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# THE Ancestor

**FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY of Newfoundland and Labrador, Inc.**

Volume 37,1

2021



## INSIDE THIS EDITION

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- The Blacksmith Shops of Bay de Verde
- The Lecor Headstone

**Membership Renewal Reminder**

Check when your membership is up for renewal on the FHSNL web site.

Newfoundland

# *The Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, Inc.*

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## **OFFICERS**

President: Fred Smith  
Vice President: Patrick Walsh  
Secretary: Paul Dunne  
Treasurer: Max Grandy

## **DIRECTORS**

Linda Crocker  
Ethel Dempsey  
David Pike  
Rosalind Stokes  
David Wells

The Society was founded in October 1984 to foster interest in Newfoundland ancestry, to help researchers locate information, and to give members opportunities to communicate with each other and share their research efforts. The office of the Society is located at 50 Pippy Place, unit 16B, St. John's. Hours: phone (709) 754-9525 for further information.

Meetings are held in St. John's. They usually include a guest lecturer, and sometimes take the form of a workshop. The Annual General Meeting is held in the Spring of each year. Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of the following months: January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and November. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. in Hampton Hall, Marine Institute.

## **THE NEWFOUNDLAND ANCESTOR**

Editors: **Frederick Smith, Ethel Dempsey, Cindy Tedstone**  
Newfoundland Strays Editor: **Patrick Walsh**  
In Memoriam Editor: **Patrick Walsh**

The Newfoundland Ancestor is a quarterly publication of the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, Inc. Members are invited to submit articles and book reviews for publication. The Editors and Board of Directors reserve the right to publish contributions when space permits. The Editors and Board of Directors assume no responsibility for errors or opinions expressed or implied by contributors. All articles in the journal are copyright and may NOT be reproduced without the consent of the respective authors and the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador Inc.

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**SUBSCRIPTION**

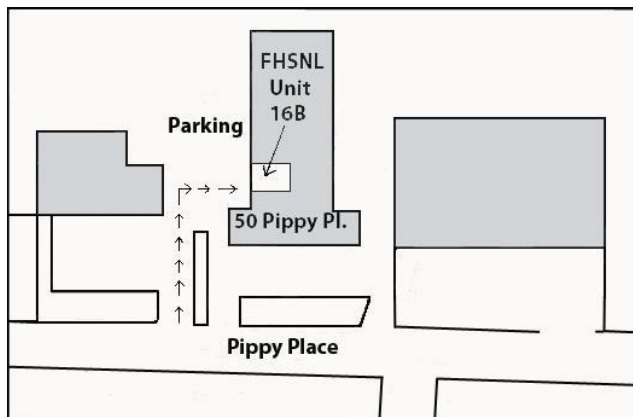
Subscription to *The Newfoundland Ancestor* is available to individuals or institutions for \$42 per year and includes membership in the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador. Life membership is also available for \$700. Membership is for a twelve month period beginning on the date fees are received.

We request non-Canadian members remit dues in US currency to offset the additional cost of postage.

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**OFFICE LOCATION**

Our office is located in 50 Pippy Place, Unit 16B. From Pippy Place turn right into the driveway on the left of the building. We are located upstairs in Unit 16B.



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Cover Photo: Conche, courtesy DAI



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Fred Smith

I hope everyone is staying safe during the pandemic. Unfortunately, it is hard to predict when we will be able to open our office for our members and the public. However, as I said in the last *Newfoundland Ancestor*, our volunteer board members are still getting the work done while staying safe. Luckily, I have had my first Pfizer shot, showing there are some advantages of age. Hopefully, we will all be vaccinated soon.

During the pandemic we are continuing to hold board meeting thanks to the various electronic communications systems. This is good but not the same as seeing people in person. As many know, we are holding our monthly lectures electronically which is great especially for our members who live at a distance and cannot normally attend. I suspect this will continue for some time. As always, our lectures are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month except during summer. Please check our web site for updates. By the time you receive this issue of the *Newfoundland Ancestor* you will know we had to cancel the April lecture because of illness.

For years we have been holding our board meetings during the daytime, usually on the third Monday of each month. However, that meant people who were working were unable to attend and could not volunteer to join the board. At one of our recent meetings, we passed a motion to hold board meetings at night and the most convenient time was the third Tuesday night of each month. If any of our members would like to join the board, please send an email or mail a note to our office and we will be in touch. I know when I joined new boards it always took me a year to figure out how things work. So if you would like to join us, don't fear that we will load you down with a lot of work right away. It takes time to find your niche in any organization.

As I say in most issues of the *Newfoundland Ancestor*, if you have worked on your family tree and would be willing to give us a copy for our archives, that would be valuable for our researchers. Or if you would be willing to publish what you have in the *Newfoundland Ancestor*, that to would also be valuable and you would have a publication to your credit.

Many people use commercial software programs to organize their family history. Some of these programs have amazing capabilities and most can save the data in a format called GEDCOM. These files can easily be shared with others by simply emailing them to a friend or relative. We are now seeing more people send us data by GEDCOM and that saves a lot of time because it doesn't require figuring out how to write an article or print a family tree. When we receive GEDCOMS they are installed on a computer which a board member can search when helping a researcher. As in all donations, if we see information about a living person or data that could be used for anything else other than genealogy, it will not be released. So please consider sending us GEDCOMS of your family history.

Stay safe and hold fast!

## EDITORS' NOTE

The Ancestor office has been more quiet than usual during the pandemic but when lessening of restrictions has allowed, we have been at the desk, striving to get the Ancestor out to you in a reasonable time frame. Given the constraints of social distancing it has not always been easy, but we know from the feedback we get that the extra effort is appreciated and that has been encouraging. We sincerely look forward to communication from you and that includes suggestions as to how we can improve our publication.

Normally at this time of year we anticipate that some of our readers would be planning trips to the province and that part of these travel plans might involve family history research. Unfortunately, many of us will not be in a position to travel much over the coming months. However, with the resources we have online, which are expanding as a rapid pace, a lot of our research activities are increasingly done over the internet. Hunkering down at home has given us more time to look around at what is available online that can enrich our understanding of our families and communities. If you are not yet able to consolidate your research into an article for the Ancestor there are other ways to contribute. We often struggle to find pictures of places around Newfoundland and Labrador, especially very small outports and resettled communities. We encourage you to keep this in mind when going through old photos. Pictures add so much to written content and we like to keep a file of images that we can draw from for future issues. Old maps (even hand-drawn) showing where people lived are especially valuable. Landmark buildings, while often photographed in larger centers, are not so easy to come by for smaller towns around the province. Dig around and see what you can come up with.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need help to put together an article or if you are wondering if something you have is worthy of publication. Chances are we can assist.

We are unsure of when you may be able to visit us in person but don't hesitate to keep in touch by email at [ancestor@fhsnl.ca](mailto:ancestor@fhsnl.ca)

Enjoy your summer!



Cindy Tedstone   Fred Smith   Ethel Dempsey

## NEWS OF THE SOCIETY



### ACQUISITIONS

Compiled by Rosalind Babb Stokes

TITLE	AUTHOR/DONOR
All Aboard Volume 1	Bill Baggs
The Story of Methodism	Charles Lench/T. Hynes
Laid to Rest (Hickman's Harbour)	Wilfred Martin/T. Hynes
The Fighting Newfoundlander	Col. G. Nicholson/D.Pike
A Friendly Invasion	John N. Cardoulis
Smallwood, An Unlikely Revolutionary	Richard Gwyn

### PUBLICATIONS

The following are available in hardcopy for sale at the office:

#### **St. Paul's Anglican Church, Trinity T. B., Newfoundland**

Index of names, baptisms, marriages, and burials

1767-1867 \$25.00

1867- Early 1900s \$25.00

#### **St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Basilica marriages, St. John's, NL**

Index by surnames (bride and groom) 1793, 1797-1821, 1855-1874 \$25.00

#### **St. James Anglican Church King's Cove, B.B. Baptisms**

Index by surnames 1835-1900 \$25.00

There are about 4600 marriages in the Basilica records, sorted by bride's surname, bride's maiden name and by groom's surname. There are about 2400 baptisms in the King's Cove records.

**NOTE:** Postage is not included in the prices listed on this page.

## **OFFICE HOURS**

The FHSNL office remains closed to members and the public but if you have a research request, membership information etc., please email your request to [fhs@fshnl.ca](mailto:fhs@fshnl.ca) or leave a telephone message.

One of our volunteer staff will get back to you at their earliest convenience.

All request for research, articles and general information should be directed to the main office at 709-754-9525, e-mail at [fhs@fshnl.ca](mailto:fhs@fshnl.ca). or by regular mail.

Expect a two to three weeks delay in answering correspondence and telephone calls.

**The Newfoundland Ancestor relies on it members and general public to submit articles regarding their family histories, community histories and other historical events related to family history. In order for us to continue to publish the Ancestor we need you to continue to send in articles and pictures.**

If you would like to see an article about a specific topic in the Newfoundland Ancestor, please let us know and we will attempt to find the information for you.

## IN MEMORIAM

Submitted by # 0459 Pat Walsh

Note: In this and previous issues of *The Newfoundland Ancestor*, I have attempted to pay honour and respect to our veterans of World War II and the Korean War and members of our Armed Forces and also other citizens who have died aged 100 or older. There may be some individuals included who may have achieved some noted degree of accomplishment in their chosen profession. I have relied on the obituary notices in the local *Telegram*. I know there are many other veterans and other noted individuals who have passed away in other areas of our province. More information on these individuals may be found in *The Telegram* - [www.the-telegram.com/](http://www.the-telegram.com/). Lest We Forget.

**Aiken**, Laura Mary (nee Crocker) on April 2, 2021, in her 100<sup>th</sup> year. A resident of Admiral's Coast Retirement Home & Glenbrook Lodge. Predeceased by her husband Roy, 2008, her brothers Alex & Lar & her sisters Mary & Margaret. Mother of Paul, David, Janet & Heather. Inurnment at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Topsail Road, St. John's. Obit & photo April 5, 2021.

**Best**, Abram, on his 95<sup>th</sup> birthday in St. John's. Feb. 24, 1926 – Feb. 24, 2021. Born in Brookfield, Bonavista Bay, son of Daniel & Celeste) Best. Veteran. Predeceased by his wife Ada (Jackson) in 2003, & his brothers & sisters. Stanley, Percy, Lydia, Arthur, Emma, Gladys & Gordon. Member of the Royal Canadian legion. Father of Wayne, Dan, Glen, Chris & Cheryl Rice (Ray). Obit & photo Feb. 27, 2021.

**Butler**, Irene M. (nee Chislett) on Feb. 2, 2015 in her 105<sup>th</sup> year. Predeceased by her husband David L., Nov. 3, 1995 & her ten brothers & sisters. Mother of David & Darroch. Obit Feb. 6, 2015.

**Callahan**, John "Jack" Nov. 21, 1928 – Feb. 25, 2015 in St. John's. From Riverhead, Harbour Grace. He was a member of the Royal Canadian Regiment & a veteran of the Korean War. Predeceased by his parents John & Mary, two infant siblings & five brothers & three sisters. Brother of Kathleen Coombs & Gertrude Connolly, both of Harbour Grace. Obit Feb. 27, 2015.

**Hewitt**, Irene (Sutton) in St. John's on Feb. 13, 2015 in her 100<sup>th</sup> year. Predeceased by her husband Joe, her sisters Margaret, Zita, Mae & Maude & her brothers Albert, Jim, Mike & Patrick. Mother of Sally Walsh (Joe), Isabelle, Bennett ( Stan, died July 24, 2012), John (died, Nov. 27, 2017) & Cyril. Funeral services were held at Holy Redeemer Church, Trepassey. Obit Feb. 14, 2015.

**Mitchell**, Grace Julia (nee Hussey). On Feb. 8, 2021, in St. John's, aged 101. Predeceased by her parents Azariah & Julia Hussey, her husband Edmund, infant daughter Julia, son Stewart, brothers & sisters Fred (twin brother) Harold, William, Art, John, Wallace, Lloyd, Henrietta, Kate & Drucella. Mother of



Pauline Hynes (Leo, deceased). Interment at St. Lawrence Anglican Cemetery, Bauline Line Extension. Obit & photo Feb. 10, 2021.

**O'Quinn**, Ernest in St. John's on Jan. 31, 2015, in his 92<sup>nd</sup> year. Formerly of Stephenville. Veteran, WWII, 166<sup>th</sup>. Newfoundland Field Regiment Royal Artillery. Predeceased by his parents John & Kathleen, brothers, George & Francis & his sister Mildred. Husband of 67 years, Mabel Louise (nee Butler). Obit & photo Feb. 3, 2015.

**Parsons**, Bertha, aged 102, at the Meadow Creek Retirement Center, Paradise. Originally from Salmon Cove, Carbonear. Predeceased by her husband Reginald "Reg", her brother Selvie & her sister Nora. Mother of George, Reg & Betty. Interment at Mount Pleasant cemetery, St. John's. Obit & photo March 26, 2021.

**Stuckless**, Frederick Wilson in Twillingate, Feb. 19, 1916 – Jan. 22, 2015. Veteran, WWII, Royal Navy.. Member of the Royal Canadian Legion, the Royal Orange Lodge & Royal Black Preceptory & the Lewisporte Masonic Lodge. Predeceased by wife Elva (nee Hopkins), his daughter Bonnie Crossley, step daughter Ruth Black, his parents Tom & Bessie Stuckless, his brothers, Botsford, Warwick, Mark & Clifford & his sister Olive

Card. Father of Joan & Carolyn. Brother of Ron & Rose Hopkins. Obit & photo Jan. 27, 2015.

**Windsor**, H. Neil July 8, 1945 – March 28, 2021 of Lewisporte, in Gander. Born in St. John's, son of Harold Robertson Hunter Windsor & Rose Baggs. In 1970 he graduated from the Nova Scotia Technical College with an Engineering Degree. In 1972 he was the Town Engineer for Mount Pearl. Very active with the Minor Hockey Association. In 2005 Neil was inducted into the Mount Pearl Sports Hall of Fame. In 1975 he was elected to the Provincial Government of Newfoundland's House of Assembly as a Progressive Conservative for the District of Mount Pearl. He served as a member and a Cabinet Minister for almost twenty years. From 1996 to 2011 he was the Executive Director & Registrar & later Chief Executive Officer of the Professional Engineers, Geologists & Geoscientists of Alberta. Husband of Anne. Father of Heidi Windsor – Scott (Greg), Devon Windsor–Doyle (Greg), Michelle Rhodenizer (Steve), Mike Picco & Joanne Picco. Brother of Robert. Obit & photo Families Funeral Home, Lewisporte.

## **WORLD WAR 11, EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER 16, STORIES OF BAY DE VERDE 1612 - 2000**

Submitted by Pat Walsh

Used with permission of the author, Gerald Riggs

A break came in the Depression when England declared war on Germany in September, 1939. As in World War 1, Newfoundland, being a part of the British Empire, was automatically involved in the war with Britain's declaration. Besides being directly involved, Newfoundland would also play a vital role because of its strategic location in the North Atlantic. Canada built military Air Force bases in Gander and Goose Bay. The United States built bases at Argentia, Stephenville and St. John's. Men from all over Newfoundland, including Bay de Verde, found work on the construction of these facilities. It was the first time in years that many of the men had seen actual money. When the men sent home some of this money, it was a welcome sight after all those years of extreme poverty.

When the war started, Britain asked for volunteers of experienced seamen in good health for the Royal Navy. At this time, Newfoundland had no trained military forces of any kind. Some Newfoundlanders did join the Canadian Army and Air Force but most concentrated on the British Navy. The volunteers had to go through rigorous health examinations. In Newfoundland at the time, health care, largely because of the Depression, was in terrible condition. Actually, "40% of all volunteers were rejected on medical grounds". In Bay de Verde, many men volunteered for the navy but were turned down either for age or for medical reasons. However, some did make it and proved to be a credit to their country and especially to their community.

They were as follows:

*James Barter* - son of Bertram and Suzanna Barter, was born in Bay de Verde on August 22, 1922. He joined the Royal Navy and sailed with the first Two Hundred on the R.M.S. *Newfoundland* on November 27, 1939. He had the distinction of being the youngest, just seventeen years old, of the volunteers from Bay de Verde.

*Alfred Blundon* - son of James and Hannah Blundon, was born in Bay de Verde in 1919. He joined the Royal Navy and sailed for England onboard a troop carrier in early 1940. Alfred's contribution was particularly unique and helped people in a far different way than the actual war effort. When his ship was on patrol in the South Atlantic, they visited the remote Island of Tristan de Cunha. Local fishermen there were catching crayfish using a hoop covered with netting. Alfred thought that this method was very inefficient and consequently proceeded to make a lobster pot. Being raised in Bay de Verde, he knew all about this skill. On first try, the lobster pot filled with crayfish. A new method of fishing, used to this day, was born in Tristan de Cunha.

*Donald Blundon* - son of Moses and Janet Blundon, was born in Bay de Verde on July 13, 1920. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's and sailed with the first Two Hundred on the R.M.S. *Newfoundland* on November 27, 1939. After arriving in England he was assigned to a base in Devonport where he did basic training in handling small boats.

*Malcolm Blundon* - son of James and Eliza Blundon, was born in Bay de Verde in 1917. He joined the Royal Navy and sailed with the first Two Hundred on the R.M.S. *Newfoundland* on November 27, 1939. After arriving in England he was assigned to a base in Devonport where he did basic training in handling small boats.



*Thomas Doyle* - son of Moses and Mary Doyle, was born in Bay de Verde in 1916. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's and sailed for England on a troop carrier in early 1940.

*Charles Emberley* - son of James and Lillian Emberley, was born in Bay de Verde on September 28, 1917. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's and sailed for England on a troop carrier in 1940.

*Harrison Riggs* - son of Nehemiah and Lucy Riggs, was born in Bay de Verde on September 6, 1916. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's and sailed with the first Two Hundred on the R.M.S. *Newfoundland*, on November 27, 1939.

*Leonard Riggs* - son of Thomas and Selina Riggs, was born in Bay de Verde in 1918. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's and sailed for England on a troop carrier in early 1940.

*Richard Sutton* - son of James and Beatrice Sutton, was born in Bay de Verde on Oct. 1, 1919. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's on May 3, 1940 and sailed for England on a troop carrier soon after.

*Joseph Woodrow* - son of Richard and Elizabeth Woodrow, was born in Bay de Verde in 1916. He joined the Royal Navy in St. John's in 1940 and sailed for England on a troop carrier soon after. He did basic training in Davenport, England.

In addition to calling for volunteers for the Royal Navy, England also asked the Commission of Government of Newfoundland to recruit volunteers, " ... for the purpose of cutting pitprops, in connection with coal production in the United Kingdom" which was " ... vital to the war economy". Consequently, on November 17, 1939, in a radio announcement, the Commissioner for Natural Resources of Newfoundland announced the decision to recruit two thousand loggers to engage in timber operations in the British Isles. On November 19, 1939, an Act was passed by the Commission of Government authorizing the formation of the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit. The foresters were to be recruited as a civilian unit so that they could be dispatched to England as soon as possible. Soon, there were volunteers from all over Newfoundland flocking to recruitment stations that had been set up in the larger communities. The volunteers who were accepted into the unit from Bay de Verde were as follows:

*Albert Blundon*  
*Harry Blundon*  
*Levi Coish*  
*Andrew Riggs*

*Thomas Coish*  
*Isaac Emberley*  
*Frank Coish*

*Michael Moore*  
*Maurice Noonan*  
*James Fitzgibbons*

*Thomas Riggs*  
*John Walsh.*  
*James Riggs*



## BLACKSMITH SHOPS, EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER 17, STORIES OF BAY DE VERDE 1612 – 2000

Submitted by Pat Walsh

Used with permission of the author, Gerald Riggs

From the days of early settlement, there had always been one or two blacksmith shops in The Harbour. According to local folklore, Timothy Deneen operated one in the early 1800s near the present day launchway. The Moore family operated one in the late 1800s near the wharf. They were locally called forges. These forges had a huge fire pit with a bellows which operated with a long handle. When the handle was pushed up and down, air from the bellows or compressor would be forced out under the fire. This forced oxygen would really make the coal or even cinders burn profusely. The forge also contained a variety of anvils as well as hammers of all descriptions. From the 1930's to the 1960's there were two forges in Bay de Verde. One was operated by William Broderick and later by his sons Joseph and Kevin. The other was worked by William Walsh.



Forge in Brigus,  
Historic Site

William Broderick (1872-1952) and his family came from Lower Island Cove in 1931. They bought a house as well as fishing premises from the O'Neil family. Soon after their arrival William built a forge near where the present-day house of Kevin Broderick is now located. Along with being a carpenter and fisherman, William was a master of many other trades. He worked with iron and consequently made grapnels for cod traps, iron bands for collar kegs and other ironworks that is so necessary in the fishery.

He was also an excellent wheelwright and used his skills in making wheels for truckleys, horse carts and wheelbarrows. He could make the wheel by hand out of wood and then make an iron band and fit it perfectly to the wheel. He did this by first heating the iron band, then fitting it to the wheel and then pouring cold water over it. When the iron band contracted, the spokes, hub and felloes creaked and screamed as they were tightened to form a perfect wheel. It was indeed a work of art. The countless other things requiring skills in iron works and carpentry that he did for fishermen has now become part of Bay de Verde folklore. Over time he passed these skills on to his two sons. The forge was discontinued in the 1970's.

William Walsh (1882-1960) operated a forge near what was then called the Knob, near the present-day house of Dorothy Riggs. He actually turned a house that once belonged to James Duffet into a forge. He made grapnels for codtraps as well as ironworks needed by fishermen. He was a rather muscular man and when he hit the anvil with the hammer, the very distinctive sound could be heard resonating through The Harbour. Perhaps one of his greatest skills lay in making horseshoes and shoeing horses. This was no mean feat as they had to be made by hand and had to fit perfectly. People would come from the nearby communities of Red Head Cove and Grates Cove to have their horses shod by him. In the late 1950's, because of advanced age and impending sickness, he closed the forge and sold his equipment to Raymond Hyde of Red Head Cove.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR STRAYS DEATHS AFAR

Compiled by Pat Walsh # 0459 [pwalsh1919@gmail.com](mailto:pwalsh1919@gmail.com)

What is a Stray? A Stray is defined as a person who is described in a record of an event as being from or connected with a place outside the area in which the event took place. For example, someone born in one place dies in another and the event is reported in a local newspaper. I do take most of our strays from *The Telegram*, as noted below. Thank you to The Ontario Genealogical Society for this definition of a Stray.

I notice more and more strays from Bell Island appear on the Historic Wabana Facebook page. It is a website celebrating the history, culture & people of Bell Island, NL, with particular emphasis on the Wabana iron-ore mining operation. Thank you to Gail Hussey-Weir, this public group page had almost 3,000 members as of mid-December 2020.

The obituary information which follows has been taken from past issues of *The Telegram*, a daily newspaper published in St John's, NL, unless another newspaper has been noted. For more detailed information, please research the newspaper for the dates shown.

**Bishop**, Charles Edgar, June 17, 1927-Dec. 2, 2020 in Toronto ON. Born on Bell Island, son of Allan & Lilian Bishop. He grew up in St. John's and attended Memorial College & graduated from the Technical University of Nova Scotia in 1949 as an Electrical Engineer. He worked with Ontario Hydro for 38 years. He married Phyllis Capper in 1950. Father of Frances Gwen Rushton (Mike) & John. Brother of Gwen, Ollie, Allan & Reg. Obit & photo, The Toronto Star Dec. 19, 2020 & the Historic Wabana Nfld facebook site.

**Bridgeman**, Michael Raymond Aug. 2, 1923-Dec. 20, 2020 in Ontario. Born on St. Brendan's Island, son of William & Mary Anne. Predeceased by his parents & brothers & sisters, Jack, Bernard, Alice & Margaret. Husband of 64 years of Mary. Father of Linda, Eileen, Doreen, Michael, Bill & John. He moved to Toronto in the 1950s and to Pickering in 1967. Active member of the Knights of Columbus. Obit & photo [Arbormemorial.ca](http://Arbormemorial.ca).

**Clark**, Nancy Marguerite, in Halifax, NS on Dec. 30, 2020. Born in 1956 in Gander to Eric & Dorothy (Verge) Clarke. Predeceased by her mother Dorothy. Sister of David of Gander. She had a 42year career in the airline industry, recently employed with Air Canada. Obit & photo Jan. 2, 2021.

**Condon**, Ernest Joseph of Calvert, aged 77, on Dec. 10, 2020 in Ottawa, ON. Predeceased by his parents Frank & Josephine & his brother Ray (April 1992). Husband of 50 years of Eileen. Father of Elana, Elisa, Erica, Edward & Ernest. Brother of Lorraine, Marie, Francis & Sheila. Active in social justice. An educator for 35 years in Newfoundland & Labrador & in Nunavut. He was a teacher, guidance counsellor, administrator & a coach in school sports. Obit & photo Dec. 12, 2020.

**Finn**, Edward Horace C.M. on Dec. 27, 2020, aged 94 in Ottawa, ON. Born in Spaniard's Bay, he grew up in Corner Brook. Predeceased by his parents Edward & Sarah Finn, his sisters, Patricia & Mary &

his brother William. Appointed to the Order of Canada in Nov. 2020. He served as Newfoundland's first provincial leader of the New Democratic Party between 1959 - 1962. A strong advocate for social & economic justice, labour rights & equality for all. He was a former editor of *The Western Star*. Husband of Dena. Father of Kevin & Kerri Anne. Brother of Thomas Michael. Obit & photo Jan. 2, 2021.

**Hann**, Robert David on Nov. 23, 2020 in Brampton, ON, aged 61. Born in Pacquet on July 17, 1959, son of Pastor Robert & Doris (Wheeler) Hann. Husband of Paulette Hoyles. Father of Robert, Aislim, Shauna & Cheryl. Predeceased by his infant brother Bruce. He was a teacher & administrator. Brother of Robina, Donna, Grace, Christine, Corinne & Paul. Obit & photo Nov. 26, 2020.

**Head**, Herbert Lorne in Halifax, NS on Dec. 11, 2020, aged 74. He grew up in Terra Nova & lived in Mount Pearl before moving to Halifax. Predeceased by his parents John & Ina Head & by his brother Dave & sisters Betty Buckley & Daphne Tricco. Husband of 48 years of Carol. Father of Hilary. Brother of Robert, Margaret, Jacqueline & Janice. Obit & photo Dec. 16, 2020.

**Hennessey**, Joseph (Joe) in Edmonton, AB on Oct. 23, 2020, aged 90. Born in Merasheen, son of Edward "Ned" & Mary. Predeceased by his parents & his wife of 61 years, Geraldine "Gerry" (Copps), his brothers & sisters, John, Mary, Edward & Peter. Retired, Canadian Armed Forces, Canadian Army & RCAF & Transport Canada. Father of Cathy, Ken, Elizabeth, Maureen, Gerard, Sharon & Christine. Brother of Mercedes, Peter, Leo, Lucy, Laura & Patrick. Obit & photo Oct. 31, 2020.

**Howley**, Thomas Augustine on Dec. 16, 2020 in Toronto, ON. Born in St. John's on Nov. 1, 1929, son of James & Mary Howley. Husband of 66 years of Mary (Murphy). Father of Eleanor, Jim, Peggy, Sheila, Mary Louise & Greg. Predeceased by his brothers & sisters, James, David, Mary, Elizabeth & Michael. Obit & photo Dec. 19, 2020.

**Hunt**, Emma Mae (nee Hiller) Nov. 15, 1944-Nov. 18, 2020 in Calgary, AB. Predeceased by her parents Augustus & Dinah Hiller & her brothers & sisters, Edgar, John, Susan, Etta, Polly, Eva, Ruth, Millie, Lillian, Jean & Sheila. Wife of Raymond Hunt. Mother of Gus, & step-mother of Peter & Paul. Sister of Violet, Clara & Mabel. A Celebration of her life will be held at a later date in N&L. Obit & photo Nov. 25, 2020.

**King**, Nellie Myrtle (nee Feltham) on Nov. 8, 2020, aged 102 in Fort McMurray, AB. She was born in 1918 at Deer Island, north side of Bonavista Bay. Daughter of Martin & Annie Feltham. She moved to Broad Cove as an infant. Her father was working in New York as an ironworker. Predeceased by her husband William Reginald King & her son James (born in 1946) & her sister Bessie Thistle. She became a teacher & taught in one-room schools from Bauline to Carmanville to Port-Aux-Basques & back to Broad Cove where she married William King, who ran the family general store. Mother of Barbara. Obit & photo Dec. 3, 2020.

**Long**, Carol (nee Hammond) on Dec. 31, 2020 in Cambridge, ON. Born on Bell Island on Sept. 8, 1941 to Harry & Gertrude Hammond. She moved to Ontario in 1962. Wife of 49 years of Gord Long. Mother of Cindy Shody (Chad). Predeceased by her parents & her sisters & brothers, Brenda Noseworthy (Fred). Eric Hammond, Joan

Noseworthy, Lucy Hammond & Evelyn Little (Cliff). Sister of Ellen Pecoraro. Employed at Rockwell Automation, she retired in 2003. Obit & photo Corbett Funeral Home Ltd. & Historic Wabana Nfld facebook page.

**Moore**s, Carl, Nov. 7, 1928-Dec. 19, 2020. Of Gloucester, MA. He was born in Blackhead, Conception Bay, the youngest of six children of Oscar Diamond Moores & Elizabeth Puddester. Brother of Jack, Alec, Ruth, Dorothy & Bert. In 1943 the family moved to St. John's. In 1952, he joined his brother Alec at North Eastern Fisheries Industries Ltd. in Harbour Grace. He married Vivian Verge of Curling. In 1953 he went to Boston to open a sales office. He was appointed Honorary Assistant Danish Consulate for the New England Region. Father of Ian Wilfred & Keith Puddester. In 1994 he married Shirley Locke of Springdale. Predeceased by his two wives Vivian (April 8, 2011) & Shirley (April 2, 2020). Obit & photo Jan. 2, 2021.

**O'Neill**, Bernice J. (nee Howley), aged 88 of Charlottetown, PEI, formerly of St. John's, Stephenville & Corner Brook, on Jan. 1, 2021. Predeceased by her parents Joseph & Anne (McCarthy) Howley & her husband Kevin John, her brothers Kevin, Melvin, Alphonse, Leonard & her sister Mary. Sister of Madonna Garnett of Charlottetown, PEI. Mother of Denis, Elizabeth & Barb. Obit & photo Jan. 6, 2021.

**Parsons**, Harry Clyde on Dec. 4, 2020, aged 86 in Barrie, ON. Husband of Alice. Father of Irene, Ruth, Amanda, Renee & Andrea. Predeceased by his daughter Sharon Lovell (Kevin) & his brother Bruce Park & his sister Goldie Mathews. Burial at a later date in Cox's Cove. Obit & photo Dec. 12, 2020.

**Pine**, Rosalind (nee Escott) on Dec. 6, 2020 in Mississauga, ON, in her 74<sup>th</sup> year. Of Georgetown, ON. Predeceased by her husband Walter (Aug. 29, 2020) & her daughter Susan, & by her sister Madonna McCarthy (Thomas) on Nov. 28, 2020. Mother of Michelle & Lisa. Sister of Elizabeth Escott, Goulds & Gordon Escott, Paradise. Obit Dec. 12, 2020. Photo on the JS Jones & Son Funeral Home site.

**Power**, Frederick J. in Charlottetown, PEI on Oct. 30, 2020, aged 80. Born in Oderin, Placentia Bay, son of John P. & Florence (King) Power. Husband of Marcie (Gough). Father of John W. & Cathy M. Nabuurs (Mike). Brother of Maurice, NY, Margaret Hamil (Tom), NJ, Adele Frangenberg (Pete) Virginia, Bernice Johnson, Texas & Mary Donovan (Tom) St. John's. Obit & photo Nov. 33, 2020.

**Purcell**, Margaret (nee Power) on Dec. 10, 2020 in Mississauga, ON. Born on July 27, 1930 on Bell Island, daughter of Cornelius & Ellen Power. Wife of Gerald. Mother of Cavell, Melissa & Tracey. Sister of Bernadette, Teresa Shea, Jim & Con. Predeceased by her brother John & sister Doreen. She moved to Ontario in 1969. A resident of Mississauga since 1976. Obit & photo Meadowvale Funeral Centre, Brampton, ON & Historic Wabana Nfld. Facebook page.

**Sheppard**, Georgina J. in Halifax, NS on Oct. 26, 2020. Formerly of Happy Valley-Goose bay, aged 67. Born on June 24, 1953, daughter of George F. & Doris (nee Goguen) Sheppard. Predeceased by her mother, Dec. 30, 2018 & her father, Feb. 17, 2020 & her brothers Robert (Bobby), aged 14 & Larry, aged 22. She graduated from Lakehead University in 1987. She served in the Canadian Armed Forces, and was a noted writer & poet. Sister of Christina



Sheppard of Edmonton, AB & Garry of Marysville, ON. Obit & photo Nov. 28, 2020.

**Walsh, William Patrick** Aug. 1, 1931-Nov. 25, 2020 in Calgary, AB. Born in Marystown. During the August Gale of 1935 his father & three brothers died. He moved to Toronto, ON at aged 17. Predeceased by his mother Lillian Ducey & his father William Patrick & his seven brothers &

sisters. He was a Third Degree member of the Knights of Columbus. Husband of 61 years of Mary (Millie). Father of Brenda, Mary & Patricia. A businessman, he owned a Canadian Tire Store in Cochrane, ON & in Sussex, NB. He retired as a store manager with General Paint. Obit & photo Dec. 11, 2020.



## THE CELTIC CROSS

Submitted by Pat Walsh



The cross with a circle has been popularly known as a "Celtic Cross" since around 1850. The form itself evolved between the 4th and 9th century. Also known as "The Irish Cross" or "The Irish High Cross" this type of cross is now associated with Celtic heritage. Use of the phrase "Celtic Cross" is an acknowledgment that the form is not only Irish, but was and is shared by Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and other regions that were influenced by early Celtic Christianity.

By the 1890s Celtic Crosses began to appear in cemeteries and churches around the world, wherever there was a Scottish or Irish Diaspora population with pride in their origins. Newfoundland & Labrador cemeteries such as Belvedere in St. John's have some really fine examples of Celtic Crosses. Inspection of the dates inscribed on them, shows few are more than 100 years old.

Most of the elaborate crosses erected prior to 1900 marked the graves of "significant" Irish politicians and business men and priests.

Celtic Revival crosses are often decorated with Celtic knotwork and other antique decoration but they are also frequently decorated with contemporary religious and national symbols. Harps and shamrocks decorate many of the earlier Celtic Revival examples. Sacred Hearts, messages such as "Rest in Peace" or "IHS" monograms are also evidence that these monuments were not merely imitations of historical sculpture, but have become a traditional form for expressing conventional fashions and sentiments.

From *The Monitor* December 2003. This was a monthly newspaper published by the Archdiocese of St. John's, NL The December 2003 issue was the last paper published.

## COLONIAL CONFLICTS, GOVERNORS AND “ERRING CAPTAINS”

### Harbour Grace History Part 8 By Pete Noel

#### 1. Bristol Notes

Jonathan Harlow writes “Bristol was the distribution centre for a wide region. In an era when transport was cheaper by water than by land, Bristol had direct access to the coastline of the Bristol Channel from Lands End to St David’s Head, to the Welsh borderlands on the Wye, up through the West Midlands by the Severn, and to the edges of the Cotswold country via the Avon.

As Defoe explained, “Bristol merchants had more independency of London than any other town ... whatsoever exportations they make to any part of the world, they are able to bring the full returns back to their own port and dispose of it there. This is not the case in any other port in England. This very considerable hinterland, as much as the maritime links, made Bristol prosperous. That is, other outports could export full consignments or shiploads of staples but had too small a domestic market to absorb the equivalent in luxury foreign goods. So they had to dispose of the surplus in a very competitive London market or have the imports consigned to a regular London associate and get only a share of the proceeds.”<sup>1</sup>

David Anstey mentions some Dartmouth ships in the 1700’s seemed to be travelling from Newfoundland to Bristol. This may have been to bring product directly to the larger market as mentioned above. He has published extracts of the Varder ledger on NF Genweb. Varder seems to have been a West Country merchant who moved to Bedminster on the outskirts of Bristol. Perhaps it was the market opportunities that took him there.

We noted Miles Jackson functioning as a factor with the Holworthys in Marseilles ca 1647. William Jackson also seemed to be there. It seems, at a later date, Miles moved on and worked out of Amsterdam in 1651. In that year he and Thomas Jackson had paid a ransom on behalf of the owners for the Brawer (Brewer), taken by a Jersey privateer.<sup>2</sup> Miles would set up a firm in London with his son Richard, John Picolt, J. Oldfield and William Farrington. They were involved in the cloth trade moving English cloth to central Europe and bringing back Bohemian linen.<sup>3</sup> Miles grandson, Richard Jr., would be knighted in 1717.<sup>4</sup>

#### 2. Conflicts Involving Settlements in the Early 17th Century

As the value of trade with the North American colonies increased, so did the friction between the Europeans in the colonies. Sometimes the rightful territories were ambiguously defined or had dual claimants. Sometimes the aggressors were taking advantage of a broader conflict. Sometimes they were challenging existing agreements or reacting to ongoing events. Given the

distance from higher authority, it seems there was opportunity for taking advantage of varying circumstances. Motives seem to include personal/corporate gain, prejudices and national interest. The following list does not include all the pirate attacks and sea battles. We have already mentioned the zeal for Letters of Marque during conflicts between nations and as a means of reprisal for losses. Some of these events seemed to have a nasty tone. This list may not be complete but it seems to indicate the British were more aggressive. This may just be a result of their later entry into the sphere. It may have been due to a culture supporting aggression.

The early Dutch presence surprised me. They had a virtual monopoly on the European fur trade based on their trade with Russia. This was threatened by the French colonization of Canada and its preferable fur products. I was also surprised how many of the attacks were not at times of war.

Date	At War	Location	Attacker	Leader	Target	Description
1606	No	St Lawrence post	Dutch	Amsterdam Privateers	French	collapse of Du Mont's French Company
1612	Conflicting claims in NS & Maine	Mount Desert, Maine	New England	Samuel Argall	French	Virginia Colony Charter had right to protect its territory, this however was the Plymouth Colony territory but vacant. Settlements Razed. Settlers abused.
1613		Saint Croix		Samuel Argall	French	
1613		Port Royal		Samuel Argall	French	
1613	Ditto Hudson	Hudson River		Samuel Argall	Dutch	Compelled to accept English rule - revoked
1614	No	Hudson River	French	Privateer	Dutch	claimed New Holland was part of New France
1621	No	Ferryland	English	Captain Nutt - Pirate	French	Calvert used him to protect colony?
1628	Anglo-French	Ferryland	French	De la Rade, Privateer	English	Raided St John's and other settlements
1628	Anglo-French	Île Miscou, NB	English	Kirkes et al	French	Captured
1628	Anglo-French	Cape Tourmente, QC	English	Kirkes et al	French	Kirkes and their associates had Letters of Marque. Settlements razed.
1628	Anglo-French	Tadoussac, QC	English	Kirkes et al	French	
1629	Ended	Cape Broyle, Trepassy	French	Pirates	English	seized ships but later captured by Calvert
1629	Ended	Quebec City	English	David Kirke	French	War had ended but this had not been communicated? to Kirke until after he had prisoners.
1629	Ended	Port-aux-Balleines	French	Captain Daniel	English	Response on Sir William Alexander's Cape Breton fort after Kirke's initial action.
1629	No	Castine, Maine	New England	Gov. William Bradford	French	Seized by Plymouth Colony (per treaty?)

1630	Conflicting claims in NS & Maine	Cape Sable	Scottish	Claude de St-Étienne de la Tour	French	La Tour changes sides and challenges his son Charles who remains loyal to France. Failed attempt.
1632	No	Quebec City	English	David Kirke	French	French account has David Kirke burning Quebec City as he finally departed.
1632	No	St John, NB	Scottish	Capt Andrew Forrester	French	After the Treaty - Last fighting before Acadia returned to the French. Settlement razed.
1633	Conflicting claims in NS & Maine	Machias, Maine	French	Charles La Tour	English	Richard Vines had just established a trading post for the Plymouth Company
1633		Castine, Maine	French	Charles La Tour	English	took 500 pounds of trade goods
1635		Castine, Maine	French	Charles La Tour	English	occupied by the French until 1654

### 3. “Erring Captains”

Richard Whitbourne who had been captured by privateers turned pirate like Peter Easton called them “erring English captains”.<sup>5</sup> These captains acted as privateers outside the bounds of legitimate practice. It would seem that the concept was right for the times but the gentlemen were pointed in the wrong direction. The rules were simple:

1. Target enemy ships at time of war
2. Stay clear of domestic merchants and coasts

Unfortunately these rules seemed cumbersome to many of the men attracted to privateering. Whitbourne observed “Portugals, French and other nations frequenting the trade are more conformable to good order than the English.”

England officially recognized the rights of nations to fish in peace but did little policing. They also permitted all foreign fishermen to sell their fish in England. However, in the 16th century, the persecution of fishing vessels by English pirates extended to French ships as well as Iberian vessels. Charles Burnett Judah Jr. observed:

“This inability of England to supply the demands of the English market with English caught fish is further emphasized by the French records which show that from about 1545 to 1550 Newfoundland cod was a regular article of export from western France to England. Disturbed by this fact or, perhaps at finding the statute of 1542 not as efficacious as had been hoped, the English government appears to have shut its eyes to, if not actually connived in, attacks on French boats. If Englishmen could not take fish from the banks of Newfoundland they could at least take them from the French in the Narrow

Seas. This supplied the “English” fish for the home market, thus removing the necessity of importing so much from France, and it at the same time trained hardy seamen for the British navy. But it also caused a certain amount of embarrassment to the government.”<sup>6</sup>

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the 1500s, Spain and France were the most powerful nations of the day, and not England. The Queen did not want outright war with these superpowers. She needed an asymmetrical approach where she could gain advantage over her enemies without exposing herself to a direct conflict. To accomplish this she used her privateers for offense and held her smaller navy in reserve to protect her own coasts. The wealth of her enemies was attacked while hers remained safe. In this era, piracy was condemned yet celebrated at the same time.<sup>7</sup>

In 1582, De Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador wrote the following letter of complaint to Burghley:

“By my letter written to Secretary Walsingham to be laid before the council I have informed him how a ship or two, which were armed by Mr. Ughtred of Southampton, had robbed at Newfoundland more than twenty ships that belonged to the king my master which were engaged in their fishery, ill-treated their people, and taken their victuals, and having filled his own vessel took one with him to the coast of Bristol laden with fish and grease; where he was stayed by the lieutenant of a gentleman named Henry Bicher, and so conforming with the request made in my letter orders were given by Secretary Walsingham to the judge of the admiralty to try the cause. The judge ordered the goods to be placed in custody until the attorneys of the owners came. Now the judges say that by your orders and that of the admiral the goods and ships have been handed over to Ughtred in regard to which I am quite sure that you were not informed of the robbery.”<sup>8</sup>

The justification given for this action was the injury done Ughtred being turned away from Cadiz two years earlier. In Cadiz it was stated that Ughtred’s overly large ship appeared better-suited for piracy than trade. One of his men had been detained on shore at the time of his departure. The complaint regarding the incident at Fermeuse also included Richard Clarke, Henry Taylor, Capt. Popinjay and Sir John Perrot. <sup>9</sup> Compensation for the Spanish was difficult as the admiral and burgesses had already taken their shares.

Ughtred’s commission, when he produced it, was from the Duc d’Alençon and was dated after the ships had sailed. Francis, Duke of Anjou and Alençon (Hercule François; 18 March 1555[1] – 10 June 1584) was the youngest son of King Henry II of France and Catherine de Medici. Apparently, if needed, and for particularly attractive prizes, it was even possible to have Letters of Marque granted retroactively. The raid disturbed the fishermen but yielded private revenge to Ughtred. It was not pressed home into a general attack on Iberian shipping in North American waters. Ughtred would end up an MP for Marlborough 2 years later. William Hawkins had tried such a raid in 1571, while in 1577 Sir Humphrey Gilbert had advocated a clean sweep of the Spanish Newfoundland fishing fleet.

The English attacks did have repercussions. David Quinn writes:

“The English privateer Hugh Jones was forced to stop at Newfoundland in 1584 after a successful cruise against Spanish trade in the Caribbean; disease had decimated his ship’s crew. French Basques, who had frequently been victimized by the mounting hostility between England and Spain, seized Jones’ ship and plundered it – technically, an act of piracy; A similar incident involving another English ship occurred in 1590.”<sup>10</sup>

In his book *Elizabethan Privateering*<sup>11</sup>, Kenneth Andrews highlighted the connection between early colonization and privateering:

"Western planting and privateering were thus two manifestations of the same dynamic.....inevitably the connections between the two activities were very close once the war began. Raleigh's main purpose in his Virginia enterprise was to establish a base from which English ships could operate against the Spanish Indies and the treasure fleet"

"In this early, projecting phase the gentry played a larger and more active role than the merchants and characteristically they contributed a distinctly predatory and aggressive note to the movement."

David Kirke was one of these “erring captains. In 1629 He seized the colony of Quebec after the war with France had ended and managed to hold it until 1632. It provided him with a dominant position in the fur trade during this time.

#### 4. Governor William Hill

Captain William Hill was the Proprietary Governor of the Province of Avalon in Newfoundland from 1634 to 1638. Hill remained in the colony, living in Lord Baltimore's house, until the arrival of Sir David Kirke in 1638. Kirke had been granted a Royal Charter over all of Newfoundland and forced Hill to vacate the house and move across the harbour where he stayed until his death.

It is possible and maybe probable, that William Hill was familiar with Newfoundland prior to his employment by the Calverts. In 1627 John Slaney was still operating at Cuper's Cove. He designated a Captain William Hill for his ship *The Increase* on its Letter of Marque.<sup>12</sup> It seems the following year, 1628, Captain William Hill found similar employment on *The John of Portsmouth*. Captain John Mason is listed as one of the owners of this vessel. Given these vague possible links to Newfoundland, I have to wonder if this John Mason is the former governor of Newfoundland (1615-1621). Calvert did some of his shipping from Southampton, not too far from Portsmouth.

This continuing connection of captains, owners and privateering is demonstrated in the case of Captain William Wills of Ratcliffe London. He brought Humphrey Slaney’s ship *Luke* to Newfoundland in 1623.<sup>13</sup> In 1627 he was named captain of Humphrey Slaney’s privateer ship *Plain John*.

The most profitable privateering ventures from London were said to be those that combined normal commercial activity with opportunistic attacks on the enemy's commercial ships. This had long been the practice in Newfoundland and it makes sense that ship owners with captains already plying the Newfoundland trade would prepare those ships for privateering. Some like John Barker Jr. would choose to captain the ship themselves. Bristol, with narrower export markets, was more directly affected by market closures than London from 1626-1630. Merchants there may have engaged in privateering as a primary activity.

There seems to have been some controversy raised concerning the role of William Hill.

P.E. Pope transcribed the following:

**Examined upon the allegations given on the behalf of the said Sir David Kirke.**

William Hill, of the parish of St. Andrews, Holburn [London], gentleman, aged 38 years or thereabouts, sworn and examined. To the first article of the said allegations, he saith he cannot depose, for that he, this deponent, never knew the [said] Sir George Calvert [Lord Baltimore] nor can he of his own knowledge depose upon [whether] the said Sir George left and went away from the province of Avalon in Newfoundland. To the second and third articles of the said allegation, he saith and deposeth that, of this deponent's knowledge, the said Sir David Kirke did not get over to Newfoundland until the year 1638, at which time this deponent went hither with him. And [he] saith that, at such time of his arrival there, there was not any stages, succours [havens] or defenses for fishing whatsoever, within the Province of Avalon .....<sup>14</sup>

So it would seem that the witness is saying he was never in Newfoundland until he was brought by David Kirke. David Kirke was battling for his life in court at this time.

Cecil Calvert's account per his lawyer:

After the said George, Lord Baltimore, had been possessed of the said Province about thirteen yeers, he died, in April one thousand six hundred thirty and two [1632], seized and possessed thereof, and after his death it descended, of right, to his son and heir, Cecil, now Lord Baltimore, who thereupon forthwith sent one Captain William Hill as his deputy thither, to take possession thereof and to manage his interest there for him.

Captain William Hill shortly after repaired thither and, according to his Commission from the said now Lord Baltimore, took (on his behalf) possession of the said plantation and Province and gave account yearly to him of his proceedings and of the profit belonging to him there, and resided about four or five years at the said Lord Baltimore's house [Mansion House] at Ferryland, above mentioned.<sup>15</sup>

The accounts conflict on a grand scale. If this privateer Captain William Hill is the same one employed by Cecil Calvert, then the witness brought in by David Kirke is not of sufficient age.

## 5. The Kirkes: Background

In 1638 David Kirke moved into Ferryland as the new Governor of Newfoundland. He had been granted the entire island by the King under new regulations which overruled all previous grants and agreements. He immediately displaced the Manager/Governor of the Calvert property in Ferryland who had the premier property on the island.

David Kirke's father was Gervaise (Jarvis) Kirke. He was an Englishman from Derbyshire who had been settled amongst the foreign merchants in Dieppe for 40 years. Gervaise married the daughter of a merchant (Goudon?), probably English or Huguenot of Dieppe as well. The sons were born in Dieppe and were considered French citizens by the French authorities. The Kirke family seems to have been compulsive adventurers with widespread interests in the developing areas of Canada, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay. Gervaise had taken an early interest, participating in "The Company of Merchants of London, Discoverers of the Northwest Passage" in 1612. The company promoted trips to Hudson Bay by Sir Thomas Button in that year and by Gibbons the following year.<sup>16</sup> The Kirkes' interest in the Northwest Passage seemed to persist as explorations for an overland route were ongoing when the family held Quebec and would be followed by a participation in the Hudson's Bay Company.

There seems to be some discussion on whether or not the Kirkes were Huguenots. The consensus seems to be that they were not, although they may have had a connection via their mother's ancestry. With a merchant father trading there for forty years, no doubt their family, friends and business associates would have them entrenched in the Huguenot community. Four Kirke brothers would become naturalized English citizens in 1621<sup>16</sup> or 1639<sup>17</sup> (conflicting sources) after emigrating.

Francis Parkman writes of the Kirkes adventures in French Canada (1629-1632):

"The Admiral David Kirke's two voyages to Canada were private ventures; and though he had captured nineteen fishing-vessels, besides Roquemont's eighteen transports and other prizes, the result had not answered his hopes.

Having finished their carousings, which were profuse, and their trade with the Indians, which was not lucrative, the English steered down the St. Lawrence. Kirke feared greatly a meeting with Razilly, a naval officer of distinction, who was to have sailed from France with a strong force to succor Quebec; but, peace having been proclaimed, the expedition had been limited to two ships under Captain Daniel. Thus Kirke, wilfully ignoring the treaty of peace, was left to pursue his depredations unmolested."<sup>18</sup>



In England, having determined to seize the peltry brought to London from Quebec, the Kirke associates broke off the padlock which had been fixed to the storehouse door by an order of justice.<sup>19</sup> Sometime after, when Guillaume de Caën visited the store, accompanied by a member of the company and a constable, he discovered that only three hundred beaver skins and four hundred elk skins remained. Complaint was lodged with the king, who ordered Kirke to return the missing skins within three days, on pain of imprisonment or the confiscation of his property. None of the associates of Kirke appear to have obtained the sympathy of the public in that affair.

By the terms of the peace treaty, Kirke was forced to return Quebec to the French in 1632. This apparently infuriated Kirke. Kirke had captured the French possessions just after the peace agreement of 1629. This would seem to qualify Kirke as one of the “Erring Captains”. He had proceeded in solidifying his position even after a captured French Huguenot Captain, de Caen, informed him that the countries were no longer at war. The 3 year period he held Quebec was probably done with a wink and a nod from the King. Overall, Kirke likely came out ahead, based on his highly successful first year of privateering. Any investment in Quebec during his 3 years of business operations, however, was a write off. His personal economic prospects received a severe blow. The family claimed their losses were £60,000.<sup>20</sup>

The Kirke family would claim for generations that they were denied restitution that was owed them for handing over Quebec. I think the understanding at the time was probably that Quebec would be handed over intact, not burned. This shows how aggressively and myopically the family pursued their own interests. During the Civil War in England Sir Lewis Kirke would be imprisoned for torturing captive Parliamentarians.<sup>21</sup>

## 6. The Kirkes Establish Themselves

In Newfoundland Kirke and his syndicate, did not pay for their monopoly. The value of Kirke’s service can be estimated though. King Charles refused to return the French colonies until his brother-in-law, the French king, paid the balance of his wife’s dowry - 240,000 pounds. Kirke was also knighted for his service.

So when King Charles installed David Kirke as Governor in Newfoundland, he had selected a man considered by the French to be a traitor who had torched their settlements, one apparently at a time of peace. He likely came from a family/community that would have bred strong sentiments against the French government and the ebb of his personal fortune would have reinforced this. It is possible that these were considered excellent qualifications for the position. Kirke had displaced the French previously. It is likely that if the French should be displaced again in the future this would meet with Royal approval. Given the frequency of conflict in this period, having a strongman in Newfoundland may have been a sound strategy.

After settling in, Kirke looked to tax foreign ships as a revenue stream (or merely to drive out competitors). At this time the French



David Kirke, 1597-1654

fishing presence in Newfoundland was probably still greater than that of the English. The Dutch were very active in the sack trade. The King had granted Kirke this right to tax foreign ships. In isolation this strategy may have seemed like a sound business tactic. It definitely benefitted Kirke and the King got his 10%. In the broader scheme of things there would no doubt be some repercussions. The taxation of foreign ships in the Newfoundland fishery was a new phenomenon and could only be viewed as antagonistic by the victims. Prowse records the French ambassador in London, well aware of the new levy on French fishermen, complaining to King Charles in 1639.<sup>22</sup> Pope notes the French protested “vociferously”.<sup>23</sup> The Dutch seemed to quietly move on but would eventually return with gunboats. In the Parliament of Rennes a discussion centred on the refusal of certain outfitters to participate in this arrangement.

As we have mentioned, in 1644 a duty of a crown per quintal was imposed on English ships in French markets. With access to Spanish and Portuguese markets this did not seem cause a large problem. Later in the 1670’s though, when there was downturn in the industry, lack of access to French markets was cited as an issue.<sup>24</sup>

The French and Dutch would suffer the taxes imposed by their competitors, but ultimately the Newfoundland settlements would burn. Infrastructure would have to restart virtually from ground zero and the settlements be repopulated. I do not think the larger conflict was the strategy of Kirke. I think he was just an opportunist. The larger conflict may not have been in the minds of the English at that time. The mindset of implementing these policies, however, does seem to be a factor that would lead to the future conflicts. When taken in the context of these future conflicts, one wonders about the soundness of these economic policies locally. Newfoundland would be a sideshow in these larger conflicts. England would eventually gain much greater control of trade on the seas but it was a lengthy and costly endeavour. The time taken securing this trade advantage may have been longer than the time it was enjoyed.

The Kirkes mere presence on the edge of the French would have been a knife in a wound. I think an equivalent action might have been if the French setup Pierre D’Iberville in Plaisance after the burning of the English settlements. If Mr. D’Iberville then started taxing English ships no doubt this would be considered sufficient cause for war.

The King for decades had granted these monopolies as a means of generating revenue. Usually these grants would override previous rights and agreements. These monopolies were often not just a right to carry on business in the void of a new colony, but sometimes a license for predation on existing legitimate businesses. In 1631, Charles I granted letters patent to the Society of Soapmakers of Westminster; seventeen persons, courtiers and Londoners, given the sole right in England to make hard and soft soap out of local materials.<sup>25</sup> The losses experienced by the Bristol merchants in the destruction of their 400 year old industry were substantial. Negotiations and a large payment finally permitted 600 tons annual production, but marketing restrictions soon followed as well. This London-centred system of monopolies and taxes was one of the major reasons for the ouster of the King.

Bristol and West Country merchants would be familiar with, and resentful of, these invasions of their economic territories. They often had ways to avoid the full impact of the intrusions. Most of the Bristol merchants in Bristol’s Hope clearly benefitted from organized evasion of the tax

system. A few benefitted from their prisage wine taxes as well. These were Royal taxes that had been privatized. I respect these merchants who had to operate successfully under these oppressive conditions. Difficulties would arise when the Parliamentarians took power in the 1640's and targeted the collectors of prisage and other monopolies. Kirke's monopoly fell under this group of insider protection/subsidization agreements with a kickback to the crown.

Kirke has been lauded as a canny businessman. I find it hard to digest that a monopolist is given such acclaim. He is successful but his success is made off the backs of other legitimate businessmen and fishermen. He introduced a new level of rents and taxes on established operations. He did develop the resident fishery substantially. This was in his interest as he would have been the predominant supplier and purchaser. One of the reasons the Dutch trade in Newfoundland was targeted was that their sack ships could undercut the London merchants supplying settlers. Their prices were said to be 10-20% lower. As Kirke drove the Dutch out of Newfoundland the result was effectively another indirect tax on the local population and merchants working there. No doubt once he eliminated his competition, his margins could increase even more. It was not only the cost structure of the fishery that was affected. The Dutch, with their highly efficient fleet, were offering better prices for fish as well. So, some of those involved in the fishery were seeing their profit margins squeezed from both sides. Most of these lost profits, across the entire fishery, were being funnelled to David Kirke.

Kirke had a large network of Royal insiders to assist him on the marketing side of the fishery. Many Royalists had migrated to Europe to carry on their business during the difficult Civil War. I do not think, however, that this is a credit to Kirke. Jonathan Harlow wrote of the merchant's trade:

“Traditionally the main purpose of trade and the business of the merchant was the bringing in of imports. Exports were merely the means to that end. In Chaucer's time, the merchant had been very much a one-man-show, taking his goods abroad, and bringing the proceeds in foreign merchandise back with him. But in the early modern period, foreign associates and agents ('factors') advised on markets, disposed of exports, held the proceeds, and purchased on the merchant's behalf. The merchant was freed from time-consuming travels and from the associated need to turn each export into a return cargo as quickly as possible. The bill of exchange likewise freed him from the need to purchase in the market where he sold. The merchant was thus able to participate in a great network of multilateral trade and finance. Indeed, it is not too much to say, with Price, that what a seventeenth-century merchant principally did was to manage his working capital to maintain his credit.”<sup>26</sup>

If Kirke's primary mission was to generate and maintain his working capital, this probably directed him towards squeezing as much as he could out of the local economy over which he had control. Unlike the traditional merchant he benefitted from the production and supplying of the work force. He was the company store. Historians discredit the recorded accounts of his actions. They are almost universally harsh. This is believed to indicate yet another manipulation by the opposing West Country merchants. I think these depositions are valid, however. The West

Country merchants had cried “wolf” too often and their complaints are/were largely ignored until it suited the Parliamentarians.

In this period the north-south trade with New England and Virginia increased greatly. I do not think this was a result of a great design by David Kirke. The English War effectively established a maritime wall between the colonies and England. The colonies would look to carry on trading amongst themselves and directly with Europe with reduced competition in all markets. It would likely lead to better prices.

### **7. Captain William Davies, RN**

There seem to be numerous William Davises in Newfoundland who are difficult to sort out. One very interesting character seems to be the Capt. William Davies of the Royal Navy who provided escort to the Newfoundland Fishing fleet in 1671. There are some references to his being governor but it is not clear to me whether as commodore he simply had acting powers of governor.

Keith Matthews wrote about the downturn in the fishery after the English Civil War: “By 1650 the adventurers were in desperate straits, their men dispersed to Newfoundland or in foreign prisons, their shipping sunk or captured and their fortunes ruined.” We have already noted William Davis of Mosquito was in debt to John Trowbridge for £200 in 1654. In 1670 William Davis Sr. of South Avalon owes John Croad £230. William Davis Jr of South Avalon owes him £50. William Davis of Ferryland is said to have a debt of £228 to John Partridge of Salem in 1676. I am wondering if this is the same debt being transferred and the Davis clan is also moving around. A Pynn family document indicated their family would shift back and forth between Ferryland and Harbour Grace. It is probably William Davis Sr. in the 1675 census in Mosquito.

It is possible that that William Jr. is in the Royal Navy. He has breaks in active service and he is off from July 1668 to July 1669. In 1671 the naval officer returns as commodore leading the convoy to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. In 1672, at the request of the Council for Trade, Capt. William Davies provided his reasons for the decay of the trade of Newfoundland, “which he has not only collected by going convoy thither of late but by several years' experience, living formerly upon the island.”<sup>27</sup>

In 1672 he would be in the first of three battles during the Third Anglo-Dutch War. In these battles he must have met Sir John Berry. Twice they were in the same squadron. In the first Battle of Schooneveld their Red Squadron consisted of 8 ships. Sir John Berry would escort the Newfoundland convoy in 1675 and was expected to support the government policy at that time towards an end of settlement in Newfoundland.

In 1676 “Sir John Berry and Captain Davies attended The Board of Trade to give account of the present condition of Newfoundland, with their opinions concerning the removal or encouragement of inhabitants there. Sir John Berry's letter of 12th September last again read, and Sir John asserts all is true, and Captain Davies is of the same opinion for encouragement of a Colony for security of the fishing trade, or else the French would take the advantage to make themselves masters of all the harbours and fishing places, or would entice the English to settle amongst them. That the abuses complained of are wholly occasioned by the West Country adventurers.”

Sir John Berry is considered to have been the most effective supporter for the preservation of permanent settlement in Newfoundland. He was believed to be neutral, with no vested interest and not seeking personal gain such as a governor's position. I think his opinions were probably strongly influenced by Davis who no doubt had grass roots knowledge of the true state of affairs. It seems Sir John Berry was able to accomplish what Captain Davies had been advocating for 4 years.

Charnock in his biographical summaries of Royal Navy personnel seems to give William Davies accolades: “On the 26th of October 1674, he was appointed, by king Charles, to *the Foresight*. On the 11th of July 1676, he was made commander of *the Cleveland* yacht, an appointment always, esteemed highly honourable to the officer on whom it is bestowed, as it is considered a professional reward for meritorious service. On the 28th of March 1678, when a rupture with France was deemed more than probable, captain Davies, with the most proper and laudable spirit, again entered into the more active line of employ, by taking the command of *the Cambridge*. The prospect of war vanishing, he returned, in the following year, to his old station of commander of *the Cleveland* yacht..... In 1688 he was at last created a rear-admiral, and hoisted his flag on board *the Resolution*, as third in command of the fleet intended to be sent out under the command of Lord Dartmouth, to oppose the meditated invasion of the prince of

William Davies	
Royal Navy - Battles	
Date from	Event
1664	Lieutenant
1664	Diamond (42).
13.4.1665	— Action 1665-04-13
18.4.1665	Captain
18.4.1665	Little Unicorn (18).
10.7.1665	Maryland Merchant (40).
12.3.1665/66	Zealand (40)
1.6.1666	— Four Days Battle
19.7.1666	Coronation (50).
25.7.1666	— St James Day Battle
7.5.1668	Guernsey (22).
7.3.1669/70	Forrester (22).
1.3.1670/71	Mary Rose (50), <b>NF</b>
28.5.1672	— Battle of Solebay
13.6.1672	Saint George (52).
8.2.1672/73	Triumph (60).
28.5.1673	— First Battle of Schooneveld
28.5.1673	— Second Battle Schooneveld
11.8.1673	— Battle of Texel
26.10.1674	Foresight (42).
11.7.1676	Cleveland (8).
28.3.1678	Cambridge (68).
22.6.1679	Cleveland (8).
1688	Resolution (68).
13.5.1688	Mary (60).
19.5.1688	Antelope (52).
1.6.1688	Deptford (50).
12.1688	Resolution (68) as Flag Officer, Rear-Admiral
13.12.1688	Rear-Admiral
1.5.1689	Vice-Admiral
12.6.1689	Vice-Admiral of the Red

threedecks.org

Orange..... It is singularly unfortunate a brave man should pass so many years through the very drudgery of inactive tedious service, without once having it in his power to transmit to posterity a character, which we must infer, from the trust so frequently reposed in him, and the confidence entertained of his abilities, by sovereigns of opposite principles, he certainly would have acquired.”<sup>28</sup>

Captain Davies meeting with the king August 10, 1677:  
 “Captain William Davies, Calais Pier. Coming from Ostend he met with His Majesty, anchored in the Downs, due to weather went for Calais and damaged his main mast. He is to stay a week in order to bring the French ambassador to England and desires a new mast be ready on his return.”<sup>29</sup>



This Captain William Davies seems to have been an extraordinary figure. In November 1679 a Captain William Davis of Shirehampton outside Bristol is put forward and soon named to the office of Avon-master in Bristol.<sup>30</sup> This salaried position seems to be desirable and I wonder if it is the same Captain. There seems to be a break in his service. If he had family it would be an opportunity to spend time with them. If so, they allowed him to hold the position until 1700 through a brief period when he was re-activated.<sup>31</sup>

## 8. Additional Notes

Some material which might add perspective has been added directly to the website:

<https://familyhistorybites.wordpress.com>

### A) Updated Bristol’s Hope Participant List

- Reflects re-alignment of Holworthy, and De Haviland, includes Fownes and family/partner Rowe.
- In Quodlibets Robert Hayman mentions Philip Guy as a former governor in Newfoundland. I assumed he was referring to a brief period between the departure of John Guy and the establishment of Bristol’s Hope. If the Guys remained connected to Cuper’s Cove, it seems that he might have been active after the departure of John Mason as well. This might make it more worthy of mention by Hayman.

### B) Investor Apathy

- Looks at the degree to which some Bristol’s Hope participants would be distracted by their successful privateering activities during the wars with Spain and France 1626-1630

### C) Dutch Activity in North America in the Early 17<sup>th</sup> Century

- Provides more detail on the role played by the Dutch amongst the various colonies.

### 9. The Estate of John Davis, Merchant died 1737 or 1738

The following entries were selected from the accounts of John Davis, merchant of Bristol and Mosquito.<sup>32</sup> Samuel Davis, a minor and his heir, was still in court with the trustees in 1782. The £20,000 estate seems to have been mismanaged. The accounts track the business as it continued to be managed by the trustees (records mostly in the early 1740's). George Garland and Samuel Thurman had powers of attorney in Newfoundland. Samuel Thurman was Davis' most trusted captain. Most of the entries relate to shipping, financing and the maintenance of his son Samuel. The will is transcribed on NF Genweb. These entries were selected targeting potential planters in Newfoundland. The spelling varies but names on the list include: Thistle, Pike, Snow, Mercer, Butler, Priaulx, Le Gresley, Amy, Nicolle, Noel, Juer, Earle, Poingdestre, Valpy?, Le Vois?, Bartlet, Moore, Hudson, Delaney, Chapman, Maugher, Barton (Batten?), Hawke, Clements (Bristol shipwright), Hannah, Mugford and Shepherd. English names may be from Bristol and not Newfoundland.

#### *The First Schedule*

			£	s.	d.
1740	April 12	Thomas Pike for Great Proceeds of Ten Casks Oil received from Tico	18	13	—
1742	March 15	George Garland freight of Oil	13	13	6
1743	Sept <sup>r</sup> 13	William Roope Mortgage and Interest	212	6	4
1744	Jan <sup>y</sup> 7	George Garland for a Boat	6	—	—
1746	May 6	Elias and John Pike one Bill	37	14	—

## The second Schedule

£ s. d.

1734	Dec:	18.	Samuel Cummings Bill to Garland	24. 4. —
			Do to C. Moore	18. 8. 4
		27	Samuel Cummings Bill to D. Bill	21. —. —
1740	Jan:	5	Samuel Cummings Bill to C. Pody	4. 5. —
		14	Cummings and Davids Bill to James Delany	2. 15. 6
		21	Cummings Bill to J. Hudson	20. —. —
	Feb:	4.	Cummings Bill to Roger Chapman	10. —. —
			Cummings and Davis's Bill to Clement Podexter	30. 12. 5
		8.	Cummings and Davis's Bill to Abraham Doby	10. 4. 8
			Do to Elias Le Giesley	9. 16. —
			Do to C. Podexter	23. 19. 8
		9	Samuel Cummings Bill to P. Call	10. —. —
		18	Cummings and Davis's Bill to P. Doel	4. —. —
	March:	1	Cummings and Davis's Bill to D. Puro	19. 4. 3
	April:	15.	Cummings and Davis's Bill to P. Emy	4. —. —
			Do J. Snow	9. 2. 9
			Do to Do	9. 2. 9
			Do to J. Snow Junior	8. 17. 11
		14.	Robert Bulls Bill to said Division for Ballance of C. Miers's Account	41. 11. 1/2
		23.	Cummings and Davis's Bill to J. Barillet	3. 15. —
	May:	5.	Mrs Mungie Ballance of her husband's wages	5. 12. 6
		7.	John Barillet Miers	—. 16. —



June	5 <sup>th</sup> Edmund and Davis's Bill to J. Darton	6. 15. -
Sept: 10.	Davis's bill in part of the husbands wages	2. - -
Dec: 12.	Edmund and Davis's Bill to John Dawke	4. - -
March	4. David's Bill to De Haze	14. 17. -
1741	26. Daniel Calagham Bookkeeping in Newfoundland	10. - -
April	14 James Butler's Bill to	9. 16. -
	Edmund and Davis's Bill to J. Hudson	4. 5. -
June 13.	John Clements Shipwright on Saint Joseph	1. 2. 6
1742	May 18. John Shepleed's year wages on the Emmerate	4. 16. 6
Feb: 17.	one hundred and fifty pounds Insurance on Pike and Commission	7. 14. 6
1743	Aug: 20. John Clements two votes on Emmerate	5. 14. -
Feb: 14.	John Eric's Bill to Dr: Blake	100. - -
March 22.	George Earlands three votes of Rand and Ballance of Amount	703. 1. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Thomas Christie Ballance of Amount	23. 10. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Charles Mercer Captain Davis's vote of Rand	136. - -
	John Eric Ballance of Amount	119. - 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	James Butler Dr	43. 5. -
1744	Jan: 10. Davis's legacy to George Earlands son	1. 1. -
Feb: 7.	Edmund and Mungford's bill for Ballance of William Mungford's amount	9. 12. 6
	Dr: Ince's Bill to Darton	6. 4. -

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# THE NEWELLS OF THE DOCK, LAST GENERATION ON THE LAND

Submitted by Kate Newell

In 1960, the last of my father’s generation, a family of nine children, followed the footsteps of his older siblings and drove away from his childhood home in The Dock. He took the new “superhighway” and headed for his sister Susie’s place in St. John’s. He probably would have done this sooner or later, but, as it turned out, the event had followed a family calamity: his mother-my grandmother, Jessie Maude Newell née Morgan (1896-1959)-had suddenly passed away. Her death spelled the imminent end for my grandfather, John Newell (1880-1960); he

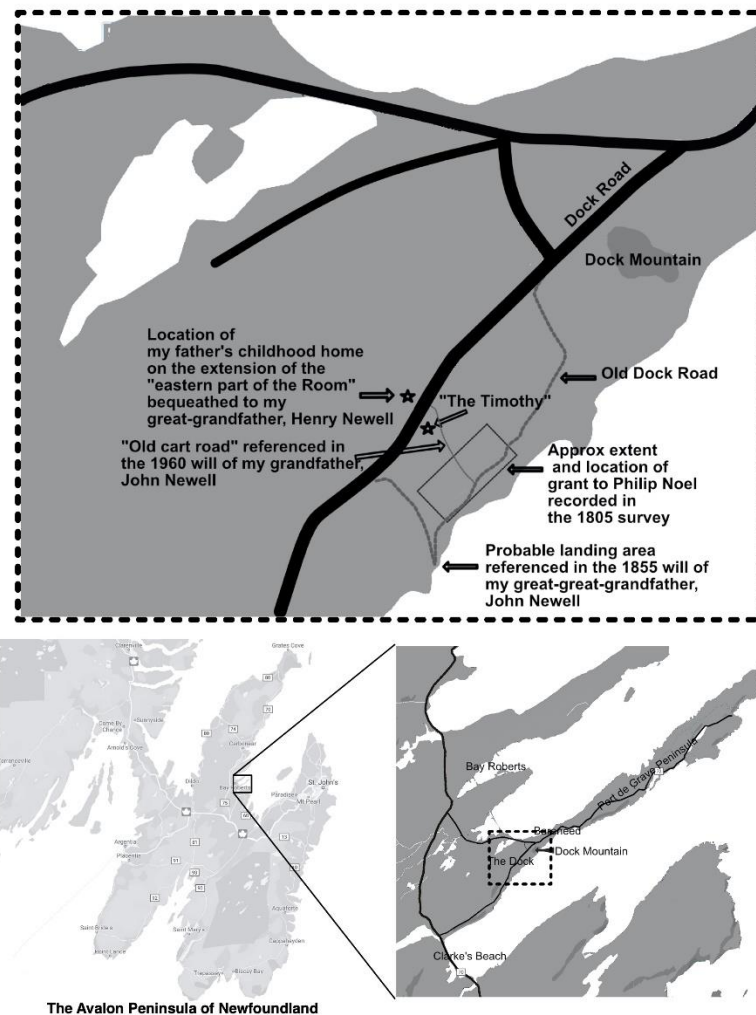


Figure 1

never recovered from the blow. And thus was hastened the end of the permanent tenure of the Newells of The Dock on their ancestral land.

Philip Noel (a variant spelling of Newell and the earliest Newell known to occupy land in Port de Grave) claimed land under the Act of William III, Chapter 25, Section 7, citing 1786 as the date of clearing. Over time additional land was cleared, until its extent reached its present-day depth (Figure 1). The 1805 survey, under the heading “Name and description of the Room or other erection, with its exact boundaries” reads:

Philip Noel, 175 yards from N.E. to S.W., bounded S.W. by Samuel Dawe, on the N.E. by Tho<sup>s</sup> Sullivan. 60 yards from H.W.M. to N.W., bounded N by the Woods. 1 Stage, 2 Flakes, 1 House, 1 Garden, 1 Meadow<sup>1</sup>

The first few entries in this document are nowhere online, and they have been transcribed and presented in Table 1.

The Dock appears to have begun its existence as a local descriptor within Bareneed, as did many other such communities. The earliest parish records of St. Paul’s Anglican in Harbor Grace refer only to “Portograde” (an early rendering of “Port de Grave”), and then as time went on, to “Bareneed” (a variant spelling of “Bareneed”), to distinguish the westerly part of the peninsula. Finally, as the community grew, The Dock became, at least in the minds of its inhabitants, its own place. My father, when asked, owned to living in The Dock and going to school in Bareneed. When Tryphena Newell, a descendant of Philip and Amy Newell through their son James, married Thomas Noseworthy in 1878, she gave her place of residence as “Dock (*near Bareneed*) [*italics mine*].”<sup>2</sup> And, indeed, it is treated as a separate community in the censuses of the 20th Century. Some have suggested this distinction might have its roots in religious beliefs; my contention would be simpler: that Dock Mountain created a natural boundary separating The Dock from the rest of Bareneed.



Figure 2

<sup>1</sup> “Return of Possessions held in the District of Conception Bay,” entry 2, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, microfilm, CO199/18. Missing from the transcript version of “Return of Possession held in Conception Bay 1805.” There were two other Noels who claimed land possession dating to a similar year as Philip Noel in the Port de Grave area: Isaac Noel in Burnt Head and John Noel in Brigus. To date we have not established what relationship they may have had to Philip Noel.

<sup>2</sup> “Newfoundland Vital Statistics, 1753-1893,” database with images, *FamilySearch*

No.	Name and description of the Room or other erection, with its exact boundaries	In what Harbour, Cove, etc., situated	Name & residence of the party claiming right to the same	The nature of that claim	Name & residence of the present occupier	Whether built, sold, or leased at the time of this entry	Date of this entry	To whom sold, leased, or other transferred	For what consideration sold or otherwise transferred, or the rent and term of the lease
1	Samuel Dawe, 295 yards from N.E. to S.W., bounded S.W. by the Woods, on the N.E. by Philip Noel, 89 yds from H.W.M. to the N. & W. to the North bounded by the Woods. 1 Stage 1 Flake 3 Houses 3 Gardens 1 Meadow.	Port de Grave	Sam <sup>l</sup> Dawe	Cut and cleared agreeable to the Act of W <sup>m</sup> 3. Chap. 25. Sec. 7.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Dawe & Children	In possession	1785	Not leased or sold	"
2	Philip Noel, 175 yards from N.E. to S.W., bounded S.W. by Samuel Dawe, on the N.E. by Tho <sup>s</sup> Sullivan, 60 yards from H.W.M. to N. & W., bounded N by the Woods. 1 Stage 2 Flakes 1 House 1 Garden 1 Meadow	Port de Grave	Philip Noel	"	P. Noel	"	1786	"	"
3	Thomas Sullivan, 72 yds from N.E. to S.W., bounded S.W. by Philip Noel, on the N.E. by the Woods, 34 yards from H.W.M. to N. & W., bounded N. by the Woods. 1 Stage 2 Flakes 1 House 1 Garden 1 Meadow	Port de Grave	Thos Sullivan	"	Thos Sullivan	"	1802	"	"
4	Edward French, 80 yards from N.E. to S.W. bounded on S.W. and N.E. by the Woods, 108 yds to the N <sup>th</sup> bounded N. by the Woods. A plot of land to the N <sup>d</sup> 247 yds from the H.W.M. 43 yds from N.W. to S.E. 76 yds from S. to N., and another plot of land 27 yds from S.W. to N.E. and 49 yds from S. To N. bounded on all sides by the Woods. 1 Stage 3 Flakes 3 Houses 3 Gardens 1 Meadow	Port de Grave	Edward French	"	Ed French	"	1797	"	"
Page break									

5	John Curnew, 180 yards from N.E., to S.W. bounded on the S.W. by the Woods on the N.E. by John Beechum 80 yds from S. to N. bounded N. by the Woods, on the S. by H.W.M. 1 Stage 2 Flakes 2 Houses 2 Gardens.	Port de Grave	John Curnew	"	John Curnew	In possession	1784	Not leased or sold	"
6	John Beechum, 140 yards from N.E. to S.W. bounded on the S.W. by John Curnew, on the N.E. by James Stephens. 103 yds to H.W.M. to the N. bounded N. by William French. 1 Stage 1 Flake 4 Houses 2 Gardens	Port de Grave	John Beechum	"	John Beechum	"	1769	"	"
7	W <sup>m</sup> French, 157 yards from E. to W. Bounded on the W. by the Woods on the E. by the Woods also 72 yds from the H.W.M to the N <sup>d</sup> bounded on the N. by John Beechum. 1 Stage 2 Flakes 2 Houses 1 Garden 1 Meadow	Port de Grave	Will <sup>m</sup> French	"	W <sup>m</sup> French	"	1797	"	"
8	James Stephens, 45 yds from N.E. to S.W. bounded on S.W. by John Beechum and on the N.E. by Elias Filleul 170 yds from H.W.M. to the N <sup>d</sup> bounded N by the Woods. 1 Stage 1 Flake 2 Houses 1 Garden	Port de Grave	James Stephens	By deed of gift from his Mother	Jas Stephens	"	1770	"	"
9	Elias Filleul, 73 yds from N.E. to S.W. bounded on the S. W. by James Stephens on the N.E. bounded on the N.E. by Samuel Filleul 140 yds from the H.W.M. to the N <sup>d</sup> bounded on the N. by the Woods. 1 Stage 1 Flake 2 Houses 1 Garde	Port de Grave	Elias Filleul	Bequeathed to him by his father's will in possession of the family since	E Filleul Jun <sup>r</sup>	"	1790	"	"

10	Elias Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup> , 122 yds from N.E. to S.W. bounded on the S.W. by Elias Filleul Jun <sup>r</sup> on the N.E. by W <sup>m</sup> Richards 190 yds from the H.W.M to the N <sup>d</sup> bounded on the N. by John Moors 1 Stage 2 Flake 3 Houses 2 Gardens 1 Meadow	Port de Grave	E. Filleul	Cut and cleared agreeable to the Act of W <sup>m</sup> 3. Chap. 25. Sec. 7.	E Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup>	"	1760	"	"
11	Samuel Filleul, 53 yds from N.E. to S.W. bounded on the S.W. by Elias Filleul Jun <sup>r</sup> on the N.E. by Richard Filleul 90 yds from the H.W.M. to the N. by Richard Filleul's fence. 1 House 2 Gardens	Port de Grave	Saml Filleul	Bequeathed to him by his father's will	Sam <sup>l</sup> Filleul	"	1763	"	"
12	Richard Filleul, 45 yds from N.E. to S.W. bounded on the S.W. by Samuel Filleul on the N.E. by Elias Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup> , another plot 54 yards N.E. to S.W. bounded on the S.W. by Samuel Filleul on the N.E. by Elias Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup> 42 yds from S. To N. bounded on the S. by Samuel Filleul on the N. by Bay Roberts 1 House 2 Gardens	Port de Grave	Rd Filleul	Bequeathed to him by his father's will	R <sup>d</sup> Filleul	"	1793	"	"
13	John Moore, 90 yds from E. To W. bounded E. by the Woods on the W. by Elias Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup> 27 yds from the H.W.M. to the S <sup>d</sup> bounded by Elias Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup> 1 Stage 1 Flake 1 House 2 Gardens	Port de Grave	John Moore	Cut and cleared agreeable to the Act of W <sup>m</sup> 3. Chap. 25. Sec. 7.	John Moore	"	1804	"	"
Page break									
14	William Richards, 64 yds from E. To W. bounded on the E. by Abraham Richards on the W. by Elias Filleul Sen <sup>r</sup> 150 yds from H.W.M. to the N <sup>d</sup> bounded on the N. by Bay Roberts 1 Stage 2 Flakes 2 Houses 2 Gardens 1 Meadow	Port de Grave	Willm Richards	Bequathed to him by his Father's will	W <sup>m</sup> Richards	No buildings	1782	Not leased or sold	"

15	Abraham Richards, 63 yds from E. To W. bounded on the E. by John Richards on the W. by William Richards 160 yds from H.W.M. to the North <sup>d</sup> bounded on the N. by Bay Roberts	Port de Grave	A. Richards	Bequathed to him by his Father's will	A. Richards	"	1782	"	"
16	John Richards, 64 yds from E. To W. bounded on the E. by Isaac Richards on the W. by Abraham Richards 180 yds from H.W.M. to the N <sup>d</sup> bounded on the N. by Bay Roberts	Port de Grave	John Richards	"	John Richards	"	1782	"	"
	<b>Continues at entry 433 of the transcript version</b>								

**Table 1**



Philip Newell recorded the date of his grant as two years following his wedding to Amy Batten, daughter of John and Mary Batten.<sup>3</sup> Mary, daughter of James and Ann Noel, married William Batten on the same day. It is widely accepted that this was a double wedding ceremony involving siblings: Philip Noel married Amy Batten; and William Batten, Amy's brother, married Mary Noel, Philip's sister. Only the brides' parents are identified in the record; it is, therefore, by inference that we understand that Philip Noel's parents were James and Ann Noel. No other known records mention James and Ann Noel, and the ancestral trail ends with them.



Figure 4  
John and Jessie Newell with  
family

No births to Philip Noel (henceforth Newell) and Amy Batten were recorded in the parish records, but the circumstantial evidence— that Newells living on the tract of land for generations after the initial claim being the most compelling— makes it hard to refute that John Newell (1793-1855)<sup>4</sup> must have been Philip Newell's son. James Newell (1786-1849)<sup>5</sup> must have been John's older brother, apparently Philip Newell's firstborn.<sup>6</sup> James inherited the eastern half of the Room,<sup>7</sup> whereas John inherited the western.

<sup>3</sup> Harbor Grace Parish Records, Marriages for 1784, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador.

<sup>4</sup>Port de Grave Anglican Church Burials, 1828-1869, transcription from PANL Box 1/Port de Grave/Anglican  
<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> There is a time period allowing for an earlier birth, considering Philip and Amy Newell married in 1784.

<sup>7</sup> "The Room" is shortened from "the Fishing Room," and included not only the housing structures but those required to prepare and cure fish: the Stages and the Flakes, respectively.

John Newell left a will that still exists in a private collection.<sup>8</sup> It has been of utmost importance in establishing the lines of descent from Philip and Amy Newell.<sup>9</sup> I repeat the substance of the will here:

1<sup>st</sup> and first I give unto my son Richard Newell the west part of the room and after his death to be his wife Mary Ann's so long as she remain a widow with her children, But if there is no child and she should marry again she is to have no part of the property but to be equally divided between the remaining brothers.

2<sup>nd</sup> I give unto my son John Newell, the middle part of the room Nathaniel to have the next part to the east of John. Henry to have the east of the room Philip and William Henry to have the house and westernmost part Jointly and in case of either death the youngest to take charge.

3<sup>rd</sup> My wife Patience to have the room upstairs and a servant girl to attend her. All the fishing gear to be at the disposal for use of the mother, and after her death for the use of the remaining children.

4<sup>th</sup> that the room be equally divided & not to be sold or taken for debt, but shall at all times be for children's children.

5<sup>th</sup> John to have one bed and one sheep. Philip to have three pound ten for a bed at the mothers request. Nathaniel to have 1 sheep & bed William Henry 1 bed & 1 sheep. Philip 1 sheep. daughter Grace 1 sheep, Horse and cart for the use of the family. The mother to be supported by all her sons. the east kitchen garden to be divided between John & Nathaniel.

Should my wife Patience marry again she is to have only her own clothing no part of the property.

The landing place for the use of the east room.

At the same time I do appoint John & Willam Batten executors of this my last will and testament to which I have set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundredth and fifty five.

Henry, who was my great-grandfather, is identified as a son of John Newell 1793 in paragraph 2 of the will above, inheriting the eastern side of John's Fishing Room. In the typical land division pattern of the Port de Grave area, the Room was divided such that each of my great grandfather and his five male siblings, expected to become fishermen, if not already so, would have access to the water. In 1855 Henry Newell would have been 14 years old,<sup>10</sup> and quite possibly already fishing, although as a part of one of his brother's crews.

<sup>8</sup> John P. Newell's History Quest, website, <https://johnpnewell.com/newell-family/my-early-research/>

<sup>9</sup> The relationships to one another of all Newells mentioned in this article are shown in Figure 2.

<sup>10</sup> Born to John and Patience Newell, Henry, 1 Oct 1841, Bareneed Church of England Baptisms, 1840-1863, PANL Box 1 / Port de Grave / Anglican.

My grandfather, John (referred to as “Daddy” by his children and even many of his grandchildren), certainly had an early start. In the 1945 census, he claimed only 6 years of education, acquired up to age 12.<sup>11</sup> There is one compelling reason this might have been so—he was needed to support the family. Henry had passed away when my grandfather was 11 years old,<sup>12</sup> leaving behind a widow and five children. In an age without social security, the two boys, Richard, 15, and John, likely had to leave behind their educations to help earn what the family needed.

It was Henry’s long, narrow strip of land that passed to my grandfather and his brother, Richard, and it was upon this land that my father was born.

The importance of land in our family cannot be overstated. When I consider my own family’s attitudes toward their land, it becomes easy to understand the need for the 1805 survey. The survey was prompted by a proliferation of lawsuits surrounding disputes between neighbours over land ownership and boundaries. Property was jealously guarded in this subsistence economy. Land was not only the basis upon which fish was gutted in the Stages and cured on the Flakes, but it was also the source of much of daily sustenance. Meadows were necessary to grow fodder for livestock and work horses, kitchen gardens essential to the feeding of often-large families.

My grandfather’s lifetime encompassed the time during which our line quit the sea. All the Newells of The Dock eventually did this, but it happened at various times for the six male lines of John Newell 1793. In 1871, the last time my great-grandfather Henry was present in the list of men working in Port de Grave, he was a fisherman. He was listed along with his brothers Richard, John, Nathaniel and Philip.<sup>13</sup> In 1894, three John Newells were plying the trade of fishing in The Dock.<sup>14</sup> I assume my grandfather, although then only 14, was one of them. In 1904 only two John Newells were listed. My grandfather spent time in the Cape Breton mines, as did so many of his generation, around this time, so he may not be one of the two listed men who shared his name. He returned to The Dock when his older brother, newly married the prior year, died in an attack of appendicitis<sup>15</sup> in 1908. He was needed as the sole supporter of his mother, Susannah, and his sister, Polly.

Family history tells us that John Newell, my grandfather, fished the Labrador. It was there that he met my grandmother, Jessie Morgan, of Blow Me Down, Port de Grave. This can be viewed

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<sup>11</sup> Newfoundland Census, 1945, database with images, *FamilySearch*

<sup>12</sup> Died at Dock, July 9, 1891, Henry Newell, of epilepsy, aged 41, Newfoundland Vital Records, 1840-1949, database with images, *FamilySearch*. Despite the discrepancy in his age (my great grandfather would have been 50 not 41), I believe this is my great-grandfather.

<sup>13</sup> McAlpine's 1898 Business directory for Newfoundland, transcription Newfoundland Grand Banks; [http://ngb.chebucto.org/M1898/98-bareneed\\_pdg.shtml](http://ngb.chebucto.org/M1898/98-bareneed_pdg.shtml)

<sup>14</sup> McAlpine's 1904 Directory; Port de Grave District, transcription Newfoundland Grand Banks; [http://ngb.chebucto.org/M1904/04-bareneed\\_pdg.shtml](http://ngb.chebucto.org/M1904/04-bareneed_pdg.shtml)

<sup>15</sup> Newfoundland Vital Records, 1840-1949, database with images, *FamilySearch*.

as a comment on the separation between Bareneed and Port de Grave. These places are close to one another, and modern-day transportation renders them closer still; and yet, in the early years of the 20th Century, a man from Bareneed might not meet a woman from Port de Grave until happenstance brought them together as adults working on the Labrador. They married in 1916.

Most likely, around that time, my grandfather gave up fishing. He described himself variously as a “carpenter in construction,”<sup>16</sup> a “labourer at home,”<sup>17</sup> and a farmer.<sup>18</sup> But what our family says is that Daddy worked with his cousin Nathan Newell as a wheelwright. Nathan was the cartwright. I am told that the people of the community were greatly concerned as Nathan aged; a cartwright was a highly skilled individual and not easily replaced. A funeral hearse built by Nathan has been preserved by the Port de Grave Heritage Society (Figure 5). It is likely that Daddy built the wheels.



Figure 5

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<sup>16</sup> Newfoundland Census, 1921, database with images, *FamilySearch*

<sup>17</sup> Newfoundland Census, 1935, database with images, *FamilySearch*

<sup>18</sup> Newfoundland Census, 1945, database with images, *FamilySearch*

In the tradition of Newfoundland inheritance, Daddy bequeathed a piece of land to each of his four sons. My father inherited a tract called “the Timothy”, timothy being a grass grown for fodder. He also inherited a smaller piece of “the kitchen garden.” It is much closer to the water. They were defined in 1960 by such markers as “the old cart path” and “the rock drain.” Those plots came to me when my own father passed away. I keep them as a tangible reminder of my Newfoundland heritage.

The Newell name may not be as numerous in the Newfoundland population as it once was,<sup>19</sup> but *this* branch remained as long as it could—precisely where it was first planted. Our branch of Newells lived continuously on land claimed from the wilderness of young Newfoundland by Philip Newell (Noel) in 1786, until Mammy passed away. Only then was Daddy compelled to move to his daughter’s home in Mount Pearl, and his sister Polly, who had always lived with the family, to her niece’s, in Grand Falls. My uncle, the fourth son, remained behind for a short while to complete his schooling.

Our continuous occupation was broken, then, after one hundred and seventy-five years.<sup>20</sup> My ancestors fished, then farmed and turned their skills to other trades, in the familiar story of a Newfoundland outport, all in the same community and on the same tract of land. My father was a Newell of The Dock, and one of the last generation born on the land.

Figure 1: The Dock, geographically, and features mentioned in this article.

Figure 2: A view of The Dock looking west from Dock Mountain, 1940s. Photo credit: my uncle, Donald Llewelyn Butler (1919-1984), my Auntie Florrie Newell’s husband.

Figure 3: My family lineage to Philip Newell and Amy Batten

Figure 4: John and Jessie Newell and several children, mid 1940s. My father, Richard Floyd Newell, stands at far right. Photo credit: Donald Llewelyn Butler

Figure 5: Funeral hearse built by Nathan Newell. Photo credit: Port de Grave Heritage Society.

Photo editing: author

Table 1: Return of Possessions for Conception Bay (transcribed from microfilm original for Port de Grave—see footnotes)

<sup>19</sup> E.B. Seary,, “Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland,” William J. Kirwin, ed. McGill-Queen’s University Press, 1977.

<sup>20</sup> The land remains in our family, but there are no year-round residents.

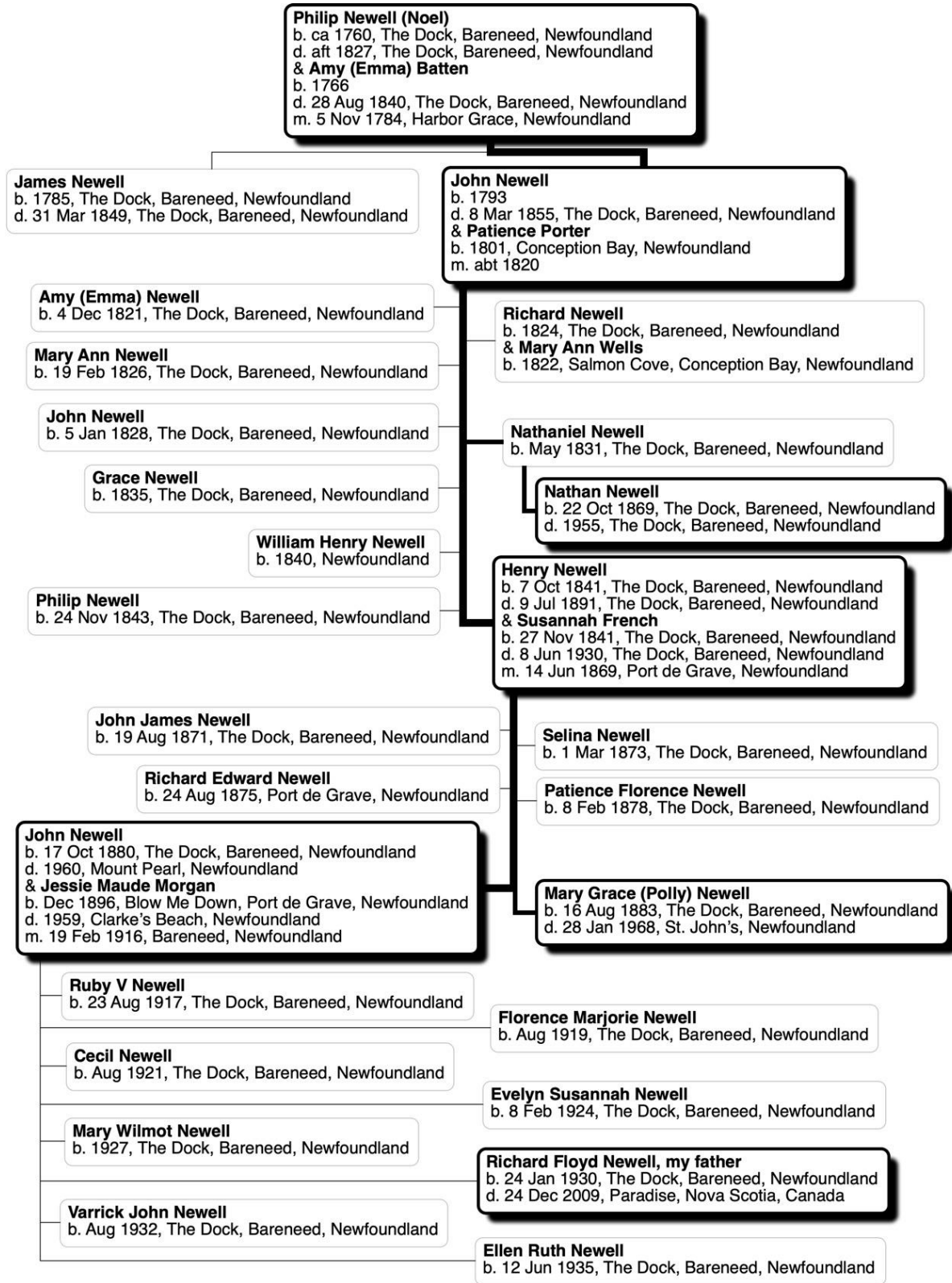


Figure 3 Family Lineage to Philip Newell and Amy Batten

## GENEALOGICAL DATA

Submitted by Margaret Mullins

William Day, of Milborne Port, Somerset, 1774-1833, married Sarah Rose of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, 1784 - buried July 16, 1863 at Burin, NL. Her parents, Thomas Rose and Jane, had Hioti, Mary, 1780; Maria, 1782; Sarah; Maria, 1786; John, Ann; Richard.

William and Sarah Day had William, 1808; Nathaniel, 1810; Emma Susanna, 1816 (first of the family born at Burin – married Charles Brintion); Dinah; Joseph Rose, died accidentally in 1846; and Charles. Was this Charles Day, 1825-1886, who died at Bay Du Nord? There is quite a story here. William and Sarah Day were going to Nova Scotia but were dropped off at Burin following a dispute with the captain. Whether they had their two small children with them is not clear. William returned to England, for some unknown reason, and left his wife at Burin with arrangements made for her welfare until his return. This was neglected.

Nathaniel Day, 1810-1877, born Sturminster Newton, married Mary Catherine Mayo, 1822-1866 (of John Mayo and Mary Foote) and had 16 children – William, 1838; Susanna; George; Elizabeth; Jane; Emma; Mary; Nathaniel Charles; Dinah; James; Sarah; Frederick; Charlotte Rose; Joseph; Charles Albert; John Cyrus; and Albert Bristowe. Charles went to Garnish and married Jane Grandy.

Emma Day, 1839-1908, married William Bartlett, 1834-1909, son of William Bartlett, 1794-1867, and Hannah Burfitt. William and Emma Bartlett had 12 children. Priscilla Bartlett (of William and Emma), 1857-1926, married William Mayo of Foot's Cove, Burin, 1857-1920, at Burin Bay. They had nine children, including Nathaniel Bartlett Mayo.

Nathaniel Bartlett Mayo, 1892-1974, married Ada Mae Beck of St. Lawrence, 1897-1984, daughter of Cyrus William Beck, 1870-1949, and Hannah Eliza Senior, 1870-1957. Nathaniel and Ada had 15 children. Nathaniel Charles Day, 1854-1916, from Burin to Gloucester, Mass died suddenly onboard his ship. His wife was Sarah Jane Welch, 1863-1949, of Essex, Mass, U.S.A, of Henry W. Welch, 1830, and Sarah Cushing, 1830-1894. Nathaniel Charles and wife had six children.

William Bartlett died at Titus Island (Burin Area) on March 12, 1867 at 73, from Huckton, Hampshire, England. He married Hannah Burfitt in 1824 at Burin and they had John, William, Benjamin Thomas, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha and Susannah. (Hannah Burfitt was of John and Martha Burfitt.)

Elizabeth Jane Day, 1858-circa 1943 (of Nathaniel and Mary Catherine) married widower Capt. George Thomas Lake of Fortune in 1879 and had William Albert, Thomas Elias, Samuel Philip, Nancy, Frederick Charles, and Hedley. (Capt. Lake and crew all drowned at sea in a storm)

Susanna Day (of Nathaniel and Mary Catherine) married in 1861 at Burin.  
Kenneth McCrae, born P.E.I – went to Emerson, Manitoba, homesteading.

William Mayo, 1857-1920, who married Priscilla Bartlett, was son of John Thomas Mayo, 1828-1902, and Sarah Foote, 1824-1908. William and Priscilla had William Bartlett Mayo, 1887-1971, who married Sarah Isabel Wiscombe, 1886-1932.

Ada Mae Beck, 1897-1984, who married Nathaniel Bartlett Mayo, was daughter of Cyrus William Beck, 1870-1949, and Hannah Elizabeth Senior, 1870-1957. Cyrus Beck was of James Beck and Susanna Howes. James Beck, 1849- 1898, was son of Thomas Beck and Elizabeth Tarrant.

Thomas Beck married Elizabeth Tarrant of Lawn in 1832, Burin Methodist church. They had 12 children. (The Becks go way back in St. Lawrence. John Beck was a guide for Capt. Cook in 1767. There was Thomas, 1768-1857. Henry was a common name.)

John Crann, 1791-1860, of Netherbury, Dorset, married Elizabeth, born circa 1800, of Dorset, and had seven. Son Henry William Crann, born 1814 at Jean De Baie, Placentia Bay, died 1882 at Flat Islands, Placentia Bay. He married Eliza Butler, 1825-1891, at Flat Islands. They had eleven children, including Anne, October 9, 1845.

Anne Crann married Samuel Senior, 1840-1907, with witnesses Jacob and Thomas Senior, in 1865 at Flat Islands Methodist Church. Samuel and Anne (Crann) Senior had eight children, including twin boys born 1874, and she died 1875.

Samuel Senior remarried. Hannah Eliza Senior, 1870-1957, married Cyrus William Beck, born 1870, of St. Lawrence, to Brooklyn, New York. Hannah died at New Bedford, Mass and was buried at Brooklyn, New York. Cyrus and Hannah Elizabeth Beck had eleven children, including Ada Mae, who married Nathaniel Bartlett Mayo.

Susanna Howes, 1849-1916, was born Woody Island, Burin area, of Elias Howes, 1809-1894 and Ruth Hollett, born 1816. Susanna married James Beck, 1849-1898, who was lost at sea, run down by a freighter. James and Susanna Howes Beck had 14 children.

William Bartlett Mayo, 1887-1971, of William Mayo and Priscilla Bartlett, married Sarah Isabel Wiscombe, 1886-1932. They had Reginald, 1907-1950, Creston, who married Rachel Jessie Beck Broydell, born 1910 Lewin's Cove, daughter of John Broydell, 1884-1930, and Rachel Jessie Beck, 1890-1910.

Reginald Mayo and Rachel had seven children, including George Lemuel Broydell Mayo, born 1950, who married Mary Agnes Theresa Brennan (Born 1950) at Gander on June 10, 1972.

Source: Nathaniel Mayo of Ontario



## WILLIAM HARDING'S DIARY

(Continued from previous Issues)

Submitted by Brian Williams



1875

Jan 1 Friday

Arose ½ past 7. Glory to God that I see one more New Year's Day. but it is a cold windy morning & continued all day. Wrote a letter for Wm Isaacs to Mr Creeman. Took down Church & Burying Ground gates.

Jan 2 Sat.

Arose ½ past 7 Cold morning. Fixed the Church for tomorrow.

Jan 3 Sunday

Arose 7 am. very boisterous, snowed & drifted Attended Church. No Class. Mr Forsey preached. Attended Service again & after a fellowship Meeting and the Sacrament was administered to about 60 Communicants. Meeting commenced 7 pm & ended at nine. May the Lord help us to

live nearer to Him & prepare to meet our God. Mrs Coady was here with us until 10 pm. Rough day.

Jan 4 Monday

Arose 7 am fine moderate day. After breakfast fixing Hall for to-night Attended Trustee Meeting, as there was only a few present Mr Forsey postponed the Meeting until Thursday. Went to Division but did not stay as my wife was not well. The steamer came from the Westward.

Jan 5 Tues,

Arose ½ past 7. Moderate morning. I was fixing the porch for a while, then I went to the Church, helping Mr Forsey to make a vestry on the South Side of the church, under the stairs. Mary Ann Reid & her baby were here for a few hours. Moderate day.

Jan 6 Wed.

Arose 7 am Cold & boisterous morning. A very blowy day. Attended Prayer Meeting, about 20 present. Philip Vincent was here I gave him the agreement between Thom Stacy & him for his place in Little Salmonier

Jan 7 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 7. Cold morning. After breakfast fixing Church. Attended two funerals then attended Trustee Meeting.

Jan 8 Friday

Arose 7 am. fine only cold. After breakfast sawing & cleaving wood; it came to snow & drift about 12 oclock & continued all day & blew a gale.

Jan 9 Sat

Arose 7 am. Cold morning, a great quantity of snow drifted in heaps. Engaged in cleaning the pipes. Fine day.

Jan 10 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 7. very snowy morning. Attended Service, a very stormy day Met my Class. Attended Service again. No Prayer Meeting, it was so very stormy. drifting all day.

Jan 11 Monday.

Arose ½ past 7. after a rough blowy night. Blew hard all day Fixed the Hall for to-night, I did not go not feeling very well.

Jan 12 Tuesday

Arose 7 am. Fine only very cold windy day. Mrs Coady was with us till 10 pm.

Jan 13 Wed.

Arose 7 am Fine only cold & windy. Fixing schoolhouse for Prayer Meeting Mr Forsey went to Burin Bay preaching. Ed. Appleby was here looking for him yo see his wife who is sick. Daniel Bishop held P. Meeting & I met Mr Forsey's Class. very cold.

Jan 14 Thurs.

Arose 7 am Fine morning only cold. Fixing Hall & Church. Hannah Deer 24 (recent handwriting) *gdaughter* (recent handwriting by Ethel in the right margin) was here. It came to snow about 2 p.m. so no one attended Class.

Jan 15 Friday

Arose 7 am, a good bit of snow down. very cold. John *son* (recent handwriting by Ethel) & Joe 19 (recent handwriting) *grandson* (recent handwriting by Ethel) Harding came out from Fresh Pond. John 41 (recent handwriting) stayed here all night. It was a very dirty boisterous night.

Jan 16 Sat.

Arose 7 am a very driftly morning, it snowed very fast. John went to go home, it was very snowy but cleared away towards evening.

Jan 17 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 7. Fine only cold. Attended Service. Met my Class. Attended Sevice again & I held Prayer Meeting. Mary Ann & Edmund & the baby & George Vincent were here. Fine moderate day.

Jan 18 Monday

Arose 7 am Fine morning only cold. Sawing & cleaving wood. Fixed the Hall for Division, attended, but did not stay as I was not very well. Thomas Isaacs was here.

Jan 19 Tuesday

Arose 7 am. Mild morning, it cleared off very fine. The Star of the East Sons of Temperance had their Dinner in the Hall, a very good Dinner. Hannah Brinton & Alice Vincent 14 (recent handwriting) were here.

Jan 20 Wed.

Arose 7 am. Cold morning. fixing Church for this evening. Attended the Lecture Mr Forsey gave on the Electric Telegraph. It was very grand. Fine evening.

Jan 21 Thurs.

Arose 7 am Fine cold hard morning. Met my Class, only a few attended.

Feb 1 Monday

Arose 7 am. Dull morning. After breakfast shoveling snow. Fixing Hall & taking off the amount of accounts I recieved for some years & find the amount to be L5527-17s & 7 ½p.

Feb 2 Tuesday

Arose ½ past 7. Cold morning. In the afternoon attended Meeting & Tea with The Good Templers & in the evening the Public Meeting.

Feb 3 Wed

Arose 7 am Cold morning. Sawing & cleaving wood. Fixed schoolhouse & held Prayer Meeting Mr Forsey at Burin Bay. Fine day.

Feb 4 Thurs.

Arose 7 am Dull with snow. After breakfast came to rain & continued all day. Josiah 19 (recent handwriting) & Bill Harding 17 (recent handwriting) *grandsons* (recent handwriting by Ethel) were out from Fresh Pond. The wind came around & it froze.

Feb 5 Friday

Cold frosty morning, arose 7 am. Sawing & cleaving wood. A cold boisterous day.

Feb 6 Sat.

Arose 7 am Fine only cold. Sawing wood after breakfast & fixed Church for to-morrow. Wm Henry, Wm Collins, Thomas & England took down the piping & cleaned it. Mrs Amelia Collins was here. Cold day.

Feb 7 Sunday.

Arose 7 am. Fine only cold. Attended Service, Met my Class. Attended Service again & I held Prayer Meeting. Mr Forsey at Spoon Cove.

Feb 8 Monday.

Arose 7 am. Cold, the Harbour frozen over. Sawing wood. It came so very boisterous with snow & wind, No Division met.

Feb 9 Tuesday.

Arose 7 am after a very boisterous night, the Harbour clear of ice.

Feb 10 Wed.

Arose 7 am. Cold morning & the Harbour is fast again with ice After breakfast Sawing & cleaving wood. Attended Prayer Meeting.

Feb 11 Thurs.

Arose 7 am Fine only cold. It was very fine overhead. Sawing wood. Met my Class. Went in the landwash picking up old shingles that Wm Collins gave me that came off his old store. This hath been a fine day bless God.

Feb 12 Friday.

Arose ½ past six. Fine morning only cold. After breakfast sawing wood Brought home the shingles I had given me. It came to snow & blow very rough.

Feb 13 Sat

Arose ½ past six very cold. Fixing Church & shoveling snow. The ice still in. The steamer arrived.

Feb 14 Sunday.

Arose 7 am Fine only cold. Attended Service. Met my Class. The steamer came back; she could not proceed for ice. Attended Service again & Prayer Meeting Mr Forsey held it. Mrs Coady was with us to tea & stayed to tea & stayed till nine pm. and prayed with us. (Brian's note: it seems to me that the transcriber made an error in transcribing, and that the prior line should be "Mrs Coady was with us to tea & stayed till nine pm. and prayed with us")

Feb 15 Monday.

Arose 7 am. Fine only very cold. Part of the day sawing wood. Jersey James Brushett was here & agreed to buy the pew that Thos Bradley had in the Church, he told us his

daughter was very bad dropsical. I wrote a letter to George Harding to send by Mr Forsey. Not at Division my back was bad.

Feb 16 Tuesday.

Arose ½ past 6. very cold morning, Snowing most all day; was not out much, my back bad. Harbour very firm with ice.

Feb 17 Wed.

Arose ½ past six Cold still. Not out much until afternoon. Fixed the Schoolhouse & in the evening attended Mr Forsey's Lecture.

Feb 18 Thurs

Arose ½ past 6. A good deal of snow fell in the night & all day it snowed & drifted so that no one could attend Class Meetings.

Feb 19 Friday

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Sawing wood & shoveling snow. Sent a letter to George by Rev Forsey. he started for Grand Bank.

Feb 20 Sat.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine only cold. John Samuel 41 (recent handwriting) & Joe 19 (recent handwriting) & Wm Harding 17 (recent handwriting) were out & carried home Flour & Molasses. I was at Thos Gormans & bought two lbs Tea paid four shillings for it. Was informed that old Mr Bishop departed this life.

Feb 21 Sunday.

Arose 7 am. More snow down than hath been any time the winter A very rough night. Held Service, Met my Class, Held Service again & Prayer Meeting all together, Rained at times all day.

Feb 22 Monday.

Arose ½ past six. Fine only cold. I buried Mr John Bishop father of George & Daniel. Was not at Division. my wife ill.

Feb 23 Tuesday.

Arose 7 am. fine only cold. After breakfast Wm Isaacs 26 (recent handwriting) & I shoveled snow back of the porch until dinner time. Thomas Isaacs was here to dinner. Writing part of the afternoon. Snowing again.

Feb 24 Wed.

Arose 7 am fine moderate morning; a little snow in the night Sawing wood part of day. Held Prayer Meeting.

Feb 25 Thurs.

Arose 7 am. Soft morning, clearing ice by Porch. Met my Class. writing a spell. Mrs Coady was here 'till 10 p m.

Feb 26 Friday

Arose 7 am. Soft morning. Fixing Church & Hall & writing. Fine day.

Feb 27 Sat.

Arose ½ past 6. Cold morning with snow. Fine evening.

Feb 28 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Wet glittery morning with snow. Held Service, Met my Class. held Service again, No Prayer Meeting, so rough.

March 1 Monday 1875

Arose ½ past six after a very windy cold night. Cutting ice around the porch. Not to Division, my back bad.

Mar 2 Tues.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Sawing wood & fixing Hall.

Mar 3 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning after a storm of snow, a great fall in the night. Shoveled snow. No Prayer Meeting, my back bad.

Mar 4 Thurs

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning, shoveling snow part of day & fixing roof. Mary Ann Reid & the baby were here. Met my Class, only four present.

Mar 5 Friday

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Charlotte & Hannah Deer & Hannah Brinton were here. Fine day.

Mar 6 Sat

Arose ½ past 6. Dull morning & cold . Sawing wood & shoveling snow. Fine evening, began on a barrel of Flour.

Mar 7 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Held Service, Met my Class. Held Service again & Prayer Meeting Bless God for a good day to my soul.

Mar 8 Monday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Sawing wood. Came to snow in the evening but not very much down. Mrs Coady was here 'till late.

Mar 9 Tuesday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine only cold. Sawing wood. Harriet Isaacs *16* (recent handwriting) was here.

Mar 10 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine only cold. Sawing wood. fixing Hall & held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good Prayer Meeting. Fine day.

Mar 11 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine only cold. Sawing wood fore part of day. Alice *14* (recent handwriting in the right margin) Vincent was here She brought me a pair of new mitts & stockings that she & Mary Ann Reid *20* (recent handwriting) knit for me. Met my Class. fine day.

Mar 12 Friday

Arose 6 a m Fine only cold. Sawing wood. In the evening Mr Forsey arrived from Grand Bank & brought me a letter from my son George. Wm Kirby came after me to go & see his father, he was very bad; but Mr Forsey went.

Mar 13 Sat.

Arose ½ past 6. snowed a little, After breakfast went to see old Mr Joseph Kirby, talked & prayed with him. While there he wished to have his Will made, they sent for Mr Forsey & he came & made it. Mr Forsey & I were witnesses to it. George Dowel & Simon Pidgeon were appointed executors. The Doctor was there to see him, he is very low & it is not likely he will live much longer. Wm Henry had his mast from Fresh Pond.

Mar 14 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Attended Service, Met my Class. Attended Service again. so very boisterous there was no Prayer Meeting.

Mar 15 Monday

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning blew a gale of wind all night. Was at the Division a little while. The steamer arrived from the Westward & proceeded to St Johns. Fine soft day.

Mar 16 Tuesday.

Arose 6 am, fine morning, after breakfast sawing wood. The steamer came back after the mail. Fine day.

Mar 17 Wed. St Patricks Day.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Sawing wood. Fixing Church for the funeral to-morrow. Attended Prayer Meeting. Fine until the evening, then it came to snow.

Mar 18 Thurs.

Arose 6 am fine morning. not much snow fell last night. Fixing Hall. Attended Mr Kirby's funeral. The steamer is breaking up the ice. snow squalls in evening.

Mar 19 Friday

Arose 6 am. Fine only cold. Some snow fell last night. After breakfast saw the steamer cutting the ice. it snowed again. Shoveling snow part of day.

Mar 20 Sat

Arose ½ past 6. Snow squalls greater part of day. Fixing Church for Sunday. Steamer still in ice.

Mar 21 Sunday

Arose 6 am. very cold morning. Attended Service. Met my Class. Was informed that yesterday Joseph Adams Walsh fell over the cliff cutting wood & was drowned; the Great Burin people are creeping for the body. Attended Service again. The body of Joseph Walsh was picked up this evening his skull was cloven & his leg broken; the height that he fell was about 200 feet.

Mar 22 Monday.

Arose 6 a.m. Still cold. Sawing wood & shoveling snow. John & his two sons were out, they had things on their wages from Mr G. Bishop. Attended Division, it is settled that the Division meet to-morrow at the Hall to Attend the funeral at Great Burin of Joseph Walsh.

Mar 23 Tuesday.

Arose 6 am. Cold. Attended the funeral of Joseph Walsh at Gt. Burin, walked across the Reach on the ice; then to Gt Burin on the road. "The Good Templars" & "the British" in front & then "The Sons of Temperance" of both Divisions. The Schoolhouse could not hold all, many had to stop outside. Mr Forsey preached. Came back the same way, the wind was very sharp & it froze hard.

Mar 24 Wed.

Arose 6 a m Fine morning, it froze hard last night. Attended the funeral of Hannah Appleby. Hennigar & I went down to the house, we crossed the ice from Collins' Cove to Rd. Marshall's Cove then crossed to Mr Matt Marshall's Cove then took the ice & went to James Brushetts & then to the house where the corpse was & followed it. Attended Prayer Meeting.

Mar 25 Thurs.

Arose 6 a m. Fine morning. Sawing wood. Met my Class. This is Lady Day, & a fine day.

Mar 26 Friday Good Friday

Arose 7 am Wet morning Rained & then snowed Attended Service and after dinner Hennigar & I went to see Mary Ann Reed & the baby. I went with Edmund to hear the

Rev Mr Lockward; Ship Cove. his text was divided into four parts. 1<sup>st</sup> Luke 23 Verse 34 - 2nd verses 40, 41, 42 & 43 of the same Chapter. 3<sup>rd</sup> part 44<sup>th</sup> verse. & 4<sup>th</sup> part St Johns Chapter 19 - verses 25-29. He preached 1 3/4 hours; they sang a hymn between each part. It was a very fine service. C of E. Ship Cove.

Mar 27 Saturday

Arose 6 a m. Fine morning. After breakfast fixing Church & Hall. Was across the ice to the Doctor's but he was at Great Burin.

Mar 28 Sunday. Easter Sunday.

Arose 7 a m. Fine morning Attended Service. Met my Class. Attended Service again & held Prayer Meeting. Mr Forsey at Foote's Cove. At the Sacrament there were 178 communicants. Bless God for a good day to my soul.

Mar 29 Monday.

Arose 6 a m. Scad of snow this morning. John Harding brought his family from the woods. Mrs Reed & Ann Brinton were here to-day Attended Trustee Meeting & Division. Fine day.

Mar 30 Tuesday.

Arose ½ past six. Moderate morning. Mary Ann Reed & the baby were here all day; until evening.

Mar 31 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Fixing Church & Hall. Mary Ann stayed at Mrs Coady's last night & went home to-day. Held Prayer Meeting only 12 present Fine day.

April 1 Thurs April 1 - 1875.

Arose 6 a m Fine morning only cold. Fixing my room upstairs. Met my Class 8 present, was informed that the steamer was out in the ice. Was at Edmund Reeds for bedstead. Fine day.

April 2 Friday

Arose 6 am Dull morning. Sawing wood. putting up bedstead, steamer got in at Great Burin Fine day.

April 3 Sat

Arose 6 a m. Foggy morning. The steamer at Gt Burin with the mail. I recieved Temp. Journal. Wrote to George at Grand Bank & sent it by way of Gt Burin. Fine soft day.

April 4 Sunday.

Arose 6 am Foggy soft morning. Attended Service, Met my Class. Saw the funeral of Maria White from Mortier Bay. buried at Ship Cove Cemetary Attended Service again & held Prayer Meeting. Very good attendance. Fine day

April 5 Monday.

Arose 6 am. Fine soft morning. froze a little last night. Was at John Paul's Path End had 15 shillings on Quarter Salery. Saw people cutting ice in Rd. Marshall's Cove. Fine soft day.

April 6 Tuesday.

Arose 6 am. Soft with rain. Spelling up wood that Thomas Isaacs gave me yesterday. Cutting ice away & sawing wood. Fine day.

April 7 Wed.

Arose 6 am Fine day only cold. froze hard last night. Held Prayer Meeting good number present. Posted a letter for England & one for Inspector of Weights & Measures. St Johns. Fine day.

April 8 Thurs,

Arose 6 am Fine, only cold & frosty. Sawing wood. Met my Class. 9 present.

April 9 Friday

Arose 6 am Cold, dull morning. Was at Mr Paul's sawing wood the ice is still firm in the Harbour. Fine day.

April 10 Sat.

Arose 6 a m. It was a frosty night but a fine morning. After breakfast was up to see Mary Ann Reed & Harriet, dear little thing.

April 11 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Dull cold morning. Attended Service, Met my Class. Attended Service again & Love Feast in the evening and a blessed time it was. Nearly 50 spoke of their experience. Come to snow & snowed a good part of the night. O Lord if it please Thee send fine weather.

April 12 Monday.

Arose 6 am Cold with snow. John Mitchell & men sawing the ice to get the boat's road (Brian's note: I wonder if this word should be "rope"?) & anchor out. Attended Division but did not stay my wife was ill. Cold day.

April 13 Tues.

Arose 6 am. Cold but fine Sawing wood. Mary Ann & Baby Harriet & Mrs Coady were here all the evening. Fine day, a crew cutting out the ice The steamer came from the Westward & stayed all night.

April 14 Wed.

Arose 6 am Fine morning. Froze hard in the night. The steamer went off this morning. Sawing wood. Mrs Amelia Collins was here all day. A crew of men were cutting a channel through the ice. Was informed of the death of old Mr Troak. Attended Prayer Meeting. Fine day.

April 15 Thurs.

Arose 5 am Dull morning. Mr Hodder, Mr Wm Collins, Mr John Mitchell & G Collins crews sawing channel and Rd Kirby also. They got their crafts out. I sent a letter by Mr Wm Collins to Mr Hooper. Mr Forsey met our Class for tickets. Wm Isaacs & Selina Coady took their farewell leave of us, they are going off with Wm Collins to St Peters, they are bound to Boston. May God bless & prosper them.

April 16 Friday

Arose ½ past 5. Scad of snow falling. Writing part of day. G Collins went off for St Peters. It turned out a fine day.

April 17 Sat

Arose ½ past 5. Fine morning, a white frost, Many men sawing ice to clear the Harbour. very fine day.

April 18 Sunday.

Arose 6. am. Rather dull. Attended Service, met my Class, several away. Attended Service again & I held Prayer Meeting. Mr Forsey at Burin Bay. Came to rain in the evening.

April 19 Monday

Arose ½ past 5. Cold rain & glitter. Writing part of the day. Attended Division but did not stay; owing to my wife. dull all day.

April 20 Tuesday

Arose 6 an after a very rainy & blowy night. I dreamt of my old Master & Mistress who



have been dead for years & I hope happy in Heaven. shoveling snow in the garden & clearing away to fence the middle part. Fine day.

April 21 Wed.

Arose ½ past 5. Cold, it froze hard last night; the ice is not gone yet but the Harbour is clear. I was to see Mary Ann & the baby, all well. I was at Thos Gormans & brought home, 2 lbs Tea. 5 - Sugar & 6 lbs Cheese paid 12 shilling 6 p for the lot. Attended Prayer Meeting, Mr Forsey held it.

April 22 Thurs,

Arose ½ past 5. Dull morning. Froze hard in the night. I Bless God that my wife & I have lived to see the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our marriage. Began to put up the middle fence of my garden. Me my Class. Fine day.

April 23 Friday

Arose 6 am. Soft wet morning. After breakfast sawing wood. then in the garden fenceing & fixing the garden fit for digging up. Fine day.

April 24 Saturday.

Arose 6 am. Fine morning froze a little in the night. Working in the garden until dinner time; then Mrs Coady brought me a letter she recieved from Wm Isaacs & Selina from St Peters to her & to me. so I wrote immediately & carried it to the Post Office thinking that the steamer might be in; then came back to Mary Ann's & stayed with little Harriet a good bit, then was at James Moran Esq & got an order on Mr G Bishop for Temp. funds. A fine day.

April 25 Sunday.

Arose 5 am Fine morning; a bit cold; the Harbour was caught over with ice. Attended Service & met my Class. Saw Mrs Darby at Church, she is blind Attended Service again & held Prayer Meeting.

April 26 Monday.

Arose 6 am. Cold snowy morning. Sawing wood. Wrote a letter to Mr Brace & one to Mr Brien. Inspector of W & Measures & sent them by Joseph Inkpen

April 27 Tuesday.

Arose 5 am. Cold frosty morning. Sawing wood. Made a tub, was at Mr Gormans bought 5 lb loaf Sugar & four boxes of Blacking. Came to snow in evening.

April 28 Wed.

Arose 6 am, very cold. Had from Rev Forsey 7 lbs butter paid 10 shillings for it. Joseph Inkpen had to return, the ice from Cape St Marys as far as the eye could see. Fixing Church, schoolhouse & Hall separated gooseberry trees & brought 3 bags kelp for them. Attended Prayer Meeting. very few present. Cold windy day & froze hard.

April 29 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 5. very fine but cold. Working in the garden. Cut 4 bags of kelp & put in gooseberry trees. Attended two funerals. Mary Ann Reed & the baby & Hannah Deer were here. No Class owing to funerals.

April 30 Friday

Arose 6 am. Fine only cold with frost. After breakfast in the garden planted my Flower bed. Hennigar brought her seed cabbage & planted in my garden. I gave her some. A beautiful day.

May 1 Sat May 1875.

Arose ½ past 5. Fine morning. The steamer came in the night, snowed today.

May 2 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Cold morning. Attended Service, Met my Class Attended Service again Mr Forsey held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good day to my soul. Edmund Reed was here to tea. Fine day.

May 3 Monday.

Arose ½ past 5. Dull morning. After breakfast Wm Henry & several others came & assisted me to get out the stoves from the Church & put them away. It came to rain & glitter, cold day.

May 4 Tuesday.

Arose 6 am. Snow squalls this morning. After breakfast carried 49 buckets of manure in the garden; then was at Dr Morans also at Mary Ann's to see her & the baby. Joseph Inkpen went for St Johns.

May 5 Wed.

Arose ½ past 5. Dull morning, froze in the night. Working in the garden until I had to knock off for the snow & it snowed until evening. Mr Forsey held Prayer Meeting.

May 6 Thurs

Arose 6 am Cold morning, it cleared up & I went in the garden and prepared a bed for Beans & Peas. G Collins returned from fishing did nothing, Met my Class.

May 7 Friday

Arose 6 am Dull cold morning after breakfast was in the garden set out my chollets (Brian's note - shallots?), peas & beans & calivances (Brian's note - French haricot beans) & prepared ground for beets & carrots I recieved from F Hooper Esq by George Collins 30 lbs Butter 1 Loaf Sugar & a 12 lb chest of tea. Wm Collins returned from Herring Fishery.

May 8 Sat

Arose ½ past 5. Cold. Sawing wood & working in the garden. The steamer came in the night. Attended Division.

May 9 Sunday.

Arose 6 am Fine morning only cold. Attended Service, Met my Class Attended Service again. I held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good day to my soul. The steamer went off & Mr Bishop lost his passage. A very fine day. Mrs Coady was here 'till after nine.

May 10 Monday.

Arose 6 am. Fine morning. After breakfast sawing wood, then went to Post Office but no letters. Was at Mrs Morris' & bought one Quire of paper & 2 jars of Ink. Fine day.

May 11 Tues.

Arose ½ past 5. Fine morning. After breakfast fenceing in the garden until 10 am when a crowd came to wash out the Church. I was engaged in heating water for them. Alice Vincent came to clean up our house. Recieved a letter from Wm Isaacs from St Peters. Mary Ann had one also. fine day.

May 12 Wed.

Arose 6 am. very fine morning was in the garden sowed Lettice, Cress Mustard & Carrot seeds. Was at Mr Pauls & Mrs Morris bought a paint brush from her. Was at Mary Anns also, carried her the letter from her brother at St Peters. Was informed that Wm Hooper of Mortier was lost Monday night going down in a Flat about 6 ft long; he left Mr O'Neils Sowed flower seeds. I held Prayer Meeting Mr Forsey at Gt Burin fine day.

May 13 Thurs.

Arose 4 a m & went into Salmonier had breakfast at Thos. Isaacs, Dinner at Charlotte's, at Hannah Deer's & had tea. Mrs Deer gave me a bit of Cabbage Seed. Was at Hannah Brintons & had tea. Was at Mrs Butler's gave her some seeds; was at Mary Ann's. Thomas Isaacs gave me some potatoes. I came home & sowed Mrs Deer's cabbage seed & three potatoes & some onions Charlotte gave me. No Class Meeting. fine day.

May 14 Friday

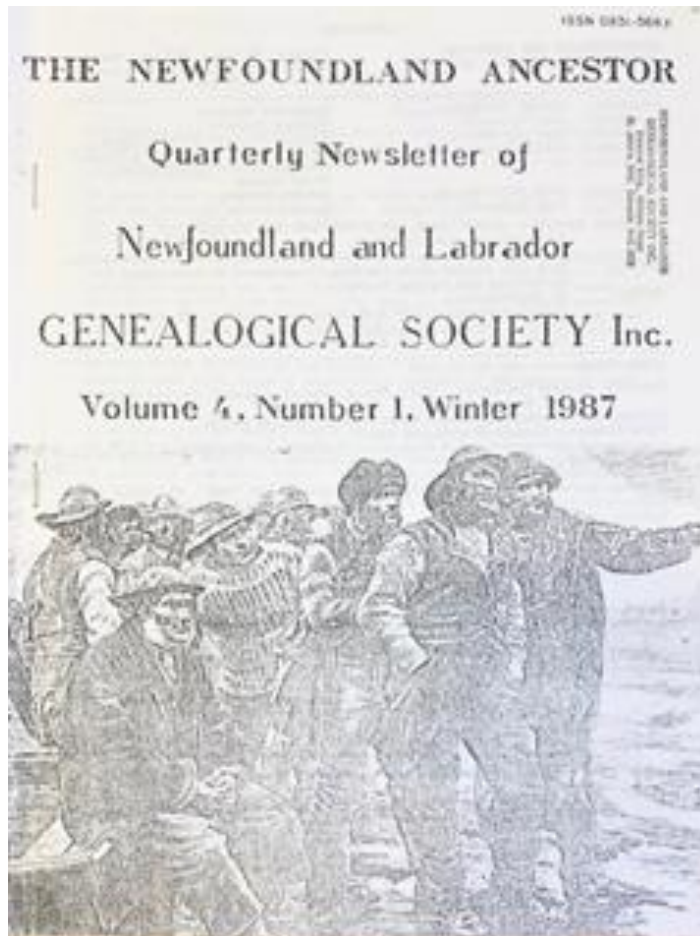
Arose 6 a m Fine morning. after the rain, it rained hard in the night it turned out a fine day. Sowed the rest of the cabbage seed Mrs Deer gave me. set my potatoes. A fine day.

May 15 Sat.

Arose ½ past 5. Fine morning Was at Charles Holletts & bought six lamp chimneys for Division. Burned the weeds etc in the garden Helped Hennigar a little while, set two blue potatoes Mrs Collins gave her. Joseph Kirby brought John Harding's studs etc out of the bay. Attended Division but did not stay long. fine day.

May 16 Sunday.

Arose 6 am. Wet morning it rained hard all night. Was informed that a Fortune Telling woman is at Mrs Coady's, Attended Service Met my Class. Attended Service & Sacrament 179 communicants. No Prayer Meeting. A foggy evening.



## THE LECOR HEADSTONE IN THE OLD IRISH CEMETERY IN HARBOUR MAIN, NL

By Maryssa Barras

The Old Irish RC Cemetery in Harbour Main, Conception Bay, NL, is home to a number of interesting tombstones dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries, including one particularly well-preserved French stone. This particular tombstone is made of sandstone, is small and roughly shaped, has clear inscriptions dating it to 1797, and records the death of someone by the name of Lecor.

At the top of the stone, above the inscription, is a symbol featuring a cross within an omega. Omega, as the last letter of the Greek alphabet,<sup>1</sup> is a common symbol on graves referring to the end of a person's life, and the cross is a reference to the Christian faith. The inscription below this symbol on the stone reads as follows:



Photo 1: Close up of Omega  
(Photo credit Dale Jarvis)



Photo 2: Stone inscription  
(Photo credit Dale Jarvis)

ISI Lecor de SBS

Here is Lecor of SBS

Se repos 1797

Laid to rest 1797

Departie de seTe

Departed from this

Vie FEVE AGE de 23

Life, deceased aged 23<sup>2</sup>

There are a few interesting things to note about this inscription. First, the person interred with this stone was supposedly 23 in 1797, meaning they were born in the mid 1770s, likely 1774 or

1775, depending on the accuracy of their recorded age. Second, SBS refers to the place of origin of the individual interred. The early date of this stone combined with the French language in the historical context of Harbour Main makes it very likely that SBS does not refer to any place in Newfoundland or North America. Rather, it is likely - as will be discussed later - that SBS refers to a town or location in Jersey.

Third, the word FEVE is likely an alternate spelling of the word *feue*, since *feue* is a term commonly used on French gravestones which translates roughly to was, or deceased.<sup>3</sup> Interestingly, *feue* is the feminine form of the root word *feu* in French, potentially indicating that the individual buried was a woman. This is interesting given the context of this person's death at the end of the 18th century, when Newfoundland's European population was transitioning from one primarily composed of migratory or semi-permanent fishermen and labourers to more diverse and permanently settled family units.<sup>4</sup>

Beyond potentially being a woman, without a first name or clear place of birth, the identity of the person buried under this stone is unclear. No records referring to anyone by the name of Lecor or alternate spellings of this name exist for Harbour Main, nor are there readily-available historic records of a Lecor family in Newfoundland. As mentioned earlier, this means it is likely that the location referred to by SBS from which this person comes from is not in Newfoundland. Currently, we have come up with two theories which might be able to more specifically identify this person.

The first theory on the identity of the person buried under the Lecor stone is that this individual is somehow related to the LaCour family of Harbour Main. This theory is based on the assumption that Lecor is a misspelling of LaCour which, given literacy rates and that many families had no standardised spelling for their names, means a misinterpretation of the prefix 'Le' as 'La' by the carver is possible.

The LaCour family name originates from the longer 'De La Cour' name, meaning 'of the court,' and some early documents use either form of the name interchangeably. Locally, the LaCour family are rumoured to descend from French Huguenots from Jersey, and were supposedly even called 'Joisey Birds' for a time because of this.<sup>5</sup>

Problematically, the earliest records of the LaCours in Harbour Main date to June 27 1784 with the birth of Grace Lacour, daughter of Edward and Mary LaCour. If the individual associated with this gravestone is related to the LaCour family then, it is likely not as a direct descendent but rather as a relative of Edward. The fact that the name LaCour is also not misspelled as Lecor on any other records as well weakens this theory.

The second theory is that this individual is a member of the Lecour/LeCourt family. While Lecour/Lecourt is an otherwise very popular last name - with a number of well recorded family lineages originating from France sharing this last name across Quebec and New Brunswick - given the context of Harbour Main in decidedly British territory in the 18th century a French nationality seems unlikely for this individual. Given that there are two families with Channel Islander origins in Harbour Main (the LaCours and the Fureys) however, it is possible for the Lecor person to be Jerseyan as well.

For context, Channel Islanders, including people from Jersey, are at the intersection of French and English politics in Europe. From the medieval times through to the colonial period France and England took turns invading the islands, fostering a mix of identities and languages. As a result, under British control over the course of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries the islands welcomed a large number of French huguenot refugees. In turn, many islanders were quick to emigrate to and take part in North American colonialism and the economic opportunities it presented, including the Newfoundland fishery. Since Harbour Main had two established French Jerseyan families then, it would have appealed to others like the Lecor person seeking to immigrate and settle in Newfoundland.

In Jersey there is only one longstanding Lecor family, also spelled Lecour/LeCourt, hailing more specifically from the town of St.Brelade. This connection is compelling, since it potentially means the SBS inscription refers to St.Brelade, although the additional S at the end makes this attribution unclear. Unfortunately, no further records on the Lecor family from the 18th century are readily accessible online so it is difficult to confirm whether or not any of them travelled to Newfoundland.

Of the two possible family connections, the second is more probable than the first. 18th century immigration and migration records are unfortunately spotty, but the fact that there 1) are definite connections between Harbour Main and Jersey, 2) was a Lecor family in Jersey in a town that could be abbreviated SBS, and 3) are no misspellings of the LaCour family as Lecor in any historic records, makes it more likely. Additional research into the LaCour and Lecor families using archival materials from Jersey would probably shed more light on the identity of the Lecor individual.

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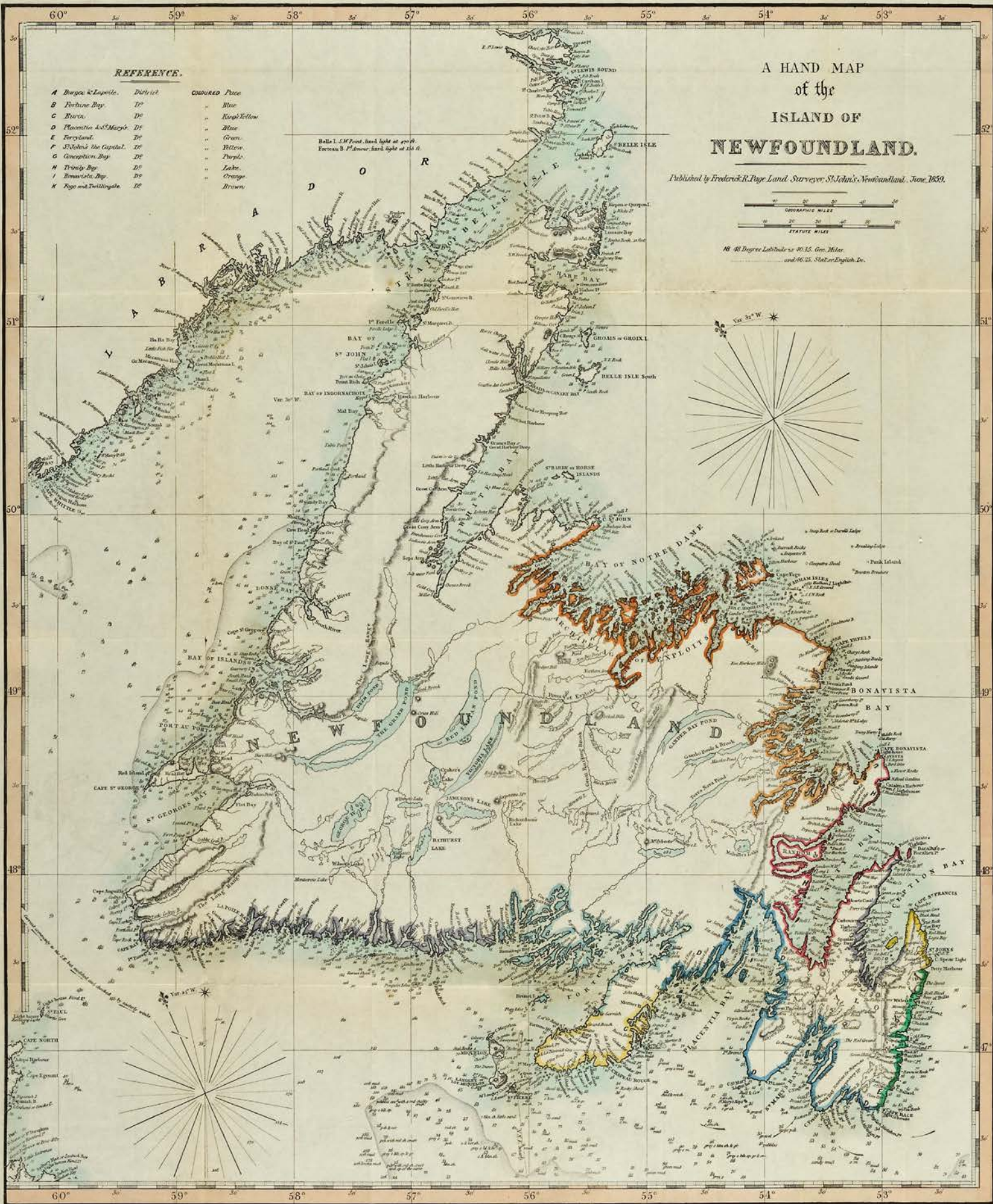
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