

INFORMATION TO USERS

This manuscript has been reproduced from the microfilm master. UMI films the text directly from the original or copy submitted. Thus, some thesis and dissertation copies are in typewriter face, while others may be from any type of computer printer.

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleedthrough, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send UMI a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

Oversize materials (e.g., maps, drawings, charts) are reproduced by sectioning the original, beginning at the upper left-hand corner and continuing from left to right in equal sections with small overlaps. Each original is also photographed in one exposure and is included in reduced form at the back of the book.

Photographs included in the original manuscript have been reproduced xerographically in this copy. Higher quality 6" x 9" black and white photographic prints are available for any photographs or illustrations appearing in this copy for an additional charge. Contact UMI directly to order.

UMI

A Bell & Howell Information Company
300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor MI 48106-1346 USA
313/761-4700 800/521-0600



Poor, "Ignorant Children": "A Great Resource,"
The Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger in Context

by Peter Douglas Murphy

© Copyright

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Arts of Saint Mary's University, Halifax,
Nova Scotia, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in
Atlantic Canada Studies



National Library
of Canada

Acquisitions and
Bibliographic Services

395 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0N4
Canada

Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

Acquisitions et
services bibliographiques

395, rue Wellington
Ottawa ON K1A 0N4
Canada

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

The author has granted a non-exclusive licence allowing the National Library of Canada to reproduce, loan, distribute or sell copies of this thesis in microform, paper or electronic formats.

The author retains ownership of the copyright in this thesis. Neither the thesis nor substantial extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's permission.

L'auteur a accordé une licence non exclusive permettant à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada de reproduire, prêter, distribuer ou vendre des copies de cette thèse sous la forme de microfiche/film, de reproduction sur papier ou sur format électronique.

L'auteur conserve la propriété du droit d'auteur qui protège cette thèse. Ni la thèse ni des extraits substantiels de celle-ci ne doivent être imprimés ou autrement reproduits sans son autorisation.

0-612-22804-5

Canada

Poor, "Ignorant Children": "A Great Resource,"
The Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger in Context

Peter Douglas Murphy
(c) Copyright

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Arts of Saint Mary's University, Halifax,
Nova Scotia, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of
Arts in Atlantic Canada Studies.

September 3, 1997

Thesis Advisor:	<u><i>Pádraig Ó Siadhail</i></u> Pádraig Ó Siadhail, Ph.D.	<u><i>3 September 1997</i></u> Date
Examiners:	<u><i>John Reid</i></u> John Reid, Ph.D.	<u><i>3 September 1997</i></u> Date
	<u><i>Cyril J. Byrne</i></u> Cyril J. Byrne, Ph.D.	<u><i>3/ix/97</i></u> Date
	<u><i>Carman V. Carroll</i></u> Carman V. Carroll	<u><i>8/Sept 1997</i></u> Date

ABSTRACT

POOR, “IGNORANT CHILDREN”: “A GREAT RESOURCE,”

The Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger in Context

Peter Douglas Murphy

September, 1997

Between 1815 and 1867, more than 150 000 Irish immigrants passed through the port of Saint John, New Brunswick. Initially and as long as the economy flourished, the Irish were received with open arms. However, as the century wore on, Britain began to dismantle the complex system of colonial preferences on which Saint John's prosperity, and the traditional Loyalist hegemony, depended. Eventually, poor Irish Catholics came to be looked on with aversion both by resentful New Brunswick-born Protestants and those established Catholics who enjoyed a hard-won, but now increasingly tenuous, hold on “respectability.” In 1847 more than 15 000 Irish immigrants arrived, many of them diseased paupers “shoveled” out of Ireland by their Landlords. Eventually, 1847 came to regard as “something of a genesis” for the Irish in New Brunswick. Recently however, the Famine period, including 1847, has occupied an ambiguous place in the consciousness of New Brunswickers as historians, frustrated with the paucity of documentation for the period, have turned their attention to earlier immigration.

This thesis presents the previously unexamined admittance ledger of Saint John's Famine “Emigrant Orphan Asylum,” “as it is.” In concert with extensive notes from other privately held and previously inaccessible Famine documents, the ledger presents a compelling portrait of human suffering and degradation. Borne out of economic necessity, and in a climate of escalating anti-Catholic sentiment, the Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum functioned as a vehicle of religious and cultural assimilation and a clearing house for domestic servants and farm labourers. In context, the Asylum Ledger reveals the polarizing process which ultimately made poor “ignorant” children into a “good resource” and in so doing points to a new understanding of the broader Famine experience.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work would not have been possible without the friendly support of Mrs. Ruth Woods who allowed me unlimited access to the Admittance Records of the Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum. Similarly, Graeme and Catherine Somerville were most generous in affording me numerous opportunities to search the Famine records in their possession. To Mrs. Woods and the Somervilles I extend special thanks.

I am particularly indebted to my principal adviser, Dr. Pádraig Ó Siadhail, who was always quick to respond to my pleas for assistance and gave generously of his time and expertise. His kindness and encouragement are much appreciated. I also thank Dr. Cyril Byrne for his input in this project and for his support of my various research endeavors over the years. I thank as well Carman Carroll, former Nova Scotia Provincial Archivist, who brought to my work a keen appreciation for “the ledger” as document.

I am grateful to the Department of Atlantic Canada Studies at Saint Mary’s University for awarding me the 1993-1994 Higgins Scholarship. It was a great honor, and the financial assistance was very much appreciated. In addition, among those in Halifax to whom I feel a special sense of gratitude for favors great and small, I thank Ian Johnston, Diana Grcic, Dr. Stephen Harley, Tony McDonnell, Ross and Gemma MacKay, Jackie Logan, Wendy Bullerwell and Dr. Colin Howell.

Drs. Peter and Elizabeth McGahan went out of their way to allow me access to the resources at the University of New Brunswick in Saint John. I thank them for all of their many efforts on my behalf. For technical assistance, in Saint John, I am indebted to Ann Milan, Don Fowler, George Hector and to my cousin Barry Leger Jr.

To Mary McDevitt, Archivist for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Saint John, and to her assistants: Marie Corkery and Jennifer Long, I owe a special thank you for favors too numerous to recall. Among others, I am also indebted to Dr. Scott See of the University of Vermont; Peter Larocque, Curator of New Brunswick Cultural History and Art at the New Brunswick Museum; Mr. Denis Noël of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick; and the staffs of the Information Centre, Saint John Regional Library, and the Library and Archives Department of the New Brunswick Museum.

I feel a very profound sense of gratitude to a host of people who have, in one way or another, nurtured my interest in history and more particularly in the history of the Irish in Atlantic Canada. First among these are: Anne Marie McGrath and Ruby Cusack, the late Mary Alice (Power) McGrath, the late Alice (Wallace) FitzGerald, the late Joseph H. Wall, the late J. Bert Burgoyne and the late Francis Gerard O'Brien. Among the many additional friends to whom I owe thanks for material and emotional support, I am indebted to the Association of Hermits of MacAdam's Lake, Nova Scotia; Rhoda Flood; Maureen Beckwith; Gilda Castillo; France Durand; David and Kathy Duchesne;

Maureen Reagan; Mark McGillivray; Dennis Boyle; Gertrude Horgan and Lynda and Jenny Farrell.

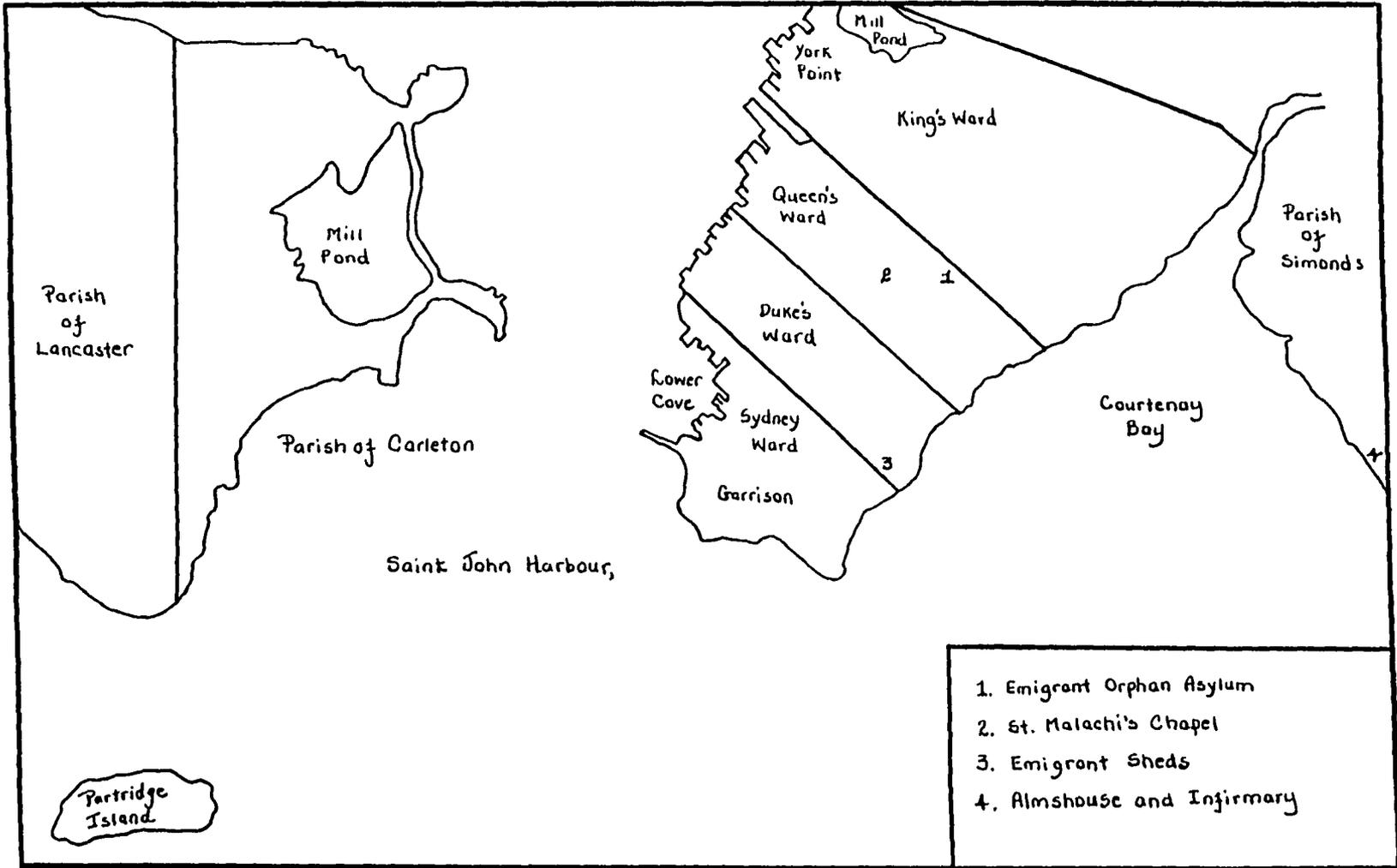
My first debt of gratitude is to my family—to my parents, Fran and Doug Murphy; my brother, Stephen; sister-in-law, Jossy, and my sister, Ellen—who were always there for me and without whom I could not have persevered.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
Acknowledgments	iii
Table of Contents	vi
Illustrations	vii
Introduction	1
The Emigrant Orphan Asylum in Context	10
Saint John and the Great Famine	17
The Emigrant Orphan Asylum	23
Conclusion	35
The Ledger	38
Appendix I	84
Bibliography	90



Former Emigrant Orphan Asylum, Saint John, N.B., at left, ca. 1865. From a photo in the collection of the N.B. Museum.

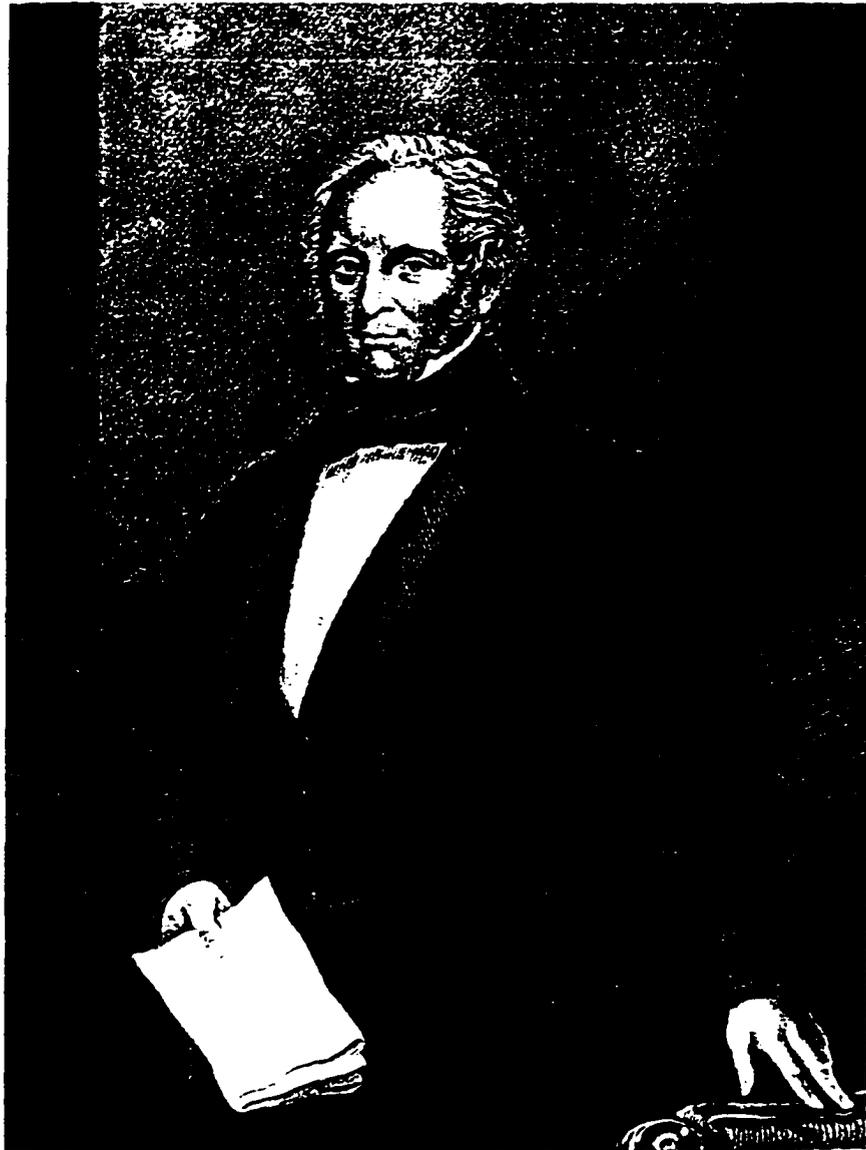


1. Emigrant Orphan Asylum
2. St. Malachi's Chapel
3. Emigrant Sheds
4. Almshouse and Infirmary



Annie Gordon (Townsend) Cunningham (1813-1901) and William Cunningham (1804-1884),
matron and keeper of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum, Saint John, N.B., 1847-1849.

From silhouette portraits, ca.1830, attributed to John Gillespie, in the collection of Mrs. Ruth Woods, Saint John, N.B.



Palmerston

John Henry Temple, third Viscount Palmerston,
(1784 - 1865)

From an engraving in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. LVI (London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1898), p.31



INTRODUCTION

During the half century from the close of the Napoleonic wars to Canadian Confederation, more than 150 000 Irish immigrants “put in” at the port of Saint John, New Brunswick.¹ In 1847 alone, fifteen thousand arrived, “a high proportion of them aged and infirm paupers, shoveled out of Ireland by their landlords and parishes.”² Indelible memories of the disease, death and depleted resources which followed the overwhelmingly Catholic inundation of that season insured that, for many Protestant Saint Johners, “Black ‘47” would be forever the time when “those Irish” came. Even within the city’s Catholic community, which traces its beginnings to the arrival of the Loyalists in 1783, the events of 1847 eventually came to be looked upon as “something of a genesis.”³ However, in recent years, historians anxious to define the significance of pre-Famine Irish immigration, have emphasized that many—perhaps the majority—of those who arrived during the Famine eventually left New Brunswick for the greener pastures of New England.⁴

That the massive Famine migrations of the 1840s now occupy an ambiguous place in the historical consciousness of New Brunswickers is perhaps, more than anything else,

¹ T. William Acheson, “The Irish Community in Saint John, 1815-1850,” in *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*, ed. Peter M. Toner (Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988), p. 28. Dr. Acheson’s estimate of 150 000 does not appear to include the large numbers of Irish who came to Saint John via Liverpool.

² T. William Acheson, *Saint John: The Making of a Colonial Urban Community* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), p. 96.

³ Peter M. Toner, “The Irish of New Brunswick at Mid Century: The 1851 Census,” in *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*, ed. Peter M. Toner (Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988), p. 106.

⁴ See for example: T. William Acheson, “The Irish Community in Saint John, 1815-1850,” William A. Spray, “Reception of the Irish in New Brunswick” and Peter M. Toner, “The Irish of New Brunswick at Mid Century: The 1851 Census,” all in *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*, ed. Peter M. Toner (Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988).

the result of a paucity of documentation for the period. For the social historian, challenged to revive the old, albeit radically transformed and now collective, biographical approach to history, the Famine immigration to New Brunswick presents a seemingly insurmountable problem: While charting the evolution of policies directed to the relief of distressed immigrants, the definitive source on the subject—the correspondence between government officials in New Brunswick and the British Colonial Office—sheds little light on the origins or ultimate fate of “that cloud of wretched people.”⁵ In fact, except for an occasional comment on the “class” of immigrants transported by a particular vessel, the Colonial Office Records refer to the Famine immigrants in only the most general of terms.⁶

As recently as ten years ago, historians, searching for comprehensive biographical data on Famine immigrants to New Brunswick, were assured that if any such records ever existed on this side of the Atlantic, they were destroyed in the Great Saint John Fire of 1877. The one relevant source offered to researchers was a volume of admission records from the St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse, held by the New Brunswick Museum.⁷ While containing hundreds of invaluable references to Famine immigrants admitted to the Emigrant Infirmary and Almshouse, these records are riddled with inconsistencies and, even where consistent in individual cases, seldom

⁵ George E. Fenety, Queen’s Printer, *Political Notes and Observations* (Fredericton: S. R. Miller, 1867), p. 262.

⁶ The passengers on the *Cushlamachree*, for example, are described as being “of the humblest class from the wilds of Connemara.” (Colonial Office Records (hereafter cited as C.O.) 188/101, Government Emigration Officer, Moses Perley to the Hon. John Saunders, Provincial Secretary, 18 August 1847.)

⁷ During the nineteenth century, “St. John” was the preferred spelling for the city as well as for the county and river. In 1927 the longer spelling—“Saint John”—was adopted for the city in order to distinguish it from St. John’s, Newfoundland, and from St. Jean, Quebec. The abbreviated spelling was retained for the county and river.

provide enough data to positively identify any particular “inmate” with a person of the same name found, for instance, in later church or census records.⁸ Nevertheless, the explosion of interest in genealogy during the early 1980s led to their publication in 1985, as *The St. John County Alms and Work House Records, 1843-1850* (Saint John: Daniel F. Johnson, 1985). Sometime shortly thereafter, the discovery in the government documents collection of the Provincial Archives, Fredericton, of a “List of Patients at Emigrant Hospital in Saint John, 1847-1849,” provided clarifying cross-references but did little to flesh-out the histories of individuals. And so, the immigrants of 1845-47 have remained, for the most part, a “faceless” mass.

Until quite recently, the possibility that additional records might exist in private collections seemed a very slight one. It is still taken for granted that records of immigrants arriving at the port of Saint John during the Famine were destroyed when the local Customs House burned in 1877. And, since the 1832 Passenger Act made the province responsible for the maintenance of needy immigrants during their first year of residence in New Brunswick, it was logically assumed that records of those who received relief would have been retained by the provincial government or by the Commissioners of the County Almshouses who oversaw poor relief within their jurisdictions. Since only one volume of early Saint John “Almshouse records” had surfaced by 1985, it was concluded that any other poor relief records kept during the Famine were lost when the Saint John Emigrant Hospital was razed in 1853.⁹ Then, during the late 1980s, a cache

⁸ Officials in New Brunswick consistently used the word “emigrant” instead of “immigrant.”

⁹ Monica Robertson, introduction to *The St. John County Alms and Workhouse Records, 1843-1850*, ed. Daniel F. Johnson (Saint John: Daniel F. Johnson, 1985).

of Famine records was discovered “accidentally” by Saint John history buffs, Graeme and Catherine Somerville.

Having purchased, at a local householder’s auction, what they thought was “just a carton of old books,” the Somervilles were delighted to discover buried beneath the container’s initial layers of Victorian novels, several ledgers from the St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse. Two of these dated from the 1840s. On closer examination, one of the heavy leather-bound volumes proved to be the admittance ledger from the Emigrant Infirmary attached to the Almshouse. Another of the ledgers contained admittance records from the Alms and Workhouse, in many instances identical to those already available in the collection of the New Brunswick Museum.¹⁰ To date, these ledgers have been retained by the Somervilles who have been most gracious in making them available for the purposes of this study.

In the Summer of 1994 my attention was drawn to the fact that yet another volume of “old Poor House” records had survived and was, in fact, in the possession of a neighbour, Mrs. Ruth Woods. On first inspection, Ruth’s ledger was somewhat disappointing: a slender (1.5 cm thick), leather-bound volume, measuring 23.5 cm by 37 cm, it contained only twenty-five partially inscribed folios. A note inside the front cover identified the contents as the admittance records of the “Orphan Asylum Established by His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, 25 Octob. 1847.”¹¹ Mrs. Woods explained that the keeper of the asylum, William Cunningham, was an uncle of her late husband’s grandfather. Following the asylum’s closure in 1849,

¹⁰ Interview with Graeme and Catherine Somerville, 84 Beach Crescent, Saint John, New Brunswick, 24 August 1994.

¹¹ Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger.

Cunningham and his wife, Annie, had been appointed to oversee the St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse. The Cunninghams were succeeded at the Almshouse by their nephew, Edward Cunningham Woods, and his wife, Mary, who were, in turn, succeeded by their son, Edward Lorraine Woods. As far as Ruth could recall, it was sometime shortly before the Second World War that a change in government resulted in E. L. Woods being unceremoniously ousted from his office as caretaker. During most of the years since then, “the old ledger” had been tucked away in the attic of the Woods’ homestead on Grandview Avenue in East Saint John. Ruth couldn’t bring herself to part with the ledger when it came time to “break up” the old place and so it was one item she brought with her to her new home in suburban Champlain Heights.¹²

During subsequent perusals of the Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger, its significance became more and more apparent. Great pains appear to have been taken in recording full particulars for each of the three hundred and ten children who were admitted to the asylum during the two year period it operated out of the former city Almshouse at the corner of King Street East and Carmarthen. In addition to noting the name, date of admission, religion, age and place of “nativity” of almost every child who passed through the asylum, in the case of emigrant children—and ninety percent of these children were emigrants—the ledger notes the names of the vessels on which they had arrived. Also included are notes concerning the fate of the parents of each child and, finally, under a column marked “General Remarks,” the details of each child’s discharge. What sets the records of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum apart from those of the Alms and Workhouse and the Emigrant Infirmary is that while the later records almost never refer

¹² Interview with Mrs. Ruth Woods, 4 Creighton Avenue, Saint John, 27 July 1994.

to connections between inmates, those of the Orphan Asylum not only consistently identify relationships between charges but provide invaluable clues to links with the residents of the other institutions. The following example will serve to illustrate this point:

James Brennan, aged 55, and Catherine Brennan, 12, both natives of County Mayo and passengers on the *Aldebaran*, were admitted to the St. John City and County Almshouse and Infirmary on 23 September 1847. Based on the data recorded for the Brennans in separate sections of the Museum's Almshouse records one might be tempted to infer that James and Catherine were father and daughter. However, James Brennan and Catherine Brennan were not the only passengers from the *Aldebaran* admitted on 23 September 1847¹³ nor was their surname a particularly uncommon one in County Mayo.¹⁴ In the final analysis, therefore, the references in the Museum ledger are insufficient to support such an inference. More extensive data recorded in the Emigrant Orphan Asylum's admittance ledger provide further evidence: Catherine Brennan was transferred from the Almshouse to the Orphan Asylum when it opened in October of 1847. At her admission, she was described as a twelve year old Catholic native of County Mayo and a passenger on the *Aldebaren* [sic]. According to the Asylum ledger, Catherine's mother had "died on Island;" her father was alive "in Hospital."¹⁵ These crucial snippets of information not only confirm the link between Catherine and James Brennan—the *only* adult Brennan in the Hospital or Infirmary records—but point beyond the Almshouse and Orphan Asylum records to an additional reference in *The New*

¹³ St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse Admittance Ledger, 1843-1850.

¹⁴ Primary ("Griffith's") Valuation of Ireland, County Mayo Surname Index.

¹⁵ Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger.

Brunswick Courier. Included in “a return of persons who died in Hospital on Partridge Island,” published by the *Courier* on 10 July 1847, is one Sarah Brannan, a passenger on the *Aldebaran*¹⁶ and we dare say, in light of the evidence provided by the Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger, the wife of James and mother of Catherine Brennan.

However *interesting* the details of James and Catherine Brennan’s lives, they are *significant* for the historian only in so far as they reflect underlying patterns. (Anne Frank’s diary serves to “humanize” the Holocaust only because its author can be recognized as “typical.”) It is obvious that the Emigrant Orphan Asylum Ledger contains an abundance of biographical detail, but what if any patterns can be detected beneath its pages? To begin with, during even a cursory examination of the ledger, three important facts become very clear: The vast majority of children admitted to the Asylum, 91%, were Irish Catholics. While, in all, these children represent sixteen of Ireland’s thirty-two counties, an usually high proportion of them—47% of all those admitted—were actually born in County Sligo. Almost all of these were immigrants of 1847. (In fact, nearly 75% of the children who passed through the Asylum were admitted before the end of 1847.)

On closer inspection, several additional “patterns” become apparent.¹⁷ Great efforts were made in seeing to it that the children remained in the asylum as short a time as possible. Twenty-nine percent of those admitted remained less than a month, 85% less than a year. Excluding the thirty-eight children who died in the Asylum, and the five who ran away, half of the children were sent to, or claimed by, one or both of their parents or by other relatives, almost all of whom were residing in the United States. Of those who

¹⁶ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 10 July 1847.

¹⁷ The contents of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger were analyzed using the S.P.S.S. Social Sciences Program.

were taken out of the Asylum by “strangers”— one hundred and fourteen in total—nearly one third (32%) ended up in farming communities along the lower reaches of the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers, in Kings County. Thirty percent—eight out of ten of them girls—were “placed out” in Saint John. An additional twelve children were sent to Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, where the wife of Asylum Commissioner William O. Smith had a large and influential extended family.¹⁸

In all, the Admittance Ledger identifies a minimum of 127 different “Masters” or “Mistresses” who took children from the Asylum.¹⁹ Using the data contained in the ledger, together with the 1851 and 1861 Census returns and other primary sources, it was possible to determine the occupations of ninety of these. Forty-eight percent of those for whom an occupation could be identified were farmers, residing, for the most part, in Kings and Queens Counties in southern New Brunswick. Nearly thirty-five percent (34.44%) were professionals or merchants, almost all of whom resided in Saint John.

Because local Catholic church records have been painstakingly organized and are readily available for research, it is possible to state with a high degree of certainty that only fifteen (or 12%) of those “strangers” who took children from the Asylum were Catholic. Among the 88 “takers” for whom a place of birth could be identified, roughly 55% were born in New Brunswick; 26%—including all of the Catholic “takers”—in Ireland. Dates of immigration were obtained for thirty-three of the forty-four who are

¹⁸ John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy, circa 1583-1969* (Norwell, Mass.: Chipman Histories, 1970), p.77.

¹⁹ In some instances, two or more references may actually refer to the same person. For instance, counted among those who took children from the Asylum were: “Mrs. Charles Partelow,” “Widow Partelow” and “Mrs. Partelow.”

known to have been born outside New Brunswick. Of these, more than three-quarters (76.60%) arrived in the Province before 1830 and more than half (53.29%) before 1825.

Sixty “Masters” and “Mistresses” were located in the extant returns of the 1851 Census. Only eleven (or 18.3%) of these still had their “charges” residing with them. In all but one instance, the children were listed in the Census as servants or labourers. Surprisingly, in addition to the eleven children who were enumerated in the homes of their “takers,” out of the remaining two hundred and ninety-nine children who had passed through the Asylum, only one child could be located in the Census!²⁰

For the significance of these patterns to be understood, it is necessary that they be seen in context or, perhaps more accurately, in *a* context. (One might have chosen, for instance, to examine the Emigrant Orphan Asylum in the context of Victorian attitudes toward poverty, or with a primary focus on issues of gender, or, for that matter, in any number of other “contexts.”) So that “the ledger” might be allowed, as much as possible, to “speak for itself,” the contextualization which follows has been limited to an examination of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum as it was defined by the history of the local Irish Catholic community.

²⁰ While the returns for some areas are missing—notably those for the Parishes of Portland and Lancaster in St. John County—the Census is “complete” for the areas where one would expect to find the majority of the children if they had in fact remained in New Brunswick.

THE EMIGRANT ORPHAN ASYLUM IN CONTEXT

In much of Atlantic Canada, an Irish Catholic presence has been a defining feature of reality almost from the beginning of European contact. In Newfoundland, for instance, Irish immigration and settlement followed a long tradition of seasonal migration which, as early as the sixteenth century, had linked the south-eastern Irish port of Waterford with the rich fisheries of the Grand Banks. This Irish-Newfoundland connection eventually extended to include a much larger region centered on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and including Nova Scotia east of Halifax, Prince Edward Island, and the Miramichi and North Shore regions of New Brunswick.²¹ In contrast, Saint John's Irish Catholic community developed suddenly and only during the first decades of the nineteenth century with the expansion of the city's transatlantic timber trade. Received initially with open arms by Saint Johners hungry for labourers to stoke the fires of the city's expanding maritime economy, by mid-century Irish Catholics had come to be viewed with aversion as "interlopers and intruders."²²

A few Irish Catholics had numbered among the founding Loyalists settlers of Saint John but, with others of their faith, they constituted only a tiny fraction of the infant city's population and, without the services of a priest, they were soon all but assimilated into the local Anglican community. Even after 1814, by which point the number of Irish regulars attached to the local garrison had increased sufficiently to necessitate the erection

²¹ Cecil Houston, *Irish Emigration and Canadian Settlement* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990), pp. 192-193.

²² John Francis Maguire, *The Irish in America* (New York: D. and J. Sadlier and Co., 1868), p. 88.

of the city's first "Roman" Chapel, Catholics remained a negligible minority.²³

Immediately after the peace of 1815, however, Saint John ship owners and lumber merchants set in motion a process which would ultimately transform the city from an insular American village to a bustling Irish seaport.

During the war years (1796-1815), the French blockade of the Baltic had forced the British to turn to their distant North American colonies for masting and so wood quickly replaced furs as New Brunswick's staple export. At the same time, in Ireland, farming grew to meet the demands of an English public robbed of its own farmers by the ambitions of Napoleon. Following the cessation of war, Irish landlords reverted from tillage to pasturage, replacing corn with cattle and eventually making the growing mass of rural labourers superfluous. Saint John shipowners—their trading ventures already protected by preferential tariffs—were quick to recognize, in the burgeoning Irish passenger "trade" which resulted, both an opportunity for extra profit and a solution to their ballasting problems. Because of the enormous capacity of otherwise empty timber ships returning to New Brunswick, accommodations could be provided at prices even the average Irish labourer could afford.²⁴ Saint John's proximity to the United States border made it a preferred route to North America following the passage in Britain of the Passenger Acts of 1816 and 1817, which allowed vessels bound for Colonial ports ten passengers for every three carried in American ships.²⁵ By the 1820s, ongoing trade links between Saint John and the ports of Cork and Derry provided the tenantry in those districts with regular transportation to "America" and often at half the price of similar

²³ Houston, p. 204.

²⁴ C.O. 188/41 . Donaldson to Sir Archibald Campbell, 10 October 1831.

²⁵ Spray, p. 15.

passages to Boston. Notwithstanding the fact that from one-quarter to seven-eighths of new arrivals eventually left the city—and often just as soon as they had earned the price of a ticket to the States—by the 1840s, Saint John had become the most Irish town in British North America!²⁶

Among those Irish immigrants who remained, many possessed skills that made them valuable additions to the expanding urban economy.²⁷ Having discovered a niche, these settlers subsequently encouraged the immigration of relatives and friends from home, to whom they offered financial and moral support during the difficult years of adjustment in a foreign and increasingly hostile environment. Eventually neighbourhoods within the city came to be dominated by natives of a single county or parish (for example Saint John's King's and Sydney Wards became respectively Cork and Louth enclaves). While this process of "chain-migration" provided a social safety net for those involved, it tended to entrench a profoundly clannish sense of community which was exclusive even of other Irish Catholic immigrants.²⁸

Among the large number of Irish who ended up in Saint John simply because they lived near a port with ties to the city and because emigration was their best or only option were many of the infirm and indigent who eventually became public charges. Under the New Brunswick Poor Law, responsibility for the relief of such persons rested entirely with local parish governments. As the province's principal port of entry, Saint John soon became responsible for housing and feeding large and growing numbers of destitute Irish

²⁶ Houston, p. 204.

²⁷ Acheson, *Saint John*, p. 94.

²⁸ Peter D. Murphy, *Together in Exile* (Saint John: Peter D. Murphy, 1990), pp. vii-xviii and Cumulative Family Files.

immigrants in the city almshouse. Aid was given only reluctantly because many tax payers felt that the expense of maintaining poor immigrants should be shared by the whole province. By 1826, the overseers of the poor were publicly denouncing the greed of shipowners who reaped large profits while “casting a starving Irish peasantry on the ratepayers of Saint John.”²⁹

In spite of mounting pressure from civic officials to have responsibility for poor relief transferred to the province, New Brunswick’s Poor Law remained unamended throughout the 1820s. As a consequence, the Commissioners of the Saint John City Almshouse began to focus their attention on devising other means for reducing the growing burden on the local tax base. In order to discourage indolence, the 1786 law had provided that two or more overseers of the poor could oblige on the threat of imprisonment “any idle or disorderly person . . . likely to become chargeable to the Town or Parish where they reside . . . to labour for any substantial person, who may be willing to employ him [or her].” The Law also permitted the overseers to bind out as apprentices the children of paupers resident within their jurisdiction.³⁰ These, however, were only temporary solutions. Ideally, the commissioners of the Saint John City Almshouse sought to insure against any return visits to their facility. And so, in some years, hundreds of indigent immigrants, together with their children, were simply transported to locations where they had friends or relatives or where they had some hope of finding

²⁹ Acheson, *Saint John*, p. 94.

³⁰ James M. Whalen, “New Brunswick Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century,” Unpublished M. A. Thesis, U. N. B., 1968, p. 1.

employment.³¹ In 1827, the overseers of the poor for the Parish of St. John went so far as to ship some of that year's most destitute immigrants back to Ireland.³²

The number of Irish arrivals continued to escalate into the 1830s and with increased immigration came demands from Saint John that restrictions be placed on the "quality" of migrants allowed admission to the province. In response, the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration in Fredericton argued that the government had no right to limit "the travel of the Queen's subjects from any part of Her Majesty's Dominions to the other." Besides, they contended, "the benefits to the Emigrants so much exceed the detriment to the Province, that on the whole the system is one which it would neither be humane nor politic to arrest."³³ City officials eventually prevailed on provincial legislators to impose a head tax to be paid by the masters of vessels landing immigrants in the province. But when the tax was finally introduced in 1832, it was only half of that charged in New England ports and so New Brunswick continued to attract large numbers of indigent Irish.³⁴ By mid decade, the City of Saint John was spending more than £600 per annum to maintain its Partridge Island Quarantine Station, in addition to considerable sums for hospital and almshouse lodgings and for "outdoor relief."³⁵ Eventually, the conviction that impoverished Irish-Catholics were undermining both the province's economy and its traditional Protestant hegemony would result in a nativist backlash.

³¹ Spray, p. 20.

³² *Ibid*, p. 20.

³³ William A. Spray, "'The Difficulties Came Upon Us Like a Thunderbolt': Immigrants and Fever in New Brunswick in 1847" in *The Irish in Atlantic Canada, 1780-1900*, ed. Thomas Power (Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1991), p. 109.

³⁴ Spray, "Reception," p. 22.

³⁵ Acheson, *Saint John*, p. 96.

The first waves of immigration from Ireland had brought roughly equal numbers of Catholics and Protestants. However, by 1825 the number of Catholic passengers arriving in the Province had increased dramatically.³⁶ In 1831, Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands, claimed that Irish Catholics now made up one-quarter of New Brunswick's population.³⁷ While the economy flourished, Catholics continued to be "tolerated." Not until 1830, however, had Catholics been permitted to vote in the province and, even then, only after a vitriolic debate which whipped up latent anti-Catholic prejudice.³⁸ For the time being, political appointments and public positions in Saint John continued to rest on an intricate web of kinship and on business alliances which "excluded virtually all but established, Loyalist and Protestant participation."³⁹ By the 1840s, most of the old settlers were dead and the swelling tide of Irish immigration had begun to erode the influence of their descendants. Then, just as immigration from Ireland reached its zenith during the Famine, Britain began to remove the last of the protective tariffs on which the old economic and social orders had been built. Suddenly ship carpenters and sawyers and hundreds of other native Saint Johners found themselves competing for survival with the hordes of disease-ridden "Micks" whom their dwindling tax dollars supported in the local poor house.⁴⁰

Under such conditions, Orangemen found New Brunswick fertile ground for their tenets. Born out of the faction fights which plagued late eighteenth century northern Ireland, the Order is thought to have had its beginnings in the province in Saint John

³⁶ Spray, "Reception," p. 9.

³⁷ C.O. 188/42, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Thomas Baillie to Viscount Goderich, 1 November 1831.

³⁸ Scott W. See, *Riots in New Brunswick: Orange Nativism and Social Violence in the 1840s* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993), p. 56.

³⁹ See, *Riots*, p. 27.

⁴⁰ George W. Schuyler, *Saint John: Scenes From a Popular History* (Halifax: Petheric Press, 1984) p. 37.

where members of the 74th Regiment had formed a lodge and were meeting regularly by 1818.⁴¹ The overtly anti-Catholic brotherhood was at first rejected by “respectable” Saint Johners but after the Rev. B. J. Gray—rector of the city’s oldest and most influential Anglican Church—emerged as one of the Order’s staunchest defenders, many came to see it as the only means to combating what they perceived as “the Catholic Menace.”⁴² Membership skyrocketed during the early 1840s and by the peak of the Famine migrations included, among other notable dignitaries, Saint John Mayor, John R. Partelow, who later served six years as Provincial Secretary of the Order, and at least three of six city aldermen.⁴³

Confronted with the increasing hostility of Protestant neighbors and humiliated by the indigence of their Johnny-come-lately countrymen, the established members of Saint John’s Irish Catholic community looked, more than ever, to kin and old-country neighbors for support. By 1840 a serious rift had developed between the Ulster dominated vestry of St. Malachi’s chapel, and the growing mass of southern Irish labourers who supported the claims of their Waterford-born pastor, Rev. James Dunphy. The situation had become so inflamed by 1844 that Most Rev. William Dollard (Bishop of New Brunswick, 1842-1851) was compelled to move the seat of his diocese from Fredericton to Saint John in order to keep the peace. The following year, attempts to incorporate the “Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick” met with virulent opposition from Saint John’s Catholic elite, who had long controlled local church funds, and from members of the Orange Lodge who saw the proposed incorporation as a gain

⁴¹ See, *Riots*, pp. 70 and 77.

⁴² Acheson, *Saint John*, p. 107.

⁴³ Houston, p. 179.

for “popery.” Curiously, Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke promoted the legislation, if only as a means to disarming the powerful and rabidly anti-British Saint John vestry. During the weeks of bitter debate which preceded the passage of the bill, a massive wedge was driven between the city’s warring Catholic factions so that, on the eve of the Famine, Bishop Dollard found himself presiding over a hopelessly divided and vulnerable community.⁴⁴

Saint John and the Great Famine

Despite decades of out-migration to places like Saint John, Ireland’s population continued to soar into the 1840s, the constant sub-division of land leaving millions of peasants utterly dependent on the only crop their tiny plots would yield. Because the potato had failed countless times before, in 1845 the possibility of yet another failure caused no particular alarm. At the beginning of July, the potato crop looked remarkably promising. By autumn, the stench of potatoes decomposing into a gelatinous black ooze presaged a disaster of hitherto unknown proportions. The blight of ’45 would cause the failure of four successive crops, sentencing one out of every six peasants to death by starvation and forcing more than a quarter of the Irish population into “exile.”⁴⁵

It was the Spring of 1846 before the impact of the Famine was really felt in Saint John.⁴⁶ Then, as the first of the returning timber ships reached port, it became obvious that the well-ordered pattern of chain migration which had been a constant if not

⁴⁴ Acheson, “The Irish Community,” pp. 36-38. Cumulative Family Files.

⁴⁵ Schuyler, *Scenes*, p. 37.

⁴⁶ Acheson, *Saint John*, p. 96.

pervasive feature of earlier immigration was giving way to mass exodus.⁴⁷ Moses Perley, the Government Emigration Officer stationed at Saint John, complained that as immigration increased, so did the “employment of a very unfit class of vessels.”⁴⁸ By year end, nine thousand immigrants would arrive in the city, nearly all of them Irish peasants fleeing the Famine.⁴⁹ But by now Saint Johners were accustomed to the vagaries of the “immigrant trade”; many remembered other years when Irish Catholics arrived in numbers almost as large but most of these had eventually moved on to the United States.⁵⁰ And so, for the time being, the burden created by the increasing number of “friendless” Irish who filled the County Almshouse to capacity caused concern but not consternation. In December of 1846, no one anticipated the flood of human misery which would soon inundate the city.

A committee of the Saint John City Council would later claim that the overwhelming difficulties of 1847 had come upon them “like a thunderbolt”—suddenly and without warning.⁵¹ As early as January, however, *The New Brunswick Courier* was reporting in graphic detail the horrible particulars of starvation and death in Ireland.⁵² *The Morning News* reported a flurry of soirées and balls at Saint John in aid of Irish relief, boasting that, on one day in February alone, £1083 had been remitted from the city in aid of the suffering Irish.⁵³ After it became known that, in future, the whole destitute

⁴⁷ See, *Riots*, p. 47.

⁴⁸ C.O. 188/95, Moses Perley to the Hon. John Saunders, 24 June 1846.

⁴⁹ J. Elizabeth Cushing, Teresa Casey and Monica Robertson, *A Chronicle of Irish Emigration to Saint John, New Brunswick, 1847*, (Saint John: The New Brunswick Museum, 1979), p. 4.

⁵⁰ In 1840 more than 8 000 immigrants arrived in Saint John, the majority from Cork, Derry and Sligo; 7581 arrived in 1842 (see Spray, “Reception,” p. 10 and See, *Riots*, p. 46).

⁵¹ C.O. 188/102, Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke to Earl Grey, 27 October 1847.

⁵² *The New Brunswick Courier*, 30 January 1847.

⁵³ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 27 February 1847.

population of Ireland was to be maintained at the expense of the property owners, astute observers reasoned that the only hope of solvency for some landed families would be to export their destitute tenantry.⁵⁴ Moses Perley anticipated a flood of diseased and destitute Irish and pleaded with City officials to upgrade local quarantine and infirmary facilities. Unfortunately, local expressions of charity continued to be directed almost exclusively to the alleviation of suffering family members “across the pond.”⁵⁵ Before the year was out, 16 000 Irish would, in fact, set sail for New Brunswick. Of these, more than 800 would die en route. An additional 1300 would succumb to “the fever”⁵⁶ after reaching Saint John, many of them while awaiting admission to the dilapidated Partridge Island quarantine station or exposed to the elements in the city’s half enclosed Emigrant Infirmary.⁵⁷

Early in May, Moses Perley might have been justified in thinking his earlier concerns unwarranted. Most of the immigrants he had examined during the preceding weeks were small farmers who had survived the transatlantic trek not only in good health but with the means to support themselves or to move on. The Emigrant Agent at Cork—now the principal port of embarkation for Irish passengers bound for Saint John—assured Perley that he could expect only “small farmers and their families.”⁵⁸ Nonetheless, local

⁵⁴ Cecil Woodham-Smith, *The Great Hunger, 1845-49* (London: Hamlish Hamilton, 1962), p. 227.

⁵⁵ “In spite of reports of famine and disease in Ireland, and indications that the immigration of destitute unhealthy people would be more extensive than in previous years, no special measures were taken at the port of Saint John to prepare for the influx.” (James M. Whalen, “‘Almost as Bad as Ireland’: The Experience of the Irish Famine Immigrant in Canada, Saint John, 1847” in *The Untold Story: The Irish in Canada*, eds. Robert Driscoll and Lorna Reynolds (Toronto: Celtic Arts of Canada), p. 162.

⁵⁶ According to the eminent medical historian, Sir William MacArthur, during the Famine, “the fever” actually referred to two separate diseases: typhus and relapsing fever, both of which were communicated by the common louse. For an extensive description of the symptoms of both diseases see Woodham-Smith, pp. 188-189.

⁵⁷ Whalen, “Poor Law,” p. 29.

⁵⁸ C.O. 188/100, Woodward to the Hon. John Saunders, Provincial Secretary, 29 April 1847.

quarantine and almshouse facilities were filled to capacity when the *Æolus* arrived in port, on 31 May, with 500 destitute passengers “exported” from the estate of Sir Robert Gore Booth at Lissadell, near Sligo. Space was eventually found for many of the “healthy” in the old City Poor House near the centre of town, but when several of these were later diagnosed with “the fever” Perley’s worst fears were confirmed. The failure of local officials to prepare for the influx of diseased and destitute immigrants had exposed the “good citizens of Saint John” to contagion. There would be no making up for lost time.

Even at the twelfth hour, when the Province finally made funds available for the purpose, the long proposed improvements to the Partridge Island Quarantine Station remained incomplete because local carpenters refused to step foot on the Island.⁵⁹ Throughout the spring and early summer of 1847 the number of sick awaiting admission to Quarantine multiplied daily. In some instances the masters of incoming vessels were so desperate to disgorge their diseased charges that they supplied shelter themselves by making tents from the sails of their vessels.⁶⁰ With the death of twenty-three-year-old Dr. James Collins on 2 July—only four weeks after he assumed duties as assistant to the Quarantine physician—the fear of contagion in Saint John approached pandemonium.⁶¹ Having escaped disease and death at home, most of those Irish who made it to the “Loyalist City” now had to cope with poverty, wretched living conditions, and the disgust of the native population. Bryan Clancy, an “assisted” emigrant from County Sligo

⁵⁹ C. O. 188/101, Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke to Earl Grey, 28 September 1847.

⁶⁰ Whalen, “Allmost as Bad,” p. 156.

⁶¹ Harold E. Wright, *James P. Collins, M.D., 1824-1847, “A martyr to his duty”* (Saint John: The Partridge Island Research Project, 1988), pp. 4-7 and interview with the late Francis G. O’Brien, 27 July 1994.

lamented that, “Bad and all as we were [in Ireland] we often wished we never seen St. John.”⁶²

Social violence had become endemic in the city by early summer and as the connection between the increased crime rate and Famine immigration became apparent membership in the Loyal Orange Lodge skyrocketed. In July, tensions reached the boiling point. On the Twelfth, a full-blown riot erupted when parading Orangemen, gathered to commemorate the decisive Protestant victory at the Battle of the Boyne, attempted to enter the Catholic ghetto of York Point. Bricks and bats gave way to gunfire until scores of wounded were left lying in the streets along the procession route. At the end of the day, neither side emerged with a clear victory and so tensions between “Orange and Green” continued to escalate throughout the summer.⁶³

Not surprisingly, under such circumstances, Catholic immigrants were offered assistance only grudgingly. While provincial law entitled the county to be reimbursed for the costs incurred in maintaining indigent immigrants—at least during their first year in the province—experience had shown that such compensation was always slow in coming.⁶⁴ Besides, the commissioners of the St. John County Almshouse were convinced that responsibility for maintaining the poor Irish should rest not with the Province of New Brunswick but with the “exporting” landlords and with the home government.⁶⁵

⁶² Quoted in Miller, p. 316.

⁶³ See, *Riots*, pp. 154-156.

⁶⁴ Whalen, “Poor Law,” p. 7.

⁶⁵ Spray, “The Difficulties,” pp. 108-109 and Spray, “Reception,” p. 13.

In August, the *Yeoman* arrived at Quarantine with an additional 514 tenants from the estate of Sir Robert Gore Booth. Many of these had been sick and starving when they embarked; typhus had claimed a large number during the voyage and others were labouring with “the fever” on arrival. With the emigrant sheds already jammed to the doors, some were housed temporarily in military tents while others were compelled to sleep on the bare wet ground little more than a stone’s throw from a swelling mound of decomposing human flesh.⁶⁶ In the city, diseased immigrants and persons infected through contact with them were transported at once to the Almshouse and Infirmary, “across the flats” on the edge of Courtenay Bay.⁶⁷ During August, the medical attendant at the Almshouse fell ill himself and, for at least ten days, more than 450 sick immigrants were without any medical assistance.⁶⁸ Those “healthy” but destitute immigrants who remained in the city were crowded into hastily erected sheds near the military barracks on St. James Street. However, the outraged residents of Lower Cove and the commander of the local garrison eventually succeeded in having the sheds closed and the 182 “pauper emigrants” who occupied them removed to the Almshouse.⁶⁹

During a visit to Saint John in mid-September, Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke counted 1200 sick among the “inmates” of the Island and Almshouse infirmaries. A medical board consisting of three local doctors reported that the facilities available in Saint John were inadequate to cope with the numbers that had arrived and were still arriving.⁷⁰ While it was obvious that further shelter would have to be provided, if only

⁶⁶ Whalen, “Allmost as Bad,” p. 159.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 160.

⁶⁸ Spray, “The Difficulties,” p. 113.

⁶⁹ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 4 December 1847 and Whalen, “Allmost as Bad,” p. 161.

⁷⁰ Spray, “The Difficulties,” p. 116.

to prevent the spread of disease, public opinion was fiercely opposed to any further expenditure on poor Catholic immigrants. As already stated, under the terms of the Passenger Act of 1832, the province had assumed responsibility for the maintenance of indigent immigrants during their first year of residence in New Brunswick. In cases where immigrants remained in the province more than twelve months and were still in need of financial assistance, or had become needy, responsibility for their support fell to the county poor houses which were maintained at the expense of the local land owners. The rate of taxation in any particular county and during any given year, therefore, reflected the expenditures made during the previous year to maintain the poor within that jurisdiction. By the autumn of 1847, with the local economy at an all time low, Saint John land owners lived in dread of the tax collector. A very high percentage of those who had immigrated during the preceding months were still completely dependent on the overseers of the poor for survival; many were simply too debilitated to work. Among those who had survived the passage from Ireland that year, and especially among those exported by Gore Booth, there had been an unusually large number of widows and orphans. There was no telling how long these poor souls might require support. In the case of very young children, it might be years.

The Emigrant Orphan Asylum

Toward the end of September 1847 Saint John Alderman and Almshouse Commissioner, William O. Smith, informed the Lieutenant Governor that among the immigrants housed in Almshouse Infirmary there were 153 healthy children, the majority

of whom were orphans or “half orphans.”⁷¹ With a view to freeing-up the space occupied by these children—and in order to reduce projected expenses at the Almshouse—Smith suggested that a temporary orphanage be established in Saint John from which the children could be more efficiently “placed out.” Once established, such a facility could also provide shelter for the large number of orphaned children who were being housed, at the province’s expense, in the sheds on St. James Street and on Partridge Island, and for as many as a hundred more who subsisted on the city streets by begging.⁷²

Earlier in the month, Moses Perley had complained that with the arrival of the *Lady Sale* alone, 120 orphans had been “dumped on him.” Having found all the existing facilities filled beyond capacity, Perley took four of the children himself and wrote to his mother inquiring anxiously, “Who wants orphans?”⁷³ Alderman Smith, for one, was convinced if an organized effort were made, homes might be found for a large number among the “respectable citizens” of the province. Colebrooke concurred. Writing to the Colonial Secretary in London, on 28 September, the Lieutenant Governor announced his intention to establish an Orphan Asylum in Saint John, explaining that “in order to induce the inhabitants to receive [the orphaned] children . . . it had been found indispensable to remove them from the hospitals and other infected places and to have them properly clothed.”⁷⁴

On 6 October, the commissioners of the St. John City and County Almshouse wrote to Colebrooke to express their willingness to oversee the proposed project. By this

⁷¹ C.O. 188/101, Smith to Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke, 28 September 1847.

⁷² Whalen, “Allmost as Bad,” p. 161.

⁷³ Moses H. Perley Letters. S155-16.

⁷⁴ C.O. 188/101, Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke to Earl Grey, 28 Sept 1847.

point, the city owned Poor House building on King Street East had been vacated. The commissioners suggested that with ten days notice they could have the structure, described only weeks earlier as “a factory of disease,” thoroughly “purified” and made ready to receive poor orphans. (In order to cover the cost of cleaning, white washing, painting and glazing the building, and to provide the necessary furniture and fittings, the commissioners asked for an advance of £250.)⁷⁵ Once Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke had given his approbation, the plan materialized quickly. On 24 October, with the necessary improvements completed, the asylum opened when the first group of children, seventy-four (74) in number, were transferred to the facility from the Almshouse Infirmary.⁷⁶ During the next two years more than three hundred children would pass through the “Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum.” In the end, the institution would prove to have been little more than a clearing house for domestic servants and farm labourers and a vehicle of religious and cultural assimilation.

From the very beginning, the proposed Asylum had been viewed as a means of reducing the enormous financial burden which local officials knew would soon be imposed on the tax paying citizens of St. John County. Not surprisingly, therefore, when the facility became a reality, many aspects of its institutional structure and day to day functioning reflected an underlying pragmatism. To begin with, while the overwhelming majority of orphans in the city were Catholic, there could be no question of inviting Catholic participation in the running of the Asylum for economic reasons alone. A Catholic administration would almost certainly insist on placing Catholic children in

⁷⁵ Commissioners of the St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse to Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke, 6 October 1847, Emigrant Orphan Asylum CB Doc; C.O. 188/101, 13 July 1847.

⁷⁶ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 30 October 1847.

Catholic homes. Because the majority of Catholics in the province were poor, and in many instances already supporting distressed relatives, the adoption of such a policy would mean prolonging the residence of many orphans in the asylum until “appropriate” homes could be found. The existing administration was determined to place the children out as quickly as possible—before they became chargeable to the county—even if doing so meant compromising their faith.

While Bishop Dollard was painfully aware of the situation at the Asylum, he had neither the means nor the human resources to care for the children himself.⁷⁷ Two years earlier, before the divisive incorporation debate, he might have looked to the local Orphan’s Benevolent Society for support but in 1847 all of the executive offices of the society were held by disaffected former members of St. Malachi’s Vestry.⁷⁸ Even if the Bishop had been able to persuade the society to assume control of the new Asylum, given the long history of acrimony between Catholics and Protestants in the province—and more particularly between the St. Malachi’s vestrymen and Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke—it would have been virtually impossible to secure public funding to run the facility as a Catholic Orphanage. So the administration of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum was left to the predominantly Protestant Commission of the St. John City and County Almshouse.

⁷⁷ Genevieve Hennessey, S.C.I.C., *Honoria Conway: Woman of Promise, Foundress of Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John, N.B.* (Saint John: Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception, 1985), pp. 34-36.

⁷⁸ *Chubb’s Almanacs*, 1846-1848, list the executive officers of the society as: William Doherty, president; Francis Collins, vice president; Patrick McCullough, treasurer and Charles Watters, secretary. William Acheson counts all four as prominent members of the anti-clerical party within the lay leadership of St. Malachi’s Chapel. (see Acheson, “The Irish,” pp. 36-38) .

For the time being, the Almshouse Commission included Alderman Smith, who was a faithful member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; newspaper editor Henry Chubb—one of the leading apologists of “liberal Episcopalianism” in the province—and local merchant and Justice of the Peace, James Gallagher.⁷⁹ Unlike Smith and Chubb, both of whom were born into large and influential Loyalist Saint John families, James Gallagher was a “blow in.” Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, he arrived in New Brunswick alone in 1818 and quickly assumed a position of leadership within the congregation of St. Malachi's Chapel.⁸⁰ However, his unflinching support of clerical authority eventually narrowed the sphere of his influence so that, by November of 1847, when he most needed them, he had few prominent supporters even among Saint John Catholics.⁸¹

On 1 November, the very day Saint John quarantine station was due to close for the season, the *Aeolus* arrived from Sligo with more than four hundred of the most disease-racked passengers ever to arrive in the city, all but six of them former tenants of the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Palmerston.⁸² Among the passengers were large numbers of children “with barely sufficient rags upon their persons to cover their nakedness.”⁸³ Many of the passengers were old and enfeebled, diseased ridden or

⁷⁹ Emigrant Orphan Asylum CB Doc, Commissioners of the St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse to Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke, 6 October 1847; Baptismal records of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; George L. Parker, “Henry Chubb,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Volume VIII (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), pp. 156-157; Acheson, *Saint John*, p. 109.

⁸⁰ George L. Parker, “Henry Chubb,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Volume VIII (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985), pp. 156-157; St. John County Probate Records, Dr. William Howe Smith file, 1822; *The Morning Freeman*, 18 December 1866 and Cumulative Family Files, Gallagher.

⁸¹ *The Morning Freeman*, 18 December 1866; *The New Brunswick Courier*, 18 May 1844 and 19 August 1848 and Acheson, “The Irish,” pp. 36-38

⁸² Whalen, “Allmost as Bad,” p. 162.

⁸³ C.O. 188/102, Moses Perley to the Hon. John Saunders, Provincial Secretary, 2 November 1847.

weak from starvation.⁸⁴ When ordered to report on the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the *Aeolus*, Moses Perley declared that in five years as Government Emigration Officer for the Port of Saint John he had never seen greater misery and destitution: “ninety nine of every hundred would have to be supported by public charity.”⁸⁵ Because all of the various public buildings were already overcrowded, it was virtually impossible to find accommodation for the most recent arrivals. At an emergency meeting on 10 November, the members of City Council failed to arrive at a means for the community to shelter and support such an “unheard of mass of misery.” The only option, they thought, was to compel those “recently landed from the *Aeolus*, and others already in the city begging from door to door,” to return to Ireland!⁸⁶ The Lieutenant Governor was shocked by the council’s proposal, and promptly informed the mayor that the government would play no part in providing return passages to Ireland.⁸⁷ Eventually those who could not fend for themselves were squeezed into the already cramped sheds at the Almshouse.⁸⁸ No fewer than forty children from the *Aeolus* were admitted to the Emigrant Orphan Asylum.⁸⁹

The two-story stone building at the corner of King Street East and Carmarthen was now filled beyond capacity. The structure had been designed to house a maximum of sixty adult inmates.⁹⁰ By early November, the number of children sheltered within its

⁸⁴ C.O. 188/102, Dr. W.S. Harding to Saint John Mayor John R. Partelow, 4 November 1847, also *The New Brunswick Courier*, 13 Nov 1847.

⁸⁵ C.O. 188/102, Government Emigration Officer, Moses Perley to Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Colebrooke, 31 December 1847.

⁸⁶ Saint John City Council Minutes, 10 November 1847, Volume XVIII, pages 569-571.

⁸⁷ C.O. 188/102, No. 69.

⁸⁸ C.O. 188/107, Colonial Land and Emigration Office to Herman Merivale Esq, 14 January 1848.

⁸⁹ Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger. In several instances the admittance ledger identifies a child as having come to Saint John on the *Aeolus* but does not indicate on which voyage he or she sailed.

⁹⁰ Whalen, “Poor Law,” p.5 5. The structure served as the City Poor House from 1820 until 1843.

walls reached one hundred and fifty (150).⁹¹ It was now of paramount importance that the orphans be “placed out” as quickly as possible. To that end, on 12 November, Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke relieved James Gallagher of his responsibilities at the Asylum, and implemented a program of secular and religious education calculated to make the orphans more appealing to the province’s Protestant population.⁹² While insisting on the necessity of “avoiding all undue interference with particular tenets,” Colebrooke organized a committee of eleven Protestants and one Catholic to instill in the children “a sense of their primary duties as members of a Christian community.” Among the most prominent members of the committee were three well known Anglicans: High Sheriff Charles Johnston, Provincial Treasurer Beverly Robinson and the Rev. J. W. D. Gray,⁹³ whom the province’s leading Orange journal hailed as the “Father of the Protestant Church in New Brunswick.”⁹⁴ (Hugh Sharkey—the token Catholic on Colebrooke’s “Committee of Management” —lived a half-day’s journey away from the Asylum.)⁹⁵ Early in December, a reporter from *The St. John Morning News* visited the Asylum and found 100 children formed into classes in the lower flats of the building and “learning the first branches of a common school education.”⁹⁶ Eventually a “spacious school house,” eighty by twenty-four feet, was erected on the grounds of the Asylum where the orphans were instructed by an “excellent”—and respectably Protestant—teacher, Miss Minnette.⁹⁷

⁹¹ Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger

⁹² C.O. 188/102, Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke to Earl Grey, 14 December 1847.

⁹³ Executive Council Records (RS7), Volume 32, file 1, p. 730.

⁹⁴ Quoted by Acheson in *Saint John*, p. 107.

⁹⁵ Cumulative Family File, Sharkey.

⁹⁶ *The St. John Morning News*, 6 December 1847.

⁹⁷ Executive Council Records (RS7), Volume 32, file 1, p. 720.

Notwithstanding their being Catholics, William and Annie Cunningham retained their positions as keeper and matron at the Asylum following Gallagher's dismissal.⁹⁸ However, while *The Morning News* commented that the Cunninghams had shown "themselves well worthy of the responsibilities of their office,"⁹⁹ the couple was denied many of the discretionary powers Poor House precedents would have allowed them.¹⁰⁰ Unlike their counterparts at the City and County Almshouse who were fully empowered to act as delegates of the Commissioners with the authority to place children out, the keeper and matron of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum had little or no say in policy making or in the placement of orphans.¹⁰¹ In addition, the Cunninghams were subject to the almost constant scrutinizing of Lady Colebrooke, who was named "Patroness" of the Asylum, and of the members of the Committee of Management, one or more of whom visited the facility daily.¹⁰²

Excluded from an active role at the Emigrant Orphan Asylum, a group of prominent Saint John Catholics led by Rev. Edmond Quinn—and including, among others, several of the deposed St. Malachi's vestrymen—organized what might be described as an Asylum auxiliary. On 4 December, Fr. Quinn acknowledged the receipt of a number of "generous contributions, for the very charitable purpose of procuring extra clothing for the Emigrant Orphans now in the Old Poor House."¹⁰³ A committee of ladies organized by Quinn spent "whole days in" the new Catholic Temperance Hall on

⁹⁸ Executive Council Records (RS7), Volume 32, file 1, p. 718.

⁹⁹ *The St. John Morning News*, 6 December 1847.

¹⁰⁰ Whalen, "Poor Law," p. 58.

¹⁰¹ Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger. The admittance ledger makes it clear that the Cunningham's required the permission of at least one of the Commissioners in order to place a child out.

¹⁰² *The New Brunswick Courier*, 4 December 1847.

¹⁰³ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 4 December 1847.

Sydney Street making up clothing for the poor orphans so that by the middle of the month, “cloaks, bonnets, hoods and top-coats [had been] provided for upwards of one hundred.” Caps for the boys and mittens for all had yet to be supplied. While extending thanks to those who had already supported his efforts, on 18 December, Fr. Quinn made it clear that further assistance would be required.¹⁰⁴

On 28 December 1847, Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke informed the Colonial Secretary in London that “there [was] every reason to hope that the orphan Asylum established at St. John [would] prove *a great resource* to the community, as well as a refuge to the children who have been left destitute [emphasis added].”¹⁰⁵ As far as the Almshouse Commissioners were concerned, the Asylum was, first and foremost, a means to reduce the huge tax burden created by the immigrants of 1847. However, as long as they remained convinced that they would be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in running the facility, conditions remained if not comfortable, then at least tolerable. Before the children were even admitted to the Asylum, they were taken into an adjoining shed where they were “stripped from top to toe and [underwent] a thorough lavation, from the hands of a matron stationed there for the purpose. Their old duds [were] placed in a pile in the centre of the yard, and burned; so that the children enter[d] the institution perfectly clean, and without carrying any vermin with them.” For the comfort and health of the children, the two upper flats in the Asylum were furnished with “a number of wooden bedsteads, containing straw beds, and plenty of good clean, warm covering.”

¹⁰⁴ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 18 December 1847.

¹⁰⁵ C.O. 188/102. Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke to Earl Grey (forwarding annual report of Government Emigration Officer, Moses H. Perley), 28 December 1847.

The building [was] tolerably well heated by means of a large wood-stove placed on the first flat—the pipe of which [ran] through the flats above. The children [were] well fed and clothed. In the morning they [had] Indian or oatmeal porridge and molasses—soup for dinner—and plenty of good tea and bread for supper.¹⁰⁶

At the end of December, the Commissioners were pleasantly surprised to discover that the expense of keeping the children separate from the adult immigrants was actually less than had been projected. But when provincial authorities proved slow to reimburse the county for the expenses which had *already* been incurred at the Asylum, the future of the facility was thrown into question.¹⁰⁷ On 19 February 1848, having received little or no rent for the use of the building, the Saint John City Council formed a “committee for the purpose of obtaining possession of the Old Poor House. . . ”¹⁰⁸ Probably through the influence of William O. Smith—who, it will be remembered, was also a City Councilor—the Almshouse Commission was able to retain control of the building at least for the time being. However, following the 30 March passage of a Provincial Act “relating to Immigration, and the care and safe keeping of the Children and Property of deceased Emigrants,” responsibilities at the Asylum became increasingly onerous. While confirming the right of the Almshouse Commissioners to bind out “as apprentices” the orphan or deserted children of Emigrants or paupers, the new legislation required that Indentures of Apprenticeship be issued by which those taking children would agree, among other things, to teach their charges to read and write. More significantly—and almost certainly in response to accusations of abuse leveled against “Masters” and/or “Mistresses”—under the terms of the new act, Smith and Chubb were compelled to

¹⁰⁶ *The St. John Morning News*, 6 December 1847.

¹⁰⁷ Executive Council Records, RS7, Volume 32, file 1 May 1848, p. 720.

¹⁰⁸ Saint John City Council Minutes, Volume XIX, p. 5.

defend “the child . . . bound from cruelty, neglect or breach of contract . . . and to inquire into the treatment of every such child . . . and to redress every grievance sustained by them . . . according to law.”¹⁰⁹

By May of 1848, 296 children had been admitted to the Emigrant Orphan Asylum. Eighty of these had been “taken out by friends and generally removed to the United States”; seventy-five had been “placed out with gentlemen and respectable farmers.” Many had come to the Asylum with “debilitated constitutions and suffering from protracted dysentery” and in spite of the ministrations of the attending physician, Dr. John Paddock, thirty of these had subsequently died. One hundred and eight children remained in the asylum at the end of May when the “Emigrant Orphan School Committee” addressed a petition to the new Lieutenant Governor, Sir Edmund Walker Head, begging for a grant of funds in order to sustain the school attached to the Asylum.¹¹⁰ “From unavoidable circumstances and the unexpected failure of support,” the committee had been unable to remunerate Miss Minnette for her past services, “much less fulfill an engagement for a longer period.”¹¹¹ In mid December, following a visit to the Asylum, members of the local Grand Jury reported that the establishment exhibited “a want of looking after . . . and that the inmates did not appear to be well fed or properly cared

¹⁰⁹ 11 Victoriae A.D. 1848. C.64, pp. 239-241.

¹¹⁰ Emigrant Orphan Asylum CB Doc.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

for.”¹¹² One week later, the City Chamberlain was ordered to apply for the rent due to the Corporation of the City for the use of the Asylum building.¹¹³

By the beginning of June 1849, the number of children at the Asylum had dwindled significantly. The Grand Jury suggested that the institution be closed and those remaining removed to the Almshouse. This, they thought, “would probably save considerable expense and would afford the engagement of a competent instructor for the whole number of pauper children which would be of manifest advantage to them.”¹¹⁴ In a last effort to place the remaining children out, beginning on June 9th and continuing daily into the Fall, Commissioner Chubb published a notice in *The New Brunswick Courier* directing “farmers and others desirous of having either male or female apprentices of sufficient age to be of service . . . to make early application to the Commissioners of the Alms House.” In language reminiscent of advertisements for slave auctions, the notice assured readers that, “A number of fine healthy children will be bound out to proper persons, on immediate application.”¹¹⁵ In all, twenty-three children were discharged during the summer and early fall. Then, on 8 November 1849, those who remained—seven girls and twenty-two boys—were transferred to the St. John City and County Almshouse and the doors of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum closed for good.¹¹⁶

¹¹² St. John County General Session Minutes, RS156, 1848-1850, p. 18. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the Grand Jury was the popular element of local government in New Brunswick. Members of the Jury were chosen from among those resident in the community for at least three months and who owned freehold property in the county of the annual value of £10 or personal property worth £100 or more. The Jury acted in an advisory capacity to the Justices of the County Quarter Sessions.

¹¹³ Saint John City Council Minutes, Volume XIX, p. 260.

¹¹⁴ St. John County General Session Minutes, RS156, 1848-1850, pp. 225-226.

¹¹⁵ *The New Brunswick Courier*, 10 June 1849, 6 October 1849, etc.

¹¹⁶ Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger. In several instances dates of discharge are given which postdate 8 November 1849. In these cases, the children were actually discharged from the Almshouse.

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of Irish Saint Johners are descended from immigrants who “crossed the pond” well before the 1840s, yet, for many in the “Loyalist City,” the Famine continues to be regarded as the time when “the Irish came.” How does one account for the persistent contradiction between the historical *facts* and the popular *impressions* of Irish immigration to Saint John? Until recently, no explanation could be attempted because detailed data on Famine immigration was thought to be non-existent. Presented here in context, the recently “discovered” Admittance Ledger of Saint John’s Emigrant Orphan Asylum creates a compelling picture of human suffering while shedding light on the question of the Famine’s real and lingering significance. In that light, the events of “Black ’47” appear as instrumental to the final sundering of Saint John’s population into the two religious “solitudes” which defined life in the city for the next hundred or more years.

As outlined above, during the prosperous years which followed the peace of 1815, Irish immigrants were received in Saint John with open arms. Eventually, chains of immigrants from single “Old Country” parishes and villages entrenched a closed, complex system of social and economic interdependence which was exclusive even of other Irish immigrants. As the century wore on, Britain began to dismantle the colonial preferences on which the city’s prosperity, and the traditional Loyalist hegemony, depended. At the same time, as economic conditions in Ireland worsened, the number of “friendless” immigrants arriving at Saint John began to increase. By the 1830s the local

poor house and other charitable institutions were filled with sick and indigent Irish immigrants who ended up in Saint John simply because they had lived near ports with trading connections to the “Loyalist City.” Eventually, these poor and mostly Catholic Irish came to be looked on with aversion by resentful New Brunswick-born Protestants and by those Irish Catholics who enjoyed a hard-won, but now increasingly tenuous hold on “respectability.” The Admittance Ledger of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum records the biographical details for more than three hundred children caught, as it were, in the crossfire.

By the eve of the Great Famine, Saint John’s population had become severely polarized on the basis of religion. At the peak of the 1847 migration, tensions reached the breaking point. Established Irish Catholics from earlier migrations—many of whom were already burdened with the care of distressed kin recently arrived from Ireland—were unable or unwilling to assist the hundreds of disease-ridden paupers exported to the city. While many castigated the exporting landlords and the British Government for the disastrous situation which followed, others placed the blame on the shoulders of the immigrants themselves. In such circumstances, a nativist backlash was almost inevitable.

In the midst of the crisis, Protestant civic and county officials were preoccupied with one concern: How to reduce the cost of maintaining the throngs of destitute Catholics who filled the local poor house and Emigrant Infirmary *beyond* capacity. It was in response to this problem that the Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum was created. In

the interest of reducing projected expenses at the City and County Almshouse, the Asylum transformed “ignorant” Irish Catholic children into a “great resource.”¹¹⁷

Details recorded in the Asylum Admittance Ledger indicate, with very few exceptions, only “friendless” immigrant children—that is children without relatives settled in the community—ended up in the facility. Finding themselves in a strange new world without the comfort of family, they were completely dependent on the ratepayers of St. John County, many of whom were openly hostile to Irish Catholics. Typically the “full orphans” were “placed out” with New Brunswick-born Protestants—for the most part as domestics in Saint John or as farm labourers in Kings and Queens Counties.

In context, the Admittance Ledger of the Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum, makes it clear that it was the resentment occasioned by the huge influx of Irish paupers during the Famine which eventually cemented the wall between Saint John’s already warring religious factions. Four months before the Emigrant Asylum closed, in November 1849, a second bloody riot at York Point entrenched “two solitudes” in the city. When cholera visited Saint John four-and-a-half years later, during the summer of 1854, the local Catholic community—now united by the threat of a common “enemy”—erected its own Orphanage to care for the city’s “fatherless poor.” Eventually, the members of the city’s various Protestant congregations collaborated to establish a similar facility of their own.¹¹⁸ In the wake of the Famine, Saint John Protestants and

¹¹⁷ *The St. John Morning News* of 4 December 1847 referred to the residents of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum as “ignorant children.” Later in the month the Lieutenant Governor expressed every hope that the Asylum—and by inference the children in it—would prove a “great resource.” C.O. 188/102, Lieutenant Governor William Colebrooke to Earl Grey (forwarding annual report of Government Emigration Officer, Moses H. Perley), 28 December 1847.

¹¹⁸ *The Halifax Catholic*, 26 August 1854.

Catholics—orphans and citizens of all ages and ranks—would inhabit two separate worlds.

KEY TO THE LEDGER

Every effort has been made to render the following transcription of the Saint John Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger as exact as possible. (The original spelling and punctuation have been retained even where they are conspicuously incorrect.) However, it must be borne in mind that what one encounters in the written word is *always* a confluence of what actually appears on the page with what one brings to the reading. In order to gain a sense of the perspective which informed the process of transcription, it is suggested that the reader direct his or her attention to the proceeding contextualization before approaching the ledger itself.

Additional information pertaining to the various vessels which transported immigrants to Saint John in 1847 will be presented in a separate section, identified as Appendix I.

In the interest of brevity, the following abbreviations have been used in the footnotes:

Manuscripts :

- A1** = St. John City and County Almshouse Infirmary Records, 1843 to 1847
(Catherine and Graeme Somerville Collection, Saint John).
- A2** = St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse Records, 1847 to 1852
(Catherine and Graeme Somerville Collection, Saint John)
- A3** = St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse Records, 1843, 1845 to 1849 (S45)
(New Brunswick Museum, Saint John)
- A4** = St. John City and County Almshouse and Municipal Home Records, 1853-1867 (MC249, MS1 1/2)
(Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton)
- RS555** = Provincial Secretary: Immigration Administration Records, List of Patients at Emigrant Hospital in Saint John; 1847-1849 (RS555.B.B1c)
(Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton)

Published Sources :

- DCB** = *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*
- DP** = Baker, Dessie, ed. *Emigrants from Derry Port, 1847-49*. (Apollo, Pa.: Closson Press, 1985)
- MacLysaght** = MacLysaght, Edward. *The Surnames of Ireland*. (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1991)

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
1848 Sept	Andrews Wm Hy ¹		8	native ²
1849 Augt 22	Anderson Mary Jane ³	Church England	2 years	County Tyrone 6 mile cross ⁴
Octob 25 1847 Bracelahan vl o ⁵	Busterd Jeremiah	Catholic	12	County Kerry
	Busterd Daniel	"	10	"
	Busterd Michael	"	7	"
	Busterd Mary	"	13	
	Brennan Catherine	"	12	Cty Mayo
	Brennan Mary	Catholic Protest	7	Sligo ⁶
	Beattie Cathine	Catholic	6 ½	Galway
	Burns Mary Ann	Catholic	13	Galway
	Brennan John	"	12	Native Nbk ⁷

¹ Presumably William Henry. On 19 January 1849, William Andrews, of Portland, St. John County, was tried for the murder of his wife, Martha, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to fourteen years in the Provincial Penitentiary with hard labour (N. B. *Courier*, 20 January 1849). "The Prisoners' child, a fine smart looking lad, of about eight years of age, who happened to be in the room at the time when the murder was committed, was brought forward; but His Honor the Judge after putting certain questions to him, considered that he was entirely too young to be placed upon the stand, consequently he was not examined. That poor little fellow is now in the Poor House, near the Jail, and under the paternal care of Mr. Cunningham, who no doubt acts as a father towards him." (*The Morning News*, 19 January 1849).

² Native of New Brunswick.

³ Mrs. Jane (23) and Mary Jane Anderson (2), Protestant natives of County Tyrone and passengers on the *Sarah* from Londonderry, arrived in Saint John on 20 July 1849 and were admitted to the Almshouse on 24 August 1849 where they remained until sometime after 1 January 1850 (A3 ff. 104, 105 and 106).

⁴ A town and a townland in the Parish of Termonmaguirk.

⁵ Surname changed in the register from Busterd to Bracelahan under a verbal order (presumably from one of the Commissioners of the Asylum to William Cunningham).

⁶ Mary Brannan (7½), a native of County Roscommon and a passenger on the *Hannah*, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital from Saint John, with fever, on 7 July 1847, discharged on 3 November and sent to the Orphan Asylum (A1 f. 90).

⁷ Native of New Brunswick.

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
	Father sent to the Penitentiary for 14 years W.C. ⁸ on the Jury Jany 1849 Judge Parker presided	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ⁹
Ship Serah from London Derry	Father died on the passage Mother living	Taken by her Mother 24 th Augt went to Alms House
Mary	F & M died here ¹⁰	died 27 May 1848
		Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹¹
		do do do " " ¹²
		Gone to live with John Anderson ¹³ clothier 12 Octob 1849
Aldebaren	M died on Island F alive in Hospital ¹⁴	Taken by Chas Black for Rheuben Taylor ¹⁵ Dorchester 8 Decb 1847 per order
Hannah	F died at home M in Hospital ¹⁶	Taken by Edwd Roache ¹⁷ Lower Cove 24 Novb 1847 per order Comr Smith
Midas	M died on Ship F on Isld	Taken by Gilbert Lemont Gagetown 21 st Sept 1849 per order Comr Smith
David	M Living F died at home	Taken by her Mother to Boston 14 th Agt 1849 per order Comr Smith
	M dead	Taken by Bernard McGovern ¹⁸ Mouth of the Nerepis per order Comr Smith 22 Novb 1847

⁸ Presumably William Cunningham, keeper of the Emigrant Orphan Asylum.

⁹ Taken from the Almshouse by Mrs. Partelow on 30 March 1850 (A2 f. 128).

¹⁰ Deborah (44) and Betty (15) Bresnahan, natives of County Kerry and passengers on the *Mary*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 3 August 1847. Deborah died in the Hospital on 23 August 1847. Betty was discharged on 25 October 1847. Patrick Bresnahan (50), a native of County Kerry and a passenger on the *Mary*, was admitted with fever, from Saint John, on 5 August 1847 and died in the Hospital on 5 September 1847 (A1 ff. 76 and 85).

¹¹ Daniel Bresland sent to Boston from the Almshouse by Mr. Cunningham on 17 April 1850 (A2 f. 128).

¹² Michael Bresland sent to Boston from the Almshouse by Mr. Cunningham on 17 April 1850 (A2 f. 128).

¹³ John Anderson (35), an Irish-born clothier who arrived in New Brunswick in 1837, was enumerated in Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John, in 1851 (p. 59).

¹⁴ James (55) and Catherine Brannen (12), natives of County Mayo and passengers on the *Aldebaron* from Sligo, arrived in Saint John on 18 June 1847 and were admitted to the Almshouse on 23 September 1847 (A3). Sarah Brannan, 25, a passenger on the *Aldebaron*, is listed in "a return of names of persons who died in Hospital on Partridge Island, 7 May to 2d July [1847]" (N. B. *Courier*, 10 July 1847).

¹⁵ Reuben Taylor (63), New Brunswicker-born farmer, was enumerated in the Parish of Dorchester, Westmorland County in the Census of 1851 (p. 42).

¹⁶ Catherine Brannen (27), a native of County Fermanagh and a passenger on the *Hanna*, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, from Saint John, on 9 July 1847 and died in the Hospital on 17 July 1847 (A1 f. 81).

¹⁷ Edward M., son of Edward and Ellen (Mahoney) Roche, died at the residence of his father, St. James Street, Lower Cove, Saint John, on 2 January 1846, age 6 years and four months (Cumulative Family Files, Diocesan Archives, Saint John) (see note 25).

¹⁸ Bernard McGovern (45), an Irish-born Roman Catholic farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1861 Census of the Parish of Petersville (which included Mouth of Nerepis), Queens County (p. 9).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Octob 25 1847]	Blaney ¹⁹ William	[Catholic]	10	Donegal
	Brennan Mary ²⁰	"	8	Sligo
	Blaney Bridget ²¹	"	8	Donegal
	Braudley Mary ²²	"	8	Sligo
Novb 24	Blaney Patrick ²³	"	7	Donegal
30	Boyle Alice	"	10	Coty Sligo
Decb 11	Boyd Mary Jane	to Meeting	7	Belfast
Jany 1848	Bracelahan Abigail	Catholic	15	Coty Kerry
Mch 15	Boyle Charles	Catholic	11	Killybegs Coty Donegal
24	Blackburn Alexd	Meeting	14	London Derry
1848 May 23	Bracelan Abigail	Readmitted		
May 6	Broderick Patk	Catho	2½	Cork

¹⁹ John and Elleanor Blaney of Fannet [Fanad], County Donegal, together with their children: William (10), Bridget (8) and Pat (5) appear on a list of passengers of the *Portland*, leaving Derry for Saint John, on 4 May 1847 (DP. p.32). John (40), "Ellen" (30), Wm (10), Bidy (8), Patrick (6) and Daniel "Bleeny" (4 months) – natives of County Donegal and passengers on the *Portland* – were admitted to the Saint John Emigrant Hospital on 27 October 1847. Wm and Bidy were discharged on 3 November, Patrick on 24 November (A1 ff. 113, 123 and 133). John was discharged on 22 May 1848 (A3 f. 67). A List of "Patients at Emigrant Hospital in Saint John" lists Dan Bleeny (1¼), a passenger on the *Portland* from Derry, as a "delicate orphan" who died in the Hospital on 11 May 1848 (RS555, see also A3 f. 79). The records are silent as to Ellen's fate.

²⁰ Ann (21) and Mary Brannen (9), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Lady Sale*, were admitted to the Almshouse on 25 September 1847 (A3 f. 64).

²¹ See note 19.

²² Winni Branley (36) and children: Mary (12), Margaret (10) and Patrick (7) – tenants of Sir Robert Gore Booth in County Sligo and passengers on the *Lady Sale* – were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 6 October 1847. Wm Branley (40), another tenant of Gore Booth in County Sligo, was transported to Saint John on the *Sea* and was admitted to the Hospital on 6 October 1847. Patrick Branley died in the Hospital on 27 October 1847, as did Margaret, on 16 November 1847. Mary was discharged on 2 November (A1 ff. 111, 121 and 131) (see note 27).

²³ See note 19.

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Portland	F & M in Hospital	Taken by Mr John Stevens ²⁴ Neripis Road Sept 2 nd 1849 per order Comr Smith
Lady Sale	F died at home M in Hospital	Taken by Mrs Edwd Roache Lower Cove per order Comr Smith 24 Novb 1847 ²⁵ died 15 Feby 1848
Portland	F & M in Hospital	Taken by Mr Jos A Sieveright Hampton ²⁶ 17 May 1848
Lady Sale	F & M in Hospital	Taken by John Belyea Westfield Kings County ²⁷ 24 th Apl 1849
Portland	F & M in Hospital	Sent to the Alms House 8 th Novb 1849 ²⁸
Lady Sale	F & M in Almshouse ²⁹	delivered to her Father per order Comr Smith 16 Decb 1847
Warior	F dead M living	Taken by Jacob Haviland Long Reach P Greenwich K County ³⁰ 25 Feby 1848
Mary	F & M dead	Gone to live with Alexd Boon St John ³¹ 12 May @ 7/6 per mo.
Blanche	F & M died in Ireland	Taken by A B Thorne Annapolis ³² 8 th Apl 1848 per order Comr Smith
British Queen	F & M dead in Ireland	Run away think he went on Board the British Queen 21 May Sunday
	went to Boston 14 June 1849	Went to Boston 14 June 1849 with her sisters Nora & Betty
Mary	F dead M Living	Taken by his Mother 6 Octob 1849 per order Comr Smith

²⁴ John Stevens (58), an Irish-born farmer/proprietor who arrived in New Brunswick in 1823, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Westfield (which included Neripis Road), Kings County (p. 43) (see note 205).

²⁵ See note 17.

²⁶ Joseph A. Sieveright Esq. married, on 23 November 1841. Catherine, daughter of John Howe Esq., Post Master General, Halifax. Nova Scotia (N. B. *Courier*, 4 December 1841 and 19 September 1857). Joseph A. Sievwright (50), a Scottish-born farmer/proprietor who arrived in New Brunswick in 1845, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Norton (near Hampton), Kings County. Also enumerated in his home was, among others, Bridget Blaney, a twelve year old Irish servant, who arrived in New Brunswick in June 1847 (p. 28) (see note 74).

²⁷ John Belyea (55), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Westfield, Kings County. Included in the Belyea household was, among others, Mary **Branley**: a twelve year old Irish-born servant, who arrived in New Brunswick in 1847 (p. 23) (see note 22).

²⁸ Taken from the Almshouse by Mrs. Partelow on 26 July 1850 (A2 f. 132).

²⁹ John (35) and Eliza Boyle (32), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Lady Sale*, spent from 30 November to 14 December 1847 in the St. John County Alms and Workhouse (A2 ff. 8 and 23).

³⁰ Jacob Haviland (52), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County (p. 7).

³¹ Alexander Boon (37), a New Brunswick-born coachman, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Duke's/Queen's Wards in Saint John (p. 173).

³² A. B. Thorne (59), a Nova Scotia-born, Church of England farmer, was enumerated in the Dominion of Canada 1871 Census of Broad Cove, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia (p. 34).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
Octob 25th 1847	Coffee ³³ Anne	Catholic	12	Galway
	Coffee Joseph	"	11	"
	Coffee James	"	9	"
	Coffee Catherine	"	3½	"
	Carvey ³⁴ Catherine	"	13	Sligo
	Carvey Jane	"	11	"
	Carvey Patrick	"	8	"
	Cunningham ³⁵ Catherine	"	15	"
	Cunningham Mary	"	13	"
X	Cunningham Anne	" Readmitted	10	"
	Cunningham James	"	9	
	Coleary ³⁶ Mary	"	4	
	Clancy ³⁷ Ellen	"	13	Tipparary

³³ Ann Coffee (14), a passenger on the *Amazon*, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, on 16 October 1847. She was discharged, and sent to the Orphan Asylum, on 25 October (A1 f. 122). Joseph (11), James (9) and Catherine Coffee (3½), "destitute orphans" and passengers on the *Amazon*, were admitted to the Hospital on 16 October 1847 (A1 f. 132).

³⁴ Catherine (14), Jane (12), Patrick (8) and John "Kervey" (5), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Sir Robert Gore Booth on the *Yeoman*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, on 21 October 1847 when they were described as "destitute orphans." Catherine, Jane and Patrick were discharged and sent to the Orphan Asylum on 25 October 1847 (A1 ff. 123, 132 and 133).

³⁵ Catherine (16), Mary (14), Ann (12) and James Cunningham (9), "destitute orphans" transported to Saint John from Sligo, on the *Yeoman*, by Sir Robert Gore Booth, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 21 October 1847 and four days later, on 25 October, having been discharged, were sent to the Orphan Asylum (A1 ff. 123 and 132).

³⁶ or Collary.

³⁷ Catherine (40) and Peggy Clancy (10), natives of County Tipperary and passengers on the *Shakespear*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 3 July 1847. Wm (35), Ellen (14), Norry (12) and Judy Clancy (9), also natives of County Tipperary and passengers on the *Shakespear*, were admitted, from Saint John, with fever, on 16 July 1847. Wm died in the Hospital on 27 August 1847. Mary was discharged on 28 October (A1 ff. 73, 81, 90 and 92). The records of the St. John County Alms and Workhouse note exactly the same particulars for the Clancys but, in addition, note the admission, with Wm, Ellen, Norry and Judy, on 16 July 1847, of Mary (15) and Catherine Clancey (3) (A3 f. 49).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Amazon	F & M dead	Novb 17 Sister came from Boston for her order J Gallagher Comr
"	"	Taken by Doctor Earle Jnr ³⁸ Hampton Ferry by permission Comr Smith Novb 6 th
"	"	Novb 17 Sister came from Boston for him order J Gallagher Comr
"	"	do do " do
Yeoman	F & M dead	Gone to live with Capt W Whitney 16 th Agt 1849 at 6s per mo ³⁹
"	" "	Taken by Mrs Groom Vinegar Hill ⁴⁰ per Order Comr Smith 7 Decb 1847
"	" "	died Tuesday 21 Decb 1847
"	M died at home F died on Island ⁴¹	Taken by W O S Sunday 12 Decb 1847
"	" " "	Taken by Geo Howard near Fredericton
Readmitted	" " "	Taken by Mrs Jos Kloran per order Comr Chubb 22 July 1848 Mrs Jos Smith near the Stone Church ⁴² Smith is a Ship Carpenter (Son of Peter Smith) 28 August 1848
	" " "	Taken by John Sweeney ⁴³ King Square 1 Decb 1849
		died 28 decb 1847
Shakespear	M Alive F died in Alms House	Taken by Mrs Jos Smith near Stone Church 3 Dec 1847

³⁸ Sylvester Earle Jr. (29), a New Brunswick-born physician, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Hampton, Kings County (p. 7).

³⁹ Six shillings per month.

⁴⁰ Now Richmond Street, Saint John.

⁴¹ James Cunningham (44), a passenger on the *Yeoman*, appears on a "return of emigrants who died on Partridge Island, 24 September to 1 November 1847" (N. B. *Courier*, 20 November 1847).

⁴² St. John's Anglican Church – commonly called "Stone Church" – Carleton Street, Saint John.

⁴³ John Sweeney (48), an Irish-born stevedore who arrived in New Brunswick in 1826, was enumerated in King's Ward, Saint John, in the Census of 1851 (p. 186).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Octob 25 1847]	Clancy ⁴⁴ Nora	[Catholic]	11	[Tipparary]
	Clancy Peggy	"	8	"
	Coen Dennis	"	11	Cty Galway
	Coyle James	"	12	Donegal
	Coyle Miles	"	10	"
	Coyle Margery	"	7	"
	Carny Catherine	"	6	
	Conly Jane	"	9	Cty Galway
Readmitted July 11/49	Cavanagh ⁴⁵ Catherine Bro	"	8	Cty Mayo
	Cavanagh Patrick & Sister	"	6	Cty Mayo
	Cavanagh Cathine	"	12	" do
	Cain ⁴⁶ John	"	8	Coty Derry
	Conway James	" Brothers	16	Coty Sligo
	Conway Patrick	"	14	" "

⁴⁴ See note 37.

⁴⁵ Michael (10), Catherine (8), Catherine (6), Patrick (5) and John Cavenagh (3), natives of County Mayo and passengers on the *John DeWolf*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, on 6 October 1847. The younger Catherine was discharged on 26 October. Michael, the elder Catherine, and Patrick were discharged on 29 October (A1 f. 131). John Cavenagh died in the Hospital on 2 November. John Cavanagh (12), a passenger on the *John S. DeWolf* from Killala, County Mayo, appears on a list of emigrants who died on Partridge Island during the week ending 11 September 1847 (N. B. *Courier*, 18 September 1847).

⁴⁶ Margaret (13), John (6) and Sarah "Kene" (4), natives of County Derry and passengers on the *Warrior*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 15 October 1847 when they were described as "destitute orphans." Sarah Kene died in the Hospital on 10 November 1847 (A1 f. 132).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Shakespear]	M Alive F died in Alms House	Taken by Mrs George McCauley Carleton 22 Jany 1848 per order
"	" " "	Taken by her mother in May 1848
Ambassador	F & M died in Hospital ⁴⁷	Taken by W.O.S. Esq to Fredericton to live with Capt Barker Steamer
Fanny	F dead M living	Sent to Boston to T & P McCallen 26 July per order Comr Smith
"	" "	died Sunday Monday Decb 20 1847
"	" "	Sent to Boston by T & P McCallen 26 July per order Comr Smith
		died 7 Mch 1848
Cushlamachree	F died at home M gone to Quebec	Taken by Thos Morgan St Mary Bay Digby ⁴⁸ per order 23 Feby 1848
John DeWolf	M died on Island F gone to Boston	Taken by Mrs Bogan Portland 11 June 1849 per order W.O.S.
"	" " "	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ⁴⁹
"	F & M died on Island	Taken by Chas Peatman ⁵⁰ for Isaac Haviland ⁵¹ Long Reach 16 Feby 1848
Warrior	F & M died in St John	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ⁵²
Lady Sale	F dead M Living at home	Taken by John M Robinson Esq ⁵³ Lawyer 9 Novb per W.O.S. order
	" " "	died this evening Monday Novb 15 about ½ past 8 oClock

⁴⁷ Dennis (52), Margt (40) and Mary "Coan" (15), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Ambassador*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Lancaster, St. John County, with fever, on 10 August 1847. Dennis died in the Hospital on 23 August 1847. Margt died in the Hospital on 29 August 1847 (A1 ff. 86 and 100). The Almshouse records note the admission, on 10 August 1847, of Dennis (52), Margaret (40), Mary (15), Dennis jr. (13) and John Coan (2), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Ambassadors* from Liverpool, who arrived in Saint John on 13 July 1847. According to the Almshouse records, Dennis Coan Sr. died on 20 August, Margaret on 27 August and John Coan on 13 September 1847 (A3 ff. 37 and 54).

⁴⁸ Thomas Morgan (66), a Nova Scotia-born Baptist farmer, was enumerated in the Dominion of Canada 1871 Census of Hillburg, Digby County, Nova Scotia (p. 8).

⁴⁹ Taken from the Almshouse by Mr. Baird, Amherst, Nova Scotia, on 13 Nov 1849 (A2 f. 5).

⁵⁰ Charles Peatman (48), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County (p. 29) (see note 166).

⁵¹ Isaac Haviland (63), a Nova Scotia-born famer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County. Also counted in the Haviland residence was, among others, Caroline [sic] Cavanah, a thirteen year old "apprentice" who arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland in June 1847 (p. 30).

⁵² Taken from the Almshouse by George Teakles, Sussex, Kings County, on 10 Nov 1849 (A2 f. 2).

⁵³ John M. Robinson (45), a New Brunswick-born barrister, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Sydney Ward, Saint John (p. 276).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Oct 25 1847] died 28th decb 1854	Conway Michael ⁵⁴	[Catholic]	10	Sligo
	Connelly Michael	"	14	Coty Sligo
	Carleton ⁵⁵ Michael	"	12	Coty Sligo
	Carleton Bridget	"	16	" "
Jany 20 Readmitted	Carleton Mary	"	14	" "
	Cavanagh ⁵⁶ Martin	"	14	" "
	Cavanagh Michael	"	7	" "
	Conelia ⁵⁷ Patrick	"	7	Galway
	Conelia Marcus	"	3	"
	Carey Cathrine ⁵⁸	"	13	Coty Galway
Novb 13 1847	Coyne Bryan	"	16	Coty Sligo
vbl Coen	" Andrew	"	14	"

⁵⁴ And (40) and Michl Conway (8), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Ruby*, arrived in Saint John on 2 July 1847, were admitted to the Almshouse on 27 July 1847 and discharged the same day. On 30 July 1847, And (30), Michl (8), Sibby (3) and Anne Conway (1), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Ruby*, were admitted to the Almshouse where Anne died on 14 August, Andrew on 31 August and Sibby on 9 September 1847 (A3 ff. 32, 35 and 53). Michael Conway (8), a native of County Sligo and a passenger on the *Ruby*, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, on 30 July 1847. Discharged on 26 October, he was sent to the Orphan Asylum (A1 f. 94).

⁵⁵ Sally (22), Bidy (20), Mary (18), Michl (13), Pat (12) and the Widow Carleton (46), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Lord Palmerston on the *Lady Sale*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 3 November 1847. Bidy, Mary and Michl were discharged on 4 November, Pat on 24 November (A1 ff. 123, 124 and 133). Sally was discharged on 25 April 1848, her mother on 13 May 1848 (A3 f. 89).

⁵⁶ Mic (28), Martin (14), Mic (7) and James Kavenagh (4), passengers on the *Ruby* from Sligo, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, on 4 November 1847; the younger Mic and James "destitute" and Mic Sr. and Martin with fever. Martin and the younger Mic were discharged on 5 November 1847 (A1 ff. 113 and 134).

⁵⁷ The Irish surname Ó Conghaile (pronounced "O Ca-knee-lee") is usually rendered Connelly in English (MacLysaght, p. 55). That record keepers at the Emigrant Hospital and Orphan Asylum encribed what they heard as Canelly and Conelia probably indicates that Patrick and Marcus were Irish speakers.

⁵⁸ James (50) and Catherine Carey (14), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Midas*, arrived in Saint John on 2 September 1847 and were admitted to the Almshouse on 12 September 1847 (A3 ff. 61 and 73).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Ruby	F & M dead	gone to live with Hanford Bostwick ⁵⁹ Hampton 29 Novb
Yeoman	F & M dead F died in Hospital	Taken by Thomas Blacksmith 6 decb Brussels Street per order Doctor Adino Paddock⁶⁰ Kingston 16 Feby 1848
Lady Sale	F died at home M living in Hospital	Peter V Flaglor ⁶¹ Parish Greenwich K.C. 18 Apl per order Comr Smith
" "	" " "	Taken by John Johnston ⁶² (Lawyer) per order Comr S 20 Novb
" "	" " "	Taken by William Whitney 6 Jan'y 1848 per order Comr Smith⁶³ Taken by Henry McKiel Long Reach 19 Feby 1848
Ruby	F dead M in Hospital	taken by Robt Dingy Gargetown ⁶⁴ 19 Novb 1848
Ruby	" "	Taken by his Brother 13 Novb 1848 per order Comr Smith
Midas	F in Boston M in Hospital ⁶⁵	Taken by their parents per order Comr Smith 16 decb 1847
"	" "	do — do — do — " — do
Midas	M dead F in Hospital	Taken by Mr Hunt per order Comr Smith 29 Novb
Æolus	M dead F living in Hospital	Taken by Christopher Harper ⁶⁶ (20 Novb) Shediac per order Comr Smith
"		Taken by Jas Fowler ⁶⁷ Hampton Kings Coty Little River 17 decb '47 per order Comr S

⁵⁹ Hanford Bostwick (59), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Norton, Kings County. Also counted in the Bostwick residence, was, among others, Michael Comley [sic], a thirteen year old "apprentice" who arrived in New Brunswick, from Ireland, in June 1847 (p. 27).

⁶⁰ Adino Paddock (63), a New Brunswick-born physician, and his wife, Nancy (58) – also born in New Brunswick – were enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Kingston, Kings County (p. 3) (see notes 73 and 134).

⁶¹ "d. (St. John) city, 27th ult. [July 1856], Peter V. Flaglor, aged 68" (N. B. *Courier*, 2 August 1856).

⁶² John Johnston (40), a New Brunswick-born attorney, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John (p. 80).

⁶³ William Whitney (28), a New Brunswick-born clerk, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John (p. 67) (see note 146).

⁶⁴ "d. St. John, 15th inst. [February 1861], age 42, Sarah w/o George Day and d/o **Robert Dingey**, Gagetown, (Queens Co.). She was baptized by Rev E. McLeod and united with the Free Baptist Church in this city" (*Religious Intelligencer*, 22 February 1861) (see note 151).

⁶⁵ Paddy (8), Marcus (3) and Mrs. Canelly (26), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Midas*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, on 3 November 1847. Paddy and Marcus were discharged on 5 November. Mrs. Canelly died in the Hospital on 30 November (AI ff. 123 and 133).

⁶⁶ Christopher Harper (39), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Sackville (near Shediac), Westmorland County (p. 52). Another Christopher Harper died at Dorchester, Westmorland County on 7 July 1850, age 47 (N. B. *Courier*, 2 August 1850).

⁶⁷ James Fowler (40), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Hampton, Kings County (p. 13) (see note 102).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Novb 13 1847]	[Coyne] Michael	"	12	"
	" Lawrence	"	10	"
	" Bessy	"	4	"
17	Connelly Mathew	"	14	"
	Carty Mary Carty	"	12	Coty Galway
	Carty Tom Carty	"	6	" "
	Carty Kitty Carty	"	3	" "
Novb 20 Commons	Cummins Pat	"	16	Coty Sligo
Novb 20 1847	Commons John	Catholic	13	" "
Novb 22	Conway Mary	"	22	" "
	Conway Margaret	"	20	" "
24	Carleton ⁶⁸ Patk	"	8	Coty Sligo
Decb 20	Cavanagh Michael	" Readmitted	14	Coty Mayo
21	Cuncannon Jeremiah	"	14	" Galway
1848 Jany 3	Clarke Mary	" Readmitted	15	" Mayo
4	Cummins John	"	13	Coty Sligo

⁶⁸ See note 55.

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Æolus]	[M dead F living in Hospital]	Taken by William Balcarn Annapolis 8 th Augst per order Comr Smith
"		Taken by A L Palmer ⁶⁹ Dorchester 20 October 1849 per order Comr Smith
"		died 31 July 1848 Sent to Alms House 8 th Novb 1849 ⁷⁰
Yeoman	F died in Hospital M died on Island ⁷¹	died 31 Jany 1848
Cushlamachree	F dead M in the Shed	Taken by her mother 5 June per order Comr Smith
" "	" " "	Taken by his mother per order Comr Smith 16 decb/48
" "	" " "	died 19 Februy 1848
Æolus	F died at home M living in Shed	Runaway 26 Novb
"	" " "	Runaway 26 Novb
"	M dead F living at home	Taken by Mrs Cornelius Magnay ⁷² Carleton per order Comr S 5 Jany 1848 returned
"	do — " — do	Taken by Mrs Adina Paddock ⁷³ Kingston K C 9 Februy 1848
Lady Sale	F died at home M living in Hospital	Taken by his Mother 10 th May/49 per order Comr Smith
John DeWolf	F in Boston M dead	Taken by Mr Jos A Sieveright ⁷⁴ Hampton 17 May 1848 Readmitted
Midas	F & M dead	Taken by Hector McClean ⁷⁵ Grand Lake Q.C. 3 January 1848
Midas	F & M dead at home	Taken by W H Sewell 7 July per order Comr Smith
Æolus	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by Handly E Fitch ⁷⁶ Wilmot N S 7 June per order

⁶⁹ A. L. Palmer (30), a New Brunswick-born barrister, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Dorchester, Westmorland County. Among those enumerated in the Palmer residence was Lawrence Cowan [sic], a twelve year old Irish "apprentice" (p. 45) (see note 132).

⁷⁰ Taken from the Almshouse by Dr. Leslie of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, on 2 May 1850 (A1 p. 43).

⁷¹ Catherine (41), Sally (32), Lawrence (7) and Bdgt. Connolly (10 months), all passengers on the *Yeoman* from Sligo, appear on a list of emigrants who died on Partridge Island from 24 September to 1 November 1847 (N. B. *Courier*, 20 November 1847).

⁷² Johanna, wife of Cornelius Magner – a native of Ovens, County Cork, Ireland – died at her residence, Carleton (West Saint John), on 8 April 1889, aged 81 (*Saint John Globe*, 8 April 1889).

⁷³ See notes 60 and 134.

⁷⁴ See note 26.

⁷⁵ Hector McLean (67), a Scottish-born Presbyterian farmer, was enumerated in the 1861 Census of the Parish of Waterborough, Queens County, New Brunswick (p. 11).

⁷⁶ Handly E. Fitch (55), a Nova Scotia-born Baptist farmer, was enumerated in the Dominion of Canada 1871 Census of Clarence, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia (p. 24).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Jany 1848]	Clancy Rodger	[Catholic]	8	[Coty Sligo]
19	Coleman ⁷⁷ Hannah	"	12	Coty Cork
	Coleman Eliza	"	7	" "
20	Clark Ann	C of E	15	" Donegall
20	Carleton Mary	Readmitted		
Febry 4	Conway Mary	Readmitted		
Febry 15	Connell Julia	Catholic	7	
	Connell Thomas	"	5	
22	Clarke Anne	Readmitted per order		
Mch 29	Cain Margaret ⁷⁸	Catho	13	Coty Derry
	Cain Catherine	"	13	Drum Lake near Cork
Apl 20	Carty Honora Cashman		5	Catholics say their Aunt Mrs Hugh Smith ⁷⁹ the mason who say their parents Living
	Carty Patrick Cashman		3	
	Clark Ann	Readmitted		
May 17	Cronin ⁸⁰ Sibby	Catholic	14	Coty Sligo

⁷⁷ Hannah (12) and Eliza Coleman (5), natives of County Cork and passengers on the *Elizabeth Parker*, spent from 22 September to 26 September 1847 in the St. John County Alms and Workhouse (A3 f. 63).

⁷⁸ Margaret Cain (13), a native of County Derry and a passenger on the *Warrior*, spent from 15 October 1847 to 29 March 1848 in the St. John County Alms and Work House (A2 f. 34 and A3 f. 94).

⁷⁹ John, son of Hugh and Julia (Cashman) Smith, was baptized in St. Malachi's Chapel, Saint John, on 15 December 1850 (Cumulative Family Files, Diocesan Archives, Saint John).

⁸⁰ Frs. (66), Mrs. Mary (50), Sibby (14), Honor (10), and Margt Cronin (8), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Lord Palmerston on the *Aeolus*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 29 November 1847 (A1 ff. 126, 135 and 138 and A2 ff. 7, 22 and 35). Sibby was discharged on 17 May, Mary on 3 July 1848 (A3 f. 90). A "List of Patients at Emigrant Hospital in Saint John - 1 May 1848" includes Mrs. Cronan (50), who is described as "sickly", and Sibby Cronan (14), passengers on the *Aeolus* from Sligo, who arrived in Saint John on 9 June 1847 (RS555).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Æolus]	F and M living M dead	Taken by Peter Cassidy ⁸¹ point Lepreaux 26 th July/49
Eliza Parker	F dead M living	Taken by her Mother 21 July per order Comr Smith
" "	" " "	do - do - do - do -
Portland from L Derry	F & M living in Ireland	Retd Gone to live with Robertson Merritt ⁸² back of Long Island 8s per mo 14 Febr 1848
		Taken by Henry McKeel Long Reach 19 Febr 1848 per order
		Taken by Jas Hughes ⁸³ Digby 24 Febr 1848 @ 6s per mo for 6 mos ⁸⁴
	F living M died in St John	delivered to her Father 28 Febr per order Comr Smith
		do " " do "
		Below
Warrior	F & M dead	Taken by Mrs T. McLardy 8 Meh 48 per John Dougherty ⁸⁵ Brewer 8 June 1848 vb W O S Esq
	F & M dead	Taken by George Miller 31 Mrch per order Comr Smith 16 th
	F & M dead	} Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ⁸⁶
	do Brot by Doctor Gray ⁸⁷	
		Gone to Mrs Corscaddons St John 1 May 1848
Æolus	F & M in Hospital	Gone to live with Wm Boyle 4th July @ 5s per month if liked ⁸⁸

⁸¹ Peter Cassidy (50), an Irish-born boatman who arrived in New Brunswick in 1825, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Pennfield, Charlotte County (p. 20).

⁸² "m. 19th inst. [June 1861], by Rev. Downey, Gilbert W. Vanwart, merchant of Woodstock (Carleton Co.) / Miss Phoebe Merritt, Simonds d/o late **Robertson Merritt** of Hampstead (Queens Co.)" (*Religious Intelligencer*, 28 June 1861).

⁸³ James A. Hughes (51), an Irish-born Church of England ship master, was enumerated in the 1871 Dominion of Canada Census of Digby, Nova Scotia (div. 1, p. 14).

⁸⁴ Six shillings per month for six months.

⁸⁵ John Doherty (57), an Irish-born "gentleman" who arrived in New Brunswick in 1817, was enumerated in Duke's/Queen's Wards in the 1851 Census of Saint John (p. 173).

⁸⁶ "Nora" Cashman was taken from the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, by a Mr. Draper of Carleton County, on 4 July 1850 (A2 f. 106). Pat Cashman died in the Almshouse on 9 February 1852 (A2 f. 169).

⁸⁷ Rev. Dr. J. W. D. Gray, Rector of Trinity Church, Saint John?

⁸⁸ William Boyle (40), an Irish-born merchant who arrived in New Brunswick in 1827, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John (p. 283). Boyle agreed to pay Sibby Cronin five shillings per month (see also notes 136 and 141).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
June 27	Cavanagh Michael		14	Readmitted
July 5 th	Cronin Sibby			Readmitted
1848 Octob 24	Carleton Mary			Readmitted
1848 Agst	Carvey Jane			Readmitted
	Cunningham Anne ⁸⁹			
	Cavanagh Cathrine			Readmitted July 11th 1849
1849 July	Clark Mary			
Sept 16 th	Crawford James	<u>Catholic</u>	11 years old	(4 years in St. John) from Cork he says
Octob 25 1847	Donovan ⁹⁰ Daniel	Catholic	10	County Cork
	Donovan Dennis	"	12	
	Donovan Michael	"	7	
	Donovan Chas	"	4	
	Davy Bidy		11	Cty Sligo

⁸⁹ Ann (12) and James Cunningham (9), "destitute orphans" transported to Saint John from Sligo on the *Yeoman* by Sir Robert Gore Booth, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 21 October 1847 (A1 f. 132).

⁹⁰ Dennis (12), Daniel (10), Michael (7) and Charles Doherty (4), natives of County Cork and passengers on the *British Merchant*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, from Saint John, on 6 October 1847. According to the Hospital records Dennis, Daniel and Charles were discharged on 25 October; Michael died – in the Hospital – on 29 October 1847 (A1 f. 131).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
		Sent to the Alms House 8 th Novb 1849 ⁹¹
		Taken by her Parents 10 July 1848 per order Comr Smith
	Brot by W O S Esq for Beging on the Streets	Taken by her Mother 30 Octobr per order Comr Smith
		Taken by Robt Coleman ⁹² 25 Octobr 1848 per order Comr Smith
		Taken by David Colwell ⁹³ 24 th May/49 Stage Coach man lives on Jeffreys Hill ⁹⁴
		Taken by Patrick Brennan ⁹⁵ Carleton per order Comr Chubb 31 July 1849
	Readmitted from W H Sewels School Master	Taken by Wm Smith ⁹⁶ Engineer of Ferry Boat 15 th Novb 1849
	father & mother died in Boston	Taken by Wm McDonagh for the purpose of sending him to his mother in Rhode Island U.S.A. 6 Octobr 1849
British Merchant	F & M died on Island ⁹⁷	Gone to live with Mr Marshal-Ricketson Annapolis Decb 15 per order Comr Smith 1847
		Gone to live with Mr Marshal Annapolis Decb 15th per order Comr Smith
		Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ⁹⁸
		died 19th July 1849
Yeoman	M in town F died at home	Taken by Elijah Spragg ⁹⁹ Bellisle 26 Jany 1848 per order Com S

⁹¹ Michael Cavanagh, "a cripple," died in the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 14 March 1855 (A4 f. 45).

⁹² Robert Coleman (40), an Irish-born painter, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John. Also counted in the Coleman residence was, among others, Jane Carvill [sic] a fourteen-year-old servant who arrived in New Brunswick, from Ireland, in 1848 (p. 104).

⁹³ David Caldwell (50), who arrived in New Brunswick from Nova Scotia in 1830, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John. Also found in the Caldwell home, was, among others, Ann Cunningham, a fourteen-year-old servant, who arrived in New Brunswick, from Ireland, in 1848 (p. 124).

⁹⁴ At the top of Coburg Street, Saint John.

⁹⁵ Patrick Brennan, shoemaker of Carleton, was married, in 1845, to Miss Catherine McGinnis (Cumulative Family Files, Diocesan Archives, Saint John).

⁹⁶ William Smith (32), a Scottish-born engineer who arrived in New Brunswick in 1820, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John (pp. 71-72).

⁹⁷ Mary Donovan (36), a passenger on the *British Merchant* from Cork, appears on a return of deaths on Partridge Island for the week of 20 to 27th August 1847. Michael Donovan (48) – also a passenger on the *British Merchant* – died in quarantine on the Island during the week of 10 to 17 September. During the week of 24 September to 1 November 1847, Pat (3), Mary (1) and Charles Donovan (for whom no age is noted) – also passengers on the *British Merchant* from Cork – died on Partridge Island (N. B. *Courier*, 28 August, 18 September and 20 November 1847).

⁹⁸ Michael Donovan died in the Almshouse on 2 January 1851 (A2 f. 128).

⁹⁹ Elijah Spragg (42), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County (p. 34). Another Elijah Spragg (35), also a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the same parish (p. 68) (see note 219).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Oct 25 1847]	Davy Peggy	Catholic	9	[Cty Sligo]
Thomas	Donnelly John Daniel	"	2	
	Doherty Patrick ¹⁰⁰	"	9	Coty Derry
	Doherty ¹⁰¹ Michael	"	12	Coty Mayo
	Doherty John	"	10	"
Novb 16	Drury Michael	"	14	Coty Sligo
"	Drury James	"	12	" "
"	Drury Ellen	"	8	" "
"	Drury Anne	"	6	" "
17	Dealy Hugh	"	10	Coty Galway
"	Dealy Michael	"	6	" "
24	Durakin James	"	18	" Mayo
1848 Jany 12	Desmond Mary	"	12	" Cork
24	Devine Patrick	"	6	
	Devine John	"	4	
1848 Octob 24	Duffy Mary	"	12	Brot by Comr Smith for Beging on Streets

¹⁰⁰ Daniel and Eleanor Doherty of Culdoff [Culdaff], County Donegal, together with their children: Patrick (8) and Edward (9 months) appear on a list of passengers of the *Portland*, leaving Derry for Saint John, on 4 May 1847 (DP. p. 32). Daniel (46), "Nelly" (25), Patk (8) and Edward Dogherty (2 months), passengers on the *Portland* from Derry, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Portland, St. John County, on 16 August 1847 - Daniel and Nelly with fever and dysentery, Patk and Edward destitute. Daniel and Edward died in the Hospital: Daniel on 10 September and Edward on 30 August 1847. Nelly was discharged on 24 October as was Patrick - on 26 October 1847 (A1 ff. 87, 95 and 102).

¹⁰¹ Mary (40), Pat (15), Michl (12), John (10), Mary (7) and Biddy Doherty (5), natives of County Mayo and passengers on the *Ruby*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, from Saint John, on 15 September 1847 - Mary, with fever and dysentery, and the children destitute. Richd. Doherty (39) - also a native of County Mayo and a passenger on the *Ruby* - was admitted to the Hospital, with fever, from Saint John, on 30 September 1847. The elder Mary died in the Hospital on 19 September 1847. Michl. and John were discharged on 3 November. Richard, Mary and Biddy Doherty were discharged together, on 22 November 1847 (A1 ff. 98, 107, 110 and 117 and A3 ff. 61 and 74). Patrick (14), Mary (7) and Bridget Dogherty (5), natives of County Mayo and passengers on the *Ruby*, appear on a "List of Patients at Emigrant Hospital in Saint John" (RS555).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Yeoman]	[M in town F died at home]	Taken by her Father per order Comr Chub 19 July 1848
		Sent to the Alms House 8th Novb 1849 ¹⁰²
Portland	F & M died in Shed	died Wednesday 29th Mch 1848
Ruby	F & M in Hospital	Taken by his Parents 20 March
"	" "	do " " " 5 June 1848
Lady Sale	F & M Living	Taken by his Parents per order
"	" "	do " do " do
"	" "	died
"	" "	Taken by her Parents per order
Cushlamachree	M in Shed F at home sick	Taken by his mother per order 14 June 1848
" "	" " "	do do do
John Dewolf	M in N York F dead at home	Gone to Boston 13 Apl 1848
Betsy McKeever	F dead M Living	Taken by her mother 7 Augst per order Comr Chubb
	F living	Sent to the Alms House 8th Novb 1849 ¹⁰³
	"	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹⁰⁴
	F & M living on Marsh Road ¹⁰⁵	Taken by her parents per order Comr Smith 30 Octob 1848

¹⁰² Thomas Donnelly, a "healthy orphan" born in Saint John, was taken from the Almhouse by Jas. Fowler of Little River on 24 February 1851 (A2 f. 127). Thomas Donally (5) was enumerated, as a servant, in the home of James Fowler (40), a New Brunswick-born farmer, in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Hampton, Kings County (p. 13) (see note 67).

¹⁰³ Patrick Devine (8), a native of County Derry, died in the Almshouse on 30 April 1850 (A2 f. 128).

¹⁰⁴ John Devine (6), a native of County Derry, died in the Almshouse on 16 February 1850 (A2 f. 100).

¹⁰⁵ Now Rothesay Avenue (Saint John).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
1849 Jany 9	Daly Fletcher	Prot		Natives
	Daly John	"	}	
1848 Octob 11	Evans Charles ¹⁰⁶	Catholic	10	near Cork
1847 Octob 25th	Feenerty Michael ¹⁰⁷	"	9	Galway
	Feeny Mary	"	14	Cty Sligo
	Feeny Michael	"	8	"
	Feeny Bridget	"	"	"
Novb 3	Flaherty William ¹⁰⁸	"	9	Galway
	Foley Mary ¹⁰⁹	"	13	Sligo
	Fahy Bartholemew ¹¹⁰	"	11	Coty Clare
	Foley Peter	"	14	Coty Sligo
	Foley Edwd	"	12	" "
	Fahy ¹¹¹ Thomas	"	7	" Galway
24	Feeney Michael	"	20	" Sligo

¹⁰⁶ Chas Evans (10), a native of County Cork, spent from 24 Aug to 20 Sept 1848 in the St. John County Alms and Workhouse (A3 f. 83). Charles Evans (10), a native of County Cork and a passenger on the *Jno Hawkins*, was a patient in the "Emigrant Hospital in Saint John" from 24 August to 20 Sept 1848 (RS555).

¹⁰⁷ Honora (40), Bridget (11), Michael (9) and Martin Finnerty (3½), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Chieftain*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 13 July 1847 – Honora and Bridget with fever. Bridget died in the Hospital on 16 August. Honora died on 17 August. Martin died on 13 September. Michael was discharged and sent to the Emigrant Orphan Asylum on 25 October 1847 (A1 ff. 82 and 91).

¹⁰⁸ Catherine (40), Bidy (20), Margaret (15) and Wm Flaherty (8), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Chieftain*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 29 October 1847. Wm – who is described as a "destitute orphan" – was discharged from the Hospital on 3 November 1847 (A1 ff. 123 and 133).

¹⁰⁹ Bidy (14) and Mary Foley (13), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Lady Sale*, were admitted to the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 25 September 1847 (A3 f. 64).

¹¹⁰ John (33) and Bart Fahey (12), natives of County Clare and passengers on the *Bethel*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 4 November 1847. Bart was discharged on 5 November. John died, in the Infirmary, on 12 November 1847 (A1 f. 134).

¹¹¹ Mary (40), Mary (12), Thomas (6) and John Fahey (4), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Sea*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, on 14 October 1847. Thomas was discharged on 4 November. John was discharged on 24 November 1847 (A1 ff. 122 and 132).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
		Taken by their mother to the Alms House April 1849 ¹¹²
Leviathan	F & M dead	Taken by Mr Church the Carpenter for his brother in Amherst N.S. 14th Decemb 1848
Chieftan	F died at Sea M in Hospital	Taken by Kinsman Nealy ¹¹³ (Wilmot N S) 24th Apl 1849 per order Comr Smith
Aeolus	F died at Sea M living	Taken by Geo Carvill ¹¹⁴ St John 19th Apl per order Comr Smith
"	" "	Taken by his mother 6 Novb 1849 per order Comr Smith
"	" "	do do
Chieftan	F died on Island M live in Hospital	died Tuesday 28 decb 1847
Lady Sale	F & M died at home	Gone to live with Wm Perry ¹¹⁵ Hampstead near Gagetown 6 Novb Comsr Sm
Bethel	M at home F in Hospital	died 13 Apl 1848
Lady Sale	F died on Island ¹¹⁶ M livg Hospital	Taken by his Mother 10 May per order Comr Smith
" "	" " "	Died Wednesday evening 1 Decb about 6 oClock
Sea	F in Boston M in Hospital	Taken by his mother 10 May per order
Lady Sale	F & M dead	Sent back to the Alms House 23 Mch 1848 ¹¹⁷

¹¹² Mrs. Margt Dealey or Bennet (32), a Protestant born in Kings County, New Brunswick, together with her daughter Eliza (1) – a native of the Parish of Studholm, Kings County – was admitted to the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 28 March 1849. Fletcher (4) and John Wesley Dealey (3), natives of Kings County, were admitted to the Almshouse, from Saint John, destitute, on 3 May 1849. Mrs. Dealey and Eliza were discharged on 23 July 1849. Fletcher and John Wesley were “taken out” on 1 September but were readmitted, with their mother and Eliza, on 7 September. Eliza died in the Almshouse on 20 September. John died on 8 October. Mrs. Dealey and Fletcher were discharged on 24 October 1849 (A2 ff. 86, 89, 96-99).

¹¹³ Kinsman Neily (53), a Nova Scotia-born Methodist farmer, was enumerated in the Dominion of Canada 1871 Census of Middleton Corners, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia (div 2. p. 25).

¹¹⁴ George Carvill (30), an Irish-born merchant who arrived in New Brunswick in 1840, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John (p. 100).

¹¹⁵ William Perry (69), a New Brunswick-born Baptist farmer, was enumerated in the 1861 Census of the Parish of Hampstead, Queens County (p. 23).

¹¹⁶ Edward (41), William (10), Henry (7) and Mary Foley (6), passengers on the *Lady Sale* from Sligo, died in quarantine on Partridge Island during the period from 24 September to 1 November 1847 (N. B. *Courier*, 20 November 1847).

¹¹⁷ Michael Feeney does not appear to have been readmitted to the Almshouse (A1 and A2).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Novb 24]	Fahey John ¹¹⁸	[Catholic]	4	
Decb 28	Frances William	"	8	_____
	Frances Michael	"	4	_____
29	Flanagan Thos ¹¹⁹	"		
	Flanagan Andrew ¹²⁰	"		
	Flaherty	"		an Infant left by the Father about 1 month ago
1848 Janry 4	Flanagan Patrick ¹²¹	Catholic	12	Coty Sligo
	Foley Bartholemew ¹²²	"	10	" "
1847 Oct 25	Gary ¹²³ Patrick	Catholic	11	Sligo
Gara	Gary Michael	"	9	"
	Gary Bridget	"	7	"
	Gary John	"	5	"
	Gallagher Bidy	"	1¼	Derry
	Gallagher Kitty	"	1¼	"
	Gillin Cathrine	"	14	Coty Sligo
	Gillin John	"	12	"

¹¹⁸ See note 111.

¹¹⁹ Thomas, son of James and Ann (McGrath) Flanagan, was born in Saint John on 22 November 1841 and baptized in St. Malachi's Chapel the same day (Cumulative Family Files, Diocesan Archives, Saint John).

¹²⁰ Andrew, son of James and Ann (McGrath) Flanagan, was baptized in St. Malachi's Chapel, Saint John, on 10 September 1843, aged fifteen days (Cumulative Family Files, Diocesan Archives, Saint John).

¹²¹ Widow Mary (45), Dominick (22), Kitty (20), Matthew (15) and Paddy Flanagan (12) natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Lord Palmerston, on the *Æolus*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 29 November 1847 (A1 ff. 126, 135 and 138 and A2 ff. 7, 22 and 35).

¹²² Mic (12) and Bart Foley (12) "destitute orphans" transported to Saint John by Sir Robert Gore Booth, on the *Lady Sale*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 4 November 1847. Mic died in the Hospital on 26 December 1847 (A1 f. 134 and A2 f. 34).

¹²³ Pat (11), Michael (9) and Bidy Gara (7), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Hanah* [sic], were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 21 October 1847 (A1 f. 132).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
		Taken by his mother 10 May 1848
_____	_____	Run away 29th decb
_____	_____	Taken by the mother 29 decb per order Comr Smith
		Taken by his Uncle (not emigrant children)
		Taken by Aunt 9th Novb 1849
	— died 28 decb	died 28 decb 1847
Aeolus	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by Wm Burpe for his Brother Stephen Burpe jr ¹²⁴ - Sheffield per order Comr Smith 4th July 1849
Lady Sale	F & M died at Home	Taken by Calvin L Hatheway ¹²⁵ Maugerville per order Comr Smith 9 Jany/49
Hannah	F & M died on Island	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹²⁶
"	" "	Taken by Harding Seacord of the Valley 6 Novb 1849 per order Comr Smith
"	" "	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹²⁷
"	" "	do do do 8 Novb 1849 ¹²⁸
Sir C Napier	M died at Sea F in St John	taken by their Aunt
" "	"	do do
Lady Sale	M died at home F at Sea	taken by W C Smith ¹²⁹ Grocer 17 Novb per order W O S Cmr
"	"	Taken by Mrs Jas McLaghlan Esq ¹³⁰ Kings Clear near Fredericton per order Comr Smith

¹²⁴ Stephen Burpe (30), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Sheffield, Sunbury County. Also counted in the Burpe residence was, among others, Patrick Flannagan, a thirteen year old Irish-born servant (p. 2).

¹²⁵ Bartholomew Foley (13), an Irish-born servant who arrived in New Brunswick in June 1847, was enumerated in the home of Mrs. Martha J. Dow in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury County. Calvin Hatheway (64), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was Mrs. Dow's next-door neighbour (p. 13).

¹²⁶ Patrick Gara, who is described in the Almshouse records as "lame," was taken out by "Mr. Breen, Tailor, near Golden Ball" – corner of Union and Sydney Streets, Saint John – on 19 June 1851 (A2 f. 147).

¹²⁷ Bridget Gara, who is described in the Almshouse records as destitute and suffering from srofula (tuberculosis of the lymph glands), was discharged on 8 May 1856 (A4 f. 61).

¹²⁸ Taken from the Almshouse by Thos. Maynard, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, on 9 November 1850 (A2 f. 128).

¹²⁹ William C. Smith (54), a New Brunswick-born merchant, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John (p. 140).

¹³⁰ James McLaughlin (61), an English-born, Church of England farmer, and Sarah McLaughlin (60), his Nova Scotia-born, Church of England, wife, were enumerated in the 1861 Census of the Parish of Kingsclear, York County (p. 14) (see note 165).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Oct 25 1847]	Gillin Patrick	[Catholic]	10	[Coty Sligo]
	Gillin Michael	"	8	"
Novb 19	Gillen Ellen	"	19	" "
"	Gillen Bridget	"	20	" "
Decb 9	Gallagher Danl	"	7	" "
	Gallagher John	"	4	" "
11	Gillin Catherine	"	12	" "
"	Gormly Mary	"	6	
	Gormly John	"	4	
1848 Jan'y 4	Gillin ¹³¹ Ellen	"	13	Coty Sligo
	Gillin Anne	"	10	Coty Sligo
Feb'y 8	Gillin Ellen	"	19	Readmitted
Mch 29	Garvan Nancy	"	13	Coty Sligo
Apl 6	Gillin Bridget	"	20	Readmitted
May 17	Gillin Jane	"	7	Coty Sligo

¹³¹ James (40), Bridget (40), Ellen (10), Ann (8) and Jane Gillin (6), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Aeolus* by Lord Palmerston, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 29 November 1847. James was discharged on 11 December 1847. Ellen, Ann and Jane were discharged on 4 January 1848 (A1 ff. 125, 130 and 135 and A2 ff. 7 and 35).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Lady Sale]	[M died at home F at Sea]	Taken by Alpheus Palmer ¹³² Dorchester 9th July/49 per order W.O.S.
"	"	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹³³
Yeoman	M dead F living in Ireland	Taken by Mrs Adino Paddock ¹³⁴ Hampton Kingston K C 8 Decb 1847
Æolus	F & M died in Ireland	Gone to live with John McCoskery Kennebacese Jan 31/48 @ 10/mo ¹³⁵ To Wm Boyles ¹³⁶ 4 Feby 1848 10/mo Returned
Æolus	F & M living in St John	Taken by his Father 8th July 1848 per order Comr Smith
"	" " "	do " do do do " do " do
Eliza Little at Miramichi	M dead F Living	Gone to live with Jarvis Barnes Carleton per order Com S 27 Decb 1847
	M living F died in Boston	Taken by her mother 14 March per order Comr Smith
		do do do " do " "
Æolus	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by Archibald McFarlane ¹³⁷ English Settlement K Coty Parish Studholm 24 Feby 1848
"	" " "	Taken by Mrs John Gallivan ¹³⁸ 30 June per order Comr Smith
		Left 25 Apl went to Carleton ¹³⁹
Æolus	F & M dead	Gone to Mrs John R Partelow ¹⁴⁰ 27 Apl 1848
		Gone to Wm Boyles ¹⁴¹ 28 Apl
Æolus	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by her Mother per order Comr Smith 8th May 1849

¹³² See note 69.

¹³³ Michael Gillen was taken from the Almshouse by his sister on 21 November 1849 (A2 f. 100).

¹³⁴ See notes 60 and 73.

¹³⁵ John McCoskery (32), a Scottish-born grocer who arrived in New Brunswick in 1819, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John (p. 45).

¹³⁶ See notes 88 and 141.

¹³⁷ Alexander McFarland (27), an Irish-born farmer/proprietor who arrived in New Brunswick in 1825, was enumerated in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, in 1851 (p. 31).

¹³⁸ John Gallivan (42), an Irish-born surveyor who arrived in New Brunswick in 1827, was enumerated with his Irish-born wife Ann (45), who arrived in New Brunswick in 1818, in the 1851 Census of King's Ward, Saint John (p. 238).

¹³⁹ (Saint John West)

¹⁴⁰ In 1847-48, John Richard Partelow was both a member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick and Mayor of Saint John (DCB, Vol IX, p. 622).

¹⁴¹ See notes 88 and 136.

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
1849 June 7	Griffin Harriott ¹⁴²	Methodist	9	
1849 July 6	Griffin Hannah	"	14	
1847 Octob 25	Haley Bryan ¹⁴³	Catholic	13	Coty Sligo
Novb 1	Hart Ann	"	5	do do
	Hart Mary	"	10	do do
	Healy Dominick	"	14	do do
	Healy Edwd	"	12	do do
Novb 4	Harkin Bridget	"	15	do do
	Harkin Anna	"	11	do do
	Harkin Margaret	"	7	do do
5	Hurley Pat ¹⁴⁴ X	"	13	" Galway
8	Hamilton Jane		5	" Tyrone
	Hamilton George		3	" do
11	Hoy John	Catholic	8	" Galway
	Hoy Martin	"	6	" "
	Hoy Mary	"	4	" "
12	Healy John	"	7	" Sligo
	Healy Michael	"	5	" "
	Healy Thomas	"	3	" "

¹⁴² Hannah (13) – a native of Annapolis, Nova Scotia – Mary Eliza (11) and Harriet Griffin (8) – natives of Saint John – were admitted to the Almshouse on 7 December 1847. Mrs. Mary E. Griffin (34), a Protestant born in Bandon, County Cork, was admitted to the Almshouse, destitute, on 3 March 1848 but was discharged on 21 March. Hannah and Mary were discharged on 23 March. On 17 December 1848, Henry Griffin (2) was admitted to the Almshouse where he subsequently died on 20 March 1849 (A2 ff. 27, 37, 53 and 66).

¹⁴³ Cath. (52) and Brian Haley (14), passengers on the *Lady Sale* from Sligo, arrived in Saint John on 17 September 1847 and were admitted to the Almshouse on 24 September 1847 (A3 ff. 63 and 75).

¹⁴⁴ Mary (34), Mary (13), Pat (10) and Bidy Hurley (10), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Midas*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, destitute, on 3 November 1847. Pat was discharged on 5 November. Bidy was discharged on 24 November 1847. The younger Mary was discharged on 29 February 1848 (A1 ff. 124 and 133 and A2 ff. 19 and 34) (see note 153).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Native	(Mother in Lunatic Asylum)	Taken by Geo Perry Milkish ¹⁴⁵ 21 July/49 per order
do	do do	hired by Wm Whitney ¹⁴⁶
Lady Sale	M died in Hospital F in Ship	died This morning 12 Novb about 7 oClock
Æolus	F in Boston M here	Taken by her Mother 10 Decb 1847
"	" " "	do " do "
Lady Sale	F dead M in Hospital	died Saturday 25 March 1848
" "	do — " — do	Taken by Patrick Brennan ¹⁴⁷ Golden Grove 19th Augt/48 per order
" "	F in Shed M in Hospital	Retd/Taken by Mrs Chas Partelow ¹⁴⁸ Lower Cove per order Comr S 5th June/48
" "	" " "	Taken by Mr Caleb Merritt ¹⁴⁹ Bellisle Bay K-C Parish Gwich K. C per order 14 Mch /48
" "	" " "	Taken by Michael Hardy Esq Grand Falls 17th June 1848 per Bishop Dollard ¹⁵⁰
Midas	F died at Sea M living in Hospital	taken by Geo Scribner ¹⁵¹ 19 Novb to Gagetown per order Comr Smith
Fanny		Taken by her Mother per order Comr Smith 14 July /48
do		died 20th Apl 1848
Yeoman	F & M Living	Taken by their Mother 24th May 1848 per vb order
"	"	do do do
"	"	do do do
Æolus	F died on Island M living	Taken by his Mother 24 May 1848
"	" "	died Sunday 6 Febry 1848
"	" "	died Tuesday 21 March /48

¹⁴⁵ Parish of Westfield, Kings County, New Brunswick.

¹⁴⁶ See note 63.

¹⁴⁷ Patrick Brennan, son of Martin Brennan, born County Sligo c1816, was brought to New Brunswick by his parents in 1824 and settled at Golden Grove (Cumulative Family Files, Diocesan Archives, Saint John).

¹⁴⁸ Charles Partelow (28), a New Brunswick-born boatbuilder, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Sydney Ward, Lower Cove, Saint John (p. 278).

¹⁴⁹ Caleb Merritt (39), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County (p. 33).

¹⁵⁰ Rt. Rev. William Dollard, Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, 1842-1851.

¹⁵¹ "d. Boston, Thursday 30th ult. [September 1880], Phoebe Dingee d/o late Robert Dingee of Gagetown (Queens Co.) and w/o George Scribner, a resident of (St.John) city for many years" (*Daily Telegraph*, 2 October 1880). "d. Somerville, Mass., 21st inst., George Scribner, age 62" (*Daily News*, 27 June 1882) (see note 62).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[1847 Novb 20]	Harrity Ellen	[Catholic]	20	[County Sligo]
	Harrison Mary	"	16	" do
24	Harkin Mary	"	14	" do
"	" Michael ¹⁵²	"	8	" do
"	" James	"	5	" do
" B & S X	Hurley Bridget ¹⁵³	"	12	Coty Galway
"	Haley Catherine ¹⁵⁴	"	14	Coty Sligo
"	Haley Bridget ¹⁵⁵	"	6	" "
	Haley John	"	12	" "
Decb 6	Hart Martin ¹⁵⁶	"	14	" "
Decb 8	Hussey Hannah ¹⁵⁷	"	20	Cork
Jany 4 1848	Haley Mary	"	13	Coty Sligo
10	Hannigan John	"	12	" "
Febry 4	Harkin Bridget	Readmitted		
May 22	Highland Mary	Catho	13	Coty Galway
	Highland Thomas	"	3	" "

¹⁵² Mich (10) and James Harkins (7), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Lord Palmerston on the *Lady Sale*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 3 November 1847 when they were described as "destitute orphans." They were discharged from the Hospital on 24 November 1847 (A1 f. 136).

¹⁵³ Sister of Pat Hurley admitted on 5 November 1847.

¹⁵⁴ Honor (40) and Kitty Healey (16), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Sir Robert Gore Booth on the *Lady Sale*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 3 November 1847. Kitty was discharged on 24 November 1847 (A1 f. 124).

¹⁵⁵ Ned (12) and Bridget Healy (6½), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Lady Sale* by Sir Robert Gore Booth, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 4 November 1847. Ned was discharged the same day. Bridget was discharged on 24 November 1847 (A1 f. 134).

¹⁵⁶ Bridget (35), Martin (15), Mary (11) and Ellen Hartt (5), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Aeolus*, were counted among the inmates of the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 10 March 1848. They were discharged on 10 April 1848 (A3 ff. 78 and 95).

¹⁵⁷ Hanna Hussey (18), a native of County Cork and a passenger on the *Mary*, was admitted to the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, with fever, on 2 September 1847. She was discharged on 23 September 1847 (A3 f. 59).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
do	M dead F living at home	gone to live with Wm Greenslead ¹⁵⁸ head Bellisle 8 s for first half mo 10s remainder ¹⁵⁹ Saml Dixen ¹⁶⁰ 3rd May @ 7/6 ¹⁶¹
do	F dead M in Shed	gone to live with Asa Nice ¹⁶² Carleton Janry 20 1848 per Com S
Lady Sale	F in Boston M in Hospital	died Sunday 16 decb 1848
" "	" " "	Taken by his Father 13 Novb 1848 per order Comr Smith
" "	" " " died	died about 2 mos from the 14 March
Midas	F in Ireland M in Hospital ¹⁶³	Taken by Silas L. Marvin ¹⁶⁴ up the Reach per order 9 Mch /48.
Lady Sale	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by Mrs Jas McLaughlan ¹⁶⁵ Kings Clear near Fredericton per order Comr Smith 22 July
" "	" " "	died 13 Apl 1848
" "	M in Hospital died F died at home	Take Sent to his Father in Bangor by Comr Smith 27 July /49
Æolus	F & M living	Taken by his mother 10 Decb 1847
Mary	F & M died at home	Sent her away 8 June
Æolus	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by her Mother 20th March 1848 per order Comr Smith
Æolus	F & M living	out the same day per order Comr Smith
		Taken by Chas Peatman ¹⁶⁶ Long Reach 16 Feby 1848
Redwing	F & M living	Taken by her Mother 23 May 1848
"	" "	do " do " "

¹⁵⁸ William Greenslade (55), an English-born farmer/proprietor who arrived in New Brunswick in 1823, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County (p. 8).

¹⁵⁹ Eight shillings for first half month, ten shillings for remainder.

¹⁶⁰ Samuel Dixon (28), an English-born rigger who arrived in New Brunswick in 1846, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John (p. 105).

¹⁶¹ Seven shillings, six pence [per month ?].

¹⁶² "d. Thursday [1 May 1856], Carleton (St. John) Asa Nice, age 36, left three orphan children. Funeral Sunday 2 o'clock from his residence, Prince St." (N. B. *Courier*, 3 May 1856).

¹⁶³ See note 144.

¹⁶⁴ Silas Marven (61), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the Parish of Springfield, Kings County, in 1851. Also counted in the Marven residence was, among others, Bridget Hurley, a thirteen year old servant who arrived in New Brunswick, from Ireland, in 1848 [sic] (p. 6).

¹⁶⁵ See note 130.

¹⁶⁶ See note 50.

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[May 28 1848]	Highland Catherine	[Catholic]	11	[Coty Galway]
	Highland Margarett	"	9	" "
	Highland Bridget	"	7	" "
Octob 25 1847	Jackson Anna ¹⁶⁷	Catholic	8	Cty Galway
	Jackson Andrew	"	12	"
	Jenkins Bridget ¹⁶⁸	"	9	"
	Jenkins Serah	"	5	"
	Jordan ¹⁶⁹ Patrick	"	10	Killala
	Jordan Mary	"	8	"
	Jordan James	"	6	"
	Jordan Peter	"	4	"
Novb 10 1847	Kilmartin Sally	"		
	Kelly Owen	Catholic	7	Coty Galway
	Kelly Mathew	"	4½	"
30	Kilgallan Peter	"	9	" Sligo
Decb 9	Kivlaghan Michael	"	8	" Sligo

¹⁶⁷ And (12) and Honora [Anna ?] Jackson (9), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Bethel*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 6 October 1847. They were discharged on 25 October 1847 (A1 f. 131).

¹⁶⁸ Bridget (7) and Sally Jenkins (5), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Midas*, were admitted to the Almshouse on 13 July 1847. Michael (19) and Thomas Jenkins (15), also natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Midas*, were admitted on 2 September 1847. Bridget and Sally were discharged on 15 September. Michael and Thomas were discharged the following day (A3 ff. 61 and 74). All four were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, on 15 September 1847 (A1 ff. 99, 108 and 131).

¹⁶⁹ Peter (45), Mrs. Anne (45), Pat (10), Mary (7), James (6), Peter (3) and Bidy Jordan (10 months), natives of County Mayo and passengers on the *Nancy [Harrington]* from Killala, County Mayo, arrived in Saint John on 9 June and were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, on 1 September 1847. Mrs. Jordan died in the Hospital on 19 September 1847. Bidy died the following day. Peter Jordan Sr. – who had been admitted, from Portland, St. John County, with fever and dysentery – died in the Hospital on 24 December 1847 (A1 ff. 97, 105 and 115 and A3 ff. 59, 70 and 71).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Redwing]	[F & M living]	[Taken by her Mother 23 May 1848]
"	" "	do " do " " "
"	" "	" " " " " "
Bethel	F & M died on Island ¹⁷⁰	died to day Thursday 11 Novb 10 minets to 11 oClock
"		gone to Live at John Travisses ¹⁷¹ Indian Town 1 Novb 1847 —
Midas	F dead M Living	Taken by their Mother 20 Apl per order Comr Smith
		do do do " do " — do —
Nancy Harrington	M dead F in Hospital	Taken by George A Mahood Parish Peters Ville Queens County 24 Feby /48
"	" " "	died to day Thursday 11 Novb about half past 11 oClock
"	" " "	died this day Tuesday 7 Decb about 5 oClock PM
"	" " "	sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹⁷²
from Alms House	to assist in washing & scrubing	Sent away (hired Girl) Sent her away
Lady Sale	F Living M dead	Taken by Jas Seacord ¹⁷³ Studholm K.C. 15 Apl 1848 per order Comr Smith
" "	" " {	died this day Sunday 6 oClock PM Decb 12 1847
Æolus	F dead M in Almshouse ¹⁷⁴	Taken by his Father 22nd May per order Comr Smith
Lady Sale	F dead M living Vg Hill ¹⁷⁵	Taken by his Mother 31 Jany 1848

¹⁷⁰ Sarah Jackson (53), a passenger on the *Bethel*, died in quarantine on Partridge Island during the week of 17 September – 25 September 1847 (N. B. *Courier*, 25 September 1847). Michael Jackson (53), a passenger on the *Bethel*, died in quarantine on Partridge Island during the period from 24 September to 1 November 1847 (N. B. *Courier*, 20 November 1847).

¹⁷¹ John Travis, eldest son of Barnes Travis, died at Indian Town (Parish of Portland, St. John County) in October 1861, age 45 (N. B. *Courier*, 2 November 1861).

¹⁷² Peter Jordan was taken from the Almshouse by Mr. Merritt of Greenwich, Kings County, on 19 December 1850. He died at Merritt's residence on 18 April 1853 (A4 p. 128).

¹⁷³ James Secord (55), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Studholm, Kings County (p. 26).

¹⁷⁴ Mary Kilgallon (50), a native of Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Æolus* by Lord Palmerston, was admitted to the Almshouse, destitute, on 7 December 1847 (A2 f. 24).

¹⁷⁵ Vinegar Hill, now Richmond Street, Saint John.

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Decb 20 1847]	Kelly Thomas	[Catholic]	5	Coty Galway
Jany 4 1848	Kilmartin ¹⁷⁶ Peter	"	11	Coty Sligo
	Kilmartin Anne	"	8	" "
10	Kennedy James	"	11	" "
Febry 8	Keatin Fanny	"	15	Cork
	" Ellen ¹⁷⁷	"	13	"
	" Kate	"	9	"
	" William	"	"	"
Mch 6	Kealy Jeremiah	Catho	12	Coty Kerry
May 17	Kilmartin Betty ¹⁷⁸	"	8	" Sligo
Novb 16 1847	Lane John X	Prot	8	Cork
29	Lawless John	Catholic	12	Coty Galway
Jany 18 1849	Lane John X	Readmitted		
Octob 25 1847	Mitchel ¹⁷⁹ Bridget	Catholic	12	Galway

¹⁷⁶ Bidy (13), Peter (11), Ann (8) and James Kilmartin, natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Aeolus* by Lord Palmerston, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 13 November 1847. Bidy (40) and Mic Kilmartin (18), also sent out from Sligo, by Lord Palmerston, on the *Aeolus* were admitted on 16 November 1847. James died in the Hospital on 7 December 1847 (A1 ff. 125, 134 and 137).

¹⁷⁷ Ellen (11) and Catherine Keating (9), natives of County Waterford and passengers on the *Caledonia* from Cork, arrived in Saint John on 13 July 1847 and spent from 20 July to 11 August 1847 in the St. John County Alms and Workhouse (A3 f. 50).

¹⁷⁸ Betty Kilmartin (10), a native of County Sligo and a passenger on the *Aeolus*, arrived in Saint John on 9 June 1847, and spent from 1 May to 17 May 1848 in the Emigrant Hospital (RS555).

¹⁷⁹ Bidy (12), Cate (9), Mary (6) and Michl Mitchell (4), natives of County Galway and passengers on the *Ambadress* from Liverpool – which arrived in Saint John on 13 July 1847 – were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 4 September 1847, when they were described as “destitute orphans” (A1 ff. 97 and A3 ff. 59 and 71).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Æolus	F & M dead	sent to Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ¹⁸⁰
Æolus	M in Hospital F in States	do do 8th ¹⁸¹ " "
"	" " "	do do - 8th ¹⁸² "
Ruby	F & M dead	Taken by Ezra Brundage ¹⁸³ 2 Feby 1848 Parish Gwich K Coty
Caledonia	M living in Town F dead	went to Service 5th June 1849 to Mrs William Wood ¹⁸⁴
"	" " "	died Thursday 23 March 1848
"	" " "	died 21 June 1848 died 21 June 1848
"	" " "	Taken by Henry A Scovil ¹⁸⁵ Springfield Kings County
Coxen	F & M dead	Taken by John Hooper ¹⁸⁶ 4th May per order H Chubb Esq 8 Apl
Æolus	F & M in Hospital	Taken by her Parents 24th July per order Comr Smith
Abeona	F & M dead X	Readmitted below Taken by Jos Clark 15 decb 3 miles from Bridgetown N.S per order Taken by Daniel Summerville ¹⁸⁷ Parish Norton KC per order 15 July 1848
Cushlamachree	F & M dead	Taken by Jos Clark ¹⁸⁸ 15 decb 3 miles from Bridgetown N.S per order
	F & M dead X	Taken by Mrs Widow Partelow 6 June 1849 per order Comr Smith
Sailed from Liverpool	Father died at Sea Mother town	delivered to John Burns 3 Novb to proceed to Boston thence to Cantonville ¹⁸⁹ to their Uncle

¹⁸⁰ Taken from the Almshouse by Mrs. McLeod, Long Reach, on 22 August 1850 (A2 f. 128).

¹⁸¹ "Deserted 10 November 1849" (A2 f. 100).

¹⁸² Taken from the Almshouse by her mother, 29 November 1849 (A2 f. 100).

¹⁸³ Ezra Brundage (35), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County. Also counted in the Brundage residence was, among others, James Kennedy, a fourteen-year-old apprentice whose birthplace is mistakenly given as New Brunswick (p. 23).

¹⁸⁴ William Wood (39), "Revenue Officer," and Harriet (30), his wife – both natives of New Brunswick – were enumerated in Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John, in the Census of 1851 (p. 87). Mrs. Wood was a sister of orphanage matron, Annie (Townsend) Cunningham.

¹⁸⁵ Henry Scovil (67), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County (p. 60) (see note 221).

¹⁸⁶ John Hooper (55), an English-born "gentleman" who arrived in New Brunswick in 1819, was enumerated in Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John, in the Census of 1851 (p. 61).

¹⁸⁷ Daniel Somervil [sic] (34), a Scottish-born farmer/proprietor who arrived in New Brunswick in 1816, was enumerated in the Parish of Norton, Kings County, in 1851 (p. 6).

¹⁸⁸ Joseph Clarke (65), a Nova Scotia-born, Church of England farmer, was enumerated in Belleisle, Annapolis County in the Dominion of Canada 1871 Census (p. 20) (see note 202).

¹⁸⁹ Ohio?

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Oct 25 1847]	Mitchell Cathrine	[Catholic]	10	Galway
	Mary Mitchell	"	5	"
	Mitchell Mitchell Michael	"	3	"
	Moran Mary	"	40	Fermanah
Readmitted 29th June 1849 X	Mara John ¹⁹⁰	"	9	Cty Tipparary
	Mara Mary	"	7	"
	Molloy Mary ¹⁹¹	"	9	Cty Galway
	Murphy Jeremiah ¹⁹²	"	2	Cty Cork
or Melia	Mealy Eliza ¹⁹³	"	9	Galway
	Monahan Bidy	"	7	Donegal
	Monahan Felix	"	2	"
Novb 5	Monahan Mulligan Peter	"	12	Coty Sligo
13	Maguire Celia	"		————
20	Mangin Mary	"	17	Coty Sligo
24	Mowray ¹⁹⁴ Mary	"	8	" "

¹⁹⁰ John (36), Edward (12), John (8), Maria (6) and Brine O'Mara (2), natives of County Tipperary and passengers on the *Kingston*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 13 August 1847. "Brine" died in the Hospital on 14 September. Edward was discharged on 29 September and "taken away by Capt. Henderson, Bellisle Co. Kings by Consent of Father." John and Maria were discharged on 28 October 1847. Bridget O'Mara (14) a Tipperary-born passenger on the *Kingston* was among the inmates of the Almshouse on 20 March 1848. She was discharged on 22 April 1848 (A1 ff. 94 and 101 and A3 ff. 38, 39, 55 and 90).

¹⁹¹ Mary Malvoy (10), a native of County Galway and a passenger on the *Bethel*, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 6 October 1847. She was discharged on 25 October 1847 (A1 f. 131).

¹⁹² Mrs Mary (34) and Jerry Murphy (3), natives of County Cork and passengers on the *Ocean*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, destitute, on 27 August 1847. Mrs. Murphy was discharged on 7 October 1847. Jerry was discharged on 28 October 1847 (A1 ff. 97 and 115).

¹⁹³ Eliza Mealy (9), a native of County Galway and a passenger on the *Chieftain*, who arrived in Saint John on 3 August 1846, spent from 15 July to 28 October 1847 in the Emigrant Hospital (A1 f. 91).

¹⁹⁴ Mary (34), Mary (8), Patrick (6), Francis (4) and Ellen Morrow (1½), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Yeoman* by Sir Robert Gore Booth, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, destitute, on 21 October 1847. Mary, Patrick and Francis were discharged on 24 November 1847 (A1 ff. 123 and 133).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Sailed from Liverpool]	[Father died at Sea Mother Town]	[delivered to John Burns 3 Novb to proceed to Boston thence to Cantonville to their Uncle]
"	" "	
"	" "	
5 years in Province	Assist Nurse	left
Kingston from Cork	F in Hospital M died at Sea	Taken by Martin Brennan ¹⁹⁵ Golden Grove 19 Augst /48 per order
		do " - do - do - do
Bethel	F died at Sea M on Island	to Wm Bedell ¹⁹⁶ Tobique per order Comsr Smith 4 Novb 1847
Ocean	F died & M live in Boston	Taken by his Mother 30 Mch per order Comr Smith
Chieftan	F & M living in New York	to Beny Beveridge ¹⁹⁷ Tobique per order Comssr Smith 4 Novb
Fanny	M here F dont know where	delivd to the mother per order Mr Chubb 3 Novb
"	" " "	do do do
Lady Sale	F dead M Living in Shed	Taken by Mr Andrew Marshall Wilmot N.S 26 Novb 1847
Æolus	F & M died at home	Sent to the Hospital 17 decb 1847
Yeoman	F died on Island M livg in Shed	died Tuesday 21st March 1848

¹⁹⁵ Martin Brennan (64) – an Irish-born farmer who arrived in New Brunswick in 1824 – was enumerated in the Parish of Hampton, Kings County, in 1851 (p. 28).

¹⁹⁶ William F. Bedell (37), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Andover, Victoria County (p. 8).

¹⁹⁷ Benjamin Beveridge (39), a Scottish-born merchant who arrived in New Brunswick in June 1829, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Andover, Victoria County (p. 5).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Novb 24 1847]	Mowray Pat	[Catholic]	6	[Coty Sligo]
	Mowray Frs	"	4	" "
30	Mooney Anthony	"	14	" "
	Mooney Ellen	"	12	" "
	Mooney Bridget	"	10	
Jany 21	Moran John	"	12	Coty Sligo
May 17	Mulloy John ¹⁹⁸	"	14	" Galway
	Mullin Mary ¹⁹⁹	"	12	" Sligo
June 29 1849 X	Mara John	Readmitted		
Octob 25th 1847	McLaughlin Mrs ²⁰⁰	Catholic	32	Down
	McGowan Scisily	"	14	Cty Sligo
Novb 2	McNab Betsey	Protestant	7	do do
	McNab Thomas	do	5	" "
	McGraw Margaret	Catholic	5	Galway
	McDaid Peter ²⁰¹	"	8	Coty Louth
8	McGuire Serah	"	12	" do
10	McAnulty James	"	15	Coty Sligo

¹⁹⁸ John Meloy (13), a native of County Galway and a passenger on the *Cushlamachree*, arrived in Saint John on 16 August 1847 and spent from 1 May to 17 May 1848 in the Emigrant Hospital (RS555).

¹⁹⁹ John (50), Mrs. Mary (56), Margt. (15), Mary (12) and Ann Mullen (3), natives of County Sligo, transported to Saint John by Lord Palmerston, on the *Aeolus*, arrived in Saint John on 9 June 1847 and were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, destitute, on 30 November 1847. Mary was discharged on 17 May 1848. Margt. and Ann were discharged on 22 June 1848 (A1 ff.127, 135 and 138; A2 ff. 7, 22 and 36; A3 ff. 93 and 94 and RS555).

²⁰⁰ Ellen McLaughlin (32), a native of County Down, was admitted to the Almshouse, from Saint John, destitute, on 15 March 1847. "Went to O. A. [Orphan Asylum] as nurse 25 October 1847" (A1 p. 77).

²⁰¹ Mich (43), Margt (10), Peter (8), Mich (6) and Edward McGlade (3), natives of County Louth and residents of Saint John, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, with fever, on 30 September 1847. Edward died in the Hospital on 20 October as did Michael Jr., on 21 October, and Margaret, on 28 October. Michael Sr. and Peter were discharged from the Hospital on 28 October 1847 (A1 f. 110 and 130).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Yeoman	F died on Island M livg in Shed	died Tuesday 21st March 1848
		do do do
Æolus	F dead M living in Town	Taken by Joseph Clark²⁰² near Bridgewater NS per order Deeb 14 Gone to Mrs Ranneys ²⁰³ 2 May 1848
		died 9 June 1848
		taken by her mother per order 19 June
Yeoman	F dead M living	gone to live with John A Morrison ²⁰⁴ & Co 22 Jany 1828 [sic] per order
Cushlamachree	F dead M in Hospital	Taken by his Mother per order Comr Smith 5 July 1848
Æolus	F & M in Almshouse	Taken by her Mother 14 Sept per order Comr Smith
		Taken by John Stevens ²⁰⁵ lime burner Nerepis Road 2nd Octob 1849
	1st Nurse	
Yeoman	F died at Sea M died at home	Taken by C Whitney ²⁰⁶ per order Comsrr Smith 4 Novb
Yeoman	F died in Shed M living	Taken by their Mother 28 Mch 1848
"	" " " "	do do do 28 "
Linden	F & M dead	Sent to the Alms House 8 Novb 1849 ²⁰⁷
8 years in St John	F & M dead	Taken by Peter Cusman Causman ²⁰⁸ Kingston 2 miles from the Court House per order
Lady Sale	F died in Hospital M died at home X sisters	Taken by Mrs Knollin 9 Novb per vb order Comr Smith
Æolus	F & M dead. M living at home	Taken by Zebulon Jones ²⁰⁹ Parish Greenwich Kings County per order W.O.S.

²⁰² See note 188.

²⁰³ Mrs. Cecilia Ranney (33), a widowed, English-born boarding house keeper who arrived in New Brunswick in 1846, was enumerated in Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John, in the Census of 1851 (p.40).

²⁰⁴ John A. Morrison (31), an Irish-born merchant who arrived in New Brunswick in 1839, was enumerated in King's Ward, Saint John, in the 1851 Census (p. 210).

²⁰⁵ See note 24.

²⁰⁶ Charles Whitney (62), a New Brunswick-born land surveyor, was enumerated in Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John, in the Census of 1851 (p. 160) (see notes 235 and 239).

²⁰⁷ Margaret [or Margery] McGraw was taken from the Almshouse by Mr. Blair of Sussex on 23 January 1850 (A2 f. 101).

²⁰⁸ Peter L. Cosman (44), a New Brunswick-born farmer/proprietor, was enumerated in the 1861 Census of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County (p. 6).

²⁰⁹ Zebulon Jones (65), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County. Also counted in the Jones residence was, among others, James McNelty [sic] (18), a laborer, whose place of birth is incorrectly identified as New Brunswick (p. 14).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
13 [Novb 1847]	McGuire Celia	[Catholic]	10	[Coty Louth]
20	McGowan Mary	"	20	Coty Sligo
" McGivinn or Magivin	McGivinn James	"	13	do do
	McAnulty Michael	"	14	do " do
	McAnulty Bridget	"	12	" "
	McAnulty Owen	"	10	" "
	McAnulty Mary	"	7	" "
22 McGivin or Magivinn	McGivinn Bidy	"	4	" "
24	McAnulty Bart ²¹⁰	"	5	" "
"	McGowan Mary	"	7	Coty Sligo
Decb 7	McDonald Barbara	"	5	
	McDonald Thomas	"	3	
Novb 17	McL.fey Bridget } McL.fey Cathrine }	Twins		per order J Gallagher
decb 18	McCann Daniel	"	10	Coty Sligo
	Margaret	"	8	"
	Ellen ²¹¹	"	6	"
	Bridget	"	4	"

²¹⁰ Mrs. Catherine McNulty (28), a native of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Lady Sale* by Sir Robert Gore Booth, was admitted to the Almshouse, with fever, on 8 November 1847. She was discharged, and "went to Wm O'Neill's," on 17 February 1848 (A1 p. 20). Bart McNulty (5), a native of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Lady Sale*, by Sir Robert Gore Booth, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 8 November 1847 when he was described as a "destitute orphan." He was released from the Hospital on 24 November 1847 (A1 f. 134).

²¹¹ Edward McCann (30), a native of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Æolus*, by Lord Palmerston, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 9 November 1847. Ellen (24), Ellen (6) and Pat McCann (4), natives of County Sligo and passengers on the *Æolus* were admitted to the Hospital on 10 November 1847. The elder Ellen was discharged on 29 January 1848. Edward McCann died, in the Hospital, on 12 April 1848 (A2 ff. 6, 20 and 35 and A3 f. 67).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
Lady Sale	F died in Hospital M dead at home X	Taken by Mrs Robt Stevens Indian Town 15 Feby 1848 per order -
Æolus	F dead M living at home	Gone to live with I T Cheetham ²¹² 10 Apl 1848
Yeoman	F died in Hospital M living in Shed	Runaway 26th Novb
Æolus	F died on Island M living in Shed	Taken by his Mother 23 May 1848
"	" " "	do do
"	" " "	do do
"	" " "	do do
"	F died in Hospital M living in Shed	Taken by her Mother 26 Decb 1847
Lady Sale	F dead M living in Alms House	Taken by his Mother 24 Feby 1848 per order Comr Smith
Lady Sale	F & M dead	died Tuesday 21 Decb 1847
	M living	deld. to her Mother 1 March 1848 per order Comr Smith
		do " do " do (Readmitted) died 17 Mch
Readmitted	F & M Living	died Saturday 25 March 1848
_____	do _____	died Sunday 12 Decb
Æolus	F dead M living	Taken by their parents in May
"		" " "
"		Taken by the Taken by their Parents 24 Mch per order Comr Smith
"		do do do

²¹² Isaac Cheetham, accountant and Notary Public (*The Morning News*, 13 November 1848).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
Jany 4 1848	McLaughlin ²¹³ James	[Catholic]	13	[Coty Sligo]
	McLaughlin Cathrin	"	7	"
19	McCullough ²¹⁴ Bernard	"	11	Coty Tyrone
Febry 10	McGraw Ellen	"	49	€ Enniskillen ²¹⁵
Mch 2	McAnulty Bart	Readmitted		
8	McCarty Cathrine	Cath	10	Kingsale ²¹⁶
	McCarty Margaret	"	8	do
Mch 29	McNamara Ellen	"	15	Coty Sligo
	" " Pat	"	12	" "
	" " Michael	"	10	" "
	" " John	"	8	" "
	" " Hugh	"	5	" "
July 27 1849	McLaughlin ²¹⁷ Mary	Catholic	12	Coty Donegal Glen Goveny
	McLaughlin Ann	"	10	do
Octob 25 1847	Nilan Margaret	"	7	Coty Galway

²¹³ Marg (50), Pat (15), Marg (14), James (12) and Catherine McLaughlin (5), natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John by Lord Palmerston on the *Æolus*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital on 29 November 1847. Both Margarets died in the Hospital: the elder on 14 December and the younger on 17 December 1847. James and Catherine were discharged on 4 January 1848 (A1 ff. 126 and 135; A2 ff. 7, 22 and 36).

²¹⁴ Dimnock [sic] and Bridget McCulloch of Beragh, County Tyrone, together with their children: Catherine (12), Thomas (10), Susanna (8), Bernard (6), Ann (4) and Patrick (2), appear on a list of passengers of the *Marchioness of Clydesdale*, leaving Derry for Saint John, on 8 March 1847 (DP. p. 5). Dominick (40), Susan (14), Bernard (12), Nancy (8) and Patrick McCullough (4), natives of County Tyrone and passengers on the *Marchioness of Clydesdale*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Portland, St. John County, on 14 June 1847. Thomas McCullough (15) was admitted the following day. Dominick died, of fever, in the Hospital on 20 July 1847 and his remains were taken to Indiantown, Parish of Portland, for interment in the Catholic Cemetery there. Susan McCullough died on 17 August. Patrick died on 6 September and Nancy on 28 September 1847. Thomas and Bernard were discharged on 29 October 1847 (A1 ff. 68 and 90).

²¹⁵ County Fermanagh

²¹⁶ Kinsale, County Cork

²¹⁷ Mary (10) and Anne McLaughlan (9) of Merville, County Donegal, appear on a list of passengers of the *Sarah*, leaving Derry for Saint John on 14 May 1849 (DP. p.73).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Æolus]	F living at home M died in Hosp	Sent for By his Brother proceeded to Boston 18 May per order
"	—————"————"	Taken by her Brother 4 May to Boston per order W O Smith Esq
Marchioness Clydesdale	F & M dead	Taken out by his Brother 22 Apl per order Comr Smith
Fanny	F & M dead	left 28 Apl 1848
		died 17 June 1848
Highland Ann	M lives in Town F died in Ireland	gone to live with Mrs Jas Masters ²¹⁸ 10 Apl 1848
do do	do — do do	Taken by her Mother 19 May per vbl order of Comr Smith
Æolus	F & M died in Hospital	Taken by Elijah Spragg ²¹⁹ Bellisle 18 July @ 5/ per mo ²²⁰ per order Mr Chubb
"	" " "	Taken by Robt Jones Parish Greenwich K.C per order 30 June
"	" " "	Taken by Henry A Scovil ²²¹ Springfield KC 1 Novb 1849 per order Comr Smith
"		died 2nd June 1848
"	" "	Sent to Alms House 8 novb 1849 ²²²
Serah from L Derry	Father & Mother dead	Taken to Thos Parks to proceed to Boston in Steamer Admiral
do do	do do do	7 August /49 per order Comr Smith To their Uncle
Chieftan	F & M dead	Taken by Joseph Crandle ²²³ Dorchester per order 14 Mch 1848

²¹⁸ James Masters (60), a New Brunswick-born blacksmith, was enumerated together with his New Brunswick-born wife Ann (56), their six children and servant Catherine McCarthy (14) – who arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland in 1847– in the 1851 Census of Duke's/Queen's Wards, Saint John (pp. 167 and 168).

²¹⁹ See note 99.

²²⁰ Five shillings per month.

²²¹ See note 185.

²²² Taken from the Almshouse on 28 February 1851 by James E. Northrop, Hampstead, Queens County (A2 f. 128).

²²³ Joseph Crandall (30), a New Brunswick-born Member of the Legislative Assembly, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Moncton, Westmorland County (p. 29).

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[Octob251847] Nocher Vbl	Naughten Peggy	[Catholic]	7	[Coty Galway]
	Naughlin Pat	"	6	" "
May 24 1848	Ogden Eliza	Methodists		natives
	" Henry ²²⁴	" "		Bay de
	Thomas	" "		Verte
	Amilia	" "		
Octob 25 1847	Purcel ²²⁵ Timothy	Catholic	11	Kings County
	Purcel Sally	"	9	" "
Novb 20	Pye ²²⁶ Thomas	"	15	Coty Sligo
"	Pye William	"	9	" "
May 17	Pye Mary	"	11	" "
May 30 1849	Payton William	Presbyterian	13	
	Payton John	"	11	Natives ²²⁷
	Payton Thomas	"	9	
May 11 1848	Quinn Honora Mary	Catholic	15	Coty Mayo
	Quinn Patrick	"	13	"
	Quinn Bridget	"	11	"

²²⁴ Two Henry Ogdens were enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Sackville, Westmorland County : one, aged ten, as a visitor in the home of "Locy" Wheaton (p. 19); the other, aged fourteen, a servant living with seventy-two-year-old Widow Wheaton (p. 40). Amelia Ogden (9) was also enumerated in the home of Widow Ogden. Thomas Ogden, also age nine years, was counted, as a visitor, in the home of Hugh Taylor (p. 9). A Benjamin Ogden (40) – probably the father of Eliza, Henry, Thomas and Amelia – was enumerated in the same parish, as a servant in the home of James Oulton (p. 27).

²²⁵ James (60), Tim (10) and Sally Purcell (8), natives of Dublin and passengers on the *Sir J. McDonnell*, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John – James with fever and dysentery and Tim and Sally with fever – on 30 August 1847. James died in the Hospital on 6 October 1847 (A1 ff. 97 and 105).

²²⁶ Tom (50), Wm (23), Mary (22), Pat (20), Pat (15) and Mary Pye (13), all natives of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Æolus* by Lord Palmerston, were admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 29 November 1847 (A1 ff. 127, 135 and 138). Mrs. Ann Pye, a native of County Sligo and a passenger on the *Æolus*, was admitted to the St. John County Alms and Workhouse, destitute, the same day and was discharged on 7 August 1848 (A3 f. 90).

²²⁷ Natives of New Brunswick.

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
David	F dead M in Shed	Taken by Doctor Livingstone for R Sands ²²⁸ Barrister at Law Granville N S 26 July /49 per order Comr Chubb
"	" "	died 25 Apl 1848
		Taken by their Father per order Comr Chubb 1 August 1848
Sir J McDonnell	F died in Hospital M living at home	Taken by Patrick Ryan ²²⁹ <u>Sussex Vale</u> <u>Wards Creek</u> 9th Novb per order Comsr Smith
" " "	" " "	died Thursday 30 Mch 1848
Æolus	M in the Shed F gone to the Country	Taken by Joseph Richards ²³⁰ Oak point per or WOS 22 Novb
"	" " "	Taken by his Mother per Comr Smith 8 May 1849
"	M in Hospital F dead	Taken by Mrs John Haggerty of the Valley ²³¹ 7 July per order of 29 June
	Father & Mother Living	
	Taken by their Father 25th June	1849 per order Comr Smith
Redwing	M died at home F living in Boston	
"	" "	Taken by Job Petty and forwarded to Portland ²³²
"	" "	per Steamer Maid of Erin per order Comr Smith 25 Sept 1848 to their Father

²²⁸ Richard Sands Jr. Esquire (reference in Annapolis County Land Records (1849), vol. 41, p. 421)

²²⁹ Patrick Ryan (52), who arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland in 1825, was enumerated in the Parish of Sussex, Kings County, in 1851. Also counted in the Ryan residence was, among others, Timothy Percel [sic] (16) who arrived in New Brunswick from Ireland in 1847 (p. 90) (see note 237).

²³⁰ Joseph Richards (45), a New Brunswick-born farmer, was enumerated in the 1851 Census of the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County (p. 19).

²³¹ In the Parish of Portland, St. John County.

²³² Portland, Maine.

Date of Entry	Name	Religion	Age	Place of Nativity
[May 11 1848]	Quinn John	[Catholic]	9	[Coty Mayo]
"	Quinn Michael	"	1	"
May 17 1848	Regan John	Catholic	9	Coty Limerick
Octob 25 1847	Sullivan Mary	Catholic	14	Cty Cork
[?] Retd 25th Apl 1849	Smith Margaret	"	12	Galway
Novb 5	Scanlan Michael	"	7	Coty Sligo
29	Sheahey ²³³ Mary	"	19	Coty Limerick
	Margarett	"	3	"
	Edward	"	9	"
	Robert	"	8	"
	James	"	6	"
Decb 27 Readmitted	Sullivan Mary	Catholic	14	Coty Cork
"	Sheahy Mary	"	12	Coty Limerick
Apl 25 1849	Smith Margaret	Readmitted 25 Apl 1849		
Nob 1847	Toher ²³⁴ Patrick	Catholic	9	Cty Sligo
Sept 20 1849	Walsh Bartholemew	Catholic	15	Coty Galway

²³³ James Sheahey (45), a native of County Limerick and a passenger on the *Jane*, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, with fever, on 7 September 1847. Discharged on 22 September 1847, he was readmitted, with his son Edmond (12), on 13 October 1847. James died in the Hospital on 17 October 1847 (A1 ff.99 and 132). Mary (19) and Margaret Sheahey (14), natives of County Limerick and passengers on the *Jane*, were admitted to the Almshouse on 25 February 1848. Mary was discharged on 18 April and Margaret on 29 April 1848 (A3 ff. 93 and 94).

²³⁴ Patrick Toher (10), a native of County Sligo transported to Saint John on the *Æolus* by Sir Robert Gore Booth, was admitted to the Emigrant Hospital, from Saint John, with fever, on 24 September 1847. He was discharged on 25 October 1847 (A1 f. 99).

Vessel's Name		General Remarks
[Redwing]	[M died at home F living in Boston]	[Taken by Job Petty and forwarded to Portland
"	"	per order Comr Smith 25 Sept 1848 to their Father]
The Man of War	F in Philadelphia M dead	Taken by his Brother to proceed to Philadelphia to their Father 16 Octob /48 per vebl order Comr Smith to W.C.
Ocean	F dead at home Mother lives in Boston	Taken by Chas Whitney ²³⁵ 4 Novb 1847 Gone to Alms House 19 Decb ²³⁶
David	M dead at home F living at home	Taken by Patk Ryan ²³⁷ Sussex Vale <u>Wards Creek</u> 9 Novb per order Comr Smith
	F in the County M in Hospital	Taken by his Father per order 30 Mch Comr Smith
Jane	F dead M Gone to States	Taken by Their mother 3 Jany 1847 [sic] ²³⁸
		" " " "
		" " " "
		" " " "
		" " " "
Ocean	F died at Home M Livg in Boston	Taken by her Mother per order Comr Smith 30 Mch 1848
Jane	F dead M Gone to States	Taken by her Mother 3 January 1847 [sic]
Returned from	came back this date	Taken by Chas Whitney ²³⁹ 9th May 1849 per order Comr Smith
Æolus	M home F died in this House	Taken by his Brother per order Comr Smith 26 Novb procd to Boston
Barque Clarence	Father & Mother died at home	Taken by Revd Mr Robinson ²⁴⁰ Manawagonish 2 Octob 1849 per order Comr Smith

²³⁵ See notes 206 and 239.

²³⁶ Mary Sullivan was discharged from the St. John County Alms and Workhouse on 8 February 1848 (A f. 25).

²³⁷ See note 229.

²³⁸ [1848]

²³⁹ See notes 206 and 235.

²⁴⁰ Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Church of England Rector of the Parish of Lancaster (which included Manawagonish) St. John County, died in New York in March of 1852, age 30 (N. B. *Courier*, 24 March 1852).

Appendix I

List of the Sailing Vessels which Transported Irish Emigrants to the Port of Saint John, N.B., in 1847.
 Compiled from Information given in the "Marine Journal" of *The New Brunswick Courier*, 1847, and from *Papers Relative to Emigration to the British Provinces in North America*. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, December 20, 1847.

Name of Vessel	Whence	Number of Passengers	Date of Arrival	Additional Information
<i>Abeona</i>	Cork	72	July 6	To order
<i>Adeline</i>	Cork	61	August 2	Cork coaster, 101 tons.
<i>Aeneas</i>	Cork	62	June 26	Cork coaster, 175 tons.
<i>Aeolus</i>	Sligo	500	May 31	To order, passengers exported from Gore Booth Estate.
<i>Aeolus</i>	Sligo	428	November 1	Vessel obtained through R. Rankine & Co.
<i>Aldebaran</i>	Sligo	418	May 16	To order.
<i>Alice</i>	Galway	125	August	
<i>Amazon</i>	Liverpool	262	May 2	
<i>Ambadress</i>	Liverpool	498	July 4	
<i>Bache McEvers</i>	Cork	147	July 4	Cork coaster, built N.S., 229 tons.
<i>Bethel</i>	Galway	128	August 27	
<i>Blanche</i>	Donegal	73	July 6	
<i>Bloomfield</i>	Galway	74	August 6	Driven on shore in gale.

Name of Vessel	Whence	Number of Passengers	Date of Arrival	Additional Information
<i>British Merchant</i>	Cork	338	August 3	45 deaths on voyage, many passengers at Lazarette.
<i>British Queen</i>	Londonderry	123	July 17	
<i>Caledonia</i>	Cork	64	July 2	
<i>Caroline</i>	Ballyshannon	84	July 6	John Wishart
<i>Caroline</i>	Limerick	83	October 1	
<i>Chiefton</i>	Galway	65	June 12	
<i>Cushlamachree</i>	Galway	337	August 16	
<i>David</i>	Galway		June 1	Via Halifax
<i>David</i>	Galway	90	October 10	
<i>Dealy</i>	Bantry	169	May 28	
<i>Eliza</i>	Youghal	70	July 10	
<i>Eliza and Ann</i>	Galway	65	June 11	To order.
<i>Eliza</i>	Waterford	28	June 21	Via Halifax, R. Rankine & Son.
<i>Ella</i>	Cork	86	June 9	At Quarantine. Cleared Cork April 20.
<i>Enterprise</i>	Kinsale	60	June 11	S. Wiggins & Son, Saint John
<i>Envoy</i>	Londonderry	276	July 23	To Order.

Name of Vessel	Whence	Number of Passengers	Date of Arrival	Additional Information
<i>Fanny</i>	Londonderry	225	October 6	S. Wiggins & Son, Saint John.
<i>Friends</i>	Waterford		June 19	Via St. John's (N.F.)
<i>Garland</i>	Cork	135	June 24	To order.
<i>Gem</i>	Galway	123	June 30	
<i>Governor Douglas</i>	Baltimore	261	June 1	To order.
<i>Gowrie</i>	Cork	71	July 30	60 days passage noted.
<i>Hannah</i>	Sligo	211	May 22	287 ton vessel, released from Quarantine July 3.
<i>Helen Anna</i>	Galway		June 25	No sickness on passage.
<i>Inconstant</i>	Cork	114	May 22	
<i>James</i>	Limerick	106	October 20	51 days passage noted.
<i>Jane</i>	Limerick	98	August 3	50 days passage noted.
<i>John Clarke</i>	Londonderry	525	June 30	N.S. DeMill
<i>John</i>	Waterford	50	September 9	John Robertson.
<i>John S. DeWolfe</i>	Killala	362	August 9	J. & G. Salter.
<i>Kingston</i>	Cork	76	July 22	John Mackay.
<i>Lady Bagot</i>	New Ross	341	July 17	John Robertson. All well on arrival.
<i>Lady Caroline</i>	Newry	105	July 23	No sickness or death on passage.

Name of Vessel	Whence	Number of Passengers	Date of Arrival	Additional Information
<i>Lady Dombrain</i>	Killybegs	50	September 10	113 tons, built New Brunswick, registered in Sligo.
<i>Lady Sale</i>	Sligo	412	September 9	150 passengers, estate of Robert Gore Booth; 200 estate of Lord Palmerston.
<i>Leviathan</i>	Baltimore	127	August 12	To order.
<i>Linden</i>	Galway	189	June 14	Master breached provisions of Passenger Act.
<i>Londonderry</i>	Londonderry	182	August 20	Thomas Wallace.
<i>Lord Fitzgerald</i>	Galway	78	September 9	To order.
<i>Magnes</i>	Galway	131	July 24	Driven on shore on Partridge Island.
<i>Malvina</i>	Baltimore		June 16	
<i>Marchioness of Clydesdale</i>	Londonderry	386		
<i>Margaret Elizabeth</i>	Youghal		June 27	
<i>Mary</i>	Cork	87	May 25	
<i>Mary (brig)</i>	Cork		July 6	S. Wiggins & Son.
<i>Mary Harrington</i>	Donegal	135	May 10	John Mackay
<i>Midas</i>	Galway	163	May 5	R. Rankine & Co.
<i>Midas</i>	Galway	138	August 27	To order. 36 passengers from estate of Robert D'arcy

Name of Vessel	Whence	Number of Passengers	Date of Arrival	Name of Vessel
<i>Nancy</i>	Killala	106	June	
<i>Ocean</i>	Baltimore	80	May 28	
<i>Pallas</i>	Cork	204	May 22	S. Wiggins & Son.
<i>Pekin</i>	Sligo	72	September 24	To order.
<i>Pero</i>	Cork	150	September 10	To order.
<i>Perseverance</i>	Cork	123	June 24	From Quarantine, To order.
<i>Portland</i>	Londonderry	338	July 30	
<i>Princess Royal</i>	Limerick (via Cork)	120	May 22	From quarantine, July 3.
<i>Progress</i>	Londonderry	138	June 4	48 days passage.
<i>Rose</i>	Cork	56	June	To order.
<i>Royal Mint</i>	Liverpool	166	July 18	John Mackay.
<i>Ruby</i>	Sligo	105	July 2	From quarantine.
<i>Sally</i>	Cork	96	July 5	To order.
<i>Sea</i>	Liverpool	243	August 27	James Robertson.
<i>Sea Bird</i>	Newry	346	May 22	
<i>Seraph</i>	Cork (via Boston)	114	July 6	To order. 120 embarked.

Name of Vessel	Whence	Number of Passengers	Date of Arrival	Additional Information
<i>Shakespeare</i>	Liverpool	29	May 30	
<i>Sir Charles Napier</i>	Londonderry	434	May 23	To order. 714 tons
<i>Susan Ann</i>	Castledown	59	July 17	Boston bound brig.
<i>Thorney Close</i>	Donegal	137	May 23	To order. 249 tons.
<i>Trafalgar</i>	Cork	127	July 15	
<i>Triumph</i>	Sligo	44	November 1	
<i>Very Rev. Theobald Matthew</i>	Galway		July 3	
<i>Ward Chipman</i>	Cork	505	July 22	23 deaths on voyage
<i>Warrior</i>	Belfast	95	August 20	
<i>Yeoman</i>	Sligo	514	August 21	Tenants from Gore Booth Estate

Copied from J. Elizabeth Cushing, Casey and Robertson, *A Chronicle of Irish Emigration to Saint John, New Brunswick, 1847* (New Brunswick Museum: Saint John, 1979), pp. 60-65, with the permission of the New Brunswick Museum.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

A. Manuscript Collections

1. Archives and Library Department, New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.:
 - a. Emigrant Orphan Asylum CB Doc.
 - b. Moses H. Perley Letters, S155-16.
 - c. St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse Admittance Ledger, 1843-1850.
2. Archives of the Diocese of Saint John:
 - a. Cumulative Family Files: Brennan, Cunningham, Doherty, Flanagan, Gallagher, McCullough, McDermott, Roche, Sharkey, Smith, Toole and Watters families.
3. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick:
 - a. Colonial Office Records, MC416.
 - b. St. John County General Session Minutes, 1848-1950, RS156.
 - c. New Brunswick Executive Council Records, RS7.
 - d. A List of "Patients at Emigrant Hospital in Saint John", RS555.
4. Public Archives of Nova Scotia:
 - a. Annapolis County Land Records.
 - b. Dominion of Canada 1871 Census: Annapolis County (Belleisle, Broad Cove, Clarence and Middleton Corner); Digby County (Digby and Hillburg).
5. Reference Department, Saint John Regional Library:
 - a. Saint John City Council Minutes, Volumes XVIII and XIX.
 - b. St. John County Probate Files.
 - c. 1851 New Brunswick Census: Charlotte County (Parish of Pennfield); Kings County (Parishes of Greenwich, Hampton, Kingston, Norton, Springfield, Studholm and Westfield); Queens County (Parish of Petersville); St. John County (Parishes of Saint John (Duke's/Queen's, King's and Sydney Wards), Saint Martin's and Simonds); Sunbury County (Parishes of Maugerville and Sheffield, Victoria County (Parish of Andover) Westmorland County (Parishes of Dorchester, Moncton and Sackville).
 - d. 1861 New Brunswick Census: Queens County (Parishes of Hampstead and Waterborough); York County (Parish of Kingsclear).
 - e. Baptismal records of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Saint John.
6. Collection of Graeme and Catherine Somerville, 84 Beach Crescent, Saint John:
 - a. St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse Infirmary Records, 1843 to 1847.
 - b. St. John City and County Alms and Workhouse Records, 1847 to 1852.
7. Collection of Mrs. Ruth Woods, 4 Creighton Avenue, Saint John:
 - a. Emigrant Orphan Asylum Admittance Ledger, 1847-1849.

B. Newspapers

1. Halifax, N.S., *Halifax Catholic*, 26 August 1854.
2. Saint John, N.B., *The Colonial Gazette*, 15 January 1835, 5 March 1835.
3. Saint John, N.B., *The Daily News*, 27 June 1882.
4. Saint John, N.B., *The Daily Telegraph*, 2 October 1880; 2 December 1884.
5. Saint John, N.B., *The Morning Freeman*, 18 December 1866.
6. Saint John, N.B., *The St. John Morning News*, 6 December 1847, 13 November 1848; 19 January 1849; 17 December 1866.

7. Saint John, N.B., *The New Brunswick Courier*, 8 November 1828; 11 September 1830; 4 December 1841; 28 August 1847; 18 September 1847; 25 September 1847; 20 November 1847; 2 August 1850; 3 May 1856; 2 August 1856; 19 September 1857; 2 November 1861.

8. Saint John, N.B., *The Religious Intelligencer*, 22 February 1861; 28 June 1861.

9. Saint John, N.B., *The Saint John Globe*, 8 April 1889.

10. Saint John, N.B., *The Weekly Chronicle*, 1 February 1856.

C. Primary Sources in Published Form:

1. Dessie Baker, ed. *Emigrants from Derry Port, 1847-49*. Apollo, Pa.: Closson Press, 1985.

2. Daniel F. Johnson, ed. *The St. John County Alms and Workhouse Records, 1843-1850*. Saint John: Daniel F. Johnson, 1985.

3. Graeme F. Somerville, ed. *Some Burial Records of the Loyalist Burial Ground, Saint John, N.B.* Saint John: Graeme F. Somerville, 1985.

D. Other:

1. Primary ("Griffith's") Valuation of Ireland, County Mayo Surname Index (Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University, Halifax).

2. Acts of the N.B. Provincial Legislature, 11 Victoriae A.D. 1848. C.64.

3. O'Brien, Francis G., 25 Orange Street, Saint John. Personal interview. 27 July 1994.

4. Somerville, Graeme and Catherine, 84 Beach Crescent, Saint John. Personal interview. 24 August 1994.

5. Woods, Ruth, 4 Creighton Avenue, Saint John. Personal interview. 27 July 1994.

Secondary Sources

A. Books

Acheson, T. William. *Saint John: The Making of a Colonial Urban Community*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985.

Adams, William Forbes. *Ireland and Irish Immigration to the New World: From 1815 to the Famine*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1980.

Baker, William. *Timothy Warren Anglin: Irish Catholic Canadian, 1822-1896*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977.

Buckley, Rev. Michael. *Tour of America*. Dublin: Sealy, Byers and Walker, 1886.

Byrne, Cyril, ed. *Talamh an Eisc: Canadian & Irish Essays*. Halifax: Nimbus, 1986.

_____, Margaret Harry, and Pádraig Ó Siadhail, eds. *Celtic Languages and Celtic Peoples*. Halifax: D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies, Saint Mary's University, 1992.

Chipman, John Hale III. *A Chipman Genealogy, circa 1583-1969*. Norwell, Massachusetts: Chipman Histories, 1970.

- Chubb, Henry ed. *Chubb's Almanac, 1846*. Saint John: Henry Chubb, 1845.
- Chubb, Henry ed. *Chubb's Almanac, 1847*. Saint John: Henry Chubb, 1846.
- Cushing, J. Elizabeth, Teresa Casey, and Monica Robertson. *A Chronicle of Irish Immigration to Saint John, N.B., 1847*. Saint John: The New Brunswick Museum, 1979.
- Davin, Nicholas Flood. *The Irishman in Canada*. London, Toronto: Low, Marston & Maclear, 1877.
- Hennessey, Genevieve, S.C.I.C. *Honoria Conway: Woman of Promise, Foundress of Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John, N.B.* Saint John: Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception, 1985.
- Houston, Cecil. *Irish Emigration and Canadian Settlement*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990.
- Hynes, Rev. Leo. *The Catholic Irish in New Brunswick, 1783-1900*. Fredericton: Leo J. Hynes, 1992.
- Lawrence, J.W. *Footprints: Incidents in the Early History of New Brunswick*. Saint John, N.B.: J. & A. McMillan, 1883.
- MacLysaght, Edward. *The Surnames of Ireland*. Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1991.
- Maguire, John Francis. *The Irish in America*. London: London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1868.
- Mannion, John. *Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974.
- McDevitt, Mary Kilfoil. *We Hardly Knew Ye: St. Mary's Cemetery. An Enduring Presence, Saint John, New Brunswick*. Saint John: Irish Canadian Cultural Association, Saint John Branch, 1990.
- Miller, Kerby A. *Emigrants and Exiles: Ireland and the Irish Exodus to North America*. New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1985.
- Millman, Thomas and Kelley, A.R. *Atlantic Canada to 1900: A History of the Anglican Church*. Toronto: Anglican Book Centre, 1983.
- Murphy, Peter. *Together in Exile*. Saint John, N.B.: Peter D. Murphy, 1990.
- O'Driscoll, Robert, ed. *The Untold Story: The Irish in Canada*. Toronto: Celtic Arts of Canada, 1988.
- Ó Faolain, Sean. *The Irish*. New York: Hardmonsworth, Penguin, 1969.
- Power, Thomas, ed. *The Irish in Atlantic Canada, 1780-1900*. Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1991.

- Schuyler, George. *Saint John: Scenes From a Popular History*. Halifax: Petheric Press, 1984.
- Schuyler, George. *Saint John: Two Hundred Years Proud*. Burlington, Ontario: Windsor Publications Ltd., 1985
- See, Scott W. *Riots in New Brunswick: Orange Nativism and Social Violence in the 1840s*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993.
- Toner, Peter M., ed. *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*. Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988.
- Woodham-Smith, Cecil. *The Great Hunger, Ireland 1845-49*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1962.

B. Articles

- Acheson, T. William, "The Irish Community in Saint John, 1815-1850," in *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*. ed. Peter M. Toner. Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988.
- Baker, William M., "The Irish Connection," in *Acadiensis*. Volume XII Spring, 1983.
- Parker, George L., "Henry Chubb," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Volume VIII. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985.
- Robertson, Monica, Introduction to *The St. John County Alms and Workhouse Records, 1843-1850*. ed. Daniel F. Johnson, Saint John: Daniel F. Johnson, 1985.
- See, Scott W., "The Orange Order and Social Violence in Mid-nineteenth Century Saint John," in *Acadiensis*. Volume XIII Autumn, 1983.
- Spray, William A., "'The Difficulties Came Upon Us Like A Thunderbolt': Immigrants and Fever in New Brunswick in 1847," in *The Irish in Atlantic Canada, 1780-1900*. ed. Thomas P. Power, Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1991.
- _____, "Reception of the Irish in New Brunswick," in *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*. ed. Peter M. Toner, Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988.
- Toner, Peter M., "The Unstrung Harp: Canada's Irish," in *Acadiensis*. Volume VII Spring, 1978.
- _____, "Irish," in *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Volume II. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1985.
- _____, "The Irish of New Brunswick at Mid Century: The 1851 Census," in *New Ireland Remembered: Historical Essays on the Irish in New Brunswick*. ed. Peter M. Toner, Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1988.

Whalen, James M., “ ‘Allmost as Bad as Ireland’ : The Experience of the Irish Famine Immigrant in Canada, Saint John, 1847,” in *The Untold Story: The Irish in Canada*. Toronto: Celtic Arts of Canada, 1988.

C. Other

Whalen, James M., “New Brunswick Poor Law Policy in the Nineteenth Century,” Unpublished M. A. Thesis, U.N.B., 1968.