave the Province. This included his house, water lot, outhouses, etc. It was located near the Ferry. The house contained 10 rooms, a kitchen and a frost proof cellar.

It was reported that an epidemic of Cholera had struck the Province of Quebec. There were 450 admitted to their hospitals and 257 deaths. The Nova Scotia Board of Health has made several recommendations to the House of Assembly, in preparation of a potential epidemic. The new appointments as a Board of Health for Dartmouth included Edward H. Lowe, George Creighton and Thomas DesBrissey, Esquire.

On August 25, a complaint was made against the Steam Ferry Boat, *Sir Charles Ogle*. This was to ask that a lamp be suspended over her deck during dark and gloomy weather, particularly at nightfall. This would warn people of her approach, rapid movements or anything that could cause, "serious evils".

A report from Quebec stated that the Committee of Stockholders have decided that the trips of the steamer, Royal William, to Halifax, will be suspended for the present.

The proprietors of the Halifax Steam Boat Company will offer more shares to expand their operation. Another steam boat will be constructed, and when not required for ferry operations it would be employed in towing vessels, and other marine duties. Also a new set of boilers for the present Ferry Boat.

The property of the Company consists of a Steam Boat, with a spare set of boilers, extensive wharves and buildings at Dartmouth that is now used as a landing place, and several lots in the vicinity including Skerry's wharf.

On December 13, the Whale Ship, *Rose*, arrived from the Pacific Ocean after a three year voyage. The cargo had 1,600 barrels of Sperm Oil. This was sufficient to pay expenses, but not to reward her owners for the labour and responsibility of such a long voyage and highly creditable enterprise.

On November 3, 1832 a report from Samuel Cunard and Thomas Maynard was submitted to the House of Assembly. This contained 19 pages, and there was a separate report submitted from James Tidmarsh. These men were the Commissioners of Lighthouses for Nova Scotia. There were 10 lighthouses in Cape Breton and a higher number on the mainland of Nova Scotia.

On December 8, it was put to the Council, for their opinion, upon the expediency of establishing in Nova Scotia, two separate councils, an Executive and Legislative, composed for the most part of different individuals.

January 17, . . . Deed . . . from Duncan Ross sold to James Bissett for £30, one-half of a parcel of land in Upper Musquodobit River, next to Matthew and Robert Archibald's grant over to the Alexander Kent grant about 100 acres, with all the buildings, etc.

January 28, . . . Deed . . . sold to Philip Kephard in the South East Passage from Charles Coventry and wife Barbara, master mariner, over to Cow Bay, for £150.

February 8, . . . Deed . . . George and Sophia Graham, husbandman, to Joseph Graham, husbandman, for £190. This was lot number 4 with 125 acres in Three Fathom Harbour.

January 2, . . . Deed . . . Robert Innis, Sr., of Porter Lake to Robert Innis, Jr., husbandman, from Preston, for £50. This lot was bounded by the land of John Bishop and the block letter F, about 100 acres, also one-sixth part of lot number 41 in the Second Division of Preston farm lots, about 110 acres.

February 8, . . . Deed . . . was registered of the sale of land by Peter McNab, John McNab, Anne Gibbs on McNab's Island, and John Ross to Daniel Fraser, James Fraser and William Fraser, for £80; also land on the northeast corner of Richard Monday's land in Cole Harbour, about 500 acres up to the Porters Lake grant.

February 27, a Deed of Feoffment . . . On February 27 a mortgage was registered. This was the Shubenacadie Canal Company getting a mortgage from Thomas Boggs, merchant, and Martin G. Black, as they needed to pay

their workers, etc., £4,000 at the interest rate of 6%, or £6 per £100 . . . also that £2,000 be paid on February 23 of the year 1833 and every year the 6% interest was to be paid.

For collateral they used land. This land for collateral was in Dartmouth Cove where the flour mill had been located, with the mill race, that was recently purchased by James and Richard Tremain, on the east side of the mill cove also land on Canal Street, and land to Creighton's Ferry, about 362 feet on the west side of Canal Street to the corner of lot number 20 purchased from the Jonathan Tremain estate. Also land on the west side of the mill trough and the mill race to the Bakery (flour mill) up to the northeast corner of Skerry's field, then to the parsonage house and then to the Dartmouth Lakes, and on the east side of lock number 6, also land around the Dartmouth Lakes and land to what is now Victoria Road, Warren's Lane, and land that is part of letter M, lot number 4 to letter L, (this land purchased from the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain), also land near King Street called letter M, which included a lime kiln being lot number 1 and part of number 2.

March 5, . . . Deed . . . Joseph Moore of Dartmouth, mason, sold to Thomas Omers of Halifax, publican, for £200. This lot was on the road leading to Sackville.

March 31, . . . Deed . . . registered that had taken place on June 6 of 1821. Seth and Deborah Coleman sold lots to Joseph Moore, mason, for £33:15:0. These were lots 6 and 8 of Coleman's grant that bounded on the harbour to Coleman Street. Previous to this in 1820, Coleman sold Moore lot number 2 in Coleman's division for £40. This was near Water Street and Church Street to the harbour. This was witnessed by John Skerry and John Blehomen.

May 20, . . . Deed . . . Robert and Harriett Hartshorne sold to George and Carrie Coleman of Dartmouth, boat builder, for £45, the lot number 3 in the north end of letter U, which was part of the land where the boat shop now stands near Water Street to the harbour.

On March 31, Alexander Lyle and wife Deboarh, master shipwright, sold to James Synott, mason, for £85, land on the corner of Water Street and the north side of South Street.

April 30, . . . Deed . . . Christopher and Jane Roast sold to Leonard Roast, a lot on the road to Cole Harbour, being half of lot number 4 that was purchased from Jacob Conrad and John Morash, that was next to the lot owned by Jacob Giles, being 50 acres.

May 22, . . . Deed . . . the Executors of Catherine Prescott and others sold to George Morash of Cole Harbour, yeoman, some farm land and property on

the Preston Road and Cole Harbour Road next to William Settle's land being lot number 2, 3, 4 and 10 on the plan of the Testator's property at Preston, for £22.

May 26, . . . Deed . . . registered that was made in February 1, 1831 to Lord Bishop from John George and Elenor Sheirs of South East Passage, in trust for the Nova Scotia Society for the Propagation of the Foreign Gospel in Foreign parts, established in London in 1705, for the Church of England, and sold by Sheirs for one shilling, the land about one mile from the South East Passage to Cole Harbour, about half an acre, appeared before George B. Creighton, Justice of the Peace for the County of Halifax.

On July 18, a Conveyance in Fee was made between Andrew Malcolm and Elenor, from Dartmouth, blacksmith, to Cornelius Fogarty, mariner, for £120, the lot number 4 of letter W near Water Street.

Also in this date, another Conveyance in Fee was made between Andrew Malcolm and Elenor, who sold to George Mayberry, shipwright, for £200, the lot number 5 in letter W on Water Street, for 60 feet to the harbour, being the lot conveyed to Malcolm from James H. Donaldson, et al, on May 10, 1825.

On August 2, Andre Malcolm had to assign his property to Donald McLennan, William Foster and James Cogswell, merchants, in Trust because he was unable to pay the debt, also for the sum of 5 shillings. This included lot number 3 of the letter K on Wentworth Street next to George Turner's property, for 120 feet. Other land included a lot in the north range that had been granted to John Tapper on letter N next to the Dartmouth Common near the corner of Prince Edward Street and Church Street; lot number 13 of letter K; a lot in letter N and lots on a plan annexed to a grant made to John Tapper, Andrew Malcolm and William Henderson, on April 20, 1820.

A Deed that was made on August 20 of 1831, but registered on September 1, 1832, between Abigail Hutchinson, spinster, and William and Elizabeth Snelling, to John Sprigs, farmer, sold for £40. Land near Lake William, east side, being lot number 6 to the land of John Skerry, 133 acres, being lot number 8 of Sabatier and Hutchinson land, lately surveyed by John Chamberlain, Surveyor.

October 2, . . . Deed . . . Josiah and Catherine Richardson, yeoman, sold to Edward Pryor and William Pryor for £200:5:0, land at Preston, which was located north of John Greenwood's lot, and the east line of the sawmill lot to the mill pond, about 50 acres; also the lot marked E of the Maroon lands, 50 acres, with buildings, etc.

October 10, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne, Executors of

the estate, sold to Henry Mignowitz at a public auction held by Deblois and Mitchell, for £133, for three lots at South Street and Prince Edward Street. These lots were then sold to Adam Esson, merchant, for £140.

October 29, . . . Deed . . . Jacob Horn, husbandman, sold to James Cleary, fisherman, for £50 about 50 acres on the land near the Cow Bay Road.

October 12, . . . Deed . . . James Robertson, yeoman, sold to George Morash, yeoman, part of the marsh flats at Cole Harbour, next to the Gammon property and the channel, for 5 shillings and an agreement to share the land. This was the eastern moiety or half of the land.

On December 7, David and Mary Vaughn, grocer, sold for £50 to Samuel Cunard, merchant, 1½ acres of land that had been conveyed by Richard Woodin to James Creighton in May of 1798; being lots 2 and 3 of the Lawrence Hartshorne property to Thomas Bogg's land.

A report was submitted by Samuel Cunard, Thomas Maynard and James Tidmarsh, the Commissioners of Lighthouses. In this report they mentioned there are 10 Lighthouses now in Cape Breton. The report had 19 pages regarding the operation and recommendations for this very valuable service. These Lighthouses also provided a life-saving service that was so very necessary for shipwrecked seamen and passengers.

On January 5, 121 people were given grants in Nova Scotia according to a report from the Department of Crown Lands.

In a copy of the Acts of the House of Assembly, 1829, Cap. XXXII, an Act concerning the Halifax Common, stated of the eight provisions, thus no lease for more than 33 years, and all leases were to commence on May the first.

On March 1, in a report from London, England, Henry Cogswell, the President of the Halifax Bank wrote to Lord Viscount Goderich, who was the Secretary of State, the following . . . “In the year 1831, by the direction of the Right Honorable Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, communications were made to the Halifax Banking Company of Nova Scotia. This included, . . . it to be in contemplation of their Lordships to make an arrangement for the payment of the troops, etc., upon that station by the Bank, instead of the Commissariat as had before been the practice. It is understood that their Lordships came to no decision upon the proposal made by the Bank as relates to Nova Scotia, but carried the measure into effect in the Canadas . . . etc.”

On May 14, the Brig, *Chebucto*, is contracted by the Province from Samuel Cunard and Company. The present engagement of the Brig, *Chebucto*, is to be annulled as soon as terms will permit. I have given instructions to pay off this vessel on June 30th. This was sent to the Right Honorable E. G. Stanley.

This year the emphasis was put on the Public Works Program that would provide employment for those who preferred to stay in the Province.

The construction of roads was undertaken by Bills in the House of Assembly. Also contracts were tendered for the building expansion on Citadel Hill. They called for 2,400 tons of iron building stone for the facine walls, 2,400 tons for backing, a thick wall of 3,000 tons, 11,000 bushels of white lime and 20,000 bushels of fresh water sand.

Another thing that was encouraging to the harbour residents was that the Whale Ship, *Pacific*, sailed from “Oyheo”, on May of 1832, with 420 barrels of Sperm Oil.

On the other side of the good news was a report on March 17, 1833. The harbour froze over to the extent that snow banks put an end to internal communication. Foot passengers and sleds had to cross the harbour, back and forth from Dartmouth to Halifax, The weather was extremely cold. The House of Assembly had to close down. No vessels could enter the harbour which meant no mail or outside news was obtained.

Eventually word was received about the Halifax owned Steam Boat, *Royal William*. A judgement against this vessel was laid out and it was to be sold by public auction at the end of March. The agent in Quebec was claiming a percentage to which he was not entitled.

On May 2, a report from Quebec said that the *Royal William* had been sold for £5,000. It had originally cost £19,000 to build.

A notice of property, to be let, until October 31, was published. This was for a house on Dartmouth Point, that had belonged to Thomas Boggs, Esquire, with a coach house and garden, stables and a field. The house was recently painted. It is in good order and would be a pleasant summer residence for a respectable family.

This year saw the growth and development of steam boats. In May, the *Windsor* Steam Boat was to be launched. This, after news that machinery had arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, from Liverpool, England. The engine had 50 horsepower. She will continue her ferry service around the Bay of Fundy.

The Steamer, *Henrietta*, travels from St. John to Eastport in Maine, to St. Andrews, then Digby and Annapolis. She will “lay up” on the first Friday and Saturday of each month, to clean her boilers.

When the ice in the harbour began to break up and melt, a man named Richard Dunn left town in a flat boat for Dartmouth. He was intoxicated and lost his way. On the following morning he was found in the ice flows below George’s Island. He was rescued but his hands were frozen.

On May 15, the Steam Boat, *Pocohantos*, from Pictou, arrived at Prince Edward Island, being her first trip of the season. She then returned to Pictou with the mail.

The opposition to steam packets were still growing because the *Halifax Packet* sailed in January, but still had not been heard from. Some people considered steam boats utterly unfit for service. One reason was that three of these steam boats, or packets, had been previously lost. The lives of the crew members are still a hazard and some people called them “death ships”. The old fashioned nautical men didn’t accept them.

The *Royal William* was expected to come to Halifax on her way to Boston. The vessel will travel to Pictou, Halifax and then to the city of Boston, but briefly stop at Gasper. It could accommodate 60 passengers.

In St. John, New Brunswick, a Joint Stock Company is to be formed to build steam boats for the ferry service. The *Maid of the Mist*, is a new steam boat that will take passengers from St. John to Windsor. Travellers from the United States may come to Windsor, directly, but would return in the Steam Ship, *Henrietta*.

The Royal Navy announced it would send His Majesty's Steam Ship, *Rhadamanthus*, to Jamaica. It could sail under steam or with sails (canvas). It carried two steam engines of 113 horsepower each, and the coal consumption was 20 tons per day. This vessel was built on the largest scale ever manufactured. She would then sail from Jamaica to Bermuda, then to Halifax.

In Dartmouth it was announced in the Halifax Journal, the Dartmouth Hotel was to let. Any person desirous of renting the premises will be allowed six months credit on any article they may purchase. Also for sale was two ball alleys and a Billiard table. The person to contact was Hugh Searle.

On July 17, a spear head, about six inches long, made of flint, and two pieces of hollow tube, of flint, finely polished, were found at Dartmouth by persons digging a cellar. They were probably fashioned by Aborigines, before the discovery of these countries by the white people. Or even during the earliest attempts at settlement. They are now in the possession of Adam Esson, who will deposit them in the museum of the Institute.

On August 3, the Steam Vessel, *Cape Breton*, arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia, in 44 days from Plymouth, England. The vessel was built of the best seasoned oak timber. She carried two engines of 35 horsepower each. Owned by the General Mining Association of London. The cost was between 7 and £8,000 pounds sterling.

In Dartmouth, the new factory, called the Dartmouth Nail Manufacturing, announced it is ready to manufacture cut nails of all descriptions, of iron and copper, that is equal in quantity to any imported from Great Britain or the United States.

On August 15, it was announced that the *Royal William*, would leave Pictou for England in a day or two.

In September, at Dartmouth, a woman named "Finne" died suddenly. The jury at the inquest ruled a verdict of accidental death.

Also in September, a wild bull attacked Mr. Sylvester Smith, the brother

of Titus Smith, in the Preston area. Smith was pitched on a pile of rocks and would have been gored to death if Mr. Ferguson and others had not succeeded in driving the bull away. Smith is slowly recovering from his injuries. The bull was then shot.

On October 3, 1833, for sale, the Andrew Shields farm on Maynard Hill, adjoining Dartmouth, overlooking the town and Harbour of Halifax, with dwelling house, a large barn, 26 acres under the plough, with a large wood lot and pasturage. The estate and farm was called, "Elenvale".

An article was published from an American newspaper that was to have a great concern for the shipbuilding and maintenance industry for Dartmouth in later years. This article was on the new, "Portable Dry Dock".

This was used at Pittsburgh and should be in every seaport in the United States. It is built of strong timber, and very well planked on all sides and the bottom. At one end a gate is constructed, such as a, "lock gate", which is closed when required to make a barrier against the admission of water. At the other end it is fixed and made of strong plank. There is an engine (steam) that would cost about \$300. This would run four pumps for taking the water from the dock with ease and rapidity.

When a vessel is taken in the dock, valves are open and the dock filled with water, assisted by stone ballast, then it sinks to admit the vessel. The gates are open and the vessel is floated in this dock. In just five hours time it may be admitted to the shipyard, safely, "shoved up", to enable carpenters, shipwrights, etc., to work on the bottom.

The question is, should not such a machine be at this harbour? Information could easily be obtained, and if answered the description, then the outlay of money would be amply repaid.

January 5, Alexander and Deborah Lyle, shipwright, sold to Michael Devan for £40, land on Water Street and South Street in the Dartmouth Town Plot. Also on this date, Alexander Lyle sold to Thomas Marvin, carpenter, for £40, a lot on the east side of Water Street and South Street in the Dartmouth Town Plot.

Also on January 5, Alexander Lyle received a mortgage from the Executors of Samuel Black, merchant, from Halifax, for £200. For collateral he used land on Prince Edward Street and South Street which was part of the block letter R.

On January 24, James and Rebecca Wallace, yeoman, sold to James Stanford of Halifax, tanner, for £85, 2½ acres, next to the former Creighton's Ferry property. This had been conveyed by Richard James Creighton on May 10, 1798 to the property of Lawrence Hartshorne.

January 25, . . . Deed . . . John Delochry, yeoman, sold to Peter Conrod, for £10, land on the east side of Chezetcook, about 150 acres, next to Peter Pettipas, Lawrence Conrod and Mrs. Misner.

February 7, . . . Deed . . . James Ready and Mary Ann, farmer, sold to William Smith, farmer, land in Chezetcook on the northwest angle of G. Pettipas' lot number 32 on the east side of the harbour. This was called lot number 31, and also another lot for a total of 179 acres.

February 19, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor of Preston, husbandman, sold to Mathew Kribbs, husbandman, for £25, land on the west side of Porters Lake, about 25 acres, which was part of letter F in the area.

Also on this date, John Ferguson sold to Joseph Ferguson and Gasper Messenger, yeoman, for £15, land next to George Conrod, 50 acres, also one-quarter of the share of his estate.

March 1, . . . Deed . . . William Smith, carpenter, from Preston, and William Wisdom, carpenter, sold for £25, land at Chezetcook Harbour, near lot number 32 of Mr. G. Pettipas' property.

March 1, . . . Deed . . . Mary King, widow of Samuel King, sold to Henry George Hill, for £125, land in Preston which was part of the land of Messrs. Cochrane and then sold to William Dawes Quarrel for the Maroon Negroes from Jamaica. This was lot number 16 with 30 acres.

In March, . . . Mortgage . . . Henry Hill to Mary King, for lot number 16, with 30 acres, also lot number 17, with 50 acres in Cochrane's Woods.

On March 12, John and Richard Conrod to the Trustees of Lawrencetown Church, John Robertson, Charles Taylor and John Gammon, for 10 shillings, land on the road leading to Porters Lake from Halifax.

May 25, . . . Deed . . . John Wallace and others sold to John Skerry for £85, land covered with water in the Dartmouth Town Plot. This was on the south side of Water Street to Halifax Harbour for 375 feet by 375 feet. (water lot and land lot)

May 25, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Davis to John Davis and others, from Preston, husbandman, sold for 27 pound, 10 shillings, land on the west side of Porters Lake in Preston. This was part of lot number 13 of the letter E of the original grant to Thomas Young and others, in the general plan of Preston.

May 25, . . . Deed . . . made of May 4, 1831 - Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, husbandman, from Preston, sold to William Davis for £27:10:0, lot number 12 of the letter E of the grant to Thomas Young and others.

May 1833, . . . Deed . . . Heirs of Michael Wallace sold to James Sawyer of Halifax, for £58, land in block letter I in Dartmouth, on the south side of Ochterloney Street to Wentworth Street. This was a corner lot, 120 feet by 120 feet.

June 10, . . . Deed . . . Robert and Harriet Hartshorne sold to George Mayberry, boat builder, for £30, two individual water lots, which had been granted to William Allan, John B. Coleman and Charles Reeves, Robert Hartshorne, the lots C and D in the Division block letter W. These lots extended into the harbour for 40 feet.

August 11, . . . Deed . . . the Reverend M. B. Desbrissay, Samuel Albro and Edward Lowe, Church Wardens, to John Chamberlain, land surveyor, for 7 acres, to purchase the parsonage, lot number one for £40, and lot 3 and 5 for £40, for property at the junction between Tremain Street and Ochterloney Street. Lots 3 and 5 were on Ochterloney Street, to Robert Nealy's lot to Shorells' lot near Tremain Street and Church Street.

October 7, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Robert Storey for £400, land at the Narrows of Halifax Harbour, at the high water mark that was originally granted to Samuel Starbuck, Sr., Timothy Folger, and Samuel Starbuck, Jr., in July of 1788. This was about 150 acres.

October 7, . . . Deed . . . John Finn, carpenter, from Dartmouth sold to Adam Esson, merchant from Halifax, for £110, the lot number 1 in the letter W on Water Street to the harbour.

October 12, . . . Deed . . . Elizabeth and Frances Frank, heirs of Christian Bartling, sold to Patrick Connors the lot number 9 near Water Street, for £10.

August 20, . . . Deed . . . John Chamberlain sold to Benjamin Elliot, carpenter, for £59, a lot that was west by Tremain Street and south by Ochterloney Street; the corner lot where Chamberlain's house is located.

October 1833, . . . Deed . . . James Coleman sold to William Reeves, for £22, the east half of lot number 3 in the letter H, at the corner of Ochterloney Street and Wentworth Street.

December 7, . . . Deed . . . William Reeves, carpenter, sold to John Williams for £25, the lot number 3 in the letter H, at the corner of Ochterloney Street and Wentworth Street.

On February 10, Mr. Fairbanks had submitted a proposition to the House of Assembly for borrowing £100,00 in England, to be expended in completing the Main Post Roads throughout the Province. They were to be repaired by yearly installments of £10,000 per year.

In the Halifax Journal, a notice was published of a farm for sale. It was owned by Gasper Roast. It was located on a road leading to Lawrencetown, just 4½ miles from Findlay's Ferry, and 5¼ miles from the Steam Boat wharf. This farm had 150 acres, with from 25 to 30 acres under good cultivation. Another 30 acres were fit for the plough. It had two houses, two barns, an abundance of sea manure and it could be converted into two farms. It contained eight milk cows, one pair of oxen, and one horse. The greater part of the purchase money may remain secured by mortgage. This was one of the German lots and farms that was started after the Seven Year War in the 1760's.

In February, there was a tragic fire at Preston. The house of Mr. William Patterson was burnt to the ground, but fortunately the house was empty of any person at the time. The family was out gathering firewood. Patterson was from Scotland who came to Dartmouth as a stone mason and stone cutter and worked on the Shubenacadie Canal project. Both he and his wife were 70 years old.

On March 3, a petition that was numerously signed, was raised against any alteration in the present Timber Duties. This was then forwarded to His Majesty's Government by way of the last Packet. It was lately reported that similar steps were taken in New Brunswick and Lower and Upper Canada.

The Timber duties would affect the shipbuilding in England. The Admiralty reported the following ships in commission on foreign stations: Mediterranean - 20 ships, Lisbon - 10 including two steam vessels, North America and West Indies - 30 including two steam vessels, East Indies and Maritimes - 11 vessels, Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa - 13 including one steam vessel, South America - 13 vessels. Ships Fitting out at Portsmouth - 6, at Plymouth - 6 and at Sherness - 3. Steam vessels employed at home services - 8 that carried between one and six-guns, Packets - 18, Troop ships - 3, Stock ships - 1.

It was reported that the *Royal William*, steamer, 180 horsepower, has sailed for Lisbon, in Spain, with recruits.

At the Dockyard in Tyne, a steamer of 700 tons is ordered to be laid down. Another report said the *Royal William* had sailed from Pictou to Cowes in 17 days. The distance was about 2,500 miles.

The British Navy is comprised of 557 ships and vessels of all rates. About

171 are in commission.

The House of Assembly in Halifax, passed a vote of £20,000 for building bridges. This was to be raised by borrowing, then spent in the old way.

On March 4, 1834, Breton Haliburton, the President of His Majesty's Council in Nova Scotia, wrote the following letter . . . The House of Assembly requested the Imperial Parliament not withdraw the protection from the timber trade of the British North American Provinces, from the duty on foreign timber. This also allowed them to purchase British manufactories. The timber and deals were the principal articles to be remitted in exchange for these British manufactories. Another side effect would affect the Fisheries because the vessels coming to fish would bring salt at a low freight cost.

This also encourages the West Indies Trade, and these, . . . "are the links in the chain which unites the mother country in commercial intercourse with the colonies."

The amount of Capital invested in British Shipping in the United Kingdom and the colonies has steadily advanced under the influence of the protecting duties and a large amount of capital has been invested in various establishments for the manufacture of wood for exportation.

Since the discriminating duties, the prices of Baltic timber is much reduced in the English market. (They had a monopoly which would recur if there were no protecting duties.) Another advantage is that the colonies were receiving British manufactories in payment instead of specie, (which foreigners always wanted and still do). Also the timber trade employs a very large amount of shipping that enables the owners to bring freight and passengers at a very low cost.

Also the redundant population of the mother country is conveyed to a colony, where in this branch of industry, the beneficial employment can be given to thousands, in clearing the forests of its timber and thereby gaining the useful articles of commerce and preparing the soil for agriculture purposes. To sum up . . . (1) The duties are best calculated to encourage shipping and the products and commerce of Great Britain. (2) The West Indies trade and the fisheries. (3) The employment and comfortable settlements of thousands of the hitherto burdensome poor. (4) The extension, improvement and prospects of the colonies. (5) The uniting together of the valuable but scattered members of the British Empire in the firm bond of commercial interest.

On May 10, there was an auction sale held in front of Thomas Medley's Hotel in Dartmouth. This included all the real estate of Jonathan Tremain, which included the square letter I in the Town Plot in front of Mr. Medley's.

This square was to be divided into eight building lots of 40 feet by 116 feet each. Also there was a building lot on King Street, 60 feet by 120 feet, being part of block letter M. Also lot number 3 in Jonathan Tremain's estate, as well as the property called Abbeville. This also included a 200 acre lot on the "Lake Loon" run, just four miles from the Dartmouth ferry.

In March and April there were signs of delightful weather and this would make up for the last two dreary and unprofitable seasons. The month of May was marked by flurries of frost and snow and a succession of cold north and east winds. Few farmers had their crops in the soil. On June 4, it was reported by the farmers that the season is still backward and unpromising for farming.

The Admiralty reported that a steam boat was added to the Dockyard in Bermuda, and found very useful in towing vessels and performing other services.

A report from England stated that from a Dockyard at Lime House, a majestic steamship was launched for the Egypt naval service. It was nearly 2,000 tons. It carried two steam engines of 120 horsepower each. The length was 211 feet, breadth, 51 feet, depth at 32 feet 6 inches. It carried 20 carronades and two long traversing guns. It was considered the largest steam warship in the world.

The annual Ordnance Contract was tendered for 1834 to 1835. For ten months from September 1 to June 30. Wanted for Halifax and all the harbour ports in the vicinity. The trades required were for carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters, glaziers and smiths.

On August 6, a Cholera epidemic was reported in Montreal and Quebec and carrying off large numbers.

On August 17, this epidemic of Cholera hit Halifax. It started in the Poor House, spread to the Army barracks, then throughout the downtown area. There were deaths reported in private houses and from patients in the Asylum. The number soon reached 79. There were 34 in the Garrison, 30 in the Poor House and 15 in the town. In just two days there were reported from 81 to 101 cases. The deaths by September 10 were from 9 to 16 and the overall number of victims were from 123 to 159.

The Halifax Lumber Yard put out another tender for timber, to be delivered by October 31. The timber had to be of unexceptionable quality and be approved by the Surveying Officers of the Yard.

This had the effect that the Shubenacadie Canal could be used, mainly to bring out the timber potential of the inland forests. Access to the inland forest reserves were, until now, very limited. This Canal project at least provided easier access to both Halifax Harbour and the Bay of Fundy region.

Apart from mast and spars, the local ship builders wanted the vast oak timber reserves, especially in the Grand Lake area. This would contribute to the shipbuilding industry that was rapidly growing all over the province.

By September, the number of deaths from Cholera diminished. The change of weather seemed to one reason for this. A Soup House was put in operation on Saturdays. The poor people were given tickets by the Health Wardens.

By September 24, this epidemic had practically disappeared. There were only seven cases reported, as opposed to 26 cases reported the previous week. Also there were 18 people discharged from the Dalhousie Hospital, and overall there were only 33 patients as opposed to 77 in the previous week. This resulted in the Dalhousie Hospital being reduced to half the patients.

On October 1, 1834, Mr. Joseph Thomas, school master, died after a short illness. The Army contracts for 1835 were tendered. This would include fresh beef, baking bread, and forage for the horses that belonged to the Officer's stationed at the Garrison. It would include oats, hay and straw.

Agriculture was continuing to be the number one industry in the province. The Dartmouth Town Plot and township were close enough to these contract requirements for the Navy and Army, to allow this industry to thrive and prosper in summer, spring and fall seasons. In the winter the farmers would cut timber on their property to supply the lumber contracts and tenders. The sawmill operations went on all year to supply these tenders and contracts.

On October 8, there were no new cases of Cholera reported. Also there were no patients left in the hospital. The Board then announced they would discontinue the Hospital establishment at Dalhousie College.

In consequence of the closure of the hospital, Mr. Scriven undertook to keep open the Soup House. This would furnish soup to the poor upon very reasonable terms. Tickets could be obtained from Mr. Scriven that would serve, instead of money, when people were unable to pay.

Other news reports included a total of 10 shipwrecks. This was the most fatal to human life it has ever been our lot before to record . . . according to the Halifax Journal.

The deaths of Dartmouth residents this year, included Marie and Ann Medley, aged 2 years and 9 months. At Preston, Mrs. Gertrude Craine.

On August 4, Mrs. John McKeen of the Truro Road. She had crossed the harbour on the steam boat to return home, and was on her way to Medley's Hotel, where the stage coach was to have called for her. Also on this date, Henrietta Jane, infant daughter of Mr. Alexander McNab, at the age of 1 year and 5 months.

The Rifle Brigade that was stationed at the Garrison, had moved to Sackville to escape the Cholera epidemic. However, there were 64 cases, 16 sent to hospital and 5 died.

In Dartmouth, Mr. James Hamilton, aged 28, died. He was the son of Mr. Joseph Hamilton. Mrs. Sophia Connor, second daughter of Mary Ann Bartling, died at the end of September.

At Eastern Passage, Miss Margaret Myers died at the age of 21 years.

Thomas Brewer, successor to Mr. Joseph Findly's ferry, politely informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that establishment as a Ferry operation and a House of Entertainment, where he hopes to meet with that share of public support, which is given to those who endeavor to merit the same. The Ferry Boat will, at all times touch at the "Point", either going or returning from Dartmouth, provided any of the passengers request it. His larder will be at all times, well supplied and his liquors will be of the first quality, etc., etc.

It was announced that a new carding machine has been built by Mr. Andrew Shields on his farm, Ellenvale, in Dartmouth. All women like to spin, but few like to, "card". Carding machines enjoy an unrivaled popularity among the maids and matrons of the interior. None in Nova Scotia, so far, can equal the compactness, beauty of workmanship and ease of motion than the work from Mr. James Innis of Rawdon, a first rate mechanic and engineer (a Scotsman) who now runs the mill at Shields' farm. There were three other carding mills in the province. Shields' advertised he was ready for orders in this, "woolen line". He has two reservoirs of water and Mr. Innis, the experienced engineer. The coasters and other vessels from the outports can be accommodated with all parcels of wool.

Property transactions for the year 1834 included the following: January 24, . . . Deed . . . James and Sarah Johnston, Esquire, sold to Thomas Croucher, husbandman, for £22, the land on the west side of Porters Lake in Preston, being lot number 9 of the letter F.

Also on January 24, . . . Deed . . . James Johnston sold to Timothy Murphy, shoemaker, for £20:5:0, a 2½ acre lot, conveyed by Richard Woodin to James Creighton on May 10, 1798, as lot number 1, next to Thomas Boggs property and the Hartshorne estate.

February 1, . . . Deed . . . Hannah Brenon sold to William Davidson, husbandman, for £23, land on the west side of Porters Lake, lot number 15 of the letter F, containing 50 acres.

February 11, . . . Deed . . . Mathew and Mary Ann Krebs sold to William

Cleveland for £60, land on the west side of Porters Lake, next to John Innis and Benjamin Taylor, part of lot number 8 of the letter F, 25 acres.

Lease to the Trustees of the Dartmouth Common to William Foster of Halifax, merchant, for the rents, covenants and agreements for land near Stairs' land or street, for 150 feet along the shoreline and then back for 150 feet. The sum of 20 shillings must be paid on September 1st of every year during the term of 30 years.

On March 18, Elizabeth Hinkle, widow, Ann Hinkle and Catherine Hinkle, spinsters, John and Elizabeth Philips, Joseph Hutchins, sailmaker, and wife Margaret, and Mary Ann Hinkle, spinster, children of John Hinkle, mariner, sold to Michael Finn for £36, the following lots in Dartmouth: lot number 1 and number 8 of the letter N, on North Street next to the land granted to Abraham Peitch and Ochterloney Street and Prince Edward Street . . . about 1 rod and 12³/₄ perches. This had been formally granted to John Hinkle in 1816.

On March 18, Michael Finn, shoemaker, sold to John Philips for £36 a lot in letter N on North Street and Prince Edward Street, having 1 rod and 12³/₄ perches.

March 18, . . . Deed . . . John and Elizabeth Philips, shoemaker, then sold this lot to Thomas Davie.

On March 20, Conveyance in fee by John and Sophie Elliot, yeoman, for £48 to Allan McDonald. This lot had been conveyed to John Elliot from Nathaniel Russel in 1825 at Russel Lake, next to the land of Jonathan R. Elliot. The lot contained 48 acres.

May 1, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Lucy Reeves, yeoman, sold to Ann Hawthorne, the widow and Administratrix of John D. Hawthorne, Esquire, for £100, two lots of land (covered with water), the south half of lot number 7 in the letter N.U., about 30 feet by 120 feet, that bounded on the land of John D. Hawthorne and Seth Coleman, on the east and west by Water Street; also a water lot in letter U, 300 feet on Water Street to the harbour, next to the property of Leslie Moffat.

On May 19, Leslie and Esther Moffat received a mortgage for £150 from the Executors of James Collupy. The land used for security was lot number 1 of the letter U, and the water lot called A in front of this land, next to the lands of Seth Coleman and north by the land of Captain John Stairs, then southwest by the land of John D. Hawthorne.

May 30, . . . Deed . . . Patrick Power sold to Martin Power, land in South East Passage, that bounded on the north by Mary Power's lot, south by Michael Power's lot, east by Samuel Bisset land and west by property owned by the

Horn family. This contained 50 acres, then owned by his father Michael Power, Senior, and given to Patrick Power.

June 4, . . . Deed . . . Thomas Maynard, Esquire, sold to Samuel Gaston, farmer, for £255 the farm land lots that were bought by James Creighton in 1773. This lot was in the southwest corner of lot number 6 that runs to Russel Lake, next to the land owned by Benjamin Green, Junior.

June 4, . . . Deed . . . Nathaniel Russel, yeoman, sold to Joshua Gruber, cooper, for £8, land on the road to Cole Harbour then runs up to Russel Lake . . . 7½ acres.

July 1, . . . Mortgage . . . James and Susannah Synott, mason, received a mortgage of £200 from Donald McLennan, merchant. The security for this was land on the east side of Water Street and on the north side of South Street, also land on the north side of a public road leading to Preston, now obstructed and shut up by the “Waster Weir”, built by the Shubenacadie Canal Company.

September 4, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Bridget O’Meara sold to John Tobin, for £200, the land now in occupation of Joseph Moore, including the buildings, stonehouse, etc.

October 7, . . . Deed . . . Michael Power, carpenter, sold to William Sutherland, for £8, a 50 acre lot in Eastern Passage near the property of the Bisset family, the Martin Power lot and the Jacob Horn lot.

November 4, . . . Deed . . . John Chamberlain, surveyor, sold to Martin Walsh, tailor, for £16:5:0, the lot number 1 on the north side of Tremain Street to Church Street, being lot number 5 in the block of lots where John Chamberlain’s house is located.

November 22, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Wisdom in Preston, carpenter, sold to John Tapper, for £60, a lot on the side of the Preston Road near the land of Thomas Davie then over to the land of John Farquharson, about 9 acres, and also the marshland next to a brook where it crosses the Preston Highway, about 5 acres.

Also on November 22, . . . Deed . . . Asa Graham, carpenter, and Mary Catherine, to George Graham, at Three Fathom Harbour, for £140 a lot in letter A in the range of lots adjoining the Dartmouth Common on the north end of the Town Plot, which had been granted to John Tapper on April 20 of 1820, with the adjoining lots E and H, containing 27 perches and 3/10.

November 29, . . . Deed . . . At a public auction, the Administratrix for Stephen Collins, being Thomas Ott Beamish and Jonathan Elliot, sold to Hood Clifford, Gentleman, from Dartmouth for £227, a lot of 128 acres of land near

the Cole Harbour Road and Collin's farm and Bringley's farm on the Preston Road to the shore of a lake.

On December 24, 1834, A Declaration of the Inhabitants of Dartmouth was made for a place of burial for the congregation of the Roman Catholic Chapel. This was written on October 2, 1834. The signers were Samuel Albro, Justice of the Peace, Edward Lowe, Justice of the Peace, Thomas B. Desbrisay, Justice of the Peace and George Creighton, Justice of the Peace, along with the signatures of 48 other people.

Crown land sales for this year included Jonathan Elliot in Dartmouth buying two lots that totaled 52 acres. Also Martin G. Black purchased two lots.

October 7, 1835 - Report from Edward Lowe to the Provincial Secretary
- Thomas W. James.

“Sir . . . As you requested, I visited the Grand Lake yesterday. When I arrived the water level had fallen 9 feet 5 inches of which had been over the level of the land. One Bridge has been partly broken up and a quantity of old logs had floated out on the road, which is not injured . . .

“I have arranged for repair of the bridge and removed all the obstructions. Now the travellers may pass by 10 o’clock today. The sudden fall of water has been in consequence of the dam giving way – on the west side of the grand Lake lock, from 8 to 10 feet of which has been entirely swept away.

“I could not discover that Wisdom, or any other person, and I shut the gates . . . I think it had been accidental, there was no notice for Wisdom’s doing it, that I can discover, as it would be to his disadvantage and as it is, he is completely cut off from the main road by the destruction of the dam. I shall communicate with you in course of the day respecting the other bridges.”

This year, 1835, Lord Glenelg was appointed the Colonial Secretary. One of the issues was to deal with a petition for the claims of the Earl of Sterling to Nova Scotia, his great, great, great grandson of Sir William Alexander, Knight of Menstrie in Scotland, the Privy Councillor to King James the First, and afterwards Viscount and Earl of Sterling. In his petition, William Alexander stated that he had been created Viscount of Sterling in 1630 by letters patent in 1633 on June 14, and Viscount of Canada, the latter title being to perpetuate the name of the territory so granted to him . . . He had found and established a settlement at his own expense and in consideration of the great charges had obtained a Charter from King James the First on September 10, 1621. This was erected and incorporated into a colony called Nova Scotia. King Charles I by a further charter of, “Nova Damus” in 1625, confirmed this to William Alexander and then instituted the Order of Nova Scotia Baronets for the encouragement of settlers of persons of rank and family . . .

His Majesty constituted the said Sir William Alexander, premier Baronet of the Order, with power to nominate others and apportion to them a certain quantity of land to be holden and enjoyed in free “Barony”.

King Charles I also gave another Charter on February 2, 1626, to grant to Sir William Alexander thereby designated His Majesty’s Hereditary Locum Tenens of Nova Scotia, another territory of great extent, limits and boundaries and was to be called the Barony of Canada and to be holden and enjoyed by Sir William Alexander with the same powers and privileges as in Nova Scotia . .

... These charters were afterwards confirmed in open parliament by the King in person, the 8th Act of King Charles I in 1633.

On March 29, 1831, Sterling and Dovan had presented the petition to the House of Commons in England, asking that no acts or proceedings of the House with regard to grants to emigrants or any other person should be made to affect or interfere with, “my rights as hereditary proprietor of that Country . . .” This petition was ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

On July 8, 1831, Sterling and Dovan presented a petition to His Majesty’s Council as he had legal seisin given at the Castle of Edinburgh . . . “Since then I learned that several companies want to obtain grants of land and are intending to make application to Parliament for Incorporation . . .

“Most certainly my Lord, I cannot wish to prevent the promotion of the colonization of the Waste lands in that country, or to oppose His Majesty’s Government in any measure they may be desirous to adopt for improving the State of Dominion . . .”

In a reply by Mr. T. C. Banks in London on September 5, 1831, said that “the claim was utterly and obviously absurd and untenable, unless the claimant has some far better grounds than he has stated in his petition . . .”

On September 17, 1831, Sterling wrote to Viscount Goderich, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sending him a copy of a letter from Earl Gray. He said . . . “I willingly request your Lordship to confine your attention to the protection of my rights to the unallotted portions, leaving the subject of the allotted to a future period when His Majesty’s Government have more leisure to enter on such extensive enquiries.

The reply by T. C. Banks in London included the facts including the Laws of Scotland was therefore, “directly excluded for the Charters were confirmed in Parliament, and the law of England cannot apply, the inference, therefore of a non-user, even voluntarily continued, cannot avail for the Charters must all be interpreted and expounded according to their letter, and the principle of the true consideration which induced the granting of these Charters.”

Also in the decision to be considered was that the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, finally ceded the whole of Nova Scotia, Canada and Cape Breton, to great Britain from that time to the present, the Province has been governed by a Legislature convened under a Royal Commission.

Among the earliest acts of which was to establish a very preemptory Statute of Limitations against all dormant titles. The country has since been divided into the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

“The pretensions of Lord Sterling are in my judgement, utterly absurd . . .”

In a news item from Downing Street in London, England, the King has been pleased to appoint C. R. Fairbanks, Esquire, to be, “Master of the Rolls”, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Admiralty announced that the steamer, *Royal William*, has been purchased for the use of the young queen of Spain. It was then armed for the protection of the north coast of Spain.

Another Admiralty report that *H. M. Schooner, Nimble*, was lost on Cape Verde in the Bahamas Channel. The Officers and crew were saved. They had captured a *Slaver*, (slave ship), with a cargo of African slaves which she had then run ashore. There were 270 slaves on board but 70 were drowned. The rest were brought ashore in a cruiser.

On March 3, a charge was made by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia that read, “The King versus Joseph Howe”. This was a charge of “Libel” brought at the suit of the Magistrates of Halifax on the part of the crown, against the printer and editor of the “Nova Scotian” newspaper, as an article written on January 1st, 1835.

This article caused considerable excitement on the subject and much anxiety displayed both by the Magistrates and by the public who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the fiscal affairs of this community have been conducted.

At the trial, Mr. Gray represented the Crown and read to the Jury several passages of the report. What essentially was on trial was simply, “Freedom of the Press”. The law of libel and the law of liberty were involved.

At the end of the trial hearings, the Jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal. On leaving the Court, Joseph Howe was triumphantly borne by the assembled multitude to his home. This was amid cheers and acclamations of the townsfolk.

The delivery of the speech to this Supreme Court took 6¼ hours. However, the Jury was only out for 10 minutes. Then they returned with a verdict of “not guilty”.

Later, Joseph Howe pleaded with the crowds to keep the peace, and enjoy the triumph in social intercourse around their own firesides, and to teach their children the names of the 12 men on the Jury, who had just established the “Freedom of the Press”.

On March 19, tenders were called for by the commissioners of Light Houses for seal oil, 5,500 gallons. These tenders would be sent to Samuel

Cunard and Company, as Commissioners of the Light Houses for Nova Scotia, until June 1st. This would encourage the seal fishery and then ignore the whale fishery.

A report from Halifax stated that the, "Soup House", was supposed to close after three months. They were now serving between 250 to 275 quarts of soup per day. Also served were large quantities of wood, potatoes, tea, and flannel clothing for distribution among the Poor.

As a further result of the want of employment for the Poor, the committee decided to distribute soup for another month. Public donations were collected and delivered to the Grand Jury Room at the County Court House every Saturday from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock.

Died at Dartmouth Cove, a Mr. Michael Murphy, from the county of Wexford, in Ireland, aged 31 years. He fell from a boat while procuring kelp, and then drowned.

Mr. George Hollingsworth, age 29 died at the home of Mr. Wilson in Dartmouth.

On Sable Island there were two shipwrecks reported in September. The Captains of these vessels, both from the United States, came to Halifax to report to the United States Consul Office.

The Steamer, *Lady Ogle*, went to Sable Island and returned with 40 passengers and some goods salvaged from the American ship *Eagle*. They returned with a cargo of flour, over 350 barrels. These items were put up for sale (salvaged) at public auction at the warehouse of Delblois and Mitchell.

On October 1, 1835, a suggestion was made, then elaborated on, regarding the idea of a railroad from Windsor to Halifax. This would eliminate at least 30 miles of travel. Also it would take only two hours as opposed to seven hours by road or highway.

The main argument against this was to complete the Shubenacadie Canal. It was then pointed out that this Canal was frozen over for five months of the year, and the Canal did not terminate in a large populous area. The hazards of river navigation was also a serious problem and this added to the overall cost and annual expenses for maintenance, etc.

On October 22, the Steam Boat, *Sir Charles Ogle*, was laid up for repair to her boilers and engines before the severe weather sets in. A small Shallop was used to ply from the Steam Boat Wharf, for the conveyance of carriages, etc.

On November 25, the Office of the Commissariat sent out tenders for one

barge and three small boats. These would be constructed under the Superintendance of the Deputy Quarter Master General, after models shown on application to the Coswain, Mr. Jones, at the King's wharf. They called for the best seasoned oak and materials and they were to be copper fastened.

On December 23, an article was written about agriculture pursuits in Dartmouth. It stated, "we were presented last week with an excellent biscuit meal baked by Mr. H. Wright, from the wheat raised on the farm of Messrs. Smith at Freshwater and then ground by Mr. Wilson at Dartmouth. We have seldom seen finer – and we are happy to find that, for several years, Messrs. Smith and Artz have raised, from lands on better than average soil of the penninsula, bread enough for their families, and to spare even."

The Schooner, *Indian*, from St. Marys, Captain Lynch, bound for Halifax with a load of lumber, sprung a leak off Jedore and was abandoned. The crew rowed ashore but one member from Sherbrooke died in the rescue boat, from the cold. He was overtired and over heated from working the pumps.

On Wednesday, July 29, 1835, a poem was written about the failure of the Shubenacadie Canal Project and the timber trade. This was to verify the entire project was an unqualified disaster, particularly for the taxpayers of Nova Scotia.

The Steamship, *Sir Charles Ogle*, while crossing the harbour, ran afoul on the Brig, *Queen*, and lost her chimney and steam pipe, which was dragged out from her deck, then carried overboard. A "wag", who wrote up the story said, "The *Queen* has put *Sir Charles*' pipe out."

A Deed was made on June 18, 1828, but not registered until January 10, 1835. John and Susan Wellner sold to Hood McKenzie for £200, the south part of Robert Collins estate being the land from Collins Lake to the Preston Road.

January 12, 1835, . . . Deed . . . Mather Byles, Mr. DesBrissey, Samuel Albro, Edward Hartford Lowe and Robert McNearly, yeoman, from Dartmouth had land granted in block letter A, for the purpose of granting a Parsonage in Dartmouth for the Church of England, for the sum of £25, on the north side of Ochterloney Street, about 145 feet from the corner of Tremain and Ochterloney Street, near the dwelling house of John Chamberlain, then north for 120 feet.

January 30, . . . Deed . . . Martin Power, farmer, sold to Dennis Murphy, butcher, for £20, land in Eastern Passage near Joseph Young's land and William Sutherland to the Bisset line and then west on the Horne's land. This was 50 acres.

Deed . . . John Farquharson, Sr., to John Farquharson, Jr., for 20 shillings, two parcels of land that were purchased from Jonathan Tremain and William Dawes Quarrel.

On February 7, the Executors of the Jonathan Tremain estate sold to Andrew McMinn for £35, at a public auction, the lot number 30 of the Block E, at the corner of Quarrel and Wallace streets as well as some land in the Patrick Burns Division.

February 9, . . . Trust Deed . . . Henry Clark, wheelwright, sold to John Tapper, blacksmith, the lot number 5 in the Block R on Prince Edward Street. Henry Clark has two children, Henry Junior, and Louisa Jane, both under 21 and he desired to provide for them.

February 7, . . . Deed . . . Henry Donaldson, yeoman, and wife Jane, sold to John Tapper, blacksmith, for £100, the lots number 3, 4 and 5 on their land on the east side of Lake Charles.

February 11, . . . Deed . . . William Carritt, merchant, sold to Samuel Cunard for £225, 200 acres of land in Preston called lot number 23 of the letter B in the First Division, along with land on the south side of the main road leading from Truro to Halifax, which included about 900 acres, including all the buildings, etc.

March 18, . . . Deed . . . William and Eliza Foster sold to John Elliot, yeoman, for £50, one half of lot number 1 in the land grant to Seth Coleman in April 20, 1820 – Located near Water Street and Coleman Street.

March 18, . . . Deed . . . John and Catherine Stairs, mariner, sold to John Tapper, blacksmith, for £60, a lot on the east side of Water Street next to the property of Leslie Moffat.

April 6, . . . Deed . . . John and Mirium Keating sold to Samuel Gaston, yeoman, for £50, land on the east side of Prince Edward Street to the corner of Princess Charlotte Street.

April 7, . . . Chancery Deed . . . John and Elizabeth Kuhn sold to John Crook, farmer, for £265, as the highest bidder, a lot next to John Deane on the Cole Harbour Road and part of the land of Charles Morris and Francis Green, along with 25 acres next to this lot.

April 22, . . . Deed . . . George and Rachael Horn, Sr., yeoman, sold to Provo Horn, for £30, a part of Devils Island in the South East Passage.

May 11, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne, merchant, sold to Adam Esson, merchant, for £50, a lot on the west side of King Street, about 300 feet, to Princess Charlotte Street for 60 feet.

June 6, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Wisdom, carpenter, sold to Joshua Jones for £300, land on the Preston Highway to Allen's Tan Yard to Cow Bay to the Edward Howe lot, about 30 acres.

June 11, . . . Sheriff's Deed . . . John Sawyer to William Stairs to James McNab and George Lawson, at the Supreme Court, recovered judgement against Thomas Tobin, merchant, for £4,000:2:6. Part of the real estate included a water lot marked E, next to the water lot of Thomas Tobin and Michael Tobin, in front of the Common at Dartmouth, then 200 feet to the public dock. Also, land leading from the Steam Boat Wharf on Princess Charlotte Street, to Prince Edward Street to lot number 2 of the Lawrence Hartshorne property, also some property on Bedford Row in Halifax.

These properties were sold to Richard Kidston and Archibald Kidston for £344.

June 16, . . . Deed in Trust . . . Thomas Tobin sold to James Baine and James McNab for 5 shillings, a lot of land in Dartmouth, being a water lot marked E in front of the Dartmouth Common near the public dock and the land on Princess Charlotte Street and the south side to Prince Edward Street. Also land on the east side of Bedford Basin near Lobster Cove . . .

June 24, . . . Deed . . . John and Maria Tapper sold to Michael Dunn for £400, a lot on the corner of Ochterloney Street, 120 feet and Water Street for 45 feet.

June 27, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Donaldson of Sherwood, Gentleman, sold for £230, to Adam Esson, the lot number 6 in the Division Letter W, 60 feet to the high water mark in the Town Plot of Dartmouth.

July 22, . . . Deed . . . Richard and Mary Tremain sold to John Metzler, mason, for £100, the lots number 7 and 8 in the block letter I, near the Meeting House lots on King Street, letter H.

August 8, . . . Deed . . . the Executors of James Creighton, Senior, sold to James Creighton, Captain in the Royal Navy, for £305, land near the mill dam, and to the road leading to Dartmouth then to Thomas Bogg's land, and also 36 acres of land near First Dartmouth Lake.

August 22, . . . Deed . . . James Donaldson sold to his brother Peter Donaldson, for £42, a lot in the plot letter R which had been sold to Thomas Donaldson on June 6, 1809.

August 31, . . . Deed . . . Ann Hawthorne sold to John Johnston for £100, two lots of land in Dartmouth, half of lot number 7 in the letter U.N., next to property of Seth Coleman and Leslie Moffat and Water Street. Also a water lot near Water Street that ran into the harbour for 300 feet.

On October 3, 1835, Tobias Otto Senior, and John Otto, farmer from Preston, sold for 10 shillings, a farm lot number 14 in the letter B in Preston,

next to John Sharp's land and Tobias Otto's land and Long Lake, which had been purchased from James Putnam to Tobias Otto. John Otto then sold this lot to George Cribby for £12.

October 28, . . . Deed . . . James and Anastasia Moore, mason, sold to John Jamieson, miller, for £21 the land called the "Narrows", near the road leading to Dartmouth.

November 7, . . . Deed . . . John Farquharson, Sr., sold to John Farquharson, Jr., for 20 shillings, the two lots of land that John Sr. had purchased from William D. Quarrel and John Tremain.

On November 7, 1835, Ann Hawthorne, Devisee and Executrix of John D. Hawthorne, sold to William Donaldson, farmer from Eastern Passage, for £193 debt from William Green, son of Benjamin Green, at a public auction. Donaldson paid £480 for the Abiteau Farm, 55 acres, and 56 acres of upland, called lot number 6 and the wood lot called number 1, of 100 acres.

December 15, . . . Deed . . . Mary Ann Bartling sold to Dennis O'Connor, shopkeeper, for £250, four different lots of land. They were number 11, 12, 13 and 14 with buildings in Dartmouth, which were partitions of the Christian Bartling's land in 1814. Also included were lots 9 and 10 near the Dartmouth Lakes and lots 8 and 9 were apportioned to Philip Bartling in the form of a mortgage at 6% interest per £100.

Halifax - January 23, 1836 - Campbell to Lord Glenelg . “. . . The Legislature met and a committee of both branches waited upon me this day, praying that no alteration may be made in the duty on Timber, as contemplated by the Imperial Parliament . . .

“The subject seems to have excited very great interest and I therefore beg to recommend it to the favorable consideration of His Majesty’s Government . . .

“It should be noted that in 1834 there was a memorial upon the subject of the Timber trade of the British North American Provinces. This memorial stated it was not intention of His Majesty’s Government to propose to Parliament, any alteration in the Duties affecting that trade the present year, and that no ship would be taken without the fullest consideration of the colonial interests involved . . .

“It was further pointed out that should the export trade be discouraged and discontinued, the Import Trade must be seriously affected as Timber and Deals are the principal articles in exchange for British manufacturies . . .

“. . . It would also injure our Fisheries as the vessels that trade in Timber, also bring salt at a low freight cost.

“This would affect the West Indes Trade, which would languish and decline, unless these links in the chain shall be continued unbroken . . .”

On September 5, 1836, Sir Collin Campbell wrote to Lord Glenelg about the Cholera epidemic that broke out in 1834, with great violence.

On February 22, a public auction was set for the property of the late Timothy Murphy. This included a fine house with yards and gardens.

On February 10, at the Legislature, a petition was presented by Mr. Bell setting forth the embarrassments in the funds of the Halifax Steam Boat Company, and praying aid in the establishment of an additional Steam Boat, on the Ferry run from Halifax to Dartmouth, and an annual grant in aid of the expenses.

It was also proposed that a House of Industry be established in Halifax. This would relieve the community from the crowd of street beggars. They were very numerous and assail people at practically every step. Another proposal was to establish a House of Industry in connection with an Orphan’s Asylum.

The Commissioners of Schools submitted their report for 1835. There were now 26 Combined Schools and 448 Common Schools for a total of 530.

The number of scholars was 15,292 and the free students numbered 1,153. The amount of money paid by the people was £12,453. The amount paid by the Provincial Treasury was £4,667.

On May 11, in the news of the “Steam Communication”, the Steam Ship, *Pocahontas*, built at Dartmouth, had commenced to run twice a week between Charlottetown and Pictou. When the Steamer, *Cape Breton*, arrives from England she will take her place and will include going to Miramichi on her route.

It was announced that there would be an auction sale, if not disposed of in a private sale, the property of James Tidmarsh. This was extensive in land holding which included land on the Dartmouth to South East Passage Road. It contained 19 acres and it was part of the former Creighton estate. Also there was a factory for making candles that was located at Tidmarsh’s home on Brunswick and Maitland Street in Halifax.

A news item from London, England, said that Princess Victoria has decided upon taking the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg for a husband.

On July 13, at the Governor’s Farm, the Halifax Chowder and Hodge Podge Society met for, “spoon exercises”, according to an ancient custom. They assembled at 2 o’clock and about 60 people attended. After dinner they drank a toast to the worthy Father of the Institution, who has been a member for 34 years and was awarded two medals to prove that he presides over the, “mysteries of the cauldron”. The health of the guests were also given, after which the games were resumed.

On July 27, a Regatta was planned under the patronage of the Admiral, for August 24th. A meeting at the Naval Storekeepers Officer was set to elect a Committee of Management. This was a committee of 17 prominent citizens.

The classifications included row boats, canoes, Gigs, whalers, flats, and sail boat entries. The entries had to be in by August 10. There was also a separate and distinct class arranged for the Boats of the Fishermen.

Another shipwreck was reported at Sable Island. This was the Brig, *Sun*, from Quebec. The Brig had sprung a leak and it couldn’t be repaired. The Schooner, *Michael Wallace*, returned to Halifax with four of the crew members. The Captain of the Brig, *Sun*, his wife and the rest of the crew had left Sable Island for Halifax in one of the long boats that were stationed on the Island for life-saving purposes.

This year the Nova Scotia Horticulture Society was organized. A subscription paper was circulated among those known to be fond of floral and horticulture pursuits. About 40 names were obtained and a Committee was established to make rules, etc. They met at Dalhousie College. The committee

had 12 members that included some from Dartmouth and Preston, as well as the newspaper editor, Joseph Howe.

On February 24, 1836, Campbell wrote to Lord Glenelg . . . “I have drawn upon the Treasury for £150 in favor of Samuel Cunard for the hire of the Brig, *Chebucto*, in August and September. The vessel would visit the distant parts of my government, especially the Island of Cape Breton and the southwest coasts of this Province . . . the *Chebucto* was the best and indeed the only vessel qualified for this service.

On August 24, the Regatta was held in Halifax Harbour. The first race consisted of five oared-whalers and Gigs of four-oars. There were several entries but only two led the race. Philip Brown had a crew from the eastern side of the harbour. They lost 100 yards by having to turn back and go around the moored boat at Georges Island. Although they came in second they won a prize of \$20.00.

In the fifth race the winning entry was the, *Victoria*, with Edward Pyke, Edward Twining, John Creighton, John Howe and steered by William Creighton. This race was for the Silver Cup and rowed by Gentlemen amateurs.

The latter part of the Regatta was for sailing races. Among the first class boats, the winner was won by Sir P. Halbet who sailed in a new boat built by Mr. Ebenezer Moseley in Dartmouth. The winning prize was \$50.00.

In attendance was the Lt. Governor, with the British Secretary of Legation, and the Russian Charge d’Affairs at Washington who was in Halifax for a visit.

A Ball and supper was held onboard the *H.M.S. Melville* that lasted for 24 hours. Included were all the Officers of the Ships in the harbour, the Officers of the Garrison and all the important members of the town. The decks of the fleet had flags of all the nations. The decorations on the *Melville*, remained until the following evening. This was to allow the general public to inspect the vessel and satisfy their curiosity. It was announced that all ranks and classes, who conducted themselves with propriety, were, of course, included in the invitation.

On August 31, a new ship, *Margaret*, 626 tons, barque rigged, 175 feet long, 27 feet wide, was to be launched at Dartmouth. This was built by Alexander Lyle for Messrs. Cunard, . . . “It is the largest, we believe, ever built here . . .” This report was from one of the local newspapers . . . three masts, one deck, the hold measured 20 feet.

In a report from Sable Island, the Shallop, *Rosseau*, which returned property from the wreck of the Brig, *Sun*, said the Packet Schooner, *Michael Wallace*, was totally consumed by fire and everything destroyed.

In another report from Sable Island, stated the Dutch Brig, *Johanna*, from Bremen, bound for New York, with a cargo of hemp and iron, was totally lost in a thick fog when it went ashore.

. . . The Mechanics Institute published a list of speakers as arranged by the General Committee. For November 9, Dr. Gesner gave a lecture on the Formation and the extent of Coal Fields in Nova Scotia.

On December 7, the President, G. M. Young, was to lecture on the practical system of Education fitted for the Province of Nova Scotia so as to insure a taste for Literature and Science. It appears that, "Fine Arts, Science, Education and Horticulture, was becoming very popular for those of all classes, and interests of all ages . . .

On September 21, a fire broke out in a Brewery occupied by Peter Morrissey on Albermarle Street in Halifax. Before being put under control, two-thirds of the entire square was destroyed. The African School House was pulled down, and a great number of poor people were turned out and into the street by this calamity. Property owners and poor people were in great distress.

The fire wards extended their thanks to all those volunteers who helped put out the fire. This included the Garrison, the crews on the naval ships, Dockyard workers and those who helped to make refreshments for the fire fighters, storekeepers who supplied materials for free, and the clergy who allowed their churches to be used to house and feed the poor and the women and children.

The Army contracts and tenders for 1837 were published that would provide security for the farmers in the general area. They asked for sealed tenders for fresh beef, Baking Bread, and forage for the horses that included oats, hay, straw, etc. The Halifax Yard also asked for sealed tenders to supply 341 spruce spars of eleven different sizes. These items were to be delivered by April of 1837.

A notice appeared in the newspaper, "Nova Scotian", that said seamen were wanted. The scarcity of seamen was such that several new vessels could not leave the harbour unless they had a full crew.

January 9, 1836, . . . Deed . . . John and Agnes Fisher, carpenter, sold to John Tapper, for £2, land on the shore of Lake Charles being 1 acre and 14 roods. John Fisher also purchased from William Henry Reeves, carpenter, for £74:8:0, land on the east side of Lake Charles, next to the Donaldson lot, being 139½ acres.

March 2 . . . Deed . . . Mary Holland, the widow of Robert Gay, sold for 10 shillings, lot number 10 of the letter R, between the lots of John Brown Coleman and Peter Donaldson. This was 60 feet by 120 feet. This was given to

her by Robert Gay.

On March 3, this lot was sold to James Ross by Mary Holland for £36.

On March 21, Benjamin and Ann Elliot sold to Asa Graham, for £270, the lot number 4 of the Seth Coleman grant of 1796. This was next to the land of J. B. Coleman and Leslie Moffat.

On April 6, Lawrence Lawlor, James Lawlor and Elenor Lawlor sold for £90, a lot to Dennis Cronin, in Preston, next to Cochran's lot up to lot number 14, containing 30 acres, with all buildings, etc.

March 28, . . . Deed registered in April . . . the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to John Stayner a lot on the new road to Preston from Dartmouth, having 117 acres next to the land of John Wisdom.

April 27, . . . Deed . . . Josiah Richardson, Sr., lumberer, sold to John Allen, Sr., Gentleman, for £22, land on the north side of the Preston Town Plot and the west side of the mill pond and south to where the people of color lived. This was 12 acres with all buildings, etc.

April 9, . . . Deed . . . Dennis and Catherine Cronin, grocer, sold to John Thornham, yeoman, for £50, lot number 6 in Cochran's Grove in Preston, consisting of 30 acres.

May 19, . . . Deed . . . George and Rachael Horn Sr., farmer, sold to his son William Horn for 5 shillings, and the natural love and affection, the land in the South East Passage, being 34 acres that had been owned by Jacob Horn in 1804. Also another lot that had been granted to Andrew Horn in 1808.

May 10, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Goreham, brickmaker, sold to Henry Yeomans Mott, for £1,200, lots in Dartmouth that included 150 acres granted to Phineas Lovett and Beriah Rice, being lot number 3 and part of number 4, next to the land of John Prince and James Creighton, 150 acres, exclusive of 10 acres next to John Prince land. Also lot number 5 next to John Prince land, next to lot number 3, being 10 acres. Also the lot granted to Rufus Fairbanks, next to lot number 3 that had been granted to Phineas Lovett and Beriah Rice, extending into the harbour for 300 feet that had been occupied by Samuel Thomas Prescott in 1820, also all the buildings and water courses, etc.

May 16, 1836, Feoffment Charge - between Donald McLennan, William Foster and James Cogswell, Halifax merchants, and Andrew Malcolm, blacksmith, for £139 and interest, to John Farquharson at a public auction, part of lot number 3 of the letter K near Wentworth Street to George Turner's property.

May 16, . . . Deed . . . John and Catherine Longard, tinplate worker, sold to John Gammon Senior, of Cole Harbour, husbandman, for 10 shillings, land

in Lawrencetown, 614 acres, being lot number 3 in the Lawrencetown lot that was drawn by John Collier in 1819.

May 24, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, husbandman, sold to John Davis, yeoman, for £10, land on the west side of Porters Lake next to William Davis, 10 acres, that was granted to John Chamberlain in 1818.

May 28, . . . Deed . . . John Albro, Esquire, sold to William Forsyth Black for £75, land on the road to Preston, 7 acres near the cross road next to the estate of the late Theophilus Chamberlain, also land on the sawmill road to the trout brook then to William Silver's land, 10 acres and 86 roods, also land near the Church hill next to the lots of Timothy Crane's land to the old mill road. It contained 2½ acres, also land that was formerly owned by J. E. Miller to the land of William Carritt, for 32½ acres. This totaled 53 acres and 6 roods.

June 6, . . . Deed . . . Martin Gatez, farmer, from Three Fathom Harbour sold to his son, Thomas Andre Gatez, farmer, for £13:16:0, the lots marked 6, 10 and 12 in Block A, in the plan of the Division of the Gatez and Neiforth lot, containing 4¾ acres, 5 roods, also lots 4, 6, 13 and 16 in Block B, with 5½ acres, 5 roods, also lot number 2 in Block C with 2¾ acres and 36 roods, also lot A, 14¼ acres, also a one-fourth part of lot B, lot 14 and H. number 2, also a one-fifth part to half of the land held in common on the Island of Chezetcook Harbour, number 14 and a town lot number 14 on the east side of the harbour, and all the land granted to Captain Drake Spike in Lawrencetown, about 100 acres in all.

June 17, Martin and Catherine Gatez sold to Mathias Roast, for £60, 250 acres on the east side of the Chezetcook Harour.

June 17, . . . Deed . . . Martin Gatez sold to his son George Gatez, for £13:16:0, about 100 acres that included lot C and one-tenth part of a town lot number 14 and one-tenth part of the island, number 14 in the harbour, with one-tenth of the land granted to Captain Spike.

Martin Gatez then sold to his son James Gatez, for £13:16:0, about 18¾ acres, 35 ½ roods. Martin Gatez also sold to James, for £13:16:0, about 17½ acres, and in a separate area, another 100 acres.

On July 8, 1836, George and Sophia Cribby, yeoman, sold to James Colton, laborer, for £18, land in Preston, being lot 14 of the letter B in the First Division of farm lots, about 33a acres, next to the land of George Morash and Long Lake.

July 11, . . . Quit Claim Deed . . . John and Maria Skerry sold to James and Barbara Skerry, for 5 shillings, the north half, or 450 acres of a lot that Skerry had bought in 1815 from John King and Thomas Whitaker, a 900 acre property on the shores of Lake William and Lake Fletcher. He built a house and cultivated part of this land.

August 4, . . . Deed . . . George and Elizabeth Conrod sold to John Ferguson, farmer, for £80, half of Long Island near Chezetcook Harbour, and lots 15 and 16 in the First Division of Lawrencetown lots, being 50 acres.

August 18, . . . Deed . . . John Ferguson, James Ferguson and Peter Ferguson sold for £100, 50 acres at the Head of Chezetcook Harbour.

August 18, . . . Deed . . . John Leslie sold to George Conrod for £17, part of lot number 1 in Chezetcook from Rogers Lake to Long Lake, 30 acres, with buildings and water courses.

September 18, 1836, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Timothy Murphy sold to Catherine Murphy for £100, land in Dartmouth between the land of Thomas Boggs and the land of Hartshorne's estate and a stone wall. On September 12, Catherine Murphy mortgaged this land to Thomas Ring, Halifax merchant, for £141.

November 5, 1836, . . . Deed . . . James and Francis Graham of Three Fathom Harbour sold to William Graham, fisherman, for £180, the lot number 1 of the Graham lot on the beach, 100 acres, and another tract on the west side of Porters Lake, about 100 acres.

On February 2, Joseph Bissett offered his farm in Cole Harbour for sale. It contained 600 acres with buildings and a Blacksmith and forge operation. There were 150 acres of hardwood in reserve. There is also a store and beach property with a supply of sea manure.

A committee was formed to make a resolution to draft a Bill of Incorporation for the Town of Halifax. A public meeting would be held for a discussion on this resolution.

On February 17, the Commissioners of Light Houses, Samuel Cunard, Thomas Maynard and J. P. Miller, published a list of building materials needed for the construction of Light Houses. These would be delivered to Dartmouth before April 1st.

The tenders would be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Province. The materials would be from Pine and Spruce. Included were boards, plank, shingles, knees, sills, plates, beams, runners, posts, studs and joists, etc.

A notice for the sale of a farm and brick kiln in Dartmouth, by Andrew McMinn on the Eastern Passage Road was published. This also included building lots in Dartmouth and a 550 acre farm in Chezetcook.

This year the sum of £960 were granted to Halifax County for the service of Roads and Bridges, by the House of Assembly.

Mr. D. Creamer advertised his farm for sale. It was located on the Lawrencetown Road. It contained 42 acres of which 22 acres was a wood lot and a small lake. The rest was cleared land and had 15 acres in pasturage. There was a stable for one horse, two cows and five tons of hay. Also there was a family wagon and a wharf in Halifax, on Water Street for rent. This makes a desirable residence for a gentleman farmer.

At the House of Assembly, on Friday the 14th, the Bill relating to school lands was taken up in the Committee of the Whole House.

A report from the Admiralty, in May, said the Brig, *H. M. Griffon*, captured a slave ship, called a *Slaver*, with 429 slaves onboard, off the coast of Martinique on April 20, 1837.

In Halifax the Naval Hospital was struck by lightning from a very sever storm. It was badly damaged and there was great concern over the large quantity of rum in the cellar. It would have been destroyed by fire if not for the torrents of rain that fell after the building was struck by the lightning.

A report called Lloyds Shipping List that included reports from 1793 to 1828 said, the average number of ships that were wrecked annually was 557. In the latter years they exceeded 850 and showed an increase every year. More than 2,200 seamen perished annually.

This activity was shown to reflect the marine and merchant business in Halifax Harbour, for example in one 4-day period there were 24 vessels arrived, and eight vessels cleared in just a 2-day period.

There was not only merchant activity, because on August 2, it was decided at a meeting that a Club be formed called, the "Halifax Yacht Club", on which the Admiral commanding the station, and the Governor for the time being, would be the patrons. This would also include the Gentlemen of the Town, and every officer of the Garrison, Navy and Departments.

The Halifax Yard was also very much involved with all this marine activity. By order of the Commodore Superintendent, sealed tenders were called for to bid for timber by August 10. This included 12 tons of oak timber, 14,000 feet of pine plank, oak plank and birch boards. Also 150 M. of shingles, 1,000 feet of split deals and 60 oak knees for boats.

The Royal Engineers Department requested the Deputy Commissary Office publish a notice for sealed tenders to supply lumber for stone, bricks, iron mongery, tools, etc. This constant call for tenders kept the Lumber Mills busy all year long. In the winter months when the farmers were not involved so much with agriculture, they would cut timber on their wood lots and sell it to these Lumber Mills.

On August, 11, the Packet Ship, *Halifax*, arrived from Liverpool in England. The news about the Death of King William IV then the ascension to the throne, Queen Victoria was reported to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, the Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia. The next day a special session at the Council Chamber was held.

On August 23, the committee for the Regatta, established a time table and general rules. They would include Whale Boats for whalers and fishermen, and also canoes, Gigs, sailing vessels and other boats as well.

On the appointed day it was raining very hard and the Regatta was postponed to the next day. It started at 10:30 and continued on until 6 o'clock. The first race excited the most interest. Five Whalers started, and Eb Moseley's, *Joseph Howe*, led in grand style. However, it mistook the turning buoy and lost too much time when it had to go back and do the correct turn.

A rematch of this Whale Boat race was requested by the Whale Boat, *Joseph Howe*, against the winner, *Melville*, for the sum of \$40.00. The race was

well contested, but the *Joseph Howe*, owned by Eb Moseley, won fair and square and at a good distance.

In August, the *Lady Paquet*, a fine ship built by Alexander Lyle in Dartmouth for Mr. Cunard, was launched. It was regarded as a first rate vessel. "Those gentlemen deserve just credit for the liberality and enterprise displayed in this very valuable branch of activity. This industry helps to circulate money and create activity where there would otherwise be poverty and stagnation."

The author of this article added that, when someone complained to King George III that General Wolfe was mad, he remarked that "he wished to God he would bite the rest of the Generals". The author further added that "we wish the Cunards would bite some of our Capitalists who seem reluctant to risk a £ (pound) for fear they may never see it again".

Another news item in the "Nova Scotian", reported that from the garden of Mr. Wilson at Dartmouth, we were shown a cucumber that measured 16 inches in length and 10 inches round.

On October 4, the Grist Mill at Dartmouth, owned by Mr. Jamieson and others, with all the stocks of grain, flour, etc., was burned to the ground. It was unknown how the fire originated. No insurance was effected and the loss was estimated at £1,300.

Just after this happened, a group of gentlemen are raising a liberal subscription for Mr. Jamieson to erect a new mill on the site of the one that burned to the ground. This is a credit to an industrious and deserving man, and to all those who second the endeavours of those who are helping Mr. Jamieson.

The news from Halifax said that Lt. Governor Campbell wrote to Lord Glenelg to ask the King to extend to the members of the Turf Club of Halifax, to extend the Race Course in Halifax, the Royal Bounty of a King's Plate. The race course had been established in 1825. The Duke of Kent gave the munificent donation of his valuable stud when he was transferred. Horse racing was very popular with all classes of people.

August 12, 1837, Sir Collin Campbell to Lord Glenelg, ". . . we regret the news of the demise of King William IV. We also note that Queen Victoria has been proclaimed as Queen of England, etc.

"A Warrant authorized me to make use of the public Seal, now in use, until another shall be prepared and transmitted to me, with additional instructions for the alterations in the form of a common prayer, which had become necessary on the demise of the Crown.

The cases in the Vice Admiralty Court from October 1834 to August 1837

included 16 that were heard in behalf of promovements, six cases were heard for wages for seamen, one for libel, one for penalties, one for salvage and one for wages.

The Promovements are plaintiffs in either an ecclestical suit to compel an ordinary to institute a person to a benefice, or in the instance Court of Admiralty.

On August 25, 1837, Lt. Governor Campbell wrote to Lord Glenelg and complained about the expense of the refugee slaves that were brought to Nova Scotia in 1811. He wrote, “. . . since then they have been dependent on the charity of the Inhabitants of this town and the bounty of the Provincial Legislature . . . They couldn't prosper because of the climate, the lots of land where they were placed . . . being very small dimensions and miserably sterile . . . In 1820 the Government offered to convey them to Trinidad where they were invited by the Governor, Sir Ralph Woodford, but only 80 or 90 chose to go . . .”

Lt. Governor Campbell asked for a sum of money to be put at his disposal to appoint a competent Committee of Gentlemen to make the necessary arrangement for their removal and location, with the strictest economy, “. . . without assistance therefore from Her Majesty's Government, or some other source, these unhappy people must continue to remain in their present petiable condition . . .”

On April 17, 1837, the House of Assembly ordered three members be a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lt. Governor, and convey to His Excellency the desire of this House that some arrangement may be made for such families of the Colored Population that are willing to leave the settlements at Preston, Hammonds Plains, and at Birch Hill, to better lands at a greater distance from the Capital . . .

On August 25, the Surveyor General, John Morris, requested 100 families go to Maxwelton in Pictou County which is 16 miles from the mouth of the Barney's River and Merigomish, and a road marked out through St. Marys. Spry also recommended dividing themselves into parties of eight or 10 families and land could be found in any country to accommodate them.

On November 5, a letter was sent asking for the reinforcement of two Regiments from this command.

On November 8, Lt. Governor Campbell wrote to Sir John Colburn about holding the 43rd Regiment and the 85th Regiment in readiness for the action against the Papineau party and the French Canadians.

January 5, . . . Deed . . . Joseph and Marianne Graham, farmer, from Three Fathom Harbour, sold for £35 to Esther Innis, widow of William Innis and three sons, William, John and Alexander who wanted them to divide the

land equally at Porters Lake and Lawrencetown, the 60 acre property.

. . . Deed . . . originally made in 1828, William and Mary Wisdom of Preston, sold to Edward H. Lowe for £22:10:0, land in Dartmouth, next to John Stayner and Lawrence Hartshorne, on the Preston Road, 8½ acres..

April 8, . . . Deed . . . Edward and Margaret Lowe sold to Alan McDonald for £3,000, lots 1, 2 and parts of 7 and 8 near Princess Charlotte Street and the east side of Water Street for 240 feet, to Quarrel Street for 80 feet, then to Princess Charlotte Street for 120 feet, with all the buildings, etc.

. . . Deed . . . originally made in August 15, 1931, Edward H. Lowe and Margaret, sold to Charles Allan, carpenter, for £50, a lot on Quarrel Street, being 530 square yards and part of lot number 17 in the letter S.

May 1837, . . . Deed . . . at a public auction of land in Preston, George R. Young's top bid was, £70 on lot number 7 of the letter A, near the highway at Salmon River, 88 acres that included all the buildings, etc.

May 3, . . . Deed . . . George and Sophia Cribby of Preston, sold to the widow Christina Thompson and Tayler Cathcart, for £180, the lot number 6 on the west side of the Salmon River in Preston, about 5 acres, which had been previously purchased by William Donaldson from Jonathan Sterns and Timothy Crane, also lot number 7 of the letter A, near the east end of the mill dam, about 88 acres, and 33 acres in lot number 14.

July 24, 1837, . . . Deed . . . Henry Yetter sold to William Bowers, baker, from Dartmouth for £140, a property on the corner of Church Street and Water Street. Yetter had purchased this lot from Seth Coleman in 1820 and also lots 3 and 5 from the late Henry Wisdom.

July 24, . . . Chancery Deed . . . Heirs of Sylvester Smith sold to John Ferguson for £110, the former land of King and Wisdom and the land granted to Tremain and Hartshorne on the new road to Preston, 3½ acres which was part of the Dartmouth 80 acre lots of Christian Bartling.

September 19, . . . Deed . . . Boggs and Hartshorne sold to George Clark, master mariner, for £100, the lot number 1 in the letter H, at the corner of King Street and Ochterloney Street. This was 120 feet by 80 feet.

September 29, . . . Deed . . . the Assignees of Andrew Malcolm sold to Thomas Boggs and Lawrence Hartshorne, for £90 at a public auction of land in the north range of Dartmouth, being 3 lots that had been granted to John Tapper in 1820, in the letter N, next to Church Street and Prince Edward Street.

October 25, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Rosanne Green sold to Susan Parker, for £200, next to lot number 10 in Lawrencetown, being part of the lots of the

late Benjamin Green and next to the land of Joseph Green up to lot number 5, about 85 acres.

October 25, . . . Deed made in 1835, James and Ann Cleary, fisherman, sold to Jacob Horn, farmer, for £50, 50 acres in the South East Passage area near the Cow Bay Road. Also included was a further 2¼ acres of land on the road from South East Passage to Cow Bay.

November 4, . . . Deed . . . Alexander and Jane Coleman, cooper, from Nantucket, sold to Joshua Gruber for £10, the lot number 1 of the land that was conveyed by Nathaniel Russel to Jonathan Elliot, being 7 acres near Russels Lake.

November 4, . . . Deed . . . Daniel and Mary Creamer, yeoman, sold to Nathaniel Russel, farmer, for £150, land near Creighton's and Russel's lot on the highway to the lake, 27½ acres, also lot number 2 which had 27 acres of land formerly conveyed to Benjamin Wakefield.

November 20, . . . Deed . . . W. B. Almon and Sarah, sold to William Leonard for £150, land on the east side of Lake William, 300 acres; that had been granted to Bartholemue Connor in 1814.

Also on this date, Thomas Balding sold to Alexander Anderson, 222 acres that had been granted to Thomas Donaldson. The price was £150. On the same date, Thomas Balding then sold to Thomas and William Phelon for £155 another 222 acre lot that had been granted to Thomas Donaldson in the South East Passage.

November 29, . . . Deed . . . John and Catherine Leslie sold to George Conrad for £17, lot number 2 at Long Lake near Chezetcook on the west side, about 30 acres.

December 10, . . . Deed . . . Michael and Nancy McGrath sold to William, Lawrence and James Murphy, farmer, for £75, the lot number 19 in Lawrencetown, on the west side of Chezetcook Harbour to the west shore of Porters Lake, 90 acres.

December, 1837, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Margaret Dunbrack, carpenter, sold for £20, 5 acres of marshland to Joseph Green, at Spike's Meadow on the west side of Salmon Hole at Lawrencetown.

December 26, . . . Deed . . . Thomas Wallace sold to Charles Wallace, for £242:10:8, the lot number 4 on King Street which had been granted to James Skerry in 1816 and then conveyed to William Foster in 1822.

In January, the tenders for a number of articles for Light Houses were published. These articles would be delivered to Dartmouth by April 1 of 1838. Those applying were to send the information to Samuel Cunard, Thomas Maynard and Mr. J. P. Miller.

On February 8, a public meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House in Halifax regarding the Shubenacadie Canal. A total of nine resolutions were moved and seconded then passed by those in attendance. It was felt that the completion of this canal would be of lasting benefit on the people of Nova Scotia. The Honorable Thomas N. Jeffrey chaired the meeting, supported by Joseph Allison and Charles Fairbanks.

On February 15, *H.M.S. Satellite*, arrived from Jamaica via Bermuda, and brought \$270,000 for the service of the Government.

On February 22, a new Steamer, built for the Steam Boat Company, was launched from Alexander Lyle's Ship Yard at Dartmouth. She has a superior engine of 25 horsepower and is well adapted to accommodate passengers with wagons, carriages, cattle, etc. It was called the *Boxer*. This was in remembrance of the gallant officer, now commanding the *H.M.S. Pique*, to whom the company is under lasting obligations when he commanded the *H.M.S. Hussar*, on this station in 1830.

Tenders were called for on April 14, to bid on 272,000 board feet of lumber at the Naval Storekeepers office.

On April 18, 1838, there was a report made by the Council and Assembly to protect the Fishery from the Americans by having small armed vessels cruize the coasts, or direct Steam Boats to be added to the fleet during the fishing season. Also the Legislature will, "cause depots of fuel at provincial expense".

On April 18, 1838, a memorial from the President and Directors of the Shubenacadie Canal Company of Halifax, was presented. . . . This was first known as the Shubenacadie Navigation, and it was incorporated in 1826 with a capitol of £60,000 but a recent Provincial Enactment has extended this to £250,000.

Of the original capitol of £18,000, which was supplied by individual shareholders in Halifax and Dartmouth, with another £15,000 more from the Legislature. A further £27,000 was paid in London, England, for shares.

In 1831, these funds were totally exhausted because of poor workmanship, poor engineering and contractors, and poor and inferior materials. The total spent in 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831 was £88,535:16:3½.

The length from Halifax Harbour to Douglas Village was 61 miles and 51 chains. In a report by George R. Baldwin, Civil Engineer, the travel on this route by steam vessels should take 24 hours, but a delay of 11 hours because of the tide would occur. Then to St. John, New Brunswick, would take 28 hours more because of another 11 hour delay by the tide and 4 hours more at the landing place, or 48 hours between Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick.

The summit level of the Navigation is elevated 100 feet above the surface of Halifax Harbour at medium tides, 10 locks in ascent and 11 locks in the descent, including the tide lock at the mouth of the river. The length of the Locks in the chamber is fixed at 100 feet, their breadth 9 feet above, and the bottom at 22 feet, 6 inches; all constructed of Hewn Stone . . .

On March 26, the House of Assembly authorized an advance of £10,000 for purchasing arms and ammunition and disciplining the Militia, if necessary.

On April 4, dispatches were received about the appointment of the Earl of Durham as Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell as Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia.

On April 23, the Oath of Abjuration and Supremacy was raised by the House of Assembly. This included an address from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, praying for authority to government to assent to a Bill to assimilate the Oath for Catholics and Protestants.

On September 21, the Treasury Department decided that they cannot grant further aid at present, but have requested the Ordnance to procure a report on its present state. This was in reference to the Shubenacadie Canal.

On September 24, there was a report on the levels of the Shubenacadie Canal and on November 16, Charles Fairbanks urged the importance of sending out an Engineering Officer to make a report on the Canal project.

A circular dispatch was written on May 20, 1838, about the supply for Juvenile labor and Juvenile offenders. The supply for Juvenile labor is fully equal to the demand for domestic agriculture and other purposes, is fully adequate to the demand, and that it would not be possible to find employment here for young persons of that description.

Sir Collin Campbell wrote to Lord Glenelg regarding the circular on May 20, "there was a proposal by Lord John Russel for finding employment in the British Colonies for Juvenile offenders. These offenders were confined in penitentiaries especially adapted for their instruction and reformation".

On June 7, a notice for tenders to be received at the Naval Storekeepers office, to have a vessel built for the use of the Dockyard. The measurement for

tonnage was 44 feet; keel, 5 feet; rake of stem, 49 feet aloft; 15 feet breadth of beam; 7½ feet depth of hold, and not draw more than 6 feet of water.

The materials were to be of the best materials and quality, free from sap, well seasoned, and the building subjected to the daily inspection and approval of the leading men of shipwrights belonging to the Dockyard. The copper sheathing, nails and sheathing paper will be furnished by this Depot.

In another ad, stated . . . wanted by the Nova Scotia Whaling Company, a new substantial, well finished, copper fastened ship, not to exceed 300 tons burthen . . .

July 4, was Coronation Day for Queen Victoria. There were several congratulatory addresses made for this occasion.

On July 5, the great Steamer, *The British Queen*, was launched in Limehouse, England. It is 1,862 tons burthen; length of deck 245 feet; the breadth between paddles, 40½ feet; the engines provided 500 horsepower. The expected speed was 10½ miles per hour. The vessel is the property of the British American Steam Navigation Company. It is believed to be the largest ship in the world. It exceeded by 35 feet, any ship in the Royal Navy. It was built to carry passengers from London to New York. The weight of boilers and water, 500 tons; weight of cargo, 500 tons, and the weight of coal for 20 days consumption was 600 tons.

At the same time of the report, at the shipyard of Alexander Lyle in Dartmouth, the vessel, *Lady Lilford*, was launched and built. She had three masts and two decks, length 124 feet and breadth 28½ feet. The hold measured 20 feet, 5 inches. The owner of this newly constructed vessel was Samuel Cunard.

On July 19, a “nautical” challenge appeared in the St. John, New Brunswick paper, which, “bantered” the world in favor of a St. John boat, for \$1,000.

The answer was, “our crack boat builder from Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Mr. Eb Moseley, himself, although young, a veteran in the amateur department, has received orders to build a boat for the St. Johners, and to accept the challenge in the name of Halifax. This Halifax boat is to be 40 feet keel, six oared . . . we expect soon to hear of the arrangement of preliminaries . . . The race will take place between September 1 and September 15.

On July 19, the Ordnance Contracts were published for the Commissariat Office, asking for sealed tenders to supply boards, ton timber, ranging timber, stones, bricks, slates, glass, oil, iron and brass.

In August, a satire was published on the death of the Halifax Whaling Company. Also reference was made to the Shubenacadie Canal Company, as being a sister to this failed enterprise. This Canal was supposed to be born on April 21, 1837.

In September, a marine railway at the south end of Halifax, was put up for sale. It belonged to D. and E. Starr and Company. It was under a lease until March 1, 1846. The annual rent was £30.

On September 12, the Governor General, the Earl of Durham, contemplated a Federal Union of all the North American Provinces, and requested some intelligent inhabitants be sent to converse with him on this subject. There were to be four Gentlemen sent for that purpose.

Also on September 12, Lt. Governor Campbell wrote to Lord Glenelg saying he had several conversations with Lord Durham on this subject of a Federal Union of the North American Provinces . . . “He suggested I send four or five of the most intelligent and best informed Gentlemen in this community to Quebec.

“. . . His Lordship might converse with them on this subject and ascertain the sentiment and feelings of the people. One was the Solicitor General and a member of Council, another a member of the Executive Council and a member of the House of Assembly, and a banker and a merchant.”

In September, the Regatta took place with 11 different races with as many categories. In the Whaler’s Race, Eb Mosley’s boat, the *Joseph Howe*, won the race over two other entries. The prize was \$40.00 and this race was not pulled by the fishermen.

In the fourth race, canoes pulled by Indians, the first prize went to Peter Toney. In the fifth race, canoes pulled by Squaws, was won by Agnes Paul and Sally Toney. In the tenth race, sailing vessels and boats, fishermen’s class, was won by Mr. Hartling’s entry called, *Welcome Return*”. The prize was \$50.00.

The sail boat races were divided into first class, second class and third class.

At a public auction on September 27, the Whale Boat, *Joseph Howe*, was put up for sale by Edward Lawson. This was a sailing whale boat, and came with a new set of oars.

In a private match on October 4, between Whale Boats, a race took place between Mr. Eb Moseley’s, *Joseph Howe*, and Mr. Marshall’s, *Cornwallis Moreau*, pulled with 4 oars. The victorious boat was the *Joseph Howe*. This was called the victorious boat of the season. Mr. Eb Moseley’s reputation as a

boat builder is now firmly established in this town. The elegant modeling and beautiful construction of his handicraft, reflects the highest credit on his ingenuity and industry.

On November 16, Charles Fairbanks responded to the decision of the Treasury not to give further aid to the Shubenacadie Canal project. However, they requested a report on the Ordnance on its present state.

On November 16, Charles Fairbanks urged the importance of sending out an Engineering Officer to report of the Canal project.

An article in an English newspaper created a great deal of interest and controversy. This was about steam ship communication between Halifax and England. This was the result of the successful trips of the *Sirus* and the *Great Western*.

The owners were in agreement, provided they could get the contract for carrying the mails. In New York City it was proposed to develop an Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

In the city of Bristol, England, it was proposed to form a company called the "Bristol Atlantic Steam Navigation Company" and would add two more steam ships of 2,000 tons each.

On December 6, a Bazaar was held in Halifax that did much for the credit to the taste and industry of the young ladies there. The visitors came from both Halifax and Dartmouth and they formed a, "lively assemblage". The proceeds amounted to £15, and were divided equally between Reverend Mr. Parker and Reverend Mr. Geary. The money will then be laid out for the benefit of the Poor.

In the, "Colonial Herald", September 27, 1837 issue, appeared an article from the Blackwoods Magazine. This was an episode about the capture of a Slave Ship. It stated, . . . "The Spanish Ship, *La Pantica*, was captured as a prize, to the British War Ship, *Timmanee*.

"When the British crew went onboard, as she lay low in the water, we almost fainted by the smell and what we saw. Lying in a heap, huddled together at the foot of the foremast, on a bare and filthy deck, lay several human beings in the last stage of emancipation and dying . . .

"The vessel fore and aft, was thronged with men, women and children all entirely naked and disgusting, with a variety of diseases . . . I stepped to the hatchway, it was secured by iron bars and cross bars, and pressed against them were the heads of the slaves below.

"It appeared that the crowd on deck formed only one-third of this human

cargo, and two-thirds being stowed in a sitting posture below, between decks. The men were forward and the women were aft.

“There were 274 at this moment in this schooner. When captured there were 315 that were found onboard. During the voyage 40 died from the “Old Calabar” and one had drowned himself. This was the first view, and wretched as it was, it showed only half of the evil.

“The next day’s visit was even more startling. The rainy season had commenced, and during the night, rain had poured down heavily. Nearly 100 slaves were exposed to the weather on deck, and among them were heaps of dying skeletons at the fore mast. The captives were now counted, and their numbers, age and sex written down (recorded) for the information of the Court of Mixed Commission . . .

“As the hold had been divided for the separation of men, women and children, those on deck were first counted, then driven foreward, crowded as much as possible, and the women below were drawn up through the small hatchway from their hot, dark confinement.

“A black Boatswain had seized them one by one, dragged them before us for a moment, when they were noted down, then instantly swung again by the arm into their loathsome cell, where another Boatswain sat, with a whip or a stick, and forced them to resume the bent and painful attitude necessary for the stowage for so large a number.

“The unfortunate women and girls, in general, submitted with quiet resignation. A month had made their condition familiar to them. One or two were less philosophical, or suffered more acutely than the rest . . . Their shrieks arose faintly from their hidden prison, as violent compulsion alone squeezed them into their nook against the curvature of the ship’s side . . .

“I attempted to descend, in order to see this accommodation. The height between the floor and ceiling was about 22 inches. The agony of the crouching slaves may be imagined, especially, that of the men, whose heads and necks were bent down by the boards above them.

“Once so fixed, relief by motion or change of posture is unattainable. Their bodies frequently stiffen into a permanent curve.

“In the streets of Freetown I have seen liberated slaves in every conceivable state of distortion. One, I remember, who trailed along his body, with his back to the ground, by means of his hands and ankles. Many of them can never resume the normal upright posture.”

January 24, 1838, . . . Deed . . . Assignees of James Tidmarsh, in 1836, to

John E. Fairbanks at public auction, for £21, a part of the Creighton estate in Dartmouth, from the harbour to the South East Passage Road, to Andrew McMinn's lot.

Deed . . . Theophilus and Mary Greenwood sold to John Parker, for £150, land at Cole Harbour that had ben bequeathed to John Chamberlain, being lot number 2 in the Second Division of lots next to John Prescott's lot, having 33 acres and 96 roods; also, a lot in Preston called Mansion House, lots near the cross road, also 4½ acres and a Goose Pond lot near the Mill Road for ¾ acres, and the Trout Brook lot near the people of color, up to the land of T. E. Miller for 24½ acres; also the wood lot near the church at Preston on the Old Mill Road, 52 acres and 120 roods; also, the Greenwood lot on the highway next to John Chamberlain, 22 acres and 120 roods . . .

April 8, . . . Deed . . . Margaret and John Parker sold to James Chamberlain for £30, at a public auction, parts of the late Theophilus estate which included a Cole Harbour lot near lot number 2 in the Second Division, about 33 acres; also Mansion house lots in Preston next to Mr. DeChezeau for 4½ acres; also Brown's lot of 4½ acres; also the wood lot at the Old Mill Road to Long Lake, 52 acres and 520 roods; also five-ninths part of the Greenwood lot on the Mill Road for 2 acres and 120 roods.

April 12, . . . Deed . . . James M. Chamberlain sold to John Heckman at a public auction, for £500, several lots of the estate of Theophilus Chamberlain, or what was left over from the previous sale.

May 5, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Davidson sold to Joseph Cleveland, husbandman, for £25, land on the west side of Porters Lake, being lot number 15 of the letter F, about 50 acres.

May 19, . . . Deed . . . John and Elizabeth Horn sold to Gasper Young, farmer, for £200, land at Eastern Passage next to Paul DeYoung on both sides of the highway, to the land of Benjamin Horn and George Horn, 51¾ acres, with buildings, etc.

June 11, . . . Deed . . . John McGregor sold to Francis Sullivan, for £80, the land on the east side of Bedford Basin, between the land of Goffs and Anderson to the rear of the land formerly granted to Mary Magdeline Howe.

July 23, . . . Chancery Deed . . . Christian and Barbara Rose, et al, sold to Philip Brown, for £150, regarding a Bill of Complaint that involved John Skerry. Lots were put up for sale at a public auction to satisfy the complaint. Land from Folly Bridge to the Preston Highway, which had been formerly purchased from James Creighton, about 50 acres, with a mortgage.

July 30, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Maria Evans sold to Andrew Conrod,

yeoman, for £300, land on the east side of Chezetcook Harbour next to land marked E that had been sold to John Phillips, et al, to the land of the heirs of Andrew Crawford to the shore of Chezetcook Harbour, about 350 acres, including 5 acres of marshland which had been granted to Thomas Evans.

August 2, . . . Deed . . . The Trustees of William Foster, merchant, sold to William Stairs, at a public auction on May 3, 1838, for £95, a water lot in letter A for 300 feet that was formerly registered as letter O next to letter B.

August 16, . . . Deed . . . Catherine Manning, Administratrix, sold to James B. Uniacke, lot number 2 of letter H on Ochterloney Street, that had been purchased from Thomas Boggs and Lawrence Hartshorne in 1827, for the sum of £17.

August 18, . . . Deed . . . John and Elizabeth Horn sold to the Trustees of the Public School in the South East Passage, who were Francis Mezangeau, John Himmelman and Philip Brown, for 1 shilling, land near the road leading to Green Bay from the Main Road.

August 24 . . . Deed . . . Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Thomas Tobin, for £92, a lot on the south side of Princess Charlotte Street and the east side of Prince Edward Street, including all buildings, etc.

August 25, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of the estate of Thomas Tobin sold the same lot to John McGregor.

August 27, . . . Deed . . . Martin Walsh sold to Thomas Murray, blacksmith, for £25, the land on the northwest corner of lot number 1 over to Tremain Street, then to Church Street, lot number 5 in the block where John Chamberlain's house is built.

September 4, . . . Deed . . . John Connor sold for £100, to James Johnston and Charles Twining, a lot on the east side of the first Shubenacadie Lake called Lake Charles, which was formerly granted to Samuel Greenwood, Sr., in 1785, the tract of 300 acres then purchased by John Stayner in 1810.

September 24, . . . Deed . . . John and Barbara Ann Leslie sold to George Conrod, two pieces of land at Chezetcook, 30 ½ acres for £17, being lot number 1 which was part of the land granted to John Leslie, et al, in 1823, to the shore of Long Lake. It was here that Conrod built a sawmill and then a grist mill on the brook from the lake to Chezetcook Harbour.

September 26, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Wisdom sold to William Storey, Jr., for £25, a lot next to E. Pettipas lot number 32, on the east side of Chezetcook Harbour, up to lot number 30. This was formerly called lot number 31 and surveyed for John Boudreau but granted to Jonah Wornell, with 129 acres.

October 24, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Mary Bishop sold to Thomas Evans of Chezetcook, for £50, a lot in Block letter I, at the corner of Ochterloney Street and the west side of Wentworth Street.

November 12, . . . Deed . . . Joseph and Catherine Bissett sold to Dennis and Ann Conway, who was a daughter to Dennis, for 5 shillings, land in cole Harbour to the shoreline of Bissett Lake near Robb's land which was part of the estate of the late Tobias Miller then sold to Joseph Bissett.

November 14, . . . Deed . . . between John and Mary Lindsay, book binder, sold to Peter Donaldson, Gentleman, for £142, two lots in the letter R and W in Dartmouth that was bounded by Halifax Harbour, being one acre and streets in a triangular field.

November 15, . . . Release . . . Adam Esson paid off a mortgage in 1836 to Peter Donaldson for £350. Donaldson then sold this piece of triangular field near the water front, now occupied by Alexander Lyle as a Shipyard, bound by Mill Cove and Prince Edward Street.

Release . . . Henry H. Cogswell then sold for £270 to Peter Donaldson (the above mentioned one acre plot of land).

November 27, . . . Deed . . . Jacob Horn sold to Henry Myers, for £30, a lot next to James Cleary to the harbour along a public road, 33¼ acres.

November 30, . . . Deed . . . Jacob Horn sold to Charles Horn for £16:13:4, a one-third part of land where Jacob Horn had lived, next to the land owned by Philip DeYoung, also one-third part of a farm lot near the land of James Hawkins and Isaac Horn.

November 30, . . . Deed . . . Jacob Horn sold to James Horn for £16:13:4, part of an 80 acre lot, north of the James Hawkins lot.

November 30, . . . Deed . . . Jacob Horn sold to Isaac Horn, for £16:13:4, several lots in the same area of the South East Passage.

On April 12, 1838, a letter was sent to the Government from Andrew Shields in Dartmouth about the oat mill grant to James Bissett in 1833. He petitioned the House of Assembly so he could erect an oat mill to manufacture oat meal. It was built two years ago but as of yet no oats were ground into meal. “. . . we believe the mill totally unfit for this service and he refuses to grind oats for all who ask. Shields asked to have Bissett refund the bounty.

On May 23 Shields requested the Provincial Secretary to order an inspection, when convenient.

Bissett then claimed that the statement of Shields was at variance with

the truth. John Horner, who ran the mill for Bissett then complained in a letter on May 23, to the Provincial Secretary, said that Shields not coming to the mill for his oats, and that those oats were very badly cleaned when they were brought to Bissett.

On January 19, 1839, a Letter of Introduction for Mr. Samuel Cunard was made for him to be an Executive Councillor.

On January 28, it was reported that there was sever flooding along the Eastern Shore. At Sherbrooke on the St. Mary's River the ice flow melted and blocked the water. There were two dams that formed from these ice flows. Several buildings were flooded out. The water on the streets were over eight feet high at the low end of the village. Cattle were drowned, cut lumber was lost and the Schooner, *Concord*, was carried down stream then smashed to pieces. The flat land was covered with ice flows and the bridges were badly damaged.

A report from England said the Government requires vessels of 300 horsepower, equipped and manned, to be approved after survey by proper officers, to ply once a month to and from, England to Halifax or New York, then calling at Halifax.

The Naval Storekeeper's office asked for tenders to supply the Naval Yard at Bermuda. They received planks, oak, birch, white pine, fir scantling, spruce boards and spars, as well as boat hooks, pine shingles and hickory timber.

On April 11, 1839, the mail contract, by steam vessels is contracted with Samuel Cunard. He will receive 55,000 pound sterling per annum for seven years. The mail to be carried by boats not less than 300 horsepower, twice a month, from a sea port in England to Halifax and then in boats of half that power between Halifax and Boston, and Pictou and Quebec, as long as the St. Lawrence River remains open. These vessels are to be ready by May 1, 1840. These steam vessels are to be built in Scotland.

On July 24, launched at the Yard of Alexander Lyle, the Brig called, *Amelia*, 250 tons burthen. This was built for Mr. Edward Cunard, a brother to Samuel Cunard. It was carvel built, and Brigantine rigged. The length was 89½ feet and breadth was 22 feet. According to "common judges", it's said to be the most perfect vessel of her class, in all respects, ever sent off the stocks by Mr. Alexander Lyle.

Also this year, Alexander Lyle built for Samuel Cunard, the *Mary*, barque rigged, 549 tons, with one deck and three masts.

In Halifax, a 22-ton schooner was built by Henry Moseley. It was called the *Victoria*, and it was schooner-rigged. It was built for Stephen Binny, Halifax merchant.

On June 27, the Naval Storekeeper's office at the Halifax Yard, called for

tenders of various sizes to be delivered by September 30 of 1839. This included spars, boards, knees, deals and planks.

A report from Liverpool, England, proved the prediction of Samuel Cunard with his reputation of being the promoter of Steam Vessels. The merchants laughed at him, but nobody is laughing from now on. The report was titled, "Steam Men of War" in the United Kingdom.

In 1830, there were 8 steam vessels used by the Royal Navy. In 1839 there are 33 steam vessels of war, and 38 steam vessels employed in the Packet service, exclusive of private hired steam vessels, and this would total about 71 vessels.

Some are 1,000 tons with 400 horsepower. They can carry heavy armament with great range, and they are capable of combating with any description of force that can be met afloat. They are capable of transporting an army of 10,000 troops anywhere required.

Besides the shipbuilding and maintenance, Dartmouth was also kept busy for the Agriculture Industry. Tenders from the Commissariat Officer were published, asking for, fresh beef, baking bread, 2,000 barrels of super fine flour, and forage for horses, that included oats, and straw. This tender would extend from October 1 of 1839, to October 1 of 1840.

This year the annual harbour Regatta held 13 different races for as many different classifications.

- (1) First race - Whalers - won by Edward Lowe - prize \$30.00
- (2) Second race - Fishing Whalers - won by *The Fair Play* - prize \$40.00
- (3) Third race - Fishing flats (2 pair of paddles) - won by *Who'd have thought it.*
- (4) Fourth race - Indian Canoes - won by Christian Paul
- (5) Fifth race - Indian Canoes (Squaws) - won by Sally Toney
- (6) Sixth race - Gigs (4 oars, amateur) - won by James Pryor
- (7) Seventh race - Sailing vessels and boats, First class fishermen - won by T. Hartling
- (8) Eighth race - Second class fishermen - won by W. Graham
- (9) Ninth race - First class sailing boats - *Mary Ann* - won by Mr. Mayberry
- (10) Tenth race - Second class sailing boats - *Fantasy* - won by Lt. Balfour, R.N.

- (11) Eleventh race - Third class sailing boats - *Langolen*- won by Lt. Roebuck, 23rd Regiment
- (12) Twelfth race - Wherries with 2 pair of paddles, amateurs - *Zephyr* - won by G. Paw
- (13) Thirteenth race - Gigs - won by the *Camilla* - prize \$30.00

At a Regatta in St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 23rd, the principle prizes were won by Halifax crews and boats. They were the Whaler, *Maid of the Mist*, and the Gig, *Victoria*.

On September 13, there was a sever gale of wind that struck the province. There were 13 vessels wrecked around the province. In Sydney, Cape Breton, 20 out of 25 vessels in the harbour were badly damaged.

An examination of the Halifax African School took place in the presence of several of the respectable residents of the town. The result was, in every way, said to be of the most satisfactory character, and has reflected great credit on those who have for so long a time supported the establishment, and on its very respectable teachers.

On November 6, Joseph Howe, in his newspaper "The Nova Scotian", began to publish, "Letters to Joseph Howe". This was in reference to the topic of "Responsible Government". This in reference to Lord Durham's report. Public meetings were being held around the province on Colonial Responsibility. Joseph Howe would dwell on this and point out the evils and the defects of Colonial Government.

On April 17, there was a report submitted on a memorial from Mr. Temple and Piers, who were cordage manufacturers. They asked for an alteration in the duties on foreign cordage.

With this request, included a report on May 18, 1835, on this subject. The remission of duties on importation for the supply of the Fisheries, gives rise to great abuses. If the system was abolished then greater encouragement could be given to the Fisheries, by tonnage and Bounties and leave a great increase in revenue.

January 15, 1839, . . . Deed . . . Edward H. and Margaret Lowe, sold to Joshua Jones, for £30, land next to John Stayner and Lawrence Hartshorne on the Preston Highway, being 8½ acres.

January 17, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Jordon sold to Jesse Richardson for £30, land on the east side of Porters Lake, which was the north part of lot number 5 of the letter C, about 40 acres.

February 11, 1839, . . . Deed . . . Esther Moffat, widow of Leslie Moffat, sold to John Jenkins, carpenter, for £35, the lot number 8 in the letter X, containing 36 roods next to the Dartmouth Common formerly granted to Leslie Moffat in 1817.

February 15, . . . Deed . . . Elias Nagle and wife Mary, sold to Malachie Cleary, for £40, part of the estate of the late Elias Nagle, a 25 acre lot next to the land of Jacob Horn.

February 24, . . . Deed . . . Joseph Findley sold to William Bowers for £84, land in the Block letter T on Quarrel Street, near the John Skerry property to Ochterloney Street.

March 39, 1839, . . . Deed . . . Michael Morash sold to George Morash, Sr., for 10 shillings, land in Cole Harbour next to a brook that bounded on Christine Cotsman land near lot number 2, about 50 acres, also land near Martin Beck along the Cole Harbour Road with another lot.

April 12, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Mary Ann Smith and others sold to William McAgy, for £10, land on the road from Dartmouth to Preston.

May 9, . . . Deed . . . Esther Moffat sold to James Rowe, for £35, the lot number 1 in the Block letter V.N. which had been bought by Leslie Moffat in 1817.

May 21, . . . Deed . . . Sarah Holland, widow, sold to Thomas Marvin, for £37, the lot number 6 in the Block letter R on Prince Edward Street, 120 feet by 60 feet.

May 28, . . . Deed . . . John Fairbanks sold to James McNab, for £157, a water lot in front of the Dartmouth Common for 200 feet, that had been granted to Thomas and Michael Tobin in 1830. It also ran for 200 feet to the public road with a dwelling house and dock.

May 1839, . . . Deed . . . Rufus Fairbanks and Executors of John Prescott, sold to John McGregor at a public auction, for £75, a lot in Preston and the Cole Harbour Road, from Miller's in Preston to the Cole Harbour Road, next to the estate of the late Daniel Lawlor.

July 6, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Alex McDonald, for £150, land on Ochterloney Street and former East Street, the lots marked 9,A and 10,A in 1830.

July 6, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Thomas Hobin, for £67, real estate on Ochterloney Street to the corner of East Street, being lot 5,A and 1,A.

July 22, . . . Deed . . . John McGregor sold to Hector Elliot of Preston, for £130, land in Preston to the Cole Harbour Road near the Wisdom land from Miller's to Lawlor's in Cole Harbour, which was part of the real estate of John Prescott but now occupied by Christian Katzman to the land of Jacob Broom, then to the land occupied by John Fairbanks, about 153 acres.

August 11, . . . Deed . . . Walter and Anne Robb, carpenter, sold to John Knock, for £6, land in Cole Harbour near the brook and road along the harbour on the west side of Joseph Bissett's land to Leonard Marsh's land, containing 300 acres.

August 17, . . . Deed. . . Robert Jackson, carpenter, sold to Sarah Holland, widow, for £50, lot 19 in the area of Porters Lake, east side, that contained 100 acres. This was called letter G which was part of the grant, 3,200 acres to Theophilus Chamberlain and others.

August 23, 1839,. . . Deed. . . Richard Robinson, Gentleman, sold to John Watson, carpenter, for £110, land on the shore of Bedford Basin formerly owned by Alexander Johnston but previously granted to Elizabeth Colston, up to the lands of James Wright, about 300 acres.

Deed . . . 1839 . . ., The Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Joseph Smith, yeoman, for £59, land in letter K, lot number 4 at King Street and Quarrel Street, 125 feet by 60 feet. This lot had been sold by William Dawes Quarrel to Hartshorne in 1797.

September 25, . . . Deed. . . Michael and Ann McGraw sold to Thomas Mulcahy, for £45, a lot at Chezetcook Harbour, being lot number 19 in the First Division on the main road to the harbour, about 130 acres.

October 11, . . . Deed. . . Joseph Smith sold to Allan McDonald, merchant, for £20, a lot in the letter K, number 4, between King Street and Quarrel Street on the corner, 60 feet by 120 feet.

October 13, . . . Deed. . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Alexander Lyle, for £57, a lot with a water lot, 1½ acres and 90 roods.

August 17, . . . Deed. . . John and Francis Nelson sold to William Smith and others, for the First Baptist Church to erect a meeting house, for 5 shillings, located on the side of the road from Dartmouth to Porters Lake. Also were William Gilmore, Joseph Smith and Geurah Landers included in the deed.

December 12, . . . Deed. . . Dennis and Catherine Conway sold to George Bissett a lot of land on the west side of Cole Harbour, next to John Cogill and William Scott, for the sum of £75.

December 14, 1839, . . . Deed. . . Michael Morash sold to Jacob Morash

for 10 shillings, a lot that bordered on a brook to the land of Christian Cotsman, up to lot number 8 at Lawrencetown. It contained 50 acres that involved two lots in the George Morash section of two lots.

On January 9, there was a report from Boston that said the disease Small Pox was rapidly on the increase. According to the newspapers, vaccination was urged for the public.

“In Halifax, the parish of St. Paul’s Visiting Society had to deal with 1,151 cases last year. It was proposed that poor people, with the disease, be provided with instruction, economy, cleanliness, and in their temporal matters. The parish will divide itself in 20 different districts, under the charge of one or more visitors. These visitors will provide spiritual information and assist in family matters. The visitors will take action on sever poverty and distress as well.”

March 5, 1840, an advertisement said, “the Steam Boat *Pocahontas*, was for sale. This was built in Dartmouth for Samuel Cunard, but he sold it to the General Mining Company for use in the Pictou Harbour area. This association will dispose of the steamer at a private sale. It was copper fastened, and the engines were 30 horsepower. These engines were manufactured in England and used for only 12 months. This vessel is presently laid up in Pictou. If anybody is interested, they should contact Mr. Joseph Smith at the Albion Mines near Pictou.”

This year the House of Assembly voted £500, per annum, for three years, to encourage the running of a steamer from Halifax to St. John’s, Newfoundland, twice a month, touching at Arichat and Sydney.

The Brig, *Halifax*, was put up for sale. It had undergone an extensive refit and a thorough repair and is ready for sea travel without further expense.

Ebenezer Moseley advertised that he will furnish drafts for vessels for builders in town or country. He has already furnished the drafts for several vessels now sailing out of this port, of which a reference to the owners will bear evidence of their practical ability. Working from these drafts will have this information conveyed to the builder.

On March 25, there was an address by the Lt. Governor, to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on her marriage.

On April 11, a report was read and submitted to the House of Assembly regarding the encroachments of American fishermen on the fishing grounds of Nova Scotia. They also wanted to establish general regulations for the protection of their fisheries, and for armed vessels to aid the Revenue cutters.

In June, the first Steamer, *Unicorn*, arrived at Samuel Cunard's new wharf. This vessel belonged to the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. She had experienced heavy weather and otherwise would have gone from Liverpool, England, to Halifax in only 12 days. The next day it left for Boston with 22 passengers.

On June 4, a new ship, built for Samuel Cunard, called the *Thetis*, was launched. This was built by Alexander Lyle at his shipyard. It had a burthen of 500 tons. She went off the stocks with her masts and yards standing. Miss Campbell accompanied by Miss Cunard performed the baptismal ceremony, and the *Thetis* glided, majestically into her destined element.

In July, the Commissariat's Office called for sealed tenders for a supply of lumber, bricks, lime, glass, turpentine, tools, leather, wheelbarrows and birch brooms.

On July 9, Samuel Cunard announced his list of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ships. They would have 440 horsepower and weigh 1,200 tons each.

They were the *Britannia*, Captain R. Ewing, which was the first ship of the line and it would leave Halifax for Liverpool, England. Also the *Acadia*, Captain R. Miller; the *Caledonia*, Captain R. Cleveland; and the *Columbia*, Captain H. Woodruff.

These ships will carry experienced Surgeons and the accommodations will not be surpassed by other Atlantic Steam Ships. Also the steam ship, *Unicorn*, will leave Halifax for Quebec.

In Bristol, England, a firm was contracted to build the first steam ships of the Royal Mail Company. They would travel to the West Indies and to South America. Each vessel would weigh about, 1,400 tons and these vessels would be finished by May of 1841.

On August 21, launched at Dartmouth, the shipyard of Mr. John Chappel, a Barque called the *Wanderer*. It had one deck and three masts and it was barque rigged.

At the shipyard of Alexander Lyle, the barque rigged vessel called the *Ocean*, was launched. It had one deck and three masts. The length was 124 feet and breadth was 26.3 feet. The owner was Edward Cunard.

On September 17, 1840, the Government directed an inspection of the Shubenacadie Canal line, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and expense of completing this project. Lt. Colonel Jones and Captain Wentworth, of the Royal Engineer Corps, left town to perform this service. They were to

draw up a report containing the results of their investigations. They are to be accompanied by Judge Fairbanks and Mr. McKay, surveyor.

On June 15, In the House of Assembly, an Act was passed regarding the choice of Town Officers, as well as, other laws and rules in the regulation of Townships. Also to amend the Act relating to the Commissioner of Highways for Halifax and for Dartmouth.

On September 29, the steamer, *Caledonia*, arrived in Halifax from Liverpool, England, in just 11 days. Along with the mail there were 31 passengers.

Army contracts from the Commissariat called for sealed tenders to supply fresh beef, baking bread, forage and super fine flour for the army troops in Halifax, Charlottetown, Sydney, Annapolis and Windsor. This would be for the year 1841.

There were also Ordnance contracts called for to supply Granite stone and free stone coping. With this came separate orders to supply the Hospital with food, mostly vegetables, beef, mutton and veal, as well as, the supply of liquor.

On October 30, a meeting was held at Dartmouth to hear Mr. John Howe and Mr. Annand. They represented the new political party called the "Reformers". The meeting was held at the school house. The chairman was Mr. Henry Mott. After the address by Mr. Howe, a number of resolutions were passed unanimously. These would be for candidates.

A report was submitted regarding Steam Communication. What was established was a line of Steam Packets, at the annual charge of £60,000 to run twice a month between Liverpool, Halifax, Boston, Pictou and Quebec.

In a report sent to the House of Assembly it was recommended that Nova Scotia have a Provincial Penitentiary, an Orphan House and a House of Industry for Halifax.

The Acts to prevent smuggling and the Acts for the Settlement of the Poor, were to continue for another year. Also the Acts for Timber and Lumber were to continue for another year, as well as Highway, Roads and Bridges.

On October 2, Viscount Falkland arrived to replace Sir Collin Campbell.

On October 23, Samuel Cunard put in a tender for the establishment of mail coaches for the conveyance of Post Office letter bags between Halifax and Pictou.

This year the value of exports for Nova Scotia was £112,006:3:0. There

were 8 ships sent to Great Britain; 760 ships sent to the British Colonies; 162 ships sent to the United States and 15 ships sent to Foreign states for a total of 947 ships, 71,298 tons and ,3927 men.

During the previous year of 1839 there were 752 ships. From the fisheries there were 282,684 quintals of dry fish and 58,855 barrels of pickled fish; that gave a combined value of £228,471:8:0.

The number of vessels built in the colony was 194, but 147 vessels were registered as “do novo”, according to law. (This meant new, or over again registration.)

January 2, 1840, . . . Deed . . . Jacob and Hannah Conrod sold to George Morash, for £100, the land that bordered on lot number 1, 150 acres, at Lawrencetown.

January 1840, . . . Deed . . . Alexander and John Farquharson sold to Stephen York, for £150, a 13 acre lot located on the north side of the Dartmouth to Preston highway, next to John Tapper’s land.

A Deed . . . John and Hannah Waterman, miller, sold to John Fairbanks, for £1,000, the lot number 1 in letter H on the east boundary of Lawrencetown to a great lake, about 150 acres, also lot number 2 with 100 acres and a lot near the mill pond called the mill lot, that was granted to Jonah Waterman in 1818. Also a 200 acre lot in Preston that was granted by Theophilus Chamberlain in 1818. This included the mill equipment.

March 16, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Donaldson sold to George and William Brown, for £30, the farm lot number 22 in Preston near Porters Lake, about 200 acres.

March 21, . . . Deed . . . Charlotte Osborne of Cow Bay, spinster, sold to Frederick Major, for £5, land in Cow Bay that was next to Charles Palmer over to the east side of Cole Harbour.

March 20, . . . Deed . . . William Whiston, grocer, sold to Henry Henry, for £10, land in Preston, lot number 7 of the letter B, having 50 acres.

May 18, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold to John Bettenson, for £39, lot number 5 in the Block letter K on King Street.

June 27, . . . Deed . . . John and Mary Ann Gammon, Senior, sold to Philip Morash, for £160, land in Cole Harbour that was east of lot number 2 to the boundary line of Lawrencetown, about 500 acres.

July 28, . . . Deed . . . Ann Hawthorne, widow, sold to Joseph Green for £20, land in Lawrencetown near the Salmon River, 2½ acres to the shoreline

and marsh.

August 1840, . . . Deed . . . James Ross sold to Joseph Harris, carpenter, for £45, the lot number 10 in the Block letter R on the east side of Water Street, next to the property of Josiah Oats.

August 6, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold to John Kennedy, seaman, two lots for £136, in the letter K, number 1 and 2 on King Street to the corner of Princess Charlotte Street, being part of the lots that were conveyed to William David Quarrell in 1797.

August 9, . . . Deed . . . Ann Hawthorne sold to John E. Fairbanks for £150, the lot on Ochterloney Street and Water Street, where the boat shop is located next to the harbour.

August 15, . . . Deed . . . John Gay from the Bahamas Islands sold to James Merkel, merchant of Halifax, for 5 shillings, a lot in Mr. Leakes Division, number 1 in letter E, number 1 and lot 16 in letter C, and lot 16 in letter E.

August 27, . . . Deed . . . John Bettinson, seaman, sold to William Hunter, master mariner, for £30, lot number 3 in letter K on a plan of the Hartshorne property on King Street.

Deed . . . 1840 . . ., Henrietta Tremain, Executor for the Tremain property, sold to Hugh Hartshorne, Barrister, for £111, two lots in Block letter E, being lots 34 and 35 at the corner of Wallace and Hartshorne Streets. Also lots 3 and 4 of the estate of Jonathan Tremain in letter B.

September 8, . . . Deed . . . John Fisher, carpenter, sold to Thomas Fisher, for £37:4:0, land near Lake Charles east side, having 60¾ acres.

September 30, . . . Deed . . . Marjory Corsby sold to Titus Carter, for £40, land on the Dartmouth to Preston road, which had been purchased from the Maroon lands, lot number 10 with 30 acres.

September 30, . . . Deed . . . made in 1824 but registered in 1840, Marjory Corsby sold to Titus Carter, lot number 10 of the former Maroon lands, on the Preston Road. This lot had 30 acres.

October 9, . . . Deed . . . the Halifax Steam Boat Company bought for £100, from John Fairbanks, Halifax merchant, a water lot that had been granted in 1830, on the northwest angle of Ochterloney Street for 400 feet into the harbour. This was lot B.

October 17, . . . Deed . . . Michael and Sarah Murray, blacksmith, sold to Mrs. DesBrissey, for £300, land in the Dartmouth Town Plot next to the land of Ann Connors over to John Bartlin's land and west to the Elizabeth Walker's

land, lot number 6, along with another lot.

October 21, . . . Deed . . . William Leslie, farmer, sold to Frederick Myra, farmer, for £77, land on the shore of Petpeswick near Chezetcook to Big Island to the land of William Bayers to Sacks Island and the marshland, containing 300 acres.

November 13, . . . Deed . . . Hugh and Margaret Hartshorne sold to Michael Murray, blacksmith, for £100, two town lots in letter E, that bounded on Princess Charlotte Street to Wentworth Street.

November 24, . . . Deed . . . John and Pricella Metzler, mason, sold to William Newlands the number 7 and 8 of the letter I, next to letter H, and next to the meeting house lots and King Street, lots 20 and 10. No price was given.

December 8, . . . Deed . . . Samuel Giles sold to Joseph and Ann Giles, yeoman, for £130, land in Cole Harbour that was formerly owned by Lawrence Hartshorne, 25 acres, and another 25 acres that adjoined Joseph Giles' property and all the eighth title of land owned by the late Joseph Giles Senior, in 1836.

Joseph Giles then received a mortgage of £100 from Benjamin Elliot on December 5, 1840, for this property.

December 18, . . . Deed . . . William and Jesse Newlands, carpenter, sold to William Bowers, for £150, land in the Dartmouth Town Plot, lots 7 and 8 of the letter I, next to letter H at the meeting house lots and King Street.

December 30, 1840, . . . Deed . . . Titus and Margaret Carter, carpenter, sold to John Thornham, for £65, land in Preston that had been purchased from the Maroon lands, number 10 with 30 acres.

The issue of Responsible Government, as recommended by Lord Durham, was gaining in popularity in all parts of Canada. There were both practiced and constitutional reasons for this, on both the Provincial and Federal level. Lecturers were given at public meetings and opinions were being published in the newspapers.

The Cunard line of steamers has rapidly become the favorite of both passenger service and mail service. Repairs and maintenance were an important public relations aspect. This boosted the confidence and trust in the steam vessel enterprise.

In Dartmouth it provided continuous employment at the ship and smaller boat yards. This helped to make the town both prosperous through steady employment, and it instilled the confidence for future growth.

The Steamer, *Acadia*, brought into Halifax, 20,000 letters and this was the largest mail ever brought from Europe. Another Steamer, the *Caledonia*, left Halifax with 85 passengers. This combination of mail and passengers made the Cunard line famous.

On January 21, the newspaper, "The Nova Scotian", wrote an article about a dinner at Preston. The colored people at Preston, who took the side of Reform during the late election, followed the example of some of their Tory brethren in Dartmouth, by having a public political dinner.

About 200 people sat down and partook of a beautiful repast. Mirth and eloquence, we understand, abounded and, tripping on the light fantastic toe, brought in Wednesday morning.

Mr. Samson Carter, in splendid attire, filled the chair supported by Mr. Septimus D. Clark as vice chairperson. There were 15 toasts. The toast to the Reformers of Nova Scotia stated, "may their efforts in the good cause, which we have met to celebrate, always be crowned with the success which has recently rewarded their exertions."

The Dartmouth Steam Boat Company published a notice, that evening trips between Halifax and Dartmouth will take place as of March 1, 1841.

The Scarlet Fever raged in the area of Nine Mile River, Gay's River and the village of Shubenacadie. There were nine deaths reported. On March 23, the two children of the Reverend James B. Barnaby, died of Scarlet Fever.

On April 22, the death of Charles R. Fairbanks was published. He was Master of the Rolls and the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. He was 51

years old.

A report was received that the Cunard line has been furnished with life boats. This was in response of the great concern about the steam vessel, *President*, not being heard of for the last 40 days.

When Queen Victoria left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle in Scotland, she gave commands that in case of news of the safety of this steamship, *President*, arrived, then a special messenger should be dispatched with any intelligence.

The Royal West Indian Steam Navigation Company had resolved to build six steamers. The Cunard Atlantic Steam Company were named as the contractors. It would begin in September and one of these steamers would run along the coast of America, as far north as Halifax, then return on the same route.

On May 20, the Atlantic Steamship, *Britannia*, upon entering Halifax Harbour in a dense fog, struck the shoreline near Sambro. She got off immediately and came up the harbour to unload. A leak made an overhaul with necessary repairs. The following day the *Britannia* left for St. John, New Brunswick.

One result of this was that the Lt. Governor, Falkland, wrote to Lord Russell on May 29, stressing the need for a "dry dock", or Marine Railway, to repair steam boats when needed. Also to maintain the men-of-war ships that are stationed in Halifax. The report was also asked to be sent to the Admiralty.

This year there were three vessels built in the Dartmouth Yards. The *Fanny*, built by Alexander Lyle, 223 tons, brig rigged, one deck and two masts, built for William Pryor, Jr. and Sr., Halifax merchants.

This year an Act was passed in the House of Assembly regarding the Dartmouth Common Land trust. It would be the most insidious and harmful Act for this common grant, to date, anywhere in the province.

Prior to this Act in 1841, in 1834 a burial ground was granted to the Roman Catholic Church on the Dartmouth Common. This contained about 3 acres. It was the start of encroachment that would almost wipe out this 150 acres Common Land trust.

Since then, it should be pointed out, that all that is left by the year 2000 is half the side of a hill and recreational field. The other scattered lots are not even properly maintained.

This, in spite of the fact that the preamble of the "common" grant of 1840, stated that neither the proprietors, nor the Trustees could alienate this

Common Land trust. Nor levy taxes on those proprietors as do not use this land trust. It stated that the "Common" was in "special trust" and to be used for the general benefit of such residents and not otherwise.

The Commissioners of the Dartmouth Common announced they will sell at public auction, part of the Dartmouth Common, between the road leading from Dartmouth to the land of Samuel Albro and Halifax Harbour. The land will be in lots. For further information contact Mr. William Foster, John E. Fairbanks and Henry Y. Mott, who were the Commissioners.

On August 17, the Garrison Regatta was held with eight races. Although the weather was fine, only a few spectators showed up. Most of the races were won by Indians, another race was not decided, and another race sprung an oar at the start and couldn't race.

When the annual Regatta was held on September 9, there was a very large turnout by people of all ages and varieties of classes and rank of society. There were 13 races, but the second and third class sailing yachts could not return, due to a lack of wind.

On October 2, Lord Stanley was appointed Secretary of State. A naval ship arrived in Halifax from the Barbadoes, with several cases of Yellow Fever onboard.

On October 14, there were eight men-of-war ships at anchor in the harbour, and many more were expected. The weather was so sever that the Steamship, *Caledonia*, was six days out of Boston for Halifax. Several of her crew were disabled by injuries received amid the crash of waves, spars and bulwarks. After a refit, the vessel started on her Atlantic course. Another report said that the sever gales had done considerable damage to the fishing nets of the inshore fishery.

A news report from Boston said that, "a magnificent Vase will be presented to the Honorable Samuel Cunard, and is on exhibition in Boston. It is 3 feet high and weighs 34 pounds. It is described as very elaborate and beautifully ornamental."

In another report, there were 18 shipwrecks due to the last gale that ravaged the coast of North America, from the West Indies to the coast of Labrador.

Built by Alexander Lyle was the *Nereid*, of 672 tons, barque rigged, one deck, three masts, length 133½ feet, breadth 28.5 feet and the hold was 20.5 feet high. This was built for Edward Cunard.

Also built by Alexander Lyle was the *Hector*, 147 tons, brig rigged, one deck and two masts. This was built for John Strachan, Halifax merchant.

This year, Mr. John Wolfe, from Dartmouth, died at the age of 81. The Wolfe family came to Dartmouth in 1749 and the family stayed and built a successful farm operation where the Brightwood Golf and Country Club is now located.

On June 17, a Bazaar was planned for Dartmouth. This was for enclosing the Dartmouth Church and it would be held on the grounds of the Parsonage on July 7. The ladies who intend to patronize it are requested to send their contributions to Mrs. Stewart, opposite St. Paul's Church, or to Mrs. Addington Parker in Dartmouth. The sum of £180 was raised. Lady Faulkland attended this.

A separate Bazaar was held for the Dartmouth Presbyterian Church to raise money for repairs, etc. They collected £80.

A new Bridewell was to be built near Point Pleasant. Contracts were called for to supply the wooden materials, including walls and the roof. It was to be constructed of spruce and required hundreds of feet of various building materials such as joists, plates, scantling, lintels, purlins, ridge poles, cellar ties, etc.

On July 8, a ship with 171 passengers from Cork Island, heading for St. Andrews, New Brunswick, had to put into Halifax Harbour. There were seven cases of Small Pox onboard. One woman and two children died on the passage, then the Captain died. The remaining 17 passengers were put into strict quarantine.

It was announced in the, "Herald", that a rowing match will be held in September, in Halifax Harbour. This would be between a crew from Halifax, St. John, New Brunswick, and New York. Each team will put up \$1,000.00 and the winners to take the sweepstakes. The Halifax boat will be built by Ebenezer Moseley.

On February 25, there was a petition presented from the Chief of the MicMac Tribe of Indians about their deplorable condition.

The Judge of Vice Admiralty directed that the slave vessels were to be returned, that had been brought in for adjudication.

A Reform of the Constitution was proposed, including that of Patronage by the Government appointments. Along with these reform measures included the Vice Admiralty Court.

On June 28, 1841, Her Majesty's Principle Secretary of State for the Colonies requested a, "Blue Book" that would give vital statistics, from October 1 to September 30 of the following year. This came as an extract of a dispatch

from the Right Honorable Lord John Russell to the Right Honorable Viscount Faulkland on March 4, 1841.

On September 30, 1841, the first "General Report" relative to the Province of Nova Scotia was submitted. The Revenue was £93,882:10:2.

- (1) The Judicial Establishment involved the First Court of Chancery which is the Lt. Governor as Chancellor ex-officio, assisted by a Master of Rolls and by four Masters of Chancery.
- (2) The Lt. Governor and Executive Counsel constitute this court to whom appeals from the Supreme Court are allowed.
- (3) Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Assistant Justices. They received one guinea per day for travelling expenses. They sit three times per year at Halifax and twice per year in every other county.
- (4) Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, similar to Courts of Quarter Sessions in England.
- (5) The Master of Rolls in Chancery is the Judge in this Court.
- (6) Courts of Marriage and Divorce
- (7) Court of Probate
- (8) Court of the Justices of the Peace (civil suits not exceeding the value of £10)

Ecclesiastical Establishment – Education Academies

Kings College in Windsor - Dalhousie College in Halifax - Acadia College in Horton - St. Mary's Seminary at Halifax. Also there are numerous minor Academics and Grammar Schools throughout the Province. An Act of the last General Assembly provides for the maintenance of Academics or Grammar Schools in each county of the Province, with an annual Provincial Allowance of £80 pounds sterling each.

Also, there is an annual Grant of £4,800 sterling per annum, for four years, for the encouragement of common schools.

Commerce

Imports - 3,505 vessels: 325,246 tons that involved 19,679 men. Exports - 3,760 vessels: 357,488 tons that involved 21,180 men. It was noted that the value of exports were placed lower than the imports, also the West Indies trade was carried on by vessels owned in the Province.

Manufactures

No great extent - cordage, coarse woollens, chocolate, tobacco. There were large mills near Halifax for the grinding of corn in addition to those scattered throughout the Province.

Grindstones are made and exported from Cumberland counties of the aggregate value of about £10,000 pounds sterling per annum. Mills for grinding Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, have recently been established in the County of Hants.

The high price of labor prevents the advancement of manufactures to any great extent and they are therefore chiefly from Great Britain and in a much smaller degree from the United States.

Agriculture

Although this is flourishing from a steady demand for its articles of production, and the fair remuneration obtained by the Husbandmen, it stands much in need of scientific improvement.

This will be met by an Act that will establish a central Board of Agriculture. This would provide improved implements of Husbandry – seeds and livestock, as well as Agriculture publications. The formation of Agriculture Societies in the different counties would be under the supervision of the Board.

Grants of Crown Lands

There were 130 grants sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands which involved 12,637½ acres. The sales amounted to about £1,500.

Public Works

- (1) A Bridewell or Public Penitentiary. Built near the Northwest Arm in Halifax. The prisoners are sent from all counties in Nova Scotia. The cost is about £6,000.
- (2) The Light House at Partridge Island in the Basin of Mines near the head of the Bay of Fundy cost about £750.
- (3) The Light House at the north entrance of the Straits of Canso cost about £825.

Population

About 170,000 from the returns started in 1838 but are still not complete. The estimated population now is 210,000. There were 1,500 emigrants arrived in Cape Breton from the Hebridges Islands during this year.

Fisheries

This requires protection from the aggressive American fishermen. About £1,500 were spent to employ three Cutters (vessels) to maintain the Acts of the Treaty. Several American vessels were captured. Also they were charged for carrying on an illicit trade.

There is Humane Establishment at Sable Island.

April 10, 1841 — An Act for Regulating the Dartmouth Common

Preamble – Whereas, September 4, 1788, King George III granted a Common in Dartmouth to the Trustees, Cochrane, Folger and Starbuck (in special trust); and whereas Act 29 of George III, an Act to enable the inhabitants to use and occupy the Common field in such a way as to be most beneficial to them; and whereas Act 37 of King George III, an Act for the Lieutenant Governor to appoint Trustees for the Common on their death or removal, the Lt. Governor may appoint Trustees in lieu of the original Trustees, to supply vacancies . . .

Whereas, on April 13, 1798, under the said last mentioned Act, Michael Wallace, Lawrence Hartshorne and Jonathan Tremain were appointed as Trustees of Dartmouth Common in place of the original Trustees, with the same powers given to the original Trustees by the said Act. . . . whereas the said Trustees are now deceased, there has been no proper authority to take charge of the said Common to prevent trespasses or to effect improvement thereon . . .

Whereas, some water lots in front of the harbour of Halifax have been granted to individuals and it would be advantageous if a certain portion of the said Common, fronting on the harbour, were demised in lots to persons who would be willing to pay rent for the same . . .

Whereas, a certain plot of the said Common has, by consent of the inhabitants interested therein; have been enclosed as a burial ground for the Roman Catholic Chapel at Dartmouth, which it is desirable should be confirmed for that use:

Whereas, it is requisite for the purposes aforesaid to appoint new Trustees for, said Common . . . Be it therefore enacted etc., etc.

- (1) The Trustees of the Common to be appointed by the Lt. Governor
- (2) Title to the Common shall be and be deemed at all times hereafter, absolutely vested for the benefit of the said inhabitants of Dartmouth.
- (3) Trustees to execute deed to the Roman Catholic clergymen of the part used as a burial ground by the Roman Catholics . . .
- (4) Part of the Common to be laid off into lots.

- (5) The lots laid off are to be leased, at auction to the highest bidder, subject to the annual rent for 999 years.
- (6) The Trustees were to execute leases and the rent payable half-yearly, etc.
- (7) The price of the lots and the rents shall be applied to the improvement of the remainder of said Common and on the road leading through it.
- (8) The Trustees have power to demand, sue for and recover, the rents reserved and monies to be received from and upon said leases.
- (9) Trustees to account to inhabitants of Dartmouth, at a meeting to be called on the first Monday in March of each year, at which meeting a committee of three of the said inhabitants shall be appointed to audit the accounts submitted by Trustees, who shall make their report in writing at the next annual meeting of the said inhabitants.

In was announced on November 11, the tackle, apparel and furniture of the American Schooner, *Black Warrior*, will be sold at public auction at the Queen's wharf.

At the Halifax Yard, November 16, Mr. A. Elliott, the Naval Storekeeper, published a wanted list for Naval timber and pale seal oil, for April 1st of 1842.

Also the Commissariat published a notice for sealed tenders to provide hospital supplies for the Regimental Hospitals for a 12 month period. The Commissariat in Halifax also published a notice for sealed tenders for the Army contracts. This would be for the troops in Halifax, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Sydney, Cape Breton, Annapolis and Windsor.

On November 27, an Agriculture Society was formed at Dartmouth. They would have meetings half-yearly, one in March and one in November. The officers were as follows . . . John E. Fairbanks, President; Henry Y. Mott and Alexander Farquharson, Vice Presidents; Alexander James, Secretary; John Tempest, Secretary and Treasurer. Committee members were John Farquharson, Andrew Shields, James Lawlor, John Craig, Hood Clifford, Philip Brown, George Tulloch, Hector Elliott and John Robertson.

January 2, 1841, . . . Deed in Trust . . . William Lawson, Jr., merchant, sold for £100, the lot number 5 in Division of land granted to Seth Coleman in 1795. Located near Ootherloney Street and Prince Street, also a lot in the square on Block O next to Susan Bartling land over to John Skerry's land and then east to Theophilus Greenwood on Quarrel Street.

January 13, . . . Deed . . . Elizabeth Temple Piers sold to Charles Allen, carpenter, for £35, a lot next to Benjamin Elliot to Jean McGregor, near King Street, lots 3 and 4 of the letter O.

January 16, . . . Deed . . . John and Mary Stayner sold to John Allen and other Trustees of a burying ground, located on the west side of a road leading to Preston to the North Preston, being $1 \frac{3}{8}$, with all the trees etc., to be used for fencing, to keep out animals, cattle, etc.

January 27, . . . Deed . . . John and Maria Tapper, blacksmith, sold to Henry Green, for £400, the lot number 1 and 2 in the late Seth Coleman grant of 1796, next to the land of John Elliot and the late Leslie Moffat and Ochterloney Street.

February 6, . . . Deed . . . William and Margaret Sutherland, Barrister, sold to Peter Richard, for £50, the land purchased from Mary Poole in the South East Passage, 50 acres, next to land purchased from Michael Power, next to Benjamin Horn's lot and the property of the Bissett family.

February 27, . . . Deed in Trust . . . John Chamberlain sold to Gasper Roast, merchant, for 5 shillings, land on Ochterloney Street over to Tremain Street, 120 feet to the land of Samuel Albro, called lot number 1.

Also on this day the Trustees of John Chamberlain sold the same lot to Benjamin Elliot for £150 at a public auction. This was to discharge a mortgage to the creditors of Gasper Roast.

March 3, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold to William Wilson, miller, at a public auction, for £64, the lot number 23 of the estate of Jonathan Tremain.

March 3, . . . Deed . . . Henry Green sold to George Edwards, grocer, for £400, the land in the Dartmouth Town Plot, lots 1 and 2 of the Seth Coleman grant, next to John Elliot's lot.

March 28, . . . Deed . . . James and Amelia Johnston sold to Sabastian Richard, for £35, a lot, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ acres on the Dartmouth to Preston Road.

April 1841, . . . Deed . . . James Merkel sold to William A. Black, merchant, for £310, lot number 1 in Mr. Leakes Division letter E, also letter C, number 15, and number 16 in letter E, and lot number 1 in letter E, formerly owned by John and Catherine Reeves.

May 3, . . . Deed . . . John Farquharson, et al, including Anne Anderson, sold to Philip Browne for £400, a lot in the South East Passage area, that was bounded by the land of Thomas Donaldson at the seashore, for 222 acres and three equal individual fifth parts and land owned by Mary Farquharson which was part of her inheritance in fee.

May 8, 1841, . . . Deed . . . George and Sophia Cribby sold to James Thomas, for £80, the lot number 13 near the highway near letter B, and near

Long Lake, about 100 acres.

May 18, . . . Deed . . . John and Maria Tapper sold to Andrew McGregor, for £80, land on the side of the Preston Highway next to Thomas Davie to the west side of a marsh to John Farquharson's land, about 9 acres, also land next to the brook off the highway, about 5 acres.

May 17, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to William Murphy, for £54, land next to the Shubenacadie Canal to the new road to Truro, and next to the land of James Stanford.

July 16, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to James Stanford, several lots for £123, (a total of five), and also for £173 the lot number 7 of letter B and lots on the Canal Road at the corner of lot number 8, along a stone wall for 337 feet, about 2¼ acres next to Creighton's property, also lot number 6 of Block A on Ochterloney Street to the Truro Road and lots 2, 3 and 4 of the letter A, which included the water ways, etc.

July 23, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Lucy Reeves sold to Edward Reeves, lumberman, for £50, land on the east side of the Shubenacadie Road near Lake Charles, for 300 acres, with all water courses, etc. Also in a separate Deed the land at the north end of Lake Charles, the sawmill now standing on the premises, with the dams for the lumber yards, mill gear, etc. . . . for £100.

July 27, . . . Deed . . . Edward and Margaret Lowe sold to Alexander Lyle for £55, a water lot in Dartmouth, near the letter K, lot number 5 next to a public dock in Halifax Harbour.

August 3, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Eliza Clark sold to Robert Thompson, yeoman, for £30, a lot on Prince Edward Street to the rear of the town lots next to Holland's land, about 3,760 square feet, along with one individual half, or 380 square feet of land on Prince Edward Street.

August 4, . . . Deed . . . Hugh Hartshorne, Esquire, sold to Charles Brodie, for £30, land on the west side of King Street to Princess Charlotte Street, about 120 feet by 120 feet.

August 4, 1841, . . . Deed . . . Hugh Hartshorne sold to John Frederickson, yeoman, for £30, a lot on the west side of King Street and the south side of Princess Charlotte Street, 120 feet by 120 feet.

August 30, . . . Deed . . . Louisa Tidmarsh, spinster, sold to James Roue, barber, for £150, a water lot in Dartmouth, being number 1 in the letter U, with water frontage called letter A, next to the land of John Hartshorne to Water Street.

September 11, . . . Deed . . . Eliza Lawlor sold to James Lawlor, for £8, a

lot of 200 acres near the Smelt Brook, and a wood lot in Preston, about 100 acres, on the Musquodoboit Road.

November 12, . . . Deed . . . James Fraser Sr., sold to James Fraser Jr., et al, for £50, the former land of Richard Monday at Cole Harbour, 500 acres, that was formerly granted in 1781.

December 9, 1841, . . . Deed . . . John Albro and G. P. Lawson sold to John Jamieson, miller, land that William Foster had sold in 1834 to Albro and Lawson at a public auction, several lots, to satisfy the creditors of William Foster, for £21. This land was located near the Albro Tan Yard, conveyed to James Moore by William Foster on February 15, 1822, on the west side of the blacksmith ship to the brook.

On January 20, the Steamship, *Britannia*, arrived from England. Onboard were 10 passengers for Halifax and 68 passengers for Boston. Among those for Boston was the famous author "Charles Dickens", his wife and three servants.

A complaint was published in the newspaper "Nova Scotian", that there was too long a delay of letters going to Dartmouth from Halifax. Sometimes, it would take months before the letters would arrive to Dartmouth, and when they did arrive there would be a charge of 2 pennies. One for the Post Master in Dartmouth and one for the Post Master in Halifax.

In the following edition a correction was published. It said the person who attends to the conveyance and delivery of letters is authorized to charge 1 penny each.

On January 25, a prospectus for the establishment of a company to prosecute the, "Whale Fishery" was printed. The proposed is to form a stock of £30,000 by 1,000 shares of £30 each.

The feud between the newspaper, "Observer" and the Halifax Post Office continued when the editor asked, ". . . why a village with from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants cannot have their own Post Office."

The Dartmouth Agriculture Society published a list of premiums that will be offered to their members of their society for, "Produce", at the meeting of March 19, 1842. There would also be a prize for the Ploughing Match.

On March 26, two children went astray in the forest outside of Dartmouth; their names were Jane Elizabeth Meagher and Margaret Meagher. The oldest was 6 years and 10 months, the youngest was 4 years and 6 months. Hundreds of volunteer people, from Halifax, the military and Indians went in search for several successive days.

On Friday, a snowstorm occurred and added painfully to the difficulties and depression on the subject. On Sunday the remains of the children were found, about 6 miles from the home of the parents. They were found locked in each others arms. The younger with her face on the cheek of the older girl. The older girl had rolled her apron about the more helpless. She had the looks of care and sorrow in death, as if to protect and shield the younger child was her duty. The younger seemed as if she met death in her sleep. Their tender feet were much injured by travelling in a vain endeavor to reach home.

. . . What pangs must have introduced despair to the children's minds, amid their loneliness and hunger, day after day, night after night, in the wilderness, and yet there was a melancholy sublimity connected with their death.

The parents of the children have been subjects of deep commiseration. The remains of the children were interred in a burial ground between the farm called Ellenvale and Allan's. They were laid in one coffin and in the position in which they were discovered. There was a large attended funeral, notwithstanding the wet weather.

A reward for £5 was offered to the person who discovered the children. Mr. Peter Currie generously declined accepting it. He suggested it could be appropriated towards the erection of a monument over the grave.

A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for this purpose and to superintend the work. This committee consisted of John Tempest, Mr. W. Foster and Mr. J. M. Chamberlain. The subscriptions were to be received at the bookstores of Mr. Belcher and McKinley.

The fine feeling and determination evinced by many of the people of Dartmouth, Halifax, and other settlements, deserve honorable notice. Many left their homes for four successive days, to continue the search through the woods, and constant endeavors were made to soothe the suffering of the parents.

The descriptive article which appeared in the "Nova Scotian", respecting the above, called "Babes in the Woods", has had extensive circulation. It has been copied into New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and both Canadian and United States papers.

On April 28, it was advertised that a number of building lots on the Dartmouth Common . . . A plan of these lots are in the possession of Mr. William Foster.

On June 16, 1842, the Steamer, *Saxe Gotha*, will be travelling from St. John, New Brunswick to Halifax. It will be making stops at Yarmouth, Liverpool, Lunenburg, then Halifax. This was very important for the mail service, because the people were complaining to the Post Office about getting mail and newspapers from 10 to 14 days old.

Another Steamship, the *Margaret*, has been purchased by the Royal Mail Steamers to travel between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, and will touch at Cape Breton.

In Halifax, the Brig-rigged, *Richmond*, was built by Eb Moseley. The vessel was 178 tons, 90.3 feet long, breadth 28.2 feet and a 12 foot hold. It was built for Joseph and David Starr, merchants from Halifax.

A proposal was made to have steam communication between Halifax and the West Indies. Later another proposal was made to have a steam boat service between Halifax and the western sea ports.

From the House of Assembly there was an Act passed about a public burial ground and later an Act regarding the size of bread. These were for the Town of Dartmouth.

On July 8, the wreck of the Steamer from Boston called, the *Columbia*, was found near Seal Island.

On July 21, *H.M. S. Volage*, arrived from Jamaica. There were 60 men on the sick list with Yellow Fever. One or two died but the rest were removed to *H.M.S. Pyramus*, which was a receiving ship. No new cases were reported and there was little occasion for alarm. Mr. W. M. Hoffman, the Health Officer, reported that those on the sick list are recovering, and several have been discharged.

On July 25, Mr. A. Elliott, the Naval Storekeeper, published a request for sealed tenders to supply pine, spruce, and juniper timber, planks, and pine of various sizes. These tenders would be received until August 10, 1842. Separate tenders were requested to repair and expend the Victualling Depot of the Halifax Dockyard.

A serious complaint was made about the numerous paupers sauntering about the streets of Halifax, looking for work. The Poor House in St. John sent paupers to Halifax and there was a great concern over this because there is no encouragement held out for the local labourers.

One way out of this terrible mess is for people to apply to the "Canada Company". This company offered land for emigrants and others to settle in that part of the country called, Upper Canada. They could receive lots from 100 to 200 acres.

October 4, there was a Ploughing Match held in Dartmouth. This was the first time for the Dartmouth Agriculture Society and it took place in Preston. The field chosen was that of John Farquharson, on the Preston Road, about 3 miles from the Steam Boat wharf. The judges were Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Walker. The Committee members were Mr. J. Tempest, T. MacDonald and William Foster.

The prize winners were: first, Clifford Hood, \$10.00; second, Mr. John Craig, \$8.00; third, Peter Currie, \$6.00; fourth, Mr. Robert Settle, \$4.00 and fifth, Mr. William York, \$3.00.

These prizes were awarded by the President, John F. Fairbanks. The Honorable Attorney General addressed the crowds of spectators and also three hearty cheers were given to the Ladies, who honored the meeting with their presence. The company then retired for a collation and expressed their thanks to Mr. Farquharson and family for their hospitality.

The Steamer, *Pocahontas*, which was built at the Yard of Alexander Lyle in 1831, was purchased by the Government for the purpose of putting it into a museum. This would be an example of the remarkable Nova Scotia production and workmanship.

The Commissioners for the Streets of Dartmouth were, John Kennedy, Alexander Lyle and Benjamin Elliot. Edward H. Lowe was appointed Custos Roturorum for Halifax County. With the "Return of Dedimus", it was recommended that more Justices be appointed in the city of Halifax.

On October 20, 1842, Samuel Cunard, one of the Commissioners of Light Houses, wrote to John Whidden, the Provincial Secretary, that the Light House on Partridge Island is completed and there should be a Light House built at Louisburg in Cape Breton.

The return of the Militia for Nova Scotia, by the end of 1842, gave the following: General staff, 6; Battalions, 39; Companies, 380; total Rank and File and Officers, 29,266. This did not include Cape Breton.

Ships built for the Fisheries were 118. The tonnage was 11,046, the total value was £66,240:7:0. There were no means of obtaining correct returns because Fishermen are not bound to take out papers.

January 5, 1842, . . . Deed . . . Samuel Mitchell, Trustee, sold to Mary Ann Ready of Preston, for £50, property on the Dartmouth to Chezetcook Road, being lot number 1 and 2 of the Hatfield estate.

January 10, . . . Deed . . . Temple and Elizabeth Piers sold to Benjamin Elliot, for £25, land next to letter B, number 5, now in occupation of James Coleman to King Street, to the property of Jim McGregor lots 3 and 4 of the letter B.

January 14, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Sarah Elizabeth Fairbanks sold to Jonathan Prescott, Gentleman, for £20, land in Preston being, the farm lot number 16 of the letter G, near the Bridge, having 88 acres.

February 8, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Catherine Twining sold to Richard Goreham, grocer, for £200, land on the north side of Church Street, lots marked A and B.

Also on February 8, . . . Deed . . . Charles Twining sold to Richard Goreham, for £50, the water lot in front of letter B, next to the Dartmouth Common, 400 feet into the harbour to the public dock in front of Church Street.

March 11, . . . Deed . . . Jesse Horn sold to Mathew and Thomas Mooney, traders, for £66:13:4, land in the South East Passage next to land of James Horn, Martin Power and Charles Horn, to the Halifax Harbour, also a of the 80

acre lots made in 1838.

March 11, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Catherine Horn sold to Mathew and Thomas Mooney, for £66:13:4, land next to William DeYoung and Martin Power, called the 80 acres lots, next to James Hawkins to the land of William Casper and William Negus.

Also on March 11, 1842, James and Mary Horn sold to Mathew and Thomas Mooney, traders, for £66:13:4, two lots in the same area and also a part of an 80 acre lot next Joseph Hawkins and Bissett's land which had been granted to Jacob Horn in 1838.

March 19, 1842, . . . Deed . . . Samuel Cunard, merchant, sold to Alexander Lyle, master builder, for £200, land on Boggs Street for 120 feet to the high water mark, also the water and wharf lot next to Cunard's lot for 400 feet to the shore, also water and wharf lot A and B next to the public dock on the street leading to Dartmouth Cove. (This was the most important land and water sale in the history of the Dartmouth Township.)

April 18, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Jonathan Tremain sold to Henry Pryor at a public auction on May 10, 1830, for £124, the property on the corner of Quarrel and Wallace Street to Tremain Street to Hartshorne Street, between lots 30 and 31 of the letter C, and lots 31, 32, 33, 36 and 37 of the Tremain estate.

Also on April 18, . . . Deed . . . Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to John Bowes, for £14, land on the Canal Road, next to lot number 5 of the letter B, east side, 1 acre and 18 roods, called lot 6 of the letter B.

April 23, . . . Deed . . . John and May Farquharson sold to May Johnson, for £290, lot number 3 in letter K on Wentworth Street, to the property of George Tunney then over to Turner's property.

April 25, . . . Deed . . . George and Catherine Mayberry sold to John Robertson, for £625, land and water lots, being lot number 5 in letter W on Water Street, formerly owned by Thomas Donaldson, and two lots in C and D in front of Division letter U, for 400 feet into the harbour.

May 6, . . . Deed . . . John Chamberlain, surveyor, sold to John Bell, yeoman, for £17:10:0, land in Preston, on the east side of Salmon River to the road of the settlement of the people of color (North Preston), called Block letter A, to the land of John Harris. This is lot number 35 of the Maroon lands, containing 48 acres.

May 18, . . . Deed . . . Frederick Major, Esquire, of Cow Bay sold to Peter Mason, farmer, for £1,200, land at Cow Bay, 230 acres on both sides of a public

road next to the property of Alexander Cummings, Daniel William, James Fraser, and the property of John and David Osborne, to the shore of Cow Bay.

May 18, . . . Deed . . . James and Charlotte May Tremain, sold to James Hamilton, merchant, for £125, the lot number 10 of Tremain property next to Canal Street and King William Street.

May 26, 1842, . . . Deed . . . the Heirs at Law of Marshal Storey and widow Elizabeth, which include George and Ann Coleman, boat builder, sold to Charles Allen, carpenter, for £60, land in Preston, part of the Maroon lands, lots 11 and 13 on the highway to Cranberry Lake to the Maroon land purchased from Thomas Cochran, 60 acres, also lot number 9 in Cochran's Woods, 30 acres also a of the lot number 15 near Cranberry Lake.

June 6, . . . Deed . . . Charles Allen, carpenter, sold to Edward Lowe, for £60, lots 11 and 13 of the Maroon lands to Cranberry Lake, 60 acres, also lot number 9 in Cochran's Woods to the property of King and Wisdom, 30 acres, also lot number 15, 50 acres near Cranberry Lake.

July 14, . . . Deed . . . Peter Otto, yeoman, sold to George Cribby, farmer, for £8, farm lot number 14 of letter B, next to John Sharp's land and Long Lake over to Tobias Otto's land.

July 19, . . . Deed made in 1834 but registered on July 19, 1842, John Albro and George P. Lawson, sold for £46 to William Foster, the discharge of a mortgage in 1834, land next to the Creighton Ferry, lot number 7 of the Jonathan Tremain property, next to lots number 8 and 10 marked A, on the road from Creighton's Ferry.

July 19, . . . Deed . . . William and Clare Foster, sold for £100 to William Hague, lot number 5 in letter K, granted to Foster in 1832.

July 25, 1842, William Lowe sold to John Stayner, Notary Public, for £50, 37 acres in a lot marked B on a public road to Porters Lake, with all the buildings, etc.

August 11, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Margaret Otto sold to Mathew Thomas, for £15, town lot 14 of letter B near Long Lake, 100 acres, next to Benjamin Smith's lots.

August 18, . . . Deed . . . George and Sophia Cribby sold to Mathew Thomas, for £21, the farm lot number 14 in Preston, next to John Sharp's land and west of Long Lake, and north by Tobias Otto.

September 2, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Gilbert Elliot, grocer, for £85, a lot on King Street to Princess Charlotte Street, 120 feet by 120 feet, with all buildings, etc.

September 6, . . . Deed . . . Hugh and Margaret Jane Hartshorne, sold to John Kennedy, publican, for £120, a property on the west side of King Street and north side of Princess Charlotte Street, 60 feet by 120 feet, next to the John Stayner's property.

Also on September 6, . . . Deed . . . George and Sarah Robertson sold to John Giles, farmer, for £18, a part of a land grant to Jacob Horn from Governor Sir George Provost in 1811, next to the Forsyth grant, to a lake near the land of George Bissett, 40 acres with buildings.

October 6, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of James Creighton, Lewis Wilkins and Thomas Maynard, sold to Mary Davis, widow, for £40, land on the east side of Stamford's to Thomas Boggs, 81 roods, which was part of the original Ezekiel Gilman grant in 1749.

October 8, . . . Deed . . . Mary Davis sold to James Hanford, tanner, for £104, the above mentioned Mary Davis' lot, on the north side of the main highway to James Boggs' land, 81 roods.

October 24, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Bauld sold to William Ley, for £200, the lots number 1 and 8 in letter N near Ochterloney Street and Prince Edward Street, containing one rood, 12 perches, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a perch that had been granted to John Hinkle in 1816.

November 18, . . . Deed . . . John and Sarah Wisdom and others, sold to John and Mary Reeves and others, for £70, land at Lake William, one individual half of 1,000 acres that was a grant to Charles Reeves, John Wisdom, John Westray and was left by John Wisdom to his children.

November 31, . . . Deed . . . Hugh Hartshorne, the Executor of Mary Wallace, deceased, sold to Thomas Thorpe for £50, the property on the corner of Ochterloney and Wentworth Street, 60 feet by 120 feet.

December 14, 1842, . . . Deed . . . Alexander Lyle and Deborah, sold to William Hunter, Esquire, for £30, water lots next to the Dartmouth Common, lots 13, 14 and 15 near the public dock, number 16, and into the harbour for 100 feet. This had been granted to Alexander Lyle in January of 1842.

On January 9, the Mechanics Whaling Association was formed at the Coffee House Exchange. This was moved by Mr. W. T. Townsend and Mr. Eb Moseley. The chair was addressed by William Stairs and others to appoint Directors and Officers. A committee was also voted in to establish rules.

In March, Henry Y. Mott wrote an article in the “Nova Scotian” newspaper regarding his manufacturing of chocolate and other by-products of cocoa. This was in the Dartmouth Cove area. The merchant vessels would bring in the cocoa from the West Indies, and on the return trip, the merchant vessels would take a variety of trade goods for the West Indies.

In his article, Mott asked for public support and to have patience while the business is getting established. This enterprise would compete with imported chocolate products from the United States.

On April 3, at the House of Assembly, a Bill for a burial ground in Dartmouth was read. The Bill was then sent to the Legislative Council.

On April 10, 1843, Mr. Munroe from Dartmouth, gave a lecture on meteorology to the Mechanics Institute in Halifax.

An article in the “Post” reported that, “Poor Old Paul”, the venerable Chief of the MicMac Tribe of Indians, died at the encampment in Dartmouth.

Sealed tenders were called for by the Naval Storekeeper, to provide masonry and wood work for the Government House and on Melville Island, and in a separate tender, for the Captain Superintendent House in Her Majesty’s Yard. Also for the residence of the Naval Commander in Chief.

On May 15, a new concept in shipbuilding took place. A Leviathan steamship, called the, *Great Britain*, was launched. This was tolerable proof of the extreme buoyancy of an iron ship. Everything proved satisfactory with all her machinery, boilers, etc. She only draws 12 feet in the after part, and 9 feet in the forward part. Also her intended draught, with coal, stores and all her passengers and crew, is 17 to 18 feet.

On June 16, 1843, a degree of A.B. was conferred on four students at Acadia College at Horton, in King’s County. This was sponsored by the Nova Scotia Baptiste Education Society. It had three Baptist professors and 33 students. It also had an Academy with two teachers and 45 pupils. This was the first instance of Collegiate Honors being conferred by dissenters in British North America. Acadia College was founded in 1828.

The economic situation this year, reflected a time of great Depression.

This was reported to be similar in the rest of Canada and the United States.

Died at Dartmouth, Margaret Innes, aged 24 years, who was the daughter of Mr. James Innes. Also, a death notice was published that said Christian Conrod Katzman, aged 64 years, died at Maroon Hall. He served with the 60th Regiment.

There was news that the Yellow Fever epidemic was raging in New York. Several cases have terminated fatally. There was also an alarming report from Bermuda that said, the epidemic of Yellow Fever was still fatally prevalent.

On July 8, the wreck of the *Columbia*, the steamer from Boston to Halifax, near Seal Island took place.

A report from England said that the Steamship, *Columbia*, will be replaced by a new steamer called the *Percussa*. She will carry a burthen of 1,800 tons, and is supposed to surpass anything of its kind ever built in England.

Other shipping news stated the, "*Unicorn*, is undergoing repairs and as a result the Steamer, *Margaret*, will convey the mail from Pictou, then Quebec.

The Ship, *Alert*, 404 tons was built in Dartmouth for Samuel Cunard. The builder, Alexander Lyle, received 64 shares but he transferred, by Bill of Sale, these 64 shares to Henry Boggs. The vessel had three masts, one deck, barque rigged and carvel built with a Billet Head.

The shipbuilding industry was gaining in the United Kingdom. A report stated that at the Woolwich and the Depthford Dockyards, there were 100 workers required for the work now in progress. The application for employment were so numerous that several hundred more might have been obtained without any difficulty.

The estate of Samuel Cunard was put up for sale. This included the Tan Yard, bark mill, wharves, water lots and farm lots. On the stream from Albro Lake to the harbour, there are excellent situations for mills and machinery. This also included land in the north end of Halifax, Richmond, and a large tract of land at the head of Porters Lake, with a mill, and also considerable cultivation. Also for sale is the Tan Yard and a stock of leather, skins, horses and carts, as well.

On July 18, there were two Ordnances presented to Council. One was to punish obstructions to the free use of the harbour by the Steam Boat in ferrying between Dartmouth and Halifax.

The Crown Officer reported that in his opinion, an Ordinance was not warranted by law. This decision was adopted by the Council.

Another presentation was a plan estimate of damages on the alteration of the road from Dartmouth towards Cole Harbour, through the land of George Creighton, Esquire. This was confirmed and Mr. Richard Allen was appointed Appraiser on the part of the Government.

January 16, 1843, . . . Deed . . . Henry Pyra sold to James Whitten, master mariner, for £80, the lot 36 in the Tremain estate which was part of the Tremain and Hartshorne Street next to lot number 35, between lots 31 and 37, about 117 feet by 60 feet.

February 6, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of James and Isabella Creighton sold to Arthur Godfrey, for £50, land on the road side leading to the lower ferry (Creighton's ferry), formerly owned by Lawrence Hartshorne, 120 feet by 120 feet.

February 14, . . . Deed . . . Charles Wallace sold to Elizabeth Rudolph, widow, for £131, lots marked 3 and 4 in letter I, in the township of Dartmouth on Wentworth Street to Quarrel Street, for 120 feet.

March 7, . . . Deed . . . Daniel and Sarah Kendall sold to Edward Taylor, for £51, the lot number 1 in letter H, 28 acres.

March 25, . . . Deed . . . Charles Inglis sold to John Allen, Jr., for £25, land on the old Preston Road, north side, to the new Preston Road about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

April 4, . . . Deed . . . John Frederickson sold to John Ross, for £100, the north part of land on the west side of King Street, to the north side of Princess Charlotte Street for 120 feet.

April 6, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Wisdom sold to Hugh Mulligan, for £100, land in Preston, being lot number 18, originally laid out to Daniel Grant, east by the highway for $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, bounded on the north by the land of Theophilus Chamberlain, and on the east by the land of John Prescott, also, 17 acres of land formerly owned by George Simpson, also all buildings, etc.

May 9, . . . Deed . . . Executors of John and Ann Hawthorne sold to James Roue, for £50, land next to North Street for 120 feet, on the east by the land of Seth Coleman now owned by Benjamin Elliot, then south by James Roue, 120 feet to Water Street, then 60 feet. This is the north half of the lots numbered 7 and 8 of the Block letter U.N.

May 16, . . . Deed . . . Ann Mitchel, widow, sold to John Settle, farmer, for £400, land on the Cole Harbour Road, north side, formerly owned by James Sheffield, 240 acres.

May 19, . . . Deed . . . William Stowell, Sr., and Elizabeth, sold to William Stowell, Jr., for £120, land in Lawrencetown, lot number 11 in the late Benjamin

Green estate, to Margarite Nowel's land, 50 acres.

May 30, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Elizabeth Allen, carpenter, sold to Benjamin Elliot, cabinet maker, for £25, land on the corner of King Street and Princess Charlotte Street, 120 feet by 120 feet, with all the buildings, etc.

May 31, . . . Deed . . . Peter and Hannah Donaldson, yeoman, sold to Henry Glendenning and John Rottenberry, carpenter, for £320, a lot in Block letter N near Water Street and south to John Richardson's, then east by Prince Edward Street next to Donaldson Lane and the Clark and Harris property.

June 1, 1843, . . . Deed . . . John and Francis Jane Munroe sold to John Muniey, merchant, for £200, property that bordered west on Water Street, south by John Richardson's land, east by Prince Edward Street, north by the property of Henry Clark and Joseph Harris, about 15,460 feet according to a survey made by J. G. McKenzie, with buildings.

June 2, . . . Deed . . . Peter Donaldson sold to John Richardson, a lot in Block letter N next to Water Street and Princess Edward Street, to the land of Alexander Lyle and the heirs of the late Michael Devine.

June 9, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Caroline Murray, blacksmith, sold to William Crook, farmer in Lawrencetown, for £15, the property next to Tremain Street to Church Street called lot number 5 in Chamberlain's block.

Also on June 9, . . . Deed . . . Peter Donaldson sold to John Ross, ship carpenter, for £220, a water lot in the Block letter W in Dartmouth, bounded east by Water Street, south by the land of Adam Esson and his water lot, then west by Halifax Harbour and northeast by the land of Cornelieus Forgarty.

July 5, . . . Deed in Trust . . . Charles and Anne Dean conveyed the land to James B. Uniacke, for 10 shillings in trust, to dispose of the land on the corner of King and Ochterloney Street, next to the property of John Skerry to the property of Jonathan Elliot, also a water lot in the City of Halifax.

July 6, . . . Deed . . . Edward Wilkins sold to Benjamin Smithers, for £200, land in Preston, lot number 3, 10 acres of the Governor farm next to George Savage and George McNiell and the John Evan lot on the south side.

July 18, . . . Deed . . . John Wisdom and others sold to Arthur Godfrey, for £110, property next to Samuel Mitchell to Benjamin Elliott's, then to the lot granted to Thomas Davis, but sold to Benjamin Elliott in the grant letter Y.

July 15, . . . Deed . . . John and Sarah Wisdom, and others, sold to Arthur Godfrey, Henry Wisdom, Edward Wisdom and Frederick Wisdom, for £110, part of the lot granted to Thomas Davis and Benjamin Elliott in the letter Y.

July 29, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Eliza Phebe Pryn, Barrister, sold for £120 to Nathaniel Russel, lot number 37 of the Jonathan Tremain property next to Hartshorne Street.

August 4, . . . Deed . . . the Executors of John and Anne Hawthorne sold to Michael Hiltz, Charles Shuffleburg and Christian Nagle, farmers in Lawrencetown, for £1,000, part of the estate of the late Benjamin Green, the Abiteau farm, 55 acres of dyked farm land and marshland, and 56 acres of upland lot number 24, also a wood lot number 1 about 1 mile from the Abiteau farm, 100 acres with the property on the south line of Richard Green's lot number 10, to the William Green marsh lot, for 84 acres.

August 15, . . . Deed . . . Arthur Godfrey sold to Frederick Russell, printer, for £150, the land next to Samuel Mitchell and to Benjamin Elliott, part of a lot granted to Thomas Davie then sold to Benjamin Elliott, in letter Z.

August 16, . . . Deed . . . Jonah Waterman sold to George Henderson, for £100, land in Chezetcook, on the east side of Rogers Lake, land marked C, that had been purchased from Theophilus Chamberlain, 2,000 acres.

August 18, . . . Deed . . . Robert and Catherine Skimming sold to John George Corkum and Benjamin Corkum, husbandmen, for £400, a marsh lot number 37 in the Benjamin Green estate next to lot number 4 of the letter D, which has 130 acres.

August 1834, . . . Deed . . . The heirs of John Wisdom sold to Jeremiah Donovan, farmer, for £150, lots in Dartmouth, the part of the regional grant to King and Wisdom, 62 acres near a lake and a brook, and the highway and land next to John Farquharson to the Stayner and Allen property, about 44 acres.

Deed . . . Ann Mitchell, widow, sold to John Settle, farmer, for £100, property on the road leading to Cole Harbour, 242 acres.

August 23, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Richard Tremain, Jr., at a public auction, for £133, property on King Street, west side, to Princess Charlotte Street, and another lot on the same streets, also land on the south side of the first Dartmouth Lake next to James Creighton's property to the land purchased by Henry William Mott to the Preston Road, 7 acres and 4 perches, with all buildings, etc.

September 1, . . . Deed . . . John Horn, Sr., sold to James Cleary and Joseph York, for £4, about 15 acres, next to the Benjamin Horn land and James Hawkins' land.

September 2, . . . Deed . . . James G. A. Creighton and Sarah sold to David Bremner, for £30, property on the road to the steam boat ferry over to the lower ferry next to Green Road.

October 13, . . . Deed . . . Adam and Sarah Esson, grocer, sold to John Robertson, for £200, the lot number 6 in letter W, with all buildings, etc.

December 26, 1834, . . . Deed . . . Nathaniel and Agnes Russell, sold to John Gaston, farmer, for £150, lot number 1 near Russell Lake, which was formerly owned by James Creighton, about 20½ acres, also lot number 2 which had 22 acres, next to the land of Stephen Elliott.

July 12, 1844, John Tapper wrote the following report from Dartmouth:

“Sir, I was employed on the road with my statute labour, when my attention was called to the state of the Red Bridge by the Honorable Samuel Cunard, who could with difficulty, get over with his carriage and horses. There was a countryman’s toboggan and horse got into the bridge and I am afraid if there is not some repairs done to it, it will cost the life of both man and horse. As soon as I received Mr. Cunard’s complaint, I directly sent two men and several hundred feet of plank, and gave it a temporary repair—to give it a good repair it would require some new string pieces and new planking all over which would cost between £20 and £30 or upwards . . .

Your obedient servant – John Tapper”

This was sent to Sir Rupert George, the Provincial Secretary.

On September 17, 1844, George Wrightman wrote to the Provincial Secretary, the following letter:

“. . . I have examined the Red Bridge at Dartmouth and think that the most proper repair will be a coating of 3-inch plank laid upon the present floor. The length of the bridge is 117 feet and it will require about 7,000 feet of plank. The expense of the plank will be about £17 laying and other charges of £5, making in all about £22 . . .”

On September 20, 1844, Mr. Hugh Hartshorne, Barrister at Law, was appointed Marshal in the Court of Vice Admiralty.

In the “Nova Scotian” an article was written about the Dartmouth Ferry . . . “The rate of steam boat ferriage across the harbour had become either a real or a fanciful grievance.

“At a public meeting held in Dartmouth, it was unanimously agreed to address the Steam Boat Company by memorial, and pray a reduction of fares . . . while it must be admitted that the steam boats are maintained by a large outlay of capital, and are a great convenience to the public, the fares should be no higher than to give a fair remuneration for the capital that is required in keeping up so expensive an undertaking.”

On February 2, 1844, a newspaper advertised for a meeting on this day, because the people wanted the resignation of the Commissioners of Public Property, such as the Dartmouth Common land trust.

A petition of 124 residents, who wanted the resignation of the Commissioners of the Public Property included, the Dartmouth Common. These

people wanted their own trustees instead of the political puppets that were appointed.

Unfortunately the signers of this petition did not have a spokesperson, so this petition shuffled from one committee to another. When it was finally put into a Bill at the House of Assembly it was ignored by the puppet politicians for obvious reasons.

March 6, 1844, there was a Dartmouth Road report from John Tapper, the Overseer of Highways, between Dartmouth to Marshal's. This was the inspection of the "Red Bridge". He stated, "that the bridge at Beaver Swamp, called the Red Bridge, is now very much unsafe. If any accident happens, the communication by the eastern road must be stopped." (This was at Lake Charles.)

"During the continuation of the ice it is the best opportunity for repairing and it is done at the least expense. If His Excellency would be pleased to order an inspection of said bridge immediately, it will probably save much future costs."

In Dartmouth, the Lord Bishop held an ordination on Sunday, June 2. Mr. J. Stewart, A.B., and Mr. Henry Fitzgerald, A.B., were ordained as Deacons. The Reverend J. Filleul and Reverend John H. Read were called to the priestly office.

In Dartmouth this year, the new Steamship, which would be a Ferry, was launched. It was called the *MicMac*.

For the annual Regatta planned for August 28, several new boats were being built. The crews were practicing every night.

On August 7, 1844, the death of William Donaldson from the South East Passage, was reported. He had a wife and children.

An article was published on shipbuilding that said one-sixteenth of the population of Quebec were involved with this industry. The average number of workers on each vessel was about 100. In winter, they were not employed and this caused great hardship and suffering.

The trades included, shipwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, sawyers, caulkers, turners, carvers, axemen, pitmen, riggers, printers, overseers, clerks and labourers of every description.

Other related activities, not at the shipyard, included cutting timber for knees, hewing them into shape, teams of horses and oxen to transport them from the forests and farms, to the boat yard.

The other equipment was sold by merchants who had items like iron,

copper, rigging, sails, anchors, chains, oakum, pitch and rope for rigging, etc. These were all obtained from England. This also provided an income for the merchants, etc. The spin-off effects would provide employment to places like Halifax and Dartmouth, on a year round basis.

However, an article as a footnote said, “Industry applied to the improvement and cultivation of the soil, conduces more to the advancement of the country, than half a dozen ships consigned to the billows and buffetings of the ocean . . .”

On May 25, the Bark, *Saladin*, 55 tons from Newcastle upon Tyne, bound to London from Valpariso, went ashore at an island in Country Harbour. A crew of the Schooner, *Billow*, boarded this vessel and found only six of her crew members left. The contradictory statements from these crew members aroused the suspicion of the crew members of the *Billow*.

Onboard they found \$8,456.00 in bags, along with 13 bars of silver, about £100 each, along with a quantity of clothes that had been worn by women and children. Also a piece of tarred canvas was spread over the stern to cover the name, *Saladin*, then a board nailed over the canvas.

The Justice of the Peace for the county of Guysborough, Mr. S. Archibald took possession of the wrecked *Saladin*. The crew was detained and the matter put under investigation.

Admiral Sir Charles Adams, sent a naval vessel, *Fair Rosamond*, to render any service that would be necessary. The six crew members were brought to Halifax. The money, about £18,000 was deposited in the Bank of Nova Scotia. A special court was then constituted with an Admiral at its head. The prisoners were locked up in an old penitentiary near Franklyn Park at the Northwest Arm.

Two of the men confessed to the crime of murder. The others then confessed and they were charged with murder. Two men were acquitted because they were forced to carry out the piracy at sea. The other four men were charged with murder.

On June 30, they were taken to the South Common at 10 o'clock in the morning. There was a very large crowd but kept at a distance by the guard of soldiers. After confessing their crimes they were hung and less than an hour later the bodies were cut down and taken to both a Catholic cemetery and to the pauper's ground.

In a report from the Admiralty, the *H.M.S. Illustrious*, and several other ships, were dispatched to the West Indies. This was to protect the British interests in the island of Cuba and Havannah until the revolt at Haiti was subdued.

Joseph Howe and Mr. E. O. C. Doyle were elected to represent Halifax in the new House of Assembly. For the Township of Halifax, also was the Honorable James McNab and Andrew H. Uniacke.

The Cunard Steamship line had their contract renewed for the mail service for another 10 years, with an additional allowance of £10,000.

Last year, 1843, Whaling in the New England sea ports have proven to be very profitable.

In Dartmouth, three children died. They were Susannah Temple, James Welkner and Samuel McPherson. In Halifax, one week later, a boy and a girl died of Scarlet Fever. It was also reported that at Little Harbour three people died of Putrid Scarlet Fever.

A report from England stated that the Government announced that their efforts to prevent slavery is a most time consuming and costly effort, however humane. On January 20, the British Naval Steamer, *Thunderbolt*, arrived at Table Bay near the Cape of Good Hope. With this steamer were three slave ships that they had captured. Onboard were 1,223 Africans. The crowded state of the space between the decks in which these degraded victims of mercantile cupidity and cruelty were found, is revolting to humanity.

The report also said that Lord Cottenham, in the House of Lords, has introduced a Bill to abolish the imprisonment for debt. The old law was a glorious one for rogues, lawyers and bailiffs. This would be nearly approximate to the laws of humanity and justice. The usual procedure for the Colonies would be to follow suite within a reasonable short time.

Another report from London said, the British Government will send out a squadron of 10 steam vessels of war to the Coast of Africa, for the more effectual prevention of this slave trade.

January 9, 1844, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Mary Amon sold to George and Edward Amon, the lot number 4 of letter G on the west side of Porters Lake, except for 2 acres near the property of Prosper Murphy, Denis Delochie and Anthony Keizer.

January 9, . . . Deed . . . James and Sarah Creighton sold to James Wilson, a lot on the Green Road, 20 acres, for £100. This included George B. Creighton, and Isabella and Thomas Maynard, in-laws to James, G. A. Creighton.

January 27 . . . Deed . . . The heirs of Michael and Louisa Wallace, sold to Lawrence Hartshorne, for £36, a water lot granted in 1796 by letters patent, and the wharf lot at the end of North Street, 100 feet wide, that extended into the harbour for 300 feet.

January 27, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne sold this above mentioned lot to Elizabeth Rudolph for £60.

February 28, . . . Deed . . . William and Jane Brennen, Simon and Elizabeth Brennen, Peter and Mary Brennen, mariner, Charles and Patrick Henry and John Ogilvie, sold for £60, to John Ogilvie, a part of the letter G in the Preston grant on the east side of Porters Lake, on the estate of the late Peter Brennen, being lot number 5 in the letter G, next to Morris Mahoney's land between a small lake and the main road, about 60 acres.

March 4, . . . Deed . . . Nathaniel Russel and Agnes Russel, tinsmith, sold to Alexander Kuhn from McNab's Island, farmer, for £50, the lot number 37 on Hartshorne Street next to George Whitten, also a lot on Tremain Street, next to Nathaniel Russel and the lot owned by Henry Pryn.

March 9, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Lawrence and Abigail Hartshorne sold to Reverend Addington Parker, for £15, land on the Canal road that had been formerly conveyed to the Shubenacadie Canal, and bordered on the lands of the late James Creighton, and next to the land of William Murphy, containing 5 acres.

March 20, . . . Deed . . . David and Mary Ann Thompson, farmer, sold to Prosper Murphy of Chezetcook, for £40, land on the east side of Porters Lake, 100 acres, then north of the lot number 8 then south to lot number 7, with all the buildings, etc.

April 4, 1844, the Executors of John Prescott, sold to Thomas and Mathew Boland, for £50, land that was bounded by a road next to lot number 11, containing 50 acres, with all the buildings, etc.

April 4, . . . Deed . . . Michael and Margaret Brennan, mason, sold to William Aylam, shoemaker, for £70, land in Halifax and a farm in Preston, east of lot number 11, about 50 acres, next to the property of Boland and on the south by Mathew Thomas and Brown's lot and north by the lots of Holmes and Simpson.

April 18, . . . Deed . . . Samuel and Charlotte Fairbanks sold to Mathew Thomas and Patrick Boland, for £150, land on the Preston Highway near George Simpson's farm and the Cole Harbour Road, 32 acres, with buildings, etc.

April 22, . . . Deed . . . James Moore, mason, sold to John Dooley, miller, for £100, that part of Dartmouth side of the "Narrows", near John Jamieson's mill pond. This was for 5 acres.

April 27, . . . Deed . . . Edward Pryn sold to William Pryn, for £85, land in Preston, north of the John Greenwood mill lot, 50 acres, to Josiah Richardson's

land, also 500 acres in the Middle Stewiacke area and several other lots around the Province.

May 11, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel Albro, sold to Ann Albro, for £150, 3 acres in the letter F, on a road way to the water side, also leading to the Tan Yard, then to a “windmill field”, in letter G.

May 15, . . . Deed . . . William Wheston, grocer, sold to John Bell, for £45, land in Preston, being lots number 26, 27, 28 and 29 of the letter A, next to the highway to Miller’s mill, 1½ acres and 8½ acres, and 11 and 3½ acres, also other tracts of 14, 18, 3¼ and 50 acres.

May 16, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel and Mary Albro sold to John Jamieson, miller, at a public auction, for £300, land on the road from Dartmouth to Sackville to the harbour side, within the stone walls of the former estate of Samuel Albro.

May 16, . . . Deed . . . The Trustees of Dartmouth Church lands sold to William Newlands, part of the Block letter H, 2½ acres, for £28. This was for a burial ground near North Street, lots 3 and 4 of letter H.

May 16, . . . Deed . . . John Ross and Martha, master shipwright, sold to Sarah Fairbanks, for £260, property on King Street and Princess Charlotte Street.

May 20, . . . Deed . . . George Young to John Hunt, for £290, land on the Dartmouth side of Bedford Basin, next to John Wright’s land, about 300 acres.

May 29, . . . Deed . . . Trustees of the Dartmouth Church lands sold to Peter Milne, part of Block letter H, for 2½ acres for a burial ground, for £15. Peter Milne then sold this property to Patrick Fuller, tailor, for the sum of £24, on the same date.

May 29, . . . Deed . . . Patrick and Margaret Fuller, tailor, sold to William Fraser, cabinet maker, for £32, the above mentioned property.

June 12, . . . Deed . . . Rufus and Ann Fairbanks sold to Christopher Publicover, for £250, land on the west side of Porters Lake, being the north part of lot number 11 in the Second Division of Lawrencetown, up to lot number 10, over to lot number 9 near a brook that emptied into a cove.

July 2, . . . Deed . . . John H. Seller and Margaret sold to George Seller, for £55, lot number 2 in the abitous division of Lawrencetown near Cole Harbour, about 220 acres, also lot number 2 in the First Division, 25 acres.

July 8, . . . Deed . . . Edward and Margaret Lowe, clerk, sold to John Elliot, for £210, the lot number 3 in the Seth Coleman’s lot, next to the property of J. B. Coleman and Leslie Moffat to Ochterloney Street.

July 8, . . . Deed . . . John and Sophia Elliot sold to George Williams, innkeeper, for £600, lot number 3 in Seth Coleman's grant, 48 feet by 120 feet.

July 10, . . . Deed . . . Andrew McGregor, tinsmith, sold to Robert Gibson, for £70, land on the Preston Highway to marshland, to John Farquharson's land, 9 acres, also the marshland where it crosses the Preston Road, 5 acres.

July 11, . . . Deed . . . Dartmouth Baptist Church Trustees, William Hunter, and Maria and Henry Kaler, William Evan, et al, sold for £500, land in letter K, lot number 3 bounded on King Street.

July 19, . . . Deed . . . Harriett Clark sold to William Collins, for £180, land in Lawrencetown, 132 acres, on the former Benjamin Green estate, also lot number 2 at the Salmon Hole in Lawrencetown, 90 acres.

August 3, . . . Deed . . . Elizabeth Rudolf, widow, sold to William Rudolf, trader, for £100, several lots in Dartmouth, 3 and 4 of letter I on Wentworth Street to Quarrel Street, also a water lot at the end of North Street, 100 feet by 300 feet into the harbour.

August 3, . . . Deed . . . William and Ann Rudolf sold to John Bell, tinsmith, for £145, a lot on the north side of Quarrel Street and Wentworth Street and Fitzwilliam Street.

August 10, . . . Deed . . . Samuel Albro's Executors sold at a public auction, for £97, the letter L of a cleared field, with a parcel of wood land, 13 acres, opposite Jamieson's mills, located north of the Dartmouth Common.

August 19, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel to Edward Albro, offered £1,000, for the real estate of Samuel Albro, and this included the Tan Yard at Dartmouth marked letter E, with 12 acres, 2 quarters and 16 perches, also a water lot and a dock to Main Street.

August 19, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin Elliot, master carpenter, sold to John Parker, for £120, the east half of lot number 3 in letter H, with tenant and dwelling house on Wentworth and Ochterloney Streets.

September 13, . . . Deed . . . Thomas Stayner and Louise sold to William Hunter, mariner, for £60, a lot on the west side of King Street to the corner of Princess Charlotte Street, next to the property of the heirs of Christian Bartling and the lot owned by John Kennedy.

September 14, . . . Deed . . . John and Margaret Seller sold to John Andrew Seller, for £50, the lot number 2 in the First Division of the number 3 lot in Lawrencetown, at the edge of the upland and marsh to the Main Road.

September 21, . . . Deed . . . James Johnston and Sarah, sold to Robert

Innis, Jr., two lots of land on the west side of Porters Lake in Preston. The first lot was 28 acres and the other lot 50 acres, called farm lot 10 of the letter H.

September 24, . . . Deed . . . William and Ann Rudolf sold to Dominick Farrell, for £175, a lot at the corner of Quarrel Street and Wentworth Street, and on Tremain's lot and Fitzwilliam Street.

September 25, . . . Deed . . . William Rudolf sold to William Lovett, for £150, a property on the north side of Quarrel Street, corner of Fitzwilliam and Wentworth, over to Tremain lot, being lot number 4 of a range laid out by William Rudolf.

September 28, . . . Deed . . . John Martin, yeoman, and Margaret, sold to John Tracy, blacksmith, for £35, the town lots 3 and 4 in letter U near Quarrel Street to Water Street.

October 11, 1844, . . . Deed . . . Edward Wallace, sold to William Finlay, yeoman, for £50, part of the estate of Lawrence Hartshorne, the property on the Canal road, that had been formerly conveyed to the Shubenacadie Canal Company and south by James Creighton's estate, and west by William Murphy, 5 acres in all.

October 17, . . . Deed . . . James and Mary Ann Ready, carpenter, sold to William Urquhart, farmer from Gay's River, for £165, lots in Preston, number 1 and 2 of letter B, D, C, being 108 acres, bounded on the main road.

November 13, . . . Deed . . . James Creighton and Thomas Maynard sold to John Burton, carpenter, for £95, a lot on the road to Cole Harbour next to Bremner's lot, being 1 acre and 2 roods.

December 2, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Jonathan Tremain, sold to James Creighton at a public auction in August of 1830, paid £118 for land of the Tremain estate. They now will sell the property on Maitland Street and the road to Creighton's Ferry to the beach, called lots 13, 14 and 15.

December 22, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, husbandman, sold to John and Timothy Davidson, for £17:10:0, land on the west side of Porters Lake, near lot 12 of the Thomas Young grant, having 27½ acres that bordered on the lake.

December 26, 1844, . . . Deed . . . James Jackson, Catherine Sarah, and Andrew Malcolm, et al, sold to Edward Lowe, for £75, the number 3 and 4 in letter M, containing 1 road and 10 perches of harbour frontage to Quarrel and Water Street.

1845

January 1845, an increase in Steam Frigates was reported in Great Britain. In 1832, the first Steam Frigate ship-of-war, with 163 horsepower, was constructed. In 1834, the Government of Great Britain had steam vessels, including the Home Mail Packets and coasters in commission. In 1843, the Government had 109 steamers-of-war, and almost 80 were in commission, armed, equipped, manned and in active service.

On January 13, 1845, the Province showed an interest in having a Hospital and Lunatic Asylum. Subscriptions were publicly requested with papers deposited at Bookstores, the Mayor's Office, some private individuals, and all parts of the provinces were involved.

The Mayor of Halifax donated his salary of £300 for the year, and 34 others who were prominent merchants and businessmen, gave donations ranging from £50 to £2 for this cause.

On January 27, the Royal Mail Steamer, *Cambria*, arrived in Halifax and was tied up at Cunard's wharf. The experts in naval architecture say she is the finest steamer to ever cross the Atlantic Ocean. Crowds of people from all over the province came to view this new vessel. They marveled at the triumph of mechanism, skill, taste, and the new improved accommodation for comfort and convenience.

Also a comparison with the steamship, *Great Britain* was made, which added to the curiosity and wonder of the general public.

On February 28, it was announced the ferriage of foot passengers between Halifax and Dartmouth has been reduced from 4d to 3d and the second horse in a carriage of team, from 6d to 3d.

On March 10, some individuals contemplated a floating bridge, from Richmond to the Dartmouth shore, and have applied to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation.

On May 5, the success of the Whale Fishery in the northwest this year was very successful and unprecedented in their wealth. One ship, in only four months, took in 3,500 barrels of whale oil. The effect of this was to give the sea ports in both Atlantic and the Pacific, a great incentive to promote whaling in the present and future.

On June 2, a Small Pox epidemic was reported in New York. It is said to prevail at an alarming extent. Just one week later the report said this epidemic was on the increase. It was also reported in Newfoundland, on board the, *Royal William*, at Harbour Grace.

On June 8, falling on a Sunday, the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society held a Commoration of the landing of Cornwallis. The ladies were invited to a picnic at Prince's Lodge. There were flags flying everywhere along with the various banners. The youth arrived in various costumes and they all headed for the steam boat wharf at 10 o'clock, then again at 2 o'clock. Many people arrived in carriages. The Militia fired a salute. There were also athletic games as well as a sprightly dance, until 4 o'clock. Then the tables were spread, and covered with all the delicacies of the season, for a most substantial repast.

Then dancing resumed until 8 o'clock when people embarked on board the steamer for a cruise around the harbour and Bedford Basin. They returned to the steam boat wharf at 9 o'clock while the strains of exquisite music filled the air. The band then played, "God Save the Queen", followed by three cheers, and then this gratified assemblage quietly disappeared.

On June 30, a schooner was launched near Richmond, north end of Halifax, by Mr. Eb. Moesley. It was reported that not a more handsome water craft was ever launched in the area of Halifax, she was 150 tons burthen, and appeared to be admirable adaptable for the aquatic role she would play. Captain Darby acted as the sponsor for the occasion. The vessel was called, *Daking*.

People well acquainted with shipbuilding say that the Moseley's, by their ingenuity and enterprise, have greatly contributed to perfect the model of shipbuilding in this province. This would benefit the public at large, as it is one of the main springs of our prosperity.

In Dartmouth, to add to this tradition, a brigantine rigged vessel was built and launched by Alexander Lyle in 1845. The vessel called the, *Muta*, was built for the Halifax merchant, N. L. West. The burthen was 116 tons, one deck and two masts. The length was 67 feet and the breadth was 19.7 feet.

Also in Dartmouth this year, at the boat yard of John Chappell, a much larger vessel called the, *Indus*, was launched. The burthen was 419 tons. It was Barque rigged, the length was 113 feet, and breathen, 26.6 feet. This was built for the Halifax merchants firm of Fairbanks and Allison.

On July 2, there were two Provincial Acts passed in the House of Assembly. One was for erecting a toll bridge across Halifax Harbour, between Richmond and Tufts Cove. This would be incorporated into the Richmond Bridge Company. The other Act was to incorporate the Cole Harbour Dyke project.

Another concern of the Legislature was receiving a memorial from London to construct a Railway, called the Halifax, Quebec and Montreal Railway. When Mr. Gladstone was appointed Secretary of State of the Colonies, one question raised was in regards to, convict labor for working on this railway.

In another report, it stated that Lord Falkland desired to be relieved on his completion of the six year period as Lt. Governor.

On July 10, the Dartmouth Picnic and Bazaar was held on McNabs Island. The people used the Dartmouth Ferry. No dogs were allowed because of the large number of sheep on the island. Everything that was agreeable to the palate was served. No spirituous liquors were served so that members of a Temperance Society would be offended.

They sold over 3,600 tickets at the wharf. And there was estimated to be 4,000 people at the Bazaar. The sum raised was £450. They announced that the members of the Mechanics Institute of Dartmouth will soon have an edifice erected. This will accommodate the community and, "thereby tend to its mental elevation and improvement".

The Lt. Governor appointed the Mayor, S. P. Fairbanks, M.P.P. and Doctor Sawers to collect information about the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in Nova Scotia. They are to proceed to the United States to learn the practical workings of such institutions in that country.

A Grand Picnic was announced for, "Albro's Grove" in Dartmouth, on July 22, under the management of Mr. Charles Morris. A Hodge Podge and an abundance of other vegetables would be ready by 2:30. The usual kind of drink will be served. There were to be games, such as Balls, Quoits, etc., provided. The vessel, *Archimedes*, will be in constant operation from Richmond, to cross the harbour to Dartmouth. Advance ticket sales will be provided.

In August, the Commissariat called for tenders to supply materials to construct the Citadel Hill Fortification, called Fort George.

On August 18, a Farewell Address was given to the Reverend Mr. Geary from the Roman Catholic parish at Dartmouth. He was respected by all the denominations. The farewell was signed by E. H. Lowe and eight other Justices of the Peace, as well as a large number of inhabitants of Dartmouth and the surrounding districts.

August 25, the guns on Georges Island were fired during an exercise. The range was 1,200 yards, and the noise was very loud and bright flashes were visible all around the harbour.

On September 8, a contractor from England was hired for the completion of the Richmond Bridge, for the next season. For sale are 2,400 shares of stock, the cost is £2:10:0, for each share. The tolls for the bridge were expected to cover expenses.

On September 27, the Naval Storekeeper, Mr. A. Elliott requested sealed

tenders in duplicate for a variety of spruce spars, beech wedges, hemlock timber, pine shingles, ash oar rafters, fir and spruce plank and pine and birch boards. This was requested for the Dockyard in Halifax.

A public meeting was held in Halifax at the Mason Hall, regarding the proposed Railroad from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence River. A committee consisting of James B. Uniacke, H. H. Cogswell, Samuel Cunard, M. B. Almon, William Pryor Jr., J. F. Gray, M. Tobin, W. A. Black, and the Honorable William Young, were appointed.

A letter to Lord Falkland in London was sent, that contained statistical information, and requested His Lordship's approval and influence to bring it before the next session of Parliament in London.

On October 12, the Chebucto Regatta was held. This included the Whalers of five oars between Halifax and Dartmouth. The winner was the, *Nautilus*, from Halifax, amid considerable excitement.

Other races were, Fishing Whalers, eight entries, Fishing Flats, eight entries, Gigs of four oars, pulled by amateurs, Gigs of four oars, open to all. Wherries and other boats, two pair of paddles, pulled by amateurs.

There were also races by the crews of Her Majesty's Ships, Wherries on one pair of paddles and Gigs of four oars, pulled by the young gentlemen under 21 years of age. The last races, before the sail boat races, were the Indian canoe races. These were the most interesting of the day. Then, followed the races by the Squaws.

The last rowing race was with Jolly Boats of four oars, pulled by merchant seamen. The last races on the harbour were the various classes of sailing vessels and yachts, sloops, dinghies, etc.

In the evening there was a "Ball", that was very well attended. The bands of the Rifle Brigade and the 43rd Regiment played steadily during the day, both over on Georges Island and on Pryor's wharf. They charmed those in the city and the, "pleasure seekers across the harbour".

At Dartmouth, it was announced that their Agriculture Society will compete against the Halifax Agriculture Society. This would be held in Dartmouth at the beautiful farm of Mr. Hood Clifford.

Members of the Agriculture Board attended both the central and the new boards. A Ploughing Match between both societies took place. The judges were Mr. John Richardson of Halifax, and Mr. J. Craik of Dartmouth. First and second prizes went to Mr. Hood Clifford and Peter Currie from Dartmouth. The third and fourth prize went to Halifax.

A substantial luncheon was prepared under the direction of committee members, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Tempest and Mr. Foster; to which all appeared to do ample justice.

On October 20, a new mine was observed to become in existence at Dartmouth. There were several indications and Mr. Cleverdon investigated for the British North American Mining Association. He discovered white ore, and his ideas of discovering a mine were very sanguine.

January 24, 1845, William and Ann Rudolf, trader, sold for £150 to Dominick Farrell, property on Quarrell Street and Wentworth Street, and Fitzwilliam Street to Tremain Street.

Deed made in March of 1843 then registered in November 1844, Hugh Hartshorne and Margaret Jane Hartshorne sold to Edward Wallace, Henry Pryn, and George Shields, blacksmith, for £150, property on the south side of Princess Charlotte Street to the west side of King Street.

February 10, 1845 . . . Deed . . . Henry and Margaret Seller sold to their son Benjamin Seller, for £50, the lot number 2 in the Division of the upland and marshland in Lawrencetown, called the Halifax Marsh, 130 acres, along with lot number 1 in the First Division of lot number 3, and a 22 acre lot in the Joseph Green lot.

February 12, . . . Deed . . . John and Barbara Knoch sold to Jacob Wagner, yeoman, for £200, land on the north side of Joseph Bissett to the shore of Cole Harbour to the Cole Harbour Lake over to Bissett land, 100 acres.

Deed 1844, . . . George Jackson, boat builder, sold to John Tracy, for £37:15:0, one undivided seventh part, being number 3 and 4 of the letter U, and the water lot to Quarrel Street to Water Street, being 1 rood and 2 perches.

March 7, 1845 . . . Deed . . . Executors of Samuel Albro and Mary, sold to James Kenny, carpenter, for £7, land next to the north part of the Dartmouth Common, 4 acres to Synott's land.

March 18, . . . Deed . . . Edward Wallace sold to John Fairbanks, Esquire, for £10, a water lot, number 6, 100 feet by 60 feet that had been granted in 1830.

March 19, . . . Deed . . . John McGregor sold to Hugh Hartshorne, for £14, the town lot number 5 in the Block letter X, containing 26 perches and d of a perch, also two town lots laid out to Andrew McMinn at Lake Loon.

April 8, 1845 . . . Deed . . . Richard and Mary Innis, farmer, sold to Joseph Glenny, licenced teacher, for £4, land at Porters Lake shore to the church at the bridge, 60 roods.

April 28, . . . Deed . . . John Leslie and Anne Barbara, sold to Ann Crawford, Andrew Crawford, Edward Crawford, George Crawford, farmers, for £160, land on the west side of Chezetcook Harbour, next to lot number 19 in the First Division of farm lots, on the north of Belfontain property, about 240 acres.

June 2, 1845 . . . Deed . . . Asa and Mary Graham sold to John Tempest, Esquire, for £175, the lot number 4 of the Seth Coleman grant in 1796, bounded on the north by J. B. Coleman and Leslie Moffat, on the west by lots 3, and on the south then by Ochterloney Street. The depth of the lot was 120 feet.

June 14, . . . Deed . . . William Crooks and Sarah, farmer, sold to John Conrod, for £110, land on the west side of Lake Porter, 110 acres, being part of lot number 12 in the Second Division, next to James and John Bauld's land.

June 25, . . . Deed . . . James and Harriet McNab sold to John C. Fairbanks, merchant, for £500, land in Dartmouth previously granted to Thomas and Michael Tobin in 1830, a water lot marked C in front of the Dartmouth Common, to the public dock. Also the houses and the premises on the west side of the road along the shore opposite the water lot, and another water lot with 1½ acres that had been granted to John Fairbanks in 1839 to both McNab and Fairbanks.

July 1, 1845 . . . Deed . . . Hugh and Margaret Jane Hartshorne sold to James Garrett, tailor, for £35, lot number 5 in the Block letter X, bounded north by Church Street, 60 feet, then east by Prince Edward Street, 120 feet, south by lot number 4 for 60 feet, then west by lot number 6 for 120 feet. This had been granted to John Liddell in 1820.

July 5, . . . Deed . . . Paul DeYoung and Elizabeth, sold to Benjamin Fulker, for £12, land in South East Passage, bounded on the north by Barbara Powers, south by Paul DeYoung's property, then to the main road leading to Cow Bay, then to the harbour.

July 7, . . . Deed . . . James and Harriett McNab, merchant, sold to John C. Fairbanks, for £300, lot number 1 of letter H in Preston, 150 acres, also lot number 2, 100 acres, and lot C of the Thomas Young grant, etc.

July 16, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Hoffman sold to Hugh Hartshorne, for £200, lots in the Dartmouth Town Plot on the corner of King Street for 240 feet, to south side of Princess Charlotte Street for 120 feet, and also a lot on the east side of Prince Edward Street, 180 feet.

July 23, . . . Deed . . . Samuel and Catherine Crowell, yeoman, sold to Isaac Anderson of Porters Lake, yeoman, for £26, the lot number 1 of letter G, 50 acres, on the east side of Porters Lake.

July 29, . . . Deed . . . Susannah Moreland, widow, sold to James Munro,

Gentleman, for £56, property bounded by Quarrel Street, next to Christian Bartling's heirs and also the heirs of Catherine Reeves, to the property of Sophia Connors. Susannah Moreland was the daughter of Christian Bartling.

August 25, 1845 . . . Deed . . . William and Margaret Black sold to George Baimbridge, yeoman, for £80, property on the Preston Highway, being 7½ acres near the cross road, also land that bordered on the sawmill road to a trout brook, to William Silver, 10 acres and 86 roods, also land near the church hill, near Timothy Crane's land, 2½ acres, also land that formerly belonged to T. E. Miller over to William Garrett's land, 32½ acres, for a total of 53 acres and 6 roods.

August 29, . . . Deed . . . Thomas Maynard sold to Job Pingree, carpenter, for £100, property in Block letter E, at the corner of Quarrel and Wentworth Streets, next to Henry Pryn's property to land of Michael Murray.

August 29, 1845 . . . the Executors of Samuel and Mary Albro sold to John Edward Starr, merchant, for £450, a water lot in Dartmouth at the lot letter G, called the "windmill field", within a stone wall and a road to the Dartmouth ferry, and on the east by the road leading to Sackville, containing 4 acres, 3 roods and 17 perches, also water lots owned by Samuel Albro, lots from 1 to 20 that had been granted by the crown to Samuel and John Albro, also land granted in 1818 near a wharf below the windmill reserved for a public dock, 200 feet in the harbour to a new street laid out to Dartmouth on the east, and a new street on the road to Sackville.

August 29, Andrew Palmer, Gentleman, sold to Lawrence Hartshorne, for £30, the lot number 4 of the Jonathan Tremain estate near the lot number 3 with water courses.

September 5, 1845 . . . Deed . . . Lewis Himmelman, Sr., sold to William Turner of Cole Harbour, for £130, land in the South East Passage next to Leonard Romkey's to Cow Bay Lake.

September 24, . . . Deed . . . Dennis and Ann Connor, Grocer, sold to Thomas Murphy, Baker, for £75, all the land assigned to Ann Connor, one of the heirs of Christian Bartling, lot number 2, which was south by Portland Street to lot number 1, up to lots 6 and 7 to the land of the heirs of Catherine Reeves.

September 25, . . . Deed . . . John Kennedy sold to John Newman, and others, for £600, lots in Dartmouth, letter K, in lots of Lawrence Hartshorne's estate on King Street, lot number 3, and on King Street and Princess Charlotte Street.

September 25, . . . Deed . . . Daniel and Elizabeth Bremner sold to Charles Jones, for £145, land leading to the Steam Boat Ferry, to the lower ferry then to the Green Road.

September 27, . . . Deed . . . James Garrett sold to Thomas Kennedy, for £150, the lot number 6 in the letter X near Church Street, to lot number 4.

October 15, 1845, . . . Deed . . . James Stamford sold to Thomas Mitchell, for £80, the property in the estate of Lawrence Hartshorne.

December 11, . . . Deed . . . Arthur Godfrey sold to Sophia Ann Godfrey, for £225, on the west side of the road leading to the lower ferry, which was formerly owned in 1843 by James G. A. Creighton.

December 24, 1845, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Elenor Mundell sold to Archibald McDonald, for £150, land on the Preston Road near the head of Porters Lake, granted in 1801, a total of 1,000 acres.

In January, a report from the “Acadian Recorder” said that, there was to be a new “Packet” between Halifax and Boston. A Mr. Weir has had the Schooner, *Boston*, fitted for a Packet to Boston and back. At this time it was the fastest vessel on record.

A prospectus for the Cole Harbour Dyke Company was announced. The proposal was for £5,000 in 500 shares at £10 each. The plan was to reclaim the 1,500 acres of marshland by building an abiteaux, about 100 yards in length, where the water is 36 feet in depth at low water. This would be built of stone.

On April 6, 1846, a fine full rigged ship was launched at the Shipyard of Mr. Alexander Lyle of Dartmouth. This was named the, *Barbara*, by Miss Hartshorne. This was a vessel of 540 tons and built for Henry Boggs, Halifax Attorney, for Samuel Cunard. It was barque rigged, 110 feet long, breadth 25.3 feet and the hold had a depth of 18.4 feet. It had a woman’s bust at the bow.

When the wedges were driven home and the props, which supported her were knocked away, she glided into her destined element in fine style, after she was given the name *Barbara*. She was reported to be a fine model of a vessel and in every way creditable to the builders.

In a report from England, said that the first steamboat was built there in 1793. By the year 1843, there were 546 steam boats in England, 121 in Scotland and 81 in Ireland.

In another report it said, there were 12 more slave ships captured on the Coast of Africa, by British cruizers. These captive vessels sailed under the Brazilian flag but they were condemned by the mixed Commission of Sierra Leone.

Another report said, “we have observed that many citizens, in order to enjoy, increasingly the bright sunny smiles of the summer, have removed their residence to Dartmouth, for a few months of summer, while others, literally in droves, are constantly crossing and re-crossing our harbour, that they may inhale that sweet air, which in the heart of the city, cannot by enjoyed. There are rapid improvements in the town. There is much enterprise here, without noise, and we wish it every success. There is a rapid increase in the value of landed property. In time this town will equal in dimensions, our own city . . .”

In a report from the Legislature it was announced that, Sir, T. Dickson will replace Lord Faulkland. This would be until the arrival of Sir T. Harvey.” This happened on August 3, 1846 and Sir T. Harvey arrived on August 29.

On April 16, a memorial was sent to the British Parliament from Mr. Bell, that expressed the great need for a Lunatic Asylum in the colony, and suggesting the formation of one.

The Commissariat announced he will receive tenders for the Ordnance Department at Windsor, Charlottetown and Sydney, for lumber, shingles, pickets, posts, bricks, lime, sand stone nails, glass, putty, etc. These would be required before June 30 of 1847.

In a report on Boston shipping, the vessels that were registered and owned by Boston and Charlottetown merchants, were 177 ships, 171 barques, 165 brigs, and 317 schooners. This was a total of 830 vessels.

In an article on machinery, "Mr. C. P. Allen of Halifax, built machinery to manufacture several domestic utensils of wood, with complete success. Mr. John Tempest and Mr. J. Burton at Dartmouth, have erected buildings with furnaces and apparatus for the manufacture of the coarser kinds of Pottery wares."

The editor of the "Nova Scotian" visited the "Pottery" at Dartmouth and witnessed how a lump of common red clay, by the use of simple machinery, plied by a skilled workman, was moulded into a milk can, in only two minutes, then laid upon a shelf to dry, to be afterwards glazed and transferred to a baking oven. The owners will increase their workmen to embrace all the coarser kinds of hollow ware.

The Dartmouth Temperance Society held their picnic at Turtle Grove, after first attending a mass at St. Mary's Chapel, then marched to the Grove. There were 150 people in the processions.

A substantial repast was furnished and several toasts, including one to Reverend Mr. Geary, the founder of the Temperance Society in Dartmouth. Then they marched to Dartmouth to the Steam Boat Wharf, where the band received three cheers on leaving for Halifax.

A report from Greenock, England, said that, "the shipbuilders Robert Steele and Company are the contractors for building two new modern ships, steamers, to run in connection with the Cunard Line. They are to be considerably longer than those now in use."

Another report on the Statistics of British Shipwrecks, from the "New Quarterly Review" said that, "the average number of wrecks of British merchant vessels per year were 600. The average cost of these losses was above two and one half million sterling. The average number of lives lost were 1,560. The wrecks of 15 out of every 20 ships are attributed to some incompetency or another, on the part of the ship masters . . ."

Another interesting item was that of the growing size of steamships. Every year it seems larger vessels than previous are being built. The United States Ocean Steam Navigation Company has contracted for a steamship of 1,750 tons for March 1st of 1847.

A sad report from Dartmouth stated, "the son of Mr. Joseph Evans was drowned at Dartmouth while fishing. He was only eight years old."

On August 13, a young man named Carrett was drowned at a wharf in Dartmouth, while bathing. His body was recovered, and the next day a man named Cashing was taken out of the water at the Steam Boat Wharf. The body was in complete lacerated state.

A Regatta was held on October 12. There were eleven different races.

- (1) The first race, five oared Whalers, won by the *Nautilus*, steered by E. Coleman, and owned by R. Anderson and E. H. Lowe
- (2) The Second race was by Flats with two pair oars
- (3) Third race was for Wherries by amateurs. Six started. It was won by, *The Cygnet*, owned by H. Mosely.
- (4) Fourth race, Wherries, one pair of sculls
- (5) Fifth race, Gigs, four oared, won by John Lyle
- (6) Sixth race, for the ladies purse, rowed by amateurs under 21 years old, won by Captain Newman's, *Witch of the Lake*
- (7) Seventh race, Canoe by Indians, four prizes
- (8) Eighth race, Canoes by Squaws, won by Mrs. Cope, four prizes
- (9) Ninth race, Jolly Boats, two prize winners
- (10) Tenth race, the Gig versus the Punt race, won by the Punt

On October 12, an inquest was held at Dartmouth for four days, regarding the body of a woman believed to be the wife of Colonel Thompson, late of the Royal Engineers. She had been insane for some years and did not experience care and attention that her situation required.

At Dartmouth, the Mechanics Institute was opened by the Speaker of the House of Assembly. The President of the Society, Mr. Lowe, spoke of the origin and growth of the Institute. Other speeches were made by the Honorable William Young, and then Judge Story. Also in attendance was the Mayor of Halifax and almost 100 citizens from Halifax, who crossed the harbour to show their interest and support.

At a later date the Reverend P. G. McGregor gave a lecture at the Institute. His lecture was, "How far liberty has been evolved by combinations and conflicts between the elements of power in Society".

On December 14, at the Mechanics Institute, a concert by the Salem Chapel Choir was given. The audience was highly respectable and fully appreciated the performances by, rapturous applause and frequent encores. A solo by Miss Tiley especially, was highly praised.

This year, the severity of Autumn gales took their toll in Atlantic shipping. A ship arrived from New York and reported the Barque, *Empress of Halifax*, was under stress. She had lost her fore, main, top gallant masts and one top mast, and had to return to the nearest sea port.

It was reported from the port of Marblehead, that 65 men and boys were lost at sea. They left behind 45 widows and 153 children. In every sea port the state of destitution is extreme in disasters.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, Mr. Samuel Cunard, Thomas Maynard and Mr. J. P. Miller, announced a new Light House to be erected on Beaver, or Williams, Island. This was just east of Halifax Harbour and would make nine Light Houses and life-saving stations now in commission.

A popular complaint around the province was heard about the lack of common schools. The population of Nova Scotia was about 200,000 people. Of these, there were 80,000 children between 5 and 14 that could attend school. There are about 25,000, or one in eight children, receiving an education. This leaves 55,000 children not receiving a knowledge of education. The aim of this complaint was to give every child a good common school education. Also recommended was a good National System of education by Assessment, by examining every common school in the province, at least once a year. They could recommend improvements and then report proceedings to the Legislature at its annual meeting.

The mysterious disappearance of Dr. MacDonald of Dartmouth took place this year. It was stated that he was in St. John, New Brunswick, giving suspicion that he had departed. Another suspicion was that there were cries of distress heard at the end of the Steam Boat Wharf, on the night of his disappearance.

January 12, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Findlay sold to William Walker, carpenter, 2½ acres near the land of the Canal Company to Murphy's lot.

Lease registered in December 18, nominated in 1841 by the Lt. Governor, the Trustees of the Dartmouth Common, being John E. Fairbanks, Henry Y. Mott and William Foster, to John Kennedy, sold for £27, at a public auction, for

the term of 999 years, a lot beginning at letter M on the new Town Plot on the Dartmouth Common, next to the Catholic Burying Ground to Cliff Lane, to Water Street, to the north side of Geary Street, being lot number 30 on the plan of the Dartmouth Common, (new plan at the Survey General's Office), at a yearly rent of 20 shillings by half year payments on March 1st and on September 1st of each year.

January 12, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Findlay, yeoman, sold to William Walker, carpenter, for £25:12:0, land on the road to Truro, southeast side, 2½ acres, near the Canal land and the corner of Murphy's lot, next to property of George B. Creighton.

January 12, . . . Deed . . . Edward and Margaret Lowe, sold to the Halifax Steam Boat Company, for £700, two town lots, number 3 and 4 in the Division U, containing 1 rood and 10 perches, at the high water mark to the south side of Quarrel Street for 120 feet, to Water Street for 120 feet, then southwest for 157 feet.

January 19, . . . Deed . . . Edward H. Lowe and Margaret sold to Alexander James, Attorney at Law, for £55, the property on the south side of Ochterloney Street opposite the Episcopal Church near Harper's lot, for 80 feet by 55 feet.

January 19, . . . Deed . . . Alexander James and Harrietta then sold to Edward H. Lowe, et al, for £55, a lot on the south side of Ochterloney Street, opposite the Episcopal Church. The others involved were Nathaniel Russell, John Tempest, Jonathan Elliot and Richard McLean.

January 27, . . . Deed . . . William and Margaret Wilson, cordwainer, sold to Martin G. Black, for £70, the lot number 3 in letter A, bounded south by Ochterloney Street, east by lot number 4, south by Robert Munn and on the west by lot number 2.

January 27, . . . Deed . . . John Henry Seller, Sr., and Margaret, farmer, sold to John, Jr., for £50, the lot number 1 at Chezetcook, in the letter S in the Division of lots between Seller and John George Leslie.

January 30, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of John and Mary Johnston sold to Anne Hawthorne, for £100, a water lot next to the property of Seth Coleman, then south of the property of Leslie Moffat and west by Water Street.

January 30, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of John D. and Anne Hawthorne sold to Dominick Farrell, trader, for £350, a lot on the west side of Water Street, next to the lot owned by John Rowe, and on the north by the lot owned by George Coleman, and then 300 feet into the harbour.

February 5, 1846, . . . Deed . . . Alexander Farquharson and Margaret sold

to William Behan, for £45, part of the land that had been conveyed by Richard Woodin to James Creighton in 1798, and next to the land of Lawrence Hartshorn and Thomas Boggs, which was southwest of the lot number 6, being lot number 5 of Farquharson's property.

February 23, . . . Deed . . . The heirs of Christian Bartling sold to Daniel Bremner, master mariner, for £85, the lot number 1 on the south of Portland Street to lot 2 and 6, east to the land of Patrick Connor, 24 feet by 120 feet.

March 6, 1846, . . . Deed . . . The Trustees of Peter and Louisa Downey, and Henry Clark, wheelwright, and John Tapper, sold to John Murphy, cordwainer, for 10 shillings, the lot number 5 in the letter R, next to Prince Edward Street for 30 feet by 120 feet.

March 24, . . . Deed . . . Charles and Hannah Ingles sold to Thomas Grassie, merchant, for £300, a part of the land grant to Benjamin Green, next to the road from the highway to Robert Collins, then to the Preston Highway, about 30 acres.

May 4, 1846, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Mary James sold to John Cleverdon, for £80, the lots 3 and 4 in the Block letter X, located south on North Street for 120 feet, then north by the lot 6 and 5 that had been granted to Charles Boggs and John Liddell, for 120 feet, then west by the lot number 2 granted to Thomas Smith, for 120 feet.

May 8, . . . Deed . . . John and Ann Fairbanks sold to James Dares, et al, and Daniel Dares of Porters Lake, for £520, some property lots in Lawrencetown and Chezetcook Narrows near the mill cove lots to Lake Porter, also a wood lot at Mill Cove and on the west side of a lot owned by William Crook, about 250 acres.

May 16, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Wisdom, carpenter, sold to George Humphries, farmer, for £25, land in Preston, 10 acres, next to the land of John Allen, and north by the property of Theophilus Chamberlain.

May 23, . . . Deed . . . Executors of W. Mitchell sold to Fred Rumsell, cabinet maker, for £41, the lot number 8 in the letter Z, bounded by Church Street and King Street to lot number 1 owned by Thomas Davie.

May 23, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin Elliott sold to John Wisdom, carpenter, for £10, a town lot owned by Benjamin Elliott next to Thomas Davie in letter Z.

May 23, . . . Deed . . . Frederick Rumsell, cabinet maker, sold to Charles Rudolf and George Rumsell, printer, for £155, a lot near King Street in letter Z, 60 feet by 34½ feet. This lot had been granted to Thomas Davie then sold to Benjamin Elliott.

May 23, . . . Deed . . . Frederick Rumsell sold to Charles Rudolf, for £24, a lot on the Block House hill at the corner of Church and King Street.

May 27, . . . Deed . . . William Scallon, yeoman, sold to William Roome, wheelwright, for £40, two lots at the foot of first Dartmouth Lake, lots 2 and 3 of the Division land between Nicholas Murphy and William Scallon, located on the Preston Road, 50 feet by 214 feet, then 19 feet to lot number 4.

Deed of Confirmation, May 29, 1846, the Executors of Lawrence Hartshorne sold to Nicholas Murphy, for 5 shillings, land on the south side of first Dartmouth Lake.

June 5, 1846, . . . Deed . . . Nathaniel and Agnes Russell, tinsmith, sold to Patrick Fuller, tailor, for £300, a farm lot on the Cole Harbour Road, next to John Gaston's land and the Russell farm near McDonald's lower dam and mill lot to Russell Lake, 216 acres.

June 11, . . . Deed . . . John and Agnes Fisher sold to George Fisher, yeoman, for £37 4 shillings, land on the east side of Lake Charles next to Donaldson's, now owned and occupied by John Tapper, 69¼ acres, being the south half of lot sold to John Fisher by William Henry Reeves.

June 19, . . . Deed . . . John McGreigor, Barrister, sold to Walter Robb, carpenter, for £81, property on the corner of Princess Charlotte Street, to the east side of Prince Edward Street, 60 feet by 120 feet.

June 25, . . . Deed . . . John and Sarah Wisdom, and others, sold to John Allen, and others, for £120, land in Preston, which was part of the original grant to King and Wisdom, near a small lake and bridge on the Preston Road, 5 acres.

June 26, . . . Deed . . . John Gates sold to James Gates, for £320, the lot number 1 in Block letter E, and three other lots in the Lawrencetown and Three Fathom Harbour area, 100 acres.

On January 30, 1847, a letter from Edward H. Lowe was sent to the Honorable Sir R. D. George, Provincial Secretary. “Sir . . . It having been represented to me that the Bridge at Beaver Swamp, commonly called ‘The Red Bridge’, is not likely to continue safe for travellers throughout the present year in consequence of the decayed state of its foundation, and the pressure of the ice upon the piles carrying them every season further off their original perpendicular position which of course materially weakens it.

“I have thought it my duty to report the matter to you for the information of His Excellency, the Lt. Governor.

“This Bridge is situated on the Main Post Road to all the Eastern counties and the Stage Coach passes it every day in the summer, consequently its safety is in general and serious importance to all travellers and should be provided for more permanently than by the usual method of temporary repair during the season, and which only lasts a short time.

“Should His Excellency be pleased to consider the subject, any further information will be supplied on command.”

Edward H. Lowe

On February 22, 1847, there was official notification of Mr. Donald McLellan, the former Way Office Keeper, now Post Office Master in Dartmouth. “Officially Dartmouth is now moved up from a Way Office to a Post Office.”

April 14, 1847, Nova Scotia passed an Act to improve the law relating to the election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly. The County of Halifax is to be divided into 31 Electoral Districts. The district number 17 was to go from the Shubenacadie Lake to the Dartmouth town line. District number 31 was the Engine House for Dartmouth and a Polling Place. Dartmouth would now have one representative in the House of Assembly.

On June 9, 1847, John Fairbanks sent the following letter to Sir R. D. George, the Provincial Secretary, . . . “I have to request the favor of your obtaining the consent of His Excellency, the Lt. Governor, to my resigning the Commission I now hold under Lord Faulkland, as Trustee of the Dartmouth Common.

“My residence being at a distance, renders it inconvenient fo me to attend to its duties, as there are gentlemen residing more immediate in the neighborhood, who I feel assured would readily undertake that charge with equal efficiency.

“I trust His Excellency will permit me to retire from it.”

Your Obedient Servant – John E. Fairbanks

On July 15, 1847, Samuel Cunard, through his Attorney, Henry Boggs, wrote to the Provincial Secretary, to repay the cost of £178:8:8, to supply the Light Houses under the supply contract for J. M. Tobin.

On November 8, 1847, Samuel Cunard, as Commissioner of Light Houses, requested £500 for the service of the Light Houses for the current year. Also signed were the other Commissioners J. P. Miller and Thomas Maynard.

In a December 29, 1947 report, the General Post Office certified that Her Majesty's mails has been regularly conveyed by the Steamship, *Unicorn*, between Halifax, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, during the past season.

In a December 31, 1847 report, a Lt. Governor warrant for £750 was obtained for a legislative grant for the established and operation of a steamboat of 200 horsepower, from Nova Scotia to St. John's, Newfoundland, touching at Cape Breton.

On January 25, there was a report of several deaths among the Indians in Dartmouth. This was caused by fever. A recommendation was made that a hospital be prepared for those who were indisposed in the vicinity of their encampment. The Government agreed, but not in their choice of a medical gentleman or superintendent. The issue was Dr. Jennings, a comparative stranger, being preferred to Dr. Desbrissy, who has practiced some 14 years at Dartmouth. During this time he had given advice and medical assistance, gratuitously to the Indians. The claims of these two will not bear comparison.

Mr. A. M. Uniacke, by special leave of the House, introduced a petition from James Wilson of Dartmouth, praying for the increase of the salary of Mr. Romans, the Supervisor of Distilleries.

At Eastern Passage, two men, while sailing in a small skiff, were plunged into the harbour when it tipped over. One of them, Edward Horn, aged 22, drowned, but the other swam to safety. The deceased was highly respected by his relatives and acquaintances.

On April 17, a public meeting of the Liberals of Dartmouth was held at Kennedy's Hotel. Mr. Alex Farquharson was in the chair, as chairman. Mr. Alexander James was nominated Secretary. The meeting was well attended with the leading Liberals of Dartmouth and District. Speeches were delivered by Henry Y. Mott, Andrew Shields, Alex James, all of Dartmouth. From Lawrencetown came Mr. Robinson, George R. Young and William Stairs. In other business, the nominations for county and township were made.

On May 10, there was a public meeting held in Preston. This was to counteract the bribes and intimidation by the Tories of Halifax. Ridiculous speeches were delivered at Harmonie Hall, and McDonald's store in Dartmouth.

It was vainly hoped to carry the constituency under a storm of misrepresentation and falsehood. The Liberals have met these movements with calm contempt.

Joseph Howe gave a speech at Preston, and at the conclusion of the speech, there were two resolutions made. One was not to, "Barter" away their independence, and the other to support Joseph Howe and Henry Y. Mott at the approaching election.

A report from Liverpool, England, said the new Cunard Line of Steamers, between Liverpool and New York, will not be ready before October.

On March 30, an Act was passed at the House of Assembly, that had six different clauses to prevent obstructions to the ferry across the harbour of Halifax.

At the entrance of Halifax Harbour, the Brig, *Mayflower*, from Limerick, Ireland, was lying in quarantine. She had 39 passengers, 29 adults and 10 children. There was one case of Small Pox, but several others showed signs of it. They were taken ashore to a building erected for them at the south beach. They are now in charge of the Board of Health.

Previous to this, the Brigantine, *Mary*, and the Barque, *Adela*, arrived with 60 immigrants on the *Mary* and 169 on the *Adela*. Some provisions must be made for them. The emigration fund is dwindling away and some source will have to be created for the sick and the starving passengers.

Another report stated there was a shipwreck of an emigrant ship from Liverpool, bound for Quebec. This was the Ship, *Miracle*, with 408 passengers. It was cast away on the Magdalen Islands. Sixty-four drowned but another 30 died of fever.

The Health officers in Halifax reported fever is increasing in its ravages. Several cases were sent to Richmond, but several others were in the city. A ship entered with 100 passengers with several of these, and half the crew were suffering from this disease. On the journey there were seven or eight deaths.

The Board of Health wanted to use St. George's or Melville Island, and it is hoped that by sending the disease out of the city, it would prevent further progress.

The survivors of the shipwreck, *Miracle*, from the Magdalen Islands, were brought to Halifax. They were in a deplorable condition. About 284 were taken to Pictou. Two had died on the way and 13 died later.

The distress in Nova Scotia is now due to a famine. This came about by the high price of food, and the large number of immigrants who are coming from the, *Emerald Isle*, diseased and very poor.

A report from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, said that an inhabitant had returned from Boston with the Small Pox. His residence was converted into a Small Pox hospital, and no one, save the Health Officers, are allowed to approach it.

On June 28, Mr. Joseph Bissett, Sr., of Cole Harbour, offered a fast sailing, *Pink*, for sale. The length was 35feet, and the beam 11 feet, 4 inches. She is new with all the materials completely fit for sea.

On July 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman died, at the age of 72. She was the wife of the late J. B. Coleman. She was an old and very well respected inhabitant of Dartmouth.

An article appeared in the, *Nova Scotian*”, on the suspicion of “Bribery” on the Eastern Shore. The grog vessel made her second trip there. Verily she must have had a valuable freight onboard for, besides the two candidates, who were not mentioned, there was meal, tobacco and rum for men. For the women there was tea, sugar, and calicoes, and also frocks for the children. These were offered freely to all comers, but to what extent received, we have yet to learn . . . Truly the means used are worthy of the men and of the cause . . .

The Honorable Samuel Cunard, now in England, has entered into contract with the British Government, to carry the mail between Halifax, Bermuda and St. John’s, Newfoundland, by steam vessels. He will then proceed to Scotland to have four more steamships built that would be suitable for this task.

It was planned on July 21, that the Dartmouth Mechanics Institute will run one of its ferry steamers to McNabs Island. This is for a festival. There is a committee formed to provide refreshments. This committee will also prevent the sale of liquor. A band will provide music for the picnic festival.

When it took place, between 1,200 to 1,500 people attended. The weather was great and the boat trips were delightful and health giving. There were numerous crafts in the harbour that day. The 23rd Regimental Band played for the dancing couples and those who simply wanted to enjoy the refreshments. These refreshments were abundant and cheap and all expressed their pleasure of the occasion. The question is, “will the committee of the Halifax Institute wake up and take hint from our spirited neighbours in Dartmouth”.

In August, at the waterfront in Dartmouth, a young man named Henry Carrett was drowned while swimming near the Steam Boat Wharf. The following day a laborer named Cashing, was fished out of the water by the Steam Boat Wharf. His body was in a lacerated condition.

Also nearby a small sailing vessel tipped over the two persons, named Williams and Marshall. The boat sunk and Marshall swam to shore. Williams was picked up by a person in another boat that was nearby.

On August 31, it was reported that there was a Cholera epidemic in Boston. This is a particular malignant disease of Cholera Morbus, caused mainly by a peculiar state of the weather, and the large quantity of unripe and stale fruit which is daily consumed.

It was also reported, that a Cholera epidemic was raging in all parts of Asia and Europe.

In September, an epidemic of Measles was reported to be raging in Chatham, New Brunswick. The report stated that, "scarcely a day goes by without one or two deaths".

On August 9, Robert Foster died at the age of 74. He was the son of the late Edward Foster.

At the Provincial election, the Liberal party won with a majority of seven seats. They had 29 seats to the Tories 22 seats. Representing Halifax was Joseph Howe and H. Y. Mott, both Liberals.

The Commissary Officer continued to ask for sealed tenders to supply a large variety of items. These would be sent to Windsor, Charlottetown and Sydney, as well as for the local requirements.

The statistics for shipwrecks in 1846, that belonged to Great Britain and her dependencies were, 32,000 vessels. The number of shipwrecks included 537 vessels.

The *Saxe-Gotha*, towed into Halifax Harbour, an exceedingly beautiful modeled steamer that was built in Granville, Nova Scotia. It was built by William Hicks from Digby, for James Witney. It will be named, the *Fairy Queen*. It has 174 feet keel, 7½ feet hold and 16 foot beam. It measured 150 tons.

In Dartmouth, at the boat yard of John Chappel the, *Charlotte*, was launched. It was brig-rigged and weighed 235 tons. It was built for the Tobin brothers, Halifax merchants.

At the boat yard of Alexander Lyle, built and then launched was the barque rigged vessel, *Mercy*. This weighed 417 tons, 120 feet long, hold was 17 feet and the breadth was 23.2 feet. It was built for Henry Boggs who was the Attorney for Samuel Cunard.

Also built in Dartmouth this year, was a schooner-rigged vessel called the, *Contest*. This vessel weighed 99 tons, it was 68 feet long and the breadth was 18 feet. It was built for J. A. Morin, a Halifax merchant.

There was an announcement of a new Light House to be built at the eastern extreme of Beaver Island, by the Commissioners of Light Houses. The course

between Halifax and the Beaver Light House cannot be steered direct because of the ledges at Jeddore. The Light House will stand 70 feet above water and could be seen for 12 miles from a vessel.

A notice from the Dartmouth Agriculture Society said it will hold its annual Ploughing Match at H. Clifford's on Cole Harbour Road, October 20, 1847.

News from England said that large shipments of timber are arriving from "British" America, or Canada. This wouldn't last because of the shortage of money. Prices are steady but the market has a great shortage of money and discounts in pricing, means less spending and a low demand. The consumption of timber will therefore, be very limited.

There were 51 merchant firms that the provincial banks reported as recent failures. Also affected were the money markets, stocks and bonds, as well as the flour and grain markets. This resulted in poverty and encouraged immigration to Canada as well as the United States.

It was announced that the Mechanics Institute of Dartmouth will be hosted by Mr. S. F. Green, who will give a lecture on Phrenology.

A report from Upper Canada said, "the Lachine Canal is soon to be reopened".

In regards to the previous election, each town was given a number. Dartmouth was number 31. The final count from the Sheriff's returns showed Joseph Howe, 115 votes; Logan, 70 and Uniacke, 2. The total for Howe was 1,547 and for Henry Mott, 1,510.

At the Legislature for 1847, there were several Acts that involved Dartmouth. This included the Ferry operations and harbour regulations. Also, Trustees for Public Property, number 33 and the Dartmouth Road, number 38.

February 1, . . . Deed . . . Joseph and Catherine Bissett sold to Susan Costly, for 10 shillings, land near Cole Harbour next to George Bissett, to Tobias Miller to Bissett Lake, . . . 50 acres.

February 24, 1847, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel Albro sold Thomas Synott and James Synott, for £20, land next to the Dartmouth Common, 1,239 feet by 540 feet, parallel to the Common, 15 acres of woodland of the Samuel Albro estate.

March 16, 1847, . . . Deed . . . Timothy Davidson sold to John Davidson, husbandman, for £12, land on the west side of Porters Lake, being lot number 12 of the Thomas Young grant, then one mile west of the land of John Chamberlain then to the lake, being lot 13 of the letter F, also the land up to

William Davidson's land for 13¾ acres.

April 17, . . . Lease . . . The Dartmouth Common Trustees, John Fairbanks, Henry Y. Mott and William Foster, who were appointed by the Lt. Governor in April of 1841, and on the other part, Edward Foster, Gentlemen, . . . Under the fourth section of the Act, the Trustees could lay off and divide into suitable lots that bounded on the harbour and in the rear eastward, by the road leading from Water Street to the Windmill, each lot was to pay an annual rent of 20 shillings. In 1842, there was a public auction for the highest price of each lot for the term of 999 years.

Edward Foster bid £4:15:0 as the highest bidder. The lot was bounded on the north by the road leading from Dartmouth to the Windmill, on the east by lot number 7, on the south by Fairbanks Street, and on the west by lot number 9. This was lot number 8 on the new plan of the Dartmouth Common.

April 20, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel Cunard sold to Barry Sullivan, yeoman, for £20, land next to the Dartmouth Common on the north line, and James Synott's lot, 540 feet by 540 feet.

April 30, . . . Deed . . . David and Mary Thompson, Thomas and Rebecca Keizer and Joseph and Eliza Keizer and John and Henrietta Keizer, sold to George Edward Orman for 10 shillings, land on the east side of Porters Lake, which was part of 100 acres sold by Thomas Ormon to Henry Keizer, located on the road to Chezetcook, to the land of John Bell, about 37 acres.

July 17, 1847, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin Green and others, sold to John Reeves, for £100, land in the Lake William area to the James Marshall line, 260 acres.

July 24, . . . Deed . . . Caleb and Elizabeth Walker gave to Richard Walker, carpenter and son, for natural love, (gift), the part of lot number 3 of the Christian Bartling estate in 1814, a lot on the Preston Road next to lot number 2 on the Preston Road, along with lot number 3 in a separate transaction.

July 30, . . . Deed . . . Elizabeth Coleman sold to Edmund Coleman, for £35, a lot on Ochterloney Street, number 5 in the letter O, to the lot granted to John Baker, then to King Street, being the east half of the lot number 6.

August 10, 1847, . . . Deed . . . John and Ellen Newman, master mariner, sold to John and Catherine Kennedy, Tavern keeper, for 20 shillings, a property in letter K, lots 1 and 2 of the Lawrence Hartshorne estate on the west side of King Street, for 119 feet, to Princess Charlotte Street.

Also on August 10, John Kennedy received a mortgage from Edward Lowe and Alexander Lyle, for £250, and the property was the collateral.

August 11, . . . Deed . . . Richard Murphy sold to Patrick Murphy, brush maker, for £50, land on the south side of first Dartmouth Lake, next to the land of James Wilson to William Gallon's to John Murphy's land to the Preston Road.

August 14, . . . Deed . . . Executors of Mary Wallace sold to Edward Taylor, yeoman, for £380, . . . lot number 4 of the 20 acre lots in letter B, on the east of the Dartmouth Common, bound by first Dartmouth Lake, lots 4 and 8, that were granted in 1803 by Sir John Wentworth.

August 14, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Margaret James, et al. Sold to the widow, Susannah Green, for £150, five lots in Lawrencetown.

August 30, . . . Deed . . . Heirs of William Snelling, druggist, sold to John Tapper, inn keeper, for £30, land on the east side of Shubenacadie to Lake Thomas, 200 acres, being lot number 9.

August 30, . . . Deed . . . William and Mary Roome, wheelwright, sold to John Murphy, yeoman, for £20, land at the foot of first Dartmouth Lake next to the Preston Road, next to land of Nicholas Murphy, then to the land of William Roome, being the eastern boundary of lot number 2.

August 30, . . . Deed . . . John Dooley, miller, sold to Dominick Farrell, trader, for £130, that part of the narrows bound by Government land and land of Martin G. Black, to James Moore's property, then to land of Samuel Albro, for 5 acres.

August 30, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel Albro sold to John Dooley, the part 6 of the letter H, on the road from Dartmouth to Sackville, 2 roods and 31 poles, for the sum of £40.

September 4, 1847, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Alice Lawlor, shoemaker, sold to James Lawlor, school master, for £15, land in Cole Harbour, 200 acres next to a smelt brook and a wood lot in Preston on the Musquodobit Road, for 100 acres.

September 13, . . . Deed . . . John and Maria Tapper, Blacksmith, sold to John B. Connor, yeoman, for £333, land on the east side of Lake Charles, being lot 3, 4 and 5, with 160 acres formerly conveyed from Henry and Jane Donaldson, along with a lot conveyed by John Fisher, 1 acre, 14 roods, granted in 1835.

September 20, . . . Deed . . . James W. Johnston, (the younger) Barrister, for £125, property on the road to Eastern Passage near the residence of G. B. Creighton, formerly called Mount Amelia, to the old road leading to the former Ferry House, between 2 and 3 acres.

September 22, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor sold to William

Cleveland, yeoman, for £20, land in Preston near the cross road to Porters Lake, about 28½ acres, being lot number 8 in the letter F.

October 9, 1847, . . . Deed . . . John and Eliza Tempest sold to John W. Small, carpenter, for £110, land in Dartmouth north on the highway to Sackville, being part of the estate of the late Samuel Albro, next to property of Martin Gay Black and new road to Sackville.

October 11, . . . Deed . . . Thomas Mitchell, iron founder, sold to David Falconer, distiller, for £1,300, part of the former estate of Lawrence Hartshorne, lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, on the south side of the road to Truro on Ochterloney Street, with all buildings, etc.

October 11, . . . Deed . . . Thomas Mitchell then sold to James Stanford, for £60, property on Ochterloney Street on the Truro Road.

October 15, . . . Deed . . . Daniel and Elizabeth Bremner, cordwainer, sold to David and Sarah Conrod, for £230, property in the Mary Ann Bartling estate of Christian Bartling, being lot number 1 that bordered on Portland Street. It measured 24 feet by 120 feet.

November 8, 1847, . . . Deed . . . John Murphy, Baker, sold to John Misener, yeoman, for £250, lot number 9, 297 feet from Water Street, then north for 60 feet, then west for 123 feet, southwest for 60 feet, then southeast for 123 feet, with all the buildings, etc.

November 17, . . . Deed . . . The Trustees of William Mitchell and Henry Spike sold to Thomas Thorpe, yeoman, for £50, the lot number 4 in letter Y, next to the property of James Skerry and John D. Hawthorne, North Street to King Street, 60 feet by 120 feet.

November 26, . . . Deed . . . William and Jane Wells sold to John Woodel, for £10, land on the east side of Lake Major, being lot number 27 in the Second Division of farm lots in the township of Preston, for 100 acres.

December 9, 1847, . . . Deed . . . Gabriel and Angelie Belfontain sold to Uzel Belfontain, yeoman, for £18, land in Lawrencetown, being a small island on the west side of Chezetcook Harbour, part of number 18 in the First Division of Lawrencetown.

December 15, . . . Deed . . . Richard and Jane Walker, carpenter, sold to Henry C. E. Walker, ship carpenter, for £25, land in Dartmouth which was part of lot number 3 of the Christian Bartlin estate, made in 1814. It was located on the Dartmouth to Preston Road.

Passed March 21, 1848 – An Act Additional to the Act for Regulating the Dartmouth Common:

— Where as in a recent search for mines and minerals, a large excavation has been made on the south western part of the Common at Dartmouth, and a spring having been struck, the same is constantly filled with water, and the use thereof might be advantageously disposed of for the improvement of the remainder of the said Common . . .

1. Be it enacted (The Trustees to lease excavations) to dispose of the said excavation or pit, and the use of the water to any person or body corporate, who may wish to procure the same, for any term not exceeding 21 years, to which liberty to the lessee to carry any pipes that may be required for the purpose of conducting such water from the said pits, across, over, under, and through any other portion of the said Common, and to make and execute leases to the purchasers thereof in conformity with the terms agreed upon.
2. (Application of monies received under the Act) – after deducting the necessary expenses of making such sales, shall be applied to the improvement of the remainder of the said Common, and of the road leading through the same.
3. (Commissioners of Street to permit the laying pipes) to permit any lessee to lay down, and place, or along, or under sidewalks of the street and highway, under their jurisdiction, such pipes as may be required to carry away the water from the said pit, provided trenches opened shall be closed, with all convenient speed after the laying down of such pipes.

A report from the memoranda on the Dartmouth Steamers that was available at Keeflers Reading Room, said that for the year 1847, the Dartmouth steam ferries made a total of 16,416 trips back and forth and around Halifax Harbour.

In January, John Prescott Mott married Isabel Creighton.

A public meeting was held in Dartmouth regarding the sick immigrants that have lately arrived in this port. Several resolutions were passed, but they were against the establishing a temporary Hospital at Dartmouth. They wanted to remove these immigrants to some other locality and they also recommended the erection of a Public Hospital.

The appointed committee members were Dr. Jennings, Messrs. R. McLearn, W. Robb, W. Foster, D. Farrell, J. Tempest and C. W. Fairbanks.

The Commissariat Office asked for tenders to supply timber, glass, glazing materials and other materials such as Turpentine, cylinders, tar, balls, crosses, etc. Also for a separate tender was required for an Army Ordnance contract for lumber, bricks, lime, tools and a variety of ironmongery.

Samuel Cunard has contracted to convey mails between Halifax and Bermuda. There will be several steam vessels required that will be furnished with screw propeller engines, not less than 50 horsepower each. These vessels would not be less than 350 tons. They would have to start on August 1, 1848.

This year, McNabs Island was put up for sale. There were about 1,400 acres with 300 to 400 acres under cultivation. It would provide 120 tons of upland hay and could keep 100 to 150 sheep. The homestead is a two storey house, five rooms on the first floor, and six rooms on the second.

A frost proof cellar and three commodious barns, with stabling for 15 to 20 head of cattle and also room for 70 to 80 tons of hay. There are also houses on the south end of the island with a dwelling house, and houses at the north end. There are now 500 sheep on the island, of various breeds.

A report from the Admiralty said, that the number voted in for 1829, of the Royal Navy, for men, boys and mariners was 30,000. But the return report in 1848 was given at 44,969.

This year a great deal of credit was given to the American Bark called, *Barbara*. This was for her, symetrical proportions and great sailing qualities. The report came from several scientific and nautical gentlemen in the United States.

The vessel was built by Alexander Lyle for Mr. Thomas Persse of Galway, Ireland. Her remarkable speed across the Atlantic Ocean was witnessed by her going from Galway to Halifax in just 2½ days. Since that time, she has made about five passages to Halifax.

This year, Alexander Lyle built a ship rigged vessel called the, *Margaret*, for Samuel Cunard. She had two decks, three masts and weighed 644 tons. She was 133 feet long, breadth was 25.7 feet and the hold was 20.7 feet high.

In the House of Assembly a report, number 132, was given on the Shubenacadie Canal project. This report referred to the circumstance of the British Treasury having advanced £20,000, in 1837 on the mortgage to the Shubenacadie Canal Company, and reports having advanced £1,000 to buy up a judgement in order to protect the interest of the British Treasury. This requires authority for the repayment of the advance.

On August 2, dispatch number 132, there was a report from the Attorney General on the present state of affairs of the Shubenacadie Canal. It recommends

that in order to serve the interest of the British Treasury, the mortgage of the property should be at once foreclosed, and the whole of the effects realized.

September 4, the Acadian School held their annual picnic at the Battery at Eastern Passage, (Fort Clearance). They formed a procession at the Government House to pay honor to their patron, Sir John Harvey. They were received very kindly. After three cheers for the Queen, then three for His Excellency, they proceeded to the steam boat at Queen's Wharf. Then they crossed the harbour to Fort Clearance. The band of the *H.M.S. Wellesly*, accompanied them. The children numbered about 250. The parents, relatives, and Army personnel numbered from 800 to 1,000.

The Army contracts, this year, were published, asking for tenders to supply baking bread, Forage, fresh beef, etc., for their outposts, and transports and the local forts, garrisons, etc.

Sealed tenders were also required to supply wood materials for the Naval Storekeepers office, for the Halifax Yard. This would include boards, planks of pine, oak and fir, oar rafters, juniper, hemlock, knees, treenails, shingles and logs for wharves.

On November 20, the Honorable Joseph Howe gave a lecture of the sessions at the Hall of the Mechanics Institute in Dartmouth. This lecture was about the History of Dartmouth and the eastern settlements. This included statistics on the past and present. Also the notices of improvements and various items for public attention.

A report from Fredericton, New Brunswick, said there was an epidemic of Small Pox raging in the town.

A Cholera epidemic was reported to be raging in England. A report from St. John, New Brunswick, said that Small Pox is spreading rapidly. And, in another report, it stated that in Egypt there were 16,000 victims of Cholera.

February 26, 1848, . . . Deed . . . Alexander Bissett sold to George Bowes, farmer, for £120, land in Cole Harbour Lake, next to Miller's land to the highway.

March 14, . . . Deed . . . Wentworth and Maria Green sold to Benjamin Green, for £100, an undivided half of the 650 acres purchased from John Stayner and heirs of the late John Wisdom, by Robert Reeves, Benjamin Green and Wentworth Green, on the east side of Lake Charles on the Dartmouth to Truro Road.

March 18, . . . Deed . . . Executors of John Clark sold to Walter Robb, carpenter, for £5, property on Princess Charlotte Street, to the east side of Prince Edward Street, 60 feet by 120 feet.

March 27, . . . Deed . . . Jacob and Elizabeth Wagner sold to Henry Morash, yeoman, property on the main road to Cow Bay, next to John Knock on the west side, to the land of Joseph Bissett to Cole Harbour Lake, having 75 acres.

March 31, . . . Deed . . . John and Jessica Horn sold to Joseph Nagle, yeoman, for £10, land on the highway from Devil's Island to Dartmouth, next to John Horn, about 12 acres.

April 3, 1848, . . . Deed . . . Louisa Tidmarsh, spinster, sold to James Roue, for 5 shillings, land in the Dartmouth Town Plot, lot number 7 and 8 of the letter O.N.

April 3, . . . Deed . . . Louisa Tidmarsh also sold to James Roue, for 5 shillings, the lot number 8 in the Block letter O.N. on the east side of Water Street, next to the Michael Dunn's property, 60 feet by 120 feet, to the lot of Benjamin Elliott.

April 3, . . . Deed . . . James Roue sold to John Tapper, blacksmith, for £100, property in the Seth Coleman division on North Street and Water Street, next to the property of Benjamin Elliott, next to the lots number 7 and 8 in the Block letter U.

April 4, 1834, . . . Deed . . . Robert Gibson and Jane Currier sold to John George, for £60, land next to John Farquharson on the Preston Highway, to the marshland to Davies lot, 9 acres, also next to this to the brook where it crosses the highway, 5 acres.

April 6, . . . Deed . . . James and Anne Webb, shoemaker, sold to John Tempest, for £100, the property on Quarrel Street to the property of Christian Bartlin.

April 8, . . . Deed . . . John and Eliza Tempest sold to Thomas Hyde, for £22, lot number 4 in the Seth Coleman grant in 1796, next to the lot owned by Leslie Moffat to Ochterloney Street, 120 feet by 33 feet.

April 17, . . . Deed . . . John Horn, yeoman, sold to James Horn, yeoman, for £15, land on the road leading to the highway from John Horn's property, for 2 acres.

May 25, 1848, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Edward Kennedy sold to Stephen Selden, for £160, the lot number 5 of the letter X, bounded north on Church Street and Prince Edward Street, 120 feet by 60 feet.

June 7, 1848, . . . Deed . . . John and Sophia Cashin, grocer, sold to Patrick Moran, carpenter, for 10, the lot number 12 near the land granted to Alexander Lyle, 200 feet into the harbour, called a "water lot".

July 22, . . . Deed . . . Philip and Catherine Anne Morash sold to William Mott Lawlor and Daniel Lawlor, tailor, for £20, land in Cole Harbour, next to a smelt brook to the shoreline, 200 acres, being part of the former Maroon land grant, 1,220 acres. This lot was auctioned off by the Provincial Government to Hammond Green, the grandfather of Catherine Morash and Daniel Lawlor, and also tracts of land in Preston, being lots 9, 15, 17 and 18, 250 acres.

August 5, 1848, . . . Deed . . . James Lawlor, schoolmaster, sold to William Mott Lawlor, for £45, 200 acres near the smelt brook, which was part of the 1,200 acre lot purchased for the Maroons.

August 17, . . . Deed . . . James G. A. Creighton and Sarah, and George and Isabella Creighton, for £85, sold to Daniel Bremner and Thomas Maynard, for £80, a lot on the Cole Harbour Road near Green Road to Wilson's, 120 feet by 280 feet.

September 30, 1848, . . . Deed . . . John and Anne Fairbanks bought from James Dares, yeoman, and James Innis of Porters Lake, for £150, land on the west side of the mill stream, between the upper and lower dams next to Rufus Fairbanks's land at Porters Lake, to the east line of the lot number 10, to the north side of Daniel and James Dares land, to the shore of Mill Bay to Mill Brook, including the Grist Mill with the mill dam and the mill race. There were actually two mills involved.

October 11, 1848, . . . Deed . . . William and Margaret Stairs sold to James Greig, Iron founder, for £500, a water lot, which had been sold to William Stairs in 1822, on the shore of Dartmouth on Water Street, with docks and buildings, etc.

October 17, . . . Deed . . . John and Catherine Misener, et al, sold to George Connors, John Murphy and Wellington Connors, boat builder, and Elizabeth Connors, for £250, lot number 9 next to Water Street, and the lot measured 297 feet to 120 feet by 60 feet by 120 feet.

October 17, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Margaret Murphy also sold to George Connors, for £250, the lot number 9 and 10 near Water Street, South Street and Quarrel Street. Also a tract of land on the Preston Road, 1½ miles from Dartmouth, two lots that were formerly a part of the Sophia Bartlin estate, and land on Portland Street next to Daniel Bremner's property.

October 1848, . . . Deed . . . George and Charlotte Connors, boat builder, sold to Wellington Connors, boat builder, for £250, the lot number 9 that was sold to John Murphy in 1846.

November 3, 1848, . . . Deed . . . James Gray, Barrister at Law, and Catherine, sold to James Stratton, yeoman, for £140, several lots in Eastern

Passage, 35 acres that were formerly owned by Jacob Horn then to George Horn in 1804, then to William Horn, known as Horn's Grant, and another grant to Andrew Horn, which had been conveyed to Jacob Horn and Francis, in 1808.

November 18, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin Horn, Sr., and Elizabeth, farmer, sold to Elias Horn, for £20, a lot next to Michael Poor, near the Lily Brook at Stillwater to Bissett's and Benjamin Horn's land, 80 acres.

November 18, . . . Deed . . . Benjamin Horn, Sr., sold to Elias Horn, for £125, a 200 acre lot now in the occupation of Benjamin Horn, Sr., located to the line of the John Porter grant.

December 1, 1848, . . . Deed . . . James and Martha Charlotte Ross, master shipwright, sold to John Ross, for £50, the lot number 10 of the letter W in the Dartmouth Town Plot on Water Street, which was 31 feet by 120 feet, west on Water Street, then north to the Widow Coleman lot, then east by the lot of Wellington Connors, and then north by the property of Joseph Harris.

John and Martha Charlotte Ross then received a mortgage from James Thompson, Halifax Barrister, for £300. This lot also measured into the harbour, water lot, 40 feet by 60 feet.

December 30, 1848, . . . Deed . . . William Turner from the South East Passage, sold to William Sawlers and George Sawler of Cole Harbour, for £95, a lot near Russells Lake, next to the land of Lawrence Hartshorne for 390 feet, to the lot belonging to John Cogle, then to the lot of John Reynolds along the lake, containing 95 acres.

Three vessels that were built in Sheet Harbour came to Halifax for the fitting of all the equipment required to travel across the oceans. The author of this report stated, "it is very important that we push our enterprise in shipbuilding to the utmost limits of prudence."

Another report that was published described the, Ice Trade in the United States. "It started in 1815, after the war of 1812. These vessels from Boston were sent, with ice, to Martinique and Cuba, then to Charleston, and Savannah and New Orleans by the year 1820, and also as far away as Calcutta. One report said they took 4,352 tons of ice from a fresh water pond in Cambridge by the year 1847, from New England to Galveston, Texas.

One merchant sent 51,887 tons and employed 258 vessels. The foreign shipments amounted to 22,591 tons and this alone employed 95 vessels. Sawdust was being used for packing. At the sawmills it would be previously wasted. Now this would come from the State of Maine and it was worth \$2.50 per cord.

Ice in Havannah would sell for 6¼ cents per pound. The trade there had not increased since 1832. At New Orleans it varies from ¼ cent to 3 cents, but increased from 2,810 tons to 21,000 tons. In Calcutta it was 201 tons but then went up to 3,000 tons and the price went up to 6 cents. Now it is only 2½ cents per pound. However, it is very risky due to the length of the voyages.

A report from the Cunard line said the *Asia*, and the *Africa*, will be ready for the next spring, for service. They are upwards of 2,000 tons each and will be propelled by steam engines, capable of 800 horsepower each.

In Dartmouth an announcement was made from James Nielson, Superintendent, and Mr. M. McDonnell, agent, that the I.D.A. Foundry is now in efficient operation. They will produce iron and brass casings, manufacture hydraulic presses, steam engines and boilers and will repair stoves and printing presses, etc.

For Nova Scotia, in the year 1848, the Imports had the following statistics: Value £1,031,954 – vessels 4,357 – tons 390,910 – men 24,586. For Exports: Value £1,031,069 – vessels 4,467 – tons 415,463 – men 26,133.

These figures show that when the exports are greater than the imports the economy is in a position and will bring prosperity to the Province. Another comparison is that we are selling more than we are buying.

There are now three banks in Nova Scotia. This combined issue is £140,600 pounds sterling. The old Halifax currency was represented by Spanish dollars, now given place to a circulation of which British coins are the base.

The legal rate of interest is 6%. The public debt of Nova Scotia is £97,774 pounds sterling.

On October 13, there was a challenge race held on the harbour. A crew from New Brunswick beat the Halifax crew. The Halifax crew had three members from Sambro, and steered by John Wallace from Halifax. The distance was 6 miles, starting at the narrows then down to Georges Island and back. The winning crew had a new boat that was a new design. It was 34 feet long and built of pine.

The next race was for the fishermen Whale Boats. The Brown family from Herring Cove won this race. Another race was between several fishing flats. Following this was the race between two Gigs, pulled by amateurs. This was between the Officers of the Garrison and the young men of Halifax. The winners were the Halifax crew.

C. W. Fairbanks proposed to have a Dry Dock in Halifax Harbour. It was actually first proposed a year ago. One reason was that the mail ship, *R.M.S. Hibernia*, went aground at Chebucto Head while entering Halifax Harbour. The port had no facilities for overhauling the damaged vessel except by the enormous outlay of discharging and, "heaving down".

The Steamship, *Acadia*, and the *Britannia*, were sold to one of the German governments. They were to be converted to war ships. The passengers, "Saloon", on the main deck has been cleared off so that they will be flush fore and aft. Their armament will be of the heaviest description.

On April 9, the Barque, *Wanderer*, was launched and built by Mr. John Chappel. The vessel is the property of Messrs. Fairbanks and Allison. It has one deck, three masts and measured 122 feet length and 26 feet breadth. It is barque rigged. The hold has a depth of 20.3 feet.

On September 19, launched at the shipyard of Alexander Lyle, was the vessel, *Contest*. It had been built as a Schooner in 1847, but was converted to a Brigantine in 1849. It weighed 99 tons, was 68 feet long and the breadth was 18 feet. It was built and converted for Mr. J. A. Morin, a merchant from Halifax.

It was reported that a Small Pox epidemic broke out at an Indian encampment near Pictou. There were 12 deaths.

A report from Quebec, said there were 244 fatal cases of Cholera. The Cholera epidemic has reached Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and precautionary measures were advised by the central Board of Health in Halifax.

A report from Scotland stated that there were 1,281 cases of Cholera and 55 deaths. The City of Glasgow had 956 cases and 393 deaths.

The Commissioners of Light Houses published a notice for tenders to supply 9,700 gallons of pale seal oil for their Light Houses.

On June 20, a Royal Salute was fired from the Citadel (Fort George) and Her Majesty's Ship, *Wellesly*, to commemorate the anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria, to the throne of England.

At Greenock, England, there are several new steamers being built for the Cunard line. Th engines have a great deal more horsepower rating. They have 96 inch cylinders, 9 foot stroke and their aim was to go from Liverpool to New York in 10 days. Also, to Boston in nine days.

The Customs officers seized 35 casks of rum at Sambro. This was a surprise to many people because the Temperance Societies were very active and had a good number of members. The Sons of Temperance, however, could not stop a, "rum running", activity that was prevalent wherever ships were involved. The fishermen would often trade over the side, with the Americans, then bring the rum ashore and sell it.

The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, which will come to Halifax has begun with the first 30 miles being completed at Longueuil to St. Hyacinth.

The Dartmouth Steam Boat Company was petitioned by the inhabitants of Dartmouth, to run one of the ferry boats on a late trip. This request, or petition, was refused in a more monopolistic style. Also requested were improvements for better accommodations and a comfortable waiting room. This did not concern the Company because they had no competition.

Thirty years previous to this they were a losing concern, through ignorance, and now they expect the customers to pay for that ignorance that has produced a useless boat. For years, since then, they refused to show their accounts to the Legislature, lost the grant from the people's money, which they had received for many years longer than they ought to receive it. Since that time, their property has been steadily increasing, and they have the affrontry to state they cannot afford to run an extra trip. This said the writer of the article in the newspaper, on January 22, to fellow townsmen, is one of the glowing beauties of a monopoly.

On February 12, 1849, the inhabitants of Dartmouth held a meeting to consider the propriety of assisting in the advancement of the Great Railroad. The proceedings were unanimous and spirited, and those in attendance agreed to measures giving the right of way for the proposed line through the township, and their willingness to be assessed to pay their proportion to the amount required to be guaranteed by Nova Scotia.

The shipbuilding industry was still very popular in Nova Scotia and here in Dartmouth. According to the Boston Journal, the United States built 254

ships and barques, 174 brigs, 701 schooners, 574 sloops and canal boats, and 175 steam boats. The combined tonnage was 316,076 tons.

From 1845 to 1848, they built 31,616 vessels of all descriptions and their aggregate tonnage was 3,909,149. The average over the last 20½ years was almost 105,000 tons per year.

In 1848, 110 more ships were built more than any other year. The Shipwrights were receiving an average of \$15.00 per week wages. The demand for their services was also due to all the shipping required to settle and develop California.

The cost of vessels were reaching very high limits. The American Steamer, *United States*, had been sold for \$264,000.

A report from the British and North American Royal Mail Steamships said, that in 1848 they made 88 voyages. They carried 3,955 passengers. The fastest trip was made in the, *Europa*, from Liverpool to Halifax in just 8 days and 18 hours.

A report from the House of Assembly said that, “regarding the Dartmouth Ferry Steamers, a Mr. Creelman from the committee to whom were referred the petition of Edward Jennings and Mr. Godfrey, touching the Steam Boat Company, reported, recommending an Act to be passed to regulate the number of trips, rates of fare, etc.”

The report was received and laid on the table, and Mr. Creelman received leave to bring in a Bill pursuant to the report.

On June 13, an anniversary of the 100th year of the settlement of Halifax and Dartmouth was held.

This year a petition was presented to the House of Assembly from those who had leased lots on the Dartmouth Common. These people had to pay a “poor tax” and a “county tax”, as well as perform their share of manual labour on road maintenance called, “statute” labour. There were 31 lots sold that summer and other lots that were bought outright. There were also 41 building lots that were auctioned off to the highest bidder for 999 year.

This is a repeat of the complaints by the Sheriff of Halifax, Mr. William Sabatier, who complained to the Earl of Bathurst, “that leasing proposed lots on the Common for 999 years is directly in the face of His Majesty’s instructions and against the interests of the people, the inhabitants of this town.”

It should also be repeated that when Mr. Sabatier wrote to His Majesty’s Ministers in London, asking them to His Royal Highness, the Princess Regent, to give his Royal Negative to the Act of 1818. This was called number 915, the

Act to Improve the Common. The answer was that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, felt that this Act to be very objectionable in principle and their Lordships have recommended to His Majesty in Council, that the same to be completely alienated. This resulted in the Bill being dropped.

The same concern to share the Common land trust with future generations led the following signers to submit petition number 126 in 1849. It stated, . . . “your petitioners purchased at public auction from the Commissioners of the Dartmouth Common under an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province, in the year by which the Commissioners were empowered to sell a certain portion of such Common, then lying waste and useless, that the proceeds of such sale to be according to the Act, expended in making and improving the roads and street running through that portion of the Common then sold, and that your petitioners did pay at that time the full price of such lots of land and obtained a lease therefore, for 999 years upon the payment of an annual rent on one pound in each year, and that this annual payment was to be further expended in the improvement of such lots of land and as they then purchased, . . .

“Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that as this tax is levied ostensibly for their benefit, that it may be abolished and that their titles confirmed by an Act to be passed by your Honorable House for that purpose.”

January 2, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Frederick Ladds, Gentleman, and Mary Johnston, widow, and Betty Hogue, widow of William Hogue, grocer, sold for 10 shillings, to Betty Hogue, the lot number (?) in letter K on Wentworth Street, for 80 feet by 120 feet by 40 feet.

January 3, . . . Deed . . . William Brown sold to George Brown, yeoman, at Porters Lake, for £15, a lot on the west side of the lake, which was half the lot number 31 of the original plan, containing 75 acres.

February 1, 1849, . . . Deed . . . The heirs of Thomas Evans, yeoman, at Chezetcook, Edward Waterman and wife Margaret, Albert Waterman and Marie, George and Jane Ferguson, Peter Conrod and Mary, Joseph and Sarah Evans, Thomas and Elizabeth Evans, William Evans, Isaac Evans and Ephonia Evans, all children of Thomas Evans, and Peter Ferguson, sold for £70, a lot in the letter I in Dartmouth, on the south side of Ochterloney Street to Wentworth Street, 120 feet by 60 feet.

February 27, . . . Deed . . . Peter Ferguson and Sarah, carpenter, sold to George Jackson, shipwright, for £80, the lot number 6 in the Block letter I, on the south side of Ochterloney Street to the west side of Wentworth Street . . .

March 3, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Lawrence Hartshorne, merchant, sold to William Wilson, for £50, property on the corner of East Street and Ochterloney Street, measuring 216 feet by 219 feet, to a stone wall.

March 3, . . . Deed . . . William and Elizabeth Wilson, miller, sold to Michael McDonnell, merchant, for £150, the same property.

March 18, . . . Deed . . . Patrick Power, shoemaker, sold for £10, to Henry Myers, farmer, 50 acres in the South East Passage, next to the land of Samuel and Benjamin Bissett, to the Horn property, then to his brother Michael Power and sister Mary Power's property.

March 20, . . . Deed . . . Hugh Hartshorne, Esquire, sold to Michael McCormack, yeoman, for £570, the property at Lake Loon in the township of Preston, 500 acres, formerly granted to James Lovelace, also 100 acres granted to Michael Houseal, being lot 172 in the Preston grant, also 75 acres, being lot 14 in Preston near the mouth of the brook at Lake Loon, to the north side of King and Wisdom's land, also the land granted to A. Farquharson, 149 acres, to Lake Loon, also 40 acres purchased from Thomas Donaldson on the road to Lake Loon house, also the lots lying between Lake Loon and Thomas Donaldson.

April 4, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Valentine and Catherine Hutt, John and Elizabeth Hutt and John and Sophia Hartlin, farmers, sold to Joseph DeYoung, for £9, a 12 acre lot.

April 4, . . . Deed . . . Richard and Margaret Goreham, sold to Michael McDonald, for £500, lots on the north side of Church Street. These were A and B, 130 feet by 80 feet, which had been granted to Joseph Hamilton by John Blacklock and Samuel Greenwood, in May of 1818. Also a water lot in letter B, next to the Dartmouth Common, that ran into the harbour for 400 feet by 90 feet, to the public dock in front of Church Street.

April 10, . . . Deed . . . John and Ann Hawthorne sold to Benjamin Elliot, for £20, the lot number 6 in the letter Z, containing 27 perches of land, formerly granted in 1821 to James Mooney.

April 14, . . . Deed . . . Hugh Hartshorne, for Mary Wallace, sold to John Bell, for £46, the lot number 3 in letter A in Preston near Salmon River, next to William Shaw's land to Belfountain's lot, 45 acres. Also the lot next to property near Shaw's land that was originally laid out to Ellen Mullock, now occupied by the colored people, then to the south portion of lot number 4 on the east side of Salmon River.

May 26, 1849, . . . Deed . . . John Ogilvie and his wife Marie, sold to James R. Ormon, for £90, the southern portion of lot number 5 of letter G in the Preston grant, on the east side of Porters Lake, then northward of the main road next to Morris Mahoney's land, 60 acres.

June 5, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Hannah Donaldson, widow of William Donaldson, farmer, died August 5, 1844, and property was sold at public auction

to John Dixon and George Bird, for £660, land in Eastern Passage, 120 acres, next to the land of Charles Morris and James McNab, also a lot that had been granted to Benjamin Green, 200 acres.

June 5, . . . Deed . . . Mary Miller, wife of Thomas Miller, sold to John Jenkins, for £62:10:0, land on Ochterloney Street to John Skerry's lot, and east along Ochterloney Street.

June 12, . . . Deed . . . Henry and Eliza Pryor sold to Alexander James, for £250, lots in Dartmouth on Wallace Street, Quarrel Street and North Street, lots 33, 36 and 37 in letter E, and lot 31 in the Jonathan Tremain estate.

July 11, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Joseph and Sarah Fairbanks sold to Sabastian Richard, for £70, 2½ acres that had been conveyed to Richard Woodin, lot number 4 in the Hartshorne estate, to the land of Thomas Boggs, 60 feet by 60 feet.

August 11, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Charles Reeves, Sr., sold to James Gardner Reeves, yeoman, for £50, the water lot number 5 in the letter B, a former grant to James Quinn, bounded on the west by Dartmouth Lake to the land of Richard Prowse, and by the main road from Dartmouth to Truro.

August 13, . . . Deed . . . Patrick Turney, fisherman, sold to Mary Brennan, for £5, the lot number 5 at Porters Lake, and part of the estate of Peter Brennan, up to Brittan Spike's property to the lake, also a lot next to Morris Mehany's land to a small lake to Spike's property, 200 acres.

August 14, . . . Deed . . . John Caspen, shopkeeper, sold to James Griffen, cooper, for several amounts of goods received and delivered, in exchange for land in the Dartmouth Common, being lots 16, 17 and 18, and letter E on the road leading from Water Street to the Windmill and west by Dominck Farrell's lot, fronting on the harbour, also a lot number 11, for a term of 999 years, subject to £3 per year rent on number 16, 17 and 18, to be paid to the Trustees of the Dartmouth Common on September 1, in each of the said term of years.

August 30, . . . Deed . . . John and Anne Reeves, yeoman, sold to Edward Jennings, medical Doctor, for £116, a lot of land at Lake William running upstream to James Marshal's line, to Benjamin Green's land to Leonards, 260 acres, which was the former grant to Charles Reeves, John Wisdom and John Westray, along with 116 acres on the side of Shubenacadie River.

September 29, 1849, . . . Deed . . . Adam Esson sold to James Donaldson, for £750, land on the Truro Road, south side of Grand Lake, 250 acres, also a part of the John Canty farm on a new road from Halifax to Truro, and the old road to Summerfield, 8 acres.

October 1, 1849, . . . Deed . . . John Robisheau, yeoman, sold to Richard

Young, for 5 shillings, a one-sixth part of a grant in Lawrencetown, lot number 18 in the Second Division at Chezetcook Harbour.

October 3, . . . Deed . . . Peter and Sarah Ann Ferguson sold to John Whidden, carpenter, for £30, a lot lying in Block letter I in the Dartmouth Town Plot, which had been conveyed to Peter Ferguson by the widow and heirs of the late Thomas Evans, formerly of Chezetcook, yeoman, in 1848, south 60 feet to the east line of property belonging to William Bowers, then 30 feet to Ochterloney Street.

October 20, . . . Deed . . . The Executors of Samuel Albro sold to John A. Bauer, for £35, land on the west side of a new road from the Dartmouth Common to the land of Edward Lowe, William Albro and Robert Albro, Executors to Martin Gay Black, subject to the right of entry to clear the stream..

October 26, . . . Deed . . . Michael Dunn, butcher, and Isabella Dunn, daughter, for 10 shillings, property in Dartmouth, west on Water Street, south on Michael Dunn's land, east by John Tapper's land, and north by the property of Leslie Moffat.

October 26, . . . Deed . . . Michael Dunn sold to his son John F. Dunn, butcher, for 20 shillings, a lot next to Isabella Dunn.

November 12, 1849, . . . Deed . . . John Davidson, Sr., husbandman, and Mary Ann, sold to Timothy Davidson, husbandman, for £10:10:0, a one-half lot on the west side of Porters Lake in Preston, next to lot number 12 from the Thomas Young grant, up to the John Chamberlain lot to the lake, 37½ acres, also half a lot on the west side of Porters Lake, next to lot number 12, about 27½ acres.

November 12, . . . Deed . . . Timothy Davidson sold to John Davidson, for £5, one-half of a lot that was purchased from Benjamin Taylor next to lot number 12, then to the lake, 27½ acres.

November 12, . . . Deed . . . Joseph Weir, Gentleman, sold to John Esson, merchant, for £250, a part of the James Creighton estate, lot number 3, from the harbour to Andrew McMinn's land to the rear of lot number 2, about 50 acres.

November 13, . . . Deed . . . Michael Pettipas, yeoman, and Delila, sold to Thomas Evans, Jr., land on the east side of Chezetcook Harbour, south of Romo's Island, next to the land of Peter Pettipas to the harbour, 99 acres, for the sum of £5.

November 13, . . . Deed . . . Thomas and Elizabeth Evans, mariner, sold to George Henderson, for £20, land on the east side of Chezetcook Harbour, next to Romo's Island, and next to the land of Peter Pettipas to the land grant of John Pettipas, 99 acres.

December 1, 1849, . . . Deed . . . John and Mary Jean Tracy, blacksmith, sold to George Jackson, shipwright, for £200, the lot number 2 on Ochterloney Street, next to lot number 1, conveyed to Josiah Ash, which was the lot conveyed to John Tracy from James Boyle Uniacke in 1846.

December 21, . . . Deed . . . The Administrators of John Allen sold to Ebenezer Stayner, for £735, at a public auction of a water lot in Dartmouth, next to the Creighton's ferry property, 300 feet into the harbour, by 116 feet to the road leading to Dartmouth south, 6½ acres. Also the water lot which had been purchased by John Allen from Creighton in 1821.

Vital Statistics Volume II

Births 1817 - 1818

Date	Names	Trade
January 2, 1817	James to James and Janice Witherspoon	mariner
September 28, 1817	Elenor to Robert and Anne Bussy	mariner
June 12, 1818	Henry to Harry and Lucy Woodman (black)	()
September 18, 1818	Anne () (black)	()
September 24, 1818	Hannah Catherine to Foster and Anne Rhodes	carpenter
August 26, 1818	William to William and Anne Leslie	labourer
June 1818	George Francis to John and Maria Tapper	blacksmith
September 11, 1818	Mary Ann to William and Margaret Teirney	labourer

Births 1819

Date	Names	Trade
February 1819	William Innes - Porters Lake	()
February 7	Barbara to John and Catherine Spriggs	farmer
February ()	Mary Elizabeth to John and Eliza Blacklock	carpenter
March 18	John to Samuel and Elizabeth Giles	farmer
March 26	Barbara Elizabeth to William and Mary McQuin	labourer
May 17	Edward to Philip and Margaret Garourb	gardener
June 14	George to David and Mary Angus	labourer
July 4	George Frederick to Thomas and Elizabeth Shrum	labourer
July 20	Michael Henry to John and () King	labourer
August 2	Marianna to Thomas and Alan Knight	labourer
August 2	John to John and Mary Flemming	farmer

August 8	Anne to Henry and Susanna Scott	commander
September 20	Henry to Charles and Hanna Inglis	clerk
September 12	William and Henry Frost to Robert and Harriot Frost	yeoman
September ()	George Frederick to Edward and Elizabeth Warren	parish clerk
October 7	Frederick Connelly to James and Esther Ann Creighton	pauper
October ()	Margaret Elizabeth to William and Barbara Mapleback	()
October ()	William to John and Maria Tapper	blacksmith
December 22	William Henry to Robert and Harriot Hartshorne	Esquire
November 4	Grace to Jacob and Elizabeth Horn	farmer
November ()	Robert William to Robert and Ann Beerfrey	ferryman
December 22	William Henry to Robert and Harriot Hartshorne	Esquire

Births 1820

Date	Names	Trade
February 5	Elizabeth to Samuel and Mary Albro	tanner
April 26	Peter to Henry and Sarah Harrison	carpenter
June ()	Henry to George and Catherine York	farmer
June 20	Margaret Amelia to Robert and Jane Jackson	publican
June 20	Margaret Sophie to Gustave and Margaret Morash	farmer
July 23	David to David and Sarah Frost	farmer
October 4	John Atcheson to Joseph and Mary Friendly	publican
December 26	William Sinclair to William and Margaret Mapleback	boatman

Births 1822

Date	Names	Trade
March 6	Maria Esther to John and Maria Tapper	blacksmith
April 5	Daniel to Roderick and Mary McDonald	lime burner
May 24	Lawrence Hartshorne Scott to Henry and Susannah Scott	Royal Navy

Births 1823 – Dartmouth Town Plot

Date	Names	Trade
February ()	George to Philip and Margaret Garroust	gardener
March ()	Robert Hill Storey Runnel	tallow chandler
March ()	Henry to Samuel and Henny Tyler (black)	labourer
March ()	Catherine Amelia to Neil and Catherine Stewart	mason
June ()	James to John and Margaret Lennox	farmer
September ()	George Walter to William and Elizabeth Wilson	miller
September ()	Benjamin to David and Sarah Frost	farmer
September ()	John Brown Coleman to George and Jane Coleman	carpenter
October ()	John to Robert and Ann Bussey	publican
December ()	Andrew to Jonathan and Ann Ott	brick maker
December ()	Abraham to Joseph and Mary Friendly	publican

Births 1824

Date	Names	Trade
January 31	James to John and Catherine Tufts	carpenter
February 15	() to Edward and Elizabeth Warren	parish clerk
February 29	Ann to Samuel and Mary Albro	tanner
March ()	Harriot to John and Ann Hawthorne	()
May 22	John to John and Ann Wells	farmer
July 10	William to Jacob and Nancy Myers	()
August 4	Elizabeth Caroline Walker to Caleb and Elizabeth Walker	()

	Henry Charles Walker to Caleb and Elizabeth Walker	mariner
September 12	Charlotte to George and Jane Donig	labourer
October 2	Emma to Charles and Hanna Englis	clerk

Births 1826 – Dartmouth Town Plot

Date	Names	Trade
May 21	Mary Ann to Jacob and Nancy Myers	farmer
June 26	George Bill to James and Sarah Coleman	farmer
August 6	Amelia Ann to Edward and Elizabeth Warner	inn keeper
October 8	David (II) to David and Catherine Horner	labourer
November 12	Mary Ann to John Jacob and Marie Slaunwhite	labourer
December 23	Joseph to William and Ann Barnes	shipwright
December 26	Catherine Martha to Asa and Catherine Graham	carpenter
December 30	Sarah Ann to John and Ann Hawthorne	Justice of the Peace

Births 1827

Date	Names	Trade
January 7	Margaret Ann to John and Margaret Lennox	farmer
January 29	Jonathan to Jonathan and Ann Ott	farmer
April 5	Charles Howard to John and Elizabeth Blacklock	carpenter
May 10	Elizabeth and Christian Henry to Christian and Lydia Warner	Shipwright
July 8	Francis Rebecca to William and Catherine Ford (black)	()
July 8	Margaret Jane to Simon and Ann Taylor (black)	()
July 9	Catherine Elizabeth to John and Catherine Morash	farmer
July 22	Twins: Elizabeth Storey Coleman and Margaret Lowe Coleman to George and Jane Coleman	() boat builder
August 19	Julia Ann to George and Mary Bell	publican
December 1	John Foster to Samuel and Mary Albro	Tanner and Justice of the Peace

Births 1828

Date	Names	Trade
March 19	Twins: Charlotte Ann Jane and Henry to Adam and Margaret Miller	carpenter
April ()	Sarah to Robert and Grace Tynes (black)	()
July 27	Susannah to () and Anne Myers	farmer
July 27	John Thomas to William and Rose Walker	schoolmaster
August 31	Thomas to David and Elizabeth Horner	farmer
October 27	John to John and Mary Barnes	labourer

Births 1829

Date	Names	Trade
January 18	James to John and Ellis Ruick	tanner
January 26	Francis to William and Elizabeth Wilson	miller
January ()	Elizabeth Ann Conrod, South East Passage	()
February 10	Susanne Rebecca to John and Ann Gay	()
February 26	Manfaner to John and Margaret Lennox	farmer
February ()	Edward Shiers – South East Passage	()
March 1	John Henry to William and Marie Reeves	carpenter
March ()	William Clark (black)	Preston
April ()	Alexander Jacob Morash – Cole Harbour	()
May 24	William John to William George and Mary Anderson	tradesman
May ()	Robert to John and Catherine Spriggs	farmer
May ()	Margaret Jane to George and Cynthia Cribby	farmer
May ()	Charles Conrod – Porters Lake	()
May ()	Elizabeth Judy Howard (black) – Preston	()
May ()	Harriot May Lawner – South East Passage	()
June ()	Rebecca Parks – Porters Lake	()
June ()	Mary Ann Bell – Porters Lake	()

July ()	Elizabeth Conrod – Porters Lake	()
August 22	Margaret to John D. and Ann Hawthorne	Justice of the Peace
September ()	Richard Smithers – Preston	()
September ()	Louisa Smithers – Preston	()
September ()	Eliza King (black) – Preston	()
November 8	Ann to Thomas and Ann Radley	farmer
November 18	James Frederick to James and Sarah Coleman	carpenter

Baptisms 1800 – 1819

The Dartmouth families that were Church of England or Episcopalian, would have to go to St. Paul's Church in Halifax, before Christ Church was built in 1817 in Dartmouth.

Date	Year	Names
April 13	1800	Elenor to Thomas and Margaret Adams
August 29	1800	John Perry to John and Susanna King
November 1	1801	George to William and Elizabeth Bayer
January 3	1802	James Andrew to Thomas and Sarah Adams
April 9	1802	Marianne to Samuel and Anne Stayner
August 13	1802	Susannah Rebecca to John and Susannah King
July 17	1803	Elizabeth Sarah to Thomas and Sarah Adams
August 16	1803	Mary to Jacob and Catherine Allen
February 5	1804	William to Thomas and Margaret Adams
April 8	1804	John to Richard and Catherine Stayner
January 2	1806	Margaret Ann to Thomas and Sarah Adams
August 27	1806	George Abraham to George and Barbara Bayer
July 25	1807	Catherine to Richard and Catherine Stayner
October 9	1808	Sara Susannah to Richard and Catherine Stayner

September 19	1809	Catherine (2 years old) to Frederick and Mary King
March 27	1810	Elmira Sarah to James and Sarah Money
January 3	1811	Andrew Belcher to Andrew and Sarah Richardson
January 1	1812	Richard Thompson to Henry and Sarah Stayner
February 23	1812	Mary Jane to Andrew and Sarah Richardson
March 27	1812	Stephen to John and Mary King
October 15	1812	James William to John and Elizabeth Adams
June	1813	Sarah Donig . . . , Cole Harbour
May 3	1814	Marianne Baker to Richard and Catherine Stayner
October 26	1816	Roseamond Anne (birth) to James and Esther Ann Creighton
September 6	1816	Sarah Ann (birth) to David and Sarah Frost, farmer
April	1816	Sarah (birth) to Lamont and Isabella Albro, tanner

Baptisms in Preston

Date	Year	Names
December	1807	Sarah Ann Hughes
December	1811	Mary Hughes
April	1813	Ann Hughes
December	1816	Edward Hughes

Baptisms 1820 – 1821

Date	Names	Residence
January	William Johnson	Porters Lake
February	Robert John Prescott	Preston
March	George Edward Bell	Preston
March	Sophia Horn	South East Passage
April	John Mullin	Porters Lake
May	Maianne Lloyd	Cole Harbour
May	George Musgrave	Cole Harbour

June	Jane Hawkins	Cole Harbour Road
August	Catherine Elizabeth Boudreau	()
August	James Money Silver	Preston
September	Henry Lawlor	Preston
October	James Jordon	Lake Loon
October	John Prescott Mott	Preston
October	John William Fraser	South East Passage
October	Joseph Orsborne	Cow Bay
November	James Ephraim Lawlor	Cole Harbour
November	John Christian Lennox	South East Passage
December	John Delong	Preston
December	George Collin Hartland	South East Passage

Baptisms – 1822

Date	Names	Trade
July 7	Michael Robert to Jonathan and Ann Ott	brick maker
August 18	John Alexander to Thomas and Mary Dunbrack	clapman
September 20	Susannah to John and Susan Cody	labourer
September 28	Charles Lysander to Charles and Hannah Ingles	clerk
November 2	Catherine Rebecca to William and Maria Purvis	carpenter
November 22	Catherine Ann to Edward and Elizabeth Warren	parish clerk
November 2	Harriet to Joseph and Mary Barnes	labourer

Baptisms 1822 – Outside the Dartmouth Town Plot

Date	Names	Residence
January	James McLachlan	Preston
February	Elizabeth Taylor	Preston
	Timothy Crane Butler Cribby	Preston
	Sophia Carolina Morash	Cole Harbour

March	William Woodroffe Lawlor	Preston
March	George James Fraser	South East Passage
March	Charles Stuart Silver	Preston
May	William Welshman	Cole Harbour
June	Margaret Caton	Lake Porter
July	James Cain	Preston
July	James Innis	Porters Lake
August	John Valentine Himmelman	South East Passage
October	Ann Catherine Johnston	Porters Lake
November	Roseanna Harriet Lawlor	Cole Harbour
November	Elizabeth Luttis	South East Passage
December	Catherine Anne Mott	Lake Loon
December	Samuel Osborne	Cow Bay

Baptisms – 1823

Date	Names	Residence
January	George Frederick Bissett	Cole Harbour
February	Martha Elizabeth Bissett	Cole Harbour
February	Margaret Bissett	South East Passage
April	Marthan Elizabeth Katsman	Cole Harbour
July	Joseph Giles	Cole Harbour
July	John Christian Brown	South East Passage
July	Mary Parks	Porters Lake
August	George Francis Osborne	Cow Bay
October	Charlotte Ormon	Lake Porter
October	Jamima Levina Miller	Preston
October	John Carter	Preston

November	Mariane Jourdain	Lake Loon
November	John William Horner	South East Passage
December	Elenor Fraser	Cow Bay

Baptisms 1824

Date	Names	Residence
August	Sarah Silver	Preston
September	William Mott	Lake Loon
September	Mary Louise Bissett	Cole Harbour

Baptisms 1825 – Dartmouth Town Plot

Date	Names	Trade
June 5	Margaret Ann Johnson, born in 1817 and Lucy Johnson, born in 1819, to Nathaniel and Matilda Johnson (black)	
June 5	Grace Carter, born in 1820 and George Carter, born in 1822, to Ninn and Nancy Carter (black)	
June 20	George William to Robert and Ann Jackson	labourer

June 19, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax – Charles, Emma and Hannah Inglis, the children of the Reverend Charles Inglis, were privately baptized on October 2, 1824, by Robert Wallis, the Rector of St. Paul's Church, officiated.

Date	Names	Trade
July 31	William to William and Elizabeth Wilson	miller
October 23	Elizabeth Ann to William and Rose Walker	school master

Baptisms 1825 – Dartmouth Township

Date	Names	Residence
January	Jane Ott	South East Passage
January	Margaret Morash	Cole Harbour

May	John Parks	Lake Porter
August	Jane Carter	Preston
November	William Francis Jourdan	Preston
December	John George Bissett	Cole Harbour

Baptisms 1826 – Dartmouth Township

Date	Names	Residence
August	Jane Craig	Preston
December	William Giles	Cole Harbour
December	Robert Parks	Porters Lake

Baptisms 1827

Date	Names	Residence
February	James Hawkins	Cole Harbour
February	George James Hawkins	South East Passage
March	Mary Ann Cribby	Preston
April 24	Harriet Rebecca Jordon	Lake Porter
May 16	Mary Ann Roast	Cole Harbour
May 20	Peter Sprigs	Cole Harbour
July	John Edward Hutt	South East Passage
July	Christiana Elizabeth Morris	Cole Harbour
July	George Lewis Gates	Porters Lake
July	Sarah Elizabeth Neiforth	Porters Lake
July	Susannah Larsley	Porters Lake
July	Thomas Ahearn	Porters Lake
August	Anna Barbara Himmelman	South East Passage
August	Janet Christy	South East Passage
August	Thomas McKenzie	Cole Harbour
December	Lewis Hartling	South East Passage

December	Catherine Elenor Conrod	Three Fathom Harbour
December	Charles Alexander Bishop	Porters Lake

Baptisms 1828

Date	Names	Residence
February	Alexander Mackie Bell	Preston
February	Edward Shiers	South East Passage
March	Mary Jane Katsman	Preston
March	Edward Benwell Almon	Porters Lake
March	John Lewis Frost	South East Passage
April	Catherine Elizabeth McKenzie	Cole Harbour
May	Ann Goldsworthy	Lake Porter
June	Neasmith Joseph Brown	South East Passage
August	John Edward Hawkins	South East Passage
November	Michael Joseph Himmelman	South East Passage
November	John Osborne	South East Passage

Births and Baptisms 1829

Date	Names	Trade
September	Alexander Murray Bishop	Porters Lake
September	Elenor Mary Jordan	Porters Lake
September	Harriet Elizabeth Horn	South East Passage
October	Charles William Keddy	Preston
October	Alexander Giles	Cole Harbour
November	Charles Richard Hutt	South East Passage
November	Peter Hutt	South East Passage
November	James Mason	South East Passage
November	Henry Kennedy	South East Passage
November	James Sanders (black)	Preston

Births and Baptisms 1830

Date	Names
January 3	Jacob Ephraim to John and Catherine Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 17	Alexander to Emery and Hannah Griswold – Preston – farmer
February 7	Edward to John and Ellen McKenzie – Cole Harbour – farmer
March 3	John Henry and James and Anne Cleary – South East Passage – farmer
April 18	Ellen July Ann to Joseph and Mary Grahame – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
April 18	James William to Barbara and Philip Hughes – Dartmouth – farmer
April 25	William Robinson to George and Mary Ann Pratt – Dartmouth – Esquire
April 25	Edward Lowe to Charles and Eliza Allen – Dartmouth – shipbuilder
April 28	Ann to Thomas and Dorothy Marvin – Dartmouth – shipbuilder
May 2	Elizabeth Catherine to Hannah and Ebenezer Crowell – Dartmouth – farmer
June 6	Clarissa Jane to Rachel and David Ebotts – Preston (black)
August 8	Elenor Margaret to Robert and Elizabeth Jackson – South East Passage
August 8	George Frederick to John and Margaret Lennox – Dartmouth – farmer
August 15	Simon Gasper to Matthew and Catherine Roast – 3 Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 21	Rebecca to Elizabeth and Hezikah Porter – 3 Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 21	Thomas to John and Mary Robinson – 3 Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 23	George, Margery, John, Jane, Samuel and Sarah to Titus and Margaret Carter – Preston – farmer
September 19	Catherine Barbara to John and Elizabeth Himmelman – South East Passage – farmer
September 25	Twins: George and Elenor Susan, to Swain and Mary Ann Holmes – Indian Harbour – fisherman
September 27	Rebecca Clementine to William and Rose Walker – Dartmouth – school teacher
October 1	David to William and Catherine Osborne – Cow Bay – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1831

Date	Names
January 9	George to Peter and Susan Marr – South East Passage – farmer
January 16	Robert Francis to Leonard and Margaret Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
January 19	Mary Ann to Jonathan and Anne Ott – Dartmouth – farmer
January 30	Elizabeth Barbara to Philip and Barbara Brown – South East Passage – farmer

February 6	Martha Ann to William George and Mary Elizabeth Anderson – Halifax – tradesman
March 23	Alexander Philip to James and Elizabeth Hawkins – South East Passage – farmer
April 3	Augusta Almira to Joseph and Elizabeth Clark – Preston – school master
June 9	Elizabeth to Kenneth and Mary McKenzie – Dartmouth – tradesman
June 26	Sarah June to William and Mary Jordan – Preston – farmer
June 26	Elizabeth to Thomas and Catherine Ready – Preston – farmer
July 2	David Henry to Daniel and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
July 26	William Alexander to Jonathan and Ann Ott – Dartmouth – farmer
July 30	John to John and Mary Davis – Porto Bello – mason
August 11	Barbara to John and Margaret Bell – Dartmouth – farmer
August 21	Eliza Ann to Samuel and Ann Gross – Dartmouth – labourer
September 4	Elizabeth to David and Elizabeth Horner – Dartmouth – farmer
September 4	Edward Henry to James and Catherine Bell – Preston – farmer
September 11	John to George and Jane Roast – South East Passage – farmer
September 17	Leonard to Leonard and Elizabeth Aitken – East Passage Battery Royal Artillery – gunner
October 2	Samuel Nicholas and Susan Ann, to Samuel and Nina Hood (black) – Dartmouth – ()
October 9	Maria Ann to James and Ann Robertson – Easter Battery Royal Artillery – Corporal
October 9	David Conrod to John and Mary Mira – Lawrencetown – farmer
October 16	Jesse to William and Elizabeth Parks – Porters Lake – farmer
October 22	David to David and Margaret Osborne – Cow Bay – farmer
October 30	Adam to Emery and Hannah Griswold – Preston – farmer
December 4	John Conrod to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
December 11	Sophia to George and Sophia Cribby – Preston – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1832

Date	Names
January 6	George Enos to Charles and Ann Sweeney – Cole Harbour – farmer
January 7	Gene Harriet to John and Margaret Lennox – Dartmouth – farmer
January 29	Elizabeth Catherine to John and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 29	Sophia Elizabeth to John and Catherine Elizabeth Nieforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 29	Clarissa Victoria to Paxhal and Hannah Bond – Porters Lake – farmer
February 17	Henry Mathew to Samuel and Rachael Bissett – Cole Harbour – farmer

February 17	Anna to Christian and Martha Katzman – Preston – 60 th Regiment Ensign
March 2	Catherine Elizabeth to Gasper and Mary Ann Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
March 25	Daniel to John and Esther McKenzie – Cole Harbour – farmer
March 25	John Alexander to George and Elizabeth Swards – South East Passage – farmer
April 18	Sarah Eliza to Thomas and Lucretia Desbrissey – Dartmouth – surgeon
April 22	James William to William and Catherine Mason – Tangier – farmer
April 22	Sarah Ann to Christopher and Mary Hines – Country Harbour – farmer
April 29	Mather to William and Easter McLaughlin – Preston – weaver
May 20	Elenor to George and Mary Davis – Dartmouth – mariner
May 27	Sarah Elenor Jane to John and Jane Shires – South East Passage – farmer
May 30	Mary Ann to Andrew and Hannah Meizner – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 30	Eliza to William and Eliza Davidson – Porters Lake – farmer
June 10	Mary Jane to Charles and Eliza Allan – Dartmouth – carpenter
June 17	Elizabeth Catherine to James and Ann Cleary – South East Passage – farmer
July 18	William to Daniel and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
July 18	Twins: Margaret Eliza and John Edward, to John and Maria Morton – Dartmouth – labourer
July 16	William Charles to John and Maria Morton – Dartmouth – labourer
July 16	Charles to Jesse and Maynard Richardson – Lake Porter – farmer
August 12	Henry Leslie to Joseph and Sophia Frame – Dartmouth – farmer
August 12	Sarah to John and Mary Davis – Dartmouth – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1833

Date	Names
March 13	Thomas Albion to Patrick and Effy McBride – Dartmouth – mechanic
March 17	John Jeffrey to Thomas and Ann Ormon – Porters Lake – farmer
March 17	Elizabeth to William and Elizabeth Parks – Porters Lake – farmer
March 17	John Charles to Justin and Sophia Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
March 17	Joseph Michael to Joseph and Elizabeth Bissett – Cole Harbour – farmer
March 17	Catherine Caroline to George and Margaret Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
March 17	Elizabeth Catherine to Joseph and Ann Giles – Cole Harbour – farmer
April 7	Nelson to John and Sarah Ann Negus – Eastern Passage – farmer

April 7	Mary Elizabeth to John and Catherine Sprigs – Cobequid Road – farmer
April 21	Mary Ann Margaret to Leonard and Elizabeth Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
April 21	James to Jacob and Ann Myers – Dartmouth – tanner
May 5	Esther Anna to John and Maria Tapper – Dartmouth – blacksmith
May 5	John Edward to John and Sophia Hartley – South East Passage – farmer
June 2	Alexandra to Philip and Barbara Hughes – South East Passage – farmer
June 16	Janis Drucilla to Joseph and Mary Ann Graham – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
June 30	Richard Stephen to William and Ann Abbot – Preston – school master
July 7	Mary Jane to Henry and Sarah Gerrard – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
July 20	Mary to Thomas and Lucretia Desbrissey – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
July 28	Henry to William and Dineth Johnson – Dartmouth – millwright
August 3	Elizabeth Mary Jane to Edward and Elizabeth Horn – Dartmouth – Inn keeper
August 5	Elizabeth Catherine to William and Mary Jordan – Preston – farmer
August 5	Susannah to Thomas and Catherine Ready – Preston – farmer
August 11	Catherine to William and Mary Ross – Preston – farmer
August 22	Stowell (natural child) – Dartmouth – ()
August 25	Mary Eiza to William George and May () – Halifax – cabinet maker
August 28	Adam Robert to Adam and Margaret Miller – Dartmouth – carpenter
September 1	Margaret to Charles and Eliza Allan – Dartmouth – carpenter
September 15	Elizabeth Maria to William and Jane Brennan – Porters Lake – farmer
September 15	Louisa Ellen to Peter and July Ann Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
December 29	Joseph to Thomas and Dorothy Marvin – Dartmouth – carpenter

Births and Baptisms 1834

Date	Names
January ()	Joseph to Thomas and Dorothy Marvin – Dartmouth – carpenter

January ()	Twins: Leonard Peter and Martha Sophia to John and Catherine Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 19	Mary Elizabeth to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
February 9	Catherine Louisa to John and Margaret Bell – Dartmouth – farmer
March 28	George Frederick to John and Jane Shiers – South East Passage – farmer
July 20	Mary Elizabeth to Thomas and Mary Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 20	James Andrew to Frederick and Catherine Young – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 20	John to John and () Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 20	Catherine Elizabeth to George and Sophia Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1835

Date	Names
January 15	Catherine Caroline to Andrew and Hannah Lesizman – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 25	Sophia Elizabeth to Leonard and Maria Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 25	Mary Ann Catherine to John and Susannah Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
February 6	Susan Helen to Hood and Georgina Clifford – Cole Harbour – farmer
February 15	Lavinna Sarah to William George and Mary Eliza Anderson – Halifax – cabinet maker
February 23	William Henry to Pascal and Hannah Bond – Porters Lake – gunsmith
March 1	John to John and Sarah Ann Negus – South East Passage – farmer
March 1	Mary Ann to Joseph and Ann Giles – Cole Harbour – farmer
July 2	Sarah Jane to Elizabeth and David Gross – Dartmouth – labourer
July 8	Elizabeth to Jonathan and Ann Ott – Dartmouth – farmer
August 23	William George to Frederick and Catherine Young – Port Petpeswick – farmer

August 23	Annie Matilda to William and Ann Abbot – Preston – school master
September 6	John George to Frederick and Mary Ann Linteman – Dartmouth – farmer
September 20	Christopher Henry to Christopher and Mary Hines – South East Passage – farmer
September 27	() to Mathew and Catherin Roast – East Chezzetcook – farmer
October 25	Thomas to John and Margaret Lennox – Dartmouth – farmer
October 25	Ann Amelia to James and Mary Ann Lonor – South East Passage – farmer
November 10	Barbara Elizabeth to George and Jane Bose – South East Passage – farmer
November 8	William Conrod to Jacob and Louisa Smith – South East Passage – farmer
November 8	Maria Jane to Leonard and Margaret Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
November 10	Robert Henry to John and Maria Norton – Dartmouth – labourer
November 15	Elizabeth Ann to Christian and Christianna Bose – Cole Harbour Road – farmer
December 15	Twins: John George and Catherine Elizabeth to Peter and Juliana Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – framer

Births and Baptisms 1836

Date	Names
January 24	Jane Drusilla to John and Catherine Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 24	Mary Ann to () Ensburg – Dartmouth – labourer
January 24	Emily to William and Francis Nicholson – Dartmouth – labourer
January 24	Francis to Elizabeth Barnes – Dartmouth – labourer
February ()	Louisa Caroline to Thomas and Lucretia Desbrissey – Dartmouth – ()
April 17	Hannah Rebecca to Gasper and Mary Ann Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
April 17	James Peter to George and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

- April 17 George Andrew to George and Catherine Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- April 17 John George to Leonard and Elizabeth Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- April 17 Elizabeth Catherine to Martin and Sarah Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- April 17 Catherine Margaret to Joseph and Mary Ann Graham – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- June 5 Catherine to William and Elizabeth Frost – McNabs Island – farmer
- June 18 John Scott to George and Sophia Cribby – Preston – farmer
- June 18 Mary Ann to Philip and Sarah Ann Ready – Preston – farmer
- July 16 James Edward to George and Elizabeth Sowards – South East Passage – farmer
- July 16 Anne to Caleb and Elizabeth Walker – Dartmouth – King’s Pilot
- July 17 Charlotte to Daniel and Mary Bishop – Porters Lake – farmer
- July 24 Charles Fitzroy to William and Mary Eliza Anderson – Halifax – cabinet maker
- July 24 Wellington to Andrew and Joanna Henneberry – Devils Island – Pilot
- August 1 George to () Kaulback – Dartmouth – saddler
- August 5 Harriett Matilda to Addington and Harriett Parker – Dartmouth – missionary
- August 3 Jonathan Hugh to Robert and Mitilda Jamieson – Dartmouth – school master
- August 3 Matilda to Bert and Matilda Jamieson – Dartmouth – schoolmaster
- August 3 Charles to Charles and Eliza Allan – Dartmouth – carpenter
- August 14 Adelaide to William and Elizabeth Kent – Musquodoboit – farmer
- August 20 Mary Catherine to James and Ann Cleary – South East Passage – fisherman
- November 3 Sarah to Robert and Elizabeth Bennet – Indian Harbour – farmer
- November 3 Margaret Jane to John and Ellen McKenzie – South East Passage – farmer
- November 20 John Martin to James and Jane Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

- December 18 Andrew Martin to George and Mary Ann Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- December 18 Harriet Sophia to Andrew and Elizabeth Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- December 18 Catherine Ellen to Martin and Sophia Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1837

Date	Names
January 15	William Lewis to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
February ()	James Richard to William and Margaret York – Cow Bay – farmer
February ()	Isabella to () Mayberry – Dartmouth – boat builder
February ()	Susannah Harriet to George and Jane Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
February ()	George to Philip and Anne Horne – Musquodoboit – farmer
March 19	() to Elizabeth Parks – Porters Lake – farmer
March 20	Sarah Elizabeth to Nicholas and Rachael Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
March 20	John Andrew to Andrew and Hananh Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
March 20	Charlotte Susannah to Pascal and Hannah Bond – Porters Lake – blacksmith
March 30	George Wellington to Philip and Barbara Brown – South East Passage – farmer
March 30	Mary Ann to Patrick and Elizabeth Boland – Preston – shoemaker
April 23	Jane Foster, an adult – Dartmouth - ()
April 30	David James to John and Elizabeth Hutt – South East Passage – farmer
May 11	Carolina Drusilla to Leonard and Elizabeth Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 20	Harriet Sophia to Benjamin and Lucy Green – Lawrencetown – farmer
May 29	Twins: Charles Joseph and Rebecca Amelia, to Thomas and Cecilia Conrod – Lawrencetown – farmer

- May 29 Twins: George Byron and Thomas Walter, to Joseph and Elizabeth Bissett – Cole Harbour – farmer
- June 10 Mary Anne Margaret to Jacob Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- July 2 James Edward to John and Catherine Meizner – Dartmouth – labourer
- July 3 Elizabeth to John and Ann Parker – Dartmouth – Sexton – Christ Church
- July 16 Rachael Jane to Frederick and Mary Linteman – South East Passage – farmer
- July 23 Joseph Henry to David and Elizabeth Horner – Dartmouth – farmer
- July 23 Sophia Catherine to James and Ann Hartley – South East Passage – farmer
- August () Mary Isabel to George and Isabel Creighton – Dartmouth – Justice of the Peace
- September 10 George Coleman to Charles and Eliza Allen – Dartmouth – carpenter
- September 25 Margaret Louise to James and Sarah Coleman – Dartmouth – carpenter
- September 26 Mary Jane to Janet and Francis () – Halifax – merchant
- September 27 Alfred to Gasper and Mary Ann Young – South East Passage – farmer
- September () Thomas to James and Elizabeth Hawkins – South East Passage – farmer
- September () Harriett Julia to Daniel and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
- September () Sarah Ann Margaret to John and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- September () Elizabeth Caroline to Gasper and Mary Ann Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- September () Sophia Elizabeth to Mathew and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- October () Sarah Jane to John and Sarah Hearn – Halifax – coachman
- October () Isobel Margaret to Jane and Julia Farnet – Halifax – baker

Births and Baptisms 1838

Date	Names
January 29	Sarah Catherine to George and Mary Ann Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 30	Sarah Matilda to Andrew and Susannah Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
January 30	Edward Francis to David and Margaret Osborne – South East Passage – farmer
February ()	Goerge Martin to Martin and Sophia Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
February ()	Ann to Thomas and Elizabeth Evans – Chezetcook – farmer
March ()	James Edward to John and Elizabeth Himmelman – South East Passage – farmer
March ()	George Matthew to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
March ()	Richard Henry to William and Harriet Lawlor – Lawrencetown – farmer
May 20	James Andrew to James and Jane Gates Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 20	Adelaide Sophie to John and Catherine Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 20	Sophia Elizabeth to George and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 20	Sarah Jane to Andrew and Mary Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
June ()	Jane to Christian Bose – Cow Bay – farmer
July 15	Margaret Ann to William and Elizabeth Anderson – Porters Lake
July 22	Mary Elizabeth to John and Maria Norton – Dartmouth – labourer
July 22	John to Alexander and Elizabeth Drake – South East Passage – farmer
July 24	Addele to David Basanta – Dartmouth – merchant
August 2	Harriet to Joseph and Ann Giles – Cole Harbour – farmer
August 3	John George to John and Amelia Donig – Dartmouth – farmer
August 26	Harriet to John and () Parker – Dartmouth – Sexton Church

September 20	Mary Ann Sophia to John and Catherine Daily – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
November 24	Jacob Dilman to John and Catherine Cole – Dartmouth – Labourer
November 29	Mary () to Henry and Mary Ann Miller – Preston – ()
December 6	George Thomas to Leonard Morash – Cole Harbour – shoemaker
December 10	William Pemberton to Jarvis and Mary McKay – Truro Road – labourer
December 21	() To Christian and Christiana Bose – Cow Bay – farmer
December 25	George Richard to George and Hiliard Franklin – Dartmouth – labourer

Births and Baptisms 1839

Date	Names
March 20	Amelia to William and Barbara Gammon – Lawrence Town – farmer
March 31	Caroline Amelia to William and Barbara Gammon – Lawrence Town – farmer
April 11	Susan to Benjamin and Lucy Green – Lawrencetown – farmer
April 21	James Andrew to Jacob Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
April 31	Harriet Matilda to Peter and Juliana Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
May 10	Charles to Thomas and Lucretia Desbrissey – Dartmouth – Doctor of Medicine
May 10	Addington Reginald to Addington and Harriet Parker – Dartmouth – Rector
May 12	Frederick to John and Jane Osborne – Cow Bay – farmer
June ()	Eliza Ann to Patrick and Elizabeth Bolond – Preston – shoemaker
June 10	Henry Andrew to Henry Meizner – Chezetcook – farmer
June 30	Francis Maria to Joseph and Elizabeth Finlay – Halifax – Clerk of Christ Church
July 7	William Henry to Henry and Elizabeth mason – Dartmouth – labourer
July 24	Jane Louisa to Leonard and Elizabeth Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 28	William Thomas to Andrew and Mary Magdeline Conrod – Port Roseway

- July 31 Elizabeth Sarah to Pascal and Hannah Bond – Porters Lake – blacksmith
- July 31 Mary Ann to Joseph and Eliza Keizer – Porters Lake – farmer
- August 9 Herbert to Houd and Georgina Clifford – Cole Harbour Road – farmer
- August 18 Rebecca to John and Catherine Daly – Chezetcook – farmer
- August 18 Eliza Catherine to Andrew and Hanna Meizner – Chezetcook – farmer
- September 1 Robert to Robert and Matilda Jamieson – Dartmouth – schoolmaster
- September 21 George to James and Sarah Coleman – Dartmouth – boat builder
- September 22 George Henry to Philip and Catherine Morash – Cole Harbour Road – farmer
- October 20 John James to John and Susanna Hunter – South East Passage – farmer
- October 29 Charlotte Agnes to John and Eliza Conrod – Lawrencetown – farmer
- November 3 Elizabeth Ann to James and Ann Charles – South East Passage – farmer
- November 10 James Edwin to William and Jane Harris – Dartmouth – carpenter
- November 10 Mary Ann Louisa to John and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
- November 10 Elizabeth Mary Ann to John and Elizabeth Hutt – South East Passage – farmer
- November 30 () to () Mayberry – Dartmouth – boat builder
- December 10 Rebecca to Peter and Rebecca Gordon – Dartmouth – labourer
- December 10 Charles to William and Mary Jordon – Dartmouth – labourer
- December 10 Eliza and Mary to Thomas and Dorothy Aucoin – Dartmouth – ship builder
- December 15 Thomas Addington to James and () Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- December 15 Joseph to Sarah Evans – Porters Lake – farmer
- December 17 William to Basil and Sarah Crowell – Preston – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1840

Date	Names
February 2	William Charles Conrod – South East Passage – farmer
February 25	John Henry to John and Margaret Wolfe – Dartmouth – farmer
March ()	() to William and Anna Thomas – Preston – hat maker
March 13	Elizabeth Johnston to Henry and Mary Ann Ingles – Preston – farmer
April 5	John Daniel to Daniel and Elizabeth Bremner – Lawrencetown – farmer
April 5	Cecila Matilda to Thomas and Catherine Conrod – Lawrencetown – farmer
April 12	James William to Robert and () Innis – Porter’s Lake – farmer
April 12	James William to John and Elizabeth Vitch – Porters Lake – farmer
May 17	Thomas Frederick to Daniel and Elizabeth Dares – Porters Lake – farmer
May 17	Andrew Simon to Martin and Sarah Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 18	Harriet to David and Mary Eve Graham – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
June 7	William to Robert and Matilda Jamieson – Dartmouth – Lay Reader
June 7	() to Charles and Elizabeth Brodie – Dartmouth – carpenter
June 9	Elizabeth to Benjamin and Lucy Green – Lawrencetown – farmer
June 20	George Henry to William and Lydia Graham – Three Fathom Harbour – pilot
June 20	Eliza Jane to James and Isabella Smith – Preston – carpenter
June 21	George Henry to Gasper and Mary Ann Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
June 22	Emma Jane to Thomas and Sarah Woodaman – Preston – farmer
July 12	Anne Louisa to Philip and Agnus Shiers – South East Passage – farmer
July 19	Catherine Eliza to John and Eliza Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
July 19	George Henry to Matthew and Catherine Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
July 19	Catherine Jane to George and Catherine Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
July 19	() to John and Caroline Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

July 20	() to George and Elizabeth Roome– East Chezetcook – cooper
July 24	Charles Christopher John to John and Sarah Crowell – Lawrencetown – farmer
July 28	Louise Jane to Jacob and Christina Loner – Dartmouth – farmer
July 31	Addard to Daniel Basanta – Dartmouth – merchant
August 2	Harriet to Joseph and Ann Giles – Cole Harbour – farmer
August 3	John George to John and Amelia Donig – Dartmouth – farmer
August 26	Harriet to John Parker – Dartmouth – Church Sexton
September 20	Mary Ann Sophia to John and Catherine Daily – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
September 27	Frederick Charles to George and Jane Bose – Dartmouth – farmer
September 27	Mary Jane to William and Elizabeth Linnerton – Dartmouth – farmer
October 18	Joseph to George R. and Maria Elder – Dartmouth Narrows – ()
October 18	Catherine Jane to Andrew and Elizabeth Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
November 1	Louisa to William and Elizabeth Frost – McNab's Island – farmer
November 1	Elizabeth Ann to George and Ann Romkey – South East Passage – farmer
November 20	Jane Elizabeth to Jacob and Harriet Conrod – Cole Harbour – farmer
November 24	Alexandra to John and Catherine Cole – Dartmouth – labourer

Births and Baptisms 1841

Date	Names
March 2	Robert to Simon and Elizabeth Whidden – Dartmouth – labourer
March 20	William James to George and Euphemma Simmons – Dartmouth – labourer
April 4	() to Joseph and Catherine Osborne – South East Passage – farmer
April 11	Elizabeth Rebecca to Wellington and Elizabeth Connors – Dartmouth – boat builder
April 25	Matthew Martin to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
May 9	Stephen to Alexander and Elizabeth Drake – Dartmouth – ()

- May 10 John Edward to John and Sarah Prescott – Dartmouth – labourer
- May 10 Charles Albert to John and Margaret Bell – Dartmouth – farmer
- May 10 Susan Ann to John and Sarah Negus – South East Passage – farmer
- May 10 Sarah Jane to Samuel and Sarah Campbell – South East Passage – farmer
- May 10 James Robert to John and Ellen McKenzie – South East Passage – farmer
- May 10 Edward to John and Barbara Knock – Cole Harbour – farmer
- May 10 George Jacob to Andrew and Elizabeth Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
- May 16 Rachael Rebecca Elizabeth to George and Mary Ann Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- May 16 Edward Jacob to Nicholas and Rachael Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
- August 8 Twins: Mary Ann and Joanna, to John and Mary Ann Simmons – Dartmouth – labourer
- August 8 John Tobias Edward to John and () Miller – Preston – farmer
- August 9 John William to John and Ann Amelia Mira – Port Petpeswick – farmer
- August 11 George Albert to James and Elizabeth York – Preston – farmer
- August 15 James to Thomas and Elizabeth Evans – East Chezetcook – farmer
- August 15 Sophia Elizabeth to Frederick and Mary Ann Lenteman – McNabs Island – farmer
- August 15 Thomas Frederick to Alexander and Elizabeth Mason – Dartmouth – labourer
- September 1 Samuel to Peter and Nancy Clayton – Preston – farmer
- September 2 Joanna, Sophia, Charlotte and Martha, to Charles and Ann Smothers – Preston – farmer and cooper
- September 2 William to Samuel and Ellen Carter – Preston – farmer
- September 2 Maria to Ephraim and Elizabeth Taylor – Preston – labourer
- September 2 Mary to Walter and Ann Diggs – Preston – labourer
- September 2 Twin: William and Charlotte to Walter and Ann Diggs – Preston – labourer
- September 4 Simon Albert to James and Jane Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

September 10	Mary Margaret to () Malcome – Dartmouth – blacksmith
September 12	John Henry to Richard and Jane Walker – Dartmouth – carpenter
September 12	Caroline Chrstianna to Thomas and Elizabeth Conrod – Cow Bay – farmer
September 18	Daniel to Daniel and Letitia Grose – Dartmouth – shoemaker
September 19	() to Martin and Sophia Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
September 20	Mary Ann to John and Susan Hunter – South East Passage – fisherman
October 4	George David to Joseph and Jane Harris – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
October 14	James Thomas to Robert and Jerusha Lettil – Cole Harbour – farmer
October 24	() to () Weeks – Dartmouth – labourer
October 31	George William to Jacob and Sarah Nieforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
November 1	Ebenezer to Thomas and Ann Croucher – Porters Lake – farmer
November 7	() to () Miller – Preston – carpenter
November 15	Sarah to Robert and Rachael Simpson – Dartmouth – labourer
November 21	Sarah Jane Creighton to James and Grace Kendall – Dartmouth – labourer
December 5	James William to John and Alice Rust – Dartmouth – courier
December 14	Catherine Sophia to Henry and Alice Snow – Porters Lake – farmer
December 19	Charles Alexander to Charles and Elizabeth Brodie – Dartmouth – carpenter
December 19	Christianna Rebecca to () Pilman – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
December 29	Elizabeth to William and Mary Moody – Dartmouth – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1842

Date	Names
January 5	David to Robert and Rachael Simpson – Dartmouth – Labourer
January 10	Harriet Ann to Mathias and Catherine Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
January 14	() to () Young – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
February 10	Elizabeth Jane to () and Georgina Clifford – Cole Harbour – farmer

- March 6 George Frederick to John and Amelia Donig – Dartmouth – farmer
- March 19 Samuel to George and Sophia Cribby – Preston – farmer
- March 19 Harriet to George and Hanna Bell – Lawrencetown – farmer
- March 21 Thomas Andrew to Henry and Elizabeth Meizner – East Chezetcook – farmer
- March 21 John George to Pelie and Rebecca Ferguson – Chezetcook – farmer
- April 17 Albert Addington to Martin and Sarah Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- April 17 Edward Jacob to George and Margaret Conrod – East Chezetcook – farmer
- April 17 Gasper Jacob to Gasper and Mary Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- April 17 George Crawford to Robert and Ann Innis – Porters Lake – farmer
- April 17 Catherine Sophia to Henry and Alice Snow – Porters Lake – farmer
- April 17 Ebenezer to Thomas and Ann Croucher – Porters Lake – farmer
- May 15 Andrew William to Andrew and Betsy Conrod – Chezetcook – farmer
- May 15 Eliza Ann Sophie to William and Elizabeth Sellers – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- May 22 John Albert to Francis and Amelia Young – () – ()
- May 23 George Innis to John and Jane Publicover – Porters Lake – farmer
- May 25 Jane Elizabeth to Thomas and Sarah Roast – East Chezetcook – farmer
- May 29 Mary Elizabeth to George and Elizabeth Conrod – South East Passage – farmer
- May 30 William Henry to George and Mary Ann Shrum – South East Passage – labourer
- May 30 Eliza Anne to David and Margaret Osborne – Cow Bay – farmer
- May 31 () to Tobias Ott – Preston – farmer
- June 5 Emma Ann to William Henry and Ann Rudolph – () – shopkeeper
- June 5 Francis to John and Jane Osborne – Cow Bay – farmer
- June 6 Amelia Maria to William and Ellen Turner – South East Passage – farmer

June 20	Mary Ann Elizabeth to James William and Catherine Ferguson – Chezetcook – farmer
June 20	Sarah to Joseph and Eliza Keizer – Porters Lake – farmer
June 20	James to Robert and Jane Gibson – Dartmouth – carrier
June 20	William Alexander to Jacob and Harriet Conrod – Halifax – Mate on the Brig, <i>Stephen Binney</i>
July 28	Sarah Elizabeth to Joseph Cripps – Dartmouth – ()
July 30	Ann to Christopher Innis – Dartmouth – labourer
August 1	Ann Elizabeth to Thomas and Catherine Leslie – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 1	Maria to Joseph and Sarah Evans – Dartmouth – labourer
August 3	Adelide Victoria to William and Ann Abbot – Preston – farmer
August 3	Allan and Eliza Ann to () and () Ilston – Dartmouth – ()
August 8	George Alexander to John and Catherine Meizner – Dartmouth – billaster

Births and Baptisms 1843

Date	Names
February 9	Jane Margaret Crawford – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
February 16	Agnes Eliza to John and Ellen McKenzie – South East Passage – farmer
March 16	Louisa Margaret to Joseph and Catherine Osborne – South East Passage – farmer
March 27	Elizabeth Martha to Thomas and Elizabeth Catherine Conrod – South East Passage – farmer
April 11	Margaret to () Woodward, an adult at Dartmouth
April 23	Caroline () to Alfred and Elenor Harley – Dartmouth – farmer
April 27	James Henry to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
April 29	Daniel Eustace to David and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
May 14	James Conrod to George Romkey – South East Passage – farmer
June 4	Margaret Ann to Thomas and Margaret Tidemarsch – Dartmouth – auctioneer

June 4	Sarah Jane to John and Amelia Donig – Dartmouth – farmer
June 22	Henry Alfred to Peter Benrie – Dartmouth – painter
June 25	John to Christian Bose – Cow Bay – farmer
June 26	James Caleb to Richard and Elizabeth Walker – Dartmouth – carpenter
June 29	Catherine Amelia to James and Ann Webb – Dartmouth – shoemaker
July 6	Sarah Matilda to Thomas and Catherine Matilda Leslie – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 13	Catherine Louise to George and Ann Romkey – South East Passage – farmer
July 16	George to Joseph Keizer – Porters Lake – farmer
July 18	Sophie to Daniel Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
July 20	Sarah Jane to John and Catherine Daley – Porters Lake – farmer
July 20	Eliza to John and Catherine Nieforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 20	William to Thomas and Elizabeth Evans – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 31	Isobel Elizabeth to William Rudolph – Dartmouth – merchant
August 7	Anne Jane to John and Nancy Allen – Dartmouth – labourer
August 14	John to John and Ann Nelson – Preston – farmer
August 24	Catherine to Andrew Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 27	Henry James to () Teason – Porters Lake – farmer
August 30	Grace Darling to William Abbot – Preston – farmer
September 8	Robert to Robert Settle – Cole Harbour – farmer
September 10	John Jacob to William and Elizabeth Ferguson – Chezetcook – farmer
September 24	Isabel to George Simmons – Sackville – Fireman
November 5	James George to William Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1844

Date	Names
May 14	James Conrod to George Romkey – South East Passage – farmer
June 4	Margaret Ann to Thomas and Margaret Tidemarsch – Dartmouth – auctioneer

June 4	Sarah Jane to John and Amelia Donig – Dartmouth – farmer
June 16	John to Simon and Elizabeth Whidden – Dartmouth – carpenter
June 25	John to Christian Bose – Cow Bay – farmer
June 30	Mary Ann Elizabeth to William and Elizabeth Sellers – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 1	Emma to George and Mira Gibson – Preston – Labourer
July 5	Frederick Thomas to Jarvis and Mary McKay – Dartmouth – labourer
July 16	Sarah Matilda to Thomas and Catherine Matilda Leslie – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 16	George to Joseph Keizer – Porters Lake – farmer
July 28	Daniel Robert to Brittach and Margaret Spike – Porters Lake – farmer
August 4	Sarah Ann Catherine to John and Jane Publicover – Dartmouth – farmer
August 11	Sarah Barbara to Mary George – () – ()
August 20	Jessie (illegitimate, parents unknown)
August 21	Nelson Tufts – Dartmouth – ()

Births and Baptisms 1845

Date	Names
February 9	Jane Margaret to Christian Crawford – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
February 16	Agnes Eliza to John and Ellen McKenzie – South East Passage – farmer
March 16	Louisa Margaret to Joseph and Catherine Osborne – South East Passage – farmer
March 21	Elizabeth Martha to Thomas and Elizabeth Catherine Conrod – South East Passage – farmer
April 23	Caroline () to Alfred and Elenor Hardy – Dartmouth – ()
April 27	James Henry to William and Mary Dunsworth – South East Passage – farmer
April 29	Daniel () to David and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – farmer
June 16	James Caleb to Richard and Elizabeth Walker – Dartmouth – carpenter
June 22	Henry Alfred to Peter Bearie – Dartmouth – painter
June 29	Catherine Amelia to James and Ann Webb – Dartmouth – shoemaker

July 13	Catherine Louisa to George and Ann Romkey – South East Passage – farmer
July 20	Sarah Jane to John and Catherine Daley – Porters Lake – farmer
July 20	Eliza to John and Catherine Nieforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 20	William to Thomas and Elizabeth Evans – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 13	Caroline Knox (adult) wife of Samuel R. Chipman – Dartmouth – merchant
August 13	Clearance James Hill to James B. and Caroline Knox Chipman – Dartmouth – merchant
August 29	John Brown to Edward and Elizabeth Coleman – Dartmouth – carpenter
September 7	John Joseph to Wellington and Elizabeth Connors – Dartmouth – boat builder
September 17	George to Thomas and Dorothea Marvin – Dartmouth – pump and block maker
September 28	Mary Eliza Jane, Martha Elizabeth, and William Henry to Henry and Louisa Cane – Preston
October 12	Ann to William and Ellen Catherine Turner – South East Passage – farmer
October 26	William to John and Sarah Prescott – Dartmouth – pump maker

Births and Baptisms 1846

Date	Names
January 1	Elizabeth to Jarvis and Mary McKay – Dartmouth – labourer
January 7	Marjorie to William and Mary Edwards – Dartmouth – labourer
January 13	Alice Ann to John and Agnes Clow – Dartmouth – miniature painter
March 15	Mary Ann Elenor to James and Jane Gatez – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
March 15	Cassandra Sophia to George and Mary Ann Nieforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 17	Lucy Ann to Gasper and Mary Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

- May 17 Andrea Joshua to John and Margaret Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- May 17 () Jane to Leonard and Maria Eliza Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- May 18 Richard to Richard and Elizabeth Walker – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
- June 6 Eliza Jane to Benjamin and Susan () Faulkner – Dartmouth – farmer
- July 19 Mary Ann Rebecca Eliza to Peter and Rebecca Elizabeth Ferguson – Three Fathoms Harbour – farmer
- July 19 James Jeremiah to Jacob and Sarah Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- July 19 Albert to Joseph and Catherine Osborne – South East Passage – farmer
- July 19 Charles Brettor to Margaret Spyke – Porters Lake – farmer
- July 26 Marie Margaret to Joseph and Harriet Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
- July 31 Alfred to Alfred and Elenor Harley – Dartmouth – ()
- August 2 Martha to Simon and Elizabeth Whidden – Dartmouth – carpenter
- August 16 Isabel to William and Isabel Francis Welchman – South East Passage – farmer
- August 30 Joseph Edward to Peter and Sarah Hutt – Tangier – farmer
- September 20 Benjamin Alfred to Frederick and Catherine Young – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- September 20 Thomas William to Thomas and Rebecca Keizer – Porters Lake – farmer
- September 22 Samuel Stephen to John and Jane Publicover – Dartmouth – farmer
- September 27 Matthew to Alexander and Elizabeth Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
- November 15 John Hector to John and Jane Davidson – Porters Lake – farmer
- November 15 Eliza Ann to George and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- November 16 James to James Stanford (reported father) and Mary Innes – Dartmouth
- December 25 James to James and Ann Webb – Dartmouth – shoemaker

Births and Baptisms 1847

Date	Names
January 3	Sarah Ann Sophia White to Luther and Eliza White – McNabs Island – ()
January 17	James Thomas to William and Ann Elizabeth Allars – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
February 7	Susan Ann Morash to George and Elizabeth Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
February 13	William Munday and Emma Jane Bose to Christian and Christine Bose – Cow Bay – farmer
February 14	James Adolphus and Ann Susanna to John Thomas and Elizabeth Mahoney – Preston – farmer
March 21	Mary Katherine to Lawrence and Susannah Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
April 4	James William to John and Amelia Donig – Dartmouth – labourer
April 15	Eliza Katherine to William and Elizabeth Connors – Dartmouth – boat builder
May 2	James to Peter DeYoung and Sophia Seward – South East Passage – ()
May 16	James Jeremiah to George and Susannah Meizner – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 16	Simon Andrew to Thomas and Margaret Gaetz – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 16	George Martin to Andrew and Eliza Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 16	Margaret Ann to Matthew and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 16	Sophia Ellen to Andrew and Elizabeth Geatz – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
May 24	John and Mary to George and Anna Bell – Cole Harbour – farmer
May 30	James Edward to James and Mary Ann Shrum – Dartmouth – labourer
May 31	Edward (boy of color) to Alan and Ann Dixon – Dartmouth – labourer
June 20	Charles Frederick to Frederick and Mary Ann Linteman – McNabs Island – farmer

June 27	Elizabeth to Richard and Elizabeth Walker – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
July 18	Mary Rebecca to William and Catherine Parks – Porters Lake – labourer
July 18	John to William and Mary Ann Ross – Preston – farmer
July 25	Elizabeth to John and Mary Ann Brodie – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
July 25	Mary Ann to Homer and Janetta Allen – Dartmouth – tanner
July 25	George Augustus to George and Margaret Morash – Preston – farmer
September 12	Caroline to John and Mary Ann Robeson – Dartmouth – ()
September 29	Lucy Ann to John and Ann Myers – Dartmouth – trader
October 17	Elizabeth () to John Martin and Catherine Ann Sellers – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
November 12	Melissa to Samuel and Mary Ann Wambolt – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer

Births and Baptisms 1848

Date	Names
January 23	George Orman to Thomas William and Sarah Ann Orman – Porters Lake – farmer
February 9	Dorothea Eliza Marvin to Thomas and Dorothea Marvin – Dartmouth – pump and brick maker
February 27	John McKay to Jarvis and Mary McKay – Dartmouth – labourer
March 17	Elizabeth to Ann Hunter (illegitimate) – Dartmouth – ()
March 21	Sarah Matilda Conrod to David and Sarah Conrod – Dartmouth – ()
March 21	Joseph to Thomas and Jane Spence – transient from Ireland
April 7	John Atcheson to Henry and Elizabeth Findley – Dartmouth – miller
April 13	Mary Louisa Bissett to John and Jane Bissett – Cow Bay – farmer
April 16	George Tatem to John and Jane Davidson – Porters Lake – farmer
April 30	Mary Ann Himmelman to Louis and Sarah Himmelman – South East Passage – farmer
May 21	Sarah Jane Richard to Jacob and Levina Ann Richard – Dartmouth – shoe maker

- June 18 Francis Rebecca DeYoung to Joseph and Elizabeth DeYoung – South East Passage
- June 24 William Fox to Robert and Martha Fox – transient to Canada – farmer
- June 24 Joseph Henry Shrum to James and Mary Ann Shrum – Dartmouth – labourer
- July 1 Solomon, George, and David Ball (children of color) to Caritebel and Martha Ball – Dartmouth – labourer
- July 16 James Stewart Neiforth to George and Mary Ann Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- July 23 Victoria Ann Horner to David and Elizabeth Horner – Dartmouth – labourer
- August 1 Emma Perce to Margaret Perce (illegitimate)
- August 1 Sarah Jane Evans to Joseph and Jane Evans – Dartmouth – labourer
- August 14 Francis Coffin Coleman to William and Anne Coleman – Dartmouth – boat builder
- August 20 Emily Brodie to Charles and Elizabeth Brodie – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
- September 11 Lawrence Martin Conrod to Lawrence and Susannah Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- October 15 James Frederick Brown to Philip and Elizabeth Brown – South East Passage – farmer
- October 15 George William Hoskins to John and Sarah Hoskins – Dartmouth – farmer
- October 29 William Kemp Turner to William and Ellen Catherine Turner – South East Passage – farmer
- November 19 Martin William Neiforth to Martin and Sarah Neiforth – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
- November 19 Olive Keizer to John and Henrietta Keizer – Porters Lake – farmer
- December 8 George Henry Cross to George and Margaret Cross – Dartmouth – ()
- December 12 George William Tapper to Nathaniel John and Elizabeth Tapper – Dartmouth – blacksmith

Births and Baptisms 1849

Date	Names
March 3	John Lewis to David and Johanna Timmons – South East Passage – yeoman
March 10	() illegitimate to Jane Cruickshank
March 10	Joseph Augustus Findley to Henry and Elizabeth Findley – Dartmouth – miller
March 11	James Murphy to David and Maria Murphy – Lawrencetown – yeoman
March 17	Matilda Catherine Gates to James and Jane Gates – Three Fathom Harbour – yeoman
March 17	Edward James Collemore to William and Mary Collemore – Porters Lake – tailor
March 18	Robert Samuel to Samuel and () Killan – () – ()
April 21	Ellen Matilda Himmelman to John and Margaret Himmelman – South East Passage – farmer
April 28	Harriet McKay to Jarvis and Mary McKay – Dartmouth – labourer
May 3	Sarah Elizabeth to David and Sarah Conrod – road to Lawrencetown – farmer
May 12	Sarah Jane to John and Sarah Prescott – Dartmouth – labourer
May 17	Sarah Catherine to George and Elizabeth Morash – Cole Harbour – farmer
May 19	Edward Charles to Lewis and Susannah DeYoung – South East Passage – farmer
June 9	Mary Jane to Philip and Elizabeth Brown – Dartmouth – farmer
June 9	Henry Archibald to John and Catherine Meizner – Dartmouth – yeoman
June 11	Allen Edward to James Philip and Barbara Hughes – Dartmouth – labourer
June 16	John Andrew to Mathias and Catherine Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
July 15	James John Himmelman to Peter and Sophie Himmelman – South East Passage – farmer
July 15	Gaspar Andrew Osborne to Joseph and Catherine Osborne – Cow Bay – farmer

August 19	Ann Catherine to Andrew and Elizabeth Conrod – Three Fathom Harbour – farmer
August 19	James Andrew to John and Catherine Daley – Chezetcook – farmer
August 30	Henry to James and Elizabeth York – Dartmouth – labourer
September 2	Kenneth Thomas to John and Ellen McKenzie – South East Passage – farmer
September 2	Louise Ann to George and Charlotte Marie Connors – Dartmouth – boat builder
September 8	Thomas to Peter and Sarah Ferguson – Dartmouth – labourer
September 16	Drusilla Margaret to Peter and Elizabeth Rebecca Ferguson – Chezetcook – farmer
September 16	James Stuart to Matthew and Catherine Lounds – Halifax – carpenter
September 19	John Edward to John and Mary Ann Brodie – Dartmouth – ship carpenter
September 23	Mary Jane to David and Marie Johnson – Dartmouth – labourer
September 30	James Henry to Jacob and Mary Linteman – South East Passage – farmer
October 14	William Frederick Edmund and Elizabeth Coleman – Dartmouth – carpenter
October 28	James William to John and Sarah Hutt – South East Passage – farmer
November 23	Isaac Richard to Ebenezer and Hannah Crowell – Lawrencetown – farmer
December 23	Mary to James and Mary Stewart – Dartmouth – clergyman
December 26	Emma to Wellington and Elizabeth Connors – Dartmouth – boat builder

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1800

Date	Names
January 13	Charles Rudolf, batchelor, to Isabella Donaldson
March 13	Paul Greenwood, widower, to Catherine Barbara Miller, spinster
March 14	Daniel Miller, batchelor, to Jane Mitchell, spinster
March 22	Richard Tufts, widower, to Mary Floyd, spinster
March 27	William Cogswell, batchelor, to Sarah Reeves, spinster

April 18	James Donaldson, batchelor, to Mary Rider, spinster
June 28	Charles Reeves, batchelor, to Lucy Wisdom, spinster - Also signed was William Cogswell
July 25	James Newberry, batchelor, to Elizabeth Finley, spinster - Also signed was her father, Joseph Finley
August 6	Charles Dunbrack, batchelor, to Mary Storey, spinster
November 10	Alextoer McLaughlin, batchelor, to Mary Storey, spinster

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1801

Date	Names
January 12	Richard Stayner, batchelor, to Catherine Lunn, spinster
March 31	Samuel Stayner, batchelor, to Ann Thompson, spinster - Also signed was Richard Stayner
April 21	George Thompson, batchelor, to Susannah Stayner, spinster - Benjamin Thompson also signed
April 27	Benjamin Stayner, batchelor, to Catherine Harbird, spinster
May 4	Joseph Hamilton, batchelor, to Barbara Simpson, spinster - George Simpson also signed at the home of Revertto B G. Gray
May 13	Richard Tremain, batchelor, to Mary Boggs, spinster - Also signed by Jonathan Tremain Junior
June 29	Samuel Albro, batchelor, to Ann Goreham, spinster - also signed was John Albro
October 22	John Tremain, batchelor, to Elizabeth Lee, spinster - also signed was Jonathan Tremain, Senior

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1802

Date	Names
April 1	James Rakestraw, Senior, widower, to Margaret Forsythe, widow
April 1	James Rakestraw, Junior, batchelor, to Mary Weir, spinster
July 31	Daneil Bissett, batchelor, to Ann Stairs, spinster - also signed was John Stayner
August 18	Joshua Edwards, batchelor, to Naomie Cuthbert McKenzie, spinster

August 28	Reverto John Inglis to Elizabeth Cochran. This was signed by George to Ann Pigeon to Thomas to Jane Cochran
December 2	Noah Freer, batchelor, to Mary Stayner, spinster - also signed was John Stayner
December 18	Alextoer McDonald, batchelor, to Sophia Bartlin, spinster - also signed was William Houston
December 30	Titus Smith, Junior, batchelor, to Sarah Wisdom, spinster - also signed was Samuel King

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1803

Date	Names
August 16	Jacob Allen, batchelor, to Catherine Tanner, spinster
September 10	John Ross to Ann Crawford
September 17	William Woodin, batchelor, to Margaret Price, spinster - also signed was Richard Stayner
December 1	John Albro, batchelor, to Elizabeth Dupuys, spinster
December 1	Mathew Moser, batchelor, to Sophia Horne, spinster - Jacob Horne also signed for his sister Sophia

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1804

Date	Names
March 10	James Ingraham to Barbara Ann Richardson
June 6	James Storey, batchelor, to Mary Penhorn, spinster - James Story, the father, also signed
September 7	Caleb Rto, widower, to Sarah King, spinster - also signed was Edward King
October 6	William Graham, batchelor, to Maria Meagher, spinster

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1805

Date	Names
May 23	George Horn, batchelor, to Rachael Cook, widow
June 13	John George Clark, batchelor, to Elizabeth Bartlin, spinster

July 18	John Cogell, batchelor, to Anne Bissett, spinster
October 31	David Henderson, batchelor, to Elizabeth Moody, spinster
December 5	John Westray, batchelor, to Mary Stairs, spinster - also signed was John Stayner

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1806

Date	Names
March 18	Samuel Bissett, batchelor, to Cathy Glasgow, spinster
August 12	John Horn, batchelor, to Elizabeth Lawlor, spinster
October 6	S. B. Robie, batchelor, to Elizabeth Creighton, spinster
October 31	William Allerdyce, batchelor, to Nancy Simpson

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1807

Date	Names
January 2	Josiah Richardson, batchelor, to Elenor Croucher, spinster
January 12	Edward King, widower to Agnes Wood, spinster
January 13	John Bayer, batchelor, to Ann Gebhart, spinster
January 25	Ebenezer Fairbanks, Jr., batchelor, to Elizabeth King
January 26	Alextoer Creighton, batchelor, to Harriet Newton, widow - also signed by Alextoer Creighton to John Creighton, Jr.
May ()	William Ann, widower, to Jane Russell, spinster
October 10	Henry Stayner, batchelor, to Sarah Davis, spinster - also signed was Samuel Stayner

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1808

Date	Names
February	William Horatio, baker, to Mary Ann Lunn - also signed was Richard Stayner
February 25	John Adam Beeswanger, batchelor, to Sarah Pace, spinster
February 25	John Stairs, batchelor, to Catherine Fraser, spinster - also signed was Henry Stayner

June 10	Thomas Gibbs to Ann McNab – also signed was Peter McNab
July 16	Richard Woodin, widower, to Hannah Head, widow
July 28	Henry Myers, batchelor, to Barbary Young, spinster – On the same day Michael Wallace signed in German script
July 29	John Elliott, batchelor to Sophia Cornwall, spinster - also signed was Nathaniel Russell
July 29	Nathaniel Russell, widower, to Amy Elliot, widow – also signed was John Elliot
October 17	Thomas Maynard to Lucy Creighton - also signed was James Creighton Junior
December 5	James Creighton, batchelor to Mary Creighton, spinster - also signed was Thomas Creighton
December 12	Peter Monday to Mary Davis

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1809

Date	Names
February 2	Henry King, batchelor to Abigail Stairs, spinster - also signed was Samuel King
April 1	Torew Richardson, batchelor to Sarah Monday, spinster - also signed was the Honorable Torew Belcher
July 14	Benjamin Bisset, batchelor to Louisa Giles, spinster
September 20	Edward Hughes, batchelor to Mary Rider, spinster
December 2	Corporal Ralph Gray, batchelor to Elenor McNab, spinster

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1810

Date	Names
January 23	Samuel Giles, batchelor to Elizabeth Otto, spinster
January 30	William Birch, batchelor to Joanne Allen, spinster - also signed was John Stayner
June 9	William Monday, batchelor to Mary Ryan, spinster
October 29	Daniel Moore, batchelor to Isabel Storey, spinster - also signed was James Storey

November 17 Thomas Davis, batchelor to Abigail Wisdom, spinster
 December 8 James Bissett, batchelor to Ann Turner, spinster

Marriages and Marriage Bonds – 1811

Date	Names
January 12	John Hawthorne, batchelor, to Mary Storey, spinster – also signed was James Donaldson
June 1	William Storey, batchelor, to Isabella Wier, spinster
July 24	John Gray, batchelor, to Margaret Findlay, spinster – also signed was William Findlay

Marriages – 1830

Date	Names
September 7	Joseph Robinson, batchelor, to Mary Ann Marvin, spinster
September 21	Thomas Meolay, widower, to Sarah Jane Rodgers, spinster
October 19	Thomas Mitchell, widower, to Johanna Kennedy
November 4	Hector Elliott, batchelor, to Catherine Robinson, spinster
November 8	Christopher Hines, batchelor, to Mary ()
November 11	() McBride, batchelor, to Effy Nicholson, spinster
November 20	Charles Le Roux, batchelor, to Louisa Cogill, widow
December 3	John Smith, widower, to Elizabeth Dunnaks, widow
December 7	William Dunsworth, bachelor, to Mary Romkey, spinster
December 16	Nathaniel Giles, bachelor, to Catherine Ross, spinster

Marriages – 1831

Date	Names
January 18	George Conrod, bachelor, to Catherine Neiforth, spinster
January 21	Martin Neiforth, bachelor, to Sarah Ann Leslie, spinster
February 1	John Negus, bachelor, to Sarah Ann Naugle, spinster
February 10	Hood McKenzie Clifford, bachelor, to Georginna Collins, spinster

February 17	John Sheirs, bachelor, to Jane Rino, spinster
May 28	John Miller, bachelor, to Eliza Reeves, spinster
July 27	Patrick Goldsworthy, bachelor, to Eliza Catherine Harrison, spinster
August 28	George Greenwood, bachelor, to Elizabeth Waddel, widow
September 1	Joseph Frame, widower, to Sophia Wolfe, spinster
September 5	John Wolfe, bachelor, to Margaret Tufts
September 19	Henry Whitten, bachelor, to Matilda Johnston
September 25	Edward Bowen, bachelor, to Mary Ann Shiers, spinster
September 28	Joseph Bissett, bachelor, to Elizabeth Conrod
October 13	Samuel Creed, bachelor, to Sophia Mason, spinster
October 20	Robert Fisher, bachelor, to Aice Russell, spinster
October 24	Thomas Brown, bachelor, to Mary Agnes Innis, spinster
October 31	Daniel Nicholson, bachelor, to Mary Gilbert
December 8	John Conrod, bachelor, to Susanna Catherine Seller
December 29	James Taylor, bachelor, to Elizabeth Twyford, spinster

Marriages – 1832

Date	Names
January 4	Leonard Conrod, bachelor, to Elizabeth Conrod, spinster
January 24	John Wans, bachelor, to Mary Robertson
February 11	Frances Howard, bachelor, to Martha Vaughn, spinster
February 19	John Hrieth, bachelor, to Ellen Jane Shiers, spinster
March 4	Paschal Bond, bachelor, to Ann Fontain, widow
April 5	William Henry Horn, bachelor, to Elizabeth Sweeney, spinster
June 10	James Fry, bachelor, to Elizabeth Susan Lloyd, spinster
August 15	S.G.W. Archibald, widower, to Joanne Brinley, widow
November 1	John Hyde, bachelor, to Ellen Haney, spinster

Marriages – 1833

Date	Names
January 18	Thomas Evans, bachelor, to Abigail Griswold
January 29	Thomas Andrew Gates, bachelor, to Mary Crawford, spinster
June 4	Sewell Britton, bachelor, to Elizabeth Miller, spinster
October 15	Joseph Evans, bachelor, to Sarah Griswold, spinster
November 24	Nathaniel West, bachelor, to Rachel Margaret Turner, spinster
December 7	Michael Roach, bachelor, to Harriett Bisset, spinster
December 10	Frederick Linteman, bachelor, to Mary Ann Donig, spinster
December 10	Frederick Young, bachelor, to Catherine Meizner, spinster
December 11	John Kelly, bachelor, to Francis Cox, widow (black)

Marriages – 1834

Date	Names
January 13	James Smith, bachelor, to Jane Hawbolt, spinster
February 11	George Edmund Ormon, bachelor, to Elizabeth Cullymore
May 17	Christian Bose, bachelor, to Christiana Munday, spinster
August 18	Stephen York, bachelor, to Fanny Humphreys, spinster
September 11	Joseph York, bachelor, to Catherine Fraser, spinster
October 18	John Ross, bachelor, to Martha Marvin, spinster
November 18	John Thomas, bachelor, to Susan Haversack
November 24	David Webber, bachelor, to Susannah Thompson
December 11	Andrew McMinn, Senior, widower, to Mary Byrns, widow
December 13	() Dart, bachelor, to Mary Stanford, spinster
December 13	David Fairfax, bachelor, to Ann Medley

Marriages – 1835

Date	Names
()	Thomas Parkins to Elizabeth Foreman
March 5	George Himmelman to Catherine Hartlin

April 11	George Winder to Amelia Crawley
May 18	Daniel Hopkins to Amelia Logan
December 15	George Nieforth to Mary Ann Conrod
December 31	James Hartley to Ann Musgrove

Marriages – 1836

Date	Names
January 2	Andrew Gates to Susannah Elizabeth Retezy
January 2	James Gates to Jane Leslie
January 14	Othello Pollard, widower, to Johanne Jackson, widow
April 7	() Gaston, bachelor, to () Bosse, spinster
April 28	Robert Wiley to Jane Tufts, spinster
April 28	John Fitch to Elizabeth Cleveland, spinster
()	Philip Morash to Catherine Ann Lawlor, spinster
()	George Campbell to Ellen Davy, spinster
August 18	Peter Gordon to Rebecca Richardson
September	James (), bachelor, to Catherine White
September 26	Robert Gordon to Louisa Miller
October 2	Spencer Boyd to Sophia Johnston (people of color)
October 24	Joseph Keizer, bachelor, to Eliza Davidson

Marriages – 1837

Date	Names
January 15	John Daly, bachelor, to Catherine Conrod, spinster
May 7	Mathias Conrod, bachelor, to Catherine Pence, spinster
May 25	Thomas Fisher, bachelor, to Mary Ann McDonald
June 19	William Tufts, bachelor, to Mary Tufts, spinster
July 30	Thomas Leonard, bachelor, to Eliza Elliott, spinster
August 10	Philip Miller, bachelor, to Lucy Reeves
November 23	Frederick Beamont, bachelor, to Susan Smiley, widow

Marriages – 1838

Date	Names
January 4	Jacob Morash, bachelor, to Harriett Morash, spinster
January 9	William Nelson, bachelor, to Susan Allen, spinster
January 9	James Allen, bachelor, to Phoebe Allen, spinster
February 9	James York, bachelor, to Elizabeth Fry, spinster
February 20	George Thomas, bachelor, to Mary Ann Otto, spinster
April 24	Henry Creighton, bachelor, to Mary Stayner, spinster
April 24	William Lawlor, bachelor, to Harriett Gammon, spinster
May 4	Joseph Room, bachelor, to Clairisa Garner, spinster
June 8	Patrick Kennedy, bachelor, to Ellen Brady, widow
October 23	James Spriggs, bachelor, to Ann (Twiford?), spinster
October 30	George Shrum, bachelor, to Mary Ann Horne, spinster
November 13	John Hammond, bachelor, to Mary Bremner, widow
November 25	Charles Major, bachelor, to Lucy Wagner, spinster
November 28	Edward Poor, bachelor, to Barbara Myers, widow
December 12	Thomas Conrod, bachelor, to Elizabeth Hawkins, spinster
December 15	Charles Snow, bachelor, to Catherine Grady, spinster

Marriages – 1839

Date	Names
January 12	Alexander Lane, bachelor, to Ann Thomas
January 22	George Simmons, bachelor, to Euphemia Bose, spinster
January 30	Peter Ferguson, bachelor, to Rebecca Conrod, spinster
February 12	Daniel Bremner, bachelor, to Elizabeth Casey, spinster
March 18	Charles Brodie to Elizabeth Gammon
May 15	Henry Snow, bachelor, to Alice Innes
June 11	Mathew Thomas, bachelor, to Sophia Giles
June 13	Daniel Wournell, bachelor, to Louisa Byers
June 22	Edward Cook, bachelor, to Catherine Hamilton

July 22	James Ferguson, bachelor, to Catherine Smith, spinster
July 23	John Andrew Bauer, bachelor, to Louisa Allen, spinster
August 17	Andrew Conrod, Junior, bachelor, to Ann Elizabeth Crawford, spinster
August 19	Samuel Crowe, bachelor, to Elenor Miller, spinster
August 29	John Keizer, bachelor, to Henrietta Davidson, spinster
August 31	John Donig, bachelor, to Amelia Lennox, spinster
September 11	John Costley, bachelor, to Susan Bissett, spinster
October 5	William Leonard, bachelor, to Elizabeth Donig, spinster
October 6	William Smith, bachelor (man of color) to Harriette Beoad, spinster
October 6	James Garshing, bachelor, to Ann Sparks, spinster (people of color)
December 2	John B. Myra to Ann Amelia Leslie
December 17	Thomas Roast, bachelor, to Sarah (), spinster
December 17	James Slaughter, widower, to Gracy Winder (people of color)
December 21	James Josy, bachelor, to Sarah Donig, spinster

Marriages – 1840

Date	Names
January 6	Jeremiah Jones, bachelor, to Eliza Bowers, spinster
January 18	Thomas Leslie, bachelor, to Catherine Roast, spinster
March 3	William Jackson to Ann Loner
April 23	Joey Metzler to Mary Morash, spinster
April 26	Charles Killum, bachelor, to Sarah Munroe, spinster (people of color)
May 5	Jacob Conrod, bachelor, to Harriett Cummings, spinster
June 7	George Edward Davis to Mary Thornham, spinster
July 13	John Allan, bachelor, to Mary Mayberry, spinster
June 13	Joseph Osborne, bachelor, to () Romkey
August 9	Henry Kane, bachelor, to Louisa Boyd, spinster
August 23	Wellington Connors, bachelor, to Elizabeth Holland
September 12	Richard Walker, bachelor, to Jane Wood, spinster
September 27	Henry Taylor, bachelor, to Sarah Keeler, spinster

December Mathew Bainbridge, widower, to Ann Haley, widow
 December 21 James Spriggs to Mary Ann Connick
 December 23 Joseph DeYoung, bachelor, to Elizabeth Laybolt, spinster

Marriages – 1841

Date	Names
March 3	George Thompson, bachelor, to Catherine Malcom, spinster
May 16	Benjamin Rynard, bachelor, to Sarah Foley, spinster
May 22	George Morash, widower, to Margaret Turner, spinster
July 13	John Jenkins, bachelor, to Lucy Graham, spinster
September 11	Richard Cooper, widower, to Caroline Cephas, spinster
October 2	Peter Blair, bachelor, to Elsie Evans, spinster
October 3	Charles Early to Ellen Shey
October 13	James Smith, bachelor, to Lillith Crany, spinster
October 19	John Oto, bachelor, to Jane Elizabeth Broom, spinster
December 6	John Stratton, bachelor, to Elsie Upshaw, spinster

Marriages – 1842

Date	Names
January 19	James Murphy, bachelor, to Ann Eliza Ferguson, spinster
February 8	James Lee, bachelor, to Elizabeth Evans, spinster (people of color)
March 5	Benjamin Magonnee, bachelor, to Charlotte Major, spinster
April 5	George Hawkins, bachelor, to () Lloyd, spinster
May 8	David Roche, bachelor, to Maria Turple, spinster
May 14	Thomas Bryson, bachelor, to Mary Fisher, spinster
May 20	John Thompson, bachelor, to Hannah Deer, spinster
May 7	Nathan Johnston, bachelor, to Mary Boyd, spinster (people of color)
June 14	John Horn to Louisa Cummings, spinster
()	Thomas Conright, bachelor, to Amelia Pace

July 5	Joshua Jones, bachelor, to Anne Bell
August 23	Lawrence Conrod to Susannah Conrod
August 30	Daniel Wornell to Sophia Bayers
September 11	George Lee, bachelor, to Sarah Elizabeth Baller (people of color)
September 26	Spencer Winder, bachelor, to Lucy Leach, spinster (people of color)
October 13	James Renny to Judy Crawford (people of color)
October 19	George Kuhn, bachelor, to Margaret Smith, spinster
()	William Kellum, widower, to Louisa Forrester (people of color)
()	Moses Grant to Maria Johus
October 27	Richard Room to Maria Tapper, spinster
October 29	William McIntosh to Mary Buckley
December 8	Benjamin Fulker, bachelor, to Francis Louisa Stowe
December 17	John Roast, bachelor, to Eliza Sellig
December 27	William Wylie, bachelor, to Catherine Bissett, spinster
December 27	John Bissett, bachelor, to Jane Hawkins, spinster
December 31	Thomas Stayner Allen, bachelor, to Margaret Smith, spinster

Marriages – 1843

Date	Names
January 1	Joseph Glenning, bachelor, to Sarah Negus, spinster
January 9	James Bell, bachelor, to Sarah Carter (woman of color)
January 31	Joshua Gammon, bachelor, to Sophia Morash
March 28	George Morash, Junior, bachelor, to Elizabeth Morash, spinster
March 30	James Heffer to Caroline Tufts, spinsters

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1830

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	September 15	Jane Margaret – 2 weeks – Lewis DeYoung and Margaret Himmelman
Married	September 22	Michael Murray to Mary Kennedy
Baptized	October 10	Mary – 6 days – to Hugh and Hann Wade
Married	October 16	Michael Darmody to Mary Meagher
Baptized	October 23	Mathew – 2 days – to Edward Brenner and Catherine Brown
Baptized	October 24	Francis to John Jamieson and Catherine Carney
Baptized	October 25	David – 3 days – to Patrick O'Brien and () Cluney
Baptized	November 2	Mary Ann – 6 weeks – to William Calahan and Isobel Marchel
Baptized	November 3	Elizabeth to George McAndrew and Letetia Dunsworth
Baptized	November 8	Thomas Yeo – 2 months – to Michael White and May Gray
Baptized	November 10	Elizabeth – 15 days – to George Munro and Sarah Prowels
Married	November 18	John Purvis to Jane White
Baptized	December 1	John – 2 days – to James Whitely and Margaret Flemming
Buried	December 17	Patrick Moore – age 28 – Dartmouth
Baptized	No date given	Christiana – 3 weeks – to Patrick Peters and Christiana McCloud
Baptized	No date given	Rachael Ann – 5 weeks – to Timothy Soul and Jane Buckingham
Baptized	No date given	Lawrence – 2 weeks – to Lawrence Brennan and () May
Baptized	No date given	() – 4 months – to Dennis Brophy and Jane ()

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1831

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 11	Charles Gray – age 23
Baptized	January 12	Elenor – 7 days – to John Ormon and Elizabeth Callahan
Baptized	February 9	James – 2 days – to James Wallace and Rebecca Smith
Baptized	March 31	Elisa – 3 weeks – to Patrick Corbert and Jane Kennedy
Baptized	April 1	Johanna to Michael Murphy and Mary Bustihen
Baptized	April 16	John – 1 day – to James Fitzgerald and Catherine Hannefin
Married	May 7	William Dugan to Mary Cooler
Baptized	May 15	Robert – 10 days – to George Humphreys and Catherine McCann
Married	June 8	Michael Barrite to Mary Callahan
Baptized	July 2	Catherine – 1 day – to John Brophy and Johanna Keating

It should be noted that Reverend Dunphy had to perform services at the construction camps of the Shubenacadie Canal, 16 locks in all, from Dartmouth to the mouth of the Shubenacadie River in Hants County. This would also include the records for the Catholic Church in South East Passage.

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	July 1	Johanna – 2 days – to Lawrence Durun and Bridget Murphy
Baptized	August 4	Mary – 3 days – to John Quirk and Johanna Courney
Baptized	August 27	Rachael – age 28– daughter of George and Rachael Horne
Baptized	September 26	Catherine – 1 month – to John Duggan and Elizabeth Coolen

Married	November 3	John Lenlin to Rebecca Murphy
Baptized	December 11	Edward – 2 months – to Peter and Anne Brennan
Baptized	December 31	Patrick – 2 days – to John () and Mary Darey

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1832

Ceremony	Date	Names
Buried	January 10	Timothy – 3 years – son of John Kennedy
Baptized	January 11	Margaret – 1 month to Thomas White and Margaret Curren
Buried	January 16	Mary Fanning – age 24
Baptized	January 16	Robert McEnalis – age 21
Baptized	January 23	Thomas – 4 weeks – to Michael Sheehan and Ann Haislep
Baptized	January 23	Andrew – age 13 – to Paul DeYoung and Elizabeth LeBout
Baptized	January 23	Henry – 2 days – to John Laudle and Elizabeth Manning
Baptized	January 31	Annie – 15 months – to Thomas Duncan and Jane Briden
Baptized	February 12	John Michael – 5 days – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Baptized	May 1	Michael – 2 weeks – to James Herbert and Johanna Brown
Baptized	May 18	Thomas – 1 week – to John Bowers and Mary Murphy
Baptized	May 30	Edward Frances – 3 months – to Frances Naugle and Francis DeYoung
Baptized	June 3	Patrick – 15 days – to Patrick Tearey Margaret Folly
Baptized	June 6	John – 2 days – to Edward Cochran and Catherine Lunele

Baptized	June 9	Margaret – age 1 – to John Jason and Catherine Carney
Baptized	June 9	Bridget – 3 weeks – to James Keating and Anne Neary
Baptized	June 9	Mary – 1 day – to Jeremiah Donovan and Catherine Kingston
Baptized	July 3	George Thomas – 5 months – to James Ready and Mary Ann Hatfield
Baptized	August 12	Agnes – 2 weeks – to John Karney and Mary Dunphy
Baptized	August 21	Margaret – 3 days – to Cornelius and Mary Donovan
Baptized	August 27	James – 3 weeks – to Patrick Kelly and Catherine Kavanaugh
Baptized	August 29	Paul – 4 days – to John Kingston and Judy Murphy
Married	September 2	John Cleary to Elizabeth Anderson
Baptized	November 4	Mary – 1 day – daughter of Michael and Margaret Lahey
Baptized	November 10	Catherine Bridget – 3 months – to Isaac Horne and Mary Townsend
Baptized	November 13	Mary – 3 months – to Philip DeYoung and Elizabeth Powers

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1833

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	March 28	James – 1 day – to John Kennedy and Honora Curren
Baptized	March 31	Margaret – 4 days – to Michael Calahan and Johanna Power
Baptized	May 26	Susan – 5 months – to John DeYoung and Barbara Himmelman
Baptized	May 26	James – 15 days – to Patrick Corbib and Jane Kennedy

Baptized	May 31	Simon – 15 months – to John DeYoung and Barbara Himmelman
Baptized	May 31	Catherine – 4 years – to John DeYoung and Barbary Borgle
Baptized	July 4	Thomas – 10 days – Michael Murphy and Mary Kennedy
Baptized	July 4	Michael – 2 weeks – James Synott and Susana Lonigan
Married	July 22	Thomas Crook and Eliza Shortell
Baptized	August 25	Elenor – 10 months – James Fitzpatrick and Jane ()

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1834

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	February 17	Elenor – 5 days – to Cornelius Dorgarty and Catherine Foley
Baptized	June 5	James Michael to Patrick Trearney and Mary Ann Foley
Baptized	July 27	Michael – 3 months – to Richard McCabe and Alice Lonigan
Baptized	August 18	Marie Elizabeth – 5 days – to Samuel Hunstone and Mary Ann Barker
Baptized	September 14	Catherine – 9 days – to William Beehan and Mary Smith
Baptized	September 19	Johanna – 3 weeks – to James Herbert and Johanna Brown
Buried	September 21	Elenor Walsh

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1835

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	February 5	Richard – 5 days – to Michael Callen and Catherine Power
Baptized	February 17	Harry Crawford – 6 weeks – to James Boyd and Mary Ann Crawford
Baptized	February 22	John – 4 days – to John McCarty and Mary Fitzgerald
Baptized	March 5	Elizabeth to James Keating and Mary Ann Benery
Baptized	April 12	John Frances – 12 days – to Philip McCormack and Mary Rooney
Baptized	April 12	James Patrick – 7 days – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Baptized	April 24	Miriam Agnes – 5 days – to Alexander Smith and Miriam Meagher
Baptized	June 12	Thomas – 3 days – to Michael Wall and Elizabeth Kingston
Baptized	July 26	Denis Augustus – 3 days – to Denis Doyle and Mary Martin from Canal Road in Dartmouth
Baptized	August 20	Michael and Mary Ann, children of John Cleary and Elizabeth Anderson from Bedford Basin
Baptized	August 23	Isabella – 6 years – to Patrick Connors and Sophia Bartlin
Baptized	August 28	Charlotte – 10 days – to Alan McDonald and Charlotte Cummings
Baptized	September 20	Ann – 10 days – to Michael Lahey and Margaret Cushman
Baptized	September 20	Mary Ann – 15 days – to Gilihad Devan and Ann Courn
Baptized	October 4	Louisa – 5 weeks – to Malachy Cleary and Elizabeth DeYoung

Baptized	October 9	Thomas – 7 days – to Robert McNaly and Eliza Anderson
Baptized	October 25	Simon Francis – 2 months – to Simon Naugle and Mary Ann DeYoung
Baptized	November 2	Timothy – 2 days – to Patrick O' Brien and Ellen Lynnard

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1836

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 23	James Jeremiah – 2 weeks – to Samuel Thurston and Mary Ann Bather
Baptized	March 20	Agnes – 6 months – to John Osborne and Jane Nagle
Baptized	May 8	Patrick – 10 days – to Patrick Corbit and Jane Kennedy
Baptized	May 8	Ann – 5 weeks – to Patrick Meagher and Catherine Skerry Somerville
Baptized	May 9	Amelia Louisa Jane – 9 months – to Benjamin Horn and Mary Townsend
Baptized	May 9	John Robert – 4 months – to Thomas Murray and Caroline Tapper
Baptized	May 22	Harriet – 11 days – to Hugh Green and Margaret Meagher
Baptized	July 11	James – 3 months – to Martin Morari and Alice Teresa Malone
Baptized	July 17	Elizabeth Agnes – 6 weeks – to James Lawlor and Ann Scott
Baptized	July 25	Johanna – 3 days – to Jeremiah Donovan and Catherine Kingston
Baptized	August 7	Margaret – 4 weeks – James Synott and Susan Lonergan

Baptized	September 8	Vincent William – 2 days – to Patrick Walsh and Mary Maloney
Baptized	October 24	John – 4 days – to John McNuthey and Catherine Walsh
Baptized	October 30	Ann – 1 year – to Joseph Naugle and Rusha Horn
Baptized	October 30	Caroline – 10 weeks – to Philip DeYoung and Elizabeth Power
Baptized	November 1	Michael – 1 week – to James Herbert and Jane Brown
Baptized	November 9	Thomas – 13 weeks – to Elias Horne and Elizabeth Kerby
Baptized	November 20	James Jacob – 14 months – to Benjamin Horne and Mary Stephens

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1837

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	February 5	Bridget – 5 days – to John Bowes and Mary ()
Buried	February 16	James Jeremiah – 13 months – son of Samuel Hunstone and Mary Ann Barker
Baptized	April 18	Baylis – 13 weeks – to Daniel Talbot and Ellen Purcell
Baptized	April 16	John – 1 week – to Robert McNaly and Elizabeth Anderson
Buried	May 5	Mary Powers from South East Passage
Baptized	May 6	James – 2 months – to James Keating and Mary Ann Reney
Baptized	May 13	Christianna – 4 months – to John Young and BarbaraBorgle
Baptized	May 21	William – 7 days – to William Bachan and Mary Smith

Baptized	May 25	James – 2 days – to Michael Devan and Ann Cowen
Baptized	June 18	Rebecca – 15 days – to James Manning and Elizabeth Murphy
Baptized	September 10	Catherine – 6 days – to Patrick and Mary Walsh
Baptized	October 8	Catherine – 13 days – to Edmund Corcoran and Catherine Lannett
Baptized	December 3	Bridget – 4 days – to Michael Wall and Elizabeth Kingston

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1838

Ceremony	Date	Names
Buried	February 18	Ann – 2years, 5 months – daughter to Michael Leahy and Margaret Cashman
Buried	December 3	John Skerry – age 74
Baptized	January 14	Agnes Elizabeth to Thomas Barddivan and Ann Anderson
Baptized	April 22	Francis to Michael Dunn and Rebecca Hill
Baptized	April 29	William – 6weeks – to William Cleary and Elizabeth DeYoung
Baptized	August 21	Mary Ellen – 6 weeks – to James Lawlor and Ann Scott
Baptized	August 26	Michael – 3days – to Michael Lahey and Margaret Cushman
Baptized	September 8	John – 8 days – to Patrick Connors and Ellen Kennedy
Baptized	September 29	Robert – 2 weeks – to Robert McNaly and Elizabeth Anderson

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1839

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	March 24	John to John Bowes and Mary Murray
Baptized	April 11	Hannah – 3months – to () Brenner and Jane Byrnes
Baptized	April 11	Margaret – 24 months – to George and Mary Anne Brown
Baptized	May 5	Julie – 7 days – to Daniel Tulloch and Ellen Purcell
Married	May 9	William Robertson Lynch to Margaret Anderson
Baptized	May 9	() Coleman – 3 weeks – to John Fallon and Sarah Egan
Baptized	May 19	Thomas – 2 days – to James Keating and Ann – Rency?
Baptized	June 18	Elizabeth – 10 days – to Patrick Kennedy and Ellen Carroll
Baptized	July 8	Maria – 12 days – to Patrick Corbett and Jane Kennedy
Baptized	August 18	Catherine – 3 weeks – to James Manning and Elizabeth Murphy
Baptized	September 15	Mary Ann Louise – 9 months – to Simon and Mary Ann Naugle
Baptized	October 2	Henry James – 2 weeks – to Joseph DeYoung and Isabella Ray
Baptized	October 4	Mary – 10 days – to Hugh and Mary Ann Green
Baptized	October 14	Mary – 9 days – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Baptized	September 26	Martha – 13 months – to Elias Horne and Elizabeth Kerby

The Irish immigrants came from the following counties and towns of Ireland: Tipperary County, Nowtown, Miltown, County Kenny, County Tyrone, Town Bedlong, County Kilkenny, and Armagh (town).

Ceremony	Date	Names
Married	December 7	William Walsh to Elenor Sullivan
Baptized	December 8	James William – 14 days – to Alfred Cudchbert and Ellen DeYoung
Married	December 8	John O’Neil to Jane Kenny
Married	December 14	Charles Kane to Ann Byrnes
Married	December 26	John Horn to Louisa Naugle
Baptized	December 30	William to Michael Devan and Ann McGown

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1840

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 5	James Jacob – 10 months – and Charles Andrew – 12 months – to James Horn and Margaret Lentement
Buried	January 8	Mrs. Mary Hatfield – age 80 years
Baptized	January 11	Charlotte – 15 days – to William Lawton and Honorah Shorten
Baptized	March 22	Anastasia – 3 days – to Michael Wall and Elizabeth Kingston
Baptized	March 22	James – 2 weeks – to William Beehan and Mary Smith
Baptized	May 3	David – 15 days – to Malachy Cleary and Elizabeth Susan DeYoung
Baptized	June 7	Elizabeth Jane – 15 days – to Hugh and Hannah O’Neil
Baptized	July 5	John – 2 days – to Robert Fitzgerald and Mary Hardiman
Baptized	July 8	James – 6 weeks – to John Sheridan and Ann Lowrey
Baptized	July 8	John – 2months – to Peter Kelly and Mary Smith

Married	July 8	Robert Cleary to Sophia Horn
Baptized	July 11	Hannah Margaret – 5 weeks – to James Cleary and Ann Romkey
Baptized	July 12	Anne – 5 days – to Patrick Walsh and Mary Malloney
Baptized	September 18	George Richard – 6 months – to Parry Brown and Eliza (people of color)
Baptized	September 17	William – 7 weeks – Lawrence Meaghan and Mary King
Baptized	September 20	Bridget – 5 weeks – to Patrick Meaghan and Catherine Skerry
Baptized	September 20	Ellen – 3 days – to Timothy Sullivan and Catherine McDenil
Baptized	October	Richard – 10 days – to Robert O'Brien and Susannah Quinn
Buried	November 7	Alan McDonald - age 46 years
Baptized	December 18	Mary – 9 days – to William Walsh and Ellen Sullivan
Buried	December 28	Catherine Meagher – age 73 years
Married	December 31	Louis DeYoung to Susan Elizabeth Conrod

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1841

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 3	John – 3 weeks – to Alexander Fraser and Honore Leonard
Baptized	January 12	John Henry – 2 weeks – to Joseph Naugle and Sarah Horne
Baptized	January 12	Mary Catherine – 1 day – to John Horn and Louisa Naugle
Baptized	January 15	Ellen – 4 days – to Edward and Catherine Brown
Married	January 15	James Horn to Elizabeth Lawlor

Baptized	February 1	Mary – 2 days – to William Murphy and Margaret Donahue
Married	February 7	Peter Seymour to Amelia Williams (people of color)
Baptized	March 30	Edward – 2 days – to John Bris and Mary Murphy
Baptized	April 4	George – 5 months – to Patrick McNally and Margaret Anderson
Baptized	April 20	Isabella Catherine – 3 months – to Elias Naugle and Mary Duggan
Married	April 27	Henry Hawkins to Mary Cleary
Baptized	April 30	Michael – 1 month – to James Keating and Mary Ann Reynie
Baptized	May 1	Anastasia – 11 days – to James Hubert and Johanna Brown
Baptized	May 9	James Alexander – 5 weeks – to Simon Naugle and Mary Ann DeYoung
Baptized	May 9	John Albert – 10 weeks – to Joseph DeYoung and Elizabeth Ray
Buried	June 6	William – 4 years – son of William Behan and Mary Smith
Buried	June 11	Mary – 15 years – daughter of William Behan and Mary Smith
Baptized	June 13	William – 2 years – to Michael McGrath and Ann Murphy
Baptized	June 13	Margaret Jane – 5 years – to William Hornsby and Bridget Murphy
Baptized	June 13	Ellen – 4 years – to Michael McGrath and Ann Murphy
Baptized	July 24	Martha Howard – 5 days – to David Vaughan and Mary Murphy
Baptized	September 19	Agnes Rachel – 3months – to James Horn and May Lenteman
Baptized	September 19	Frances Edward to Elias Horn and Elizabeth Kirby

Baptized	October 18	Michael – 1 month – to John Skerry and Johanna Murray
Married	October 30	Thomas McCarty to Amelia Quinn
Baptized	November 29	James – 5 weeks – to Andrew Henneberry and Maria Edwards
Baptized	December 19	Anna – 5 weeks – to James Murphy and Mary Quilty
Baptized	December 25	Amelia – 3 months – to Joseph Naugle and Rachael Horn
Baptized	December 25	Elizabeth Allen – 2 months – to Lewis DeYoung and Susan Conrod

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1842

Ceremony	Date	Names
Married	January 29	John Treacy to Mary Jane Jackson
Baptized	February 7	William Henry – 2 months – to Hugh Green and Mary Ann ()
Baptized	March 5	Catherine – 1 week – to John Treacy and Mary Jane Jackson
Baptized	March 7	John – 7 months – to Stephen York and Francis Humphreys
Baptized	March 22	Catherine Elizabeth to Michael McGrath and Ann Murphy
Baptized	April 4	Michael – 3 weeks – to Michael Haynes and Sarah Green
Buried	May 1	Martha Howard – 9 months – to David Vaughan and Mary Murphy
Baptized	May 1	John Leonard – 1 month – to John Hay and Maria Smith
Baptized	May 7	Ann – 1 month – to William Hornsby and Bridget Murphy

Baptized	May 15	Johanna – 2 months – to Peter Kelly and Mary Smyth
Baptized	May 22	Mary – 4 days – to Philip McCormick and Catherine Calahan
Baptized	May 31	Frederick – 4 weeks – to John B. DeYoung and Elizabeth Laybolt
Baptized	June 5	Daniel – 3 weeks – to Joseph DeYoung and Isabella Ruy
Baptized	June 5	Rose Ann – 2 weeks – to Mulachy Cleary and Elizabeth DeYoung
Buried	June 8	Richard McCabe – age 54 years
Baptized	June 19	Elizabeth Margaret – 3 days – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Married	June 21	John McDonald to Mary Cooney
Baptized	July 24	Margaret – 2 weeks – to Neal McCormick and Ann Welsh
Baptized	July 24	Joseph – 1 week – to Robert Fitzgerald and Mary Hardiman
Baptized	July 27	Catherine – 10 days – to Michael Wall and Elizabeth Kingston
Buried	July 29	John Kennedy – age 75 years
Baptized	September 25	Ann – 1 month – to John Quinn and Jane Penny
Baptized	October 2	Edward – 1 week – to Dominick Farrell and Mary Ann Gorham
Baptized	November 10	Mary – 5 days – to John Kennedy and Ellen Hannefin
Baptized	November 13	William – 6 days – to Alexander Fralon and Honara Leonard
Married	November 16	Jeremiah Dempsey to Mary Ann Sullivan
Baptized	November 25	Sarah to John Luttos and Mary Naugle
Baptized	December 4	Johanna – 2 weeks – to Robert O'Brien and Susan Quinn
Baptized	December 21	John Michael – 7 weeks – to Thomas Edwards and Margaret Henneberry

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1843

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	February 18	Mary Maria – 11 days – to David Vaughan and Mary Murphy
Baptized	February 20	Mary – 1 day – to John Treacy and Jane Jackson
Baptized	February 27	George – 2 days – to Paul Kingston and Mary Cotterall
Baptized	March 5	Thomas – 4 days – to William Behan and Mary Smith
Baptized	March 11	Elizabeth – 1 week – to Edward Brennan and Catherine Brown
Baptized	March 24	William Henry – 12 days – to Henry Osborne and Mary Cleary
Baptized	March 24	Anastasia Isabella – 4 months – to James Cleary and Ann Romkey
Baptized	March 24	Lewis Joseph – 1 month – to Lewis DeYoung and Susan Elizabeth Conrod
Baptized	March 24	Patrick – 2 weeks – to James Herbert and Johanna Brown
Baptized	April 9	James – 3 weeks – to Patrick Meaghan and Catherine Skerry
Baptized	April 12	Sarah – 5 weeks – to James Keating and Mary Ann ()
Baptized	April 17	Margaret – 1 month – to John Cleary and Elizabeth Alexander
Baptized	April 23	Catherine – 2 weeks – to Jeremiah Donovan and Catherine Kingston
Baptized	May 23	Catherine – 2 weeks – to Hugh and Hannah O’Neil
Baptized	May 28	Mary Ann – 3 months – to Lawrence Meagher and Mary King
Baptized	June 10	John Elias Henry – 6 weeks – to John Horne and Louisa Naugle

Baptized	June 11	Isabella Ann – 2 weeks – to Joseph Naugle and Sarah Horn
Baptized	June 11	Margaret – 3 days – to William Walsh and Ellen Fulton
Baptized	June 18	Sarah Rebecca – 6 days – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Baptized	June 25	William – 2 months – to John Henneberry and Marie Edwards
Baptized	July 2	David – 1 week – to Jeremiah Driscoll and Mary Sullivan
Baptized	July 23	Susan Elizabeth – 12 days – to Simeon Naugle and Mary Ann DeYoung
Buried	July 30	Mary Murray – 39 years – wife of John Bowes and daughter of John Murry and Rebecca Hatfield
Baptized	October 15	Edward – 2 weeks – to Dennis Leary and Elizabeth James
Baptized	October 15	Michael – 5 days – to Jeremiah Dempsey and Margaret Sullivan
Married	October 26	John Newman to Ellen Kennedy
Baptized	November 23	Catherine – 1 week – to Patrick Donahue and Bridget Conerty
Baptized	December 25	Mary Catherine – 4 months – to Elias Horn and Elizabeth Kerby

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1844

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 2	William – 7 years, Margaret – 9 years, Jane – 11 years, Dennis – 6 years, Mary Ann – 2 years, and Bridget – 13 months, children to Dennis Ring and Jane Kettle

Married	January 8	William Smyth to Ellen Kennedy
Married	January 21	John Kennedy to Bridget Courney
Buried	January 23	Edward Brennan – age 35 years
Baptized	February 1	Jeremiah to Timothy Sullivan and Catherine McDinn
Baptized	February 18	Peter – 17 weeks – to John Kennedy and Ellen Hanafin
Baptized	February 22	Grace – 2months – to Gabriel Edgecombe and Margaret Heffernam
Baptized	April 20	James William – 15 days – to William MacIntosh and Mary Buckley
Baptized	April 28	Sophia – 7 weeks – to Neil McCormick and Ann Welsh
Baptized	April 28	Ann – 3 days – to John Keys and Martha Murphy
Baptized	June 6	Margaret – 2 days – to Jeremiah McCarty and Ellen Daly
Baptized	June 14	Mary – 2 days – to Martin Donovan and Mary McCarty
Baptized	July 7	Samuel – 4 months – to Robert Cleary and Sophia Horn
Baptized	July 7	Harriet – 2 months – to James Horn and Catherine Cleary
Baptized	July 8	Matilda – 7 weeks – to John Luttos and Ellen Naugle
Baptized	July 14	Mary Ann – 7 days – to Charles Keane and Ann Burns
Baptized	July 24	James – 1week – to Walter Murphy and Catherine Conway
Baptized	July 28	John Albert – 1 week – to Henry Osborne and Mary Cleary
Baptized	August 15	Albert Edward – 10 weeks – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Married	August 25	James Morrissey to Mary Fenton
Baptized	August 25	Harriet Rebecca – 9 weeks – to Samuel Mansfield and Mary Medley

Baptized	September 8	Frederick James – 16 weeks – to Joseph Naugle and Rachael Horn
Baptized	September 8	Thomas – 5 weeks – to Michael Quigley and Jane Gibson
Baptized	October 4	George Clark – 12 days – to Alexander McKenzie and Margaret Ash
Baptized	October 13	John – 1 week – to David Vaughan and Mary Murphy
Baptized	October 20	Michael – 2 weeks – to Patrick Corbett and Jane Kennedy
Married	November 5	Peter Kennedy to Margaret Connors
Baptized	November 24	Mary – 2 weeks – to John Kennedy and Bridget Courney

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1845

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 2	Catherine – 7 months – to Peter Kelly and Mary Smyth
Buried	January 12	Margaret – 11 years – daughter of Edmund Corcoran and Catherine Farrell
Baptized	January 12	Hugh – 3 days – to John Quinn and Ann Mulligan
Baptized	January 24	Elizabeth – 12 days – to William Kennedy and Elizabeth Clarke
Married	February 24	Thomas Synott to Mary Scanlon
Baptized	March 22	Francis – 10 days – to Michael McKenna and Catherine Cornell
Baptized	March 23	Mary – 3 days – to Alexander Fraser and Honora Leonard
Baptized	March 23	Richard – 3 days – to John Traecy and Mary Jane Jackson
Baptized	March 30	William – 3 days – to John Quinn and Jane Penny

Baptized	April 6	Catherine Elizabeth – 3 weeks – to William Ormsby and Bridget Murphy
Married	April 6	Thomas Power to Francis Dunn
Baptized	April 13	Amelia Margaret – 2 months – to Thomas McCarty and Amelia Quinn
Married	April 15	Charles Richard to Sarah Whelan
Baptized	April 21	Bridget – 10 days – to Patrick Burke and Bridget Dunn
Baptized	May 11	Amy Catherine – 3 months – to Lewis DeYoung and Sarah Conrod
Baptized	May 11	Michael – 1 week – to Robert O'Brien and Susan Quinn
Baptized	June 4	Levinia – 2 weeks – to Joseph Naugle and Sarah Horn
Baptized	June 4	Edward Francis – 5 weeks – to John McCarty and Francis Naugle
Baptized	June 29	Mary – 2 days – to Dominick Farrell and Mary Gorman
Baptized	July 1	Mary Jane – 8 months – to George Miller and Mary Ann Dixon
Baptized	July 1	Edward Frederick – 2 years – parents unknown
Baptized	July 10	Ann – 1 day – to Peter Kennedy and Margaret Connors
Married	Unknown	Frederick Bearman to Jane Francis DeYoung
Baptized	November 16	Charles James – 2 months – to Joseph DeYoung and Isabella Ray

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1846

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	Unknown	James – 7 years – to William Synott and Mary Scanlon
Baptized	Unknown	Ellen – 2 months – to Jeremiah Donovan and Catherine Kingston]
Baptized	January 7	William – 10 weeks – to () and Catherine J. Skerry
Baptized	January 7	David – 3 weeks – to John Skerry and Johanna Murray
Baptized	February 7	Patrick – 2 weeks – to Patrick Hickey and Ellen
Baptized	April 5	Frances – 10 days – to John and Martha Kayes
Married	June 30	Martin Seward to Ellen Cuthart Alice DeYoung
Married	August 18	James Skerry to () King

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1847

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	January 31	John – 1 week – to John Traeacey and Mary Jackson
Baptized	February 3	Patrick – 2 weeks – to Thomas Corbitt and Maria Piers
Baptized	March 9	Margaret – 4 years, 4 months – to () and Margaret McPhee
Baptized	March 28	Michael – 2 weeks – to Robert O'Brien and Susan Quinn
Baptized	April 30	James – 28 years – son of James Wolfe and Elizabeth Chipman
Married	April 30	James Wells to Mary Keating
Baptized	May 2	Henry – 4 weeks – to William Hornsby and Bridget Murphy

Baptized	May 2	Margaret – 2 weeks – to Thomas Synott and Mary Scanlon
Baptized	May 6	Frederick, son of Stephen York and Francis Humphreys
Baptized	September 11	Charlotte Ann to Charles and Catherine Snow
Baptized	October 6	Catherine – 5 days – to Jeremiah Donahoe and Anne

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1848

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	June 11	Mary – 4 days – to Paul Kingston and Mary Cotter
Baptized	July 22	Mary Elenor – 7 weeks – to Andrew Henneberry and Mary Conrod
Marriage	Unknown	Frances DeYoung to Mary Ann Himmelman
Baptized	September 8	James – 4 weeks – to Maurice Keating and Winifred Scanlon
Baptized	September 17	John – 6 weeks – to Patrick Corbett and Jane Kennedy
Baptized	September 19	Johanna to John Cleary and Elizabeth Anderson
Married	September 21	William Wells and Amelia Warren
Baptized	September 23	James to John Horn and Louisa Nagle
Baptized	September 23	Elizabeth to Frederick Beamer and Jane DeYoung
Baptized	October 15	John to Dennis Boland and Ellen Dhul
Baptized	October 20	Bridget – 2 months – to Patrick Donahue and Bridget McConough
Baptized	November 1	Mary Ann – 7 weeks – to Thomas Edwards and Margaret Henneberry

St. Peters Church Records
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1849

Ceremony	Date	Names
Baptized	February 11	Edward – 4 months – to Edward Horn and Susannah
Baptized	February 11	Michael – 2months – to Malachy Cleary and Elizabeth DeYoung
Baptized	March 18	Patrick – 2 weeks – to Barry and Anne Sullivan
Baptized	May 2	James Edward – 2 weeks – to Peter DeYoung and Charlotte Nagle
Baptized	June	Daniel – 1 month – to Joseph Nagle and Sarah Horne
Baptized	June 10	Mary – 6 days – to Peter Kennedy and Margaret Connors
Baptized	June 29	John Frances to Frances DeYoung and Louisa Seward
Baptized	June 29	Jane Francis to Simon Nagle and Mary DeYoung
Baptized	July 15	Henry Peter – 12 days – to Michael Murray and Mary Kennedy
Baptized	August 26	Thomas – 3 weeks – to Robert O'Brien and Susan Quinn
Baptized	August 26	Dennis to Jeremiah Driscoll and Marie Sullivan
Baptized	August 29	Catherine – 3 days – to Thomas Murphy and Margaret Murphy
Baptized	August 29	William Andrew – 2 months – to Thomas Edwards and Margaret Henneberry
Baptized	December 29	Mary Ann – 2 weeks – to Thomas Duggan and Mary McGuire
Baptized	December 29	Jane – 2 weeks – to Stephen Bowers and Ann McGuire
Baptized	December 30	Lattie – 1 week – to Dominick Farrell and Mary Gorham

Burials 1817 – 1829

Name	Location	Year	Age
Anne Elizabeth Findley	Dartmouth	1817	4 years
Tabatha Penny	Dartmouth	1818	44 years
David Harrison	Dartmouth	1818	23 years
Henry Hammat	Dartmouth	1818	2 months
Lucy Hammat	Dartmouth	1819	3 years
James Carter	Preston	1819	75 years
Catherine Marquis	Dartmouth	1819	32 years
Racheal Dunn	Dartmouth	1819	7years
Catherine Morash	Cole Harbour	1819	79 years
Robert Cosey (Black)	Dartmouth	1819	65 years
George Thomas Carter	Preston	1819	1 year
James Cody	Dartmouth	1819	20 years
Anne Reeves	Dartmouth	1819	72 years
Edward Miller	Preston	1819	3 months
Margaret Banks	Dartmouth	1820	11 months
Catherine Matilda Ryan	Dartmouth	1820	16 months
Henry Bissett	Cole Harbour	1820	7 years
Marianne Wright	Preston	1820	7 months
Jane Elizabeth Khun	Cole Harbour	1820	82 years
Lucy Cleveland	Dartmouth	1820	23 years
John Prescott	Preston	1820	60 years
Edward Hughes	Preston	1820	56 years
Dido Hansford (Black)	Dartmouth	1820	55 years
John Morash	Cole Harbour	1820	89 years

Jacob Horn	South East Passage	1821	101 years
Mark Jones	Dartmouth	1821	64 years
Francis Phinney	Dartmouth	1821	85 years
Abigail Tufts	Dartmouth	1821	32 years
John Bissett	Cole Harbour	1821	20 years
Charles Warren	Dartmouth	1821	7 weeks
Esther Ann Tapper	Dartmouth	1821	20 months
M. McQuin	McNabs Island	1822	6 years
Barbara Elizabeth McQuin	McNabs Island	1822	3 years
Ann Margaret Caldwell	Cole Harbour Road	1822	17 years
Sinclair McCloud	Dartmouth	1822	39 years
Michael Robert Ott	Dartmouth	1822	4½ months
Pheobe Parker Collins	Dartmouth	1822	18 years
William Maplebeck	Dartmouth	1822	40 years
John Bell	Preston	1822	70 years
Caroline Ann Moreland	Dartmouth	1822	6 weeks
Margaret Miller	Preston	1822	73 years
Thomas Little	Preston	1822	73 years
Francis Smith	Preston	1823	3 years
() Smith	Preston	1823	12 years
Marie Ann Warren	Dartmouth	1823	4 months
Timothy Crane	Preston	1823	64 years
George Foster Albro	Dartmouth	1823	19 years
William Carrol	Dartmouth	1823	51 years
John Albro	Dartmouth	1823	7 years
George F. Tapper	Dartmouth	1823	6 years
() Tapper	Dartmouth	1823	3 years

Joseph Cady	Dartmouth	1823	21 years
James Tapper	Dartmouth	1823	4 months
Sarah Gilbert	Dartmouth	1823	72 years
Phoebe Collin	Dartmouth	1823	47 years
Widow Bell	Preston	1824	70 years
Thomas Holland	Dartmouth	1825	35 years
Samuel Griswold	Preston	1826	() years
William Parrot	Dartmouth	1827	64 years
Charles Howard Blacklock	Dartmouth	1827	87 years
Mary Lowe	Dartmouth	1827	85 years
George Frederick Warren	Dartmouth	1827	8 years
Thomas Johnston	Dartmouth	1827	11 months
James Coleman	Dartmouth	1827	4 years
David Lowder	Dartmouth	1827	3 years, 8 mo.
Joseph Moreland	Dartmouth	1827	36 years
Julia Ann Bell	Dartmouth	1827	5 weeks
John King	Dartmouth	1827	70 years
Frederick Bose	Dartmouth	1828	34 years
Shipail Hall	Dartmouth	1828	78 years
James McLean	Dartmouth	1828	45 years
John Conley	Dartmouth	1828	21 years
Adam Miller	Dartmouth	1828	9 years, 3 mo.
James Griswold	Preston	1828	24 years
Anne Frame	Dartmouth	1828	41 years
John Jackson	Dartmouth	1828	6 months
John Simmons	Dartmouth	1828	45 years
Peter Seymour	Dartmouth	1829	5 years
Mary Anne Lennox	Dartmouth	1829	18 days
Thomas Keanes	Preston	1829	46 years
Elizabeth Wolfe	Dartmouth	1829	63 years
Joseph Frame	Dartmouth	1829	4 years

Burials 1830

Name	Location	Year	Age
Adam Griswold	Preston	January 15	27 years
John Oakes	Dartmouth	April 16	19 years
Frances Albro	Dartmouth	April 18	infant
Christian Bose	Dartmouth	May 18	79 years
Sophia York	Dartmouth	July 15	34 years
Samuel Browning	Preston	August 24	52 years
Elizabeth Simpson	Preston	December 6	32 years
N. B. (newborn ?) Ross	Dartmouth	December 13	infant

Burials 1831

Name	Location	Year	Age
Mrs. Tanner	Dartmouth	February 14	40 years
F. J. Brown	South East Passage	April 17	37years
John Simmonds	Dartmouth	May 13	40 years
() Linteman	South East Passage	May 31	19 years
Israel Evans	South East Passage	August 1	37 years
Elizabeth McEantal	Dartmouth	August 17	26 years
George Parker	Dartmouth	August 19	48 years
Catherine Dunn	near Dartmouth	September 14	60 years
Elizabeth Marvin	Dartmouth	September 15	65 years
J. G. Runt	Dartmouth	September 15	infant
Leonard Atkins	Eastern Battery	September 18	infant
Mary Ann Smith	near Dartmouth	November 25	33 years
() Albro	Dartmouth	August 19	infant
James Lutterall Desbarres	Dartmouth	December 10	45 years
William Ott	near Dartmouth	December 22	infant
John C. Morash	Cole Harbour	December 28	25 years

Burials 1832 - 1849

Name	Location	Year	Age
John D. Hawthorne	Dartmouth	1832	53 years
Matilda Webber	Dartmouth	1832	1 year
Alexander Brody	Dartmouth	1832	48 years
Samuel Parke	Lawrencetown	1832	40 years
George Wilson (Black)	Dartmouth	1832	40 years
Catherine Morris	Cow Bay	1832	63 years
James Money	Preston	1832	57 years
George Fletcher	Dartmouth	1832	76 years
John Davis	Dartmouth	1832	4 years
John Thomas Kahler (Keeler)	Dartmouth	1832	11 years
Anne Marvin	Dartmouth	1832	2 years
Samuel Albro	Halifax	1833	infant
Ann Morris	Halifax	1833	infant
Sarah Davis	Dartmouth	1833	infant
Harriett Chamberlain	Dartmouth	1833	42 years
Esther Anne Tapper	Dartmouth	1833	infant
William Aitken Walker	Dartmouth	1833	1 years
Peter Himmelman	South East Passage	1833	39 years
Mrs. Langley	Dartmouth	1833	75 years
Lewis Himmelman	South East Passage	1833	27 years

1834 – This year there was an epidemic of Cholera that continued into the year 1835

Name	Location	Year	Age
Mary Cummings	Cole Harbour	1834	45 years
John Davis Mason	Halifax	1834	45 years
Charlotte Anne Johnston	Dartmouth	1834	42 years

Reverend Mather Byles Debrissay - Rector - Christ Church, buried beneath the altar in Dartmouth 1834, age 30 years

Name	Location	Year	Age
Alexander McRae	South East Passage	1834	85 years
George Bissett	Cole Harbour	1834	65 years
Gertrude Craine	Preston	1834	71 years
Mary Ann Medley	Dartmouth	1834	2 years
() Mason	Dartmouth	1835	()
() Stewart	Dartmouth	1835	()
Margaret McMinn	Dartmouth	1835	()
Searn Gray	Dartmouth	1835	()
() Allen	South East Passage	1835	()
() Mathews	Dartmouth	1835	()
() Horner	Dartmouth	1835	()
Elizabeth Storey	Dartmouth	1835	()
Sarah Johnston	Dartmouth	1835	()
Hugh McMaster	Dartmouth	1835	70 years

1835 -Also, two died in March and two died in April that were not listed, except they came from Dartmouth.

Name	Location	Year	Age
() Richardson	Preston	1836	84 years
() Mayberry	Dartmouth	1836	()
Margaret Simmons	Dartmouth	1836	54 years
() Yorke	Cow Bay	1837	()
Gertrude Sophia Loring Reed	Dartmouth	1837	()
Jane Morash	Cole Harbour	1837	28 years
Conrad Romkey	South East Passage	1837	()
Elizabeth McNeith	Dartmouth	1837	2 years
George Allen	Dartmouth	1837	4 months
J. Gordon Bissett	Cole Harbour	1837	19 years
Benjamin Bisset Junior	Cole Harbour	1837	19 years
Rachael Stanford	Dartmouth	1837	8 months
John Hawkins	Cole Harbour	1837	()

John Taskers	Dartmouth	1837	43 years
Crawford Findley	Dartmouth	1937	92 years
Elizabeth Shrum	Dartmouth	1838	50 years
Barbara Marvin	Dartmouth	1838	7 days
() Coleman	Dartmouth	1838	1 day
() Loyal	Dartmouth	1838	()
Mary Bartlin	Dartmouth	1838	()
() Stafford	Dartmouth	1838	()
Jane Jackson	Dartmouth	1838	59 years
Lewis Himmelman	South East Passage	1838	79 years
James E. Coleman	Dartmouth	1838	43 years
Charity Stanford	Dartmouth	1839	4 years
Mary Stanford	Halifax	1839	66 years
Thomas Miller	Dartmouth	1839	57 years
Michael Morash	Cole Harbour	1839	78 years
Marshal Storey	Dartmouth	1839	79 years
Edward Langley	Dartmouth	1839	78 years
Jane Donig	Dartmouth	1839	53 years
George Gardiner Coleman	Dartmouth	1839	2 months
Alexander Innis	Dartmouth	1839	24 years
Mary Osborne	Cow Bay	1840	69 years
() Palmer	Dartmouth	1840	()
Catherine Hutt	South East Passage	1840	8 years
William Hartlin	South East Passage	1840	15 years
Elizabeth Woods	Dartmouth	1840	66 years
() Grose	Dartmouth	1840	()
Henrietta Weeks	Dartmouth	1840	18 years
George Richard ()	Dartmouth	1840	1 weeks
() Jackson	Dartmouth	1841	84 years
Benjamin Bissett	Cole Harbour	1841	()
Elizabeth Allen	Dartmouth	1841	()
Mary Munn	Dartmouth	1841	72 years
() Franklin	Dartmouth	1841	34 years

() Bell	Dartmouth	1841	()
Justus Morash	Cole Harbour	1841	72 years
John Wolfe	Dartmouth	1841	()
Thomas Lloyd	Dartmouth	1841	2 years
() Whidden	()	1841	()
() Whidden	()	1841	()
() Prescott	()	1841	()
Mary Margaret Malcolm	Dartmouth	1841	2 months
James Allen	Dartmouth	1841	7 months
Ann Ott	Dartmouth	1842	43 years
Edward Tempest	Dartmouth	1842	4 months
Elizabeth Bisset	Cole Harbour	1842	10 years
() Hyslop	South East Passage	1842	()
John George Shiers	South East Passage	1842	()
() Roast	Cole Harbour	1842	()
Samuel Mosley	Dartmouth	1842	43 years
() Mason	Dartmouth	1842	()
Emma King	Dartmouth	1843	33 years
Jane Stanford	Dartmouth	1843	
Tryphenna Woodsman	Preston	1843	59 years
Christian Katzman	Preston	1843	()
Mary Parker	Porters Lake	1843	19 years
Orthello Pollair	Dartmouth	1844	()
Priscella Hutt	South East Passage	1844	infant
() Donig	Dartmouth	1844	infant
Joseph Himmelman	South East Passage	1844	()
() Tempest	Dartmouth	1844	infant
() Lloyd	Dartmouth	1844	infant
Thomas Keddy	Dartmouth	1844	infant
Ann Jones	Preston	1844	20 years
John Himmelman	South East Passage	1844	()
John Horne	South East Passage	1844	73 years
() Conrod	South East Passage	1844	()

Charlotte Morris	Preston	1844	72 years
William Henry Bremner	Dartmouth	1844	5 months
Elizabeth Marvin	Dartmouth	1844	5 years
Louisa Harris	Dartmouth	1844	14 years
Barbara Ross	Cole Harbour	1845	()
Benjamin Rynard	South East Passage	1845	25 years
Thomas Webb	Dartmouth	1845	9 months
Henry Thomas Brodie	Dartmouth	1845	7 years
Catherine Stephanson	Dartmouth	1845	3 weeks
William Rowe	Dartmouth	1845	3 weeks
William Abbot	Preston	1845	()
() York	Preston	1845	()
John Horne	South East Passage	1845	73 years
() Room	Dartmouth	1845	infant
George Bainbridge	Preston	1845	72 years
William Davis	Dartmouth	1845	()
Amelia Bell	Preston	1845	infant
Cecilia Findley	Dartmouth	1845	()
Ann Margaret Wick	Dartmouth	1845	15 months
Joseph Findley	Dartmouth	1845	38 years
Mary Ann Miller	Dartmouth	1845	()
Mary Ann Edmonds	Dartmouth	1845	4 years
Alexander Hawthorne Russel	Dartmouth	1845	2 weeks
Henry Marvin	Dartmouth	1845	57 years
James Innis	Dartmouth	1845	infant
Alice Creighton	Dartmouth	1846	1 year 9 month
Eliza Creighton	Dartmouth	1846	infant
William Eustis	South East Passage	1846	()
Henry Carritt	Dartmouth	1846	18 years
William and Sarah Creighton's child	Dartmouth	1846	infant
Charles S. Morris	Halifax	1846	infant
Jim McDaniels	South East Passage	1846	()

() McDonald	South East Passage	1846	infant
() Tempest	Dartmouth	1846	infant
W. Horner	Dartmouth	1847	()
W. Osborne	Cow Bay	1847	()
() Otts	Preston	1847	()
John Loner	Halifax	1847	()
Timothy C. B. Cribbey	Preston	1847	24 years
Margaret Ann Howe	Dartmouth	1847	81 years
Elizabeth Ann Lennerton	Dartmouth	1847	()
Hannah Elizabeth Rust	Halifax	1847	35 years
Elizabeth Hawkins	South East Passage	1847	54 years
Jacob Loner	Halifax	1847	19 years
Simon Fudge	Dartmouth	1847	57 years
James Osborne	Cow Bay	1847	30 years
William Arthur McHreath	Halifax	1847	14 days
Rex Cummings	Cow Bay	1847	35 years
Henry Osborne (drowned)	Cow Bay	1847	34 years
Henry Rust	Halifax	1847	52 years
Joseph ()	Dartmouth	1847	infant
Samuel Henry	transient immigrant from Ireland		()
() Wyat	Dartmouth	1847	()
John Publicover	Dartmouth	1847	54 years
William Hitchins	Halifax	1847	54 years
George Horn	South East Passage	1847	63 years
W. Agnes Glow	Dartmouth	1848	()
John Robertson	Dartmouth	1848	46 years
Ann Warnell	Dartmouth	1848	76 years
Emma Perce	Dartmouth	1848	()

Sarah Jane Evans	Dartmouth	1848	8 months
Elizabeth Hunter	Dartmouth	1848	()
Elizabeth Robertson	Dartmouth	1848	51 years
Joseph Larecy	Cole Harbour	1848	()
Elizabeth Wick	Cole Harbour	1849	31 years
Henrietta Carritt	Dartmouth	1849	51 years
Frederick Wooderman	Preston	1849	()

Family Names Volume I

Abbot, William	Anderson, Alexander	Bates, Thomas
Abel, George	Anderson, John	Battis, Elenor
Abel, James	Anderson, Simon	Baxter, David
Abernathy, Allan (Jr.)	Arbuthnot, Mariot (Captain)	Baxter, John (Dr.)
Adams, John	Atkins, Henry	Bayer, Eve Catherine
Adams, Margaret	Atwood, Jesse	Bayer, Elizabeth
Adams, Martin	Avery, Elizabeth	Bayer, George
Adams, Mercy	Avery, John	Bayer, John
Adams, Philip	Bailey, Ebenezer	Bayer, William
Adams, Samuel	Baily, Thomas	Bayers, George
Adams, Sarah	Baldwin, James	Bayers, William
Adams, Stephen	Baldwin, Luke	Beach, Peter
Adams, Thomas	Ball, William	Beak, Christian
Adams, Tom (Jr.)	Bambridge, Ralph	Beal, Josiah
Adams, Tom	Barker, John	Beale, Joshua
Adams, William T.	Barker, Nancy	Beamish, Thomas
Aikens, Elizabeth	Barker, Sampson	Bean, Enoch
Ainslie, Thomas	Barkley, Elizabeth	Bean, James
Akins, Henry	Barnard, Anna	Beasley, Joseph
Albro, John	Barnard, Johnathan	Belcher, Andrew
Albro, Samuel	Barnard, Libni	Belcher, Jonathan
Allen, Abigail	Barnard, Mathew	Belding, Stephen
Allen, Alexander	Barnard, Obed	Bell, John
Allen, Ebenezer (Jr.)	Barnard, Phebe	Bell, William
Allen, Elinor	Barnard, William	Bellefontaine, John
Allen, Jane	Barnstead, Jeremiah	Bembridge, Thomas
Allen, John	Barrett, Elizabeth	Benedict, Andreas
Allen, Moribah	Barrett, Thomas	Bent, William
Allen, Rebecca	Bartlin, John	Bernard, Mary
Allen, Silas	Bartling, Christian	Berry, William
Allen, William (Jr.)	Bartling, Christina	Best, William
Allen, Winckworth	Bartling, Frederick	Bethune, Daniel
Ammand, William	Barton, Edward	Binney, Hibbert N.

Binney, Jonathan	Brieve, Peggy	Butler, William
Birmingham, James	Briggs, Abner	Byers, George
Bissett, George	Bright, Charles	Cahill, Mathew
Bissett, Joseph	Brimer, James	Calbeck, John
Bissett, Mary	Bristol, S.	Calbeck, Samuel
Bissonet, Daniel	Brooks, Robert	Caldier, David
Bissonet, Mary	Broster, Adam	Caldier, Walter
Black, John	Brown, Chancey	Cameron, Rachael
Black, Thomas	Brown, Elizabeth	Campbell, Hector
Blagdon, Anne	Brown, George	Campbell, John
Blagdon, Samuel	Brown, Richard	Campbell, Robert
Blowers, Sampson	Brown, William	Campbell, William
Boggs, Margaret	Brown John, Cheyne	Carney, Robert
Boggs, Thomas	Bruce, Cambridge	Carter, Christian
Booth, Robert	Brutus, John	Carter, James
Bothwick, Robert	Brutus, Lucy	Carter, Margery
Bourn, Thomas	Brymer, Alexander	Carter, William
Bourn, William	Brymer, William	Carton, John
Bowen, Job	Brynton, John (Reverand)	Chadwick, Hannah
Bowers, Elizabeth H.	Buchanan, Robert	Chadwick, Henna
Boyce, John	Budgate, Daniel	Chadwick, John
Boyd, Francis	Bulkeley, Richard	Chadwick, William
Bradley, Elizabeth	Buller, James	Chamberlain, Lois
Bradley, Thomas	Bunker, Judith	Chamberlain, Theophilus
Brampton, Charles	Bunker, Lydia	Chapman, William
Brandon, Mary	Bunker, Obed	Charard, James
Brandon, Samuel	Bunker, Peleg	Chase, John
Bremner, Alexander	Bunker, Zachary	Chase, Zimer
Bremner, John	Burke, Thomas	Chazer, Henry
Brenton, James	Burns, Patrick	Chisholm, Alexander
Brest, Daniel	Burnside, John	Chisolm, Sara
Browse, John	Burton, Daniel (Rev. Dr.)	Clapham, William (Captain)
Bridge, William	Butler, John	Clapole, Elizabeth
Brieve, David	Butler, Samuel	Clark, Deborah
Brieve, Mahon	Butler, Thomas	Clark, James

Clark, Mary	Coleman, Elizabeth	Crawley, Edmund
Clark, Shubal	Coleman, Solomon (Jr.)	Creamer, Balthazar
Clark, Walter	Coleman, Andrew	Creed, Mathew
Clasby, Joseph	Coleman, David	Creighton, Elizabeth
Clasen, Carl	Coleman, John Brown	Creighton, George
Claus, Cybrant	Coleman, Lydia	Creighton, James
Cleary, Richard	Coleman, Rebecca	Crittingden, Anne
Cleason, Caret	Coleman, Sally	Crittingden, Ebenezer
Cleazer, Henry	Coleman, Sarah	Croffs, Thomas
Clifford, Duke	Coleman, Susanna	Crombie, David
Clifford, John	Collier, David	Crook, John
Clinton, Patrick	Collier, John	Crooks, John
Cobb, Sylvanus	Collier, Mary	Cross, James
Cobb, Thomas	Collins, Charles	Cruthis, John
Cochran, William	Collins, Daniel	Cunard, Abraham
Cochrane, Thomas	Collins, John	Cunningham, John
Cod, Thomas	Collins, Stephen	Cunnison Henry
Codman, John	Conner, Patrick	Curlett, Patrick
Coffin, Brown	Connor, John	Curren, Anne
Coffin, Eban	Conrad, George	Curren, John
Coffin, Elizabeth	Conrad, Jacob	Curren, Thomas
Coffin, Issac	Constable, A.	Dale, Thomas
Coffin, Johnathan	Cook, Ephraim	David, Louis
Coffin, Lydia	Cooper, William	Davidson, Ann
Coffin, Mary	Copeland, Alexander	Davidson, Hugh
Coffin, Parnel	Cowie, Robert	Davidson, Iver
Coffin, Phebe	Cox, Mathew	Davidson, John
Coffin, Reuban	Cox, Samuel	Davis, Joseph
Coffin, Shubel	Crane, Nicholas	Davis, Peter
Coghlin, Jacob	Crawford, Andrew	Dawson, George
Cohen, Jacob	Crawford, Archibald	Day, Thomas
Cole, Joseph	Crawford, Daniel	Dean, John
Colebanks, John	Crawford, Edward	Dean, Rebecca
Colebanks, Samuel	Crawford, John	Deane, John
Coleman, Seth	Crawford, Lawrence	Deblois, George

DeBrazé, Peter	Dustan, William	Floyer, William
DeBrissary, Thomas	Eddy, Elizabeth	Fluger, John Henry
DeBrody, Abraham	Egan, James	Foley, Hugh
DeChazeau, Adam	Ewing, James	Folger, Abiel
Deerpoint, Joseph	Eisenhauser, John	Folger, Benjamin F.
Dell, Thomas	Evans, John	Folger, Susanna
Denham, Issac	Esterbrook, John	Folger, Timothy
Dervin, Daniel	Elliot, Jonathan	Folger, Tristan
Deschamps, Isaac	Eagle, Michael	Follett, Nathaniel
Dickson, John	Easton, Peleg	Ford, Joseph
Dight, John	Easling, Peter	Fordick, Philip
Dixon, William	Easler, Peter	Forgeon, Henry
Dodley, James	Emery, Richard	Forsythe, John
Dolphin, Charles	Ewer, Robert	Foster, Edward (Jr.)
Donaldson, Thomas	Eddy, William	Foster, Edward (Sr.)
Donevan, John	End, William	Foster, Jonathan
Donnoly, James	Fairbanks, Ann	Foster, Sarah
Doran, Dennis	Fairbanks, Joseph	Fotheringham, George
Dougan, Philip	Fairbanks, Rufus	Fowler, Henry
Douglas, Charles (Sir)	Farquharson, Alexander	Fox, Elizabeth
Downer, John	Farquharson, Elizabeth	Fox, William
Downing, Jane	Farquharson, John	Foye, William
Downing, John	Ferguson, Henry	Franklin, Michael
Drake, William (Spike)	Ferguson, James	Freason, William
Draper, William	Ferser, John	Fredericks, Elizabeth
Driscoll, Cornelius	Fillis, John	Fredericks, John
Dubois, John	Findley, Francis	Fredson, Charles
Ducksell, Thomas	Finnucane, Bryan	Fredson, Peter
Ducksell, Tobias	Fisher, Mariah	Freedom, British
Duff, Neal	Flannery, Mathew	Freeman, Elisha
Dunbar, Alexander	Fleigher, John H.	Freeman, Jonathan
Dunbrack, John	Fleming, John	Freston, Cuffe
Dunn, John	Fletcher, Robert	Friedenburg, Conrad
Dupont, John	Fletcher, William	Friends, Richard
Durrant, Cornelius	Floyer, Margaret	Frost, Abraham

Fullerton, James	Grant, George	Halpish, Anne Marie
Fulton, Thomas	Grant, Patrick	Hamilton, Francis
Fynucane, Peter	Grant, Robert	Hamilton, James
Gabriel, Jesse	Gray, Andrew	Hamilton, Otto
Gabriel, Otho	Gray, Joseph	Hamilton, William
Gardner, Amiel	Gray, William	Hammond, Andrew S.
Gardner, Stephen	Green, Benjamin (Jr.)	Handasyde, Charles
Garret, Joseph	Green, Benjamin (Sr.)	Handasyde, Elizabeth
Garret, Joshua	Green, Charles	Handwell, Thomas
Gass, John	Green, David	Hansel, George
Gates, Martin	Green, Francis	Hardin, Thomas
Gauld, William	Green, Harriot	Hardwell, Thomas
Germain, Charles	Green, Marshan	Harper, George
Gerrish, Benjamin	Green, Mercy	Harris, John
Gerrish, George	Green, Sarah	Harrison, Mary
Gerrish, Joseph	Green, Susanna	Harrison, Ralph
Gibbons, Richard (Jr.)	Green, Thomas	Hart, Samuel M.
Giffen, Simon	Greenhill, William	Hartling, Jacob
Giles, Joseph	Greenwood, John	Hartling, Michael
Gilfillan, Robert	Greenwood, Samuel (Sr.)	Hartling, Nicole
Gillard, Thomas	Grieve, David	Hartshorn, Lawrence
Gilman, Catherine	Grieve, Peggy	Harvey, Edward
Gilman, Ezekiel	Griffen, Joseph	Haslingen, Kuna
Goble, Martin	Griffin, Frances	Hasner, Urbanus
Gordon, William	Griffith, Joseph	Hastizen, Heine
Gorham, John	Grimes, Robert	Hay, George
Gorham, Joseph	Grott, Wendell	Hayes, Anne
Gorrell, Philip	Guillingham, Joseph	Hayes, Charles
Gorrell, Robert	Gunnel, Thomas	Hayes, William
Gosbee, John	Hale, John	Hays, William (Jr.)
Gosbee, Louis	Hall, David	Hayward, Thomas
Gosbee, Mary	Hall, James	Heasling, Peter
Goseral, Joseph	Hall, John	Heasling, Susanna
Gower, Henry	Hall, Robert	Hemsley, Jane
Graham, James	Hall, William	Hemsley, Jeane

Hemsley, Reuban	Hoxcom, William	Johnson, William
Hendrick, Peter	Hoyt, Abigail	Johnston, Euphema
Henrachen, Patrick	Hoyt, Benjamin	Johnston, Patience
Henrahan, Patrick	Hoyt, Isaac	Jones, Ann
Henry, James	Huffman, Anthony	Jones, Charles
Henshelwood, Archibald	Hughes, James	Jones, James
Herrod, Richard	Hughes, John	Jones, John
Herve, Alexander	Hughes, Richard	Jones, Mark
Hibbard, Michael	Hunt, Thomas	Jones, Ronson
Hickey, John	Hurd, Jacob	Jones, Samuel
Hicks, William	Hurst, Nathaniel	Jordan, Mary
Hill, Abraham	Hussey, John	Jordan, William
Hill, Esther	Hussy, Albert	Kelly, Daniel
Hill, John	Hussy, Peleg	Kelly, John
Hill, Roger	Hutchinson, Foster	Kettle, Isaac
Hill, Thomas	Igler, Michael	Keys, Thomas
Hiller, Thomas	Inglis, Bishop	Kidston, Richard
Hills, Robert	Inners, Henry	Kidston, William
Hilly, William	Isnor, James	King, Ann
Himmelman, Lewis	Ivansells, George	King Edward
Hirschfield, Frederick	Iverson, Owen	King, Elinor
Hoffins, John	Jackson, John	King, Hannah
Hollandsby, Thomas	Jackson, Robert	King, James
Holmes, Benjamin M.	Jacobs, Richard	King, John
Hoppe, John	James, Lawrence	King, Samuel
Hoppy, John	James, Montague	King, Thomas
Horn, Jacob (Hr.)	Jansen, Abraham	King, William
Horn, Jacob (Sr.)	Jennings, William	Kinselagh, John
Hosling, Frederick	Jewitt, Crispen	Knaut, Philip
Houseal, Mary	Johns, William	Kneeland, Bartholomew
Houseal, Michael	Johnson, Alexander	Knight, John
Howard, William	Johnson, Bernard	Lakemen, Solomen
Howe, Edward	Johnson, Margaret	Lang, Archibald
Howe, Mary Magdalen	Johnson, Sybrant	Langley, Jacob
Howell, Matthew	Johnson, Thomas	Lannard, Jesse

Lawlor, David	Loveless, James	McFall, John
Lawrence, Charles	Lovitt, Phineas	McGilvery, Finley
Lawson, Elizabeth	Lowden, John	McGrath, Michael
Lawson, John	Luart, Thomas R.	McKay, Daivd
Laycock, John	Lucas, Benjamin	McKay, Peter
Leadbetter, Ebenezer	Macy, Edmund	McKenzie, Findley
Leake, Thomas	Macy, Elizabeth	McKenzie, Rhodish
Leaks, W.	Macy, Jonathan	McKenzie, Robert
LeCross, Edward	Macy, Mercy	McLean, Neal
LeCross, Mary	Macy, Nathaniel	McLindon, John
Lee, Joseph	Macy, Peter	McLindon, Margaret
Lees, George	Macy, Phebe	McMinn, Andrew
Legge, Frances	Macy, Sarah	McMinn, John
Leisterbask, John	Macy, Stephen	McMinn, Thomas
Lenri, Phillip	Magee, William	McNab, Peter
Lenthorne, Robert	Malch, John	McNeil, John
Leopold, Melchoir	Malloy, Mary	McTall, Hugh
Leppart, Peter	Malloy, Melvin	Medford, Mathew
Leslie, Abigail	Maloney, John	Megnor, John
Leslie, Alexander	Manly, John	Messor, Conrad
Leslie, Robert	Manthorn, William	Mignor, John
Lewis, John	Marshal, Elias	Miller, David
Lewis, Paul	Marshal, Joseph	Miller, John
Libbard, Michael	Martin, William	Miller, Robert
Lincoln, Thomas	Mason, Amelia	Miller, Tobias
Lindsay, John	Masque, Joseph	Millett, William
Linzie, Philip	Massey, Nathaniel	Mitchell, Jethro
Little, Anna	Mauger, Joshua	Mitchell, Richard
Little, Charles	Mayberry, Jane	Monk, James
Little, Major	Mayberry, Thomas	Moore, Abraham
Little, Otis	McBernie, Hugh	Moore, Andrew
Lloyd, David	McDonald, Angus	Moore, Deborah
Lochman, Leonard	McDonald, Donald	Moore, William
Lone, John	McDonald, John	Morris, Charles
Love, John	McDonald, William	Morris, Claude

Morris, Elizabeth	O'Brien, Catherine	Piers, Lewis
Moris, Kenneth	O'Brien, Patrick	Piers, Mercy
Morris, William	O'Brien, Robert	Piers, Temple
Morrison, George	Ochterloney, Alexander	Pigott, William
Morse, Joseph (Captain)	Orchard, William	Pike, Daniel
Mott, John	Ord, John	Pinkham, Elisha
Mott, William	Orton, John	Pinkham, Matthew
Mozar, Abraham	Ott, Frederick	Plamer, Mary
Mulig, Francis	Owen, James	Porter, John
Muller, Emanuel	Oxley, (Dr.)	Porter, William
Mullins, Anne	Paddock, Hepzabeth	Potter, Edward
Mullock, Eleanor	Paddock, Mary	Pownell, Thomas
Mullock, Francis	Paddock, Silas	Prescott, Jonathan
Mullock, Mary	Paddock, William	Prescott, Samuel
Munday, Richard	Paduser, Thomas	Prestedge, Thomas
Munn, James	Paine, Ann	Prester, Adam
Murell, Benjamin	Paine, Michael	Price, Arthur
Murphy, Daniel	Palmer, Charles	Prince, John
Murphy, John	Palmer, William	Proctor, Adam
Murphy, Prince	Parker, Zacharia	Proctor, Charles
Nagle, Baptiste	Parkinson, Robert	Prowse, Richard
Nagle, Mathias	Parquire, Jane	Purcell, James
Naufts, Jacob	Parquire, Joh	Putnam, James
Neagle, John	Parquire, Marienne	Pyke, Abraham
Negas, William	Parr, John	Pyke, George
Negro, James	Patterson, William	Pyke, John G.
Nesbitt, William	Pease, Valentine	Quarrel, William D.
Nesham, Ralph	Pedley, James	Quinn, James
Newell, Thomas	Pegg, George	Rankin, Bruin
Newman, Thomas	Perkins, Simeon	Rawson, Stephen
Newton, Henry	Perth, Robert	Ray, Daniel
Newton, John	Peterson, Claus	Ray, Elizabeth
Nichol, Robert	Philipson, Joseph	Ray, William
Nugent, James	Phips, Solomon	Reading, Michael
O'Brien, Ann	Pierpent, Joseph	Readmen, John

Reeves, John	Ruddles, (Unknown)	Scragg, William
Reeves, William	Rulus, Peter	SeabARRIER, John
Reynolds, John	Rundle, Joseph	Sealover, John
Rheinhart, John	Russell, Catherine	Seals, Michael
Rheinhart, Nicholas	Russell, John	Searle, Joseph
Rheinhart, Peter	Russell, Joseph	Seborges, John
Rhuart, Thomas	Russell, Laban	Seidler, Francis
Ribble, William	Russell, Martin	Settle, Thomas
Rice, Beniah	Russell, Mary	Sewell, John
Rice, Miriam	Russell, Mercy	Sewell, Jonathan
Richard, J.	Russell, Nathaniel	Sewell, Margaret
Richards, Flora	Russell, Rebecca	Sexton, Michael
Richards, Thomas	Russell, Sarah	Shares, William
Richardson, Joseph	Russell, Thomas	Shatford, Daniel
Richardson, Josiah	Rust, Nathan	Shaw, Charles
Roach, Dennis	Sabatier, William	Shaw, William
Robertson, James	Salisbury, John	Shelton, Ebenezer
Robinson, Benjamin	Salter, John	Shipton, Samuel
Robinson, Elezar	Salter, Malachi	Shrum, John
Robinson, George	Samuels, Charles	Shrum, Mary
Rock, George	Samuels, Eve	Shultz, George
Rock, John	Sanderson, Richard	Sidler, Gotlieb
Rogers, Andrew	Sanderson, Robert	Simeon, Albert
Rogers, Jasper	Saul, George	Simon, Albert
Rogers, Jeremiah	Saul, Thomas	Simpson, George
Rogers, Robert	Savage, Dominah	Simpson, John
Rogers, William	Sawyer, Herbert	Sinclair, Robert
Rogerson, Josiah	Scarfè, John	Sitson, George
Rommage, Charles	Schofield, Elizabeth	Slade, Peggy
Ross, Duncan	Schofield, Joseph	Slade, William
Ross, Thomas	Schofield, Zebulon	Sloan, Robert
Ross, William	Schwartz Hannah	Smith, Andrew
Rottecken, Frederick	Schwartz, John	Smith, Benjamin
Rotton, Robert	Scott, Joseph	Smith, Ceaser
Rouse, John	Scott, Samuel	Smith, Crease

Smith, George	Sterns, Jonathan	Train, James
Smith, Henry	Stevens, Bowhana	Tremain, Abigail
Smith, James	Stevens, Edward	Tremain, Jonathan
Smith, John	Stevens, William	Trider, Christopher
Smith, Joshua	Stewart, Nathan	Trider, John
Smith, Nicholas	Stewart, William	Tritton, Richard
Smith, Sylvanus	Stoba, Robert	Troop, Thomas
Smith, Titus	Straffon, Philip	Tufts, Gersham
Smith, Tobias	Street, John	Turk, Henry
Smith, William	Stuart, Charles	Turner, John William
Snell, John	Stuart, James	Tuttle, Jacob
Snelling, Jonathan	Suckling, George	Tybee, Joseph
Snider, George	Sullivan, Daniel	Tybow, Nicholas
Snyder, George	Swain, Avis	Tybow, William
Spaddle, Jacob	Swain, Barnabus	Ublay, Wilrie
Spade, John	Sweetland, Henry	Ubley, Wildrie
Spainter, Sabastian	Taggart, John	Uniacke, Richard J.
Sparks, Anne	Tate, John	Vaughan, Samuel
Sparks, Robert	Taylor, Alexander	Vowles, Robert
Sparrow, Samuel	Taylor, David	Wagnor, Christian
Spicer, Peter	Temple, John	Waite, John
Sprague, John	Thane, Deborah	Wakefield, Benjamin
Stafford, David	Thomas, Elinor	Wakefield, John
Staple, Mathew	Thompson, Alexander	Walker, Abraham
Starbuck, Abigail	Thompson, John	Wallace, Michael
Starbuck, Alice	Thompson, Richard	Wallis, Andrew
Starbuck, Daniel	Thompson, William	Walsh, John
Starbuck, David	Tidmarsh, Elinor	Walsh, William
Starbuck, Lucretia	Tidmarsh, Philip	Walter, Robert
Starbuck, Samuel (Jr.)	Todd, John	Waterman, Stephen
Starbuck, Samuel (Sr.)	Todvin, Abraham	Watson, Alice
Starbuck, William	Tonge, Winckworth	Watson, Joshua (Jr.)
Staynor, John	Townsend, John	Watson, Joshua (Sr.)
Steele, William	Townsend, William	Webb, John
Stephens, Edward	Traffan, Phillip	Webb, Moses

Weeks, Joshua (Reverend)	Wilmot, Montague
Weeks, Sarah	Wilson, Alexander
Weir, Christopher	Wisdom, Edward
Weirgan, Patrick	Wisdom, John
Weishuhn, Henry	Wisdom, Mary
Welch, George	Wisdom, Sarah
Welch, Susannah	Wiseman, Thomas
Welland, Henry	Withera, Adolph
Wells, Benjamin	Wolfe, James
Welsh, John	Wolfe, Joseph
Wendell, Henry	Wood, Abner
Wenman, Richard	Wood, Mary
Wensel, George	Woodin, John
Wentworth, Benning	Woodin, Richard
Wentworth, John	Woodmas, Joseph
Wester, Thomas	Woolet, Anthony
Weston, Ephraim	Worth, Paul
Westphall, George	Wright, Emmanuel
Wheelwright, Joseph	Wright, James
Whiston, Ann	Wright, Richard
Whiston, Elizabeth	Wyman, Ephraim
Whiston, Ephraim	Wynn, Henry
Whiston, Katherine	Young, Job
Whiston, Samuel	Young, John
Whiston, William	Young, Nathan
White, Francis	Young, Robert
White, John	Young, Thomas (Captain)
White, Joseph	Zouberholder, Sebastian
White, William	
Wiederholds, Adolph	
William, Edward	
Williams, Dick	
Williams, Early	
Williams, Edward	
Williams, John	

Family Names Volume II

Adams, Charles (Admiral Sir)	Almond, William (M.D.)	Bartlin, John
Adams, Sophia	Anderson, Alexander	Bartlin, Sophia
Adams, Thomas	Anderson, Anne	Bartling, Christian
Adams, William	Anderson, Elizabeth	Bartling, John
Albro, Ann	Anderson, Isaac	Bartling, Lunnah
Albro, Edward	Anderson, Robert	Bartling, Martha
Albro, Elizabeth Margaret	Angus, Robert	Bartling, Mary Ann
Albro, John	Annand, William	Bartling, Philip
Albro, Mary	Archibald, Matthew	Bartling, Susan
Albro, Robert	Archibald, Robert	Bartling, Susannah
Albro, Samuel	Archibald, Samuel G.	Bauld, Elizabeth
Albro, William	Ash, Josiah	Bauld, John
Allen, Charles	Atkins, Elizabeth	Bauld, William
Allen, Ebenezer	Aylam, William	Bauer, John
Allen, Elizabeth	Baimbridge, John	Bayard, Mr.
Allen, Jacob	Baine, James	Bayer, Charles
Allen, James	Baker, John	Bayer, George
Allen, John (Jr.)	Balding, Thomas	Bayers, William
Allen, John (Sr.)	Balfour, R.N. (Lt.)	Beamish, Amelia
Allen, Rebecca	Bargett, John	Beamish, Thomas Ott
Allen, Sarah	Bargett, Madeline	Beck, Martin
Allen, William	Barker, John	Beckwith, Jane
Allen, Winckworth	Barker, Mary Jane	Beckwith, John
Allison, Anne	Barnaby, James B.	Beckwith, Samuel
Allison, Joseph	(Reverand)	Behan, William
Allman, William (Dr.)	Barnes, John	Belcher, Andrew
Almon, William B	Barnes, Mary	Bell, Catherine
Almon, Sarah	Barnstead, Jeremiah	Bell, George
Amon, Edward	Barnstead, John Henry	Bell, James
Amon, George	Barnstead, Ann	Bell, John
Amon, Mary	Barron, John	Bell, William
Amon, Thomas	Barson, John	Belfontain, Angelie
Almond, Thomas	Bartlin, Christian	Belfontain, Charles

Belfontain, Frances	Blake, John	Brachen, T.
Belfontain, Gabriel	Blacklock, Eliza	Bradley, Thomas
Belfontain, Uzel	Blacklock, John	Bragg, George
Bennet, James	Blehomen, John	Bremner, Alexander
Bennet, Michael	Blowers, Sampson Salter	Bremner, Daniel
Bentinck, Governor	(Hon.)	Bremner, David
Benwell, Edward L.	Boggs, Charles	Bremner, Elizabeth
(Reverand)	Boggs, Sarah	Bremner, John
Benwell, W. (Reverand)	Boggs, Sophia	Bremner, Mary
Berkeley, Admiral	Boggs, Thomas	Bremner, Robert
Berry, John A.	Boggs, Zacharia	Brennan, Patrick
Best, Richard	Boland, Mathew	Brennen, Elizabeth
Beswanger, John A.	Boland, Thomas	Brennen, Jane
Bethune, Daniel	Bolton, Henry	Brennen, Margaret
Bethune, David	Bond, Alcey	Brennen, Mary
Bethune, Mary	Bond, Edward	Brennen, Michael
Bettinson, John	Bonvie, George	Brennen, Peter
Binny, Stephen	Bonvie, Oliver	Brennen, William (Sr.)
Bird, George	Bonvie, Peter	Brenon, Hannah
Bishop, John	Borgald, Christian	Brentaus, Judge
Bishop, Mary	Borgald, John (Jr.)	Brewer, Thomas
Bissett, Alexander	Borgald, John (Sr.)	Bridge, Benjamin (Jr.)
Bissett, Ann	Borgald, Madelain	Bridge, Benjamin (Sr.)
Bissett, Benjamin	Bose, Christian	Bridge, Jeremiah (Jr.)
Bissett, Catherine	Boswell,	Bridge, Jeremiah (Sr.)
Bissett, James Frederick	ChristianBoudreau, John	Bridgeports, Lord
Bissett, Joseph	Boutilier, Frederick	Brinley, Joanna Allen
Bissett, Samuel	Boutilier, George	Brinley, William Birch
Black, John	Boutilier, James	Brodie, Charles
Black, Margaret	Boutilier, Mary	Broom, Jacob
Black, Martin Gay	Bouvier, Valentine	Brown, Elizabeth
Black, Samuel	Bowers, William	Brown, George
Black, William A.	Bowes, George	Brown, Philip
Black, William Forsyth	Bowes, John	Brown, Samuel
Blake, James	Boyd, John	Brown, William

Browne, Philip	Chamberlain, James M.	Coleman, Edmund
Bulkely, Mary	Chamberlain, John	Coleman, Elizabeth
Bulkely, Richard (Honorable)	Chamberlain, Lamina	Coleman, George
Bundy, William	Chamberlain, Samuel	Coleman, John Brown
Bunker, Zachary	Chamberlain, Theophilus	Coleman, Seth
Burton, John	Chandler, Elizabeth	Coldwell, Thomas
Butler, Elizabeth	Chandler, Tallow	Colley, John
Butler, John	Chappell, John	Collupy, James
Butler, Thomas	Chisholm, Alexander	Coffin, Isaac
Byles, Mather	Clark, Eliza	Cogill, John
Byrne, Patrick	Clark, George	Cogill, Anne
Calbeck, Samuel	Clark, Harriot	Cogle, John
Campbell, John	Clark, Henry (Jr.)	Cogswell, Henry H.
Canty, John	Clark, Henry (Sr.)	Cogswell, James
Carrell, Henrietta	Clark, Jeremiah	Cogswell, William
Carrell, William	Clark, John	Colback, Samuel
Carrett, Henry	Clark, Louisa Jane	Cole, Ann
Carritt, William	Clark, Septimus D.	Cole, James
Carter, James	Cleary, Ann	Coleman, Alexander
Carter, Samson	Cleary, Hugh	Coleman, Brown
Carter, Thomas	Cleary, James	Coleman, Carrie
Carter, Titus	Cleary, John	Coleman, David
Cashen, Thomas	Cleary, Malachie	Coleman, Deborah
Cashin, John	Cleary, Mary	Coleman, Elizabeth
Cashin, Sophia	Cleveland, Aaron	Coleman, George
Caspen, John	Cleveland, Joseph	Coleman, Jane
Casper, William	Cleveland, William	Coleman, John Brown
Cassidy, Lewis	Cleverdon, John	Coleman, John D.
Castlereagh, Viscount (Lord)	Clifford, Eliza	Coleman, Patrick
Cathcart, Tayler	Clifford, Hood	Coleman, Robert
Chadwick, John	Clifford, John	Coleman, Seth
Chadwick, Joseph	Cochran, Andrew	Colley, John
Chadwick, Lydia	Cochran, Thomas	Collier, John
Chamberlain, Harriet	Cochrane, Thomas	Collins, Enos
	Coleman, Ann	Collins, Hallet

Collins, Robert	Conrod, Jacob	Creamer, Daniel
Collins, Lukey	Conrod, John	Creamer, Mary
Collins, Phoebe	Conrod, Lawrence	Creighton, Andrew
Collins, Robert	Conrod, Mary	Creighton, Ann
Collins, Sally	Conrod, Nicholas	Creighton, Alexander
Collins, Samuel	Conrod, Peter	Creighton, Charlotte Mary
Collins, Stephen	Conrod, Richard	Creighton, George Andrew
Collins, Susan	Conrod, Sarah	Creighton, George Brinlay
Collins, William	Conway, Ann	Creighton, George
Colston, Elizabeth	Conway, Catherine	Creighton, George A.
Colton, James	Conway, Dennis	Seymour
Condarin, John	Cook, James	Creighton, Isabel
Condon, Ann	Cooke, Thomas	Creighton, Isabella
Connor, Anne	Corkum, Benjamin	Creighton, James (Jr.)
Connor, Bartholemue	Corkum, John George	Creighton, James (Sr.)
Connor, Dennis	Corsby, John	Creighton, James George
Connor, John B.	Corsby, Marjory	Andrew
Connor, Julian	Cosbee, John	Creighton, Mary
Connor, Matilda	Costly, Susan	Creighton, Samuel
Connor, Patrick	Cotsman, Christine	Creighton, Sarah
Connor, Sophia	Cosley, Ann	Cribby, George
Connors, Charlotte	Cosley, John	Cribby, Sophia
Connors, Elizabeth	Cousins, William	Croke, Dr. (Sr. Justice)
Connors, George	Coventry, Barbara	Cronin, Catherin
Connors, Patrick	Coventry, Charles	Cronin, Dennis
Connors, Wellington	Craig, John	Crook, John
Conrad, Elizabeth	Craik, J.	Crook, Sarah
Conrad, George	Crane, Timothy	Crook, William
Conrad, Jacob	Crawford, Andrew	Crosby, Ann
Conrod, Andrew	Crawford, Ann	Crosby, John
Conrod, Catherine	Crawford, Archibald	Cross, John Jacob
Conrod, David	Crawford, Edward	Croucher, Thomas
Conrod, Elizabeth	Crawford, George	Crowe, William
Conrod, George	Crawford, Hannah	Crowe Sr.
Conrod, Hannah	Crawley, Henry	Crowell, Catherine

Crowell, Samuel	DesBrissey, Thomas B.	Donaldson, William
Cully, John	DeChezeau, Adam (Jr.)	Donovan, Jeremiah
Cummings, Alexander	De Garouche, Philip	Dooley, John
Cummings, John	De Grouste, Philip	Doring, George
Cunard, Abraham	Delochie, Denis	Dougan, John
Cunard, Margaret	Delochry, John	Dowling, Margaret
Cunard, Samuel	Devine, Michael	Kennedy
Cunard, Susan	Devon, Michael	Dowling, Patrick
Cunning, Alexander	Dewar, Duncan	Downey, Louisa
Currie, Peter	Dewar, Mary	Downey Peter
Currier, Jane	DeYoung, Elizabeth	Doyle, E. O. C.
Dacres, Captain	DeYoung, James	Drew, Daniel
Daily, John	DeYoung, Lewis	Drew, Mary
Daily, Sarah	DeYoung, Paul	Drillis, Casper
Dares, Daniel	DeYoung, William	Dunbrack, Charles
Dares, James	Dickson, T.	Dunbrack, John
Daring, John	Digby, Captain	Dunbrack, Margaret
Davidson, Elizabeth	Dillman, Jacob	Dunlop, Hannah
Davidson, John (Sr.)	Dillon, Alexander	Dunlop, Hugh
Davidson, Mary Ann	Dixon, John	Dunn, Isabella
Davidson, Timothy	Dolby, Joseph	Dunn, John F.
Davidson, William	Delebiere, Elizabeth	Dunn, Michael
David, Abigail	Dolebiere, William	Dunn, Richard
Davie, Alexander	Donaldson, Elspet	Duport, John
Davie, Thomas	Donaldson, George	Edwards, George
Davies, Joseph	Donaldson, Hannah	Elliot, Ann
Davis, Elizabeth	Donaldson, Henry	Elliot, Anthoney
Davis, John	Donaldson, Isabella	Elliot, Benjamin
Davis, Mary	Donaldson, James H.	Elliot, Charlotte
Davis, Thomas	Donaldson, Jane	Elliot, Gilbert
Davis, William	Donaldson, Mary	Elliot, John
Dean, Anne	Donaldson, Margaret	Elliot, Jonathan R.
Dean, Charles	Donaldson, Peter	Elliot, Nancy
Dean, James	Donaldson, Susannah	Elliot, Sophia
Deane, John	Donaldson, Thomas	Elliot, Stephen

Elliott, Benjamin	Farquharson, John (Sr.)	Fleigher, William
Elliott, Hector	Farquharson, John	Floyd, Mary
Elliott, Stephen	Farquharson, May	Floyer, Ann
Ellis, Gideon	Farrell, Dominick	Floyer, Anthony
Ellison, William	Farrell, John	Floyer, Jeffrey
Esson, Adam	Faulkland, (Lady)	Floyer, John Gould
Evan, John	Faulkland. (Viscount)	Floyer, Margaret
Evan, William	Fawson, James	Floyer, William
Evans, Elizabeth	Ferguson, George	Fogarty, Cornelius
Evans, Ephonia	Ferguson, James	Foler, Joseph
Evans, Israel	Ferguson, Jane	Foler, Susannah
Evans, Isaac	Ferguson, John	Folger, Timothy
Evans, Maria	Ferguson, Joseph	Folmer, Andrew
Evans, Thomas	Ferguson, Peter	Forgarty, Cornelieus
Evans, Thomas (Jr.)	Ferguson, Sarah Ann	Forsyth, John
Evans, William	Fielding, Anne	Forsyth, William
Fairbanks, Ann	Fielding, William	Foster, Clare
Fairbanks, Charles Rufus	Filleul, J. (Reverand)	Foster, Edward (Jr.)
Fairbanks, Charlotte	Filter, Henry	Foster, Edward (Sr.)
Fairbanks, John E.	Findlay, Elizabeth	Foster, Robert
Fairbanks, John F.	Findlay, William	Foster, Sarah
Fairbanks, Charles	Findley, Elizabeth	Foster, William
Fairbanks, Joseph	Findley, Joseph	Fottingham, George
Fairbanks, Rufus	Findley, Margaret	Fougere, Simeon
Fairbanks, Samuel Prescott	Finlay, William	Fought, George
Fairbanks, Sarah	Finn, Michael	Francis, Elizabeth
Fairbanks, Sarah Elizabeth	Finn, Thomas	Francis, George
Falconer, David	Finucane, Bryan	Fraser, Daniel
Fancer, George	Finucane, Brian	Fraser, James (Jr.)
Fanning, Edward	Fisher, Agnes	Fraser, James (Sr.)
Fanning, (Lt. Governor)	Fisher, George	Fraser, William
Farquharson, Alexander	Fisher, John	Frederick, James
Farquharson, Isobel	Fisher, Thomas	Frederick, John
Farquharson, John	Fitzgerald, Henry	Frederickson, John
Farquharson, John (Jr.)	Fleigher, John Henry	Frederickson, Mary

Frost, David	Gerrish, Joseph	Graham, James
Fulker, Benjamin	Gibbs, Anne	Graham, Joseph
Fuller, Margaret	Gibson, Robert	Graham, Marieanne
Fuller, Patrick	Giles, Ann	Graham, Mary Catherine
Fullerton, James	Giles, Jacob	Graham, William
Fullerton, John	Giles, John	Grant, Daniel
Fulton, Elizabeth	Giles, Joseph (Jr.)	Grant, John
Fulton, James	Giles, Joseph (Sr.)	Grassie, George
Fulton, Thomas	Giles, Samuel	Grassie, Mary
Futten, Thomas	Gill, Valentine	Grassie, Thomas
Gabriel, Jesse	Gilman, Ezekiel	Graves, D.
Gallon, William	Gilmore, William	Gray, Andrew
Gammon, John (Sr.)	Glasebrook, George	Gray, Benjamin Gerrish
Gammon, Mary	Glasgow, Joseph	Gray, Catherine
Gammon, Richard	Glen, Allen	Gray, Elizabeth
Gammon, William	Glendenning, Henry	Gray, Gerrish
Garrett, James	Glenny, Joseph	Gray, James
Garrett, William	Godfrey, Arthur	Gray, J. F.
Gaston, John	Godfrey, Edward	Gray, William
Gaston, Samuel	Godfrey, Elizabeth	Geary, Mr. (Reverand)
Gates, James	Godfrey, Sophia Ann	Green, Benjamin
Gates, John	Goffs, James	Green, Benjamin (Sr.)
Gatez, Catherine	Gordon, James	Green, Elizabeth
Gatez, George	Gordon, William	Green, Francis
Gatez, James	Gore, Captain	Green, Hammond
Gatez, Martin	Goreham, Elizabeth	Green, Henry
Gatez, Thomas Andrew	Goreham, Joseph	Green, Joseph
Gay, John	Goreham, Richard	Green, Maria
Gay, Robert	Goreham, William (Sr.)	Green, Rosanne
Gebhard, Ann	Goudge, Alexander	Green, Susannah
Gebhard, Conrod	Goudge, Thomas	Green, Wentworth
Gebhard, Philip	Gould, Nicholas	Green, William
Gentles, Thomas (Sr.)	Graham, Asa	Greenwood, Elizabeth
George, John	Graham, Francis	Greenwood, John
George, Rupert D. (Sir)	Graham, George	Greenwood, Lois

Greenwood, Mary	Harding, Sarah	Hawkins, Sophia
Greenwood, Paul	Harris, John	Hawthorne, Ann
Greenwood, Samuel (Jr.)	Harris, Joseph	Hawthorne, John D.
Greenwood, Samuel (Sr.)	Hart, Rebecca	Hawthorne, Mary
Greenwood, Samuel	Hart, Samuel	Hay, Mary
Greenwood, Theophilus	Hartland, John	Hay, Peter
Greig, James	Hartlin, John	Hay, R. U.
Grieve, David	Hartlin, Sophia	Hays, Edward
Grieve, Peggy	Hartling, John Jacob	Hill, Charles (Honorable)
Griffen, James	Hartshorne, Abigail	Hill, Isabella
Grimes, Elizabeth	Hartshorne, Harriett	Heaveside, Thomas
Grimes, Robert	Hartshorne, Hugh	Heckman, John
Gross, Anne	Hartshorne, Lawrence	Heffernan, James
Gross, John	Hartshorne, Lawrence (Jr.)	Henderson, George
Gruber, Joshua	Hartshorne, Lawrence (Sr.)	Henderson, William
Hackman, John	Hartshorne, Margaret Jane	Henkle, Johan
Hague, William	Hartshorne, Robert	Henrity, Henry
Halbet, (Sir)	Hartshorne, William	Henry, Charles
Halfpenny, Jeremiah	Hartsman, Conrod	Henry, Patrick
Haliburton, Brenton	Harwood, Elizabeth	Henry, William
Hall, Charles	Harwood, Thomas	Herbert, Michael
Hall, Elenor	Hatfield, Joseph	Hians, Capel
Hall, Francis	Hatfield, Mary	Hicks, William
Hall, John	Hatfield, Nathan	Hildreths, Isaac
Hall, Robert	Hatfield, Nathaniel	Hill, Charles
Halport, Jacob	Hatfield, Sampson	Hill, Charles (Jr.)
Hamilton, Alexander	Hatt, Catherine	Hill, Hannah
Hamilton, Barbara	Hatt, Francis	Hill, Henry George
Hamilton, Celia	Haverside, Thomas	Hill, Roger
Hamilton, James	Hawbolt, Captain	Hill, William
Hamilton, Joseph	Hawkins, Catherine	Hiltz, Michael
Hamilton, Mary Ann	Hawkins, Elizabeth	Hislop, Henry
Hamilton, Otto	Hawkins, James	Himmelman, John
Hanford, James	Hawkins Joseph (Jr.)	Himmelman, Lewis
Hardin, Thomas	Hawkins, Joseph (Sr.)	Himmelman, Lewis (Sr.)

Himmelman, Peter	Horn, Isaac	Hutchinson, Abigail
Hinchen, Daniel	Horn, Jacob (Jr.)	Hutchinson, Foster
Hinkle, Ann	Horn, Jacob (Sr.)	Hutchkiss, Judge
Hinkle, Catherine	Horn, James	Hutt, Elizabeth
Hinkle, Elizabeth	Horn, Jesse	Hutt, John
Hinkle, John	Horn, Jessica	Hutt, Joanne
Hinkle, Mary Ann	Horn, John (Sr.)	Hutt, Michael
Hoard, Daniel	Horn, John	Hutt, Valentine Catherine
Hobin, Thomas	Horn, Mary	Hyde, Thomas
Hoffman, Elias	Horn, Provo	Inglefield, Captain
Hoffman, Mary	Horn, Rachel	Ingles, Charles
Hoffman, W. M.	Horn, William	Ingles, Hannah
Hoffman, William	Horton, Alexander	Inglis, Charles
Hogan, Patrick	Houseal, Michael	Inglis, John
Hogue, Betty	Howe, John	Innes, George
Hogue, William	Howe, Margaret Ann	Innes, James
Holland, Anthony	Howe, Mary Magdeline	Innes, Margaret
Holland, John Philip	Hoyt, Amina	Innes, Robert
Holland, Mary	Hoyt, Isaac	Innes, William
Holland, Sarah	Hudson, Helen	Innis, Alexander
Holland, Thomas	Hudson, William	Innis, Esther
Hollingsworth, George	Hughes, Edward	Innis, James
Holmes, Benjamin	Hughes, John	Innis, John
Holmes, Mary Ann	Hughes, Rebecca	Innis, Mary
Horn, Andrew	Humphreys, Robert	Innis, Richard
Horn, Ann	Humphries, George	Innis, Robert (Jr.)
Horn, Barbara	Hunnabal, Charles	Innis, William
Horn, Benjamin	Hunt, John	Jackson, George
Horn, Catherine	Hunter, David	Jackson, Robert
Horn, Charles	Hunter, William	Jacobs, Godfrey
Horn, Edward	Hurd, Jacob	Jacobs, Richard
Horn, Elias	Hurst, Charlotte	James, Alexander
Horn, Elizabeth	Hurst, William	James, Harrietta
Horn, Francis	Hutchins, Joseph	James, Margaret
Horn, George (Sr.)	Hutchins, Margaret	James, Mary

James, Thomas	Katzsman,	Keys, William
James, Thomas W.	Christian Conrod	Kidston, Archibald
Jamieson, John	Keating, John	Kidston, Elizabeth
Jeffrey,	Keating, Mirinna	Kidston, William
Thomas Nicholson (Hon.)	Keating, Nicholas	King, Edward
Jenkins, John	Keith, Alexander	King, Hannah
Jennings, Edward	Keizer, Anthony	King, John
Johnson, James	Keizer, Eliza	King, John Parry
Johnson, May	Keizer, Henrietta	King, Mary
Johnson, William	Keizer, Henry	King, Samuel
Johnston, Alexander	Keizer, John	King, Susannah
Johnston, Amelia	Keizer, Joseph	King, William
Johnston, James	Keizer, Rebecca	Kline, John
Johnston, James William	Keizer, Thomas	Kline, Sophia
Johnston, John	Kelly, Hugh	Knoch, Barbara
Johnston, Mary	Kelly, James	Knoch, John
Johnston, Rachel	Kelly, Mary	Knock, Frederick
Johnston, Sarah	Kemp, C.	Knock, John
Johnston, Thomas	Kempt, James	Knock, Leonard
Jonah, William	(Lt. General Sir.)	Koch, George Frederick
Jones, A. F.	Kendall, Daniel	Koch, Jacob
Jones, Anne	Kendall, Mary	Krebs, Mary Ann
Jones, Charles	Kendall, Sarah	Krebs, Mathew
Jones, Joshua	Kendall, William	Kribbs, Mathew
Jones, Mark	Kennedy, Catherine	Kuhn, Elizabeth
Jordan, Mary	Kennedy, Edward	Kuhn, Jacob
Jordan, Sarah	Kennedy, Elizabeth	Kuhn, John
Jordan, William	Kennedy, John	Labellois, Amelia
Jost, John	Kennedy, John	Labellois, Charles
Kaler (Keeler), Elizabeth	Kennedy, Thomas	Ladds, Frederick
Kaler (Keeler), Henry	Kenny, James	Laffin, Catherine
Kaler, (Keeler), Maria	Kent, Alexander	Laffin, Edward
Kappard, Conrad	Kephard, Philip	Landers, Geurah
Kappard, George	Kettle, Isaac	Langley, Edward (Jr.)
Kappard, Philip	Keys, Isabella	Langley, Henry

Lawers, William	Lloyd, Christian	Manning, Catherine
Lawlor, Alice	Longard, Catherine	Marsh, Leonard
Lawlor, Daniel	Longard, John	Martin, John
Lawlor, Elenor	Lons, Mark	Martin, Margaret
Lawlor, Eliza	Lovelace, James	Marvin, Elizabeth
Lawlor, Ephraim	Lovett, Phineas	Marvin, Thomas
Lawlor, Henry	Lovett, William	Mason, Amelia
Lawlor, James	Lowe, Edward Hartford	Mason, Peter
Lawlor, Lawrence	Lowe, Margaret	Matches, George
Lawlor, Mary	Lowns, William	Mathers, Elizabeth
Lawlor, Mary Ann	Loy, Christian	May, Alexander
Lawlor, William Mott	Loy, Ferdinand	Mayberry, Catherine
Lawrence, Charles	Loy, Mary	Mayberry, George
Lawson, George P.	Loy, Margaret	Maynard, Isabella
Lawson, John	Lunn, Catherine	Maynard, John
Leaver, James	Lyle, Alexander	Maynard, Lucy Charlotte
Lawson, William (Jr.)	Lyle, Deborah	Maynard, Thomas R. N. (Captain)
Le Guire, Francis	Lyon, Robert	Maynard, Thomas
Le Guire, Margaret	Lyon, William	Maynard, Thomas
Leishman, James	Lyons, Charles	Maynorin, John
Lennox, John	Lyons, Sophia	Mazangeaux, Lewis
Leonard, Charles (Captain)	Macara, William	McAdo, Mary
Leonard, Jesse	McDonald, Allan	McAdo, Samuel
Leonard, William	MacDonald, Angus	McAgy, William
Leppart, Catherine	MacDonald, George	McCarty, Owen
Leppart, Malachie	MacDonald, T.	McCormack, Joseph
Leslie, Barbara Ann	Macey, Edmund	McCormack, Michael
Leslie, Catherine	Macey, Susannah	McDonald, Alan
Leslie, John	MacNamara, David	McDonald, Alex
Ley, William	Magee, William	McDonald, Allan
Liddell, Harriet	Mahoney, Morris	McDonald, Angus
Liddell, John	Major, Frederick	McDonald, Michael
Lindsay, John	Major, Mary	McDonald, William
Lindsay, Mary	Malcolm, Andrew	McDonnell, M.
Linnard, Cornelius	Malcolm, Elenor	

McGorry, Thomas	Meagher, Miriam	Mitchell, Thomas
McGrath, Michael	Meaning, Louisa	Mitchell, William
McGrath, Nancy	Medley, Marie Ann	Moffat, Esther
McGraw, Ann	Mehany, Morris	Moffat, Leslie
McGraw, Michael	Merkel, James	Molyneaux, Elixabeth
McGregor, Andrew	Messenger, Gasper	Molyneaux, Philip
McGregor, Jane	Metzler, John	Monday, Richard
McGregor, Jim	Metzler, Pricella	Money, James
McGregor, John	Mezangeau, Francis	Money, Sarah
McGregor, P. G. (Reverand)	Mignowitz, Henry	Moody, Pheobe
McGreigor, John	Miller, Abigail	Mooney, James
McKeen, John (Mrs.)	Miller, Adam	Mooney, Mathew
McKenzie, Findley	Miller, Ann	Mooney, Thomas
McKenzie, Hood	Miller, Catherine Barbara	Moore, Anastasia
McKenzie, J. G.	Miller, Donald	Moore, James
McKivers, Esther	Miller, Elizabeth	Moore, Joseph
McLaughlin, Alexander	Miller, Garnet	Moore, Ellen
McLean, Alexander	Miller, J. P.	Moore, Ogle
McLean, Richard	Miller, Jacob	Moran, Patrick
McLearn, R.	Miller, John	Morash, Catherine Anne
McLellan, Donald	Miller, Margaret	Morash, Christine
McLennan, Donald	Miller, Mary	Morash, George (Sr.)
McMinn, Andrew	Miller, Sarah	Morash, Herny
McMinn, Margaret	Miller, Thomas	Morash, Jacob
McNab, Alexander	Miller, Tobias E.	Morash, John
McNab, Catherine	Milne, James	Morash, John Jr.
McNab, Harriet	Milne, Peter	Morash, Justin
McNab, Henrietta Jane	Misener, Catherine	Morash, Margaret
McNab, James	Misener, John	Morash, , Michael
McNab, John	Misner, Anna	Morash, Philip
McNab, Peter	Misner, Casper	Morash, Ustis
McNearly, Robert	Mitchell, Admiral	Moreland, Joseph
McNeil, George	Mitchell Ann	Moreland, Susannah
McQueen, Duncan	Mitchell, Jane	Morin, J. A.
Meagher, Martin	Mitchell, Samuel	Morris, Charles (Jr.)

Morris, Charles (Sr.)	Murphy, Lawrence	Newberry, James
Morris, Elizabeth	Murphy, Margaret	Newlands, William
Morris, Michael	Murphy, Michael	Newlands, Jesse
Morris, Robert (Reverend)	Murphy, Nicholas	Newman, Ellen
Morris, Samuel	Murphy, Patrick	Newman, John
Morrisey, Peter	Murphy, Prosper	Newton, Henry
Morrisey, Richard	Murphy, Richard	Nicholls, John
Moseley, Ebenezer	Murphy, Thomas	Nicholson, William
Moseley, Henry	Murphy, Timothy	Norris, Michael
Mott, Elizabeth	Murphy, William	Nowels, Margarite
Mott, Henry Yeomans	Murray, Caroline	Nugent, James
Mott, Henry William	Murray, John	Nugent, Margaret
Mott, John Prescott	Murray, Mary	Oats, Josiah
Mott, William	Murray, Michael	O'Brien, Cornelius
Mott, John	Murray, Rebecca	O'Brien, Mary
Mowat, John	Murray, Sarah	O'Connor, Bartholomew
Muirhead, David	Murray, Thomas	O'Connor, Dennis
Muirhead, Isabella	Myers, Henry	O'Connor, Margaret
Mulcahy, Thomas	Myers, Jacob	Odendorff, Catherine
Mulligan, Hugh	Myers, James	Ogilvie, John
Mullock, Ellen	Myers, Margaret	Ogilvie, Marie
Mullock, Mary	Myra, Frederick	O'Meara, Bridget
Mulich, William	Nagle, Christian	O'Meara, Thomas
Mundy, Richard	Nagle, Elias	Omers, Thomas
Muniey, John	Nagle, Joseph	Orman, George Edward
Munn, James	Nagle, Mary	Orman, Mary
Munn, Mary	Nagle, Michael	Orman, Thomas
Munn, Robert	Naugle, Charlotte	Ormon, James R.
Munro, James	Naugle, Frederick	Ormon, Mary
Munroe, Francis Jane	Naufsts, Jacob	Ormon, Thomas (Jr.)
Munroe, John	Negus, Sarah	Ormon, Thomas (Sr.)
Murphy, Catherine	Negus, William	Osborne, Charlotte
Murphy, Dennis	Nielson, James	Osborne, David
Murphy, James	Nelson, Francis	Osborne, John
Murphy, John	Nelson, John	Osborne, Sarah

Osborne, William	Phelon, Thomas	Prescott, Samuel
O'Sullivan, Cornelius	Phelon, William	Prescott, Samuel (Jr.)
Ott, Frederick	Philips, Alexander	Prescott, Sarah
Otto, John	Philips, Elizabeth	Prince, John
Otto, Margaret	Philips, John	Prowse, Richard
Otto, Peter	Philips, William	Pryn, Edward
Otto, Thomas	Phillips, Alexander	Pryn, Eliza Phoebe
Otto, Tobias (Sr.)	Phillips, John	Pryn, Henry
Palmer, Andrew	Phillips, Mary	Pryn, William
Palmer, Charles	Phillips, William	Pryor, Jane
Parker, Addington (Reverand)	Pitzsch, Abraham	Pryor, Edward (Sr.)
Parker, Edward	Piers, Elizabeth	Pryor, Henry
Parker, John	Piers, James Edward	Pryor, William
Parker, Susan	Piers, Lewis E.	Pryor, William (Jr.)
Parker, John	Piers, Mercy	Publicover, Christopher
Parker, Margaret	Piers, Temple	Purcell, James (Jr.)
Parr, Governor	Pietrepont, (Captain)	Purcell, Mary
Patten, James	Pingree, Job	Putnam, James
Patten, Samuel	Pirnie, Mary	Pyke, Edward
Patterson, John	Poole, Mary	Pyke, J. George
Patterson, William	Porter, John	Pyra, Henry
Paul, Agnes	Porter, William	Quarrell, William David
Paul, Louis	Potts, Edward H.	Quarrel, William Dawes
Paw, G.	Power, Martin	Quin, Edmund
Peck, George	Power, Mary	Quin, James
Pedley, Ann	Power, Michael (Jr.)	Quin, Mary
Pedley, James	Power, Michael (Sr.)	Quinn, Edward
Peitzch, Abraham	Power, Patrick	Rakestraw, James
Pender, Francis	Powers, Barbara	Randell, Hugh
Pettipas, Delila	Prescott, Ann	Read, John H. (Reverand)
Pettipas, E.	Prescott, Catherine	Ready, James
Pettipas, G.	Prescott, Charles Romey	Ready, Mary Ann
Pettipas, John	Prevost, George (Sir)	Reeves, Anne
Pettipas, Michael	Prescott, John	Reeves, Catherine
Pettipas, Peter	Prescott, Jonathan	Reeves, Charles

Reeves, Edward	Robertson, George	Rottenberry, John
Reeves, James Gardner	Robertson, James	Roue, James
Reeves, John	Robertson, John	Rouse, John
Reeves, Lucy	Robertson, Sarah	Rubian, James (Reverend)
Reeves, Maria	Robie, J. B.	Rudolf, Ann
Reeves, Sarah	Robie, Simon B.	Rudolf, Charles
Reeves, William Henry	Robinson, Benjamin	Rudolf, Elizabeth
Reeves, William	Robinson, George	Rudolf, William
Reynolds, Elizabeth	Robinson, Richard	Rudolph, Charles
Reynolds, John	Robinson, Sarah	Rudolph, Elizabeth
Reynolds, Sarah	Robinson, Thomas	Rudolph, Isabella
Reynolds, William	Robisheau, John	Rumsell, Frederick
Richard, Peter	Roebuck, (Lt.)	Russel, Agnes
Richardson, Catherine	Rogers, Barbara	Russel, Nathaniel
Richardson, John	Roma, John	Russell, Amy
Richardson, Josiah (Sr.)	Roma, Prosper	Russell, Frederick
Rhodes, Ann	Romans, James	Russell, George Norton
Rhodes, Foster	Romkey, Conrod	Russell, John
Rice, Beriah	Romkey, Leonard	(Right Hon. Lord)
Richard, Sabastian	Roome, Mary	Russell, Mary
Richardson Catherine	Roome, William	Russell, Nathaniel
Richardson, Jesse	Rose, Barbara	Russell, Thomas
Richardson, Josiah	Rose, Christian	Rust, Christopher
Richardson, Matthew	Ross, Angus	Rust, Jane
Rider, Mary	Ross, Christine	Rust, Leonard
Ring, Thomas	Ross, Duncan	Sabatier, William
Ritchie, Thomas	Ross, Hugh	Salter, Benjamin
Roach, W. H.	Ross, James	Savage, George
Roast, Gasper	Ross, James	Sawler, George
Roast, Christopher	Ross, John	Sawler, William
Roast, Jane	Ross, Margery	Sawyer, James
Roast, Leonard	Ross, Martha	Sawyer, John
Robb, Anne	Ross, Martha Charlotte	Sawyer, William
Robb, Walter	Ross, Mary	Scallion, William
Robertson, Catherine	Ross, Patrick	Scallon, William

Schofield, Zebulon	Simpson, Janet	Spike, Daniel
Schwartz, Godfrey	Simpson, George (Jr.)	Spike, Drake (Captain)
Schwartz, John William	Simpson, George (Sr.)	Spike, Henry
Scott, Abigail	Simpson, John	Sponagle, Elenor
Scott, Henry William	Simpson, Jenny	Sponagle, Leonard
Scott, James	Skerry, Barbara	Sprigs, John
Scott, John	Skerry, James	Stairs, Catherine
Scott, Joseph	Skerry, John	Stairs, John (Captain)
Scott, Samuel	Skerry, Maria	Stairs, John
Scott, Susan	Skimming, Catherine	Stairs, Margaret
Scott, William	Skimming, Robert	Stairs, William
Searle, Hugh	Slaughter, James	Stanford, James
Seldon, Stephen	Small, John W.	Stanser, Dr.
Seller, John Andrew	Smith, Andrew	Starbuck, Daniel
Seller, Benjamin	Smith, Benjamin	Starbuck, Samuel (Jr.)
Seller, John Henry (Sr.)	Smith, George Michael	Starbuck, Samuel (Sr.)
Seller, Margaret	Smith, George Stracy	Starr, David
Settle, John (Jr.)	(Major Gen.)	Starr, John Edward
Settle, Robert	Smith, Henry	Starr, Joseph
Settle, Thomas	Smith, Hester	Stayner, Catherine
Sewell, John	Smith, John	Stayner, Ebenezer
Seward, Martin (Sr.)	Smith, Joseph	Stayner, John
Shallow, John	Smith, Lydia	Stayner, Joseph
Shalton, Ebenezer	Smith, Mary Ann	Stayner, Louise
Sharp, John	Smith, Richard	Stayner, Mary
Shaw, William	Smith, Sylvester	Stayner, Richard
Sheffield, James	Smith, Titus	Stayner, Thomas
Shields, Andrew	Smith, Titus (Jr.)	Sterns, Jonathan
Sheirs, Elenor	Smith, Thomas	Sterns, William
Sheirs, John George	Smith, William	Stephens, Asa
Shellyea, Frederick	Smithers, Benjamin	Stevens, Francis
Sherbrooke, John (Sir)	Snelling, Elizabeth	Stewart, Elizabeth
Shields, Andrew	Snelling, Jonathan	Stewart, John
Shuffleburg, Charles	Snelling, William	Storey, Elizabeth
Silver, William N.	Snider, George	Storey, Francis

Storey, Margaret	Telford, Thomas	Tremain, Mary
Storey, Marshall	Tempest, Eliza	Tremain, Phoebe
Storey, Mary	Tempest, John	Tremain, Richard
Storey, Robert	Thessian, Major	Tremain, Richard (Jr.)
Storey, Samuel	Thomas, James	Tufts, Gersham
Storey, William (Jr.)	Thomas, John	Tufts, Richard
Stowell, Abner	Thomas, Joseph	Tufts, Samuel
Stowell, Elizabeth	Thomas, Mathew	Tulloch, George
Stowell, William (Jr.)	Thompson, Christina	Tulloch, Augustus
Stowell, William (Sr.)	Thompson, David	Turner, George
Stratton, James	Thompson, James	Turner, Margaret
Streect, Samuel	Thompson, Mary Ann	Turner, William (Jr.)
Stuart, Elizabeth	Thompson, Robert	Turner, William (Sr.)
Stuart, James	Thornham, John	Turner, James
Stuart, John	Thorpe, Thomas	Turney, Patrick
Sullivan, Barry	Tidmarsh, James	Tuttle, Lydia
Sullivan, Francis	Tidmarsh, Louisa	Tunney, George
Sutherland, Daniel	Tierney, Hugh	Twinning, Catherine
Sutherland, Margaret	Tilton, James	Twining, Charles
Sutherland, William	Tobin, John M.	Twining, Edward
Swain, Barnabus	Tobin, Michael	Uniacke, Andrew H.
Sweeney, Lt.	Tobin, Thomas	Uniacke, A. M.
Synott, James	Todd, John	Uniacke, James Boyle
Synott, Susannah	Toney, Peter	Uniacke, Martha
Synott, Thomas	Toney, Sally	Uniacke, R. J.
Tapper, Jonathan	Tonge, Cottnam	Uniacke, Richard
Tapper, John	Torre, Anthony	Uniacke, Richard (Jr.)
Tapper, Maria	Townsend, W. T.	Urquhart, William
Taylor, Anne	Tracy, John and Mary	Valentine, John
Taylor, Benjamin	Tremain, Abigail	Vaughn, David
Taylor, Charles	Tremain, Charlotte May	Vaughn, Mary
Taylor, Edward	Tremain, James	Wagner, Elizabeth
Taylor, Elizabeth	Tremain, Henrietta	Wagner, Jacob
Taylor, Rufus Green	Tremain, Jonathan	Waite, John
Taylor, William	Tremain, Jonathan (Jr.)	Wakefield, Benjamin

Wakefield, James	Wells, Jane	Wilson, Catherine
Walker, Caleb	Wells, John	Wilson, Elizabeth
Walker, Elizabeth	Wells, Nancy	Wilson, James
Walker, Henry C. E.	Wells, William	Wilson, Margaret
Walker, Jane	Wellington (Duke of)	Wilson, Mary
Walker, Richard	Wenmen, Hull	Wilson, William
Walker, William	Wentworth, Benning	Wintle, Elizabeth
Wallace, Charles	Wentworth, Charles	Wintle, Thomas
Wallace, James	Wentworth, Frances (Lady)	Wisdom, Edward Godfrey
Wallace, Louisa	Wentworth, John	Wisdom, Elizabeth
Wallace, May	(Governor)	Wisdom, Frederick
Wallace, Michael	Wentworth, Mary	Wisdom, Henry
Wallace, Rebecca	West, N. L.	Wisdom, John
Wallace, Thomas	Weston, John (Jr.)	Wisdom, Jonathan
Walsh, Martin	Weston, John Hannah	Wisdom, Lucy
Walsh, Thomas	Westray, John	Wisdom, Mary
Warner, John	Whaley, Richard	Wisdom, Sarah
Warner, Sophia	Wheston, John	Wisdom, William (Jr.)
Warren, Edward	Wheston, Samuel	Wisdom, William (Sr.)
Waterman, Albert	Wheston, William	Wise, Charles
Waterman, Edward	Whidden, John	Wiseman, Elizabeth
Waterman, Hannah	Whiston, John	Wiseman, John
Waterman, John	Whiston, Samuel	Witney, James
Waterman, Jonah	Whiston, William	Woodel, John
Waterman, Margaret	Whitaker, Thomas	Wolfe, Elizabeth
Waterman, Marie	Whitten, George	Wolfe, John
Watson, John	Whitten, James	Wolfe, John (Jr.)
Waverly, John	Whittear, Benjamin	Wolfe, John (Sr.)
Webb, Anne	William, Daniel	Woodaman,
Webb, James	William Henry	Frederick William
Weir, James	Williamson, John	Woodin, Richard (Jr.)
Weir, Joseph	Wilkins, Edward	Woodin, John
Wellner, John	Wilkins, Lewis (Sheriff)	Woodman, Frederick
Wellner, Susan	Wilson, Alexander	Woodman, Mary
Wellner, Susannah	Wilson, Ann	Woolenhaupt, Casper

Wornell, James	Wright, Helen	Young, Gasper
Wornell, Jonah	Wright, James	Young, George R.
Wornell, Joseph	Wright, John	Young, Lewis
Worthy, William Henry	Wrightman, George	Young, Joseph
Woten, J.	Yeomans, Henry	Young, Nathan
Wournell, Jonah	Yetter, Henry	Young, Paul
Wournell, Nancy	York, Joseph	Young, Richard
Wright, George	York, Stephen	Young, Thomas
Wright, H.	Young, Captain	Young, William

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